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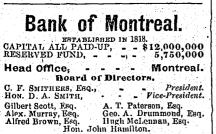
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Brantford, '.	London, "	Regina,
Brockville, "	Moncton, N.B.	Sarnia, Ont.
Chatham, N.B.	Newcastle, "	Stratford "
Cornwall, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	St John, N.B.
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EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA. 96 <u>6 - 6 -</u> 6 9

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$500,000 - 360,000 SURPLUS

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> > Henry Bulmer.

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LONDON :--The Alliance Bank (Limited.) NEW YORE :--The Hauover National Bank. BOSTON :--Maverick National Bank. F.Sterling and American Exchange boughtand sold. Interest allowed on Deposite. Collections made promptly, and remitted for at current refer ourrent rates.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	M
Incorporated by Royal Charter.	
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.	Ca
London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E. C.	н НЕА
COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kondall, John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Heury R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbook,	ANDI ROBT

Richard H. Glyn, A. H. Philpotts, Edward Arthur Hoare, J. Murray Robertson. Secretary-A. G. WALLIS. HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA .- St. James St., Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

W. H. NOWERS, Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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Baris, Hamilton,	Montreal. Quebeo,	Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.
Toronto,	4	

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Messra Giyn & Co. Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bauk of Australia. New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, Abia Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. rarks—Messra. Marcuard, Krauss & Colonyal Bank. rarks—Messra. Marcuard, Krauss &

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

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

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Directors.

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

AGENLS IN THE DOMINION. Quebec -- Merchants Back and Eastern Townships Bank.

Ontario and Manitoba-Dominion Bank and Fed-

rai Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick' Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company and its

Nova Scotta-Hallax Banking Company and the Branches. Prince Edward Island-Union Bank of P. E. I. Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-and, St. Johns.

and, St. Johns. AGNNE IN UNITED STATES. New Fork-Mechanics' National Bank, Messre. Morton, Bliss & Co., Messre. W.. Watson and Alex. Lang; Boston, Merchants National Bank, Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Bulfalo, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; Mitwankee, Wisconsin Marthe and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Se-cond National Bank; Helena, Montana-First Na-tional Bank; Fort Benton, Montana-First Na-tional Bank; Fort Benton, Montana-First Na-tional Bank; Mena, Montana-First National Bank. Bank.

Bank. London-Alliance Bank, "Imited." Mosers. Glyn, Millis, Currie & Co. Mesers. Morton. Rose & Co. Liverpool-The National Bank of Liverpool. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Auvers. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex-ohanga. Latters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

	State of the second second		
MER	CHANT	S BANK	
	OF CAN	ADA.	1
Capital		\$5,700,000.	
Reserve	e Fund, -	1,150,000.	
HEAD O	 A set of the test 	- MONTREA	IL.
Wm. Darling Adolphe Mas	LLAN ERSON, Esq., ;; Esq. Jon son, Esq. Joi	- Preside	ent
GEORGE HA	AGUE,	_ General Manag	ger
J. H. PLU	MMER, Assistan	it General Manager.	
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Belleville. Berlin. Brampton. Chathum. Galt. Gananoque.	Kingston. London. Montreal. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound	Renfrew. Sherbrooke, Qu Stratford. St. Johns, Que St. Thomas.	uo.
Hamilton. Ingersoll.	Perth. Prescott.	Walkerton. Windsor.	÷.

The Chartered Banks,

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.

Quebeo.

Kincardine.

BRANCHES IN MANIFORA. Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon, Regina N.W.T. Bankers in Great Britain-The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere. Agency in New York.-61 Wall Street. Mcssrs. 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 in-terest allowed.

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

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

La Banque du Peuple.

Capital \$1,600,000.

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A.A.TROTTIER, Esq., Cashier.

FORBIGN AGENTS,

London-Glynn, MHls, Currie & Co. New York-National Bank of the Republio. Quebec Agency-The Bank of Montreal.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

	CAPITAL PAID-UP	2,000,00
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JOISELD HARNEL, EEG, VICK-FREMENT, LeDroit ESG, M.P.P.
 T. LeDroit ESG, M. W. Bayle, ESG, U. TONSTET, J. EGG, M. W. Bayle, ESG, W. T. K. Thibaudeau, Montreal.
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 A general Banking, Exchauge and collection business transacted. Tarticular attention paid to collection saw roturns made with urmost nromptuses.
 Correspondence respectfully solicited,

494

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN

BANK OF COMMERCE, DIVIDEND No. 33.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Wednesday, the 2nd day of January Next.

The transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of December to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

W. N. ANDERSON.

General Manager.

Toronto, Nov. 27, 1883.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA. DIRECTORS:

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- tharines, Hon. JAS. R. BENSON, HON. JAS. R. BENSON, T. R. WADSWORTH, ÉSQ, St. Catharines, WM. RAMBAY, ESQ., P. HUGHES, ESQ., JOHN FISKEN, ESQ., D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO.

BBANCHES-Fergus, Ingersoll, Port Colborne St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Winnipeg Woodstook, Brandon. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange

bought and sold. Deposits received and in terest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collec tions

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

그는 것 그 물건가 다른 나가의 부분들을 했는 것	
AUTHORIZED CAPIT	AL,
CAPITAL PAID in M	ay 15, 1880 1,440,659
RESERVE FUND	
	f Directors.
R. W. HENI	KER, President.
	S Vice-President.
Hon. M. H. Cochran	e, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster,	Hon. J. H. Pope.
T. S. Morey.	Hon. G. G. Stevens.
WM. FARWEL	L, General Manager.
Head Office-	Sherbrooke, Oue.
	anches.
Waterloo,	Richmond,
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Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for,

The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF TORONTO.

CANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

Paid up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest \$1.000.000. DIRECTORS :

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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

BRANCHES.

MONTREAL, J. Murray Smith, Manager; PETER-BORO, J. H. ROPET, Manager; COBOURG, JOSEPH Henderson, Manager; PORT HOPE, W. R. Wads-worth, Manager; BARRIE, J. A. Strathy. Manager; ST. CATHARINES, G. W. Hodgetts, Manager; COL-LINGWOOD, W. A. Copeland, Manager.

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LONDON, ENG., The City Bank Limited. NEW YORK, National Bank of Commerce. NewYork, W. Witson & A. Lang, Oswego, N Y., Second Na-tonal Bank, Quebec, La Banque Nationale. Ottawa, La Banque Nationale. Winnipeg, Bank of Nova Seolie. Collections made on the Best Terms.

The Western Bank of Canada

TIFAD	OFFICE.	OSHA	W A	ONT

CAPITAL	AUTHORIZED	\$1,000,000
CAPITAL	SUBSCRIBED	500,000
CAPITAL	PAID-UP	250.000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., VICe-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McInicosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collec-lons solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued tions solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

LA

BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER,

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized. - \$500,000 Capital Subscribed, -- 500,000. DIRECTORS :

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Branch at Beauharnois, A. Clöment, Manager. Branch at St. Hyacinthe, S. A. Durocher, Manager. Branch at St. Romi, P.Q., C. Bedard, Agent. Branch at Valleyfield, C. F. Irish, Agent. Agents in New York: National Bank, of the Republic Agents in London, Eng.: Glynn, Mills, Curris & Co.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

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JER. HARRISON (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchants), Vice-President.
JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown).
HOW D. TROOP (of Troop & Son, Shipowners).
JOHN McMILLAN, (of J. & A. McMillan, Bock-sellers

sellers. JOSIAH WOOD, M.P., Sackville. A. A. STERLING, Fredericton.

CASHIER, ALFRED RAY. AGENCY-FREDERICTON : A. S. Murray, Agent. -WOODSTOOK, N.B.: G.W. Vanwart, 11



The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

TO EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES : Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parlia-

ment to invest the Debentures of this Company.

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THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.

half-yearly

Office : Cor. of King and Hughson Sts. HAMILTON, CANADA. H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, ONT., INCORPORATED, 1872. Capital, Subscribed, Pali-up, Reserve Fund, Contingent Fund, \$1,000,000.00 1.000.000.00 864,982,86 140,000,0 - 2,696,54 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







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

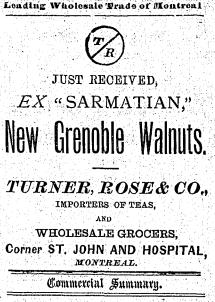
MoCAUGHEY & HULMESTEL Barristers, 2. Seaforth, Ontarlo.





and Window Shades.





499

IN REPLY to notices from postmasters throughout this Province to discontinue sending what they call our "French edition" to persons named, we have again to say that we do not publish a French edition, and never did publish one.

THOMAS WALLS, late of Toronto, has written from Chicago concerning the cause of his failure, which he attributes chiefly to bad debis and bankers refusing to discount his paper. He denies having taken \$16,000 with him, but admits having taken \$154.

J. A. Tono, general store, Goodwood, Ont., formerly of Brechin, has assigned. Trouble attributed to his having recently been robbed by burglars of \$400 in cash and \$800 in stock. A store recently built is worth perhaps \$2,500 but is mortgaged for \$1,200.

MESSUE J. S. Hamilton & Co., formerly of this city, but now of Brantford, so well known throughout Canada, especially in connection with the Catawba Vineyard of Pelee Island, have been appointed the sole agents for Canada for the extensive sherry shipping house of Messrs. Sanchez Romate Hermanos of Xeres de la Frontera, Spain. Both houses are to be congratulated upon the associations they have made.

THE TROUBLES and assignment of D. F. Rheaume, agricultural implement dealer, Amherstburg, Ont., are due to inability to realize sufficient from bills receivable to pay current demands. The creditors appear to have confidence enough in his integrity and ability to pay in full eventually, and will probably grant him the necessary indulgence. Liacilities about \$7000.

E: Dasw, general merchant, Exeter,Ont., who assigned on the 15th ult., was, prior to 1881, a cabinetmaker in that village, and his liabilities are now about \$12,000, his assets about \$10,000, the latter consisting of stock in trade and houses and lots in Exeter and Zurich, which are mostly mortgaged. Drew is offering to compromise at 65 cents, which his creditors are willing to accept, if secured. His trouble is attributed partly to inexperience.



tioned last week, an offer of 40 cents in the dollar, payable in one and two years, was accepted. No one can gainsay the integrity and character of Mr. Plewes, whatever his misfortunes may have been, and he has the sympathy of the entire business community in his recent reverses.

Tun ability and capital of James Hicks, a builder, of Guelph, were not sufficient to counteract the effect of his taking contracts too low and his having too many on hand, all resulting in failure. He has now five judgments against him, besides many other claims. All money coming to him is either garnisheed or assigned, and he has totally come to grief. Linbilities \$1,600; assets all mortgaged, and unsecured creditors get nothing.

A. CHOUINARD, grocer, Quebec, is being sued for \$1,000 instalment on price of property purchased by him from W. L. Lemesurier of that city. His Montreal ereditors are also suing him for \$700 protested notes, and he has confessed judgment in favor of another creditor for \$3,000. The latter has stized his stock, which is to be sold by sheriff. Chouinard claims to be worth 100 cents in the dollar.

