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# THE MONETARY TIMES

## — TRADE REVIEW —

### AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII—NO. 10.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1884.

{ \$2 a Year.  
10c. per single copy

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

DURING THIS  
—AND—  
**Exhibition Time.**

We invite special attention to our Stock in every Department which is now very complete. Merchants visiting this Market will be well repaid by giving us a call and inspecting the same.

**John Macdonald & Co.**

WARHOUSES:

21, 23, 25 & 27 Wellington St. East, } TORONTO.  
29, 30, 32 & 34 Front St. East,

81 Major St., Manchester, England.

Toronto, Aug., 1884.

## HARDWARE

To the TRADE we are now offering at LOW QUOTATIONS,

- Screw Hooks and Hinges,
- Heavy and Light
- Strap and T Hinges,
- Wrought and Cast Butts,
- Builders' Hardware,
- Corbin's Locks,
- Cross-Cut Saws,
- Etc., Etc.

**Rice Lewis & Son**

Hardware & Iron Merchants,

TORONTO.

ARTHUR B. LEE

JOHN LEYS.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**A. R. McMASTER  
& BROTHER,  
DRY GOODS  
IMPORTERS.**

No. 12 Front Street West,

TORONTO.

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

Toronto 1884

W. INCE.

J. W. YOUNG.

**PERKINS,  
INCE & CO.**

SEASON 1884.

Just Received Ex Strs. "Pembrokeshire" and "Oxfordshire,"

SHANGHAI AND FOCHOW  
CHOICE NEW SEASONS  
Moring and Kaisow Congous.

No. 41 & 43 Front St. East.

**TEAS - TEAS - TEAS**

THE TRADE

Are invited to examine our Stocks before BUYING, as our purchases were made previous to the advance, and SPECIAL BARGAINS can be obtained by prompt application.

**Smith & Keighley**

9 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

N.B.—Samples mailed free to any P. O. in the Dominion.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**Gordon, Mackay & Co.**

IMPORTERS

—OF—

*General Dry Goods.*

AGENCY OF

The Lybster Cotton Manfg. Coy.

Sheetings,

Shirtings,

Tickings,

Yarn, &c.

48 FRONT ST. WEST,

TORONTO.

Toronto, 1884.

**SAMSON,**

**KENNEDY**

**& CO.**

ANNOUNCE

That they have received a large Shipment of

**Dress Goods**

AND

FANCY WOOL GOODS.

44 Scott and 19 Colborne Streets'  
TORONTO.

25 Old Change, London, Eng.

Toronto, Aug. 1884.

The Chartered Banks.

**BANK OF MONTREAL.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.  
 CAPITAL (All Paid Up) \$12,000,000  
 RESERVE FUND 6,000,000

**Head Office, Montreal.**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
 C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., President.  
 Hon. D. A. SMITH, Vice-President.  
 Gilbert Scott Esq., A. T. Paterson, Esq.  
 Alexander Murray, Esq., G. A. Drummond, Esq.  
 Alfred Brown, Esq., Hugh McLennan, Esq.  
 Hon. John Hamilton.

W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.  
 A. MACNIDER, Ass't Gen. Man. & Inspector.  
 M. V. MEREDITH, Assistant Inspector.  
 A. B. BUCHANAN, Secretary.  
 Branches and Agencies in Canada.  
 Montreal—F. S. CLOUSTON, Manager.  
 Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Port Hope, Ont.  
 Bellville, " Kingston, " Quebec, Que.  
 Brantford, " Lindsay, " Regina, Assn.  
 Brookville, " London, " Sarnia, Ont.  
 Chatham, N.B. Moncton, N.B. Stratford, "  
 Cornwall, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. St. John, N.B.  
 Goderich, " Perth, " St. Marys, Ont.  
 Guelph, " Peterboro, " Toronto, "  
 Halifax, N.S. Pictou, " Winnipeg, Man.  
 Agents in Great Britain.—London, Bank of Montreal, 9 Birch Lane, Lombard Street, C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee—E. H. King, Esq., Chairman; Robert Gillespie, Esq., Sir. John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G.

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

Agents in the United States.—New York—Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison St. W. Munro, Manager; R. Y. Hebdon, Assistant Manager.

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

Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's, Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand.

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

THE CANADIAN

**BANK OF COMMERCE**

Head Office, Toronto.  
 Paid-up Capital, \$6,000,000  
 Rest, 2,000,000

DIRECTORS:

HON. WILLIAM McMASTER, President.  
 WM. ELLIOTT, Esq., Vice-President.  
 George Taylor Esq., Hon. S. C. Wood.  
 Jas. Crathern, Esq., T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.  
 John Waddie, Esq., W. R. Hamilton, Esq.  
 W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.  
 J. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager.  
 ROBT. GIL L, Inspector.  
 H. A. NICHOLSON, Asst. Inspector.

New York—J. H. Goodby and B. E. Walker, Agents.  
 Chicago—A. L. DEWAR, Agent.

BRANCHES.

Ayr,	Guelph,	St. Catharines.
Barrie,	Hamilton,	Sarnia,
Belleville,	London,	Resforth,
Berlin,	Montreal,	Simcoe,
Brantford,	Norwich,	Stratford,
Chatham,	Orangeville,	Strathroy,
Collingwood,	Ottawa,	Thorold,
Fund's,	Paris,	Toronto,
Du'ville,	Parkhill,	Walkerton,
Galt,	Peterboro,	Windsor,
Goderich,		Woodstock.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.

Sterling and American Exchanges bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

New York—The American Exchange National Bank  
 London, England—The Bank of Scotland.

**THE DOMINION BANK**

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$850,000

DIRECTORS:

JAS. AUSTIN, President.  
 HON. FRANK SMITH, Vice-Pres.  
 James Crowther, Edward Leadlay.  
 E. B. Osler, James Scott.

Wilmot D. Matthews.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

AGENCIES.

Brampton,	Lindsay,	Orillia,
Belleville,	Napanee,	Uxbridge,
Collingwood,	Oshawa,	Whitby,
Queen Street, Toronto, corner of Esther St.		

Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China and Japan.  
 R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

The Chartered Banks.

**Bank of British North America.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 estg.

London Office—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

J. H. Brodie.	H. J. B. Kendall.
John James Cater.	J. J. Kingsford.
Henry R. Farrer.	Frederic Lubbock.
Richard H. Glyn.	A. H. Philipotts.
E. A. Hoare.	J. Murray Robertson.

Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

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

R. B. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

W. H. NOWERS, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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

Agents in the United States.

New York—D. A. McTavish & H. Stikeman, gts.  
 CHICAGO—H. M. J. Breddon, Agent.  
 SAN FRANCISCO—W. Lawson & C. E. Taylor, Agts.  
 LONDON BANKERS—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.

FOREIGN AGENTS—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China—Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Cie. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

Issue circular notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

**THE QUEBEC BANK.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.I. 1818.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000.

Head Office, Quebec.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAS. G. BOSS, Esq., President.	WILLIAM WITHELL, Esq., Vice-President.
Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. Jno. B. Young, Esq.	R. H. Smith, Esq. William White, Esq.
Geo. B. Bentrew, Esq.	

JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.  
 Branches and Agencies in Canada.  
 Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.  
 Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers.  
 Agents in New York—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.  
 Agents in London—The Bank of Scotland.

**THE ONTARIO BANK.**

CAPITAL, Paid-up, \$1,500,000.

RESERVE FUND - - 425,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS.

Sir WM. F. HOWLAND, DONALD MACKAY, Esq., President.	Vice-President.
Hon. C. F. Fraser, R. K. Burgess, Esq.	G. M. Ross, Esq. A. M. Smith, Esq.
G. R. R. Cookburn, Esq.	

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

Bowmanville, Montreal, Port Perry,	
Guelph, Mount Forest, Fr. Arthur's Land'g.	
Lindsay, Ottawa, Whitby,	
Cornwall, Peterboro, Portage la Prairie,	
	Winnipeg, Man. Man.

AGENTS.

London, Eng.—Alliance Bank, Bank of Montreal.  
 New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang.  
 Boston. Tr. Nat'l National Bank.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.**

Capital Paid-up \$1,500,000  
 Reserve Fund 650,000

DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President.	T. B. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St. Catharines.
Hon. Jas. B. Benson, T. B. Wadsworth, Esq.	St. Catharines. Wm. Ramsay, Esq.
P. Hughes, Esq. John Flaken, Esq.	

D. B. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

BRANCHES.

Fergus, St. Catharines, Winnipeg
Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Woodstock
Port Colborne, Welland, Brandon, Man.

Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

The Chartered Banks.

**MERCHANTS' BANK**

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL Paid-up \$5,700,000  
 RESERVE FUND, 1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., President.	ROBERT ANDERSON, Vice-President.
Wm. Darling, Esq. Hector Mackenzie, Esq.	Adolphe Masson, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq.
John Duncan, Esq. John Casella, Esq.	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M.P.

GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.

J. H. PLUMMER, Assistant General Manager.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Belleville, Kingston, Renfrew,
Berlin, London, Sherbrooke, Que.
Brampton, Montreal, Stratford.
Chatham, Napanee, St. John's, Que.
Galt, Ottawa, St. Thomas.
Gananoque, Owen Sound, Toronto.
Hamilton, Perth, Walkerton.
Ingersoll, Prescott, Windsor.
Kincardine, Quebec.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg. Emerson. Brandon.  
 Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.

Agency in New York, 61 Wall Street, Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, jr., Agents.  
 Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates of interest allowed.

Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Sterling exchange and drafts on New York bought and sold.

Letters of credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries. Collections made on favorable terms.

THE

**BANK OF TORONTO**

CANADA.

Incorporated 1827.

Paid up Capital.....\$2,000,000  
 Reserve Fund.....1,060,000

DIRECTORS.

GEO. GOODEHAM, Esq., Toronto, President.	WM. HENRY BEATTY, Esq., Toronto, Vice-P.
A. T. FULTON, Esq., Toronto.	W. G. GOODEHAM, Esq., Toronto,
HENRY CAWTHRA, Esq. Toronto.	HENRY COVERT Esq., Port Hope.
W. R. WADSWORTH Esq.	

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DUNCAN COULSON.....Cashier
HUGH LEACH.....Asst. Cashier
J. T. M. BURNEIDE.....Inspector.

BRANCHES.

MONTREAL.....J. MURRAY SMITH, MANAGER.
PETERBORO.....J. H. BOPER, "
COBOURG.....Jos. HENDERSON, "
PORT HOPE.....W. R. WADSWORTH, "
BARRIE.....J. A. STRATHY, "
ST. CATHARINES.....G. W. HODGETTS, "
COLLINGWOOD.....W. A. COPELAND, "

BANKERS.

LONDON, ENGLAND.....THE CITY BANK (Limited).  
 NEW YORK.....NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE

**THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.**

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$1,000,000  
 CAPITAL PAID-UP, 650,000  
 RESERVE FUND, 185,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

W. F. COWAN, President.	JNO. BURNS, Vice-President.
W. F. ALLAN, DR. MORTON.	A. T. TODD, E. C. JAMIESON.
FRED. WYLD, J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.	

AGENCIES.

Bowmanville, Campbellford, Harriston.	
Bradford, Cannington, Markham.	
Brighton, Colborne, Newcastle.	
	Pictou.

Montreal—Bank of Montreal.  
 New York—Bank of Montreal.  
 London, Eng.—The Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

# The Shareholders of The Molsons Bank

Are hereby notified that a

**DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CT.**

upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the

**CURRENT HALF YEAR,**

and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank in Montreal, and at its branches, on and after the

**FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT.**

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th September.

**The Annual General Meeting**

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Bank in this city

**On Monday, the 13th of October next,**

At THREE o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,  
General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1884.

## UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP, - - - \$2,000,000.  
Head Office, - - - - - Quebec.

**DIRECTORS.**

ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq., *President.*  
Hon. G. IRVING, *Vice-President.*  
W. Sharples, Esq. Hon. Thos. McGreevy.  
D. C. Thomson, Esq. H. Groulx, Esq.  
E. J. Hale, Esq.  
Cashier—P. MacEwen. Inspector—G. H. BALFOUR  
Branches—Savings Bank (Upper Town) Montreal  
Ottawa, Three Rivers, Winnipeg.  
Foreign Agents—London—The London and County  
Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

## THE PICTOU BANK.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)  
Subscribed Capital - - - \$500,000.  
Paid up - - - - - 250,000.  
Reserve - - - - - 70,000.

HON. B. P. GRANT, *PRESIDENT.*  
J. B. NOONAN, *VICE-PRESIDENT.*  
ISAAC A. GRANT, DONALD FRASER,  
JAMES KITCHIN, JAMES D. MCGREGOR,  
JAMES MOLKAN.

D. M. FRASER, *MANAGER.*

**BRANCHES:**

New Glasgow, N. S., Stellarton, N. S.,  
Amherst, Antigonish,  
BANKERS—Bank of Montreal and Branches  
Union Bank of Halifax.  
AGENTS—Bank of Montreal, New York Imperial  
Bank, Limited, London.

## BANK OF YARMOUTH, YARMOUTH, N.S.

L. E. BAKER, *PRESIDENT.*  
Directors:  
G. H. BROWN, *Vice-President.*  
John Lovitt, Hugh Cann, J. W. Moody,  
T. W. JOHNS, *CASHIER.*

Correspondents at  
Halifax—The Merchants Bank of Halifax.  
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.  
do. The Bank of British North America.  
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.  
New York—The National Citizens' Bank.  
Boston—The Elliot National Bank.  
London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London.  
Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of  
Exchange bought and sold.  
Deposits received and interest allowed.  
Prompt attention given to collections.

## ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated 1836.

**ST. STEPHEN'S, N. B.**

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000.  
F. H. TODD, *President.*  
J. F. GRANT, *Cashier.*

AGENTS—London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie  
& Co.; New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A.; Bos-  
ton—Globe National Bank; St. John—Bank of New  
Brunswick.

The Chartered Banks.

## THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, - - - \$2,966,800.  
Rest, - - - - - 1,500,000.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., *President.*  
J. S. FLAFAIR, Esq., *Vice-President.*  
William Galbraith, Esq. E. Gurney, Jun., Esq.  
Geo. W. Torrance, Esq. Benjamin Cronyn, Esq.  
John Kerr, Esq.  
H. S. STRATHY, *Gen. Manager.*

**HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.**

Branches—Aurora, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton,  
Kingston, London, Montreal, Newmarket, Petrolia,  
Simcoe, St. Marys, Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Toronto,  
Winnipeg and Yorkville.

Bankers—New York—American Exchange National  
Bank. Boston—The Maverick National Bank.  
Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.

## BANK OF OTTAWA. OTTAWA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - 1,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - 988,988  
REST, - - - - - 110,000

JAMES MACLAREN, Esq., *President.*  
CHARLES MAGRE, Esq., *Vice-President.*

Directors—C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq.,  
Hon. Geo. Bryson, Hon. L. E. Church, Alexander  
Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.  
GEORGE BURN, *Cashier.*

BRANCHES—Amprior, Carleton Place, Pembroke,  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Agents in Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce  
" " New York Messrs. A. H. Goadby and B. E.  
Walker. Agts in London, Eng. Alliance Bank.

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$1,000,000  
RESERVE, - - - - - 200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS—THOS. E. KENNY, *President*; James  
Butler, Thos. A. Ritchie, Allison Smith,  
J. Norman Ritchie, E. J. Davys,  
D. H. DUNCAN *Cashier.*

AGENCIES.—In Nova Scotia—Antigonish, Bad-  
deck, Bridgewater, Guysborough, Lunenburg, Lun-  
enburg, Maitland (Hants Co.), Pictou, Fort Hawkes-  
bury, Sydney, Truro, Weymouth. In New Brun-  
swick—Bathurst, Dorchester, Kingston, (Kent Co.),  
Newcastle, Sackville. In Prince Edward Island—  
Charlottetown, Souris, Summerside. In Bermuda—  
Hamilton.

## HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1872.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP - - - 500,000  
RESERVE FUND - - - 50,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - Halifax, N.S.

**DIRECTORS:**

Robie Unsake, Pres't. L. J. Morton, Vice-Pres.  
Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson.  
AGENCIES—NOVA SCOTIA: Antigonish, Barrington,  
Lockport, Lunenburg, Parrsboro, Shelburne, Truro,  
Windsor.  
NEW BRUNSWICK: Hillsboro, Petitecodiac, Sack-  
ville, St. John.  
CORRESPONDENTS: Ontario and Quebec: Molsons  
Bank and Branches. New York: Bank of New York,  
National Banking Association, Jesup, Faton & Co.  
Boston—Saffold National Bank. London, Eng.,  
Union Bank of London and Alliance Bank.

## THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864.

A. F. RANDOLPH, *President.*  
J. W. SPURDEN, *Cashier.*

FOREIGN AGENTS  
London—Union Bank of London.  
New York—Fourth National Bank.  
Boston—Elliot National Bank.  
Montreal—Union Bank of Lower Canada.

The Chartered Banks.

## BANK OF HAMILTON.

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

Head Office, - - - - - Hamilton.

**Directors.**

JOHN STUART, Esq., *President.*  
HON JAMES TURNER, *Vice-President.*  
A. G. Ramsay, Esq. Dennis Moore, Esq.  
Edward Gurney, Esq. John Proctor, Esq.

George Roach, Esq.  
E. A. COLQUHOUN, *Cashier.*  
E. S. STRYVEN, *Assistant-Cashier.*

**Agencies.**

Alliston—A. M. Kirkland, Agent.  
Beeton—W. F. Roberts, Agent.  
Georgetown—H. M. Watson, Agent.  
Listowel—H. H. O'Reilly, Agent.  
Milton—J. Butterfield, Agent.  
Port Elgin—W. Corbould, Agent.  
Wingham—B. Willson, Agent.  
Agents in New York—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son.  
Agents in London, Eng.—The National Bank of  
Scotland.

## Eastern Townships Bank.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$1,500,000  
CAPITAL PAID IN 15th MAY, 1880, 1,449,067  
RESERVE FUND - - - 875,000

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

B. W. HENEKAY, *President.* A. A. ADAMS, *Vice-President.*  
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Jno. Thornton, Hon. J. H. Pope  
Thos. Hart, G. N. Galer, Hon. G. G. Stevens.  
T. S. Morey.

Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que.

WM. FARWELL, *General Manager.*

**BRANCHES:**

Waterloo, Cowansville, Stanstead, Coaticook,  
Richmond, Granby, Farnham, Bedford.  
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.  
London, England—Nat. Bank of Scotland.  
Boston—National Exchange Bank.  
New York—National Park Bank.  
Collections made at all accessible points, and  
promptly remitted for.

## LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Established in 1855.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000

Head Office, - - - - - Montreal.

G. S. CHERRIER, *President.*  
A. A. TROTTER, *Cashier.*

**Foreign Agents.**

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

## THE MARITIME BANK

OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

Paid up Capital, \$381,900. Rest, \$40,000.

THOS. MACLELLAN, *President.*

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**—Jer. Harrison, Merchant,  
Thos. Maclellan, (of Maclellan & Co. Bankers), John  
McMillan, (of J. & A. McMillan, Booksellers), John  
Tapley (of Tapley Bros., Indianatown), A. A. Sterling,  
Fredericton.

Agency—Fredericton—A. S. Murray, Agent.  
" Woodstock, N.B.—G. W. Vanwart, Agent.

## BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1832.

Capital paid up \$1,114,000 Reserve Fund, \$470,000

DIRECTORS: J. M. Maclean, *President*, John  
Doubt, *Vice-President*, Samuel A. White, James  
Brenner, Daniel Cronan, Adam Burns.

CASHIER—THOS. F. BIRD.

Head Office, - - - - - Halifax, N.S.

AGENCIES AT Amherst, N.S., Annapolis, Bridge-  
town, Canning, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New  
Glasgow, North Sydney, Pictou, Yarmouth, Camp-  
bellton, N.B., Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, New-  
castle, Richibucto, St. Andrews, St. John, St.  
Stephen, Sussex, Woodstock, Winnipeg, Man., Char-  
lottetown, Montague, and Summerside, P. E. I.  
Collections made on favorable terms and promptly  
remitted for.

## THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH.

Capital, £5,000,000. Paid up, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £660,000.

LONDON OFFICE—37 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom.  
DEPOSITS at interest are received.  
OUR ULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the World, are issued free of  
charge.  
The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing  
in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application.  
All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also transacted.  
JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London

The Chartered Banks.

**THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED..... \$1,000,000  
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... 500,000  
 CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN COWAN, Esq., President.  
 REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.  
 W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allen, Esq.  
 Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq.  
 Thomas Paterson, Esq.  
 T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.  
 Correspondents at London, Eng., The Royal Bank of Scotland. At New York, The Bank of Montreal.

**PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX**

Capital authorized.....\$500,000  
 Capital Paid-up..... 500,000

Directors:

R. W. FRASER, President.  
 W. J. COLEMAN, Vice-President.  
 THOMAS A. BROWN, Esq. GEORGE H. STARR, Esq.  
 AUGUSTUS W. WEST Esq.  
 PETER JACK, Cashier.  
 Branches: Lockport and Wolfville, N.S.  
 Agents in London.....The Union Bank of London.  
 " New York.....The Bank of New York.  
 " Boston.....Williams & Hall.  
 " Ont. & Que.....The Ontario Bank.

**LA BANQUE NATIONALE**

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

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.:

HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, President.  
 JOE MAMEL, Esq., Vice-President.  
 P. LAFRANCOE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

Theophile LeDroit, Esq. U. Tessier, Jr., Esq.  
 Hon. F. Garneau. Ant. Painchaud, Esq.  
 M. W. Baby, Esq.  
 Hon. Dir., Hon. J. R. Thibaudan, Montreal.  
 BRANCHES—Montreal—C.A. Vallee, Manager; Ottawa—C. H. Carriere, do.; Sherbrooke—John Campbell, do.  
 AGENTS—England—The National Bank of Scotland, London; Franco—Messrs. Alf. Grunbeaum & Co. and La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris; United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York; The National Revere Bank, Boston; Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland; Ontario—The Bank of Toronto; Maritime Provinces—The Bank of New Brunswick, The Merchants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba—The Union Bank of Lower Canada.

**THE BANK OF LONDON**

IN CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

Capital Subscribed..... \$1,000,000  
 Capital Paid-up..... 100,000  
 Reserve Fund..... 50,000

MANAGER—A. M. SMART.

TAYLOR, President. JNO. LABATT, Vice Pres.  
 DIRECTORS—W. R. Meredith, Nathaniel Reid, Isaiah Danks, Thos. Fawcett, Thos. Kent, Benj. Orwyn, Thos. Long (Collingwood), Jno. Morrison (Toronto), John Leys (Rice Lewis & Son, Toronto), Hy. Northrop (Northrop & Lyman, Toronto).  
 Correspondents in Canada.—Molson's Bank and Branches. In New York—National Park Bank. In Britain—National Bank of Scotland (Limited).  
 Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of Exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

**THE CENTRAL BANK**

OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized, . . . . \$1,000,000  
 Capital Subscribed, . . . . 500,000  
 Capital Paid-up . . . . 175,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President.  
 SAM'L TREES, Esq., Vice-President.  
 H. P. Dwight, Esq., A. McLean Howard, Esq., O. Blackett Robinson, K. Ohlsholm, Esq., M.P.P., John Ginty, Esq., D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

Branches—Brampton, Durham, Guelph and Richmond Hill.  
 Agents in Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce; in New York—Importers & Traders Nat. Bank; in London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Loan Companies.

**Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co**

Incorporated A.D. 1855.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$8,000,000  
 PAID UP CAPITAL..... 2,200,000  
 RESERVE FUND..... 1,100,000  
 TOTAL ASSETS..... 7,903,000

Office: Coy's Buildings, Toronto St. Toronto.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at Current Rates of Interest, paid or compounded half-yearly.  
 DEBENTURES ISSUED in Currency or Sterling, with Interest Coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.  
 MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate securities at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment.  
*Mortgages and Municipal Debentures Purchased.*  
 J. HERBERT MASON, Manager.

**THE FREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY, TORONTO.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,050,400  
 CAPITAL PAID UP - - 690,080  
 RESERVE FUND - - - 261,500  
 CONTINGENT FUND - - 6,872

President, HON. WM. McMASTER  
 Manager, HON. S. O. WOOD.  
 Inspector, ROBERT ARMSTRONG.  
 Money advanced on easy terms for long periods repayable at borrower's option.  
 Deposits received on interest.

**THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.**

PRESIDENT: G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENT: JOHN HARVEY, Esq.

Capital Subscribed..... \$1,800,000 00  
 " Paid-up..... 1,100,000 00  
 Reserve and Surplus Profits..... 11,519 87  
 Total Assets..... 2,911,519 87  
 DEPOSITS received and Interest allowed at the highest current rates.  
 DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.  
 Banking House, King St., Hamilton.  
 H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

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

Pres. WILLIAM GLASS, Sheriff, Co. Middlesex.  
 Vice Pres. ADAM MURRAY, Co. Treas.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... \$500,000  
 PAID UP CAPITAL..... 675,000  
 RESERVE FUND..... 67,000  
 TOTAL ASSETS..... 1,266,000

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. BOB, Manager.

**Dominion Savings & Investment Soc,**

LONDON, ONT.

INCORPORATED, 1872.

Capital, . . . . \$1,000,000.00  
 Subscribed, . . . . 1,000,000.00  
 Paid-up, . . . . 288,121.09  
 Reserve and Contingent, . . . . 128,582.16  
 Savings Bank Deposits and Debentures, . . . . 708,996.75

Loans made on farm and city property, on the most favorable terms.  
 Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.  
 Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.  
 F. B. LEYS, Manager.

**The Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.**

OFFICE: No. 17 Toronto Street, Toronto.

Capital . . . . \$1,087,850  
 Paid-up . . . . 821,480  
 Assets . . . . 1,185,000

MONEY advanced on improved Real Estate at lowest current rates.  
 STERLING and CURRENCY DEBENTURES issued.  
 MONEY received on Deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 42, Cap. 21, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are authorized to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company.  
 WM. MULOCK, M. P., President  
 Geo. S. O. BETHUNE, Secretary-Treas.

The Loan Companies.

**WESTERN CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS CO.**

Fixed & Permanent Capital, (subscribed) \$2,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital . . . . 1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund . . . . 600,000  
 Total Assets, . . . . 4,525,000

Offices: No. 70 Church Street, Toronto.

Deposits received, Interest paid or compounded half-yearly.  
 Currency and Sterling Debentures issued in amounts to suit investors. Interest Coupons payable half-yearly at all principal Banking points in Canada and Great Britain.  
 Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in these Debentures.  
 Money to loan at lowest current rates. Favorable terms for repayment of principal.  
 WALTER B. LEE, Manager.

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

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP..... \$1,000,000  
 RESERVE FUND..... 334,000

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms.  
 Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.  
 Interest allowed on Deposits.  
 WM. SAUNDERS, President.  
 R. W. SMYLLIE, Manager.

**THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COM'Y. (LIMITED.)**

Office: No. 72 Church St., Toronto.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.  
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Deposits received, and interest at current rates allowed thereon.  
 Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reasonable and convenient terms.  
 Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks.

Hon. FRANK SMITH, President.  
 JAMES MASON, Manager.

**BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION**

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$747,980  
 TOTAL ASSETS..... 1,612,904

DIRECTORS.

Larrett W. Smith, D. O. L., Pres. John Kerr, Vice-Pres.  
 Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P. G. R. Cockburn, M.A.  
 James Fleming. Joseph Jackes.  
 W. Mortimer Clark.

Walter Gillespie, Manager.

Office—Cor. Toronto and Court Streets.

Money advanced on the security of City and Farm Property.  
 Mortgages and Debentures purchased.  
 Interest allowed on deposits.  
 Registered debentures of the Association obtained on application.

**THE LONDON & ONTARIO Investment Co., Limited. OF TORONTO, ONTARIO:**

President—HON. FRANK SMITH,

Vice-President—WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Esq.

Directors—Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, J. G. Worts, Jr., Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham, Frederick Wyld and Henry W. Darling.

Money advanced at lowest current rates and on most favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property.  
 Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.  
 A. M. COBBY, Manager.  
 84 King St. East, Toronto.

**The Ontario Loan & Savings Co. OSHAWA, ONTARIO.**

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$800,000  
 CAPITAL PAID UP..... 300,000  
 RESERVE FUND..... 50,000  
 DEPOSITS & Can. Debentures.. 601,000

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

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

T. H. McMILLAN, Secy-Treas.

The Loan Companies.

**Ontario Investment Association,  
LIMITED.**  
LONDON, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed - \$2,650,000  
Reserve Fund - 500,000  
Contingent Fund - 4,106  
Invested - 1,871,859

—DIRECTORS:—

CHAS. MURRAY, Manager Federal Bank, President.  
SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Esq., Vice President.

BENJ. ORONYN, Barrister. W. B. MEREDITH, Q. C.  
DANIEL MACYB, Esq. O. F. GOODRUM, Barrister.  
JOHN LABATT, Brewer. J. B. STRATHY, Esq.  
J.W. ELLIOTT, Manufac'g. HUGH BRADIE, Esq.  
ISAIAH DANKS, Secretary F. A. FITZGERALD, President  
Water Commissioner. Imperial Oil Co.

This Association is authorized by Act of Parliament to Loan Money on Real Estate secured by Mortgages; buying and advancing Money upon School, Municipal, and other Debentures, and Public Securities, and the Debentures of the various Building and Loan Societies, Investment Companies, and other Societies and Companies of this Province, and has the largest Reserve Fund of any Company in Western Ontario.

HENRY TAYLOR, Manager.

OFFICE—Richmond Street, London, Ont.

**THE ONTARIO  
LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.**  
OF LONDON, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed, \$2,000,000  
Paid-up Capital, 1,900,000  
Reserve Fund, 975,000  
Total Assets, 2,905,000  
Total Liabilities, 1,487,000

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only. Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, Ontario, 188.

**The London and Canadian Loan & Agency Co., Limited.**

DIVIDEND NO. 22.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of TEN PER CENT per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending 30th August, 1884, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on 15th September, 1884. The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st September to 8th October, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's office, 44 King street west, Toronto, on Wednesday, 8th October. Chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Directors.

J. G. MACDONALD, Manager.

Toronto, 26th Aug., 1884.

**The Canada Landed Credit Co'y.**

IS PREPARED TO MAKE

**STRAIGHT LOANS**

—AND TO—

**PURCHASE MORTGAGES**

On the Security of Improved Farm or Substantial City Property.

ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS  
Forms of Application and full particulars may be had on application.

D. MCGEE, Secretary,  
23 Toronto St., Toronto.

**The National Investment Company  
OF CANADA, Limited.**

Equity Chambers, Adelaide Street, Toronto.  
CAPITAL - \$2,000,000.

President:—WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.  
Vice-President:—WM. GALBRAITH, Esq.

Money Lent on Mortgage of Real Estate.  
Debentures Issued bearing interest at FIVE per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

ANDREW RUTHERFORD,  
Manager.

The Loan Companies.

**UNION  
LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPY.**

(Incorporated 1885.)

Capital Authorized ..... \$1,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... 600,000  
Deposits and Debentures ..... 652,327  
Reserve Fund ..... 175,000

OFFICE—28 & 30 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

Money to loan at lowest current rates.  
Deposits received and Debentures issued at highest current rates.

Executors and trustees are authorized by law to invest in these debentures.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, President. W. MACLEAN, Manager.

**The United Empire Loan Corp.**

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS,  
TORONTO.

President—Geo. D. MORTON, Esq., M.D., (Director Standard Bank).

Vice-Pres.—BERNARD SAUNDERS, Esq., Merchant.

Advisory Board.—W. C. Matthews, Esq., Thos. Milburn, Esq., A. Willis, Esq., Geo. P. McKay, Esq., M.P.P., Wm. E. Wallington, Esq.

Money advanced on Real Estate Securities at Current rates. Favorable terms to borrowers. Deposits received. Interest allowed.

JAS. SCROGGIE, Manager.

Financial.

**John Stark & Co.**  
BANKERS,

BROKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,  
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

Sterling and American Exchange Bought and Sold.

28 and 30 Toronto Street.

**JOHN PATON & CO.**

SUCCESSORS TO

**JESUP, PATON & CO.,**

52 William St., New York.

Accounts and Agency of Banks, Corporations, firms and individuals received upon favorable terms.

Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as agents for corporations in paying coupons and dividends; also as transfer agents.

Bonds, stocks, and securities bought and sold on commission, at the Stock Exchange or elsewhere. Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.

DRAW ON

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON AND BRITISH LINEN CO. BANK, LONDON AND SCOTLAND.

**THE BELL TELEPHONE CO.  
OF CANADA.**

ANDW. ROBERTSON, Pres. C. F. SMY, Vice-Pres.  
C. P. SOLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company, which owns the original Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others, is now prepared to furnish, either directly or through its Agents, Telephones of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses. Also to arrange for telephone lines between Cities and Towns where exchange systems already exist, in order to afford facilities for personal communication between subscribers or customers of such systems. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms, connecting their different places of business or residence.

This Company is also prepared to manufacture telegraph and electrical instruments, electro-medical apparatus, fire alarm apparatus, magnets for mills, electric gas-lighting apparatus, burglar alarms hotel and house annunciators, electric call-bells, &c. Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company.

No. 12 Hospital St., Montreal.

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

Financial.

**ROBERT BEATY & Co**

61 King St. East,

(Members of Toronto Stock Exchange)

**BANKERS & BROKERS,**

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, &c. on Commission, for Cash or on Margin. American currency and Exchange bought and sold.

**GZOWSKI & BUCHAN**

50 King Street East, Toronto,

**BANKERS & STOCK BROKERS.**

American and Sterling Exchange. American Currency, &c., bought and sold. Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures bought and sold on Commission.

C. S. GZOWSKI, JR. EWING BUCHAN.

**COX & CO.,**

**STOCK BROKERS,**

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE,

No. 26 Toronto Street,

Buy and Sell Canadian and American Stocks for Cash or on Margin, also Grain and Provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade.

**F. W. BALL,**

**STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER**

No. 5 TORONTO ST., YORK CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

Late Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Parkhill.

Stocks, Bonds and Debentures bought and sold on commission. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

**GEMMEL & MUNRO.**

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

AND

**GENERAL AGENTS.**

Offices: Nos. 8 & 9 Caldwell Block.

ALEXANDER GEMMEL, Winnipeg, Man.  
W. F. MUNRO,

**MOFFAT & CALDWELL,**

444 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.,

**Bankers, Stock & Real Estate Brokers,**

Transact a General Banking Business. Municipal Debentures bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Real Estate bought and sold. Correspondence invited.

**MANNING & CO.,**

**BANKERS,**

**WINNIPEG.**

Transact a General Banking business. Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Collections made on all accessible points with despatch.

**JOHN LOW,**

(Member of the Stock Exchange.)

**STOCK & SHARE BROKER,**

58 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
MONTREAL.

**J. F. McLAUGHLIN & BRO.**

**Commission Merchants,**

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR AND PRODUCE.

Imperial Bank Buildings, Toronto.

Correspondence Solicited.

Established 1845:

**L COFFEE & CO.,**

**PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

No. 39 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

LAWRENCE COFFEE.

THOMAS FLYNN

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**DOMINION EXHIBITION,  
ST. JOHN, N.B.**

FIRST PRIZE, Silver Medal awarded

**The Merchants' Manufacturing Comp'y,  
OF MONTREAL,**

For Superior Bleached Shirtings.

Extract from Press despatch to Montreal Herald, Oct. 5, 1883:—"Another remarkably fine exhibit from Montreal is that of the Merchants' Manufacturing Co., for which Messrs. Cantile, Ewan & Co., are the agents. Their display of bleached cottons is certainly far ahead of anything in the fair, and has received the first prize, a silver medal."

Miscellaneous.

**Dominion Line.**

Composed of the following Full Powered Double Engine Clyde Built Iron Steamships, built in watertight compartments:—

Barns .....	3,850 Tons.	Oregon .....	3,850 Tons.
Brooklyn .....	4,500 "	Montreal .....	3,900 "
Toronto .....	3,800 "	Ontario .....	3,900 "
Dominion .....	3,900 "	Texas .....	3,710 "
Mississippi .....	3,650 "	Quebec .....	3,700 "
		Vancouver .....	5,700 Tons.

Sail from QUEBEC for LIVERPOOL direct every SATURDAY.

ONTARIO .....	9th AUG.	TORONTO .....	30th AUG.
*VANCOUVER .....	18th "	*OREGON .....	6th SEPT.
BROOKLYN .....	23rd "	MONTREAL .....	19th "

\*These steamers have Saloon, Music Room, Smoking Room and Steer-room amidships where but little motion is felt, and are luxuriously fitted up.

Rates of passage—Quebec to Liverpool, \$50, \$60, \$65 & \$80. Return, \$90, \$108, \$117 & \$144, according to steamer and berth. Intermediate, \$40. Steerage at lowest rates.

The last train connecting with steamer leaves Toronto Friday morning.

For further particulars apply to ALEX. STUART, 80 Yonge St., GEO. W. TORRANCE, 45 Front Street, Toronto.

Or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Montreal.

**ALLAN LINE  
—ROYAL MAIL—  
STEAMSHIPS.**

1884 Summer Arrangement 1884

Liverpool and Quebec Mail Line.

Steamship.	Sails from Quebec.
PARISIAN .....	Saturday, 24 May
SARDINIAN .....	" 31 "
CIBOASSIAN .....	" 7 June
POLYNESIAN .....	" 14 "
PERUVIAN .....	" 21 "
SARMATIAN .....	" 5 July
PARISIAN .....	" 28 June
SARDINIAN .....	" 12 July
CIBOASSIAN .....	" 19 "
POLYNESIAN .....	" 26 "
PERUVIAN .....	" 2 Aug.
PARISIAN .....	" 9 "
SARMATIAN .....	" 16 "
SARDINIAN .....	" 23 "

Last train leaves Toronto on Fridays at 8.30 a.m.

Rates from Toronto, including first-class rail to Quebec.

Cabin, \$91, \$81 & \$63. Intermediate, \$48. Steerage same as by other first-class lines.

Intermediate and Steerage passengers forwarded by r. il from Liverpool to Glasgow without extra charge. Steerage passengers forwarded to London, Cardiff, Bristol, Queenstown & Belfast, at same rate as to Liverpool.

For tickets, &c., apply to H. BOURLIER, Allan Line Office, Corner King & Yonge Sts., Toronto

**DAIRY SUPPLIES.**

Just to hand,—a shipment of

**Fine English Dairy Salt**

In quarter sacks. The Celebrated EUREKA and WASHINGTON brands.

Lowest prices to Country Storekeepers and the Trade.

Anatto Butter Coloring, Celebrated Walker Butter Workers, etc., etc.

JAMES PARK & SON,  
St. Lawrence Market.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**W. & J. KNOX.**



**Flax Spinners & Linen Thread Man'rs,  
KILBIRNIE Scotland.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

**GEO. D. ROSS & CO.**  
648 Craig Street, Montreal.

SELLING AGENTS FOR THE WEST,

**E. A. Toshack & Co., Toronto.**

**PAINT.**

**Ramsay's Concentrated Zinc**

One pound will cover and wear better than three pounds of best Lead. Guaranteed and manufactured by

**A. RAMSAY & SON, Montreal.**  
Should be sold by all paint dealers.

—J. S. MAYO,—

**Manufacturer of Lard Oil**

—AND—

**Importer of Pure Olive Oil,**

9 COMMON ST., MONTREAL.

**TELLIER, ROTHWELL & CO.,**

Successors to CHAS. MARTIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS } LAUNDRY BLUES and  
OF } STOVE POLISHES,

IMPORTERS OF

Colours, Bronze-Powders, Gold, Silver and Metal Leafs, Glues, Gelatines, Aniline Dyes, Tinfoil, Metallic Capsules, Belgium Sulphur, Essential Oils, &c.

Sole Proprietors for the Celebrated

**CARDINAL FOOD,**

25 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

**STOVES!**

FOR THE TRADE ONLY.—Please note following New Patterns which we are now making. Buffalo, first class wood and coal cook, two sizes; Silver City, soft or hard coal burners for h. a. s., three sizes; Telephone, best elevated oven cook stove in the market, two sizes; Art box stove, original design, five sizes; Ideal square heating stove, magic pattern, one size. Have on hand a large variety of wood cooks, wood and coal cooks, box stoves, pot stoves, &c., &c. Chaudrons, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Holloware, &c., &c. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. H. R. IVES & CO., Hardware and Stove Manufacturers and Founders, Montreal, Que.

**- Feathers Dyed a Brilliant Black -  
WILLIAM SNOW,**

Manufacturer of Ostrich Feathers,  
58 Notre Dame St. West, Formerly St. Joseph St.  
MONTREAL.  
Feathers Cleaned, Curled and Dyed every color.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**Cochrane, Cassils & Co.,**

(Successors to Smith, Cochrane & Co.)

**BOOTS & SHOES  
WHOLESALE,**

Cor. Craig & St. Francois Xavier Streets,

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

**McARTHUR, CORNELLE & CO.**

**OIL, LEAD, PAINT**

Color and Varnish Merchants,

Importers of

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

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

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**MONTREAL.**

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

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IMPORTERS OF

Portland Cement, Canada Cement,  
Chimney Tops, Roman Cement,  
Vent Linings, Water Lime,  
Fine Covers, Whiting,  
Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris  
Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Borax,  
Fire Clay, China Clay, &c.

**SOFA, CHAIR & BED SPRINGS.**

—A large Stock always on hand—

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WHOLESALE

**HAT AND FUR HOUSE,**

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Manufacturers of Full-Overs, Silk Hats and Furs, and importers of English and American Hats, Cloth Scotch, and other Caps.

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JAMES ROBERTSON,

**METAL MERCHANT & MANUFACTURER,**

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**DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES,  
AND FANCY-GOODS.**

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**CASSILS, STIMSON & CO.,**

**LEATHER MERCHANTS,**

Importers of Calfskins, Kipskins, Fancy Kid & Sheepskins, English Oak Sole.

Agents for Canadian and American Leather Board & Leather Board Counters.

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**SPOOL COTTON.**

This Thread is the only make in the CANADIAN MARKET that received an Award at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION for

*Excellence in Color, Quality & Finish.*

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

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

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Sole Agents for the Dominion,  
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**WM. BARBOUR & SONS,**  
**IRISH FLAX THREAD**  
LISBURN.

Received Gold Medal THE Grand Prix Paris Exhibition. 1878.		Received Gold Medal THE Grand Prix Paris Exhibition. 1878.
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Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread, Thread, Saddlery Thread, Gilling Twine, Hemp, Twine, &c.

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Sole Agents for the Dominion,  
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FIRE BRICKS & CLAY.

SCOTCH SEWER PIPES.

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**HOCHELAGA COTTONS.**

Brown Cottons and Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings, Canton Flannels, Yarns, Bags, Ducks, &c.

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Tickings, Denims, Apron Checks, Fine Fancy Checks, Gingham, Wide Sheetings, Fine Brown Cottons, &c.

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Heavy Brown Cottons and Sheetings.

Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Flannels, Shawls, Woollen Yarns, Blankets, &c.

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Hardware, Iron, Steel, Tin, Canada Plates, Window Glass, Paints & Oils. Manufacturers of Cut Nails, Clinch & Pressed Nails, and the celebrated "CU" Horse Nails.

AGENTS VIELLE MONTAGNE ZINC CO.

59 St. Peter Street, Stores: 14, 14, 16, 18 Colborne St.

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To Woollen Manufacturers.

WE MAKE TO ORDER

**ORGANZINE** IN FAST COLORS FOR TWEEDS.

HAVE IN STOCK

**RIBBONS** and Embroidery **SILKS**

For Trimming and Knitted Goods.

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The Leading Baking Powder

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No First-Class Stock is Complete without it.

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Sal Soda in Barrels.

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Cream Tartar Crystals.

Tartaric Acid Crystals.

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**COPLAND & McLAREN,**  
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**COLORED PAINTS**

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Specialties:

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" OIL " "  
" RAILROAD " "  
" LIQUID " "

Henry Woods, Son & Co's, Boston, Massachusetts

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Orders Solicited from dealers in Paints & Oils.

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**CANADA COTTON CO**

CORNWALL, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS

Cottonades, Woven Ducks, Dyed Ducks, White Ducks for Sails, Tents, in 7, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 oz.

Canton Flannels, Bleached, Unbleached, and Colored

—GRAIN BAGS, SUGAR BAGS.—

All orders executed DIRECT from the Mills at Cornwall. Accounts open with the Wholesale Houses only.

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BUTTONS, GOOD VALUE IN

LACE GOODS,

FRILLINGS,

TAILORS' BRAIDS,

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Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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WHOLESALE

**DRY GOODS**

MERCHANTS,

17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square,

—AND—

730, 732, 734, 736 Craig St.,

MONTREAL.

**Mercantile Summary.**

A SALE of W. B. McAllister's timber limits on the Indian River was made to Jas. McLaren of Ottawa. The price paid was \$85,000. The same limits were bought by Mr. McAllister two years ago for less than \$24,000.

As to the Gibson Cotton Mill, at Gibson, N.B. a St. John paper says that the brick-work contractors will finish their contract this week. The carpenter work is about finished also. The machinery is being put in, and it is expected the mill will commence work in November.

ACCORDING to the St. John Telegraph, there is a heavy freight traffic on the Interoceanic Railway at present, about all that the road can handle. The passenger traffic in all directions has been very heavy for a month past, and the indications are that it will continue brisk up to the close of October.

