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The Chartered Banks,



NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

Upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the city, and at its Branches, on and after

Friday, the First day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

W. J. BUCHANAN. General Manager.

Montreal, 24th October, 1882.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP -\$500,000 REST. 300,000

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, M.P., . . President HON. A. W. OGILVIE, SENATOR, . Vice-President Alex. Buntin. E. K. Greene.

THOMAS CRAIG, - Managing Director.

BRANCHES.

C. M. Counsell, Manager. J. G. Billett, do E. W. Morgan, do Hamilton, Ont. dmer Bedford, P.Q. -

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON :--The Alliance Bank (Limited.) NEW YORK :--The Howard National Bank. BOETON :--Maverick National Bank. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposite. Collections made promptry and remitted for at entrent rates.

3	The Ch	artered B	lanks.	
1	THE	BANK	OF	

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E. C.

COURT	OF DIRECTORS.
J. H. Brodie,	H. J. B. Kendall,
John James Cater,	J.J. Kingsford,
Henry R. Farrer,	Frederic Lubbock,
Richard II, Glyn	A. H. Philpotts,
Edward Arthur Hoare	, J. Murray Robertson.
Secretary-	-A. G. WALLIS.
HRAD OFFICE IN CANA	DASt. James St., Montreal.
· ** ** *********	W. Conord Monores

INDLEY, General Manager, W. H. NOWERS, Inspector. • • • ~

B	anches and Ag	encies in Canada.
London, Brantford, París, Hamilton,	Montreal.	St. John, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.
Toronio,	Agents in the	United States :

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

CHICAGO.-R. Steven, Agent. SAN FRANDISCO.-A. McKinlay, Agent. PORTLAND, Oregon-J. Goodfellow, Agent.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England and Messre. Glyn & Co.

Austrafia-Union Rank of Australia. New Zealand -Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand -Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China : Agra Bank, Limited. West Indics, Colonial Bauk, Yaris-Messrs, Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

The Molsons Bank.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF TARLIAMENT, 1855 Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$425,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

Directors. THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., President. J. H. R. MOLBON, Esq., Vice-President. R. W. SHEPBERD, Esq. | HON. D. L. MAOFHRBON, H. A. NELSON, Esq. | MILKS WILLIAMS, Esq. S. H. EWING, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen'l Manager. M. HEATON, Inspector.

Brane	hes of	the l	Molsons	Bank.
		-		

Brockbille.	Meatora,	Toronto,
Clinton,	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas,
Exeter,	Owen Sound.	Sorel, P.Q.
Ingersóll.	Ridgetown,	Trenton.
London,	Smith's Falls,	Waterloo, Ont.
	ENTS IN THE DO	MINION.
A 1 37.		13-14

Quebec -- Merchauls Bank and Eastern Townships Bank.

Bank. Ontario and Manitoba-Dominion Bank and Fed-eral Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. Newa Scotia-Hallfax Banking Company and its

Brauches. Prince Edward Island-Union Bank of P. E. I.,

Charlottelown and Summerside. Neufoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-and, St. Johns.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of

Three and One-Half per Cent.

For the Current Half Year, being at the rate of

Seven per cent, per annum,

Upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

Friday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

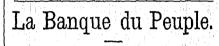
17th to the 30th November. both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

G HAGUE,

GENERAL MANAGER.

Montreal, Oct., 25th, 1882.



Capital \$1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

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

A.A.TROTTIEE, Esq., Cashier.

MONTREAL.

POBBION AGRNTS.

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



NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent; upon the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

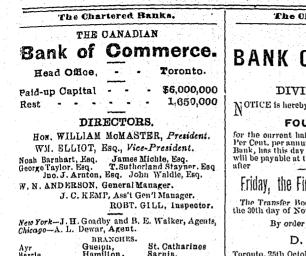
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Friday, the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

C. HOLLAND, General Manager,

Ontario Bank. Toronto, 27th October, 1882.]



Barrie.	maintine 1	DALCIA,	
Belleville,	London,	Seaforth,	
Berlin	Lucan,	Simcos,	
Brantford.	Montreal,	Stratford,	
Chatham.	Norwich,	Strathroy,	
Collingwood,	Orangeville,	Thorold,	
Dundas.	Ottawa,	Toronto,	
Dunnville.	Paris,	Walkerton,	
Durham	Peterboro',	Windsor,	
Galt,	Port Hope,	Woodstook.	
Goderich.	•		

Commercial oredits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indics, China, Japan, and South

America. Sterling and American Exchangeboughtandsoid. Collections made on the mostfavorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

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

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

DIRECTORS:

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

tharines,	
HON, JAB. R. BENBON,	T. R. WADSWORTE, ESQ.
St. Catharines.	WN. RAMSAY, Esq.,
P. HUGHES, ESO.,	JOHN FISKEN, ESO.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO.

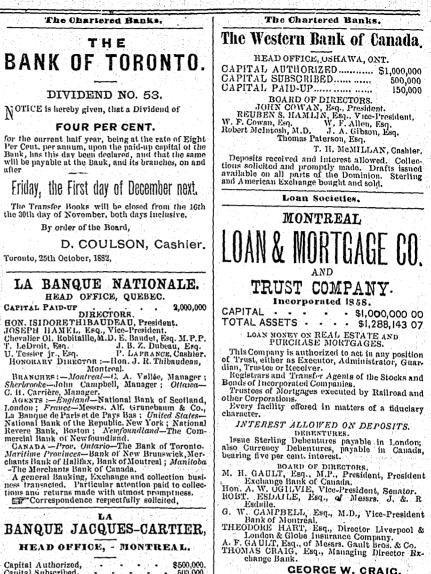
BRANCHES-Fergus, Ingersoll, Port Colborne, St. Catharlnes, St. Thomas, Welland, Winnipeg. Woodstock, Brandon. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and in-

terest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 81,500,000
CAPITAL PAID in May 15, 1880 1,897,659
RESERVE FUND 270,000
Board of Directors.
R. W. HENEKER, President.
A. A. ADAMS, Vice-President.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
T. S. Morey. Hon. G. G. Stevens.
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.
Head Office-Sherbrooke, Que,
Branches.
Waterloo, Richmond,
Coaticook, Stanstead.
Cowansville Granby.
Farnham.

Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-London & County Banks. Boston -National Exchange Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.



Capital Subscribed, 500,000.

THE MARITIME BANK

-OF THE-

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - - - ST. JOHN, N.B. Board of Directors.

THOS. MACLELLAN, President, LEB. BOTSFORD, M.D., Vice-President, ROBT. CRUIKSHANK (of Jardine & Co., Grocers), JER. HARRISON (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour JER, HARRISON (of J. & W. P. Harrson, From Merchants).
 JOHN H. PARKS (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers).
 JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown).
 HOW, D. TROUP (of Troop & Son, Shipowners).

CASHIER, -ALFRED RAY. AGENCY-FREDERICTON : A. S. Murray, Agent.

-WOODSTOCK: G,W, Vanwart, " 'n

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$1,000,000 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 500,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP 150,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert Meintosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq. T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collec-tions solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Loan Societies. MONTREAL LUAN & MORTGAGE CO. TRUST COMPANY. Incorporated 1858. CAPITAL \$1,000,000 00 TOTAL ASSETS . . . \$1,288,143 07 LOAN MONEY ON REAL ESTATE AND PURCHASE MORTGAGES. This Company is anthrorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guar-dian, Trustee or Receiver. Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies. Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad and other Corporations.

The Chartered Banks.

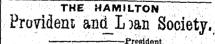
other Corporations. Every facility offered in matters of a fiduciary character.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DERATING TO A DEPOSITS. DELETITUES. Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London; also Currency Debentures, payable in Canada, bearing five per cent. interest.

GEORCE W. CRAIG,

Manager. OFFICE. 181 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. July 20, 1882.

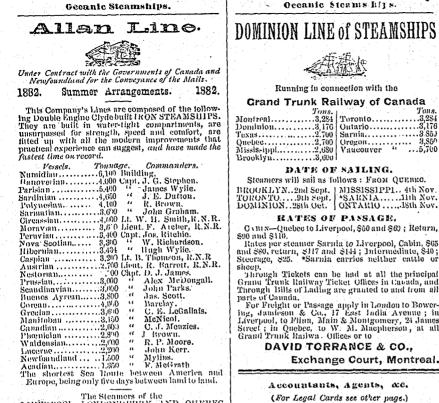


OFFICE

Corner of King and Hughson Streets, HAMILTON, CANADA. E. D. CAMERON, Treasurer

Sept., 1882.

ARCH. CAMPBELL, STOCK and SHARE BROKER, (Member of the Stock Exchange) MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, Hospital and St. Sacrament Streets MONTREAL,



The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, LONIONDERRY AND QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE. Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebee every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Poyle to receive and hand Mails and Passengers to and from treland and Scotland, are intended to be described despatched

5. S. T. S.	FROM QU	JEBEC:		
Sarmatian.		Saturday	r, Sept.	. 9
Polynesian.		Saturday	s. (*)	16
et		Salardor	. 44	23
Circossian		Saturda		30
Peruvian.	•	Saturda	v. Oet.	7
Parisian		Saturda	S	14
	CITIE STORES STOR			

LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND BALTI-MORE MAIL SERVICE

are intended to be despatched as follows :

FROM HALIFAX			
Nova Scotian	Monday	, Sept,	1
A ustrian		Oct	- 1
Nova Scolian	Halit	ax ai	2
St. Johu's:			

Persons desirons of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates

rates. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continential Ports. to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halltax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Rail-way Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Que-bec and Montreal.

Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Que-bee and Montreal. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex, Hanter, Rue Gluck, l'aris; Aug, Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp ; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; (), Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeanx; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkork, No. 8, Bremen ; Charley & Matcolm, Belfast ; James Scott & Co., Gueensiown ; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace elmrch st., London ; James & Alex, Altan, 70 Great Glyde st., Glasgow ; Allan Ross, James Street, Liverpool ; Allans, Rac & Co., Quebue; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago ; H. Bourlier, Toronto ; Jore & Alden, 207 Brondway, New York, and 201 Washington street, Boston, or to

H. & A. ALLAN,

80 State St., Boston, aud 25 Common St., Montreal.

Occanic Steams hijs.



Running in connection with the

Crand Trunk Railway of Canada

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows : FROM OUEBEO. BROOKLYN., 2nd Sept. | MISSISSIPPI., 4th Nov. TORONTO....9th Sept. | *SARNIA.....1th Nov. DOMINION., 25th Oct. | ONTARIO15th Nov.

Rates per steamer Sarnia to Liverpool, Cabin, \$65 and \$80, return, \$117 and \$144; Intermediate, \$40; Steerage, \$25. *Sarnia earries neither cattle or

Sheep, ³ hrough Tickets can be had at all the principal Granu Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Cauada, and Through Bills of Ladlag are granted to and from all ment of Unicoda

Through Bills of Lading are gradied to and from all parts of Canada. For Freight or Passage apply in London to Bower-ing, damicson & Co., 17 East India Arenne ; in Liverpool, to Flian, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebes, to W. M. Macpherson, at all Grand Trank Railwa. Offices or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court, Montreal.

Accountants, Agents, &c. (For Legal Cards see other page.)

Isarrie, Ont.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Couveyancer, Insurance and General Agent, Auctioneer, & Rents and Chattel Mortgages collected.

Brantford, Ont.