The sheriff is in possession of the estate of C. C. Spragge, a Guelph boot and shoe dealer, who 'opened up there last Spring. He started without capital which, together with lack of what is often substituted for it—credit—is the cause of his suspension. He formerly failed in London, and was sold out there. Liabilities \$3,400; assets \$1,800, in stock and shop furniture. It is supposed that Spragge' was one too many in the shoe business in that city.

C. E. SKERACH, a hotelkeeper of New. Hamburg, Ont., who assigned in trust on the 12th ult., after a three years' run, shows liabilities of \$3,000 and assets of about \$500. Seebach is of

<u>.</u>

too yielding anature ever to become a business man. Commercial travellers are said to have been able to persuade him to buy anything they wished, and at the time of his assignment he had more stock on hand than would suffice for three su ch establishments.

Two prominent law firms, one in Toronto, and one in Guelph, have received instructions from "Knockheda Rectory," Belfast, Ireland, to investigate the affairs of F. J. Chadwick, Guelph, and examine him, if necessary, under onth, as to the disposition of certain properties alleged to have been purchased with monies entrusted to him for investment. Seventeen thousand pounds stelling was the amount of one of Stewart's investments.

J. & R. McGazcon, old-time tanners of New Glasgow, N.S., failed and assigned on the 23rd nlt. Their liabilities are estimated at \$25,000; the assets at \$15,000, in tannery and stock, the latter comprising two-thirds of the assets. Their closing down was caused by losses in 1874 on which they have since been paying interest. Their creditors will carry on the business for a year with the view of testing it for themselves. The Messrs. McGregor started in 1868 with some \$10,000 capital.

Mn. GRONGE DNAPER, for many years a respecable general merchant of Listowel. Ont, who has been somewhat embarrassed of late, although in good credit, has compromised at 75 cents in the dultar. No reason is ascribed for his difficulty, except that his competitors have shown more disposition to keep pace with modern business requirements and the general advancement of the place. He has attended closely to business, and has had the profits entirely to himself, as his family manage the store without outside help. A mortgage given by him is said to have been as security for the compromise.

The most perfect BA KING POWDER of the age. Warranted vasily superior to any Canadian Powder, is unrivalled by best brands of Américan, and costs 30 per cent. less. MANUFACTURED BY

500

WM. LUNAN & SON, SOREL, QUE. Sold by leading Grocers in Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indics, Bermuda and South America,

PLEWES & SNIDER'S grist mill, Hamilton, has closed down meantime, doubtless owing to the failure of the former partner's business in Brantford.

II. S. BATTRAM, fruit dealer, Hamilton, assigned on the 16th ult., with liabilities \$450; assets nominally \$400, out of which. \$250 may he realized.—M. E. McMillan, boots and shoes, St. Thomas, became financially involved by two months of business life, and has left for parts uuknown.

FUNCTIENTS & BENGERON, grocers, Quebec, who assigned about ten days ago, show liabilities of \$2,500 and assets, \$1,300; the latter in stock, and book debts. No offer has yet been made. The insufficiency of the business to afford a living profit to each partner was the cause of their trouble.

The Ganada Cotton Co., of Cornwall, is now giving employment to nearly 600 hands, or only about 100 less than the maximum. The mill has already on hand orders sufficient to keep it running until April next. The wages paid per month amount to from \$14,000 to \$18,000.

Business is quiet in Guelph, the factories, excepting one, having reduced the number of their hands. The fall wheat crop has been rather a failure in the vicinity, and barley rules low, though somewhat improved of late. Business buillings are reported all occupied; two dry goods stores opened within the last three months appear to be doing a fair business.

AT A meeting of the creditors of David Plewes of Brantford, whose trouble we men-

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A ruman tract, six miles square, is situated in Piscataquis county, Maine, and estimated to contain 100,000,000 feet of lumber, out of which 7,000,000 feet of logs are to be taken this winter by two St. Oroix, N.B, lumber firms. The tract is what is called "black land," and is clothed with a splendid growth of spruce, cedar, pine and fir. MR: GEO. W. CRAIG, manager of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co., has instituted proceedings against the Montreal *Herald* for having published that he had left the city. Damages are hijd at \$10,000. While questions were being asked on St. James street, hat Wednesday, concerning the rumor, Mr. Graig was, engaged in conversation with some gentlemen at his own office door on the other side of the street.

his tormentors to other fields, of industry and

refuge. Before leaving he gave a bill of sale

on stock, etc., to F. X. Benudry. His liabilities are about \$5,000. The concern has always

been hard-up. It is stated that Prevost lately

got an advance from a certain bank on a lot of

merchandise, which had already been pledged.



L. N. BLOUIN, of the Albion Hotel, Quebec, has summoned a meeting of his creditors.—Booth, the manager of the Bell Telephone Co., in Quebec, has been arrested for embezzlement. H. A. Dauphin succeeds him.—F. X. Normandin, saddler, Knowlton, Que, has assigned.— Armson & Stone, late Armson & Floyd, small dealers in silk; Toronto, have secured an extension. They show liabilities of about \$22,000 with a nominal surplus of \$6,000.

sold by tender.

Ma, H. C. GIBBS, son of the late Hon. T. N. Gibbs, who began the management of the Ontario Knitting Works at Oshawa about two years ago, having been unable to meet some renewed paper falling due again, the holders thereof, Messrs. Dobson & Co., who have been supplying the concern with yarns, have pressed the matter and secured judgments. After the total recorded judgments, amounting to some \$14,000, are satisfied, it is feared there will be little left for the other creditors. Trouble chiefly due to inadequate capacity and capital.

WE regret to learn that the Hespeler Manufacturing Co., of Hespeler, Ont., is in difficulty, and it is reported that an attachment has been issued against it. The company was established some three years ago with a cash capital of \$170,000, and a fine mill erected, but has not proved successful. A few days ago a judgment was obtained against them for \$600,000 by Mr. John Harvey, wool dealer, Hamilton. The President of the Company, Mr. McQuesten, also has a claim for \$30,000 for endorsations on paper. The changes affecting the woollenmanufacturing industries of late have doubtless had some effect upon the Hespeler Oo.

UPTON.—The stock of La Banque de St. Hyacinthe is probably worth from 75 per cent upwards on the amount of the stock paid up. The amount called thus far is \$40 per share, being four calls of 10 per cent each. Each share at the above rate would be worth \$30. The stock is not listed on the Stock Exchange here. We learn of no transactions for a long time past, and it would be difficult to buy or sell it advantageously in Montreal. A shareholder in St. Hyacinthe, known to the cashier of the bank, would probably pay even a higher price than 75 per cent. for it. Would advise you to communicate with the latter.

SAMUEL REEVES started in the grocery business in Hamilton three or four years ago with Very moderate capital and about a \$1,000 stock. His father backed him to a limited extent at first but not at all lately, as Samuel has been too inattentive to the business. The store has been managed by a young man who last summer secured a chattel mortgage of nearly \$600 for sums lent on different occasions. Recres' creditors began to move upon him some two months ago, when the chattel mortgage was replaced by a bill of sale. The stock was not worth more than the amount mentioned. His inbilities are light, and supposed to be about \$1,500. His troubles are attributable chiefly to his unfortunate habits.

H. KELLER, a general storekeeper of Emerson, Man., who failed on the 1st ult, and assigned on the 7th, has been carrying on business alone since April last. He was connected on paper with Jerry, Robinson's & Go.'s business, for which he had no consideration. On the announcement that the latter were going to fail, Keller sold his stock at 50° on the dollar to one Dr. Lavery, and took notes, as he says, to protect his other creditors. Lavery mortgaged the goods as collideral to one of his notes discounted with which Keller's were retired. On being pressed, Lavery reconveyed the stock to Keller, subject to the mortgage, and Keller them assigned, subject as above to Lavery for benefit of creditors. A Winnipeg firm filed a bill to set aside the same chattel mortgage and assignment, and this is now pending. An injunction was granted, and the



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IMPORTERS of TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES 66 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

store was closed; motion to continue the injunction was to have come up on the 28th ult. Keller's trouble is attributable to the recent Retters trouble is attributable to the recent depression in the North West, and competition of bankrupt stocks. Liabilities : direct, \$24,000; indirect \$15,000. Assets nominally, \$27,000 in goods and \$3,000 in lands.

BUSINESS CHANGES .- Ontario :- The following have assigned in trust : Black Bros., grocers, Aylmer ; J. A. Todd, general store, Goodwood ; E. Drew, general store, Excter; J. L. Renume, general store, Comber; S. L. Doolittle & Co., furniture, Aylmer; Bowen & Fraser, general store, Vernon; S. R. Dales, general store, Druy-ton; A. Michie, general store, Harriston; J. D. White, blacksmith, Invermay; Mitchell Bros, grocers, Kincardine; Geo. W. Murton, general store, Norwich; J. O. Poirier, general store, Routhier; J. B. Laughran, boots and shoes

Ottawa; R. Barker, general store, Bayfield, stock Ottawa; R. Barker, general store, Bayfield, stock advertised to be sold by auction; John Morrish, books, Chatham, sheriff in possession; L. Ben-nett, general store, Mitchell, advertising to sell; Y. X. Baker, jeweller, Scaforth, advertising to sell out; Robert Clark, books, London, stock sold under execution; A. Leslie, hotel, and Wager & Norris, furniture, Napanee, both advertised business for sale; George Clarke, hotel, Nia-gara Falls, advertise business for sale; Mrs. E. Pigrant: millinery, Mrs P. Woohun hotel, Lon-Piggott, millinery, Mrs. P. Moohan, hotel, Lon-don, both advertise to be sold out under mortgage Quebec .- The following have assigned in trust, -Joseph Cedras & Co.; Hats, Montreal ; Widow Sifroid Dumond, general store, St. Andre ; Louis Sifroid Dumond, general store, St. Andre; Louis Hart, caps, Montreal; F. X. Normandin, saddler, Knowlton; P. E. Luvelle, dry goods, St. Jean Baptiste; W. W. Moore, cabinetmaker, small liabilitities; & G. Fischel & Co., cigar munu-facturers, of Montreal; A. L. Desaulniers, general store, Riviere du Loup (en haut); La-rocque & Langelier, grocers, St. Johns; Elzear Fiset, boots and shoes, Quebec; J. O. V. Gias-son, general store, L'Istet de Bonsecours, L.

MONTREAL.

BEST QUALITY

GRANULATED

in casks and cases of

8-141b. TINS.

JOHNSON, RUSSEL & CO., 77 ST. JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL,

S. Gendron & Co., general store, St. Camille,

failed and stock advertised for sale; A. Le Bel,

assigned and offering to compromise at 50 in the dollar; C. Lamoureux & Co., furniture,

Montreal, offering compromise at 65 cents on dollar; Cyrille Gösselin, shoes, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised; Authier Bros. & Oo; general dealers of Danville, baving assigned, with liabilities of \$20,000. They claim a survive, 6 \$5000

surplus of \$5,000.



who had once served under him. After noticing at some length the introduction of joint stock banks in the Mother Country, Mr. Hague gave an interesting history of several of the Canadian banks. Owing, probably, to his not having emigrated to Canada until after the Union in 1841, Mr. Hague fell into an error, not of any importance as bearing on his subject, but still one that it seems desirable to correct. Mr. Hague fell into the error of stating that at a very early period of the settlement of Upper Canada, the Bank of Montreal "established offices of its own in a few of those places," the largest being in Toronto. Now the fact is that, prior to the Union in 1841, the Bank of Montreal had not a single agency in Upper Canada, while the Bank of Upper Canada, the Commercial Bank and the Gore Bank were all important institutions. There was an obvious cause for this, viz., that, prior to 1841, the Bank of Montreal, which had been incorporated "by the Legislature of Lower Canada, was not recognized in Upper Canada. About the year 1840 it purchased the "Bank of the People," a private bank in Toronto, and carried on business under that title, until it obtained a new charter after the Union, when, of course, it was able to establish agencies everywhere. We have thought that Mr. Hague will excuse our correcting an error which was caused by his not being in the country at the time, and which, though of historical interest is otherwise of no importance.

