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	The Cha	rtered Ba	nks.	The	e Chartered I	lanks.	1	The	Chartere	d Banks	l.
BANK	OF	MON	TREAL.	TH	E BANE	K OF	-	MERCH	IANT	'S'	BANK
CAPITAL SU CAPITAL PA	ESTABLI UBSCRIBI	ISHED IN 181	- \$12,000,009 - 11,999,200	BRITISH	NORTH	AMERI			CAN		
RESERVE F	'UND, -		- 5,000,000 Montreal	Incorp	orated by Roya	l Charter.		CAPITAL	9	65,600	,000.
Head O		F DIRECT		PAID-UP OF			STG.	RESERVE	FUND -	528	5,000 .
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Mon	treal-E.	S. CLOUSTON	, Manager. Picton,	Richard H. Glyn E. A. Hoare.	1. <u>A.H</u> . J.Mu	Phillpotts. r ray Roberts o	m.	Wm. Darling, E Ad	isq. J Jolphe Mass	onathan 10n, Esq.	Hodgson, med.
Belleville,	Kin	zston,	Port Hope,		retary-A. G. V		l	GEORGE	HAGUE, G	eneral M	anager.
Brantford, Brockville.	Lin Lon	don,	Quebec, Sarnia,	HEAD OFFICE I	n Canada-St.	Tames St., Mor	ntreal.	WM. J. INGRA			al Manager.
Brockville, Chatham, N Cornwall,	.B., Mon New	cton, N.B.	Stratford, St. John, N.B.,	ł	BINDLEY, Gener			Belleville,	BRANCE	wen Sou	nd.
Goderich,	Otte Per	wa,	St. Marys, Toronto,	1	MERON, Inspect			Berlin.	P	erth. rescott.	
Guelph, Halifax, N.S	., Pete	rboro,	Winnipeg, don, Bank of Mon-	Branch	es and Agencies			Brampton. Chatham.	ģ	uebec.	
Agents in treal, 9 Bir	chin Lan	e, Lombar	don, Bank of Mon- d Street, C. Ash-	London, Brantford.	Kingston, Ottawa,	St. John, N Fredericto	i.B. n, N. B.	Galt. Gananoque.	8	tratford.	
worth, Man	ager. Lor	don Commi	d Street, C. Ash- ittee-E. H. King, ie Esq., Sir John	Paris, Hamilton,	Montreal, Quebec,	Halifax, N Victoria, E	.8.	Hamilton. Ingersoll.	8	t. John's, t. Thoms	Que.
Rose, Bart.,	K.C.M.G.	nitain T.ov	don-The Bank of	Toronto.	Q uenec,	1000110, 2		Kincardine.	7	oronto.	
			ninster Bank; The pool-The Bank of	Age	nts in the Unite			Kingston. London.	T	Walkerton Waterloo,	
Union Ban Liverpool.	k of Lone Scotland-	lon. Liver] -The Britis	pool—The Bank of h Linen Company	1 TIEN YOUR 1	O. A. McTavish	t Wm. Lawso	n, Agts.	Montreal. Napance.		Windsor. Winnipeg	, Manitoba.
and Dranch	•			CTRACAGE R	Steven, Agent. 20A. McKinlay	Agent		Ottawa.		Emerson	, Manitoba
Watson and	Alex. La	ng, 59 Wall	New York-Walter Street. Chicago- reet.	PORTLAND, O	BEGON-J. Good			Bankers in Gre ing Company, 30	at Britain. Lombard f	-The Cr Street, Lo	vdesdale Bank- ondon, Glasgow
Bank of Mo Bankers	in the U	nited States	Lerchants National	LONDON BANK	EBS-The Bank						
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San Franci	co-The l	Bank of Brit	ish Columbia.	Australia-Uni	on Bank of Aus	tralia. New	Zealand	Bankers in Ne N.B.A.			
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Japan and . (Issue Ci	Australia- rcular No	-Oriental Ba	ank Corporation. tters of Credit for	Colonial Bank. Co., Lyons-Cr	-Agra Bank, Li Paris-Messre	. Marcuard, A	Andre &				
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Head (Office,		Toronto.	Head Office	·······		ueboo	BANK	OF	TOF	lonto,
Paid-up	Capital,		\$6,000,000	ВО	ARD OF DIR	ECTORS.			OANA	D ▲.	
Rest, •	•		- 1,400,000			- Presid	lont.	Paid up Ca	pital		32,000.000
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CONT		BECTOR		R. H. Smit	h, Esq. W Geo. R. Renfrey		Esq.		REC	- T O P	e
		Esa Via	ER, President.	JAMES	STEVENSON,	Esq., Cashier	<i>.</i>				5.

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J. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager.

ROBT. GILL, Inspector.

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	DRAHURAS.	
Barrie.	Hamilton,	Sarnia.
Belleville,	London,	Seaforth,
Berlin,	Lucan,	Simcoe,
Brantford,	Montreal,	Stratford.
Chatham,	Norwich,	Strathroy,
Collingwood,	Orangeville,	Thorold,
Dundas,	Ottawa,	Toronto.
Dunnville,	Paris.	Walkerton.
Galt,	Peterboro.	Windsor,
Goderich,	Port Hope,	Woodstock
Guelph,	St. Catharines.	
(I ama ma amala)	anadia fam. 3 a	

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

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

BANKERS.

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

By order of the Board.

Toronto, 14th October, 1881.

C. HOLLAND,

General Manager.

BANKERS.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

BRANCHES: MONTREALJ. MURRAY SMITH, MANAGES

PETERBORO J. H. ROPER,

COBOURGJos. HENDERSON,

ST. CATHARINESE. D. BOSWELL,

COLLINGWOODG. W. HODGETTS,

J. T. M. BURNSIDE.....Inspector.

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

槽

JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Clamor. Branches and Agencies in Canada. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers. Agents in New York-Meesrs Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Union Bank of London. THE ONTARIO BANK. J. G. WORTS, Esq., Toronto, President. GEO. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, Vicc-Pres-A. T. FULTON, Esq., Toronto, W. G. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, HENRY CAWTHRA, Esq., Toronto, HENRY COVERT Esq., Port Hope. W. R. WADSWORTH Esq.

Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GEN-ERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Ontario Bank will be held on

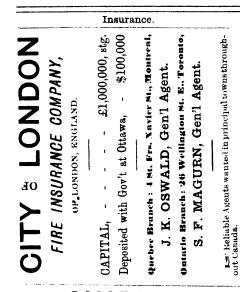
Wednesday, 30th day of November next,

at the Banking House of the Bank, in the city of Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, and taking into consideration an application to Parliament for authority to reduce the Capital Stock of the Bank.





RUSSELL, BLACKWELL & TOUCHBURNE,		TORO	NTO PRICES CUR	RENT-0	ct. 20, 1881.	
Produce & Commission Merchants, DEALEBS IN	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Bates.
Coal-Oil, Salt, Plaster, Wool, Butter, Cheese, etc.	Boots and Shoes.		Hardware. Tin (4 mos.)	\$ c \$ c.	Oils —Continued.	\$ c. \$ c.
Ample Storage. Liberal advances made on all kinds of Produce.	Men's Calf Boots "Kip Boots "Split Stogas	2 25 3 40	Grain Ingot	0 27 0 28	Olive, & Imp. gal Salad	1 45 1 50
LINDSAY, ONTABIO.	"No. 1 do Men's Cong. Gait & Bal Boys' Kip Boots	2 65 2 90 2 00 2 85	Copper: Ingot Sheet Lead (4mos) Bar 100 lbs	0 25 0 27	"qt., P case Seal Spirits Turpentine	0 65 0 80 0 88 0 92
•	Boys' Kip Boots "No. 1 Stogas "Split "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pig Sheet Shot Zinc: Sheet	0 041 0 041 0 041 0 051 0 051 0 051 0 05	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine	
THE OSHAWA	" Gaiters & Bals	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
MALLEABLE IRON CO	" Batts	0 90 1 20 1 90 2 75	10 to 80 dy p. kg 100 lb 8 dy. and 9 dy 6 dy. and 7 dy 4 dy. and 5 dy	0 00 2 85 0 00 2 85 3 00 3 10	White Lead, dry	
Manufacturers of	Misses' Bals "Batts Childs' Bals	0 80 1 05	4 dy. and 5 dy 3 dy. Galvanized Ircn:	3 10 3 35 3 60 4 10	Red Lead Venetian Red, Eng. Yellow Ochre, Frach	005006 002002 001402
MALLEABLE IRON	" Batts " Turn Cack p. dz	0 60 0 85	Best No. 22	006 0065	Vermillion, Eng Varnish, No. 1 furn Bro. Japan	075090
For all kinds of GRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,	Drugs. Aloes Cape Alum	6 17 0 20 0 02 0 03	"28 Iron: Pig-Coltness	0 061 0 07	Whiting	0 70 0 75
· AT.80	Borax	0 16 0 17 0 36 0 46	Summerlee	25 00 0 00 24 00 0 00	Petroleum. (Refined, P gallon) Delivered in Toronte:	Imp. gal.
PATENT SCREW WRENCHES,	Castor Oil Caustic Soda Cream Tartar	C 03 0 04 0 35 0 36	Nova Scotia her	9.40 0.00	No. 1, car loaddo. 5 to 10 brls. do.	0 00 0 00 0 23
OSHAWA, ONT.	Epson Salts Extract Logwood, bulk " boxes	0.02 0.03	Bar, ordinary Hoops - Coopers Band Boiler Plates	2 50 2 75 2 50 2 75 2 75 4 50	"single brls…do. Breadstufis.	0 24 0 00
BERLIN FELT BOOT CO.	Indigo, Madras Madder	085095013015	Canada Plates: Hatton Boars Head	0 00 3 10	Flour : (brl.) f.o.c. Superior Extra	6 15 0 20
Sole manufacturers of the	Opium Oxalic Acid Potass Iodide	0 14 0 18	Pontypool "W.F.G." Pen	3 95 8 85	Extra Strong Bakers Spring Wheat, extra	620 630
Seamless, Frost-Proof Felt Boots,		0 03 2 0 05 3 70 4 25	No 6 22 bundle 691br	1 00 9 00	Superfine Fine	5 85 0 00
Made upon the Patent Lasts and Trees	Tartaric Acid Morphine Brimstone		" 9 " " 12 " Window Glass :	2 20 2 30 2 50 2 70	Oatmeal Cornmeal Bran	1 50 1 75 0 00 0 00 12 50 00 00
BERLIN FELT BOOT COMPANY,	Coffees : Java, P lb	0 22 0 28	25 and under 26 x 40 do 41 x 50 do.	1 95 0 00	Fall Wheat, No. 1	1 36 1 37
	Rio Mocha Ceylon, native	030 033 i	51 x 60 do. Steel: Cast Bessemer do.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" No. 3 Spring Wheat, No. 1 " " No. 2 " " No. 3	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
.8Beware of inferior goods offered. P.O. Box IC.	" planta'th Fish: Herring, scaled Salmon, salt water	0 26 0 30	IC Charcoal	5 25 5 50		041 042
Globe Tobacco	Dry Cod, # 112 lbs. Fruit: Raisins, Layers	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	IX " IXX " DC "	0 75 10 00 1	Barley, No. 1 "No. 2" "No. 3 Extra. "No. 3	0 94 0 00 0 88 0 00 9 82 0 00
	" London Lay. " Sultanas " Val'nti's, new	0 13 0 15	Hides & Skins # lb.	0.001.0.00	No. 3 Peas	075 000 078 080 095 096
COMPANY		2 25 2 35 1 80 1 40	Cows Cured and Inspected Calfskins, green	0 094 0 094 0 13 0 14	Corn Timothy Seed p. ctl. Clover """	075 000
Petroit. Mich and Windson Ont	Molasses:	040045	Calfskins, green "cured Pelts, dry Lambskins Tallow, rendered	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Butter, choice 39 1b	0 18 0 22
	Syrups: Golden	0 60 0 62	Tallow, rendered Wool.	0 00 0 07	Cheese Dried Annles	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 12\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 06 \ 0 \ 06 \end{array}$
	" Pale Amber. Rice: Spices: Allspice	0 041 0 041	Wool. Fleece, # lb Pulled Super Extra	0 27 0 28 0 34 0 35	Pork Moss	13 00 14 00
SPECIALITIES : GLOBE FINE-CUT CHEWING.	Cassia, whole Ψ lb Cloves	0 20 0 25	Salt, Etc. Liverpool coarse #bg Canadian # bbl	1	" B'kfst smoked	
A sweet strong lasting chew. Acknowledged the Best in the World.	" Jamaica, root	0 25 0 35 0 23 0 27 0 75 1 15	Stoved	1 35 1 50	Lard	0 14 0 15
	Pepper, black Sugars: Porto Rico:	0 16 0 17	Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1. Do. No. 2	0 27 0 29	Hops (new) Dressed Hogs	
A mild and pleasant chew. For twenty-nine	Dark to fair Bright to choice Canadi'n refined, low	0 082 0 083	Do. light	028 030	Wines, Liquors, &c. Ale: English, pts	160 175
the blandard of Canada.	to extra bright Standard Granulat'd Redpath Paris Lump	C 081 0 091 0 092 0 10	Buffalo Harness Upper, No. 1 heavy	0 33 0 35	Porter: Guinness, pts.	2 55 2 75 1 55 1 65
GOLD-FLAKE CUT PLUG SMOKING.	Scotch Ref. ex.bright Eng. do. low	0 00 0 00	" light & med Kip Skins, French " English	0 43 0 45 9 85 1 10 0 70 0 85	Brandy: Hen'es'y case I Martell's " OtardDupuy&Co"	11 25 11 50 11 00 11 25
be best pipe smoking Tobacco ever made in any country.	Teas: Japan: Yokoha.com.togood	0 80 0 40	" Domestic " Veals	0 70 0 75	P Castillon & Co.	9 00 9 25
A good smoke for little money.	" fine to choice Nagasa, com, to good	0 44 0 60 0 25 0 32	Hemi'k Calf (25 to 30) 36 to 44 lbs French Calf	0 80 0 90 0 80 0 90 1 20 1 40	Gin: De Kuypers, ♥ gl	2 37 2 55
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	" fine to choice Congou & Souchong Oolong, good to fine,	0 28 0 70	Splits, large, P lb " small Enamelled Cow, P ft	0 17 0 19	" Red " Booth's Old Tom	4 371 4 75 8 50 8 75
WIG-WAG SMOKING. A Standard Brand in Canada.	Y. Hyson, com. to g'd "Med. to choice	0 30 0 38 0 40 0 50 0 57 0 70	Patent Pebble Grain	0 17 0 20	Demerara. "	0 00 6 50 2 85 8 00 2 54 2 65
Go	Gunpwd, com to med " med. to fine	0 30 0 40 0 42 0 55 0 60 0 80	Buff Russets, light Gambier	0 05 0 051	Scotch Dunville's Irish. do	8 80 8 90 8 50 8 75
Finest, Sweetest, and Best ever made.	Hyson Imperial	0 25 0 55	Sumec Degras	0 00 0 0004	Alcohol, 65 o.p. ¥ I.gl Pure Spts "	Bond Paid
All Pur goods are posting and second	Tobacco manufactured Dark "Western Leaf,		Oils. Cod Oil—Imp. Gal Straita Oil	0 55 0 60	"50""	090 250
ed and fully guaranteed. Quotations sent to responsible Wholesale and application,	[good to fine] Brights'rts gd to fine	0 38 0 42 0 45 0 55	Straits Oil Lard, ex. No 1 Morse's "ord. No. 1"	0 98 1 00	Old Bourbon ""	C 53 1 38 0 58 1 38
"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	" choice	070 080	Linseed, Raw Linseed boiled	076 080 79 088	D'mestic Whisky 320.p Rye Whiskey, 4 yrs old	0 45 1 18 0 75 1 60



GUARDIAN Fire and Life Assurance Company OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

- £2,000,000 sterling Capital -Invested Funds £2,981,000 sterling **Dominion Deposit** \$100,343

Gen. Agents for { ROBT. SIMMS & CO. } Canada. { GEO. DENHOLM. } Montreal

Toronto -- THOMPSON & ARMSTRONG, 56 and 58 King St. East.

Kingston-R. W. VANDEWATER, Ontario Street. Hamilton-GILLESPIE & POWIS, 20 James St. S.

SURETYSHIP. THE CUARANTEE CO.

Of North America

CAPITAL, fully subscribed, 700,000 PAID UP IN CASH, (no notes) 240,000 ASSETS, June 1881, over 280,000 280,000 DEPOSIT WITH GOV'T 57.000

THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Premiums annually reducible until the rate of

One-half per Cent per Annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent seventeen years ago and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satis-faction of its patrons.

Over §140,000 has been paid in Claims to Employers.

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President: Manager: SIR A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. EDWARD RAWLINGS. Directors in Toronto :

Directors in Toronto : John L. Blalkie, Esq., Chairman, President Canada Landed Credit Co. The Hon. J. C. Aikins, Minister of Inland Revenue. C. S. Gzowski, Esq., Vice-President Ontario Bank. Hon. D. L. Macpherson, President of the Senate. A. R. MoMaster, Esq., Merchani, Jas. Michie, Esq., Director Canadian B'k Commerce. Sir W. P. Howland, C.B., President Ontario Bank.

Agents in Toronto.

ALEXANDER & STARK.

•••• N.B.—ThisCompany's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.