THOS, BOTHAM, Banker and Broker, Brantford, J Untario, Justice of the Feace, County of Brant, Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Post Office and Bill Stamp Distributor. Agent for Steamship, Insurance and Loan Companies.

Montreal.

JOHN FAIR,

ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONER, For taking atlidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario, 115 St. Francois Xavler Street, Montrea'.

Owen Sound, Ont.

GEORGE PRICE, Official Assignee for the County of Grey. Agent for the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Vickers' Express. Owen Sound, Ont.

Uxbridge, Out.

W.M. SMITH, Official Assignce for the County of Ontario, Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and Fire Insurance Agent.

Agents' Directory.

O WEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Official Assi-gnee and Commission Merchant. No. 85 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

P. C. W. MacCUAIG, General Insurance Broker, R., representing First-class Companies in Fire, life and Accident, also agent for the White Star Stramship Co. Ottawa. Established 1370.

Legal.

Amherst, N. S. OWNSHEND & DICKEY,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors and Notaries Public, Bank Building, Amherst, N. S.

Private Banks.

W. MOWAT & SON, BANKERS,

STRATFORD, ONT. [Established 1863.] Transact a general banking business. Make a specialty of COLLECTING DRAFTS on business men in his town and vicinity at low rates, and prompt roturns. Draffs issued on any banking town in Can-ada, and on New York, payable surywhere in the United States.

Agents in Canada: The Canadian Bank of Com-merce. In United States: The First National Bank New York.

Legal.

For Accountants, &c., see other page.

Almonte, Out,

AIMONIC, ONL. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS in CHANCERY, &c. Solicitors Bank of Montreal, D. G. MacDonell, M. P. James Dowdall.

Brampton, Ont. AMES FLETCHER,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.

Carleton Place, Ont. A. W. BELL, Olicial Assignee for the County of Lanark, Notary Public and Accountant, &c., &c. Uarleton Place, Ont.

Guelph, Out. OHN SMITH,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, ACCOUNTANT, &c., 32 ST. Geoles's Square, Guelleh, onr.

Assignments taken and Estates managed.

Belleville, Ont. DETERSON & PETERSON,

BARRISTERS, &o., Offices : Corner Bridge & Front Sts.

DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c., Belleville, Ont.

Brantford, Ont. ARDY, WILKES & JONES,

H BARRISTERS & ATJRNEYS AT LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, etc. ARTHOR S. HARDY, Q.C. ALFRED J. WILKER, LL.B. C. S. JONES.

Bradford, Ont. W. H. WILSON.

U

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MOLEAN & MARTIN, Barristers and Altorneys at Law, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c.

Chatham, N.B. G. B. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, G. Conveyancer, Notary Fublic, &c. Vice-Contular Agent for Spain.

Clifton, Ont.

G. HILL,

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

Clinton, Out.

W. W. FARRAR. Division Court Clerk and Conveyancer Insurance Agent. Money to lend and Invested

Cayuga, Ont. HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers and Attor-neys.at.Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notr ries, Public Conveyancers, &c., Cayuga, Ont.

Digby, N.S.

T. C. SHREVE, Q. C., (Late Savary & Shieve), BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-ATLAW. Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Wator Street.

Fredericton, N.B. J. LENRY PHAIR, Barrister and Attcracy, Office, Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B. Gall, Ont.

BALL & BALL,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors for Canadian Bank of Commerce.





Leading Wholesale Trade.

D. Morrice & Co General Merchants, Manufacturers, Agents, &c.,

MONTREAL and TORON 10.

HOCHELACA COTTONS. Brown Cottons, & Sheetings, Yarns and Bags.

STORMONT COTTON CO. Ducks, Tickings, Checks, &c. Colored Cotton Yarns.

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ST. CROIX COTTON MILL. Fancy Chocks, Ginghams, Yarns, Bleached Shirtings, &c.

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Tweeds, Etoffes, Knitted Goods, Flannels, Shawls, Woollen Yarns, Blankets, &c.

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Front and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.

FIRST PRIZE DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1880.

OARBIAGE BOLTS:

⁴⁴ Bost Best."—Made from square and round Norway iron, the latter by patented muchberry ensuring a like full square to that made from square iron.

" Best."—Made from Best Stalfordshire iron, same finish as "Best Best," and annealed.

"Common."—Made from Best Staffordshire iron, with black heads, the burr only being edged.

Rallway Track Bolts.

Railway Track Spikes. Quality not excelled by any, native or foreign. Hot Pressed Nuts. Machine Forged Netts.-None better. In a few weeks there will be another machine in operation for small sizes of

Cold Pressed Nuts. Rivetting Burrs. and very soon there will be in operation an improved machine for

Plough Bolts. Boiler Rivets. No better and no greater variety can now be had elsowhere of

Fancy Head Bolts, for Carriage Builders and others, which always afford satisfaction to buyers.

Machine Bolts. Coach Scrows.

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Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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SHIRTS AND DRAWERS: Thorold Knitting Co..

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38 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

13 Wellington Street, East, TORONTO.

WM. PARKS & SON.

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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 Sliver and Two Bronze Medals at Toronto In-dustrial Exhibition. Diploma and Seven First-Class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John Exhibi-tions for their

COTTON YARNS,



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

ALEX. SPENCE. WM. HEWETT. 21 Lemoine St , Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto.



No. 2 Medium pointed

No. 3 Fine pointed Nibs.

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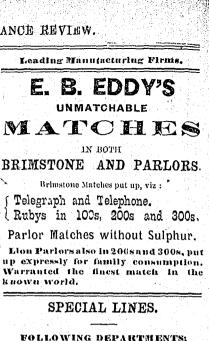
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Morton, Phillips & Bulmer. Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,

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Hodgson, Sumner & Co., IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS. SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS. 347 & 349 ST. PAUL ST.



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HOSIERY AND LACES,

Small Wares and Notions

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STAPLES.

HUCHES BROTHERS.

WAREHOUSE:

Yonge, Melinda, Jordan Sts., Toronto. OFFICE:

112 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Mr. E. O'BRIEN, Representative

BOWN & WOODS.

ST. JOHN'S,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Respectfully solicit consignments. Returns

Robt. Miller, Son & Co.,

156 and 158 McGILL STREET.

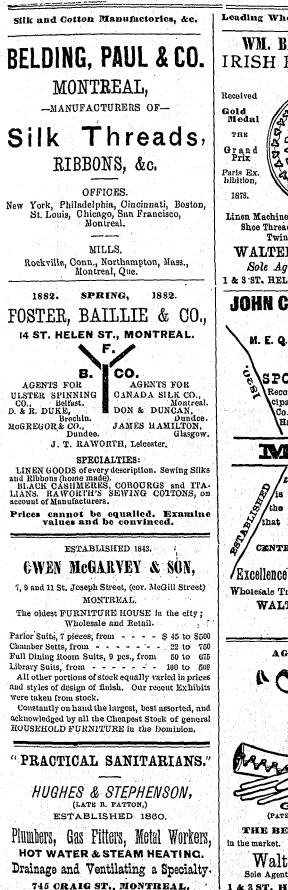
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promptly made. Good references on application.

MONTREAL.

of business on Victoria Square, we are to be found at the above address, with an entire new stock of

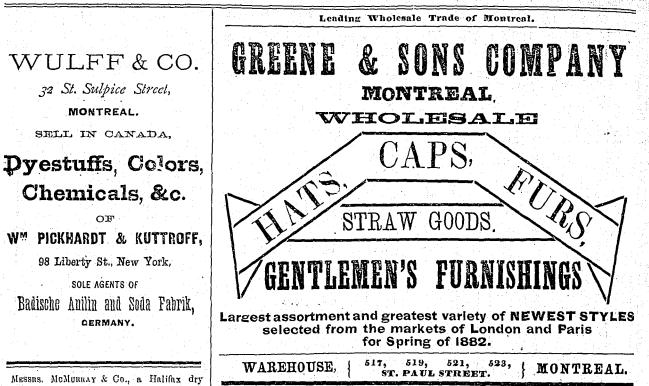
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389 Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. NEW FRUIT. C. Morand's Valencias Extra Selected Currants, barrels and half barrels. Choice Vostizza Currants in cases. Malaga Figs, mats and box Fine Eleme Figs, 1, 12 & 20 lb. boxes. Boxes London & Black Basket Layers Boxes & quarter boxes Finest Dehesa Layers. Boxes Leghorn Peel, Lemon, Orange and Citron. TURNER, ROSE & CO. Cor. St. John & Hospital Sts., MONTREAL. Commercial Summary. Some fifteen new engines have been ordered during the week for the Canada Pacific Railway. WE will pay ten cents a piece for eight copies of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE of November 3rd inst. THE Pictou Bank has opened a branch in Amherst, N.S., under the management of Mr. John McKeen. JOSEPH MCGAW, of Hanover, Ont., a"liquor dealer, is said to be in difficulties, and has disposed of his business. AN Ottawa firm of retail grocers, Messrs. Warnock & Clarke, who purchased the branch business of Mr. John Hill about a year ago, have assigned in trust. NELSON S. BOWMAN, lately of Hanover, grocer, , now clerking in Walkerton, Ont., has assigned in trust to John Klein of Walkerton for the benefit of his creditors. The estate is expected to pay about 25c on the dollar, THE Emerson (Manitoba) Agricultural Works Company are making an effort to organize a joint stock company, with a capital of \$100,000, and to extend their works. In consequence of the high price of pork, lumbermen this season are dealing extensively in beef. Three hundred head of cattle were shipped last Monday for the shantles of the British Canadian Lumber Co. A WALKERTON (Ont.) correspondent says: Very little wheat or other grain is brought to market here owing to low prices. The roads, however, are as good now as they were in Summer. There has been no rain this Fall, and Fall wheat is suffering for the want of it. PETER J. LESLIE, general dealer at Spry Bay, N.S., has assigned in trust. The assets will be

N.S., has assigned in trust. The assets will be nearly covered by preferences, but no figures can be given, as no statement has been prepared. Leslie commenced only about four years ago, and might have succeeded had he confined his operations within the limit of his capital, but he commenced several lobster packing factories, to which his trouble is mainly attributed.



MESSRS. MCMURLAY & Co., a Halifax dry goods firm, have become embarrassed, and are asking an extension of time from their creditors.

Ma. Joux FULTON of this city, having in one short year undergone some sad trials as a wholesale merchant, is now returning to his former occupation as an accountant, a calling for which his recent experience should qualify him more fully than ever.

MESSES. Leighstone and Ruttenburg, a young dry goods firm at Cornwall, Ont., have failed, with liabilities estimated at \$1,600. The total assets have not yet been ascertained, but the stock is valued at only \$300. A Montreal firm have made a seizure upon the estate.

As application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session for an Act to incorporate the Thunder Bay Colonization Railway Company. The road is to run from Prince Arthur's Landing about 45 miles in a outh-westerly direction, and opens up a good tract of timber and mineral lands.

Mr. P. CRESS, the assignee of the Roos Manufacturing Company, of Walkerton, Ont., has sold the shoe factory and lands to Messrs. Taylor & Son, of Milton, for S6,500 and the stock on hand for S3,000. The purchasers have taken possession, and are working the factory to its utmost capacity. The assignee cannot declare a dividend until the 1st January next.

READERS of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE will not be misled by spurious wines, brandies or other spirits if they will take the trouble to see that the label or brand on what they are buying compares exactly with the names given in the advertisements of the Ganadian importers and agents.

