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Chatham, N.B. Moneton, N.B. Stratford, " Cornwall, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. St John, N.B. Goderich, Ont. Perth, "St. Mary's, Ont.	Toro
Goderich, Ont. Perth, St. Mary 8, Ont.	NE
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	OF	CANA	DA.	
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	OF	LOWER	R CANA	DA.

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nowensvine,	Granby,
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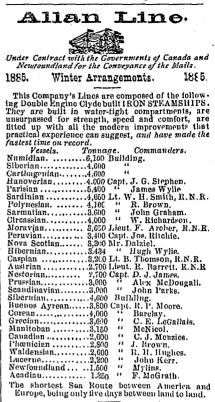
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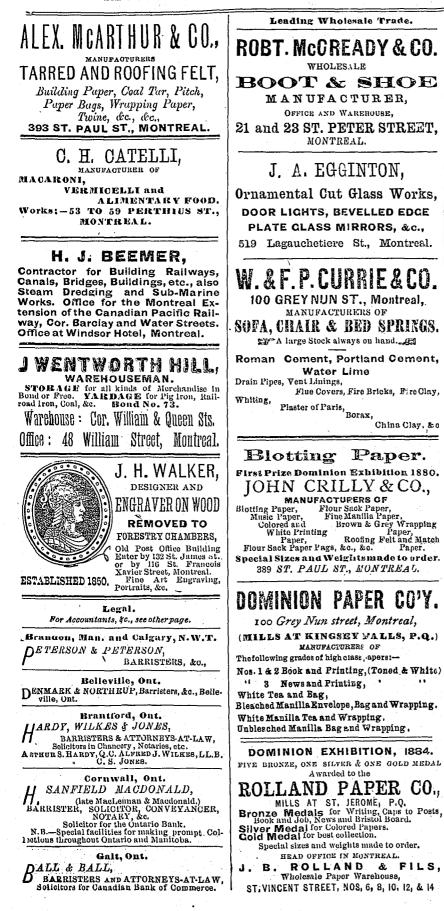
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Sarmatian			Saturday	Fob 7
Polynesian			Saturday.	" 14
Circassian			. Saturday	" 21
Caspian			Saturday	. " 28
Sardinian			Saturday	Mar 7
Rales of Pa	ssaue from	m Monts	eal ma Hal	· from .
Cabin		S62.	65. S78.00 m	nd \$88.00
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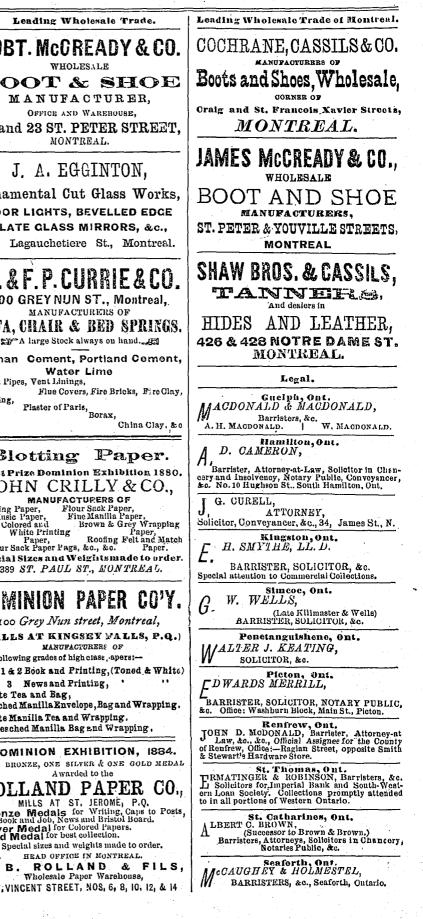
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Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continuental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western Steeps, via Halitinax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Kail-way Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Que-bec and Montreal.
For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleaus, Havre; Alex.
Hunter, 4 Ruc Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmittz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antworp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Huzo, Hamburg: Jance Moss & Cu., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkurb, No. 8, Bremen; Charloy & Malcolm, Belinst; Jimmer Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montronnerie & Workman, 17 Greae-church st., Glasgow; Allan Bros, James Street, Laverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Queber; Allan & Co.; 12 va Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 throadway, New York, and 201
Washington street, Roston, or to
State St., Boston, and 25 Common St., Montreal.

Guelph, Ont.

Assignments taken and Estates managed.





Montreal Advertisements.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING CO., C. L. HIGGINS, -- - - -MANAGER. Manufacturers of Gossamer Circulars, Newports, Sleeve Circulars, Apron., Sponge Bags, Bed Clothea, Int Covers, Steves, Also, Atull line of Meu's and Youths' Cans. Only the Trade supplied. 742 Craig Street, MONTREAL.



and Plain Jerseys, Jersey Finoy Caps, Children's Frocks, Suow-shne Suits of every Style. Also:-Wholesale Manufacture: of Furs; Fur Coats and Cloaks a Specialty, Paris, London and New York experience.

This firm is ready to make up Cloaks, &c., similar to imported samples, if nee sary. Also to work up any goods which Wholesale Dry Goods Houses may wish to turn into manufactured articles. may wish to turn into manufactured articles. Address A. HULEK, 196 McGill Street, Montreal.

THE TELEPHONE CO. BELL OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880. President : ANDREW ROBERTSON. Vice-President and Managing Director : C. F. SISE. Secretary-Treasurer : C. P. SOLATER.

Secretary-Treasurer: - - C. P. SOLATER, This Company is now prepared to furnish Tele-phone Exchange facilities to Cities and Towns at reasonable rates, and to connect Cities or Towns with each other for Telephonic communication; also to build Private Lines connecting Mills, Offices, Dwellings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Telephone.—For particulars address, THE BELL PELEPHONE COMPANY

OF CANADA .- MONTREAL.



NOTICE.

CEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-N signed, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Sup-plics," will be received at this office up to noon of MUNDAY, 25th MAY, 1885, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the facal year onding 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunifion, Twine, Oven, Cow, Bulls, Agricultu-ral Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Farms of tender containing full particulars rela-tive to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., nay be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superinterdent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the annount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent, of the annount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfsited if τ o party tendeding declines to enter into a con-tract whon called upon to do so, or if the fails to complete the work contracted for. If the fails to not correct any negative will be roturned.

Tenderers are required to make up in the Money columns in the Schenule the total money value of the coads they offer to supply, or their tender will not be curorained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two surelies acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, c atractors must make proper ar-rungements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Gaver, ment Warehouse at the point of delivery. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accented.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Afairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, | OTTAWA, 19711 MARCH, 1885.



Payments may be made in full at time of purchase Grant Bonds and be indee of the with interest. Land Grant Bonds can be had from the Bank of Montreal or any of its agencies, and will be accepted at 10 per cent, promium on their par value and accrued interest in payment for lands.

Pamphlets, Mops, Guide Books, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from John H. McTavish, Land Commissioner, W unipog, to whom a lapplica-tions as to prices, conditions of sale, description of lands, &c., should be addressed. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER. Secretary.

J. A. HIBBARD, Manufacturer of Fine CARRIACES AND SLEIGHS, FACTORY JOHN STREET, BROCKVILLE, ONT. N.B.-Repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted. Orders by mail promptly attended to. CANADA DYE WOOD MILLS. BUSH & MCCORMACK, Importers and Manufacturers of ALL KINDS OF DYE WOODS. BROCKVILLE, ONT. Arnprior, Ont., Advertisements. ARNPRIOR FLOUR MILLS. ERIC HARINGTON. PROPRIETOR. ARNPRIOR, ONTARIO. SAMUEL MAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Billiard and Pool Ta And Small 3 x 6 and 31 x 7 Parlor Billiard Tables. 1. Astronomer and the second

With May's Lorest emproved Combination Cushions. Also Direct Importers, Dealers and Manufacturer of

All Materials Pertaining to the Business.

MONTREAL:

1610 Notre Dame Street; Toronto : 81 to 89 Adelaide St. West ; Winnipeg: 50 Portage Avenue; Quebec: 71 St. Paul St.

BUY THE **EVEN TIGHT ELECTRIC LAMP** GiVES A LIGHT equal to eight ordi-nary lamps for our gus jots. Nine times cheapor than gas, with a light four times more brilliont **Twrency.five D.C. Cheaper in p.ice than the "Sun," "Wonder," or** Lighning Lamps. Can be fitted to any gas fixture. **Euceurag Home Alaconfacture.** The only Lamps of the kind manufactured in Canada. No smoky or broken eith ners. Positively nan-ex to-ive Costs only half a cent por nour for oil. stard Lamps hands melv fini hed in Gold or Siver for the study or partor. Brass and Mickel F units manes o as to fit every description of gas or lamp fixtures. Alectic unit for directory town in the browninfon. Sole Manufacturers and Owners of he Thayer Electric Lamp Patant, FHA NK & Eletter & O - PO.Box 1578. Office and Factory, 48 to 50 Nazareth St.; Foundry, 84 to 30 Wellington St., and 68 Prince St., Montueal.

Peterborough Ont., Advertisements.

Peterborough Biscuit Works. G. W. HALL, Proprietor. Soda Biscuits for Family use a Specialty. Office, Works and Sample Room, Simcoe Street, PETERBOROUCH.

T. FITZGERALD.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

FIRST-CLASS TURNOUTS Always on hand.

PETERBOROUGH, Ont.

THE AUBURN WOOLLEN COMPANY, (Limited.)

Manufacturers of Tweeds.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

The Wm. Hamilton Manfg. Co. Manufacturers of the most improved Saw Mill En-gines and Bohers, Henvy Cheular and Iron Gang Milks; Pata.t Twin Circular; Steam Feeds with Patent Valves; Covels Patent Saw Sharpener; Perking' Parent Shingle Mill and Shingle Ma-chinery; Improved Lumbermen's Capstans; Leffelle Turbine Water Wheel; Ikaud Saw Mills; Twin Engine Feed for long Carriages. Peterborough, Ont. onic.

John Stewart, Weaver, Murray St., Peterboro', Ont. CARPET, FLANNEL & GENERAL CUSTOM WEAVER.

All Work Guaranteed.

MOWRY. Gas. IR. Dia _ Peterboro, Ont., Manufacturer of THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, and Sawing Machines, All work warranted. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to at moderate rates.

E. B. WILSON. CUSTOM WOOLLEN MILLS, Hunter Street. (WEST EXD oF IRO' BRIDGE). Custom Carding, Spinning, Fulling and Dressing. Manufacturer of Blankets, Flannels, Full Clouhs, and 3-ply Double and Single Yarns.

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A. W. BRODIE. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER, PETERBOROUCH, ONT.

JOHN. T. CRAIC, Carriage and Sleigh Maker, Horse Shoeing, &c. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ELIZABETH ST., ASHBURNHAM, OPPOSITE PETERBORO, ONT.

MCANDREW & NOBLE, Opp. Hall, Innes & Co., and next door to the Fire Englue Station, Simcoe Street, Peterborough, Ont. Steam and Hot Water Heating in the most improved and economical plans. Sanitary Plumbing a Specialty. Gas Fitting Practically done,

ALEXANDER CIBSON, IMPROVED STYLES OF HORSE-SHOEING. Spring Steel Shoes & Steel Ghalks, Home Manufaoture, Lame and Interfering Horses a Specialty. Lin Picks Sharpened.

So-Near Peter Hamilton's Foundry, George Street, Peterborough, Ont.

FOR LIVERY RIC, TRY CONNORS BROS. TIP.TOP LIVERY,

George Street, South of the Market Square, PETERBOROUCH, Ont.

ALFRED J. TURCOT & CO.. 366 St. Paul St., Montreal, Are receiving weekly the latest styles in MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS. From European and American markets. Black Goods a specialty in

Cashmere, Velvets, Velveteens, Rib-bons and Ostrich Feathers a specialty. Special discounts to Cash Buyers.



Orders Solicited from the Trade. MOSES PARKER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Ste. Anne D signed, and endorsed "render for Suc. Anne de Bellevue Wharf," will be received at this office until Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1885, inclusively, for the construction of a Wharf at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Jacques Cartier County, Quebec, according to a plan and speci-fication to be seen on application to the Post-master at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, from whom printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made pay-able to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when work contracted for. If the tender be not ac-cepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept

the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL. Secretary.

Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 2nd April, 1885.

FXPERIENCED TRAVELLERS -) ALWAYS TAKE THE (-



THE FAVORITE RAIL ROUTE TO

MONTREAL, DETROIT, OBICAGO, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Naz, Falls, Peterboro, Quebec, Portland, Balifax, Winnipez, Kansus City, Omaha, St. Paul, St. Louis, Pt. Huron, London, Hamilton. and all Principal Points in

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. It is Positively the ONLY LINE in Caunda running THE CELEBRATED PULMAN PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS,

And, in connection with the

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, forms the

Shortest, Quickest, and Most Reliable Highway to

Manitoba, British Columbia and the Pacific Coast.

FOR FARES, General Information, apply at the Company's lieket Office

WM. EDGAR, JOSEPH DICKSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. Gen. Manager.

THE CRAPE SUCAR Refining Company of Canada. (LIMITED.) Manufacturers of Grape Sugar, Clucose and Steam Refined Syrups. Grocers' Syrups, Tobacconists' and Wine Growers' Supplies. Works at WALKERVILLE, Ont.

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J E. THOMAS, Treasurer,

Ottawa Advertisements.

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McBRIDE &: CO., Man'frs. of Iron & Steel BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Bank Vaults, Smoke-Stacks and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. 428 \$430 Wellington St, OTFA WA. Repairs promptly executed.

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Mill Machinery, Water Wheels, Steam Engines,

Boilers. VULCAN IEON WORKS, WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA.

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OTTAWA PLATING CO., 106 and 108 Bay Street,

FINEST GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING. No goods allowed to leave the Works unless plated and finished in the best possible manner. None but skilled workmen employed. OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM, 170 SPARKS STREET.

GARROW & MACDONALD.

OCCIDENTAL HOUSE,

H. BEAUVAIS, Proprietor, 49 to 53 DUKE STREET, near Railway Station, OTTA WA.

First-classAccommodation for the Travelling Public.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, OTTAWA. Engine & Mill Machinery of every description MANUFACEURED.

GENERAL REPAIRS DONE. M. W. MERRILL. N. S. BLASDELL & CO.

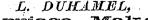


P. BOILEAU, Formerly with Joseph Isabelle, of Hull, CARRIAGE MAKER No. 25 CLASENOE ST., OTTAWA. Vehicles to order and Repairs made on the shortest notice. Prices moderate. Your patronsge is respectfully solicited.

Mount Sherwood Sash and Door Factory, ROBERT THACKRAY, Importer and Manufacturer of FLOOKING, NG, MLOULDINGS, &c. PLANIG AND RE-SAWING DONE TO ORDER. MOUNT SHERWOUD, OTTAWA, ONT.

REARDON, w. MANUFACTURER OF

BROOMS, SCRUBBING BRUSHES, ETC., The trade supplied. Factory and Office, 138 YORK ST., OTTAWA, ONT.



Maker, Carriage (Established 1845)

109 Murray Street, Ottawa, Ont. Improved Carriages and Buggies, combining lightness, strength, elegance and comfort.



Leading Manufacturers, &c. WM. PARKS & SON. COTTON SPINNERS. BLEACHERS AND DYERS NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS, ST. JOHN, N.B. Stormont Cotton Co., Denims, Tickings, Cottonades, Fancy Wove Shirtings & Apron Checks. Hamilton Cotton Co., Ball Knitting Cotton, Hosiery Yarns, Cotton Yarns (White and Colored); Twist Yarns (Bleached and Colored), EeamWarps all kinds. Cottonades and Denims. Cornwall Cotton Batting Co. Batts put up in Cases or Bales in any weight to suit the trade. Simcoe Woollen Co. Crey Blankets, Wheeling and Fingering Yarns. All communications regarding Terms or Goods addressed to our Agents. F. McELDERRY & CO., 204 McGill St., Montreal. Toronto Office, 35 Scott Street. $()_{11},$ GRAVEN COTTON GO.. BRANTFORD, ONT., GREY SHEETINGS. AGENT: S. DAVISON. 16 Colborne Street, Toronto. Cheap Note Paper. VELLUM NOTE PAPER. In small or large size, rough or smooth surface, done up in Five Quire packets, \$1 per ream or 25c. per packet. Samples on Application. MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS,

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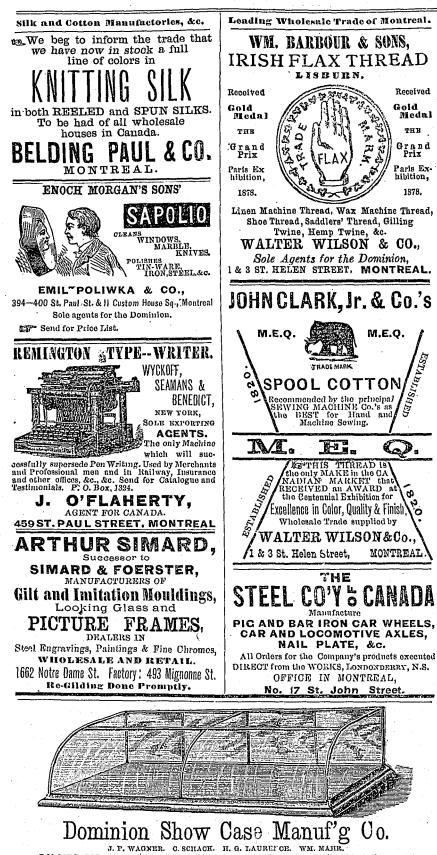
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THE



SILVER MEDAL Toronto Exhibition, '84. FIRST PRIZE Provincial Fair, Ottawa, '84 Show Cases of every description in Nickel. Silver, Walnut, Ebonized, etc. Hardwood Store Fittings, Metal Sash Pars, etc. Send for Catalogue and Price List. Show Rooms and Factory :- 59, 61 & 63 Adelaide St. West TORONTO, ONT



VANADIUM, a white metal discovered in 1830, is reported to be worth \$10,000 a pound.