THE first Sunday train from Glasgow to Greenock, was run by the Caledonian Railway Company, on the 10th ult., in connection with the limited mail. Leaving Glasgow at seven o'clock in the morning, it arrived in Greenock an hour later. The train carried about twenty passengers only. The return train, which left at five o'clock in the afternoon, was, however, largely patronized.

AMONG those who have disposed of their businesses are H. Stuebing, grocer, Berlin; Thos. Dillon, general store, Bothwell; Smale Bros., tailors, Brussels; R. W. Mutchmore, Jr., grocer, Caledonia; Wm. Nowry, hardware, Palmerston; C. A. McDonald & Son, grocer and liquors, Pictou; Jas. Steel, grocer, Seaforth; J. G. Beatty, grocer and liquors, Streetsville; Bateman & Co., grocers, Winnipeg.

A DEALER in hardware at Goderich, J.A. Naftel, is in trouble. In 1882, he began business by purchasing the stock of Geo. H. Parsons, at 57 per cent. Previously to this he was a retired farmer and was reputed to have considerable wealth but evidently not much experience in business, as he has failed owing \$5,400. To pay this he has a stock valued at \$7,600. His creditors have given him one week to obtain security and an extension will likely be granted.

THERE are but few recent business changes in Winnipeg: We observe that R. Hammond, a grocer and tailor, who has had his stock sold by the landlord a week ago.—The estate of J. F. Leishman, clothier, is involved and he has assigned. An offer of 40 per cent. has been made to the creditors; it was refused and the stock is offered for sale by the trustees.—H. Nagengast, who did a large butchering business gave a chattel mortgage to an outside party; he is now, in consequence, hard-pressed by creditors.—Chas. Todd, grocer, has his effects seized under power of a chattel mortgage.



MR. PETER KEARNS, of the dry goods firm of Kearns & Ryan at Ottawa, died last week.

F. E. COTE, dealer in dry goods at St. Joseph de Levis, has assigned in trust. The liabilities and assets are both small.

A SMALL general storekeeper at the village of Spring Hill, N.S., named James Simpson, has assigned in trust, making preferences, to certain creditors, amounting in all to \$935, and it is doubted if there will be much left for other creditors, when wound up.

At a meeting of stockholders in Wm. Parks & Son, limited, held at St. John N. B. last week, a resolution was passed authorizing the directors to accept the transfer of the New Brunswick Cotton Mills from Mr. Parks in pursuance of arrangement with the Company.

A DESPATCH from Saratoga, of 3rd September, states that the manufacturers of woollen knit goods had a final session on the 3rd instant. A resolution was passed that all unite and pool their production, and that the percentage of each manufacturer shall be in proportion to the total production.

A CORRESPONDENT writes us from Welland, ordering some back numbers of the MONETARY TIMES, and adds: "I am an ex-Royal Templar, my leaving the order having been chiefly caused by reading items or editorials from your journal showing the fallacy of the co-operative plan of life insurance."

An original idea has been struck by a drummer. He has sent ahead to his customers postal cards reading as follows: "Dear Sir: I shall be in your town Aug.—with a line of—. Please stop your ears against all comers with this cork until I have a chance to see you, etc." Attached to each card by a string is a small cork!

THE Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics states that, in 1868, the chance of a person being killed on or by steam cars was 1 in 5,026,281, while in 1882 it had diminished to 1 in 20,927,084. This is less than the chance of being struck by lightning, and much less than that of being injured by a kerosene lamp explosion.

LETTERS have been received in Halifax announcing the failure of the old established firm of A. W. Perot & Co., of Demerara. This firm did one of the largest businesses in the West India Islands, had a branch house in Baltimore, and were supposed to be wealthy. Their downfall is said to be caused by the enormous shrinkage in the value of sugar.

A dry goods man of St. Hyacinthe, F. Monast, by name, has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. It seems that he has been overdrawing his account at the Bank of St. Hyacinthe for sometime back, but this was only lately discovered through the sudden leaving of one of the bank clerks, who, it appears, is a stepson of Monast. Liabilities \$18,000. Assets \$10,000.

UNDER the agreeable heading, "An Auspicious Visit," the Winnipeg *Free Press* announces the arrival in that city of Mr. A. B. Lee, of Rice Lewis & Son, Mr. W. B. Hamilton, of the shoe-manufacturing house of that name, and Mr. A. M. Cosby, manager of the London & Ontario Investment Co. all of this city. All three gentlemen are visiting Manitoba in the interest of that Company.

A MINNESOTA subscriber sends us the following under date of 23rd August. "The grain in this section is now being cut and most of it, if not all, will be safe from frost by the end of the following week. The crops are the finest we have ever had. Two elevators are being built, one of 20,000 bush. by Johnstone, Roache & Co., the other 40,000 bush. by the Ogilvie Milling Co'y. Every thing looks bright for a good fall and winter's business.

DURING last week the Toronto letter carriers delivered throughout the city 118,267 letters, of which 3,888 were registered. They also delivered 32,644 newspapers.

We learn that a syndicate has been formed to re-open the Dominion Bolt Works at the Humber. They have made an offer to the creditors which will in all probability be accepted.

MESSERS. JAMES O'BRIEN & Co., wholesale clothiers, Montreal, have received a contract from the Government of the Dominion at Ottawa, for 300 blouses and pairs of trousers made of *Etoffe du Pays*, together with 300 blue twilled flannel shirts, for the Canadian contingent, which is to be sent to Egypt.

A WRIT has been served upon the city corporation in connection with the action which the Canada Electric Light Company is taking to secure the contract for lighting the streets. The City Solicitor has been notified of the granting of an interim injunction restraining the city from entering into the contract.

THE last section of the Asturian Railway, in Spain, was completed a short time ago. It consists of 44 kilometres' length only, and thirty of them are tunnels. These tunnels are 56 in number, and one is the longest in Spain. The concession for this line was granted 24 years ago. The line is of great importance to the enormous and undeveloped coal fields of the Asturias.

THE exports from Belleville during August last, according to the *Intelligencer*, were of the value of \$48,506, against \$82,584 in the like month of last year. Imported goods during August amounted in value to \$34,450, on which the duty was only \$2,625 while in August 1883 there must have been fewer free goods imported, for the duty collected then was \$4,881 on merchandise valued at \$26,747.

AMONG the gentlemen of the British Association who, having taken part in the meetings in Montreal, afterwards visited Toronto, were the following, well-known to not a few on this side of the water. Mr. Joseph Crowther, manufacturer, Marsden near Huddersfield; Mr. Alfred Sykes, of Joseph Sykes & Co., Huddersfield; Mr. John Cobb, one of the heads of departments in the establishment of Arthur & Co., Glasgow.

AN extensive purchase of lumber is stated by the Brockville *Recorder* to have been made at Ottawa recently by the Oswego Manuf'g Co., for the manufacture of boxes in which to ship Pennsylvania kerosene oil to foreign markets. The whole shipment, several million feet, is to be made by barges from Ottawa. The Oswego Company named is said to be "backed or owned" by the well-known Standard Oil Company.

It has been estimated that 20,000 persons, men, women, and children, are at present at work in the peach orchards of Delaware, engaged in picking, culling, and handling the crop. Their wages are on an average \$1 per day. As to the extent of the crop, it is calculated that the weight of an average basket is 30 pounds, which would give us 9,900,000 pounds, or 4,950 tons of fruit now daily pulled from the peach orchards of little Delaware.

AMONGST other things which scientific men have practically learned about Canada of late is the fact that she boasts two such lines of ocean steamers as the Allan Line and the Dominion Line. The passengers by the Dominion Line steamer *Oregon* on her recent trip from Liverpool and Belfast to Quebec, presented an address to her captain, and among other complementary things expressed their satisfaction with his proposal of a series of scientific lectures on board, by members of the British Association. These were delivered and formed "a unique feature in trans-Atlantic navigation."

THE creditors of Charles Hackett, the gents furnisher, in St. Thomas, who recently made an assignment, was held last week. The liabilities foot up to \$2,886, and the assets are about \$1,200. The goods will be sold by auction to the highest bidder on the 9th September. It is thought the creditors may realize fifteen cents on the dollar. "As Hackett had been in business less than four months," says the *St. Thomas Times*, "the reckless manner in which his business was managed is painfully apparent."

SINCE the resumption of specie payments in 1879, the National Banks of the United States have issued no notes under the denomination of five dollars. The avowed object of this restriction was to make room for the circulation of silver coin. The Government had in circulation about \$40,000,000 in fractional currency, for which it substituted subsidiary silver. It seems that more of these coins were made than have been needed and the treasury vaults have been obliged to carry from \$25,000,000 to \$28,000,000 of idle money of that kind ever since.

T. W. HOLLWEY is the sole partner in the Ontario Cabinet Co. A little over a year ago he purchased a building and began the manufacture of furniture. He now finds himself involved to the extent of \$21,000 and claims as a set-off to this \$26,000 worth of plant and real estate, all of which effect are heavily mortgaged. At Moorefield, T. McGregor, a small storekeeper, after being in business eighteen months has assigned.—C. S. Mead, a grocer on the market square in this city, has allowed a bailiff to take summary possession of his premises.

A NUMBER of members of the British Association for the advancement of Science visit Toronto to-day. They will be met by the Reception Committee of the Canadian Institute and the City Council, at the first station east of Toronto, and accompanied into the city. An address is to be presented to the Association in the Council chamber at one o'clock in the afternoon. Among the distinguished visitors will be Lord Rayleigh, president of the Association. On Saturday 157 members will go on an excursion to Niagara Falls, fifty-two will go to Muskoka, and seven to Guelph.

THE Lockeport fleet of fishing vessels, says the correspondent in that place of the *Yarmouth Herald*, "has done splendidly," although prices have been, and are so low. Although this year and next are not likely to witness a repetition of the large results of 1881 and 1882, a fair margin of profit is expected by Lockeport dealers, chiefly from the enormous catch of codfish on the Newfoundland Banks. Over 100,000 quintals was the cut-put from that town during 1882, and it is deemed not unlikely that this quantity will be equalled during 1884.

THE prospects that the Toronto Exhibition which opens on the 10th inst. will be a most successful one, are very gratifying. It is almost certain that the whole of the space in the different buildings will be taken up, as more than sufficient entries have been received. The main building has received a thorough cleaning, and is now ready for the reception of every kind of exhibit. A large consignment of foreign goods, consisting of Irish linens and threads, Swiss lace curtains, and fancy goods, arrived, we are informed, at the grounds yesterday, and will be immediately unpacked and placed in position for exhibition. Applications for prize lists are still being received but the stock of such lists has been exhausted, consequently no more will be sent out.

SOME ten thousand dollars has been subscribed by the citizens of Windsor, Ont., to maintain the E. T. Barnum Wire and Iron Works branch in that town. For several weeks the managers of

the new works, have been making arrangements with Mr. Eason to get the works out of the hands of a stock company. Last week, the managers, F. S. Evans and G. G. Booth, agreed with Mr. Eason, that if those who held stock in the concern would take back their subscriptions the three would run the works in partnership, Mr. Eason to furnish the capital which would be required. This was agreed to, says the *London Free Press*, and the concern is now solely in the hands of the above named gentlemen, Mr. Evans being Manager, Mr. Booth Secretary, and Mr. Eason Treasurer. The works will be immediately removed to the new building near the ferry landing.

RECENT statistics show that the trade of Antwerp, owing to increased harbor works and extended railway communication, has advanced enormously since 1869, in which year Antwerp ranked only fourth among the ports of Northern Europe. The figures of tonnage for these ports in 1869 were as follows: Havre, 1,042,236; Hamburg, 946,154; Rotterdam, 678,830; Antwerp, 546,554; Bremen, 426,237; Amsterdam, 413,780; Dunkirk, 279,144. Antwerp now heads the list. The figures for 1882 were these: Antwerp, 3,401,534; Hamburg, 3,030,909; Havre, 2,266,927; Rotterdam, 2,085,338; Bremen, 1,129,217; Dunkirk, 939,343; Amsterdam, 784,879.

A GENTLEMAN who is well-known in Montreal and Toronto, Mr. Donald McEwen, who left an influential position in the older provinces in order to begin life with his family in Manitoba, writes in glowing terms about Brandon and the country around it. He says: "I bought a half section on the Grand Valley side of the Assiniboine, four miles from the town, that was on the 10th of May. On the same day I had two teams of my own at work ploughing. I then hired six teams, and in twelve days had 80 acres ploughed and seeded. Then I commenced on the other half section and put about 30 acres of that in crop. Have bought the latter since and have now the whole of Section 14, Range 19, Township 11 (see map). To sum up, I have ploughed this summer about 175 acres in all and hope to have 200 in crop for 1885. My friends consider that I have done, in the short time that I have been at it, something which has not many parallels in the annals of Manitoba farming. Although I was late in beginning, the season has been most favorable, and I confidently look for a good return, even on the first year. All I have to fear now (he writes in July) is early frost; and it has been demonstrated that this is not the fearful thing that people imagined. The best crops I have seen this season have sprung from frozen wheat, and some that was very badly frozen, sown beside me, has come up all right. \* \* \* The crop around Brandon this season, is going to be something immense. I happen to know one man, who had not a single bushel for sale last year, who will this year put the wheat off 2,200 acres on the market. \* \* \* One must summer-fallow; for I see that the wild buck-wheat is going to be quite as troublesome to the North West farmer as the Canada thistle is to the Ontario farmer, if not more so. \* \* \* As to the life out here. I like it—I have ploughed (a little) myself, but ploughing, I conclude is not my forte. As for harrowing, I have done rather more at that; but hoeing potatoes, turnips, mangolds, wurtizes, &c. has been my "best hold." But one is never troubled with a sleepless night after a day spent at either."

—Statistics of issue of Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, for the week ending 6th August, 1884:—Reference department, 563; specifications of patents, 577; lending department, 1,360—total, 2,300. Daily average, 383; corresponding week last year, 372. Total since 1st April, 1881, 244,115.

CUSTOMS' AND EXCISE RECEIPTS.

CITY.	Aug. '84	Aug. '83.	Inc. or Dec.
Montreal customs..	\$763,662	\$757,294	\$ 6,368 I
" excise ..	.....	129 119	.....
Toronto customs ..	42,921	73,630	34,678 D
" excise ..	.....	73,629	30,704 D
Hamilton customs ..	42,153	74,255	32,102 D
" excise ..	24,540	14,182	.....
Halifax customs..	134,585	153,183	18,598 D
" excise ..	.....	21,908	2,631 I
St. John customs..	69,527	88,200	8,682 D
" excise ..	19,927	24,374	4,447 D
Guelph customs..	5,164	6,489	1,325 D
" excise ..	10,460	10,992	532 D
Belleville customs..	2,626	4,881	2,225 D
" excise ..	9,044	8,817	227 I
Brantford customs..	.....	.....	.....
" excise ..	.....	7,176	.....
Ottawa customs..	25,197	23,576	1,621 I
" excise ..	12,906	14,572	1,665 D

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

Fall, 1884.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY

TRAVELLERS now on the ROAD with a FULL LINE of Samples.

BRAYLEY, McCLUNG & CO.

9 & 11 Wellington St. East, TORONTO.

Livingston, Johnston & Co.,

44 BAY ST., TORONTO,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

FULL RANGES IN SUITS AND OVERCOATS, Special Trade Sale during SEPTEMBER.

FALL TRADE 1884.

H. A. NELSON & SONS

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Goods, Dolls, Toys, Xmas Cards, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WOODENWARE, Matches & General Grocers' Sundries.

Merchants visiting Toronto or Montreal are cordially invited to call and inspect our stocks which are very complete and attractive.

H. A. NELSON & SONS, 56 & 58 Front St. W., 59 to 63 St. Peter St., TORONTO, MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

Large Stock of Linens

on hand, which we offer at such LOW PRICES as must induce the closest buyer to purchase.

GENERAL STOCK FULLY ASSORTED.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.,

34 Yonge st., - TORONTO.

TO THE

Grocery Trade of Canada.

We beg to solicit a call from our numerous customers and the trade generally during their visit to the SEMI-CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. Our stock is well assorted and complete. We keep a large variety of special lines of goods the sale of which we control. It will give us great pleasure to show our friends through our Establishment, which we believe they will find of special interest, containing, as it does, the latest modern improvements in every department.

EBY, BLAIN and CO.

Cor. FRONT AND SCOTT Sts., TORONTO

BERTRAM & CO.

General Hardware & Iron Merchants.

Warranted Cast Steel. Iron Boiler Plate. Superior Spring Steel. Steel Boiler Plate. Extra Fire Steel. Boiler Tubes. Warranted Plow steel. Setts & Cap Screws.

Warranted Pocket Cutlery, stamped Bertram & Co.; Nickel and Electro-Plated Spoons and Forks; Disston's extra Mill Saw Files; Bertram's Superior Machinists Files.

Disston's Circular Gang & Shingle Saws. Disston's Hand Saws, complete line. Alexander & Bro. Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting.

New York Belting & Packing Company Rubber Belting.

Special prices to the trade on application. BERTRAM & CO., 114 Yonge St. Toronto.

McPhail, Hewat & Co

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Furs & Imitation Lamb Goods,

Dealers in Raw & Dressed Skins.

—Importers of and dealers in—

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN & CANADIAN

Stiff and Soft Felt Hats and Straw Goods.

McPHAIL, HEWAT & CO.,

44 Yonge & 3 Wellington St., W. TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

*Wyle,*  
**Brock & Company**  
**FALL IMPORTATION**  
 OF  
**DRY GOODS, —**  
 — **WOOLLENS, ETC.,**

Are daily arriving and the assortment will be maintained throughout the season.

The exhibit of **CANADIAN MANUFACTURES** is extensive and of extraordinary value.

Warehouse—Cor. of Bay and Wellington Streets,

**TORONTO.**

**Quetton St. George & Co**

TORONTO, ONT.,

IMPORTERS OF

**Wines, Brandies & Liqueurs,**

FROM THE

VINEYARDS OF FRANCE, SPAIN, GERMANY, &c.

VAULTS—12, 14 and 16 KING STREET WEST.

**COOPER & SMITH,**

Manufacturers, Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

**BOOTS & SHOES,**

86, 88 & 40 Front Street West,

JAMES COOPER,  
JOHN C. SMITH.

**TORONTO.**

**WM. B. HAMILTON,**

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

**BOOTS & SHOES**

15 & 17 Front Street East,

**TORONTO.**

**J. D. KING & CO**

(Successors to King & Brown),

NO. 27 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO,

Manufacturers of Fine Boots and Shoes,

Comprising all classes of Peg Work, McKay Sewed Work, Cable Sew-Wire (which is the best wearing work made.) We also make speciality of Men's and Boy's Hand-sewed Welt Boots, English and American styles. SHELL CORDWAIN VAMPS which are very stylish, and for durability, ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. Our goods are made in sizes and half sizes from two to eight different widths, warranted to fit the largest number of feet comfortably. No veneered soles; No shoddy stiffeners; No pancake nor shoddy insoles, but made of *Best the Solid Leather.* Terms liberal. NO TWO PRICES.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**HENRY W. DARLING & CO.**

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Imported and  
**Canadian Woollens**  
 AND CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS.

**GENERAL DRY GOODS**  
 Commission Merchants.

52 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

**CANADA SOAP AND OIL WORKS,**  
 TORONTO, ONT.

**RODGER, MACLAY & Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"Lily White" Floating Soap,  
 Queen's Own Perfection Soap,  
 English Mottled Soap,  
 And other celebrated brands  
 OF

**FINE | LAUNDRY | SOAPS,**

Fulling Soaps. Toilet Soaps.

Aniline Dyes.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

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 Office: 70 FRONT STREET EAST.  
 Works: Defries St., Toronto.

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EDWD. TROUT, MANAGER.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1884

### A TARIFF FOR THE EMPIRE.

Imperial federation implies, first of all, a common tariff for the empire. The advocates of this new form of union, who recently met in London to launch the project, confined themselves to generalities: they studiously avoided entering into any detail. But that imperial federation meant a general tariff, it was quite evident, would soon have to be acknowledged. And we have not had long to wait for the acknowledgement. At the meeting of the British Association, in Montreal, Mr. Stephen Bourne, in a paper on "The Interdependence of the several portions of the British Empire," formally proposed a common tariff for the empire, in connection with imperial federation. He laid down the doctrine that "there ought to be the most unfettered interchange of the commodities which each [the colonies and Great Britain] grows or makes, and whatever may be said as to protection against foreigners nothing in the shape of protective duties ought to impede or avert commerce between portions of the same empire. Revenue duties stood upon a different footing, but they should be raised upon imported and home products alike. It would be a great step if in all the colonies and the mother country the same articles were subjected to customs and excise duties at similar rates, and the whole money so raised were appropriated to defraying the cost of defence. It is scarcely to be questioned that absolute free trade, at least between all parts of the empire, must ultimately exist, although it is possible that special circumstances may, for a limited period, require or justify that general economic principles should give way to particular necessities. As regards foreign countries the selfishness which induces them whilst availing themselves of all the advantages of free trade with us, to withhold from us the corresponding benefit should be met, not by protective duties, but by an absolute refusal on our part to trade with them at all." Here we have not only a common tariff, but a common purse, resulting from its product, as a means of defence.

The first question which the proposal involves is the right of Canada to make her own tariff. And that right being conceded, we must be permitted to give the tariff that form which to the majority of the legislature seems best. What is asked

is that we shall give up that right: surrender it, so to speak, for the general benefit of the empire. If we are not prepared to make the surrender, there is no common ground on which the discussion can be placed. That such a tariff would be for the general benefit of the empire, the proposal assumes; but the assumption at least needs to be proved. Each part of the empire will discuss the question from the standpoint of its own interest. Mr. Bourne's proposal taken as a whole, would be rejected by Great Britain, without a moment's consideration. The proposal that England should refuse to trade with foreigners is an invitation to commit suicide. England's colonial trade is less than a quarter—twenty-four per cent—of the whole. Is she to give up three quarters of the whole, for the purpose of monopolizing the colonial trade, which, if it could be doubled, would leave her only one half of her present trade? The net result would be the death of that empire which it is the aim of the scheme to strengthen and consolidate.

Canada has incurred heavy obligations, and requires a large revenue to enable her to pay her way. To this fiscal necessity she must, first of all, make her tariff subservient. She cannot afford to pool her customs revenue into a fund for the common defence of the empire. To do so would lead to insolvency; for apart from the customs revenue she could not find the means of paying her way much less her debts. To ask Canada to pool her customs revenue, for this purpose, is to ask her to do something that is not within her power. England will never ask the colonies to sustain her in a conflict with the rest of the world, begun by a refusal on her part to continue to trade with it; and we need not enquire what the colonies would do in an emergency which can never happen.