As an evidence of improvement in the times, Messrs. Tees & Co., the well-known desk manufacturers in this city, say their business for pe current y ar is nearly double that for 1821 much of this being due to sales in Manitoba and the North-West, whence Mr. Wm. Tees has just returned after an extended visit to all the principal points. Mr. Tees speaks in high terms of the fertility of Sonthern Manitoba, and of the growth of Winnipeg and other places.

A WELL-KNOWN lobster packer at Murray Harbor, P.E.I., Malcolm McFadyen, is in difficulty. He is said to have become embarrassed by the suspension of the Bank of P.E.I., and is understood to have been carrying a heavy stock for sometime past. Parties holding bills of sale have taken possession, and unsecured creditors will not likely get anything. His linbilities are said to be about \$25,000; his nominal assets amount to a larger figure, but are of very uncertain value, at a forced realization.

JOHN MAGUME, of Kingston, succeeded to the gr cery business of Maguire Bros., of whom he was a member, a few months ago. The firm not having been successful the brother retired in John's favor, but for want of capital and business tact and capacity he has been unable to develop the business to a successful issue. He carried a large stock and has not done a very careful trade; it is alleged that he has been cutting prices, and now he is offering to compromise at 50c on the dollar, with time, secured by his brother,—a bank cashier in Newark, N.J. The liabilities are estimated at \$2,800, with assets nominally the same amount, consisting of stock and book debts.

F The bankrupt estate of Messrs. Bull & Ross, of Thorold and Merritton, Ont., has realized \$13,-509 in cash, as follows: stock of Welland store valued at \$17,174 sold at 76c in the dollar: \$13,003, one third cash; stock in Thorold store, \$25,707, at 70c in the dollar: \$18,058, one fourth cash; stock in Merritton sold for cash at 764 per cent: \$1,959, proceeds of sale book accounts, and cash \$2,704. The estate will thus realize \$35,635, of which an interim dividend of 20 per cent. has absorbed \$18,859; there is a deposit in court, pending the decision of an action attacking the validity of the deed of assignment, and a balance of \$10,454 remains on hand.

THE question of giving bonuses to manufactures has been agitating the people of St. Thomas for the past few weeks. A new firm-Still, Pollock & Baird--have applied for a bonus of \$10,000 to start a waggon factory, and two old firms-The Cochrane Manufacturing Co. and C. Norsworthy & Co. have applied for S10,000 each, to enable them to extend their present works and to add new industries. A committee was appointed by the council to formulate a scheme; they recently held a meeting, but did not quite finish their work. The scheme that will probably be adopted, however, will be to submit a by-law to grant to manufacturers \$50,000, to be managed by trustees, who will, on application being made, impose such terms and make such arrangements as will ensure the employment of a certain number of workmen. It would appear at first sight that a scheme by which the bonuses would be granted to companies on condition that the city take stock in the company and thus be afforded an opportunity to realize in the profits, if any were made, would be the most equitable. By the proposed system the money is given away, whereas by the plan suggested the aid of the Legislature would have to be obtained, as the Municipal Act does not give the city powers to make such bargains. The foundations of the new Custom House and Post Office have been laid, which is all the work to be done before next Spring. These buildings are to cost \$40,000.



seized under an execution all her stock in trade.

ately in the same line.

manfully, and promises to cure them all. WE have been compelled to postpone until our next issue a reply to the Montreal Gazette's article entitled " The Dominion Note Reserve" which, though written apparently in the interest of the banks, does not, we sincerely hope, express their views.

A NEWLY-PROJECTED " Harvester " joint stock company has obtained quite a degree of adverse advertising during the last few days, because of its alleged use, without authority, of the name of a banking establishment on its prospectus. It is remarked that the tille was

Chicago wheat market, according to rumor. Or two painful circumstances that occurred Her liabilities have not been ascertained, and in this city of late, it is a question which is the the assets, consisting chiefly of old stock of more grievous. Une was the death, remote, fancy goods, are estimated at \$1,500 ; amount of unfriended and melancholy, at the General Hosbook-debts not known. Miss Murphy is said to pital, of Mr. James Muir, formerly a partner in have been in trouble once before. Her present what were then prominent and flourishing wholedifficulty is ascribed partly to the business sale firms in Hamilton, and said to be the first being too small in proportion to the expenses, man who set up his liveried servants establishand partly to the mode of carrying it on. Her ment in the "Ambitious City." His body narsister occupied part of the store, and is underrowly escaped furnishing a lesson in physiolostood to have been carrying on business separgy and anatomy in the dissecting-room. It were needless to recount the steps which led to



year, have learnt a severe lesson. The amounts

in some cases are quite a respectable fraction of

the total value of the farms. The plan of oper-

ations is described as the appointment of far-

mers in each district as agents for the sale of

the implements, for which they were to be

M. NEHER, grocer, Montreal; Hugh Moore, hardware dealer, Dundas, Ont.; William Wilkinson, hardware dealer, Brampton, Ont.; F. L. Kilborne, general dealer, Tara, Ont., and S. Adams, grocer, Teeswater, Ont., have all sold out. Mahan is still ab ent from the city. THE HULL DIBASTER.—On the day of our last issue the news was received too late for publication of a most disastrous fire at Hull, by which Mr. Eddy, the well-known manufacturer of woodenware and matches, lost a large proportion of his mills and factories, covering ten



mercial, Union, Royal Canadian, City of Lon-

"Put it out."

Wright, who owned the flour mill adjoining



from the United States a very considerable amount of money which they had formerly kept there, and which has always been treated as an available cash resource. It seems probable that this money was lent chiefly on call, and it is, moreover, well known that it was often lent indirectly to parties in Canada who were operating on the New York market. With such heavy liabilities as the banks have had to assume owing to the increase in deposits and circulation, prudence requires them to keep a considerable amount of their loans in such a shape as to be realizable at short notice. There is a prevalent and it may be admitted a well-founded objection to speculation in bank stocks, but, on the other hand, such are almost the only readily saleable securities in the Canadian market, and so long as they are so, we doubt much the possibility of preventing speculation in them, and as a necessary consequence of withholding from the operators the means of doing so.

The frank disclosure by the manager of the Federal Bank to the reporter of a newspaper has given publicity to one mode of evading the law, while another bank has evidently adopted a different method by which the same object has been accomplished. A very improper paragraph has been inserted in a Toronto journal, imputing blame to the Federal Bank for having called for an additional margin on certain stocks hypothecated by Mr. Walsh, a broker who recently committed suicide. We presume that the demand was made not by the Bank itself but by the Financial company, but it is simply absurd to complain of it. Nothing is better understood by all who obtain loans on the collateral security of stocks than that they are liable to be called on for additional margins under the penalty of having the stocks sold in the event of their non-compliance. This rule applies not to bank stocks specially, but to all other securities. It may be presumed that the Government will be prepared to deal with the question of loans on bank stocks during next Session, and that it will be prepared with some satisfactory measure on the subject, although we hardly see how it will be possible to frame any measure that will have the effect of withdrawing bank stocks from the operation of those who may wish to deal in them. Already a company has been started in Toronto, altogether unconnected with any bank, for the purpose of making loans on the collateral security of stocks, and it must be obvious that if it be true that one or more bank directors have borrowed from their banks on their personal security for the purpose of making loans on collaterals, there is nothing to prevent a private individual or a company from doing the same thing. So long as it is the interest of the banks to keep a portion of their assets in the form of call loans, so long will there be speculation in all kinds of securities that are marketable, and it so happens that in Canada bank stocks are the securities most easily realized.

THE MANITOBA VETO.

The last Official Gazette contains the formal disallowance of the Manitoba Acts " to encourage the building of railways in Manitoba," "to incorporate the Emerson and North-Western Railway Co.," and " to incorporate the Manitoba Tramway Co." We have no means of knowing the precise grounds on which these Acts have been disallowed, but we entertain no doubt that they are deemed to be inconsistent with the agreement entered into between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and which was subsequently sanctioned by Parliament. We are well aware that the cry of "monopoly" has been and will be raised against the Canadian Pacific Company, but the real question for consideration is the bargain made with the Government, on the strength of which the company has undertaken to construct the road. We have more than once pointed out that it is most unfair to connect the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with the United States Railroad Company known as the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Co. It is, of course, well known that certain capitalists who have an interest in the American Company are prominent members of the Canadian Company, a circumstance of ordinary occurrence. It is tolerably well known that certain Canadian capitalists had the good fortune, just at what may be termed "the turn of the tide " from severe depression to inflation. to purchase the St. Paul railroad on most favorable terms, and it is understood that they have made a good deal of money by the operation. This may and probably did induce them to embark in the Canadian Pacific Company on conditions which, whether advantageous to them or not, were first approved by the Government and subsequently sanctioned by Parliament. Those conditions we have always maintained should be carried out in good faith, and we know enough, of English principle to feel certain that a political party in the Mother Country would maintain public faith, even though it had opposed the measure when undergoing the consideration of Parliament.

It ought, however, to be borne in mind. that there is no certainty whatever that the shareholders in the Canadian Pacific Company are going to realize the enormous profits which their assailants choose to assume that they will obtain. They have undertaken a gigantic work which will not be completed for several years, and the success of which it will take many more years to determine. It is perhaps natural enough that the people of Manitoba should be anxious to enjoy the benefit of cutting rates between two great companies, while the earnings of the road might be insufficient to pay running expenses. The Pacific road, it is hardly necessary to observe. would never have been commenced on such an understanding. The gentlemen who entered into negotiations with the Government were men of business, and they took care to make such stipulations as would prevent their being exposed to ruinous competition, while they were ready to submit to the introduction of provisions which would restrain them frommaking exorbitant profits. For our own part, hoping most sincerely that the great Canadian road may be as profitable as the most sanguine have ventured to predict, we must own that we think that it is quite premature to assume that it will yield what may be considered a reasonable return for the capital invested and for the risk run by the shareholders. The portion of the road which is likely to be the most profitable is that which has been already completed. The sections on the north of Lake Superior and in British Columbia will be very expensive in their construction, and will cost a great deal to work. It is wholly impossible even for the directors of the company themselves to form any adequate conception of the results of the enterprise, and yet they are designated by a large number of individuals more or less interested as monopolists, who are ruining the settlers in the North-West by their exorbitant charges. Do these complainants ever reflect on what their condition would be if there was no railway, and if they were left to the means of transportation which formerly existed ? Our belief is that the Government is actuated solely by a desire to maintain faith with a company which has undertaken a gigantic and hazardous work in reliance on the honor of the Canadian Parliament and Government.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

We have not failed to give our best consideration to the criticism in the Montreal Gazelle on our recent article on the "Position of Canadian Banks," but we confess that we are unable to grasp its precise meaning. We had no occasion to discuss the mode by which the leading banks effected the withdrawal of several millions of dollars which had been employed in New York, and there is no dispute as to the fact. The Gazette takes exception to our remark that "call loans in Montreal or Toronto are just as available as those in New York," on the ground that "call loans in New York are made in gold, call loans in Montreal and Toronto are made in credit." This certainly is a most extraordinary remark, and necessitates the enquiry, "Has there been a suspension of specie payments in Canada?" Every loan paid to a Canadian bank is in cheques or notes payable in gold, or legal tenders convertible into gold on demand. It is true that there is a factor of some importance to be noticed, which is that the gold which would be tendered in Canada would probably be sovereigns and not half-eagles, and that their conversion into New York funds would involve a loss. This, however, would merely affect the rate of exchange. The Gazetle again is mistaken in assuming that the twelve millions withdrawn from New York will be found under the head of "discounts," for it is notorious that there has been a large increase in the loans for which collateral security is held, an increase about equal to the amount withdrawn from the United States. With their large liabilities the banks cannot avoid holding a large amount of securities more readily convertible than their ordinary discounts. We, of course, are well aware that the discounts and other assets have likewise largely increased, such being the necessary result of the great expansion of circulation and increase of deposits The Gazette seems to doubt the ability of the Canadian borrowers to meet their engagements, a question into which we did not enter, and which we should have imagined would not have been raised by one who has such an implicit faith in Canadian prosperity. We, however, em phatically protest against the statement that the loans in New York can be treated as gold, and those in Canada as mere "promises to pay." Both are precisely on the same footing, and if not then the inevitable consequence is that Canadian bankruptcy is impending, which we sincerely hope is not probable.

