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The Chartered Ranks.

| Bank of | Montreal. |
|---|--|
| BSTABLISHR | DIN 1818. |
| INCORPORATED BY A | CT OF PARLIAMENT. |
| Capital Authorized, Capital Paid-up, Reserved Fund, | \$12,000,000 11,999,200 5,000,000 |
| Head Office, | - Montreal. |
| Board of J | Directors, |
| C. F. SMITHERS, E30., G. W. CAMPBELL, E80., | M.D Vice-President |
| P, Redpath, Esq. | Hon. D. A. Smith. |
| Edward Mackay, Esq. Alex Murray, Esq. | Gilbert Scott, Esq., Alfred Brown, Esq. |

W. J. Buchanan, General Manaper. A. Macnider, Assistant General Manager and Chief Inspector.

Branches in Canada.

Montreal, E. S. Clouston, Manager.

| Almonte, Ont. | Hamilton, Ont. | Ploton, Unt, |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Belleville, Ont. | Kingston, " | Port Hope, " |
| Brantford, " | Lindsay, " | Quebec, Que. |
| Brookville, " | London, " | Sarnia, Ont. |
| Ohatham, N.B. | Moneton, N.B. | Stratford, " |
| Cornwall, Ont. | Newcastle, " | St. John. N. B. |
| Goderich, " | Ottawa, Ont. | St. Marys, Ont. |
| Guelpn " | Perth, " | Toronto. " |
| Hallfax, N.S. | Peterboro', " | Winnipeg, Man. |
| | | |

Guelpa "Perth, "Toronto. " Halliax, N.S. Peterboro', "Winnipeg, Man. Agents in Great Britain.-London, Bank of Mont-real, 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street. C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee-E. H. King, Esq., Chairman, Robert Gillespie, Esq., Sir John Rose, Bart, G.C. M.G. Banker sin Great Britain.-London, The Bank of England ; The Union, Bank of London: The Lon-don & Westminster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland, The British Linen Company and Branches. Agents in the United States.-New York, Walter Walson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bankers in United States.-New York, The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank, Boakers in United States.-New York, Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank. Boakers in United States.-New York, Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank. Boak of British Columbia. Colonical and Foreign Correspondents.-St. John's, Nidd., The Meank of British Columbia. Now Zoa-land, The Bank of New Zoaland, India, China, Japan, Australia-Orlenta Bank Corporation. (Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all paris of the world.]

EXCHANGE BANK

OF CANADA

| The Chartered Banks. |
|---|
| THE BANK OP BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter. |
| Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling. |
| London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E. C. |
| OGUET OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodie. H. J. B. Kendall, John James Uater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farror, Frederic Lubbock, Riohard H. Glyn. A. H. Philpotts, Edward Arthur Honre, J. Murray Robertson. Secretary-A. G. WALLIS. |
| HRAD OFFICE IN CANADASt. James St., Montresl. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. |
| J. S. CAMERON, Inspector. |

St. John, N. B. Fredericton, N.B. Hallfax, N.S. Victoria, B.C. London, Brantford, Paris, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Onebeo.

Agents in the United States :

CHIGAGO.—R. Steven, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO.—A. MCKinlay, Agent. PORTLAND, Oregon—J. Goodfellow, Agent, LONDON BANKERS .- The Bank of England and

Bers. Glyn & Co. Mei

Boreign Agonta-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand -Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India. China, and Colonial Bank of New Zeshnut. Tudin, China, had Japan-Chinariered Mercauitle Baukof India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuaru, andré & Co. Lyons-Crédit Lyonnais.

THE MOLSONS BANK INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital paid-up \$2,000,000. Rest, \$250,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors. THOMAB WORKMAN, 128q., President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., President. R. W. SHEPHERD, Esq. | HON D. L. MAOPHERSON, H. A. NELSON, Esq. | MILES WILLIAMS, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, - Gen'l Manager. M. HEATON, Inspector.

| Branches | of The | Molsons | Bank |
|----------|--------|---------|------|
| | | | |

| Brockville | , Meaford, | Toronto, |
|------------|------------------|----------------|
| Clinton. | Morrisburg, | St. Thomas. |
| Exeter, | Owen Sound, | Sorel, P.Q. |
| Ingersoll, | Ridgetown, | Trenton. |
| London, | Smith's Falls, | Waterloo, Ont. |
| | AGENTS IN THE DO | MINION. |

Ouebec - Union Bank and Eastern Townshins

Quebec — Union Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario & Manitoba—Ontario Bank, Dominion Bank Federal Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick-Bank of N Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia—Hallfax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown & Summerside. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St Johns.

Netofoluciania-Commercial Bank of Newfolud-land, St Johns. New Fork-Mechanics' National Bank, Messre. Morton, Bitss & Co., Messrs, W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Boston, Merchants National Bank; (Messrs, Kiddor, Peabody & Co.; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland. Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Farmers and Mechanics' Mational Bank; Mitwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire In anrance Co. Bank; Tolerio Sacond Nations! Bank; Helena, Montana--First National Bank; Fort Ben-ton, Montana--First National Bank; Fort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank; Mulle, Currie & Co. Messre. Morton, Rose & Co.; Liverpool-Tile National Bank of Liverpool. Aniwerp, Belgium--La Banque d'Anvors. Collections made in Sil nards of the Dominion and returns Promptly, remitted, at Lowest raile of ex-

returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex-change. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

| Reserve Fu | nd, - | 525,000. |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| HEAD OFFICE | | MONTREAL |
| Board | of Direct | ors. |
| HON. JOHN HAMIL JOHN MCLENNAN, F Sir Hugh Allan, Heotor Mackenzle, Esq. Wm. Darling, Esq. Adolpho | Andre 1. Robt. | w Allan, Esq. Anderson, Esq. |
| GEORGE HAGUE, WM. J. INGRAM, . | Assista | General Manager ntGeneral Manager |
| BR | ANOHES. | |
| Belleville. | | Sound |
| Berlin. | Perth. | |
| Brampton. | Presco | |
| Chatham, Galt. | Quebec Renfre | |
| Gananoque | - Reuire | W. |
| Hamilton. | St Jol | ins, Quo. |
| Ingersoll. | St The | moe |
| Kincardine, | Toront | 0. |
| Kingston. | Walke | rton. |
| Loudon. | Water | loo, Ont. |
| Montreal. | Winds | or. |
| Napanee. | Winni | peg, Manitoba. |
| Ottawa | Emore | ากั้ง |

The Chartered Banks. MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital - - - \$5,600,000.

Ottawa. Emerson, Emerson, Bankersin Great Britain-The Clydesdale Banking Company, 80 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere. Agency in New York, 48 Exchange Place. Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bunkers in New York. - The Bank of New York, N B. 4

Bankers in New York, — The Bank of New York, N.B.A. Chicago Branch.—158 Washington street, Arthur Wickson, Manager. A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates of in-terest allowed. Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Sterling Exchange and dratts on New York bought and sold.

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

La Banque du Peuple.

Capital \$1 600.000.

HEAD OFFICE, . . MONTREAL.

C. S. CHERRIER, Esq., President. GEO. S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President.

A.A. TROTTIER, Esq., Cashler.

FORBIGN AGENTS.

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

The Ontario Bank.

GAPITAL PAID-UP . \$3,000,000.

HEAD_OFFICE, _ - - _ TORONTO.

DIRECTORS :

SIr WM. P. HOWLAND, LT.-COL. C. S. GZOWERI, President. Vice-President. Hon. John Simpson. Hon. D. A. Maadonald. Donald Mackay, Eq. A. M. Smith, Esq. Robert Nichols, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager. DRINGURG

| | DAGAGOIL | NJ 1 |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Alliston, | Montreal, | Port Hope, |
| Brussels, | Mount Forest, | Port Perry, |
| · Bowmanville, | Oshawa, | Pr. Arthur's Land'g |
| Guelph, | Ottawa, | Toronto, |
| Lindsay, | Peterboro, | Whitby, |
| Winnipeg, | Man. Ports | ige la Prairie, Man. |
| | | |

AGENTS.

London, Eng.-Alliance Bank (Limited) New York.-Messrs. Walter Watson and A.'Laug, Bogton.-Tromont National Bank

CAPITAL PAID UP . \$500.000 200,000 REST

HEAD_OFFICE, . MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS,

N. H. GAULT, M.P., President T. CAVERHILL, . . Vice-President A. W. Ogilvie, Thomas E. K. Greene, Thomas Tiffin,

THOMAS ORAIG, . , Cashier.

BRANCHES,

Hamilton, Ont. . . C. M. Counsell, Manager. Aylmer, Ont. . . J. G. Billett, do Park Hill, Ont. . T. L. Rogers, do Bedford, P.Q. . . E. W. Morgan, do

FOREIGN AGENTS,

LONDON :- The Alliance Bank (Limited.) NEW YORK :- The National Bank of Commerce.

BOSTON :- Maverick National Bank.

Storling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits.

Collections made promptly and remitted for low rates.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

Toronto,

NEW YORK .- D. A. McTavish and W. Lawson, Agents.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN **Bank of Commerce.**

DIVIDEND No. 29.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of

FOUR PER CENT.

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

Tuesday, the 3rd day of January next.

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

W. N. ANDERSON,

General Manager.

Toronto, 29th Nov., 1881.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA. 111

DIRECTORS;

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President, T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St Ca-

tharines, JOHN SMITH, ESQ., T. R. WADSWORTH, ESQ., HON. JAS. R. BENSON, WM. RAMSAY, ESQ., St. Catharines, JOHN FISKEN, ESQ., St. Catharines, John Fisken P. Hughes. Esq., D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE -- TORONTO. BRANCHES-St. Catharines, Ingersoll, Port Col-borne, Welland, St. Thomas, Forgus, Woodstock, Winnipeg. AGENTS IN LONDON, ENG.-Bosanquet Salt Co. AGENTS IN NEW YORK-Bank of Montreal. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange Dought and sold. Donosite monipoid and in bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Dividend No. 44.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

Three and one-half per cent.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches, on and after

TUESDAY, the third day of January next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

Sherbrooke, 6th December, 1881.



DIRECTORS WILLIAM GOODERHAN, President. JAMES G. WOBTS, Vice-President. WILLIAM CAWTHERA, GENEGE GOODERHAM ALEX. T. FULTON, HENRY CAWTHERA, WILLIAM UA WALLAND HENNEY ON HENNEY COVERT.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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

BRANCHES. MONTERAL, J. Murray Smith, Manager; PETER-BORO, J. H. Roper, Manager; COROURG, JOSeph Henderson, Manager; PORT HOPE, W. R. Wade-worth, Manager; BARRIE, J. A. Strathy, Manager; Sr. CATRAINES, E. D. Boswell, Manager; Col-LINGWOOD, G. W. Hodgetts, Manager. BANKERS. LONDON, ENG., The City Bank; New YORK, Na-tional Bank of Commerce.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. CAPITAL PAID-UP DIRECTORS. HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, President. JOSEPH IIAMEL, ESG, Vice-President. Chevalior OI. Robidalle, M.D. E. Bandet, ESG, M. P. P. Hy, Atkinson, ESG, J. B. Z. Dubeau, ESG, U. Tessier, Ir., ESG, Fiss. VezUNA, Cashier. P. LAFRANCE, Asst.-Cashier. HONORARY DIRECTOR: -HON. J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal. BRANONES: -Montreal-U. A. Vallée, Manager; Sherbrooke-John Campbell, Manager; Ottawa-C. H. Carrière, Manager. AGENTS: -Englend-National Bank of Sootland, London; France-Messis, Alf. Grunebaum & Co., La Bankof the Ropublic. New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; New York; National Revere Bank, Of New Jourdand. CANADA--Prov. Ontario--The Bank of To on'o; Maritime Provinces--Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-elants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba --Tho Merchants Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and collection busi-past Actional Banking, Exchange and collection busi-past function.

A general Banking Exchange and collection busi-less transacted. Particular attention paid to collec-ions and returns made with utmost promythess.

LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER,

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL. 0 KOO 000

| Capital Authorized, | | e. e | \$000,000. |
|---------------------|---------|---------------------|------------|
| Capital Subscribed. | | • • | 500,000. |
| Capital Paid-up . | | 1. 1914 <u>-</u> 64 | 500,000. |
| | DEUTODE | 신신한 문제 | |

DIRECTORS

ALPH. DESJARDINS, ESQ., M.P., President. WILLIAM WIER, ESQ., Vice-President. L. H. Massuc, Esq., M.P. | OI. Faucher, Fils, Esq. J. L. Cassidy, Esq. J. B. Renaud, Esq. A. L. DEMARTIGNY, Cashier.

Branch at Beauharois, A. Clement, Agont. Branch at St. Ilyacinthe, S. A. Durocher, Agent. Branch at Valleyfield, C. F. Irish, Agent. Agents in New York: National Bank, of theRepublic. Agents in London, Eng.: Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

THE MARITIME BANK -OF THE-

DOMINION OF CANADA. Head Office, - - - ST. JOHN, N.2.

Board of Directors.

THOS. MACLELLAN, President. LEB. BOTSFORD, M.D., Vice-President. ROBT. CRUINSHANK (of Jardine & Co., Grocers). JER. HARRISON (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour

Morchants). JOHN H. PARKS (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton

JOHN H. PANG CO. Manufacturers). JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown). HOW. D. TROOP (of Troop & Son, Shipowners). CASHIER, - ALFRED RAY. CASHIER, ALFRED RAY, O'HE BANK, under new management and with T Fresh Capital, is now open and propared to transact a goneral Banking Business. Correspondence solicited. Business transacted for Banks and Mercantile Houses in Quebec and Ontario, Correlation for the solicity of the

on favorable terms.



President:

Hon. E. DUCLERC (Senator), Paris.

Canadian Directors:

Canadian Directors: The Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C., Vice-President, Montreal, J. S. C. WURTELE, Q.C., 'M.P.P., Managing Di-rector for Canada, Montreal. BLISEB BEAUDET, M.P.P., Quebec. The Hon. E.T. PAQUET, M.P.P., Quebec. The Hon. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, President of the Enque Nationale, Quebec. TEOS. WORKMAN, President of Molson's Bank, Montreal.

Montreal.

Censor:

GUSTAVE A. DROLET, Chevaller de la Legion d'Honneur, Montreal.

For the management of business the Province of Quebec Is divided into two divisions: the Quebec Division, comprising the territory cast of the Rivers St. Maurice and Nicolet; and the Montreal Division, the territory west of those Rivers. 5

MONTREAL DIVISION.

Office open to the Public from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Manager: EDMOND J. BARBEAU.

Operations of the Company.