							CLOS	ING	PRICES.
N A I	άE.	Shares	Capital S'bscr'b'd		Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Toro		Cash value
British North Amer Canadian Bank of	ica Commerce .	£50 \$50	\$4,866,666	\$4,866,666 6.000,000		4	141	142	71.00
Du Peuple Dominion Bank		50	2,000,000	1,000,000	240,000 415,000	2 4	178	91	
Exchange Bank		100	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	4 34	••••••	150	150.00
Federal Bank Hamilton		100	1,000,000	751,550	100,000	3 1	1111	112	111.00
Imperial Jacques Cartier		50	1,000,000 1,000,000		175,000	31			132.00
Merchants' Bank o Molsons Bank	f Canada	100 100	5,798,267 2,000,000		525,000 140,000	3	116	117	
Montreal		200	12,000,000	11,999,200 678,830	5,000,000	63	2611		201.00
Nationale Ontario Bank	. 	50	2,000,000 3,000,000	2,000,000	150,000 100,000				23.60
Ottawa		. 100	600,000 2,500,000	600,000	16,000 325,000	8ł	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Quebec Bank		. 50	509,750	509,750	25,000	3		$\frac{110\frac{1}{2}}{163}$	56 50 167.00
Foronto Union Bank		. 100	2,000,000	1,992,990	860,000 18,000	2			
Eastern Township Agricultural Savin	gs & Loan Co	. 50	600,000	456,300	220,000 38,376				
Building & Loan A Canada Landed Cr	ssociation	. 25			120,000	44	$102 \\ 139$	103 <u>4</u> 140	26.00 69.00
Canada Perm. Loa	n & Savings Co	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	960,000	6	204	133	102.00
Canada Savings & Dominion Sav. & L English Loop Co	av. Society	. 50	800,000	717,250	86,000	4	101	123 104	61.50
English Loan Co Farmers Loan & Sa	wings Company	. 50	1,057,250	611,430	7,300 67,642	4	101	132	65.50
Freehold Loan & S Hamilton Provider			1,000,000	867,700	150,000	4		165 1314	164.00 135 50
Huron & Erie Savi Imperial Loan Soc					279,000 63,000		117	155 į	79.75 59.00
London & Can. Los London Loan Co	an & Agency Co	. 50	4,000,000	560,000	183,000	5	140	144	73.50
Montreal Loan & M	fortgage Co	. 50) 1,000,000	550,000	64,000) 3 <u>j</u>	108 60	108 1 66	54.00 30.00
Montreal Building National Investme	nt Co	. 100) 1,460,000	292,000	12,500). 3 1	111		50.50
Ontario Loan & De Ontario Investme:) 1,000,000 1,000,000	165,000	100,000		134 127	195	67.00
Union Loan & Sav Western Canada I							135 173	137 174	67.00 87.00
Dominion Telegray Montreal Telegrap	ph Company	. 50	1,000,000	1,000,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24	96 125	99 127	65.00
Toronto Consumer				800,000			141	142	75.75
	SECURITIES.			Lor	NDON, E	NG. TO	RONTO.]	MONTREAL.
Canadian Governm	nent Debentures, 6	t 🕈 ct	stg. 1881-4		04 1 04 1		· · · • • • • • • • • • •	••••	••••••
Do. Do.			Inser'bd Si . stg., 1885						
Dominion 5 P ct. a Do. 7 do.	do				14	108	109		
Dominion Bonds, Montreal Harbour	4 p.c. 1904 Inscribe bonds 6 p.c.	d Sto	2k	I	04 1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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Bank of London, 60 days Gold Drafts do. on sight

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THE Montreal Board of Trade is looking for a building site, in the central part of the City, having frontages on three streets, on which to erect a new exchange.

A STATIONER, of Ottawa, named E. A. Perry, has assigned in trust, and a meeting of his creditors is called for the 22nd. He owes \$2,600, and has nominal assets of \$1,800.

RICHARD DAVIDSON, general store, Newcastle N. B., who last July compromised liabilities of \$10,000 at fifty percent, has apparently been unable to complete the settlement, and has just assigned in trust.

THE new line of steamers between Montreal and Bristol, England, established this season, has met with much encouragement, and it has become necessary to charter an extra steamer in order to do the service efficiently,

SEVERAL fine samples of Manitoba wheat were shown "on Change" in Montreal last week. The sample of Fife wheat attracted special favorable comment, the grains being of perfect form and color. This variety is likely to become the most widely grown in Manitoba.

MR. LEWIS VALLIER, a grocer and baker, after being in business in Beeton about four months, is reported to have absconded. The stock appears to have belonged to his father-in-law, who had been in business in several localities, previously, and it is said that he is now unable to carry on business in his own name.

THE Toronto letter carriers, 38 in number, delivered last week no less than 85,000 letters, of which number more than 3,000 were registered. The number of newspapers delivered was 22,000. This was apart from the letters and papers taken out of the post office by boxholders or at the general delivery.

QUICK despatch of ocean steamers is now the order of the day in Montreal harbor. The Allan liner " Scandinavian " left port last week forty five hours after her arrival, having during that brief time been unloaded of 3,000 tons of freight, and been laden with a return cargo of grain and cheese.

JOHN LAMB, dry goods dealer, Quebec, has failed, with liabilities about \$6,000. He claims to have an equal amount in stock. About ten years ago he began business with a capital of \$1,000 was of good habits but slow pay. The largest creditors, will close the account and may probably wind up his business.

Boston wants a World's fair. The firm of Jordon Marsh & Co., dry goods merchants, has offered the free use of Beacon Park, 64 acres in extent for such a purpose, and if \$5,000,000 can raised "the Hub" will soon have a blaze of glory revolving round it.

Messrs. Hugh Sutherland & Bro., have bought the Towless timber limits on Rainy Lake, Manitoba, comprising 100 square miles, as well as the mill at Fort Francis, the lumber and logs on hand, and the farm and buildings. The mill at Fort Francis will be enlarged to a capacity of There are 500,-20,000,000 feet per annum.

yard will be at Rat Portage, and the principal office at Winnipeg .- North Western Lumberman.

ONE of the practical charities of New-York City is Dr. Kennion's coffee-urn cart which is supported by voluntary contributions and may be seen on the streets in certain parts of the City every day. It is designed to give coffee and bread to the poorer classes without cost; and the refreshments are always of good quality. This cart says the Times, is a most effective temperance agent.

SINCE the death of Mr. Wm. Robinson, the woollen manufacturing business has been carried on at the Preston Mills by the remaining partners Messrs. D. Howell and Geo. Pattinson, and Dr. Ferguson, under the old firm name of Robinson. Howell & Co. A very considerable addition is being made to the factory premises by the erection of a stone building 53 feet by 121, two storeys and a half in height. A new engine of 130 horse power is to be furnished for the factory by Inglis, Hunter & Co., of Guelph.

THE new steel rails provided for the Toronto. Grey and Bruce Railway are being laid as they arrive, sometimes at the rate of three miles in a day. Mr. Hendrie the president, Mr. Ramsay, the vice-president, Mr. E. B. Osler, and Mr. Wragge, the Chief Engineer, made a tour on Thursday last week and find work is progressing most satisfactorily. The road will be made standard guage by means of the new rails without interfering with the present broad-gauge track.

THE Canadian Branch of the Order of Railroad Conductors numbers 300 members and has six divisions. The whole order, which is now in its fifteenth year, boasts 2,000 members in the United States and Canada. Its annual session was held last week at Buffalo, after which Mr. Irish of the Rossin House entertained a party of delegates and their wives numbering about 100, here. Mr. C. S Wheaton of Elmira is the Grand Chief Conductor, Mr. S. H. Defries the Grand Senior and Mr. W. A. Webster of St. Thomas, Grand Outside Sentinel.

For many years Mr. Gordon carried on the grocery business in Woodstock. Being apparently tired of it he sold his interest to Messrs. Watson & Ross, and in the end of 1879 the latter retired and Mr. Gordon took his place. In May last they made an unfortunate purchase of liquors, which they added to their establishment. The evil effect of this overloading of stock was apparent in more than one respect, consequently this, with the lack of attention on the part of one of the firm, and the somewhat unpopular manner of the other, has led to their assignment.

A FRENCHMAN with the aristocratic name of Alfred DeMontier was suspected of the burglary of an Ottawa dry goods shop. and the carrying off of several hundred dollars worth of merchandise. By means of letters addressed from Toronto to his wife he was traced to York Street, where he was found with flannels, tweeds and ribbons in his possession, by detectives Newhall and Burrows. He had been disposing of the goods in 000,000 feet of logs on the limits. The sales the assumed character of a commercial traveller.

STEAMBOATS are to run in the "watery lanes" of Venice. What will Ruskin say? complaints are loud in the City of the Sea that a steam-boat company should have obtained permission to run its boats on the Grand Canal. Residents find it difficult describe the extent to which steamers destroy the peculiar beauty and fascination of the place. It is believed that they will, lead gradually to the extinction of the gondoliers, for one practical traveller suggests that the swell from their paddles will render the gondolas unaafe.

PRINCIPAL GRANT has been giving words of counsel and of cheer to college students. To many the beginning of a session is a turning point in life, a point at which more depends upon themselves than upon others. Adversaries and self-control are then to take the place in a great measure of external authority. The foes they have to fight are :

> The World; The Flesh; The Devil. Society; Self: Satan.

according to his re-arrangement of the trio. " Strength, moral strength, strength of character is the one thing needful to make true men and women." This is true of students at a University, a Technical School or a Commercial College.

THE New Era says that all the required capital for the Windsor, N. S., Cotton Factory has been subscribed. The principal investors reside at or near Windsor, Maitland and Hantsport. The machinery for the mill is under contract and the necessary excavation for the building is completed. The building which will be brick is to be 200 feet in length by 75 wide, and three storeys high, and having a front annex on the western side 21 feet wide and 69 long; thereby making a total frontage of almost 100 feet. A tower, 90 feet in height will ascend from the annex which will form the main entrances, staircases, &c., to the building. Mr. Currie, the chief promoter, states that he has every confidence of being able to commence manufacturing grey cottons in this factory within six months.

WHEBE do pea-nuts come from? We know well enough where they go to if we have ever travelled in the States. They are grown in Virginia,mostly, next,Carolina,Tennessee and North and the crop varies from a million to more than two million bushels a year. This year the crop is short and prices are going to be high. In 1873, less than half a million bushels were grown, but in the two last years each 2,370,000 bushels. This season, however, only 750,000 bushels are expected from Virginia, 150,000 from Tennessee and 40,000 from N. C. The aggregate value of the crop of the United States, at the average market prices was about \$1,800,-000, against \$2,150,000 the preceding year and \$1,500,000 in 1878-79. Although last year's crop was the largest in the history of the trade, its money value was less than the preceding year.

-A dividend at the annual rate of seven per cent. was yesterday declared for the half year by the Merchants Bank.

-The exchanges at American cities for the first week of October are the largest ever recorded, in spite of the fact that stock speculation con ributed to the aggregate very much less than on many other occasions. The only previous weekly report approaching this was the one for March 5th, when the aggregate was \$1,523,-.014,267. But the allowance for exchanges arising for sales of stocks in that week, says the N. Y. Public, was \$519,400,000-nearly \$200,. 000,000 larger than the allowance for last week when the exchanges remaining, after deducting double the market value of stocks stocks sold, amounted to \$824,250,566. This has never been exceeded except in the week ending Jan'y 8th. when yearly settlements swelled the aggregate. The amounts of exchanges at principal cities for the week ending October 8th, in comparison with the returns of the corresponding week last Year, are as follows: [San Francisco, Oct. 1st.]

Now	1880.	1881.	p.c.
New Yerk	1,154,052 466	\$651,169,10	+ 77.2
Ubio-	51.004,000	61,974,226	+ 49.4
Philos	89,2:0 108	41,32+,938	+155.8
St. Louis Phila	60.709,008	42,963 778	+ 41.3
Uinoi-	21 009,330	14,001 453	+ 54.8
Dalting Dalting	20,318.100	17,382,700	+ 16.9
08h 13	18 5:0,131	14,672,208	+ 267
Mil.	12,100,180	11,223,101	+ 8.3
Total of	10,827,638	8,071,487	+ 38.9
		899,427,428	+ 69.8
outside N.Y	357.455.677	248.258.398	+ 50.9

Some idea of the magnitude of speculative opera. tions can be formed, adds that journal, from recorded sales. "Only \$30,000,000 would more than cover the nominal value of grain sold in this city last week, contracts included; about \$45,000,000 would cover the nominal value of all cash and all option sales of cotton; and \$10,-000,000 more would cover sales of petroleum and provisions; and yet a great part of these transactions involved no payment of money except in the deposit of margins. It is evident that the flood of speculation has risen dangerously high, but is also evident that the volume of legitimate trade is much larger than ever before.

-The assignees of John G. Tappan, who defaulted for a large amount as treasurer of the Boston Belting company, have been authorised to dispose of an endowment policy for \$10,000 on his life for \$5,000 cash. It isn't every scoundrel that leaves behind him a collateral of this sort to cover a defalcation, but it is a very satisfactory and substantial way of satisfying creditors, so for as it goes, nevertheless, says a contmporary.

-Unusual efforts have been made this year by the civic authorities of Montreal to collect arrears of taxes, and up to date they have managed to collect about \$94,000 more than last year. The following are the amounts collected last Year and in 1881 to date :--

ARRON	1880.	1881.	Surplus
Assessment and per- sonal taxes	\$573,419 154,725		
rears of same	276,881	303,909	27,018
Arrears of special as- sessments	21,876	52,877	31,001

Totals\$1,026,901 \$1,188,415\$161,415 The increase is due to the heavy collections

in arrears.extraordinary efforts having been made in this direction by Sheriffs' sales, etc.

-A cable despatch of Saturday last states that the half-year report of the Great Western Railway shows that the receipts for the half-year were £470,000, and the surplus £15,000. The Directors recommend a half-year dividend of five per cent, on the preference stock and one and one-quarter per cent. on ordinary shares.

A STRAIGHT ANSWER WANTED. - One of the eastbound trains coming into Detroit the other day was heavily loaded, and a passenger who got on at Ypsilanti walked through two cars and finally halted at a seat occupied by a small man and grab bag and inquired;

" Is this seat occupied "

" Of course this seat is occupied" was the reply.

"Are both halves of the seat occupied?" was the next query. "Of course both halves are occupied"

"Well, my friend," said the new arrival, as he let go of his satchel, "I want to bother you with one more query. Had you rather I would toss that grab-bag out of the window and sit down with you, or chuck you ont and ride into Detroit with the grab-bag?

The grab-bag man got mad at that and wouldn't ride anywhere else except on the wood-box .-Detroit Free Press.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTBEAL, October 19, 1881. Average Price, like Date 1880. Buyers. eek. ighest Sellers. eek [ota] STOCKS. H я g 1534 2441 201 202 197 2013Montreal u... x.d. 198 66 1991 197 196 88 Ontario...... Consolidated.. People's Molson's 20378 58 59 55 891 90 138 116 117 117 5161331 165 106 Toronto Jac. Cartier ... Merchants 132 106 110 97 1083 1284 1223 128 1527 128 1284 1418 142 135 144 8640 Commerce..... Eastern Tps 1174 669 97 Union Hamilton Exchange Mon. Tel..... 127 1304 125 128} 2045 127 Dom. Tel. Rich.&O. Nav . City Pass...... 534 117 5335 44 445 49 47 125 142 25 1142 1404 141 143 139 Gas x d R. C. Ins. Co 504 16 50 55 Commerce x.d. 1191 122 120 100 Pass, x.d.

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TORONTO CAN., FRIDAY, OCT. 21. 1881

LORD LORNE ON THE NORTH-WEST.

More than one country may have reason to thank Lord Lorne for crossing, under the discomforts of Summer heat, our expansive Western prairies to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. Canada wants this noble ex-Panse of fertile country peopled ; other peo ples, having surplus populations, require land to cultivate. This North-west of ours is undoubtedly the noblest heritage that has ever fallen to the lot of any people. What is necessary is that its capabilities should become generally known. Lord Lorne's visit took place just at the right time. In two years the Syndicate promises to have the rails laid as far as the Rocky Mountains. Settlement will then be possible along the whole line, over a thousand miles of the noblest prairie lands in the world.

"Nothing," says the Governor General ". can exceed the fertility and excellence of the whole course of the Saskatchewan." This accords with all the evidence we have of this country. Even districts once set down as barren are now known to be fruitful. The great American desert, which was thought to extend over a large area north of 49° proves, on our side of the line, to be little more than a myth. Where the Winters are as severe as they are out there, an abundant supply of fuel is a necessity. The woods that fringe the valleys of the lakes and rivers are exceptional and limited ; but of coal, a sort of cross between lignite and true soft coal there is, as Lord Lorne observes, an abundance, and it is often found in such positions that it can be easily floated down the great streams. The climate of this new country has been misrepresented and misunderstood. If we trust to the thermometer alone, we shall be mistaken; the readings of the thermometer need to be corrected by personal experience of the effect of cold, in a dry climate, on the ensations. "It is," as Lord Lorne remarks, the moisture in the atmosphere that makes the cold tell ; and the Englishman who, with the thermometer at zero in his moist atmos- where cleavage there is at all.

f

phere would be shivering, would here find one flannel shirt sufficient while working." The Englishman with his home experience of frost often skrinks from encountering a far greater degree of cold, as measured by the thermometer, and without reference to the drvness or moisture of the atmosphere, under the belief that it would be unbearable. This is one of the main reasons why Australia and New Zealand have got many of the best The climates of Australia and emigrants. New Zealand do not admit of comparison with that of our North West, so great are the differences; but it is probable that the average of human life will be longer in the country which has colder winters and greater variety of seasons. Variety of seasons is an agreeable spicing of the otherwise monotony of life ; and this very variety, now dreaded by many who do not fully comprehend it, will one day be a recommendation.