Mn. R. C. Scott, of the Merchants Bank branch, Quebec, has been transferred to the Renfrew office as manager.

ONE of the largest fruit canneries of the continent is about to be established at Portland, Oregon, costing from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

LABELLE & FILS, boots and shoes, city, have assigned to Geo. Daveluy ; liabilities estimated at \$1,000, with assets of about same amount.

THE Vanceboro Wooden Ware Company, Bangor, Me., received from Australia, April 2, an order for four car loads, or 5,000 boxes, of genuine Yankee clothes-pins.

The fares to commercial travellers over the C.P.R. have been reduced to 3 cents per mile, to points East of Calgary and West of Port Arthur, with the usual baggage allowance.

PIERRE Bourgeois, hay dealer, Napierville, Que, held a meeting of creditors on the 15th inst., and acknowledged his inability to continue meeting his engagements in full, which amount to about \$25,000.

PERSEVERANCE has found its reward in the case of the Stronach Lumber Company, Manistee, Mich., which, after working over five months on its salt well, struck salt-rock quite lately at the depth of 1,950 feet.



The imports at Montreal during March were valued at \$2,056,356, a decrease of \$519,422 compared with February and a decrease of \$205,530 in comparison with March last year. The principal decrease was in sugar, cottons and woolens.

B. S. HOWELL, assistant clerk of St. Ann's market, this city, has disappeared from the usual scene of his labors. From investigation it appears there is a deliciency of about \$300, covered by bonds of the Guarantee Company of North America.

A BIRCH tree, sound to the core, was lately out at a point south of Houghton, upper peninsula, Mich., that was 52 inches in diameter. A pine tree cut near South Boardmau, the same State, made four 12, and four 16-foot logs, and scaled 9,979 feet, board measure.

THREE Slopes are now being worked at Spring Ilill Collicries, N.S., and about fifteen hundred tons are raised daily. Recently sixteen - hundred and ninety-three gross tons were shipped by rail in one day, exclusive of local sales and collicry consumption.

THE 25th of May-the Queen's Birthday occurring on Sunday this year-will be a gala day in the town of Dundas. It will be the occasion of the formal opening of the water works, under the auspices of the Mayor, Town Gouncil and Fire Department.

A CITIZEN of Sherbrooke was in Huntingdon last week, and started a petition favoring the adoption of the International Railway as the winter outlet for the Canada Pacific, as against the line advocated by Richmond and Quebec. The petition was largely signed.

THE GUARANTEE Company of North America intend to adopt prompt measures in the case of



J. W. Dudley, who recently absconded from Chicago with \$7,000, belonging to the American Express Company. The Guarantee Company are interested to the extent of \$3,500.

THERE are now awaiting transportation at Aroostook, N.B., 100,000 bushels of potatoes, billed for the United States markets. The New Brunswick railway has carried from Victoria county since the 1st of January, 376,000 bushels of potatoes, besides 30,000,000 shingles and 1250 tons of starch...

E. RINFHET & Frère, general store, St. Lazare, Bellechasse county, have assigned to H. A. Bedard, Quebec.—The stock-in-trade of Engene Bernier, St. Simon, Que, is advertised to be sold by tender.—Israel Dumnis, gene ral store, Roberval, held a meeting of his credi tors on the 13th inst. in Quebec.

ACTS OF incorporation have been applied for by "The Metropolitan Roller Skating Rink Company of Toronto," capital \$25,000, in shares of \$100 each; and "The Utter Tail Gold and Silver Mining Company," with headquarters at Winniper and capital of \$200,000, in shares of \$100 each.

A CORPORATION to be known as the Minneapolis Union Elevator Company are creeting in South-cast Minnesota, on the Manitoba Railroad, an elevator with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. Quite a large tract of land has already been secured with the intention of creeting a mate for the one already begun.

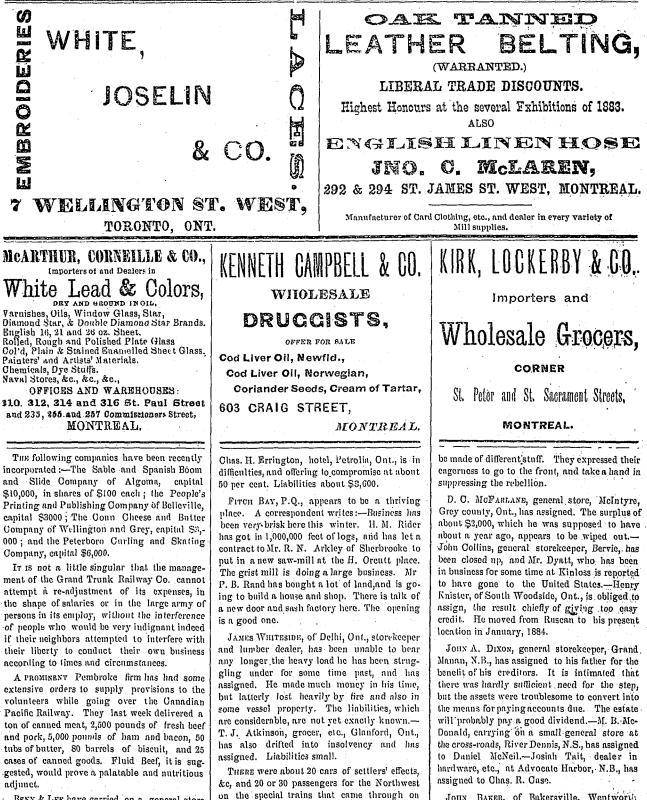
MR. ALBERT D. NELSON, of the wholesale firm of H. A. Nelson & Sons, Montreal and Toronto, has just returned from a trip of over two months to Germany and France. His family remain in Dresden for some time.—Mr. A. A. Ayer, the well known butter merchant, has also returned from a trans-atlantic voyage. J. & W. SHOULTS, grain merchants, Parkhill Ont., who were known to be in deep water for some time past, have at length given a trust deed for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are about \$25,000 and the assets will scarcely warrant a larger offer than 40 cents in the dollar, which they will probably make.

BREKKEPERS of Stratford, Ont., say the winter just over has been an unusually hard one on bees, the long continued cold causing the insects to consume an unusual quantity of feod, Quite a number have lost half their colonies already, and expect still further losses. Those wintered outside are said to have suffered the most.

The estate of Vigeant & Desparois, this city, manufacturers' agents and wholesale dealers in furs, etc., shows liabilities of about \$7,200and)assets of \$4,720 nominally, of which \$1,620is in book-debts and \$2,950 in stock. On the first of January last they showed a very small surplus, but, this was exclusive of their December expenses.

H. DESGAGNER, general dealer, Les Eboulements, Que., began business there in the fall of 1883 with too small capital. He recently assigned in trust to E. Begin, and offered 50 cents in the dollar, payable in three months, secured, which at last accounts had not been accepted. Some of the Quebec creditors have gone to examine the estate.

As Eastern Township Exchange says :-- Many of our farmers who for years have made an honest dollar from the manufacture and sale of maple sugar will not attempt it this season, assigning as a reason that when the best grades of white granulated sugar can be bought for from 6 to 62 cents per pound, it is a waste of both time and money to attempt the manufacture of the home article.



Wednesday, and all the west bound passenger

trains are heavily loaded. A good many are

going to Dakota, the troubles in the Northwest,

keeping quite a number from venturing in that

direction .- Stratford Beacon. The last batch

of immigrants from Great Britain appeared to

BENN & LEE have carried on a general store at Hagersville, Ont., since January, 1884, when they bought out A. W. Thompson. Benu owned a farm, and they were estimated to have a few thousand dollars at starting. Their assignment is reported. W. P. Nolan, provisions, Winnipeg, Man., has assigned in trust.- JOHN BAKER, of Bakersville, Wentworth county, Ont., saw-miller, etc., has been falling behind for some time past, largely owing to the stoppage of his tavern business, and has at length assigned in trust. Mr. Baker was at one time in fair circumstances and always bore a good reputation. He owned a tolerably good



NOTWITHSTANDING that the best root sugar industry has proved a failure in this Province, a company is being mised in France with a capital of \$100,000, to continue the industry. French and Belgian farmers are to be imported to engage in the cultivation of the beet. In the meantime Mr. Henry Legru will leave for France on behalf of the Farnham company,

ABOUT a year ago J. B. Macdonald, in the leather, shoe finding and commission business in this city, thought that instead of importing wire nails he would start in and manufacture them. He accordingly hired power and put in machinery, but he soon found that the expense of running a small factory eat up

cover his deficiency to the building society.

THE case of James S. Evans & Co., against Skelton Bros., both highly respectable wholes

firmer tone. The Timber Trades Journal (f

London, (Eng.) says :- It is a fact that stocks

at the shipping ports are already greatly reduc-

ed, and the question of war or no war is one for

the serious consideration of the timber trade,

which will be the first to feel its effects."



no misrepresentation had been made, and

gave judgment for the Company for the

full amount, with interest and costs. This,

says the Examiner, may be considered a

AN IMPORTANT TEST CASE .- At the sittings of the Chancery Court at Peterboro, 30th March, before the Hon. Vice Chancellor Proudfoot, a case of considerable interest to the public generally, and insurance men particu-

E. & M. LESLIE, storekeepers, Puslinch, Ont, are reported as offering to compromiso,

and surplus carnings is estimated to give re-

turns equal to 6 per cent on the capital stock

of the Central, viz., \$59,275,590.



j udgment which may prove very damaging. The tendency at present is, that money will be dearer, and, if so, temporary loans at low interest will not be procurable.

We cannot admit that all of the criticisms on the Government policy are justifiable. For instance it has been said that the Finance Minister intended when he visited London to obtain a loan of £10,000,000, but that he only brought out one of \$5,000,000. It is stated immediately after that it was found impossible to place the whole five millions at 91, and that there was an understanding that the other half should not be placed on the market until ample time had been given to the subscribers to dispose of their holdings. Although these are mere rumors, yet in the absence of any authorized statement of the actual facts they are calculated to do mischief. If the whole ten millions could have been placed at 4 per cent, and at anything near par, it would have been much better to have secured the amount than to have resorted to temporary loans. We do not attach much importance to the fact that there is a considerable increase to the debt Great public works, such as railroads and canals cannot be constructed without an increase of debt.

We observe an amusing suggestion made by an evening contemporary, who, on the whole, has treated the subject with ability, which is that the wealthy shareholders in the Canadian Pacific Co. should dispose of their bank and other stocks and provide the means of completing the railway. There is a very old adage that it is not wise to put too many eggs in one basket, and it is hardly probable that gentlemen who have risked several millions of dollars in a great national work will be disposed to continue their investments, especially when a political party is sparing no effort to cause the loss of the capital which they have already supplied. We fear very much that the foreign capitalists who have been induced to take stock in the Canadian Pacific Co. will not be disposed to embark in Canadian enterprises in future.

CO-INSURANCE.

ARTICLE NO. 2.

There are people who substitute extraordinary personal care for the protection afforded by insurance; this care must necessarily be of very great value in reducing the liability to destruction of that property the possession of which by individuals makes the wealth of the nation, and which, being a possession of the

nation, increases the resources of every citizen. As an answer to those who may assert that we accuse policy-holders generally of dishonesty, we state that similar care is the duty of every person, whether insured or not insured; and as a justification of co-insurance requirements and limits we repeat that it must not be supposed every fire could have been averied or its extent lessened by any care or exertion on the part of the owners of the property, or we should not have had to chronicle the heavy losses of a few years ago on Victoria Square, nor would the fire insurance companies have to lament their losses by such fires as that of Messrs. D. Masson & Co., and others which they were justified in counting as their best risks, consequently no man can safely neglect the aid of fire insurance.

The next grade of property owners is that which, to the utmost care, add an insurance of say twenty-five per cent of the value of the property at risk. This grade may properly be sub-divided into three classes, A, B and C.

Class " A" is strong in the faith of protective measures, which measures are constantly enforced. This class has everything in good order and spares no necessary expense in safeguards, consequently is liable to such accidents only as may come to every man; and even in the event of a fire, has such arrangements for effecting salvage as may reduce the loss to an amount not exceeding the insurance. Now, it is evident that if fire insurance were obtainable for protection against unavoidable accidents only, and if twentyfive per cent of value were the true measure of such a risk, then the insurance companies would be justified in restricting the amount of insurance so obtainable to the same proportion of value at risk as is carried by the people of this class "A" viz., twenty-five per cent. instead of seventy-five per cent, as is contemplated by the co-insurance clause. To these we may instance the recent case of an owner who provided a fire-proof building, water pipes and hose on every floor, telephone communication with the fire department and a superintendent on every flat, yet the senseless act of an employe produced a panic in which every precaution was for, gotten, and not one of them utilized. To such as these we commend the fact that fires are not absolutely avoidable, and that they may sometimes get beyond control.

Class "B" is represented by what is denominated the gambler in insurance who is ready to bet three to one that he can remove in safety seventy-five per cent of his stock in the event of any fire,

and that his loss will not in any case exceed twenty-five per cent of the value at risk. He, like most other gamblers. substitutes calculation for care, and recklessness for prudence. Such men should not be able to obtain insurance on any terms. It is certain that such men cannot well grumble if they are met with both the 75 per cent value and the 75 per cent loss clauses, for, in the event of a fire threatening their property, they are liable to exhibit, first, the cool recklessness of the gambler who bets the fire will not reach his property, and then the desperation of the gambler who, being brought face to face with a fact, loses his self-control, and is no longer able to take the most effectual measures for the safety of his property. To such men we say : You may safely bet that in a series of years the destruction of property will not exceed a certain proportion of all the value at risk, but you may not safely bet that any particular property will not be totally destroyed on or before any certain date.

Class "C" is represented by the person who carries seventy-five per cent of his own risk "from motives of economy," He is too close to pay for more than twenty-five per cent of the value at risk ; indeed he would not pay for even that proportion except to rid himself of the importunities of his own sense of fear, kept alive by the insurance agents who persistently endeavor to impress him with the advisability of "being insured. Men of this class will use old, worn-out stoyes with bottoms and sides cracked, and with broken doors, without the requisite number of legs, resting, may be, on half bricks or wooden blocks, with stove-pipes picked up in their neighbors' back yards where they have been thrown out as worthless; they will have an eight-inch elbow thrust into a six-inch pipe and that again into a four-inch T, and, to save the expense of wire, the whole will be supported by a slab picked up at the neighboring sawmill. Such men will have stores largely filled with unseasonable, unsaleable goods, because they will never sell anything except at a profit; and when a fire does occur, people are not over willing to give them any assistance in saving their goods. Such men should not be trusted with any insurance, and such as they certainly cannot find fault with any restriction the companies may find it necessary to impose.

The people of the opposite extreme, they who obtain over-insurance, are so surely, so universally recognized as being enemies to society, that no argument is necessary to convince people that all possible restrictions should be rigidly applied to them, and that the fire insurance companies should not only do their utmost to "confound their politics," but also to "frustrate their knavish tricks."

We have now to deal with the great mass of insurers-the honest, careful men who recognise fire insurance as a purely business transaction. These people pay all the losses which occur, whether in their own properties, or in those of the scoundrel, the adventurer, or the skinflint. They pay also the expenses of the insurance companies and the salaries of the officers; therefore they should really be the only people considered in any manner. It will be a great day for the country at large when these people assert themselves for the prevention of frauds and the correction of abuses, and when the managers of insurance companies can invite them to conferences, and be sure of their co-operation in the formulating of rules and the adjustment of claims. But the misfortune is that it is extremely difficult for an insurance company to find a merchant willing to act, on whom they can rely even as an arbitrator, just as it is difficult to find a merchant who will.not seek an undue preference in a case of insolvency, and so no one knows where to turn for absolute justice and equity.

But the honest man asks-"why should not 1 be able to obtain insurance to the extent of the full value of my property ? " "I do not want my property to burn." "If it does burn, I cannot afford to lose twenty-five per cent of its value." "I am willing to pay any reasonable rate, but I want insurance."-To these we must reply "Ah1 If we could only pick you out of the crowd and label you, and be sure just who you are and where to find you, how gladly we would confide in you and consult you, and get you all the insurance you would accept, in perfect faith and trust that you would never abuse our confidence. But to you we must relate a little circumstance of which you may not have heard :---

"In the city of Bagdad, in the days of the good Haroun al Raschid, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a purely mutual fire insurance company. One of the rules proposed was that no member should recover more than two-thirds of the cash value of any property destroyed, when Ali Baba arose and indignantly demanded : 'Am I a dog and the son of a dog that 1 may suffer a loss, and, being insured, may not recover the whole of it?' To this replied Achmet Ben Omar: 'Listen, O Ali Baba! Neither thou nor any other member of this company is a dog, nor the son of a 'dog, yet we know that the mutual insurance companies have always applied to every member a limit of obtainable indemnity, although they themselves are the members and the only possible claimants. Franks and dogs are they truly,—Giaours and Infidels. Surely the Prophet has condemned the whole of them. He has found it necessary to restrain the cupidity of the mass by a rule which must be oppressive to the few. We—thou and 1 must needs be kept honest and careful, whether we need restraint or not, until we know whom we may trust and whom we may condemn.'"

