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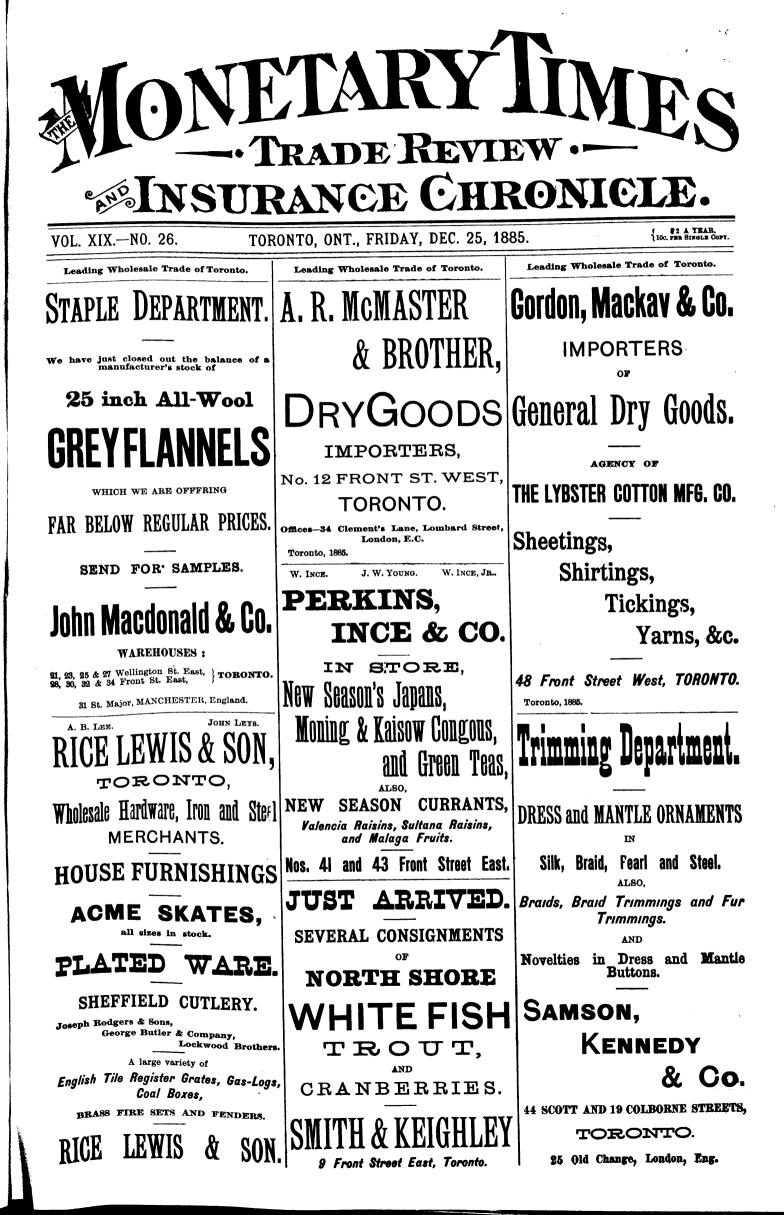
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#### THE MONETARY TIMES.







The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 31st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. A. M. SMART, Acting Manager. The Bank of London in Canada, London, 24th November, 1885.

### THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

	1
Capital Authorized\$1,000,000Capital Subscribed500,000Capital Paid-up318,000HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	Capital Subscrib Paid-up
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President.	Reserve Savings benta
SAML. TREES, Esq., Vice-President. H. P. Dwight, Esq. A. McLean Howard, Esq. C. Blackett Robinson. K. Chisholm, Esq., M.P.P. D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq. A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.	Municip chased.
Branches-Brampton, Durham, Guelph, Richmond Hill, and North Toronto. Agants in Canada-Canadian Bank of Commerce. In New York-Important and Tradam Not Durham.	Money thereon.
London, EngNational Bank of Scotland, Limited.	Incrai
THE COMMERCIAL BANK	OFFICE
OF MANITOBA.	Cavital Paid-up Assets
DIRECTORS.	Money lowest cu: Sterling
DUNCAN MCARTHUR, President. Hon. John Sutherland. Alexander Logan	Menan

Hon. John Sutherland. Hon. C. E. Hamilton. Alexander Logan. W. L. Boyle.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange booght and sold

The Company issues Debentures for two or more years in sums of \$100 and upwards, bearing interest at highest current rates, payable half-yearly by coupons. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this company. For information apply to JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

## Dominion Savings & Investment Society, LONDON, ONT.

INCORPORATED 1872.	
Capital	,000,000 00 833,121 00 135,539 16 768,995 75 erty, on the entures pur-
The Farmers' Loan and Savings OFFICE, No. 17 TORONTO ST., Cayltal.	TORONTO, 81.057.250
Paid-up	611,430 1,300,000

advanced on improved Real Estate at irrent rates. g and Currency Debentures issued.

Money received on deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 43, Chap. 20, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are author-ized to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company. Company. WM. MULOCK, M.P., GEO. S. C. BETHUNE, President. Secretary-Tr

ry-Tress

SATURDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1886.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to ne 31st December, both days inclusive, By order of the Board. the

WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

#### The London & Ontario Investment Co. (LIMITED).

#### DIVIDEND NO. 15.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the Company has been declared for the current half-year, ending DECEMBER 31ST INSTANT, and that the same will be payable by the Company's bankers on and after the

2nd DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. A. MORGAN COSBY, Manager.

Toronto, December 3rd, 1885.

#### The Ontario Loan & Savings Gompany, OSHAWA, ONT.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-up	\$300,000
Reserve Fund	. 300,000
Deposits and Can. Debentures	. 605,000

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures. Deposits received and interest allowed.

W. F. COWAN. President. W. F. ALLEN Vice-President.

T. H. MCMILLAN, Sec.-Treas.



1

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Leading Wholseale Trade of Montreal.



## Montreal,

Wholesale British & Foreign

DryGoods

Importers.

**SPRING**, 1886.

We wish to inform Galt, MR our Customers that Samples of New Goods for Spring Trade are ready, and our representatives expected to leave for their respective routes during the first week of January.

# CARSLEY & CO.

93 St. Peter St., Montreal,



18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng. Lake Erie.



Flax Spinners & Linen Thread M'frs KILBIRNIE, SCOTLAND. Sole Agents for Canada:

GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street, Montreal. Selling Agents for the West:

E. A. TOSHACK & CO., TORONTO

#### Mercantile Summary.

THE Eureka Manufacturing Co. at Oxford, N.S., has received another car load of machinery from the Galt Machine Works, of Galt, Ont.

MR. THOS. WORSWICK, of Guelph, shipped, last week, a car load of machinery, consisting of engine, boiler, etc., for an elevator being erected in Brandon.

Folger Bros. have purchased, according to the Kingston News, the charcoal works at Sharbot Lake, which cost \$40,000 for \$4,150. In the property are over 2,000 acres of wooded land.

LUMBRER shipments of the present year from Sackville, N.B., include 18 vessels of 7,423 tons carrying 7,117 thousand feet deals, &c., shipped by J. L. Black, Geo. McKeen and others, and 25 small cargoes to West Indies and St. John.

The fire on St. Paul street in Montreal on Saturday last was a stirring sight, as the chemicals in McDougall, Logie & Co's. warehouse exploded in ærial cannon shots through windows or through tiles and burned in various colors against the morning sky. Although a serious enough matter now, it might easily have caused wider desolation but the losses to neighboring buildings were kept down. Messrs. McDougall, Logie & Co. state that in spite of the fire they can fill all orders for paints, leads, and varnishes without delay.

TALK about the Tropics, or the Sunny South, or the famed garden of the Hesperides! See what the South of Canada can do: J. Srigley, of Pelee Island, county of Essex, has made 1,015 gallons of sorghum syrup this year, from the product of six acres. The cane was of the Early Amber and Early Orange varieties, and some of it yielded 200 gallons to the acre. The syrup brought 40 to 50 cents a gallon. Mr. Srigley sold over 81 tons of Concord grapes the past season grown upon 31 acres. He also obtained 500 bushels of potatoes from 4 acres. 300 bushels of beets and carrots, 100 bushels of sorghum seed, 5,000 grape worts, about 700 bushels of corn and a quantity of hay and other produce-all the above being grown on 26 acres that he had under cultivation on this island in



#### Plercantile Summary.

MR. H. C. MCLEOD, late agent of the Winnipeg branch of the bank of Nova Scotia, has been appointed inspector of the bank, vice Forgan.

JOSEPH GAGNON, the Piopolis Lumberman, as he is generally called, expects to get out between two and three million feet at Lake Megantic. He has about fifty men employed.

THE Londesboro butter manufacturing company has declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the paid up capital. During the season 42,000 pounds of butter were made.

ELECTRICITY is now utilized in Russia for bleaching cotton. Manufacturers near St. Petersburg steep their material in water, which is then decomposed by electric currents. The oxygen, set free in this way, at once acts on the fibres.

A CONSIGNMENT of J. C. Ayer & Co's. patent medicines was seized by the customs' authorities in Montreal. The firm has been notified that unless the fine imposed upon them, which amounts to over \$100,000, is paid the goods now under seizure will be sold by auction.

It appears from Toronto Police Court records that Neil K. Nelson does not understand the word burglary, but he evidently understands the art. Neil is a Dane who was last week charged with burglarizing Lindsay, Francis & Co's. store at Thornhill, stealing therefrom six pen knives, six razors, and \$160. His taste for cutlery is very evident.

BUSINESS in Chicago and vicinity was, early in this month, feeling an improvement, and there was "a decided change for the better in all iron and steel industries." occasioned by the greater activity in the iron trade. Since then we hear, last week, from Youngstown, Ohio, that the recent advance in raw materials for the manufacture of iron and the increased price for pig metal have caused every blast furnace found near here, with one or two exceptions, to start. In Cleveland, the only market for this vicinity, not a ton of ore can be bought. No orders are taken for delivery after February, and a slight advance has been asked on all inquiries. All rolling mills are running full and orders are full.



GEORGE AVER has furnished Magog with a grist mill, a luxury the village has been without since 1880.

THE Winnipeg Elevator Company, we understand, will have its elevator completed and in running order this week, and from that date will be prepared to receive grain for storage.

It is reported that the Napanee glass works is to be purchased by an English syndicate, who will extend the works to manufacture nearly all kinds of glass in use in Canada. An expert from England is expected shortly.

SEVERAL new gold mines are said to have been discovered in the vicinity of Pleasant river, Lunenburg Co., N. S., and the country is being scoured for more. Better scour it for farming purposes, says the Acadian Recorder.

PROF. J. T. MELLISH, of Charlottetown, has been appointed manager for Prince Edward Island of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., which is a good company to work for and has \$200,000 on deposit in the Dominion treasury.

THE Baltic canal is to be built; it will accomodate the largest vessels, and will save 22 hours in a voyage from London to Baltic ports. It is estimated that 18,000 vessels will pass through yearly. The work is to be finished in seven vears.

A week's traffic on the Intercolonial Railway recently, includes the despatch of 114 cars of English goods, 58 of miscellaneous merchandise, 28 of sugar, 5 of salt, 2 each of lumber, chain, hides, molasses, and 1 each of salt, scrap steel, ale and junk.

Mr. Andrew Allan has been elected president of the Montreal Lumber Co., the annual meeting of which was held last week. Directors chosen for the ensuing year are :-- Messrs. Andrew Allan, Hugh A. Allan, Andrew A. Allan, C. D. Brydges, Jackson Rae, John Molson and Mr. Morris.

There is to be a meeting of the merchant tailors and haberdashers of Montreal held for the purpose of moving in the matter of lighting the principal business streets of the city with the electric light, and also to devise means for obtaining a reduction in the present rates of insurance, which, it is claimed, are entirely too high for these trades.

Ir may be that other countries want Canadian asbestos in magnificent quantities. One would think so, to read the account of a sale the other day by Montreal parties of an asbestos mine at Black Lake, township of Coleraine, for \$50,000, purchased in '83 for \$25,000, and Messrs. Irwin, Happer & Co. have disposed of it to an English company for \$35,000.

ASIDE from the failures in the province of Quebec, reported elsewhere, we note the following: M. Richard, drugs, Joliette, has failed.-J. B. Dery, general dealer, Sherbrooke, has assigned.—Courteau Bros., a comparatively young firm of cigar manufacturers in Montreal, have suspended; liabilities won't exceed \$5,000.-Z. Martin, tailor in Montreal, has assigned, and Cyprien Tucotte, dry goods, of the same city, has also failed.

A PLEASANT Sort of machine, truly, is the Ship Laborers' Association of Quebec. A very large quantity of deals is now shipped from Montreal, says the Chronicle, most of which should be shipped from this port. "We learn that even some birch timber and walnut were this year sent to Montreal by barge to be there loaded in a steamer, instead of being placed on board here as she passed outwards, owing to the fact that the Ship Laborers will not allow the steamers to use their steam winches to take such timber over the side."

THE Kingston car works have been purchased by the Kingston & Pembroke railway company for \$20,000. The works originally cost \$62.000.

THE Sarnia Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company held its annual meeting lately. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared on the paid-up stock, and the reserve fund increased to \$19,000.

THE well-known firm of Frost & Jones, makers and dealers in agricultural implements, &c., at Smith's Falls, has been dissolved. Mr. W. H. Frost continues, under the style of the Smith's Falls Malleable Iron Works.

A TELEGRAM from Melbourne, last week, announces the federation of five of the Australian colonies: Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania, and that the first meeting of the Federal Council will be held at Hobart Town, (Tasmania), on the 25th of January. There is no mention of New Zealand or of the oldest, and in some respects, most important of all, New South Wales, of which Sydney is the capital.

BUSINESS changes in Manitoba include the dissolution of Messrs. Watson & Conway, of the Potter House, Winnipeg, the former continuing. Conway buys, in conjunction with T. G. Poyntz, the Russell House from Jas. Nasmith.----Mrs. McComb is going out of the millinery business.---J. W. Small, of Crystal City, has sold his drug business to G. W. McLaren.---The Portage la Prairie firm of McIntyre & Davidson opens a branch at Minnedosa.

D. H. ROCHIN, a general dealer of West Farnham, whose ultimate success in shop-keeping was always a matter of doubt, has assigned owing, it is said, the very respectable sum of \$15,000 odd----In the same town, Eusebe Martel, a worthy blacksmith, who got into trade through helping a son in business, has also assigned. His son failing, he undertook to buy the estate and continue the business in order to save his endorsements, and is now himself bankrupt.

FROM Scaterie Island, Cape Breton, Mr. C. H. Whitman writes us that "the principal industry in this vicinity is the catching and curing of fish. The shore catch this season has been under the average and this, coupled with the low prices which have prevailed, the partial loss of the American market through the termination of the treaty, and the additional burthens imposed by the National Policy, for which we receive no adequate return, has made the season's business a most unsatisfactory one."