From the old settled parts of Canada, from Europe, from Montana, Texas, Oregon, people have gone to take up their abode in this new country, and their universal testimonv is that they are well satisfied with it, and would not, on any account, change. The attractions are so powerful that we may expect to see emigrants rushing in increasing numbers from all countries in which the adventurous spirit is strong or in which there is a surplus population. The world is just beginning to realize the magnificence of the great country to which the Governor General has just made an extended visit; and the desire for additional information is increasing.

The want, we may be sure, will in one way or another be supplied. The condition of the English farmer is most precarious, and his temptation to emigrate would be strong if he were in possession of the necessary informa-France, whose renewed interest in tion. Canada is one of the features of the time. shows a disposition to try the experiment of emigration; and the day is past when German emigrants thought there was no other country than the United States to go to. The population actually going into our North West carries with it enough capital to ensure an unusual rate of progress; and we may reasonably expect that ten years will do for that region what it took fifty to do for the most fertile of our old settlements.

The future of this great North West even. the Governor General, while protesting against "vain vaticinations" by others. could not help speculating upon. He thinks that modern tendencies, as well as history, show that the lines of cleavage are along the lines of latitude. On this continent, the facts do not conform to this theory. In South America, cleavage is rather longitudinal, Strictly

speaking, cleavage can only take place in the original germ cell; that which has never been united cannot undergo cleavage. But if by cleavage we are, in this instance, to understand segregation without reference to original connection, we tind on the same lines of south latitude, in South America, Spanish, Dutch, English, French; and on the other side the equator. Spanish and Portuguese, and, on the whole, the greatest segregation among the Spanish. In North America, the chance of predominance of the Spanish race has been lost in Mississippi and in California; but this not as the result of the working of any politico-physiological law of cleavage. The French race, while losing predominance with dominion in Louisiana, retains predominance in Quebec; but this was the result of policy, in one sense, and of conquest in the other, and has nothing to do with any law of cleavage in which latitude mocking isothermals is Some differentiation of the ruling force. race will take place, in the North West; but what natural law of cleavage will ensure a permanent division on the parallel of 49°? The political divisions of nations may remain, but there are no indications of natural cleavage along the lines of latitude. Even the Esquimaux, the most permanent of all tribes on this continent, as to places of abode, follows the coast regardless of latitudinal or isothermal lines.

That the central spaces will become the great centres of population we agree with Lord Lorne in thinking. Population will necessarily follow fertility; and what is now little more than a prairie wilderness will become a great centre of power. Winnipeg, the Governor General thinks, will be "the heart city of the Dominion," and in this forecast of the future others coincide. It is. however, too soon to determine the point with certainty. Of one thing we are quite certain: there is too much city-making on paper. If it be true that, during the last year, some two million dollars have gone into village lots in Manitoba and the North West, the fact indicates a deplorable waste of resources which, if they had been well applied, would have been capable of producing great and beneficial results. It is quite true that this making of paper villages was characterized as it deserves. The business is sometimes so carried on as to be scarcely distinguishable from fraud. We do not say that every plan of a new village is evidence of fraudulent intent; but the shyster plans. the puffing, the lying and deception which form so many parts of a disreputable game, together make up a fraudulent conspiracy. Plenty of new towns will spring up in the North West; but they will grow, not be encouraged into existence by the magic of the

plan-makers' and the puffers' art. Lord 0 Lorne deserves and will receive the thanks of this community for having done so much to turn the eyes of the world to the wonder- C ful region which he has not shrunk from traversing under a good deal of discomfort necessarily incident to the undertaking. .

BANKING REVIEW.

We print below, in condensed form, the figures of the September return of the char tered banks in Ontario and Quebec, and compare them with those of the previous month.

	LIABILITIES.		
		101 0	10101
a 11 a 1 a	Aug. 30,		
Capital authorized			00,000
Capital paid up	52,700,	749 52,8	68,703
Notes in Circulatio		258 28,6	75,553
Dominion and Pr cial Gov't deposi	ts 8,423	,583 8,7	68,074
Deposits held to s			
Governm't cont			
and for Insu: Companies	848	,913 8	46,971
Public deposits or			
mand		,193 42,2	96,106
Public deposits at	no-		
_ tice	35,639	,061 36,3	86,777
Bank loans or dep			ł
from other bank	s se-		1
oured	••••	••••	••••
Bank loans or dep			
from other bank		001 1 0	a1 100
secured	1,919	,921 1,8	21,180
Due other bank		r09 1 0	04 100
Canada		,593 1,0	84,139
Due other banks	in co	915	00 000
foreign countries		,315	26,662
Due other banks		990 1 "	19 005
Great Britain			
Other liabilities	181	959 1	99,680
Total lighiliting	\$114 701	195 \$191 6	19 147
Total liabilities.		.,150 @121,0	10,147
a	ASSETS.		00.000
Specie	\$ 5,487	,264 5,1	96,269
Dominion notes.	9,732	,062 9,5	97,540
Notes and cheque		149 5 9	97 697
other banks		,142 9,8	37,637
Due from other h		164 9 9	90 951
in Canada		,104 2,8	80,851
Due from other		016 199	90,168
in foreign coun		,010 10,3	00,100
Due from other h		3193 4 9	258,717
in Great Britain	1 0,900	·,±00 ±,2	
Accesta immed	intoly.		
Assets immed		941 461	61,182
	\$44,592	,041 40,1	
Dominion Govern		402 10)14,402
debentures or a		1,4U2 I,U	11,102
Public securities		900 1	147,855
than Canadian		9,800 1, 4	EX1,000
Loans to Dominio			
Provincial Go	1 A10	574 1	155,546
ments Loans on bonds	1,417 or do	2,574 1,3	100,040
hentures	01 00-	1 419 10	298,440
bentures Loans to municipa		9,413 10,9	soo,440
norationa	1 100	1064	994,121
porations Loans to other con	••••• 1,103	2,964	774,121
tions	6 1E	7 010 6	804,752
tions Loans to or de	0,10 nosite	7,919 6,	51)±,192
made in other			
secured	VIII BO		
Loans to or de	nosits	• • • • •	•••••
made in other	banks		
unsecured		4,439	591,386
Discourse		-,	

Overdue notes unse-		
cured	1,331,277	1,123,220
Other overdue debts		,
unsecured	198,759	223,525
Overdue notes and		
debts secured	2,227,617	2,120,864
Real estate	1,795,265	1,821,674
Mortgages on real es-	1,100,200	1,001,011
tate sold	456,836	505,233
Bank premises	2,779,323	2,730,943
Other assets	2,037,474	1,988,917
1		

Total Assets\$181,391,118 \$187,046,804

The expansion of business, as indicated by a comparison of the return for September of the banks to the government with that of September, 1880, may be regarded as conclusive evidence that we have entered upon a more active commercial era. The following figures afford unmistakable attestation of the increased activity of business :---Sept. 1881.

irculation	Sept. 1880. \$21,700,000	Sept. 1881. \$ 28,675,000
eposits		78,600,000
iscounts	90,009,600	108,090,000

September is always the busiest month of the year in banking circles, but never within our recollection has there been such marked activity as was prevalent during last month. As compared with the previous month, circulation went upward to the extent of \$4,-182,000. Such an increase of discounts may be proper if they are used in legitimate trade according to the wants of the country. But it has been stated by persons who ought to know, that more speculation is going on now in stocks than for many years past. These speculative loans are all entered among "discounts." Many conservative people are of opinion that we are going too fast, and that in the pressure to do business we are beginning to breed another panic, or at least a state of commercial distress.

Deposits of all kinds increased by \$2,400,-000 in the month and total liabilities by \$6,-837,000. In the assets column the principal changes were in notes and cheques of other banks and discounts current, the former showing \$1,872,000, and the latter \$3,404,000 more than in August. Another gratifying exhibit is a decrease in over-due paper by the substantial amount of \$314,000. We would direct attention to an apparent error on the part of the government official in whose department the Bank Statement is prepared. The authorized capital of the Ontario Bank is given as \$1,500,000, whereas it should appear as double that amount until parliament has ordained otherwise.

A meeting of the Ontario Bank shareholders is called for November to determine whether its capital shall be reduced onehalf to wipe out the losses of past years. It is to be deplored that any event should have happened which is calculated to disturb the public mind amid the general prosperity Discounts current 104,660,115 108,064,744 with which the country is now favored.

Sufficient is known to warrant the conclusion that gross mismanagement alone could have rendered necessary the recommendation of the general manager, that one-half of the capital should be wiped out in writing off accumulated losses.

As the country continues to develop, new questions affecting our monetary institutions will arise, to which the attention of parliament will be required. It has long been customary in the mother land to select names for the directorates of public companies and banking houses, almost solely on account of the influence those names carry with them. The practice is followed here, and hence it frequently occurs that the same names appear on the boards of several corporations. In the light of recent experience, we have no hesitation in saving that there should be some limitation in this respect. But this is one of the many things which the law is unable to effect, and must be left to the influence of public opinion. Closely allied to this subject is that of government bank inspection, and the expose made in the present case certainly adds force to the arguments in favor of such an official.

It is in seasons of prosperity that the seeds of adversity are sown, and bankers will do well to bear in mind that we cannot invariably go ahead by such leaps and bounds as characterized last month. The tide will again turn, and too much caution in granting loans and discounts cannot be observed.

We are informed that lending on bank stocks is going on amongst several of our banks. Some banks, we are told, continue to lend on bank stocks just as they did before such loans were prohibited. Often there is the merest veil thrown over the transaction. The stocks are left in the name of the manager personally; or, if the bank lends on its own stock, then the stock is in the name of the borrower, and a stopper put in the Transfer Book to show that a loap has to be paid before transfer.

It is noticeable that at least two of our banks last month exceeded the legal limit of circulation, which is the amount of their paid capital. Two or three more banks are still open to criticism in this particular.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

The condition of affairs in the Ontario Bank is officially announced to be fully as bad as any street-rumor had surmised. In the circular issued to shareholders under the signature of the president, regret is expressed that Mr. Holland's report "shows & much greater amount involved in bad and doubtful debts than myself or the board had reason to suppose, judging from the data previously placed before us." Turning to the general manager's report, made after he had spent months in going over the assets, we find these unsound assets enumerated thus: "Irrecoverable debts, \$646,262; doubtful debts and deficiencies in accounts still in course of liquidation, \$756,504," making together, \$1,402,766. To this must be added reduction in actual value of bank premises, \$88,590. The recommendation of Mr. Holland is that a million and a-half of dollars, that is 50 per cent, shall be written off the capital stock of the bank, and it is suggested that legislative action be sought to confirm this reduction. The president declines, prudently, it must be said, to raise any argument or discussion in respect of the past management of the bank ; and a meeting of stock-holders is called for the 30th proximo, to pronounce upon the plan of action proposed by the new General manager.

In the light of the present position of the bank, the reports of the directors for the Past six or eight years are entertaining reading. Indeed, it would have been difficult to discover from any report until that of 1881, that any unusual weight of weak assets, or actually bad debts depressed the bank. The tone of their utterances was Quite calm, they were critical and judicial even, on all subjects except their own affairs. A comparison of items in June of different Years will be found instructive :

					C
Year.	Rest.	Overdue Debts.	Net Profits.	Current Discounts.	y
1872	\$300,000	\$200,916	\$218,588	\$5,559,000	r
1873	375,000	197,000	272,386	5,557,000	i
1874 1875	450,000	157,168	288,495	5,957,000	1
1070	525,000	127,958	353,786	6,469,000	I
107-	525,000	565,938	314,390	5,485,627	
1878	525,000		297,454	6,138,000	
1970	100,000	162,055	289,591	5,714,000	
1880	100,000		230,612	5,112,000 5,233,000	
1881	,		223,761 217,714	5,928,737	
Th.	10,000	927,000	211,114	0,020,101	۰ ا

The capital was increased in 1875, and the very next year discounts were reduced by a million, and the overdue debts, admitted, rose from \$127,000 to \$565,000. At this time the Rest stood at \$525,000, where it was maintained in spite of remonstrance until 1878, when \$425,000 was taken from it to cover bad debts. This proceeding was to "place the affairs of the bank upon a sound basis," according to the report, the directors having that year "resolved to write off all ascertained loss and make full provision for doubtful debts." This was three years ago; and yet we are told by Mr. Holland to-day that \$646,262 of what went to constitute the sound basis is irrecoverable, and a still larger sum doubtful or deficient ! Other banks were dealing more resolutely with their securities at that time, and a Precedent was not far to seek. The Bank of Montreal admitted in 1877, "losses of unusual amount "-their net profits were great many things that most of us would be

\$650,000 less than in the previous year. In 1879 the same bank wrote half a million off the Rest. and admitted that management expenses and bad debts absorbed \$1,146,000. The Bank of Toronto wrote off that year \$523,000, the Quebec Bank \$215,000, even the Consolidated put aside \$660,000 for bad debts "and further depreciation." But the Ontario Bank management, far from doing likewise, lowered their dividend by one per cent. and kept up the farce of \$100,000 Rest!

If the present report of the General Manager shows the affairs of the bank in their true light, the directors can be called to account for continuing to pay dividends, and may be mulcted under the Banking Act 34 Vic., cap. 5, sec. 10, for having done so. This enactment provides as follows: "No dividend or bonus shall ever be made so as to impair the paid-up capital, and if any be so made, the directors knowingly and wilfully concurring therein, shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount thereof, as a debt due by them to the bank." A correspondent in Montreal, where about threefourths of the stock is now held, tells us that some leading stockholders there are determined to prosecute the directors for having issued unwarranted statements, and will enter suit to recover the amount of dividends recently paid.

A wise thing for the president to have done, when he assumed that position, a few years ago, would have been to insist on making the same sort of investigation into its affairs as has now been made by Mr. Holland.

PERMISSIBLE LITERATURE.

It appears that the Collector of the port of Toronto has taken upon himself to confiscate certain books, on the ground that they are indecent or blasphemous; and that the New Index contains a work of Voltaire and another of Tom Paine. Even at Rome, no such abuse of power would be allowed ; there a book can be condemned only after a thorough investigation by several independent authorities, and after a formal defence has been put in by council officially provided by the church. If Collectors of customs, who have for the most part no literary aptitude, are allowed to become inquisitors, public liberty would be held by a very slender thread. The government is entirely incompetent to say that a particular opinion on a religious subject should not be tolerated. Not to tolerate implies the right to persecute. To prohibit is to raise the flag of intolerance; and when the war is once commenced, where is it to stop? Voltaire said a

sorry to endorse ; but the world owes him a debt of gratitude for the mortal blow he dealt to the monster intolerance. For this service to the world at large, intolerance in the church owes him a debt of everlasting hatred. But it is not the province of the government to put any religious opinion under the ban. For where are we to stop, if we once set out on this line? The professors of Laval University tell the students that no religion but that which they profess ought to be tolerated; they print the lectures for the benefit of the public: these lectures, reprinted at the press of the Propaganda at Rome, after having received high ecclesiastical santion, concede that the Pope may, if he will, allow the Canadian legislature, to exceed the limit of the toleration permitted in a purely catholic country. Of course this is all idle talk, thanks to the spirit of the age; and this spirit will as little endure intolerance at the hands of the secular power as at that of the church. The Toronto collector is said to have exceeded his instructions ; and we can well conceive that no government, in this country, would condemn a work of Voltaire, which is in every considerable library, to the flames.

SHIPPING ON THE GREAT LAKES.

We continue our remarks upon Canadian shipping, etc., for which last week's issue afforded too little space. We also append some very interesting figures illustrating the shipping of our American neighbors. Much has been sought to be made of the fact that the tonnage of Canada is slightly less than it was in some previous years. But in this respect the Dominion is not worse off than several other nations. It is true that the total registered tonnage is shown by the report to be 20,000 tons less than that of 1879. Still to compare Canada with Italy and France, the tonnage of the former has suffered a decline of 373,830 from 1877 to 1879, and the latter a decline of 50,621 tons between those years. The shipping of Norway has declined several thousand tons compared with last year. It must be borne in mind that we do not build iron ships, and as iron ships are of late years superseding wooden ones a decline in the demand for for the latter must be looked for. The new shipping of the year amounted to 65,441 tons, represented by 271 vessels. where 265 vessels of 74,227 tons were built in the Dominion in 1879. These figures show a marked decline from those of any of five previous years.

The United States new tonnage built in 1880 (fiscal year) amounted to 157,410 tons, represented by 348 steamers, of 78,854 tons ; 460 sail vessels of 59,057 tons, and 94 barges and canal boats. There were 182 steamers of over 38,000 tons and 48 sailing vessels built for lake and river trade.

Ontario and Quebec had both built more than last year, but in every maritime province there was a decline, as the subjoined table shows. If we assume the estimate of value placed upon new tonnage in the Blue Book to be correct, at \$45 per ton, the value of the craft built in Canada, in 1880, was \$2,944,000.