If, then, the members of mutual fire insurance companies mutually restrain themselves in the proportion of indemnity they may obtain, no one can assail the stock companies for applying the same restriction.

THE GERMAN DUTY ON RYE.

We publish in this issue the correspondence between the Montreal Board of Trade and the Dominion Government on the subject of the duty on grain. We hope that the opinion of the Government, which seems to be corroborated by the German Consul, Mr. Munderloh, will be found correct, but we cannot but point out that if it should be found so it is owing to the refusal of the German Government to abrogate article 7 of the treaty of 1865, at the desire of the Government of Canada which, "for reasons then existing," but which have not been explained, sought to have Canada deprived of the benefit of the most favored nation clause. We think it would be highly desirable that the Opposition leaders should obtain from the Government a statement of the reasons which were existing in 1882 for abrogating the article in the treaty which gave Canada the benefit of the most favored nation clause.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

It is natural enough that those interested in the Maritime Provinces should be anxious on the subject of the approaching termination of the fishery treaty. It is nevertheless incomprehensible how intelligent men, such as those who took part in the recent discussion in the House of Commons, can fail to perceive that they are only injuring Canadian interests by such an exhibition as that made by Mr. Davies of Prince Edward Island. It is by no means an uncommon idea in the minds of Canadians that they have only to make demands to secure their concession,

Under the circumstances, which attended the abrogation of the fishery treaty, nothing could well be more unwise than any proposition for its renewal. Mr. Davies proclaims to the world_that it would be " a great boon " to Canada to obtain a reciprocity_treaty, and we are bound to believe that he thinks that this is the best mode to obtain what he desires.

It must be evident that there are only two courses open to Canada on the termination of the treaty, one being to obtain a settlement of the headland question by arbitration, the other to organize a small fleet to prevent trespassing in Canadian waters. It would be a most mistaken policy to make further overtures, either for a general treaty of reciprocity or a limited one in regard to the fisheries. It must seem extraordinary to those, who recollect the state of public opinion in the Maritime Provinces in the year 1854, when the old reciprocity treaty was negotiated, to find their representatives so anxious about a fishery treaty. At that time there was a burst of indignation from the Nova Scotians at the surrender of the right of fishing in their waters, as one of the conditions of the treaty. The money value of the right to fish has been since established by arbitration; and, although the people of the United States are of opinion that the award was unjust, it cannot be supposed that Mr. Davies and his allies share that view of the matter.

We hold the opinion very firmly that the rights of Canada to exclude foreigners from the waters within three miles of the headlands at the entrance of bays are indisputable, and that they must be, maintained, unless settled by an amicable arbitration. On the assumption that this is a correct opinion, the duty on fish imposed by the United States would not materially affect trade, and would be paid by the United States consumers. After a little experience of the disadvantages, which they would experience by an exclusion from the Canadian waters, our neighbors would be ready enough to negotiate on fair terms. At the present moment the New England fishermen are confident that they will be able to carry on their old system of trespassing in our waters, and are the strongest opponents of reciprocity. Under all the circumstances which exist, it ought to be clear that the wisest course is to leave in the hands of the Government the management of the commercial relations of the Dominion with the United States. We cannot better conclude these remarks than by giving a short extract from the conclusion of an interesting lecture recently delivered before the Young Men's Association of St.

Paul's church, Montreal, by Mr. R. A. Ramsay, B.A., on the Boundaries and Fisheries of Canada. In the course of that lecture Mr. Ramsay demonstrated most satisfactorily the immense value of the right to fish within the three-mile limit, and in regard to a new treaty, he observed : "In the opinion of many, a " new fishery treaty is merely a matter of " price. It has been said that the notice " to terminate the present treaty has been " by the United States in order to pre-" vent the Halifax award from forming the " basis for annual payments beyond the " twelve years provided as a fixed term " by the treaty. They feared, it is said, " that the award of \$5,500,000 would be " claimed by Canada as the fixed basis of " value of twelve years privileges, and " that they would be called upon to pay " one-twelfth of that sum per annum for " the future. It is well known that the " United States have always-wrongly, we " confidently think-contended that the " award was excessive, and in that view a " desire to obtain, if possible, a new meas-" ure of value is not unreasonable."

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The prevailing opinion, so far as we can judge, is that in the course of a few days the Government will be prepared to submit to the House of Commons a scheme for aiding the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to complete the work of construction. There can hardly be a second opinion as to the absolute necessity that exists for the completion of the railroad, and even those who were most opposed to the rapidity of its construction must be convinced by this time that it was a most fortunate decision on the part of the directors, to make the energetic efforts which they did. It scarcely admits of doubt that the necessity for obtaining additional assistance has been solely owing to the mistaken policy of the Opposition, which has led them, from the inauguration of the company to endeavor, if possible, to wreck it, a policy which they seem inclined to persevere in, although it must be sufficiently obvious that if it should prove successful, the Dominion would share largely in the loss. Even in that case, however, the public would have no cause to regret its agreement with the Pacific Company.

Notwithstanding the persistent assertions to the contrary by the Opposition press, the railroad company has not been granted a single dollar beyond the original subsidies, in land and money, on the faith of which they embarked their capi-

tal in the work. We have a very strong conviction that if the work had been continued and completed by contractors under bargains made direct with the Government, it would have cost much more than it will do, but, for the sake of argument, and merely for that purpose, we shall assume that the cost would have been the same. Now it is beyond doubt that all the advances that have been, or are likely to be made, and which have been denounced, as the most atrocious jobs, are preferential to the capital advanced by the shareholders, the great majority of whom, as will appear by reference to the published lists, have no special interest in Canada. Among these are several English noblemen and gentlemen and English, European and United States capitalists. We have no means of forming an accurate opinion as to the amount of capital invested by these shareholders, but we have no doubt that it may be assumed at from thirtyfive to forty millions of dollars at the least.

It is constantly affirmed by the Opposition that the road will never pay working expenses, and that the Government will have to assume it. We do not share this opinion. As a commercial enterprise we look on the Pacific railroad as much more likely to pay than the Intercolonial, but we shall, again for the sake of argument, assume the correctness of the assertion which is being constantly made. If the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, popularly designated as the Syndicate, had been the original promoters of this railroad, and had they, after embarking in it, sought favors from the Government, with the possible result of throwing the road into the hands of the Government, then there might be some ground for the complaints of the Opposition. The reverse, however, is the case. Not one of the gentlemen referred to had anything whatever to do with the inception of the work, which was the result of a direct negotiation between the Dominion Government and the authorized agents of the Province of British Columbia, and in accordance with which that Province became an integral portion of the Dominion. We need not dwell on the various schemes for the construction of the road by successive Governments, but shall briefly referto the subsisting arrangement.

Soon after Sir John Macdonald's last accession to office his Administration determined, if possible, to procure the completion and working of the road by an incorporated company, and this decision was arrived at, we have no doubt, from their experience of the construction

and working of the Intercolonial railroad. They accordingly opened negotiations with the gentlemen known as the Syndicate, and succeeded in effecting the arrangements under which the work has since been prosecuted. It was of course a great obstacle to their success that they insisted on the construction of the line north of Lake Superior, which was by many deemed at the time to be a mis. take. It of course added largely to the cost, but many who were at one time doubtful of the policy then adopted have since been thoroughly convinced that the Government was right in causing the early construction of the railroad in Canadian territory. The new company have proceeded with the work with great vigor, for which they have been most unjustifiably abused, and have been prevented from obtaining money in the open market, either by the sale of shares or bonds. They are justly entitled to the cordial support of the Government and of Parliament.

A CASE OF PREFERENCE.

The attention of Members opposed to insolvency legislation is directed to the case of W. F. Marshall, of Middleton, Nova Scotia, whose offer of fifty cents in the dollar was referred to in our issue of the 6th ult. The total liabilities are \$22,000, and of these more than one-half (\$11,500) is preferred, being the claim of A. & O. W. Mead & Co., of Boston, Mass. As the assets amount to \$15,773, the offer is rather edifying and suggestive, in face of such a preference. The assets are made up of :-- Real estate, \$3,000, merchandise \$3,000, notes, \$2,000, book-debts, \$4,873(1) apples, grain, etc., \$1,000, lumber, sleepers, etc., \$1,200, horse, cow, wagons, etc., \$360, M. machine, organ, safe and fixtures \$340. Among the other creditors are John G. Hall & Co., Boston, \$4,343. with Seely Bros., and Jordan, Marsh & Co., of the same city, for \$200 and \$300 respectively. The principal Canadian creditors are Manchester, Robertson & Allison, of St. John, N.B., whose claim amounts to \$2,200. Montreal merchants are interested as follows : Fogarty Bros., \$425, Huston & Fisher \$406, W. Ewing & Co., \$340, and there are several others for smaller sums amounting to \$700. Botterell & Co., Quebec, are claimants for over \$200. The whole affair needs little comment as an example of what is possible under the existing laws. of the country.

THE ARCHIVES REPORT.

Mr. Douglas Brymner's report on Historical Archives is, as usual, very interesting. We notice with much satisfaction that the papers of the late Hon. John Rolph in relation to the rebellion of 1837 have been added to the archives. It will be particularly interesting to have Dr. Rolph's own account of what passed on the occasion of the flag of truce in regard to which contradictory accounts have been given by Canadian historians. Whatever may have passed between Dr. Rolph and Mr. Lount at their private interview there can be no doubt whatever that, on the first application of Mr. Baldwin and Dr. Rolph, they were asked for their authority to treat, and that on their return they were refused credentials by the Lt. Governor, who had, through Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, requested their intervention. We understand that Dr. Rolph's papers are in the hands of Mr. Dent, and that we may shortly expect a new work from that truly impartial historian.

The original papers received from Detroit, Windsor, Lanark, etc., respecting the early occupation of that district of country will doubtless be very interesting. The early settlement of those districts was prior to the conquest of Canada, and there are still many descendants of the old French settlers. There are also some interesting reminiscences of the old French Royalists, headed by the Count de Puisaye who emigrated to Upper Canada after the French Revolution. A descendant of one of those emigrants, Mr. Quetton St. George, resides in Toronto, but his father, the first emigrant, returned to France after the restoration, and resided there until his death. He had been very successful in business in Canada. having been connected with Mr. Jules Quesuel of Montreal, and subsequently with the late Mr. John Baldwin, father of the present Bishop of Huron and late Rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Mr. St George was possessed of considerable landed property, which was managed after his departure for France by the late Dr. Baldwin. This was inherited by his son, the present Mr. Queiton St. George, and was probably the cause of his emigrating to Canada.

It is satisfactory to find that Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec has interested himself in having documents transcribed from the Archives of the Gesu, the Propagauda, etc., and that Sir Ambrose Shea, Mr. Brecken, Mr. Heneker, Hon. Mr. Blanchet, Hon. Mr. Chimet, and Judge Pringle have all undertaken to give their aid to the very interesting work on which Mr. Brymner is engaged. A large portion of the report is devoted to the interesting Haldimand collection of papers between 1758 and 1777.

MICHIGAN'S PINE SUPPLY.--Mr. Wm. Little, secretary of the Forestry Association, writes, regarding the statement of the Chicago Price Current, "that the stock of pine yet standing in Michigan can produce 40,000,000,000 feet of lumber, if cut for that purpose." Our informant says that this is one of the regular stock statements issued from time to time by the agents of the northwestern lumbermen to hoodwink the public, the United States Government reports, compiled by Professor Sargent, as far

back as 1880 telling us that there was only 35,-000,000,000 of white pine in the whole of Michigan, including the upper Peninsula ; and even adding 10 per cent to cover small and inferior trees the whole would still fall short of the total stated, at the time the census was taken in 1880. As this State, says the writer, has parted within the past five years with fully 20,000,000,000 feet, the amount now remaining would be rather under than over 20,000,000,000 feet, or a four years' stock instead of eight as alleged. Experienced lumbermen are well aware that the object intended by such items is to allay suspicion of any immediate scarcity, fearing, doubtless, that the American public, if acquainted with the true condition of affairs, would insist on the removal of the duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet, imposed by the United States on pine and spruce lumber from Canada. It is known that many Michigan mills, having now no stock whatever are offering to saw for their neighbors at the low price of \$1.25 per 1,000. "It is easy to understand," says Mr. Little, "how matters are, from the remark made to me last year by a Michigan lumberman, who said that it took over 14,000 of his logs to make 500,000 feet of lumber, or about 30 logs to the 1,000." In concluding his communication he says :-- "I regret to have to say that I heard of almost as scandalous a slaughter of small pine timber having taken place the past winter on limits in the Province of Ontario. Our own Province of Quebec, however, very properly prevents this by restricting the cutting of pine trees under a certain size."

AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL CODE.

The following is the petition referred to in the article on Insolvency Measures re-

cently, and which, having obtained a large number of signatures, has since been placed before the Provincial Legislature at Quebec :--

To the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec:

The petition of the undersigned wholesale merchants and bankers of the city of Montreal, respectfully sheweth :- That since the repeal of the Insolvent Act of 1875 the liquidation of the estates of bankrupt traders has been effected by means of executions after judgment, or by a voluntary assignment made by the debtor for the benefit of his creditors ;-That the liquidation by judicial process, in consequence of the delay and expense attendant thereon, does not satisfy the requirements of the mercantile community ;- That experience has shown that judicial liquidations result in little or no dividend being paid to the general creditors, the greater portion of the assets having been absorbed by the costs of suit, seizure, distribution, opposition, etc. ;-That liquidations by the creditors under a deed of assignment have shown better results, but in the present state of our laws the process of liquidation is frequently retarded, and even stopped altogether, by trivial, vexations contestations, often undertaken solely for the purpose of embarrassing the liquidators in their operations ;- That assignments are frequently made to persons of doubtful responsibility, and over whom the creditors have no control ;-That it is of the utmost importance that the estate of the bankrupt trader should be liquidated with the least possible expense and delay, and as the principle of voluntary assignments is the only one that meets these requirements such changes should be made in the existing laws as will be necessary to give to such assignments a legal effect ;- That, from the interpretation given to article 1543 of the Civil Code of Quebec, in several recent decisions, preferences have been obtained by creditors by the sale of goods unpaid having been annulled, without any reference to the length of time such goods had been in the possession of the purchaser ;- That the cancellation of a sale under these circumstances, depending on a train of circumstances purely accidental, that is to say, that the goods are still in the possession of the purchaser, acts to the prejudice of the other creditors whose goods sold subsequently, have been resold, and who may have been deceived by the possession of assets against which, in case of need, all the creditors were presumed to have equal recourse :- That it is necessary to restrict the application of said article 1543 in order that its operation may be in harmony with articles 1998 and 1999 of said Code ;- Therefore your petitioners humbly beg that you will be pleased to pass an Act amending the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code Civil, in the manner above mentioned .- And your petitioners will ever pray.

Montreal, March, 1885.