THE QUEBEC BOUNDARY.

The recent utterances of the Quebec Premier, Mr. Mousseau, are calculated to give prominence to the question of the disputed Quebec boundary, and more

especially as the individual who from his position is most bound to advocate the rights of the Province, of which he is first Minister, has made admissions which, although inconsistent with other statements from the same mouth, are nevertheless calculated to damage the Quebec claim. Hitherto the Ontario boundary claim has chiefly occupied public attention, owing to the fact that in that Province there is a disputed boundary on the West as well as on the North, and that circumstances rendered it important that the Western boundary should be speedily settled. The determination of the Western boundary of Ontario is simple comparatively to that of the Northern boundary, but the dispute as to the Northern is common to Quebec and to Ontario. A brief explanation will, we are inclined to think, satisfy all impartial enquirers on this head.

The definition of the boundaries of the old Province of Quebec, which was subsequently divided into the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, was made in the Imperial Statute passed in 1774. It is a matter of notoriety that when that Act was passed, the Province of Quebec embraced a large territory which was surrendered to the United States by subsequent treaties. It is admitted by the contending parties that the true and legal boundary was that defined by the Statute referred to, and that the difference between them is as to the construction of that part of the Act which establishes the Western boundary-one party claiming that the River Mississippi was the boundary from its source, the other that a line drawn due North from the confluence of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi was what was intended. Now the point at issue is simply as to the true construction to be placed on a Statute which, owing to wellknown circumstances, was very loosely drawn. There are plenty of instances familiar to Canadian statesmen of similar confusion arising from precisely the same cause. A measure is prepared carefully by a Government, and submitted for the adoption of Parliament. During the discussion in Committee of the whole House an amendment is suggested which is deemed unobjectionable, and a clause is introduced to give it effect. This clause is perhaps hastily drawn, and is found to conflict with other clauses of the bill, and to give rise to doubt as to the intention of the Legislature. A case in point may be cited. In the Banking Act the loaning powers of banks were defined in the original bill in general terms, but such as were amply sufficient. While the bill was in Committee a member was anxious to

make sure that certain powers were conferred as to making loans, and although they were fully covered by the original clause, he succeeded in procuring the insertion of the special powers which he wished to have conferred. The cousequence was that it was afterwards held by the Courts that the banks were limited to the special powers indicated in the amendment.

The Quebec Act of 1774 as introduced by the Government was not open to the least doubt, and was amply sufficient for the object which Parliament had in view. Mr. Burke was apprehensive that it might possibly enable the Government, in which he had no confidence, to transfer to Canada some territory of the State of New York for which he was the paid agent, and he pressed for a more specially defined boundary, to which the minister had no objection, but a hastily drawn description made while the committee was sitting, and in the course of a few minutes, has led to a serious controversy on a point which was never in dispute at the time.

The real boundary difficulty is the question of the extent of territory which belonged to the Hudson's Bay Company at the time of the conquest of Canada by Great Britain. The Province of Quebec has precisely the same boundary as Ontario, although hitherto the controversy has been carried on as if Ontario alone was affected. The Quebec Premier has at a recent interview stated to a reporter of the Toronto Globe his views on the subject, and it would require the aid of a Philadelphia lawyer to find out precisely what his opinion really is. He states: 1st. "The Northern boundary has never been defined." Now the Imperial Statute of 1774 declares that the Northern boundary of Quebec, which then embraced the present Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, should be the southern boundary of the Hudson's Bay territory. Mr. Mousseau proceeds to state secondly : " There is no territory northward of Quebec of any value that we do not already possess," which is followed up by a third statement that: "if the case of the Dominion had been properly managed," no territory north of the height of land would have been awarded to Ontario. These certainly are very remarkable statements for a French Canadian to make. Mr. Mousseau may have some private information as to the territory north of the height of land eastward and westward of the boundary line, and may possibly have been assured that all of it in Ontario is good timber land and all in Quebec utterly valueless. On this point we do not profess to have any information; but what we do know is that, judging from the maps, there is at least as much territory north of the height of land in Quebec as in Ontario. If the territory is so valueless as Mr. Mousseau has pronounced it to be, it is rather singular that nearly two centuries ago, when it must have been worth much less, the King of France should have been so reluctant to part with it, and that Great Britain should have been so anxious to obtain it.

It is not pretended, so far as we can gather from the arguments of the supporters of the Hudson's Bay Company's claim, that at the time of the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, that company pretended to set up a claim to the territory bounded on the south by the height of land. There had been constant disputes between the two Governments as to priority of discovery and occupation, and rights founded thereon. Some controversialists still argue the point as to which had the best claim on that ground, but we apprehend that the text of the treaties must be the guide to determine the respective national rights. It is sufficiently established that with reference to the territory east of the boundary line, and still undefined as between the Dominion, representing the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Province of Quebec, there was a warm controversy in 1700 and 1701 as to what limits the company would consent to. The most southern of these was Rupert's River, flowing from Lake Nemiscau to Hudson's Bay. In 1701 the Company consented to the more northern boundary. of East Main or Hudson's river, while the Lords of the Treasury suggested one still further north. War, however, broke out again, and when the Treaty of Utrecht was negotiated in 1713 France had been materially weakened by the victories of the Duke of Marlborough. By that treaty France agreed "to restore" to Great Britain the Bay and Straits of Hudson, and it was further agreed that commissaries should be appointed "to determine within a year" the limits between the Bay of Hudson and the places appertaining to the French. It is well known that there was a bitter controversy as to whether the word "cession" or "restitution "should be used, the French preferring the former, the British the latter, Lord Bolingbroke, the Secretary of State, in reply to an angry dispatch from the Marquis de Torcy observed : "There are certain things which derive their consequence purely from being disputed," adding that, though the difference of term was not very essential, "it required some trouble to convince certain people that the matter was not worthy of attention." Mr. Prior, then Minister to France, was much of Lord Bolingbroke's opinion, and thought the dispute of little importance.

Mr. Justice Armour more than 150 years later attaches the greatest importance to the term "restore," which he holds with Mr. Mousseau means "the whole watershed of the waters running into Hudson's Bay." This doubtless was the opinion of the Hudson Bay Co., but the pretension was fatal to the settlement of the question. We confess that we think that the term "cede" would have heen more beneficial than "restore" to Great Britain, and this will be manifest from a consideration of the view taken by M. D'Auteuil, then Procureur Général of Canada, who was recommended to the French Commissaries "as a competent authority on and thoroughly master of the question of the boundaries." It is unnecessary to quote at any length what is said by this eminent jurist in support of the French claim, but on the effect of the word "restitution" we shall give his words : "The Treaty of Utrecht speaks "only of restitution, let the English show " that which the French have taken from "them and they will restore it to them; " but all they demand beyond this they "demand without any appearance of "right." Again, "One cannot see upon "what ground these gentlemen can "authorize this pretension, and demand "that France lose all the territory which "is to be found between the 60th degree, "which belongs to it by the treaty of "Breda, to the 49th degree in every "longitude discovered and to be dis--"covered; this pretension also is a " novelty of which no mention is made in "the articles of the treaty of peace of "Utrecht." Another high authority, M. de la Galissoniere, remarks in a memoir on the French Colonies in 1750: "The "term restitution, which has been used " in the treaty, conveys the idea clearly "that the English can claim only what "they have possessed, and as they never "had but a few establishments on the "sea coast, it is evident that the interior "of the country is considered as belong-"ing to France." Such were the views of the late Sir George Cartier, who, in conformity with them, would now claim for Quebec, had he been spared to do so. the territory to the north of the height of land, which formerly belonged to France.

Before closing these remarks we may observe that in the statements which have been made by Ontario papers, amongst others the *Globe*, Quebec has been estimated to contain 210,000 square miles, or 134,400,000 acres. We are not aware how this estimate has been made. The boundaries of Quebec to the north are just as uncertain as those of Ontario. Both depend on the definition of the term "Southern boundary of the Hudson's Bay territory." If Mr. Mousseau can be relied on as an exponent of the opinions of his countrymen, they are ready to surrender voluntarily what their ancestors were willing to fight for. Be this as it may, it is well to bear in mind that there is a Quebec as well as an Ontario boundary question.

THE QUEBEC LOAN.

In our notice on the 25th August of the reticence observed by the Quebec Government on the subject of the subscription for the advertised loan of \$1,500,000, the whole amount of which was said to have been taken in Canada, and to the excuse given by the Treasurer that he "did not like satisfying the curiosity of certain papers in Montreal," we remarked that we had more apprehension than we had had before that "there is a broker in the case." We stated further that one cause of the "curiosity" on the subject was a "rumor" that a large amount had been subscribed for by a "broker " under circumstances that led to a doubt " of the transaction being bonû fide." The cat is at last out of the bag. At one of those interviews, which Quebec Ministers avail themselves of when they wish to make disclosures to the public, the Treasurer has given the particulars of his bargain with the brokers, in order apparently to set at rest certain rumors with which Mr. Senécal's name has been mixed up, and which have been extensively circulated by the Canadian press. The transaction as stated by Mr. Wurtele is that he made a conditional sale to Messrs. Forget & Co., stock brokers, of \$1,500,000 of 5 per cent. bonds at par, payable six months after a demand shall have been made, the penalty in case of default being the forfeiture of 2 per cent. or \$30,000. which is the margin exacted on the speculation.