		1879.	1889.		
v	essels	. tons.	Vessel	s. tons.	í.
Nova Scotia	126	39,208	109	31.257	
New Brunswick	43	19,067	63	18,896	
Quebec	29	7,421	33	8,219	
Ontario	42	2,464	44	3,610	Ĺ
P. E. Island	20	5,279	21	3,359	È.
British Columbia	5	788			i
Manitoba	••	••••	1	100	
Total	265	74,227	271	65,441	

The marine tonnage of the United States is given, in the publication we have named, at 2,438,912 tons. But the tonnage of craft under 100 tons is not included in that aggregate, nor is any notice taken of her inland carriers. The marine tonnage of that country, in 1880, is given by the American Almanac as 4,068,034, which would leave 1,-629,122 tons for sea craft under 100 tons and the fresh water shipping. In the summary made in that book we find the northern lakes and western rivers credited with 1.078,-894 tons. Deducting from this sum the aggregregate (673,873 tons) of the dozen States have ing no sea board, and we have a remainder of 405,021, which must represent the shipping tonnage of New York and Pennsylvania, those great States touching both the great lakes and the Atlantic ; and New Hampshire, which reaches from the Atlantic to Lake Champlain. It would be of interest to learn what the lake tonnage of these two great States is. Michigan has 162,000 tons, and Ohio 139,000, steam and sail together; while Illinois has more sailing tonnage than either of these two States.

Following is the fresh water tonnage of the inland States of the American Union, compiled from the American Almanac:

6 4.4.4		mers.		ilers.	Canal boats	Total
State.	No.	tons.	No.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Illinois	162	16,541	275	66.528	3,565	86.634
Indiana	66	5,709			695	5,709
Iowa	60	6,111	•···•			6,111
Kentucky		17,750		···· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	17,750
Michigan	393	70,426	470	62,105	29,664	162,196
Minnesota	54	6,028	1	50	2,269	8,346
Mississippi.	42	3,971	119	2,970	1,653	8,594
Missouri	162	59,669	···•		82'276	141,975
Nebraska	29	5,887	• • • • •	··· · ·····		5,887
Ohio	222	69,405	196	56,275	13,829	139,509
Tennessee		14,401	•····		• · · · · · · • • • • •	14 401
Vermont		1,531	17		209	2,678
Wisconsin	128	29,183	258	50,800	101	74,083
					-	
	1,470	800,611	1,336	289,666	184,261	673,873

Summary of the total tunnage of the United States and its distribution :---

	Ste	amers.	Sa	ilers.	
	No.	tonnage.	No.	tonnage.	
Atlantic&Gulf					ľ
Coast		631,302	14,609	1,912,800	
Pacific Coast		111,295	762	148,526	
North'n lakes.	931	212,045	1,459	304,932	l
West'n rivers.	1,225	256,916			
	-				

4,717 1,211.558 16,830 2,366,258

These figures represent a total tonnage of 1,078,894 tons on the Northern Lakes and Western Rivers, and 2,989,140 on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts. In all 4,068,034 tons. This total includes 3,165 barges and canal boats whose tonnage is 490,219 tons. These are most largely owned in New York, Pennsylvania, and Missouri, although Michigan and Ohio have a fair representation in the list, owning as they do a number of barges in the mineral and lumber carriage on the great lakes, most often in tow of steam barges or tugs.

MERCHANDISING AND GAMBLING.

A correspondent considers that we were too hard last week upon stock speculators and other gamblers, and asks : "Is not all mercantile business more or less speculation? buying goods on chance and often holding them out of market for an expected rise, this is cornering, virtually, in a small way " In reply we have to say firstly; that if our correspondent had seen as much as some persons of the demoralizing tendencies and the dire results of stock speculating on margin to persons in narrow circumstances he would have no room for any feeling but one of abhorrence. It is, to be sure, a fascinating thing for a young man to learn that so-andso, whose salary only sufficed to pay board and clothes, made a strike" in a certain stock, and can now afford a horse, a vacht, or champagne lunches; and Mr. So-and-so becomes quite a hero for an hour because of his success. But for one successful venture of this kind, which we do hear of, there are scores of losing ventures which we do not hear of. It is most often these which bring trouble : Trouble to wife and babies ; trouble to trusting friends ; trouble most harassing to the speculator himself, who at first risks only his own money, which he hands to his broker secretly and with shame, knowing that it is needed elsewhere. It is lost, nine times out of ten, and he is hampered for weeks by its loss : begins to be dunned, perhaps. To get rid of the intolerable feeling of being "hard up," he takes a loan from his employers without their knowledge. The gambling spirit is still upon him and he tries stocks again. Each time he tries the fever increases, and each time he steals his conscience hardens. If he has luck his stealings may be made good and his reputation saved; if not, he becomes a falsifier

and possibly a criminal. In either case his moral sense is blunted.

Secondly, as to our friend's view that all mercantile business is speculation, more or less, and that, presumably, stock or grain gambling is no worse than cheese or woolbuying. There is a very wide difference between the two kinds of transactions. Any business man has a right to buy and hold for a rise in price products in the way of his business within reasonable limits. If he is shrewd and well informed enough to see rise in price inevitable, he may legitimately profit by his sagacity. But that is not "cornering" the market. It is for example, a different thing from a combination, like the last Chicago effort to affect a necessary of life; organized to block the outlet for grain, to lay hands on all that comes forward and prevent its shipment to the consumer, and to increase, for selfish reasons, the cost of living in every household in the land. Such a plot is opposed to public policy. As a New York journal puts it, "There is no use discussing the morals of such combinations ; there is no morality about them."

It ought not to be needful to explain the distinction between "speculation" as an element which deals with the unknown or with the expected in the proper transactions of a merchant, and speculation in bubble companies or the values of unstable shares. It is true that a certain ingredient of the speculative must enter into nearly all kinds of business. As stated by the Shipping List:

"A large percentage of the business that is capable of being called speculative is not only perfectly legitimate and without dangerous tendencies, but is to some extent a useful feature of wholesale business. This kind of speculation, is not to be confounded with those purely gambling operations that have grown up in recent years in connection with staple products, and have at times clogged the machinery of commerce."

-The cotton weaving industry in Canada is shown by late official returns to have made great strides in three years. An approximation to the number of yards manufactured has been made by calculating five and a half yards to the pound of raw cotton on an average, which would give the annexed result:

Year.	Lbs. raw cotton	Yards
	imported.	manufact'd.
1879	9.720.708	53,468,894
1880	13,237,168	72,804,424
1881	16,018,721	88,102,965

Twenty six per cent. was the gain of 1880 over its predecessor: seventeen and a half that of 1881 (fiscal year) over 1880. But for all this, the imports of cotton goods, even of such as are now made in Canada, show a continued growth for the past twelve months. For the year ending 30th June 1880-1881 respectively the imports were ; in quality and

Value: Cottons, bleached and unbleached, shirtings, drills, ducks, &c., not printed, stained or painted:

1880....6,567,513 sq. yds. - \$ 521,822 1881...9,034,015

Denims, Jeans, drillings, bed ticking, Canton flannel, duck and drills dyed or colored, checked and striped shirting, cottonades and pantaloon stuff :

1880....6,761,241 sq. yds. - - \$ 850,792 1881....9,764,648 " - 1,236,636 Ginghams and plaids, dyed or colored : 1880.... 275,475 sq. yds. - - \$28,205

1881.... 330,457 sq. yds. - - 38,079

The following statement, taken from Le Repertoire General, for 1880-81, shows the **bea** going tonnage, and tonnage of steamers over 100 tons register of each of the maritime states of the world. :—

Nationality.	No. s	mrs. No. sail.	Tonnag
British (including C	an-		
ada and other	col.		

and other col-			
Onies	3,787	18,352	8,259,748
	548	5,958	2,438,912
	148	4,160	1,420,788
German	277	3,113	1,157,178
Italian	103	2,936	986,595
« քնիշի	335	2,772	819,634
4NURgiam	166	1,875	509,069
Swedish Spanish	258	1,979	468,529
Spanish Dutch	226	1,578	460,850
Dutch	111	1,112	413,382
Greek Austrian	20	1.672	331,303
Austrian Danish	82	599	299,904
Danish Portnemose	109	1,172	225,683
Portuguese	17	424	110,518
South American	87	254	126,801
Turkish Central American	10	374	67.317
Central American	10	144	50,505
Belgian	40	2 9	57,814
Asiatic Egyptian	33	54	45,803
Egyptian Roumanian	18		11,859
Roumanian Tunisian	1	20	3,554
Tunisian Liberian	. 1	2	914
Liberian	·	2	317
Syrian.		1	293
Unknown	5	2	7,461
Totals	6,392	48,584	18,274,731

-Many stories are being circulated about large speculative purchases of land from the Government, in the North-West. In all these statements an important fact is withheld. No one can purchase any of these Public lands without giving the name of a settler for every lot; and when speculators invite purchasers they in fact offer what they have not got. And this they know full well. A temperance colony is proposed, a if there could be a temperance colony Without a prohibitory law, which depends on the will of the settlers. One of those prolected companies, which modestly asks 2,600,000 of acres, offers to sell it at precisely twice what it expects to pay. Settlers,

we fancy, would prefer to deal directly with the Government, unless the company would make a large expenditure in improvements, which would be of general benefit. The public will do well not to be deluded by these stories.

-Mr. George Stephen has modified his opinion of the section of the Pacific railway north of Lake Superior. He recently told a correspondent of the Montreal Gazette that "the more he studied the question the more convinced was he that this section is an absolute necessity to the success of the whole enterprise," even on commercial grounds. And Mr. McIntyre has since expressed himself to an interviewer in a like direction. The company will energetically press the construction of that section, for which a much more favourable route than was previously thought, is being found. The Canada Central now runs trains three times a week between Ottawa and Mattawa, within some 25 miles of the point where it will connect with the Canada Pacific, about fifteen miles of which is here graded.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Herapath says that the Grand Trunk returns for the month of August are considered unfavorable. "It shows a decrease in the traffic in the month of £6,224, and an increase in the expenses of ± 9.794 ; that is a loss of profit of ± 15.704 . The month's profit is £41,998, against £57,926. In the two months of the current half year the Company have lost £29,555 profit, the traffic, or rather the traffic receipts, having fallen £12,735 and the expenses risen £16,820. The profits in the two months are £84,287 against £113,842." This decline, no doubt, is largely attributable to the great reduction in rates from the west to the east, passengers being carried from Chicago to Boston for \$5 each, a rate which can not yield a profit. However, even this is not without its advantages to the public. Its tendency is to out-bid all competition, and it largely increases the number that travel and enjoy themselves. many of whom, under higher rates, would remain at home. But if low fares are in some sort a gift to the public, they bear hard on the finances of the Company. A victory that brings heavy losses in its train is probably worse than a defeat ; certainly worse than a defeat that does not bring the same disastrous financial result. During the whole of the past half year, receipts were large-£1,073,437 against £991,-922 in the corresponding half of last year-show. ing that the downward process has only recently The per centage of working commenced. expenses to receipts was about the same, in the two half years ; leaving the net profit £334,899, against £316,647. A dividend of five per cent. was paid on the first and second preference stock (query, bonds?) The increased earnings come along with increased mileage, 1,4051 against

1,2731 miles. But the difficulty is in the new policy which the Co. has been drawn into adopting; for it avails nothing that the Co. has more business than it can do, unless it be a paying business. Since the late issue of £2,500,000 new stock, the price has gone down greatly. The present low rates will not continue always. With fair rates, the Grand Trunk would do well. But at present, the war of rates rages as hotly as ever.

RUSSELL vs THE CANADA LIFE.

The first death loss' resisted by a company whose business extends over thirty five years, is a circumstance worth some attention. It has been a boast of the Canada Life Assurance Company that it never contested a claim. This can no longer be said; but it does not appear that in resisting payment of the sum claimed by the representatives of Alex. Russell, deceased, is doing anything more than is due to itself. The facts of the case are thus rehearsed to us :---

In the year 1872, Alexander Russell, of Ottawa, merchant, applied to the Canada Life Assurance company for an insurance on his life of \$3000. The risk was accepted; and upon Mr. Russell's death in June 1880, the money was paid.

A second application for insurance on Mr. Russell's life was made for \$4,000 on January 20th 1880. This, we are told, was done for the satisfaction of his mercantile creditors. Nearly three months elapsed before the company decided to issue this second policy, but they did issue it in April of that year. In the following June Mr. Russell died, in a tit, under circumstances which caused the company to make inquiries into the proximate causes of his death. This being done, they learned some things about his condition and habits which they did not know before, viz :-- That he had in October 1879 been an inmate of Belmont Retreat, Quebec, for a nervous ailment, occasioned by intemperate habits, (of this circumstance no mention was make in his application.) They learned further that he left that institution in November 1879. but in January following relapsed into intemperance, continuing more or less irregular in his habits until his death in June. (Nothing was said about these "sprees" in his application dated January.) Circumstantial evidence tending to show that he drank heavily was produced in court, and it is plain that the truth as to his condition and halits was not made known to the Company at the time they issued the second policy on his life. On this ground the company resisted payment of the second policy-having already paid the first-alleging misrepresentation, and suppression of facts. The suit came up for trial on the 5th instant before Mr. Justice Wilson and a special jury. The jury found that there had been concealment and untruth in the application made; that Mr. Russell had been intemperate in habits within a year before he applied and had hidden that fact from the company, and also the facts of his previous illness; and that these matters were material to the information of the Company in the premises. This is the substance of their replies to the fourteen questions submitted to them by his Lordship for answer, and it is conclusive in favor of rhe company. Judgment was reserved.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JURYMAN.—The quotation ends with the first sentence, and the commas at the close must have been obliterated in the press It was made use of in one of his speeches about the year 1828, and, allowing for some hyperbole, shows how essential a part of the British method of government the jury system has come to be regarded

NEW ERA, City.—The extract is too long for our columns, from two to three of which would be required.

G. B., MONTREAL.—We alluded to the pleasing fact of a decrease in the aggregate of failures not, however, in the number of them as you state —for the quarter ended with September, but did not add the figures, as published in Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co.'s circular. However, the figures may, as you say, possess interest, and we append them, for the third quarter of each of the years mentioned. The decline is marked :

Year.	No.	Amount.
1881	130	. \$ 787,889
1880	130	. 1,219,763
	417	
1877	424	. 5,753,139
1875	741	. 8.894.100

THE LONDON & CANADIAN LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY.-We published last week the eighth annual report of this company, and there are some features of it worthy of notice. An increased amount of debentures has been paid off as they were exchanged for others bearing a lower rate of interest. The amount thus borrowed is only \$13,000 less. A good feature in the published returns of the companies this year is the separation of properties which have been taken possession, of from those still in possession of the borrower. In the report under review we observe that about \$283,000 worth of lands had come into possession of the company. This appears a large amount, but we are told that 68 distinct sales were made during the year, yielding about \$155,000, which sum is in excess of the original valuation. And since the books were closed at the end of August, \$35,500 has been realized out of 18 loans. Another item which seems to require explanation is that of interest due and accrued on mortgages, \$303,000. which is sometimes interpreted to mean overdue The amount actually overdue, we interest. learn, is \$137,000, and of this sum over \$20,000 has been collected since the books were closed. When the present reduced rates of interest are considered, it is not surprising that the profit earnings of the company are this year \$8,000 smaller than last. All the companies are finding profits reduced from this cause. We find, nevertheless, that an addition has been made to the reserve fund sufficient to bring it up to \$195,000 besides paying the usual rate of dividend. The

Contraction of the local distance

eager to lend money on inadequate securities; for the report tells us that while the applications for loans amounted this year to \$100,000 more than last, those accepted were some \$12,-000 less, about 30 per cent. of the applications having been rejected. If like caution were exercised in some of the smaller and newer companies, it would prove the better for their future. The cost of management continues to be higher in this company than in some others of like calibre, being about 14 per cent. on the business done. Debenture commission, extra remuneration to the staff, and \$1000 taxes which had this year to be paid the city, in pursuance of a decision affecting all similar companies go to swell thitem of expense. The accounts of this company are well systematized and its position very fully defined. Whatever may be thought of large directors' fees, or lump sums granted to ornamental functionaries of such concerns-and we apprehend that these are likely to be scrutinized more closely hereafter-there is less likelihood of objection being made to charges which represent effective work by a thoroughly practical staff such as does the real work of this company.

