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

A. F. RANDOLPH, President. J. W. SPURDEN Cashier. FORMER AGENTS London-Union Bank of London. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston-Eliot National Bank. Montreal-Union Bank of Lower Canada.



84 King St. East, Toronto.

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Manager

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No. 30 Church St., Terente, Ont.

LAWRENCE COFFEE.

TROMAS FLYN

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53 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TOBONTO.



Sec.



"TELEGRAPH BLUE" is a new color. It is the shade of a man's face when he gets a despatch from his broker asking for more margin.

DUCHARME & PREVOST, another Montreal dry goods concern has also assigned Liabilities stated at about \$8,000.

H. N. CURRIE, a dealer in agricultural implements at Bedford, Que., is reported as missingand numerous suits and seizures are out against his goods and chattels.

Core & Leclerc, shoe jobbers in a moderate way in Montreal, have suspended payment, and are preparing a statement. They owe \$8,000, while their assets are stated to be almost Nil.

SEIZURE has been made in Montreal of American clocks imported by J. H. Jones & Co., which it is alleged were entered under value. The amount are said to be over \$3,000.

Twe failure of Joseph Cedras, hat manufacturer, Montreal, is another of the results of the failure of Taylor, Robertson & Co., wholesale furs and hats. The list should be pretty well ended by this time.

A DRY goods merchant in St. Jean Baptiste village, a suburb of Montreal, P. E. Labelle by name, has assigned, owing \$11,000. The assets are nominally \$13,000, but a good many bad debts will have to be allowed for.

HENRY STERNBURG, manufacturer of caps in Montreal has assigned, his failure being attributed to complications with the insolvent firm of Taylor, Robertson & Co., wholesale furriers. Liabilities are not large.

Of the brothers Coats, the thread manufacturers, of Paisley, who reached mature years, James, George, Peter, Thomas, William, Andrew, David, Archibald and John, but two, Sir Peter and Andrew, survive.

THE result of a Board of Trade inquiry at Glasgow, into the loss of the John Black, off St. John, N.B., is simply that the captain "committed an error of judgment in going to sea with a heavy deck cargo."

The death is announced of Mr. J. B. Lamere, General Manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company. Deceased, who was sixty years of age, was for several years a resident of Sorel, being a merchant there. He has resided in Montreal for twenty five years.

The wholesale stationery firm of Bennett & Co., Montreal, has assigned, owing about \$30,-000 direct, and about half that amount indirect. Mr. Bennett was unsuccessful before as one of the firm of Lyster & Bennett, and has been working under the disadvantage of lack of capital for some time. Some four or five paper mills are interested for varying amounts.

WE noted the failure of Barrette & Co., of Chambly Que., last July, under very discreditable circumstances. Since then the partners have been languishing in jail under a capias issued at the suit of Thibaudeau & Co. who are creditors for \$5,000. An effort was made last week to obtain their release upon a quibble as to the partnership, but the capias was maintained and is likely to be.

A DBY GOODS dealer in Emerson, Man., Harry Killer, some weeks ago sold out to his bookkeeper; but this transaction creditors would not consent to and he has been compelled to assign, with pretty large liabilities .-----A D. Jones, of the same place, assigned about three weeks ago and his stock has been sold by the assignee .-At Souris, McTaggart & Scott, general storekeepers, are unable to meet their payments, and are going to assign, owing about \$8,000, with assets which nominally exceed this amount.

In the case of the People vs. McManus, Com-

Supreme Court, it was last week decided that the placing of the poles necessary for the purrose of bearing the wires which transmit the electricity to the electric lamps for lighting the streets, is among the public uses to which a street may properly be devoted.

THE Agricultural department of Illinois has been collecting information about the number of cheese factories and creameries in the state. Tht total number is 409, distributed among the counties in the proportion of from 1 to 43 in each. Nine counties have only 1 factory in each, a number have from two to a dozen. Dupage County has 29; Kane 43 and McHenry 51.

THE knot or nautical mile is variously reckoned at from 6076 feet to 6125 feet. According to the standard of the British Admirality, the knot is the length of one minute of longitude at the equator, or 6086 feet 1.1527 statute inches, or 1.855 metres. The mean length of latitude, sometimes reckoned as a knot, is 6076 feet 1.151 statute inches, or 1852 metres. A marine league is three of these sea miles. An ordinary mile is 5280 feet.

CONCERNING Anglo - American Telegraph dividends, Herapath's Journal of 3rd instant says: with the quarterly dividend just paid the original stockholders have received this year, in all, £3 5s. per cent., "which is, of course, a poor return, but what can you expect from so many cables across the Atlantic? Strange to say that 6 per cent. preference stock has received in dividend this year £6 10s. per cent. Of course this arises from the balance dividend paid in February last, the leaness of the dividend in the early part 1882 having contributed to this fat result this year."

THE firm of Letellier & Dubord of Quebec, in business about three years as grocers in a small jobbing way, have got into trouble. It had been thought of late that they were doing business beyond their capital, so that their failure was not altogether a surprise. They owe \$28,-000 and are to pay 70 cents, secured by Mr. Letellier's father.

Among minor failures in the Province of Quebec are the following : G. Dansereau, shoe dealer Montreal, has assigned and will be wound up; Timothy Dwane, a small foundry man at St. Hyacinthe, has assigned. U. Pothier, boots and shoes, Three Rivers, has failed, and Mrs. Jos. Rielle, milliner, Montreal has failed, but creditors have allowed her to retain stock.

THE rice crop of 1882-83 in Louisiana is reported thus by Dan Talmage's Son, & Co., of New Orleans : "Owing to the damage by the overflow, worms and rain during harvest, the crop did not turn out as large as anticipated, and instead of 300,000 barrels, as estimated by the most sanguine, the total crop, including that retained in the country parishes for home consumption and seed, was only 231,800 barrels about 8,000 barrels less than the previous year.

MR. ROBERT ADAMSON writes us from Winnipeg on the 17th inst., with regard to an item in our issue of 9th inst., referring to his firm, " that difficulties did not arise through losses in real estate speculations, but through the inability of parties to whom advances were made on promissory notes to repay them." Mr. Adamson further states that all who had money on deposit with his firm at Portage La Prairie and Bat Portage have been paid; and that in Winnipeg the deposits have also been paid with the exception of a small amount for which ample provision has been made.

A NUMBER of executions have been issued against W. A. Rose, dealer in clothing etc., in Napanee. In 1876 Mr. Rose was a partner in the failed firm of Rose & Fralick ; he took

1881. Since then he has done a moderate business, always being hampered, however, with too much stock and anxious to do a larger business than his capital would admit of. The sheriff is in possession on seven executions amounting to nearly \$10,000 and is preparing an inventory.

IT appears that Mr. S. W. Beard, a very wellknown coal dealer of Montreal, had extensive dealings with the Exchange Bank, the state of his account with which is problematical. Action was taken against him, the other day, and a capias with seizure before judgment executed by Messrs. Prevost & Paradis, for \$5,333, the balance claimed by the latter on a contract. The seizure is made on the contention that the defendant is secreting and making away with his property and that he has advertised to be sold at auction 3,500 tons of coal worth \$16,000, which it is alleged was sold to a relative for \$1,200. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., have taken out an action against S. W. Beard for \$9,563.12. Mr. Beard was arrested but gave bail.

ABOUT twelve years ago the firm of Messrs. Willing & Williamson purchased the retail book business of Adam, Stevenson & Co., whose stock amounted to about \$15,000. For this purchase, promissory notes were given extending over a period of ten years. The firm was thus handicapped on the start. When they began to feel relieved they erected a new building on King street, which further weighted them down. It is understood that a large sum was borrowed on mortgage security and put into the business, but expenses appear to have been too heavy, and it was found impossible to maintain their position longer. On Friday last they assigned in trust to Mr. John Kerr, and a receiver was placed in charge. A few hours after the assignment was made, a judgment was obtained against the firm by the Bank of Commerce for \$15,000, and the Sheriff took possession. A contest will probably occur between the claimants. The liabilities are between \$60,000 and \$65,000, distributed among Canadian and foreign firms, and the assets are estimated at \$70,000 to \$80,000.

The premises of Mr. J. L. Reaume, a general store-keeper at Comber, Ont., have been closed by creditors and an inventory of stock is in course of preparation.---- The Sheriff is now in possession of the grocery and liquor stock of Samuel Reeves, in Hamilton. Sometime ago he gave a bill of sale to his clerk in order to avoid having his stock seized, being then behind in his payments and a judgment having been obtained against him. This bill of sale will, it is thought be set aside. ---- Jas Fitzgerald, blacksmith, London East, had his stock seized by by the sheriff and advertised for sale.——Elijah Edwards a small harness dealer in Lucan has assigned.——Timms & Moore, printers in this city, have assigned in consequence of the failure of Willing & Williamson.---W. G. Harper, a dealer in marble in a small way, at Wardsville, has failed and is out of business .---- At Reer Park, near this city, E. H. Sweetman, Postmaster and grocer has assigned and is reported to have left the country.---Some time ago we stated that Mr. Lyman Miller, woollen manufacturer in Woodstock was in difficulties; he has since assigned.——At New Hamburg, C. E. Seebach, hotelkeeper, after being in difficulty for sometime, has assigned. ___J. A. Todd, general store keeper at Goodwood, is reported to have had his store robbed of about \$1,200. We have not had any particulars of the robbery.--A fancy goods dealer in St. Mary's, Mrs. Tannhauser, has been extending her business, perhaps not wisely, for the sheriff is in possession of the premises missioner of Public Works, tried in the N. Y. another partner afterwards, but dissolved in McCarthy & Vine, dealers in cattle, have been at the instance of White, Joselin & Co.-----Messrs

losing heavily by transactions in Winnipeg, and are seriously empled, being reported to have lost over \$3,000 in cattle.——A small dealer in fruits in Hamilton, H. S. Battram, has assigned.

NORTH-WEST COMPLAINTS.

A Saint Paul journal assures the Manitobans and North Westers that they are suffering terrible grievances, which they can escape from only by annexation to the United States. The Manitobans and the North Westers reply that things are not in every respect, as they would desire them to be; but that the subject of their complaints is within reach of legislative and administrative remedy; and they decline the invitation to annex, without stopping to add thanks. The council of the North West would like more power-most people would-and that it may possibly get in time. The Americans are about convinced that pre-emptions ought to cease; our North West council is of a different opinion. The council wants the mile belt reserve abolished, squatters' claims adjusted, forfeited homesteads to be opened to homestading again, the Saskatchewan improved, ranching stopped, and surveys pushed on more rapidly, two more stipendiary magistrates, the duties on agricultural implements and lumber reduced, a subsidy based on an assumed population, only part of which is living in the flesh, representation for the territories in Parliament. It thinks the influence of colonization companies evil. There are squatters and squatters ; speculators' squatters deserve to be bounced not favored; honest squatters should be honestly dealt with. The North West cannot be suffering much for want of surveys. The reservation of the mile belt may or may not be good policy, but it cannot be a serious obstruction to settlement. Some representation of the territories in Parliament might be useful, as a means of informing the legislature of the wants of these regions. The duties on agricultural implements and lumber ought not to be left unreasonably high. The auriferous bars of the Saskatchewan might almost tempt individual effort to remove them, in a turn-over for the precious metal, which is liberally distributed in them ; but in default of this, the duty of the Government will become clear whenever there is sufficient traffic to make the navigation of the river a matter of importance. Honest pre-emption is likely to be preserved ; dishonest ought to be put down. We think these difficulties can be settled without war, civil or savage.

LUMBER DIFFICULTIES.

THE old and reliable firm of John Sharples, Son & Co., lumber dealers, Quebec, which has weathered every commercial storm, during a perid of two generations, has found itself under the necessity of asking an extension, which the banks interested, including the Union and the Merchants, are said to have granted. The cause of the trouble is the fall in the price of spruce deals, of which the firm is reported to have on hand, at Liverpool, a quarter of a million dollars worth. A present sale of this lumber would involve a heavy loss. The policy is to wait till the market recovers itself. For a lumber fi m, the liabilities are not large, the amount being stated at from \$500,000 to \$650,000, and the assumed surplus at \$90,000. At any time, for the last two years, lumber was liable to decline in price, in England, where overbuilding has been carried very far. London was never before so overbuilt as at present. In Michigan the lumber trade has a gloomy look, several failures having taken place at Grand Rapids; within the last few days, no less than five firms failed, all of which

appear to have had insufficient capital; of some of them the assets will not cover liabilities; of the largest of them the assets do not exceed \$175,-000. Stocks are accumulating in Michigan. The new insolvent law, in that state which prevents debtors giving preferences, to secure the banks, by which large advances have been made to lumberers, may have hastened these failures. Other lumber firms in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia may be affected by the fall in the price of spruce, large quantities of which are shipped from New Brunswick especially.

-It was whispered, some weeks ago, that an arrangement was likely to be made by which the North-West Land Company would get the option of taking only 2,500,000 instead of 5,000,000 acres of 1 nd from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, as originally agreed upon. This modification is now announced as a fact. Up to the present time, the Company has taken 1,500,000 acres. By the new agreement, it is not obliged to take more than 1,000,000 acres more; but it may take, in addition, 2,500,000 acres more within two years. That is, the Company may take only half the quantity originally agreed upon, or it may, at its option, take the whole. The North-West Company was overweighted with land, and it has done a wise thing to disburthen itself, as it has done by this agreement.

—In the course of an editorial advocating further manufacturing industries for Fredericton, the *Capital* states that a vigorous effort will be made to reorganize the Board of Trade of that city. A preliminary meeting is announced as likely this week.



--Statistics respecting settlement in our western provinces are always of interest. The following table gives a year's sales of land sold and taken up (in acres) in the district of the Birtle Land Agency from the 1st of November, 1882, to the 31st of October, 1883 :

Homesteads Pre-emptions Sales, acres Total receipts Gash Scrip Warrents	798 593 89,652	\$7,980.00 5,930.00 83,095.00 97,016.19 79.797.67 2,538.00 760.00
Warrants		760.00

The woollen factory of Adam Lomas & Son at Sherbrooke, is running three quarter time. The difficulty of placing goods where a full return is certain, has something to do with it, says the St. John's News correspondent.





THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE

The Monetary Times AND TRADE REVIEW, With which has been incorporated the "Interco-lonial Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, the "Trade Review" of the same city (in 1870), and "The Toronto Journal of Commerce." ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. SUBSCRIPTION-POSTAGE PREPAID.

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TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1883

BANKING REVIEW.

The figures of the October Bank Statement will be found, in condensed form below, and are compared with those for the previous month : LIABILITIES.

LIABIL	ITIES.		I
· C	lot., 1883.	Sep., 1883.	ō
Capital authorized \$		\$69,646,666	1
Capital paid up	61.794.375	61,570,057	=
Capital paid up Reserved Funds	17 615 724	17,567,718	
IteBelveu Fulus			
-			
Notes in Circulation	35,563,243	33,145,845	
Dominion and Provin-			
cial Gov't deposits	6,316,585	7,059,520	
Deposits held to secure	-,,	.,,	
Deposites lieit to becare			
Governm't contracts			
and for Insurance	1 101 010	1,078,578	(
Companies	1,121,212	1,010,919	- 2
Public deposits on de-			(
mand	45,714,948	44,703,193	I
Public deposits after		1	1
notice	53,280,708	53,582,978	(
Bank loans or deposits	• •	•	
from other banks se-			-
cured	214,000	250,000	
Bank loans or deposits	,		
Dalla loans of deposits			1
from other banks un-	1 975 499	1 951 500	1
secured	1,875,683	1,851,586	1
Due other banks in	1 000 1= -	1	•
Canada	1,326,174	1,555,983	1
Due other banks in			•
Foreign Countries	79,158	107,100	1
Due other banks in			11
Great Britain	1,566,893	1,836,078	
Other liabilities	207,886	278,604	ין
			1:
Total liabilities \$1	47 966 405	8145 440 460	
		¥110,113,103	1
A88	ETS.		1
Specie	\$6.723,187	\$7.081,603	١.
Dominion notes	10,648,286	10,347,785	Ľ
Notes and cheques of			١.
other banks	6,484,273	6,041,657	١.
Due from other banks			Ľ
in Canada	4,087,940	3.435,564	Ŀ
Due from other banks	2,001,020		
	19 651 060	14,362,621	L
in Foreign Countries.	13,651,969	14,002,021	L
Due from other banks		9 400 951	Ŀ
in Great Britain	3,697,048	3,489,351	1
Immediately available.			
assets	845 292 703	\$44,758,581	
Dominion Government			Ł
debentures or stock.		\$00,722	
		000,1/-2	I.
Public securities other		1,203,971	1
than Canadian		1,200,011	L
Loans to Dominion &		1 010 741	
Prov. Governments		1,810,741	
Loans on stocks, bonds			
or debentures	. 11,102,655	11,100,000	1
Loans to municipal cor-	-		1
porations		1,664,293	1
Loans to other corpora-			
tions		13,225,936	5
Loans to or deposits			1
made in other banks	,		
		498,107	, I
secured		-100,107	'
Loans to or deposits	5		
made in other banks		001 05	
unsecured	626,056		
Discounts current	. 140,417,530	141,171,44	5
Overdue paper unse	•		_
cured		1,993,67	9
Other overdue debts			
unsecured		93,53	6
Notes and debts over		• •	
due secured	2,054,858	5 2,067,21	1
Real optato			
Real estate	· 1,100,100	-14-010-	۳.