A very interesting portion of the lecture was that on the subject of circulation. We may, perhaps, not entirely agree in Mr. Hague's views, which are strongly opposed to a national currency. What he said of Turkey and Russia is doubtless perfectly true; but then if those States had determined to preserve public faith, it is clear that it would have been quite possible to have established a sound system of national currency. The truth is that the nations referred to cannot be relied on to act honestly. We can go so far with Mr. Hague as to concur in his recommendation that, if any change should be made, "the example of Sir "Robert Peel's Act of 1844 should be "carefully followed." The weak point, in our opinion, in Mr. Hague's argument, is the power of the banks to expand and contract the currency of the country. This cannot be done either in the United Kingdom or the United States. In England increased issues must be on the basis of gold. Gold, although by law and general consent the measure of value of other commodities. is itself a commodity. Paper money convertible into gold on demand is equiva-

lent to gold, and, therefore, measures the values of all other commodities Now we all know that when there is a large crop of corn its price will be lower than when the crop is small. So with $tea_{\lambda,x}^{T}$ sugar, cottons and other articles. Every one must be aware of the consequences which have resulted from the late over-production of cottons. What we contend is that the expansion and contraction of bank circulation is not without its effect on prices.

Mr. Hague, who is deeply read on the subject, must be aware that the late Lord Overstone and Sir Robert Peel based their system on the principle that the paper circulation should be exactly what it would be if the entire currency was gold. The mode of effecting the object was to fix an amount, sufficiently small to make it impossible that less would be insufficient for the public necessities which amount is in England established at £15,000,000-and that every note in addition should be represented by gold. Contractions and expansions which are calculated to reduce or to raise the value of other commodities have been effectually prevented in the United Kingdom. We entirely concur with Mr. Hague as to the effect of the sudden abolition of bank. issues, and also as to the demerits of the attempt made in 1867 to introduce a new system in Canada,

There was a very interesting reference in Mr. Hague's lecture to the cause of the difficulties of the Commercial Bank. Owing to its advances to the Great Western Railway Co., commencing, as it did, with \$50,000, increasing to \$100,000, then to \$200,0 0. then to \$400,000, and then; when they were in so far that they dare not stop for fear of losing the whole, going on to \$8 0,000 and \$1,200,000. This special case cited is an illustration of what often happens with banks. Customers at one time supposed to be good get into difficulties, and at periods of financial collapse become masters of timid managers, who dare not refuse them what they ask. We have noticed with much satisfaction that the lecture has been published at length, and we trust that it will be generally read, not only by our bank clerks, but by our merchants. Mr. Hague is well entitled to the thanks of the community for the trouble that he has taken, but we ought not to forget to acknowledge that his five predecessors have likewis rendered valuable service to the public. We trust that some arrangement may be made for the publication of the entire series of these excellent lectures in pamphlet form.

THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE.

The report for 1882 of the Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Massacheutts plainly foreshadowed the course he intended to pursue in the performance of his duties. The companies cannot complain that they have not been forewarned. Referring to the compulsory examinations of State and foreign companies as to their financial condition. he says that, on taking office, he learned that none of the six life companies had been thus examined since 1878, and several had never been examined at all. "Neither my sense of official responsibility, or of obligation to the mandate of the law," said he, "will permit this state of affairs to exist longer than the time needful to reform it. However confident I may feel of the rectitude of these fiduciary institutions, I am not justified in my public trust until to confidence I add so much of actual knowledge as I have power to obtain." After referring, to the due reliance to be placed on the reports of other State departments concerning the affairs of the respective companies, and stating that it is not the intention to subject the companies to unnecessary expense or inconvenience. he proceeded :-- "An investigation in that spirit and scope cannot be construed as discourteous to the departments of other States, or disrespectful to their fidelity or ability in their official duties. Nor should it be distasteful to the companies themselves : since a satisfactory examination will confirm their credit, some of them should desire it as a conclusive reply to reflections to the disadvantage made to the department through the public journals...... The high qualities of business, honor and capacity, which, I am glad to credit, as a rule, obtain in the administration of our principal insurance companies, I attribute in large measure to the intelligent surveillance by public authority. Honest men welcome it as the law-abiding citizen welcomes the faithful policeman, so long as it does not invade the proper freedom of legitimate business enterprise To preserve the public health and prevent abuses is as worthy a function of the civil ruler as to detect existing faults and punish committed crimes."

On the 12th ult. hon. John K. Tarbox, author of the report from which the foregoing quotations are made, notified the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Maine that he wished to enter into an examination of its affairs at once. He received for reply that the investigation then going on by the Commissioner for the State of

Maine had been only temporarily interrupted, and was about to proceed, and that the Maine Commissioner would not consent to any co-operative examination. After some correspondence on the subject, the directors of the Union Mutual, through their president, John E. DeWitt, informed Mr. Tarbox that he must wait till Commissioner Smith had finished his work. The Massachusetts Deputy, under instructions, having applied personally, but in vain, for access to the Company's books, his chief saw fit to revoke the license of the Company to do business in Massachusetts, which was accordingly done on the 21st ult.

The Union Mutual has a considerable business in Canada, and is one of the American companies which concluded to remain after the legislative enactments of 1877. Some of our readers will remember that about that time the now president of the Company made a thorough overhauling of its affairs, the result of which was a lopping off of about one million dollars of its assets ; and a subsequent reduction of about half that amount was deemed desirable. Under the influence of the circumstances surrounding this curtailment, the Company's business fell off, and in Canada alone the lapses amounted to more than a thousand policies in a single year; the expensive Montreal offices were abandoned, and a general system of curtailment adopted. The company has been put to considerable expense in building operations, for after creeting one of the linest structures in Boston, where the company then had its headquarters, they were obliged to move into the State from which they hold their charter, and the present head-quarters of the company, is one of the finest buildings in Portland, though, perhaps, not so favorably situated as that in Boston.

Canadian policyholders are not easily frightened, and will act with due caution until the Massachusetts report shall have been made, whenever that may be. The action of Mr. Tarbox appears most arbitrary from the point of view presented by our exchanges; but if any credence is to be placed in the utterances of a Boston evening paper, said by the Journal of that city to be inspired by the Insurance Department, the Commissioner for Massachusetts is of the opinion that all is not safe, all is not sound, with the Union Mutual. Insurance Commissioner Tarbox says his action revoking the license was entirely according to statute. He says that if the company think injustice has been done they can doubtless have not an unfriendly audience before the incoming Legislature or Governor and council; to the judgment of either he would cheerfully refer his official conduct. The company does chiefly an endowment business; the number of new whole life policies issued in the United States in 1882 was only 67, while the endowment policies numbered 2,130. The number lapsed in 1882 was 504. The assets of the company consist largely of railway bonds and National bank stock.

The report of the Canadian Superintendent for 1882 shows the total net liabilities to all its policyholders in Canada to be \$492,000, or nearly half a million dollars, while the total assets in this country amount to only \$135,000. The latter sum includes the Government deposit of \$100,000,' to which, by law, Canadian policyholders have no more right in distribution than any of their fellow policyholders in the United States, the Union Mutual being a company on the strictly mutual plan.

The dispute between the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts for the possession of the books of the "Union Mutual" is a unique affair in the history of life insurance. It implies a great deal more than it expresses. The usual routine pursued by Government Superintendents and State Commissioners in their annual examinations of life companies does not call for the possession of a company's books. Instead of that they usually supply prepared blanks for the officers of the companies to fill up, giving all the data in full, for the commissioners to determine the liabilities under whatever standard of solvency the law of their State may require. To effect that it is not necessary that a commissioner do more than verify the statements thus supplied under a solemn declaration or oath. He may personally or by proxy see that those statements correspond with the aggregates in the Company's ledger, which, as a rule, need not take more than a few days, although we do not think that in the States a personal verification is usually gone into yearly. But in this instance it would seem as if the books had been taken possession of by one commissioner with the intention of going into an examination very different from what is ordinary, which to us means that he must have been moved thereto by a grave suspicion respecting the company's solvency. On no other supposition can we explain to ourselves the present situation between the two commissioners, and would like to ask those who have the means of giving us the information of it be not so. We should be sorry to be understood to even . hint here that there is cause for suspecting anything wrong with the affairs of that institution, and we are only attempting to give a reasonable explanation of the quarrel between the commissioners already alluded to.

MR. DROLET ON FRANCE.

Mr. Gustave A. Drolet has published a long letter in La Minerve, apparently with the object of explaining " pourquois nous sommes français "-" Why we are French." We read the letter with some interest, because its object appeared to be to prove that the English press had been unjust to the French Canadians, and that it had complained of the affection felt by them to their Mother Country. As this journal has been specially designated by Mr. Drolet as having employed " dishonest argument" and made " false assertions " we propose to call attention to the substance of his letter. We should have imagined that a distinguished jurist, as we presume Mr. Drolet wishes to be thought, would have brought some evidence to support his assertion that the English press has complained of the affection which the French Canadians feel towards their Mother Country. He has not cited a line from that press, but he has affirmed that Prince Bismarck has recently imprisoned a Monsieur Antoine, who has been reproached with having kept up an unalterable love for France. We are unacquainted with the circumstances of Mr. Antoine's case, but we venture to affirm that he must have committed some overt act justifying imprisonment.

Mr. Drolet proceeds to notice the withdrawal of the emigration agency at Paris. implying that this was done by the Dominion Cabinet from the same motive. as Prince Bismarck's imprisonment of Mr. Antoine, and because it could not imprison two millions of French Canadians. It is very difficult to get the writers on behalf of France to argue fairly. For our own part, we protest against Mr. Drolet's accusation, and we defy him to prove it. We have never objected to any manifestation of affection for France exhibited by French Canadians. We have protested against a flagrant act of injustice to Canada by France, and we should unquestionably protest against any similar act if committed by Great Britain. Mr. Drolet does not deny our allegation, but he endeavors to shift the blame from

France to Great Britain. By the treaty of 1860 he acknowledges that British India, Australasia, and New Zealand have obtained the benefit of the conventional treaty, from which Canada is excluded.

Mr. Drolet has not offered the least explanation, nor has La Minerve, in its "eloquent answers" to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of France's persistent refusal to grant the benefit of its conventional tariff to Canada, when pressed to do so by Sir Alexander Galt. If France has right on its side Mr. Drolet should explain how Sir Hector Langevin could have authorized the declaration made by the Finance Minister that, unless France did us justice, a retaliatory policy would be adopted. Let our critics point out a line in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE in favor of any other course. It is certainly the most extraordinary line of argument that we have ever met for Mr. Drolet to throw upon Great Britain the responsibility for France's treatment of Canada. Sir Alexander Galt publicly acknowledged long since the cordial assistance he had received from the British Foreign office in his negotiations with France.