We have no means of judging whether the principal of Messrs. Forget & Co. is Mr. Senécal, but it seems far from improbable. Assuming that he is, it must be obvious that it is in the power of the Government to confer a great benefit on him. Already several months have elapsed since the bargain was effected, and we presume that if any call had been made the fact would not have been concealed by Mr. Wurtele. It is most assuredly a novel mode for a Government to adopt to effect a loan. It is in the power of the

Government, if it chooses to befriend the contractor, to wait his own time, and to enable him to try his chances in the various European money markets. The worst that can happen to him is to forfeit his 2 per cent., which is certainly not a large margin to risk on such a transaction. If he succeed in placing the loan at par he will come out without loss. It has been stated that Mr. Senécal has already obtained the money at 3 per cent. in Paris, but this is altogether unlikely. The bonds are to bear 5 per cent., and it is not improbable that they may have been placed at 3 premium, which would give a profit of \$45,000. The press which supports the Quebec Government is quite satisfied with the transaction, and thinks it a highly proper arrangement. It is not long since a Finance Minister was visited with severe censure because after placing a large loan with contractors of high standing on favorable terms, transactions at higher rates were made shortly after. For our own part we think that the sale of the 5 per cent. bonds at par was a desirable operation for the Quebec Government, and if Mr. Senécal or any other individual had made a bonû fide purchase, paying for them either in full or to such an amount as to make the trans_ action certain, we should not have offered an objection to the sale. What must strike everyone is that the pretended sale is a mere speculation, in which the purchaser chooses to risk the forfeiture of a deposit of \$30,000 for his chance of making a handsome profit on \$1,500,000. We should like very much to be informed of any precedent for such a sale, either in the numerous loans effected by Governments on this continent or in Europe. We feel assured that none can be cited, and we fear very much that the one which has been established will, if approved by our Legislature, lead to still more objectionable bargains. The mystery observed with regard to the greater portion of the bonds offered for sale in Canada is still maintained. A Quebec Savings Bank took \$300,000, and the names of individuals were given who took \$200,000 more, but beyond this all is mystery. It was imagined that the other million had been taken by Messrs. Forget, but it now appears that his bargain was for the other \$1,500,000. It seems probable that there were two sales to Messrs. Forget, the first for about \$700.000.

We find in the Toronto Maills Montreal report that although the sale to Messrs. Forget was nominally at par, there was to be a discount. This we are not inclined to believe. The Montreal Gazette in quoting the Quebec Morning Chronicle's report of the transaction has changed the term "brokers" into "bankers," an error which outside of Montreal might have some significance, being calculated to convey the impression that the firm in question was in a position to subscribe for a large loan. The general impression is that Messrs. Forget & Co. are the brokers for Mr. Senécal and the other members of his Syndicate.

SPURIOUS BRANDY.

The manufacture of spurious wines and liquors has attained considerable magnitude in Canada during the last few years. The covetousness of the retailer, with few exceptions, knows no limit, and expediency alone guides him in his devices for profit. The demand for a cheap article of fair outward appearance has consequently become so great that it is a rare matter to find a genuine sample of brandy in small or remote villages and country taverns or hotels. What is sold under the guise of brandy is a villainous stuff composed of alcohol and some essential oils with a little sugar and some coloring matter. This very system of spurious manufacture is doing more to lessen the consumption of spirits in the country than all the temperance reforms hitherto set in motion. The brewers, on the other hand, are bestirring themselves to provide a better quality of cheap beer, and the tendency, as in England and Germany, towards beer and ale as the national stimulating drinks is becoming more manifest every year. Still there is a large number who seem to think that wine or spirits occasionally are necessary to their comfort, and as long as this is the case there should be some protection accorded to the public, as well for the general health as for public morals. To this end there should be some means enacted for regulating the manufacture of counterfeit spirits. These are now made in this city with the most unblushing openness and sold as "Cognac Brandy," the label being elegantly printed, the cork stamped, and the straw envelope on the case made exactly after the manner of the genuine articles. All the surroundings, even to the case or box, are excellent of their kind but the article so carefully guarded within is of the vilest, and enough to demoralize the most robust constitution. Adulteration is not punishable by law when the compound is not labelled as, or sold for, the pure article; but such counterfeiting as we have referred to has not even that degree of honesty. They do these things better in England, where the manufacture of imitation foreign liquors is also carried on, but there is no counterfeiting

practised ; the article is labelled "British Brandy," and he who does not wish to pay the price of the genuine article is not misled by the cheapness of the substitute. A similar state of things should prevail in Canada; imitation brandies should be labelled with the name of the compounder, or as " Canadian " or " Domestic Brandy." But to label such goods with the name of some supposed French firm for which one might look in vain in any directory of Cognac, Charente or Bordeaux, and selling it as " Cognac Brandy," is simply fraud, obtaining money under false pretences, and should be provided for accordingly, as similar doings are in other departments of trade and manufacture. The correspondence on another page is a sample of what we occasionally receive on this subiect.

CITY ASSESSMENTS.

We had occasion, when noticing a recent defalcation on the part of an officer of the City Corporation, to point out the very serious difficulties with which the Treasurer's department has to contend owing to the imperfect information obtainable by the assessors. The remedy which has been pointed out by the departmental officers on more than one occasion is a registration of all the property in the city, and it is believed that the general plan of the city which has been carefully prepared would serve as a basis for a scheme of registration. There is already in possession of the City accurate information as to the areas included within street boundaries, but it is further necessary that the di. mensions of the various properties em. braced within such areas should be known. Under the present system the assessors labor under great difficulty from there being frequently no marked enclosures or fences to separate properties, but the chief difficulty is felt from the assessment of properties in the names of parties who have long previously disposed of them, while the names of the present owners cannot be ascertained without a vast amount of labor which is often unavailing. The remedy which has been proposed by the Corporation officers is the establishment of an office under municipal control where all proprietors should be obliged to record the dimensions and location of each property with the names of the owners.

It would follow that sellers and purchasers of real estate should be bound under a penalty to record all transfers in the registry office. The most important change, however, would be to authorize the Corporation to proceed against the property, and to levy on it instead of bringing suits against the various proprietors. We have before us the writ and declaration in an action of the City of Montreal against the Heirs Scott, which is a curious illustration of the difficulties with which the Corporation has to contend. The declaration occupies many pages, and the defendants may be counted by the dozen. The taxes claimed are for periods spread over ten years and carrying interest. The long notices which have to be published in French and English papers for several weeks are very costly and involve much delay. The costs in a suit for \$72 of taxes in the Superior Court were \$94.05. The officers of the Corporation have been for years urging the necessity of improving the law so as to facilitate the collection of taxes, but so far without success. It is to be hoped that it is not one of those cases in which those who profit by a dilatory and expensive system employ their influence to obstruct a reform that would be most advantageous to the general public.

THE INSURANCE TIMES OF NEW YORK AND CANADIAN LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANIES.

The October number of the Insurance Times contains an article with respect to two of our Canadian Life Companies, namely, the Ontario Mutual and the Confederation Life Association, which calls for special mention from us as a financial and insurance journal, guarding alike the interests of the policyholders and the honor and standing of our home companies. Concerning the reference, in the Times' article, to the "Lien Policies" of the Ontario Mutual, we have nothing to say here, as the writer merely quotes from a letter which appeared in these columns, and so far agrees with the statements of our correspondent, but the attack upon the Confederation Life Association and its management demands some notice.

The Insurance Times can know but little of the Confederation Life when it speaks of it as it does, and if the editor knows so little of the company as the article would indicate, he should for the credit of his journal be more careful, and save himself from imposition. The success of the company has been remarkable, and that success is largely due to the careful and conservative views of the board of management. As to the attack upon its profits, which are considered too high-a fault not often complained of-the system is quite conservative, and certainly not inferior to the "percentage bonus plan" and the "contribution plan" as applied by most of the American companies.

We do not think, however, that either the company or its manager, Mr. Macdonald, is likely to suffer from an article in a paper that could be imposed upon to an extent indicated by the following, which is the concluding paragraph of a special reference to the North American Mutual Life Insurance Company in the Insurance Times for September, 1879:

" It is probable that the Confederation " Life Insurance Company of Toronto will "reinsure its risks with the new corpor " ation. It would be the wisest course to " pursue."

The new corporation, with which the Times said the Confederation Life was about to reinsure its risks was not organized until January, 1881. Evidently our usually correct New York contemporary is not a safe guide to follow in respect to a Canadian life company of which it has published such ridiculous statements. If the redoubtable editor will but take the trouble to look into the matter for himself we shall probably find in a future issue another proof that he is ready to make amends where injustice has been done.

THE INSURANCE AGENT.

No man is fit to be an Insurance Agent .-- 1st. Whose word is not as good as his bond. 2d. Who goes on sprees or drinks to any degree of excess. 3d. Who uses the company's money for his own needs, knowing himself unable or unlikely to be able to replace it by next remittauce day. 4th. Who is continually striving to obtain pay or commissions in excess of what he knows his employer is able to afford. 5th. Who transacts his business in a careless and slobbering manner. 6th. Who keeps copies of his expirations, so as to be always prepared to sell out his employer to some other company. 7th. Who refuses or neglects to obey orders, and instead thereof throws up the agency, and and instead thereof throws in the agency, and leaves the company to make its collections the hest way it can. 8th, Whose only arguments to get business are cheapness, rate catting, re-bates, long credits, dividing commissions with the insured, and slanders of other respectable companies or agents 9th, Who cannot say no, when asked to violate the principles of read underwriting on of honesty and fair good underwriting, or of honesty and fair dealing. 10th. Who requires to be dunned at all, to sny nothing of the persistent dunning visits of specials, etc., sometimes necessary to get out of his hands the trust money which should flow through him to his employer as should flow through him to his employer as freely and quickly as water through a pipe on a down grade. 11th. Who hinders adjusters and aparaisers in their efforts to procure an honest adjustment of a loss, for fear that the popularity of his agency will be impaired by anything short of a complete "give away" of all the company's rights all the company's rights.

Show me an active and successful agent who has none of these common fullings, and I will show you a man of integrity, honor and conscience, a man who can be safely trusted as executor of your will, gnardian of your children, trustee of a charity, and with his friend's wife. An honest man l--the noblest work of God. Oh fidelity-what crimes are committed in thy name I When Gabriel summons all who are stately faith? I to trusts for his body guard, will there be enough of us to say "We?"-C. T. Hopkins in Ins. Monitor.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM .- That a man's worst enemy may be the man who is readiest to grant him favors sounds paradoxical, but nevertheless it is often true. Of its truth no better example need be looked for than in the case of individuals or firms who allow themselves to be enjoled into accepting more credit, in the way of purchases, than is good for them. Nor need anything in this view militate against the wis-dom or expediency of using a moderate credit in a moderate way; but the difficulty is, mere abarrate is often against the wish character is often given too much weight in establishing credit. That a man, whose character for uprightness indicates him as a man who can be trusted in a monetary way, is a better or safer debtor than one of a different class, no one will dispute. But uprightness of character alone will not make two dollars of assets pay three dollars of debts. And the man or firm who leaves the uncertainties of life and the fallibilities of judgment out of the account in making debts, too often comes to a realizing sense of the impossibility of just that thing. In the old days, before railroads were introduced, before the telegraph or telephone was thought of, when daily papers were few or fee-ble, and when the machinery of exchange, as well as the machinery of thought, existed in an embryo condition or not at all, credit within certain limits was in great measure a necessity. Many a man of good character, good ability and sound judgment was in those days, by the wise use of credit, enabled to establish business, which would have been impossible upon his own unaided means, and many are still doing it. But the changed conditions under which we live too often render such aid more grate-ful to the imagination than healthy for the purse.-American Machinist.

AT THE annual meeting of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association at Quebec last Tuesday evening Mr. A. M. Mackinlay was elected President for the ensuing year. The membership of the Association now numbers 105.

Correspondence.

BOGUS BRANDIES.

To the Editor.