The following are the amendments as adopted by the meeting:—Article 763 of the Code of Uivil Procedure is abrogated, and replaced by the following:—

763. Any debtor arrested under a "writ of *Capias ad Respondendum*," or any bankrupt trader may make an assignment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors. Provided that in the absence of a capias no assignment shall be made unless the debtor shall have been required to de so as herein after provided .-- 763a. Any bankrupt trader may be required by a creditor for the sum of two hundred dollars to make such an assignment.—Article 799 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended by striking out everything after the word "trauer" and substituting the following, "that he is in a state of bankruptcy, and that he has refused to make an assignment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors.—Article 764 of said Code is amended by striking out the words "in the prothonotary's office" and by the addition of the following, "The assignment is made at the office of the prothonotary of the Superior Court for the district from whence the capias was issued, and, in the absence of a capias, for the district where the debtor has his principal place of business, or, in the absence of such place of business, where he has his domicile." - Article 765 is abrogated and replaced by the following :- The debtor shall give notice of the assignment by one insertion in the Official Gazetle and by notice mailed and registered to the address of every creditor. This notice to include a list of the creditors of the debtor. In default of such notice by the debtor it may be given by any creditor.—Articles 768 and 769 of said code are abrogated and the following is sgbstituted :-- 768. Immediately after the as-signment the prothonotary will appoint a guardian, who shall be chosen from amongst the largest creditors as far as possible, and who will himself, or some one deputed by him, take immediate possession of all the assets of the debtor .- Such guardian may summarily dispose

of any perishable effects or adopt any conserva-tory measure which the circumstances may require under the direction of the judge or in his absence the prothonotary .- Immediately after the assignment the could or judge after huving consulted the creditors assembled for that purpose, shall appoint a curator to the estate of the debtor. And thereinon the records of proceeding shall be transmitted to the prothonotary of the Superior Court for the district in which the curator has his place of business. This meeting shall be called at short date and in the manner directed by the judge.—769. Im-mediately on such assignment being made all proceedings on writ of *suisie arret* before judgment, saisie gagerie or ou execution against the moveables of the debtor shall be suspended, and the guardian or curator shall have the right to take possession of the effects so seized upon the signification of his appointment by the bailiff to the seizing creditor or his attorney or bailiff, and all costs after such signification or in the absence of such signification all costs on seizure made by a creditor after the assignment shall be made known to him, either personally or by his attorney or bailiff or in any case eight days after the notice given by the debtor, guardian or curator shall not be collocated upon the dividend sheet of such estates.—Arti-cle 770 of said code is abrogated and replaced by the following:—770. The curator is bound to make his appointment known by an adver-tisement in the Quebec Official Gazette and by notice mailed and registered to every creditor. He will by the same notice require the creditors to fyle their claims within thirty days .- 770a. He may be required to give security for the benefit of the creditors generally, the amount of such security to be fixed by the judge.— Article 772 of said code is amended by striking out the second paragraph and by the addition of the following :- The curator in his own name, as such, may, with the permission of the judge, on the advice of the creditors or inspectors by them named, enter to defend all action belonging to the debtor or the mass of the creditors. The curator may sell the assets moveable or --The curator may sell the assets moveable or immoveable belonging to the estate in the man-ner indicated by the judge on the advice of the creditors or of the inspectors named by the creditors.-On the demand of one or more cre-ditors the judge may authorize the curator to address an order to the sheriff of the district wherein the immoveables of the debtor are situated notifying him to seize the said im-moveables and to sell the same.--The sheriff will assentiate the order without any poliforation will execute such order without any notification to the debtor, and will follow the same rules as in the case of a writ de terris and all proceedings subsequent to such order shall be had at the Superior Court.-772*a*. The proceeds of the estate as realized by the curator shall be distributed amongst the creditors by a dividend sheet to be prepared after the expiration of the delay for the production of the creditors' claims, and the same shall be payable eight days after the notice of such dividend. This notice shall be given by one advertisement in the Quebee Official Gazette and by notice mailed to each creditor .- The claims or dividends may be contested by any creditor on fyling a contestation to that effect with the curator, and such contestation shall be immediately transferred to the prothonotary of the Superior Court for the district where the assignment has been made or where the record of proceedings has been transmitted as hereinbefore mentioned or of such other district as the parties may elect, and such contextation shall be decided in a summary mainer.—Article 773 of said code is amended by striking out the four first lines and by substituting the following :- Within four months from the date of the notice given by the debtor, the proceedings may be contested by any creditor by reason.—The words "thirty days" in the number 2 of said article are struck out and replaced by the word "year."-Article 776 of snid code is amended by the addition of the following: If the debtor admitted to buil or held to fyle his statement neglects to fyle such statement and declaration within the thirty days mentioned in article 776, such debtor and his sureties became liable in

the same manner and to the same extent as above.—Article 778 of said code is amended by striking out the words " under execution."-The said code is also amended by the addition of the following :-SISa. In case a capital size of the addition of the following in SISa. In case a capital size of under the present section cannot be executed, owing to the absence of the debtor, or where such debtor cannot be found, or where such debtor has left the province or has no dominile there are during in the province of has been to be absent to therein, and who is in a state of bankruptcy, it will be lawful, after notice to the debtor in the manner directed by the judge, and at the request of a creditor for two hundred dollars or over, to proceed to the nomination of a curator, whose duties and powers shall be the same as if he had been appointed after the fyling of the debtor's statement of abandonment. Article 834 of said code is amended by striking out the words "notoriously insolvent, that he has refused to arrange with his creditors, or to make an assignment of his property to them or for their benefit, and that he still continues his business."—And by substituting the following: —"In a state of bankruptcy, that be has refused to make an assignment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors."-Notwithstanding article 1 of sail code, the proceedings under articles 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 777, 778, 777, 778 of this code may be had on any juridical day.—The present Act will come in force thirty days after its sanction.— The Secretary then submitted the following draft of an

ACT TO AMEND THE CIVIL CODE.

Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:--

Ist. Article 1,543 of the Civil Code is amended by the addition of the following: "In case of bankruptcy this right can only be exercised within the 15 days following the delivery of the goods."—2nd. The present Act shall come in force on the day it is sanctioned.

PROPOSED CUSTOMS CHANGES.

Mr. Bowell moved the House into committee to consider the following resolutions recently:

lst. That wherever duties of customs are imposed according to any specific quantity or degree of strength, or to any specific value, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity, degree of strength or value, and to any fractional part of such specific quantity or degree;

2nd. That the master of any vessel arriving in Ganada by sea or by inland navigation and entering a Ganadian port, harbor or anchorage for refuge against any stress of weather, with the purpose of continuing her voyage when the weather permits, shall make a general report to the collector or proper officer of customs of such a place as to such vessel and her cargo and answer any stich proper question as may be asked by such collector or four under a penalty of not more than four hundred dollars nor less than one hundred for refusal or neglect to do so; 3rd. That if difficulty arises in determining

3rd. That if difficulty arises in determining the fair market value for duty on any goods imported into Cauada of foreign or British manufacture, the prices of which are published by or on behalf of the manufacturers or producers, the governor-in-council may determine a certain rate of discount which may be deducted from such published prices, or may fix the value of such goods for duty by a reasonable deduction from such prices, and the values so determined shall be the values for duty;

4th. That in determining the dutiable value of goods imported, there shall be added to the actual wholesale prices or fair market value thereof on the principal markets of the country whence they are imported, the cost of inland transportation, shipment, or transhipment, whether by land or by inland navigation, with all expenses included from the place of growth, production or manufacture, to the vessel in which the shipment thereof is made, and to or at the port whence such vessel finally clears for her voyage to Canada;

5th. That no transfer of the ownership of goods prior to entry shall be valid under the acts relating to customs, unless such transfer is in writing, signed by the importer and produced to the collector to be properly entered by him; 6th. That no refunds of duty for inferiority

6th. That no refunds of duty for inferiority or deficiency in quantity nor because of omission in the invoice of any trade or other discount which may reduce the value for duty, shall be made unless the same has been reported to the collector within one day from the entry and the proper rate of reduction of duty fixed, and that all such reductions shall be subject to the decision of the minister of customs, who may order such refund; and no refund or remission of duty shall be made after payment by reason of the loss of such goods by fire or otherwise;

The That persons transacting customs business must produce written authority from the alleged principal, who shall be bound by the acts of persons so acting as their agent; g_{ac}

8th. That any duly authorized attorney or agent may execute valid bonds on behalf of his principal, but the collector may refuse to pernuit any such attorney or agent who has knowingly committed any fraud on the customs to act as such ;

9th. That certain officers of customs, to be designated for that purpose in any acts relating to the customs, shall have power to administer onths in cases in which they may be appointed to make investigation as to matters relating to the customs, and to summon and examine persons competent to give evidence on the matters inquired into;

10th. That the governor-in-council may transfer to the list of goods which may be imported free of duty any article used as materials in Canadian manufacture, and such articles shall be free of duty till the order placing them on the free list shall be revoked.

GERMAN TARIFF ON CANADA RYE.

At a meeting last Tuesday of the Council of the Board of Trade, the following correspondence in regard to the position of Canada's exports to Germany, as affected by the recent changes in the tariff of that empire, were submitted :--

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE, MONTREAL, 12th MARCH, 1885.

May it please Your Excellency,—I have the honor, by instructions from the president and council of this Board, to solicit attention to the circumstance that, by an Act of the Imperial German Bundesruth, a duty of three marks per 100 kilos is imposed upon rye imported into the empire, but that when the article is brought from any "fivored nation" the tax is only one mark per 100 kilos. On exam ning a list of "favored nations" in Germany, it is found that "Great Britain" occupies a place, but there is no mention made of any of the British colonies. The president and council, therefore, most respectfully request to be informed whether, in consequence of any trenty between Great Britain and Germany, Canada, as an integral part of the British Empire, can expect to participate in the advantages of the "favored nation" provision Large quantities of rye are annually exported from Canada to Germany,—the difference between a tax of one mark and three marks is equal to fifty cents upon 100 kilos,—and not to have the advantage of the one mark duty would be very damaging, if not destructive, to an important item of Canadian export grain trade. Opportunity has not been afforded as yet for ascertaining to what extent other departments of the export trade of the Dominion may be affected by the German law above referred to but the example cited is, it is hoped sufficient to warrant this trespass upon your attention. Soliciting on behalf of the president and council your earliest consideration,-I have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient servant, W. J. PATTERSON, Secretary.

ОТТАWA, April 7, 1885.

Sin,--I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of the memorialists that His Excellency the Governor-General has had Excellency the Governor-General has had under his consideration in council the petition of the Montreal Board of Trade addressed to His Excellency, and dated the 12th ult., sub-mitting that by an Act of the Imperial German Bundesrath a duty of three marks per one hundred kilos is imposed upon sye imported into the Empire, but that when the article is brought from any "favored nation" the tax is only one mark per one hundred kilos. On ex-amining a list of "favored nations," in conse-quence of treaties between them and Germany, it is found that Great Britain occupies a place. it is found that Great Britain occupies a place, but there is no mention made of any of the British colonies. His Excellency is advised that upon reference to the several commercial treaties entered into by Great Britain, he finds that in 1824 a convention of commerce was concluded with Prussia for the reciprocal abrogation of all discriminating and countervalling duties, in which treaty the British colonial pos-sessions were included, as appears from the British order-in-council of the 3rd May, 1826, granting to Prussian vessels the privilege of antion with the British entries in which the trading with the British colonies, in which it is stated *inter alia* that "within the dominicns of His Majesty the King of Prussia, the commerce and navigation of this country and of its pos-sessions abroad have been placed upon the footing of the most favored nation." His Excellency is also advised that in 1841 a conven-tion of commerce and navigation was concluded with Prussia and the states forming the customs and commercial union, called the states of Thuringia, in the provisions of which the British rutingin, in the provisions of which the British possessions abroad participate equally with the United Kingdom; that to develop the slipula-tions relative to the reciprocal treatment of navigation under the treaties above mentioned (those of 1824 and 1841), upon the basis of the alterations in the navigation laws, a treaty of navigation was entered into with Prussia on the acticle 2, are "to be applied to the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same ; that this treaty was to have the same duration as the resty of commerce concluded on the 30th May in the same year (1865) between Great Britain and the Zollverein, and which is still in force "; that by article 2 of the latter it is agreed that " the produce and manufactures of the Dominions and possessions of her Britanic Majesty which may be imported into the Zollverein and the produce and manufactures of the states of the Zollverein which may be imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation or transit, shall therein be treated in the same manner as and in particular shall be subject to no higher or other duties than the produce and manufactures of any third country the most invored in those respects"; that by article 5 of the same treaty it is agreed that "any favor, privilege or reduction in the tariff of duties of importation which either of the contracting parties may concede to any third power shall to involve the same treat and the same shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the other," by virtue of which the United Kingdom partakes of all the advantages of the Austrian freaty of 1868, with the Zollverein as well as by virtue of the "most favored nation" clause in the treaty between Great Britain and Austria ; and that it is further agreed by article 7 of the treaty of 1865 " that the stipulation of articles 1 and 6 shall also be applied to the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britan-nic Majesty." His Excellency is further ad-vised that in 1882 correspondence was entered into with Germany through the colonial office with reference to the desire of the government

of Canada, for reasons then existing, to be re-lieved from the stipulations of article 7 of the commercial treaty of 1865 with Germany, and that a communication dated 27 February, 1882, addressed by the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies to the high commis-sioner for Canada, states that "German author-ities are of opinion that it would not be convenient or desirable to abrogate single articles of the treaty of 1865 apart from a general revision of the whole instrument for which there did not appear to be any immediate necessity.⁹ I am now to state that His Excellency's advisers are of opinion that Canada is included in the comor opinion that Gandat is included in the com-mercial treaty of 1865, between Great Britain and the German Zollverein, and is therefore en-titled to participate in the "most favored nation" clause of the Act of the Imperial Ger-man Bundesrath above referred to. I have the honor to be, sir, Your most obedient servant,

G. POWELL, Under Secretary of State.

The information given in the foregoing communication is corroborated by a letter from the German Imperial Chancellor, dated Berlin, 27th March, 1885, and addressed to W. C. Munderioh, Esq., the Imperial German Consul in this city, and there can be no doubt but that Canada, as a part of the British Empire, enjoys the privi-leges of the "most favored nation" clause under the treaty of 1865 between Great Britain and the German Zollverein.

At a conneil meeting of the Board of Trade, held Tuesday, Mr. Munderloh stated that, according to regulations of the German anthorities, intending shippers of rye will be required to make a requisition to the German Consul residing in the district where the grain was grown, asking for a certificate as to the place of growth, and such a certificate will be granted, the document, however, being void if the vessel touches during the voyage at a port of any country not enjoying the "most favored nation" privileges.

CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE.

The following extract from the annual report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York, just issued, will possess some interest at this juncture in view of the attention being paid to assessment companies by the authorities in Ottawa, and also because of the statement attributed to Superintendent McCall during a visit of some Montreal gentlemen to Albany on a recent occasion :

The management of the co-operative organizations generally appears to be intrusted to reliable and faithful officials, but the difficulty encountered in securing members without the intervention of special agents is apt to place the control and continuance of the associations within the power of the intervenors. In very many instances it has been found that the allegiance and loyalty of these individuals depend upon the extension of, or additions to, their jug-handle contracts. And once they sever their connection with an association, their zeal and activity in pointing out its weak spots is comparable only to their efforts to destroy its existence, by a transfer of the members to the agent's latest attachment. It is not surprising that the vehement individuals that prate unceasingly against old line companies should be found pursuing the most objectionable of their methods. In the prominent cases of this kind coming within the censure of the Department, and made manifest by its investigations, the names of former agents of defunct life insurance companies appear conspicuously. If mentioned they would be recognized as the inventors of chimerical plans, and the stentorian advocates

of corporations whose weakness was their chief feature.

It is not difficult, then, to understand that mistrustfulness and doubt are engendered by the action and promises of such employés, or that such associations will have but a short-hved existence, when it is realized that the rights of their members are subordinate to the privileges and powers of the agents. The fairof this plan of preservation, and whose efforts are directed to protect themselves by reform within, and from danger without, the co-operative institutions, are fully cognizant of the troubles that threaten to destroy the usefulness of all the associations. To them the Superin-tendent is confident he will not appeal in vain for assistance in the correction of the abus. s described. The officers who prosecute their business in an honest way need have no fear that any doubt of the Superintendent as to the system of assessment insurance will be allowed System of assessment insurance will be allowed to destroy or impair the existence of any legi-timate organization. The law will be carried out in every case, without consideration or thought of the great influences which are often referred to as being continually at work, in and out af the Legislature, for and against co-operative associations. There will be no hesi-tation in criticising or closing up the affairs of any mismanaged institution, through contem-bation of the affaet it much ware on the remainplation of the effect it may have on the remain-ing associations; neither will the Superintendent condemn a society because it shows evidence of success, thus disproving the assertions and predictions of those who are paid to print their conclusions.

The pretenses and promises of some of the managers would be grotesque if they were not put forth in a serious way. It is not doubted that if the promoters of some of the advertised schemes were pecuniarily responsible, they could be compelled, personally, by reason of their talse representations to make good their wondrous pledges. That he danger to hone assessment organizations caused by the prac-tices of the catch-penny institutions is realized, will be seen by reference to the report of the Executive Committee of the Mutual Benefit Life Associations of America, made at the Ninth Annual Convention, held in October last, at

Cincinnati, as follows: *First.* The expense of management must be provided for, in the main, by fixed annual dnes. *Second.* The mortality rates at age of entry

must be graded according to one or the com-

Third. If the mortality tables. *Third.* If the mortality rates do not increase with age, after entry, the rates at entry must be loaded twenty-five per cent, at five per cent per annum, compound interest, and such load-ing with interest must be held as a liability or reserve and applied to the payment of the respective policies when they become claims, and the assessments upon surviving members correspondingly reduced. Fourth. If the rates increase after age of

entry, such increase must not be less than 100 per cent, or double the original rate, by the end of the probability of life or expectancy of the insured.

Fifth. If any sum of money or endowment is promised to members during life, such sum must be provided for by collecting monthly, guarterly, semi-annual, or annual payments in excess of the cost of mortality, that will, at four and a-half per cent per annum during the endowment period, amount to the sum promised.

Sinth. If a uniform rate for all ages is charged, the benefit to be paid must be graded according to the life expectation, and when graded according to life expectation from age of entry, the rate of assessment must be loaded at least twenty-five per cent, at the rate of five per cent per annum, and reserved and used in part payment of death claims in order to offset the increasing liability arising from the

advancing age of members. Seventh. All the modern precautions in selection must be rigidly enforced and no members admitted over the age of sixty.

The recommendations of the committee are quite commendable, and they are quoted here as the judgment of intelligent officials who by experience are entitled and competent to point out the apparent dangers to the system, and suggest the needed remedies.