The objects of the Company. The objects of the Carbot FONOIER FRANCO-CANADIEN are the following:-1. Hypothecary loans, either for a long term with tamortization. 1. Loans on security of hypothecary or privileged chains, either for a long term with payment by an-nuities, or for a short term, ithout amortization. II. Loans, for long or short term, to municipal or school corporations, or to fabriques. IV. The acquisition, by way of transfer or subro-gation, of hypothecary or privileged claims on real estate.

while, or hypothesery of principal states estate. V. The acquisition of bonds and debentures issued by municipal or school corporations, and by incor-porated companies doing business in the Dominion. VI. The acquisition of public funds.

THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.

DIVIDEND NO. 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Society has been declared for the half year ending December 31st, 1881, and that the same will be payable at the Society's Banking House, Hamilton, Ont. on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of January, 1882.

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

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

Hamilton, 28th Nov., 1881.

Private Banks.

W. MOWAT & SON, BANKERS,

STRATFORD, ONT. [Established 1863.]

Transact a general banking business. Make a specialty of ColLECTING DRAFTS on business man in this town and vicinity at low rates, and prompt returns. Drafts issued on any banking town in Can-ada, and, on New York, psyable anywhere in the United States. Agents in Canada: The Bank of Montreal. Fir United States.



This Company's Lines are composed of the follow ing Double Engine Clyde built HON STEAMSHIP They are built in water-tight compartments, an unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, an fitted up with all the modern improvements the predical experience can suggest, and have made to Justest time on record.

| | | Commanders. |
|--------------------------|--------------|---|
| New Steamer | Build | ling. |
| Parisian | 5,400 Capt. | , James Wylie. |
| Parislan | 1,650 " | J. E. Dutton. |
| | | |
| | | |
| ("irongcion | | Y. H. SHUULA.W.K. |
| More vien | | E.F. Arcper, K.N.R. |
| Darnvian | | . 105. КНЕСИНА. |
| Nova Scotian | | W, Kicharason. |
| Hibernian | | The wyne |
| Caspmin | 3.200 1.6. 1 | B. Thomson, R.N.R. R. Barrett, R.N.R |
| Austrian | 2,100 Lana | D 3 Tompe |
| Nestorian | 2,100 Can | J.G. Stephen. |
| Prussian Scandinavían | | John Parks. |
| Buenos Ayreau. | | Neil McLean. |
| Corean | | Alex. McDougall. |
| Greeian | 3.600 ** | C. E. LeGallais. |
| Manitobau | | McNicol. |
| Canadian. | | C. J. Menzies. |
| Phomician, | | J. Scott. |
| Waldensiau | | R. P. Moore. |
| Lucerne | 2,200 " | John Kerr. |
| Newloundland | | Mylins, |
| Acadian | | F. McGrath. |
| | | |

THE STEAMERS of the LIVERPOO

MALL LINE.

BALL LINES. Sailing from Liverpool every WEDNESDAY and from Boston and Portland alternately and fro Italitax every SATURDAY, calling at Queenstov on the outward, and at Lough Foyle on their hom ward passages, to receive on board and hand Ma and Passengers to and from Ireland and Southan are intended to be deepatched EDOM HALLEY.

| FROM HALIFA | X : |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Sardinian | Saturday, Dec. 17 |
| Parisian | " Dec. 24 |
| Moravian | " Dec. 31 |
| Poruvian | . " Jan. 7 |
| Circussian | ., " Jan. 14 |
| Polynesian | |
| Sardinian | "Jan. 28 |
| Parisian. | |
| Peruvian | . " Feb. 11 |
| Moravian | " Feb. 18 |
| AND AND AND OTHER AND AND | w the arrival of the |

AT TWO O'CLOCK, I'.M., or on the arriv Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Halifa:

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

The Steamers of the IIALIFAN MAIL LINE fr Indifux to Liverpool, via St. Johns, N. F., are tended to be desputched.

FROM HALIFAX.

Hibernian......December Caspian...January Nova Seotian

Rates of Passage between Halifax a St. John's :

December.

| THE | |
|---|---------------------|
| Superior Savings and Loan | H |
| SOCIETY, | |
| DIVIDEND No. 12. | London |
| Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of | Fire and] |
| FOUR PER CENT. | Office : 2 |
| (being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum) has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this Society for the current half year ending 31st inst. | |
| and that the same will be payable at the office of the Society, south-cust corner of Dundas Street and the | INS |
| Market Entrance, London, Canada, on and after Tuesday, the third day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd | |
| inst., to 2nd January next, both days inclusive | 6 |
| By order of the Board, II. IC. NIELLICS, | |
| London, December, 1881. MANAGER. | F |
| Accountants, Agents, &c. (For Legal Cards see other page.) | ILACI |
| Arnprior, Ont, | M BA |
| JAMES BELL, Official Assignee, a Commissioner and General Agent, Arnprior. | D. G. 1 |
| Barrie, Ont. | TOWI |
| JOSEPH ROGERS, Conveyancer, Insurance and General Agent, Austioneer, &c. Rents and | |
| Chattel Mortgages collected. | Barrist Noturies |
| Belleville, Ont. M B. ROBLIN, Accountant, Insurance Agent. | |
| M. B. ROBLIN, Accountant, Insurance Agent, Valuator for Trust and Loan Co. §c., | (AME |
| Borlin, Ont. 7 M. SCULLY, General Broker, Accountant, Real | Barri |
| J. M. SCULLY, General Broker, Accountant, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Conveyancer, &o. Money to Loan on Real Estate, Berlin, Ont. | ΔW. |
| Brantford, Ont. | A. of & o., & o. |
| THOS, BOTHAM, Banker and Broker, Brantford, Untario, Justice of the Peace, County of Brant. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Post Office and Bill | 1 |
| Stamp Discributor. Agent for Steamenip, Themance | JOHI |
| and Loan Companies. | RI |
| Brampton, Ont. J. W. MAIN, Official Assignce for the County of Peel, Brampton, Ont. | |
| Lindsay, Ont. | Assign |
| GEO. KEMPT, Official Assignce and Sheriff for County of Victoria, Lindsay, Ont. | |
| · | P^{ETL} |
| Montreal. JOHN FAIR, | |
| U ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONER, | DENM |
| For taking affidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario. | |
| 115 St. Francols Xayler Street, Montreal | LIAR |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | Π |
| GEORGE PRICE, Official Assignee for the County of Grey. Agent for the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Vickers' Express, Owen Sound, Ont. | ARTHUR |
| Uxbridge, Out. |] G. |
| WM. SMITH, Official Assignee for the County of Ontario, Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan | U. Barr |
| and Savings Company, and Fire Insurance Agent. | cery, &c. |
| Welland, Ont. F. SWAYZE, Official Assignee for the County of Welland, Accountant, Conveyancer, &c. | .1 W |
| - weiland, Accountant, Conveyancer, &c. | 0.01 |

office in the Court House, Welland.

Whitby, Ont. JOHN'RICE, Official Assignee, County Ontario, A countant, Auditor, &c., Office at the Cou House, Whitby, Ont.

Agents' Directory.

OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Officiai Ass gnee and Commission Merchant.-No. 85 S Peter Street, Quebec.

R. C. W. MacCUAIG, General Insurance Broker, R. representing First-class Companies in Firs, Life and Accident, also agent for the White Star Steamship Co. Ottawa. Established 1870.

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery &c.. Police Magistrate Niagara Falls. Clifton, Ont.

| . 1 | HUNTER & RENNIE, CITY AGENTS, |
|----------|---|
| | London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co. |
| | re and Life Insurance placed in the best Companie. |
| | at the Lowest Rates. |
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| I | THOMAS HIAM, N S UR A N C E BROKER, With the Imperial Insurance Co., 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. |
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| | For-Accountants, §c., see other page. |
| 1 | Almonte, Ont. |
| <i>N</i> | ACDONELL & DOWDALL, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITOR, CHANCERY, &c. Solicitors Bank of Montrea D. G. MacDonell, M. P. James Dowdall, |
| 7 | Amherst, N. S. OWNSHEND & DICKEY, |
| No | Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors an sturies Public, Bank Building, Amherst, N. S. |
| - | Brampton, Ont. |
| ,1 | AMES FLETCHER, |
| U | Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, & |
| A & | Carleton Place, Ont. W. BELL, Official Assignes for the Count of Lanark, Notary Public and Accountan c., &c., Carleton Place, Ont. |
| | Guelph, Ont. OHN SMITH, |
| J | |
| | REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, & ACCOUNTANTS, & 52 ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE, GUELPH, OF Assignments taken and Estates managed. |
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| F | Belleville, Ont.)ETERSON & PETERSON, BARRISTERS, &c., Offices : Corner Bridge & Front Sts. |
| Ē | ENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c., Bell ville, Ont. |
| | Brantford, Ont. |
| 1 | ARDY, WILKES & JONES, |
| J | Brockville, Ont. G. GORDON, |
| ce | Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chan- ry, &c. (County Town of Leeds and Grenville.) |
| J | Bradford, Ont. W. H. WILSON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c |
| 1- | Charlottetown, P.E.I. |
| N | OLEAN & MARTIN, Barristers and Attornoys at Law, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c. |
| | Chatham, N.B. |
| G | B. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Lau , Couveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Vice-Cons. a gent for Spain. |
| | Cliffon, Ont. J. G. H1LL, |
| F | Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancers & |

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Agents' Directory.



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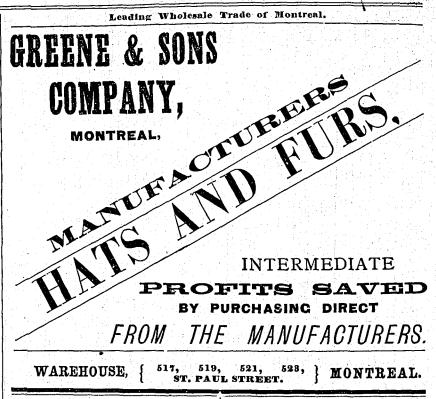
amounting to about \$2,600, the payment being guaranteed, it is stated, by his brother-in-law, a contractor. His assets, in stock, shop fixtures, and book debts, were estimated at \$1,200. This is the second time Brophy has settled with his creditors by paying a small dividend during the three years he has been in business. His trouble is attributed to incapaeity and inattention.

APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the Ontario Legislature for an Act authorizing the construction of a street railway in Woodstock. This will supply a felt want, as the existence of three railway stations in different parts of the town, together with a Collegiate Institute and several large factories, are alone sufficient to guarantee a good patronage. —Some feeling is being manifested in the vicinity of Woodstock over the proposed amalgamation of the Credit Valley and Great Western Railway Companies. A correspondent assures us that measures will be taken to prevent it, if possible.

ALFRED E. RICE, furniture dealer, Windsor, Ont., commenced business in 1875 and failed in September of the same year with liabilities of \$8,776 and assets estimated at \$7,069, in insurance policies. He was burned out, but secured a most favorable deed of composition from his creditors in May, '76. This he partially carried out, the estate only paying preferred claims, and subsequently got his discharge. As stated in a recent issue, Rice is again in trouble, and has recently sold the new building he had crected, with engine and machinery, after the property had been seized for rent and taxes. The assets or liabilities are not known. Rice has attained a reputation for sharp dealings.

The suggestion of a Grimsby, Onl., subscriber as to the classification of the advertisements in the JOURNAL will be carried out, if possible, at an early day.

CHARLES L. A. DOZOIS & Co., funcy goods and stationery, this city, who commenced business last Spring with no capital, have just effected a compromise with their creditors at



50c on the doll ar, -25c cash and 25c on time Dozois was formerly a clerk with Dupnis Frères, this city. -P. T. Patton, proprietor of the Brunswick hotel in this city, finding himself unable to pay in full, has assigned for the general benefit of his creditors. He attributes his position to a protracted illness, his affairs having been meanwhile mismanaged.

MESSRS. GALAUNEAU & BARBEAU, wholesale dry goods, this city, have dissolved, as have also Sénécal, Fréchon & Co., dealers in church ornaments, this city. Murdoch Laing, wholesale produce dealer, this city, has admitted his sons as partners, and the style of the firm will be henceforth Murdoch Laing & Sons.—Williams, Levian & Hamburger, wholesale fancy goods, Toronto, will dissolve on the 31st inst., Williams retiring and Levian and Hamburger & Co. The special capital of the old firm is to remain in the business until December 31, 1884.

BENJ. ROSENTHAL, MANUfacturer of ladies' knitted wear, Hamilton, whose assignment was noticed in a recent issue, is endeavoring to effect a compromise-if indeed he has not already succeeded -at 25c on the dollar, cash, the money to be furnished by a friend in Chicago. Rosenthal came to Hamilton from St. Louis, U. S., and commenced the business about five years ago with a capital of from \$1,500 to \$2,000, partially in cash; he succeeded for a time, usually employing about thirty persons, and seems to have enjoyed a fairly good business reputation, but has been somewhat unfortunate; his trouble is attributed partially to unforseen causes, but more directly probably to his reckless habit of cutting prices. He admits that there was a "leak," which he only discovered recently, when he at once assigned in trust. The principal creditors are in Toronto; the liabilities are placed at about \$7,000, while the assets are not known yet, as they consist principally of stock, material, and sewing machines, which if forced under the 'hammer would probably not bring more than a fifth of the liabilities.

MESSRS. GEORGE EWART, shirt manufacturer, and Wm, Adams, builder, Toronto, have each called a meeting of their creditors .--- John Anderson, general dealer, Cunnock, E. Bond, confectioner, St. Thomas, Ont., and J.S. McDonald, general storekeeper, Wolfville, N.S., have assigned, the latter to Hiram Comfort, a local capitalist or money lender .- The stock of hardware, etc., of John Story, Goderich, recently referred to in these columns, was to have been sold by the sheriff this week, and the estate of Robt. D. McMaster, Georgetown, Ont., is advertised for sale by tender George Elms & Son, builders, London, and Alex. Campbell, druggist, of that city, are reported to have failed .- John J. Arsenault, general storekeeper, Tignish, P.E.I., has called a meeting of his creditors, and Horner & Somerville, groceries and liquors, London, Ont., are reported to have called a meeting of creditors .- Arthur G. Allard, tobaccos, cigars and liquors, and D. E. Jones, restaurant-keeper, Montreal, reported closed up by the sheriff.-A. A. Archibald & Co., carriages, Truro, N. S., reported to have assigned .- The Bay of Fundy Quarrying Co., at Hopewell Cape, and Harper & Webster, boot and shoe manufacturers, Shediac, N.B., and W. C. Middleton, general storekeeper, Arnprior, Ont., are reported in difficulty .-- G. Martin's foundry. at Belleville has been closed up by the sheriff, -Levi Goodwillie, jeweller, etc., Ridgetown has assigned in trust, and C. Moses, grocer, Levis, Que., has called a meeting of creditors .-G. Hill, of the American Fish Co., at Frederic-



sition that the animals had "apparently been

killed during the prohibited season; to wit,

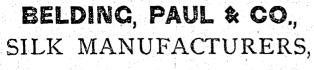
the Riding or, in other words, among the agri-

cultural population, Dr. Waters had a majority,

585

exceeded 63,000, or 8000 more scales than were

sold in 1880. The company has made 4000 hay



MONTREAL,

Beg to notify the trade they are preparing, and will have ready February 1, 1891, a full stock of

KNITTING SILK

Of very superior quality and variety of Colors, especially adapted for

Hose, Mittens, Wristlets, Purses, &c.