THE ice business on the coast of Maine is likely to be a large one. Should the empty ice houses be all filled during the coming winter the harvest will exceed all others, and the present outlook warrants expectations of a large harvest, which would sum up nearly one and one-half million tons. 770,000 tons was shipped last yesr from the Kennebec. This year they are talking of a million, The Kennebec ice men are putting the houses and machinery in order for filling.

"BEING convinced that the sustaining of insolvent firms in business by accepting compromises is injurious to trade, and unfair to those who pay in full," says Messrs Carsley & Co., of Montreal, "we have decided not to accept any compromise during the year 1886." They add "that while at all times willing to give any reasonable renewal, or sign for granting an extension of time, or to do anything to assist a firm to pay its way, but will not become a party to assist men to injure legitimate buildings alone reached \$2,500,000.

trade by giving them goods at less prices than firms who pay one hundred cents in the dollar."

Some days ago the Manitoba and Northwest Railroad Company started from Portage la Prairie sixteen of the company's cars loaded with wheat from their road destined for Montreal and other eastern points. The train was the first of the kind.

MESSRS. VERMILYEA & Son, shoe dealers, Belleville and Lindsay, are selling out the Lindsay branch; J. W. Cuthbertson of Bothwell has his stock of tins, &c. At Parkdale, J. Thring has sold his stock of groceries. The restaurant of H. Hogben, in this city, has been closed. F. J. Cross, long a soap manufacturer at Windsor, is dead.

Our Queen street, this city, a grocery was kept by H. A. Eastman & Co., which has been established some years. The concern failed in November, 1884, and paid 75 cents in the dollar. A change in proprietorship ensued and they have compromised again, this time at 40 cents in the dollar in twelve monthly payments, secured by chattel mortgage; liabilities about \$2.300.

THE failure of the week is that of Messrs. Leger & Rinfret, wholesale dry goods merchants, Quebec, with liabilities as yet not definitely ascertained, but which go beyond \$100,000. Originally engaged in the retail trade, at which they made money, they embarked in the wholesale business some ten years or so ago, very widely different opinions prevailing as to their success. They have been hard pushed at different times in the past, but have up to now been able to tide over their difficulties. An assignment has been made to Messrs. McIntosh & Hyde, of Montreal.

The shipments of the Lake Superior iron mines for the season were all made by water. From Marquette 23 mines shipped 750,047 gross tons; from L'anse, 3 mines, 20,027 tons and 9,025 tons of pig iron ; from St. Ignace 7 mines shipped 93,588 tons and 13,549 tons of pig iron; from Escanaba 18 mines shipped 520,137 tons. All this iron ore was from the Marquette district. In addition there was shipped from Escanaba from 16 mines in the Menominee district 699,640 tons. The grand total of lake shipments aggregates 2,083,439 tons. One mine, the Republic, shipped 249,000 tons.

JOHN NORTHWOOD'S flouring mill at Carberry, Man., is a full roller mill with a capacity of 200 barrels per day and cost some \$31,000. A company has been formed called the "Manitoba Milling and Brewing Company," capital \$100,000, and has purchased the large Buxton Brewery at Portage la Prairie which is to be run in connection with the mill at Carberry. The company is composed of John Northwood, president and manager; W. L. Boyle, banker, of Winnipeg, vice-president, and R. T. Rokeby, an English gentleman, secretary and treasurer. They have rented McKay's large e evator at Carberry.

THE prospectus has been issued this month of the Toronto Land and Investment cor poration, incorporated under the Ontario Act capital \$500,000 in shares of \$50 each. The provisional directors are : G. R. R. Cockburn, Henry W. Darling, Donald Mackay, John L Blaikie, Richard S. Cox, and the secretary Thomas McCraken. The corporation has been organized especially to deal in real estate, but has power to engage in other operations of. a financial character. Stress is laid in th prospectus upon the field offered by Toronto, whose assessment has advanced since 1875 some \$26,000,000 and whose outlay last year in

A NOVEL dissolution of partnership notice general shop, buying the stock of Mr. Raymore, appeared in one of the Brookings County, Minn., papers the other day. The dissolution was by mutual consent, the reason assigned being that one of the firm was too lazy to continue the business.

WRITING of lumbering on Manitoulin Island, the local paper says that Burton Bros. have established shantles on the Beaverstone River, about nineteen miles below Killarney, where they have a force of eighty-seven men engaged in taking out saw logs and square timber. The logs will be towed to Byng Inlet to be sawn up.

DR. MAGNIER DE LA SOURCE's investigations into the adulteration of French wines discloses the fact that the average annual importation into Paris equals 100.000,000 gallons, and the quantity of so-called wine sold there amounts to 120,000,000 gallons. The adulterants are chiefly water, alcohol and glucose, and the coloring liquid is made largely from the heavy pressings of dry grapes. More than forty per cent. of the wines were so forified during 1883-84, as to contain fifteen per cent. of alcohol-natural wines contain only about ten per cent. Even in the very mild wines, less than four samples in 100 contained less than eight per cent. of alcohol.

As the end of the year approaches, we have more changes to chronicle amongst traders. At Camlachie, two general dealers, Joseph Cairns and P. Cairns, have sold out. At Petherton, Mrs. C. A. Tyler has sold her stock of groceries. H. S. Griffin & Co., of Alliston, are selling out next month to W. Hutchinson & Co., a general stock. At Stratford, E. C. Palmer is selling his hotel business. Dodge & Lawrence, grocers, &c., at Kentville, N. S., dissolve and the latter continues, Coady Brothers, general dealers at Margaree, have assigned. We also hear of three failures in Newfoundland, viz : those of Chas. B. Rankin, grocer, at St. John's. Patrick Brick, tins and stoves, at Harbor Main, and Thomas Stone, dealer in supplies at Catalina.

In 1878, Robt. Winning was doing a small general business at Angus. Next year he removed to Lisle, and got a stock of groceries in Hamilton, and dry goods in Toronto. He had no stamina, and has on the 17th instant, assigned to Paul Campbell.---A. E. Fish & Co. who do a business in men's furnishings at Belleville, have assigned in trust. A result which does not appear to have surprised their creditors.--The grocery business of J. M. Wilson & Co. appears to have been affected by the Scott Act, at any rate they have found it necessary to assign in trust. They were entirely in the hands of one wholesale house. At Phelpston, in 1884, Isaac opened a



BALED HAY AND STRAW,

FEEDING STUFFS, &c. &c. DUN, WIMAN & CO.

amounting to some \$800. He had previously been with his brothers, at Orillia. He has now made an assignment to the sheriff.----At Stratford, H. Simon, who was a clothier in a small way, having lately given a chattel mortgage has been compelled to assign to W. H. Cross.

CHRISTMAS.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS to our many readers. May they enjoy the great festival in the proper spirit: as a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time, when the rich give out of their abundance, and the poor assist each other with sympathy if not with substance.

If there be any virtue in Christmas wishesand who shall say there is not-may the manufacturer be gladdened by a rising market, the importer by a lessened stock, the retailer by cash custom, the consumer by good value for his money. May the banker rejoice over bills promptly met; the broker, over improved investments; the underwriter, over lessened firewaste. And, for once in a way, let the commercial community indulge itself, after the fashion of Thackeray's group round the MAHOGANY TREE .

Christmas is here; winds whistle shrill, Icy and chill; little care we. Good fellows' shins here, boys, are found Twisting around the Mahogany Tree.

Care, like a dun, lurks at the gate; Let the dog wait; happy we'll be! Sorrows, begone! Life and its ills, Duns and their bills, bid we to flee.

Evenings we knew happy as this; Faces we miss pleasant to see. Kind hearts and true, gentle and just, Peace to your dust! We sing round the tree.

-A friend calls attention to a discrepancy between our Stock and Bond Report, on page 696 of last issue and the report of the Bank of Ottawa on page 688, viz., in the one the bank is mentioned as paying seven per cent. and in the other, six. The proper figure is seven.



Autumn Dress' Goods, MANTLE CLOTHS. ULSTERINGS. Stock in all Departments well assorted. BRYCE, MCMURRICH & CO., 43 Yonge St., - - - Toronto. S.F. McKINNON & Co. IMPORTERS OF Millinery Goods. Fancy Dry Goods, Mantles, Silks, &c. Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts., TORONTO. 2 Fountain Court, Aldermanbury, London, Eng NEW FRUITS. Valencias, Selected Valencias, Sultanas, Elemes, London Layers, Black Baskets Blue Baskets, Superior Dehesa Finest Vega, Vos tizza, Patras and Provincial Currants Malaga Figs in Mats. Finest Elme Figs in 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 20 lb. boxes; Leghorn, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel. TEAS, TEAS, TEAS, TEAS, CROP 1885-86. Young Hysons, Gunpowder, Congous, Oolongs Japans, Assams and S. O. Pekces. EBY, BLAIN & CU., Importers and Wholesale Grocers, COR. FRONT & SCOTT STS., TORONTO. MANUFACTURERS-

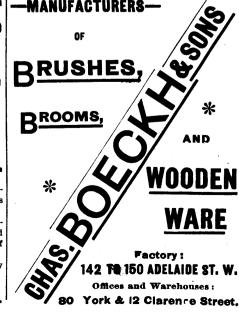
BRYCE.

McMURRICH & CO.

ARE SHOWING A

FINE RANGE

IN





## AND TRADE REVIEW,

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EDWD. TROUT. MANAGER.

### TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1885

#### THE SITUATION.

It is not improbable that, as a result of the British and Irish elections, some scheme of Home Rule for Ireland will be proposed, by whatever party may find itself uppermost when votes come to be counted in the new House of Common . Wh t shape the proposal will take is at present unknown. A scheme of Home Rule, more or less definite, fathered on Mr. Gladstone by his opponents, has been repudiated by him. Lord Randolph Churchill has also been said to be the author of some plan of Home Rule. On one thing all English parties are agreed, and that is the maintenance of the connection with England. This is the theory; how any scheme of Home Rule that may be adopted will work out, is another matter. Nationalists contend that Ireland should not contribute towards the revenue of Great Britain, but should in this respect be placed in the same position as Canada. This would be reaonable, if the cases were parallel, but they are not. Can Ireland raise the necessary revenue to carry on a local government? Do the Nationalists really look to the confiscation of the land? Time will settle these question, which at present have not a promising look.

Lord Salisbury has continued to assert the right, if not the intention of the Government to propose differential duties in favor of the colonies. He does not go beyond generalities, nor say what equivalent the mother country would claim for this concession. Lord Salisbury must have some object in asserting the right of parliament to levy differential duties in favor of the colonies; and the implication is that the levying of such duties may become a practical duty. If the time to make the experiment should ever come, the difficulty of carrying out the proposal would be felt. A one-sided return to the old exclusive colonial system would be impossible; the colonies would have to give equivalents which would practically destroy their liberty of action in the field of finance. But if there were no other objection, many of all obtain Provincial licenses, though some the colonies, including Canada and Aus- rebate in respect of the cost of the lapsed tralia, are under bonds not to do anything licenses will be in order, and equity rethat would interfere with the liberty of | quires that it be granted,

action by which they provide for their financial needs, including the interest on their debts. We have no faith in either the desirability or the practicability of a partial revival of the old fiscal policy of the early colonial regime.

At last some of the Irish Nationalists are beginning to talk of applying the principle of the land laws to house property. In this form, a forced reduction of rent would be pure confiscation. It is alleged that tenants greatly improve the farms which they cultivate, and ought to get compensation for the increased value they give to the land. This is reasonable; but the same plea cannot be urged in favor of the authority of the State arbitrarily fixing house rents. The tenants do nothing to increase the value of the houses which they occupy; they spend no labor upon them, and have no equitable claim to the intervention of State authority between them and their landlords. If the State may fix house rents, at a less figure than voluntary agreement placed them at, then it may set an example of practical confiscation of any form of property. If this can be done, no form of possession would be sacred, and the spoiler might take away every man's property at the will of a legislative majority.

Nova Scotia desires for local railways running powers over the Intercolonial. Provided the conditions were just and equitable, such a concession would be not only proper but in every way desirable. But the concession should be made on terms which would not be burthensome to the Intercolonial; and the trains of the local road should run under conditions which the general working of the Intercolonial makes necessary. The local road should be prepared to pay for this privilege what it would cost the Federal Government, wear and tear being taken into account; no profit on the transaction should be sought. Nor is there any reason why the grant of such a concession should be coupled with a condition that the Federal Government should pay Nova Scotia five per cent. interest on a claim which the latter proposes to transfer to it. But there is no reason why, upon equitable conditions, the grant of running powers should not be given. The time will come when, as between different railway companies, much more will be done in this direction.

The license question, as between the Federal and the local governments, is now set at rest for ever. This is the advantage of an appeal to the Privy Council : all parties bow unquestioningly to its decision, partly because it is the ultimate appeal. This is more than can be said of a decision by our own courts. The licensing power is a local franchise, with which the Federal authority cannot interfere; and henceforth it will be exercised by the Provinces without molestation by the Federal authority. Persons who possess Federal licenses will be put to some inconvenience; they cannot

The Northern Pacific Railway Company cannot be compelled, by the municipalities. to pay taxes on the lands to which it has a right, but which have not been actually conveyed to it by the Government, even when non-conveyance is occasioned by the lapses of the company in not paying the cost of the survey. So the Supreme Court has decided in a case brought by a Dakota county. As the court remarked, the remedy lies with Congress; but no doubt the company took care that the land grant should be put in the form whi h gives it this exceptional and anomalous advantage.

Complaints, not new but long continued, are made against the Trunk line managers for discriminating against dry goods in the classification of west-bound freights. The New York State Railway Commission sustains the complaints, after examination. but it lacks mandatory power to enforce what it believes to be an equitable right. The remedy is legislative ; but any attempt to apply it would probably prove the strength of the pool at Albany.

Senator Beck has made a movement at Washington of which the object is the abolition of consular fees upon certificates in which shippers declare the accuracy of invoices. Under the British laws, an American consul cannot take the oath, and he has to get a notary of the United Kingdom to do it for him, but he retains a chief interest in the fees. The merchants want to get rid of the fees, perhaps also of the restraint which the certificate occasions while the consuls want to retain the fees, which they defend as being of trifling amount and of immense value in preventing undervaluations. One thing is clear : while the certificates continue to be sworn to, it requires a double perjury to pass a false invoice: perjury on the part of the shipper and perjury on the part of the importer. If the certificate were done away with, the perjury of the importer would suffice to pass a false entry. It seems difficult to believe that the consular certificate though it costs something, is of no value to the government, in preventing a breach of the customs' laws.