We cannot follow Mr. Drolet in his irrelevant notices of the exchanges of complimentary expressions between French Ministers and Canadian visitors to Paris. One rather extraordinary scene is described. Mr. Hector Fabre was delivering an address to the French Minister, on behalf of himself and twenty others, and was referring to the fact that of the six crosses of the Legion of Honor conferred on Canadians three had been given to Conservatives and three to Liberals, when Mr. Duclerc rose suddenly and stopped M. Fabre, protesting against those remarks, and repudiating all knowledge of Canadian politics. Poor M. Fabre does not seem to have had any further chance, for after reporting M. Duclerc's speech. the conclusion of which was a request to the deputation to assure their countrymen of the strong affection of the French. they withdrew. As to the speech it is in some respects singular. M. Duclerc declared that the French reproached themselves daily with " being unable to love the Canadians as much as they love France." We need not pursue the subject. We shall continue to protest against the refusal of the Government of France to place Canada on the footing of the most favored nations, and also against the systematic misrepresentations of those who charge us with censuring French Canadians for their attachment to their old Mother Country, which we have never done.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.

The meeting on Monday for the appointment of liquidators of-the Exchange Bank was, as was fully anticipated, rather a stormy one. The shareholders outside the directors pressed for a statement, while the directors were anxious to commence with a vote recommending liquidators. There was a good deal of disputing as to the claims to vote, and while the meeting was in progress great excitement was created by the rumor that the President, Mr. Thomas Craig, had left town. The directors present stated that some of the most objectionable transactions had been entered without their knowledge, and into especially that with Mr. Beard, the coal merchant, and the overdraft of Mr. Gilman for the purchase of Royal Canadian Company's shares. It is very generally believed that the President was himself interested in several of these transactions. So far as we can learn, the cause of Mr. Bulmer's resignation from the board was his disapproval of a proposal that the bank should assume certain stock which had been purchased on account of one of the directors and which had been held on margin by a banker. The bank in question, the City and District Savings Bank. had required additional margin to the extent of \$16,000, and this was supplied by an overdraft, which was marked good by the President, Mr. Craig, and paid. Mr. Bulmer thought that this loss should not fall on the Bank but on the director, and as his colleagues differed with him he had no other course open to him than to resign. It is much to be feared that the losses will be very heavy, and as they are estimated at very nearly the entire capital and rest it seems probably that resort must be had to the double liability of the shareholders.

THE GLOBE MUTUAL AGAIN.

It is some time since we have been called upon to refer to the obsequies of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. It may be remembered that early in March, 1882, judgment was rendered in this city to the effect that it required more than mere participation in the profits of company to constitute mutuality, and that the concern being a stock company the deposit at Otlawa was legally for the exclusive benefit of Canadian policyholders, as advertised by the Canadian manager, while soliciting business for the company in former years. The case was carried to appeal by the New York Receiver, J. D. Fish, and it is

only a few days ago that decision was again given-confirming the former judgment as well as the opinions frequently expressed in these columns. In an article in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, dated May 21st, 1880, we gave a list of the shareholders of the Company, the total stock being \$100,000. Those who fancy the troubles of the concern have not received ample attention in these columns are referred to Vol. viii., pp. 47, 143, 213, 280 and 439; Vol. ix., pp. 142 and 174; Vol. x., pp. 73 and 423; Vol. xi., p. 759; Vol. xiii., pp. 456, 683, 751, 786 and 787; Vol. xiv., pp. 79 and 115; and Vol. xv., p. 138. The learned judge, in confirming the previous ruling, said :

"I discovered that the company is not a mutual company at all, that, on the contrary, it is a stock company, and that the stockholders divide the whole profits after paying losses. and the bonuses come in after the shareholders are satisfied. According to May, the principle which lies at the foundation of mutual insurance, and gives it its name, is mutuality, in other words, the intervention of each person insured in the management of the affairs of the company and the participation of each member in the profits and losses of the business in proportion to his interest. Each person insured becomes a member of the body corporate, clothed with the rights and subject to the lia. bilities of a stockholder. He is at once insurer and insured. The Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessel, says that an insurance with profits does not alone create a partnership between the policyholder and the shareholders, and (in a certain case referred to) although the bonus was declared in proportion to the profits it was not really a payment out of the profits, it was in fact a return of the excess of the premiums. paid above the amount necessary to secure the policies ; and even if it had been more clearly a share of the profits, since the decision of the House of Lords in Cox and Hickman, it does not follow that people are partners mercly because they have a share in the profits in an indirect way. The Globe appears to me not to be a mutual company, and the policies for which there is collocation are not mutual. policies."

It is not improbable that the case will be appealed to the Privy Council. Meantime the affairs of the concern continue to occupy the attention of the New York courts as shown by the following from the *Insurance Journal*:

"In the Supreme Court, on the 7th ult, the judge handed down a decision in the case of J. D. Fish, receiver of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co., against James M. Freeman, to foreclose a mortgage for \$20,000 upon real estate in this city executed by defendant's. father. It appeared that the late Pliny Freeman, whilst president of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, in 1873, in order so to improve the apparent financial condition of his company as to procure its admittance into

Massachusetts for the purpose of transacting business, executed a bond, which was secured by the merigage in the suit. The transaction was entered upon the books of the company as being for a loan to the morigagor. The de fence was that subsequently to the execution of the morigage the assets of the company had accumulated to the required amount without including the morigage, and that thus the purpose for which it was made had been accomplished, and that the maker and his heirs were relieved from further responsibility. Judgment in favor of the plaintiff."

The mortgage in question did not appear in subsequent statements of the company, and many were the inquiries on the part of insurance experts as to what had become of it. It did not, however escape the attention of Receiver Fish.

THE LOAN.

The London Economist, than which there is no higher authority on financial subjects, has noticed the very extraordinary action of the Dominion Government in regard to the late loan." We shall give a few extracts, which ought to convince the public that a serious mistake was made in attempting to place a loan on the Canadian market at the time. The Economist says : "The amount, \$4,000,000, " would have been considerable for Cana-" da at any time to absorb unaided, but " just now, when Canadian resources are "so greatly locked up, and when the "banks are so disinclined to move, out-"side aid was requisite to secure the "ready absorption of this £820,000. The "list was opened at Ottawa on the 17th "inst., to be closed on the 20th, and it was "announced that no tender would be "accepted under par. In the end only "\$977,000, were placed and the notification "afterwards made to the effect that ten-"ders would still be receivable at 21 "premium, can hardly be read seriously." With reference to the last remark, we may observe that we pointed out the great impropriety of the course adopted, and stated that it was unprecedented. It has all the appearance of a most scandalous job. The Government publicly announced its willingness to accept par for the loan. It obtained tenders for \$977,000 above par from some persons, but neither their names nor the price paid have been published. The Government, then, after having failed to get offers at par, raised its price to 21 premium. the practical effect of which was to benefit the purchasers of the \$977,000. Is it any wonder that the Economist remarked that such a notification " can hardly be read seriously ? "

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But the *Economist* proceeds to remark : "Had that 4 per cent loan been offered "here it would at once have been placed "at or even above $2\frac{1}{2}$ premium. It is "true this would have been a small loan "for Canada to seek in this market, but "as it could have formed part of their "existing 4 per cent, that would have " mattered little. The time to be selected " for internal issues of this kind is when "money in the colony is cheap and plenti-"ful. Some few years back New South "Wales placed some loans in Sydney " satisfactorily, but there would certainly " be less chance of their doing so now." The Economist adds that, if officially authorized, "the Anglo Canadian banks," meaning, we presume, the Bank of Montreal, and Bank of British America, could place the balance of the loan in London. The Economist possibly is not aware that the Dominion has fiscal agents in London of the highest standing, who could easily have placed the debentures there. The fact is that for some tine back there has been a popular cry in favor of borrowing in our own market, even at the hazard of withdrawing the money from other investments. We think it fortunate for the country that the failure has been so complete, but we shall look with some curiosity for the disclosures which must be made when Parliament meets. When the names of the tenderers are made known, as well as the price which they paid, people will be better able to judge than they are at present as to the object of the Finance Minister in raising the price of bonds for which he could not get an offer.

THE STANDARD FIRE.

The causes which led to the suspension of the Standard Fire Insurance of Hamilton, briefly referred to on page 475 last week, may be summed up as follows: Some few months ago the late president, D. B. Chisholm, with one or two of the directors. negotiated a loan or line of credit with the Federal Bank, and at a later period with the Exchange Bank. On Mr. Chisholm's sudden departure, a few weeks ago, the Federal Bank demanded immediate settlement. This appears to have been arranged by some of the directors giving their joint note for the amount, some \$6,000. The new-found calm was only of short duration, for as soon as the Exchange Bank heard of the arrangement they likewise pressed their claim, and the directors, feeling that they had already gone far enough, decided to give up the ship. It is probable that the risks will be carried by the company, as the directors appear

to be of opinion that it is the cheapest way, many of the insured being likely to reinsure of their own accord.

The Standard Fire Insurance Company was organized early in 1877, and began business in April of that year with \$114,-000 subscribed capital, ten per cent paid up. The total sum paid up having been deposited with the Government in order to procure the license, the Company was left without a dollar in the treasury, and had to depend exclusively on premium income to pay any losses that might occur. Fortunately the business of the first and second years was prosperous, enabling the company to pay losses and expenses and leave a small residue, sufficient, however, to pay the shareholders a dividend of ten per cent on the paid-up capital, which none of them looked upon in any other light than as a matter of course. In the following year, owing to comments upon the smallness of the Government Deposit, the president, D. B. Chisholm, loaned the company \$15,000, and the deposit was increased to \$25,000, which, with a small sop to Cerberus, gave it a fresh impetus, and things went on swimmingly,-each and every year showed an increase in premiums and assets. In 1880 the subscribed capital was increased to \$200 000 and over, with 10 per cent paid thereon. During this year the Alliance Fire Insurance Co. was started by paying twenty per cent on \$50,000, to which \$110,000 was soon added with 10 per cent paid up, but the greater part of the latter consisted of promissory notes. By this time the loan of \$15,000 from president Chisholm was repaid, and the year 1881 opened out with bright prospects. The brightness, however, did not last long. From the middle of January of that year, fire losses occurred with persistent regularity, and lasted into October, when calls on resources at length began to lighten. November and December gave the company the only respite from losses during the year. The bush fires of the period are fresh in the memory of Canadian insurance managers. The Standard and Alliance lost nearly every dollar of their paid-up capital, and from that period till the suspension the struggle has been a hard one.

In 1882 the two companies concluded to amalgamate, in the hopes of strengthening the Standard and by means of the increased capital regaining the confidence lost by the disasters of the previous year. The amalgamation was completed the present year; business began to improve; the premium income was increasing; the losses up to July were between \$4,000 to \$5,000 less, and the income some \$7,000 greater than during the corresponding six months of 1882,—when a series of attacks were levelled at the company, the management of which disdained to apply the only means of stopping them. These had been productive of little mischief when the flight of the president led the two banks before named to insist upon a settlement of accounts and left the company' stranded. The idea of making a call upon the shareholders was abandoned, as already stated, and the company concluded to pull down the sign, satisfied that they had struggled bravely and long enough in the conflict.