MONTREAL TRADE.—A comparison of receipts by rail and canal of grain and provisions at Montreal from 1st January to 12th October is of interest. From it we learn that while compared with the corresponding period of last year there has been a decline in the receipts of wheat, and a still greater decline in those of corn, the article of peas shows an increased receipt equal to 32 per cent., oats, 36 per cent., flour 18 per cent. Dairy products show better in the comparison, indeed, the shipments of cheese have been 55,000 packages greater this year. We append a list:

	D. 1	Lachine		
	Rail. 1881.		Tot	
	1661.	1881.	1881	1880
Wheat, bush	1.291,202	4,731,903	6,023,105	7.887,651
Corn, "	157,361	3,020,307	3,177,668	6,931,774
Peus, "	450,408	1,777,767	2,228.175	1.495,213
Oats, "	298,534	717,817	1,016,351	652.936
Barley, "	31,718	11,168	42.886	131,194
Flour, bbls	518 523	120,529		535,645
Oatmeal, "	32,654	573		
Butter, kegs	103,553	11,505	115,058	
Cheese, boxes	338,653	71,875	430,528	433,439
Pork. bbls	12,644	4,806		
Lard. "	18,863	2,677	2I,54 0	16,969
Tallow, "	5,132	286	5,418	
Meats, pkgs	14,650	14,315	28,965	22,29;

-It appears that the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania is at last alive to the iniquities being practiced by co-operative life insurance speculators. Heretofore the Insurance Commissioner has taken the ground that under the existing law of the State he was powerless as an official. But a couple of weeks ago Governor Hoyt stated to that official that "the business carried on by the so-called insurance companies on the principle of assessment of surviving members of the association is, in my opinion, not the business contemplated under the statutes of the State authorizing the issue of charters to insurance companies. Hereafter no letters patent to insurance companies, who propose to do business under the plans indicated, will management does not appear to have been over, be issued from the office of the Secretary

of the Commonwealth, unless under the order of the courts having jurisdiction." The Supreme Court of Michigan has also expressed its condemnation of the Speculative Co-operative Life Insurance Companies. A man named Hoyt insured the life of Isaiah Phair in the Mutual Phair died, and Hoyt Benefit Association sought to collect the \$5,000 upon his life. The court holds that he cannot collect, as he had no insurable interest in the life of Phair, and public policy forbids the enforcement of such claims. Chief Justice Marston, however, in delivering his opinion says, in substance, that the whole transaction was in the nature of a wager between Hoyt and the Company on the life of mair; that the company knew Hoyt had no interest in Phair's life, and consequently should be made to pay did not the imperative rules of public policy forbid. His words are a scathing rebuke to this kind of gambling on human lives. While the company won the suit in this case, it was such a victory as is more costly than a defeat. When will the foreign co-operative schemers, who are quietly plundering our people, be made amenable to the insurance laws of this country?

-In reply to a challenge, issued by a correspondent of the *Globe*, to name a factory in Lanark county opened since the change in the tariff, the Perth *Expositor* grows indignant and names several. Where previously there were fourteen woollen factories, there are now twenty (or including Wylie's, 21), of which three are new and four have been re-opened partly by reason of the present protective tariff:

Name.	Place.	Setts.
Rosamond Woollen Mi	ill, Almonte	12
Rosamond Worsted Mi	ll, (new) "	
Elliott & Shirreff Woo	llen Mill "	6
Baird "	•••••	2
Sheard & Thoburn "	' (new) ''	
('annon	"	2
Wylie Shawl Factory,		
Pakenham Woollen M		
Gillies " (re-	opened) C. Place	2
Wylie "	"	8
McDonald "		
Teskey "	Appleton	
McDougall "	Rosebank	
Young "	Blakeney	8
Patterson "	Huntersville	ł
Ward " (re-o	pened) S. Falls	1
Foster " (re-o	pened) "	,
J. Code " (re-or	ened) Ennisville.	1
Moorhouse, Dodds &	Co., Glen Tay	3
Gemmill & Fairgrieve	Port Elmsley	2
B. Caldwell & Son	Lanark	3

The Perth Bolt Works, it seems, are working to their full capacity, and have put in new machinery and are unable to overtake their orders. The Perth Knitting Factory of Mr. T. A. Code is a new industry. Mr. Moorhouse contemplates shortly turning his grist mill at Glen Tay into a woollen factory. The Wylie Shawl Factory at Almonte, a new industry, will shortly be in working order, and the the Glen Tay mills of Moorhovse, Dodds & Co. is to have a new sett added, while Gemmill & Fairgrieve have already enlarged theirs. F_{1} ost & Wood's agricultural implement factory at Smith's Falls has found it needful to enlarge its premises and its forces, so active has business in these goods been.

-It must often have occurred to patriotic Canadians to wish that some worthy illustration could be had of the various material interests of Canada; not alone of the placid operations of agriculture, the prosaic features of mercantile life, the mechanical labors of the factory. To give vivid sketches of the rough but picturesque life of a lumberman-piloting timber through rapids. or rafting down the mighty St. Lawrence -camp life in the bush. Of the underground labors of the miner, the vast caverns he opensthe processes of gold and nickel and copper treatment. Of the dangers of the deep sea fishery-the romance of sealing and whalingthe comparative holiday of the lake or river fisherman. Truly, a good field for the picturesque here for the working, one would think. And it is now being worked, thanks to the Art Publishing Co. of this city, and the corps of authors, artists and engravers they have retained. Principal Grant of Kingston University and President O'Brien of the Canadian Academy of Art have the supervision of the literary and artistic parts, respectively, of this forthcoming work: an illustrated quarto, whose title is "Picturesque Canada." With the many other attractive features of the book, the work of the early discoverers, the French and Indian wars, the explorations of the voyageurs, we are not so much concerned. What interests us most Particularly as a commercial journal is the light it will throw on the industrial features we have named. To these are added the Petroleum interest, the salt wells, the canals and carrying trade, forges and mills, sugar boilers and charcoal burners. These are matters that possess interest for the business man, the statistics and processes of which merit record and illustration. This will render the work something more than a pictorial record of the scenic beauties of Canada, valuable as that is. To have such materials treated worthily, as we are sure they will be, is of great moment to the mercantile community : and for this, apart from the other excellences of a book prepared by such hands, we venture to bespeak the attention of our readers to the issue, about Christmas time, of PICTURESQUE CANADA.

-The St. John Board of Trade met last week to enact a new code of by-laws. Twenty-four members were present. Mr. T. W. Daniel, president in the chair. Some hours were spent in considering the by-laws, section by section, when they were finally ordered to be printed. The former rule authorizing the Council to take notice of any reported fraudulent or improper conduct on the part of a member of the Board in his commercial relations was dropped, and in lieu thereof one was passed that, upon two-thirds vote of the members present at a general meeting, the name of any member may be struck off the roll, without any reason being assigned therefor.

-A Halifax paper contains an analysis of the Value of the yield of gold in Canada during the eighteen years from 1862 to 1880, which is given by the official returns at 310,606 ounces and a Quarter. At a valuation of \$20 to the ounze this means a product worth over six million dollars, (\$6,212,125 exactly) or \$345,118 per annum. The royalty at two per cent, amounted to \$124,-242; the labor expended cost \$3,788,000, being estimated at 3,030,000 days' work of one man at use of one's own capital. The difference is a children growing up around us this must be an

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\$1.25 per day. It is calcuated that a balance of \$2,299,279 to represent returns on capital, wear and tear of machinery and supplies. This is equivalent to say \$127,738 each year.

-A case of more than usual interest to persons engaged in manufacturing patented articles has recently been heard in Ottawa by Acting Deputy Minister Low. It appears that the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., had the right to manufacture barb wire fencing but did not do so during the four years after the patent was obtained. and it is on this ground that Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co., of Montreal who have been manufacturing iron fence wire are endeavoring to get the patent annulled. When the decision is given on the 30th we shall give our readers more information on this subject.

-One result of the Michigan forest fires this year, says an Insurance journal, has been the wip ing out of the small county mutual fire insurance companies purporting to cover the farm and village risks in the belt of territory which has been devastated by the spreading flame. The calamity but enforces the old admonition, which is, that it is a culpable neglect not to be insured. but that the mere issuing of policies and collecting of assessments dosen't make insurance.

-The Montreal harbor revenue receipts for September show a falling off from those of September '80 of \$9,873. The figures for the two seasons up to October the first are, \$234,014 for last year, against \$178,108 this year, representing a decrease of something under 24 per cent just about equalizing with the general reduction in dues that came into effect this season.

UNWHOLESOME BUSINESS METHODS.

The following excellent article, which we find in the N. Y. Shipping List, deserves to be read and pondered in Canada at the present time. There is much in its statements that applies here : its deductions are true everywhere :

With the rapid accumulation of realized wealth in this country in recent years has grown up certain business methods of a decidedly unhealthful character. The methods of Wall street seem to have been carried into important branches of mercantile business; and not a little of the capital which ought to be the basis and measure of legitimate mercantile operations is diverted to unhealth ul speculation and turned into margins to be staked on the chance fluctuations of the market, and liable to be swept out of sight by a sudden change of values. We hear a good deal about margins, but there is a wide difference in the significance of the word. Margin is an opportunity for profit. With the merchant and manufacturer it is the difference between cost With the gambler in and the selling price. With the gambler in Stocks, Grain, Pork, Cotton or any other commodity, it is a certain per centage required to cover fluctuations. In the one case, it is the opportunity which labor and enterprise, with the

radical one. The merchant starts with a capital, and endeavors to realize a margin; while the gambler in stocks or commodities starts with a margin and endeavors to realize a capital. Growth in the one case is slow but reasonably sure; in the other it may upon occasions be rapid, but it is at all times hazardous.

Financial greatness implies strength and solidity; but strength and solidity come only through a slow growth which makes failure next to an impossibility. It may seem a small thing to work only for the narrow margin, and year by year to make only that small advance. But those narrow margins, like the successive rings of the oak, make in the end material which no power can break. .

Several important branches of trade, notably the export and the shipping interests, have been suffering for weeks past from the fatal system of operation in the staple products of the country on margins, whereby prices have been forced beyond the reach of legitimate traders. By far the larger part of the daily transactions at the Produce Exchange are purely of this baser kind of speculation. These transactions, stripped of all technicalities, simply amount to betting upon the probable price of Wheat, Corn. Pork or Lard, as the case may be, at a given time in the future. They are called options. In a majority of such cases the seller has no idea of delivering the commodity, or the buyer of receiving it, the party losing the bet simply paying over the difference to the other party to the transaction. And yet such transactions as these make the market for those who cling to the old-fashioned methods of actual sale and delivery. There are men engaged in this species of gambling who would doubtless shrink with horror from a game of faro ; yet they are at their larger game every day in the week, watching their neighbors' hands, and playing their cards with all the cunning of the Father of Evil, while they make it respectable by calling it all business. Perhaps it is business, but it is not the kind of business which is making the nation prosperous, nor that which is yielding anything but the bitter fruit of bankruptcy and ruin. This generation of business men has been wiser and smarter than their fathers, but their wisdom and their smartness are working out altogether pernicious resultssuch results as will no doubt convince the coming generation that the old ways are the best ways, and that nothing can be strong and enduring that is not of slow growth.

-Good words are said, in their report upon the farms to which prizes were lately awarded by the Commissioners of the Ontario Agricultural & Arts Association, on the subject of cleanliness and taste on the farm and their effects upon the inmates. We quote from the report :---"There is still another matter we would like briefly to mention, that is the noticeable and marked improvement which is going on in the way of rural embellishment. Many of our farmers are giving evidence of marked good taste in designing and constructing their houses, seemingly holding the idea that it is of quite as much importance that they and their families should live in houses tasteful in design, and convenient in arrangement, as it is for the dwellers in the cities. The weedy back yard and broken down fences are now in many cases giving way to the neatly kept and well-stocked garden; the pigs, and ducks, like the red men of the woods, having been pushed back to other reserves. In some sections it is the rule rather than the exception that neatly kept lawns, ornamental shrubbery, and in not a few cases well-trimmed hedges and tastefully arranged flower beds are surrounding the farmer's dwelling. To the advantage, and will go far to solve the problem, 'How to keep our young men at home.' To make home life more enjoyable and to give our chi'dren an opportunity of possessing cultured minds and refined tastes will surely never tend to make our sons worse farmers, and our daughters worse farmers' wives.''

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Co .- The meeting of this company, held in New York last week. was noteworthy, especially because of the change in the Board of Directors. The new Board is termed by the New York press a very strong one, and among its new members are some who were least expected to be appointed. Ten out of twenty-nine are new men. Among those left out are Anson Stager, (teorge M. Pullman and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The Board now consists of Messrs: Norvin Green, Thomas T. Eckert, Edwin D. Morgan, John Van Horne, Augustus Schell, Harrison Durkee, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, Alonzo B. Cornell, Sidney Dillon, Cyrus W. Field, Edward S. Sunford, James H. Banker, Moses Taylor, Robt. Lennox Kennedy, Hugh J. Jewett, J. Pierpont Morgan, Frederick L. Ames, Edwin D. Worcester, William D. Bishop, C. P. Huntington, Geo B. Roberts, Zalmon G. Simmons, Samuel Sloan, Erastus Wiman, Amasa Stone, George J. Gould, Chauncey M. Depew, James W. Clendenin. Mr. Cyrus W. Field has never been loud in his eulogies of Mr. Gould, and Mr Clendenin is one of Mr. Field's closest friends. Mr. C. P. Huntington's interests are with the Central Pacific Railroad; Mr. Geo. D. Roberts is President of the Pennsylvania Railroad ; Mr. Z. G. Simmons is the controller of railroad and telegraphic enterprises in the North-west; Mr. Samuel Sloan is president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad ; Mr. Amasa Stone is with Mr. Vanderbilt in the Lake Shore Railroad, and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew is associated with the Hudson River and New York Central. President Norvin Green and all the other old officers were re-elected, Thos. T. Eckert being general manager. The figures of the annual report are interesting from their magnitude. The capital stock stands at \$80,000,000, having been increased during the year from \$41,073,410. The bonded debt amounts to \$6.053.246. The following represents the business of the year ended 30th June, 1881. Surplus July 1, 1880 \$ 403 255 14

Surplus, July 1, 1050 # 405,255,14	
The revenue, expen-	
ses and profits of	
the year\$14,060,816.01	
Expenses, (including	
leased line rentals	
and taxes) 8,420,165.79	
Net profits 5.640,640.22	1
Total \$6,043,895.36	m
From which there were applied:	G
To dividends interest and sinking	d
fund\$4,209,094.21	b
Surplus of net rev-	
enue for the year.\$ 1,440,546.01	b
For new property	8
there was appro-	lir
priated :	
For construction of	0
new lines and erec-	
tion of additional	
wires 1,041,657.51	Ιv
For telegraph stocks	lċ
and other proper-	V C P
	Ċ
ties 674,884.88 \$1,716,542.39	1 -
Surplus, July 1, 1881 127,258.76	
Total \$6.043.895.36	F
10181	- F

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the Province of New Brunswick, and guaranteeing to the Montreal and Dominion Companies a fixed revenue from the operation of their lines, undertaken to be operated by the Great North-western Company. The A. U. Co. is now earning and paying at the rate of eight per cent. per annum on its present capital. In concluding his report, president Green said: "The gross earnings of the company for the ensuing year cannot be less than \$15,000,000, and the net profits can scarcely fall below \$6,500,000."

RAISING JUTE IN AMERICA.—The imports of jute for last year were 56,000 bales, worth about \$20 each Southern papers advocate its raising in the South. where it grows well. As the material is in constantly increasing demand for export flour sacks, and other uses, it would seem that the crop would be a good one, especially as the freight from India, about \$12 per bale, would add so much additional profit to the southern growers. Southern Florida is said to be particularly adapted to its growth.

-A French newspaper describes an incident, real or imaginary, as follows: --At a meeting of railway stockholders a rlan is proposed for the prevention of accidents---an expensive plan.

"How many passengers do we kill a year?"

" So many."

"And what do the damages average?"

"So much."

"Gentlemen, a minute's work with paper and pencil will show you that collisions are 50 per cent cheaper."

--Said the eccentric John Randolph one day in the United States Senate, interrupting himself in the course of a speech: "Mr. President, I have discovered the Philosopher's stone! It consists of four short words of homely English. 'Pay as you go.'"

-A somewhat celebrated "apple tree suit" between two neighbors on Stanbridge Ridge has been disposed of in the Superior Court. Each party is to pay his own costs. It appears that the suit was brought in order to settle a dispute as to the ownership of an apple tree which "grew in the crook of a rail fence," and as usual both parties have found the law a two-edged sword, for the costs will be over \$100 to each party.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18, 1881 A fair healthy business has been done in most branches of the wholesale trade, excepting Grain and Flour both of which have been very dull, owing to the difference in views between buyers and sellers. There has in consequence been a large increase of the stock of Wheat and Flour in store since the 1st inst. Stocks in store and in millers hands in the City on the following dates:

			Oct. 15.	Oct. 1,	Oct. 15,	Oct. 15,
			1881.	1881		187
	Wheat, b	ush	356,668			331,454
	Corn,	"	39,612	47,088	64,500	30,500
1	Peas,	"	37,176	16,676	18 645	45,496
	Oats,	"	21,081	6,106	41.345	250
	Barley,	"	971		20,670	34,232
	Rye.	"	24,365	10,477	9,171	
	Flour, bas	rrels	52,925	34,498	43,487	30,156
	Oatmeal,	* *	448	147	298	75
	Cornmeal			415	63	14

The weather is cold but seasonable. Severe frosts have injured apple crops which were ungathered.

ASHES.—Pots—An easier feeling has prevailed and prices have favored buyers; business has been done in firsts at \$5 to 5.05; market closing with a downward tendency. *Pearls* are entirely nominal, no receipts and no transactions reported. The stocks at present in store are pots 280 brls.; pearls, 81 brls.