Mr. Foster, the new Minister of Marine and Fisheries, recently made the statement that the surplus net revenue of the Canadian Pacific Railway for 1885, "over and above all expenses, will be in the neighborhood of \$3,500,000." Going a little into detail, he said that "all the fixed charges on the C. P. R., including the interest on the Government loan, interest on bonds held in England, rental of leased lines, etc., will total up about \$3,000,000, in 1885, so that at the end of 1885, the C. P. R. will have paid its interest on all loans and on its rental for leased lines, all its running expenses, and have a clear surplus of \$500,-000." This statement of the case is very reassuring; it makes it very probable that the running of the road wil not, as many feared would be the case, impose any cost on the country, in any form.

#### BANKING REVIEW.

The figures of the Canadian bank statement for November last will be found in condensed form below, and are compared with those for the previous month. The statement bears date, Ottawa, 16th Decemher:

#### CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT. LIABILITIES.

#### Nov, 1885. Oct. 1885. Capital authorized. \$74,179,999 \$ 74,179,999 Capital paid up.... 61.703.149 61.671.129 Reserve Funds.... 17,858,766 17.784,433 Notes in Circulation 33,702,934 34.576.246 Dominion and Provincial Government deposits... 7,019,117 6.029.262 Deposits held to secure Government contracts & for Insurance Companies. 733,159 664.596 Public deposits on demand... 50.826.383 47.608.859 Public deposits after notice..... Bank loans or de-49,845,515 50,004,538 posits from other banks secured... . . . . . . . . . . . . Bank loans or deposits from other banks unsecured. 1.014.969 921.361 Due other banks in Canada . 1,587,522 2,268,590 Due other banks in Foreign Countries Due other banks in 179,033 221.082 Great Britain... 354,165 706.926 Other liabilities... 519,580 157,802 Total liabilities.. \$145,782,377 \$143,159,263 ASSETS. Specie .... 8 6,759,471 \$ 6,852,412 . . . . Dominion notes.... 12,895,308 12,470,445 Notes and cheques of other banks.. 6,629,555 5,325,518 Due from other banks in Canada. 3,549.002 4,153,055 Due from other banks in foreign countries . 15,619,066 15,782,180 Due from other banks in Great Britain ..... 4,066,274 3,327,591 Immediately available assets..... \$ 49,518,676 \$ 47,911,201 Dominion Government debentures or stock..... Public securities 4,117,250 4.214.847 other than Canadian. 3,305,965 3,142,634 Loans to Dominion & Prov. Gov.... 2.775.976 2.497.372 Loans on stocks, bonds or deben.. 11,682,556 10,969,251 Loans to municipal corporations . 2,199,777 2,090,299 Loans to other corporations ..... Loans to or deposits 14,506,697 14,119,263 made in other banks secured ... 152,198 117.198 Loans to or deposits made in other banks unsecured.. 534,946 278.875 Discounts current.. 124,957,446 126,009,264 Overdue paper un-secured ..... 1,680'515 1,741,319 Other overdue debts unsecured...... otes and debts 18,607 18.944 Notes overdue secured ... 2,066,011 2.162.132 Real estate ..... 1,439,974 1,399,032 Mortgages on real estate sold ..... 651.832 853.012 Bank premises.... Other assets..... 3.310.814 3,297,905 4,018,618 3,397,427 Total assets.... \$226,937,858 224,220,007 Average amount of specie held during the month..... 6.810.945 6.812.876

Av. Dom. notes do.. Loans to Directors or their firms....

12,695,848

7.363.980

12,473,036

The principal feature to be noticed in the present return is the large increase of deposits during the month, amounting to no less a sum than \$4,116,000. This brings up the deposits of the banks to the largest total that has ever been known, viz., \$108,-000,000.

Some writers, commenting upon this total have called it an "enormous" amount. But if we compare the deposits of the bank with their capital, and consider how the deposits of banking institutions run in other places, the amount shrinks into comparat ve insignificance. It would not be fair to compare the deposits of our banks with those of the banks of England, Scotland or Ireland, where accumulations have been going on for many generations. There are numbers of banks outside of London that have deposits equal to eight or ten times their capital; while some in the city of London itself have double that ratio, large as it is. The deposits in the Bank of Glyn & Co., which has just been formed into a joint stock company, and whose whole business is done in one office in Lombard Street, amount to over \$60,000,000. We cannot expect to see anything of this kind in a comparatively new country like Canada. But it is certainly fair to compare ourselves with the group of Australian colonies, whose existence is quite as recent an affair as our own, and whose banking development is wholly a matter of the last fifty years.

When we place ourselves, from a banking point of view, alongside this group, including New Zealand, we shall find the comparison anything but flattering. The banks of these colonies make returns to their respective governments, somewhat like our own. From the latest of the sworn averages accessible, as given in the Australasian Banking Record, we find that the total deposits of the banks of these colonies amount to \$405,000,000, or nearly four times as much as our. But the population of all these colonies taken together is only 3,500,000. Our own is about 4,500,-000, or roughly speaking, about one-third more. If the deposits of our banks bore the same ratio to the population that those of the Pacific colonies do, they would amount to \$540,000,000, or exactly five times as much as they are! As may be expected, the discounts, loans. and funds employed and invested by the banks bulk out to an immensely larger proportion than our own. They amount, including their holdings of Government securities and other investments, to about \$500,000,000, This would give for Canada, to be equal in proportion, the snm af \$670,000,000; or say four times as much as our banks have at present.

Into the reasons for this astonishing excess of the banking business of the Anstralian colonies over our own, we cannot enter at present. The difference will probably be found in the fact of most of these colonies having been gold producing countries. The point however to which we particularly draw attention is this, that the deposits in the banks of Canada, instead of being large, or as some people would call them "enormous," are really small. Instead dog, \$1; half pound shot, 5 cents; a rifel, \$6; 8,275,057 of being a little over \$100,000,000, they car tickets in bank, 65 cents."

would be over \$500,000,000 if thev were on the scale of the Australian colonies. which shows how very imperfectly developed is banking amongst us, and how unwise it is for our government to enter into this most restricted field, and lessen that which is far too little already.

The circulation of the Banks contracted during November, to some extent, as it generally does. The contraction is due to some extent to the return of bills which had been disbursed by the contractors of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Discounts have increased over \$2,000,000 during the month. There is nothing special to note about this. It is part of the ordinary fluctuation which is constantly going on: they decreased about the same amount in October, and the volume at present is about equal to what it was at the end of September. The large reduction between the 30th June and the 30th November, is however, really worthy of notice. It is partly to be attributed to the retirement of masses of bills of the 'Pacific' Railway and partly to the general shrinkage of business which has been going on for a considerable time.

The aspect of things in the North West is decidedly cheering. The harvest is proving beyond expectation. A heavy freight business in moving grain to the East is being done by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In Brandon the streets were crowded with teams, day after day, just as the streets of Toronto used to be after a heavy barley harvest. No less than three hundred teams were in the streets one day. A very extraordinary spectacle certainly for a place which had absolutely no existence five or six years ago. Yet this is only the beginning of things. In the face of this state of facts, the talk of the noisy organization which calls itself the "Farmers Union" might as well be delivered to the winds.

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

29TH Nove	MBER, 1	.884.	[In the	ousands
Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.		Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital paid up	36,305	18,894	6,380	61,57
Circulation	18.039	11.711	3,901	
Deposits	51.009	36,990	10,030	
Loans & Discounts	85,228	61,098	17,557	163,88
Cash and Foreign	1	1	1	1
or or				
balances (Net)	23,303	10,185	2,843	36,33
Balances (Net) 30TH Nover	23,303		[In the	36,331 ousands
balances (Net)	23,303 MBER, 1 Banks		[In tho Banks in	
Balances (Net) 30TH Nover Description.	23,303 MBER, ] Banks in Que- bec.	885. Banks in On- tario.	[In the Banks in Mari- time Prov's. \$	ousands
balances (Net)   30тн Nove:   Description.   -   Capital paid up	23,303 MBER, ] Banks in Que- bec. \$ 35,916	885. Banks in On- tario. \$ 17.554	[In tho Banks in Mari- time Prov's. \$ 6 383	Total.
Description.	23,303 MBER, ] Banks in Que- bec. \$ 35,916 17,558	885. Banks in On- tario. \$ 17,554 11,540	In the Banks in Mari- time Prov's. \$ 6,383 3,776	Total. \$ 61,703 33,703
balances (Net)   30TH Nove:   Description.   -   Capital paid up   Circulation   Deposits	23,303 MBER, J Banks in Que- bec. \$ 35,916 17,558 55,017	Banks in On- tario. \$ 17,554 11,540 41 364	[In tho Banks in Mari- time Prov's. \$ 6,383 3,776 9,851	Total. \$ 61,703 33,703 108 428
Description.	23,303 MBER, ] Banks in Que- bec. \$ 35,916 17,558 55,017 82,834	Banks in On- tario. \$ 17,554 11,540 41 364	[In tho Banks in Mari- time Prov's. \$ 6,383 3,776 9,851	Total. \$ 61,703 33,703 108 428

A LITTLE eight-year-old who suffered by the Galveston fire, hearing that he might get relief by applying to the committee, was told to prepare his claim. He wrote it out as follows :---"A bicicle, \$3; two ginnie pigs, \$2; one prery

.

#### RAILWAY CONTROL AND RAILWAY taken into account, in estimating the effect SUBSIDIES.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in a speech made at Orillia, the other day, referring to the passing of certain railways in Ontario. under Federal control, said : "If a change of government took place, he could promise them that the control of these railways should be handed back to the Province, or every dollar refunded." The money to be refunded referred to the Provincial and municipal subsidies granted to these railways. Railways which form part of an extensive connection cannot be advantageously controlled by Provinces. The inefficiency of State Control over railways, in the neighboring Republic, is shown by the fact that no State Legislature can prevent discrimination outside the limits of its authority; and to this fact the discriminations so often complained of are due. The connection between the control of railways and the subsidies granted in aid of their construction, is not so absolute and complete that the one must follow the other ; while it cannot be satisfactory to a province to find railways which it has subsidised passing from its control, it is nevertheless true that dividend control of railways which run through more than one province, is impracticable, and if attempted it could lead to no satisfactory result.

We cannot think that a transfer of control, when necessary in the public interest, carries with it the right on the part of the province and the municipalities to obtain a refund of the subsidies. The public utility of the railway does not cease with the transfer of the control; though it is one thing to work it for general, and another thing to work it for provincial purposes. If the province or the municipalities suffer substantial damage from the transfer of the control, there is a case for compensation. but there can hardly be a case for the refund of the entire subsidies. The damage, if real, must be capable of being appraised; and the measure of the refund should be the extent of the actual damage sustained. If no damage be sustained, there is no case for refund or compensation. Fanciful injury, such as results from the loss of power, is incapable of being assessed as if it were a substantial damage. A real loss of some kind, and in some form, can alone form a ground of compensation. Whether such loss has been suffered, and what is the extent of it, it would be eminently proper to enquire; though we cannot admit that the loss is to be assumed without enquiry and that it is to be put on a par with the whole amount of all the subsidies, provincial and municipal.

The railways, as we have said, remain. after the control changes. The change of control may be a result of extended connection. which increases the utility of the road. Even the province cannot confine its view of the benefits to be derived from the road to the bounds of its own territory. Connection with the outer world has its value, and if this additional value be obtained without a loss of local benefits to secure which the subsidies were given, a gain without a loss, results from the transfer of

of the transfer on the province. The question, and it is the only question that can pockets of the farmer or artisan. come under arbitrament, is whether the province suffered substantial damage from the transfer of control, and if so, to what extent. To that extent, we think it might fairly claim compensation ; but the claim cannot be legitimately supplemented by suppositions or fanciful ideas of damage.

#### THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

At a time so near the close of a year, we shall perhaps do well to look somewhat closely at the position and prospects of our largest branch of wholesale trade. The past five or six years have witnessed much change in the current of trade in this line. Many textiles which, up to 1880, were exclusively imported from abroad, are now made in Canadian mills, and the production of other goods, notably grey domestics, has been so improved and extended as to put a stop to their importation. Bleached shirtings, canton flannels, silesias, check shirtings, cottonades, overcoat linings, prints, are among the goods newly produced within our borders of late years.

So far good, and our manufacturers have received deserved congratulations on their enterprise and skill in this direction. But unfortunately, as dry goods dealers tell us, in proportion as the quantity of Canadian goods which they sell increases, the average margin of their profit declines. A better profit can be obtained on many lines of British goods, on which 20 to 30 per cent. duty has been paid, than upon those of Canadian make. The reason is not far to seek : overproduction has glutted the market, every one is overstocked; those who are burdened the most set the example of cutting prices, and others follow in selfdefense.

Examples of how closely profit has been cut may be found in Chambly Flannel, which used to be sold at 30 to 36 cents per yard; its cost in warehouse has been reduced to 20 cents, but it is sold at 211 cents. Another line of flannel, made at Campbellford is even worse : it costs 28 cents and is sold at 29<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents per yard. And it is as bad with Canadian tweeds. We are told of a line of these costing 301 cents per yard. The usual selling price was 35 cents, no extravagant profit, but they were reduced by one house to 32 cents, and by another to 30.

Profits, as well as prices, show a great change since the days of 1870-5, when Canadian tweeds were goods that one was glad to sell. Now, wholesale people would avoid them if they could, so little profit and so much risk of loss is there from the enormous quantity produced. The like may be said-and it is not an agreeable thing to say-of other leading lines. Of course, such low prices benefit the consumer, but holder annually, so that he pays but little this is a more than doubtful advantage if it be attained by a waste of the capital of those who make or those who sell the goods. As in fire insurance, if the rates of premium be reduced below a paying point, capital is impaired and the whole community suffers; so if the capital of those who the control. The gain cannot. perhaps, be | are making and selling Canadian manufac-

tures are unable to earn a profit, the leak cannot be stopped by baling into the

But there are other features of wholesale trade which, unless they are put an end to, will interfere with Happiness (of the dry goods importer) in the New Year. Terms of credit are relaxed to a dangerous degree. This is a crying evil. Not many years since, the wholesale trade appeared to have resolved upon a unanimous effort to shorten credits, and the retail merchants were stimulated to sell for cash, or restrict their credit terms. But since, under a protective tariff, Canadian manufactures have been largely overdone, the mills have extended their term of credit, the jobber does the same, and the retailer, who gets some extra months on his goods, feels under less necessity of selling for cash or of educating his farmer customers to pay oftener than once per year. While mills will sell goods at virtually seven and eight months' terms, by dating them forward three to four months, it is useless to attempt to shorten terms of credit at the other end of the chain-the retailers' end.