Sin,-I have had my attention drawn on more than one occasion to the names branded on cases of so-called foreign liquors shipped from Montreal to this vicinity, and being somewhat acquainted with French exporters, have wonderacquainted with French exporters, have wonder-ed where such names originated. I should like to be informed of the locality and place of busi-ness of "Jules Dufour & Co.," "Eugene Drost & Co.," "Charles Roult & Co.," "Finet, Fils & Cie.," "Renault Freres," "Ourd Freres," "Gagnon Freres," &c., &c. We know that there are shippers of whose names some of the above are clumsy imitations, but there are, I believe, no firms in the business who spell their names in such manuer. The names like the names in such manner. The names, like the stuff itself, are probably of Montreal manufacture. I have heard of a disputed account which was amicably settled some time since by one of these manufacturers of French names and noxious Canadian compounds, on the saloonkeeper's threatening to take legal action against keeper's threatening to use tegat to the plaimant for obtaining money for a former latt of these counterfeit goods. "Gagoon lot of these counterfeit goods, "Gagno Freres," I believe, is the name of an "agency in your city which furnished the "report" which led to the sale of a lot of so-called "5 year-old rye" to a man in Ayton, Ont., whose existence was at least as doubtful as that, of the firms branded on the imitation foreign brandies referred to.

Yours truly,

OBSERVATEUR.

Hamilton, Nov. 8th, 1882.

MRS. E. GALE, milliner, London, Ont., has fled, and the stock has been seized by the landlord.—W. G. Ross & Co., jewellers, Halifax, have eaught the North-West fever, and are about closing up their business in that city.— Ashdown & Co., grocers, Emerson, Man., have sold out to J. Robinson & Co.—Mr. J. Gillespie, the senior partner, has withdrawn from the wholesale hat house of Gillespie, Mead & Co., Toronto.

Among the principal business changes since our last issue are the following: L. G. Marcoux, grocer, Three Rivers, Que, ; J. C. Poulin, grocer, and Mrs. E. Harpe, dry goods, Quebec, have failed.—O. N. Frechette, general store, Batiscan, Que, is asking an extension ;--Jamos Orr, boots and shoes, Trenton ; R. Mickelhausen general store, Mildmay ; N. S., Bourman, grocer, Hanover ; G. W. Hawkins, boots and shoes, Colborne ; D. H. Raymond, jeweller, Hanover, and Warnock & Clark, grocers, Ottawa, have all assigned in trust. W. Corbin, Chester, N.S., and S. R. Thorpe of Kentville, N.S., both general dealers, have also assigned.

ESTIMATES have been made in England as to the relative cost of keeping coin and paper in circulation. To coin 1,000,000 sovereigns costs about \$10,000, or a cent apiece. In fifteen years they lose one-half of one per cent, or about \$25,000, and become too light for further use as money. The total expense on a million of sovereigns would be \$35,000 for fifteen years. The paper to print 1,000,000 one pound notes would cost one cent apiece, or \$40,000 at the outside. During fifteen years they would have to be refurnished at least three times, or if in active use, six times, thus requiring an onthay of \$160,000, and perhaps \$280,000 for the same period that a million of sovereign, would remain in circulation.

WHEN gold is shipped from the United States to England it is usually put in strong canvas bags. Each bag contains \$5,000. Ten of these bags are packed in a strong iron keg. Thus each keg contains \$50,000. The average rate of insurance is about \$1,700 on each million dollars. During the last twenty years every keg of gold that has been shipped has been taken out of Wall street to the vessel by one man, old John Barclay, who is said to have grown rich in the business. He gets \$1 for every keg taken on his truck and he often takes forty of them at a load. The loss by abrasion from the shipment of gold to England is about \$250 on a million. The United States Government is now putting its gold into hars for ship-ment instead of shipping the coin. Each bar or brick is valued at \$4,500. The bars are packed in kegs of sawdust to prevent abrasion.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.

Woodstock, Oct. 30.—Messrs. Hay & Co.'s varnish shop partially destroyed. Loss \$8,000; insured for \$4,000. Kingston, Nov. 2.—Tinsmith shop of Messrs. McKelvay & Birch burnt. Building insured for \$13,200 in following companies:—London and Lancashire \$2,000 Oity of London \$2,000. On stock, Royal Canadian \$5,000, Royal \$3,000. Niagara, 4.— Lake View House, occupied by Mrs. Long, burnt. Loss \$2,000. Wiarton, 5.—Steamer

Josephine Kidd burnt. Loss not known. Hespeler, 5.-J. Phin's large barn with entire contents burnt. Loss \$7,500 : insurance \$3,800 in the Gore District and North Dumfries Cos. (Jollingwood, 4.-Messrs. C. Stephen's & Co's large elevator with contents totally destroyed. Loss \$10,000. Port Dathousie, 7.-A large fire occurred here which destroyed a considerable number of houses. Total loss \$10,000; partly insured.

QUEBEC.

Mile End, Nov. 4.—The White house, occupied by R. Wiseman, totally destroyed. Loss \$10,000; insured for \$700. *Hull*, 3.—Loss by burning of Mr. Eddy's mills is over \$400,000 insured in following Gos.—Royal, \$32,000; Fire Insurance Association, \$22,000; North British, \$11,000; Queen, \$11,000; Actan, \$11,000; Hartford, \$11,000; Scutish Union, \$11,000; Royal Camadian, \$11,000; British American, \$11,000; Gity of London, \$11,000; Commercial Union, \$11,000; Ningara, \$5,500; Connectical, \$5,500; total, \$165,000. Mr. C. B. Wright owned the carding mill, flour mill and several small buildings adjoining, valued at \$30,000; insured for \$4,000. McCormack & Co., millers, lose \$7,000; insurance \$3,000. Laprairie, 6.—A large fire occurred here which destroyed about twelve houses. Loss \$40,000; partly insured. *Quebec*, 7.—Two buildings owned by Jas. Labonté burnt. Loss \$7,000; insurance \$5,200.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, Nov. 6.—A fire occurred here which completely destroyed the Poor Asylum. The building cost S3,000; insured for \$15,000 in the following:—Halifax, Phœnix, Acadia, Lancashire and Queen's, making a total of \$50,000. Montague Gold Mines, T.—The ernshing mill of the Nova Scotia Concentrating and Reduction Co. completely destroyed. Building and machinery worth \$15,000; insured for \$5,000 in Commercial Union.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, Nov. 7.—A fire occurred in a threestory building occupied by F. Beverly, R. J. Patterson and W. Beck. Building insured for \$8,000 in Royal. Mr. Patterson, \$3,000 in Liverpool, London & Globe Mr. Beverly, \$3,000 in Commercial Union. 8.—W. Kane's house on Brussels street burnt; insured for \$900 in North British and Mercantile. A. Myless' and W. Murray's houses slightly damaged.

Financial and Commercial

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 9th Nov., 1882.

The volume of business done for the week has been scarcely as large as usual so near the close of navigation, the continued extraordinarily mild weather preventing much movement of winter goods in the country. The ocean tonnage available in this port is now quite limited, and the grain export trade is practically over for the season. The fluctuations in values, which since our last issue have been few, will be found noted under the respective headings below. This being Thanksgiving Day, the Banks, Stock and Corn Exchanges and nearly all the business houses of the city are closed, it being observed as a public holiday. No changes in the money market; commercial bills are negotiated at 7 to 71 per cent. as to name and date, and for renewals 8 is charged. Call loans on stocks are made at 7 to 71 per cent, and Sterling Exchange rules quiet and steady at 1081 to 1081 for banker's sixty-day bills, 109% to 1091 for demand, and 109% over the

counter. The stock market has not furnished any new topic of interest, and business since Saturday has ruled inactive. The uncertainty as to the future course of the money market checks speculation, and changes in quotations for the week have been few and unimportant. Ontario Bank declined 1 per cent. yesterday to 126 asked, 124 bid; values for other stocks remained about steady. The table of quotations may be seen on unother page.

Ashes.—Receipts have been light, sales at \$5.40 to \$5.50 generally, but a few lots went as low as \$5.30. Seconds \$4.90 to \$5; there are no Thirds offering. *Pearls*—5 brls First sort received this week sold at \$8.50. Receipts since 1st January, 6859 brls Pots, 489 brls. Pearls. Deliveries: 7389 brls Pots, 785 brls Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, 209 brls Pots, 15 brls Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.— The leading manufacturing houses continue busy, but sorting-up orders now coming forward are reported lighter than at any time during the season, owing, undoubtedly, to the continued dry and pleasant weather, which retards sales in the country districts. Many of the manufacturers commence stock taking about the end of this month. Although Spring samples are being made, it is too early yet to fix prices, which for Fail goods remain unchanged. Payments generally reported good. Western jobbers are expected in the market shortly.

OATTLE, ETC.—Cable advices from Glasgow report an improved demand for good to choice Canadian cattle, which are now quoted at from 8d to 8½ d per lb. live weight. The market for Sheep was also firm at a slight advance in prices. At the local markets last Monday, the offerings of shipping cattle were light, and prices ruled steady at from 5c to 5½ c per lb. live weight for good to choice steers, extra choice being quoted at 5½. Hogy sold at from \$6.40 to \$6.50, car lots at from \$5.25 to \$6.75 as to quality. The offerings of butchers' cattle comprised some 550 head, and sales were made at from 4c to 5c for fair to good, and coarser grades at from 3c to 34c. Lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 for small, and from \$3.50 to \$4.50 for the better qualities.

DAIRY PRODUCE.- The American demand for choice grades of butter having pretty much absorbed the available stocks of this class, the next best qualities are now being enquired for. The poorer class of goods has also received some attention the past week. Shipments to the States continue, about 500 pkgs., chiefly creamery, having been sent from this city during the week. The market cannot be called active, however; recently reported transactions include a lot of Eastern Townships at 22c; 100 pkgs, creamery at 26c to 27c, and 50 pkgs, do September make at 25c; a lot of fair Town-ships at 20c; 500 pkgs, of Kamouraska in Que-bec at 173c, and 500 do. Brock ville Fail make at 173c delivered here. Sales of car lots of fue to obsize Wortern here here model Wort of to choice Western have been made West of Toronto at 17c to 19c. The local cheese market continues quiet and firm, without much move-ment or change in quotations. The bulk of stocks consists of late makes, which are con-sidered good property at present rates; the ad-vance in Liverpool Tuesday of 6d per cwt, to 59s 6d, has given rise to a more hopeful feeling here. New York advices report that market weak and a fraction lower. At lngersoll prices range at from 114c to 12c, the former appearing to be the ruling figure. At Woodstock, Unt, on Wednesday ten factories registered 3,916 boxes of cheese, September and October make. Factory men held firmly at 12c, but no sales were reported.

Day Goons .- Business has not shown much improvement during the week. Few out-oftown buyers have been in the market, and stocks in the country have not been much broken as yet. The extraordinary fine weather broken as yet. has had a marked effect upon the movement in all the heavier lines of woollens, and in addian the nearest must of woonens, and in addi-tion to this many country merchants are carry-ing very respectable stocks of woollens, held over from last winter; so that travellers have generally found it difficult to place orders for quantities, and many are returning home from their first trip. Some who went out late, howerel, are reported to be doing fairly well. The farmers are generally engaged at Fall plough-ing, etc., and have not yet found time for shopping. There is a strong feeling of confidence, however, that the slightest change in the direction of colder weather will impart new life to the trade in winter goods; up till the 1st Janu-ary there is always a possibility of moving stocks, but seldom or never after that date. The aggregate of sales by most houses during the Fall months show a steady increase, and remittances are generally reported fairly good. True, there is quite a number of retailers asking for renewals, and in view of all the circum-stances caution will doubtless be the watchword with all prudent merchants, whether buyers or sellers.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- English breadstuffs markets this week have generally ruled quiet and steady. Imports in the United Kingdom for the week show a decrease of 115,000 urs wheat, 255,000 ors corn, and a decrease of 65,-000 brls flour as compared with previous week. The American wheat markets have been rendered irregular and unsettled by the excitement over the elections. Chicago quotations show a stendy decline, compared with a week ago. In the local market there has been little doing in grain; Canada Red Winter is offered at \$1.02 to \$1.04, without demand, while Canada White is worth \$1 to \$1.02, with sales on track at\$1. Peas are ensier at 90c to 90 [c, owing to the absence of ocean freights, but prices keep firm in Liver-pool, with an advance on Tuesday of 2d per cental. Oats quiet at 35c to 36c, and rye quoted at 65c to 674c. The continued demands for Flour from Quebec and Lower Ports buyers has slightly enhanced values, as the coarser grades are scarce in this market for the moment. Last week's quotations, however, rule about steady.