DEX Goods.—It has been rather a quiet week in the dry goods trade, although sorting up orders to a fair extent have been received. Stocks continue to be well assorted in both home and foreign goods, cotton sheetings excepted. Canadian cottons are in brisk demand, and manufacturers anticipate higher prices, refusing to book orders for future delivery at present rates. Heavy woollen goods are in good request from retailers. This department of our trade is considered to be on a more healthy basis now than for some years past, most of the business having been done for cash, and a tolerable profit being obtained.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market is firmer owing to the high rates of freight and insurance, while the demand is more active as the close of navigation approaches; collections continue good. We quote:—Bicarb soda, \$3.05 to 3 25; Soda Ash, \$1.60 to 1.75; Bichromate of Fotash, 13 to 14c; Borax, refined, 16 to 18c; Cream Tartar Crystals, 29f to 31, jditto ground 32f to 34c; Caustic Soda, \$2.30 to 2.50; Sugar of Lead 13 to 15c.; Bleaching Powder, \$1.30 to 1.40; Alum, \$1.90 to 2.00; Copperas, per 100, 90c. to \$1 00; Flour Sulphur, \$2.90 to 3.00; Roll Sulphur, \$2.25 to 2.30; Epsom Salts, per 100 lbs. \$1.10 to 1.20; Sal Soda, per 100 lbs, \$1.05 to 1.15; Saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10.00; Su'phate of Copper, 54 to 7c.; Whiting, per 100 lbs., 55 to 60c; Sulphate of Quinine, \$3.25 to 3.30 for Howrds; Opium \$4.75 to 50; Castor oil, 11 to 114c.

FURS.—Skins are not coming in to any great extent and dealers do not seem anxious about them, quotations in the meantime are nominal. Only a few winter rats are in which have been bought at 10 to 12c.

FREIGHTS.—The harbor is getting to be pretty well cleared of shipping, and only a very quiet business has been done in tonnage for heavy grain to Liverpool and Glasgow at 2/9 to 3 - and to London at 4 - to 4 3. Flour to these ports in brls. 1 9 to 2 - and 15 - to 20 - in sacks. For Potashes 15/- to 17.6 is paid, and for Pearls 2 -Butter and cheese is taken at 25 - to 30 - per gross ton.

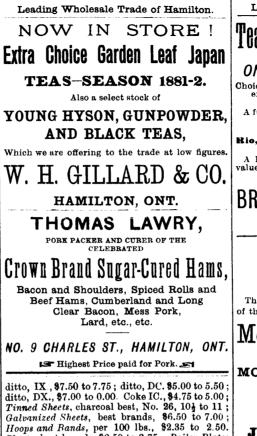
gross ton. FIBH. - There is a good demand for all kinds of Fish, which are not plentiful owing to the failure in the tisheries. Prices are likely to be well maintained and it is more than possible that a round advance will soon take place. Meantime we quote: -- N. S. Herrings are held at \$5 to 5 25 for No. 1: No. 2, \$3.75 to \$4.00; North Shore Salmon, \$20, \$19, and \$18 for Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Mackerel, \$4.00 to 4.15 for No. 3. For Dry Cod a good demand at \$4.00 to 4.25.

FLOUR.-The stock in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst. was 52,925 brls., against 34,498 brls. on the lat inst. and 43,487 brls. on the 15th October 1880. Receipts for the past week, 26,001 brls.; Total receipts from 1st January to date 639,052 brls. being an increase of 103,407 brls. on the receipts for the same period of last year. Shipments for the week, 19,707 brls. ; Total shipments from 1st January to date, 492,776 brls., being a decrease of 65,296 brls. on the shipments for the same period of 1880. The unsettled state of outside market completely paralysed trade here, buyers refusing to operate at prices asked by holders, bath being apart in their views except for strong bakers' flour, which maintains its value; but the sales reported of late of any kind of flour have been so small as not sufficient to establish quotations, and those we give may be considered nominal. We quote :- Superior Extra **\$6.60** to 6.65; Extra Superfine, **\$6.55** to 0.00; Fancy, nominal, Spring Extra **\$6**50 to 0.00; Superfine, **\$6.10** to 6.15; Strong Bakers' Flour, \$7.00 to 8 00; Fine, \$5.40 to 5 50; Middlings, \$4.75 to 5.00; Pollards, \$4.30 to 4.50; Ontario Bags \$3.20 to 3.30; city bags, \$3.75 to 3.85; Oatmeal, \$4.90 to 5.00; Cornmeal, \$3.40 to 3.50.

GRAIN .- Wheat - Stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 15th inst. were 356,668 bush. against 215,826 bush on the 1st inst. and 67,517 bush. on the 15th October, 1880 and 67,517 bush. on the 15th October, 1880 and 67,517 bush. being a decrease of 404,360 bush.; Total receipts from 1st January to date, 6,023,105 bush. being a decrease of the source 1,864,546 bush. on the receipts for the same Period of last year. Shipments for the week, 236,708 bush.; Total shipments from 1st Jan'y to date, 5,354,525 bush., being a decrease of 2,578,772 bush. on the shipments for the same Period of 1900 Mucht here here dull and period of 1880. Market has been dull and depressed all week, sellers and buyers being apart in their views. Early in the week some No. 2 Canada White was sold at \$1.40 and No. 2 Red in car lots at \$1.46 to 1.47; latterly the market showed some prospect of improvement, and buyers were offering \$1.40 for No. 2 Canada White, and \$1.46 for Canada Red but holders would not look at these figures. *Peas* are quoted at 95c.; *Oats*, 401c. There was a large sale of Rye to arrive at \$1.00; Lower Canada Barley is worth from 70 to 721c.

GROCERIES .- Teas .- Demand less active this week but values maintained. Coffee has met with more enquity from jobbers and full prices have been obtained. Mocha is still scarce 31 to to 35c; old govt. Java, 23 to 26c; Laguayra, 20 to 22c; Maracaibo, 18 to 20c. Sugar.-Refined is the turn easier, stocks are not accumulating in refiners' hands beyond what will be required. Granulated is now quoted 98 to 98c and yellows 71 to 85c. Raw Sugars.-Little in the market beyond what refiners hold, from 71 to 71 cis sked for good grocery grades. Molasses.--There is a fair enquiry. Prices steady and firm. Barbadoes rather higher than the previous week say 54 to 70 cist and 45 to 47c but only say 54 to 56c; Trinidad, 45 to 47c, but only mall sales reported. Syrups—Steady and in Sood demand at last week's figures but stocks are are very low. Rice is dull and can still be bought at \$3.60 to 3.65. Spices.—There is a marked firmness in all spices. Black pepper we now quote 15 to 16½c; white ditto, 22 to 24c; cassia, 11 to 14c; cloves, 36 to 42½c. All other kinds for the spice of the kinds are firm but unchanged. Fruit-Market firm here and owing to advices from producing markets somewhat excited. Stocks here are not heavy, importers having been acting very cautiously. For new crop fruit we quote as follows: Layer raisins, \$2 to 2.15; Loose Muca-tels, \$2.15 to 2.25; London Layers, \$2.50 to 2.60. Valencias are in large demand and round lots have been placed at 81 to 91c; Sultanas, 121 to 13c; Currants very firm at 62 to 71c; Table 13c; Currants very firm at 63 to 71c; Tarragona Almonds, 15 to 16c; Filberts, 91 to 10c; Walnuts, 8 to 84c.

HIDES .- Steady at the late decline, \$9, \$8 and 17 being present prices. Lambskins, 90c to \$1. HARDWARE.—The market for pig iron is very firm, and the advance noted last week has been well maintained although the demand has some what fallen off. The same may be said of bar iron, and the value of all metals and hardware keeps very strong. We do not alter last week's prices which are as follows. We quote :--Pig fron per ton, Coltness, \$24,50 to 25.00; Gart. Sherric 204000, 2450. Summarlee, \$24.00 to therrie, \$24.00 to 24.50; Summerlee, \$24.00 to 24.50; Langloan, \$24.00 to 22.50; Eglinton, \$22 to 22.50; Cambroe, \$23.00 to 23.25. Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$2.25 to 2.50; Scotch and Staffordhire, \$1.90 to \$2; best ditto, \$2.15 to 2.25; Swedes, 4.50 to 5.00; Norway, \$0 to 5.00; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6.25 to 6.50. Canada Plates per box,



Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.35 to 2.50. Sheets, best brands, \$2.50 to 2.75; Boiler Plates 3.00 to 3.50, Russia Sheet Iron, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c. Lead, pig per 100 lbs., 5.00 to 5.50 ditto, sheet, 6.00 to 6.25; do. bar, 5.00 to 5.50; do. shot, sheet, \$6.00 to \$6.25; do.bar, \$5.00 to 5.50; do. shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; Steel, cast, per lb., 12 to 13c; do Spring, per 100 lbs., \$3.75 to 4.00; do Tire, \$3.50 to 3.75; do Sleigh Shoe \$2.25 to 2.50 Ingot Tin, \$27 to \$28. Ingot Copper, \$18.00 to 18.25. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs., \$6 00 to 6.25; spelter, \$5.50 to 6 00. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs., \$3.65 to 3.75. Proved Coil chain, § in. \$4.00 to 4.50: Iron Wire, No. 6 per bdl., \$1.70 to 180. to 1.80.

LEATHER.-There has been a fair enquiry for plump Spanish sole which keeps scarce and is dearer. All other kinds of leather are in good supply and prices, though not quotably lower, favor buyers. Manufacturers are only buying for immediate wants. We quote: Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1, B. A., 25 to 27c.; do. No. 2 B. A., 231 to 25c.; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 251 to 26c.; No. 2 do., 23 to 231c.; Hemlock Slanghter, No. 1, 26 to 29; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 36 to 40c.; do., heavy, 35 to 38c.; Grained Upper, 35 to 40; Splits, large, 22 to 30c.; small, 17 to 26c.; Caljskins, (27 to 36 lbs.), 70 io 85c.; ditto., (18 to 26 lbs.) 65 to 80c.; Sheepskin linings, 30 to 50c.; Harness, 26 to 34c.; Buffed Cow, 14 to 16c.; Enam-elled Cow, 14 to 16c.; Patent Cow, 14 to 15½c.;

Pebbled Cow 12 to 15 ic.; Rough, 25 to 28c. PROVISIONS.—Butter.—Receipts, 4,868 pkgs.; shipments, 5,712 pkgs. Not much demand has shown itself for the finer grades, while there is overstock of medium and inferior, there is a good local demand for the best grades, but little is asked for the lower ports. We quote Creamery 23 to 25c.; Eastern Townships, 20 to 22c; Morrisburg 184 to 214c; Brockville 17 to 204c. all from medium to fine. Cheese.—Receipts 12,087 boxes; shipments 15,059 boxes Market Glamorgan and Budd, \$3.25; Garth and Penn, \$2.25 to 3.50; Hatton, \$3.40 to 0.00; Tin Plates per box,--Charcoal IC, \$5.50 to 5.75; Pork.--Market quiet and stocks light. Heavy



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CAPITAL.						LIABILITIES					
NAME OF BANK. ONTARIO.	Capital Authorized	Capital Subscribed.	Capital	Notes in Circulation	deposits pay-	or on a fixed	held 48 se Liom Gov	Prov. Govt. deposits pay-	P. Govt. de- posits pay'ble after notice or on a fixed day.	Other Deposits Payable on Demand.	Otherdeposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.
		\$2,000,000	2,000,000	1,446, 61	61.655		4 7 50			2,285,060	1,201,066
ank of Toronto	\$2,000,000	1,000,000	751,550	736,042						787,463	299,058
Bank of Hamilton	1,000,000		6,000,000	3, 19,062					200,000 00	6,240,437	5,870,870
an. Bank of Commerce	6,000,000	6,000,000	970,250	999,325	10.464	····				1, 90, 84	1,824,831
Cominion Bank	1,000,000	<u>970,250</u>	2,098,280	1.174,516	05.516		1.350			2,423,708	1,188,639
Ontario Bank	1,400,000		6 3,290	49,295	81.534				•••••••••	821,190	415,580
standard Bank	1,000,000	619.490	1,367,260	1,340,141	33,754			1781	1	2,093,100	2,946,511
ederal Bank	1,500,000		600,000	429,6 1	34,103		5 4 3			401,185	398,299
Bank of Ottawa	1,000,000		1,000,000	1,127,106	82,642					1,590,314	1,402,081
mperial Bank of Canada	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,12/,100	02,044		103,000	-			
QUEBEC.			007,000,11	5,007,688	3,787,564	2,100,000 00	491 385	212.146	1	9,069,958	6,042,158
Bank of Montreal	12,000,000		4,866,666		22,536		18.083			1,054,621	3, 529,649
Bank of B. N. A	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,600,000		4 180					960,460	622,861
Banque du Peuple	1,600,000			175,991 881,371		15 000 00	. 77.	1	10.822 41	1,209,131	477,299
Banque Nationale	2,000,000				41 43	-5,000 00				910,040	231,720
Barque Jacques-Cartier	500,000		500, CO 459,680		7,051		1			78,105	144,515
Banque Ville-Marie	500,000										181,873
Banque de. St. Jean	1,000,000		224,820	136,917	20,570		1.	6.370		12,655	499,f 09
Banque de St. Hyacinthe	1,000,000				25,679			••••••		202,144	155,814
La Banque d'Hochelaga	1,000,000	680,200	680,060	524,051				25.006		423,533	1,267,116
Eastern I ownships Bank	1,500,000		1,392,787	8,7,-96	83,320	••••••••••		25,096		829,208	542,628
Exchange Bank of Canada.	510,001		500,000								1,589 874
Molson's Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000			64,423						3,980,869
Merchants' Bank	6,000,000	5,798,267	5.614,570					5,1/0			
Mechanics' Bk. suspended											736,583
Ouebec Bank	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	80,877	30,301						
Union Bank	2,000,000	2,000,000					3,393			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
*Stadacona Bank					·						
Consolidated Bank of Can				···· ···	t	····• •····	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Total Ontario and Quebec.		52,554,173	52,868,703	28,675,553	4,985,578	2,515,000 00	846,971	6 8 9,888	57.,606 41	42,296,106	36 386,777
NOVA SCOTIA.					80.664		1			68,892	123,033
Bank of Varmouth	400,000							24 70	3		
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,000,00										27 22
Exchange Bk. of Yarmouth	400,000			34,669			100				028,6-2
Merchants Bk. of Halifax.	1,000,000):	., 190	12.65		20,,172	
People's Bank of Halifax	800,000					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			92,2'3	
Union Bank do.	1,000,000						• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Pictou Bank	500,00									132,401	
Halitar Banking Co	500,00								• . • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Compercial Bk. Wiedsor. NEW BRUNSWICK.	500,000	_	1	1			1	5	1	660.060	
Bank of New Brunswick	1,000,00	1,000,000	1,000,000						8		
Maritime Bk. of D. of Can.				5 776				2,20	••••••••••		
People's Bank			590,900				•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		•••••••••••••••	110 15	
St. Stephen's Bank	200,00		200.000	233,300	40,00	a				A19.130	

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under Charter, for the month ending 30th Sept.,	1881, according to the

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						ASSE	15.	_							
BANK. ONTARIO.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Notes and Cheques on other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks in Canada.	Bal. due from Agc'ies of the Bk.or from other Bks.or Age- ncies in foreign countries.	of the Bk.or from other	D m. Gov't Deben- tures or Stock.	Public sec. other than Cana- dian.	Loans to the Dominion Gov- ernment.	Loans to vincial Go menta	Loans secured by Musi- cipal or bonds, Caua- dian or foreign.	cipali- tics.	Corpora- tions.	in other Bauks secured.	other B.nks unsec
Bank of Toronto	213 511	362.253	292,973	184,674	33,470	31,42	133,529		2,075		4 9, 08	8,507			
Bank of Hamilton	78,137	64,548	47,162	103,173	8,825		97,333		•••••		654,38				
C.Bk of Commerce	755.971	1,053,897		548,610	3,915,812			670,213	•••••	16,739	151, 90	253,586			
Dominion Bank	100.711	312,4 7		145,419	435,722		••••	532,596		•••••	343,396	37,10			
Ontario Bank	154,635	588 279	346,076	127,143	70,751	1.442	2,000		3 054		192,695				
Standard Bk	62,199	144,865		117,626	13,833	16,278	24,333		•••••		1,365, 33	70,000	20143/		
Federal Bank	217,418	482,103	385,6-3	277,567	5,505				•••••		1,303, 33	4,224			
Bank of Ottawa	24,252	37,940	27,694	90,217	160,495	93,723			•••••		347,053	63,814			
Imperial Bank Can	212 810	265,522	166,373	184,967	53,664	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	194,666	150,000			34/1033	03,014	4431333		
OUEBEC.					0.00.6.		• • • • • · · · · · ·		782 445	308 182	2,437,895	203,80	3,828,753		56,6
Bank of Montreal.	1,837.538	3,460,432		107,509	8,085,061	3,525,073	•••••	95,045			841,220	203,00			
Bank of B. N. A	420,525	725 846		53,557		9,°c8					241,761	50,000			
Bank du Peuple	19,186	132,470		9,315							199,445				
Bank Nationale	97,713	265,873		158 337	68,792						- 99,44				
Bk Jacques Cartier	13,226	34,654		57,066							42,500		6 3 3 7		70.0
B. Ville-Marie	5,945	25,27	26,771									4,650	500		50.0
Bk.de St. Jean	7,84	5,859		11,643											114,0
B.de St. Hyacinthe	14.54"										80.1-1				
Bk. de Hochelaga.	28.253	45,304			203 962						311,816		360.728		
Eastern Tp. Bank	605	81,478	21,935	: 96, 50							271,977		65.131		
Ex. Bk.of Canada.	34,738	24,529							5,303		217. 56			{	. 50
Molson's Bank	270, 01				1.848 834						894,108				
Merchants Bank.	393,807	518,752		82,846						3-1-74				1	
Mechanics' Bank											1,145,447	68,376	89,080		
Quebec Bank	103,78>					230,955									
Union B. of L. C.	29,464	133,097	165,554	49,572	1 3,24/	[
*Stadacona Bank					• •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				1						
Consolidated Bk				•••••		1									
Total Ont & Que. NOVA SCOTIA.	5,196,269	9,597,53	5,83-,637	2,880 851	18,390,163	4,258.717	1,014,402	1,447,854	798,950	356,596	10298,440	994,121	6,804,751		. <u>5</u> 91 3
Bank of Yarmouth	32,632	18,321	8.214	27,532	34,'84	3 3,234					0				•
Bk of Nova Scotia	32,032						1			71,669	87,995	54,832		2 . .	
Exchange Bk Yar.	12,070													{·••••	
MerchantsBk.Hal.	85,810							¦	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		¦				
People's B. of Hali.	71,239			5,149		46,526						••••••			
Union Bk of Hali	41,011						67,206		1,619		9,550				
Pictou Bank	40,037			13,43						•	31,002				
Halifax Bk'g Co	34,649					5.364				•	2,000				
Com Bk of Wi d.	13,219					22,983					•••••				1 34
N. BRUNSWICK	-3,2-1			ļ , .	1		1	1			1 101 000		1		
B.ofN. Brunswick	178,060	189,910	68,200	140,58	72,53			43 14	55,941						
Maritime Bk.ofCa.			2	3,11	354	227					291,318				
People's Bank														1	
St. Stephen's Bk	37.370	5 ¹	41,061	22,20	80,47	28 82	1							• • •	