The Superintendent does not desire to be understood as favoring or indorsing all of the above recommendations, and in particular he objects to the one referring to endowment payments, to which payments, on any assess-ment plan, he is opposed, as being futile and in contradiction of the theory of co-operative insurance. In the main, however, the report of the committee is exceedingly conservative, and will tend to protect the associations and their members from the cvils connected with the sham concerns that "have no hope of existence unless they, so to speak, undersell the honest ones, by promising larger benefits for the same money, or similar benefits for less money."

money." In the line of reform, also, is the action taken during this year, by the Illinois Masons' Bene-volent Society, an institution that has paid in fourteen years about \$2,500,000 to the bene-ficiaries of its members. It was apparent from the experience of the Society, that while abundantly able to care for its present claims, it was evident "it had outlived the scheme upon which it was founded," and its survival depended entirely upon a chance of survival depended entirely upon a change of its plan, so that assessments would be regulated by the increasing age of the member, instead of a uniform contribution without regard to age. This recognition of the only or emulation by the organizations that are operating on the follacious principle that served to hull the western organization into a fancied security, until "the Society languishes, and while the older men remain with it, without diminished risks, the young fail to be attracted in numbers sufficient to reduce the average age."

There is also another plan, adopted by some of the associations, that will bring them into discopute and terminate their career, viz, the "club system." Any certificate of co-opera-tive insurance that robs the beneficiary of the amount contributed for her benefit, is foreign to all the principles underlying the theory of such protection. It is argued that the certi-ficate holder is aware of the scheme which he enters into, and hence no injustice is done. Nevertheless the contract is purely speculative, alike contradictory of law and public morals, and should be prohibited the same as is gambling, if there is any right to believe it has a legal existence. Its promoters justify their operations by quoting some recent decisions of city and civil courts, giving judgments on insurance contracts to persons having no insurable interest. The excuse is worthy, indeed, of the organizations that adopt a plan which fixes a profit for the member in the death of his associates, thus reversing the essential principle of life insurance, viz., that in the payment of claims remuneration is made in part or altogether for the loss caused the beneficiary by the death of the insured. It is pleasing to be able to add that the number of associations issuing these certificates is quite limited, and it is greatly to be desired that they shall have a monopoly of the business, for it means their certain destruction.

It is recommended that no organization shall be allowed to transact a combined life, health and accident business without being compelled to keep separate accounts for each branch, and in fact it is believed, from the results gathered by Department investigations, that the several institutions should be limited to the issuance of a single kind of certificate. The assessment-accident business, except as transacted by one or two associations, has not proved successful, and where it is combined with life and health insurance, it gives no promise of better results. The division of accounts referred to should be made for statistical purposes, if for no other reason.

The right to make assessments in advance of

losses was questioned during the year by a pro-minent insurance journalist. The complaint minent insurance journalist. was made against a particular organization, on the ground that its notice of advance payment limited the cost of the insurance to not more than three assessments during the year, and as the association referred to make more than three assessments within that period, the defi-ciency would have to be made up by those who had not paid in advance. The notice referred

 in the pair is a value. The nonce refered to, reads as follows:
 "Members at a distance, by remitting one advance assessment, will have no turther assessment-call for four months. By remitting two advance assessments, no further call will be made for six months."

The complaint was sent to the Attorney General, and that officer advised the Superin-tendent in substance that there could be no objection to the form of the notice submitted to him for his consideration; that the fact that a member is allowed to pay one or more assess-ments in advance, did not indicate any unfairness to other members; that there is nothing in the notice which limits the amount of the assessment, and if a member desires to pay in advance a sum sufficient to cover the amount of any possible assessment which might become due within any fixed time in the future, there

Could be no legal objection thereto. During the year 1884, an examination was ordered of all the New York organizations operating under the act of 1883. At the close of 1884, thirty-six associations had been subjected to investigation, without cost or expense of any kind to them, the charges having been met by the regular appropriation for Department. the

In a number of cases it was shown that there was lax management, and in a few instances that the officers and agents had been speculating in the claims against their associations. Such a proceeding is entirely indefensible and was not allowed to pass without rebuke. The officers were promptly notilied of the causes for criticism, and it is a pleasure to be able to say. that the recommendations of the Department have been complied with in nearly every case.

have been complied with in nearly every case. The general cause for complaint made during these investigations was, as a rule, confined to the use of the Death Fund in the payment of expenses. It was apparent in a majority of cases that no wrong was intended to be perpetrated, nevertheless such payments were invariably found to be a sighting of the base which consider for the violation of the by-laws which provided for the separation of the death assessments from the amounts to be used for expenses. It is scarcely nece sary to add that such practices will bring disaster to the business. The Superintendent has not hesitated to criticise the officials responsible for this stated misuse of the funds, and while it affords him pleasure to say that the several boards of directors have shown a willseveral boards of directors have shown a will-ingness to correct the wrongs, in some instances there has been a ludicrous attempt to charge the examiners with being prejudiced against the particular association, prompted by an opposition to the assessment business brought about by the influence of "Old Line Compan-ies." Of course, the excuse to the members was intended to cover up developed irregulari-ties of the officers. ties of the officers.

JAMES M. DUBOIS, who has been in the marble business in Waterloo, Que., for years has assign-ed to Mr. O. R. Foss in trust. His indebtedness is chiefly on account of loans contracted in Waterloo and vicinity, and will reach nearly ten thousand dollars. Four or five years ago he expended about \$3000 on a new house, of he expended about \$3000 on a new nouse, or which \$1000 belongs to his wife in her own right. The assets consist of this property, on which there is a mortgage of \$700, and the stock and book debts in connection with his business, and nominally reach about \$5000. On the day of his assignment Mr. Dubois left town, and is on mis assignment arr. Duois feit town, and is supposed to have gone West as he was seen in Montreal the next day, and that evening board-ed a western train. The reason for his leaving transpired when it was discovered that \$2,300 in notes, which purported to be endorsed by his

father, a farmer of West Bolton, proved to be forgeries. The father, who is eighty-four years of age, was ignorant of the existence of the notes and was overcome when the state of affairs was disclosed to him.

A SYNDICATE of capitalists propose building a large hotel on Notre Dame Street West, facing the dry goods establishment of Ligget & Hamilton. Plans have already been prepared and show the dimensions of the projected structure to be 200 by 120 feet; it will be built entirely of cut stone, four storeys high, costing about \$100,000, and formished with all modern improvements for comfort and safety. The hotel will occupy the three upper storeys, the first flat will be fitted up and leased as stores.

THE question of the duty on Angostura Bitters. of which Mr. James Guest, this city, is agent, has at length been decided by the Government. It will henceforth be entered at \$1.90 per Im-perial gallon, the duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, as upon "extracts," having been countermanded.

THE "Bucket-Shop " of T. Brigham Bishop & Co., this city is said to be closed owing to the troubles of the firm here and in New York caused by reverses in grain speculations. shall return to the subject next week. We

FIRE RECORD.

FIRE RECORD. ONTARIO.—Belleville, March 16.—A stone house owned by Mr. Barnum and occupied by Myron Jones, destroyed with contents. No insurance. The building was insured in the Queen. Total loss \$500. St. Marys, March 15.—The National hotel, with the stables and contents desiroyed. Loss \$20,000; partly covered by insurance. It was owned and occupied by Mr. Dennie. Hamilton, March 16. —The residence of the Rev. B. B. Keefer damaged to the extent of \$200; covered by insurance. Odessa, March 19.—Mabee & Derby-shire's steam saw mills totally destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$3,000; insurance \$1,000. Burford, March 20.—The town hall destroyed. Insured in the Commercial Union for \$300. Port Elgin, March 20.—The Over Elgin brush for the part of the Cover of the Stables of Insured in the Commercial Union for \$300, Port Elgin, March 20.—The Port Elgin brush factory and contents. Loss \$25,000; insurance in Hartford \$3,000, Wellington Mutual \$3,000, Economical \$2,000, and Commercial \$2,000. March 22.—J. S. George's warehouse desiroyed with contents. Loss \$15,000; Insurance \$11.-006 in commercial Union and Lancashire. Gan-manue. Murch 22.—The four-stores facous 006 in commercial Union and Lancashire. Gan-anoque, March 22.—The four-storey factory occupied by O. D. Cowan's wringer works and Atkinson & Cowan, manufacturers, destroyed with the contents, also a frame house adjoining. Loss S15,000, partly insured. Bellewille, March 24.—The dwelling owned by T. B. Wragge and occupied by W. Bowen, was burned, with con-tents. Insured for S1,00, which will cover the loss. Penetanguishene, March 24.—The building occupied by T. T. Richards as a store and dwelling destroyed. The stock was insured in Glasgow and London Company of Great in Glaggow and London Company of Great Britain for \$1,500, and building for \$500. *Ottawa*, March 26.—McKay's mills partially destroyed. Loss \$3,000, covered by insurance. *Alvinsion*, March 27.—The cheese factory owned by L. R. Richardson, of Strathroy, destroyed. The amount of insurance and cover inst by L. R. Richardson, of Strathroy, destroyed. The amount of insurance and company is not known here. *Collingwood*, April 5.—Harbor Master Lockerbie's boat house. Loss not krown. *Newmarket*, April 10.—Planing mills, Wm. Cane & Sons; loss \$50,000; insured Queen's \$3,000, Gore District \$2,000, Hartford \$2,000, Waterloo Mutual \$2,000. *Belleville*, April 13.—Dwelling, Prof. Greene; owned by H. Young; insured for \$1,300 in Queen's. Fur-niture unissured. niture uninsured.

QUEDEC .- Montreal, March 17 .- J. R. Mc-Laren's factory, damaged to the extent of \$500, insured. March 21.—The furniture store occu-pied by a Mrs. Labelle, partly burnt. Loss covered by insurance, Valcartier, March 17.—

The English Church parsonage, occupied by Rev. Dr. Riopel, completely destroyed. The building was insured in the Imperial for \$1,000 and \$1,000 on the furniture. March 23. by Nev. In Dipir, Fourpierly dush of diping the building was insured in the Imperial for \$1,000 and \$1,000 on the furniture. March 23. —Julien & Genest's grocery store, damaged to the extent of \$3,000; covered by 510,000 insurance in Commercial Union. Messrs. P. P. Martin & Go., who occupy the ground floor, had their stock damaged to the amount of about \$4,000, covered by insurance in Royal Canadian. Z. Davis & Co., stock damaged; fully insured. March 28.—The building occupied by Watt & Watt damaged to the extent of \$3,000; covered by insurance in Royal Canadian. Z. Davis & Co., stock damaged; fully insured. March 28.—The building occupied by Watt & Watt damaged to the extent of \$5,000; uninsured. St. Heari, March 27.—Moseley's tannery damaged to the extent of \$5000; insured in Gitteens & Queen's. Ste. Anne de la Parade, April 4.—J. B. Steard & Co.'s diy goods store damaged to the extent of \$500, insured in Gitteens & Queen's. Ste. Anne de la Parade, April 10.—Dwelling, F. E. Lamothe; loss \$3,000, no insurance. Montreal, April 13.—Four houses and stables, owned by D. Day rented to carters; loss \$25,000; hully insured in Queen and Scottish Union. April 14. J. H. Mooney's tunnery destroyed. Loss \$25,000; hully insured to the amount of \$68,000, in the following offices:—Imperial, \$26,666.66; Guardian, \$5,000; Commercial Union, \$5,000; London Assurance, \$3,333.33; Citizens, \$3,333.33; Sitish American, \$3,000; Queen, \$7,500; National, \$2,500. \$2,500.

MANITOBA.- Winnipeg, April 5.- Cauchon's block was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. The total insurance on the building is about \$50,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .- Alberton, April 5. A fire here destroyed the following houses, viz: Benjamin Rogers' store, warehouse and stock, value, \$10,000; A. Clark's building and lob-ster tins, value, \$3,000; Henderson & Gordon's store and stock, value, \$4,000; Alex. McLeod's store, value, \$15,000; Wallace's store, Prid-ham's photograph saloon, and the dry goods store of Birch & Dyer. Rogers is insured for \$6,000 on his stock and \$1,000 on buildings, Olark on stock \$1,200, Henderson & Gordon \$3,000, McLeod \$1,000, and Birch & Dyer \$3,000. A fire here destroyed the following houses, viz : \$3,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK. - St. John, March 13. -W. W. Turnbull & Co.'s warehouse destroyed.

W. Turnbull & Co.'s warehouse destroyed. Loss not known; insured for \$25,000 in Phœuix, Irish National and Citizens. Nova Scorta.--Bass River, March 18.--The Union Furniture and Merchandise Co.'s fac-tory destroyed. The building and machinery was valued at \$22,000; no insurance. Ifec-tanoogu, March 30.--Blackader's saw mill de-stroyed. Loss not known; insurance small, Annapolix, April 14.-The following were the losses by to-day's fire: --A. H. Riordan, \$5,000, insurance \$3,400; A. W. Corbett & Son, \$1,3-00; insurance not known. 00, insurance not known.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. APRIL 16, 1885.

The state of trade is much the same as previously reported. The improvement in the weather has imparted a better feeling, but as the winter roads are still breaking up distribution has not increased to interior points, with few exceptions. The local rail freights being lower a brisker movement is looked the country roads get into for when good shape for wheeled vehicles. Consols to-day in London were not unduly excited; they opened at 95 3-8 and went to 95 5-8 money and account. In the local stock market Bank of Montreal was firm with sales during the day of about 150 shares at 196. Ontario sold at 110 and 2 shares of Merchants at 112.

Other bank stocks were neglected. Gas was fairly active and generally easier; sales at 1763, 1761 and 1761. Richelieu changed hands at 553; Passenger at 120 and Canada Pacific 1201 and at 37]. Local rates of money were 41 to 5 per cent for call loans and commercial paper was discounted at 64 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange was firm; 60's between banks sold as high as 9 7-8 prem; demand 101 to 10 3-8; New York funds, 5-8 to 3. Counter rates about } higher. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices of leading stocks for the week :---

Banks.	Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Commerce	412	1213	1201
Eastern Townships.	76	108	107
Merchants	190	112	1103
Molsons	160	1121	112^{4}
Montreal.	697	196	1923
Ontario	50	110	110
Peoples	21	51	51
Toronto		182	182
1010110	50	102	104
Miscellaneous.		- N	•
Can. Pac. Ry	25	374	37]
Can. Cotton Co	25	35	35
Gas	1385	1771	176 4
Hudon Cott. Co	25	674	67
Mont. Cott. Co	3	50 ⁻ (50
Mon. Tel. Co	212	119	118
Nor.West Land Co.	650	354	35
Passenger	205	120	119
R. & O. Nav. Co	475	55	511

ASNES .- Receipts have been very light, and sales of First Pots occurred at \$4 to \$4.05. A parcel of Second and Third Pots in on Wednesday were sold on private terms, believed to hesday were sold on private terms, believed to be at a slight reduction on recent figures. *Pearls* quite nominal. Receipts since 1st January, 962 brls Pots, 28 brls Pearls. De-liveries, 693 brls Pots, 19 brls Pearls. Stock in store at 6 p.m., on Wednesday last, 1725 brls Pots and 216 brls Pearls.

Boors AND SHOES .- There has been no important change in the boot and shoe industry since last reference. Manufacturers are shipping goods ordered some time back for April Though personal visits from country buyers are less frequent than in former years when travellers were not so numerous, a few good old customers are expected to drop in by most old customers are expected to drop in by most factorymen when the river gets clear, and the country roads are in good shape. An order, for 3,000 pairs of regulation military shoes (two lace holes), has been jast placed, and another is believed to be pending. Those who know, think that top boots are the best, Win-ton and Eugeneen the boots are the best. ter and Summer, for the North-West.

CANNED GOODS .- The market was quiet and about steady. We quote :-- Corn, 2 lb. tins, \$1.25 per dozen ; turkey, \$3.10 ; corned beef, \$3.25 .. peras \$1.60; chicken, 1 lb. tins,52.30; tomatoes, 3 lb. tins,\$1; apples \$1; ditto in gallon tins, \$2 per dozen; lobsters \$6 per case of four dozen, mackerel, \$4 to \$4.25 per case; sardines, \$11.25 dozen; finnan haddies at \$1.55 per dozen, penches \$2.80 to \$2.95 per dozen.

COAL AND WOOD .- The demand was only moderate. We quote stove and chestaut, \$6; egg and furnace, \$5.75. Cordwood quiet. Prices per long cord are as follows : Maple, \$6.50; birch \$6; brech, \$5.50; tamarac \$5.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- In butter a fair jobbing trade has been done and a few lots sold on Lower Ports account. Good Wes-

tern was placed at 10c to 11c and inferior at 6c to 8c. Transactions have taken place in the new make at 17c to 21c, and we quote Townships new at 19c to 21c, an d Brockville and Morrisburg ditto at 17c to 20c. Old butter may be said to range from 6c to 14c. One cent or so more is obtainable for single pack-ages or small jobbing lots of extra quality over above prices. Cherse was unchanged at quotations elsewhere. New make is cropping up in the Brockville section; Inctorymen want lle. For fresh eggs 18c was about the price to day; receipts liberal and market easy. *Pre-visions.*—Business was quiet and only small jobbing orders were received. Prices were steady and the few changes since 1 st issue will be found on reference to our prices current

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The demand for drugs keeps fair, and the market is as stated last week. Notwithstanding the chances of war, which, if it occurred, would no doubt send prices up, the European market has remained unchanged, if anything, it has a drooping ten-dency. Prices on the spot are well maintained, dency. Prices on the spot are well maintained, and if freights, which are low at present, stiffen at all, there will be an advance all round. A fair business is doing for the month, at former quotations. Livernoel advices state that Soda Ash is firm at 15-16d. to 13-8d. per degree Ash is firm at 15-16d. to 13-8d. per degree for Carbonated, and 13d. to 13d. for Caustica-ted. Other articles dull, Sal Soda 23, 23, 6d., net weight. Caustic Soda, 60 per cent., $\mathcal{E}7$, 16s, 3d., 70 per cent., $\mathcal{E}8$ 16s, 3d. Bleach, $\mathcal{E}6$ 7s 6d. to $\mathcal{L}6$ 10s. Sul. Copper, $\mathcal{E}17$ to $\mathcal{L}17$ 5s., Bi. Carb. Soda, $\mathcal{L}7$ to $\mathcal{E}7$ 10s. Litharge, ground, $\mathcal{L}12$ 2s. 6d.; Flake, $\mathcal{L}13$, all less 2k-per cent to 3k per cent. At Newcastle Sal. Soda is $\mathcal{L}2$ 9s, gross weight, net cash.