Of the four western companies started within a few years of one another the Standard is the last to abandon the field: The Canada Fire and Marine, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and 10 per cent paid up; the Dominion, with a subscribed capital of \$500,000, 15 per cent paid up (10 per cent?); the Union, with a subscribed capital of \$200,000, of which 10 per cent was paid up—all have gone and have been waiting for the Standard, the most tenacious and plucky of them all, to fill the quartette upon the other shore.

Mr. J. C. Livingstone has been appointed Receiver to wind up the company under the Dominion Act, a gentleman whose abilities as an insurance man should qualify him for the position. Mr. Livingstone was never Inspector of the Standard, although he was employed for a year or two, at a minimum of remuneration, adjusting losses for the company; neither did he procure any of the stock of the concern.

The Standard is not the only one of the smaller Canadian companies who, in the days of disester, were compelled to take all the time possible in paying losses, not for the purpose ot defrauding rightful claimants, but, probably, because they could not help it and wanted more time to raise the means of payment, although doubtless some of the claims were of the morally hazardous class. Were our strong companies to take a firmer stand in regard to doubtful claims there would be fewer losses to chronicle, and more benefit to the companies as well as to the public at large. A doubtful man sandwiches himself between two honest men and over-insures in one of the many prompt paying companies; he finds it advisable to sell out; a fire takes place, and his honest neighbors suffer more or less; for it is one of the fundamental principles of fire insurance, that an chonest claimant cannot be a gainer by fire, and with this concluding moral we bid adieu to the Standard Fire Insurance Company.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

The citizens of Toronto seem to have had good reason to feel aggrieved at the consequences of the settlement in their city of some sixty or seventy families of Irish immigrants, in a state of complete destitution. These unfortunate people have been thrown for support on the charitably inclined, and it has been found necessary to make an appeal to the Provincial Government for aid. There is in Toronto a " Trades and Labor Council," and this Society has sent to the Minister of Agriculture a memorial on the subject of granting assisted passages to immigrants. It is a vigorous protest against the acts of the authorized immigrant agents in the United Kingdom, and on reading it we confess that our first impression was that it proved great laxity in the office of the High Commissioner, for Canada in London. There certainly ought to be some proper oversight of the authorized agents throughout the United Kingdom. When circulars are published copies of them should be placed before the High Commissioner, so that these agents would be prevented from encouraging people to emigrate, under the circumstances which have occurred at Toronto. The unfortunate immigrants allege that they were "lured to Canada by the mis-statements of one Gaskill." Of course. Mr. Gaskill should not be condemned on ex parte evidence, but the Trades and Labor Council have published a circular, signed by Henry C. Lea, Government, Immigration Agent, Burton-on-Trent, which is anything but a creditable document, and one that no agent ought to be able to issue without the authority of the representatives of the Dominion in London. The style of this circular is not that which should be adopted by an agent of the Dominion, as we think will be admitted. It is as follows:

A SPECIMEN ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Men and Women of England :

I intend in the month of March, 1884, to personally conduct a party of 300 immigrants to Ganada by the "Beaver" line of steamers from Liverpool to Quebec, remaining with them until comfortably settled; the party to consist of capitalists, farmers, farm and general laborers, bricktayers, masons, curpenters, joiners, and domestic servants.

While in this country you are working for wages which are scarcely sufficient to keep you, and employment is getting more difficult to find, in consequence of the rapid increase of the population (over one thousand every twentyfours), there is on the other side of the Atlantic room for all, work for all, good wages for all,

and free land for all. The following will give you some idea of the wages paid :--Colliers, from 12s 6d to 30s a day; farm laborers, from 25s to 45s per week with board and lodging; domestic servants, 50s to 80s per month; bricklayers, 16s 8d to 30s per day; and other wages in proportion. Will you, then, remain longer in this country, with the glorious prospect of toiling hard until old age to end your days in . "The House," or join with others who are about to make a home elsewhere, and whose motto is

> To the West, to the West : To the land of the free.

If you prefer to leave at once I can give you assisted passages and letters of introduction to the Government agents, who will assist you to obtain situations, etc. If you want further particulars I shall be pleased to give them, and send pamphlets on receipt of six stamps to defray expenses. A deposit of £1 will secure a berth for either parties for 1884, or any other time suitable to you. Our steamers leave London and Liverpool every week-Liverpool to Quebec, £3 10s; London to New York, £3; assisted passages to Canada, £3. I can give you through tickets to any part of America at reduced rates. If you wish to join my personally-conducted parties I must ask you to apply at once, as the lists are being rapidly filled, and are limited to 300.

Faithfully yours,

Hv. C. LEA, Government Immigration Agent, Burton-on-Trent.

The "Trades and Labor Council" point out that no necessity exists for assisted or excessive immigration, as, with the exception of remote portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, there are no public works in progress to provide employment even for the present population. This is proved by the downward tendency of wages in all callings. The memorialists make a vigorous protest against the Dominion being made a receiving and distributing depot for the pauper population of Great Britain or any other country. They affirm that there are already more mechanics than can find employment at living wages. It is well" known that many hands have been thrown * out of employment in the cotton mills." Finally, the memorialists "pray for the total abolition of the present immigration system of assisted passages and consequent expense." At the very time when the "Trades and Labor Council" were making this vigorous protest against assisted passages Sir Hector Langevin made a public announcement in Montreal; that : the Dominion Government was about to spend money in bringing back to the country Canadian emigrants who had left their country voluntarily at their own expense, and who are employed chiefly as oper-". atives in New England factories. There is really no employment for such persons



in our factories, and if the object is to place them on land, it would seem only reasonable that the province which owns the land should incur the expense of settling it. Apropos to colonization in Quebec, a question was asked the other day, to which we confess we were unable to reply. It was with reference to the statement by Father Labelle and another priest that colonization could not be carried on successfully, unless on each settlement provision was made for a Church, and a priest, and that this had been done in the various settlements made under the auspices of Father Labelle. The question was whether the cost of the Churches was defrayed from the public funds which have been provided liberally by the Province of Quebec, until its financial embarrassments, which have doubtless led to the recent demand on the Dominion Government. We have no doubt that the vigorous protest of the Trades and Labor Council will produce an effect on the public mind.

While the Trades and Labor Council have been remonstrating against the kind of immigration which assisted passages are calculated to encourage, Mr. Shaw, of Orangeville, has made a strong appeal, on behalf of Ontario, that efforts should be made to procure the immigration of a class of agriculturists with means, the class which the Earl of Carnarvon in his recent speech recommended to emigrate to Canada. Mr. Shaw has not given his views as to the best means to be employed to encourage such immigration, which we think unfortunate, as he states that "I have my views." He, however, very properly looks to the Ontario Government to 'assume the responsibility of giving effect to any system that may be devised. The subject is one of great importance, and it will, we think, be generally admitted that a system under which such circulars'as that quoted above can be issued on the authority of the Government is most defective.

MONTREAL LOAN AND MORTGAGE Co;-The affairs of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co. have lately occupied the attention of the public, owing to rumors of internal troubles. Notwithstanding the speculative employment of the funds of the institution from time to timeas much as \$200,000 being at one time engaged in outside investments-we are enabled to say that not only has the capital been found intact, but a considerable portion of the "Rest" also. The amount at present invested in the speculations referred to is about \$80,000. The manager, Mr. G. W. Craig, asserts that the investments-largely in cotton stocks-were made with the cognizance of the board. Mr. Craig's resignation is in the hands of the directors. The stock has fallen to 50 bid.

The George T. Smith Middlings Purifier Company have recently purchased the entire plant of the Thomson & Williams Manufacturing Co., at Stratford, Ont. The new concern will manufacture the purifier which has built up such an immégase business in Jackson, Mich., and Mark Läne, London, England. The firm have fitted up the works with appliances for turning out every article of milling machinery, no small undertaking in these days of new process milling. The Company are the exclusive owners of all Canadian Purifier patents, and rak high in the United States and England as experienced manufacturers; in all milling requisites their machine possess every mechanical construction that tends to a rapid and economical performance of the work assigned it. The Chandian management is in the hands of Mr. Charke, who thas for years been general agent in the United States.

WE ARE obliged to hold over details concerning the difficulties of the Steel Co. of Canada, works at Londonderry, N.S. Mr. J. B. Duffus, of Halifux, is appointed liquidator pro tem. The shareholders are the only persons likely to lose anything. There is every probability that the enterprise will be carried on to its fullest capacity ore long.

Correspondence.

THE WINTER PORT.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

DEAN SIR,—Referring to recent articles in the Upper and Lower Province newspapers touching on the winter port question, it may not be out of place to offer a few observations on the subject, now that winter is at hand.

At the time of Confederation, as all good Canadians are, or should be, aware, and just previous to the entry of the Maritime Provinces into the Union, the principal inducement held out to Nova Scotia was the promise that Halifax would be made the winter port of the Dominion, and the ocean terminus of the Great Pacific Railway, then contemplated, and now being constructed. This old promise has been so often quoted and harped upon that it has become threadbare ; but it was new then, and it'was believed in Halifax. Nothing was then said about the crookedness of the line on which the Intercolonial Railway was to be built, nor of the impossibility of dragging trade from its natural channels. Everybody was patriotic and willing to sacrifice all personal interests for the good of the new intion. A certain good but sagacious revivalistic preacher (being well acquainted with the frailties of our poor human nature) used to observe "that he always sent the hat around while the tears were wet," and no doubt if our railways had been in as forward a state then as they are today, more would have been done to secure for Ganada a Canadian Winter Port.

Now, however, that the tears are dry and the enthusiasm has subsided, it is found that the distance from points in the West is greater to Halifux via the Intercolonial Railway, than to Portland by existing American lines; and it is stated that the difference is too great to admit of Halifax securing. The ocean freight from Ganada to Great Britain and the Continent; notwithstanding. the cheapness of her port charges, the excellence of her harbor, and the fact that the locan voyage from transitlantic parts is shorter to Halifax than to Portland, or any of the ports in the United States. These s' tements have been made from time to time on information obtained by private individuals. but the question is, "should the Government leave it to private individuals to be settled by newspaper correspondence, written at odd moments when the spirit moves them; or should not a Government committee be formed to obtain full information and settle the matter once and for all?"

and for all?" There is no doubt that the whole matter has been left too loss. To begin with, promises were made and received in good faith. Now, the matter is reglected, its importance is ignored, and it has dwindled into a bone of contention between the people of Nova Scotia generally, and the Government at Ottawa, to which ever side of politics that Government may belong. Attempts have been made from, time to time by the Government, but they have lacked thoroughness. An elevator has been built costing a large sum of public money, but the Government either cannot, or will not, use means to fix through rates of freight which will enable western shippers to send their grainthrough Halifax—virtually giving us a grindtione, but neglecting to give us a crank to turn is with. Whether freights can or cannot be arranged so as to place Halifax even with Portland, is a question which remains to be answered; the

Whether freights can or cannot be arranged so as to place Halifax even with Portland, is a question which remains to be answered; the offers of the great steamship lines, up to date, not proving sutisfactory, and the fact that freights from Chicago all rail to Halifax have been quoted lower than from Toronto, sufficiently proves that the influence of the Government in adjusting rates with companies in Canada is either decidedly limited, or has not been used for the benefit of our own people. Concerning occan freights from Great Britian to Halitax, it is a fact that they are (or

Concerning occan freights from Great Britian to Halltax, it is a fact that they are (or have been recently) higher from Liverpool to Hallfax than from Liverpool to Boston; and this by a line of steamships subsidized by our own Government.