Mortgages on real es- tate sold	768,769	760,366
Bank premises	3.140.009	3,112,105
Other assets	2,141,135	1,887,825
Average amount of spe- cie held during the		
$month \dots$	6,617,992	6,838,056
Av. Dominion notes do.	10,269,582	10,615,693
Loans to Directors or		
their firms	7 980 190	

We present our usual abstract of figures relating to groups of banks in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces respectively, compared with the figures of last year, at a like date :

3187	. Ocr.,			
Description.	in Que-	Banks in On- tario.	Mari-	Total.
	8	\$	\$	\$
Capital paid up	36,704	17,530	6,487	60,721
Circulation	20,368	13,493	4,079	37,940
Deposits	57,552	43,023	9,775	110,853
Loans & discounts	98,527	66,930	18,579	184,026
Cash and foreign		1		
	r Ocr., Banks in Que-		[In the Banks in Mari- time	29,469 ousands. Total.
318	r Ocr., Banks in Que-	1883. Banks in On-	[In the Banks in Mari-	usands.
31s Description.	r Ocr., Banks in Que- bec. \$	1883. Banks in On- tario. 8	[In tho Banks in Mari- time Prov's. \$	Total.
31s Description. Capital paid up	r Ocr., Banks in Que- bec. \$ 36,791	1883. Banks in On- tario. \$ 18,310	[In the Banks in Mari- time Prov's. \$ 6,694	Total.
31s Description. Capital paid up Circulation	г Ост., Banks in Que- bec. \$ 36,791 18,728	1883. Banks in On- tario. \$ 18,310 12,387	[In the Banks in Mari- time Prov's. \$ 6,694 4,448	Total. 8 61,795 35,563
31s Description. Capital paid up Circulation Deposits	т Ост., Варкя in Que- bec. \$ 36,791 18,728 54,478	1883. Banks in On- tario. \$ 18,310 12,387 41,206	[In the Banks in Mari- time Prov's. \$ 6,694 4,448 10,748	Total. \$ 61,795 35,563 106,432
31s Description. Capital paid up Circulation	r Ocr., Bauks in Que- bec. \$ 36,791 18,728 54,478 92,348	1883. Banks in On- tario. \$ 18,310 12,387 41,206	[In the Banks in Mari- time Prov's. \$ 6,694 4,448 10,748	Total. \$ 61,795 35,563 106,432

Although the above statement presents no very remarkable features, it cannot be denied that there is a vague under-current of uneasiness at work in financial circles. The position is far indeed from being what some detractors of Canada are representing it to be-the wish, probably, being father to the thought. So respectable a newspaper as the London Standard recently gave utterance to most unfounded reflections upon the Canadian banks, representing them, as a whole, as being in a very unsound position. Amongst other things objected to, is the comparatively small amount in gold and sp cie, as compared with total liabilities. The Canadian banks carry, at all times, far more specie, in proportion to their liabilities, than the ordinary joint-stock banks or private bankers of London do. These latter have very large available reserves in proportion to their liabilities, as is perfectly well known, but these reserves consist only in very small part of gold and silver. By far the larger part consists of balances due them by the Bank of England, and of the notes of the Bank of England, which are a legal tender by law. This division of the available resources of the English banks corresponds almost exactly with that of the banks of Canada, with this exception-that the latter have far more actual specie on hand. The reserves of the Canadian banks consist, in the first place, of specie-in the second 274 place, of legal tender notes of the Government, and in the third place, of balances due them by other banks or banking agents either in Canada or abroad.

It is a common fallacy to suppose that the 549 on an actual holding of gold, pound for lation of all banks, except the Bank of

pound, in the vaults of the bank. This is very far indeed from being the case. Of the total notes issued by the bank, no less than £15,750,000 is secured by the Government debt and other securities in the hands of the bank. It is only for the issue, over and above this amount, that gold is held pound for pound. It would therefore be as much to the purpose for an English newspaper to attack the credit of the joint stock banks of England on the ground of their carrying so little specie, as it is to cast discredit, with an utter absence of reason, upon the banks of Canada. So far as reserves to meet liabilities are concerned, the banks are in a good position, as a whole, and considerably stronger than they were a year ago. On 31st October, 1882, their position was as follows .

10110 WB .	
Circulation\$	37,940,000
Deposits	10,850,000
Total Liabilities Cash, and net bank balances (at home and abroad	
the latter being 19.87 per cent. of t	
The position on 31st October of th	
Circulation\$	
Deposits	106,432,000
Total Liabilities	40,995,000

Cash and net bank balances 33,704,000 showing a percentage of 23.73.

The position, therefore, so far as reserves are concerned, is very much better. But, after all, the real test of a bank's position is in its loans and discounts. It is there that the whole secret lies. Bank returns can never give anything but a small approximation to the real truth about the position of any particular bank. They can only tell us the barest generalities. The generalities, in truth, are very useful to bankers in judging of one another; they are useful, also, as a whole to those who desire to estimate the growth, or otherwise, of the country in respect of wealth, extent of business, &c., as measured by circulation, deposits and discounts from time to time. But it is mere dreaming to imagine that a person can actually gauge the real position of a bank by scanning, or even by minutely dissecting these bank returns. A bank may present a very fair appearance in the Canada Gazette, while its real position is becoming so impaired as to approximate to insolvency. And why? Because no return whatever can give any idea of the quality of the loans and dis-It is only totals that can be given counts. The totals, sooth to say, in bank returns. are divided and sub-divided, with the idea that such a classification will throw some light upon the quality of a bank's business. But this notion is not free from delusion. For any good they do, some of these multiplied divisions and sub-divisions might just as well be abolished.

In the United Kingdom, the only bank that publishes returns at all, except of circulation, is the Bank of England. And its statement comprises just those broad generalities which financiers are interested in. All that the Linglish and Scotch banks are required to tell the public and the Government is the amount of their circulation, and this, in older that it may be seen whether the provisions of Sir Robert Peel's Act are being complied with, which fixed the circuEngland, at a maximum which was never to be exceeded. However, we do not point to those returns as models.

But to return to the statement with which we originally set out; there is certainly a sufficient amount of unsoundness developing in various quarters to give rise to a feeling of uneasiness. Failures are becoming steadily more numerous; losses on the part of the mercantile community, must therefore be increasing. We are not prepared to say that as large a proportion of these losses will fall upon the banks as formerly. The banks had some bitter lessons, in former years, and learned that they ought not to part with their means without getting good security. Banking credits have not been dispensed recklessly, as they used to be in days gone by. But they have been dispensed incautiously in many quarters. There can be no denying this. Bankers have not been as scrupulous in examining securities as they might have been, and ought to have been, and they lend, even yet, far too much money on merely nominal security, or no security at all. It is time for bankers to ask themselves whether a return to first principles would not now be in order. They might judiciously enquire whether it is wise to allow themselves to be cajoled, or frightened into parting with their means, when no security is given, merely for fear of losing an account.

Bankers might profitably ask themselves the question why they should allow their cunning customers to take advantage of the weakness of their managers. at outside points, and allow them to take a great amount of their resources simply because these local managers say that if one bank does not do it another will. Common sense is surely an attribute of a good banker, and common sense teaches a banker that it is the merest folly to risk large sums for such a miserable modicum of interest or comm'ssion as accrues from the transaction. A banker can always employ his resources on sound security, by taking a little less interest. Why then, for the sake of some two per cent. per annum, ran the risk of losing the whole ? Considerations like these, we are persuaded, are already at work. The present uneasiness (ught to tend to make bankers cautious. Their losses this year, speaking generally, will be far from impairing the soundness of their position. But these losses ought to have the effect of driving men to think of the first principles of their business and to teach them that caution and prudence, in the long run, pay better than ambition and "enterprise."

A year ago, we were in the flowing tide of prosperity. This year we have received a decided check. The political papers are fighting, as usual, over the various manifestations of the commercial position. Having nothing to do with politics, we can take a calm and practical view of the position. And our opinion is, that the present state of things does not portend great disasters ; it is simply a check. But it is a sufficiently serious check to stop further inflations, foolish speculation and silly efforts on the part of men horse university in the Western States of business to make money outside their is put on a par with Harvard, John Hoplegitimate calling. It is probably serious enough to nip in the bud some enterprising of them is sought to be passed off as of

been launched upon the country. There is certainly no need why more banks should have the power of issuing promiss ry notes. The existing banks could issue twenty-five millions of dollars more than they are issuing, and yet be within the limits allowed by What possible reason then can this law. there be for chartering other banks with issuing powers? Sir Robert Peel's Act, in dealing with the circulation of England and Wales, was a good example to follow. His bill did not abolish existing circulation, in a single instance. But it prohibited the formation of any new banks with circulating powers. Existing interests were carefuliy conserved, while future mischief was as carefully prevented.

UNIVERSITY FINANCE.

University College, the only secular college connected with the University of Toronto, is hindered in its work for want of funds. Some of its alumni, including Mr. Mulock and Mr. C. R. W. Biggar, are in favor of making an appeal to the Provincial Legislature for a grant by way of supplementing the endowment. Dr. Wilson, President of University College, has doubts about the prudence of doing so. He foresaw that the application would be met by a storm of sectarian enmity and zeal. What he descried in the dim distance, a very small speck, is now looming up into somewhat formidable proportions. Already. Queen's and Victoria have declared the opposition in advance. And others speaking of, rather than for, Trinity, say she will join the combatants. This opposition might possibly be strengthened by political complications. But against this partial sectarian hostility has to be placed the increasing support from several denominations which the University is getting from affiliated colleges.

The appeal might be rejected ; and then some other course would have to be taken. If reason is on the side of University College, sectarian zeal is against her; and the clamor of the zealots might dr wn the voice of reason. The leading Presbyterian divines of the last generation were all on the side of University College. Foremost among its champions were Dr. Burns and Dr. Jennings. Roaf and Li lie, representing the Congregationalists, and Fife representing the Baptists, stood shoulder to shoulder with the clergy of the Free church. Their theory was that the educational wants of the Province would be best supplied by one great unsectarian college, at which students of all denominations could get their general education ; that theological education could best be supplied by denominational colleges, affiliated wih the University of Toronto. These distinguished men never countenanced the sectarian universities in their opp sition to Toronto. With the sects which wooed the State for lucre-which wanted a profitable State connection- they had no sympathy. Their object was to sever that connection, and their enterprise succeeded. By the sectarian advocates, the smallest onekins and Cornell. A graduate of any one

heads, without taking into account anything else, the great universities of the United States are thrown into the shade, by this class of reasoners, and the one-horse universities are glorified.

There can be no objection to the denominations doing their own work, in their own way; but their protests against the State amply equipping a non-sectarian university ought not to carry great weight. The State can only work through a secular university. We began by set ing up a Church of England college; but in a country where there was and could be no state church, the experiment was fore-doomed to failure. The other denominations had a right to complain that public funds were used to teach the creed of one church, which did not embrace anything like a majority of the population. From all sides, the objection was urged with everincreasing force. The secularization of the university of King's college was brought about by the direct action of public opinion. University college, which took the place of King's, from being the college of one church, became the college of the whole people. The theological chair was abolished. From the university-the examining board-the power of conferring degrees in theology was taken. By the action of the legislature, under the premiership of Sandfield Macdonald. all denominations were left to teach theology at their own expense. If any of them chose to burthen itself with the expenses of providing its students with an Arts course, that was its own affair: the general public had nothing to do with it. So long as the university of King's College was under the control of the Church of England, grants to other denominational colleges were made out of the public funds. But the secularization of the university of Toronto-in which term we here include University Collegerequired for its complete justification that the grants to other denominational universities should cease. And, after a time, as we have seen, they did cease.

On this basis the policy of the State was settled. And that policy is not going to be reversed. It is fully sustained by public opinion. The State recognizes that its line of action is different from that of the denominations. To them it leaves perfect liberty of action ; for itself it claims no less. The denominations have no title to abridge its liberty of action or to impede it in the exercise of that liberty. Having undertaken to furnish higher education for the whole people, without distinction of sect, it has accepted the duty of doing so in an efficient manner. It has come under an obligation to place University College in a position fully and efficiently to perform the duty required of it; and the present endowment, being inadequate for this purpose, the government cannot escape from the duty of supplying the deficiency in the way that it may deem the most convenient and effective. How the denominational colleges support themselves does not come into the consideration. They have their own methods of procedure; and the methods are not such as the State is obliged to follow. A plentiful supply of cheap advice has recently been given to University College. Among other things, it is told that it ought to raise schemes, in banking, which have recently equal value with the best. By counting the fees paid by students. This advice is

directly contrary to the views of the University Reformers of 1850. These reformers held that the provincial university should invite within its walls poor students, who might have shown marked signs of ability, but who were unable to pay high fees. We are told the denominational colleges exact higher fees. That is their affair ; they may be presumed to know how best to conduct their own business; but they are not at liberty to put themselves in the place of the State and to decide what that State shall or shall not do, or how University College, the child of the State, shall manage its affairs. But, say the denominational colleges, you take our money to support University College, and we have a right to be heard. Not so; the public funds are not the property of

any church; they belong to the whole people, and for the whole people, without division of sects, the government acts. In supplementing the funds of University College, the government would but be dis charging a duty which public opinion has imposed upon it, and the fearless discharge of which is confidently anticipated by the friends of non-sectarian education.

Professor Grant belongs to the diminishing number of persons who wish to revive the connection between Church and State He is following in the footsteps of Professor Leitch ; whose theories, when he presided over Queen's, scarcely obtained a hearing, much less rec ption. When the Legislature of United Canada secularized the Clergy Reserves, it dealt the death blow to the conpection between Church and State in Canada; and it took care to say, in the preamble of the Act of Secularization, that all connection between Church and State ought to cease. Dr. Grant wants to revive that connection. He says, in effect, that, if the National University gets a larger measure of State aid, the sectarian universities will have a claim to be subsidized. The ob'igation to support the national institution implies, on the contrary, a correlative obligation not to interfere with religious education; to leave the churches free to do their own work in their own sphere, and to give full effect to the legislative declaration that no connection between Church and State ought to exist.

If the interference of the sects could paralyze the action of the State or prevent it performing its duty, the death-knell to national education would be sounded. In the event of the government finding itself incapacitated from performing its duty, in this particular, there would remain for it nothing but to give up the task of trying to control the higher education of the province and sever the connection between itself and the University. The University, including University College, wants above everything. If nothing complete freedom of action. else could be dene but to cut the political connection, means of supplementing the endowment would probably be found out of private sources. One or other of these two courses must be taken ; and whichever way the choice falls, a path out of the present slough of despond will be found.

THE CUSTOMS' ACT.

The gov rnment has realized that Canadian importers have some reasons for their complaints of Customs' administration, or at least they have deemed it wise to give some attention to the representations made by the mercantile bodies. Accordingly, Hon. Mr. Bowell, the Minister of Customs, made a visit to Toronto on Monday last, and met a large number of wholesale merchants at the office of the Collector, and to these he stated his willingness to redress any grievances which they could establish to his satisfaction.