Mr. Bourne had convinced himself of, "The absolute necessity for some form of federation which may bind together more closely the various portions of the empire, and so counteract any tendency toward disintegration, but what ever may be the result of deliberation on this proposition or the form it might ultimately assume, why should not the Dominion at once seek for an actual incorporation into the United Kingdom? In point of distance, when measured by time, she is scarcely further off than was Ireland when she became a part of the kingdom. By means of the electric telegraph, instantaneous communication with the Pacific will very shortly be established. With trains crossing the land from shore to shore and the magnificent floating islands which our steamers will shortly, if they have not already, become, the continent and Atlantic will be bridged over more effectually than the Irish sea was at the beginning of the century. Our eastern possessions are so different in race, climate, and position that they must for a lengthened period at least constitute a different empire, though under the same sovereignty. Our southern settlements are more remote, though perhaps, not so much so as to necessitate their remaining in a different category. But the upper portion of the northern American continent has so many points in common with the British Isles, that it would be easy to weld them into one body. It is already evident at home that local governing bodies must assume somewhat of the rule which is now exercised by the Imperial parliament, and much of the existing organization in Canada need not be destroyed. It would be a grand day should she become as

much an integral part as Scotland and Ireland now are, by the United Kingdom becoming not that of Great Britain and Ireland, but of Great Britain, Ireland and North America."

Instead of asking "why should not the Dominion at once seek actual incorporation into the United Kingdom," an advocate of such a form of union should give reasons, likely to be satisfactory to her, why she should do so. The reasons which arise out of a common tariff and a pooling of custom revenue for purposes of defence, tell in the wrong direction. Between England and the Pacific coast, electric communication is assured; but we cannot legislate by telegraph. And if distance opposed no obstacle, our legislative contingent would be powerless in the House of Commons. Equal representation would give Canada almost as many members as Ireland. The representation of all the colonies in the House of Commons would make all sorts of combinations possible. Who can say whether the whole of the Canadian representation might not vote for Home Rule in Ireland; and if this were done would there not be danger of this new union producing disintegration at the centre of the empire? Would not the new elements which would be thrown together, in the House of Commons, be in danger of making serious changes in that body? The time is not far distant when the colonial population will outnumber the metropolitan; then equal representation would give the rule of empire to the outlying sections, and Great Britain would be outvoted in a British House of Commons. Is the sober common sense of Englishmen and Scotchmen prepared to accept a scheme of union which, at no distant day, must place them in this position?

Sir Richard Temple congratulated Mr. Bourne on "his admirable paper"; but he mildly suggested that it would be too soon for England to shut herself up in her shell and gather her colonies around her, like so many chickens, until the means of growing long staple cotton, the only thing the empire does not produce, could be found in Canada. If we wait till then we shall probably wait for ever. Mr. Benjamin Sulte, did, we believe, suggest the experiment of growing the sugar cane in Canada, if sorghum comes under that designation. Sugar made from sorghum could probably be produced here, at a cost of not more than two dollars per 100. But long staple cotton is another thing. In what part of Canada shall we make the experiment? We might raise sugar from sorghum at two dollars a lb., but long staple cotton we fear not at all; and until this can be done, Sir Rich. Temple is right in concluding that commercial England would do well not to shut the door in the face of seventy-five per cent. of her present customers, for the prospective advantage of monopolizing once more the trade of the colonies.

Mr. Bourne does not tell us on what he founds the belief that absolute free trade between England and the colonies will one day become the rule. There is nothing in the present condition, or as far as can be seen, the future aspect of things, to lead to that conclusion. He seems to have translated a wish into a belief; but wishes which are in opposition to the great moving forces which shape the destinies of nations, have no tendency to realize themselves; and this wish

of Mr. Bourne's, to which he gives the name of belief, is destined to perpetual sterility.

### CANADIAN AND BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

Professor J. P. Seldon, of Downton Agricultural College, England, read a thoughtful paper, before the British Association, on British and Canadian agriculture. He remarked on the competition that is going on between the farmers of the two countries and endeavored to trace the lines on which it will probably run in future; though the thought that nothing is so inevitable as the unforeseen, so many unlooked for factors come into play and involve the adoption of various modifications in farming practice. Taking the statistics of past Canadian exports, he remarked on the falling off in butter and the much larger increase in cheese. "Canada," he said, "indeed, has in recent years proved herself capable of producing cheese of very superior quality and condition, her climate being, so far as the great American continent goes, exceptionally well adapted to the pursuit of dairy husbandry. The disparity I have indicated as between cheese and butter, as regards transit and preservation, is one which has no need to exist, for butter can be so made and packed as to travel safely and in good condition to the other side of the world and back again if need be. Canada may produce such butter, and may win a large portion of this self-same trade to herself." The need of adopting good methods in the manufacture of butter has often been pointed out in these columns; and until we get this economic reform, our export of this product must remain in an unsatisfactory state.

As a stock-exporting country, Canada is obtaining a prominent position. In the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, the value of the animals and their products which she exported was \$20,284,443, the greater part of which was sent to England. The demand of the English market develops this tendency to an increase in stock raising. Professor Seldon is probably not wrong in his forecast, when he predicts that the old Provinces will become stock-raising and dairying countries, and the North-West will become the granary of Canada. The latter process, he thinks, will be much more rapid than the former. Present indications point in these directions.

But in India, Canada will have to meet a new competitor in the growth of wheat; and by that competition Professor Seldon thinks, Canada may "find herself seriously handicapped." This new competitor had not been unforeseen; we have more than once pointed to the rapid progress India is making as an exporter of wheat. When the railways now projected and, some of them, under construction, are completed, India will become a much more formidable competitor than she has hitherto been. At how low a figure India wheat can be grown is still an undetermined question; but if the lowest estimates should ever be realized, it is quite certain that Canada and the United States, not to speak of England, would have to retire from the contest. But India is not

likely to produce all the wheat that England requires; and the varying rates of the cost of production in India and other countries, would help to determine the price. Still there cannot be a doubt that the competition of India is already felt, that it bore a part in the decline of prices that has taken place during the last year; and this year its pressure will be felt in a still greater degree. It is fortunate for Canada that, at this crisis in her history, she is enabled to offer to cultivation a vast area of highly productive virgin soil, which requires only to be broken by the plough to produce abundant crops. If Indian competition should press with severity on Canada, what will not its effect be on the farmers of England? The land question will demand adjustment, in the only way in which adjustment can be of any avail: rents must come down, as the only condition on which the new competition can be sustained. But any great increase in the means of subsistence will tend to bring its own remedy; a rapid increase of population will take place, and prices will have an upward tendency. This Indian competition may, as Professor Seldon assumes, be a reason why the old Provinces should extend their operations in stock raising and dairy farming, in which case, he thinks, "it will be well for them to copy the best practices of the old country as far as may be, viz: Crop rotations made subsidiary to stock raising, stock fattening and the production of milk; and in order to effect this the conservation of manure, thorough tilling of the soil and the employment of purchased feeding stuffs and fertilizers, will occupy a prominent position in the farmers' programme." How far imitation of European methods may be advisable, must be left to experience. So long as land was abundant, relatively to population and to capital, a system of farming which took the largest returns from the land at the least cost, was the only one generally followed. The old Provinces are now entering on a new stage of their existence; and they have to meet the competition not only of all the rest of the world, but of the virgin soil of our own North-West.

Professor Seldon is of opinion that, "in course of time, as land increases in value, the landlord and tenant system will grow up in Canada," and he adds thoughtfully, "it will be well that it should at the outset be defined on equitable lines." Much as it may be desired that this revolution should not occur, there are unmistakeable signs of its coming. Already a good deal of farm land is rented, in Ontario, and the quantity is steadily, if slowly, increasing. The interest paid on mortgages stands in lieu of rent; and the aggregate amount annually paid in this way is enormous. If the capital borrowed goes into improvements and judicious extensions of area, and if after paying interest a profit is left to the farmer, all is well; but there may come a time, under the competition with which the farmers of the old Provinces are threatened when there will be no profit left after interest is paid. In view of this possibility, a reduction of mortgage debts would be a rational precaution. The farmer, as Professor Seldon hints, should be careful not to bury too large a capital, not to put into the land what he will be unable to get out of it again, with a profit.

### JAMAICA AND CANADA.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that some movement has been made, with the object of adding Jamaica to the Canadian confederation. The West India Island is said to have memorialized the colonial office to bring about this connection. The object of the islanders seems to be to get free trade with Canada, our tariff having the effect of somewhat restricting mutual trade. The trade previously done between Canada and the West Indies, in sugar materials, has of late shown a tendency to go, in part, to other countries. Nevertheless, the Halifax merchants, who are in the West India trade, do not appear to favor the proposed connection. But the objections, reported by the *Halifax Morning Chronicle*, are not so much commercial as political. It is admitted that it would be a benefit to have Jamaica as a Canadian market. Instead of consuming American flour, the island would use Canadian, if it could be made suitable for that market, of which, we presume, there need be no serious doubt. Nova Scotia would be more benefitted by free trade with Jamaica than any other province; and Jamaica would not only preserve, but greatly extend its trade with Canada. At present, the island is, economically, in a bad condition, and any change that would increase its trade would be for the better. There is a large absentee proprietary, who principally reside in England. Many of them were ruined, as a consequence of emancipation, owing to the difficulty of obtaining labor on which it was possible to rely. The importation of Coolies, in some degree, relieved the difficulty; but the island has never recovered its ancient prosperity. Absenteeism has been an evil; but the absentees and the island all suffered, though perhaps in different degrees. The natives have latterly been raising sugar in small quantities; and if the practice were extended, hope might lead them on to more extended cultivation. Production is too feeble, at present, to permit the island to be prosperous.

Sugar being the chief product of Jamaica, the growing competition between cane and beet root sugar, throws a dark shadow over the prospects of the island. Beet sugar is constantly counting for more, in this struggle for the survival of the fittest, and on the whole, it is getting the best in the race. The decrease in the price of the colony's staple product has led to failures among the merchants, and planters feel much discouraged. But if the sugar which now pays duty, came into the Canadian market free, there would be a considerable revival of the sugar industry, in the island. The other West India islands would suffer, and Canada would have to face a rather heavy loss of revenue. This loss is not to be measured by the amount of the present duty on Jamaica sugar; the removal of the duty would give a spur to production, by greatly increasing the consumption of Jamaica sugar in what would then be the home market of Canada. Rum would probably be subjected to an excise duty; there would be no more reason why it should be free from excise than Canadian whiskey. The coffee trade between Halifax and the

West Indies, now at a low ebb, could not fail to revive under the stimulus of free trade. The free admission of Canadian fish into the islands must tend to increase the trade; but the consuming capacity of the population has a limit that is soon reached. But the question is not altogether what Jamaica is now, but what she is capable of becoming. That a prejudice exists in the island against Canadian flour is certain, and practically the trade has now no existence; against flour from Boston the feeling is equally strong; flour obtained from Baltimore has full possession of the market. The prejudice against Canadian flour would not be overcome without some difficulty; but the opinion that it would survive any effort to get rid of it, is probably not well founded. The one thing necessary would be, to make northern flour retain its qualities in the southern climate; and that accomplished, the rest would follow. The wholesale trade with Halifax has suffered severely from the facilities of shipment which a steam service affords; the small dealers get their supplies in this way. When the trade was confined to sailing vessels, this could not be done; the low freight rates from New York have had a decided influence on the trade. There is no doubt that Nova Scotia would gain commercially by the proposed annexation; and what is a gain to one Province directly, must be a gain to the others indirectly. The suggestion whether reciprocity might not bring all the advantages which annexation would secure has been thrown out, and it is at least deserving of consideration.

The exports of the Island for 1882, in quantity and value, were:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar.....	38,392 hhd.	£614,283
Rum.....	22,742 puc.	295,645
Coffee.....	66,238 cwt.	133,535
Pimento.....	76,022 cwt.	112,817
Dye Woods.....	34,532 tons.	103,034
Fruit.....		124,260
Tobacco and Cigars.....	104,581 lbs.	14,357

Of the exports £968,524 went to Great Britain, and £199,787 to Canada; to other countries, £105,243; the total being £1,540,058.

The total value of the imports was £1,321,962. Food, in one form or another, figured up to £484,554, and clothing, £400,601

The political aspect of annexation is not alluring. In 1881, the population was 580,804, of whom only 14,432 were whites; the blacks form the vast majority, 444,186, and they will only work enough to supply the barest needs of existence. Their scale of living is low as the wages they are willing to take, about twenty-five cents a day, show they live in wretched huts, standing on four posts, with a straw roof supported by a few sticks. Their chief food is the yam, which they boil with a little cod-fish or herring. The food for an adult costs only a few shillings a week. There are 11,016 Coolies. Taxes are high, being equal to 17s. 6d. a head, for all purposes. Besides the direct taxes, customs duties are levied on the following articles:

	Cargo prices duty paid.	Import Duty.
Beef, family per hf. bbl.	50 to 52s.	7s. 6d. half bbl.
Alewives, per bbl.	28 to 30s.	2s. 6d. bbl.
READ—		
Crackers, per bbl.	15 to 15s. 6d.	6s. 0d. 100 lbs
Pilot per bbl.		6s. 0d. 100 lbs.
BUTTER—		
Irish, per lb.	none	2d. lb.
American, per lb.	9s.	2d. lb.
French, per lb.		2d. lb.
Halifax, per lb.		2d. lb.

CANDLES—		
Tallow		0 7d. lb.
Comp., per lb.		2d. lb.
CHEESE—		
English, per lb.		2p. lb.
American, per lb.	6d. to 7d.	
CODFISH—		
Trc., per 100 lbs.	24s	3s. 6d. 100
Hox, per 100 lbs.	28s.	3s. 6d. 100
Corn, American per bag	8s.	4s. per bushel
Cornmeal, per bbl.	20s. to 21s.	2s. 0d. bbl.
Flour, bbl.	33s. to 34s.	6s. 0d. bbl.
HAM—		
English, per lb.	1s.	2d. bbl.
America, per lb.		2d. lb.
Herring, per bbl.	12s. to 24s.	2s. 6d. bbl.
La'd per lb.	6d.	0 7d. lb.
LUMBER—		
W. P., per 1,000 ft.	80s. to 100s.	9s. 0d. 1,000 ft.
P. P., per 1,000 ft.	90s. to 120s.	13s. 0d. 1,000 ft.
Spruce, per 1,000 ft.	70s. to 80s.	9s. 0d. 1,000 ft.
Mackeral, per bbl.	20s. to 54s.	4. 6d. bbl.
Oil Kerosene per case	11s. 6d. to 12s.	9d. gal.
Pork, Mess., per bbl.	94s. to 96s.	15s. 0d. bbl.
Pipes, per box	6s.	12 1/2 per cent
Potatoes, per bbl.		free
Salmon, per bbl.	80s. to 90s.	10s. 6d. bbl.
SHINGLES—		
Cypress, per M.		6s. 0d. M.
do. dressed, per M.	50s. to 52s.	6s. 0d. M.
W. Cedar, per M.	10s. to 24s.	4s. 0d. M.
Sou.p. per box 20'6"	16s. 6d. to 17s.	5s. 6d. 100 lbs.
do. " 20-56 "	12s.	
TOBACCO—		
Leaf, per 100 lbs.	105s.	61. per lb.
Cavendish, per lb.	1s. 10d. to 2s.	1s. 0d. per lb.
Tongues, per hf. bbl.	54s.	7s 6d per hf. bbl.

EXPORT DUTIES.

On every hoghead of sugar.....	5s. 9d.
" puncheon of rum.....	4s. 8d.
" tierce of coffee.....	6s. 0d.
Logwood and other dyewoods, lignumvitæ.....	1s.
Ebony and Cocus wood per ton.....	1s.

Canada would have to consider whether, under annexation, she could raise from the island the revenue necessary to pay its expenditure. At present the amount is about \$2,500,000; though for merely local purposes, it ought to be possible considerably to reduce the expenditure.

Annexation would bring us a population which it is not desirable to have; the representatives of which could scarcely improve the general character of the House of Commons. It might be difficult to govern this population, which is ignorant and unused to representative institutions. Annexation might prove a perilous experiment, and it is one which ought not to be made, if at all, without a full consideration of all that it may involve.

IS STOREKEEPING EASY?

Many a man is carried away by the apparent ease of a shopkeeper's life, and by what he hears of the profits obtainable in a country store. It is plain sailing, he thinks, for, "all I have to do is to make from ten to fifty per cent. upon every thing I sell, and that I can surely do." Let us see whether this is so:—

A store-keeper buys a book for 75 cents and sells it for \$1; he makes 25 cents profit. But he cannot put that 25 cents in his pocket; he has to pay rent, taxes, clerk-hire, fuel, &c., out of his profit.

If he could sell fifty such books a day, representing a profit of \$12.50, he would make money over and above expenses, but he can sell only two, which means fifty cents profit. Take an article yielding a smaller per centage; say tobacco, at a profit of two cents per plug; how many plugs must he sell to pay for the fire which warms the feet of the loafers who surround his stove? But there is tea, says a sanguine critic; he can make 15 to 30 cents per pound on that. Ah, yes; he will have to sell a chest of it every week, to pay his rent, and it takes a great many two ounce packages and quarter pounds, and half pounds to make up a chest. Dry goods, we are reminded by another, pay good profits, and are universally sold. True, some dry goods

do pay a decent profit, even now-a-days, but grey and bleached cottons are hardly among them; all a country retailer would make in a year, off these, would not pay his taxes.

And so we might go on. Profits of 50 per cent. are rare; ten per cent. ones are more near the average, and unless the sum of these amounts to more than the running expenses of his shop, how is a shop-keeper to keep house and clothe his family? There are numbers of shop-keepers, in towns and cities, striving to make a living out of transactions whose aggregate profit will hardly pay rent. And there are country dealers carrying a stock of \$2,000 to \$5,000. "To turn over" this stock once in a year, implies sales of \$6.50 per day in the one case, and, say \$16 per day in the other. An average profit of 20 per cent. on this, would yield daily, \$1.30 and \$3.20, respectively, out of which to pay for rent, fuel, light, household expenses and clothing! Suppose a livelier trade, turning over the stock twice a year, at a close profit. Then, 15 per cent. on \$10,000 per annum equals \$4.78 profit per day, to cover all the expenses of a business and a family establishment, interest, depreciation and bad debts. The man must be an economist who can lay by much out of even this performance. No; the life of a retail shop-keeper to-day, is not, as a rule, either an easy or a prosperous one, and it is a mistake to encourage ignorant experimenters in it. Wholesale men as well as retail, may study with advantage, such analyses as these.

TRUSTEES AND THEIR SOLICITORS.

Under the law at present in force in this Province, debtors, in insolvent or embarrassed circumstances, who are disposed to do so, are permitted to make an assignment to a trustee for the general benefit of all their creditors. That trustee is supposed to represent the creditors, and the assignment will be valid only in the event of its being shewn that the relation of trust has been established between the trustee and the creditors. Practically, however, the debtor who is able to get the concurrence of one or two creditors, may, and frequently does, select the party who shall act as trustee. Instances have occurred in this city, and in other places, where, in this way, not only has a friendly trustee been selected, but it has been thought proper afterwards, even although the debtor was seeking a settlement, that the same legal adviser should represent both the debtor and the trustee. If there is to be a settlement of an insolvent estate, the interest of the debtor is such that the settlement shall be as favorable to him as possible. The interest of the creditors may be stated to be exactly the opposite.

It is scarcely reasonable from a business standpoint, that the debtor and creditors representative should, under such circumstances, act through the same legal adviser, whether or not it may involve any breach of professional etiquette on the part of the solicitor. Certainly no such arrangement should ever be made without the distinct and unequivocal concurrence of those who are most interested in the result of liquidation, viz: the creditors.

It is incomprehensible that any trustee,

realizing what his position really is, should think it proper to retain, as his legal adviser, a gentleman, who is at the same time acting for the debtor, and when the latter is seeking to compromise with his creditors. But strange as this is, it is stranger still, that any member of a profession, which is supposed to be educated up to fine sense of propriety, should be willing to be placed in such an equivocal position. The fact, however remains that this sort of enormity has been perpetrated more than once, and cases are not wanting in which, under such conditions, settlements have been carried through, and some debtors have not been slow to acknowledge their obligation to solicitors, who have been credited with engineering settlements while acting in this dual capacity. That creditors should be found willing to tolerate such an imposition, is, perhaps, the most surprising feature of the whole matter.

### THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

The better the English harvest, the less of breadstuffs will it be necessary to import; on this account, the relative yield of the English harvest is a matter of direct interest to Canada. The *Times* reports are extremely favorable for the English farmers: The cereal crops exhibit a *minimum* of fungoid disease and insect depredation; a continuance of almost uninterrupted sunshine, reaching to tropical temperature, has enabled a major portion of England to secure its produce with a despatch scarcely equaled within memory; and, with the exception of some local thunder storms, rainfall, such as that of the last day or two, has benefitted the corn rather than otherwise. Such was the weak and backward state of spring-sown crops that nothing but a splendid season could have brought them to anything approaching an average; and over considerable regions of the south, the west and the east, and partially in the midland and northern counties, heavy rains had so prostrated and bared the wheats, that nothing but the dry time which has been experienced, could have saved the country from a wide-spread disaster of blight and mildew. Bulky and laid wheats must, of course, yield a share of lean grain; but a damp harvest period would have utterly ruined the produce on hundreds of thousands of acres. As it is, judgment is within the mark in saying that the beaming sun has augmented the total yield of wheat, barley and oats, by millions sterling, and that the quick ripening and harvesting have put several shillings per quarter on the value of all the grains, in respect of quality and condition. In wheats, if not barleys, winnowers and screens will have little inferior and chicken corn to take out; and by advices from the markets in all the early districts, we learn that the new wheats are up to noble weights per bushel, and some of them in the finest hard condition for grinding."

### UNDERGROUND INSURANCE.

We understand that for sometime past no small amount of this kind of insurance has been effected in Canadian places bordering on the United States. We fear such business is not now confined to these places, and the

boldness with which it is done is marvellous, as the following circular, issued by a firm in the city of Hamilton, will show. Two of these circulars have been sent to us—one from Hamilton—the other from Woodstock.

Hamilton, 26th August, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.—We, the undersigned, having made the necessary arrangements, are in a position to place large lines of insurance for the public in first class companies at moderate rates. The companies represented are not under the control of local boards, nor connected with the present combination, but will write lines of insurance at fair rates, and secure perfect protection for the assured. We solicit a fair share of your insurance and will also place it as to merit your confidence. Yours respectfully,

F. L. HOOPER & Co.  
Ins. Brokers and Commission Merchants.

Office Alexandra Arcade,  
Hamilton, Ont.,  
629 F. Street, Washington.

The Anglo American Fire Ins. Co., we understand, is the one for which Hooper & Co. are acting. Surely the parties constituting this firm are not aware of the penalties to which they make themselves liable by placing business in a company not licensed by either Dominion or Provincial authority. By Section 14 of the Consolidated Insurance Act of 1875, 38 Vic., chap. 20, a person is liable to fine or imprisonment. The act reads as follows: "Any person who delivers any policy of insurance, or collects any premium, or transacts any business of insurance on behalf of any company as aforesaid, without such license as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars for each such contravention of this Act; which penalty may be sued for and recovered on information filed in the name of the Attorney General of Canada; and one half of the said penalty, when recovered, shall be paid to the Crown, and the other half of the said penalty to the informer; and in case of payment of such non-penalty and costs, within one month after such judgment, the person so offending shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court wherein he is convicted."