MASURY'S RAILROAD COLORS.

These "Ready-made Colors" fulfil the conditions of a good paint to a greater degree than any other paints, and in this faith I ask a fair trial, in full confidence that the goods will prove their own best recommendation. MANUFACTURED IN CANADA BY

William Johnson, 572 William St., Montreal. orders solicited.

To be had from every Dealer in Canada.

scales and 400 iron frame railroad track scales.

Mn. DAVID GLASS of London, Ont., Q.C., and solicitor for the English Loan Co. of that city, has issued a circular to the shareholders of the Ontario Bank in which he recommends, in view of possible suits against the directors, that none of them be placed upon the new board. Mr. Glass is said to have voted at the recent meeting of the Ontario Bank upon 2,000 shares belonging to the Federal Bank and upon over 2,400 shares belonging to the English Loan Co., of which Hon. Mr. Vidal is the president. The possible removal of the Ontario Bank to London is said to be in contemplation by some shareholders in that city.

LETTERS dated Boston have been received from C. R. Ray, chairman of the St. John, N.B., Water Commissioners, stating that owing to financial troubles he does not intend to return. It will be remembered that Mr. Ray recently succeeded E. E. Lockhart who was a defaulter for some \$30,000.

THE ACTION of the Finance Minister in demanding details of certain items in the bank statements and the names of employes or managers in any of the Banks holding certain securities, will, if pressed forward, result in withdrawing a considerable number of shares from the hands of brokers and other speculators who have for some time been knocking them about from hand to hand to suit their own purposes. whence they are likely to find their way into the hands of legitimate investors, but doubtless at much lower figures. Without at all intending it, the move will probably have an important effect upon the affairs of the Ontario Bank, whose most active shareholder at the recent meeting is said to have voted, among

other proxies, upon some twoy thousand shares held by the Federal Bank of Toronto for money borrowed by the said shareholder. It will be remembered that the Act forbids the banks to lend upon bank stocks, but the law is not unfrequently more honored in the breach than in the observance, a bank official or manager being substituted for the Bank as custodian, or the borrower obtains an overdraft for which the shares are held as security by a private understanding. On the other hand it is difficult to imagine what can be the object of the Government in demanding details of discounts, which are necessarily a matter wholly confined to the bank and its respective customers. It would be difficult to estimate the mischief resulting to the business of the country if these are to be placed within the knowledge of employes in the Finance Department, and within the reach of the public through a possible vote in Parliament.

IT is reported that the rate of discount in France has advanced to six per cent. Should this be maintained, the effect upon enterprises operating in Ganada upon French capital, who have lent largely at six per cent. throughout the country, would not be difficult to foresee,

As interesting case of an endeavor to effect an easy compromise is that of Boyd Bros., a small shoe manufacturing concern in Toronto. The young men were formerly employed in one of the largest Toronto houses, and commenced business, it is stated, with little or no capital. A few months ago a partner named Chalmers was admitted, and the style of the firm was changed to that of Boyd, Chalmers & Co. Chalmers is said to have invested \$1,000 in the business. A meeting of the creditors, resident in this city and Quebec, of the old firm of Boyd

CANADA TOBACCO WORKS, A. D. PORCHERON, . . . Proprietor,

22 & 24 ST. GEORGE ST., MONTREAL.

To the Trade:

TOBACCO.

The PACIFIC TWIST is the most reliable Chewing Tobacco made in the Dominion. No scraps or sweepings can be used in this tobacco on account of its shape, and none but first-class leaf is used. This Tobacco is retailed by the foot.

If you want to serve your own interest buy Porcheron's ROUGH AND READY 13s; its novely and quality are both a guarantee to the buyer tha he may turn out some profit and please his customers.

A. D. PORCHERON, Montreal.

Manitoba and the North West Territory

FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING LANDS FOR SALE BY THE

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Under agreement with the Crown, the Hudson's Bay Company are entitled to one-twentieth of the Lands in the tertile belt, estimated at about seven millions of acres, and they are prepared to offer for sale land in the Townships already surveyed by the Government of Canada. Panphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given

Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the undersigued at the offices of the Company in Montreal and Winnipeg.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Land Commissioner.

Bros. was held here on Saturday last, when a statement was submitted showing liabilities of \$3,700, and assets merely nominal, consisting solelylof their interest in the new firm, which, as far as can be ascertained, does not exceed \$400. They offered 25c on the dollar cash, which was refused, the majority of the creditors demanding 334c. The books of the new firm of Boyd, Chalmers & Co. show a surplus of only \$1,200, and they are also asking an extension. The creditors are not generally satisfied with the circumstances, which to say the least do not reflect much credit upon the firm.

MESSES. Horner & Somerville, groceries and liquors, London, Ont., and Henry McAfee general storekeeper, Walkerville, Ont, have called meetings of creditors.—Jas. Irvine, general dealer, Guelph, has the sheriff in possession.

BELGIAN TRADE.-Le Precurseur of Antwerp of the 27th ult. publishes a review of the foreign trade and commerce of Belgium for 1880 according to the statement of the Minister of Finance. The general imports and exports combined have attained the magnitude of \$918,000,000, exceeding by some \$62,330,000, or seven per cent., the total for the previous year. The general imports have increased to \$504,000,-000, being 10 per cent. over those for 1879; the general exports amount to \$414,000,000, an increase of 4 per cent. The value of foreign goods entered for consumption was \$312,000,000, showing an increase of 10 per cent. during the year; and the value of home products exported . was about 203 millions, being an advance of 2 per cent. on that for 1879. The progress made during 50 years is interesting as showing that Europe moves as well as America, but in this respect Belgium takes an advanced position. In 1830 the general imports were but little over 18



ral prosperity is unprecedented. MORE SMUGGLING .-- Customs seizures appear to be the order of the day. The detention of some \$20,000 worth of Persian lambskins, dressed and undressed, last week, and that of 1,900 demijohns of vinegar and high-wines about the same time-neither of them as yet released, and not

exports by 414 millions of dollars, and the gene-

ing hotels. This appears to have led to the discovery of further alleged smuggling through the same medium, and books and papers of the company have been seized, with the view of substantiating certain information reported to have been given by some lately dismissed employes. It is a generally received statement that the Pullman cars with their various stowaways and receptacles have been for years a favorite mode

and dust "thrown in." Now, however, the

poacher himself having turned game-keeper,

some curious disclosures may be looked for,

apart from the conduct of the company itself

in buying furnishings in the cheapest market

for cars employed to run on either or both sides

of the national line.



a revision of the tariff, pointing out that when that tariff was framed in 1864 the specific duties on iron and steel in various forms had a proper relation to the ad valorem duties imposed on the articles manufactured from those metals, but the specific duties, owing to the large reduction in values, now amounts in many cases to an ad valorem duty of over one hundred per cent., while the ad valorem duties have not been changed. The demands of trade, moreover, have led to the importation of iron and steel in forms not enumerated in the tariff. The Secretary, on the grounds stated, thinks that an equalization of the tariff and the simplification of some of its details are needed. He carefully avoids expressing an opinion as to a reduction of the tariff, that being, he stated, a question for Congress to decide. The method of a special commission for considering this subject has been suggested, and may be wise. It is, he adds, a matter of congratulation that the business of the country so thrives as to endure the onerous taxation that is upon it, and yet grows and yields to the Government a surplus over its needs. The result is to embarrass the Treasury department in disposing of the surplus in a lawful way, and with regard to economy. It seems beyond doubt that no material change in the tariff will be made, and that the reduction will be upon items of direct taxation, especially on the capital of banks and on matches. The taxes on liquors and tobacco will not in all probability be meddled with.

THE CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has dwelt at great length on the anomalous state of things, caused by the requirement to coin at least \$2,000,000 of silver dollars per month. The consequence is that great inconvenience has been caused to the public by these depreciated coins being put in circulation. There are already about \$34,000,000 of them in the hands of the public, but there are besides \$66,000,000 of what are called silver certificates issued against silver dollars held by the Treasury, and these are a legal tender for certain purposes. The consequence is that gold and silver certificates are issued from the same treasury, and are in general circulation, and yet the silver dollars are only worth 88 cents in gold. It is well known that there is a strong feeling in the United States in favor of bimetallism, but the Secretary of the Treasury feels, and justly, that any attempt to coin silver in unlimited quantities, or even to the extent now required by law, can have no other result than to make the United States monometallic with a silver standard. This is precisely what Great Britain would like, but it would destroy all hope of a general bimetallic standard, which the United States has been urging strongly for some years, and in favor of which it has the support of France, as well as some other European nations. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends strongly an alteration of the law, so that there there shall be a discretion with the department as to the quantity of silver that may be coined, and he likewise recommends that the silver certificates be withdrawn. He recommends that the National banks shall be restrained from making sudden demands on the Treasury for the withdrawal of their bonds held as security for their issues. It will be recollected that on the occasion of the passing of the refunding bill at the last session of Congress a number of the banks determined to retire their issues, which it appears they have a right to do in the present state of the law. The Secretary discusses at some length the much debated question, whether it is constitutional to declare the greenbacks a legal tender. He admits that they are convenient and sale for the country, and that it is for the profit of the Government to continue them, but it is clear that he leans to the opinion that they ought not to be maintained on the footing of legal tenders. It seems probable that they would perform very much the same functions whether legal tender or not.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A very interesting portion of the President's message is that in which he discusses the question of Civil Service reform. As he observes, there is a general opinion that it is desirable that men should not be appointed to offices which they are unfit to fill, but while this sentiment would meet with general acquiescence, opinion has been widely divided on the wisdom and practicability of various reformatory schemes which have been suggested, and of proposed regulations governing appointments to public offices. The regulations are said to exalt mere educational and abstract tests above general business capacity, and even special fitness for the particular work in hand. The President states it to be his own opinion that the tests that should be applied to the management of the public service may properly conform in the main to such as regulate the conditions of successful private business. He holds that original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness; tenure of office should be stable; positions of responsibility should, so far as

practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints and punishment of official misconduct should be prompt and thorough. Such are the views which the President pledges himself to be those that will govern his administration of his executive office, and he feels assured that they are shared by all intelligent citizens, however divergent their opinions may be as to the best mode of putting them into practical operation. While all admit that appointments should be based on ascertained fitness, the question how that fitness is to be ascertained has for years excited interest and discussion. The English plan of competitive examinations involves admission into the lowest grades, and the filling of vacancies by promotion alone. The President intimates that there are certain features of the English system which have not been received with favor in the United States, and these he states to be a tenure of office, which is practically a life tenure, a limitation of the age on entering and a retiring allowance upon going out of office. The avowed object of the English system is to induce educated young men to devote their lives to public Notwithstanding grave employment. doubts as to the wisdom of several features of the English system, the President intimates his readiness to concur in such a system if it should meet the approval of Congress. It seems extraordinary that there should be any doubt on the superannuation question, which is an essential element of any scheme for establishing an efficient civil service. The time is rapidly approaching when the subject will engage the consideration of our own Parliament. Whatever may be the state of public opinion elsewhere, there is a very strong desire in Montreal that there should be greater security than what now exists that all promotion in the Government departments should be on the ground of merit.

INDIANS.

The President appears to be deeply sensible that the management of Indian affairs is one of the most prominent subjects that should engage the attention of Congress. He admits that while from the infancy of the Government the Indian question has been a cause of trouble and embarassment, it is but recently that any effort has been made for its solution. It has been easier to resort to temporary make shifts to smooth over temporary difficulties than to grapple with the great problems. Such language is encouraging, and indicates a determination not to triffe longer with one of the most formidable difficulties than the United States have had to contend with. The fruitful source of the Indian complications has been, in the President's opinion, dealing with them as separate nationalities and regulating them by treaty stipulations to the occupancy of immense reservations in the West, and of encouraging them to live a savage life, undisturbed by any earnest and well directed efforts to bring them under the influences of civilization. While thousands of lives have been sacrificed and hundreds of millions of dollars expended in the attempt to solve the Indian problem, it had been within the last few years scarcely nearer solution than it was half a century ago. We are told that the Government has of late been cautiously but steadily feeling the way to the adoption of a policy, which has already produced gratifying results, and which, if the Executive and Congress concur in giving it support, is likely to relieve the nation from the difficulties which have beset it. The new policy is to introduce among the Indians the customs of civilized life, and gradually to absorb them into the mass of the citizens, holding them to their responsibilities, while respecting their rights. The President believes that the Indians in large numbers could be persuaded to sever their tribal relations, and to engage at once in agriculture. The President recomends Congress to legislate in accordance with the views which he has propounded, and it will be a matter of great interest to us in Canada to watch the success of the new policy. We have hitherto had comparatively little trouble with our Indians, but there can be no doubt that the settlement of the North West and the extension of the railway system will render it difficult for the Indians to support themselves by hunting. It is at all events desirable that the views of an enlightened statesman, as President Arthur certainly is, should engage the best consideration of our Government.

THE OTTAWA FREE PRESS CORNERED.