The memorial which had been prepared by the Board of Trade, and which we reproduc, elsewhere, was presented to the Minister af er having been signed by nearly every importer in this city. At a meeting of the L ndon Board of Trade, held on Wednesday last, the proposed amendments were endorsed, and the secretary was in structed to have a memorial to that effect drafted and sent to Ottawa. The memorial prays that copies of the Customs' Act, as well as the Customs' Tariff, shall be supplied to importers, for the Tariff alone, as published in a Blue Book, is no sufficient guide in making entries. In the form of returns supplied to ports of entry for monthly statistics, there are six hundred and eighty-four articles specified as dutiable, and three hundred and thirty articles of free goods specified-Now, it is this schedule of more than a thou. sand different classifications, which an importer is supposed to follow in making his entries, and yet he cannot obtain one of these forms, nor is anything supplied him except the bald Tariff, which contains but less than five hundred items ! There is pressing need for a classified index, which shall show, in more detail than has yet been attempted, what duties goods shall pay. We would suggest some such form as the following :

- COTTON MANUFACTURES. CLASS A.— Grey or unbleached and bleached Cotton Sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton flannels, not stained, sq. yd. painted or printed, one cent & 15 % per square yard, and fifteen per cent. ad valorem.
- CLASS B.—All Cotton denims, drillings, bedtickings, ginghams, plaids, cotton and canton flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or coloured, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, pantaloon stuffs and goods of all like description, two eents per square yard and and 15 per sent. ad valorem.
- CLASS C.-White or died cotton jeans, contilles, cambrics, silicias, casbans, and printed calicos, twenty per cent. ad valorem.
- CLASS D.—Cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and all cotton hosiery and knitted cloth, thirty per cent. ad valorem.
- CLASS E.—All manufactures of cotton, Not Elsewhere Specified, twenty per cent. ad valorem.

The above is not designed to cover the whole cotton tariff, but is meant as a specimen of the sort of classification we would suggest.

It has been suggested that the circulars to lasting form of security meaning of the cur-Collectors, emanating from the Customs available. Since the beginning of the cur-Department, should be made known to rent fiscal year, the treasury has called for

This, we think, is not feasible, importers. for the reason that such circulars may contain, as doubtless they often do, private matters proper to be known only to those in the service. But what might be done and ought to be done is, at once to make publie such parts of the circulars' contents as concern changes in valuation. Many more circulars have emanated from the Department at Ottawa than the Minister seems to be aware of. It has been hinted, besides, that not all the circulars bearing his name have been seen by the Commissioner, even. This, if true, would account for much of the discord occasioned by contradictory rulings and valuations, such as have caused merchants and their clerks to beat their breasts and tear their hair. Mr. Frazer, the Dominion Appraiser, more than any other man is blamed by Canadian merchants for the chaolic state of matters in the Customs' Department, illustrated by the statement of one importer, that his firm "never attempted to pass an entry without sending down to the Custom House to see what duty they were charging on so-and-so to-day."

It is openly alleged that the whole policy of the Department is to please the Canadian manufacturer by making it as expensive and troublesome as possible to import goods from abroad. This is a very broad statement to make, and we do not wish to believe that any government would be so little tactical as to seek to array our importers against it for the sake of conciliating the manufacturers of the country. But that the course of the Dominion Appraiser, and possibly some of those under him, is in this direction, is the opinion of many prominent merchants who, in common with ourselves, would prefer to see consistency and dignity maintained in the Customs' Department. And the Minister owes it to himself to see that his subordinates shall be allowed somewhat less free a rein.

The scheme of the Tariff is broad and intelligible. But its wo king has been faulty and troublesome, largely because the minor machinery has been inadequate. A thorough classification is needed, and that classification must not be subject to alteration at the whim of some commercial Dogberry at Ottawa. Surely there is some one in the Customs' service able to compile such a Tariff hand-book as explains the United States tariff. If not, the government will earn the thanks of our wholesale merchants by finding some one else who can do the work.

UNITED STATES BANK CIRCULA-TION.

Nearly all the bank circulation, in the United States, consists of National Bank notes. The State banks, in twenty-four States, which have a capital of \$462,380,588, have a circulation of only \$1,493,636. But of deposits the State banks receive a large proportion: nearly one half as much as the National banks. What troubles the National banks is that the security for their issues is constantly decreasing; and unless the circulation is to be seriously contracted, some lasting form of security will have to be made available. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, the treasury has called for

THE rental of Edinburgh in 1854 amounted to $\pounds761,863$, and this year it is $\pounds1,883,696$. The estimated value of the new buildings erected in Greenock last year is $\pounds87,000$,

\$10,000,000 were three per cents. Mr. Wm. Dowd, President of the Bank of North America, is of opinion that a security bearing two per cent. should be issued by the Government for this purpose. He believes that the Government could dispose of twelve hundred millions of bonds bearing that rate of interest; and that besides being used by the banks, they would probably be taken by trustees investing for widows and children. President Dowd believes that the security deposited for the National bank notes should continue to be absolute, not less than dollar for dollar. He is anxious, too, that the tax of one per cent. on the State banks' circulation should be continued, as a means of preventing the country being flooded with an insecure currency. Before the National banks came into existence, the notes of the State banks, a distance from the place of issue, was subject to varying rates of discount, up to five per cent., the loss having to be borne by the mercantile community.

The profit on the circulation of National Bank notes is very small. Mr. Geo. Coe, of the Exchange Bank, New York, shows that the annual income from \$100,000 invested in four per cent. Government bonds, for the purpose of securing circulation, would yield only \$2,750. Notes to the amount of \$73, 470 could be issued upon them; of these, five per cent. would have to be reserved, so that the amount available for circulation would be only \$69,796.50. "If," said Mr. Coe, "all this could be used at five per cent., which would be practically impossible, it would yield \$3,489.82, less one per cent. tax of \$704.70, and incidental charges, of one quarter of one per cent., \$183.67, or a total deduction of \$918.37, which would leave \$2,571.45." Adding the interest on the bonds, the whole amount would be \$5,321.45, or \$321.45 more than would have been made by loaning the \$100,000 at five per cent. And even this fraction has to cover notes not used, and the risk of fluctuation in the investment.

The State banks, practically deprived of circulation, have still their field of operations. All the operations of banking proper can be carried on by a bank which does not issue notes. It is not probable that the State banks will ever again get any large circulation. The National Banks are strongly opposed to issues by the State banks; and they are willing to continue to secure their own circulation, small as is the profit on it, that its soundness may contrast more strongly with the notes of another class of banks.

HAMILTON INSURANCE RATES.

There is nothing more difficult than to convince a man who is determined not to be convinced. The positions taken by him may, one after another, be shown to be utterly unsound and untenable—the weakness of his arguments palpable to the most simple, he alone sees not. The course of the Hamilton Spectator, in the controversy about fire insurance rates in Hamilton, is a most extraordinary one and illustrates the case of a person who will not be, or will not admit that he is, convinced. Driven from one position to another by the inexorable logic

redemption \$72,000,000 bonds, of which of facts presented by us, he reiterates what \$10,000,000 were three per cents. Mr. has again and again been shown to be Wm. Dowd, President of the Bank of North America, is of opinion that a security bearing two per cent. should graph :---

"The MONETARY TIMES still declines our repeated invitations to compare rat s in Hamilton, not with places having no fire protection at all, but with places in classes B, C, and D."

We have already shown the statement in the Spectator in reference to Hamilton rates being higher than in places having no fire protection, to be untrue, (Class E)—We will, on two conditions, show with equal ease, that the Spectator is as much astray in reference to classes B, C, and D:—

1st. That the Spectator name a certain number of classes of risks rated in the tariffs.

2nd. That it will publish the rates in Hamilton (class A.) and the rates on the same classes of risks in B, C, and D, which we will quote from the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association Tariff for the places represented by these letters.

The Spectator may reserve for itself, if it chooses, the right of denying in one column that these figures are given in another, as was done by that journal on a previous occasion.

It is useless to prolong a controversy with a writer who when fairly convinced has not the manliness to admit his mistakes. Possibly, what confirms that journal in its obstinacy, is the fact that the Hamilton *Times* has taken up the matter in an intelligent and vigorous manner, and agrees in the main with us.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY LAW.

The jadgment recently rendered by his Honor Judge McDougall, of the County Court of York, in the Division Jourt suit of the Phœnix Mutual Insurance Company vs. Deans, deserves more than a passing notice. It is important not only because it decides the Company's rights in the particular case and in a large number of other pending suits in the same court; but because it contains an able exposition of the law upon several points of general applicability.

The Company in question having become involved, and dissensions arising among its members, application was made to have its affairs wound up under 41 Vict. Cap. 5, Ont., and on the 3rd of March, 1882, an order was made directing the liquidation of the Company. After the making of this order and on the 21st day of March, a meeting of the contributories was held, when Mr. O. R. Peck was appointed liquidator. Among the other resolutions passed at that meeting was one "that notwithstanding the appointment of a liquidator, the powers of the Board of Directors under sections Nos. 27. 47, 56, and 63 of the Mutual Insurance Act, Statutes of Ontario Chapter 161, shall be continued."

The acting Directors at the request of the liquidator, assumed under the authority of this resolution to make a general assessment upon all the undertaking and premium notes held by the Company for the entire balance outstanding upon each such undertaking and premium note in the hands of the Company at the date of such assessment, that being the 21st of April, 1882. This assessment being disregarded by a large number of the insurers in the Company, proceedings were commenced in the Division Court for the recovery of the amounts. After the trial of a number of these cases, with varying results, a grand stand against the Company's claims was made in this suit by the combined efforts of a number of the parties interested.

The principal objections made are summarized by the Court as follows: 1st. That the provisions of the Winding-up Act do not apply to this Insurance Company, because it is virtually, if not actually insolvent, it being urged that the Act was intended to apply only to the case of a solvent company desiring to wind up its affairs and withdraw from business. 2nd. That the assessment in question is invalid, because the Directors who had passed it had not the proper qualification, and were not in law Directors of the Company. 3rd. That the assessment, even if properly and legally levied, was invalid, because it was not an assessment on premium notes and undertakings " in proportion to the amount of said notes and undertakings;" that the resolution directing the same was irregular; that prior assessments of the Company were also irregular and invalid, and that the premium notes and undertakings assessed under such former invalid assessments are not included in the assessment in question. In other words, they were not re-assessed, and therefore the present assessment is incurably defective, even if a general assessment of all balances unpaid upon all premium notes and undertakings could be sustained.

The first objection is over-ruled on the simple ground that it is not open to the defendant, who is a member of the Company, to question the validity of the proceedings to which the Company was a party in a collateral matter; that if there had been a desire to question the validity of the order for the winding up of the Company, it should have been done when the order was applied for, or by an appeal from that order to the Court of Appeal. The ground relied upon in support of the second objection was alleged disqualification of the acting directors. These were Messrs. John J. Withrow, Thomas Mara, Wm. Myles, and C. H. Nelson. In the cases of Messrs. Mara and Myles, one objection made was that the policies under which they had qualified had been cancelled before the vote in question was passed. On this point the Judge held that there had been no p.oof of any regular cancellation. It is further intimated that the nature of the resolution is probably sufficient to justify the acting Directors in taking the action they did under the authority of the liquidator irrespective of whether they are legally qualified or not.

In the case of Mr. Nelson a more interesting point is considered viz.: whether he was, under a policy of insurance effected by the firm of which he was a member amounting to \$1000, qualified under the law which requires a Director to be a member of the Co. and insured to the extent of \$800. On this point the Judge held that a member of partnership, having an equity to see that the assets of a partnership are applied in discharge of the liabilities of that partnership, has an insurable interest in those assets to their full value irrespective of what his proportion of the profits may be after payment of the liabilities. From this it is deduced that any member of Mr. Nelson's firm, after the insurance had been effected could have qualified upon it as a Director of the Company. A query that does not appear to have been suggested in the argument might arise here, as to whether, this reasoning being sound, each member of a firm might not qualify on the one insurance and possibly a whole board be elected upon the strength of one insurance for \$1,000, which can scarcely be what was contemplated by the framers of the law.

The third objection was also over ruled, the Court holding that no irregularity in the former assessments had been satisfactorily proven, that

such an objection was not open to the defendant in any event since none of these prior assessments applied to his case, and that the evidence showed that the whole amount due on all undertakings would be necessary to satisfy the liabilities of the Company.

The concluding remarks of His Honor are so apt a commentary upon the anxiety of parties to escape obligations where there has been a common loss, irrespective of the rights of others, that we need make no apology for their re-production. After pointing out the importance of the case and the care which he had bestowed upon it he concluded with this language:

"I am pressed, too, by another consideration : the chief creditors of this Company are members of the company itself-members who have been unfortunate enough to incur fire losses, and who look not unnaturally to their fellow members to abide by their several undertakings, and to subfunds for meeting their claims. All the members were in the same boat, and the present creditors might, had not the fates been unpropitious, been the losers to the extent of their undertakings only instead of, as in many instan to the amount of their policies. Tn a matter, then, like this, which is really a contest between partners, I think it would be unjust and inequitable in the highest degree, except upon the clearest evidence and for the soundest of legal reasons, to hold that any mere technical objections, or slight errors or mistakes should be allowed to prevail, and the efforts to realize the available assets of the company utterly frustrated. It is manifest that even with the utmost prudence, skill and care, a large portion of these assets will not be collected. Should the liqui-dator be more than usually successful I fear nevertheless, a considerable there will be. deficiency, and that creditors cannot hope to be failed, in my humble judgment, to make out a defence which will relieve him from the liability he has incurred by subscribing his name to the undertaking sued upon.'

THE FINANCES OF WINNIPEG

In pursuance of a policy of retrenchment, the city fathers of Winnipeg are taking steps to cut down expenses. It is the intention to stop all improvements, such as laying sidewalks and levelling streets. All men employed in connection with the Board of Works or other committees whose services can possibly be dispensed with are to be dismissed as soon as possible.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee last week Alderman Wilson presented his financial statement. The total expenditure during the year so far has been about \$600,000 divided pretty nearly as follows :--

Finance Committee		
Board of Works	150,000	
Board of Works Fire and Light Committee	60,000	
Health and Relief Committee	40,000	1
License and Police Committee Property Committee	60,000	1
Property Committee	30,000	
Market Committee	19 000	

The Alderman thought \$50,000, or less, would carry the city through till the end of the year. "Taxes were coming in slow, but from one source and another there would be plenty of money to keep things going."

The Sun gives a list of the salaries paid city officials in Winnipeg, which amount in the aggregate, it appears, to nearly \$150,000 a year, and many of the salaries appear out of proportion "For instance, the city clerk, the first officer in the corporation, gets only \$1,600 per annum, while nearly all the other principal officers get a much larger amount." The chances are, in the opinion of the Sun, that the whole list will be out down. We quote a few :

THE WILL DO DUE UOWE. HO QUOTO WIEW.	
Board of Works pay list say	\$50,000
City Clerk	1,600
Chamberlain	2,000
Solicitor	
Engineer	
Assistant engineer	
Assessment Commissioner	3,000

Three assistant assessors	3,000
Tax Collector	3,000
Chief of Fire Brigade	1,920
Chief of Police	2,000
Inspector of Police	1,540
Two sergeonts	2,440
Police Magistrate	1,000
Police Court clerks	1,000
License Inspector	1,100
Fire Inspector	1,320
Health Inspector	1,500
Electrician	1,920
Assistant Chief of Fire Brigade	1,120
Caretaker of nuisance ground	1,800
Caretaker of Louise Bridg	1,000
Three assistants	2,160
Medical health officer	1,200
Caretaker immigrant sheds	1,200
Twenty-two policemen	18,480
Twenty-three firemen	19,320
Four foremen	4,080
Three engineers	3,360
Three stokers	2,610

INSURANCE NOTES.

The last issue of Grip contains an illustration of that croaking bird's recent levee, at which a group of sympathetic insurance agents presented cheques to the old raven, whose plumes were singed by a fire on his building on the 25th ult. The portraits of the immortalized agents are all recognizable. "We are seven;"- the magic number. Pleased alacrity in payment of the claim is most visible on the ruddy countenance of Mr. Blight of the Lancashire Company, the Nestor of the party, to whose arm Reed of the Liverpool and London and Globe clings modestly, while he fondles a policy as big as a Goad's map. The first cheque which Grip's claw is stretched out to receive is that of the City of London, represented by Magurn, whose mouth bears a peculiarly resolute expression, but no cigarette. Gibbs of the Citizens can boast of the best likeness of the lot, as he stands, evidently humming to himself "We're a' John Tamson's bairns." Scott & Walmsley are represented as strolling slowly up, hand-in hand, to the dais. Of these two, the customary expressions are reversed, for Scott looks timid, which he never is, and Walmsley stern, which on such an occasion he cannot be. The artist evidently intended however, to make T. W. "The glass of fashion and the mould of form," for his costume includes trousers as tight as those of a Boston Brummell. Of the four whose hair is (pictorially) parted in the middle Dixon brings up the rear, looking like a handsome member of Parliament making his first speech. The raven is saying to them all: " Thanks, gentlemen, for your promptness."