FRUITS .- Receipts of Apples for the week have been quite large, while the export de-mand continues good. The range of prices quoted for winter fruit is from \$3.50 to \$4.50, and good to choice stock readily commands S4 to \$4.50, the latter figure being for Russetts. Common and poorly packed apples are dull at S3 to S3.50. Sales during the week include 209 barrels Russets at \$4.50; one car load colored fruit at \$3.75; two lots of 300 barrels each of Spies at \$4, and several mixed lots of badly-packed fruit at from \$3 to \$3.40. The total of shipments from this port for last week was 6,822 barrels, and for the season thus far, 36,717 barrels. The grand total for the week from Montreal, Halifax, Boston and New York was 31,100 burrels, and for the season, 171,554 barrels. Latest cable advices report Liverpool market steady, with clearances easy and prices market stendy, with clearances easy and prices well maintained, averaging 19s at last sales. *Quinces continue very slow of sale, at 56 per* barrel. Almerin *Grapes* in good request, at 54.75 to 55.50 per barrel; *Lemonis* in fair de-mand at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box, and Southern *Oranges* held at \$9 to \$10 per barrel for the few lots that have arrived. A small shipment of volosing the per period. of Valencia Oranges arrived yesterday per the Str. Parisian, they are offering at \$8 per case, but rather slow of sale.

FISH.-Trade has been more active, and is now reported rather brisk. Stocks of Labrador. harrings are pretty much in the hands of one or two firms, who ask \$6.50 for barrels and \$3.50 for half-barrels; the tendency in values is

upward. Cape Breton herrings are out of the market, and other grades of Split herrings are held at \$4.50 to \$5.50. Green Cod fish still firm at \$6 to \$6.25, round lots having changed hands at these figures; stocks are light, and the demand is good. Dry Cod is held at \$5.75 to \$6.50, as to quality. Salmon steady and un-changed, and Lake Trout held at \$5.25 per half-barrel, but supply of both is limited.

GROCERIES .- Teas of fine quality hold their value in Japan at late dates. With us also for such there is steadiness. Ordinary and inferior Japans are dull. In choice Young Hysons there is firmness, as well as in really fine Black Teas. Sugars.-Granulated 4th lower. Yellows are slightly easier also. In West India Grocery grades there is little to report. Stocks pretty well reduced. Molasses nominally unchanged for Barbadoes, other kinds dull. Syrups about 4c lower. Rice keeps its price for some time current. Coffees dull. Spices-Without quotable alteration for Pepper and most Spices. Cassia is quite firm. Fruits-Some Valentias do not show good keeping possibilities, and such are dull and rather neglected. Choice sound fruit holds about the position of last week. Malaga Raisins dull and rather easier. Layers and loose Muscatels \$2.20 to \$2.60; London S2.75 to \$2.95; Black Basket \$2.65 to \$2.90; Blue Basket \$4 to \$4.40. Sultanas steady, Seedless quiet. Currants 64c to 74c. Figs, choice keep up, 15c to 17c, Mats Malaga 43c to 6c. Nuts and Almonds steady.

HARDWARE AND IRON .- Business in all kinds of goods continues steady at firm prices, the advances in quotations reported last week being firmly maintained. There is no change to note in the *Iron* market, which rules firm, with an upward tendency, and no stocks of pig iron from which to fill orders.

Hops .- As predicted in our last report, the price of Canadian hops in this market has advanced to \$1 per lb., eighteen bales having been sold to a city brewer at that figure vesterday. The same price is said to have been paid week at Stratford, Out. The New York Bulletin says:--"In the drug trade, it is re-ported that an active demand prevails for chamomile flowers, Colombo root and other similar articles for use as a partial substitute for hops. In consequence of this demand, prices for the articles mentioned have been run up Sc to 12c per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS .- This is the time of year when business in this branch is usually flat, as stocks of Hides nearly always accumulate in the Fall, and prices accordingly decline, but last week's quotations remain unchanged, and the market rules rather quiet. Receipts are reported rather large, while the demand is only moderate. Sheepskins rather plentiful, but de-mand is not active; prices have slightly ad-vanced for this month, as the skins containing more wool are of better value, and are now quoted at 90c to \$1 each, as to size and quality. Uable reports from South America state that Rio Grande hides are scarce, and have ad-vanced, and are quoted beyond the importing point.

LEATHER .- Another quiet week has passed} Travellers with sorting up samples of shoes are not taking so many orders as usual during this fine weather, as stocks in the country are not much reduced yet, and again many manufacturers are preparing to take stock about the 1st of December, and are anxious to keep stocks as low as possible, consequently, their pur-chases are light. A fair volume of busines in Sole leather, however, is reported,—the best selected lots being sold to jobbers at 27c, ordinary No. 1 B. A. at 26c, and No. 2 do, at 24c; purchases of 2,000 sides of the latter at containes and another lot of 1 100 sides quotations, and another lot of 1,100 sides Spanish Sole of a peculiar tannage at about

23c, are reported to have been made, in an ticipation of a rise in values. The only apparent foundation for a possible advance is the fact that nearly all the *Dry Ilides* in New York and Boston markets on spot and to arrive up to 1st January have been sold. This market is still well supplied with nearly all kinds of leather, and sales are only of small lots and compara-tively few. Prices are called firm, without change to note.

OILS, ETC .- A fair business continues to be done in Spirits of Turpentine at very firm prices, quoted at 90c per Imperial gallon. Linseed reported quiet and unchanged, with no movement in large lots. Cod oil rules steady under a fair demand; a lot of 150 barrels Gaspe A changed hands on Tuesday at 65c per Imperial gallon.

PROVISIONS .- Liverpool market rules steady, while the Chicago hog market is rather irrogular. prices declining 10c to 15c per 100 lbs yesterday, when the estimated receipts were 37,000 head. Pork continued weak, and was 25c to 274c per brl lower, while lard declined 71c per 100 lbs. In this market there have been sales of round lois of Western Mess Pork to arrive at \$25, and it is now held at \$25 to \$25.50; a shipment is expected from the West this week. Lard, which expected from the West this week. Lard, which is in fair demand, is also quoted lower, Ameri-can at 154c, and Canadian at 15c; about 900 pulls Fairbanks' lard have changed hands this week at 154c to 154c. The decline in prices for pork and lard is of course owing to the freer markets, which have been very weak and irre-gular since our last reference. Boseints of Keas gular since our last reference. Receipts of Eggs have been light, and under a good local demand prices rule firm at an advance of 1c to 2c since hast week; good fresh stock is scarce and com-mands 24c to 25c per doz. The packing season has commenced, and the first arrivals of *Dressed*. Hogs were reported sold at \$8.50 yesterday.

Wool.-In domestic descriptions business is confined to supplying the ordinary wants of manufacturers at this season, and no transactions in round lots can be reported. Stocks are said to be accumulating but are not large. Quotations unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Chicago, 1.00 p.m. — Wheat, Nov., 92c; Dec., 93fc; Jau., 93fc. Corn, Nov., 66fc; year, 60fc; Jau., 53fc. Oats, Nov., 34fc; year, 33cf Pork, Nov., \$18.57f; Jan., \$18.05; Feb., \$16.12f. Lard, Nov., \$11.47f; Jan., \$10.95; Feb., \$11.00.

New York, 2.00 p.m. Wheat, Nov., \$1.00. Dec., \$1.05; year, \$1.07; Jan., \$1.11; Feb., \$1.12; Corn, Nov., 91; 92c cash, and 24c; Dec., 754c; year, 754c; Jan., 644c; Feb., 634c; May, 638c.

Milwaukce, 1.04 p.m.—Wheat, Nov., 934c; cash, Dec., 932c; Jan., 94c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9th, 1882.

LONDON, NOV. 9th, 1882. (Beerbohm's Advices.)—Cargoes off Coast— Wheat firm. Corn—nothing offering. Car-goes on passage—Wheat firm. Corn quieter, Quantity Maize on passage for United Kingdom 40,000 qrs.; Wheat 1,950,000 qrs. Liverpool Wheat on spot firm. Corn strong. Liver-pool fair average Red Winter Wheat 88 9d. Do. White Michigan Wheat 83 9d. Do. mixed Maize 7s 10 d. Canadian peas 78 8d.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (By Special Telegraph.):

TORONTO, NOV. 9, 1882.

Trade is dull. The consumption of winter goods is being deferred by the purchasing public

till traders are beginning to be apprehensive of another "mild winter," and payments from the country are not nearly what they were hoped or expected to be. The greatest trouble is feared from the disposition of the farmers to hold back their produce. If the wholesale trade have to carry their accounts over to wait on the retail dealers' customers it will be a bad season. So far money has been plenty, enough for all commercial purposes. Bank stocks have been undergoing some severe experience. Brokers are generally unable to help their clients owing to the higher rates they have to pay for accommodation. Ordinary rates of discount are 6 to 7 per cent. Brokers have to one to one and a-half higher.

The following table shows the closing bids to-day compared with last Thursday's :---

Banks,	Bid Nov. 2.	Bid Nov. 9.	Loan Cos.		Bid Nov 9
Montreal., Toronto	203} 180		Can. Permanent Freehold	226	228
Ontario Merchants	1263		Western Can Bldg. & Loan.	190	193 1043
Commerce Dominion		198	Imp. Savings Farmers' Loan.	109	109 <u>3</u> 120 <u>3</u>
Hamilton Standard.		110	Lond. & Can'du Huran & Erie.	134	1
Federal Imperial . Molsons	157) 142	1	Dom. Savings Ontario Loan Hamilton Prov		

-PTEROLEUM.—The market is steady. Prices are maintained at rates previously quoted. American prime 26c; water white 30c; Canadian refined 204c for 5 or 10 barrel lots, and 21c for single barrels. Crude oil at Potrolia is slow of sale at \$1.45 a barrel; refined sells at 16c to 17c n gallon.

FUEL.—Business has been brisk, and a disposition is shown by some of the dealers to advance prices. Coal is not expected to be much dearer during the year than it is at present. Some of the merchants will bring in their stock as it is wanted by rail, so that the stock in the yards at present is not so large as it was a year ago. Prices are 56 to 56.25 a ton for all kinds of coal. Wood is cheap; best birch and maple 55, and second 54 a cord.

FARIGHTS.—There is no change in rates by rail or water. It is thought that vessel rates will advance as the dat gers of sailing increase. Prices of produce are certain to decline according as rates of enrying go up. On grain from here to Montreal by propeller 5c; to Ogdensburg 3c; to Oswego 23c; to Buffalo 3c; to other Lake Erie ports 33c; to Chicago 6c.