It is not often that public journalists are so completely cornered as the Ottawa Free Press has been in his recent puerile attempt to criticise the article in the Contemporary Review in reply to Mr. Goldwin Smith. As the Free Press seems bent on misrepresenting the subject in controversy, we must remind him that the question of protection was not dealt with on its merits or demerits in the article in the Contemporary. Mr. Goldwin Smith had declared that the Canadian tariff

was a free trade measure, and introduced by free traders, an assertion that, strange as it may seen, coming from such a quarter, the Free Press seems disposed to defend. In view of his late advocacy of independence, he will probably be equally inclined to sustain Mr. Goldwin Smith in his misrepresentations of the policy of the Imperial Government, which he held to be responsible for the Canadian expenditure, which had rendered a high tariff absolutely necessary. There was no discussion in the article in the Contemporary as to the propriety of a protective policy, but it was pointed out, and adequate proof brought in support of the assertion, that the present Ministerial party had gone to the country at the general election avowedly as supporters of a protectionist policy. The Free Press, with a degree of stolidity that we have rarely witnessed, argued that a general observation, such as we have indicated, was calculated to convey an impression that the Canadian people had had before them all the details of a tariff that was not framed until many months after the election. Not satisfied with maintaining in general terms that protection was not the principal issue at the last general election, the Free Press fell back on the message sent by Sir John A. Macdonald to Mr. Boyd of St. John, which we need not again notice, and more especially as it has been very unnecessarily imported into the controversy by the Free Press as a means of escaping from a dilemma. It is needless to point out that the telegram in question was not noticed in the Contemporary, and we now find that it constitutes the sole ground on which the Free Press claims that Sir John Macdonald went to the country on free trade principles. All that we have to do with the telegram is to express our opinion that if any persons voted at the election in St. John or elsewhere for the supporters of Sir John Macdonald, under the belief that they were supporting free trade, they must be even more stolid than the Ottawa Free Press has proved himself in this discussion, and we can hardly say more. There is one point that the Free Press may perhaps give some consideration to, although it has no bearing on his original criticism. There is no longer any mystery about the tariff. Has the Hon. Mr. Boyd ceased to repose confidence in Sir Leonard Tilley ? Have his constituents generally? Of course, the latter question can only be answered at a general election, and it is well known that there are differences of opinion in St. John as elsewhere. One thing, however, is certain, which is that, as a rule, those who

supported protection at the general election are supporters of the lariff which was framed in order to give effect to their wishes. The last election in West Northumberland affords no evidence of a change of opinion. We will only add, in conclusion, that the square issue which we are prepared to join with the Free Press is, that Sir John Macdonald and his friends went to the country at the last general election as advocates of protection. That was the assertion in the Contemporary, and if the Free Press is of opinion that the telegram to Mr. Boyd adequate proof that they went as free traders, we are quite willing that he should enjoy it in peace.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL COMPANY.

We are credibly informed that this institution has been doing very fairly since the failure of Mr. Worthington in March, 1880, under the auspices of the syndicate committee, and that the stock of the company, which was largely sold in January of this year at 10 and 11 per cent., is now selling for from 20 to 40 per cent. This looks like a revival of confidence in the ultimate success of an enterprize which has from its inception hitherto been surrounded with doubt and difficulty. Even yet there is an element of uncertainty in the prospects of the hotel.

As stated to the shareholders at their last annual meeting in November, there is now an arrear of accumulated interest of over \$40,000, and there is also the repayment of the loan of \$350,000 due in July, 1882, besides a further sum for interest of \$13,000. Should no arrangements be made for repayment of this sum of \$350,000. with overdue interest and interest to accrue of \$53,000, the hotel may be forced to sale to meet the demands for loan and interest, amounting in all to \$403,000. In case of a sale it is evident that a purchasing syndicate must be formed, composed of shareholders willing to protect themselves, but the entire stock of the company will be wiped out. It will be well therefore for speculative purchasers of stock to weigh the future responsibilities of protecting themselves. We would further remark that the hotel being insured only for some \$350,000, if a fire should take place all the proceeds of insurance would be required to pay the large loan, and the only thing left for the \$400,000 stockholders would be the value of the land, which cannot be more than \$100.000. The stock in such a case would not be worth more than 25 per cent. at the best realizable when the land should be sold. Let the public consider We believe the directors are now discussing the ways and means of meeting the repayment of the loan of \$350,000. The lenders foreseeing the great risk are unwilling to renew the loan to the full extent without a personal guarantee ; hence the directors are very anxious as to the means of meeting the same, and have been exercising their ingenuity to provide for the requirements of the case. Besides the loan of \$350,000, there is an indebtedness due to the contractors who finished. the building, to whom is owing about \$85,000, and who hold a second mortgage as security. In case of a sale of the hotel, they will be obliged to assist in buying it in to save themselves, or else lose their claim; a rather uncomfortable dilemma. At a meeting not long ago they realized this serious fact, and resolved to accept of the payment of their claims without interest in first mortgage bonds, because they plainly saw that half a loaf is better than no bread.

For the repayment of the loan of \$350,-000 with the accrued and accruing interest, and the second mortgage bonds to contractors, we understand that the directors design to offer to the shareholders, the contractors and the public, bonds of the Company having a first mortgige on the property to the extent of \$450,000. These bonds are to be offered to the shareholders pro rata with the amount of stock held ; thus a shareholder of \$1,000 is expected to take about \$1,500 worth of bonds and pay for the same, and if any shareholder is unable to take and pay for his share he is expected to endorse the bond, to assume a personal liability thereupon, and to transfer his stock to a trustee or trustees as collateral security for his endorsation.

We are not among those of so sanguine a nature as to suppose that a shareholder will endorse a ten year bond and deliver over his stock to a trustee as security. Human life is too short for such an obligation; besides, the fact that the shareholder will be unable to use or sell his stock till such obligation or endorsement is cancelled is wholly against the scheme. If the bonds are issued securing a reasonable rate of interest-say 8 per cent.and having a first mortgage on the building and furniture, and being insured for a corresponding amount, there can be little doubt that they will be favorably received, and if the shareholders will not assume them that they will be bought by the public without endorsement of shareholders personally, but it is so purely a matter of speculation that the directors must place the bonds before the public on the most favorable terms possible. We hope therefore the deliberations of the directors will be guided by the wisdom which might be expected from gentlemen of the experience for financial acumen which attaches to the present Board.

Should the bonds be issued as now con templated by the directors, and successfully disposed of, the immediate result will not benefit the present shareholders as no dividend can accrue to them for some time to come, because the arrears of interest on the loan and interest to accrue on the bonds must be met first. Notwithstanding the assertions of such success in conducting the hotel, it is not amiss to ask the managers how it comes to pass that there is arrears of interest to the extent of \$40,000.

The hotel is a credit to the city, and it has now taken its place as a necessity and a public benefit, and we should be sorry to see it succumb to any adverse influence, but that is not the question at stake ; the real question is :- Is the Hotel Company to get out of its present difficulties, and by what means ? and are the shareholders sufficiently sanguine, so as to put their shoulders to the wheel and incur new obligations, and thus at their own personal risk and expense carry out an enterprise so very much calculated to benefit the public and the City. of Montreal? Suchquestions as these the shareholders are called upon to consider before the public meeting shortly to be called takes place, and at which meeting they will be asked to record their votes for or against such measures and recommendations as the directors may lay before them.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

We called attention on two recent occasions to the injustice of the charge preferred against the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, by speakers on the Conservative side, of having increased the public debt by about forty millions of dollars. We pointed out, that the true ground of criticism should have been the expenditure on capital account by the advice of that Government, and not the raising of money to meet the public requirements. We were tolerably certain that it would be impossible to prove that new works had been inaugurated by the Government of Mr. Mackenzie that would cost anything approaching to the amount of the increase of the debt. The Toronto Globe has referred to the subject in a recentarticle, and has given a table of the public debt on the 30th June in each year from the period of confederation to 1880. The Globe places the increase of debt in the five years of Mr. Mackenzie's administration at forty millions, which is, we believe, the exact amount stated by Sir Leonard Tilley and Mr. Thomas White, M.P., and then proceeds to account for its expenditure as follows :—

| Assumption of Provincial debts | \$4,927,050 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Miscellaneous public works, includ- | |
| ing the Welland and other canals | 15,991,387 |
| Pacific Railway | 9,122,554 |
| Intercolonial Railway | 8,474,985 |
| | \$38,515,976 |

The assumption of Provincial debt was owing to the admission of Prince Edward Island. The chief portion of the amount under the head of "Miscellaneous Public. Works " was the expenditure on the Welland Canal, and neither that nor the Pacific and Intercolonial Railways can be said to have been undertaken on the responsibility of the Mackenzie Government, indeed the enlargement of the canals, and the construction of the Intercolonial Railway were provided for by the British North America Act, for which both political parties were responsible. We have deemed it only fair to notice what we think an entirely satisfactory explanation on the part of the Globe, as we had already called attention to the charge, and suggested that a statement should be given of the items of expenditure, which had caused the increase of debt. No such statement has been furnished by the Conservative organs, and we must, therefore, assume that they find it impossible to defend the charge deliberately preferred by the Finance Minister in his recent speech at Toronto.

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

The Decision of the Government that copyright cannot be granted to a foreigner. after a merely nominal domicile of a fortnight, will be received with general satisfaction. Canada has always been ready to adopt any reasonable propositions for international copyright, but, so long as the United States persistently refuse to meet her on fair terms, it would be manifestly unjust to permit such a gross evasion of the law as that which Mr. Clements was, it may be presumed, encouraged by his legal advisers to believe feasible. In the case of copyright it happens that the principal sufferers will be the American authors, although it has been pointed out by the Globe that the United States may prohibit the introduction of foreign re-prints or perhaps take more active measures to effect seizures. It may be inferred from the fact that Mr Clements took the trouble to endeavor to obtain a Canadian Copyright for his new, work,

"The Prince and the Pauper," that he has found that the Canadian editions have had an extensive sale in the United States. The remedy is simple, but it will not be found in an evasion of the law regarding domicile.

We have not entered into the question as to whether Mr. Clements can establish his claim to copyright under the Imperial Act. We have dealt merely with the attempt to evade the law as to domicile.

NARROW SECTIONALISM.

La Minerve, for reasons that may readily be guessed, has been for some time past endeavoring to persuade its countrymen that this journal entertains feelings of hostility to the French Canadians and the Province of Quebec. We were guilty of the crime of defending the interests of Canada against the aggression of the French Republic, and when unable to answer our arguments, La Minerve was obliged to resort to the misrepresentation that we entertained national prejudices. We ventured recently to express a hope that the representatives of the Province of Quebec would be moderate in their demands on the Dominion treasury, and take care not to give cause for the other Provinces, especially Ontario, to believe that their interests were sacrificed to those of Quebec. We are taken to task by La Minerve for the expression of this hope, on the express ground that, as a Montreal journal it is our duty per fas aut nefus to advocate Quebec interests against those of Ontario. There is, according to La Minerve, no need for discussion ; it is only necessary to record the fact. We have never pretended that this journal was on the footing of La Minerve, bound hand and foot to contend for all claims, just or unjust, that may be made by the Province of Quebec or its Ministers. We advocate a policy of justice to all the Provinces of the Dominion, and we shall be greatly mistaken if the French Cana. dians do not find that those who counsel them to adopt a narrow sectional policy are their worst enemies.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Canadian press is manimous in its protest against Mr. Blaine's application of what is known as the Monroe doctrine to the guarantee of the neutrality of the Panama Canal. It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government is giving its attention to this most important question in which its people have so deep an interest. The Marquis of Lorne being in England at this moment, his influence should

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be brought to bear in defending the rights of Canada, which have been completely ignored by Ex-Secretary Blaine, who seems to imagine that there are no Pacific slopes but those in the territory of the United States. The most exaggerated advocates of the Monroe doctrine never claimed that it was to have a retroactive effect or to be more than a formal protest against new acquisitions of territory on the American continent by European States. The British Dominions in North America have been repeatedly recognized in treaties by the United States, and it would be a fatal blunder to yield to the demands which have been so audaciously made by Mr. Blaine. We hope that this subject will not be overlooked after the meeting of Parliament.

ECONOMIC FALLACIES.

We readily insert the criticism of our valued correspondent "K." on our recent review of M. de Lavelye's article in the Contemporary on "Economic Fallacies." We are glad to find that on the main point, which is the fallacy of estimating the " balance of trade " between two countries, by the returns of imports and exports, there is no difference of opinion between our correspondent and ourselves. K. is quite correct in his statement that a certain amount of exports may be accounted for by British loans to other countries, including her own colonies. Such exports representing loans payable at distant periods would have the effect of increasing instead of diminishing the items on the other side, which are only stated as rough estimates of certain amounts which Great Britain is entitled to receive. and as a mode of accounting for the large excess of imports over exports according to the trade returns. If what we may term the bona fide exports have to be reduced by the amount of new loans, then it would follow that the items in the calculation cited by M. de Lavelye would have to be increased. The real point of importance is to convince the public that the idea that trade returns can be relied on to establish a real balance of debits and credits between two countries is a complete fallacy, and yet it was but the other day that the Minister of Finance avowed his belief in it, as we pointed out in a recent issue.

FALL IN BANK STOCKS.

Considerable excitement has been caused among the speculators in bank stocks, owing to a circular from the Minister of Finance, requiring detailed information on the following points: (1) Re-

turns of notes and bills discounted, overdue and not specially secured, together with all details thereof. (2) Returns of notes and other debts secured by real estate or by deposit of or lien on stock or other securities, and all details thereof. (3) Other assets not included under the foregoing heads. (4) Advances for which stocks or bonds of corporations, Dominion, Provincial, British or Foreign public securities other than Canadian are held as securities. (5) The name of every man employed in the bank, either at Montreal or Toronto, and his duties. (6) The name of every employee of the bank, either in Montreal or Toronto, who holds personally or in trust bank stocks which are held as collateral or otherwise by the bank on which advances have been made.

The announcement of the circular seems to have caused something almost approaching to a panic on the Stock Exchange, especially in Toronto, and yet we have had repeated propositions of late for the appointment of Government Inspectors of the banks, and insisting on the necessity of greater supervision. An unnecessary alarm has been created owing to the supposition that the confidential informa tion thus required might be called for by Parliament. It would be manifestly most improper for the Government to furnish such information, even if any member should be so indiscreet as to move for it. It is said that the banks in. tend to remonstrate against the demands, but one influential General Manager who proceeded to Ottawa with that, object, says the Government is inflexible on the subject. The most important branch of the inquiry is that relating to loans on bank stocks which are prohibited by law, but which appear to be still continued, as it is an open secret that the Federal Bank held shares of the Ontario Bank on the occasion of the recent meet. ing of the latter. It may be that the banks have found some way of evading the law and that they are acting under legal advice, but most assuredly it is right that the Government should be confidentially informed as to the actual state of matters regarding loans on bank stocks We are inclined to think that far too much importance has been attached to the Government circular. If the banks can satisfy the Minister that it would be undesirable to furnish him confidentially with any of the required information, it is probable that he would modify the circular. We ought to notice that the circular to some, possibly to all banks, asks for even more information than what is stated above, viz., the particulars of all notes under discount, not merely those overdue. This seems both unnecessary and inexpedient, and certainly ought to be withdrawn.

BILL STAMPS.