### PLANS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

In last week's article on this subject we shewed that to the net premium at age 32, of \$17.17 it was customary to add a loading for expenses of \$6.88, but this should be understood as applying not to level premiums, but to mutual or 'with profits' premiums. The usual level premium rate at age 32 is \$18.60, so that in this case only \$1.43 is added to the net premium we quoted, as follows :---

Net premium, age 34 Add expenses	
,	

Usual level premium ...... \$18.60

Of course the company has the advantage which accrues from getting a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent upon the reserve laid aside out of the \$17.17 of net premium, all through life.

In the case of a mutual premium of \$24.05 such as described in last week's article, the policy holder gets the benefit of the interest gain and all other gains, generally in the form of annually reducing payments, or in bonus additions to the sum insured. As a speciman of how a mutual premium is sometimes reduced, take the following experience of a gentleman who has been insured 15 years, commencing at the age of 32, using \$24.05 as his first payment, though it was actually less than that:

First year	\$24.05
Fifth year	19.25
Eighth year	13.68
Twelfth year	11.64
Fifteenth year	10.09

In this case it will be seen that nearly the whole of No. 2 and No. 3 of last week's illustration is now returned to the policymore than No. 1. That this may be fully understood, we repeat the illustration shewing the component parts of a mutual premium of \$24.05 :

The cost of insurance part\$ The expense part The overpayment, or reserve	6	88
Full mutual premium		

2

3.

718

This sum, \$10.09, it will be seen, is less than half of the original \$24.05, and is but \$1.57 more than item No. 1, though the policyholder is now 15 years older than when he commenced his insurance, and the full legal reserve, or "banking portion" has been regularly laid aside, each year. The total amount paid in during the 15 years, is said to have been \$229.79, being an average of \$15.32 per annum, instead of \$24.05, the usual table rate at entry. For this \$229.79 he has had the 15 years' insurance for \$1,000, and should he now drop out, he is entitled to \$442 of paid-up insurance, free of future premiums. In other words, not only will his family receive at his death, all he has paid in, but \$112 additional, should payments be discontinued at the close of the 15th year.

Something similar to the above is the usual satisfactory result of insuring upon the regular life plan. Upon the co-operative and Homans' plans, no return whatever is given when the policyholder is unable to pay longer, though in some cheap schemes intimations or promises are made in that direction which are not very likely to be fulfilled.

There are in our opinion at least three radically differing plans of life insurance, whose main features may be illustrated to the eye, in a somewhat rough and ready manner, by the following three lines .

Age.	 A (70)
82	Age
-	80

The first line of the diagram illustrates the increasing or natural premium, the real basis of all three plans, the mortality growing greater as the insured grows older.

The second line is the level premium plan which collects from the insured, as we have shown above, a little more than the natural or necessary cost of the risk at the beginning-say \$18.60-so as to be able to get on throughout life without burdening old age with heavy assessments.

The third line must be imagined to commence, at 32, a little higher up than either of the other two, as the premium rate of the "with profits" or mutual policy is higher than either-say \$24.05-but annual returns of surplus reduce it lower and lower, making the difference greater and greater as the insured grows older, between what he has to pay on this plan and upon either of the other plans. This desirable result is produced chiefly by the accumulation of a "reserve," or "banking fund," the interest thereon being applied to reduction of the insured's annual premium. There are many cases in existence in Canada where the dividends have been accumulated in the company's hands until the policy has become entirely self-sustaining, so that the old man of 65, 70 or 80 does not now have to pay any premiums, but draws an annual income from his policy

blows and the thermometer goes down to 20 below zero.

The following illustrates the cost of a 35-year Endowment policy for \$1000 on the regular mutual plan, age 33 at entry, premiums decreasing annually by dividends on a conservative basis, compared with natural premiums on a common life policy with \$3.00 added to the latter, annually, for expenses. Space forbids our giving each of the 35 years a place :

lst v	788.T	Premium as reduced. \$28.40	Natural Prem. with \$3 added.
10th	44	21.10	14 95
20th	"	16.55	····· 14.20 00.00
25th	"	13.60	····· 22.09 90.39
30th		9.75	
35th		5.74	

At the end of the 35 years it will be found that while the \$603.58 paid to the regular company brings in the \$1000 in cash at 68 years of age, the \$828.39 paid to the natural premium company has purchased nothing but the bare insurance from year to year, and failing to die, or to pay the \$54.47 he would have nothing left for all he had previously disbursed.

#### MUTUAL RESERVE FUND; EXPLANA. TIONS NECESSARY.

It would seem that the trouble which some months ago we asserted was in store for the certificate holders in this concern has already begun. The following extracts from assessment circular No. 23 of the "Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association," dated December 1st, 1885, suggest this. The circular quotes article x., section v., of the constitution, which provides that on the first week-day of February, April, June. August, October and December of each year, or at such other dates as the directors may determine, "an assessment shall be made upon the entire membership in force at the date of the last death of the audited death claims prior thereto for such a sum as the Executive Committee may deem sufficient to meet the existing claims by death," this to be apportioned among the members according to the age of each member. This is evidently inserted to prepare the duped certificate holder for what follows, in the December circular :

"The Executive Committee of the Associa-tion has ordered that a Mortuary Call equal to one and one-half of one assessment be made upon you, the amount of which is as stated above; upon you, the amount of which is as stated above; and in order to comply with the requirements in making up our annual report of some of the Insurance Departments, notice is hereby given that further Mortuary Calls, each for at least an amount equal to one single assess-ment are hereby made upon your which will ment are hereby made upon you, which will be due and payable within thirty days from the first day of February, and April, 1836, as provided in article v., section i. of the Consti-tution, which reads as follows:

"The Mortuary Department shall be dis-tinct from the other departments of the As-sociation; and all moneys received from the mortuary calls, less the cost of collecting, shall ass through said department, and after de pass through said department, and atter de-ducting the expenses thereof, governmental taxes, legal and other expenses in defending or protecting the Association against the pay-ment of unaudited or fraudulent claims, shall be deposited by the Treasurer in banks or Trust Companies designated by the Board of Directors to an account to be former as the of the Association, and which securities shall be deposited as required by article x., section 2 of the Constitution, or in settlement of death claims under the certificates of the Associa-tion, said claims having been first approved by the Executive Committee of the Association.

It must be truly encouraging to the certificateholder to learn that although he is called upon to pay one and one-half of one assessment this month the call is made in accordance with "Article X., Section V., of the Constitution," and that if he is now assessed in advance for an extra assessment in February and April, 1886, he is so drawn upon in full accord with "Article V., Section I. of the Constitution."

Indeed it appears that the constitution of this concern is so framed that it can be made to cover anything in the way of assessments, either regular or special.

The holders of these certificates are coolly told that their assessments for this month are to be as above stated, "one and one-half of one assessment," but no reason is given for this extra call, except that the Executive Committee has so willed it. It is not even hinted that there has been any increase in mortality among the members. And if we read carefully the next part of the circular : "Notice is hereby given that further Mortuary "Calls, each for at least an amount equal to "one single assessment are hereby made upon "yon." We see that mortuary calls are actually being made in advance for five months, although the Constitution with all its elasticity gives no warrant for such procedure. True, this precious document is quoted to show the right of the directors to make this assessment, but gullible indeed must their patrons be if they allow their money to be used in this manner. The plea is put forth that this money is needed for the purpose of making deposits to enable the Association to do business in States requiring such deposits.

Article X., section V., expressly says that the assessments shall be "for such a sum as the "Executive Committee may deem sufficient to "meet the existing claims by death." Common sense would suggest that this is the only purpose for which assessments should be made, but the innocents who have patronized this concern are informed that in order to comply with the requirements in making up an annual report of some of the Insurance Departments, notice is hereby given, &c., &c.

#### PAID UP STOCK AND SURPLUS PROFITS.

An attack has been made in the Toronto World upon Mr. W. H. Howland, as president of the Queen City Insurance Company, which is clearly a not creditable attempt to prejudice his chances in the mayoralty election. The gravamen of the charge is that, profits having been accumulated by the company named in excess of its dividend, this excess of profit was, in a certain year, temporarily transferred to capital account, being made, that is, so much paid capital; and then when it had served its purpose as showing so much per cent. of the capital paid up, was transferred to dividend. The charge is distinctly denied by Mr. Howland in a letter to that journal, the writer in which thereupon changes his ground and declares that to use surplus prodraws an annual income from his policy during life. A rough tent of sackcloth or of birch bark is better than no shelter in a storm, and a wooden house is still better, but let us not have these cheap dwellings commen-ded to us as superior to well-constructed brick or stone dwellings when the norwester

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of England. We read as follows in a recent number of the Insurance Sun with reference to that company :--- The capital of the company was fixed at £1,200,000 in 12,000 shares of £100at the moment these £100 shares stand "£25 paid " (partly by actual payment by the proprietors, but mainly by additions out of profits) so that in addition to a £900,000 "uncalled " the company has the substantial paidup capital of £300,000." The Queen City. not being a mutual company, the policy-holders have no right to share in profits. The World shareholders might as reasonably be expected to share their surplus profits among the subscribers to the paper as a stock company to divide them with its policyholders.

#### DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.

An interesting list of shipments from Montreal during the season of navigation 1885 compared with that of 1884, appears in the Gazette of that city, which is the vehicle of the official statements of this kind. The opening of St. Lawrence navigation this year dated from May 8th and it closed on 20th November.

To Havre, went 37,666 bushels rye, 302 barrels pot and pearl ashes, 2,913 tons phosphate of lime and some canned meats. Grain went to Hamburg, being peas, oats and wheat, to the extent, a hundred thousand in all of bushels; also phosphate, 1,013 tons. Antwerp took 49,000 bushels of the same three grains. The other ports to which phosphate was shipped were all British, ten in number, to the extent of 19,639 tons, Liverpool and London the principal.

Comparative shipments for the season to the ports named below, were as under, for seasons 1885 and 1884 · -

1000 and 1004		
Grain, bush.	1885.	1884.
Wheat	3,231,433	3,539,200
Indian corn	1,958,063	2,055,580
Peas	2,013,709	1,478,441
Oats	1.375,338	223,972
Barley	18,593	3.047
Rye	37,669	145,663
Total Grain, bush	8,634,805	7,445,903
Flour, barrels	386,223	508,728
Oatmeal "	81,383	52,215
Cornmeal. barrels	2,238	2,181
Lard "	11,503	15,147
Pork "	10,846	8,951
Bacon and Hams, bxs.	44.216	39.011
Canned meats, pkgs	11,328	29.864
Cheese, boxes	1,083,097	1,123,325
Butter, pkgs.	80,437	115,461
Ashes, barrels	4,128	5,502
Phosphate, tons	23,545	21,115
The thirt on most of	1.1.41	21,110

The thirteen ports to which these quantities of merchandise went are: Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Avonmouth, Barrow, Cardiff, Hull, Leith, Penarth Roads, Antwerp, Hamburg and Havre.

Glasgow leads in the receipts of wheat, oats, flour, oatmeal and butter from Montreal. Liverpool received most maize, peas, cheese, hams and bacon. The receipts of London are next largest, npon the whole, though in coarse grains the port of Bristol has come rapidly up since the establishment of a line of steamers thither; she ranks next to Liverpool, indeed, with respect to cheese. Avonmouth Dock, too, has a fair place in the list of receipts. Other ports are Leith, Cardiff, Barrow. Falmouth, Penarth and Hull. Shipments of wheat and coarse grains were to the following ports.

PORT.	Wheat, Bush.	Peas, Bush.	Oats,
Liverpool		624.757	Bush.
London	448,409	595,879	302,967 412,904
Glasgow	1,284.100	365,347	429,120
Avonmouth	98,920		38,510
Bristol	162,416	305,691	120,715
Cardiff		14,658	
Lieitu	8.000	17,536	
Alliwern	7,223	8.785	32,900
Hamburg	12,462	57,689	84,207

In the same issue of the Gazette we find figures illustrating the total arrivals at Montreal, from inland, of produce by railway and by Lachine canal and river, from 1st January to 16th December, 1885. Also, shipments for same period to Europe, via River St. Lawrence, and Portland and Halifax (including Upper Canada through freight), to river ports and lower ports by barges and steamers. Comparisons are given in each case with corresponding periods of previous years. Taking grain first, we find the receipts and shipments to have been :

Grain.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1882	12,146,000 bush	. 10,389,000 bush.
1883	13,232,000 ··	11.463.000 ''
1884	11,783,000 "	9.590.000 "
1885	11,945,000 "	10,562,000 "
mi •		• •

This year's shipments of flour were the smallest for years, while those of meal were the largest. Butter shipments show an almost constant decline, while those of cheese manifest an equally steady increase. No other item in the list calls for especial mention except hams and bacon, quantities of which shipped this year are in excess of the 4 years, 1882 excepted. While it is true that this year's shipments of wheat exceeded those of 1884 by 4,181,000 bushels to 3,874,000, yet the quantity of flour exported was less by 161,000 barrels, which is equal to more than seven hundred thousand bushelsof wheat.

#### ST. JOHN BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the St. John Board of Trade was held on the 7th instant in the Board room. Sheriff Harding, the president, took the chair, and after routine business stated that while the next business was the election of officers he desired to take the opoportunity of thanking the members for their confidence and the honor done him by his selection to fill the office of president for three years. He also desired to read a short paper, from which we make some extracts, with comments. We had prepared a longer report for last week, but it was unhappily crowded out : -"Our staple export, lumber, has not improved in price in the English markets, and our exports to the United States are heavily handicapped, competing with American citizens shipping through this province, the Americans shipping \$1,000,000 and our people \$100,000 the past year." Does the sheriff mean that because American lumbermen who operate in northern Maine, use the Canadian river, St. John, to float down their logs or lumber and ship these from its mouth to American sea-board ports, they are to be found fault with as handicapping Canadians? If this argument is to prevail, it might also be complained that Ontario and Quebec grain dealers are "handicapped " by the competition of Chicago firms in taking grain for Britain over the St. Lawrence route. Conversely, Americans might complain, in a like way, of a transfer of Canadian products from one part of the country to another.

Mr. Harding, while lamenting the fact that our ships, once profitable, are barely paying their running expenses, and ship building is not being pushed with its old-time energy," makes the important statement that some of our merchants are preferring and investing in English and Scotch iron ships rather than in home-built wooden ones. The fact emphasizes what we have already pointed out, that the day of wooden ships for sea is waning. "While," says President Harding. "we may not as yet be prepared to compete successfully with the most advanced and skilled nations in our products, we require the incentive of enlarged markets to encourage our operations and lead to success." Referring with approval to the efforts made by the United States to secure information about foreign markets and access to them, the speaker asks whether it is not time for this Dominion to have the right to make trade arrangements with other countries on her own account, and to look to the encouragement of trade by the sea. And he urges the Board, as a matter of duty no less than interest, to urge the Dominion Government to renew endeavors in that direction

Mr. John McMillan moved that the paper just read and the remarks made by the president be referred to the incoming council, with a view to having the suggestions contained therein carried out, which motion was carried.