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			LIABILI	IES.			
ans from	Loass tron			Dueto Agen-	1 1		0.00
	or Deposits	Due to	cies of Bk. or	cies of Bk. or	Liabilities		Director's Liabilities
	made by other	other Banks	to other Bks	to other Bks	not included	Total	i že
•U⊦nada i	Bks. in Canada	in	or Agenc's in	Agenc's in	under forego-	Liabilities.	a e
ecured.	unsecured.	Canada.	for'gn count's	Unit'd Kedm	ing heads.	Liabilities.	1 24
•••••	58,251	18,785			532	\$5,076,163	35.0 0
••••••		18,094		19,559		1,021,263	211,824
••••••	161,678	20,665	1	479,025		16,762,285	523 517
••••••••••		23,538		168,242		4,825,956	320,410
••••••	·····	67,788				5,647,675	150,934
••••••••••••••••		8,164				1,875,7*4	43,799
••••••	50.000	39,183		166,416		6,735,388	99,095
•••••		270				1,269.269	127,329
••••••		28,929		87,146	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4,654,912	76,997
••• ••• •••	567,244	132,872	21,747		74,072	27,485,092	888,057
••••••		17,258			••••	5,778, 03	
	77.000	60,387	1		8,014	1,906,902	103,903
•••••••	/3,000	33,007	21		7,314	2,649,552	529,215
•••••		50,358	}		2, 61	1,642 341	52,574
•••••••	20.000				11,340	6 1,696	55,67 :
•••••••••						409,645	40,282
******					···· ·······	737,462	46,876
•• ••••••			••••••••••		8,738	915,428	119 945
	1	2.740			3,545		300,394
	100 000	35,814		65,484		2,250,691	(2 881
	30,000	274,535					113,046
•••••	645 005	30.717					939,929
••••••					/		939,9*9
	dan service and the service of the s	177,293				4,483,762	817 252
	TT4.000	1 43.413		53,458		2,805,167	505,067
••••••••				55175	1	-,,,	1 303,007
•••••••							
		-)					
	1,821,180	1,084,139	26,662	1 513,005	199,680	121,6 8,150	6,195,9-4
. ·							11
	•	1,030				369.742	70,858
	1 20.000	76,350	16,164			3,216,864	417,012
						98 328	
	30,000	25,134	1	4,399		1,072,063	314,967
••••••		. 8.421				720,812	115,944
••••••		0.814				704,624	156,160
				21,979		658,038	76,412
•••••		44 '39			1,902	501,444	35,533
•••••		1,142				255,110	33,333
•••		1	(1	1	1	11
		:6,226				2,584,138	192,181
••••••••••••					175	53,095	
***********			1				11
-		1	1 212	l	888	4-4,489	11

Unternet diacata diacounts Notes, &c., overdue debts Creat lebts Wort, on cetare (other mises.) Real (other by the bank. Ont, on cetare bank. Oth'rAs- setared before. amount setared before. amount of secured. amount lebts amount secured. amount lebts 3.671,774 4, 4, 4 33,526 17,17,17 10 19 50,000 20,333 5,115,5.2 212,793 3, 5,115,5.2 212,793 3, 5,110,612 243,535 217,797 12,339 20,411 24,86,910 63,452 12,797 21,393,257 20,233 3,112,62,537 3,265,453 3,264,51 12,7657 7,497,400 12,260,533 243,126 12,405,733 2,261,530 2,49,193 3,264,53 3,3264,421 12,260,533 3,264,54 12,260,533 3,264,54 12,965,531	_					ASSETS					··
Sufficient Orbitale			over-								Average amount
Warte by the secured. secured. secured. secured. by the mises. by the bank. before. Assets. during the during the bank. during the bank. <thduring bank.<="" th="" the=""> <thduring <="" bank.<="" th="" the=""><th>discounts</th><th>and</th><th>debts</th><th></th><th>(other than</th><th>csta'e</th><th></th><th>sets not</th><th></th><th>specie</th><th>of Dominion Notes</th></thduring></thduring>	discounts	and	debts		(other than	csta'e		sets not		specie	of Dominion Notes
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	- 40 tha	specially	speci- ally	secured.	Pre-	bythe	I I CIMIDED		Assets.	during the	held dur ng
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,675										onth.
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1,554,584	4, 4			17, 17						355.350 66,882
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $					68 0 27						1,200,307
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $											
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $											516,305
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	5/00, 21	.934									97,121
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1.23,016										314 550
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3.820,771	22,159		26,401	13,078	610	5,050	- 65			34.57 9
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10,040,422	3,979		8,600				10,619			269,568
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	***********	121.180		161 271	52 042	64 077	425 520	015 260	45 302 614	1 883 464	3,815.577
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											834,550
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											102,770
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	31076 80-										184,8.0
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	**30,218										33.866
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	475,017	1									12,274
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	493,229										6,454
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	050,590							3,000			30,702
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 4 39	6.415						44.007			47,670
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$											
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7.400,757	2.65									
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11 6-2,523	20.066								266 838	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		191,679									
3,739,659 43,570 54,672 33,840 42,000 .12,690 84,222 4,877,723 29,248 2 108,064 744 1,123,220 223,525 2,122,864 1,821,674 505,233 2,730,943 1,988,917 187,046,805 5,078 243 9,74 3109,633 103,505 8,000 52,189 855,732 36,421 34,200,76 12,216 6,483 7,213 76,734 187,046,684 102,076 12,163 12,416 12,163 12,216 14,3.0 16,300 13,352 3,127,533 89,217 18,064,065 6,6551 12,163 12,163 12,163 12,163 12,163 12,163 12,163 12,163 12,163 12,163 13,152 3,127,553 89,216 6,551 12,163 13,152 3,127,553 89,216 6,551 12,163 12,127,553 89,216 12,163 12,127,553 89,216 12,163 12,127,553 89,216 12,163 12,127,553 89,216 12,17,17,11,16,40,406 13,16,445 <th>4.550</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th> </th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>	4.550										
108,064 744 1,123,220 223,525 2,122,864 1,821,674 505,233 2,730,943 1,988,917 187,046,805 5,078 243 9,74 320,085 103,505	3.750 503	52,427	1,624			5,134	67,328	16,317	7,414,793	119,810	268,315
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		43,570		54,672	33,840	42,000	.12,690	84,222	4,871,723	29,248	56,462
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	••••	••••••••									
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		•••••••					····				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			223,525	2,127,864	1,821,674	505,233	2,730,943	1,988,917	187,046,805	5,078 243	9,723 0 00
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	520,085	103.50	1 -		!	1	8 000	\$2.180	855.722	36.421	18.352
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,104,82,				6.8	~ ~ ~ ~			4.540 684		114.38
#73,887 46,983 30,795 70,000 13,352 3,127,583 89,216 60 956,892 16,454 14,3.0 35,900 74,2.77 1,406,406 66,551 17 790,701 37,725											
916,892 16,454 14,3 0	~~/5.887	16 08									98,750
290,701 32,720	956,802										116,748
707,885 27 879	790,70	20.005									99,5^3
707,885 27 879 6,000 41,4'8 1,045, 81 20,500	131.577				1						21,425
	707.88	0	51449					41.4 8			48,000
	410,127	8,335						991	612 632	12,639	
3,790,937 37,124 2,000 107,507 4,017 30,000 6,000 4,154.054 173,653 10	a,790,937	37,124	2.000	107 507	4.017	,	30.000	6.000	4.154.054	173.643	161,230
		2.10					30,000		308.345	-, 5, -, 3	512
			190	~,~40					37-537-5		
425,469	425,469			8,671	14,882		3,600	6,025	668,593	36,742	

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mess sells in small lots at \$23 to \$23.50. Lard. — The market is bare and quotations are nominal at 15 to 15½c. Hams 14 to 15½c. Bacon 12 to 14c.

SALT.—Although there is no quotable change in *Coarse*, the market is strong with upward tendency, the stock being in one or two hands, round lots are placed at 57¹/₂ and 60c. for elevens and tens respectively. *Fine* keeps its value at at \$1 to 1.10, which is likely to be maintained owing to the advance in freights.

Wool.—The local market has been fairly active the past week with strong upward tendency, and some large sales have taken place at quotations. Canada pulled A Super 33 to 34₄c; B Super, 31 to 32c; unassorted 29 to 30c; greasy cape. 20 to 21c; Australian 21 to 24c; Montevideo, 22¹/₂ to 23¹/₂c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, October 20, 1881.

This being Thanksgiving Day in Canada, neither the Corn Exchange nor the Stock Exchange met, and business is generally suspended in this city. The stock market opened quiet and banks easy on Monday; more active on Tuesday, with loan company shares steady and banks weak; active, too, in banks yesterday, when the Merchants declaration of dividend caused a slight rise in prices. Ontario Bank sold at 55³/₂ on Monday, at 57 on Tuesday, and at 59 yesterday, with holders asking 2¹/₂ and buyers offering 2 higher.

According to a telegram from Winnipeg, a grain tariff has been established thence for eastern points, viz: --71½ cents to Guelph and Toronto; 79 cents to Ottawa, and 74 cents per hundred to Montreal from now to the close of navigation; and 98 cents from Brandon to Liverpool. It is stated that the Canada Pacific road has not advanced its rates at all, at least that company disavows any responsibility for the above rates, which, it says, are largely fixed by the American roads and the Grand Trunk.

DRY GOODS .- Travellers report country stocks unbroken in some districts, but the prospect good. Payments are, with some exceptions, satisfactory. Notwithstanding the much complaint in Great Britain as to "depression in trade," the British Board of Trade returns for August exhibits a real improvement of trade this year over that done last year. The general figures for the month are : Imports, £32,691,000 an increase of £1,672,100, about 5 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month of last year ; and exports of British and Irish produce £21,180, an increase of £2,066,000, nearly 11 per cent. as compared with the corresponding month of last year. A table of exports of texible fabrics shows a general increase in exports to all countries; thus, exports of cotton for eight months ending 31st August 1880 and 1881 :

Yds. Yds.

predominating...... 12,587,100 17,952,100

2	Total	.2.878.009.700	3 158 474 900
7	Other textiles exported we	re as follow	8:
0 8	Linen varn. 1bg	10,602,700	11,791,800
3	Jute Yarn	11,484,300	10,615,700
5	Jute manufactured goods yds.	116 750,600	116,504,400
ñ	Jute manufacturedyds.	113,854,500	131,559,000
5	Wool	14,290,400	7,864,300
٠.	Woollen Yarnlbs.	18,307,500	17,738,000
0	Wool manuf'dyds.	33,791,700	36,184 900
	Worsted stuffsyds.	139,303,300	129,003,400
	DISURCES	3,801,690	8,681,500
••	r lanneis	3,458,900	4,722,800
	Carpets	6,454 600	5,956,700

consumption and withdrawn from warehouse show a total thrown on that market of \$11,357,-831 against 10,532,000 last year, e0 009 530 in September of 1879. and \$9,908,539 in September of 1879. The increase was greatest in manufactures of silk and wool. The value of foreign textiles for the nine months ended with September was :

Total ent. at port.	\$72,146,782	\$100,800,769	\$87,840,285
Add entered for consumption		76,430,046	70,377,282
warehouse	14,389,260	24,370,723	17,463,003

FLOUR.-The market continues steady for the week. English markets have improved total stocks in store here 1,275 bbls. against 625 bbls. last week and 1,230 bbls. at like date of 1880. There is but the usual retail movement here, principally of Superiors and Extras at about quotations. Oatmeal very scarce and high owing to stoppage of mills by drouth, and to the exhaustion of the old crop of oats and to the fact that new were not brought out by farmers. Not much enquiry for it except for local trade, but the price is firm at an advance of 15 to 30c. Bran has fallen \$2.00 per ton since our last, rain having fallen to stimulate grass and also to start the mills afresh. It is now quite at \$12.50.

GROCERIES .--- The market is very active and strong for Denia and Smyrna *fruit*. Valencia raisins opened here at 83c. and cannot now be bought at 91c. at which figure New York buyers are now in this market, a circumstance without precedent; 1000 boxes changed hands yesterday. at 91. Sultanas are small supply as yet and firmly held at 121c. for round lots, 13 to 14c. for small. Currants have partaken of the advance, no good fruit being obtainable at under 71c. in round lots. No new Malaga fruit in this market yet, hence our quotations are for crop 1880. Sugars are steady at prices named in our list; granulated is now sold here at less than cost of production as has before been noted, sugars are obtainable by the consumer, owing to the increased production and the competition of our refiners, actually at lower prices than if no "N. P." existed. Of Syrups, on the other hand, refiners do not turn out enough, and prices are very firm. Tobaccos firm and unchanged, makers only taking orders at current prices when delivered. Teas are steady with a very fair enquiry, some houses are bare of stock; 1st and 2nd of Young Hyson are scarce and in demand at full prices. Japans are improved in position, 4,000,000 lbs. less having left the Island up to September than up to to same time last year.

GRAIN.-The total of all grain stored at this point on 17th instant was 537,214 bushels, a-gainst 579,247 bushels last year, like date and 436,659 bushels, in October 1879, more than half of this, or 320,000 bushels consisted as usual of barley, while fall wheat constituted 175,293 bushels, about the same quantity as last week. Spring wheat in store amounted to only 31,303 bushels. Wheat .---- Spring has continued pretty steady during the week, but on the whole higher than this day week. Stocks in store 31,303 bu. against 24,789 bush. last week, and 17,483 bush. at a like time last year, Wheat.-Fall.-On Monday a sale was made of No. 3. Fall at \$1.32 later in the week No. 2 was sold at \$1.34; to-day probably \$1.36 would be paid for No. 1. The English market is firm and somewhat higher, while the West, which fell off 2c, is recovered. Stocks in store are 175.551 bush. against 175.-293 bush. last week and 18,897 bush. last year. Oats.—No. 1 are worth 42c. this price would have been paid yesterday. Barley.—There is a good deal of enquiry, and some sales have been made. Stocks in store, 320,010 bush. against 366,595 bush. last week and 360,999 bush. at like time of 1880, No. 1 is in demand, 92¹/₂c. was offered on Monday for a round lot and

Imports of foreign dry goods at New York for refused, holders asking 94c. which is still the price of several holders whose opinion is that it must go higher. No. 2 choice is quoted worth 90 to 92c. Peas.-Stocks in store, 4,529 bush. against 3,891 bush. last week and 25,567 bush. at a like period of 1880. A fair demand exists, but very little doing, not enough coming forward to make a market. Rye, nominal. Stocks in store, 5,821 bush. against 8 679 bush last week and 10,598 bush. at like time last year. Corn. -Nothing doing ; no stock offering.

HARDWARE AND METALS .--- The feature in the market is a harp rise in iron, which we quote \$2 per ton higher for pig than on this day week. The British market is firm and looking higher still sheets and plates being particularly affected, while the Autumn freights have helped the rise. All iron goods feel the upward impulse more or less. Bars-Ordinary we now quote \$2 to 2.10; iron wire has advanced, as per cable, \$6.10 per cwt. Cut nuils-Manufacturers quotations to the trade are \$2 45 cash for 10 dy in Montreal, till end of month, when they will likely go up again Makers only sell at these prices for immediate delivery and for quantities not over car load lots. Horse shoes cannot be got easily, makers find a difficulty in executing orders. Ingot tin-Present price £103 stg. firm here as quoted; a sale of 1000 boxes coke tin plates was made here at our inside figure, the last English price for coke is 16/9 and for charcoal 19/- to 19/3. By reason of an advance in Britain of both ingot and sheet copper, prices are stronger here, ingot is firm at 181 to 20c, a round lot having changed hands in Montreal this week at 18c. Window glass is firm in Montreal at \$1.75 for 1st break, we quote \$1.80.

OILS -The market for oils, generally, is firm, the lard oil market. in consequence of the high prices of hog products, is higher. Beginning at the close of last month, the upward feeling has grown till Morse's Extra Lard oil is now worth 98c. to \$1.02 per gal. and No. 1 say, 95 to 96 per Imperial gal. Vegetable oils, we are told, are fifteen per cent. higher. The Morse Soap Co. quotes Palm oil, bright English, 81c. Cod oil is steady, as at quotations of 7th inst. Linseed oils maintain their firmness; we quote, raw, 76 to 80 and boiled. 79 to 83c.