The present handsome surplus in the revenue is here and there suggestive of probable reduction in some of the taxes which produced it. and recommendations are as varied as the interests that may be affected. Some prominent merchants are in favor of abolishing bill stamps, and urging that the revenue from this source is too insignificant to maintain a special collecting machinery therefor; that it is an annoyance as tending to complicate business transactions, and that it is to a great extent evaded. The diminishing revenue from this source as seen by the following table may perhaps be accounted for in this way:

| 1867-8 | 1868-9 | 1869-70 | 1870-1 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| \$119,713 | \$129,665 | \$134,047 | \$183,319 |
| 1871-2 | 1872-3 | 1873-4 | 1874-5 |
| \$191,918 | \$201,709 | \$209,089 | \$244,180 |
| 1875-6 | 1876-7 | 1877-8 | 1878-9 |
| \$227,090 | \$209,039 | \$200,442 | \$185,191 |
| | 187 | 9-80 | |
| | \$17 | 5,806 | |

The Hamilton Times, commenting on the blect, says: The intention in imposing the subject, says: tax upon bills was to obtain a revenue from widely diffused business transactions in which widely diffused business transactions in which all business men take part to a greater or less extent. If the practice had been what was expected there would probably be no very strong reason for urging its repeal, because the duty is not a heavy one. But as the practice is, it falls upon the few, not upon the many as, was intended. The stamps for bills are pre-pared specially for that purpose, and cannot be used for any other. In small places so few of used for any other. In small places so few of them are used, and the profit upon their sale is so small, that nobody has any interest in keep-ing a stock of them on hand. The consequence that in such places the stamps cannot be the merchants of these places send their notes unstamped to the wholesale dealer or the manufacturer from whom their goods are obtained. According to law the note must be stamped at the time it is made, or if not it must be double stamped. In practice the law is not complied with in more than about one case out of a dozen. The maker of the note, as a rule, leaves the receiver of it to put the stamps upon it himself, and the receiver, as a rule, puts only the single stamp upon it. Exactly what position such notes would occupy in law in case of a suit for the recovery of the amount, is a legal point which we shall not undertake to decide. but the legality of them seems, at the least, to be doubtful. To such an extent has the practice spoken of spread, that we know of one commercial firm who pay out about three hundred dollars a year for stamps for the notes of their customers, and their experience is by no means unique. The practice of sending no means unique. The practice of sending notes unstamped by country merchants has no doubt arisen from the difficulty of obtaining the stamps. But the custom has become an established one now, and an established com-mercial custom is generally stronger than any law. The effect is to concentrate the burden of the strength of the stronger that merciai custom any law. The effect is to concentrate the burden of the stamp duty upon a few, and to defeat the intention of diffusing it among the the many. This duty has been done away with in the United States, which, though not a con-clusive reason why we should do away with it, is a proof that it is regarded as objectionable by a commercial community. In England there is a stamp duty upon receipts, but the ordinary postage stamps are used for the pur-pose. That would be an improvement in ordinary posing statups in use improvement in pose. That would be an improvement in Uanada if the stamp duty must be continued. It is open, of course, to the objection that the Government would not know how much revenue they were deriving from the postal service, and how much from the stamp duty, but thet would be less of an inconvenience than but that would be less of an inconvenience than the present system inflicts.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The attempt on the part of the people of Woods tock, Ont., to induce Mr. John Watson, of Ayr, to remove his agricultural implement factory to that town has not been successful. Mr. Watson asked a bonus of \$45,000 to cover tle cost of erecting new buildings, but the sum is considered too large for the rate payers to raise. The matter is still under consideration, however.

The new cotton factory at St. Stephen, N.B., is roofed in and almost completed, the total cost of the mill being about \$750,000. It is stated that the Company intend to commence manufacturing about the 1st March next. It is expected that another factory will be erected at St. Stephen next Spring.

Correspondence.

ECONOMIC FALLACIES.

To the Editor JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Sig,--1 have read with much interest the re-marks which have appeared in your paper from time to time on the subject of *Beonamic Falla*cies. I may begin by saying that I fully believe in the theory of the balance of trade as stated by you and by the free trade school of economists ; I cannot, however, see that the calculaimports, realition, dowever, see that the calculation imports, quoted by Mr. Laveleye from Mr. Geo. Medley's work, and reproduced by you with approval, is wholly correct. The account con-tains some important items that must be, I think, struck out, I mean the items of interest on cap ital in foreign trade £5,000,000 Merchants' profits..... 17,500,000 And income from foreign invest-

ments..... 55,000,000

Together £77,500,000 Now it appears to me that to include these large items in the account is to assume that England has retired from business, and that she is now living on the investments made in the days of her prosperity. Instead of this being so, l helieve she is to-day, as she has been for generations, making investments in foreign countries and in her own colonies which more than equal the amount she receives, or rather that she is entitled to receive, as interest on her foreign investments, and as profits of her mer-chants abroad. She is continually increasing her foreign and colonial investments by a sum far in excess of her receipts from this source. We have only to look at the public debt of our own Dominion and its increase since confederation, to explain what I mean; look also at the side of the public debt of the Australian Colonies, which by latest returns amounts to no less a which by futtest retarms anothers to no ress a sum than ninety millions sterling. I speak of Ganada and Australia, because we know that their public debts are owed almost wholly to her. If we had the exact figures of her foreign investments, we should find, I am satisfied, a corresponding increase. Instead of these items explaining the great excess of her imports, I feel satisfied that a considerable item in her exports goes towards her continually increasing investients abroad. К.

Montreal, Dec. 19th, 1881.

FIRE RECORD-INSURANCE.

ONTARIO.

Beachrille, Dec. 9.-The building surrounding Brenner's lime-kiln destroyed; loss \$400. *Park-hill*, 8.—Flax mills owned by H. O. Baird totally consumed with contents; loss, \$3,000, no insurance. Demorestville, 9.-Barn and sheds of R. Benson, supposed incendiary ; loss \$1,000, no insurance. Meadowville, 12.—Farm buildings of R. Dobson; loss \$1,200; including 4 borses and 6 cattle; insurance \$1,000 in Peel Mutual;

supposed incendiarism. Moulinette, 19.-Saw destroyed; loss of Mr. Snetsinger \$2,000, insurance in Queen's \$600. Loss of Mr. Bisbee, Destroyed, 1035 of Mr. Bistersinger 25,000, insurance in Queen's \$600. Loss of Mr. Bisbee, cabinet machingry \$1,000, no insurance. Sup-posed incendiarism. *Port Colborne*, 15.— Dwelling owned by Mrs. McFall, valued at \$1,000, insured \$400. The store in this build-ing, also owned by Mrs. McFall, valued \$1,200, insured \$600, was occupied by 1. Sweency, hi loss is \$800, no insurance; R. Thayer, loss \$400' no insurance. Brick building owned by S. Hopkins, valued \$2,000, no insurance, occupied by J. Collston, loss \$1,800, insured for \$1,000; S. J. Hopkins, loss \$400, no insurance. Maple Leaft Hotel, damage \$500, fully insured. H. Bell, proprietor, loses furniture, about \$800, insurance \$600. *Cobourg*, 21.—Five hundred feet of sheds on agricultural fair grounds destroyed; incendiarism, loss \$5,000, partly insured. *Parkdate*, 21.—House, stable and shed of J. Buillyant destroyed, contents of house removed; partially insured. *Segmore* house removed; partially insured. Seymore East, 21.—Barns of Mr. J. Lock, containing 1,500 bushels of grain, and large quantity hay.

OTEREC.

Montreal, Dec. 2 .- Press-room of Post newshonorea, Dec. 2.—Press-room of Post news-paper office. Loss \$300, oovered by insurance. Lumber yard of Mr. Bertrand, damage \$600, covered by insurance. Trunk factory of J. Eveleigh & Co., top of building destroyed, damage to stock \$10,000, covered by insurance of \$12,000 in Northern. Loss to building, which belongs to estate Hon. Charles Wilson, \$5,000 insured in Northern for \$12,000. Mr. Samuel, insured in Northern for \$12,000. Mr. Samuel, occupying adjoining store, sustains damage to stock of \$20,000, covered by insurance Total damage estimated at \$50,000. St. Jea Baptiste Village, Dec. 6.—Shop and dwelling of Amable Frigon, with adjoining building of Mr. St. Louis totally destroyed; cause, explosion of hamp. Mr. Frigon's loss \$1,500; insurance \$1,200 Mr. St. Louis' damage \$560. Quebee, 11.— \$2,000 damage done to stock in distillery of Canada Ummany. coversad by insurance in 82,000 damage done to stock in distillery of Ganada Oompany; covered by insurance in Royal and America. Montreat, 18.—Nail Fac-tory of Montreal Rolling Milis, together with contents, entirely gutted. Insurance on build-ing, stock and machinery \$32,600, divided as follows: Commercial Ubion \$3,200; Royal \$3,200; Imperial \$3,200; Æltna \$3,200; Hart-ford \$2,200; Guardian \$2,200; Lancushiro \$3,200; Western \$2,200; Liverpool London and Globs \$2,200; London \$2,200; Queen \$2,200; Bt.—Fire occurred in drying room of Ramsay's paint shop, damage \$500, fully Ramsay's paint shop, damage \$500, fally insured. Beauharnois, 21.—Cabinet ware-room of Kilgour Bros. totally destroyed, loss \$3,000; no insurance ; cause unknown.

NEW B UNSWICK.

Portland, Dec. i.- Kelly & Murphy's factory, with dwelling adjoining owned by Mrs. Hutchinson. Factory and contents insured for \$3,500 in Lancashire and Western, but it will not cover loss; Mrs. Hutchiason had \$300 insurance in Commencial Huine, Rame & Mrs. B. Raine et Mrs. Commercial Union. Barn of Mr. R. Prince at Norton, burned to ground. Loss \$300, no in-Outling to satisfy a state of the state of t St. Andrews, 13.—Machine Shop of New Bruns-wick and Canada Railway, including four loco-motives and tenders. Loss, \$60,000; insurance \$11,600 in Commercial Union.

NOVA SCOTIA. Dartmouth, Dec. 9.—Porto Bello House kept by E. W. Wright, eleven miles from here, destroyed with contents, including \$150 in cash and valuable papers. Building insured for \$2,400 in Halifax, and \$1,500 in Ætna; furniture \$1,500 in Ætna; cause unknown. North Sydney, 12.-Fire originating in W. H. Moore & Co.'s premises destroyed eight buildings with contents; loss over insurance nearly \$100,000.

The for heavy condition of American and many weak securities in the London market, where these have been unloading for some time past, has at length resulted in a tumble. Affairs yesterday approached a state of panic, sending discounts up and nearly all securities down. Cablegrams for assistance to New York were of no avail. The immediate cause of the break was the ful of Denver and Rio Grande shares, which fell 16 per cent in one day. The effect is likely to be felt here for some time, and stocks will probably recede till they reach a figure at which they are worth in dividends about 6 per per cent. per annum.

The "shorts" rrs jubilant over the tumble in securities, which is not likely to be confined to bank stocks. The banks most affected in Toronto are those whose nominal dividends of 7 to 8 per cent, per annum would not pay at the recent market price more than 34 to 4 per cent. Christmas, 1881, will be anything but a senson of joy to those speculators who did not stop in time.

Financial and Commercial.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Tuursday, 22nd December, 1881.

The dullness of wholesale trade, characteristic of the closing weeks of the year, has reached the climax, the extraordinary mildness of the weather, which for some weeks, but especially during the period under review, has been so much like that of September and October as to almost remove the near approach of Yule-tide from the memory, having caused a stagnation in some lines seldom before experienced at this season. Especially is this the case in the dry goods and clothing trades. A steamboat excursion down the river could easily be arranged, as one of the holiday attractions, as from appearances to-day, the soft weather is likely to continue. The attractive shop-window displays, and crowded retail stores, however, are signs that the community are not going to be deprived altogether of Uhristmas cheer and merry-making by the abnormal condition of affairs out-doors The issue of a Government circular to the banks, referred to elsewhere, has decidedly depressed the stock market, and caused a heavy decline in values for all leading securities. The market closes somewhat stronger to-day, but values show a great shrinkage, as compared with last Thursday. Buyers of Montreal closed at 1964, against 203 a week ago; of Ontario at 60; of Merchants' at 1264; of Commerce at 140], and of Montreal Telegraph at 127].

Sales to-day: Afternoon Board—75 Montreal at 196; 175 do at 195 $\frac{1}{4}$; 50 do at 195 $\frac{1}{2}$; 10 Ontario at 60 $\frac{3}{4}$; 300 do at 60 $\frac{1}{4}$; 50 Commerce at 140; 100 Montreal Telegraph at 127; 350 do at 127 $\frac{1}{4}$; 35 Richelieu at 54; and 135 City Gas at 144 $\frac{1}{4}$.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business quiet, as usual between sensons. Several houses are through with stock-taking, but few have yet closed their books. It is generally reported that the volume of business for the year shows but a slight increase on, that for last year, and although profits have perhaps been smaller, payments have been much more satisfactory and losses much lighter than in 1880. Orders for Spring goods are fairly numerous, notwithstanding the bad weather and roads, which greatly retard the country, trade, and the factories are all busy making Spring stocks. One or two large houses have not yet sent out their travellers on the Western route, owing to the backwardness of the senson. Prices will likely rule about the same as for last Spring, but the usual "cutting" practice has already been commenced. Some slight revisions and alterations have been made in our list, on another page. Remittances continue too good to suit some manufacturers, who complain that their interest account is suffering, because of too many cash payments.