Day Goops .- The city retail trade is feeling to some extent the effects of a bright sunlight, and, as a consequence, a little more is being done than previously by the wholesale people. Letter orders from the West and near by outlying districts are, however, not as numerous as is usually the case just before travellers are supposed to go out on what is called the sort-ing trip. Bad roads is a standard plea for want of business, and it also holds good for de-layed remittances. As an offset to the present quietude, however, and looking to the future, it may be stated that the war scare has raised the and be suffer and the forming community, who are large holders of last year's products in many in-stances. Stillening prices of grain-particularstances. Stillening prices of grain—particular-ly if the advance keeps on anything like the way it started—which we fear—will help to make the spring trade more satisfactory than it would otherwise be. Stocks generally are in moderate compass, and well selected. Prices which rule during the winter, and for the past two years or so, are steady. If anything, higher figures instead of lower are being advocated and maintained by manufacturers. The cloth-ing tradies dull. and maintained or manufacturers. The cloth-ing trade is dull. The tailoring system has reached out from the cities and is spreading even into remote sections of the North West, British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces is spreading where nothing but ready-made clothing was formerly thought of. Woolens are quiet but steady, and in the present state of the wool market prices are considered low. There is about the average between-senson trade. Stocks of cottons are said not to be large and are getting scarcer. The market is improving in tone. Millinery.—Busines has been picking up and is now fair. Travellers West are doing well. Eastern salesmen have lately started and have not been heard from.

FISH & SALT .- Demand for the former light and of a jobbing order. In salt little activity is expected before navigation opens. Sales of elevens and twelves ex-cars at 50c to 521c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The war news has continued to have an important bearing on values, the higher rates quoted elsewhere being the re-

sult of the threatened outbreak of hostilities between England and Russia. Flour has advanced 75c to 90c per brl, on the week and is looked upon by sellers as cheap at present prices if he two Powers should actually come into collision. Buyers receded from former bids yesterday on account of the pacific nature of private and press telegrams, but to day the renewed preparations for war on the part of Russia caused greater anxiety and excitement than ever, and it is difficult to properly describe the situation and to arrive at a satisfactory basis of prices as we go to press. Country holders have asked as high as \$1 for wheat, and oats for May delivery were held at 424c without buyers. Some round lots of oats were sold earlier in the week at a lower rate and there were also transactions in peas and some sales of wheat. Advices from Europe to day reported that arrivals of wheat and corn off const were small and there was a firmer feeling there. The Chicago speculative markets were under ' bear' influence to-day until the close when the 'shorts' began covering on more warlike rumors. May wheat sold this afternoon in the West at \$7c and June wheat at \$9 3-8.

FREGUTS.—With no open water to be seen here one could scarcely realize that it was "sailing day" of the first occan steamer of the season for Montreal. The last vessels of the winter service from Portland are intended to be despatched about April 30th. Reduced local rates of freight on the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific were enforced on the 13th inst. Freights on iron from Glasgow to Montreal are cabled 1s 6d to 2s per ton higher. Late advices from Liverpool state that freights by first steamers for St. Lawrence are rather unsettled, opposition to the regular lines from Liverpool and London being expected. Rates will be about —

Quebec & Mont.	Canada West.
From Liver-	
pool,-Rice,	
soda, & c 7s Gd to 10s	15s to 17s to 6d
From Liver-	
pool,-Rais-	1
ins, figs, cur-	
rents. &c10s to 12s 6d	20s
From Tyne,	[
	17s 6d to 20s
From Lond'n,	e a la companya de la
Groceries	
	15s to 20s
From Clyde,	
	233 10d
From Medi-	and the second second
t erranean,	
-Soap, sul-	
phur, oil 30s to 40s	
All with ten per cent prim	inge. The Syringa

All with ten per cent prinnge. The Syringa is loading for St. Join, freight 10s. Other ships will follow. The above quotations being for round lots, orders for items small in quantity or in amount will be subject to slight variation in price and discount. Through rates of freight on grain from points west of Toronto to Liverpool via Portland are 27c to 31c. Freights from Montreal via Portland are nominally as follows: Grain 6s per quarter. Flour 3s Cd per bbl, or 30s per ton in sacks. Ashes 30s for pots, and 37s 6d for penzls. Butter and cheese 35s. Hops 3d. Cattle 30s to 35s per head. Apples 3s 6d.

Fors.—The fur trade in Europe during the past season has been very unsatisfactory. Leipsig houses who have intimate connection with the Russian trade have made heavy losses on account of the almost universal insolvency of the great firms of Russia. The same cause has re-acted on the values of American furs, which are chiefly consumed in Russia. The decline in otter has averaged 40 p.c.; Fisher, 30 p.c; silver-fox, 20 p.c; red-fox 20 to 25 p.c; skunk 25 p.c; mink, notwithstanding its low price, depreciated 40 p.c; martin further declined 30 p.c; muskrats, 15 p.c; and lynx 85 p.c. Sca-otter were weaker on the commoner

sorts-fine skins realized full prices. Fur seal. The catalogue comprised about 25,000 skins more than last year; 28,000 Alaska; 4,000 Robben Island; 50,000, Copper Island; 3,000 Cape Horn; 4,000, Cape Hope; and minor quan-tities of Japanese, etc. Of the Alaska there were only 5,000 of middling quality, which sold at about 10 p.c. below November, the balance of about 23,000 skins were declared by the sellers to be partly pinky and it was stated that on arrival they had to treat these skins to avoid further danger. The desired result seemed to further danger. The desired result seemed to have been attained. In comparison with the same class of goods in November they sold 20 p.c. lower. Copper Island sold at an average decline of 25 to 80 p.c. on the high prices of a year ago. Another accountsnys :-- "The decline of Alaska seal was caused by the imperfect solution of a but which resultant the decire con salting of a lot, which resulted in decay and prospective damage to the skins, which were carried over in an unfinished condition during the summer. There has been no actual decline comparing the condition of the skins with the appearance of the Alaska sold in November last." Persian lamb .- This article finds ready buyers for Canadian consumption chiefly. The prices current are rather higher than last year. There has been an increased demand in Paris and London. The collection is not large, and there is a prospect of this far commanding better figures. Astrachans which are also largely used in Canada have been sold out by the Leip-sig houses and command higher prices than last year. The sale of Beaver brought about a small decline on January prices. The following are decline on January prices. The following are city quotations, for prime skins: --Beaver per lb, fall \$2, winter \$2.50, spring \$3; bear, per skin, \$7 to \$10; bear cub, per skin, \$5 to \$7.50; fisher per skin, \$2 to \$5; fox. red, per skin, 80c fox. cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2.50; marten, per skin, 60 to 80c; mink, per skin, large dark, 50c; small 25c; muskrat, per skin, fall 5c, winter, 8c, spring, 12c; otter, per skin, for \$5 to \$9; racecon, 25c, 40c and 70c; skunk, per skin, 15c, 25c and 50c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per cent. less.

GREEN FRUITS, MAPLE PRODUCTS, ETC.—A good business has been done and fruit ruled steady. Oranges sold at \$7 to \$7.50 per case and were firm; lemons in boxes are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4. Pine apples changed hands at \$3 to \$4 per dozen as to size, and Bananas realized \$2 to \$3.50 per bunch. Apples \$2.50 to \$3.50 per brl., evaporated in boxes 8c, dried 5c. Figs 8 cto 10c as to quality; dates 54c to 6c. New maple syrup sold at 75c to 80c in small cans; large cans, \$1; new sugar 10c to 11c and rather scarce at the moment.

GROCERIES .- The past week brought no changes to speak of. The roads still being in a wretched condition, trade was quiet despite reduced railroad rates. Increased activity is looked for in the near future. Teas were moderately active at firm prices. The Riel rising is engrossing all the attention West of here, and orders from Toronto and other points were fewer. Transactions covering about 500 were fewer. Transactions covering about doe pkgs. are reported, the demand being chiefly for teas running from 16e to 22c. Low grade Young Hysons are scarce and wanted, and low worde Janans are in light supply. The last grade Japans are in light supply. The last steamer from Japan, the Strathmore, Feb. 3rd not being able to get enough freight transferred her cargo to the Albany. Sugar-The tend-ency is towards an improvement Refiners are not pressing sales; they refuse concessions claiming prices to be low. Advices from Bar-badoes report sales of raw on Montreal account. Fruit is unchanged and dull. Rice-Mill pri-Fruit is unchanged and duit. *Rice*—Mill pri-ces were advanced 10c per 100 lbs, for 1,000 bag lots a few days ago. Cables have since been received of a 9d rise in England, so that, although no further addition to cost has been announced here, it is probable that it cannot be long delayed. The considences at this port have been called upon for extra insurance to cover war risks on cargoes coming here via Suez The cargo already reported on pascanal:

sage is not yet cabled as having reached the canal. *Molasses* have been again weak, and exceptionally low prices are now reached; syrup is also dull and easier. Spices—A quiet movement in all kinds. Liverpool advices state that telegrams from Singapore indicate severe desurch and Tanice is in much better severe drought, and Tapioca is in much better request at a slight advance, say 13-6 for really request at a slight advance, say 13-6 for really good medium Pearl, 12-9 for Seed, and 1 3-8d. per lb. for Flake. Sago 11s to 13s for common to good. Pepper, 6 3-4d to 7d for dusty to good black; 9 7-8d to 10 7-8d for white. Nutmegs, 120's 1-7; 110's 1-8 per lb. Cloves 5jd to 5 5-8d Pimento, 1 7-8d to 2d per lb. Giuger Cochin, 42s per cwt in cases. Bengal 34s. African, 29s to 30s. Jamaica 46s to 57s. Chillies, 55s per cwt. The English fruit trade is re-ported as follows: *Corrected* and to 18 sto ported as follows :- Currants dull at 18s to 22s barrels and cases (good in cases, 20s to 21s.) Valencias, 29s to 25s. Sultanas, 23s 6d to 24s., old 21s., all less 7s. Elemes are easy, nominally Sultanas, 23s 6d to 24s., 25s c and f. to Liverpool and London. Turkey Nuts unfavorable news from Turkey as to crop has caused holders to demand 6d to 1s per cwt., advance say 17s for round and 21s to 23s for pointed. Barbadoes molasses are said to have sold as low as 28c and 29c in lots on this market. Cauned lish are expected to rule higher the coming season. Packers speak of an advance of \$1 per case on lobsters.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—The offerings of loose hay and straw were light. The former sold at \$9 to \$12.50 per 100 bundles as to quality and the latter at \$5 to \$6. Pressed hay was quoted at \$14.50 per ton for No. 1, and \$13 for No. 2; straw in bales \$8 to \$9 per ton. Shorts selling at \$22 per ton; extra quality \$23; bran, \$22; moulie, \$24 to \$26, as to quality. Market firm and fairly active.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—In the hide market an average movement is reported for the season, and tanners pay \$8.50 for No. 1 City hides cured and inspected, butchers selling \$1 per 100 lbs. less to dealers. Western hides are unsettied, parties in the trade up West opposing themselves to a new firm which has started in, Tallow is higher, on account, it is said, of the supply reaching England from Russia being likely to be shut off. A round lot of rendered was sold at 7c spot cash, which is considered a cheap bargain, and the price now quoted is 71-8 to 74c for rendered and about 4c to 44c for rough.

Hors.—It has been a dull market all week and quotations nominally run from 6c to 11c. In New York new are still quoted at 14c to 15c for best. From London, Messrs. W. H. & H. Le May report :—There is a slightly better demand for Hops, and prices may be considered fairly firm, but if any parcel is pressed for sale prices go still in favor of buyers; fortunately for the market there are very few anxious sellers at to iday's values. The arrivals of foreign Hops coninue to be small compared with the preceding year. Stocks here are consequently very limited, in fact in some descriptions almost *nil*. Californian and New York State Hops are inquired for. Alost and Poperinghe being exhausted here, are a few shillings dearer. We have just received the first sample of the 1885 crop of Anstralasian Hops, quality of which is good and management excellent. The imports of foreign Hops into England the last week of March were, 881 bales; for the corresponding week last year, 1,254. The total imports of foreign Hops into England from September 1st, 1884, to March 28th, 1885, were 51,897 bales; for the corresponding period last year, 78,791.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Prices of pig-iron have stiffened a little in Europe, and the comparatively few sales made here—chiefly on Western account, were at slightly better figures. Freights from Glasgow to Montreal have ad.

vanced 1s 6d to 2s per ton. Warrants are cabled higher at 41s 11d ; best selected copper is East to L50 (s, and ingot this is steady at L712s 6d to L77 5s. The latter is said to be unset-tled in American markets with a firmer tend-ency. A fair quantity of charcoal plates sold here at former prices. The local rates of freight for iron and nails underwent, on the 13th inst., an average reduction of 3c per 100 lbs, on car load lots from Montreal to points West. The result is that a considerable quantity of goods iong iots from Montreal to points West. The result is that a considerable quantity of goods have been forwarded, the current tariff being considered reasonably low. Buyers are sending in now and not as in former years delaying their orders until the opening of navigation. The old fashioned way was to forward by steam-boat to Toronto and Hamilton and thence to interior points by rail, thereby effecting a saving, but now the railroads refuse to take freight. but now the railroads refuse to take freight from the boats under such circumstances, they want goods on through bills from Montreal or not at all. The Grand Trunk first started this policy on securing possession of the Great Western. Of ourse this is had for the boats—there is now one line of propellors to certain ports West, where there used to be three. The new railway joint freight classification which came into force on the 1st inst. struck out the all round rates on cars of mixed hardware. Formerly they were fifth class, but the new classification makes them about third class—a higher freight, This operates against Montreal firms and gives Winnipeg a decided advantage. The bardware trade has had the matter under discussion. Finished iron has been firm and moderately active, and round lots of bars sold at \$1.65. Ingot copper changed hands at 13¹/₂ c and lead at \$3.25.

LEATHER.—No extensive sales are reported this week, and business keeps to about its former volume. The demand included all kinds, and trade is considered healthy, as the quantity being taken is not in excess of requirements and there is no speculative movement. A little black leather was shipped but sole keeps quiet. The recent destruction by fire of two large tanneries here is calculated to create a temporary searcity of colored and russet sheep skins.

LIVE STOCK.—Most of the export stock came in on through bills for shipment, and local buyers did not operate to any extent, in consequence. A few lots changed hands at about 5c. The local demand from butchers was poor. The receipts were some 200 head for each market day; fair to good sold at 4c to 4.3-8c; and common at 3c to 34c. Calvessold at \$2.50 to \$8, as to quality; sheep \$3 to \$6; spring lambs, \$3.50 to \$4; and live hogs at 5½ c to 5% per lb. Gablegrams report the British markets dull and heavy, with a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ con the week, receipts being large. Prime Ganadian sters $13\&c_i$ fair to choice 12c; poor to medium 12c; and inferior and buils, 9c to $10\&c_i$. Horses.— The demand was fairly active, but sellers still grow1 about low prices. At College street market a lot of 5 head sold for \$615, one horse at \$135, and one brown horse at \$145. A sixyear-old Persian stallion went for \$600. The shipments to the United States last week were 92 head, valued at \$12,419.

NAVAL STORRS.—Business has been flat for the senson. We quote:—coal tar \$3 to \$3.50; pine pitch, \$2.75; pine tar, \$3.50; resin, common, \$2.75 to \$3 per br]; Turpentine in brls. 46c to 47kc; onkum 7c to 8c.

OILS, ETC.—The market generally has been firm and more particularly for linsced oils. Linseed raw may be quoted at 50e to 62c as to size of lot and boiled at 62c to 65c. About 750 brls. sold to arrive. Newfoundland cod is worth 572c to 60c as to quantity, and Halifax cod 52ac to 534c. Steam refined scal about 64c, cod liver oil \$1.10 to \$1.20. Petroleum was quiet and unchanged. Paints and leads ate firm and likely to be higher if ocean freights advance. PHOSPHATES. -- Business has been quiet. Advices state that 1s 1d for 80 p. c. is offered, but the market is rather bare. For 75 p. c. 11d is bid. At these prices holders do not care to operate. The market is dependent upon freight rates. As soon as these are settled some movement may be looked for.

SEEDS.—The market is firm and fairly active, with volume of business fully equal to that of last year. Timothy is scarce, and prices are \$2 to \$2.15 per bushel. Red clover advanced, and is quoted at 104c to 11c per 1b. Alsike, \$6 to \$7.50 per bushel; tares, \$1 to \$1.50; flax \$1 to \$1.20.