PROVISIONS .--- We have to report a very light week's business. Stocks of hog products of last season's cure being exhausted, and new cure only offering in very small quantities. Butter-A good demand still continues for the city trade, for fine qualities; a car load for the North West sold this week on p.t. *Cheese* continues dull, owing to the decline in England. Factory men at Ingersoll yesterday did not offer any stock; the jobbing trade here is supplied at unchanged prices. Eggs are firmer, bringing 19 to 20c.

WOOL.-The movement in domestic for the week has not been large, but prices are maintained. 24c has been paid on the street for fleece. There have been some sales of pulled super at 27 c; some holders are asking lo more Extra quiet. Foreign wools are in fair request by manufacturers.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Beerbohm's report of noon vesterday states that cargoes of wheat afloat at London were the turn dearer, while cargoes on passage were steady with a fair demand. Maize, on passage, dull, afloat, quiet. The Mincing Lane report is to the effect that wheat is firm and maize quiet. Good cargoes of No. 2 Spring wheat off coast, which were 52 - the previous day are quoted 52 6 while Red Winter is advanced from 55 6 to 55 6 to 56 -. At Liverpool, spot wheat quiet and steady; Maize inactive. The English country markets steady and French quiet. Flour and wheat inactive in Paris.

WM. PARKS & SON. **NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS**

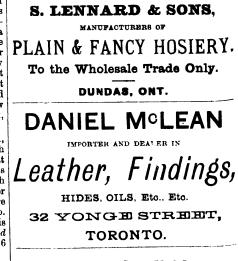
ST. JOHN, N.B.

Awarded the only Medal given at the CENTEN-NIAL EXHIBITION of Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture. Gold Medal at Montreal Exhibition. Two Silver and Two Bronze Medals at Toronto In-dustrial Exhibition. Diploma and Seven First-Class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John's Exhibitions for their

COTTON YARNS. CARPET WARPS. BEAM WARPS. HOSIERY YARNS. BALL KNITTING COTTONS,

Which, for Quality and Brilliancy of Colour, cannot be excelled.

ALEX. SPENCE. WM. HEWETT, 223 McGill St., Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto





DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,

TORONTO, 6th OCT., 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under an Order in Council, Timber Perths, in the undermentioned Townships in the MUSKOKA and PARRY SOUND DISTRICTS will be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the Department of Crown Lands, at TWELVE o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the SIXTH day of DECEMBER next, viz. :- Townships of Mowat, Blair. McConkey, Hardy, Patterson. Mills, Sinclair, Bethune, Proudfoot, Gurd, Machar, Strong, Joly, Laurier, Pringle, Lount, Nipissing, and Himsworth.

The area to be disposed of in the above Townships as Timber Berths is upwards of 1,400 square miles, and to suit all classes of purchasers each Township will, as nearly as practicable, be divided into four berths.

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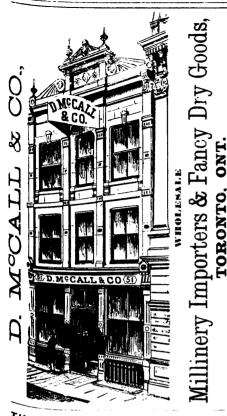
Sheets containing conditions and terms of Sale, with information as to Area and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth, will be furnished on application, personally or by letter, to the Woods and Forests Branch of the Department, or to the Crown Timber Offices at Ottawa, Belleville, and Quebec, and the Office of T. E. Johnson, Esq., Parry Sound.

> T. B. PARDEE. Commissions.

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IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO.



THE UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. Olders, the largest of any Ontario Fire Insurance holders, tr Company.

HEAD OFFICE 28 & 30 TORONTO ST., TORONTO. HON. J. C. AIKINS, Toronto, President. BOBT. HAY, Esq., M.P., Toronto, Vice-President. W. BADENACH, Secretary.

A. T. McCORD, Jr., Manager. Risks taken at Equitable Rates and Losses settled promptly.

NOTICE

The undersigned has sold his mercantile business to his late of Titterson, Huntsville and Emsdale counts due by me will be settled by the new firm, and all moneys due to me will be received by him. Witness. Witness: P. L. MCKENZIE, Accountant. JOHN S. SCARLETT.

NOTICE

The undersigned has purchased the business late-ly carried on by Mr. John S. Scarlett, at Titterson, Runtsville and Emsdale. All accounts due by the soneys due to the late one. Witness

P. L. MCKENZIE, Accountant.

CAUTION!

Having learned that one ROBERT BOAG UNTER is representing himself to be an Sent of THE EQUITABLE LIFE AS-URANCE SOCIETY of the United States, Lereby give notice that the said Hunter is bet how, and has not since the 16th day of Pril last, been an agent of the said Society, Ret and has not since the said date been Autorized to collect premiums, or in any ther manner to represent the Society, and receipts given by him will be recognized.

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R. W. GALE,

Perente, Oct. 13, 1881. Gen. Man'r in Canada

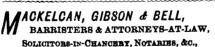
OF LONDON.	BECAUSE Its Healthy, Nutritive Character
(Established 1803.)	such eminent experts as Prof John Baker Edwards
Head Office for Canada, 6 Hospital St., Montreal	Government Analyst, Montreal; Prof. F. A. H. La- Rue, Government Analyst, Quebec; H. H. Croft, Professor of Chemistry, Toronto; Prof. Doremus, New York; Prof. B. Sillimans, Yale College; Profs.
BINTOUL BROS. , Agents.	New York; Prof. B. Sillimans, Yale College; Profs.
Subscribed Capital,£1,600,000 Stg.	Aitkens and Wilson, Baltimore; and others equally distinguished.
Paid-up Capital,	It is reliable and never tries the temper of the cook.
Toronto Agency-ALF. W. SMITH.	Ask for "Cook's Own." which is registered by the undersigned as part of their trade mark.
NOTICE	
Is hereby given that the "Dundee Land Investment Company, Limited," will apply at the next Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada for an	HOSSACK, WOODS & CO.,
of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada for an Act enabling it to take, hold and convey, real pro-	QUEBEC.
Act enabling it to take, hold and convey, real pro- perty within the Dominion of Canada. DRUMMOND BROTHERS & CO.,	
Montreal. Agents.	WM. BARBER & BROS.
NOTICE	DADEDMAKEDO
Is hereby given that the "Scottish Canada Com- pany, Limited" will apply at the next Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada for an Act	PAPERMAKERS,
enabling it to take, hold, and convey, real property within the Dominion of Canada.	GEORGETOWN, - ONT.
A. T. DRUMMOND, Man. Dir. Montreal.	News, Book, and Fine Papers
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	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS,
	STREETSVILLE, ONT.
	Tweeds and Coatings in Three-Quarters and Six-Quarters.
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BARBER & ELLIS. Manufacturing Stationers-Ontario Envelope Factory,

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Supply complete outfits of Machinery for Railway Machine Shops, Locomotive Builders, Car Builders, Implement Manufacturers, Planing Factories, etc. CUNTRACTS taken and fulfilled at shortest notice. Tenders given, and Price Lists and Catalogues furnished on application.



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Cambridge

Managing Director: J. K. MACDONALD

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

W. H. GIBBS, Esq. A. McLEAN HOWARD, Esq.

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EQUITABLE LIFE Assurance Society of the U.S.	CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED 1847. HEAD;OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont.
HENRY B. HYDE, President, For the Year Ending December 31st, 1880.	The following is an abstract of the accounts and statements submitted to
	the annual general meeting, 6th September, 1861: 1. Assets 30th April 1881
INCOME	1. Assets, 30th April, 1881
\$44,716,697 05	on the sale of debentures
Paid Policy-holders for Claims by Death, Dividends, Sur- render Values Discounted and Matured Endow	6 Numbers of noisions ignority density the Company's tables 326,135
Mante Janes, Discounted and Matured Endow-	7. Amount of new policies 2,417 8. Proposals declined by Directors-238-for
Image: Memory of the provided and	9. Total amount assured (including bonus additions)
NET CASH ASSETS, December 31, 1880 \$38,409,844 02	MINIMUM POLICIES becoming claims before 30th April, 1885, are by the allowance of the prospective bonus of 14 Per Cent. Per Annum, made free from the possibility of any reduction.
Bonds and Mortgages	A. G. RAMSAY, President. R. HILLS, Secretary J. W. MARLING, Supt. of Agencies.
State Cites Block	J. D. HENDERSON, Agent. Office-46 King St., west, Toronto
Loans secured by United and other Stocks	ROYAL
Deals secured by United and other Stocks	
Market - 1 4 5 4 9 5 4 9 8 4 4 0 2	
Acor'd Int'st, Rents and Prem's as per extended Statem't 1,177,707 02	LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. CAPITAL,
TOTAL ASSETS, 31st December, 1880	FUNDS INVESTED, 24 000,000 ANNUAL INCOME, upwards of 5,000,000
ance of all existing policies	Investments in Canada for protection of Canadian Pollows
Total Undivided Surplus \$9,228,294 12 Biats Assumed in 1880 \$35,170,805 00 JAS. W. ALEXANDER Vice-President SAMUR BORDWE 200 200	holders (ohlefly with Government), exceed \$600,000 Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.
JAS. W. ALEXANDER Vice-President. SAM'L BORROWE, 2nd Do. E. W. SCOTT. Superintendent of Agencies.	Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.
E. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Agencies. R. W. GALE, General Manager for the Dominion of Canada, No. 157 St. James Street, Montreal.	Head Office for Canada—Royal Insurance Buildings, Montreal.
A NOODE C	JOHN MAUGHAN, Jr., M. H. GAUL'T,
James Street, Montreal. * A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED.	JOHN MAUGHAN, Jr., Agent for Toronto & Co. of York. KAY & BANKS, Special Agents. M. H. GAUL'T, W. TATLEY, Chief Agents
WESTERN	THE MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.	HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.
FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851.	GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00.
Capital and Arest	J'Policies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Com- pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the amount of cash value or paid up insurance the Policy-holder will be entitled to receive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 payments, &c
Capital and Assets	amount of cash value or paid up insurance the Policy-holder will be entitled to receive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after
Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1879 1,001,052 20	5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 payments, &c DIRECTORS:
HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO, ONT.	JAMES TURNEB, Esq., President. ALEX. HARVEY, Esq., Vice-President.
Hon. J. MoMURRIOH, Presid't. J. J. KENNY, Man'g. Director.	DONALD MCINNES, Esq. JOHN HARVEY, Esq. H. T. BIDLEY, M.D. G. M. RAE, Esq. J. M. BUCHAN, Esq. D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq.
JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.	J. J. MASON, Esq. SAMUEL PETERS, Esq.
	DAVID BURKE, Manager. WILLIAM SMITH, Secretary.
To Insurance Managers !	WATERTOWN
-	Agricultural Insurance Company,
The second secon	of watertown, new york.
The undersigned make a specialty of INSUR-	OF WAIERIOWN, NEW IORA. ORGANIZED, 1853.
SNOT DESCRIPTION	
TUE DEINITIA TILL C. C. 1.1. C. D.L.	Net Assets \$1.261.731. Losses Poid \$2.197.001
Fire, Life and Marine Applications and according	Net Assets, \$1,261,731. Losses Paid, \$3,187,061. \$100,000 Depented with Government for exclusive protec-
Fire, Life, and Marine Applications, and every descrip-	\$100,000 Deposited with Government for exclusive protec- tion of Policy-holders in Canada. Insures only Besidences and Farm Property , and has never not lost
Fire, Life, and Marine Applications, and every descrip- tion of Insurance requisites. We have, for years,	\$100,000 Depesited with Government for exclusive protec- tion of Policy-holders in Canada. Insures only Residences and Farm Property, and has never yet lost
Fire, Life and Marine Applications and according	\$100,000 Deposited with Government for exclusive protec- tion of Policy-holders in Canada. Insures only Besidences and Farm Property , and has never yet lost over \$5,000 by any one fre. Insures against damage by lightning whether fre ensues or not, and insures live stock against being killed by lightning in the field. The largest and strongest residence Insurance Company in the world.
Fire, Life, and Marine Applications, and every descrip- tion of Insurance requisites. We have, for years,	 \$100,000 Deposited with Government for exclusive protection of Policy-holders in Canada. Insures only Besidences and Farm Property, and has never yet lost over \$5,000 by any one fire. Insures against damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not, and insures live stock against being killed by lightning in the field. The largest and strongest residence Insurance Company in the world. E. L. LEE, No. 1 Court Street, AGENT FOR TORONTO AND COUNTY OF YORK.
Fire, Life, and Marine Applications, and every descrip- tion of Insurance requisites. We have, for years, tisfactorily supplied the leading Companies of this City.	 \$100,000 Deposited with Government for exclusive protection of Policy-holders in Canada. Insures only Besidences and Farm Property, and has never yet lost over \$5,000 by any one fire. Insures against damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not, and insures live stock against being killed by lightning in the field. The largest and strongest residence Insurance Company in the world. E. L. LEE, No. 1 Court Street, AGENT FOR TORONTO AND COUNTY OF YORK. SOLICITORS WANTED—apply to above.
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PRESIDENT : D. B. CHISHOLM, Pres.t Can. Loan & Bank'g Co. VICE-PRESIDENT: J. E. O'REILLY, Mayor of Hamilton. Manager-H. THEO. CRAWFORD. Inspector-R. H. JARVIS.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON. Authorized Capital, \$500,000. Government Deposit Made.

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GEO. J. PYKE, General Agent, TORONTO DISTRICT. Office-No. 2 Wellington St. East.

annual premiums of which profits to years instance and visco at other endowment, with all the profits. **20 VEAR ENDOWIENT.**3 annual premiums of \$47.68 provides 13 years' and 303 days' insurance, without further payment cost only \$10.20 annually. 5 annual premiums of \$47.68 provides 20 years' insurance, and \$57.66 for each \$1,000 at end of endowment, cost only \$9.21 annually. 10 annual premium of \$47.68 provides 20 years' insurance, and \$57.66 for each \$1,000 at end of endowment, cost only \$5.45 annually. 20 annual premium of \$47.68 provides 20 years' insurance, and \$365 91 for each \$1,000 at end of endowment, cost only \$5.45 annually. 20 annual premium of \$47.68 provides 20 years' insurance, and \$365 91 for each \$20 annual premium of \$47.68 provides 20 years' insurance, and \$30.000 at end of endowment, cost only \$5.45 annually. 20 annual premium of \$47.68 provides 20 years' insurance, and \$1,000 at end of endowment with all the profits. 21 This calculation is not merely estimates but actually guaranteed in the policy, and does not include the dividends which will accrue to the policy. 22 The endowment policy issued by the UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is the fairest contract offered to the insuring public. The above system applies to all descriptions of policies issued by the Company. For further particulars apply to C R B HOL 1 AND Manager for Prov. of Ontario 17 Toronto St. Toronto. G B HOLLAND, Manager for Prov. of Ontario, 17 Toronto St., Toronto. Quebec, 147 St. James St., Montreal. " N. B., Oddfellows' Bldg., St. John. " N.S., Queen's Ins. Bldg, Halifax. **

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QUEEN CITY FIRE, ANCHOR INS. COMPANY, CANADA FIRE and MARINE,

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, HAND-IN-HAND FIRE,

Oanadian Lloyds, Orient Mutual, N.Y. Ocean Marine.

\$19,000,000 CAPITAL REPRESENTED,

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- \$115,000 00 \$7,000,000 - \$650,000 00 \$3,936,118 04 \$17,421,926 25

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Rates fixed with regard to the Laws of Average and fair compensation for the hazard assumed.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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THE LACE WAREHOUSE, 18 & 20 COLBORNE STREET,

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W^E have now a large stock of goods, opened since the season commenced, and consequently the Newest and Most Correct Things, from which our Customers can order by letter, or through our Travellers, with the certainty of getting exactly what they want in the following lines :---

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Black Cream Spanish. Black Chantilly. Black Beaded. Clunies. Fine Maltese. Valenciennes. Point Russe. Point d'Alengon. Louis Treize. Brabant. Coraline. Mirecourt. Gothique. Crochet Edgings. Everlastings. Tattings. American Laces. Torchons. Fine Calais Laces. Newports. Egyptians. Black Blonds. Coloured Laces

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Black Silk Fringes. Colored Silk Fringes. Chenille Fringes. Gimps, Black. Gimps, Beaded. Gimps, Steel. Ornaments. Loops. Frogs. Cords and Tassels. Girdles.

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YARNS.

Low Scotch Fingerings. Fine ""Berlin Wools. Andalusians. Eider Wools. Eis Wools. Pompadour Wools. Zephyr Wools. Fleecies. Embroidering Silks.

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White Cotton Brussels. Black Cotton Brussels. Black Silk Brussels. Cashmere Nets, Coloured. Embroidery Nets. Veiling Nets. Spanish Nets. Streamers. Spanish Lappets, Black. Spanish Lappets, Cream.

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Velveteens. Ladies' Merino Vests. Arctics. Swiss Books. Bishops Lawns. Victoria Lawns. India Lawns. Madras Muslins. Swiss Checks. Satins. Lappet Curtains. Ulsters. Bibs. Lace Collars. Fichus. Scarves. Bareges. Gossamers. Antimacassars.

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