Mr. W. H. Thorne thought it was the unanimous wish of the Board that Sheriff Harding should again allow himself to be put in nomination for the position of president. Mr. Harding was a man who was interested in the welfare of St. John and he knew the varied interests of the Maritime Provinces. On motion of Mr. Thorne, Sheriff Harding was re-elected president, and on motion of Mr. McMillan, Mr. Thorne was re-elected vicepresident.

The following council was then chosen by ballot :- Simeon Jones, John McMillan, W. W. Turnbull, W. F. Hatheway, George Robertson, J. J. McGaffigan, H. J. Thorne, Alex. C. Jardine, S. S. Hall and J. H McAvity.

#### ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

"DISTANCE," Aylmer.-No, it was not that bank but the Union Bank of Lower Canada which gave, in a recent Guzette, notice that it would apply to Parliament for leave to reduce its capital stock and to change its name to the Union Bank of Canada.

J. M. E .-- Certainly we should have mentioned the Western Canada among the other loan companies. It has paid its usual dividend at the yearly rate of ten per cent.

Agent; Sherbrooke.-Send us name and address, together with specimen of the circular.

I. C.; St. John, N.B.-See last issue.

#### Correspondence.

#### TRUST AND LOAN CO. OF CANADA.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times:

SIR,-Permit me to mention some points with respect to the accts. of the Trust and oan Co. of Canada and the requirements of the charter, which are not brought out with sufficient fulness in your remarks upon the recent meeting of that company.

The investments on account of Reserve are no longer embraced in the general accounts but kept separately.

The half year's net revenue from ordinary assets was....

....£10,839 2 And balance from last half year 4,617 7 11

15,456 10 7

Less dividend, bonus and income tax ..... 11,919 11, 4

Leaves balance to be carried to

next term .....£ 3,536 19 3 The Reserve Fund of the company being separately invested in England, is kept apart from the general account, and in addition to the above profits it appears that the company re-ceived for the half year, under this head : In

Total£			
Interest on Reserve Fund, cash on hand	•		
Interest on Reserve Fund invest- ments£	2.310	6	8

The value of these investments has also appreciated since March by the further sum of 1,5

arch by the further sum ot 1,588 1 0 Truly yours, "M"

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Picton 17th.—Martin block, of brick, entirely consumed. Building owned by James Martin, was worth \$5000; tenants: Frank Taylor, meat market; J. A. Vandusen, boot and shoe store, total loss: Mrs. MacQuoid, millinery; G. C. Fralick, restaurant and confectionery. Insurance on building, \$2,000 in the Northern; J. A. Vandusen, \$4,000 on stock -\$3,000 in Hartford and \$1,000 in Norwich Union; Mrs. MacQuoid, \$1,000 on stock in the City of London; G. C. Fralick, \$900 on stock in the Hartford.—Toronto, 19th.—Joseph Simpson's brick dwelling, Kingston Road, destroyed; green-houses saved. Loss \$3,600, partial insurance.—Thorold, 20th.—Martin Clay & E. Kapell, burned out, and John Bond's damaged. Clay's loss, \$1,500, insured \$1,200; on furniture \$1,000, insured \$700; Bond, loss \$1,000, covered in Phœnix; Kapell's loss \$1,000, insured \$665, in B. A.— Welland, 21.—Perine's barn burned, insured \$800 in B. A.; presumed incendiary.—Hamilton, 21st.—Dean & Smith's frame barns burned, Smith loses \$1,200, insured, Dean less than \$200, not insured.—Brampton, 21st.— Fire began in Tate's tailor shop and spread to other wooden shops, L. Waldo, candies, D. A. McNichol, harness, Williamson & Bowra, butchers, Bartlet, boots and shoes. Waldo's and Tate's is called a total lass.

OTHER PROVINCES.—Montreal, 16th.—Tallow rendering house at Western Abattoir, and engine-house also burned. The rendering house cost \$16,000, the engines \$8,000 and the engine-house \$4,000, a total loss of \$28,000, covered by insurance. The rendering house, loss of their plant and stock is \$20,000; insured in the London & Globe for \$6,000.—Upper Woodstock, N. B., 16th.—Saml. Adams' barn burned with contents.—Winnipeg, 13th.— W. B. Scarth's residence took fire from the furnace and was damaged; fire put out by chemical engine.—Summerside, P. E. I., 16th.—Steam saw mills of J. V. Clark, Summerside, burned yesterday, loss \$7,000, no in surance.—Portagela Prairie, 16th.—Express and telegraph office partly burned, loss on the contents light; fully insured.—Brandon, 15. —W. D. Matteson's farm house destroyed by fire last night.—Montreal, 19th.—McDougall, Logie & Co's., wholesale paint and oil stock burned, loss \$60,000, insurance \$42,000 in N. B. & M. Lancashire, Phœnix, Royal Can., Guardian, Scottish Union, and Com. Union Insurance Companies; on the machinery \$14,000, in the Guardian, Royal Can., Com. Union, and Lancashire. The building owned by Bishop Fabre was insured for \$13,-000 in the Royal and \$8,500 in the Citizens'. Lockhart & Co., damaged by smoke and water, \$1,500. Dr. Desjardins, loss on building, \$1,000. Adam Darling & Co., loss on stock, \$1,200.—Quebec, 21.—Brunet & Laurents' dry goods stock damaged by water and smoke to many thousand dollars; Jacobs' jewelry stock, from \$800 to \$900 damage.

-Some of the St. Paul railway enthusiasts have been expecting all the season that the earnings of the road would show a continuous increase, but a decrease of \$6,472 for the second week of December has been announced.

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

#### MONTREAL, Dec. 23, 1885

The trade situation is devoid of noteworthy features at the moment. Most wholesale lines are seasonably quiet, though groceries develop a very fair movement. The outlook is encouraging; the dark days of "King Picotte's" sway have passed away, and anticipations for a healthy spring trade are general. Retailers are doing a better holiday trade than was expected. Collections are fairly spoken of. Since last writing the share market has been inactive, but values have been pretty steadily maintained. Money remains as before.

ASHES.—The demand is light, and there is little buying being done. Prices have receded, and \$3.50 is now the limit for No. 1 pots, while some small lots have been bought at \$3.45. No quotation can be made for pearls, and no sales of second pots have been reported for last three weeks. Receipts are exceedingly light, being in all only about 130 brls. for this month to date.

Month to date. Dry Goops.—There is nothing of a special character to note in this line. Retailers are all busy and doing a very good Xmas trade. Wholesalers are receiving spring stocks, and samples are being prepared for travellers to get on road immediately after New Year's. Remittances are fairly good, though not so much so as to give entire satisfaction in some cases. The reported failure of the Quebec wholesale firm of Leger & Rinfret has caused a ripple of excitement in the trade.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is a very fair DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is a very fair business doing for the season in sorting orders and druggists' fancy goods. Gums Senegal and Tragacanth have advanced in sympathy with Gum Arabic; the Bromides are also advancing, Opium firm and advance anticipated; Quinine flat and we lower quotations considerably; Iodide of Potash also easier and we revise quotations. We quote:—Sal Soda \$1.00 to \$1.10 per 100 lbs., Bi-Carb Soda, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Soda Ash, \$1.65 to \$1.75. Bichromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$8.00 to \$9.00; Borax, refined, 11 to 12½c; Cream Tartar crystals, 33 to 35c.; do., ground, 37 to 38c.; Tartaric Acid crystals, 52½ to 55c.; do., powder, 56 to 60c. per .; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.25 to \$2.75 according to lot; Alum 91.60 to \$1.75; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.00; Flowers Sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to \$3.00; Roll Sulphur, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Sulphate of Copper, \$5.00 to \$5.75; Epsom Salts, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Saltpetre, \$9.00 to \$9.50; German Quinine, 95 to \$1.00; American do., 95 to \$1.00; Howard's quinine, \$1.05 to 1.15; opium, \$4.00 to \$4.50; Morphia, \$1.75 to \$1.90; Gum Arabic sorts, 50 to 60c.; White, 75 to \$1.90; Gum Arabic sorts, 50 to 60c.; White, 75 to \$1.90; Gum Arabic sorts, 50 to 60c.; White, 75 to \$1.90; Gum Arabic sorts, 50 to 60c.; White, 75 to \$1.90; Gum Arabic sorts, 50 to 60c.; White, 75 to \$1.90; Gum Arabic sorts, 50 to 60c.; White, 75 to \$1.90; Joeform, \$7.50 to \$8.00.

FISH.—Fish is not generally in demand as an article of holiday diet, and matters in this line are quiet, and likely to be so for a little while. Prices are altogether unchanged. We quote: —Labradors \$3.13 to \$3.25; Cape Breton \$3.75 to \$4.00 and very few in the market; Dry Cod \$3.00 to \$3.25; Green do. \$4.25; large do. \$4.50 to \$4.75; North Shore Salmon \$10.50 to \$11, for No. 1. \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 2. \$9.00, for No. 3; British Columbia \$9.00 to \$9.50; Lake trout, \$3.75.

FURS.—The receipts of raw furs for the past week have been fair. The local demand is now pretty well filled, and there is a tendency towards a break in prices. Beaver is decidedly weaker, and is very low both in New York and Europe; lynx is also weaker. We quote Beaver \$2.00 to \$2.50 per lb.; Bear \$8.00 to \$12.00; do. cub \$4.00 to \$6.00; Mink 40c to 50c.; Muskrat 5c. to 7c.; Otter \$7 to \$9; Skunk 30c. to 40c.; Fox 60 to 75c.; martin 60 to 75c. Fisher \$3.00 to \$5.00; Lynx, \$2.00 to \$2.75; Raccoon 25 to 50c.

GROCERIES.—City jobbing trade is active, and there are a good many buyers in from country districts near at hand, so that the movement is a very fair one; payments as a whole are satisfactory in this line. Teas are all very firm, and the talk about revised duties is causing a good many enquiries, which, it is expected, will lead to considerable transactions after the turn of the year; there is no speculative movement as yet. Refiners say they are looking for better prices for sugars, but prices remain about as before still, granulated bring 63 to 63 at factory; yellows from 54c. up. Molasses steady at 30 to 32c. for Barbadoes; syrups are active for brights. There is not much doing in dried fruits at the moment, as dealers are all supplied by this time; all stocks that were in bond in Montreal, Coronto and Hamilton are said to have been cleared out for Chicago. For Valencias 9c. is lowest that would be taken, and for currants 6c.; Elemes 84; sultanas 84 to 84c. All Malaga fruit scarce and high. There have been no further changes in tobaccos as was anticipated. There are no new walnuts forward yet, nor almonds, Levant filberts 64 to 74c. as to lot. In spices pepper continues very firm; black would cost not under 20c., white 33c.; Pimento 9c.; cassia, 74c.; rice quiet but steady at \$3.30 to \$3.50. LEATHER AND SHOES.—Shoe men generally report good orders, and some manufacturers of fine goods say that business is exceptionally good. Hides continue scarce and high, and there is a decided stiffness in the leather market, which a good many think will take effect in higher prices all round as so on as the holiday quietude in the shoe trade, now about to begin, is over. There is no plethora in any line, and it is certain present stocks could not be replaced at same figures. We continue to quote in the meantime:— —Spanish sole B.A. No. 1, 25 to 27c.; ditto, No. 2 B. A. 21 to 24c. ; No. 1, Ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c. ; No. 2, ditto, 22 to 23c. ; No. 1 China, 23 to 24c. ; No. 2, 214 to 23c. ; ditto, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 23c. ; ditto, No. 2, 194 to 21c. ; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c. ; oak sole, 45 to 50c. ; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c. ; ditto, heavy, 32 to 36c. ; Grained, 34 to 37c. ; Scotch grained, 36 to 42c.; Splits, large, 22 to 28c. ; ditto, small, 16 to 24c.; Calf-splits, 28 to 32c. ; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70 to 80c. ; Imitation French Calfskins, 80 to 85c. ; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30 to 40c. ; Harness, 24 to 33c. ; Buffed Cow, 13 to 16c. ; Pebbled Cow, 12 to 154c. ; Rough, 23 to 28c. ; Russet and Bridle, 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—There is not much doing in these lines at the moment ; hardware men are rather business is confined to small hand-to-mouth orders as a rule. Local values are all firm; in pig iron, Summerlee is very scarce, and probably higher prices than our quotation would be asked. The enquiry for tin plates, particularly the better grades is pretty active for the season, and higher prices may be asked, especially as the home market is stronger. Lead at home is very firm, tin and copper slightly easier. From Glasgow warrants are cabled at 42/2d.; makers' prices for Coltness 50s., Gartsherrie 46s., Summerlee 51s. We quote:—Gartsherrie and Summerlee \$18 to \$19; Langloan, and Coltness, \$18.50 to \$19; Shott, \$18 to \$18.50; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$16.50 to 17; Calder, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Carnbroe, \$17 to \$18; Hematite, \$18 to \$20; Siemens, No. 1; \$18 to \$18.50; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.90; Siemens bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina \$2.30 to \$2.40; Penn &c. \$2.45 to \$2.50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I.C., \$4.35 to \$4.75; do I.X., \$6 to \$6.25; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5jc to 70, according to brand: Tinned Sheets\_coke, No. 24, 6jc: No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., \$1.90 to \$2; Boiler Plate, per \$100 lbs. Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common Sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100, lbs..—Pig, \$3.50 to \$4: Sheet, \$4 to \$4.25: Shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11c to 13c, firm; Spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Tire \$2.50 to \$2.75;.Sleigh shoe, \$2 to \$2.52; Round Machinery Steel,31 to 33c. per lb.; Ingot in,29 to 250; Bar Tin, 27c; Ingot Copper, 124 to 146; Sheet Zinc, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Spelter, \$4 to \$4.50; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.75 per 100

OILS AND PAINTS.—In fish oils, steam refined seal and cod are both pretty much cornered and prices are firm; Nfid. cod is quoted at 55 to 57½c.: Gaspe 53 to 55c.; Halifax 48 to 50; steam refined seal 52½c. in lots, cod liver about 85c.; olive \$1.00 to \$1.05 for pure; castor 9 to 9½c.; linseed is reported rather easier at home but firmer quotations are held to here. Paints and colors are very quiet just now, and there is nothing fresh as regards prices. We quote:—Leads (genuine and first-class brands only) \$6 to \$6.25; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$5.00; No. 3, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Dry white lead, 5½c.; red, do. 4¼ to 4½c. These prices for round lots, London washed whiting, 50 to 60c.; Paris white, \$1.25; Cookson's Venetian red \$1.75, other brands Venetian red \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.70 per 50 feet for first break. PROVISIONS —Butter continues quiet and

PROVISIONS.—Butter continues quiet and dull, only an ordinary jobbing trade being done. We quote creamery 18 to 21; good to choice Townships 12 to 16c.; Morrisburg 10 to 15c., Western 9 to 13c. Cheese inactive, and little change in prices. We quote fancy August 71 to 8c.; September and October 81 to 9c. Eggs steady at 21 to 22c. for fresh. Dressed hogs are coming in more freely. We quote \$5.50 to \$5.70. Pork dull; Western mess \$12.25 to \$12.75; short cut Western \$13.50 to \$14.00; lard 9<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c.; hams 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 12c.; bacon 10 to 11c. SALT.