At a meeting of the Petrolia town council. held last week, the Fire and Water Committee recommended that all the refineries be requested to provide themselves with sufficient water tanks and approaches thereto, isolated from the refinery sufficiently to make it safe for fire engins to operate ; and at least 500 feet of hose each, with couplings to connect with the hose belonging to the town ; also that an assistant engineer be appointed who shall sleep in engine house, look after the engine and see that the hose are always in proper condition. The chief engineer of the Fire Department, Mr. Fairbank, however, argued before the council that "the refineries are the life of the town" and should not be discriminated against by the fire appliances. The report was carried.

The Philadelphia Press, referring to a recent explosion in New York by which several persons were killed, says: "The government inspection seems to consist principally in watching the boilers until they explode and then making a report about it."

The pressure of expenses is forcing the ratepayers of Winnipeg to consider how they can reduce the outlay of the corporation. It is quiet

probable, says the Sun, that when the new council comes in, with strict economy for its platform, all the salaries will be greatly cut. "There is talk even now of cutting down the fire brigade, a great many thinking it to be, to a large extent, an unnecessary expense." We find, by a list which that journal publishes, that the Chief of the Fire Brigade gets \$1,520 per annum, the Fire Inspector \$1,320. Twenty three firemen \$19,320 ; four foremen, \$4,080 ; three engineers \$3,360; three stokers \$2,610; all of which we presume refers to the Fire Department. As to the extent to which the outlay thus mentioned is "an unrecessary expense," we offer no opinion, but we would urge upon the people of Winnipeg the grave necessity of keeping their fire appliances always up to the point of efficiency. It would seem that the cost of other parts of their municipal machinery could better bear cutting down than the outlay for fire prevention, especially in view of an experience so recent and so severe as theirs.

When there are so many cases of "incendiarism suspected" as we see among the announcements of fires nowadays, the wonder is that no one is ever caught. At least it is a rarity. A week ago, one Wm. Hartley was observed running out of a burning barn belonging to Thomas Mulholland, York township. He was captured, tried before two Justices of the Peace and sent d wn for six months on a charge of vagrancy. the charge of arson not being substantiated, Hartley stating that in lighting his pipe he threw a burning match unthinkingly amongst the hay. "It is an awful thing to be a fool," as Principal Grant told his students the other day; and if one may not call Hartley a "fire-bug," we can at least with safety call him one of those "vagrom" fools who are safest under lock and key.

It is reported that some of the purely Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Western Ontario are taking cash premiums for business, which they have no right to do. It may be well for the Inspector to make a note of this.

Carrespondence.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

SIB,--Your article, which appeared in the MONETARY TIMES issue of 2rd inst., entitled 'A Summerside Breeze," has just been shewn to me. Your readers must fully endorse all you 8**8** y

I am sorry your correspondent did not inform himself of facts before writing such a paragraph, as that "R. Bros. tweeds took a bronze medal, and should have bad a silver medal, only that T. R. Jones, Everitt and others who are directly interested in their own New Brunswick and Nova Scotia mills, were naturally prejudiced in favor of their own pockets. and being judges gave their own mills first place."

I feel sure the author of this paragraph must on reflection be sorry, if not ashamed he has written it. He must have known, or cught to have known, that I was not one of the judges; and as to his statement that I have a direct int rest in a woollen mill, it is entirely in his imagination. I do not own a shilling interest in any woollen mill, and Mr. Jones authorises me to state he has no interest in any woollen mill the products of which were exhibited at the Dominion Exhibition. I do not write this to defend the action of the judges, for that is unnecessary, their impartial awards speak for themselves; but to show what little reliance should be placed in writers who make such random statements as your correspondent. tweeds of the firm indicated did possess merit, tweeds of the firm indicated did possess merit, and if, as your correspondent says, deserved a silver medal, those to whom the judges awarded silver, would then have been entitled to gold, or something better. This he must admit had he examined the various exhibits, which, judging from his writing, he did not. My duties were entirely confined as superintendent of the room in which textile fabrics were exhibited. in which textile fabrics were exhibited.

Yours respectully, A. EVEBITT.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 19th, 1883. The tendency of both wheat and flour has been downward. Barley is slow. Foreign wheat off stands is drooping, and sales are only possible when concessions are made to buyers. American maize is scarce and has advanced 6d.; round maize is firmly held, but is dull.

LIVERPOOL, 21st.

The cotton market opened this morning firm on spot lots; middling uplands 5 and 15-17d.; middling Orleans 6 1 9d. Sales 14,000 bales, receipts 15,500 of which 12,700 bales were American. Futures were quiet. Nov. and Dec. 5 and 58-64d.; Dec. and Jan. same; Feb. and March 5 and 61-64d. March and April 6d.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTBEAL, Nov., 21, 1883.

General trade is quiet; there is a fair movement in groceries, but other lines are dull, and the wet depressing weather thus far this week, certainly does not tend to help matters. Navigation, as far as ocean going vessels are concerned, is closed, the last Allan steamer, the *Hanoverian*, having left port on Tuesday. Ice formed on the canals last week, but the mild weather now reigning has released them, and it looks as if inland navigation might continue some time longer. Payments in most lines are satisfactory being especially so in dry goods, but there are a few exceptions to the general rule.

				_		
STOCKS.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transao'n in Week.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Average Price, like Date 1862.
Montreal						
	1811	182	100	101	1013	
" x.d.		102	573	181	1813	203
Ontario x d	98	100	795	100	100 j	
People's	••• ••••			62	65	87
Molson's	••••	114	5	118	114	127
Toronto x d		166	25	1654	166	
Jac. Cartier		-				
Merchants x.d.	110	1121	3 2	1091	1101	124
Commerce	123	123		122	123	136
Eastern Tps			010	1004	115	130
		•••••		••••••		••••••
Union			·•••	•••••••	70	••••
Hamilton	•••••	· • • • • • • • • • • •		••••		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Exchange	••••					
Mon. Tel	••••	118	69	117	118	125
Dom. Tel						
Rich.&O	543	55	265	54	541	76
City Pass	107	111	290	1051	108	126
Gas	167	169	1169	166	1671	183
R. C. Ins. Co	501	55	116	50	55	100
M , O , M , O , ,	004	00	110		00	••••
*****************	••••			••••••	•••••	•••••
	•	•				

ASHES.—The market has rather weakened since last report under the influence of less active buying, and from \$4 85 to \$4.90 about represents present values for No. 1 pots, seconds \$4.25 to \$4.30, with some coming in, fair quantity of pearls has come to hand of late, but we dont hear of any transactions of consequence. The receipts of ashes this year are considerably ahead of last year, something rather unusual.

quantity of pearls has come to hand of late, but we dont hear of any transactions of consequence. The receipts of ashes this year are considerably ahead of last year, something rather unusual. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Fall business is about over in this line, only the fag ends of small sorting orders yet remain to be filled. Manufacturers generally are getting up spring samples, and from some sections a few orders for spring goods have already come in. Prices are unchanged. CEMENT, FIRECLAY &C.—As before stated there

CEMENT, FIBECLAY &c.—As before stated there is a decided advance in Portland coment, and nothing can be done under \$3.50 even in lots; Roman \$2,75; Canadian \$1.75, Firebricks \$3.25 to \$3.50 per hundred, Fireclay \$14 per ton.

DRUGG AND CHEMICALS.—Business has assumed a very quiet phase in this line, and there is not much more to be done this year beyond a little gording business in druggists' sundries and fancy goods for Christmas trade. There being no further stocks of heavy chemicals to come forward, prices of such goods are pretty steady, and other lines there is really no change. We quote: — Sal Soda, \$1.10 to 1.20 per 100 lbs.; Bi. Cb. Soda \$2.50 to 2.60; Soda Ash \$1.60 to 1.75; Bichromate of Potash per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 12.00; Borax refined, 144 to 154c; Cream Tartar crystals, 304 to 32c.; do ground 86c. to 38 c; Tartaric Acid, 57c. to 60c. per lb.; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.25 to 2.40; Sugar of Lead, 11 to 124c; Bleaching Powder, 00.00 to 2.75; Alum \$1.80 to \$2.00; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to \$2.90; Rol Sulphur, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Sulphate of Copper \$5.50 to \$5.75; Epsom Salts, \$1.10 to \$1.25; Saltpetre, \$900 to 9.50; Quinine, \$2.00 to \$2.25; as to makers, per oz. bottles Opium, \$4.10 to \$4.25; Morphia, \$2.15 to \$2.30.

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DRY Goods.—The sudden change in the weather from sharp seasonable cold last week to slop and slush at present, has a most depressing effect on city trade in this line, as also upon retail fur men, clothers &c. Travellers are all home and the wholesale houses generally are rather quiet. The one redeeming feature of the position, and it is quite a marked feature, is the very pleasing manner which payments are coming in from nearly all quarters. Receipts of from \$4,000 to \$5000 a day are quite common among the trade, being rather exceptional figures.

FISH.—Of No. 1 Labrador herrings there are now none in the market, for No. 2 the price is \$4.50 to \$4.75; No. 3 \$3.50 to \$3.75. Cape Breton herrings \$6. Dry cod \$5 to \$5.25. No. 1 Green cod is still held at \$6, No. 2 \$5, large drafts \$6.50, of salmon there are no large stocks and former prices are well held to, North Shore No. 1 \$20; No. 2, \$19; No. 3 \$18. British Columbia \$16.50 to \$17. Lake Trout \$4.76 and White fieh \$4.75 to \$5. The receipts of Labrador herring this fall reached to over 35,000 brls,

FLOUR.—The market continues very dull. A considerable quantity of American flour is coming into this market, some seven carloads having arrived in one day lately. We quote superior extra \$5.60; extra superfine, \$5.50; fancy \$5.30 to \$5.40: spring extra, \$5.25 to 5.30; superfine \$4.80; Canadian strong bakers' \$5.50 to 5.75; American do. \$6.00 to 6.75.

FURS.—Quite considerable quantities of beaver otter, ekunk and coon are coming in, also fair quantities of mink and marten. The quality is getting to be good, and prices being realized are very fair and likely to continue so for several weeks at least. Later on a good del will depend upon the tenor of advice received from Europe, and we would advise holders to market their skins as soon as possible. Imported skins are all skins as soon to 10 00; ditto Cub, \$3.00 to 5.00; Fisher, \$4.00 to 6 00; Red Fox, \$1; Cross, \$2 to \$3; Bear, \$8.00 to 10 00; ditto Cub, \$3.00 to \$1; Mink, 75c. to \$1.25; Muskrat, 8 to 10c.; Otter \$8 to \$10; Racccon, 40 to 50c. Skunk, average 40 to 50c.

GROCERIES.—A good deal of enquiry exists just now from smaller city jobbers, but the amount of business resulting is not proportionate. From the country a fair aggregate of orders still comes in, and payments are satisfactory as a rule. Sugars are rather easier, $8\frac{3}{2}$ o, being refinery price for best granulated, $8\frac{5}{8}$ for the second grade, parties looking for raws met with no success. Reports from the London market note a gradual stiffening in blacks and greens with a considerable amount of speculation going on, What is rather unusual is that there have been enquiries in this market from Chicago for low grade Japans, Pingsneys and brown dust. Valencias which were held for 7 cents at the late trade sale are now being offered at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. in lots, 7c. is about a fair jobbing price. Of Malaga fruit the importations have been light, and the market has already been cleared by orders from all the jobbing centres west. We quote Layers $\frac{9}{2}$ to $\frac{9}{2}$ for Black Baskets. Currants $6\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. Candied peels, orange and lemon 19 to 20c. citron 21 to 23c. Lobsters in short supply and dear; sardines likely to be higher. Considerable doing in Pecan nuts at $9\frac{1}{4}$ to 10c. but no stocks of imported nuts yet to hand.

LEATHER.—There is really little doing in this line, and dealers have been occupying their spare time of late in discussing the shortening of credit limits, and lessening of dis ounts. A meeting was held last week at which the matter was discussed, and it was decided that a notary should draw up a document for general signature, but we fear the movement is destined to come to naught, as we hear that several firms decline to bind themselves by signing any such agreement, and if even one holds out the scheme must fall through. Some shipment of splits to England is going on, prices realized ranging from 11d. to 134d. for fair quality. Prices here are altogether unchanged. We quote: Hemlock Spanish Sole B A 244 to 27c; ditto No. 2 B A 22 to24c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish 24 to 26c; No-2 ditto, 21 to 23c; No. 1 China 23c.; No.2 ditto No. 2, 194 to 21c. Hemlork Slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 28c; Waxed Upper, lightand medium, 33 to 37c; ditto ditto heavy,38 to 35c.; Grained, 34 to 38c. Splits, large,21 to 30c.; ditto small, 14 to 20c. Calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.) 70 to 80c.; Bufted Cow,25 to 50c; Harness, 24 to 34c; Buffed Cow, per ft., 14 to 16c. Enamelled Cow, 15 to 16c; Patent Cow, 15 to 16c. Pebbled Cow, 11 to 15 c. Rough, 23 to 28c. Imitation French Calfskins. 75 to 85c; Russet & Bridle, 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—There is nothing new in the pig iron market, the movement being limited, and prices at the level of last week. The contradictory report from the States as to the markets there reports of strike at home, cause distrust as to what the future may be, though the position in Britain as yet shows nothing of an alarming character. Warrants are cabled at 44/2d. and it is said are getting into stronger hands. Shipments are large for the season according to letter advices, we still quote Summerlee and Gartsherrie \$20.50 to \$21; Calder, \$20.50; Langloan, \$21.00 to 21.50; Coltness, \$21.00 to \$21.50; Dalmellington \$18.50 to 19.00; Eglinton, \$18.50 to 19.00; Hematite \$23 to \$24.00; Siemens \$20.50 to 21.00 nominal. Bars still \$1.90 to \$2.00; Siemens bar \$2.20. Stocks of Canada and tin plates must be low judging from the demand, which has been quite active of late, and prices are firmly held at quotations. Good Coke wasters readily bring \$4.40. Copper if anything firmer, lead rather easier but not quotably so. In general hardware circles there is not much doing, but payments are reported satisfactory—prices as before quoted still hold as follows: Canada Plates, \$3.00; Tinplates, Charcoal I C \$5.25; ditto I X., \$6 90 to 7.00; Coke I C., \$4.60 to \$4.75; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, 65 to 73: according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke, Nos. 24 to 26, 71 to 72c.; Hoops and Blaina; Hatton \$3.50, heads \$4.50. Russian Sheet Iron, 12 to 122; Lead per 100 lbs.:—Pig, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Sheet. \$4.50; Shot, \$6 to \$6.50; Steel, cast, 11 to 12c. Spring, \$3.25 to \$3.50, Tire, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Fire, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Tire, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Bar Tin, 25 to 260; Steel, cast, 11 to 12c. Spring, \$3.25 to \$5.50; Speiter, \$4.75 to \$5.50; Spring, \$4

OILS AND PAINTS.—The prices of steam refined seal oil are very firm and strong, it is all held by two concerns; 75c is asked for jobbing lots, straw seal 62 to 63c, pale vat 65 to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ e. For Nfld. cod oil 60 to 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ e is demanded. Linseed is in large supply without much enquiry, and prices lack firmness; in raw fair lots could be had from 55 to 57c; turpentine is also rather flat and quoted at 55 to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ e. In paints and colors there is very little movement indeed, and wholesslemen complain that a good many renewals are being asked for. Prices are the same: *White Lead* (genuine and first class brands only) \$6.50 to \$7.70; No. 1 \$5.75 to \$6.25; No. 2 \$5.25 to \$5.75; No. 8 \$4.75 to \$5.00. Dry White Lead 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ e.; Red do. 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ e. These prices for round lots. Whiting per 100 lbs., 55 to 70c. Cookson's Venetian Red \$2.00 to \$2.50; Yellow Ochre, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Spruce Ochre \$2.25 to 4.00 as to guality.