CATTLE, ETC.—The Christmas markets this year have attracted a large number of very choice cattle and sheep. The offerings at Point St. Charles, this city, on Monday last comprised 1298 cattle, 1667 sheep, 139 hogs. The prices realized showed a very good advance, as high as 7c per bb being paid for choice stock, 5c to 53c for good, and 3c to 44c for medium and fair qualities. Sheep for remarkably line stock brought from 43c to 5c per lb. Hogs, the only sale reported of live stock was at \$5.50 per 100 lbs.; while a car load of dressed cost \$7.85 per 100 lbs; The following receip ts of dressed hogs from 1st Nov. to the 17th shows a considerable increase, as compared with those of the corresponding period last year: 1881, 5224; 1880, 3,628; increase for 1881, 1596. The live stock exhibition, held this week in the yards of G. T. R., for choice cattle and maguificent displar, compared favorably with any cattle ever seen in the best markets of England:

GROCERIES.—Sugars.—A drop of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ by Refiners is to be noted in Granulated, while Yellow Refined are stendy. Business is not large, Raw Sugars in light stock and light request. Teas.—No doubt about the injurious position as to Tea duties operating to check business. Relief of effective kind will, it is hoped, not be delayed, and the proposal for return of duties on Teas and Coffees out of bond, and instant abolition of duty by Council order meets with special favor in the way of meeting the dilficulty. Teas are firm at Yokohuma, as also at other chief points for good Teas. Our trade, for reasons named, is quite light. Molasses.—Some reduction on Barbados would have to be taken if sales in quantify were pressed, in ordinary trade. In ordinary way there is little change. Syraps keep steady. Riee dull, as also Coffees. Spices,—Pepper is the turn lower to arrive. Other spices quiet. Fruits rather duller for most articles as the season advances but prices are but little changed. Valencias Sig to 9 % Malaga Raisins are but little asked for. Figs, Sultanas Currants, as also Nuts and Almonds, quiet.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The tone and tendency of the English breadstuffs markets have continued easy, Beerbohm's advices to-day report wheat on spot in Liverpool weak and corn quiet, while cargoes of wheat on passage are quiet, and of corn dearer. The imports in the United Kingdom for the week show a decrease of 55,-000 qrs. wheat, of 45,000 qrs. corn, and of 80,000 brls. flour, as compared with the week previous. The New York and Western wheat markets ruled steady yesterday; to-day's closing quotations will be found in another column under the head, "American Markets." The local market has been remarkably dull all week; in the absence of business it is rather doubtful if buyers would pay or holders accept the quotations of the last reported transactions in grain. The absence of winter roads restricts the demand for four from the adjacent districts, and busiuess confined to supplying the city retail trade. Values generally rule steady, at last week's

DARY PRODUCE.—There is really no new feature of interest to note concerning the local market. The demand for choice grades of B *itter* continues in excess of the supply, consequently values for such descriptions are firmly maintained. Medium and fair qualities, though, are still neglected; there is no outlet of any importance for these qualities either on English or American account, but there has been an advance in England for fine butter. The sale is reported of a lot of 600 pkgs. in the Morrisburg district at 21c. to an American buyer and some sales of rolls in barrels and cases have been made at 16c to 18c, also in baskets at 19c to 20c. Kamouraska is still quoted at 14c to 15c for the best. New York market is reported dull, at easier prices. Yesterday's Bulletin says: Simply good qualities and inferior are entirely neglected and nominal. Exporters are doing little in butter, as what they want costs too much money, and the supply available on their limit offers no attractions of quality whatever. Cheese, outside the fancy grades, of which very few remain, is quite uncertain, and is looked upon with some doubt. The stocks are quite full, with quite a large quantity still to come forward from the country, the advices from which lack encouragement; this is reflected through the indifference among shippers here, and holders watch the prospect with considerable anxiety. The local Cheese market the tone appears to have improved somewhat, in sympathy with a reported advance of 2s for summer stock in Liverpool, where it is now quoted at 57s, and a contemporaneous advance of b per 1b at Little Falls. Choice makes are held here rather more firmly than last week at 12c to 124c, while fair to good qualities are steady and nominal at 105c to 114c. The bulk of stocks being in the hands of shippers, however, business is confined to very narrow limits; a round lot was reported sold by cable yesterday at full figures.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Quietness is still the ruling feature in this line,—the only demand being for local requirements, which at this season are quite light. In Quinine there has been considerable excitement since our last; a sharp advance of 40c per ounce has taken place, and from appearances it is likely to go still higher. There is no other reason for this advance than that the supply of Quinine in manufacturers' hands is rather low. The stock of bark in London by last reports is larger than it has been for three or four years, but as the Quinine makers have very little on hand the bark merchants are masters of the situation. The price in England and America are small, and in Germany, where the great bulk is manufactured; it cannot be bought for export. There has also been an advance for Morphia and Opium; the former is quoted at \$2.80 to \$3; opium at \$5, and powder at \$6.50. Glyzerine continues scarge and firm. Payments good.

Day Goops .- Wholesale trade has continued dull all week ; some few houses are busy stocktaking, but all report a very light movement. A few customers adjacent to the city have been in the market, but sorting-up sales are usually small. Travellers are forwarding a fair number of orders for cotton goods for Spring dating, Feb. and March delivery: these goods continue scarce, and it is believed that the demand has been somewhat stimulated by the impression that cottons will be sold at higher prices later on. The absence of snow roads and seasonable weather keeps business dull in country sections, and the volume of re-tail business usually done at this festive season will consequently be most probably curtailed. It is reported in one quarter that renewals are already being asked for by retail customers,—an unusual occurrence in December. Another leading firm reports that some lines of woolleu goods cannot be sold at cost prices, because they are not wanted; so that the slocks of win-ter goods carried over from the present season promise to be heavier than last year, while the Spring importations are likely to be considera-bly heavier than a ware new A good particular bly heavier than a year ago. A good portion of the Spring samples of English goods has out with them the first week in January. The prospects for a large Spring trade, however, are not so bright as some weeks ago; of course all depends upon the weather during the next cou-ple of months. The city retail trade has been quite active during the past few days and on the whole money receipts are tolerably satis-featour factory.

Famrs .- Trade has been : brisker . the past . week, the principal demand being probably for Oranges, of which some 1,900 cases of Valencias are expected to arrive this afternoon ; these have been nearly all sold at \$5.25 to \$6. Jamaicas not much wanted; choice qualities held at \$5.50 to \$6, while the lot of 21 brls-was reported sold at \$3.75. Lemons continues slow of sale, at \$3 to \$4 for Malagas, in boxes; in cases; \$7. Messinas quoted at \$4 to \$5, in boxes. *Cranberries* moving off rather freely, \$12 per brl. for choice, and \$7 to \$10 for soft and medium. Apples—The demand is not active, never is at this period, and is almost confined to supplying the local trade. Cable advices received from Liverpool the last couple of days are rather more encouraging, good sound Canadian fruit being reported sold this week in Liverpool at 25s; advices received last Saturday quoted the range for Canadian apples at 20s to 26s. Prices in this market range from \$3 to \$4 for the bulk of stocks, and very choice Spitz and Russetts are held at \$5. Greenings and Baldwins bring \$3.50 to \$4. On Tuesday a lot of 150 brls. Greenings was reported sold at \$3.25, but all good stock is now worth \$3.50.

Funs .- The offerings of raw furs continue fair, considering the mild and changeable weather, more characteristic of September than December-which greatly militates against a healthy trade. As previously stated in these columns, the January sales of the Hudson Bay Company and Sampson & Co. will commence in London on the 23rd proximo, and will con-sist of about 2,500,000 muskratis and 175,000 hearen. beaver. Prices here same as last week.

HARDWARE AND IRON .- A fair seasonable business continues to be done in general hardware, and values are exceedingly firm for all leading staples. The Iron markets show great firmness ; cable advices received yesterday note an advance in England within the week of 10s to 15s per ton for Staffordshire Crown bars, which are now quoted at £7 5s to £7 10s. No corresponding change has taken place here yet, but an early advance is anticipated holders of all kinds are very firm, and report sales of Staffordshire bars at \$2 to \$2.10, and of sides of Stationasine onts at \$2.10 (5.10) and or some forty tons Siemens at \$2.10 (5.2.10) Puddled bars are also quoted 25s per ton higher in England. Car lots of *Pig Iron* con-tiaue to move off at outside figures; lots of 50 to 100 tons each of the following brands are reported sold : Carnbroe at \$23.50; Summerlee at \$24.50; Eglinton and Ormisby at \$23. A good demand is expected after New Year's, but the tendency in values seems decidedly in favor the tendency in values seems decidedly in favor of sellers. *Tin l'lutes* continud in fair request, at lim quotations; reported sales include 1,000 boxes I. C. charcoal at \$5.75, and smaller lots at \$6 to \$6.25. Uokes command \$5 to \$5 25. There has been a further advance in England of £3 per ton for larget *Copper*, and the quota-tions here have accordingly been advanced to 20c to 21c; for round lots 19½c net cash has been paid. Ingot *Tin* is firmer also, with sales in lots of 200 to 300 tons each reported at 30c.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Market for hides is again quite weak, with a prospective decline in values; in fact we are credibly informed that in some instances only 8kc per lb. for No. 1 hides has been paid since some time last week, while the quoted market prices paid to butchers are 9c, 8c and 7c, respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The Se and 7c, respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The tanners, however, are refusing to pay the usual advance on these figures, and with lower out-side markets—Chicago, New York and Boston —dealers here have receded, and some are offering to sell at 94c to 94c for No. 1. Pend-ing the agreement, which will probably be-come unanimous to day or to-morrow, to establish a decline, we have reduced our quoti-tions on another name 500 ner 100 ths. all roundtions on another page 50c per 100 lbs. all round. Sheepskins.—The supply continues sufficient for the demand, and prices are reported steady, at \$1.10 to \$1.20 each, as to size and quality.

Hors .- There have been some inquiries received by local dealers this week from Western Ontario brewers, but there have been no transactions of moment reported within the week. Brewers, although not heavily stocked, have apparently supplies sufficient for present requirements, and with available stocks in the market, seem to be in no hurry to buy at pre-sent prices. If holders were anxious to sell just now they would undoubtedly have to make concessions, to which they seem opposed. A small lot of five bales medium has changed small lot of five bales medium has changed hands at 20c, and one or two other small lots are reported sold at 21c to 22c, while a few very choice good-sized parcels have bren dis-posed of recently at 25c. Single bales bring 26c for choice, but sales at this figure are generally on time, while dealers agree that hops are a cash article, hence prices obtained on time sales are to targitude of the entropy on time sales are not considered a fair criterion of the market. No movement of consequence is expected here until after the turn of the year. New York market also quiet; the drafts there upon the available supply have not been suffi cient to affect prices in the least; as high as 28c to 30c has been paid for strictly choice goods, and as low as 20c has been taken for inferior. The bulk of busi less done was in medium qualities, at 2°c to 2%c.

LEATHER .- Dealers generally report business quiet, with few sales of consequence. Manufacturers, as a rule, are only purchasing small lots for present requirements, and the volume of trade for the week does not compare favor-ably with that of the previous one. Prices remain nominally unchanged for all kinds. Good plump B. A. and good Slaughter Sole leather continue in good, steady demand, and two lots of 800 sides each of Slaughter have changed hands at about 29c. Spunish Sole is also moving off in moderate-sized lots at our quotations, while *Buff* and *Pebble* continue in fair request. There have been sales also of Gaundian *Caff* at from 55c to 85c according to quality. In Upper the movement is very light, and Splits continue dull, with stocks heavy and prices weak; a decline, however, is not very ensily established, as the figures are said to be already about as low as possible.

PETROLEUM.-Has again declined to 17c f.o.b. at London. Car lots here 201c; smaller quantis ties, 211c to 23c. Crude at Petrolea \$1.45 in tank.

POULTRY .- A fair Xmas trade has been done this week in dressed fowls, but buyers are not inclined to pay the prices asked. Receipts have been moderate, and demand fair. Turkeys in cases still bring 8 c to 9c per lb., and one or two very choice lots 9_{1c} ; geess sold yesterday at 6c; chickens at 6c to 7c, and fine ducks in cases at 9c—quoted at 8c to 9c. In game no changes to note; Deer still worth 6c, and prime Venison saddles 9c to 10c. Partridges have sold of 60c nor baces and could the 82have sold at 60c per brace, and quail at \$2.75 to \$3 per dozen.

PROVISIONS .- The Chicago hog market opened 5c lower yesterday, at \$5.18 to \$6.15 for light grades, \$5.80 to \$6.20 for packers, and \$6.20 to \$6.45 for heavy shipping grades; the estimated receipts were 30,000 head, against 36,071 on 36,071 on Tuesday. Pork ruled steady, closing at \$16.30 Jan., \$16.55 Feb., and lard at \$10.80 Jan., \$10.974 Feb. Business here has continued quiet, with values for hog producis ensier, in sympathy with the declen-s.on in values in the West. Sales have been nearly altogether of jobbing lots, but a few round lots of old Western Mess Pork have changed hands at \$19.50 to \$20, while new is quoted at \$20.50 to \$21. Lard in very light request, at 1446 to 15e for Fairbanks. and about 144c to 144e for Tuesday. Pork ruled stendy, to 15c for Fairbanks, and about 141c to 114c for Canadian, in pails, but little of the latter in the market. Hams nominal. Eggs in moderate demand, and prices steady at 23c to 24c for jobbing lots of fresh in cases, and 20c to 22c for limed and packed. Dressed Hogs-Market has

continued quiet, at nominally unchanged prices, ranging from \$7.50 to \$8 as to quality, etc. Sales have been made this week in Western Ontario on Montreal account on the basis of \$8. 15 here. Packers in this market state that they in the state of the second Toronto buyers prices in the west are well sus-tained. Several Montreal buyers are understood to be in Western Ontario hog sections, and a Quebec representative is said to have been seen in the field, so that altogether the competition for the offerings promises to become lively ere long. Dried Apples steady and firm at 72c to se for jobbing lots. A round lot sold this week at 7c.

SALT .- Is held 5c per bag higher for Liverpool coarse, in consequence of the high freights. The demand is very limited, however, and no large transactions can be noted.

WINES AND LIQUORS .- An advance of 10c to 20c per gallon for Rum is advised this week. and an early advance in values for Gin is expected. Brandies continue in good senson-able demand, at full prices, but the want of snow roads has greatly curtailed business in this branch, as in other lines, especially in the country.