Are we a nation? and is this progress?--That the owners of steamships should charge more per ton on freight from Liverpool to Halifax than from the same port to Bostón might be understood if separate lines were running to the two ports, and the voyages terminating at each respectively. (The argument in that case being that Boston was the larger shipper of the two-hence the cheaper freight). But where the Boston and Halifax freights come out side by side in the vessel's hold, and the one freight is charged more per ton for being loaded at a cheaper port, some 300 miles nearer the point of shipment than the other, which is a day's sail further on the excess being more than sufficient to bring the Boston freight back to Ilalifax) is a state of things which fills the mind with amazement. It passes our comprehension, and "we give it up."

Indiaxy is a state of things, which arise the mind with amazement. It passes our comprehension, and "we give it up." From these imperfectly expressed, but true, statements, it will be seen that, whatever the merits of the Winter Port scheme may ultimately anount to, they. have not been ascertained yet; and in my humble opinion they never will: be, until our. Government goes seriously to work to obtain information and use every means to ascertain, whether, the scheme had better be considered further, or finally dropped. It is a Dominion and not a Halfax question, and it can only be settled after its importance has been acknowledged, and by the whole Government instead of by one or two of its members. Hitherto the Winter Port question has been regarded in Western Chanda as a matter in which Halfax alone was concerned; and while they continue to hold this opinion, and help the dividends of railroads across the border, nothing will be done towards deciding whether it is worth while for Chanda to have a Chandian winter port, or whether she will pay the United States to handle and ship her merchandize. It is unnecessary to refer to the mergeoiations now proceeding between the Canadian Pacific Rail way representatives and the town council of Portland, as that matter is a part of the question which is the plain duty of the Government to deal with.

Yours respectfully,

D.F. Jr.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 1st, 1883.

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

. Market Reports.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6, 1883.

The business of the year is drawing to a close, but there is yet too little snow for good winter roads. Wholesale men and manufacturers are chiefly engaged in reckoning the results. A fair sorting-up business is observed in most establishments, and altogether there is reason to believe that net results will prove highly satisfactory. ketail stores are quite busy, and a walk along our principal thoroughinres would give but little indication of approaching 'depression. Remittances continue fairly good, but there is a marked falling off in this respect from last month. The proceedings at the meeting of the Exchange Bank shareholders last Tuesday and the flight of the president are the chief topics in business circles. The statement submitted shows that there is only about \$10,000 between the shareholders and calls on double liability. The bank's bills are worth par, but depositors may have to wait before getting paid in full. The market for Sterling Exchange in New York is weaker at \$4.821 to \$4.85. Sixty-day bills between banks here are quoted at 81 to 81; counter 81 to 8%; demand 8% to 9%; currency drafts on N. Y. 1-16 discount to par. The stock market has declined further during the week, but is firmer to-day. The following table shows number of shares sold and highest and lowest prices for the week :

	Shares Highest sold. price.		Lowest price.	
Bunks.				
	法律的证据			
Montreal	2,536	174	1704	
Ontonio	500	107	942	
Toronto	600	163	1603	
Commerce	1,870	120	1185	
Merchants	1,059	1065	104	
Federal	470	127	120	
Molsons	35	ि ा 🛛 हैं।	111	
Townships	30	110		
Peoples	140	61		
Union	21	72	65	
에는 가슴을 가려 있었다. 2013년 1월 2017년 - 1월 2013년 - 1월 1월 2013년 - 1월 2013년 - 1 1월 2013년 - 1월 2013년 - 1 1월 2013년 - 1월 2013년 - 1				
Miscellancous.				
Mont. Tel. Co	820	118	1163	
Can. Pac. Ry	1,300	583	57	
Montreal Gas Co	6,141	168	163	
City Passenger R'y	175	1093	107]	
Richelien & Ont	이 걸음 문			
Nav. Co	279	551	534	
N. W. Land	375	62	61	
IntrolonialCoal Co			l	
IntrolonialCoal Co	25	30	;	

Assus.—Receipts have been fair for the season, the demand has been very light during the past week, and though we still quote First Pots nominal at \$4.70 to \$4.80 it would be necessary to take less to get off any quantity. Seconds are worth \$4.20. No Thirds offering. *Pearls* are entirely nominal, the last sale reported was at \$6.75. There have been no receipts the past week. Receipts since 1st Jannary, 7,682 barrels Pots, 570 barrels Pearls. Deliveries, 7,010 barrels Pots, 578 barrels Pearls. Stock on Wednesday evening 987 barrels Pots, 84 barrels Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES. -Business continues rather quiet, except that manufacturers are busy stocktaking. Payments continue good, the recent snow falls having considerably improved the retail trade throughout the country.

CATTLE.—At the local markets last Monday business was dull. Export beeves sold at from 43 c to 54c. A few lots of hogssold at \$5 per 100 lbs. The offerings of butchers' cattle comprised about 300 head, the best quality selling at 5c per lb., and ordinary to good at 3c to 44c. About 200 sheep and lambs were on the market, and met with a fair demand, the former selling at from \$4 to \$8 each, and the latter from \$2.50 to \$4.50. Onlyes were quoted at \$5 to \$15 each as to size and quality.

DARY PRODUCE.—Butter very quiet, with no call from exporters. A fair trade is being done in a jobbing way, and offerings of fresh Fall lots are easily disposed of at full prices. Dullness still rules in summer makes and medium grades of all classes, and although offering at reduced prices these stocks are only moved with difficulty. On the whole, there is less firmness in the situation of the market, and it looks as if the highest prices had been reached even for the finest goods. Foreign advices report extremely dull and unsettled markets, cancelling all orders and discouraging consignments. Prices of Cheese are firm and unchanged ; nothing doing outside of the local trade, and stocks are light outside of what is held by one or two hurge dealers for foreign account.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business continues exceedingly quiet, and prices remain without change. The English markets are also dull, but prices remain firm. The combination to restrict the output of *Bleaching Powder*, entered into during the summer, worked so satisfactorily, in the way of such a large advance in price and corresponding profits, that manufacturers are discussing the question of bringing other leading lines of chemicals under the same arrangement. Nothing definite has, however, been decided upon as yet. Makers of *Bleaching Powder* are asking £10 for 1884, but no contracts are offering.

Day Goops.—The retail trade during the past week has Leen fully up to expectations, and sales better than were hoped for. Stocks, while well assorted, are not large and the wholesale trade expect, in consequence, to place considerable quantity of goods in the hands of retailers before the end of this month. The absence of good show roads in the west tends to quietness, country merchants not caring 'to make further purchases before disposing of stocks now on hand. Remittances with some houses have been hardly up, to expectations, while others report quite satisfactory returns.

Fisi.—Demand quiet, and likely to rule so till after the holidays. Lake Prout \$4.50 to \$5 per 2-brl.; British Columbia Salmon, \$16 to

\$17; North Shore Salmon; \$20 to \$21 for No. 1, \$18 to \$10 for No. 2, and \$13 to \$14 for No. 3; Finnan Haddies, 7c to 8c per lb.; Lobsters, \$1.25 to \$1371; Scaled Herrings, 22 co per box; For prices of other fish see "Prices Current."

PETROLEUM.—There is not much change since last week. The demand still continues light for refined oil. Price is the same, with a tondency to stiffer.

FLOOR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour is limited to local wants. Daily receipts are in excess of demands; stocks are consequently cularging and prices are rather weaker... *Grain*—There is nothing whatever doing in the grain market.

FAULTS.—Owing to cold weather, trade is quiet. The principal feature in the market now is Valencia Oranges, prices in Europe being fully 4s to 5s per case over last year's prices, making a difference here of \$1 to \$1.25 per ease. They are selling slowly to-day, at \$7 per case, a shade under actual cost. Apples firm at \$4 to \$5.50 per barrel. Other quotations unchanged.

Fuis AND SKINS.—There has been too much mild weather to 'favor any movement in 'raw furs, and but few are coming in as yet. Otter is in considerable domand by the retail trade for trimming, and good skins might fetch somewhat higher prices for immediate delivery. Other prices are but little changed. We quote: Beaver, per 1b., Fall, \$2 to \$2.50; Winter, \$2.50 to \$3: Otter, per skin, \$8 to \$11'and \$12'as to quality : Fox is scared at \$11 to \$1.25; Marten, \$1 to \$1.10; Lynx, \$2 to \$3; Mink, 75 to \$1.50 as to 'quality; Muskrid, 8c to 10e for fall; Kitts, 2c to 3e; Raccoon, 20e to 75c (average about 50c); Skunk, 20c to \$1; Fisher, \$5 to \$7.50; Bear, \$3 to \$10; Cubs, \$2 to \$5, all according to quality. Payments not so prompt as last month.

GROCERES — About the usual inversige for the genson doing in Groceries and which, of course, may be expected to be moderate. Sugars lower. Yellows 64c to 84c. Granulated '84c' to 9c. Probably a slight reaction in Yellows 'may be noted. No quantity of Grocery grades of Raw Sugars offering. Teas.—Fine to choice Japans, as well as China Green Teas, firm, with no prospect of 'reduction. Lower grades 'are' rather better, and the whole low 'key 'may reasonably be expected not to be of permanence. Black Teas not netive here, but better in Engand for desirable low qualities. Moderases.— For choice Barbadoes there 'is fair steadiness, but no active demand. 'Inferior qualities, also St. Kitts, Antigua, etc. as well'as Syrins, dill. Coffees.—Steady for all kinds, with no' great amoint of business to report. Rice:—Keeps' firm at the advance, and English advices note steadiness at very full prices. Spices.—Pepper in light supply on the spot, and bid firmly ; distant advices note some ease. Nutmegs of high-class asked for. East India Ginger and African firm. Cloves, Pimento and Cassia dull. Arid,—Valencias have dropped some considerable sales at 64c to 64c, held in ordinary way 64c to 76 for good Raisins. Malaga Raisins steady. Currants not netive. Sultanas quiet. Prunes dull. Figs held firmly for Eleme, and Malaga in mats are rather higher. Filberts scarce for cloice, and firm a advance up to 10% of such. Almonds very firm, 15½ of to 19c as to quality and lot.

HARDWARE AND METALS.—The trade keeps fairly busy on sorting-up parcels and on orders for skates, etc. Some slight concessions have been allowed on shipping orders for the New. Year in tinned sheets. All the houses are chiefly occupied in taking stock and balancing for the year. HAX.—A fair business is being done at the hay market, with a good supply on hand. The best Timothy quoted at \$8 to \$8.50 per 100 bundles, and ordinary to fair at \$6 to 58. Straw \$4.50 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Pressed iny \$9 to \$11 per ton, wholesale, and 60c to 70c per 100 lbs, retail. Pressed straw, 40c to 50c per 100 lbs, retail.