Here is a chance for a person who wants to make money. Let him get a policy of insurance from Hooper & Co., or from any other person who will condescend to violate the law of the land, by this illicit dealing in underground insurance, and lay an information against such person. On conviction, and collection of the fine of one thousand dollars, he will be entitled to one half of it. A gentleman in one of our principal towns writes to us stating that he has been asked to act as sub-agent to one of these underground brokers. He very wisely declined. We would advise all insurance agents to give a wide berth to parties who act for Companies that have no right to transact insurance business in Canada. We would also recommend insurers to avoid insuring in companies that condescend to do an illicit business of this kind. No respectable company on the other side of the Line 45° will be guilty of such conduct. We shall have something to say in a future number as to the standing of the companies now attempting to do underground insurance.

ACCORDING to the *Iron Trade Journal*, of Cleveland, the immense stove works of Sherman S. Jewett & Co., at Buffalo, N.Y., have ceased production for an indefinite period.

### COTTON SPINDLES IN BRITAIN.

It appears that no official return of the number of spinning spindles at work in the cotton industry of the United Kingdom has been issued since 1879. Frequent inquiries having been addressed to the *Manchester Guardian* for the purpose of ascertaining the spinning power of that country, the journal named presents, on the authority of the Cotton Spinners' Association, an estimate of the total number of spindles in Great Britain. The interest of the table centres largely in the spinning capacity which it shows of the various districts. It will be observed that no allusion is made to Glasgow, and we must assume that the spinning power of Scotland is included under the heading "other districts."

It is to be borne in mind that the figures given below opposite each place named, include the spindles in the district around such place:

	Spindles.		Spindles.
Accrington..	600,000	Leigh .....	1,060,000
Ashton-under		Roehdale ..	1,250,000
Lyne ....	2,400,000	Manchester ..	2,063,000
Bacup .....	442,000	Marple ....	271,000
Blackburn ..	1,630,000	Middleton ..	411,000
Bolton .....	4,700,000	Mossley ....	1,240,000
Burnley ....	1,020,000	Newchurch..	394,000
Bury .....	944,000	North Mills ..	68,000
Chorley ....	570,000	Padiham....	208,000
Clitheroe....	230,000	Preston ....	2,260,000
Colne .....	220,000	Stalybridge..	1,040,000
Darwen ....	470,000	Stockport ...	1,500,000
Eccles .....	350,000	Todmorden..	250,000
Glossop ....	1,050,000	Warrington..	71,000
Golborne....	110,000	Whalley ....	46,000
Haslingden..	280,000	Wigan .....	700,000
Heywood ..	630,000	Other districts	2,377,000
Hindley ....	220,000		
Hyde .....	870,000		
Oldham .....	9,060,000		
		Total..	41,000,000

—It is proposed to hold an inter-provincial exhibition in the Crystal Palace, London, in the year 1886. This is understood to be a cherished project of the Prince of Wales who desires it to be an event worthy of the countries whose products it is intended to represent. In such an exhibition Canada will be expected to take a foremost part. She has already shown, in previous affairs of the sort, what she can do and if we go into this at all, we must aim to keep our pre-eminence. One very practical objection may be made, namely the expense involved; and there are not wanting those who say "After what Canada has already paid for displays at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, is it not a waste of money to spend thousands more on an affair such as this in London." This, to be sure, is matter for discussion. It may be urged, meantime, that the expense of getting exhibits may be minimized by making a selection, from time to time, at our provincial shows, of such goods as are deemed worthy. The best specimens of the country's products could thus be secured, and complete arrangements made for getting them when wanted, supposing that they were not taken in the autumn of 1885. The machinery at present existing in connection with our largest exhibitions, might, we should think, be available to assist an object in which the country, as a whole, has an interest. Furthermore, our manufacturers would be stimulated to put their best foot foremost.

—One encouraging feature of intercolonial exhibitions is that they stimulate trade by bringing people together, and making the products of one Province known to the inhabitants of another. For example, we learn from the authorities of the Montreal exhibition, opened to-day, that:—“We have already (30th August) secured very creditable displays from the Maritime Provinces, such as furniture from St. Stephen and St. John; carriages from St. John, and textile materials of both wool and cotton from New Brunswick looms. “These exhibits,” adds Mr. S. C. Stevenson, are largely the result of inter-communication with the adjoining Province, such for example as the occasion of the Dominion Exhibition in St. John.” We are persuaded that not only would inter-Province exhibits follow a better knowledge of the products of each, but sales would follow exhibits. The distances between our commercial centres are so great as to make it often a formidable matter to send samples of goods to the great fairs. Still the experience of many who have tried it is that it pays to do so.

—The council of the North West has decreed that no judgment for debt contracted outside of the North West Territories, shall be enforced there, and no proceedings in respect to such debt, shall be commenced during five years from the time of the immigrant's arrival. The legality of such an ordinance is naturally called in question, and its equity is not apparent. It is a stay-law extra-territorial as the place where the debt was contracted. It differs from a bankrupt law, in this, that the mere presence of the debtor in a particular place releases him from his obligations, for five years, without enquiry or consultation of creditors. It is the more extraordinary that such a law should be passed by a council appointed by the crown—that is the Ottawa Government—which has no constituents to urge the passage of an extreme measure of this kind.

#### VERBAL OR WRITTEN CONTRACTS.

A feature of the present law governing contracts, the morality of which is open to serious question, is the provision that a verbal contract for the purchase of goods is of no force. That is, that under a statute as old as Charles II's time unless an agreement in writing between two parties for the sale and purchase respectively of merchandise, exceeding forty dollars in value, is not binding if either party choose to repudiate. When so large a proportion of our every-day transactions between merchants consists of verbal orders given to commercial travellers or principals, it is odd, to say the least, that a court of law should be compelled under the statute to maintain that where one party agrees to deliver and another to receive certain goods, the purchaser is no more bound to take than the seller to deliver such goods, if it be found convenient to refuse.

An instance in point is found in a case, involving a sum of \$108, tried before Mr. Justice Sinclair and a jury at the County Court, Hamilton. A member of the Montreal house of Henry Chapman & Co. took an order, on December 11th, last, in Brantford, from a member of the firm J. S. Hamilton & Co., of the latter place, for ten cases Apollinaris water, to be shipped when weather should be favorable,

in order, presumably, that the water should not be frozen during transport. The goods were accordingly shipped, a mild day, the 14th December, being chosen. The weather suddenly grew cold, however, and the goods being delayed somewhat *en route*, were found on their arrival to be frozen. The purchaser declined to receive them, and upon suit being brought, asked for a non-suit, alleging that no contract had been made. The jury found for the plaintiff Chapman on the facts, but the judge decided that under the law the defendant's contention must prevail. Judgment was accordingly given for the Messrs. Hamilton. It was admitted by the defendant, we are informed, that “if the water had not been frozen he would have taken it,” which goes to show that a clear enough bargain had been made, which indeed was not denied. But advantage was taken of the state of the law to repudiate the bargain, because it was not reduced to writing.

There may be some force in the retention of this provision of the Statute of Frauds as applied to real estate, but where thousands of transactions in mercantile communities are carried out every week without a line in black and white to bind either party, it seems absurd to retain a law which in effect prohibits a description of business that every merchant does to greater or less degree. As to the particular circumstances of the case described, the opinion may be hazarded that if the defendant's customers, profiting by his example, chose to take advantage of the law, he might find it extremely inconvenient. For, whenever an invoice of goods, ordered verbally, did not suit them, refusal to pay because of “no contract” might be set up in their case as well as in his own.

#### MILLINERY.

The beginning of September is a time of anxious expectancy to the wholesale milliner, who is desirous of making an early and good display, and eager curiosity to many a retailer, female or male, in the same line, on tip-toe to learn the latest fashions, the newest colors, the most stylish materials. “Opening Day” came this week and was fortunately fine. The warehouses were thronged, the new goods proved, as usual, attractive. The rows of sloping tables, covered with ribbons, artificials, velvets, chenilles, laces, were like so many banks of brilliant colored flowers, while the ladies who moved smilingly amongst them might be likened to the butterflies or busy bees of these gardens, culling their sweets. As to the nervous proprietors or perspiring clerks, now beaming with smiles and now frowning with vexation that they cannot possibly get every one served, they may be termed let us say, the good Genii of the garden.

One feature of this fall season's fashions which will strike even a casual observer, is the abundance and variety of color in all millinery materials. Whether choice be made of dark or light, richness and delicacy of color are apparent to a degree unknown in former times. This is true of feathers, of flowers, of textile materials. It appears that velvets will be quite the rage this season, and that plushes have comparatively “gone out.” Chenille also is much used, for trimming and in ornaments. There are plenty of fancy ribbons in market, but the wide widths are less used whether of plaid or flowered or vine patterns. For trimming, as well as for bonnet strings, the material called *velours bosselle* is much used; so also are satin and velvet ribbons with Ottoman edge. Velvet and satin reversible ribbons are quite a prominent feature; not less so are two-toned ribbons, say cardinal on one side and black on the other, either plain or ribbed. Other combinations are grey and slate,

bronze and *mousse*, navy and cardinal, &c., &c. Beautifully embossed velvet at twenty or five and twenty dollars the yard is shown for crowns of bonnets. Terry or corduroy velvets in all shades are used for bonnets. A noticeable new color in this connection is what the trade terms “mousse,” in English, moss. This may be either dark or light, but the dark is a peculiar shade of green, between an olive and a bronze.

“The present is emphatically a feather and velvet season,” said a wholesale milliner, and it appears indeed that these elements abound. In artificial flowers, naturals such as roses, are never out of vogue, and poppies are this year fashionable. Pompons and agriettes of ostrich or of ostrich and osprey or chenille combined, are very fashionable, so, also, are “mattes,” which take the place of velvet as bases for feathers. “Mounts,” too, are made of feather, sometimes of ostrich gilt tipped, sometimes of marabout, or of cock-feathers, gilt edged with osprey intermingled. For evenings, marabout and osprey ornaments by way of headdress serve to remind one of “ye olden time.” The brass or metal ornaments for headgear, in former years so *bizarre* and big, are this year small. Pins are much used and in great diversity of shape and style. Dress pompons of chenille and floss silk are shown.

In mantles, there is nothing markedly new. Dolmans are worn large, in ribbed or corded cloth, embossed velvet or satin, with chenille trimming. Stockinet jackets are the newest garment, hand-embroidered and fitting close to the figure.

#### WHY DO MERCHANTS FAIL?

The causes of failure among commercial and professional men are a subject of unending interest. That so many do fail, that the proportion of successful men is extremely small, is a lamentable fact, which is ignored or disbelieved by the majority of that numerous class of ill-advised young men who persist in avoiding agricultural and the mechanical trades and essaying commercial life in cities. The United States *Economist* publishes a list of replies from prominent men to its query: “What, in your observation, have been the chief causes of the many failures in life of business and professional men?”

“Idleness and intemperance,” is the reply of Governor St. John.

“Trying to carry too big a load,” is the opinion of Albion W. Tourgee.

“Stupidity, laziness, rashness and dishonesty,” such is the indictment brought by President Eliot of Harvard College against those who have failed within his ken.

“Ill-health; mistakes in the choice of an employment; lack of persistent and continued effort,” is the answer given by Professor Sprague of Boston.

“The combined spirit of laziness and self-conceit that makes a man unwilling to do anything unless he can choose just what he will do.”—writes the editor of the *Christian Union*. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

“Breaking the divine laws of the body by vice, those of the mind by overwork and idleness, and those of the heart by making an idol of self.”—declares the philosopher Gen. O. O. Howard.

“Liquor drinking, gambling, reckless speculation, dishonesty, tricky conduct, cheating, idleness, shirking hard work, frivolous reading, lack of manhood in the battle of life, failure to improve opportunities.”—Is the comprehensive reply of Joseph Medill, of the *Chicago Tribune*.

Commenting on these, the Philadelphia *Grocer* says:—If we were to compress into two



words the bulk of the opinions offered, we would say that the basic causes of failures among business men are:—1. Lack of preparation. 2. Lack of principle. To the first of these can be traced the incompetency, discontent, "non-stick-to-it-iveness," and want of systematic economy, which are so noticeable among business men of to-day. To the second may be attributed the dishonesty, self-indulgence, greed of gain, and the long train of vices which too often pass for shrewd business tact.

#### PREMIUM NOTES IN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A correspondent has asked us whether or not a person insuring in a mutual fire insurance company is entitled to pay more than the full amount or face value of the premium note.

The assured in such a company is liable for his proper proportion of all the losses and expenses of the company, to the extent of his premium note. If the premium note capital is not sufficient for this purpose, the balance of the loss must be borne by the assured. At one time the assured was also liable in addition to the face value of his premium note, for a further sum of one per cent. on the amount insured. If his policy was for \$1,000, his liability on it was \$10. This part of the original Insurance Act was repealed some years ago. In a well managed mutual fire insurance company which carries on its business in compliance with the law, the probability of failure to pay its losses in full is very remote. The trouble with such defunct companies as the Reliance Mutual, the Royal Mutual, and others of that class, was that their business was carried on, if not against the letter, certainly against the spirit of the law. The amount of the note premium taken by such companies was very little in excess of the cash premium of a stock company, whereas in companies like the Gore Mutual and the Waterloo, the amount of premium note for a three-year's insurance is four times the annual cash premium of a stock company. In companies of this description there is very little danger of the premium note capital becoming inadequate to meet all probable losses and expenses.

#### INSURANCE NOTES.

As to village fire protection, the Rochester Herald has the following apt remarks: "Occasionally we read of disastrous fires in small towns which were not provided with either a suitable fire department or an adequate water supply. The ordinary village is composed of wooden structures, both for residence and business purposes. The business part of the town is generally built compactly and affords an inviting field for the ravages of fire when it once gets fairly started. Every village should have a fire department and water supply for fire purposes. After a destructive fire the citizens of such places wake up to the importance of such provisions. That, indeed, has been the experience of nearly all the country towns which now have facilities and the organization for extinguishing fires. In the aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually sacrificed to the carelessness and neglect of village authorities in this direction. A little forethought and public spirit on the part of those authorities would prevent a vast amount of suffering and loss.

A decision which has made a stir among marine underwriters in the lake cities and towns is that of Mr. Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, sitting at Detroit, in the case of the schooner *John Wesley*. The companies had refused a constructive total loss

of the vessel because the actual damage, as computed, was a few cents less than half the total insurance. The owners, against the ruling of the companies, abandoned the vessel to them, threw her on their hands and sued for total loss. Justice Matthews decided that vessel owners can recover under total loss in spite of the usual (and often outrageous) practice of insurance companies, and gives the owners of the *Wesley* \$10,365.98. The policy was \$10,000. This decision, says the *Chicago Times*, is a total revolution in marine insurance, and breaks up a practice as old as lake navigation. The contests pending for a long time past on the large steamers *Manitoba* and *Spartan* and the schooner *F. J. Mowry* are settled by this decision in favor of the owners and against the companies.

Inconsistency of the most striking character is embodied in the endless complaints against advanced rates for fire insurance. The public has no right to complain of impositions self-imposed. If the people choose, by wilful neglect of the most ordinary precautions; by absolutely criminal carelessness, by the encouragement and increase in encouraging fire displays which reach a round \$100,000,000 per year in losses, then let them pay the bill of expense in the shape of insurance at rates equal to the increased risk. They have no right to increase losses at the expense of the underwriters. If the people will have such an immense ash-heap, let them pay for the luxury themselves, and not complain longer of the imposition of insurance.—*Insurance News*.

Life insurance is a bridge, spanning the uncertain years wherein we hope to achieve success. What calamity may lie in the loss of a single life! What loss of hope to those who have trusted, and never had a fear; what dismay when the grim specter Want is thought of, for the first time, as a swift approaching enemy; when home is to be dismantled and a family separated! Every day in the year asserts this story, but here is the bridge. Deep and strong are the foundations of its piers, solid its mighty arch. Buy your family a ticket, friend, over this grand structure, to be used in case of need. They may not need it, you say. May be not. Let us hope not. But, then, if they should need it, how very much they would need it. Better be on the safe side and prepare for possible trouble. And don't buy a scalper's ticket because of a promise of cheapness. Buy the genuine! Insure! Don't trust to a collection to be taken up after you are dead and gone; but secure the family absolutely, now.—*Insurance*.

—The amount of breadstuffs exports, last year, with those of the previous year, is of moment at present, seeing that so much interest is felt in the subject of the crops. The *New York Shipping List* has the following about United States exports: To all ports in the world we have shipped a total of 7,919,549 barrels of flour, against 7,905,337 barrels crop year ending September 1, 1883, an increase of 13,712 barrels. Of corn meal, the shipments for the past year have been 216,524 barrels, against 280,424 barrels the previous year, a decrease of 63,900 barrels. We sent forward the past year 70,782,351 bushels of wheat, against 92,320,896 bushels for 1882-83, a decrease of 21,538,548 bushels. The shipments of corn also show a considerable falling off, being 86,068,047 bushels the past year, against 47,459,142 bushels the preceding year a decrease of 14,391,095 bushels. Of rye, the figures are somewhat more favorable, say 5,516,575 bushels for this year, against 4,457,490 bushels for 1883, an increase of 1,059,085 bushels. The crop year, for which these figures are given, ends with September 1st.

—A long-felt and generally-recognized want in Manitoba—"a bank under local control, and not subject to outside perturbations and fluctuations," is, says the *Winnipeg Free Press* of 26th ult., proposed to be supplied by the Commercial Bank of Manitoba for which stock subscriptions are invited. "Whoever can successfully float a local bank in Manitoba, continues the *Free Press* are a little short of philanthropists, and does not hesitate to pronounce the undertaking a foregone success. Mr. Duncan Macarthur and other well-known Winnipeg gentlemen is being prepared to devote much time to the service and interests of the proposed bank. It may be doubted how far a bank can be free from outside perturbations and fluctuations, since from the very nature of its business it must be affected by whatever disturbs the money market, which, with deference to the *Free Press*, does not centre in Winnipeg. It would be hardly less correct to say that a local firm which should deal in manufactured fur goods in that city would before from the perturbations felt by the Leipzig market, or the fluctuations of furs in the London market, or that a merchant in cotton goods at the capital of Manitoba, need not care what was done by the mills at Montreal or for the price of the staple at New Orleans or Liverpool.

—Reducing the production of pig iron in the United States, continues to engage attention, and only twenty-six mills out of 350, oppose the movement. A despatch from Pittsburg, dated August 31, says: "It was expected that the work of classifying the replies to the circular proposing suspension of work at the blast furnaces would be completed, and the result given out publicly to-day, but owing to all the replies not yet being in, it has been decided to postpone the announcement of the result for a day or two. Thus far 325 replies have been received. Of this number, seventeen, with 443,500 tons capacity, are owned by mills which use all the metal made, and eighteen stacks, with 318,500 tons capacity, running to fill contracts, are in the market, and therefore do not affect it. Of the remainder, 182 stacks, with 1,894,980 tons capacity, are idle, and agree to remain so; eighty stacks, with 1,092,115 tons capacity, agree in one form or another, to the plan proposed; twenty-six stacks, with 309,805 tons capacity, do not subscribe to the agreement.

—A new and somewhat complicated state of things has come about in the tea market, owing to the difficulties between France and China. Referring to the serious news received in London on the 21st ult., Messrs. J. Lewenz & Co. say in their tea letter of 22nd ult.:

"The tea market without, having as yet given way to actual excitement has certainly become exceedingly sensitive. So far, the effect has been a largely increased demand for all grades of Congou teas, under 1/- in particular, and wherever merchants were willing to accept late rates business has readily resulted. Generally, however, holders of new as well as old season's imports are now advancing their prices, and this has led to a good turnover, business being done in second-hand teas, especially in Foochow Congou up to 8d., which must now be quoted 1/2 to 1d per lb dearer. The lowest quotations to-day are 6d for low common old season's Red-leaf at 5d; for the lowest grade of old season's Shantaam, the former showing a rise of 1d, the latter of 3/4d per lb since last month. The first new season's green teas arrived during the week and the whole consisting of about one quarter million pounds, mostly Pingsneys, were disposed of at auction during the week, with a hurry hardly ever before witnessed, and of course sold too early to profit by the improvement in the general tone of the market, consequent upon the war news. Although opening rates at the first sales on Monday were rather lower than last year, a decline of 1/2 to 1d per lb. all around was established before the

auction sales closed yesterday, the range of prices established for sweet liquoring new season's Pigeons being 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. for No. 1 Gunpowder; 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. for No. 2 ditto; 8½d to 1¼d for Imperials. The China public sales for the week comprised 35,006 pkgs., of which 7,609 were new, and 773 old season's green teas, and the Indian sales amounted to 15,025 pkgs., including 1,681 Java. The exports from China to London on 15th inst. were 88 million pounds, compared with 98 millions in corresponding date of 1883, and 84½ millions in 1881.

—A comparison of prices of the securities of the securities of various colonies in the English Market shows how well Canadian credit stands. In mid-August the 4 per cent. securities were selling as under:

New South Wales (due 1898).....	103
New South Wales inscribed.....	104½
New Zealand, (1904).....	102
South Australia, (1916 and (1929).....	102.3
Queenstown .....	102
Victoria, (1901).....	102½
Canada unguaranteed, (1903).....	106

None of the colonial 4 per cents. are higher than those quoted. Among European nations Austrian 5 per cent. we are told stand as low as 67; French 4½ per cent. rentes at 108; French three per cents. 68; Italian 5 per cents. sell at 95; Norwegian 4½ per cents. 102 to 105, and 4's at 100.

—Statistics of the French savings banks for last year include the following: The total number of deposits increased from 4,321,027 in 1882 to 4,585,431. The amount of the deposits last year was only £25,11,806, as against £29,780,312 in 1882; but the latter was an exceptional year, as the very liberal measure relating to savings banks, which was passed in 1881, came into force. The amount of withdrawals also showed a falling off of more than seven and a half millions sterling, and at the close of last year the total value of deposits was £72,643,541, or £2,800,000 more than at the close of 1882.

SOME RECENT LESSONS.

It is not unnatural that the long catalogue of swindlers, forgers, and defaulters, which the press has been making since May last, should be regarded by many critics at home and abroad, as evidence of the inferiority of the moral standard among business men in our country. The big stealings of Eno, followed by the audacious display of indifference on his part, and his apparent easy command of funds with which to maintain himself in safety and his luxury in Canada; the helplessness of the victims of FERDINAND WARD, in the presence of even a greater swindle; the flight of DICKINSON, with the confusion that followed in the direction of the Wall-Street Bank; the sweeping work that was made by WARREN, in the bank at Albion, and the completeness with which he had stolen the property of the estate intrusted to his charge; and now the extensive forgeries, amounting, according to this morning's reports, to some \$150,000, of PEASE, a merchant hitherto in good standing; these, with a multitude of smaller occurrences of the same character, are certainly sufficient to shake the confidence of observers in the strictness with which commercial and financial integrity is watched in the United States.