-There is only the usual quiet business

SALT.—There is only the usual quiet business being done, and prices remain as quoted :— Elevens 55c.; twelves 52½c.; factory-filled \$1.15 to \$1.20; Ashton's and Eureka \$2.40; Turks Island 30c. per bushel; rock salt 50c. per cwt., special quotations for ton lots. WooL.—Matters are generally expected to be quiet in this line these holiday times, but all things considered the movement continues very fair, and mill men continue to be well employed. There is no accumulation of stocks in pulled wools or other domestics, and values continue steady. We quote :— Canadian A supers 27 to 28c.; B ditto 22 to 23c.; unassorted 21 to 22c.; black 20 to 21c.; Cape 16 to 18c.; fleece 22 to 23c.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

#### TORONTO, Dec. 24th, 1885.

Trade seems generally to have been rather inactive for this season, nor do merchants in some of the most important branches seem to have been inclined to push it. The general inclination shown has been in favor of having a quiet time and waiting to see how the wind is likely to blow before committing themselves to any new risks. It is not that any apprehension of trouble in the future has prevailed, but a feeling of uncertainty both as to the amount of business likely to be done, and the prices at which it may be done, in the near future and a determination to keep what has been made already if they can manage it.

Stocks have been very quiet all through the week. Bank shares have varied but little and the only one of them which has been moved at all freely is Commerce which has sold at 1171 to 1173 xd. Imperial, Dominion, Standard and Hamilton have been wanted but scarcely any offered. British America took a jump upwards of 31 to 4 points on the declaration of the dividend. Northwest and unsettled, and closed at a considerable decline. Loan and Saving stocks have been offered very sparingly and held firmly.

DRY Goods .- There is a fair sorting business doing in this important department of trade. Quite a number of orders are also coming in for goods suitable for holiday demand. Many of the houses are busily engaged in making and otherwise preparing samples for the spring trade. Nearly all the travellers have returned to spend their Christmas vacation and will begin their regular spring trips as soon as possible after the opening of the year. Prices are for the most part unchanged. Payments are satisfactory and the amount of business being done is quite equal to, and in many cases better, than for the same time last year.

DRUGS .- The movement is very fair, quinine is lower at 85 to 95c. Opium firm and unchanged. Licorice root and extract, cubebs, camphor and golden seal are light. A good trade is being done in fancy goods suitable for Christmas presents.

FLOUR.-The chronic dullness and inactivity FLOUR.—The chronic dullness and inactivity has remained unabated, and although holders have not been inclined to push sales, the ten-dency of prices seems to have been downwards, closing with sellers of superior at \$3.70, and of extra at \$3.60 with no demand heard for either. Bran, scarce, firm and wanted at \$11.50 to \$12.00 for cars on track. Oatmeal : inactive and easy; cars of average brands ob-tainable at \$3.75, but fine held higher; and small lots selling slowly at \$4.00 to \$4.25. GRAM.—The close of the brance are also average brands ob-

have continued in active demand, but offerings very small and held very firmly, with the lower grades offered freely and not wanted, No. 1 has sold at 92c. and 94c.; No. 2 at 80c. and 81c., and extra No. 3 at 70c. to 71c.; No. 3 has been offered all week at 58c. and continued inactive until the close when a couple of cars of a very choice sample sold at 584c., but average still offered lower. Peas, easier, with sales of a few cars of No. 2 at 60c. which price would probably have been repeated. Rye: nominally unchanged at about 60c.

GROCERIES .--- Trade this week has been very fair, a considerable amount of business having been done. A good many orders are coming by wire for small quantities to be sent by ex-press. Teas continue active, particularly low grades; prices are firm. Sugars are quiet and unchanged. local stock or which the bird fruits have been moving somewhat more freely; for valencias there is a reasonable demand at 83 to 9c. for the best, and 81 to 81c for a second quality; Malaga fruits are in best demand; Taragona almonds are a shade firmer; currants are firm at previous quota-tions. Green fruits are also selling more freely, but the movement, owing to unfavourfreely, but the movement, owing to unravour-able weather, is not nearly as good as for the corresponding period last year. Cranberries are easier at \$1 per box. Whole pepper is higher at 184 to 20c. Canned tomatoes are firmer at \$1.45 to \$1.60. Payments are more catisficatory. satisfactory.

satisfactory. HARDWARE.—The general demand has been quiet, but there has been an active demand for the best cutlery, plated ware and similar goods for the holiday trade. Metals are nominally unchanged; in England there is more strength shown in almost all lines, due no doubt to a sympathy with the American markets. Pay-ments show some improvement. ments show some improvement.

HIDES AND SKINS .--- Green hides have been in HIDES AND SKINS.—Green nides nave been in fair supply and of fair quality; all taken at former prices; cured in good demand with sales of cars of cows at 9½c. and of small lots of steers at 10c. Calfskins.—Nothing of any consequence doing; prices nominal. Sheep-skins.—Prices unchanged at last week's advance skins.—Prices unchanged at last week's advance to \$1.00 for green and 75c. to 90c. for country lots; receipts considerable but all readily taken in consequence of the scarcity of wool.

LIVE STOCK .- This is the quietest week in LIVE STOCK.—Into is the quietest week in the year in this line. The market just now is almost deserted. Local trade was well sup-plied by the more than ample offerings of last week. Trade is almost entirely in the hands of pedlars, who purchase common grades of stock and sell from house to house. A few butchers have been looking for small cattle to send out with the Christmas meat. There have only been three or four loads in all received this week at the western market, and received this week at the western market, and these proved sufficient to supply the demand; good to fair 900 to 1,150 lb. cattle sold at prices ranging from 3 to 4c. per pound. Sheep and lambs are both nominal. Hogs are easier with mixed lots at 3½c. to 3½c. per lb.; good light fat are wanted at 4c. per lb. and so also are stores at the same price; heavy fat are quiet and not much in demand at 3½ to fat are quiet and not much in demand at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. Poultry nominal with turkeys at 9c. and geese firmer at  $6\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.

PETROLEUM.-Is steady at the advance quoted last week. Business continues quite active. Car lots at Petrolia are quoted at 14 to 144c. Here Canadian refined is selling at 184c. for single barrels and for lots of 5 and upwards at 18c.

PROVISIONS .- Receipts of medium and inferior butter have been large, and as there has ferior butter nave been large, and as there has been no demand for shipment heard, stocks have been accumulating and deteriorating, much to the discomfort of dealers; really choice, that is to say selections, have however gone off as fast as offered at 15 to 16c. and occasionally 17c.; with box-lots of rolls at 12 to 14c for fair to choice. Chaese only small tainable at \$3.75, but fine held higher; and small lots selling slowly at \$4.00 to \$4.25. GRAIN.—The close of the barley season has left the market in a state of inactivity, any-thing else nobody has been inclined to buy and very few have been inclined to sell. Wheat: neglected, but values fairly steady; No. 2 fall has sold for May delivery at 904c., and for cash f.o.c., on one or two occasions, and the same prices would probably have been repeated at the close when 84c. was bid for No. 2 fall. Oats : Values much as before with sales of for milling oats, with 324c. to 33c. paid for mixed to arrive. Barley: The higher grades



# STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under charter, for the month ending 30th November, 1885, according to the

		CAR	PITAL.					LI	ABIL	ITIES	•	
NAME OF BANK.	Capital author- ized.	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Notes in circula- tion.	Dominion Governm't deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Governm't deposits payable after notic or on a fixed day.	for Dom Govern't contract	Prov. Gov'nt. . deposite	after no-	Other deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits pay- able after notice or on a fixed day.
Bank of Toronto Oan. Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank Ontario Bank Standard Bank Federal Bank Imperial Bank of Canada	. 6,000,000 . 1,500,000 . 1,500,000 . 2,000,000 . 1,250,000 . 1,500,000	6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 803,700 1,950,000 1,500,000	6,000,000     1,500,00     1,500,000     1,500,000     803,700     1,2 0,000     1,500,000     1,2 0,000     1,500,000	2,100,000 980,000 485,000 220,000 100,000 480,000	$\begin{array}{r} 1,128,527\\ 2,875,097\\ 1,365,087\\ 1,130,410\\ 739,560\\ 699,25\\ 1,075,838\end{array}$	41,071 20,071 36,196 20,494 10,857		98,740 79,543 	40,089 7,444 62,527 13,774 823	31,834 101,579 50,000		1,935,279 6,267,179 3,446,867 1,779,615 1,322,451 1,328,292
Central Bank of Canada Traders Bank of Canada Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa Western Bank of Canada Bank of London in Canada QUEB*C Bank of Montreal	. 1,000.000 1,000,000 1,000,0 0 1,000, 0 1,000, 0 1, 00,000	1,000,000 500,000 1,000,000	201,900 999,500 1,000,000 267,589 200,049	10,000 Nil. 270,000 210,000 15,000 50,000	322,900 198 545 973,528 593,215 245,335 197,330	23,032		6,895 6,367			2,385,475 483,004 223,770 1,220 727 59,483 127,832 817,562	1,402,751 653,817 166,769 581,245 1,076 605 358,133 262,616
Bank of B. N. A Banque du Peuple Banque du Peuple Banque Ville Marie La Banque d'Hochelaga Molsons Bank Merchants Bank Banque Nationale. Quebec Bank	4,866,666 1,900,000 500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 6,1/00,000 2,000,000	4,866,686 1,200,000 500,000 710,100 2,000,000 5,738,287 2,000,000 2,500,000	4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 464,300 710,100 9,000,000 5,736,099 2,000,000 2,500,000	6,000,000 1,05 5,1' 0 200 000 14 ,000 50,000 675,000 1,375,000 Nill 325,000	5,911,469 1,009,034 347,104 426,310 569,191 1,998,334 3,909,307 675,824 630,183	3,020,606 6,534 4,186 59 316 38,388 45,356 35,3 31 206,036 767 28,099		2,300 	 3,622 2,331	109,000 150,000 35,416	9,543,603 1,598,280 939,540 498,762 143 804 401,662 3,365 778 4,417,598 1,156 812	6,539,706 3,959,155 712,401 296 595 315,538 191,640 2,192 647 4 762,014 531,730
Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Hyacinthe. Eastern Townships Bank. NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nova Scotra Merobants Bk. of Halifax.	1.000.000	2,000,000 540,000 504,600 1,479,600	9,000,000 226,420 263,310 1,449,188	Nil. 10 000 35,000 375,000 340 000	752,799 95,822 169,737 693,088 860,185	17,492 967 96,492 198,247	100,000	33, 161 	141,754  27,851	127,500	3,477,890 501,624 14,162 24,220 397,881	1,048,643 802,870 47,439 381,494 1,507,871
Peorle's Bank of Halifax. Union Bank do Halifax Banking Co Bank of Yarmouth. Exchange Bk. Yarmouth. Piotou Bank. Commercial Bk. Windsor.	1,500,000 800,000 1,000,000 400,000 280,000 500,000 500,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000\\ 600,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 400,000\\ 280,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	1,0:0,00 600,000 500,000 3:0,870 245,910 250 000 260,000	200,000 35,000 40,000 50,000 30,000 Nil. 78 000	826,193 165,546 123,245 423,089 81,670 32,437 228,089 62,323	23,092		3,071			861,735 599,677 131,664 169,125 257,569 83,033 29,255 113,517	1,761,063 1,012,893 229,290 391,843 978,707 185,410 44,603 432,915
NEW BBUNSWICK. Bank of New Brunswick Maritime Bk. of D. of Can. St. Stephene Bank MANITORA. Com.Bk. of Man., Winnipeg BRTTISH COLUMBIA.	1.000,000 2,000,000 200,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 821,900 200,000 5`0,100	1,000,000 341,900 200,000 165,760	300,000 60,000 25,000 Nil.	431,037 302 8 20 239,590 152,155	102,255 45,197 31,016		37 45,538	98,534		43,738 559,130 226,369 51,944 318,505	192,921 493,373 254,591 50,000 25,463
Bank of British Columbia Grand total	2,433,333 74,179,999	2,151,068 70,720,299	1,683,°66 61,763,149	<b>340,666</b> 17,853,766	676,699 33,702,934	673,059	100,000	250,000 783,158	1,262	29,213	825,291	50,763
				1			400,000	100,108	440,751	1,536,179	50,826,383	49,845,514

ASSETS.