HIDES AND SRINS.—There is a fair business doing in green hides. Western are firm, but quiet. In the market for Western States hides last week's quotations still rule, with few sales to report. Sheepskins continue to be bought up at 60c. Quotations unchanged.

HoPs.—Dull at 20c to 22c. In New York the market rales quiet. Buyers and sellers not coinciding in their views, and holding off for a more favorable opportunity. For choice goods 28c is about the raling price, Medium grades bringing 15c to 20c; the poorer stocks 15c to 28c, according to quality.

LEATHER.—There is but little doing as yet pending the general start of shoe houses on spring goods, of which but few are yet being made. Prices are unchanged. The endeavors to curtail credits have evidently met with no success, and further efforts are likely to be abandoned for the present. Two of the larger firms refused to join the movement, and without unanimity any such agreement were worse than useless.

Ous.-Very little doing. Linseed Oil is a little higher, an advance having taken place in England. Other Oils are without change.

PROVISIONS.—The Liverpool market closed steady—pork at 63s, lard 6d higher at 43s 6d, bacon at 39s 6d to 40s 6d, and tallow at 39s 6d. In Chicago, pork continues to rise, a further advance of loc to 20c per barrel having been recorded yesterday, closing at \$13.824 January, \$13 973 February, \$14 46 May. Lard advanced 7½c to 10c, closing at \$3.624 January, \$13 973 February, \$14 46 May. Lard advanced 7½c to 10c, closing at \$3.624 January, \$6,000 head, aguinst 51,319 head Tuesday; shipments 5,788 head. Cattle market strady, receipts 7,600 head. The home market that sexperienced a better demand for pork, and in sympathy with Western quotations prices have a tynneed. Sales are reported of Western Mess Pork at from \$16 to \$16. Dressed Hogs. —Supplies light, market firm, and prices a shife bigher. There is a good demand from both packers and local buyers. Fresh killed are quoted at \$5.75, and cur-lots at \$6.50 to \$5.60. Eggs.—Unchanged, with a que, and rather weak market; receipts are plentiful, and freer offerings' are noised. Pointful, and freer offerings are noised. Pointful, and gee and rather superion of the state of the point of the state of particles 5.5 per barce.

WINKS AND LIQUONS.—Business is reported good; orders for spring goods having commenced to come forward pretty freely, and payments continue good. We notice the arrival in town of Mr. Graham, of the well known firm of that name, of Oporto, Portugal.

Wool.—The market is quiet but steady. A cargo of 1,050 bales of *Greasy Cape* has arrived in Boston for Montreal account. Sales of a few lots of *Cape* have been made within range of quotations, and a few transactions in native wool are reported at a shade under quotations. American markets are but slightly changed, the most direct call concentrating in line wools, prices for which remain firm, but for less attractive stock holders are willing to shade.



LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6, 1883.

(Beerbohm's Advices.) Cargoes off Coast-Wheat, quiet but steady; Corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected, no business doing; Corn, quiet but steady. Number of cargoes on sale off Coast—Wheat, less than five. Quantity Wheat on passage to the Continent 330,000 qrs.; Maize 65,000 qrs. Wheat and Flour on passage for United Kingdom, 2,000,000 qrs.; Maize, 210,000 qrs. Liverpool Wheat on spot, quiet, but steady; Corn, firm. Weather in England, snowing.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, December 6, 1883.

"Business is quiet, but the dealers who can get along with dull trade for some time to come will not suffer. Prices generally are almost certain to be steady. Dry goods are very quiet. Hardware is rather quiet also. Provisions present no particular feature, as the wholesale trade has not begun. Groceries quiet, but not dull. Leather in quiet demand. Boots and shoes retailing in fair quantity. Financial operations are nominally unchanged. Circulation is rather falling off for the moment but an improvement is looked for when the hog trade sets in. The movement of money has not been equal to what was expected, but it has been by no means disappointing. Notes have been met very fairly. Commercial paper is discounted at 7 for choice and 71 to 8 per cent. for lower class Loans on stocks have been more freely offered, and rates nominally unchanged. Sterling. Exchange steady; bills 60-days, between banks at 1082, and 1082 to customers; demand bills at 109 to 1091. Gold drafts on New York are negotiated at 116 premium between banks and & across the counter. Stocks suffered a sharp decline last week, but there has been a pretty general recovery. The market closed with sales of Ontario at 104, 1043; 105 and 105]. Federal at 121, to 122 and Dominion at 1873. Following are prices today compared with those of last Thursday :--

Banks.	Bia Dec. 6	Bid Nov. 29		Bid Nov 29
Montrea'	1711	1725	Can. Per. (New) 1871	
foronto	162	161	Freehold 162	1621
Ontario	1051	94	Western Can. 193	
Merchants	1052		Bidg. & Loan 101	
Commerce	119		Farmers' Loan	
Dominion	1875		Loud, & Cau'dn 137.	
Hamilton			lluron & Erie	
Stand'd.	112		Dom. Saving	1
Federal	1233	1271	Ontario Loan	124
Itaper'l	131	1314	Hamilton Prov., 123	
Molsons			Imperial Savin's	

FLOUR. - The market is exceedingly quiet, and millers are at a disadvantage. The castern markets are being supplied by American manufacturers, and the local market is atterly lifeless. There are very few sales reported, and these are small, strictly confined to local dealers. Prices are rather easier than a week ago. Holders on Monday were asking 5.10 for Superior Extra, with 55 bid; and extra nominal at \$4.85. Quotations confidence marky unchanged. An advance is considered to be certain early in the year, but there is no speculation based on that opinion. There were 125 barrels in store on Monday last, against 2,675 barrels Dec. 5, 1881; the intervening dates al. *Outmeal* is in light demand, and prices almost nominal; ordinary brands have offered at \$4.25 without buyers. *Corameal* unchanged and nominal at \$3.60 for small lots. Bran is in active, \$12 being bid for car lots on the track.

WHEAT .- The markets everywhere are remarkably steady, with a feeling of duliness. The speculators in Chicago are already at work on the crop of next year, having discovered that the Hessian fly is present in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. The effect of the discovery has not been felt in prices, which have been almost without change for some time. European markets are very quiet. The market here has been more than stendy, as prices are firm with a fair demand. There has been no shipping from here this season, and stocks are still not large. Prices are nominally unchanged. Old Fall wheat is quoted at \$1.14 for No 2; and new No 2 is quoted at \$1.14 for No 2; and new No 2 is quoted at \$1.71; and new No. 3 at \$1.08. Spring Wheat, all round, is quoted at \$1.17 for No. 1, and \$1.14 for No. 2. Goose Wheat does not sample well, and No. 2. Goose whet does not sumple well, and is quoted uominal, at 90c to 91c. Stocks are slightly increased; 73,333 bushels on list Monday; against 147,130 bushels December 4; 1882; and 212,672 for December 5, 1581. The The total grain in store on Monday last was 175,009 bushels; against 249,769 bushels on the Monday previous; against 210,986 bushels December 4, 1882; and 515,689 bushels December 5, 1881. The decrease in stocks this week is owing to heavy shipments of birley.

COARSE GRAINS.—Barley is rather dull since the close of shipping. Exports by vessel were active for two weeks up to the 30th November. Demand has fallen off somewhat. Prices are nominally unchanged, but are not firm; No. 1 is quoted at 72c; No. 2 at 67c; No. 3 Extra at 63c; and No. 3 at 53c to 54c. Stocks on Monday last were 98,512 bushels, against 187,749 bushels December 4, 1832; and 281,383 bushels December 5, 1881. The market today closed firm, with sales of No. 2 at 66c and No. 3 at 55c Oats have been quiet; demand limited; and prices declined. Supplies are known to be large, and buyers have the advantage. Car lots offer at 35c, with buyers at 34c. There were 750 bushels in store on Monday last, a slight increase over the Monday previous. *Pras* are entirely unchanged; clean No. 2 are quoted at 73c to 74c for car lots on the track, Stocks on Monday 1ast were 2,450 bushels against 1.9 0. bushels December 5, 1881. *Hye* is very quot and nominal at 63c. Seeds are still quiet. It is not expected that there will be much for export from Ontario this season.

BUTTER.—The market continues very steady and prices of selections are firm. Farmers and dealers who have held on to fine goods realize good prices. Fine dairy is worth 19c to 20c. Selections of store packed with white thrown out, or large rolls with good flavor, bring loc to 17c. Inferior is plentiful at 12c to 14c.

Hoss.—The season has not commenced yet, only occasional small lots coming in by rail. Prices have not been more than talked about, but the prospect is improving. Chicago prices have advanced about 20 per cent within the past ien days; and meats promise to be enhanced. So tar, packers and manufacturers here say that prices may range from \$5 to \$5.50. Small lots recently have sold here at \$5.75 to \$6.

COAL OIL.—Crude oil has been selling at Petrolia as low as 75c per barrel, and refined is weak. Canadian refined is quoted for single barrels at 153c for common, and 18c for carbon safety. American refined 242c for prime; 26c for water white.

COAL AND WOOD.—The supplies of coal will be considerably larger up to the close of navigation than they were last year. Prices are steadily maintained, however, under an increased demand both from town and country. Slove and Nut, quoted at \$7, delivered; Egg and Grate, \$6.75; Soft Coal, \$6.50; Blacksmithla coal, \$5, and car lots solling at 50c less per ton. Wood is still high, at \$6.75 to \$7 for best hard wood.

Duces.—Trade is rather quiet, but not unsatisfactory. In fancy lines there are fair orders. Payments are reported[®] very satisfactory. Prices are not changed, and are likely to be steady.

GROCERIES.—There is no change in quotations, and business continues also without change and satisfactory for the present. Payments are reported pretty good. Sugars are steady and unchanged. Teas are moving satisfactorily-

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SPECIAL/TY. Send for Price Lists and Discounts. Fruits are in moderate demand, and prices rather easier. Rice stendy but inactive. Tobaccos firm and in moderate demand. Fish in moderate enquiry, and prices steady. Salt in fair demand, and prices unchanged.

FIANDWARE.—There is a rather quiet feeling, both in wholesale and retail trade. Prices are steady, however, and the opinion is that they are likely to continue so. The decrease in the production of iron in the United States will have an effect on an ordinary market during the coming months. At present orders are rather small; and country bayers are decidedly careful.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market is rather quiet, with small demand from tanneries. Green Hides are buying at 74c for cows, and 84c for steers; cured iselling slowly at 8c. Calfskins, few offering, prices unchanged, buying green at 13c for No. 1, and 11c for No. 2; cured selling at 15c for No. 1, and 13c for No. 2. Sheepskins about as last reported, but prices firm at 80c to 85c for fine Lambskins.

LEATHER.— The market continues very quiet, with few sales and no promise of activity. Country orders are small; and orders from large manufacturers are curtailed. Prices are generally unchanged. Quotations for country buyers are: sole, Spanish, 28e to 30c; No. 2, 25c to 27c; slaughter, light, 27c to 29e; Buffalo sole, 21c to 23c; har less, hemlock, 28c to 36e; oak; 45c to 50e; belting, hemlock, 34c 45e, according to quality; kips, French, 75c to 9°c; English, 70c to 75c, Chicago, 65c to 75c, native, 45c to 55c; splits 28c to 33c; buff, 16c to 18c; peblie, 14c to 18c; russets, shoe, 40c to 50c; calf, hemlock, heavy, 75c to 90c, light 50c to 70c; French calf, \$1.10_to \$1.40.

