national concern. There may be exceptions old Board contained weak el ments; and the to this rule, where the line is a link in a great chain of communication connecting distant portions of the Dominion.

Mr. Mitchell seems to intimate that the Canada Pacific company may de driven to eek a foreign seaport on the Atlantic; but Sir L. Tilley authoritatively denies that the company is "arranging to have its eastern terminus at a port in the United States. Mr. Mitchell points out that, at present, there are available for the Canada Pacific Company, between Montreal and the seaboard, besides the Intercolonial, only lines leading to New York, Boston and Portland. The Intercolonial, he points out, cannot be reached either by the Canada Pacific or the South-Eastern roads, except over some 200 miles of the Grand Trunk, from Montreal to Quebec; and the Grand Trunk he regards as a rival line. If the Quebec, Montreal and Ottaws Railway were pressed into the service of the Cauada Pacific, there would still remain a gap in the St. John Valley road to be filled. If this gap were filled, and the bridge over the St. John built, the city of St. John might hope to get a share of the western traffic.

As military objects were kept in view, in building the Intercolonial, it need not cause apprise if we must deviate from that road to get a purely commercial line. This was foreseen when the line was located. But it ought to be worth the while of New Brunswick to do what it can to aid the trade of its great seaport, St. John. Should the Ottawa Government act on the suggestion of Mr. Mitchell, and fill the gap in the Valley of St. John, how would it be possible to resist the claim of Quebec to receive some indemnity for its sacrifice in building the North Shore railway ?

## THE ONTARIO BANK.

All the old directors of the Ontario Bank who sought re election, have been successful. Senator Simpson and Mr. Robert Nichols, of Peterboro, declined again to be put in nomination. The result of the action of the hareholders, after receiving the resignation of the old Board, was the election to the directorate of the following gentlemen: Hon. C. F. Fraser, Mr. C. H. Massey, Sir W. P. Howland, Mr. Gzowski, Mr. A. M. Smith, Mr. Geo. M. Rose, and Mr. Donald Mackay. Rarely has such a tribute been paid to the integrity of men under whose direction a Very large amount of the Bank's capital was declared to have been lost. But though this declaration was made under their directorthip, much of the loss is said to have been bade previous to their assumption of con-A ticket got up in opposition to the

shareholders having to choose between the one and the other felt, as the public generally felt, that the safest and best thing was substantially to re-elect the former Board. Sir Wm. Howland and Mr. Gzowski have since been chosen president and vice-president respectively.

The attack on the old directorate, at the previous meeting of shareholders, was unskilfully made; accusations being put forward which the shareholders, after time for reflection, were not prepared to endorse.

The re-election of the old directors does not mean that their management had been faultless; it means that, in the opinion of the stockholders, the Bank would be better in their hands than in the hands of the opposite ticket. The fact that dividends must have been paid out of capital survives. Such payment is, of course, unjustifiable; but it is said in extenuation that it was the best thing for the bank, since a disclosure of the facts, at a critical time, might have been attended with the most serious results. This may be true; but the example is one to be avoided rather than followed.

## TORONTO FAILURES FOR 1881.

The failures in this city, great and small, numbered seventy-two in 1881, with liabilities of \$738,000, as compared with sixty failures, with liabilities of \$569,000 in 1880. About one-fourth of these, in amount, appertained to manufacturing business, and the remainder mostly to the retail trade, only one wholesale failure being recorded. The list is reported by Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co. as follows:-

· Year 1881.	No.	Liabilities.	Assets.
Printers	. 4	\$27,700	\$14,000
Builders		32,100	16,950
Druggists	2	5,500	3.500
Booksellers	3	49,000	42 8 0
Dry Goods, Wholesale	a 1	<b>217,3</b> 30	148 546
" Retail	9	55,638	16.250
Grocers	14	43,500	<b>2</b> 3,950
Hardware	2	16,700	10 000
Paints & Oils	2	<b>27</b> ,000	23 0 0
Hotel & Liquor	7	<b>24</b> ,100	8,300
Boots & Shoes	4	7,504	3 000
Provisions	1	80.000	15,000
Commission	2	6 800	1,600
Hats & Caps	2	4,500	1,100
Cigar Manfr	1	40,000	<b>3,</b> 000
Moulding Manfr	1	51,100	26,000
Crockery, &c	1	61,000	<b>39,5</b> 00
Planing Mill		7,000	9,000
Foundry			7,700
Miscellaneous		17,100	7,700
Maka)	72	<b>\$7</b> 38 772	8418.596

Exports from Toronto to the United States during 1881, were one-half greater in value than in the previous year, the aggegate being \$4,680,243, as compared with \$3,062,-

The increase was greatest in barley, 845 lumber, vegetables, and live animals. Nearly \$200,000 worth of potatoes, beans, cabbages, turnips, onions, and other field and garden products, were sent, and \$34,-250 worth of apples heads the list. We append the principal items, with comparative figures for 1880 :-

	1881.		1880.	
Animals, live\$	240.188 4	0	158,490	94
Animals, breeding	137,032 0	0	55,074	70
	,844,242 9	6 1,	614,738	95
Bones	18,238 8		23,328	80
Books	5 071 9	7	2,638	79
Bran	1,573 0	0	8,547	37
Eggs	7,566 6	2	8,815	62
Flax	4,650 0	0	••••	
Fish, fresh	3,790 6	2	441	95
Flour	8,925 0	0		
Furs	21,808 9		14,484	
Hay	46,891 9	-	5,554	59
Hides and skins	25,734 5	9	54,445	88
Horns			89,45.	95
Lumber	707,582 8	10	561,403	
Malt		3	200.764	26
Machinery	5,166 9	0	4,794	
Old iron	10,857 2	4		• • •
Potatoes	112,081 8	5		
Rye	9,727 0	0	15 011	
Seed peas	31,651 7	3	60,213	
Spirituous liquors	-,	7	2,809	-
Scrap iron	14,462 9	3	3,828	
Telegraph poles	23,944 2	5	6,101	
Timber			7,800	
Tobacco cuttings	1,505 7		2,780	10
Wheat	82,875 1			• • •
Wool	69,781 8	7	97,709	63

-Attention has been directed to what appears to be a strange proceeding on the part of the Assistant Receiver-General here, with regard to the \$I and \$2 notes stolen from his office in this city some three years and a-half ago. The following notice has just been served upon the banks:-

## NUMBERS OF NOTES STOLEN

From the Office of the Assistant Receiver-General at Toronto, on 4th July, 1878. Toronto issue, 1870, -1 notes, No. 505001 to 506000; \$2 notes, No. 145001 to 156000. These bills, on presentation at the Office of the Assistant Receiver-ceneral at Toronto, will be impounded.

Neither date nor signature appears, to indicate the source whence this note emanates. The notes, stolen or otherwise, are admitted to be genuine, and it is quite clear to us that to impound them would be an improper act towards the innocent holder.

-The Customs returns classify the exports at this port as follows, during the f ur years last past. It will be seen that agricultural products and animals constitute fourfifths of the whole :---

Products of	1878. \$.	1979. 8.	1830 <b>.</b> \$.	1881. \$.
Forest	69,486	179 229	431.046	54 \.998
Fi-heries	1,930	921	1.326	1.842
Mines	•	1 860	637	518
Animals	1.148.332	1 279 966	859,567	1,089 298
Agriculture	1.634 022	1.734.899		
Manutac ures			250,880	
Miscellaneous			4,666	8,060
Tctal	8,066,593	8,401,450	8,443,762	4,858,789