PROVISIONS.—The return of mild weather has rather affected prices of dressed hogs, which we quote at \$7; Western Mess \$14.75 to \$15; hams 14 to 15c.; lard from 10³ to 11c. Eggs about 26c, though strictly fresh would probably bring more. Best grades of butter are rather scarce, and the last several steamers have taken fair lots on English account. We quote creamery fine to choice 24 to 26c; Eastern Township selected 20 to 22c.; Morrisburg 19 to 21c.; Western 16 to 18c. Cheese is quiet but steady at 10 to 11c. for early makes, and 11 to 11¹/₂c. for late makes. SALT.—A fair amount of business is doing in

SALT.—A fair amount of business is doing in elevens, at from 521 to 55c. tens are in small supply and held at 60c. twelves 471c. Factory filled at old prices. Eureka \$2.40 and proportionate prices for halves and quarters.

Wool.—There is no real business of any consequence passing only some small lots being sold. Prices continue as follows, A super 28 to 30c. B ditto 23 to 24c.; Cape 17<u>1</u> to 19c.; some Australian now in the market at 26 to 28c. The opinion seems to be that there will not be much business done till after the New Year.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, Nov. 15, 1888.

At this time last week there was ice on the curling rinks, and from four inches to a foot of snow all the way from Orangeville northward to Midland. At that date, too, snow had appeared in New Brunswick, the River St. John was ice2

bound, a week earlier than last year, and the ice was fast at Fredericton. Today there is plenty of mud and overcoats are thrown aside. The weather is less favorable for winter business than last week but a fair trade is reported in most lines of wholesale business.

Receipts of dressed hogs are larger, but since buyers for Montreal account have stopped operating here and since the weather has grown warmer, buying is less free and prices have deelined to a low point. Cattle are in pretty good supply, but not a large proportion of them is of choice quality. The hide and skin market is steady and unchanged.

Two brokers have been suspended from the Toronto Stock Exchange, being unable to meet their contracts. Mr. Hope, of Hope & Miller, and Mr. R. H. Temple.

FURS.—A fairly active trade is reported, and there is a steady demand for superior goods. Payments too, are found satisfactory. Sealskin goods may be higher, by reason of the unusual demand everywhere for that fur. Buffalo skins have been in good request, we quote \$6 to 12. ; mink are very low, 50c. to \$1.00 each is about the range; muskrats nominal at 8 to 10c.; skunk are scarce and high at the moment, 25 to 75c. will probably cover the market. Coon are coming in tolerably prime and are worth 30 to 60c.; Beaver commands from \$2,00 to 8.00 per pound; good bears \$8 to 10.00 each, with \$2.00 to 4.00 for cubs; it is rather too [early for red fox, but a fair quotation would be \$1.20 to 1.60

will probably cover the market. Coon are coming in tolerably prime and are worth 30 to 60c.; Beaver commands from \$2,00 to 3.00 per pound; good bears \$8 to 10.00 each, with \$2.00 to 4.00 for cubs; it is rather too fearly for red fox, but a fair quotation would be \$1.20 to 1.60 FLOUR AND MEAL.—The usual demand exists for Superiors and Extras, which have sold in car lots at \$5.15 for some brands others \$5.26.; Extra has sold at \$4.95 to \$5.00.; Spring Extra commands \$4.80 to \$4.85 but is slow of sale. Oatmeal is dull and lower, \$4.25 would be accepted for a car lot, and the outside price for email lots or single barrels is \$4.50.

Day Goops.—The freer movement of blankets flannels, overcoatings and such winter goods, induced by the 'cold snap' of last week, is less apparent now that mild temperatures and rain have succeeded. But there are a good many general parcels going out, mostly the result of travellers' visits to country traders. Now that farmers have ceased to plough, more attention is given to marketing grain, and more of this is coming forward, the result being seen in generally satisfactory remittances. Production of cotton, which had been stopped by some mills, for repairs or stock-taking, is being resumed on a restricted scale, however. We observe that shares of the Dundas and the Canada cotton mills, rose four per cent, on Monday last in the Montreal Stock market, while shares of other kinds were weak and lower.

(FRAIN.—The British markets for breadstuffs are weak, at last accounts, and there is an absence of firmness in the Western States. Prices of wheat are maintained here, but that is partly by reason of the uncommonly small receipts of that grain, which indicate that farmers must be holding back their small crop for higher prices. For No. 1 fall, \$1.12 would be paid, but none offers, \$1.10 has been paid for No. 2, the millers taking all that is moving. Spring wheat is worth as much as fall, possibly a cent more; good is in demand for local milling, inferior is neglected. Barley has been moving; one cargo No. 1 sold at 75c., and one of No. 2 at 69c. the market closes weaker in view of the prospect of higher freights. Oats show a declining tendency, 36c, is best figure going, and some have changed hands, we are told, at 85c.; Peas are firm, the crop not being heavy; Rye is firm at 60 to 62c. not much coming into market, and Corn is nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES.—A very fair movement is reported, and remittances are generally stated to be satisfactory; fruits move freely; Valencia raisins are scarcely a satisfactory article to handle this season, because of the great difference in their quality, goed valencias maintain their price, but inferior are in great variety, some at low prices. Prunes are in good supply. We quote French in kegs 6½ to 7c.; Bosnia, in cases 7½ to 10c.; Turkish, in casks, 6½ to 8c. per lb. Teas are very firm, especially all fine grades, though prices are not very plentiful but cannot be called firm, of choice Porto Rico there are none in market. We quote Canadian refined 7c. to S%c. and Standard granulated 9 to 9%c. Tobaccos are very firm at the advanced prices, last week's

	n the States show	that many	Ameri-
oan brands	are higher.		

	81	:00	CKS IN STO)RE.	
		N	ov. 19,	Nov. 12,	Nov. 20,
			1883.	1883.	1882.
Flour, b	rls		250	15	
Fall whe	at, bush .		80,014	26,137	111,869
Spring '	¢`44	•	80,305	26,693	26,809
Oats	".	•			
Barley	"	••	276,410	221,713	184,687
Peas	"	••	8,025	5,255	3,675
Rye	"	••		••••	4,492
		÷.			

Grain Total.. 354,854 279,791 331,572

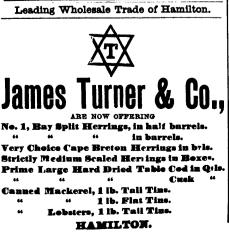
HARDWARE AND METALS.—The close of navigation tends to stiffen prices in heavy goods, altho' the advance on through rates from England during the winter months is not expected to be material. It is difficult to predict what may occur in metals until the turn of the year, but appearances would seem to indicate a rise then. The lead market has been much depressed and prices are easy, indeed all metal prices favor buyers. Steel rails are now selling in Pittsburg at \$35 to \$36; a report is printed in the Amercan Metal Market of a large sale of steel rails deliverable at Syracuse at 35.50, seller to pay part freight. Cable quotations on Monday were £4, 15s. to £5 in London, old rails £3, 15s. c.f.i. New York. Stocks of window glass are very low, the quantity which was expected this fall did not reach the market; prices are firm in consequence, some sizes are bare, notably 12x14. Nails are steady, the circular from the mills holds good up to 1st March next.

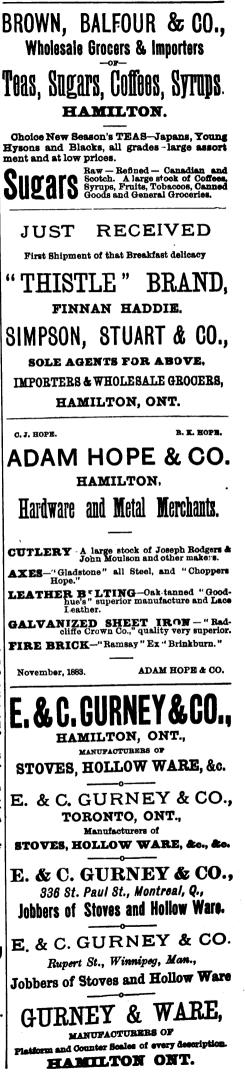
holds good up to 1st March next. OILS AND PAINTS. -Business rather quiet and no especial request for any line. Stocks of linseed oil are not small, and the price is steady at our last week's quotations, viz. 60 to 63c. for raw and 64 to 68c. for boiled, the latter higher figure for single barrels. Spirits turpentine is firm at 62c. in quantity and 65c for single barrels. White leads are abundant, dry sells at 6 to 7c. per lb.; in oil as per our list; red lead is held at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lb. package, smaller parcels 6c. per lb. English vermillion in 30 lb. bags, at 75 to 80c., in smalls 85 to 90c. Whiting is higher, as navigation is closing, we quote 80 to 85c. Varniehes unchanged. PROVISIONS ---The week's trade has been a quiet

PROVISIONS — The week's trade has been a quiet one, without any special feature. Butter, choice quality is in good demand and sales have been made at 18c.; single packages will bring 1c. more. Cheese is quiet and firm cable 58/-. Dried apples are quiet. The trade in old bacon is about over, stocks are almost exhausted. Dressed Hogs have been offering more freely, and prices have declined rapidly, to day sales have been made at \$5 to \$5.25. Hams are still wanted at 14 to \$15. Eggs are scarce and have sold at 22c. to 23c. for fresh receipts. WoonEwwarE.—Business is quiet and pay-

sold at 22c. to 23c. for freen receipts. WOODENWARE.—Business is quiet and payments fair; improved a little within a week or two. In brooms a slight advance of say 5 to 7 do per cent. has been made within the month. We quote carpet brooms, \$3.25 per dozen; 1 gem, \$3.60; 2 do. \$2.95, 3 do. \$2.45, 4 do. \$2 00; No. 1 Hurl, \$2.60; No. 2 do. \$2.20; No. 4 do. \$1 85. Matches continue as before quoted. No. 1, \$5.25 per case; telephone, \$4.75. Two-hooped pails, \$1 90 per dozen; 3 hoop, \$2.10. Wash-' boards, " Planet," \$1.90 per doz; "Waverley,' \$1.80. Tubs, No. 1 \$8.50, No. 2 \$7.50, No. 8 \$6. 50 per doz. In nests of three, \$1.90 per nest.

WOOL.—The market is inactive, demand from the mills being light. Fleece is steady at 17c. for Coltswold, 20c. for Leicester, 24 to 25c. for Southdown. Pulled super is quiet, and extra moving only slowly.





Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

		CAH	PITAL									coraing to the
NAME OF BANK. ONTARIO.	Capital author- ized.	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Notes in circula- tion.	Dominion Governm't deposits payable on demand.	deposits payable	Deposita held as security for Dom Govern'	Prov. Gov'n deposit payable	Prov. Gov'nt. deposits payable after no	Other deposits	Other deposits pay- able after notice or on a fixed day.
Bank of Toronto Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank Ontario Bank Standard Bank Federal Bank Imperial Bank of Canada. Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa Western Bank of Canada QUEBEC.	6,000,000 1,500,00 1,500,00 2,000,000 3,000,000 1,500,000	0 6,000,000 1,500,000 0 1,500,000 0 803,700 0 2,966,800 0 1,500,000 0 1,000,000 0 1,000,000	6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 753,000 2,976,630 1,500,000 982,980 953,488	0 1,900,000 850,000 335,000 1,450,000 650,000 200,000 8 60,000) 3,208,863 1,366,759 1,249,545 645,664 1,783,695 1,164,825 844,980	66,02) 61,595 70,745 32,768 28,36 18,892 17,946 17,946 10,097	50, 0	61,333 11,620 120,000 0 130,795 . 11,200 . 8, 30	98,29 18,42 51,60 5.71 44,94 54,43 1,46	4 85,000 75,000 5 93,550 2 100,500 7 50,000	1,614,74 2,104,04 1.143.88 2,662,16	2 7 631,917 3,314,220 3 1,323,640 666,807 3,889 104 1,426,211 0 603,717 735,078
GUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Bangue J Peuple Bangue du Peuple Bangue Ville Marie La Bangue Ville Marie Exchange Bank of Canada Molsons Bank Merohante Bank Bangue Nationale. Quebec Bank Union Bank Bangue de St. Jean Bangue de St. Jean Bangue de St. Jean Bangue de St. Jean	12,000,0°0 4,866,666 1,600,000 500,000 500,000 1,000 000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	4,866,646 1,600,000 500,000 723,300 7,00,000 2,000,000	4,866,666 1,600,000 500,000	889,718 Nil. 14 ,000 20,000 500,000 500,000 1,150,000 Nil. 325,000 80,000	6,352,508 888 878 300,364 826,404 365,507 494,537 268,160 1,881 519 3,997,139 936,401 751,990 860,150 152,037 941,798 910,906	1,360,860 3,817 4,166 6,815 31,871 37,840 48,316 173,495 23,764 81,487 21,397 12,661 1,174 4,461	25,00 200,000	1,490) 85,016 5,615 38,684 14,946 19,665 23,499	45,12: 4,237 7,546 151,151	100,000 250,000 25,000 75,000 10,890 150,000 100,000	9,806,307 1 018,725 1,049,643 397,041 70,793 202,770 545,5 4 2,835,91 3,776 657 897,993 3,159 223 640 184 7,615 3,847 471,355	4 327,003 572,889 281,622 244,299 193,470 724,841 2,353,750 4,397,806
Total Ontario and Quebec. NOVA SCOTIA.	59,966,666	56 28 2,933	£5,100,719	16,194,718	31,115,517	2,203,323	440,000	1,066,649	480,018	2,689,941	42,525,493	46,279,377
Bank of Nova Scot a Merchants Bk. of Halifax. Union Batk do Halifax Banking Co Bank of Yarmouth Exchange Bk. Yarm uth. Pictou Bank. Commercial Bk. Windsor. NEW BRUNSWI K.	$1,250,000\\1,:00,000\\800,000\\1,000,000\\4:0,000\\4:0,000\\500,000\\500,000\\500,000\\500,000$	$1.114,300\\1000,000\\600000\\1,000,000\\400,000\\290,000\\500,000\\500,000\\500,000$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,114,800\\ 1,0^{(\prime)},0^{(\prime)},00\\ 600,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 368,230\\ 245,126\\ 200,000\\ 260,000\\ 260,000\\ \end{array}$	448 006 180,000 50,000 8 :,000 33,000 20 0 10 30,000 50,000 78,000		140,610 91,282 10,407 11,916 18,663 28,936 		620	24,821	7,1/6	839,927 622,507 133,123 99,9.4 258 373 121,843 27,116 120 885 34,755	$\begin{array}{c} 2, {}^{9}48, 553\\ 1, 307, 344\\ 347, 725\\ 416, 619\\ 501\ 282\\ 148\ 348\\ 33, 835\\ 560, 322\\ 152, 885\\ \end{array}$
Bank of New Brunswick Maritime Bk of D. of Can People's Bank	1 000,000 2,000,000	1,000 000 686,000	1,000,000 686,000	400,000 Nil.	487,067 345,671	53,674 23,201	50,000	1,137 49 342			528,175 244,637	945.111 239,801
St. Stephens Bank	200,000	200 000	200 000	50,000	147,319	22,303		••••			153,255	
Grand total	69,893,666	64,063,283	61,794,375	17,615,724	85,563,243	2,624,113	497,000	1,121,212	505,425	2,697,047	45,714.948	53,280,708

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under charter, for the month ending 31st Oct., 1883, according to the