PROVISIONS, ETG.—Business is reported fair, and a good trade is in prospect for the holidays. Prices are steady, and likely to continue for some weeks. Oured meats are sold out, and the few sides of bucon sell at 74c. Lard in small lots sells at 10 \pm to 11c. Pork mominal, at \$15 for single burrels. Beef unchanged, small lots sell at \$14 for mess, and \$15 for plate. Cheese steady, small lots of fine goods sell at 12c to 12 \pm . Eggs firm at 24c for case lots of fresh; pickled are not offering yet. Apples, in good demand; choice winter packed, are worth \$3.4 to \$3.5 on car lots. Beams firm at \$1.75 to \$2, according to quality. Hops easier;

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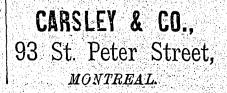
French Cashmeres and Merinos,

all of which will be quoted at special prices.

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

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inferior squoted at 19c to 20c; good to choice at 23c to 25c. Polatoes in good supply at 70c to 75c per bag in car lots. Mogs steady at \$6 to \$6.25. Poulary scarce, under a demand for shipment, and prices advanced; fowls 64c; geese 7c to 74c; ducks 10c; turkeys 10c to 12c. Onions steady, at \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel for fine sorts. Pressed hay nominal at about \$11 to \$1150 \$11.50.

LIVE STOCK TRADE .- There is a steady local trade at easier rates. There is very little shipping demand, and very few beasts are in condition. There is a fair demand for Sheen at easy figures. The approach of the time for fat easy figures. The approach of the time for her cattle fairs at Guelph and Fergus makes the market here dull for ordinary cattle beyond present need. Good cattle from 950 to 1,100 lbs, bring \$4 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Inferior not wanted at \$3 to \$3.50. Stockers dull at \$4 to \$4.25 for steers, and \$3 to \$3.25 for builts; sheep are steady at \$4 to \$4.50 per head; lambs in good demand at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Hogs have been coming in more Freely, and urices are steady at coming in more freely, and prices are steady at \$1.25 10 \$4.75.

Wook .- There is very little movement. Demand is exceedingly quiet. The future of the market is unpromising. A few sales in the country to dealers here are at 191e to 20c for selected Leicester, and 17c for Cotswold. Southdown brings 25c; other downs 22c to 23c. Factories are dall in demand; pulled wools selling in small lots at 24c to 2 for Supers; and 27c to 28c for Extra Supers. to 25c



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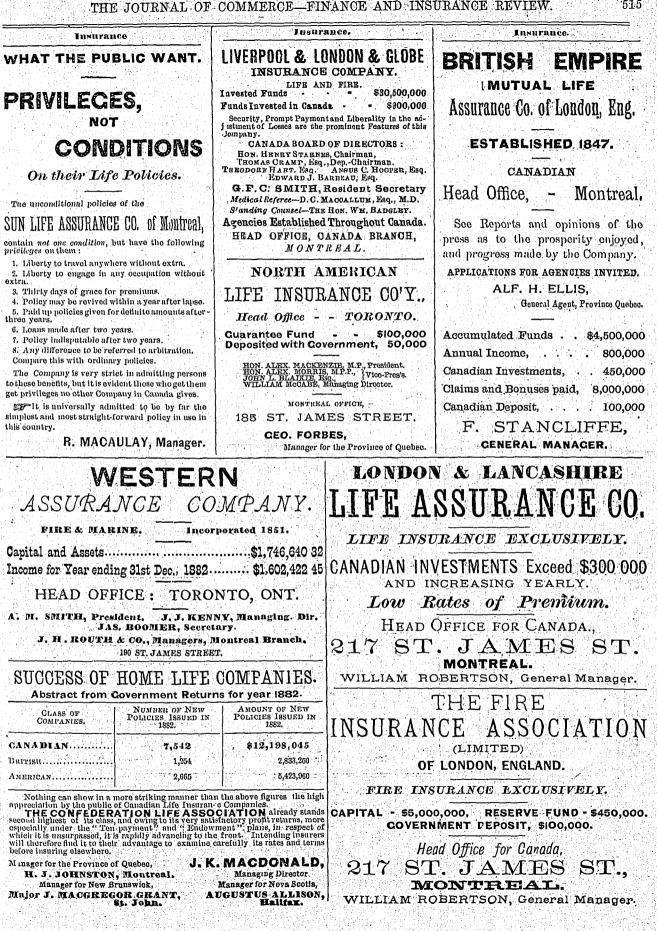
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SECURITIES. Montreal, Dec. 6.	Hamilton Advertisements.
Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct 1882-84. Do. do. 1885 op of Gov. 102 Du., do. inscribed stock. 103 Dominion 5 per ct. Stock. 114 Montreal 5 per cent Stock. 104 Montreal 16 per cent Stock. 104 Do. Corporation 6 per ct. Bouds 107 Do. 7 per ct. Stock. 1004 Toronto City 6 per ct. 1904 1154 Co. Debonitures, (Ont.) 20 years 6 per ct. 110 Township Debentures, (Ont.) 6 per ct. 108	Hurd & Rober CORNER YORK AND BAY STREET HAMILTON.
Shrs Railway and other Stocks. Ud. Dec., 6 100 Atlantic & St. Lawrence Shi § p. c, nil 132 101 Do. & p. c. Stor. Mt. Bonds	Manufacturers of Marble and Marbleize SLATE MANTEL LARGEST, BEST AND Cheapest Stock in the Dominion Inspection Invited.
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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

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WHO	LESALE PRICE	S CURR	ENT THURSDAY, DE	CEMBER G	6th, 1883.	
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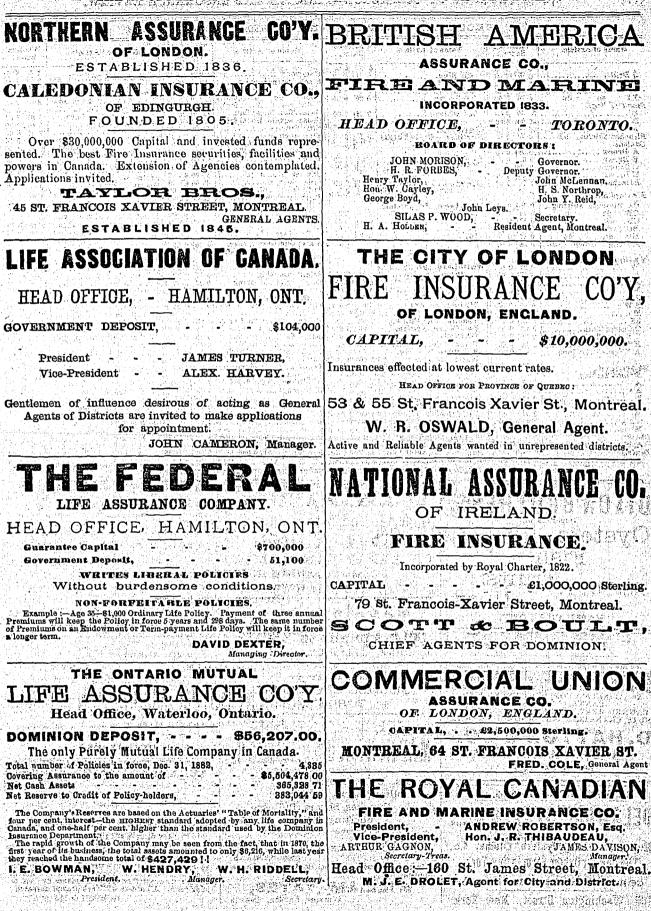
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Brown	or No. 8, 30 in o. 2, 82 in as (Grey)D 30 in	1 38 Jan 1 4 Jan	Hemlock, 1 to 8 in., M Hemlock, 1 to 8 in., M Maple, hard, M Soft, do Oak, M. Pine, clear, M. 2nd quality, Ao Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M. Sreuce, the 2 in Me	14 00 15 00 21 00 22 00 16 00 00 00 40 00 45 00 85 06 40 00 22 00 25 00	Chenper shippers	
A Bleached Shirting 0 101 0 0 Wind E do do 0 11 0 0 22 8 do do 0 11 0 00 33	sor. Br' Sheeting.	0 051 0 00	Tobacco (In Bond.)	10 00 12 00	Ross' Dew Ben Wyvis, Case Gal. Encore Jamaica Rum per imp gal. Geneva Spiritzimp, gal Green Coses ' Red cases.	2 90 8 5 50 6 2 50 2 1 65 2 3 90 4 7 60 7
leyfield. Bleached.	Paints, & c Lead. pure 25 to 100 kge	1 6 9 5 7 00 L	Mahoganles. Smoking Do Chowing Fright, Smoking Fancy Bright Smoking	0 34 0 39 0	Champagne G. H. Mumm, Dry Verzen'y	25 60 28 28 00 82 26 00 27 28 00 30
b1 0 113 0 00 Weng S 0 124 0 0 Weng Cheese Cloth 0 06 0 Yeng Butter, Cloth 0 064 0 Weng	No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 e Leau, dry Lead tian Red, Eng'h Ochre; French Ing	160 175 160 250 065 000	(Duty Paid.) Black, chewing boxes 10's Do Navy, Cads, 3's, 6's, & 10's Mahogany Chewing 6's&8's Solace, Common Solace Fair	0 31 1 0 36 0 33 1 0 33 0 32 0 35 0 35 0 37	Pontmery Bollingerqt. Sharries	່ວິບບໍ່ດະ
Internang 0 05 0 00 Portion Wigang, (all colors) 0 05 0 00 Roma prmont. 1 1 riped licking. 0 11 0 00	and Cement brl r Lime, brl Bricks per M Salt.	3 50 3 75 2 60 3 00 1 50 2 00 30 00 35 00	"Good Bright Smoking, 3's & 8 s Do Fancy American Fancy ch and sm Wines. Liquors etc Ale Englishots	0 45 0 0 0 47 0 55 0 70 0 95	Alcohol- 65 O. P	16 00 1 Duty
0 144 0 00 Liver 0 15 0 00 Cana 0 17 0 00 Fact AA	pool Coarse, per bag dian per bri do ry filled do a factory filled.do er, Lumber, &c.	$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 30 & 1 & 50 \end{bmatrix} $	Ale English	1 60 1 65 0 80 1 16 0 60 0 75 2 40 2 45 1 50 1 60 1 48 1 50	"Pure Spirits 50 25 U. P Whiskeys Family Proof Old Bourbon. Eye, Toddy, Malt Byo, 4 years old	2 47 0 1 29 0 1 89 0 1 89 0 1 89 0 1 81 0
Nuns' Stripes 0 13 0 00 ims B Brown 0 11 0 00 Birch.1 B B T Ref.1 1 10	to 4 in., M to 4 in., M lers will please bec	18 00 19 00 20 00 00 00 ur in mind th	Brandy: Hennessey's.gal formessey's.gal case autabove quotations apply	11 00 15 50	···· δ. ···	1 70 0 1 80 1 1 90 1
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