But it would be easy to draw mistaken inferences from these facts. Their very number is misleading, and the public is apt to forget that it is due not so much to the extraordinary prevalence of dishonesty as to a condition of trade and speculation which has brought them to light all at once. The depression of business and the stagnation of speculation, following a period of unusual prosperity, have uncovered schemes of dishonesty that have been maturing for a long time, during which there was comparative freedom from exposure. Considering the very wide area over which the business of the country extends, its variety and the activity and competition with which every man has to contend, it is probably safe to conclude that the standard of

morality with us is as high as it is in other commercial communities.

The principal difference between the United States and older nations in this regard is that commercial dishonesty here is not punished as promptly or as severely as with them. This is true both of the punishment inflicted by the laws and of that imposed on the guilty by his fellow-dealers, and in both directions the laxity is due to the same cause. The people of the United States are energetic, active and exceedingly busy. In the stress of competition they take chances which in steadier communities, where profits are small and more regular, are not taken, and the chance of being cheated is among the number. In a rough way, there is a tacit understanding that extreme vigilance does not pay. The time and energy which it plainly requires can be employed to greater advantage in retrieving the losses inflicted. While this is the case in the course of business it is still more so with reference to the laws and the courts. There are not enough men able to do so who are willing to devote the time and effort necessary to secure legislation and legal machinery fitted to bring rogues promptly and surely to justice. This is shown in the history of our bankruptcy laws. It has been almost impossible to arouse a public sentiment on this subject in favor of a law which would punish fraud, while it has been the object of a great many mercantile bodies that have acted in the matter to frame a law that would squeeze the last cent out of a debtor and let him go.

Such experiences as we have recently been having, however, must have their effect on public sentiment. With the development of trade and the extension of credit, it will become plain to those in the greatest haste to get rich that vigilance does pay, and that to forget such lessons as the country has been taught in the hurry to make up the losses only involves the danger of greater losses still. The management of the Marine Bank and the Wall-Street Bank, and in a smaller way the conduct of those with whom Pease had dealings, can easily be seen now to have been very careless, and the only remedy for carelessness, since the world began, has been and is experience of the consequences. It is costly schooling, but it is effectual.—*New York Times.*

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Kingsville, 26th.—Frank Wigle's saw mill, owned by Colin Wigle, burned down and 8,000 feet sawed white oak and hickory badly charred. Loss \$1,000; no insurance.—Listowel, 29th.—J. P. Newman's brick block took fire, damaging his shoe store and stock; insured for \$1,000 on stock and \$600 on building in Northern, and \$600 in Waterloo; Barker & Co.'s jewellery shop, insured \$1,800 in Com. Union; Dr. Sloan, \$600 on office.—Toronto, 29th.—Screw Steamer *John Hanlan* upper works burned; loss \$2,000; covered by insurance.—Orangeville, 23rd.—Frame building owned by Mr. Brown, occupied by A. Neeland and M. Fletcher, nearly destroyed. Brown has \$800 insurance; Neeland \$300.—Toronto, 29.—Dudley J. Joffe's barn, etc., near here, destroyed, with new crop and implements. Loss, \$4,500; insurance partial.—Barrie, August 31st.—George Ball's barn consumed; two tramps had been smoking the pipe, one of whom was burned to death.—Stayer, Sept. 1st.—Mr. Crookshank's house took fire, and with T. Hartnell's general store, T. W. Coleman's drug shop, J. Mather's furniture shop, and Kelly's dwelling, destroyed. Coleman has \$600 on building in Com. Union, \$200 in Lancashire, \$1,000 on stock in Nor. Union; Crookshank, \$1,000 in ditto on building; Hartnell, \$1,500 on ditto; Oddfellow's Hall covered in Citizens; McSherrys and Wilcox's hotels; Perdus & Alger's store damaged by water, insured.—Petrolia, 1st.—Sheds of the Imperial Oil Co. burned, probably through bursting of a lamp. Loss probably \$3,000; covered in Royal, Western, and Queen.

OTHER PROVINCES.—Winnipeg, 25th Aug.—Frame building on Alexander street, owned by John McLaren, destroyed. Loss \$2,000; insured for \$1,000.—Melbourne, Que.—J. Beaudard's steam saw mills and a lot of lumber destroyed. Loss probably \$14,000; insurance \$5,000.—Montreal, 29th.—Stable and sheds on Beaudry street damaged. Cause, children with matches. Loss, \$3,000; insurance \$1,400 in Mutual Union.—Memramcook, N.B., 24th. C. Carter's hotel destroyed; furniture partly saved but damaged; insurance but slight.—Sherbrooke, 30th.—The residence of Blackly &

Wilcox, farmers, close to this city, was struck by lightning this evening caught fire and was consumed.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

The following, which shows the lowest and highest prices for No. 2 spring wheat in the Chicago market for the past twenty-seven years, will be found of much interest:

Years.	Months the Lowest Price was Reached.	Yearly range.	Months the Highest Price was Reached.
1858..	Feb.....	53 to 97	August.
1859..	July & Aug	40 to 115	May.
1860..	Dec.....	66 to 113	April.
1861..	June & July	55 to 125	May.
1862..	Jan.....	65 to 92½	August.
1863..	Aug....	80 to 115	October.
1864..	March ..	107 to 226	June.
1865..	Dec.....	85 to 155	January.
1866..	Jan. & Feb.	70 to 203	November.
1867..	Nov....	155 to 285	May.
1868..	Nov.....	101½ to 220	July.
1869..	Dec.....	76½ to 147	August.]
1870..	April ..	73½ to 131½	July.
1871..	August ..	99½ to 132	Feb., Ap. & Sep
1872..	November	101 to 161	August.
1873..	September	89 to 146	August.
1874..	October ..	81½ to 128	April.
1875..	February..	83½ to 130½	August.
1876..	July ....	83 to 126½	December.
1877..	August ..	101½ to 176½	May.
1878..	October ..	75 to 114	April.
1879..	January ..	111½ to 133½	December.
1880..	August ..	86½ to 132	January.
1881..	January ..	95½ to 143½	October.]
1882..	December.	91½ to 140	April & May.
1883..	October ..	90 to 113½	June.
1884..	April ....	76 to 96	February.

QUEBEC TIMBER MARKET.

Comparative statement of timber, masts, bowsprits, spars, staves, etc., measured and culled to the 22nd of August:

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Waney white pine .....	1,315,104	1,992,952	1,471,010
White pine ....	5,328,670	3,813,964	1,897,056
Red pine .....	894,949	306,309	249,593
Oak .....	754,840	1,354,544	546,792
Elm .....	495,822	248,761	637,893
Ash .....	196,395	196,886	375,316
Basswood.....	815	2,145	3,992
Butternut .....	2,228	989	1,121
Tamarac .....	4,533	4,916	18,633
Birch & maple..	262,417	137,249	185,111
Std. staves ....	278.4 1.20	461.1 0.25	38.1.2.25
W. I. staves....	835.0 2 10	446.4 3.6	78.0 0.26
Brl. staves .....	16.6 2.15	87.1.1.27	0.6.2.13

—An interesting statement has been published with regard to the quantity of beer brewed in Europe last year. From it we learn that "England comes first with 27,050 breweries and about 990,000,000 gallons; though Germany with 25,902 breweries and 900,000,000 gallons runs her close. These two countries are far ahead of all the others, the third being France, which has 3,000 breweries; as against only 3,094 in Austria and Hungary, though the quantity of beer brewed in France is only 157,600,000 gallons, as against 280,000,000 gallons in Austria and Hungary. Belgium has 1,250 breweries, which produced last year 219,250,000 gallons; next comes Holland, with 500 breweries, producing 34,000,000 gallons; Russia, with 430 breweries, producing 68,000,000 gallons; Switzerland, with 423 breweries, producing 27,000,000 gallons. Denmark, Sweden and Norway come next in order. Italy is very low in the list.

—There is good railway authority for the statement, says the *Chicago Journal* of last week, that the new lines of railroad built in 1884 will aggregate 4,000 miles in length, and that preparations are making for increased railroad construction next year. Large contracts for steel rails have been recently made, and it is estimated that purchases for the balance of this year will amount to 150,000 tons. Conjecture places the length of new lines of railroad that will be constructed in 1885 at 6,070 mil. s.

—The *St. John Globe* anticipates the launching tomorrow by Messrs. W. & R. Wallace from their yard at Gardner's Creek, a handsome ship of 1,500 tons to be called the *Oreadmoor*. Her dimensions are:—202 feet keel; 24 feet hold; 40 feet beam. She will class 13 years in Bureau Veritas.

A COMPARISON.

It was claimed for the New Bankruptcy Act that it would be quicker than the old system, less costly, and more adapted to the requirements of trade at the present day. The first of these it may possibly be, but the second assuredly it is not, as the following comparative scale of fees under the old and new systems will plainly demonstrate:—

	OLD.	NEW.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Petition .....	1 0 0	5 0 0
Deposits with Official Recr	—	5 0 0
Bond with Sureties.....	0 5 0	0 10 0
Every approve filed except proofs of debts .....	0 1 0	0 2 0
Proofs of debt .....	—	0 1 0
Examination of witness per hour .....	—	0 10 0
Proxy or voting paper....	—	0 0 6
Application to approve a Scheme .....	—	£1 p. c. on gross estimated assets
To approve a composition. 5 p. c.	—	£1 p. c. on gross amt. of Composition
Allocatur for cost, charges, and disbursements ..	0 15 p. c.	2 10 p. c.
Room for meeting of creditors, far each person present personally or proxy .....	Rarely charged.	0 1 0

*Advalorem* for realizing estate by Official Receiver This corresponds to Trustees £6 p.c. remuneration.

On application for local Bank to be appointed ..	—	1 0 0
On order for same.....	—	2 0 0

It will be seen by the above scale that there is a preliminary payment of £10 to be made where formerly a single pound sufficed to file a petition. Whether by the bankrupt himself or a creditor, it is a solid little lump of money for an insolvent to part with on the one hand, or a man already seriously out of pocket by him on the other. From Mr. R. Seyd's return it appears that there have been only 2,368 failures during the first half of the present year, against 5,698 for the first six months in 1883. May not this obstructive *ten pounds* be in a great measure accountable for the difference? A creditor would think twice before putting down the money, especially in a case of doubtful dividend; and a debtor would try hard to make the ten pounds useful as an item in appeasing his creditors instead of throwing it entirely away from them.—*Timber Trades Journal.*

Commercial.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Messrs. Henderson & Glass, of Liverpool and Birmingham, report in their circular of 14th August, as follows:

**Iron**—The present hot weather is curtailing supplies of manufactured iron, the men being unable to stand at the furnaces. Owing to this it is very difficult to get deliveries, and orders in hand are behind time. If present weather lasts much longer there will be a marked decrease in supply. There is nothing new to report on the situation, the demand is still very slow, and trade all around is dull. Prices hold firm. **Tinplates**—Cokes continue very firm indeed, with rather an upward tendency. Charcoals and Steels steady at former quotations. **Canada Plates**—The drought of the past fortnight has largely diminished the production and rapid deliveries cannot be had from most works. **Tin**—Advanced last week end is now steady at quotations. **Copper**—Unaltered in value. **Pig Lead**—Has advanced £1 per ton during the past three weeks, and closes firm. **Linseed Oil**—Unchanged, firm at quoted prices. **Freights**—From Liverpool to Montreal by the regular steamers. On Finished Iron 12s. and 6d. and 10 per cent. per ton; on Tinplates and Canadas 7s. and 6d. and ten per cent. per ton; on Linseed Oil 22s. 6d. and 10 per cent. per ton gross. To Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, London (Ontario), additional 7s. and 6d. to 10s. and 10 per cent. To Halifax, N. S.—On ordinary weight 17s. and 6d. and 10 per cent. per ton. To St. John, N. B.—On ordinary weight via Halifax 20s. to 22s. and 6d. ann 10 per cent. per ton. To St. John, N. B.—On ordinary weight via Boston 17s. and 6d. and 10 per cent. per ton.

The Market Report of Messrs. Gillespie & Co. dated Liverpool 13th August, has the following: Chemicals have relaxed into quietude and there

is only a moderate business doing at our quotations. **Lump Alum** £5. 7s. 6d. to £5 10s. per ton. **Bleaching Powder** has rooded to £8 7s. 6d. per ton. **Cream Tartar** scarce and firm at £12 6s. 6d. to £12 7s. per cwt. **Castor Oil** dull at 3½d. per pound. **Cutch** sells slowly at 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. **Epsom Salts** 3s. 3d. per cwt. **S. W. Gambier** neglected at 24s. 6d. per cwt. **Linseed Oil** in fair demand at 20s. to 20s. 3d. per cwt. **Olive Oil**, Levant £36, Candia £38, Spanish £38 10s. **Palm Oil** quiet at £31 10s. **Bonny, Jagos** £33, 10s. **Soda**, Bicarb 7s. **Crystals** 9s. 6d. 60 p.c. **Caustic** 8s. 4½d., 48 p.c. **Caustic Ash** 5s. 6d. per degree. **Sulphur Roll** 7s. 9d. to 8s., **Flour** 10s. 9d. to 11s. per cwt. **Freight** to Montreal 7s. 6d. by outside steamer 10s. by regular lines, Western Canada 7s. 6d. per ton extra.

London, Sep. 3rd, 1884. Beerbohm says:—Floating cargoes—Wheat, not much enquiry; maize, none offering. Cargoes on passage—wheat and maize quiet. **Mark Lane**—Wheat and maize dull. English country markets firmer. French country markets steady. **Liverpool**—Spot wheat steady, fair demand; and maize, quiet. Imports past week—Wheat, 290,000 qrs. to 295,000 qrs; maize, 145,000 qrs. to 150,000 qrs.; flour, 180,000 brls. to 185,000. Weather in England showery. **Paris**—Wheat and flour steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sep. 3rd, 1884. Flour dull and irregular. Wheat slow; September, 79½ to 79¾c.; October, 80½ to 81½c. Corn, active at 52½ to 53c. October, 49½ to 50½c.; year, 41½ to 41¾c. Oats, dull, at 26½ to 26¾c.; year, 25½ to 25¾c. Rye, easier at 54½c. Barley firm at 65 to 66c. Pork, nominally unchanged, at \$18.50 to \$19; year, \$12.30. Lard, quiet, cash, \$7.42½ to \$7.45; October, \$7.50 to \$7.55. Bulk meats—Shoulders, \$7; short rib, \$10.05; short clear, \$10 80. Whiskey steady. **Freights**—Corn, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 brls.; wheat, 184,000 bu.; corn, 486,000 bu.; oats, 155,000 bu.; rye, 48,000 bu.; barley, 55,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 brls.; wheat, 156,000 bu.; corn, 247,000 bu.; oats, 148,000 bu.; rye, 64,000 bu.; barley, 6,000 bu.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sep. 3, 1884. The trade situation shows no material change from that reported last week. In most lines business is dull, in groceries alone is there anything of a movement. The cheap excursion via G. T. R., from far western points, and the Exhibition which opens this week, are expected to attract a certain proportion of buyers to the city. Remittances are not coming in very freely, but we do not see anything disturbing in this, as farmers in many sections are still busy, and have as yet marketed very little grain. Failures are few, and there is evidently a hopeful feeling among country dealers, which will assist to bring about a satisfactory fall trade. The stock market has ruled dull the last few days, the outside public taking apparently little interest in it, and transactions have been few. The money market too is unchanged.

**ASHES**—A rather better demand rules at the moment, probably due to the late low prices, and stocks are not accumulating, shipments being rather in excess of receipts. Quotations are firm at \$3.70 to \$3.80 for No. 1 *Pots*, seconds say \$3.30 to \$3.40. There has been no recent transactions in *Pearls* and it is hard to fix a price, but probably \$4.50 nominal would be about the figure.

**CEMENTS**—*Portland Cement* continues steady at \$3.25 per brl.; round lots, \$2.90 to \$3; *Roman*, \$2.75; *Canadian*, \$1.75; *Fireclay* \$2 per bag; *Firebricks*, \$20 to \$30 as to brand.

**DRY GOODS**—There is really nothing new in the situation since last week's writing. Trade is very quiet, and some attribute the dullness to a belief that western people, are holding back their orders to take advantage of the low excursion rates to Montreal offered by the G. T. R. from all western points to take effect from now. Eastern buyers and from the Ottawa section are also looked for during the Exhibition, which opens on the 5th. inst., so that our next report may chronicle a much improved state of affairs. City retail trade is also dull, though suburban business is less so. Cottons have developed no new features, though the low prices are inducing

a little more buying here and there by country dealers. Remittances are not altogether satisfactory, but money can hardly be moving freely in the country yet, it being too early to expect much grain to be marketed.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS**—The trade at present passing is of only moderate extent and remittances are declared "poor." Quinine has latterly shown a disposition to advance, but the market is still very unsettled. Bleaching powder is a shade easier but hardly quotably so, other lines are unchanged. We quote: *Salt Soda* \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; *Bi. Carb. Soda*, \$2.40 to 2.60; *Soda Ash* \$1.65 to \$1.75; *Bichromate of Potash*, per 100 lbs., \$8.50 to \$10; *Borax* refined, 11 to 12½c.; *Cream Tartar* crystals, 30 to 31c.; do ground 34c. to 37c.; *Tartaric Acid*, 54 to 58c. per lb.; *Caustic Soda*, white, \$2.40 to 2.60; *Sugar of Lead*, 9 to 11c.; *Bleaching Powder*, \$3.00 to \$4.00; *Alum* \$1.75 to \$1.90; *Copperas*, per 100 lbs., \$1.00; *Ground Sulphur*, \$2.75 to \$3.00; *Flowers Sulphur*, sublim per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to \$3.25; *Roll Sulphur*, \$2.40 to \$2.60; *Sulphate of Copper*, \$5.75 to \$6.50; *Epsom Salts*, \$1.25 to \$1.40; *Salt-petre*, \$9.00 to \$9.50; *German Quinine*, about \$1.30; *American do.*, \$1.30; *Howard*, \$1.30 to \$1.40; *Opium*, \$4.50 to \$5.00; *Morphia*, \$2.20 to \$2.30; *Gum Arabic*, sort, 28 to 33c.; *White*, 40 to 55c.; *Hellebore*, 20 to 24c.; *Carbolic acid*, 60 to 70c.

**FISH**—Some lots of *Green Cod* are reported in Quebec, and we quote \$4 to \$4.25 for No. 1. *Dry Cod* is coming in more freely, but still in small lots, the price is \$4.50 to \$4.75; *Cape Breton Herrings* are firmer at \$5.25; *North Shore Salmon* \$18 for No. 1, No. 2 \$17; *British Columbia Salmon* \$15. There are as yet no reports as to the probable arrival of Labrador herrings.

**FLOUR**—Business is still reported as quiet as the past week shows receipts of 42,000 brls. and stocks show no material increase, there must be something doing. We quote: *Superior Extra*, \$4.55 to \$4.65; *Extra Superfine*, \$4.40 to \$4.50; *Fancy*, \$4.20 to \$4.25; *Spring Extra*, \$4.15 to \$4.20; *Superfine*, \$3.25 to \$3.35; *Canadian Strong Bakers'* \$4.75 to \$5.00; *American do.*, \$5.25 to \$5.60.

**GROCERIES**—Business, while not so brisk as a few weeks ago, is still fairly maintained, and shows signs of returning activity. Commercial travellers report that store-keepers are "feeling pretty well" and a good fall trade is looked for. Payments in this line are reported as generally fair, and indeed better than most other lines at the moment. The sugar market shows little life, the demand not being so large, prices have not firmed up, granulated is sold by refinery at 6½c. and yellows are low too. Molasses is a trifle firmer, last sales in Barbadoes being reported at 14c. equal to 34c. here, we hear of 31½c. being refused for a 100 puncheon lot of Barbadoes. There are some 2,500 boxes of valencia raisins afloat for this market, and now due, which will be sold at 4½c. to 4¾c. for good ordinary fruit, and 4½c. to 5½c. for extra; some new crop valencias are expected by first steamer from L'pool, and opening price will probably be 7c. or a shade better. Currants are in fair supply now at 4½c. to 5c. The report usual to the season, of rain damage to the new crop, is at hand. There is a firm market for Japan teas, and it seems now an established fact that all grades below a 25 cent. value, are much below the quality of last year, and the supply is besides short. Blacks are firmer in London and Packing Congous have advanced, new blacks are now being pretty freely offered, and the cup qua it is a reported very fine this season. From China reports say greens are selling \$2 to \$3 a picul better than last year. Spices the same, with exception that nutmegs are a little firmer. Sardines are from ½c. to ¾c. dearer.

**LEATHERS**—One or two houses report a fair trade doing, but as a whole business in this line is quiet and dull. Prices remain as before, and there are no features of striking interest. Splits continue in light supply, there being still the temptation to ship to Britain where good returns are being realized, and for buff also. We quote: *Hemlock Spanish Sole B. A.* 25 to 28c., ditto, No. 2 B. A. 22 to 25c.; No. 1, *Ordinary Spanish*, 24c. to 25½c.; No. 2 ditto 22c. to 23c.; No. 1 *China* 28c. No. 2 ditto *Buffalo Sole* No. 1, 21 to 22c. ditto No. 2, 19½ to 21c. *Hemlock Slaughter*, No. 1, 26 to 27½c.; *Waxed Upper*, light and medium, 33 to 38c.; ditto ditto heavy, 33 to 36c.; *Grained*, 34 to 38c. *Splits*, large, 28 to 30c.; ditto small, 16 to 24c. *Calif-splits* 29 to 32c. *Calif-skins* (35 to 46 lbs.) 70 to 80c.; ditto (25 to 34 lbs.) 60 to 70c.; *Imitation French Calfskins* 80

to 85c; *Russet Sheepskin Linings*, 80 to 50c; *Harness*, 24 to 38c; *Buffed Cow*, per ft., 14 to 16c. *Enamelled Cow*, 15 to 16c. *Patent Cow*, 15 to 16c. *Pebbled Cow*, 11 to 15c. *Rough*, 23 to 28c. *Russet & Bridle*, 45 to 55c.