BANK.  ONTARIO.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	Balances due from other Barks in Canada.	Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	or from other banks or	Domin'n Govern- ment deben- tures or stock.	ties other than	Loans to the Do- minion Government	Loans to Provincial Governments.	Loans secured by Mu- nicipal, Cana- dian or foreign bunds.	Loans on current account to Mu- nicipal- ities.	Loans &c., to Corpo- rations.	Loans to or depos- its in other banks secured	Loans or deposits in other banks unse- cured.
Bank of Toronto C. Bk of Commerce Dominion Bank Ontario Bank Standard Bank	\$229,959 574,659 145,299 219,189 102,976	859,478 91 ',069 403,554 352,8 .6 163,003	2 <sup>7</sup> 2,940 573,559 349,337 334,110 132,114	47,154 161,596 213,715 114,792 36,694	219,779 2,463.440 499,343 114,027 16,391	213,859 218,330 163,071 264,657 53,039	152,000	445,7C3 268,457		14,091	476,846 681,743 1,602,626 163,631	218,593	577,293 1,089,633 57,733 237,683		
Federal Bank Imperial Bank Can Central Bk. of Can. Traders Bk. of Can.	93,653 815,4 4 37,671 14,695	270,763 522,334 97 220 57,7+2	229,477 202,124 67,572 34 543	64,466 226,009 16,820	16,551 85,937 84,098	57.298 18,709	48,666 194,666 2,828	135,607		56,803 	16',*01 73,192 468,728 37,199	12),882 <b>303,444</b>	75,000 848,054	30,700	
Bank of Hamilton. Bank of Ottawa Western Bk. Can Bk.of London, Can.	100,188 94,181 13,603 33,651	129,026 101,772 3),420	87,249 55,178 14,199	46,310 79,197 162,172 111,779	7,463 77,473 284,250 22,274	26,626 21,609 3,351	196,890		141		261,574	48,977 2,400			10,301 116,392
QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A	2,262,822 312,274	38,997 2,666,492 666,171	91,604 1,243,162 395,389	266 1 <b>35,6</b> 05 52,272	18,010 8,097,059 733,790	7,949 782,162	1,952,306	••• ••••	1,072,476	 648,503	34,500 1,749,630	414,115	5,184,537		215,574
Bank du Peuple. Bk Ja quesCartier Bank Ville-Marie Bk de Hochelaga	34 800 21,627 15 806 53 012	257,969 33,7 18 35,791 57,782	169,309 96,613 42,476 93,788	143,433 113,925 37 601 20,286	8,511 7,212 5,302 <b>3</b> 5,649	14,678 15,337 55,386					1,755,304 ,152,679 206,000 8,328	900	74→,268  2,500		
Molsons Bank Merchants Bank Bank Nationale Quebec Bank	377,266 295,807 114,215 75,743	920,894 1,167,119 219,325 310,243	375,839 668,342 118.944 194,361	63,566 140,090 224,061 88,660	39,859 1,262,400 52,824 121,638	31,929 492,943 63,135 427,782	1,153,916		3,217 23,028	184,420	207,295 134,986 1,833,177 52,523	29,682 441,799	941,309 1,846,958	13,774	80,000
Union Bk of L. C Bank de St. Jean B. de St. Hyacinthe Eastern Tp. Bank.	92, 91 2,164 11,405 112,772	72,111 5,257 27,418 92,424	211,035 5,264 20,461 21,325	29,007 12,174 52,690 330,225	11,805 2,241 41,1%6 267,929	9,906	1:20,000	·····	1,716	·····	1,193,638 77,618	157,263	541,865 	30,000	37.676
NOVA SCOTIA. Bk of Nova Scotia Merchants Bk. Hal.	222,840 207,529	421,963 904,439	113,226 104,151	339,386 86,798	705.782 31,087	38,512		591,984		68,457	84,912 69,688	4,646	312,753 308 <b>5</b> 77	28,424	
People's Bk of Hal. Union Bk of Hal'x Halifax Bank'g Co. Bank of Yarmouth	42,866 34,618 32 963 25,863	30,005 89,169 93,978 20,961	3,438 30,173 61,710 10, <b>45</b> 8	47,501 30,716 14,635 31,326	24 769 17,999 13,193 11 599	6,662 39,293 58,108 41,030	27,766	38,280 220,500	13,799  1,094 1,998	25,476 25,702 126,780	8,280	7,815	766,677 		·····
Exchange Bk Yar. Pictou Bank Com. Bk. Windsor.	11 5 4 10,285 14,722	11,610 14,355 11,387	5,087 24,279 8,916	17,3 <b>63</b> 24,26 13,383	16,769 4,203 4,633	16,214 2,145	18,213		 		6,098	2,317 379	37,668 51,097 116,040		
N. BRUNSWICK. Bk of N. Brunswick Maritime Bk of Can St. Stephen's Bank	135,369 18,600 26,120	314,287 88,534	<b>46,96</b> 7 36,387 32,838	73,960 43,903 14,095	91,079 21, <b>6</b> 71 51,611	138,701 24,013 4,782	11,572	60,820	16,597	120,768	81,339 92,635	5,921	J6,894 38,456		
MANITOBA. Com. Bk. of Man B. COLUMBIA. Bk. of B. Columbia.	1,631 214,427	16,694 276,936	22,754 805	<b>42,149</b> <b>41,31</b> 3	29,953 45,042	108 749,253					55,850	6,850	21,014		······
Grand Total	6,759,470	12,895,307	6,629,555	3,549,001	15,619,066		4,117,230	3,305,935	290,109 1,425,079	79,892 1350893	10,682,556	2,199,776	273,191 14,506,697	152,198	534,945

#### Returns furnished by the Banks to the AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

			LIABII	TTES.			
made by	Loans from or deposits made by other banks in Canada unsecured.	Due to other banks in Canada.	Due to agen- cies of bank or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	Due to agen- cies of bank or to other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom.	Liabilities not included under fore- going heads.	Total liabilities.	Director liabilitie
	146,882	19,516				6,330,747	84.54
		17,163				13.549.506	63,19
	·····	2,843		\		7,803,064	410,00
	•••••	72,558				5,595,989	144.14
		1,832	)			3,195,025	80.82
••••••	75,000	42,389				8,914,510	148.98
	••••••	7,859				4,959,096	288.31
	••••••	8,556				1,463,278	61.99
		5,954		l	}	595,038	12.00
		11,633		80.857		2,897,939	152.9
	•••••	189	•••			2,283,371	392,87
	••••••	8,232			3.605	738,138	13,42
	••••••	433				777,942	52,82
	793.096	115,021	00.000	1	1		
	100,000	12.376	22,076	*** • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		26,865,132	893,77
	*****		21,026			6,608,705	13,15
*************						<b>2</b> ,137,827	215,92
** *** *** *** ***			8,391			1,366,693	92,85
	•••••					981,669	84,47
					6,715	1,221,327	92,64
	••••••		3,007	3,250		7,843,017	146,59
•••••		800,981				14,342,790	943,61
			121			2,414,931	259,00
	•••••	55,579			·····	5,260,127	905,84
	••••••					9,484,836	319,43
						157,551	12.28
		8,158				579,577	47.16
*****		10,518		•••••		2,673,703	196,19
		39,459	81,886	70 015	30,806	3.878.779	001.07
		26,139			780	2,572 647	231,75
		5,990			333	544,862	301,04
		1.899	2,067		72.054	772 543	47,56
		7.530	5.018	74.445	717	1,775,905	265,59
		966	0,010	12,230	•••	375,993	
			*****************		526	106,523	99,69
		18.894			205	794,687	106,12
		31,038		••••••		352,966	100,12
			Į				
		52,303	l			1.628,136	156,59
					26,973	1,000,024	40,92
	•••••		3,135		20,010	\$75,686	40,92
		1,223	} 	]		516,622	23,42
••••	·····		32,302		5,835	2,545,651	
	1,014,969	1,587,521	179.033	854,165	519,580	145,782,377	7.363.98

·				A	SSETS	3.	-			
Other current loans, discounts advances to the public.	Notes, &c., overdue and not specially secured.	Other over- due debts not speci- ally secur'd.	Overdue debts secured.	than	Mort- gage on Real Estate sold by the Bank.	Bank Pre- mises.	Other Assets not includ'd before.	Total Assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Domin- ion Notes held during month.
6,499,865	2,221		3,004	9,1(8	10,439	50,000	5,000	9 687,188	229,694	892,540
18,734,203 5,774,834	137801		006169	80.477	59,215	285.0-0		24,159,554	564 000	829,000
5,774,834	29,477		23,874	4,556		133,801	2.749	9,919,339	146,000	
5,232,644	43,485		32,714	110,515	49,262	168,644	0.00	0 0 000 000	1 010 000	312,400
2,874,535	29,477 43,485 7,052		1,400	20,000	1,00.	91,000	9,526	4,293,825	101,850	155.640
4,233,432	139,531	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	50,390	77,2.7	8,500	122,999	69,319	5,449,493	93,813	3 270,496
4,136,507	54,804		71,648	20,000 77,2 7 55,407	49,969	124,310	13,293	7.164.954	1 316.518	299,365
1,489,514 559,652	3,090		4,342	·	••••		14,165	1 000 100	37,1.9	64.818
<b>2,738,36</b> 8	1,5,2 139,531 54,804 3,09 9,963	500	40.027	3,154		4,614	10,020	792,248	1(,14	84,917
2,568,592	9,903	·····	40,967			27,717	21,019	4,301,310 3,580,215	103,900	
824,181	1,790		17,002	3,104	2,741	45,800		3,580,215	92,546	
575,046	2,401		1,429		••••••••••	••••••	8,293	1,035,657	13,125	
010,010	0,110		0,004	••••••••	••••••••••••	••••••	11,253	1,036,562	35,667	37,148
15,061,464	207 381	1	184,488	38 617	107 909	440.000	2,760,116	40.000 850	0.001.001	0.000
5,744,494	8,780	1	6 721	38,617 213	101,000	200,000		46,008,752	2,261,682 404,656	3,550,791
2.601.329	44.028		6 721 42,544	197,994	9,512	39,181		11,311,176 3,6 3.106	3.261	625,254 173,870
894.524	17.638		183.289	78,528	28 090		248,469	2 0 4 060	20,409	20,471
82 <b>6</b> ,695	30 80 L		12,820		8,8-9				9.255	22,56
1,339,659	1.367		62 869	63 986	23,410		12,753	2 027 943	47,775	
7,195,072	24,619		121,035	49,596	14,326	190,000	1,750			717,133
11,082,743	98,353	14 043	89,882	135,269	76,467	490,000	100,000	21,654,631	318,666	
3,160,31	60,274	····	144,357		80.529	97.763	27,624	4.549.918	115,000	220,000
4,388,286	63.270		248.897	95093	29,528	119,147	11,224 188,233	8.248.246	74, 906	
3,115,605	846,195	····	163 295		38,150	112,590	188,233	4,605,083	89,657	130.8.2
274,698	27,048	····	59,199	550	1,800	18,789	4,520	414,008	2.143	
571,872	55,927		38,471		1,514	10,979	20,708	914,757	10.841	
3,057,620	44,580	•••••	39,869	28,068	78,211	101,700	12,507	4,579,553	111,217	
<b>2,226,20</b> 5	\$9,821	2,750	55.840	63 904	18 975	89,165	51,528	5,391,044	222,129	400 000
8.968.575	15.215	2,750	12,489	15,916	18,275	60,000	10.249	3,899,344	222,129	
929,751 578,199	29.216		7.584	I.,,210		35,900			192,442	
578,199	94 315		50,985	2.977				1,342,870	42,405 32,131	85,114
1,813,217	39.766		98,000				54	2 348 352	31,200	91,500
572,764	4 060						21,191	811,256	\$4 689	20,869
249,675	4.150		6650	1,304		22,881		396,838	11,179	11,918
807,072	16 624	1,312	16,520	1,304		11,000	138	1,068,761	11,115	15,781
475,028	51,543	1,312	18,957	1,600	•••••	••••••		702,412	14,386	
1,920,166	2,711			28,425	4,200	30.000	9,453	8,011,544	135,933	944.000
868,257	8,615		••••••	32,557	2,400	4,697	4,362	1,409,383	135,953	
462,749	•••••		3,600	8,926	•••••	4,000	2,302	603,723	26,500	38,446
490,803	4,759		607		•••••••••		3,212	695,379	2,000	18,000
814.419			·····	12,190	••••••••••	58,018	7,770	2,861,311	215,413	
124,957,445	1,680,514	18,607	2,066,011	1,439,974	651,832	8,310,814	4,018,617	226,937,857	6,810,944	12,695,847
-				1					-,,-	

small pails, being the only package offered, have sold at 9 to 9½c. Hogs, the previous small pails, being the only package oncreat, have sold at 9 to 9½c. Hogs, the previous week's advance on dressed hogs has been lost; cars have sold at \$5.12c., which was certainly the best price obtainable at the close. SALT.—No Liverpool coarse offered on the spot and cars to arrive held at 65c.; Liverpool

fine in small lots \$1.45, and dairy in 50-lb.bags

fine in small lots \$1.45, and dairy in 50-lb.bags 40c.; Canadian in car-lots 80c. and in small lots 85c. per barrel, but all selling very slowly. WooL.—Offerings of all sorts very small with a good demand at steady prices. One round lot of average fleece, thought to be the best in Ontario, sold for 21c. at a point east and some small lots here at 21c. Super has changed hands at 22 to 23c. and extra at 26 to 27c. with a fair demand from the mills : no new combing a fair demand from the mills; no new combing offered as yet.

#### BRITISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 22. LONDON, Dec. 22. Beerbohn says: Floating cargoes—Wheat quiet and steady; maize nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet, maize rather easier. Liverpool—Spot wheat, steadier; maize slow, 4s 7½d—half-penny cheaper. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22. Cotton—Dull. Uplands, 5d; Orleans 53-16d. Spring wheat 7s to 7s 2d, red winter, 7s to 7s 2d. Corn 4s 8d. Peas, 5s 6d. Pork 49s. Lard 31s 6d. Bacon, long clear, 28s 6d; short clear 29s 6d. Tallow 26s 6d. Cheese, 47s. Wheat steady, fair demand, supply good. Corn quiet, poor demand. Weather cold and damp. damp.

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22. Flour unchanged. Wheat opened higher, advanced a trifle, then declined and closed steady. Sales ranged: Jan. 84 to 85Åc, May, 90Å to 91Åc. No. 2 spring, 8Åc to 8ÅÅc. Corn, easy, lower; cash 27Åc. Oats dull and steady; cash 27Åc. Pork quiet but firm; cash \$9.10 to \$9.80, according to age, Jan. \$9.80 to \$9.82Å, Lard steady; cash \$5.95, Feb. \$6.02Å to \$6.05.



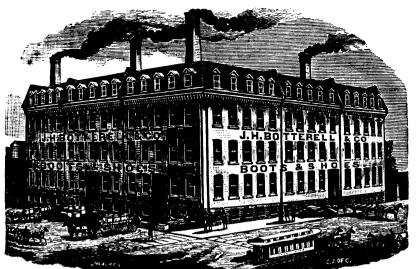
SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

British America Assurance Office, } Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1885.

720



SEVEN



# J. H. BOTTERELL & CO. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS **BOOTS and SHOES**, QUEBEC. Spring Samples are now on the Road. Please

reserve yonr orders until our Traveller calls.

Our Goods are Better and Cheaper than ever.

Standard Screw-Fastened Lines a Specialty.

TESTS

# FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Notwithstanding the disastrous fire which took place on Saturday at the works of McDougall, Logie & Co., the Colour, Lead and Varnish Manufacturers, of Montreal, there will be no interruption to business

Customers can send their orders along as usual, and they will be promptly filled

McDOUGALL, LOGIE & CO.'S facilities for Manufacturing and Shipping are no in the least impaired.

# NOTICE CORPORATIONS

We are OPEN TO PROPOSITIONS from any DESIRABLE LOCALITY for the removal of the Foundry portion of our business or a branch of same.

The vital considerations in making a change to consider any propositions are : 1st. A GOOD SHIPPING POINT.

2nd. A point where labour is plentiful and house rent reasonable, for say about one hundred or more moderate-sized residences. 3rd. A reasonable bonus.