						ASSI	ETS.								
BANK. —– ONTARIO.	Specie.	Domin'r Notes.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.	Balances due from other Barks in Canada.	Balances due from agencies o the Bank or from other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	f agencies of the Bank or from other banks or	Govern ment deben- tures on	- ties other than		Loans to Provincial Governments.	Loans secured by Mu- nicipal, Cana- dian or foreign bonds.	current account to Mu-		Loans to or depos- its in other banks secured	Loans or deposits in other banks unse- cured.
Bank of Toronto C. Bk of Commerce Dominion Bank Standard Bank Federal Bank Imperial Bank Can Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa Western Bk. Can. QUEBEC.	184 916 232,287 93,835 413,533 290,945	1,859,390 3 9 054 343,511 147,018 893.796 3.9,7.7 94,336 116,736	219,687 684,239 809 190 78,369 533,134 134,994 72,461 51,660 14,243	97,981 291,700 61 4,529 297,*25 80,015 192,850 253,889 69,009 114,515 64,854	154,009 1,449,389 319,272 122 894 5,813 5,902 62,714 35,094 147,196 8,878	26,843 30,995 3×,259 62,870	131,095 152,000 24,338 	575,213 514,218 	105	29,063 	486,859 789,486 1,101,826 507,095 360,488 921,719 362,011	217,857 68 081 96,123 67,236	1,281,646 290,570 241,556 317,000 1,262,130 231,136		
Bank of Montreal. Bank of B. N. A Bank du Peuple. Bk JacquesCartier Bank Ville-Marie Bk de Hochelsga Ex Bk. of Canada. Molsons Hank Merchants Bank Quebec Bank Quebec Bank Union Bk of L. C Bank de St. Jean B. de St. Hyacinthe Eastern Tp. Bank. Total Ont. & Que	2 101,246 316.700 22,952 12,783 9,112 25,274 423 329,363 409,318 140,924 91,862 80,322 9,294 11,582 114,372 6,079,662	588,930 118 942 37,688 17,992 31,479 20 5 9,126 711,447 237,416 229,729	1,219,330 224,944 76,309 45,544 51,094 64,681 44,803 299,475 771,336 132,809 231,764 304,395 8,732 28,465 28,260 5,959,928	132,940 25,962 7,268 59,730 12,531 8,318 13,611 56,704 224,833 142,773 86,123 49,768 16,441 61,03,9 366,686 3,341,918	6,661 802 2,765,510 4,358 7,965 3,628 23,071 787 66,531 891,296 50,945 155,402 15,150 90,539 12,319 18,175,671	3,906 12,406 35,724 50,591 80,512 309,709			1,078 	83,096 61,400	1,801,772 107,361 14,980 62,266 265,243 184,969 743,179 53,974 567,398 328,031	51 892 404,089 94,708 39,377 8,100 29,432	836,695 6,101 287,517 799,873 1,365,874 4*9,232 632,446	126,000 	5,000 66,279
NOVA SCOTIA. Bk of Nova Scotia Merohants Bk. Hal. People's Bk of Hal. Union Bk of Hal'a Halifax Bank'g Co. Bank of Yarmouth Exchange Bk Yar. Picton Bank Com. Bk. Windsor.	259,321 113 082 16 571 19,436 35,054 27,097 15,870 41,550 16,235	242,698 225,909 93,003 47,663 42,521 23,811 14,440 30,615 16 866	148,232 111,575 24,653 36,040 46,36 ¹ 4,855 3,332 20,181 2,516	184,887 233,723 45,952 94,163 66,067 7,178 16 439 2,874 1,428	175,976 29,903 76,843 36,907 15,103 7,072 20,391 5,156 1,401	3,396,980 7,186 64,934 37,695 91,082 47,786 65,933 		1,258,747	986,022 7,996 947 1,072 1,596	1584656 109,372 10,031 45,000	10,691,889 162,657 17,541 20,562	1,320,237 46,737 31,297 4,086 629	606,594 		401,056
N. BRUNSWICK. Bk of N. Brunswick Maritime Bk of Can People's Bank St. Stephen's Bank Grand Total	58,760 10,794 29,730 6,723,187	141,000 107,619 10.648,286	53,246 36,743 39,106 6,484,273	69,299 5,119 18,867 4,087,940	41,988 3,962 62,490 13,651,969	35,809 13,206 4,651 3,697,048	900,722	74,000	\$5,050 	159,107 1901168	136,894 73,110 11,102,655	2,197 	40,617	 276,438	626,056

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

LIABILITIES.

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THE International Railway Company of Maine, better known as the Megantic Railway, held its annual meeting in Bangor a week or two ago, The old Board of officers was re-elected, with the Hon. J. H. Pope, of Ottawa, President. Three hundred men are at work, and it is asserted that trains will be running from Megantic to Moosehead Lake within two years.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B., has a steam fire engine, which was sent across the line to be repaired which was sent across the line to be repaired some time ago. A week or two ago, it came home, looking well, with a bill attached for \$1.697.50 due for repairs, and the Council had the pleasure of paying \$410.70 duty on the bill for repairs. This may be taken by the pro-tectionists, as some offset to the charge made the other day for duty on the repairs to a Canadian vessel at Detroit.

> MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

Woodenware.

BRIMSTONE & PARLOUR

E.B.ED

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made by	Loans from deposits ms by other bar in Canada unsecured	ide oth iks i C	Due to er banks in anada.	Due to ag cies of ba or to oth banks o agencies foreign countrie	nk cies er ort or ba in age the the	to agen- of bank to other nks or ncies in United ngdom.	Liabiliti not inclu under fo going hea	ded re-	Tof liabil	al I ities. l	Directors' (labilities
1.	142,46	2	9.409				9	50	5,89	9,319	12,556
•••••	117,79		63,042 33,007	••••••		00.695	•••••	{		2,557 6,374	142,876 518,201
	62,57	ro l	85,188	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		80,000			5,01	2,956	1 17,400
			E 040		1	1				4,340 6,530	59,777 113,970
•••••	381,46	×0	5,612			037,000			4,63	9,106	216,730
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		12,070 1,156	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		2,386	••••••			24.402 04,794	124,800 416,176
••••			1,190	•••••••••••••••••••	••••		4	28	35	4,154	24,000
0											
<u>्र</u> ्	845,65	24	98,629	21,1	.17					00,365	467,903
*****			21,560	19,4 4,0	13	07 414		269	6,2	74,394	82,184
			29,228	4,0	83	01,111	1,	195	13	43,852	77,636
						•••••	8,	208 665	7	45,624 74,951	83 266 150,800
990.900	••••••		18,244	1.6	B17	19 822	50,	324		30,411	147,801
			344,721	11,9	211	168 495				53.777	258,234
	267,7	64	197,515 3 9	1.6 11,5		271,857	6,	535 (466 i		05,002	915,514 451 707
			3.0.1						4 9	68,207	709,610
•••••	58,0	00	11,922			231,346	1	59 0		44,087	702,810 45,522
••••••			·····						7	84,195	44 413
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	13,723		839	14,950	2,167			23,485	568,483
200,000	1,875,6	83	972,505	68,9	281	1,424,645	89,828		131,4	31,261	6,484,378
•••			33 260 96,289			104,249	89,838 19,594		3,0	68,534)75,169	826 07 353,742
			7,263 1,595	5	156	•••••	172 172 31,224 1,167			750,351 709,383	81,767 212,602
	هد		3	-, 		33,570	1	167	1,9	250,560	5,717
			1,850 476	·····	•••••	•••••••••••	1	484		16,659 30,720	80,500
······			74,329			4,427	1	814	9	60,336	81,847
••••••			59,491			•••••				353,252	
14,00	0 		77,663 1,146		5		23	,762		092 ,828 9 4,067	271,66 0 31,675
		••••	•				• . • • • • • • • • • • • •			333,366	
	_				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
214,00	0 1,875 , B	683	1,326,174	79	,158	1,566,893) 207	,880	147	,266,495	7,930,190
<u></u>	~~			AS	SET	3.					
Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public.	Notes, &c., overdue and not specially secured.	Other over- due debts not speci- ally secur'd.	Overdue debts secured	Real Estate (other than the Bank Pre- mises.)	Mort- gage on Real Estate sold by the Bank.	Bank Pre- mises.	Other Assets not includ'd before.	Tot Asse		Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Domin- ion Notes held during month.
6,349 71 16,210,59 5,419,54 4,979,01 2,173,66 9,743,50 4,745,28 2,330,31 2,110,74 408,87	9 254,679 5 20,306 2 0 16,759 5 5 14,025 7 75,895 7 35,61 2 10,239 6 12,728	1,082	11,175 133,401 1,907 90,870 5,960 94,989 91,981 34,922 6,726	2,783	6,23(48,53) 13,17(1,00(19,288 1,700	290,666 72,816 167,806 134,047 124,832 20,964	22,084 3 4,181 3 1,640 3 7,881 7	25,31 9,2: 7,02 3,57 13,69 6,92 3,61 2,95	33,541 19,655 30,363 36,344 14,823 35,536 38,465 38,465 36,158 38,308 76,375	237,11 719,00 184,00 215,42 90,74 464,40 287,40 110,75 78,96 15,85	00 1,669,000 00 380,000 15 301,850 10 130,320 10 720.100 13 307,001 15 92,770 14 114,975
			1	(1	1	1			

140,417,530	2,022,648	222,775	2,054,855	1,169,167	708,679	3,140,009	2,141,130	230,906,776	0,917,902		ŀ
868,957		·	3,225						<u></u>	10,269,582	
				10,908	•••••	3,600	4,167	595,704	80,050		ŀ
2,595,874 970,696						9,810			10,890		ł
0 FOF 074	46 709		83 561	6,090		30.000	15,719	3,544,908	57,955		
			1	1							l
500,327		3,198	42,189	1,600			11	715,769	15,084	15,821	
1,095,422							68	1,241,868	40,237	86,597	L
274,339			10.570			22,881		422,504	15,401	14,780	ł
1,494,746 534,968						8,000		840,156	30,170		
865,460							5,099	1,804,640	34,060	50,421	Ł
1,085,807			18,296			48 000		1,331,230	22,548		ł
2,808,133		·····	7,831			35,900	4.265	1,454,432	20,217	98,977	ľ
4,056,083			84,805 4,552	13,9.8		55.000		4,361,703	107,296		ŀ
		015	0/ 01=	27,791	12,116	107.229	177.854	6,377,704	249,528	302.949	
*											l
,110,100	1,040,001	200,001	-,,-			· ·					l
125,775,706	1.625.387	206,504	1.779.049	1.106,734	756,563	2,808,088	1,803,969	206,847,670	5,984,555	9,282,583	Ľ
3,268,256	60,848	••••	47,012	26,475				0,100,011			Ĺ
828,076 868,256	22,900		3 2,344		7,478 64,818	10,979	43,629	5,193,211	113,726	93,070	ŀ
442,175				550		18,789 10,979	108	1,110,523	10 538	26,300	1
8,708 129			39,840	25,431	40,000	112,590	57,545 5 607	5,370,564 604,429	29,328	102,086	Ĺ
5,103,805	117,950		144,249	93,238	19,648	68,782	14,326	8,076.838	90,698 29,328	181,835 102,086	Ľ
3,301,933			126,117	264,626	19,235	96,970	28,020	4,723,381	114,100	217,100	Ŀ
13,7 8,236	313,751		122,502	129,717	94,710	411,821	83,942	20,578,393	394,000	645,000	Ĺ
2,(86, 878 7,035,928	15 630		78,806	59,180	28,360	184,000	7,775	9,802,727	322,648	265,146	Ĺ
2.(86,878	-,	116,128	56,912	17,080	8,880	105,000	50,000	3,053,282	62	4,555	
1.255,600			103,657	64,818	82,156		50,223	1,756,845	3 0,300	30,000	Ĺ
698,275			9,488	53,416	18 800	46,000	276,345	1,246,349	9,118	12,517	Ĺ
963,793			214,002	95,271	253,199	80,000	163,298	2,0,15,912	13,175	21,309	i
3,098,714	78 709		202,327	40,666	18,476	85,000	40,710	3,888 465	26,500	65,830	ł
4.884.008			27,350	7,39		200,000		11 519,445	318,402	531,012	Ĺ
18,840,704	257.816		89,280	31,278	60,872	440,000	901,592	45,765,226	2,100,060		
				1							Ĺ
:	u.						i	1			l
408,877	17		0,720	••••••			0,121	010,010	10,021	~1,011	
2,110,746	12,728		6,726	2,100	1,100	00,110	6,747	576.375	15,821	24,811	Ľ
2,330,312	10,239		34,922	2,783	1,700	30,110	11,010	2,958,308	78,984	114.975	Ι.
4,745,287	35,61		51,981			20,984	17,910	3.616.158	110.725	92,770	
9,743,507	75,895	1,062	94,989	43,009 24,914	19,288	124,835	15,398	6,928,465	287.403	307,001	
						134,047		13,695,536	404,400	720.100	

J. M. COUBTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

Matches The best and most reliable Goods in Canada.

Orders solicited from the jobbing trade only.

Mammoth Works, Hull, Q., Canada.

RAE & WATSON, CUSTOMS BROKERS & FORWARDERS, AGENTS FOR Geo. W. Wheatley & Co., General ⁺hipping and Forwarding Agents, London & Liverpool.

22 Church St., Toronto.

Storage -- Consignments Selicited.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, -WELL KNOWN TO WHOLESALE TRADE, desires to obtain the Agency of a first-class Mauufacturer of Canadian Tweeds. Good references in Toronto and Montreal. Address :-- MANUFACTURERS' AGENT. Monetary Times Office, Toronto.

Stock and Business Hardware FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Srd prox. for the purchase of the stock of the late William Rolff, at Windsor, Ont. The stock censists of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, and tinware, amounting to about 10,(60. well bought and in good order. This is an excellent opportunity for anyone wish-ing to carry on the hardware business, which has been established over 20 years. Tenders will also be received to same date for the purchase of the stock of leather, valued at about \$1,000. Both stocks can be seen at any time on the promises. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to AUGUSTUS ROHNS.

pply to AUGUSTUS ROHNS, FRANCIS CLEARY, Executors Estate of William Rolf, Deceased. Windsor, Ont., Nov. 19th, 1883.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 3rd prox. for the purchase of the stock of leasther belonging to the estate of the late William Rolff, Windsor, Ont. The stock, consisting of a general assortment, valued at about \$1,000,0 an be seen on the premises. AUGUSTUS ROHNS, FRANCIS ULRARY, Excentors, &c. Windsor, Nov. 19, 1883.



A. W. ROSS.

BROKER.



VINTAGE 1889.

Dry and Sweet Catawba.

St. Emilian. Isabella. Claret. St. Augustine. The Vintage of 1862 was of a very superior charac-ter. We are now in receipt of the mature wines of the above vintage of Pelee Island Wines. All orders on our books are now being shipped. Catalogues on application.



80 YORK ST., TOBONTO.

SIXTY THOUSAND ACRES of selected farm ing lands in the most fertile districts of Manitoba and a large number of building lots in the most

Dundee Block, Main St. Winnipeg.

Lands sold on commission

saleable parts of Winnipeg.

LAND

Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Co'y.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ses-sion for an Act to amend the Acts incorporating the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company, and to authorize the Company to re-arrange its bonded debt by calling up the present issue of "Preference Terminable Bonds," and "Terminable Bonds," or either of such issues and issuing new bonds for the same or a larger amount in place of either or both of such issues, and to declare the Railway of tha Company to be a work f *n* to general advantage of Canada, and for such other powers as may be required, relative to the objects aloresaid. By order of the Board, W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR, Sec.-Treas. Toronto, 25th Oct., 1883.

Toronto, 25th Oct., 1883.

The Midland Railway of Canada

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the shareholders of the Midland Railway of Canada will be held at the offices of the Com-pany in the town of Peterboro' on Tuesday, the Eleventh Day of December, 1883, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, to cossider, and, if deemed proper, to approve of an agreement between the Midland Railway of Canada, providing for the operating of the lines of the Midlaud Railway of Canada by the Grand Trunk Rail'y. Co. of Canada, and securing out of the gross revenues of the Mid-land Railway the interest upon the mortgage debt of the Midland Company, with a contingent intere-in the earnings to the shareholders of sai i Midland Company, and for other purposes. By order, GEO. A. COX, President, H. READ, Secretary. Dated this 3rd day of November, 1683.

\$200,000 MORE, MAKING \$525,000.

The President of the ÆTNA LIFE INSUBANCE COMPANY has just deposited an additional \$200,000 in Government Bonds with the Finance Department at Ottawa, bringing its Government Deposit up to \$525,000.00.

BUSINESS 1882.

The following figures are taken from the "Abstract of Life Insurance in Canada for year 1882," recently laid before Parliament by Prof. Cherriman, Superintendent We give only the leading Companies and in alphabetical order : of Insurance.

COMPANIES.	Premiums of the Year	Increase over 1881	Amount of New Policies	Increase over 1881	Number of Policies in force.
Ætna Life	\$505,524	\$101,927	\$2,478,401	\$657,039	10,090
Canada Life		64,899	8,753,535	•	15,202
Confederation		62,777	2,850,060	432,846	6,855
Equitable, N. Y		83,503	1,633,800	554,800	2,892
London & Lancashire		24,447	845,050	112,850	1,877
Ontario	161,982	1,459	1,720,550	126,717	4,8?5
Standard, Scot		41,789	1,359,057	286,447	8,647
Sun, Montreal		66,554	1,557,167	••	8,818
Travellers		18,067	639,509	120,509	2,416
Union Mutual	103,923	¹ 9,119	647,250	175,209	2,211
• Decrease \$161,245.	٠	• Decrease	\$114,601.		