**METALS AND HARDWARE.**—In *Pig Iron* and metals generally, matters continue almost discouragingly dull and uninteresting, trade moving along in a very quiet way indeed. The New York market is also reported very quiet, and from Glasgow warrants are cabled slightly lower at 41s. 8d. Prices are held at the same figures as last week. *Bar Iron* continues in exactly same position. *Canada Plates* are scarce and difficult to get even from home; *Tin* is reported easier; *Lead* has advanced in Britain and is stiffer here; *Copper* easier if anything. In general hardware there are no features of special newness, trade is slack and all are looking forward to the fall with expectations of at least a fair business. We quote: *Gartsherrie and Summerlee*, \$18.50 to 19.00; *Langloan*, \$19 to 19.50; *Coltness*, \$19.50; *Eglinton*, \$16.50 to \$17; *Dalmellington*, \$17.00 to \$17.50; *Calder*, \$18 to 19; *Hematite*, \$20 to 22.50, depending on brand; *Stemens*, \$18.50 to \$19.00; *Bar Iron* still \$1.75 to \$1.80; *Canada Plates* \$2.85 to \$3.00 as to lot and brand; *Tin Plates Bradley Charcoal*, \$5.85 to 6.00; *Charcoal I C* \$4.75 to \$4.90 as to brand; do. I.X. \$6.25 to 6.50; *Coke I C.*, \$4.25 to \$4.40. *Galvanized Sheets*, No. 28, 6 to 7c. according to brand; *Tinned Sheets*, coke, Nos. 24 to 26, 6½ to 7½c.; *Hoops and Bands* per 100 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.30; *Sheets, Boiler Plate* per 100 lbs. *Staffordshire*, \$2.45 to \$2.55; *Steel Boiler Plate* \$3.25 to \$4.00; heads \$4.50; *Russian Sheet Iron*, 10½ to 11c. *Lead* per 100 lbs. — *Pig*, \$3.75 to \$4.00; *Sheet*, \$3.75 to \$4.00; *Shot*, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast *Steel*, 11½ to 12½c., firm; *Spring*, \$3.50, firm; *Tyre*, \$3.25 to \$3.50, firm *Sleigh Shoe*, \$2.25 to \$2.50. *Round Machinery Steel*, 8½ to 4c. per lb. *Ingot Tin*, 21 to 22c. *Bar Tin*, 24c.; *Ingot Copper*, 15½c. to 16c.; *Sheet Zinc*, \$4.50 to \$5.00; *Spelter*, \$4.25 to \$5.50 *Bright Iron Wire*, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

**PAINTS AND OILS.**—A further advance in *Leads* at home is announced, due to the outfallment of production and the reported shutting down of a large concern, and indications point to its still going higher. Local trade has been so quiet that prices have not yet been advanced though held very firm but when business begins to open up, prices will doubtless be advanced. In *Oils* there is comparatively little doing. *Linseed* shows a firm market at 54c. to 55c. for raw; *Olive* \$1.05 to \$1.10 for pure; *Castor* 9½c. to 10c.; *Steam Refined Seal* as before; *Pale Vat* 58c. to 60c.; *Cod Oil* 58c. to 60c. for Gaspe. *White Lead*, (genuine and first-class brands only) \$6.25 to 6.75; No. 1 \$5.50 to 6.00; No. 2, \$5 to 5.50; No. 3, \$4.50 to \$4.75. *Dry White Lead* 6 to 6½c.; *Red do.* 5 to 5½c. These prices for round lots. *London Washed Whiting* 55 to 60c.; *Paris White* \$1.25 to 1.50; *Cookson's Venetian Red* \$2.00 to 2.25; *Yellow Ochre*, \$1.50 to 1.75.

**PROVISIONS.**—Not much in new *Butter* and the market remains quiet. The quality of most of the August make come to market is pronounced a little "off." Reports from the Eastern Townships speak of large quantities in the farmers hands. We quote *Creamery* 21c. to 22c.; *Townships* 18c. to 20c.; *Western* 14c. to 17c. In *Cheese* the market rules weak, buyers are few, and shipping light; we quote 9c. to 9½c. for fine to finest. *Hog* products unchanged. *Eggs* are plentiful under a light demand. We quote 16 to 17c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 4th, 1884.

The resumption of the afternoon session of our local Stock Exchange has not been followed by an increased volume of business, the outside public continuing to take very little interest in the course of stocks. A few operators and "scalpers" have control of the market, and mark prices up or down as opportunity offers. In the early part of the week there was a decline in the leading speculative stocks of from one to two per cent., which was succeeded by an improvement in values, leaving quotations but slightly altered for the week, with the exception of Ontario and Federal banks. The former

shows a rise in bids of one per cent. to 112, sellers asking 112½. Federal closed at an advance of 2 per cent., closing rates being 58½ to 58¾. On Monday several transactions took place at 60c., the highest price since the recent heavy depreciation. British America Assurance has again been strong, selling at par and closing firm. Canada North-West Land is unchanged, the advance being checked by large holders realizing.

**DRY GOODS.**—The millinery openings have brought a good few buyers out, and some of these find their way to dry goods warehouses. Only small sorting orders are given, however, with promises of more when the expected Fall activity exhausts stocks. Advices from Glasgow are not reassuring. The cotton yarn market there, according to the *Herald* of the 14th ult., "continues in the same inanimate condition and shows small signs as yet of any improvement. The most that can be said is that perhaps the tone is not quite so hopeless as it was, many now thinking some change for the better cannot be far off."

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—Another very dull week sees prices several cents lower. Superior extra sold at \$4.15 and closed at \$4.25 offered with \$4 bid. Extra is not worth more than \$3.90 to \$4. There is no spring wheat extra offering. Bran is cheaper than last week by some cents we now quote \$10.50 to \$11.

**GRAIN—Wheat.**—Perhaps in a couple of weeks we may be able to report more activity in this market, but in the meantime things seem to creep along at the slow lagging pace that has been their character for some weeks past. Wheat is lower than when we last wrote. No. 2 fall is down from 8 to 5c. present price is now 83 to 85c. and the same for No. 2 spring. There have been some small transactions in barley, No. 2 sold at 80c. No. 3 extra is nominally worth 55c. New oats are rated at 36 to 37.

STOCKS IN STORE.

	Sept. 1, 1884.	Aug. 25, 1884.	Sept. 3, 1883.
Fall wheat, bush....	33,002	40,587	71,489
Spring wheat, bush..	48,733	50,125	43,976
Oats " " " " " "	750	8,100	700
Barley " " " " " "	2,072	2,072	30,517
Peas " " " " " "	698	1,213	1,099
Rye " " " " " "	441	442	841
Corn " " " " " "	.....	1,260	.....
Total .....	86,496	98,799	148,102

**COAL AND WOOD.**—Dealers are now busy booking winter orders and householders are taking advantage of the good state of the city roads to store their seasons fuel. Prices are firm. *Stove and nut* bring \$6.50 each, *egg* \$6.25 and soft \$6. *Long wood* sells at \$5; *out and split* \$6.50 and 12 inch ditto at \$7.

**GROCERIES.**—Trade appears to be a shade brisker than last week and a few large orders have been sent in by travellers, but it will be sometime before any important movement takes place. There are no features to be noted in any lines. *Coffees* are selling to a fair extent at previous quotations. Not much is doing in fruits and syrups are rather dull, common quotes at 35 to 40c.; *amber* 45 to 50c.; *pale ditto* 60 to 65c. *Sugars* are moving slowly and are still remarkably low. A moderate demand exists for teas. *Remittances* are fairly prompt.

**HATS, CAPS, AND FURS.**—A fair fall trade is confidently looked for in these lines, and considerable orders have already been laid out, *Wolf, Russian dog*, and other skins are being used for robes to take the place of *Buffalo*, which are grown suddenly and alarmingly scarce. One dealer tells us that where, at Fort Walsh, there were traded last year from 5,000 to 7,000 of these skins, and where four years ago 10,000 to 12,000 were so traded, there were not last year more than 200. The premature exhaustion of *Buffalo* has thus become a subject of serious discussion. It is doubted if the supply in Canada to-day in Montreal and here, exceeds 8,000 or 4,000 skins, including what are held by the *Hudson Bay Co.* and also the *North West Co.* or their successors. As a matter of course the price has gone up greatly, and robes that sold in former seasons at \$6 to \$10 are now held at \$12 to \$20.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Stocks in the city are light with a good demand. A considerable quantity of *Chicago hides* have been imported and a good few buff hides are selling at 9c. *Sheepskins* still rule at the late 5c. reduction and *calf skins* sell readily at quotations. There

are not many in stock. *Tallow* is steady, *car-loads* sold recently at 7c.

**MILLINERY.**—There is great activity in this line of trade, features of which we refer to elsewhere. Wholesale dealers are disappointed that the Grand Trunk railway has not allowed a single-fare round trip to their customers this year.

**PROVISIONS.**—We have to report a very quiet weeks business. *Butter* continues to be in good demand from city trade, but outside the feeling is weaker as there is still no export movement and parties who bought round lots lately are offering freely at cost which is 15½ to 16c. *Cheese* is steady, *factorymen* still decline selling unless at their own figures. *Cable*, 50s 6d. There is not much doing in *hog* products, owing to scar-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

**BROWN, BALFOUR & CO.,**  
Wholesale Grocers & Importers  
HAMILTON.

NEW SEARON'S JAPAN TEAS.

Choice Green and Black Teas, all grades and sorts.

BARBADOES & PORTO RICO SUGARS.

A full assortment of all grades of GRANULATED AND YELLOWS, produced at the several Canadian Refineries.

Complete stocks in all lines of GENERAL GROCERIES.

**James Turner & Co.,**  
HAMILTON,



SELLING AGENTS.

Butts Prince George, 10s. Chewing Tobacco.

Caddies Jolly Dogs, 10s & 12s Smoking Tobacco.

Crown Jewel Chewing Tobacco.

Put up in Tin Foil, and in 10s Paper Boxes.

W. H. GILLARD.

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**W. H. GILLARD & Co.**

Importers & Wholesale Grocers,  
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SUGARS:

Full lines of choice Porto Rico, Liverpool, Scotch and Canadian Refined, at bottom prices.

See Samples in hands of our Travellers.

C. J. HOFF.

R. E. HOFF.

**ADAM HOPE & CO.**

HAMILTON,

Hardware and Metal Merchants.

**JONES' Spades, Shovels, Forks and Draining Tools**, a large stock of all their Brands. Jobbers get our rice List. Equal to "Ames" in quality and cheaper.

**AXLES** manufactured by Byers Bros. & Co., very superior quality and finish.

**CARRIAGE SPRINGS** complete stock of Gananoque Spring Co., second to none.

**HOOKS & RINGS**, heavy and light, T hinges, Butts and Washers, Cowan & Britton, celebrated make.

**WEINGERS**, Royal Canadian, by Cowan, best in the market.

**SNATHES & CRADLES**, Skinner & Co. make also *Parmenter & Bullock* and *Goulette* good, in stock; "Gananoque," we are glad to proclaim, still ranks high in its Iron & Steel manufacture.

**SCYTHES, Grass and Grain**, from the celebrated makers *Hubbard, Blake & Co.*

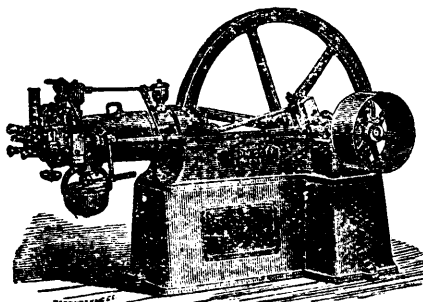
city long clear is firmer and is selling at 10 to 11c, according to size of lot. There are almost no hams to be had. Lard dull and nominal. Dressed hogs have been coming in more freely farmers evidently wishing to take advantage of present high price.

**SALT**—Quotations of this article have not undergone any change for some weeks. Fair parcels are moving at our printed rates. Liverpool coarse 60 to 70c; Canadian \$1.25 to \$1.40; Eureka per 56 lbs. 64 to 70c; Washington per 50 lbs. 50 to 52c. Rices dairy 50c.

**WOOL**—In fleece there is some enquiry from the States but we have not heard of any sales. American buyers consider our rates too high. A fair amount of pulled wools and low fleeces is selling to the mills and there seems to be a better feeling all around.

**JOHN DOTY ENGINE CO.**

COR. BATHURST & FRONT STS. *Toronto* ONT.



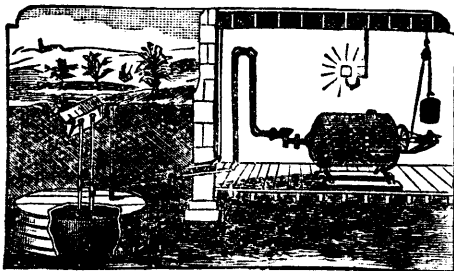
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STARTED INSTANTLY WITH A MATCH;  
GIVES OUT FULL POWER AT ONCE;  
EXPENSES CEASE WHEN ENGINE STOPS; 10,000 IN USE.

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**BRIMSTONE & PARLOUR Matches**

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Orders solicited from the jobbing trade only.

Mammoth Works, Hull, Q., Canada.

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**LINEN THREADS**

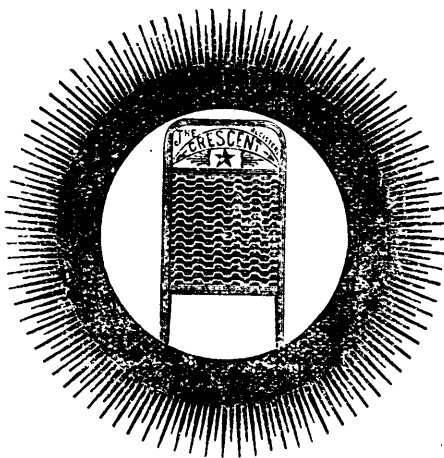
Sewing Machine Threads, Tailors Threads, Wax Machine Threads, Shoe Threads, Sole-sewing Threads, Saddlers' Threads, Carpet Threads, Bookbinders' Threads, Gilling Twines, Hemp Twines, &c.

RECEIVED HIGHEST PRIZE MEDALS WHEREVER EXHIBITED.

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Established - - - 1854.

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Established - - - 1871.

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ESTABLISHED 1808.

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**THE GUARANTEE CO.**  
Of North America.

CAPITAL, (authorised), \$1,000,000  
PAID UP IN CASH, (no notes) 300,000  
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This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over nineteen years ago and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

Over \$210,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

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C. S. Gzowski, Vice-President Ontario Bank.  
Hon. D. L. Macpherson, President of the Senate.  
T.utherland Stayner, Director Bank of Commerce  
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Managing Director.

Montreal, Aug., 1883.

\*NB—This Company's Deposit is the largest made or Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.

**GUARDIAN Fire and Life Assurance Company, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.**

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Capital - - - \$10,000,000  
Invested Funds - \$19,000,000  
Dominion Deposit - \$107,176

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{GEO. DENHOLM. }

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Insurance

**RATES REDUCED. The Standard Life Assurance Co.**

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Total Risks ..... \$95,000,000  
Accumulated Funds ..... 27,500,000  
Annual Income..... about 4,000,000  
Claims paid in Canada..... over 1,200,000  
Investments in Canada..... 2,000,000  
Total amount paid in Claims during the last 8 years, over Fifteen Millions of Dollars, or about \$5,000 a day.

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Head Office for Canada, 6 Hospital St., Montreal  
RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

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Paid-up Capital, ..... 700,000 Stg.  
Cash Assets, 31st Dec., 1879, ..... 1,596,014  
Toronto Agency—ALF. W. SMITH.

**PORT PERRY FIRE**

(o)

**CARD.**

We, the undersigned, desire to express our sincere thanks to the "CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA" for their promptness in sending their cheques in full settlement of our losses by the late fire. Claim papers only reaching Montreal on Monday and their cheques for the same being issued on Tuesday, shows us plainly that they fully appreciate our immediate requirements in this serious calamity by which we so recently suffered.

(Signed,) W. H. McCAW,  
B. F. ACKERMAN,  
C. B. DIEBOLD & W. F. DOLL,  
J. W. DAVIS & SON,  
J. W. DAVIS,  
D. LEWINGHAM, W.M.,  
J. NOTT, S. C. V. 183, A.F. & A.M.,  
HENRY CHARLES,  
DAVENPORT, JONES & CO.,  
W. T. PARRISH,  
T. S. CORRIGAN,  
J. W. ISAACS, North Star Encampment,  
No. 14, I.O.O.F.,  
N. F. PATERSON, Q.O.

Port Perry, 16th July, 1884.

The CITIZENS' has been second to none in its prompt payment of losses. Over \$2,100,000 have been paid by this Company within the past twenty years. St. John, N.B., and all other conflagration losses were paid immediately on receipt of proof. Agents throughout Ontario.

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INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

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A. H. Campbell, Esq., Pres. British Can. L. & In. Co.  
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Established 1847.

ASSETS nearly - - - \$5,000,000

New Policies issued in Canada Branch in 1883, 520 policies for \$1,159,000.

Money loaned on first-class properties. An Inspector and General Agent wanted for Western Ontario.

Apply to

F. STANCLIFFE,  
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**MUTUAL**

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Of the County of Wellington.

Business done exclusively on the Premium Note system

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Active Agents Wanted.

The Oldest Canadian Fire Insurance Co.

**QUEBEC**

**FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1818.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, - - - \$75,000  
AGENTS.

St. John, N.B.—THOS. A. TREMPY  
Halifax, N.S.—GEO. M. GRANT.  
Montreal—THOS. SIMPSON.  
Toronto—Ontario General Agency,  
GEO. J. FYKE, General Agent.

**WHY, IN A FARMER'S OPINION, TRADE IS DULL.**

Some Commercial Travellers on a train in Ohio, were pouring their complaints about dull trade into the commodious ear of a newspaper reporter, and the burden of their song was that "there has been over-production and over-trading in everything," but they all seemed to feel that there was some other reason for the existing depression in business, and no one could give the unknown reason. Finally the industrious newgatherer tackled a farmer who seemed to be interested in the discussion going on among the boys, and his remarks were so much to the point that we give them in full, as our exchange gives them:

"Yes; I have heard what these drummers have been saying. Well, now, this is my notion. There hain't been so much over production and over tradin' in goods, as there's been under-production and under-tradin' in farm products. How does your storekeeper in town get rid of his goods? He has to sell, mainly to farmers. Why didn't he sell as much the first half year of '84 as he commonly does? Because the farmers ain't got the money to buy with. Why haven't they got the money? Well, I'll tell you what I think about it. You know—p'r'aps—the corn crop of '83 was mighty thin, and it made mighty thin pork. Why, there was hardly any 200-pound pork raised on the corn of '83. I raised a good deal of corn, and a good many hogs. Last fall my corn was so thin and soft that it 'most seemed to shrink the hogs, so's I hadn't hardly a 200-pounder in the lot. Now you see—p'r'aps—that the farmers, all over, hadn't as much money to spend as usual in the spring and summer of '84. If the farmers have plenty of money, they (or their wives and daughters) buy lots of store goods. If they haven't plenty of money, they do with what they've got in the house, and don't buy store goods until they've got the money to pay with. That's the very first place where they economise. So, you see, it isn't so much over-production and over-tradin' among the store-keepers, as it is under-production and under-tradin' among the farmers. Give us good crops and solid pork this fall, and we'll buy and pay for all the goods we didn't go in debt for this spring, and all we need for this fall, besides. What may your name be?"—*Detroit Commercial.*

—The following from the N. Y. Sun shows how the Sunday law is observed in that city: "Can I get a whiskey cocktail this morning?" asked a stranger as he entered a Chatham-street restaurant and bar. "No sir, it's against the law to sell liquor on Sunday. Here waiter, bring a Kentucky breakfast for one."

—There was recently launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the new steamer *Portia*, the second of the two passenger steamers which are being built for the passenger service between New York, Halifax and Newfoundland. Her dimensions are 220 feet by 31 feet by 23 feet 6 inches to spar deck, and she will be classed in the highest grade. The machinery, will have cylinders 80 inches and 56 inches, with a stroke of 36 inches. She will also be fitted with steam winches, steam windlass; steam steering gear and other modern appliances.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that a meeting of the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the British Canadian Bank will be held at THE ROSSIN HOUSE in the City of Toronto, on THURSDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1884, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for other purposes connected with the organization of the said Bank. By order of the Provisional Board.  
G. YOUNG SMITH, Chairman.

**THE GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO. OF CANADA.**

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Company's Head Office, Wellington and Scott Streets, in the City of Toronto,

On Wednesday, Sept. 17th, 1884,

at Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

F. ROPER, Secretary.

Toronto, Aug 19th, 1884.

Every Thursday. Price Threepence.

**The CAN DIARY GAZETTE** 1 ROYAL BUILDINGS, LONDON, ENGLAND, & C. is a weekly journal of information and commerce in Canada. It is founded and is Edited by THOMAS SKINNER, the Compiler and Editor of "The Stock Exchange Year-Book," "The Directory of Directors," "The London Banks" &c.

**Caution! Caution!!**

It having come to the knowledge of the undersigned that attempts have been made to introduce for sale in the Dominion of Canada an imitation of our

**ACME SKATES**

in violation of our patent rights;

**THIS IS TO CAUTION** all dealers against purchasing the same, as parties found importing or dealing in those imitations will be prosecuted.

**THE STARR MANUFACTURING CO'Y.**

Halifax, N. S., May 1st, 1884.

**ACTINOLITE CEMENT ROOFING** PATENTED.

The Patent Actinolite Roofing Cement is the best Roofing Material ever offered to the Public. There is now more of this Cement used in Canada than all other Roofing Cements combined. Our Cement is suitable for Flat or Steep Roofs. Old Galvanized Iron and Tin Roofs coated with our Cement make them superior to new metal roofs at half the cost.

—ALL WORK GUARANTEED—

W. T. STEWART, Manager. JOSEPH JAMES, Pres. 94 Leader Lane.

**Jas. Simpson & Son, HAMILTON**

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FREDK. C. LEWIS & CO., New York.  
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**THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.**



**PORTABLE SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, AND HEAVY SAW MILL MACHINERY.**

Gang Edgers, 2 to 7 movable saws.  
Gang Trimmers, 2 to 6 saws.  
Gang Slab Sashers.

**SHINGLE MACHINES.**

GANG LASH MILLS, One to 6 saws.  
DRAG SAWS, Shingle Block Saw, Sapper and Splitter, Jointers saw & knife.

**ENDLESS CHAIN LOG JACKS.**

Ewart Chain for Sawdust, Slat and Offal Conveyors, Lumber and Log Transfers.

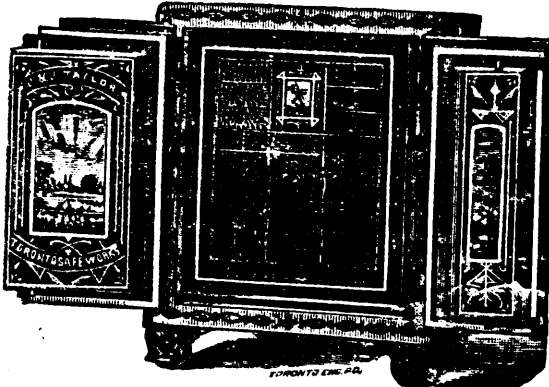
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Mention this Paper.

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Branch Office & Works Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**J. & J. TAYLOR, TORONTO SAFE WORKS.**



ESTABLISHED 1855.