Woot.-Foreign was dull but firm; domestic sold more freely. Sales aggregate 30,000 lbs. of fleece and pulled at steady prices; offerings fair. The London markets on Monday were steady, and 9,758 bales of Port Phillip and Sydney were placed.

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 & "OLD TIMES"

WHISKEY.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

Токонто, April 16, 1885.

Business during the past week has been quiet, and, with the exception of grain, prices are not materially changed. General merchandise is moving slowly, and the weather has not been such as would encourage buyers. Orders are for small sorting-up lots in dry goods and the general feeling is still hopeful. There are no special features to note in general merchandise. The money market is quiet and rates unchanged. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 61, and the general run at 7 to 72 per cent. On stocks, call loans are quoted at 6 to 61 per cent, and on debentures 5. Sterling Exchange is much firmer the past few days owing to scarcity. Sixty-day bills are now quoted at 1093 and demand bills at 110 1-8 to 1101 between banks. Across the counter 1-8 to 1 more is changed. New York funds are firmer at 5-8 premium between banks. The stock market, although quiet, has shown much more strength this week, in sympathy with prices of bank shares in Montreal. Montreal sold at 1931 to 1951, Ontario at 108, Toronto at 181, Merchanis at 1111, Commerce at 121 and 1214, Imperial at 123, Federal at 46 and 453, and Standard at 1124. Freehold Loan sold at 1631, London and Canadian at 138 and 1371, Canada Landed Credit Co. at 1227 and Imperial Savings at 110. Following are prices bid to-day compared with those of last Thursday :

Banks.	Bid Apr. 9	Bid Apr. 16		3id Apr 9	Bid Apr. 16
Monireal. Toronto Outario Merchants Commerce Dominion Hamilton, Stand'd Federal Imper'l Molsons		181 1091 1113 1214 185 121 1121 1121 455	Can. Per Freehold I Bidg, & Loan 1 Farmers' Loan 1 Farmers' Loan 1 Landed Credit National Invt Outario Loan Hamilton Prov Imperial Sav	63 58 07 11 37 24	209 163 188 106 112 137 106 124 120 110

BUTTER.—The market is dull and prices lower this week. There is an accumulation of medium and low grades, with some receipts of new butter. Choice tub is in fair demand and steady with sales at 16c to 17c to the retail trade. New large rolls are selling at 12c to 13c, and a round lot of old store-packed tub changed hands at 7c. Eggs are in moderate receipt and prices steady; case lots rule at 16c to 17c a dozen. Cheese quiet and prices tirm; the best jobs at 12c to 12¹/₂c, and medium at 11c to 11¹/₂c.

COAL AND WOOD.—The demand for coal is moderate and prices unchanged. The best soft, as well as hard, sells at \$6 a ton delivered. Wood unchanged at \$5 a cord for the best hard, and \$4 for pine.

COAL OIL.—There is a fair trade at unchanged prices. Sales of barrel lots of Canadian refined are made at 17½c per gallon, 'and five to 'ten barrel lots at 17c. Carbon safety 19c, Crude in Petrolea lower at 80c to 81c and refined, 15c per gallon for car lots. American oils unchanged at 23½c for prime and 27c for water white.

DRUGS.—Business has slightly improved this week, and changes in quotations are few. Opium is lower at \$4.20, and glycerine easier at 18c to 26c. Quinine steady, at \$1.15 to \$1.20; German, \$1 per ounce in bottles. Morphia, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Bicarbonate of Potash, 18c; Potass Iodide, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Potass Bromide, 48c to 50c per 1b.; Gream of Tartar, firm, 35c to 40c; Linseed Oil, 60c to 62c for raw, and 63c to 65c for boiled; Cod Liver Oil \$1.75; Norwegian \$3; Oil of Peppermint higher, at \$5.75 to \$6.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour.—There has been an increased demand for flour and prices are higher in sympathy with outside markets. Sales are few and it is difficult to give quotations correctly. Superior extra sold the latter part of last week at \$3.95, and on Tuesday at equal to \$4.40. On Wednesday the market was ensier at \$4.30 to \$4.35. Extra are nominal at \$4.10 to \$4.20, and spring extra at \$4.10. The stock in store is 4.275 barrels as compared with 4.375 barrels last week and 2.635 barrels the corresponding week of last year. Wheat.—The demand has improved considerably the past week and prices are much higher. There have been a number of transactions, and the feeling was very bullish up till Wednesday, when prices receded some. On Friday No. 2 fall sold at \$7, for delivery 1st week in May, and No. 2 fall at \$1 and 95c, for two separate lots. No. 3 fall sold at \$2c, yesterday, No. 2 fall sold at \$7c, and 5.36,055bushels at the same time in 1883. Barley has ruled quiet and easy. No. 1 offers at 70c, and No. 2 sold at 65c, No. 3 extra is stendy at 63cto 64c, and No. 3 the foc. Market closes stendy. No.3 extra sold at 65c, No. 3 extra is stendy at 63c



is 109,700 bushels as compared with 106,189 bushels last week, and 124,505 bushels the corresponding week of last year. Oats, quiet and firm with sales of car lots at 37/2 cand 38c on track. The stock in store is 7015 bushels as against noue at the corresponding period of last year. Peas have advanced in consequence of higher markets outside and a scarcity here. No. 2 sold at 66c to 70c, and a car of No. 1 sold yesterday at 75c. The stock in store is 24,825 bushels as compared with 48,243 bushels at the corresponding period of last year. Rya is also higher, being now quoted at 67c to 68c. The stock in store is 3,480 bushels as compared with 3,064 bushels last week. Branis irregular; it sold on Friday at \$13,50, on Saturday at \$14.55 and the closing prices are nominal at \$14.50 to \$15.00. Outmead quiet and prices steady; car lots are quoted at \$4.20 and small lots sell at \$4.50 to \$4.60.

GROCERIES.—There has been a moderate business, with orders confined to small lots. Teas still the feature. Sugars are quiet.

HARDWARE.—Trade remains unchanged, There is a fair demand reported by some dealers, but the movement is rather backward for the season. Prices continue steady. Nails unchanged 10 to 60 dy sell at \$2,65, 3 dy. to 9 dy at \$2,90, and 3 dy at \$3,65. Ingot copper is unchanged at 15c to 16c. Tin plates are unchanged. I. C. coke sells at \$4,30 to \$4,40, I. C. charcoal at \$4,65 to \$4,85, and I. X. at \$6,15 to \$6,25. Pig iron is nominal, at \$18 to \$19.

HIDES, SKINS, ETC.—*Hides* are quiet and prices unchanged. Dealers continue to pay 9c for No. 1 steers, 8½c for No. 1 cows, and 7½c for No. 2. Small lots of cured sell at 8½c to 85-8~ for cows and 9c to 9 1-8c for cured. Calfskins unchanged; green are quoted at 11c to 13c, and cured sell at 12c to 15c. Sheepskins in fuir demand and firm at \$1.10 to \$1.35; country lots sell at 80c to \$1. *J'allow* is steady, with sales of rendered at $6\frac{3}{3}c$; dealers pay 64c to 64c for rendered and 34c for rough.

LEATHER.—There is a moderate business doing. Prices rule stendy and the outlook is fair.

LIVE STOCK.—The demand for cattle has been a little less active but prices are unchanged notwithstanding that the supply has been large. Choice steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., sold at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c to $4\frac{3}{4}$ c, and the best butchers $4\frac{1}{4}$ e per lb. Medium to good butchers rule at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c to $3\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb., and inferior at $2\frac{3}{4}$ c to 3c. Sheep and lambs sell at 4c to 5c por lb. and hogs are higher, selling at $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a quiet trade this week, but the feeling is that things will improve. Prices, however, some little improvement from a week ago. Car lots of long clear *Bacon* are quoted at 8c, and Cumberland cut $7\frac{1}{2}c$, small lots sell at $8\frac{1}{2}c$ and $7\frac{3}{2}c$ respectively. Rolls are quoted at $10\frac{1}{2}c$ to $10\frac{1}{2}c$. *Hams* quiet and steady; and smoked are quoted at $11\frac{1}{2}c$ to $11\frac{1}{2}c$, and sweet-pickled loc to $10\frac{1}{2}c$. Lard quiet and steady; round lots sold at $9\frac{1}{2}c$ in therees, and tubs and pails are quoted at 10c to $10\frac{1}{2}c$. *Bacans* dull at 75c to \$1 a bushel in lots, and \$1.10 for small quantities of hand-picked.

SEEDS .- There is a small jobbing trade from

store and prices are firmer. Clover sells at \$10.75 a contal, alsike at \$10.50 to \$12.50 at d timothy at \$4 25.

Wool.—The demand is moderate and prices unchanged. Small lots of coarse are moving out. Selections bring 18c, and ordinary 15c to 16c. The demand from factories is fair, and prices steady at 21c to 22c for supers and 25c to 26c for extras.

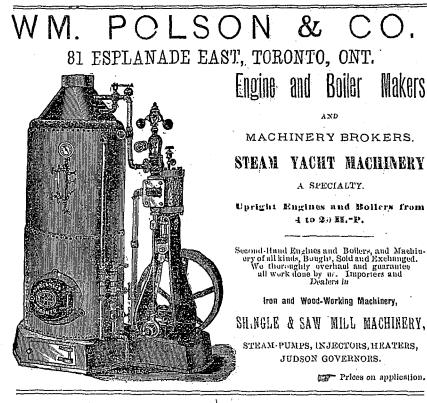
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. P. D. Dods, this city, engaged in the paint, oils, varnish and window glass business, is removing to larger premises at No. 146 Mc-Gill street. He imports his special brand of lead, the "Anchor," which compares with the best in the market. He has also given particular attention to artists' materials. Mr. Dods has made arrangements with Messrs. Winsor & Newton, Reeves & Sons and Sharet & Newth, London and Pite & Aine, Paris, for supplies. In diamonds he claims to be in a position to sell at extremely low prices.

Packing Box Manufactory, JOHN WOOD & SONS. Cor. Front and Erin Streets, TORONTO.

BOX and PACKING CASE MANUFACTURERS.

Planing, Sawing, Re-Sawing, Band Sawing, Shaping,&c ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



J. & R. ELLIOTT. Manufact'ers of SOAP & CANDLES, GALT, ONT.

CALT FELT COMPANY, Manufacturers of FELT GOODS, GALT. ONT.

D, SPEIRS, Proprietor. ED. ROOS, Manager.

Ar a meeting of the shareholders of the Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Railway Company held last week in Toronto the details of the arrangement made by Mr. Pugsley with English capatalists for raising the necessary funds to build the road, were submitted to the meeting, were found satisfactory, and the agree-ment was ratified. The sum of \$50,000 having been deposited with the Dominion Government in connection with the land grant, the management was instructed to proceed at once with the construction of the work. The following were elected directors for the coming 'year : Hon. J. S. Carryll, Hon. E. Dewdney, Hector Cameron, M.P., J.A.Mackenzie, G. R. Pugsley, Wm. Pugsley, jr., O. T. Stone, W. B. Scarth, and J. J. Foy.

THE Northwestern Lumberman, of Chicago romarks that in most years lumber begins to arrive at that port during the latter part of March, and is coming freely by April 10 to 15. March, and is coming freely by April 10 to 15. Last year several cargoes had arrived April 1. This year there will be little navigation on Lake Michigan before April 20 to 25, and it is expected that but a small amount of lumber will be received before May 1. At present the prospect is that navigation will open late, and thet the Lake Michigan mills will also start late, both of which will prevent an immediate addition to the surplus in sight. These counting tions are what the manufacturers are counting on to help them out from under the lond of drystock they have in pile in time to give place for the new cut,

THE MASSEY MANUFACTURING CO.. TORONTO, ONT.

Harvesting Machinery. Toronto Light Binder, Toronto Weaver,

Massey Harvester, Massey Mower,

Sharp's Rake. ELEGANT DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE SENT UPON APPLICATION.

IMPERIAL COUGH DROPS. Best in the world for the throat and chest. For the voice unequalled. TRY TREM.

R. & T. WATSON, MFRS., TORONTO.

JEW DOMINION BRASS FOUNDRY (Estublished 25 years), (Estublished 25 years), 158 York St., Toronto, Ont. The oldest bruss founding firm in Toronto. Devoted to en-gineers' and nachinists' castings. Babbit metal has stood the test for a quarter of a century without a complaint. THOS, DEAN, Proprietor.

CARRIACE & WACCON WORKS, 14 & 16 Alice Street, Toronto.

J. P. SULLAVA N. Maunfacturer of First-Class Carriages, Waggons and Sleighs in the latest styles. All work warranted for oue year. Superior Ma-terial used in all Branches. Call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere.

Glass, Earthenware, China. CHAS. E. THORNE,

Importer, Manufacturers' Agent and Commission Merchant. Specialties: Matthew's Safety Lamps, Sun Lamps, Dynamo-Gas Light, &c.

57 Bay Street, TORONTO.

SALT V. MACCONNAL & CO., Scotia, George's Dock, Liverpool, BLAIKOCK RROS, Agents for Canada, 7 Common Street, Mentreal.

RUPTURE!

Egan's Imperial Truss, with a Spiral Spring; the best ever in-vented. Took ten years to perfect. Or ever of whild and Sin every 10 of adults. IT NEVER MOVES, holes every Hernia during hardest work or evererest strain, is aurivalled in the opinion of physicians. Fatent-ed in U.S., Jam. 1884; in Canada, Dec. 1884. Send for (ircular. "The Egan Imperial Truss Company," 23 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

ABOUR a thousand business men of London, Ont., signed the following petition to the Board of Trade of that City :

We the undersigned citizens of London beg We the undersigned citizens of London beg to request that your Board will be pleased to use your Board influence, by petition or other wise, with the Government and Legislature of the (Dominion) (Province) to take such action and grant such help to the Ontario and Quebee Railway, that that company may be enabled to extend their line from Ingersol' through London to the Dotroit River, and thus be in a position to afford railway convention and better position to afford railway competition and better afcilities for carrying on the manufacturing and mercantile business of this western section of Province.

Is consequence of the low price of copper, all mining operations at the Betts Cove district, Newfoundland, have been suspended. About a thousand men were employed. The output of ore within a recent period was over six million dollars, Newfoundland ranking as the sixth copper-producing country in the world. world.

JOHN T. ROYAL,

GRANDRIVER FILE WORKS, GRANDRIVER FILE WORKS, West Church St., near Saw Factory. Gall, Ont. Hand, Round and Half-Round Files advance 1 inch. Dead Smooth Files double price of smooth. Files not mentioned in this list charged in proportion. N.B. Get your old Files recta, thereby saving 40 per cent., and thus encourage Canadian Productions. Every file tested and warranted equal to new for use. GY FLES FOR SALE. Torms Cash. Send for price list.

THE export trade of cattle from Canada, during the year 1884 shows an increase over the preceding year. The total number being 61,843 cattle, against 55,625 in 1883 ; but there is a large decrease in the number of sheep, viz., 67,197 against \$114,352. It is stated that in addition to the above a considerable number of cattle and sheepshave been taken via Baltimore on account of the extraordinary low freights from account of the extraordinary low freights from that port, and consequently were classed on arrival as American. The falling-off in the number of sheep exported compared with pre-vious years is attributed to the low prices in British markets, c.nsequent on large importa-tions from Australia. Agricultural products and animals exported from the Dominion dur-ing the last fiscal year amounted to \$35,843,951, about one-third of the total exports.

The organ of the miners at Sydney, Cape Breton, says : The present outlook for Cape Breton coal is far from cheering. Sales effected Breton coal is far from cheering. Sales effected up to date are very small in comparison with the sales for last year. Competition between colliers is very keen and prices are extremely low. Sydney mines coal was sold at a lower figure than ever Cape freton was offered at. The following sales have been effected: Inter-tioned takes 20 000 tone: Calademia where The period wing sames have open effected: Inter-national mines, 20,000 tons; Caledonia mines, 15,000 tons, chiefly to the C. P. R.; Little Glace Biy, 10,000; Sydney mines, 9,00; Reserve mines, 5.00 tons. The purchasers are the C. P. mines, o. σ to us. The purchasers are the 0, P. R., the North Shore Railway and Monereal Gas Gommany. The Intercolocial Company, of We tville have secured 15,000 tons of the quantity wanted by the C, P. R.



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

Applications are invited for a First Issue of \$500,000, Currency. Debentures in PETERBOROUGH REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CO_ (LIMITED.)

INCORPORATED 1878 BY LETTERS PATENT.

UNDER CREAT SEAL OF CANADA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,	· -	-	-	~	~	-	· -	-	-	-			\$2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,493,600
PAID-UP CAPITAL, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		- 373,400
ASSETS 31 JANUARY, 188	35,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL HELD													
DEBENTURES ISSUED IN	GR	EAT	BRI	TAIN	,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	672,753.40

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NEIL KENNEDY, Esq., Merchant, 3 North Park Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.

WALTER WINGATE GRAY, ESQ., of Nunraw, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. WILLIAM FINLAYSON, ESQ., Writer, 150 West George Street, Glasgow.

JAMES MATHIESON, ESQ., late of Canada, 78 Carden Place, Queen's Cross, Aberdeen.

JOHN MILLER, ESQ., Manufacturing Chemist, Sandilands, Aberdeen. GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ., Advocate, 56 Castle Street, Aberdeen.

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The Assets of this Company are exclusively invested in Mortgages of Real Estate.