PREMIUMS PAID. The total to 38 companies in Canada in 1882 was \$3,544,-605—an increase over 1881 of \$449,919. The ÆTNA LIFE received one-seventh of the whole, and its increase of \$101,927 was greater than that of any other Company, and nearly one-quarter of the whole increase.

New Insurance. The total taken was by 25 companies \$20,455,255—an increase over 1881 of \$2,827,244. The ÆTNA LIFE was patronized to the extent of nearly one eighth of the whole, and its increase of \$657,039 was greater than any other company and nearly one quarter of the whole increase obtained.

Policies in Force. The total number in force in the Dominion in 38 companies, as the close of 1882, was 69,048 —an increase over the previous year of 6,191. The ÆTNA LIFE'S Canadian membership accounts for 10,090 of the whole, and its year's increase was 1,003, or nearly one-sixth of the whole increase.

Its year's increase was **L**, **UP**, or hearly *one-sizes* of the whole increase. The extraordinary increase in the **ETNA'S** business throughout the Dominion is an evidence that it meets a public want, viz; Life Insurance of the **most select char-BCLEF**, furnished by means of annual each dividends at NET cost PRICE. Every Life **Policy** it issues with profits is Non-forfeitable after three years, and every Endowment **Policy** after two years, and all secured by full deposit of the Reserve at Ottawa.

WILLIAM H. ORB, Manger, TORONTO.

FORCED SALES.

One of the many evils of over-trading is that it causes so much forcing of sales. A great deal of the merchandise that is distributed throughout the country to-day, is pressed upon custom-ers earlier than they need it, by the travelling representatives of dealers and manufacturers. This system has apparently become a fixity. It Intersection of the latter to index of the latter and the latter to index of the latter to index of the latter to index of the latter and the latter and the latter to index of the latter and the latter ties of the latter to judge of the character and condition of the men to whom they entrust their condition of the men to whom they entrust their property. It adds greatly to the expenses of doing business, and deprives the tradesman of the means he ought to have of exercising per-sonal supervision over his affairs. The majority of those who practise it disapprove of it, but of those who practise it disapprove of it, but have been driven to adopt it by the keen rival-ries of commercial enterprise. The custom is by no means indigenous; it prevails in Europe, where there is much less occasion for it than there is here. We have more excuse for it than they have because of the vestures of our tari there is here. We have more excuse for it than they have, because of the vastness of our terri-torial breadth. In fact, there are sections of our Republic so remote from the points of pro-duction that this method of reaching them may have advantages which counterbalance its defects. At any rate, the plan exists, and is not likely to be eradicated. That being a self-evi-dent proposition, the next best thing is to regudent proposition, the next best thing is to regu-late it so that all the good there is in it may be realized, and whatever is bad in it corrected. realized, and whatever is bad in it corrected. The essential thing is to prevent the over-doing of it. There is just as likely to be excess of importunity in this matter as there is to be excess of production. The two things are apt to go together. People who have a surplus of goods are the very ones who may be expected to display intense esgencess to get rid of them.— Shoe Trade Journal.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES. The following statement, showing the amount of money in circulation, has been compiled by the First Comptroller of the Treasury:

National bank notes outstanding Sep- tember 1, 1888	\$353,834,542
tember 1, 1888 Legal tender notes cutstanding Septem- ber 12, 1883	346,681,016
Silver certificates outstanding Septem-	75,969,071
Gold certificates outstanding September	55,272,440
8, 1883 Total paper circulation	831,757,069 517,378,992
Gold coin in circulation February 1, 1863. Silver (legal-tender) in circulation Feb-	
bruary 1, 1883 Silver (other than legal-tender) in circul-	135,405,080
ation February 1, 1883 Total gold and silver circulation	80,563,501
Total paper circulation	831,757,069
Total coin circulation	

A druggist in Paris, having been convicted of adulterating sulphate of quinine, has been sen-tenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labor. In addition, he is to pay a fine of 1,000 francs, In addition, he is to pay a nue of 1,000 iranes, his name and crime are to be published in twelve political and twelve professional papers, and should he ever reopen his store, to the door thereof is to be affixed a sign: "Sentenced for adulterating sulphate of quinine." Serves him right right.

-Politeness has developed to a remarkable degree on one of the local trains running up the Hudson River Railroad. President Rutter came into the Grand Central Station to take a train, and asked a brakesman: 'Is this train for Poughinto the Grand Central Station to take a train, and asked a brakesman: 'Is this train for Pough-keepsie?' The object of the question was to test the man's civility. The brakesman did not know him and nodded his head. Mr. Rutter asked the question three times, and each time received a nod in reply. Finally, he inquired : 'Have you no tongue in your head?' The man nodded sgain. Mr. Butter obtained the name of the man. The brakesman found it out and went to Mr. Butter. 'I think I made a mistake,' said he. 'Yes I should say you did,' replied Mr. Rutter; you took me for one of the customers of the road. Out of the money received from pat-rons you receive your pay. They are entitled to every courtesy, and as you cannot accord it to them I will see to it that you are discharged at once.' The man b gged, promised to profit by once.' The man b gged, promised to profit by once.' The man b gged, promised to profit by once.' The man b gged, promised to profit by once.' The man b gged, promised to profit by once.' The man b gged, promised to profit by one sake of his mother Mr. Butter said he would overlook the 'mistake,' but a repetition would result in instant dismissal.

THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

A NDREWS, CARON, ANDREWS &	·····		8				1	CLOSING	PRICE
A PENTLAND, ADVOCATES.		Shares	Capital S'bsor'b'd	i paid-up.	Best.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Toronto,	Cash val	
Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,	British North	America							per shar
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, QUEBEC. Solicitors for the Quebec Bank. FRED. ANDREWS, Q.C. FRED W. ANDREWS, Q.C.	Canadian Ban	k of Commerce	\$248 50 40	6,000,000 500,000		\$889,718 1,909,000 78,000	4	123 123	61.50
A. P. CARON, B.C.L., Q.C. C. A. PENTLAND, B.A., B.C.L.	Dominion Ban Eastern Town	k hips Bank	50 50	1,500,000	1,500,000	850,000	5	1871 1881 110 114	93.62 55.00
B ^{EATTY} , CHADWICK, THOMSON & BLACKSTOCK,	Federal Bank		100 100	500,000 2,966,800	500,000 2,787,810	300,000 1,450,000	4 34	130 181	130.00
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Hamilton	g Co,	90 100 100	500,000 1,000,000 1,500,000	500,000 976,510	30,000 200,000	8 34	114	114. 0
MIL W. A. MARYS, COULINGI.	La Banque Du	Peuple ques Cartier	50 25	2,000,000 500,000	1,600,000	240,000	24	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	135.50 31.25 20.00
Church Streets, Toronto.	La Banque Nat Maritime Banl	ionale	100 100	2,000,000 686,000	2,000,000 685,000	150,000			20.00
W. H. BEATTY. E. M. CHADWICK.	Merchants Ban	ak of Canada k of Halifax	100 100 50	5,798,267	1,000,000	180,000	3	109 111	109.00
DEATY HANNETON & RADOLLO	Montreal	······································	200 100	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,000,000	12,000,000	5,750, 00 0	5	114 181 1813	67.00 362.00
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries.	Nova Scotia Ontario Bank	***	100 100	1,000,000 1,500,000	1,000,000	400,000	4	100± 101	100.25
15 TORONTO STREET,	Ottawa People's of Hal	ifex	100 20	1,000,000 800,000	600,000				
Bunding & Loan Chambers. Toronto, Untario.	Pictou Bank	of N. B.	50 40 100	500,000 2,500,000			3 34	112 116	112.00
ALLAN CASSELS, B.A.	St. Stephen's Bank	ank	100 50	200,000 764,600	200,000	50,000 140,000	4	1124 1134	56.25
TELAMERE, BLACK, REESOR & ENGLISH	Toronto Union Bank, H	alifax	100 50	2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000		6 3	166 167 1	166 50
ETC. OFFICE-No. 17 Toronto Street	Union Bank P.	ower Canada S.I.	100	2,000,0 00	500,000		34	75 76	75.00
Consumers' Gas Company's Buildings) TORONTO.		COMPANIES.	100	400,000	383,970	20,000	4		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
T. D. DELAMERE, DAVIDSON BLACK, H. A. REESOR.	Agricultural Sa	vings & Loan Co Savings Co an & Invest. Co	50 50	600,000 130,000	569,485 121,000	61,000 6,000	4 81		• • • • • • • • • • • • • •
AIDDONG MANID & MULKCOM	British Mortgae	e Loan Co	100	1,350,000 450,000	267,066 181,313	27,000 27,000	8 34		
U BARRISTERS & AUTOPNEVS	Canada Landed	n Association Credit Company Loan & Savings Co	25 50 50	750,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	747,574 663,990 2,000,000 1	53,000 125,000	3 4 7	$\begin{array}{cccc} 101 & 102 \\ 119\frac{1}{2} & 120\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	25.25 59.75
OFFICE Corner Bishmond & Carling Streets	Canadian Savir	gs & Loan Commune	50 50	700,000	650,410 833,121	120,000 140,000	4	120 125	60.00
LONDON, Ont.	English Loan C Farmers Loan	& Savings Company & Savings Company dent & Loan Soc	100 50	2,044,100 1,057,250	295,847 611,430	8,500 82 383	4	124	62.00
GEO. C. GIBBONS. GEO. M'NAB.] P. MULKERN. FRED. F. HARPER]	Freehold Loan Hamilton Provi Home Serings	& Savings Company dent & Loan Soc	100 100	1,050,400 1,500,000	690,080 1,100,000	261,500 95,000	54	162‡x.d. 125	162 25 125.00
	Huron & Erie L	oan & Savings Co ton Loan & Savs. Co	100 50 50	1,000,000 1 000,000 350,000	100,000 1,000,000 230,090	25,000 320,000	3 5		••••••
V Barristons Attomore bo	Imperial Loan	and Investment Co	100	629,850 700.000	612,400 310,977	32,000 81,000 20,000	4 . 34 . 3 .	109} 110	109.50
MCARTHUR & DEXTER,	London & Can. London Loan C	Loan & Agency Co	50 50	4,000,000 659,700	560,000 413,800	840,000 43,547	5	1401	70.25
DEFICIEN, HABCBAUE, BLOCK	Manitoba Inves	tment Assoc	100 100	2,000,000 400,000	400,000 100,000	50,000 3,000	8± 4	140 145	140 00
	Montreal Build	Company	50 100	1,000,000	471,718 550,000	45,000 64,000	34	70 71 70 90	35.00 70.00
B. MCABTHUR, HUGH J. MACDONALD,	National Invest Ontario Industr	ial Loan & Inv. Co	100	1,460,000 306,900	292,000 84,735	15,000 10,000	3	106	106.00
A POKENTIE DANKIN A PRODUC	Ontario Investi Ontario Loan &	Debenture Co d Savings Co Oshawa	50 50	2,650,000 1,000,000	500,000 1,000,000	500,000 226,000	4	128	64.00
	People's Loan &	Deposit Co	50 50	300,000 500,000 500,000	300,000 487,048 346,213	50,000 42,000	4 . 31 8	104 94	52.00
Main Street, Winnipeg, Man	Boyal Loan and Union Loan & S	Savings Co	50 50	400,000 1,000,000	299,603 600,000	24,000 160.000	4.	133	47.00 66.50
FRED. MCKENZIE, C. S. BANKIN. GEBALD F. BROPHY. EDGAR C. GOULDING.	Western Canad	a Loan & Savings Co.	50	2,000,000	1,104,962	570,000	5	195	97.50
DORE HADDONALD HEDDITT A	Canada Cotton	Company	100	2 000 000				513	51.50
	New City Gas C	aph Co	40 40 100	2,000,00 0			4	1174 118 168 1684	47 00 67.20
	Starr Mig. Co.,	nery ion Halifax	100 100				24 6	541 55	č4 50
Notaries Public, etc., etc. Difices: Union Loan Bldgs, Nos. 28 & 80 Toronto Bt P. O. Drawer 2638, Toronto.	Toronto Consur	ners' Gas Co. (old)	50	800,000	800,000		5	145 146	72 50
⁴ J. B. BOBE, Q.C. J. H. MACDONALD. W. M. MEBBITT. B. COATSWOBTH, Jr.	INS	URANCE COMPANIES	8.				BITIES.		Londo Nov. 9
*A Commissioner, etc., for taking affidavits to be	ENGLISH-(Que	stations on London Mar	rket, (Oct. 27 /	Danadian G Do.	ovt. De do.	b. 6 ¥ ct. s 6 ¥ ct. I	tg. 1882-4 nsor'bd Stk. itg., 1885	102
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T. H. GILMOUR,	No. Last Shares. dend.	NAME OF COMPANY	ald.	Sale.	Jominion F	sonda, 4	D.C. 1904 In	ns. Stock	1051
Barrister-at-Law, &c.,	uouu.	20 20	- P						
WINNIPEG, MAN	30,000 5	Briton M. & G. Life #10			st. John Cif	y Bond rporatio	s n 6 f et.,	Wks. Deb	115
Office-372 Main St.	50,000 £1 5,000 108	C. Union F. L. & M 50 Edinburgh Life 100	5 15		Cownship D	r. 🖝 ct. Sebentu	res 6 🍄 ct.	Wks. Deb	114
CAST IRON	50,000 £3-10	Fire Ins. Assn 10 Guardian 100	2 50	1 2 62 64					<u> </u>
	12,000 £7 yrly 100,000 88 35,862 £3	Imperial Fire 100 Lancashire F. & L. 90 London Ass. Corp. 95	1 2 1	190 135 5 5 53 55 -]	BAILW.	AX8.	Parv Shari	Londo Nov.
Steam Fittings,	10,000 1s4d 40,000 0-5-0	Lon. & Lancash. L. 10 Lon. & Lancash. F. 95	27	4 44	tlantic and anada Sou	thern 5	p.c. 1st Mo:	rtgage	132
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Ells, Ties, Manifolds, Bushes,	40,000 £1 6,722 200,000 3s6d	North Brit. & Mer. 50 Phœnix		25 27 220 230	D0.	Eq. Bor	ids, 2nd ch	arge	121
Arc., &c., &c.	100,000 £1-5 50,000 71	Royal Insurance 90 Scottish Imp. F & L 10	3	23 23 285 295		Second]	eference, . Pref. Stock ref. Stock .	100	1024 91 484
	20,000 10 10,000 #2-10	Scot. Prov. F. & L. 50 Standard Life 50	0		reat West Do.	ərn ordi 5 🎔 c. P	inary stock reference) 14 . 118
NASON STEAM RADIATORS.		CANADIAN.		No v . 21	Do. nternation	6 🎔 c. B al Bride	onds, 1890 (e 6 p.c. Mo)	rt. Bds	. 111
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[·	4,000 19	Montreal Assurince 450			Wellington,	Grey &	Bruce 790	.1st M.	. 96
E. & C. GURNEY & CO., ⁻	5,000 10 1,065 15	Ouebec Fire	15	54 55 T		UNT I			a, Oct.
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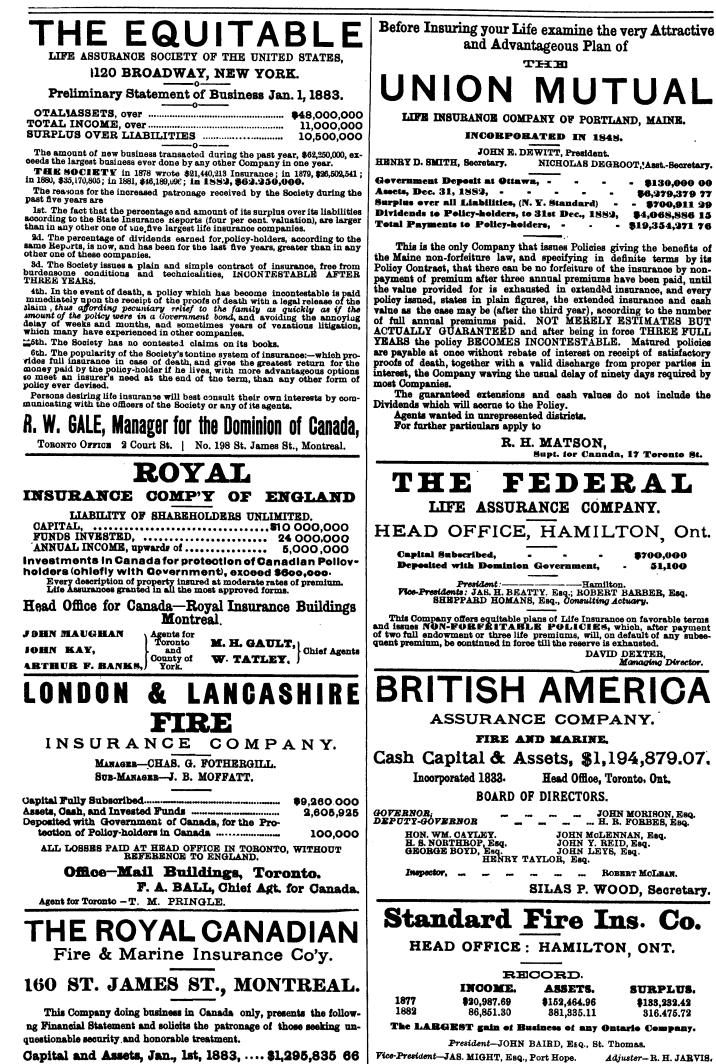
many tests they have been called upon to stand NOT ONE OF THEM has proven a failure. Such a record is surpassed by none, if equalled by any other manufacturer on this Continent.