We propose going into the manufacture of im-portant new lines, which would necessitate largely increasing our buildings and power. This, together with disadvantage of locality for distributing heavy goods to distant points of the Dominion, prompts this charge

With dissavants, points of the Dominion, prompts this change. We will undertake to find a working capital of \$250,000, this, together with the largest stove trade in the Dominion fully established, should give reason-able certainty of permanent success. Address correspondence to

# McClary Manufacturing Co. LÓNDON, ONT.

## Union Loan and Savings Company. **DIVIDEND 42.**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Directors of this Company for the six months ending 31st instant, and that the same will be paid at the Company's Offices. 28 and 30 Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after FRIDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JANU-ARY PROX. The transfer books will be device

ARY PROX. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th to the 31st inst., both inclusive. By order.

W. MACLEAN Secretary.

#### ÆTNA COMPANY, LIFE HARTFORD, CONN.

**OFFICIAL** 

SHOW THAT THE

stands at the head of most of the largest and best life companies of the continent in (1st) improvement in the quality of the insurance furnished from year to year for 13 years past; (2nd) Assets to each \$1,000 of liability; (3rd) Assets per \$1,000 of Insurance carried; (4th), Productiveness of Assets over and above expenses; (5th) Economy in management; (6th) Small percentage of lapses, shewing good satisfaction given, and (7th) Largest Deposit at Ottawa-its market value, \$1,100,000.

ASSETS TO EACH ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OF LIABILITY.

g	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
ι.	1 05.05	106.02	109.18	110.44	112.25	113.55	115.88	116.66	118.10	118.92	119.32	120.18	120.30
s ot	Assets	Beport, to each liabiliti	\$1,000	Amou		Assets to		inte afte	er cent. o erest sav er deduc expense	Cost o	Illinois B. port, 1885. Cost of Managem't for each \$1,000 assets.		
-	of liabilities. Ætna Lite\$1,203 Ætna Life\$344 Manhattan						4 1 3 7 8	Conn. M Mutual Mutual New Er North-V Equitat	Benefit. Iutual Benefit. Igland Vestern. Dle rk	Ætna Life			
	Per c	ent. of		d and cies.	Surre	ndered		An	nount	of Dep	osit a	t Ottav	va.
y e of	Canada New Yo Travelo Confed Union Equita United	Life ork Life ers eration Mutual ble States Living	5.23 7.82 8.74 8.83 10.28 10.75 12.50	Ontei Sun Citize Life North Feder	Associati Americ al	13.60 16.06 23.12 ion 25.86 ean 26.32 54.57		Equital Standar Union M Travele L. & Lar N. Y. L. British	futual rs ncashire ife Empire	365,000 316.000 205,510 140,500 109,782 100,000 97,333	Ontar Confee Canad Sun Citize: North Federa	sso'n leration a ns America	91,779 75,470 54,000 50,400 50,400 50,000 50,000

\$219.366.64, and in Cash for Matured Endowments, \$248,461.00, being more than was paid by all the other companies combined.

The dTNA Life Insurance Company issues Policies on all the usual plans. Special atten-tion is directed to its Terminal Endowment Policy. All Policies NON-FORFEITABLE and INDISPUTABLE after being 3 years in force.

### WILLIAM H. ORR, MANAGER.

## NOTICE

Toronto, Nov. 27, 1885.

Is hereby given that an application will be made at its next session to the Parliament of Canada, on be-half of The Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Com-pany (Limited) for an Act empowering the Company to receive the Paid-up Stock of any Shareholder in exchange for land or other property of the Com-pany, on such terms as may be fixed by the Directors or agreed upon, and to cancel the Stock so received, and empowering the Company to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes. BLAKE, LASH, CASSELS & HOLMAN, Soticitors for the said Company. Dated December 18th, 1885.

### The British Mortgage & Loan Company OF ONTARIO.

#### DIVIDEND No. 15.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending on the 31st December, inst., has this day been declared, and the same is payable at the office of the Company, in the CITY OF STRATFORD, on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st instant, inclusive. By order of the Board. WM. BUCKINGHAM, Manager. Stratford, Dec. 14, 1885.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that ALLAN LAMONT and D. LAMONT, of the Town of Mount Forest, in the County of Wellington, trading under the name of A. Lamont, have, with the consent of their creditors, according to the provisions of 48 Vic., chapter 20, Ontario, made an assignment of their estate and effects to EDWARD EVANS, of the City, of To-ronto, in the County of York, Accountant, as Trustee, for the general benefit of all creditors of the said Allan Lamont and D. Lamont. And all persons having claims against the said Allan Lamont and D. Lamont are notified to send such claims, with the vouchers upon which they are based as required by the said Act, to the said Trustee at 74 King Street West, Toronto, on or before the 22nd day of De-cember next, after which the said Trustee will pro-ceed to distribute the proceeds of the assets of said shall then have notice, and will not be liable to any person of whose claim he shall not then have notice. THOMSON & HENDERSON.

THOMSON & HENDERSON, 18 Wellington Street East, Solicitors for Trustee.

Dated at Toronto, this 13th day of Nov., 1885.



BEDROOM COMMODE-A, the Urine Separator; B, Urine Receptacle; C, Excrement Pail. 57 Adelaide Street West, - - TORONTO.

United States Factory-Muskegon, Mich. English Factory-Manchestor. PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; also British Columbia. Mention this paper.

# STATEMENT.

The undersigned, a Committee of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the the United States, appointed to formulate the views of the Board on the advantages offered by the Society to the public, report :

1st. The Society issues all the approved forms of assurance, including Ordinary Life, Endow ment, and Tontine policies. It is immaterial to the Directors which form of policy is taken by intending assurers.

2nd. The Life and Endowment forms of policy provide for annual cash dividends and a surrender value; are indisputable after three years, and payable immediately after proof of death.

3rd. The premiums on a Tontine policy are the same as on the Ordinary Life, but, while the latter is only payable in the event of death, the holder of the Tontine policy has the right to draw the whole of the reserve and the accumulated profits in cash at the end of a stated period; thus, during his own life time, after his producing years are past, he can without any larger prefnium than on an ordinary policy, secure these GREATER advantages.

4th. Experience shows that the return paid in cash on maturing Tontine policies approximates to, or exceeds the amount of premiums paid by policyholders, so that the average cost of the assurance will be only about the interest on the premiums.

5th. Tontine policies, like others, are paid in full in the event of death at any time during the term of the policy, and are incontestable after three years, and payable immediately after due proof of death.

6th. Experience shows that the mortality is lower among Tontine policyholders, as the better lives seek this kind of assurance, which s a considerable source of profit.

7th. Tontine policies will be made nonforfeitable under the laws of the State, if so desired at the time the assurance is effected.

8th. The Tontine system is fair and just; its accounts are accurately kept, separate from all other business; the funds are judiciously invested and improved, and the accumulated profits faithfully guarded and properly apportioned.

9th . The Society has since its organization transacted a larger amount of new business than any other company, while its new business for first half of the present year is \$1,750,000 LARGER than that of the first half of 1884. It has Assets of \$60,000,000; over \$14,000,000 of Surplus, and its ratio of Surplus to Liability is greater than that of any other company.

> CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, JOHN A. STEWART, EUGENE KELLY, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, CHARLES G. LANGDON, JOHN SLOANE, HENRY B. HYDE,

Committee of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.



#### · THE MONETARY TIMES.

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STOCK A	ND BOND	REPORT.
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Leading Barristers.			STOC	K A	ND B	BOND	REPO	RT.		
ANDREWS, CARON, PENTLAND & STUART.				re.	Capital	Capital		Divi- dend	CLOSING	PRICES.
Advocates, Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets.		1	BANKS.	Share	Sub- scribed.	Paid-up.	Rest.	last 6 Mo's.	TOBONTO, Dec. 23.	Cash va per shar
Victoria Chambers, QUEBEC. Solicitors for the Quebec Bank,	British N	orth A	bia Imerica	\$243	4,866,666	\$2,500,000 4,866,666	1,055,400	3	119 <u>1</u>	290.38
FRED. ANDREWS, Q.C., C. A. PENTLAND A. P. CARON, B.C.L.,Q.C. G. G. STUART	Central		of Commerce	100	6,000,000 500,000 500,000	312,880	2,100,000 10,000	43	1174 1173 1254	58.50 50.20
DELAMERE, BLACK, REESOR & ENGLISH	Dominio Eastern	n Towns	hips	50 50	1,500,000 1,500,000	1,500,000 1,449,067	980,000 375,000	5 31	200 <sup>-</sup>	100.00
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Etc.	Halifax I Hamilton	B <b>ank</b> in 1	ıg Co	20 100	1,250,000 500,000 1,000,000	500,000 997,620	100,000 50,000 270,000	3 4	100 100 <del>1</del> 104 <del>1</del> 126	100.00 20.85 126.00
OFFICE—No. 17 Toronto Street, (Consumers' Gas Company's Buildings) TORONTO.	La Banq	ue Du	Peuple ques Cartier	50	1,500,000 2,000,000 500,000	1,600,000	480,000 140,000	4 2 <del>1</del>	127 75	127.00 37.50
T. D. DELAMERE DAVIDSON BLACK A. A. REESOR E. TAYLOUR ENGLISE	La Banqu London	ue Nat	ionale	100	2,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 192,724	50,000			
GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN,	Merchan	ts' Ban ts' Ban	k of Canada k of Halifax	100 100	321,900 5,798,277 1,000,000	5,724,976 1,000,000	200,000	31 31	113 <u>1</u> 114 <u>2</u> 102	113.50 102.00
Barristers & Attorneys,	Montreal New Bru	nswick		200	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,000,000	12,000,000	675,000 6,000,000 300,000	4 5 4	2003 2013	401.50
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	Ontario			100	1,250,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	1,500,000	340,000 485,000 160,000	3 <del>1</del> 3 91	$130\frac{1}{105}$ 105 1052	130.50 105.00
LONDON, ONT. EO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB ". MULKERN FRED. F. HARPEF	People's People's Pictou	Bank o Bank (	of Halifax of N. B	20 50 50	800,000 500,000	600,000 150,000 250,000	85,000	31 21 	95 <u>1</u> 95 90	19.10 47.50 45.00
WILLIAM M. HALL,	St. Steph	en's		100	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000	200,000	325,000 25,000 220,000	31 4 31	  117	58.50
	Toronto Union Ba	nk, Hs	lifax	100 50	2,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 500,000	1,150,000 40,000	6 3	1841 185 99	184.25 49.50
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary, &c.	Ville Mar   Western	ie	wer Canada	100 100	2,000,000 500,000 500,000	464,300 239,184	20,000 15,000	8 31 	51	51.00
OFFICES-30 and 32 King Street East, up-stairs, first door east of Globe Office,	Yarmout	h		100	400,000	390,870	30,000	3	121	121.00
TORONTO, ONT.			COMPANIES.	50	600 000	500 1 FO	<b>R</b> E 000			
MACDONALD & TUPPER,	British C British M	an. Lo lortgag	vings & Loan Co an & Invest. Co e Loan Co	100	630,200 1,350,000 450,000	599,150 268,066 223,770	75,000 32,000 30,000	4 3 31	•••••	
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.	Canada L	anded	n Association Credit Co Joan & Savings Co	50	750,000 1,500,000 3,000,000	750,000 663,990 2,200,000	85,000 135,000	3 4	104  206	26.00 103.00
McARTHUR & DEXTER,	Canadian Dominio	n Savin 1 Sav	gs & Loan Co & Inv. Society	50 50	750,000 1,000,000	653,550 866,000	1,100,000 128,000 157,000	6 4 4	1121	56.25
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Offices—Hargrave Block, Main Street,	Freehold	Loan	& Savings Company & Savings Company dent & Loan Soc	50 100 100	1,057,250 1,876,000 1,500,000		87,768 445,000 125,000	31 5 4	$113\frac{1}{2}$ 167 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ 125	56.75 167.00 125.00
WINNIPEG.	Huron & Huron &	Erie L Lamb	oan & Savings Co ton Loan & Savs. Co	50 50	1,500,000 350,000	1,100,000 235,550	391,000 42,000	5 4	155	77.50
B. MCARTHUR, Q.C. HUGH J. MACDONALD STEWART TUPPER H. J. DEXTER	Landed H	Bankin	& Investment Co g & Loan Co Co		629,850 700,000 200,000	621,704 373,070 181,187	90,000 40,000 100,000	31 3 · 5	160	40.00
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT &	London d London I	k Can. Loan C	Loan & Agency Co o	50 50	4,000,000 660,700	560,000 529,550	280,000 47,535	5 4	145 147	72.50
SHEPLEY,	Manitoba Manitoba	l Inves Loan	Inv. Co tment Assoc Company	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	2,250,000 400,000 1,250,000	450,000 100,000 312,031	80,000 3,000 94,000	3 <del>]</del> 4 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	Manitoba	a & Noi	& Mortgage Co th-West Loan Co ment Co	100	500,000 1,250,000 1,700,000	412,433 312,500 408,905	100,000	3 4	•••••• ••••••	
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street, TORONTO.	Ontario I   Ontario I	ndustr nvestn	rial Loan & Inv. Co ment Association		479,800 2,650,000	235,135 634,715	22,500 27,000 500,000	3 <del>1</del> 31 4	····· ····	
J. J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD	Ontario I	loan &	Debenture Co Savings Co., Oshawa. Deposit Co	50  50	2,000,000 300,000 500,000	1,200,000 300,000 490,300	285,000 50,000 64,000	4 4 31	······ ·····	
W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY J. L. GEEDES W. E. MIDDLETON	Real Esta	te Loa	an & Debenture Co avings Co Savings Co	50	500,000 500,000	399,950 410,725	5,000 45,000	3	•••••	
THOMSON & HENDERSON,	Western	Canad	a Loan & Savings Co.	50 50	600,000 2,500,000	580,360 1,300,000	180,000 650,000	4 5	131 <b>194</b>	65.50
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	1	MISCE	LLANEOUS.				1			
OFFICES:	Canada C	otton	West Land Co Co		\$2,000,000		£ 14,000		53 55 72 <del>1</del> 80	72.50
D. E. THOMSON DAVID HENDERSON	New City	Gas C ar Refi	raph Co o., Montreal nery	40 100	•••••	••••••	•••••	<b>4</b> 6	1201 1211 1911 1912	48.20 76.50
	Starr M'f	g. Co.,	Halifax ners' Gas Co. (old)	100	800,000	••••••	••••••	3 5	90	90.00
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THE " BROWETLOW TIREFO !!	No. Shares.	Last Divi- dend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	par vi Amou Paid	Sale. Dec. 12	5% p do.	erpetual d Ea. bond	ebentur s. 2nd cl	e stock	101
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(Member of the Stock Exchange),	10,000 2,500	8 15	Brit. Amer. F. & M. S Canada Life	00 50	93 <u>1</u> 93 <u>3</u>	do. Toronto	do. Corporatio	5%, m,6%	, 1909	. 109
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#### THE MONETARY

Wholesale Rates

{ 40 to 45 pc disct.





#### THE MONETARY TIMES.