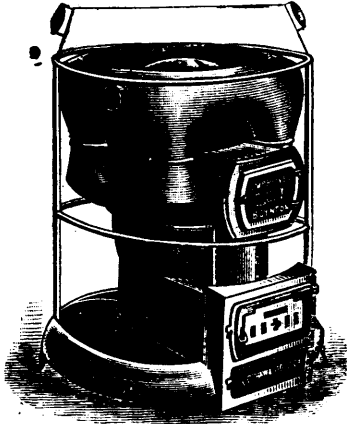
During the past 28 years upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND of our Safes have been distributed throughout the Dominion from BRITISH COLUMBIA and MANITOBA to Newfoundland, and in the many tests they have been called upon to stand NOT ONE OF THEM has proven a failure. Such a record is surpassed by none, if equalled by any other manufacturer on this Continent.

**NOTICE.**

**The Anchor Insurance Company**

Hereby give notice that they have ceased to transact business in Canada, and that in pursuance of Section 18 of "The Consolidated Insurance Act of 1877," it will on the 31st day of October next apply to the Government for the release of its assets and securities, and all Canadian policyholders opposing such release are hereby required to file their opposition with the Minister of Finance at his office at Ottawa, on or before the said 31st day of October. Dated at Toronto, this 15th day of July, 1884.

HUGH SCOTT, Secretary. W. P. HOWLAND, President.



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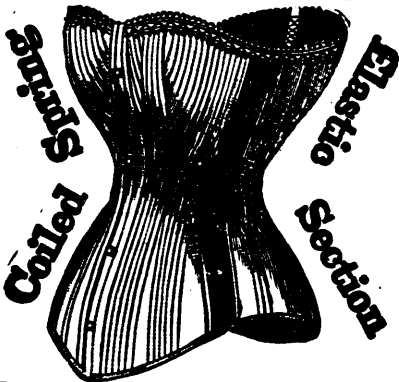
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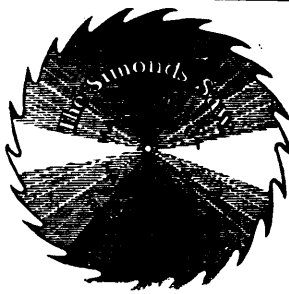
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STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

BANKS.	Shares	Capital S'bscrib'd	Capital paid-up.	Best.	Dividend last 6 Months	CLOSING PRICES.		
						Toronto, Sep. 4	Cash Value per share.	
British North America	\$243	\$4,866,666	\$4,866,666	\$981,129	3 p.c.	178 1/2	263.65	
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	4	120 1/2 121 1/2	67.97	
Central Bank	40	500,000	260,000	78,000	4	127 1/2	51.00	
Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	980,000	5	9 1/2	95.25	
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,419,057	375,000	4	108	54.01	
Eastern Townships	100	2,966,800	2,952,680	1,500,000	3 1/2	57 5/8	57.00	
Federal	20	500,000	500,000	50,000	3	101	27.90	
Halifax	100	1,000,000	984,770	250,000	4	118 117	118.00	
Hamilton	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	650,000	4	126	128.00	
Imperial	50	2,000,000	1,600,000	240,000	3 1/2	43 45	91.50	
La Banque Du Peuple	25	500,000	50,000	140,000	3 1/2	85 95	21.25	
La Banque Jacques Cartier	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	.....	63	63.00	
La Banque Nationale	100	1,000,000	140,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
London	100	321,900	321,900	40,000	.....	.....	.....	
Maritime	100	5,798,267	5,721,726	1,250,000	3 1/2	112 113 1/2	112.00	
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	3 1/2	111	111.00	
Merchants' Bank of Halifax	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	4	110	55.00	
Molson Bank	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	190 1/2 192 1/2	381.50	
Montreal	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	4	.....	.....	
New Brunswick	100	1,250,000	1,114,300	470,000	4	134	14.00	
Nova Scotia	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	425,000	3	111 1/2 111 1/2	111.50	
Ontario Bank	100	1,000,000	992,578	110,000	3	.....	.....	
Ottawa	20	800,000	600,000	70,000	3	104	20.50	
People's Bank of Halifax	50	500,000	200,000	50,000	3	99	49.50	
People's Bank of N. B.	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	3 1/2	110	110.00	
Pictou Bank	100	200,000	200,000	50,000	4	.....	.....	
Quebec Bank	50	1,000,000	803,700	185,000	3 1/2	113 114 1/2	56.50	
St. Stephen's Bank	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	100,000	6	177 1/2 178	177.50	
Standard Bank	50	1,000,000	500,000	80,000	3	105	52.50	
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	20,000	3	110	110.00	
Union Bank, Halifax	100	500,000	464,300	20,000	3 1/2	.....	.....	
Union Bank, Lower Canada	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	20,000	3	.....	.....	
Ville Marie	100	500,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Western Bank	100	400,000	383,970	20,000	3	125	125.00	
Yarmouth	100	400,000	383,970	20,000	3	.....	.....	
LOAN COMPANIES.								
Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.	50	606,000	578,318	67,000	4	.....	.....	
British Can Loan & Invest Co.	100	1,350,000	268,066	27,000	3	100 1/2	100.50	
British Mortgage Loan Co.	25	450,000	181,318	37,000	3 1/2	.....	.....	
Building & Loan Association	25	750,000	747,574	68,000	3	103 1/2 104 1/2	25.87	
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	1,500,000	663,990	180,000	4	118 119	59.00	
Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co.	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	6 1/2	213	106.50	
Canada Perm. L. & S. Co.—New Stock	50	1,000,000	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Canadian Savings & Loan Co.	50	700,000	650,410	120,000	4	.....	.....	
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	50	1,000,000	862,400	149,000	4	.....	.....	
Farmers Loan & Savings Company	50	1,057,250	611,430	89,383	3 1/2	114	67.00	
Freehold Loan & Savings Company	100	1,200,000	839,680	364,250	5	106 new stk.	106.00	
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc.	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	110,000	4	.....	.....	
Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	334,000	5	.....	.....	
Huron & Lambton Loan & Savs. Co.	50	350,000	230,190	32,000	4	.....	.....	
Imperial Loan & Investment Co.	100	629,850	621,704	85,000	3 1/2	110	110.00	
Landed Banking and Loan Co.	50	700,000	316,400	30,000	3	.....	.....	
Land Security Co.	25	176,984	176,984	10,000	5	.....	.....	
London & Can Loan & Agency Co.	50	4,000,000	560,000	240,000	5	136	63.00	
London Loan Co.	50	659,700	464,630	45,565	4	.....	.....	
London & Ont. Inv. Co.	100	2,000,000	400,020	50,000	3 1/2	114	114.00	
Manitoba Investment Assoc.	100	400,000	100,000	3,000	4	.....	.....	
Manitoba Loan Company	100	1,250,000	512,031	94,000	4	.....	.....	
Montreal Building Association	50	1,000,000	471,718	45,000	4	69 72	34.50	
Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 50	40.00	
National Investment Co.	100	1,700,000	338,782	20,000	3 1/2	.....	.....	
Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co.	50	808,900	220,796	27,000	4	.....	.....	
Ontario Investment Association	50	2,650,000	500,000	500,000	4	.....	.....	
Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	278,000	4	.....	.....	
Ontario Loan and Savings Co. Oshawa	50	300,000	200,000	50,000	4	.....	.....	
People's Loan & Deposit Co.	50	800,000	490,566	54,000	3 1/2	106	63.00	
Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co	50	500,000	346,218	5,000	3	.....	.....	
Royal Loan and Savings Co.	50	500,000	390,000	36,500	4	.....	.....	
Union Loan & Savings Co.	50	600,000	576,080	175,000	4	.....	.....	
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	600,000	5	.....	.....	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Canada Cotton Company	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	5	30 40	30.00	
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	.....	.....	.....	4	114 115	45.60	
New City Gas Co., Montreal	40	.....	.....	.....	6	189 190	75.90	
N. S. Sugar Refinery	100	.....	.....	.....	5	69	69.00	
Starr M'g. Co., Halifax	100	.....	.....	.....	4	102 1/2	102.50	
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	50	800,000	800,000	.....	5	149 1/2	74.75	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.  
 ENGLISH—(Quotations on London Market.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY	Share par val.	Amount Paid.	Last Sale. Aug 23
20,000	5	Briton M. & G. Life	£10	£1	.....
50,000	£1	C. Union F. L. & M.	50	5	17 18
5,000	10s	Edinburgh Life	100	15	.....
100,000	.....	Fire Ins Assn	10	2	1 1/2 2
20,000	£3	Guardian	100	50	58 60
12,000	£7 yrly	Imperial Fire	100	25	148 152
150,000	8s	Lancashire F. & L.	20	2	4 1/2 5
35,862	£3	London Ass. Corp.	25	12 1/2	49 51
10,000	184d	Lon. & Lancash. L.	10	1 1/2	.....
74,080	0-5-0	Lon. & Lancash. F.	25	2 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2
2,000,000	£1	Liv Lon. & G. F. & L.	8 1/2	2	23 24
30,000	£2-10	Northern F. & L.	10	10	42 44
120,000	£1	North Brit. & Mer.	25	6 1/2	26 28
6,732	£10-10	Phoenix	50	50	223 228
200,000	3s6d	Queen Fire & Life.	10	1	2 2 1/2
100,000	£1-5	Royal Insurance	20	3	28 29
50,000	7 1/2	Scottish Imp. F. & L.	10	1	.....
20,000	10	Scott. Prov. F. & L.	50	3	.....
10,000	£2-10	Standard Life	50	12	.....
CANADIAN.					
10,000	5-6 mo	Brit. Amer. F. & M.	£50	£50	100
2,500	7 1/2	Canada Life	400	50	.....
5,000	8	Confederation Life	100	10	.....
5,000	10-12mo	Sun Life Ass. Co	100	12 1/2	£24 1/2
4,000	12	Montreal Assur'ce.	£50	£5	.....
5	5	Royal Canadian	100	15	50 52
5,000	10	Quebec Fire	100	65	.....
1,065	15	Quebec Marine	100	40	.....
3,000	10	Queen City Fire	50	10	.....
20,000	11-12mo	Western Assur'ce	40	30	107 108 1/2

RAILWAYS.

Parvl Shares	London Aug 21
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	133
Canada Southern 5 p.c. 1st Mortgage	99
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	111 1/2
5 p.c. perpetual debenture stock	114 1/2
Do. Eq. F. M. Bds 1 ch. 6 1/2 p.c.	.....
Do. Eq. Bonds, 2nd charge	122
Do. First Preference	87
Do. Second Pref Stock	61
Do. Third Pref. Stock	28
Great Western ordinary stock	123 1/2
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Debenture Stock	113 1/2
Do. 6 p.c. Bonds, 1890	107
International Bridge 6 p.c. Mort. Bds	.....
Do. 6 p.c. Mor. Bds. 2nd series	.....
Midland Stg. 1st Mtg. Bonds 1908	94
Northern of Can. 5 1/2 p.c. First Mtg.	101
Do. do 6 1/2 p.c. Second do.	108
Toronto, Grey & Bruce 6 1/2 p.c. Bonds	72 1/2
Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7 1/2 p.c. 1st M.	93 1/2
SECURITIES.	
Canadian Govt. Deb. 6 1/2 p.c. stg. 1892-4	101 1/2
Do. do. 5 1/2 p.c. Inscribd 5 1/2 p.c.	101
Do. do. 5 1/2 p.c. stg. 1885	101
Dominion 5 1/2 p.c. stg. 1903 of Ry. loan	113
Do. do. do. 1904 5, 6, 8,	105 1/2
Dominion Bonds, 5 p.c. 1904, 6 Ins. Stock	.....
Montreal Harbour bonds 6 p.c.	106
Do. Corporation 5 1/2 p.c.	106
Do. 5 1/2 p.c. 1900	103 1/2
St. John City Bonds	.....
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 p.c.	114
Toronto Cor. 7 p.c. 1908 Water Wks. Deb.	115
Township Debentures 6 1/2 p.c.	.....
DISCOUNT RATES.	
Bank Bills, 3 months	1 1/2 p.c.
Trade Bills, 3 "	2 1/2 "
Trade Bills, 6 "	3 "
Trade Bills, 9 "	3 1/2 "

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the Western States.

Tickets may be obtained, and also information  
about the route and about freight and passenger  
rates from

ROBT. B. MOODIE,  
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,  
98 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto

D. POTTINGER,  
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., May 28th, 1894.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.  
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.  
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

## WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

Capital and Assets.....\$1,637,553 10  
Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1879 1,001,052 20

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO, ONT.

A. M. SMITH, Presid't. J. J. KENNY, Man'g. Director.  
JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.

## TROUT & TODD, TORONTO.

INSURANCE, COMMERCIAL AND JOB PRINTERS.

Every description of INSURANCE POLICIES, APPLICATIONS and  
OFFICE REQUISITES furnished in first-class style. We have for years sat-  
isfactorily supplied the leading Canadian Underwriters

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

TROUT & TODD,  
62 & 66 Church Street.

# CITY OF LONDON

FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Stg.

THE RIGHT HON. H. E. KNIGHT, Lord Mayor.

Chairman: L. O. PHILLIPS, Esq.

General Manager: L. O. PHILLIPS, Esq.

Ontario Branch: Head Office, Toronto. S. F. MAGURN, Gen'l Agt. W. W. ROWLAND, Inspector for Ontario & Quebec.

Quebec Branch: Head Office, Montreal. W. R. OSWALD, Gen'l Agt.

Nova Scotia Branch: Head Office, Halifax. A. F. SHORTT, General Agent.

New Brunswick Branch: Head Office, St. John. H. CHUBB & CO., General Agents.

Manitoba Branch: Head Office, Winnipeg. G. W. GIRDLESTONE, General Agent.

\*All Losses adjusted and paid in the various Branches without reference to England.

Leading Manufacturers.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—Sept. 4, 1884.

Toronto Paper Mf. Co. WORKS at CORNWALL, Ont.

CAPITAL, \$250,000.

JOHN R. BARBER, (President and Man'g Director.) CHAS. RORDON, (Vice-President.) EDWARD TROUT, (Treasurer.)

Manufactures the following grades of paper: ENGINE SIZED SUPERFINE PAPERS. WHITE AND TINTED BOOK PAPER, (Machine Finished and Super-calendered), BLUE AND CREAM LAID AND WOVE FOOLSCAPS, POSTS, ETC. ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS.

Envelope and Lithographic Papers. Colored Cover Papers, superfinished. Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special sizes made to order.

1826. Established 1828

J. HARRIS & CO.

(Formerly Harris & Allan.)

ST. JOHN, N. B.,

New Brunswick Foundry, Railway Car Works, Rolling Mill.

Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every description, Chilled Car Wheels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.

THE OSHAWA

MALLEABLE IRON Co

Manufacturers of

MALLEABLE IRON,

CASTINGS

TO ORDER FOR ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

And General Purposes.

OSHAWA, CANADA.

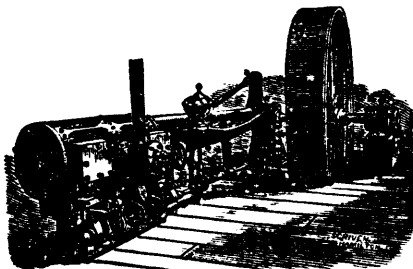
BLIGH & CO.,

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.,

PAINT & COLOR MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALTIES

Coach Painters' Colors, Cottage Colors, (Ready Mixed) Reds for Agricultural Implements.



THOS. WORSWICK,

GUELPH, ONT.,

Manufacturers of the WORSWICK "BROWN" AUTOMATIC OUT-OFF ENGINE.

For durability, accessibility of parts and economy of fuel, this engine has no equal. Boilers of Steel or Iron, made to order, Shafting, Pulleys, and Hangers furnished on short notice.

Table with 6 columns: Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates. Categories include Breadstuffs, Groceries, Hardware, Hides & Skins, Wool, Salt, etc.

# CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Capital and Funds nearly - - - \$7,000,000  
Annual Income over - - - - - 1,200,000

Toronto, J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.  
Provinces of Quebec Branch, Montreal, J. W. MARLING, Manager.  
Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifax, N.S., D. H. MAGGARVEY, Secretary.  
Eastern Ontario Branch, Peterboro, P. McLAHREN, General Agent.  
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, GEO. A. COX, General Agent.  
W. L. HUTTON, General Agent.

A. G. RAMSAY, President. R. HILLS, Secretary.  
ALEX. RAMSAY, Superintendent.

# CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.  
Guarantee Capital, \$1,000,000. Government Deposit, \$86,300  
Capital and Assets, 31st Dec., 1881, \$1,797,459

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

President: Sir W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.  
Vice-Presidents: Hon. WM. McMASTER, WM. ELLIOT, Esq.  
Directors: JAMES YOUNG, Esq., M.P. Q.  
Hon. JAS. MACDONALD, M.P., N. A. BALL, Esq.  
Halifax, M. F. RYAN, Esq., M.P.  
Hon. ISAAC BURFEE, M.P. S. NORDHEIMER, Esq.  
W. H. BEATTY, Esq. W. H. GIBBS, Esq.  
EDWARD HOOPEE, Esq. A. McLEAN HOWARD, Esq.  
J. HERBERT MASON, Esq. J. D. EDGAR.

Actuary: C. CARPMAN, M.A., F.R.A.S., late Fellow of St. John's College Cambridge.

Managing Director: J. K. MACDONALD.

# Life Association of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, - - - \$104,000.

PRESIDENT, - - - - - JAMES TURNER.  
VICE-PRESIDENT, - - - - - ALEX. HARVEY.

Gentlemen of influence desirous of acting as GENERAL AGENTS of DISTRICTS are invited to make application for appointments.  
JOHN CAMERON, Manager.

# THE ROYAL CANADIAN

Fire & Marine Insurance Co'y.

160 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

This Company doing business in Canada only, presents the following Financial Statement and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestionable security and honorable treatment.

Capital and Assets, Jan., 1st, 1883, .... \$1,295,835 66

Income during year ending 31st Dec. '82 381 142 39

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Pres. HON. J. R. THIBAudeau, Vice-Pres.  
ARTHUR GAGNON, Sec.-Treas. GEO. W. McHENRY, Manager.

# ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPY OF ENGLAND

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

CAPITAL, ..... \$10 000,000  
FUNDS INVESTED, ..... 24 000,000  
ANNUAL INCOME, upwards of ..... 5,000,000

Investments in Canada for protection of Canadian Policy-holders (chiefly with Government), exceed \$600,000.  
Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.  
Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.

Head Office for Canada—Royal Insurance Buildings Montreal.

JOHN HAUGHAN } Agents for Toronto and County of York.  
JOHN KAY, }  
ARTHUR F. BANKS, }  
M. H. GAULT, } Chief Agents  
W. TATLEY, }

# UNION MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

PORTLAND, ME.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.

ORGANIZED, 1848.

Assets, Dec. 31st, 1883, - - - \$6,229,684 10  
Surplus, (N.Y. Standard,) - - - 715,907 27

Incontestable and Unrestricted Policies protected by the Non-forfeiture Law of Maine.

Novel and attractive plans, combining cheap Insurance with profitable Investment returns.  
Strength and Solvency; Conservative Management; Liberal Dealing; Definite Policies; Low Premiums.  
PROMPT PAYMENT OF LOSSES WITHOUT DISCOUNT.  
An Easy Company to Work.  
Good Territory and Advantageous Terms to Active Men.

HENRY D. SMITH, - - - - - SECRETARY.  
C. H. VAN GAASBEEK, JR., - - - - - ASS'T. SECRETARY.  
HON. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, - - - - - COUNSEL.  
THOMAS A. FOSTER, M.D., - - - - - MEDICAL EXAMINER.

# THE FEDERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont.

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

President: JAR. H. BEATTY, Esq.  
Vice-Presidents: WILLIAM KERNS, Esq., M.P., ROBERT BARBER, Esq., SHEPPARD HOMANS, Esq., Consulting Actuary.

This Company offers equitable plans of Life Insurance on favorable terms and issues NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, which, after payment of two full endowment or three life premiums, will, on default of any subsequent premium, be continued in force till the reserve is exhausted.

DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

# BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,194,879.07.

Incorporated 1833. Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GOVERNOR, - - - - - JOHN MORISON, Esq.  
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR, - - - - - H. R. FORBES, Esq.

HON. WM. CAYLEY, JOHN Y. REID, Esq.  
H. B. NORTHROP, Esq. JOHN LEYS, Esq.  
GEORGE BOYD, Esq. HENRY TAYLOR, Esq.  
J. M. KINGHORN, Esq.

Inspector, - - - - - ROBERT McLEAN.

SILAS P. WOOD, Secretary.

# LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

MANAGER—CHAS. G. FOTHERGILL.

SUB-MANAGER—J. B. MOFFATT.

Capital Fully Subscribed..... \$9,260,000  
Assets, Cash, and Invested Funds ..... 2,605,925  
Deposited with Government of Canada, for the Protection of Policy-holders in Canada ..... 100,000

ALL LOSSES PAID AT HEAD OFFICE IN TORONTO, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.

Office—Mail Buildings, Toronto.

F. A. BALL, Chief Agt. for Canada.

Agent for Toronto —T. M. PRINGLE.

# Samson, Kennedy & Co.,

ANNOUNCE

THAT THEIR STOCK IS COMPLETE

—IN—

**EVERY DEPARTMENT.**

The accustomed CARE and VIGILANCE has been exercised by their buyers this season both in the

**HOME AND FOREIGN**

Markets, which has heretofore characterized their house, and which has so largely contributed to the building up of their business.

Notwithstanding the large shipments of goods sent out during the Month of August, in execution of Travellers Orders, their stock is still in a **SPLENDID CONDITION** and will be supplemented daily by receipts of Canadian, American, and European goods throughout the season.

Ample provision has been made for a large and healthy business which may reasonably be expected during the approaching Autumn and Winter.

In their **STAPLE ROOM,**

They offer **VALUE and MAKES** in Blankets which are not surpassed, also special value in **COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, PRINTS, and LINEN GOODS.**

In their **DRESS DEPARTMENT,**

They are showing a very attractive stock of Plain and Fancy

# DRESS GOODS,

WHICH ARE ALREADY COMMANDING LARGE SALES.

In their **HOSIERY & GLOVE ROOM,**

Will be found a stock of Hosiery, embracing,

**SCOTCH, ENGLISH & CANADIAN**

Manufacture, which for extent and value may be Equalled but is not Excelled in the trade of this country and which every buyer should see.

In their **GENT'S. FURNISHING ROOM**

They are showing the Largest and Most Varied assortment of **TIES, SCARFS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,** they have ever offered.

In their **HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT**

Nothing can exceed the variety of useful lines kept there. Buyers visiting this Room can check off **NINE** out of every **TEN** lines they may require.

An inspection of their stock is solicited.

Orders coming direct or through their Travellers will receive prompt attention.

Customers will be carefully served by competent salesmen.

# SAMSON, KENNEDY & CO.,

44 SCOTT ST. } Toronto. | 25 } London.  
19 COLBORNE ST. } OLD CHANGE, }