Woot .- Market rules quiet and steady, with no quotable change in values. There has been a fair demand for fine foreign wools, principally a half demand for the foreign woos, principally from American buyers, but no large transac-tions have resulted. Greasy Cape quoted stendy at about 19c to 22c, as to quality. Australian. worth 23c to 25c for low grades, and 27c to 32c for fine to finest qualities. Small lots of a low grade of Greasy Cape have changed hands this week at 19c. Canadian pulled wools quiet and unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Boston, Dec. 22 .- The demand for flour is moderate, and jobbers are purchasing only in small lots. Winter Wheats are quiet at \$6,25 to \$7,00. Patent Spring Wheats have been selling at \$8 to \$8,75, and Patent Winter at \$7.25 to \$8.25 per bbl. Hay has ruled dull ; prices easy. Choice at \$21 to \$23 per ton, but it is difficult to obtain \$22 for lots arriving ; ordinary Choice at \$21 to \$23 per ton, but it is grades \$17 to \$20 per ton. Eggs quiet, but fresh lots command full prices: Canada and P.E.I., 27c to 28c; Western, 25c to 27c per doz. Potatoes firm and in demand at advanced prices; mixed varieties, 60c to 70c per bush ; other grades higher. Good demand for poultry. Sales of Western and Northern Greamery Batter at 35e to 40c choice, 25c to 34c fair and good, 16c to 21c for common to good. Cheese firm with steady demand; choice, 124c to 134c; fair to good, 11c to 12c; common, 7c to 9c per 1b. White beans in fair demand; \$3.35 to \$3.40 for choice; \$3.30 to \$3.35 choice medium.

choice, \$3.30 to \$3.35 choice medium. Chicago, Dec. 22, 1.01 p.m — Wheat, Jan., $$1.25\frac{1}{2}$; Feb., \$1.26 $\frac{1}{3}$ Corn, Jan., $60\frac{1}{6}$ c; May, $65\frac{1}{6}$ c. Onts, Jan., $43\frac{1}{6}$ c; May, $45\frac{1}{6}$ c. Pork, Jan., \$16.50; Feb., \$16.72 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lard, Jan., \$10.92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Feb., \$11.07 $\frac{1}{2}$. Milwaakee, 1.03 p.m.—Wheat, Dec., \$1.27 $\frac{1}{4}$; cash Jan., \$1.27 $\frac{1}{4}$; Feb., \$1.27 $\frac{1}{4}$. New York, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat, No. 2 Red, Dec., \$1.39 $\frac{1}{4}$; S1.39 $\frac{1}{4}$ and \$1.39 $\frac{1}{4}$ Jan., \$1.39 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.39 $\frac{1}{4}$; Feb., \$1.42 $\frac{1}{4}$; Io \$1.42 $\frac{1}{4}$; March; \$1.44 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.44 $\frac{1}{2}$ Corn, \$1.67 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.69 cash; \$1.69 Jan.; \$1.70 $\frac{1}{4}$ Feb.; \$1.72 $\frac{1}{4}$ MARCH; \$1.74 MAY. CATS, quiet. EXGLISH MARKETS

ENGLISH MARKETS.

London, Dec. 22nd. --- (Beerbohm's Advices) ---Floating cargoes of Wheat, steady. Do do Corn, turn dearer. Cargoes on passage, ---Wheat quiet. Do do Corn, turn dearer. Weather in England frosty. Liverpool---Wheat Spot weak. Do Corn Spot quiet. Amount of Wheat on passage for the United Kingdom, 2,975,000 qrs.; Corn, 240,000 qrs.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (By Special Telegraph.)

TORONTO, Dec. 22, 1881. The wholesale markets of the city have been quiet this week, with a few exceptions. The holidays are so near, that there is no chance of recovering the trade that was lost through the unseasonable weather. There has been a little more activity among the retail trade, and the volume of business is likely to be large this week. The wholesale dry goods trade is quiet, the sorting-up orders being slow in coming forward. As a rule orders are for specialties, and there is considerable firmness in prices. Spring samples are arriving from . Europe, and some houses are busily engaged in shipping Canadian manufactured goods to country dealers for the Spring trade. Prospects, seem to be good for business in January and February, and payments are all that could be desired. Hardware is active and higher in many instances. Groceries are quiet, without change in quotations. Drugs are fairly active, and leather is in slightly better demand. Breadstuffs are quiet, with an easier feeling in flour and wheat. Barley unchanged. The money market is firm, call loans ruling at 6 per cent. It is said that a number of banks are calling in loans on stocks, which accounts somewhat for the sudden decline. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 per cent., and the ordinary run at 7. Sterling exchange is firm ; 60-day bills are quoted at 1084 to 1084 between banks and 1081 across the counter. Demand bills, 1091 between banks and 1091 across the counter. Gold drafts in New York are # to 3-16 premium. The stock market has been fairly active and strong up till Tuesday afternoon, when there were signs of weakness. Yesterday there was a sudden decline. Among sales the past three days were the following, Toronto at 1734, 1724, 169 and 164 ; Ontario at 611, 601, 602 and 60; Merchants at 1281, 128, and 125; Commerce at 1451, 1441, 144, 143, 1421, 142 and 140; Dominion at 197, 194 and 193; Standard at 117, 116, 113, and 114; Imperial at 1382, 1362 and 135. The decline in Western assurance is owing to the reduction of the semiannual dividend from 71 to 6 per cent. Among annual dividend from 12 to o per cent. Allong sales the past few days were the following :-Building and Loan at 1034 ex-dividend; Farm-ers Loan at 1274; Union Loan at 1322; Lon-don and Ganadian at 1414; Consumers Gas at 1524 and 154; Western Assurance at 210 on Monday, at 2084 on Tuesday and at 185 on Wednesday. The market to-day active and Weinesday, The market is oday active and lower, with sales of Montreal at 196, Ontario at 60, Commerce at 140 and 1394, Dominion at 199, Standard at 113, Federal at 160 and 1594, and Imperial at 128; Federal offered 10 per cent. lower later this afternoon, with no takers. A south follow of site panicky feeling exists.

Following are closing bids to-day as compared with those of last Thursday :

| Banks. | Bid Dec. 22. | Bid Dec. 15. | Lonn Cos. | Bid Dec. 22. | Bid Dec, 15. |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Montreal Toronto Ontarlo Merchants Commerco Dominion Hamilton Standard Federal Imperial. | $ \begin{array}{r} 196 \\ 162 \\ 59\frac{1}{24} \\ 139\frac{1}{24} \\ 189\frac{1}{22} \\ 122 \\ 112\frac{1}{24} \\ 168\frac{1}{28} \\ 128 \end{array} $ | 1713 611 1284 149 1954 121 1194 1665 | Cau. Permanent Freehold Western Can Bidg. & Loan Imp. Saviugs Farmers' Loan. Loud. & Can'dn Huron & Erle. Dom. Savings Ontarlo Loan | 208 166 180 102 111 126 | 208 163 182 104] 116 127 140 157] |

BOOTS AND SHORS.—The movement is only moderate for the season. Orders are being taken for the spring trade, and prospects are thought to be good. Manufacturers are fairly busy and prices unchanged.

COAL OIL.—Trade has been quiet without change in prices. Barrel lots of Canadian refined sell al 201_c, and five to ten barrel lots at 20c. Prime white American is still quoted at 26c and water white at 30c.

COAL AND WOOD.—The demand for coal is only moderate, but prices show no easiness. All kinds of hard, as well as the best quality of soft, sell at \$7 a ton; second quality of soft \$6.60. Wood is unchanged at \$6 per cord for hard and \$4 for pine.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Apples.—There has been little demand this week, and the trade is quieter than dealers expected; choice barrel lots are held at \$3. Beans are inactive and unchanged in value; car lots nominal at \$2.40 to \$2.50, and jobbing lots at \$2.60 to \$2.70. Eggs are in moderate demard, and fresh lots bring 22c per dozer; packed are lower at 18c to 20c. *Hogs are* offering a little more freely, but prices are maintained; car lots sold yesterday at \$7.55 and \$7.60 laid down here. *Hops* are quiet, with but a restricted sale; stocks are small and holders firm at 23c to 25c for choice and 17c to 20c for mediums. *Onious* are quiet and unchanged at \$2.25 for quantities and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for barrel lots. *Potatoes* are in good demand and higher, with sales of car lots to dealers at 90c per bag; they are being shipped westward. *Poulary* are in fair demand and firmer; fresh-killed geese bring 6c to 7c per 1b, and turkeys 8c to 9c; chickens are quoted at 35c to 40c per pair. *T How* is unchanged, with sales of small lots of rendered at 8c; rough brings 4c per b.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Quite an active trade is reported in this de partment during the past week. Prices continue stendy. Oil Lemon sclis at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per lb. Golden Seal Root unchanged at 50c per lb., and Cuttle fish bone at 55c to 60c. Optim is firm at \$4.75 to \$5. Quinine firm at \$2.75, to \$2.90. Tartaric Acid is unchanged at 56c to 60c. Cream of Tartar unchanged at 35c. Tarpentine stendy at \$1.00. Linseed Oil stendy at 79c for bolled and 70c for raw. Glycerine firm at \$2.75 per gallon. Morphia stendy at \$2.75 to \$3 an ounce. Cubeb berries, \$1. Golden Seal Root, 40c per lb. Chemicals quiet with little demand, and prices firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The trade in *flour* is apparently gone; it is lifeless, with little or no demand for car lots. Holders seem to hang on, and ask the prices of two weeks ago, Superior Extra is held at \$5.70 on spot, but it is doubtful whether over \$5.60 would be prid. Extra is nominal, at \$5.50 to \$5.55; and no other grades offer on this market. The stock in store is 3,045 barrels against 3,475 barrels last week and 5,684 barrels the corresponding week of 1880. Bran is steady, with sellers asking \$14 on spot; lots for Shipment have been bought outside at equal to \$13.50 here. Outmed at \$3.75 to \$3.80 in car of choice on Wednesday at \$4.85. Cornment is dull and nominal at \$3.76 to \$3.80 in car lots; small lots job at \$4 to \$4.10.

WHEAT.—Trade has been quiet the past week, and prices show more easiness. Transactious are confined to car lots for local requirements. Shippers do not feel warranted in paying the prices asked by holders, and the consequence is that no large lots change hands. No. 1 Spring sold the latter past of last week at \$1.35, but it would not bring over \$1.33 to day; No. 2 Spring sold on Saturday at \$1.33 and on Monday at \$1.31 on track." No. 2 Fall brought \$1.28 on Friday, but \$1.25 is now the best bid. Three cars of rejected sold on Monday at \$1.3. Wheat market eleased to-day dull and nominal. The stock in store is now 176,355 bushels against 195,127 bushels last week and 110,871 bushels the corresponding week of last year. COARSE GRAINS.—Barley.—There has been a

GOARSE GRAINS.—Barley.—There has been a moderate business during the week, with the bulk of transactions confined to car lots. Prices have continued firm, but no higher. Sales of No. 1 were made the latter part of last week at 90e and 904c, and on Monday and Tuesday at 90e. No. 2 sold at 85c on Saturday, and a few cars of cut-down No. 2 on Tuesday at 834c. Two cars by sample sold at 75c on track. The market to-day was quiet, with sales of No. 1 at 90e and No. 3 Extra at 80c. Barley to-day unchanged with no sales. The stock in store is 241,331 bushels against 284,456 bushels last week and 416,835 bushels the corresponding week of 1880. Oats are quiet and steady; sales of Western were made the latter part of last week and yesterday at 43c on track, and a car of light sold on Monday at 424c. The stock in store is 3,523 bushels against 4887 bushels last week and none the corresponding week of 1880. Pass are altogether nominal, in absence of offerings i No. 1 are worth about 80c, and No. 2 77c to 78c. The stock in store is 5,024 bushels against 41,913 bushels the corresponding week of 1880. Byse is quiet and unchanged, at 85c for car lots ; stock in store 12,030 bushels against 9,625 bushels the corresponding week of 1880. Byse is quiet and unchanged, at 85c for car lots ; stock in store 12,030 bushels against 9,625 bushels the corresponding week of 1880. Corn dull and nominal at 78c to 80c.

FREGUTS.—Flour to Montreal is unchanged at 40c per barrel; to Point Levis and Quebec 60c; to Pictou, Truro and Halifax, 75c; and to St. John, N.B., 70c. Rates to Liverpool via Portland:—Flour, in sacks, 35c per cental; pork and boxed ments, 47c. Butter, 544c; apples, 130 barrels and over \$1.06; Clover seed, 61c.

GROODENTES.—Business in this line has been small during the week. Complaints are general of the quietness of trade, and no revival is now looked for until after the holidays. Prices are the same as those quoted last week.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—An active trade is reported for the season. Orders come in freely for heavy goods, and shelf goods are moderately active. Prices in a number of instances are higher, and copper and tin are the most excited. We quote: Antimony, 164c to 174c per 1b. Babbit Metal, No. 1, 16c. Barbed Feneting Wire galvanized, 84c to 9c; painted, 74c. Canada Plates moderately active and firm at \$3.85. Ingot Copper higher at 204c to 22c, sheet, 26c to \$2.70 for 10dy to 60dy, hot cut, American or Ganadian pattern; \$2.90 to \$2.95 for 8dy to 9dy. Galbonized Iron unchanged at 64c to 74c for No. 28, and half a cent less for No. 26. Glass firm: up to 25 incles \$2.00 to \$2.10; 27 to 40 inches, \$2.10 to \$2.20; 41 to 50 inches, \$2.40 to \$2.15. Pig Iron in good demand and firm at \$2.10 to \$2.15. Pig Iron firm; Summerlee is quoted at \$27, 6. Manilla Rope is firm at 124c to 13c. Tra.Plates active and firm; 10 Cokc; \$5.25 to \$5.50; 10 Charcoul, \$6 to \$6.25; 1X Charcond, \$8 to \$8.25; 1XX Charcond, \$10 to \$2.10 per hundle for No. 6; \$2.35 to \$2.40 for No. 9, and \$2.60 to \$2.75 for No. 12.

HIDES AND SKINS.—*Hides* are somewhat easier, with sales of cured cows at 9c. There is a disposition to lower the prizes to butchers; the top now being paid are 94c for steers and 84c for cows. *Calfskins* are nominal at 14c. *Sheepskins* are firm and unchanged, with a fair supply offering, the best being \$1.25.

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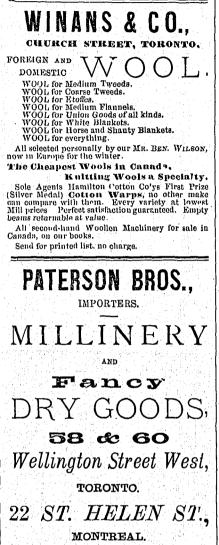
LEATHER .- There is a moderate trade doing at unchanged prices. The demand for slaughter sole is good, but stocks are small. Prices firm, the following being the quotations for the country trade. We quote: Spanish sole No. 1, all weights, 27c to 29c; Spanish Sole No. 2, 25c to 27c; shaughter sole, heavy, 28c to 30c; shaughter sole, light, 27c to 29c; Buffalo sole, 21c to 23c; Harness 30c to 35; Upper heavy 36c to 40c; Upper light, 40c to 42c; Kip Skins, French, 85c to \$1.05; Kip Skins, English, 70c to 75c; Kip Skins, domestic, 60c to 65c: Kip Skins, Veals, 70c to 75c; Hemlock Calf, 36 lbs to 40 lbs, 85c to \$1.00; French Calf, \$1.30 to \$\$ 40; Splits, large, per lb, 29c to 32c; Splits, small, 25c to 27c; Bhameled Cow, per ft, 17c to 19c; Pebble Grain, 14c to 16c; Buff, 16c to 18c; Russets, Shoe, 40c to 50c; Gambier, 5 to 6c; Sumac, 42c to 5c; Degras, 5½ to 6c. Law, Srock — Cattle are in good demand and the following being the quotations for the

LIVE STOCK .- Cattle are in good demand and firm, the enquiry being principally for firstclass Christmas stock. The supply was fair, and all offering sold readily. A tew picked lots, averaging about 1,200 lbs., sold as high as Jots, averaging about 1,200 105., sold as high as 43c to 5c, but the general run brought 34c to 44c. There is no demand for shipping eattle, and farmers will probably find it more profit-able to feed for the spring trade than offer cattle in their present condition. Sheep are in small demand and unchanged in price at 4e to 4ic per 1b. Lambs are steady at \$4 to \$4.50 for the best and \$3.50 to \$3.75 for ordinary. Colors are for the most point. Calues are for the most part nominal, there being but an occasional one offering; prices from \$6 to \$12. Hoys are quiet and easier at 5½c to 53c per lb.