The Company are prepared to issue Debentures in Canada to the extent of \$500,000, in sums of \$100 and upwards, for periods from two to ten years, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, Coupons payable at any Branch of the Ontario Bank.

Further information can be obtained at the Head Office, Peterborough, Ontario.

Applications for Debentures to be made to the Managers.

ROGER.

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			STOUKS A	ND BONDS	J.			
SURETYSHIP.	NAME.	Par Value	- Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Per Cent Prices April 16.	Cash Value per Sh.
The only Co'y in Canada confin- ing itself to this business.	British North America / Can. Bank of Commerce / Central Bank	\$ 243 50 100	\$ 4,866,666 6,000,000 1,000,000	\$ 4,866,066 6,000,000 255,000	981,129 2,000,000	3 4	114 121 122	277 40 60 50
THE GUARANTEE CO. Of North America.	Central Bank Commercial Bk of Windsor Dominion Bank Du Peuple. Eastern Townships. Exchange Bank, Yarmouth Federal Bank, Halifax Banking Co	50 50 50 70 100 20	500,000 1,500,000 1,600,000 1,500,000 280,000 2,966,800 500,000	$\begin{array}{c} 260,000\\ 1,600,000\\ 1,600,000\\ 1,446,142\\ 245,715\\ 2,952,680\\ ou0,000\end{array}$	78,000 930,000 240,000 375,000 80,000 1,500,000 50,000	4 5 2 3 3 4 3	125 ¹ / ₂ 186 186 50 107 110 82 451 45 ¹ / ₂ 102 ³ / ₂	60 20 93 00 25 00 53 50 57 40 45 00 20 55
Japital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), 300,000 Resources over \$00,000 Deposit with Dominion Gov?t. \$7 000	Hamilton. Hochelaga. Imperial Bank of Can Jacques Cartier. London Maritime. Merchants' Bank of Can	100 100 100 25	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,000,000\\ 705,970\\ 1,500,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ \end{array}$	984,770 710,100 1,500,000 500,000 185,000	250,000 50,000 680,000 140,000 50,000 40,000	31 3 4 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	114 65 133 <u>1</u> 347 55 64 	114 00 65 00 138 50 13 75 110 75
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Maritime. Merchants' Bank of Can Morchants' Bank of Halifax Molsone Bank Moutreal. Nationale	100 100 90 50 200 50	321,900 5,700,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 321,900 \\ 5,700,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 12,000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \end{array}$	1,250,000 1,250,000 180,000 600,000 6,000,000 30,000	35 35 4 5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	110 10 112 00 93 15 56 00 391 50 31 50
asses annually réducible until the rate of Dac-half p. Cent per Annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this contin-	New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario Bank Ottawa.	100 100 100 100	1,000,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000	1,000,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 999,580 600,000	300,000 470,000 425,000 110,000 70,000	4 31 31 32 2	121 135 109 111 	121 50 135 00 109 50 19 60
ont over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satis- faction of its clients. Over \$330,000 have been paid in	People's of Halifax People's Bank of N.B Pietou Bank Quebee Bank St. Stephen's Bank Standard	50 100 100 50	500,000 2,500,000 200,000 803,700	150,000 249,960 2,500,000 200,000 783,005	70,000 325,000 50,000 185,000	$\begin{vmatrix} 3\\ 3\\ 4\\ 3\frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix}$	100 90 95 109 110 181	50 00 45 0. 95 00 54 50
Claims to Employers. President—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-PresidentTHE HON. JAMES FERRIER Managing DirectorEDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary—JAMES GRANT. BankersTHE BANK OF MONTREAL.	Toronto Union Bank, (Halifax) Union Bank of L. C Ville Marle. Yarmouth Agrie, Sav.and Loan Co Brant, Loan and Sav. Co Brit, Can. Loan and Iwy. Co	100 100 50 100	2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 400,000 600,000 130,000 1,350,000	2,000,000 500,000 2,000,000 464,300 383,230 578,313 121,000 267,066	1,100.000 80,000 30,000 20,000 20,000 67,000 6,000 27,000	3 2] 3 3 4 . 3] 3	103 60 75 121 118 <u>4</u> 108 103	181 00 55 50 60 00 121 00 59 20 54 20 103 00
HEAD OFFICE:	Brit, Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co	$\left \frac{1}{25} \right $	450,000	181,313 750,000 697,900	127,000 85,000	81	107 <u>1</u> 30	26 8 30 0
260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS, Managing Director. * N.B This Company's Doposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Cannda Landed Credit Co Can. Perm, Loan and Say Can. Say. and Loan Co Dominion Say, and Inv. Co Dundas Cotton Co Farmor's Loan and Say. Co Freehold Loan and Say. Co Hamilton Proy. and Loan Home Say, and Loan Co Hudo Cotton Co.		$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	663,990 2,200,000 650,410 868,340 1,000,000 611,430 630,080 1,100,000 100,000	75,857 261,500 110,000 40,000		123 2101 120 1131 106 25 471 111 163 120 	$\begin{array}{c} 61 5 \\ 105 1 \\ 60 0 \\ 56 7 \\ 53 0 \\ 25 0 \\ 25 5 5 \\ 163 0 \\ 120 0 \\ 65 1 0 \\ \end{array}$
Hull Advertisements.	Huron & Erie Loan Soc Huron & Lambton Loan Co Imporial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan	. 100	350,000 629,850 700,000	1,000,150 230.090 621,704 310,977	32,000 85,000 20,000	4 3] 3	158	9 (
ESTABLISHED 1837. HULL CEMENT AND LIME WORKS. Special attention is called to the superior advantage of Hull Gement for its adaptation to all works exposed to the most powerful water influences of basements, floors, tanks, etc.	Lond, & Can. Loan and Ag Lond, and Ont, Inv. Co Manitoba Iouv. Assoc. Munitoba Loan. Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Loan and Mortg. National Investment Co N.S. Sugar Itelluery.	· 50 · 100 · 100 · 100 · 40 · 40 · 40 · 50 · 50 · 50 · 100 · 50 · 100 · 50 · 100 · ·	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	464,519 400,000 100,000 1,576,752 600,000 719,000 300,000 832,812 380,000 350,000	45,000 50,000 3,000		1375 139 116 118 113 118 1191 1761 1764 1764 1764 192 1205 75 70 80 50 107 275	$\begin{array}{c} 68 \\ 58 \\ 68 \\ 113 \\ 113 \\ 0 \\ 113 \\ 110 \\ 47 \\ 27 \\ 70 \\ 59 \\ 8 \\ 75 \\ 6 \\ 35 \\ 0 \\ 25 \\ 0 \\ 107 \\ 0 \\ 27 \\ 6 \end{array}$
LIME SUPPLIED by the car load, or in quantities to suit. Best sawed pine shingles, XX and XXX, and culls at lowest prices, delivered. C. B. WHIGHT, Proprietor, HULL, P.Q.	Ont. Indus. Loan and luv Ont. Inv. Assoc Out. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co Richelien and Ont. Nav. Co Royal Loan and Sav. Co Start M'fg Co., Italifax St Paul, M &M. R'y	5 5 5 5 10 10 10	0 2,000,000 0 500,000 0 500,000 0 1,619,000 0 400,000 0 200,000	634,715,71 200,000 487,048 346,212 1,619,000 299, 30	500,000 285,00 42,00	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 124\\ 124\frac{1}{2}\\ 105\\ 75\\ 553\\ 126\\ 97\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 62 \\ 62 \\ 52 \\ 52 \\ 537 \\ 55 \\ 63 \\ 97 \\ \end{array} $
JOSEPH ISOBILLE, Carriage and Sleigh Maker,	Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Westorn Can, Loan and Sav	5 5	0 800,000	575,000	160,00	$\begin{array}{c c} & 2_{1} \\ 0 & 4 \\ \end{array}$	134 x.d 130 185	67 (65 (94 (
CHARLES HEBERT, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturer,	A. RAMSAY. A. RAMSAY Importers of	8	x. manson.	. .	IER, R			& C(
167 BREWERY STREET, HULL, P.Q.	Paints, Oils		olors	Succes			. MARTI	

J. B. HEBERT,

Carriage and Sleigh Maker, 118 BREWERY STREET, HULL, P.Q.

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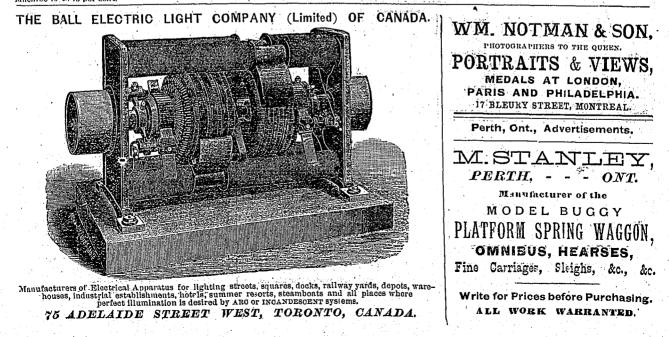
Their extensive Collieries at Spring Hill, N.S., and the Railway from Spring Hill Junction (on the Intercolonial Railway) to the Collieries at Spring Hill. The Company has also purchased from

THE SPRING HILL & PARRSBORO COAL & RAILWAY CO. THE STAIRS HILL & FRANSBORD COAL & DAILWAI CO.
 Their Collieries at Spring Hill and the Railway from Spring Hill to Paraboro on the Bay of Fundy.
 The Company is now prepared to make contracts to deliver at any season of the year their fresh mined Spring Hill Coal, superior for locomotive and steam purposes, at any Station of I.C.R., G.T.R., and connections.
 Orders for Coal booked and all information given at our Head Office,
 4 & 5 Chesterfield Chambers, 'St. Alexis' Street, Montreal.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY APRIL 16, 1885.

	MONTE	EAL WHOHISAH	THICH				
Name of Article:	Wholessle.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale,	Name of Article.	W holesale
BCots and Shoes. "Eeu's Thick Boots Wax" " Kip Boots	Wholessle. 8 c. 8 c. 2 15 8 001 150 2 26 2 50 4 25 2 60 4 15 2 10 1 40 0 75 1 10 1 50 2 20 1 60 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 60 1 30 1 00 1 40 0 75 1 10 1 00 1 40 0 70 1 40 0 70 1 40 0 70 0 60 0 50 1 25 0 60 1 10 0 75 0 80 0 60 0 100 0 60 0 100 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 60 0 18 0 21 0 16 0 00 0 18 0 21 0 16 0 00 0 18 0 21 0 16 0 10 1 3 0 14 0 16 0 11 0 16 0 11 0 16 0 13 1 80 1 90 1 25 1 260 0 93 0 10 0 235 2 35 0 35 0 37 1 25 1 40 0 90 10 <	" Am. Ref Gum Arabie, per lb "Traj. "". Copperas per 100 lbr Blue Vitriol Brom. Potass FISH. Labrador Herrings, No. 1 "" No. 2 Cape Breton Horrings Mackerel No. 1 Green Cod No. 1 Green Cod No. 1 Green Cod No. 1 Green Cod No. 1 Mackerel No. 1 N. Shore Salmon Brit. Col. " N. Shore Salmon Brit. Col. " Notres Superfine Canada Strong Bakers Do American Do Manitoba Superior Extra Do Manitoba Fine Middlings Cornmeal pris Cornmeal pris Cornmeal pris Cornmeal performant White Michigan, No. 1 Red Winter, No. 2 Toledo. Chicago No. 2, in bonds. Milwaukie No. 2 Barlev Peas, Mayper 66 lbs.	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Name of Article. Gunpd. Finest	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{W} \mbox{holesale}, \\ \hline \textbf{W} \mbox{holesale}, \\ \hline \textbf{S} \mbox{ or } 0 \mbox{ of } 0 $	Sago per ll Tapioca, Pearl. " Flake " Gelatine, Favorite, (Pollwka's) 1 b can. Do do do 1 qt pk " Do do do 2 'gs. Do do 6's Hardware. Fin: Bloos, L & F per lb. do Straits Strip Strip Cut Nails, Net Cash: ''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Caustic Soda. Graam Tartar. Epsom Salts. Extract Logwood, best ''n-ligo Madras. Morphia. iladder, best '' ordinary	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Aniwatike No. 2 do Oats, Peas, Mayper 66 lbs. Rye Corn in bond Groceries.	0 40 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Walhutr, English "Greuoble, new " Filberts Brazils, new" <i>Batigy's</i> Nabob Pickles, do: " Mixed do " Mixed do " Nabob Sauce, pic Spices: Cassiaper lb Mace	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14 "14" "14" " 29" "24" " 24" "24" " 33 in. And up " 35 per cent. disconnt Nett30 ds or 4 mos note with int. These terms a pply ta all the above nails. <i>Horse, Mailer</i> P. & F. Bright	4 20 0 0 8 85 6 8 5 85 0 0 4 15 0 0 3 90 0 0 0 3 65 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Opium. Oxalie Acid. Phosphorus. Pota-s Lodide. Qu'unine Soda Ash Soda BiCarb. Sal Soda. Tartarie Acid. Citrle Acid. Camphor Eng, Ref.	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 25 \\ 4 & 25 \\ 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 40 \\ 1 & 65 \\ 1 & 70 \\ 2 & 30 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 1 & 12 \\ 1 & 120 \\ 1 & 1$	TEA, (Hf-Ch. & Cad.), Japan, com. to med. lb good med. to fine Japan, intest to chocst Japan Nagasaki" Y. Hyson common to gd Y. Hyson fine to finest,lb Gunpd., fair to med. " " Good to fine	0 28 0 34 0 37 0 48 0 17 0 25 0 16 0 25	Nutmegs	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" " N., 8 " No. 9, " M" Brand 40 to 5 & 5 pe di "C" Brand 40 to 5 & 2 pe di "C" Brand 40 to 5 & 2 pe di Wrot or Ship Spikes 1 71-16 and 1 in 3-8 in 5-1-16 in 4 h	. 0 23 0 0 . 0 22 0 0 is

• Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate dolivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Terms for Cut caving, box and shock, finishing and Tohacco Box, Barrel Clinch and Pressed Nails, Net cash within 30 days; or for months Not adding interest from the date of delivery at seven percent. terms on four months or 5 p.c. off or cash in 30 days p.c. Discount on Bolts, Carriage, Tire ud Machine 70 to 75 per cent.



	MONT	TREAL WHOLESAL	LE PRIC	es currentTho	RSDAY, Al	PRIL 16, 1885	
Name of Article.	Wholesalr Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.		Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Horse Shoef Forms, 4 mos. orf 5 p.c. cash or 30 days Area ss. & ds25 to 30 dls, Salvanized Iron: No. 24. "No. 23. "No. 23. Cathers. Cathers. Cathers. Cathers. Gartsherie. Carnbrog. Eglinton. Hemathe Siemens. Sheet Iron to No. 20. Boiler "Lowmoor Boiler "Lowmoor Sheet Iron to No. 20. "Spring 100 "	$\begin{array}{c c} W \ holesalr \\ Rates. \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ Rates. \\ \hline \\ $	Name of Article. Powder ; Canada Blasting F. F. OF. F. F Barbed wire, per lb Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides, No.1, p.1001bs. "No.2 "No.3 Hamilton, No. 1 insp "Western Buff, No.1 ""2 "Oronto, "1 ""2 "Western Buff, No.1 ""2 "Western Buff, No.1 ""2 "Western Buff, No.1 ""2 Toronto, "1 ""2 Western Buff, No.1 ""2 Dry Salted Western No.1 ""4"2 Western Steors Sheepskins	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Name of Article. Patent Pebble Grain B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff. Russetts, Light. "Heavy" "Sadlers". Meats Eggs, &c. Mess Pork, short cut. "Western	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Name of Article. United Inches, 41 " 50	Rates. \$ c. \$ s. c. 2 80 4 66 4 56 2 80 4 66 4 56 0 00 5 00 6 0 00 5 06 0 00 7 50 0 00 7 50 0 00 8 00 5 50 6 00 5 50 6 00 5 50 6 00 5 50 6 00 5 50 6 00 1 50 4 00 4 4 4 4 75 5 56 0 66 4 25 1 77 1 10 1 22 2 50 2 50 2 50 0 30 00 2 50 0 30 00 1 60 1 75 0 40 1 16
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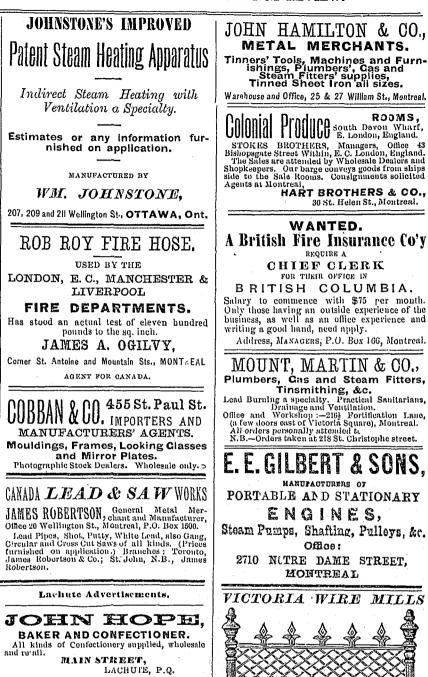
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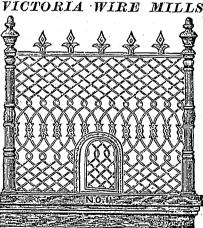
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