of all sizes in stock ready for

delivery

	Leading Manufacturers.		TOBON	O PRICES CURR	ENT.—Nov	ember 22, 1883.		
	T <u>HE PENMAN</u>	Name of Article.	Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article.		Name of Article.	Wholesal Bates.	
	MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.				\$ 0, 8 0,	flardware.	8 G. 8	
	Manufacturers of	Superior Extra	5 15 5 95	Rio	022 027 012 0124	Bars per lb.	0 26 0 9	
		Strong Bakers Spring Wheat, extra	5 15 5 25 4 85 4 90	Mocha Ceylon native	030085	Sheet	0 19 9 2	
	*	Ostmes	4 25 4 50	Fish: Herring, scaled Salmon, hf. bris	027030 9001000	Sheet.	0.05 0.0	
	Yarns, Horse Blankets, &c.	Fall Wheat, No. 1		Fruit: Raisins, Layer	s 200 220	Solder : hf. & hf	. 0.00 20 1	
	LESS HOSIERY, smooth and equal to hand mitting in COTTON. MERINO, WOOL,	"No. 3 Spring Wheat, No. 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" Valentias old " Val'nti's, nev	1 0 05 0 06 7 0 07 0 08	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lk 8 dy. and 9 dy	0 00 8	
	with three-ply heels, double toes for Ladies, Misses	" No. 3 Barley, No. 1	107 1 (9	Currants Prov'l "Patras.	0 06 0 07		000 8 000 8 000 4	
	MIIIs at PARIS, ONTARIO, Canada.	" No. 8 Extra.	0 64 0 00 0 55	Prunes Almonds.Taragons	0 (6) 0 07	P. & F.	(50 to 55	
	JOHN PENMAN, President.	Peas	0 74 0 75	Walnuts	0 00 0 00	Best No. 28	0 051 0	
		Corn Timothy Seed p. bu. Clover ""	0 60 0 00 9 90 2 30 7 50 8 40	Syrups: Common	0 53 0 55 0 63 0 66 0 72 0 75	" 20 " 28 [ron: Pig_	. 0 06 0	
		Flax " 100 lbs.	3 10 3 25	Rice: Arracan Patna Carolina	3 55 3 90 0 043 0 05 0 064 0 09	Nova Scotia No. 2	. 22 00 22	
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HOSLERY, YARNS, CLOUDS, &o., b., WORKS AT PARIA DAT. Image: State of the state		Dwied Apples	0 091 0 10	Ginger, ground	t 0 25 0 35	Hoops-Coopers "Band	. 2 40 2 . 2 40 2	
CLUDUDS, GO, WORKER AT PARIS, ONT. R. J. WYLLE, Agent. The Wholesale Trade only supplied. BLIGH & CO., ST. CATHARINES, Ont. PART & COLORR MANUFACTURERS. Description of the supervision of the super	HOSIERY, YARNS,	Beef, Mess	16 00 00 00 17 00 00 00 6 08 0 08	Nutmegs	0 16 0 17	" Rivets, bes	t 500 6	
B. J. WYLLE, Agent. TORONTO. The Wholesale Trade only uppelled BLIGH & CO., ST. CATHARINES, Ont., PAINT & COLORM MANUFACTURERS. SEPECIALTERS Coach Painters" Colors, Coach Painters" Colors, Spinnera, Busines a Co. wold cull result stenden on whether Spinnera, Busines a Co. wold cull result stenden on whether Compares a Co. wold cull result stenden control cull result result stenden control cull result result stenden Compares a Co. wold cull result stenden control cull result result stenden control cull result stenden control cull result result stenden control cull result result stenden control cull result stenden contresult result stenden control cull result result stende c	• •	" Cumberl'd cut " B'kfst smoked	1 0 13 0 14	Nugars : Porto Rico :	1	Boars Head	325 0	
		Lard Eggs per dos	0 11 0 12 0 22 0 23	Standard Granulat		Pen Iron Wire:	. 825 0	
BLIGH & CO., ST. CATHARINES, Ont., PAINT & COLOR MANUFACTURERS. EFECTALIZES Coache Painter Colors, Costage Colors, Ready Mixed) Red Colors, Re	TOBONTO.	Hops Dressed Hogs Shoulders	5 00 5 25	BCOTCA Renned	. 0 064 0 09 p 0 10 0 104 · 0 062 0 073	120	. 000 0	
ST. CATHARINES, Ont., PAINT & COLOR MANUFACTURERS. Based ander 100 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Yokoha. com. to goo "fine to choic</td> <td>e 0 35 0 50</td> <td>Barbed wire, galv'd " painted</td> <td>L 0 07 0</td>				Yokoha. com. to goo "fine to choic	e 0 35 0 50	Barbed wire, galv'd " painted	L 0 07 0	
PAINT & COLOR MANUFACTURERS. SPECIALTIES Coach Painters' Colors, Cotage Colors, Recady Mixed) Rede for Agricultural Implements. MICCRAE & CO., Wool & WORSTED Spinners, HOSIERS & WOOLLEN MANUFRS, GUIDELPH, ONT. AND BARBER & BROS. PAPERMAKERS, GEORGETOWN, - ONT -News, Book and Fine Papers JOHN B. BARBER MCCRAE & CO., BROCKVTILLE, C.t., MINING COLORS AND MINES DATA AND COLORS AND COLORS AND COLORS AND COLORS AND AND COLORS AND AND COLORS AND AND COLORS	•	Blaughter, heavy	0 26 0 27	" fine to choic Congou & Souchon	e 0 30 0 40 g 0 30 0 65	Window Glass : 25 and under	. 1 90 9	
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wide Spinners, HOSLERS & WOOLLEN MANUF'RS, Off 0 00 GUELPH, ONT. Bears 0 to 00 Db More 6 to, would call meetial attontion to their Cetarovid Kattering Vara-the strongest in the World-mack form Oanalian, Sto 10 Dirk, O 11 6 Dirk, O 1 6 Dirk, O		Pebble Grain Buff	0 14 0 16	Globe chewing	075 085 065 075	D1584		
 Hides & Skias Y is. Hides & Skias Y is.<	WOOL & WORSTED	Bussets, light Gambier Sumac	040 050 0062007	Ale: English, pts qts	1 65 1 75	" Keen cutter " Dufferin	8 25	
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GUELPH, ONT. McOres & Co., would call special attention to their Cetawoid Kisiting Yara-the strongest in the Weide-made from Onschaftan Colowold wold. Weide-made from Oscilla Colowold wold. Weide-made from Oscilla Colowold wold. Weide-made from Oscilla Colowold wold. Place from Conschaftan Colowold wold. Place from Consc	HOSIERS & WOOLLEN MANUF'RS	Steers, 60 to 90 lbs . Cows	0 061 0 00 0 071 0 00	Brandy: Hen'es'y ca Martell's	a. 2 55 2 65 50 11 50 11 75 11 00 11 95	(Refined, W gallon)	Imp	
MoCrase & 00, would call procial attention to their Cesaweid Kantsting Yaras-the strongest in the Windle-make from Canadow wool. WMM. BARBER & BROS. PAPERMAKERS, GEORGETOWN, - ONT -News, Book and Fine Papers JOHN B. BABBER JOHN B. BABBER JOHN B. BABBER JAMES HALL & CO., BROCKVILLE, Cnt., Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts, And Dealers in Indian Mocoasins. And Dealers in Indian Mocoasins. MOCORE & CO., BROCKVILLE, Cnt., Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts, And Dealers in Indian Mocoasins. MOCORE & CO., BROCKVILLE, Cnt., Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts, And Dealers in Indian Mocoasins.		Cured and inspecte Calfskins, green " oured	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 11 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 18 \end{array}$	J. Robin & Co. "	9 50 10 00 9 00 9 25 9 00 9 25	single brls.	0 18 te 0 25	
world-made from Canadian Oolswold wool. wwest. wwest. wwest. wield to make the output of the	McCrae & Co. would call special attention to their	Tallow, rough	0 00 0 80 0 04 0 00 0 074 0 06	Gin: De Kuypers, W	8 50 15 00 g1 2 25 2 37	Aile		
 WINI. DATIDE IT WEDTLEY. WINI. BARBER JOHN B. BARBER <	world-made from Canadian Cotswold wool.	Weel.		" Bed "	8 25 8 50	Straits Oil "" Palm per lb		
GEORGETOWN, - ONT Salt, Etc. Image: Solution of the state of the sta		Fleece, comb'g ord. "Southdown. Pulled contoing	0 16 0 20 0 24 0 20 0 18 0 19	Demerara, 0. Wines :	101 200	Linseed, Raw		
GRORGETOWN, ON1 300 500 500 500 500 JOHN B. RABBER JOHN B. RABBER Liverpool coarres@Veg 075 050 000			0 24 0 24 0 27 0 30		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
JOHN B. BARBER Washington " 0 00 0 65 Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts, BROCKVILLE, C nt., BROCKVILLE, C nt., And Dealers in Indian Moccastins. Strate, "per Reg. Strate O 20 Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts, And Dealers in Indian Moccastins. Strate Strate <th co<="" td=""><td></td><td>Liverpool coarse 191</td><td>og 0 75 0 8</td><td>Old</td><td></td><td> Seal straw</td><td></td></th>	<td></td> <td>Liverpool coarse 191</td> <td>og 0 75 0 8</td> <td>Old</td> <td></td> <td> Seal straw</td> <td></td>		Liverpool coarse 191	og 0 75 0 8	Old		Seal straw	
Alcohol, 65 o.p. ¥ I. gl. OS 275 Bine Vitrol 006 Classmaker. Class	•	"Eureka," per 56 lb Washington	1 40 1 5 B. 0 69 0 7 0 00 0 5	Whisky : Scotch Dunville's Irish.	Tes 30 00 00 00 5 80 - 5 90 do 3 50 3 75	Drugs.		
JAMES HALL & CO., BROCKVILLE, Cnt., And Deslers in Indian Moccasins. Mitts, No. 1 Storgan, 100 180 180 180 080 160 160 160 175 940 00 160 190 Batts 000 160		Rice's dairy ".					0 02	
JAMES HALL & CO., BROCKVILLE, Cnt., Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts, And Dealers in Indian Moccasins. Construction of the construction of		Clear pine,1 in. or ove	er 35 00 97 5	0	0 90 9 50 0 45 1 25 1 5 1 8	Borax Camphor		
JAMES HALL & CO., BROCKVILLE, Cnt., And Dealers in Indian Moccasins. Construction, Eng. 0, 000 (140, 0, 15) Box 100 (100, 15)		Flooring, 14 & 14 in Ship'g culls, stks&sid Dressing	14 00 15 0 gs 9 00 12 0 15 00 16 0	Old Bourbon " Rye and Malt D'mestic Whisky 82	"058 138 050 130	Caustic Soda	0 12	
JAMES HALL & CO., BROCKVILLE, Cnt., Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts, And Deslers in Indian Moccasins.		Joists and Scantling Clapboards, dressed Shingles, XXX, 16 in	11 50 12 0 12 50 00 0 2 55 2 6	Boots and Shoes	14 1 (5 1 9	"	es 0 14	
JAMES HALL & CO., BROCKVILLE, Cnt., Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts, And Dealers in Indian Moccastins.		"XX	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 "Kip Boots Kip Stogas	2 20 3 70 2 25 3 20 2 30 3 00	5 Hellebore	0 19 0 17 0 85	
JAMES HALL & CO., BROCKVILLE, Cnt., Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts, And Dealers in Indian Moccasins.		Paints, &c. White Lead, genuin in Oil 29 95 lbs	ne	Men's Buff, Cong&Ba " M. M.	1 50 2 00 18 1 75 9 40 8. 1 75 9 40	0 Madder 0 Morphia Sul 0 Opium	0 19	
BROCKVILLE, Cnt., White Lead, dry		DO. NO. 1	1 65	No. 1 Stogas	1 50 2 00	0 Paris Green 0 Potass Iodide	1 90	
Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts, Vellow Oare, Frach 0 01 0 014 0 38 " Batts 0 00 1 80 184 Bellac 0 08 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0		1 TTL 14 T		al " Gaiters & Bal	I 1 10 1 60 eb 1 00 1 60 .8. 1 00 1 60) Minessie	1 1 1 1 9	
TTO I TO I TO OULUS DELIS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Venetian Keg En Yellow Ochre, Frac Vermillion, Eng	ug-00200 sh 001201 ⊷ 07509	Bi "Batts Bi "Goat Bai Misses' Bals	0 90 1 80 1 75 9 70	5 Spinbar Roll	0 35	
Barts		Varnish, No. 1 furn Bro. Japan Whiting	··· 100 11 ··· 100 110	5 "Batts	090 100 060 090	0 Soda Ash 9 Soda Bicarb, per kes	0 09	





JAS. B. BOUSTEAD & MALCOLM GIBBS.

Office, No. 14 Adelaide Street East. Issuers of Marriage Licenses

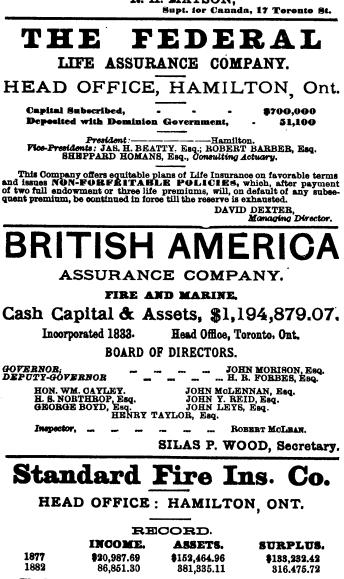
Secretaries and Managers, Toronto and Co. of York.

Income during year ending 31st Dec., '82 381 142 39 ANDREW BORERTSON, Esq., Pres. JAMES DAVISON, Manager. HON. J. B. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-Pres. ARTHUR GAGNON, Sec.-Treas.

MUTUAL

Government Deposit at Ottawa,	- \$130,000 00
Assets, Dec. 31, 1882,	86,979.379 77
Surplus over all Liabilities, (N. Y. Standard) -	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Dividends to Policy-holders, to 31st Dec., 1889,	84,068,886 15
Total Payments to Policy-holders,	\$19,354,971 76

This is the only Company that issues Policies giving the benefits of the Maine non-forfeiture law, and specifying in definite terms by its Policy Contract, that there can be no forfeiture of the insurance by non-Policy Contract, that there can be no forfeiture of the insurance by non-payment of premium after three annual premiums have been paid, until the value provided for is exhausted in extended insurance, and every policy issued, states in plain figures, the extended insurance and cash value as the case may be (after the third year), according to the number of full annual premiums paid. NOT MERELY ESTIMATES BUT ACTUALLY GUARANTEED and after being in force THREE FULL YEARS the policy BECOMES INCONTESTABLE. Matured policies are payable at once without rebate of interest on receipt of satisfactory proofs of death, together with a valid discharge from proper parties in interest, the Company waving the usual delay of ninety days required by most Companies.





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