PROVISIONS .- Butter continues quiet, with little demand except for the finest qualities, which bring 18c to 20c in a jobbing way. The supply held in the country of inferior lots is altogether greater than the demand, and prices are easy at 14c to 17c for boxed lots of medium to good rolls and 10c to 12c for culls. Bacon is very quiet and prices nominal at 102c for long clear and 92c for Cumberland cut. Ham. is also quiet and nominal at 134 to 14c per lb. Jard is offering more freely and the feeling is somewhat easier at 144c for Canadian and 15c for American refined. Mess. Pork is in poor for Anternant Feined. *Mass Port* is the poor demand, with some new offering at \$20.50. *Dried Apples* are quiet and unchanged at 6_{3}^{2} c to 7c per 10; old stock being preferred to new on account of better quality. *Cheese* is un-changed, but firm at 122c to 13c for choice and 12c for ordinary.

CLOVER SEED .- The supply continues small and prices unchanged. Street lots sold during the week at \$5 to \$5.10 'per hushel, and a few cars of recleaned to dealers at \$5.

WOOL .--- The market for fleece is inactive and prices unchanged at 231c to 24c for street lots. There is a quiet trade in the finer qualities; Supers are steady at 27c to 28c and extra at 34c to 36c.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RALLWAY COMPANY.

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPAN Y offer lands in the FERTILE BELT of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for sale at

\$2,50 per Acre.

Payment to be made one-sixth at time of purchase, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.

A rebate of \$125 per Acre

being allowed, on certain conditions, for cultivation and other improvements. THE LAND CRANT BONDS

of the Company, which can be presented at all the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal, and other Banking Institutions throughout the country, will be

RECEIVED AT TEN PER CENT, PREMIUM

on their par value, with interest accrued, on account of and in payment of the purchase money, thus further reducing the price of the 1 nd to the purchaser. Suecial arrangements made with Emigration and Land Communics. For full particulars, apply to the Commany's Land Commissioner, JOHN MoTAVISH, Winnipeg; or to the undersigned.

By order of the Board.

MONTREAL, December 1st, 1881.

CHARLES DRINK WATER, Secretary,



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9th December, 1881.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.Y.

Incorporated by Letters Patent under the Great Scal of the Dominion of Canada.

Five per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Fifty Year Gold Bonds.

Total Authorized Issue,

\$25,000,000

599

Accepted by the Government of Canada as Security for the Completion of the Contract between the Government and the Co'y, \$5,000,000 Now offered to the Public, - - - - - \$10,000,000

Principal and Interest payable in gold coin of the present standard weight and fineness,—the principal in Montreal, Canada, and the Interest on 1st April and 1st October, at the option of the holder, either in Montreal or New York; or in London, England, at the rate of 4s. 14d sterling for each dollar.

Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500 each. Principal payable 1st October, 1931, unless previously tendered in payments of lands and thereby cancelled; or, redeemed by the Trustees, out of the proceeds of sales of land, either by purchase at the current market price, or by drawings ta ten per cent. premium.

TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.

CHAS. F. SMITHERS, Esq., President of the Bank of Montreal. Hon. JOHN HAMILTON, President of the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

SAMUEL THORNE, Esq., Merchant, of New York.

The Bonds are secured by a Mortgage Deed of Trust to the said Trustees, which confers upon them, under the express authority of the Charler, ample powers for enforcing payment of the Bonds, Principal and Interest, and effective means for securing to the Bond-holders the entire net proceeds of the lands. Before its execution the Deed was submitted to the Government, which has since accepted the \$5,000,000—to be held by it as security for the completion of the contract in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

The Mortgage, thus created, constitutes a first charge upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 25,000,000 acres of the finest farming lands, situated in what is known as "The Fertile Belt" of the Canadian North-West, which is now admitted to be the largest tract of uniformly rich land suitable for growing the best quality of wheat, &c., to be found on the continent of America, and the Company may locate its entire Land Grant exclusively in this tract, rejecting all sections unfit for settlement.

The Bonds will be accepted by the Company in payment for lands at 110 and accrued interest.

By the Mortgage Deed the Company expressly undertakes to pay the interest on the Bonds, semi-annually, when it becomes due, and the principal at maturity. The net proceeds of all Land Sales must be handed over to the Trustees, to be held by them, in the first place to secure the performance of the Company's obligation to pay the Interest on the Bonds, and, so long as that obligation is punctually performed, to be applied to the purchase of Bonds for cancellation, provided the price does not exceed 110 per cent, and accrued interest; but if the Bonds cannot be bought at or under that price, then the Trustees are *authorized and required* to designate by lot, from time to time, as funds accumulate in their hands, the Bonds that shall be presented for payment and cancellation at 110 per cent and accrued interest.

This Contract provides that the whole issue of Land Grant Bonds shall, in the first instance, be deposited with the Government, and that the proceeds of all sales thereof shall also be deposited with the Government, and only be paid to the Company as construction proceeds. The interest, at four per cent. per annum, upon the amount remaining in the hands of the Government is, by the Deed of Trust, expressly pledged for the payment of the interest on the Bonds, and cannot be applied to any other purpose.

It will be seen by reference to the accompanying official statement, made by the President of the Company, that the Directors are aiming to have the line of Railway to the Pacific Ocean completed and open for traffic, without availing themselves of their right under the Charter to issue Mortgage Bonds on the Road; and that they fully expect that all the additional capital required to complete the contract, and equip the line, can be obtained by the issue of Common and Preferred Stock. In that case, the only fixed charge on the revenues of the Company will be the interest on these Land Grant Bonds, taking precedence of any Dividend on both Common and Preferred Stock.

These Bouds will be taken by the Receiver General on deposit from insurance companies under the Act 40 Vio., Oap. 42.

Provision is made for the registration of the Bonds at Montreal, New York and London.

Copies of the Act of Incorporation of the Company may be inspected, and copies of the Mortgage Deed of Trust, the President's Statement and the Prospectus may be obtained at the offices of any of the undersigned.

These Bonds are now offered to the public by the undersigned at par and accrued interest, the right being reserved to advance the price at any time without notice.

Applications for the Bonds may be addressed to:

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Montréal. Its Branches in Canada, and its Agencies in Chicago, U.S., and at 9 Birchin Lane, London, England.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO., 63 William Street, New York; or

W: WATSON & A. LANG (Agents of the Bank of Montreal), 59 Wall Street, New York. Montreal, 25th November, 1881.

| WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1 | |
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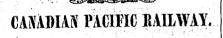
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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1881.

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* Discounts' on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Terms for cut, caping, box and shook, and unishing nails, Nor cash within 30 days; or 4 months Note, adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. For Clinch and Pressed, barrel, and tobacco box nails, 6 per cent dis. for cash thirty days, or 4 months' note. Dis. on Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Machine, 70 to 75 per cent.; the 75 dis. is on a common article made in Toronto.



Emory's Bar to Port Moody.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tender for Work in British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the under-signed up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a lump sum, for the con-struction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the: West-end of Contract 60, near Emory's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles.

Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Cana-dian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminster, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office. otheo.

This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examin-ing the ground during the fine senson and before the winter sots in.

Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminster, is instructed to give Con-tractors all the information in his power.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to P. Braun, Esq., Sec. Dep. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tender for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN Secretary.

. . Dept. of Railways and Capals, Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.

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No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot. breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyt-pepties without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. <u>CB</u> Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the eminent Analytical Chemists : Prof. croft, Toronto University, Toronto. G. P. Girdwood, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, McGill College, Montreal. Wm. F. Best; Government Analyst, St. John, N.B. Patronized by H.R. H. Princess Louise and it.E. the Earlof Dufferin, Gov. Gen'l. of Canada, (See letters in the "Princess" Baker, Sco., &c.

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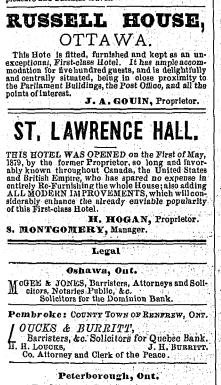
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SECURITIES. Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct. Montreal Dec. 22.



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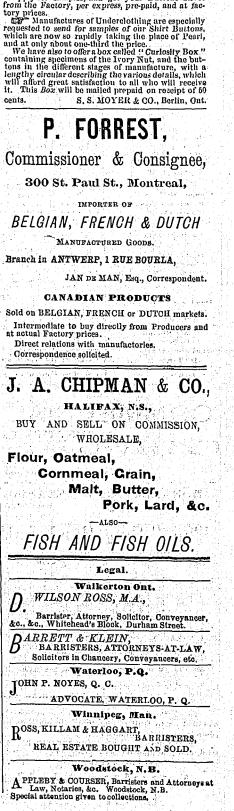
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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1881.

| Name of Article. | Wholesale Rates. | Name of Article. | Wholesale Rates. | Name of Article. | Wholesale rates. | Name of Article. | Wholesale Rates, |
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| osses Paid to 1st Jan, 1880. 1,648,176 | Quebec Fire Queen City Fire | | 2 000 | 10 10 716 mos. | 100 50 40 | 65 10 20 | 210 211 | |
| DIRECTORS: | Western Assurance Royal Canadian Insuran Avoident Insurance Co. o | r Canada | 1 2500 | 8 per ct. | 100 100 | 15 20 | 57 <u>1</u> | ang dalam Statut |
| President:-SIR HUGH ALLAN. Vice-PresidentHENRY LYMAN. | Canada Guarantee Co Merchants' Marine Insur | | 10,000 | 8 per ct. | 50 100 | 20 20 | | |
| drew Allan, N. B. Corse. Robert Anderson. J. B. Rolland. Arthur Prévost. ARCH. MOGOUN, SECTREAS. | | | | | | | | |
| GERALD E. HART, GEN'L MAN'R. | BRIT | SH AND FORM | 19N(| Quotation o | , the London | Market, De | c. 5, 1851. | • |
| CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, Special Agent. | | | | · Faring | | | Market value | 1 |
| · T · C A · T · C · C | Briton Life Association British & Foreign Marine | ••••• | 50,000 | 10 | 1 20 | 1 1 | p. p'd up shar £23 £23 | 1.51 |
| ire, Life, Accident, Guarantee. | Edinburgh Life | ile & Marine | 50,000 5,000 | 80 | 50 100 | 5 15 | £23 £23 £24} £25 £44 | 3 |
| RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES. | Fire Insurance Associatio Guardian Fire and Life | n | 100,000 20,000 | 5 13 | £10 100 | £2 50 | 85s 95s £71 £75 | |
| CHIEF OFFICES. | Imperial Fire Lancashire Fire and Life Life Association of Scotl | | 12,000 | £7 p. sh. 80 | 100 20 | 25 | £153 £158 £8 £8 | |
| RONTO—BOUSTEAD & GIBBS, Agents. EBEC—H. C. Bosse & Co., Agents. | Lion Fire | | 1500,000 | 15 | 40 10 | 81 | £284 20s 30s | |
| JOHN, N. BH. CHUBB & CO., Agents. LIFAX, N. SMCSWEENEY & FIELDING, Agts. | Lion Life London Assurance Corpo | ration | 35,802 | | 10 25 | $\begin{bmatrix} 2\\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$ | 30s 40s £64 £66 | |
| ARLOTTETOWN, P.E.IM. A. CAMERON, Agent. | London & Lancashire Li Liverp'l & London & Glo | be Fire & Life | al £891.75 | 2 70 | 10 20 100 | 17-20 | 25s 80s £2 1 £204 £511 £51 | |
| NNIPEG, MANG. W. GIRDLESTONE, Agent. EAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street, | Northern Fire & Life North British & Mercanti Phoenix Fire | ile Fire & Life | 40,000 | | 50 | 61 | £511 £513 £66 £67 £3264 | r l |
| MONTREAL. | Oucon Fire & Life | | 1200,000 | 30 60 | 10 20 | 1 1 8 | 75 656 | |
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| Royal Canadian Insurance Čo., | Scottish Provincial Fire Standard Life | a Tite | 1 20,000 | 15 581 | 50 50 | 12 | £15j £71 £72 | |
| AGENT for the CITY OF MONTREAL. | Star Life | •••••• | 4,000 | | 25 | 12 11 11 | £15 | |
| OF LIVERPOOL AND LO. FIRE AND L LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDER APITAL UNDS INVESTED NNJAL INCOME HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA-M Every description of proporty insured at moderate surances granted in all the most approved forms. - Online A GRNTB: M. H. GAULT, I NORTH BRITISH AND M FIRE AND LIFE INSURAT ESTABLISHED 1809 | IFE. S UNLIMITED. \$10,000,000 21,000,000 5,000,000 IONTREAL. B rates of premium. Life V. TATLEY. IERCANTILE NCE GO. | Companie complicat entirely the for a small but it can The SUT issues ab restriction any part when onc Cent addi to the mod | ection es may ed con he pay l sum. not be y LIF solute n of an of the e he h centr tional st haza , canc to wit | is very take ad iditions ment of There is urged in E ASSI y unco uy kind world world world as obtain al Africa of prem ardous is pe aroun hout any | often mad vantage o on their p blaims, or b conside ndiscrimin JRANCE nditional on them. without e ned the po um. He maginable d the wo w extra of | olicies, an comprom rable forc nately aga COMPA The ass stra pren blicy, he m giving no may chan s; he may rld, or do any kin | Assurance the num id thus ei ise with t install C MNY, of There i ured may nium, for nay go to otice, or p nge his o travel, h o anythin d. The c | erous an ther avoid argumen ompanie Montrea s:not.or reside: instanc the Nort aving or coupatic unt, ent ng else 1 contrast |
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| MANAGING DIRECTORS. | IOMAS DAVIDSON, Esq. | 1.1.1.1.1.1 | " S | UN" | Accide | nt Pol | icies. | |
| LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq. TH DIRECTORS: | | | | he most | Liberal | in exister | nce, havin | ng days |
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Manager for New Brunswick, Major J. MACGREGOR GRANT, St. John.

Manager for Nova Scotla, AUGUSTUS ALLISON, Hallfax.