STORAGE.—Wharfingers are generally complaining of their business. There has been a small business done this fall compared with recent past years. The quantity of grain entered and discharged at the warehouses is not more than half what it was last year.

FLOW AND MEAL.—The market for flour has become almost beyond quoting. The old trouble of our superior extra not being up to requirements makes it a trouble to shippers, and the quantity of flour going fast has been small. The sales have been of uninspected superior extra, and the most recent were at \$4.60. Extra is said to be had at \$4.55; and bargs have sold at \$2.15 and \$2.12]. But prices are entirely nominal. The stock reported here on Monday was 1216 barrels, against 1200 the week previous. Bran is quoted at \$11, with small enquiry. Outment is not much asked for and offered at \$5 to \$5.05 in car lots. Commend is quoted at \$4.5.

WHEAT.—There is no improvement expected in the prices of wheat this Winter, and there has been an actual decline since our last report. Spring Wheat is not asked for except by the millers, and then only a car load occasionally. Quotations are for No. 1 Spring, S1; for No. 2, 97c; for No. 3, 92c. Fall Wheat is dull also; with small demand, and prices are decliming. The latest sales have been 93c for No. 2, and 90c for No. 3. It is figured that no higher prices can be puid for export cargoes. Wild Goose is bought on the street at 75c to S1c, and with no favour from buyers. There were in store on Monday last 122,481 bushels, against 93,516 bushels the week previous: and against 198,757 bushels at this date hast year.

COARSE GRAINS AND SEEDS.—Barley has been steady, and the prices are not much different from those of last week. There is admittedly a slight decline, but the market is not imanimate. Prices to day are for No. 1, 77c; for No. 2, 73c; for No. 3, 56c; and for 3 Extra, 64c. The stock on Monday was 225,000 bushels, against 188, 584 on the Monday previous, and 302,402 bushels at this date last year. Oals are easier, quoted at 39c to 40c on the track for Western. Preas, 72c to 75c. Rye is lower, quoted at 60c. White Beaus, \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel. Clover Seed nominal, \$4.50 to \$5; Timothy Seed, \$2.25 to \$25.00.

Wool.—There is no change in prices. Canadian fleece is dull at 20c; imported wools have been in good demand at the factories, supers selling at 27c to 28c, extra supers at 32c to 34c, fine Southdown freee at 33c to 35c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There is not a very active demand, but prices are not changed; green hides: cows $8\frac{1}{2}c$; steers $9\frac{1}{2}c$; cured cows $9\frac{1}{2}c$, steers $10\frac{1}{2}c$. Sheepskins are now quoted at \$1.10.

PROVISIONS.—Trade is said to be improving. Prices of meat are easier, in sympathy with Chicago market where the decline in hog products has been pronounced. Mess Pork is now reported to be sold here at \$23.50 to \$24, in car lots. Meats are also easier. Long clear 14c; C.C. 124c to 13c; rolls 144c; smoked shoulders 13c; racks and bellies 144c. Lard, Canadian, 154c, American 16c. Hains, smoked 15c to 154c; pickled 134c to 14c. Builter is accumulating in common grades. Good to choice 19c to 21c, medium 15c to 18c. Eggs are scarce at 22c for packed. Cheese unchanged at 9c to 94c for skimmed; and 124c for best. Drad apples are slow of sale, quoted at 8c to $\$_{2}^{c}$.

OTHER PRODUCE.—Polaloes are moving in ample quantity at 55c to 60c a bag, in car lots; and 75c to 80c by the single bag. Apples: ordinary cooking \$2 to \$2.25; good \$2 to \$2.25; export, choice \$3. Poultry in fair demand, fowls 45c a pair; ducks 55c a brace; geese 6c to 74c per lb; turkeys 9c to 104c per lb. Hogs \$7.50 for light weights; \$8.25 to \$8.75 for good heavy hogs. Hay \$11 to \$16; and pressed hay at \$12.50 on the track, car lots. Onions \$1.00 a bag. Mangolds \$7.50 a ton.

LEATHER.—There is not a very pressing demand at present. Manfacturers are not crowding work. Shoemakers are waiting to see what the winter weather will be. Tanners are purchasing hides at moderate rates. We quote:—Spanish Sole, all weights, 26c to 27c; No. 2, 26c to 27c; Slaughter Sole, heavy, 28c to 30c; light, 27c to 29c; No. 1 Spanish, middle weights, 28c to 30c; Buffalo Sole, 21c to 23c; Hemtock Harness, 28c to 33c; Oak hurness, 45c to 50c; hemlock felting, 32c to 34c; upper, heavy, 32c to 36c; upper, light, 34c to 40c, according to quality; French kips, 75c to 35c; native kips, 50c to 55c; Ghicago, 65c to 75c; native kips, 50c to lock calf, 35 1b to 40 1b, per doz. 75c to 90c; light, 60c to 70c. French calf, \$1.10 to \$1.40. Cod Oil, 65c to 70c; Straits Oil, 55c to 60c.

DIGGS AND CHEMIGALS.—Trade is, said to be very fair for the senson. Payments are reported in moderate amounts. Prices, Balson, 48e per lb; Campher, 35c to 38c; Gudeb Berrier, 51.20; Gum Arabic, 18c to 35c; Aloes, Gape, 20c and 25c; Boraz, 20c; Fresh Ergot 55c to 60; Opium, firm, S5 to \$5.10; Castor Oid, 104c to 11c; Sweet Almonds, 60c per lb; Juniper Berries, 65c per oz. Oil Lemon, \$3.75 to \$4 per lb; Peppermint, 53.-75 to \$4.50; Quinine, no advance is expected to present prices; Howard's, \$2.60; German, \$2.40; Alcohol, \$2.55 cush; Morphia, \$3 to \$3.20 per oz; Gream of Fartar, 36c; Turpentine, higher, 90c; Limssed Oil, 71c for raw, 74c for boiled idpe stuffs are quict; Nild. Cod Liver Oil, \$1.75 per gal; Norwegian higher at \$4.00; Santonine, \$6 per lb. Turpentinc, 77c to 80c; Hemp Seed, 64c to 7c per lb. Clycerine, 35c to 40c. Madder, best Dutch, 13c to 14c; second quality, 11c to 12c. Coelineal 60c per lb. Mors, 75c to 80c; sh bark, prickly, powd., 90c per lb.

GROCERIES.—The volume of trade is good, but dealers are growing discontented at the smallness of payments coming in. The common list of stock is in good demand; fish will certainly be high-priced this senson; teas are easy; coffees are in only moderate request. Following are quotations: Raisins— Loose Muscatels, \$2 65 to \$2.80; Layers, hoxes, \$2.90 to \$3: Sultanas, 104c to 11c; Scedless, 11c to 124c; Valentias, 94c to 10c. Sugars are unchanged; Scotch refined, 74c to 8c; Paris lump, 104c to 104c; standard Granulated, 94c to 94c; Ganadian refined, 74c to 83c; Forto Ricos, 74c to 74c for dark to fair, and 8c to 83c for bright to choice. Tobaccos, dark, 38c to 40c; Western leaf, 38c to 42c; Bights, 48c to 57c, and choice foc to 80c. Dry Cod, \$650 to \$7 per 112 lbs.; Merrings, scaled, 28c to 32c; ardines, 12c to 13c; Trout, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Whitefish, \$5 to \$5.25.

HARDWARE -The trade is reported as very satisfactory. Prices of all finished iron work are firm, and customers are assured of a continuance of quotations at advanced rates. There has been an actual advance, since our last report, of 10 cents per keg on cut nails. We quote : Pigs, Summerlee S25.50 to \$26; Carnbroe, \$24 to \$24.50. Babbit Metal, Solve the set of the \$3.55 to \$3.65; 4d and 5d, \$3.75 to \$3.85; 3d, \$4.10 to \$4.20. Canada Plates—Hatton, \$3.10 to \$3.15; Boar's Head, \$3.35; Pontypool, \$3.35; "W. F. G.", \$3.15 to \$3.25; Sayemay, \$3.35. Tin Plates are in good demand and prices firm. Barbed Fencing Wire, galvanized, 82c to 9c; pointed, 7c to 7le.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.—The market here has undergone a change. It occurred that when the feeding stables were filled there was no market for lean or feeding cattle, and the drovers have gone elsewhere. The market here on Tuesday was poorly attended. Altogether there were not over 201 head of cattle. There were no cattle for shipping. Best butchers' cattle sold at 44 cents; good 34e, and inferior 3 cents per lb., live weight. Lambs were in fair supply at \$3.75 to \$4.25 a head. There were still not many sheep, and those fit for export were taken at 5c. Good sheep being 44 c per lb, live weight. Hogs are declining in value. Fat hogs are sold at \$6.25 per 100 lb., live weight. There is a general depression of stock, and prices are work.

WOOL	WINANS & CO.	Cotton Warps Cotton Warps
W00L W00L	WOOLS of every description,	Cotton Warps Cotton Warps Cotton Warps
W00L W00L	at Bottom Prices, Send for Samples !	Cotton Warps Cotton Warps
MOOT MOOT	COTTON WARPS, Ist PRIZE, Common numbers kept con-	Cotton Warps Cotton Warps
WOOL	filled with greatest despatch.	Cotton Warps Cotton Warps Cotton Warps
MOOT MOOT	THE BEST WARPS over made in the Dominion. Satisfaction Guaranteed !	Cotton Warps Cotton Warps
WOOL	All 2nd hand Woollen Machinery in Ontario for sale on our books. Send for List	Cotton Warps Cotton Warps Cotton Warps
WOOL	I3 CHURCH ST.,	Cotton Warps Cotton Warps Cotton Warps
1001	TORONTO.	Cotton warps

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Done in best taste and modern style, at as low rates as are consistent with first-class workmanship. Steady, re-pactable and trustworthy men employed.

FIRST PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS Received at late Exhibitions for excellency of work. During the past 20 years many of the most elegant mansions in Montreal have been decorated by

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Grand Trunk Railway. OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE

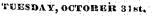
Tenders are invited for the following old material, which can be seen on application to the General Storekeeper of the Company at Point St. Charles.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY,
Wrought Iron 150 Tons
Thin Sheet from
Barrel Hoons 1 G
a rought from Turnings I
" " and Borings (mixed) 1 "
Con spring.
Donor Plate Curtings & Punchings
" Tools
" Files. $1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Turnings and Borings
Cast Iron Berings
Brass Tubes 24 " Babbit Metal with Brass Backs 1500" "
Locomotive Fire Bo es
Boiler Barrel One
Wrought Iron Driving Wheels 2 tons
2 tons

Parties tendering to give price per ton of 2240

lbs. The purchaser to pay for the full gross weight, and to accept the Company's weights. Tenders endorsed "Tender for Scrap" and

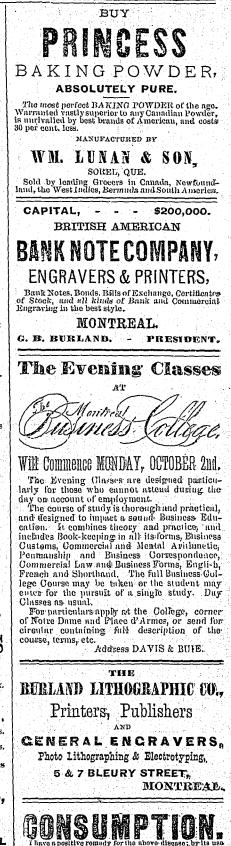
addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before



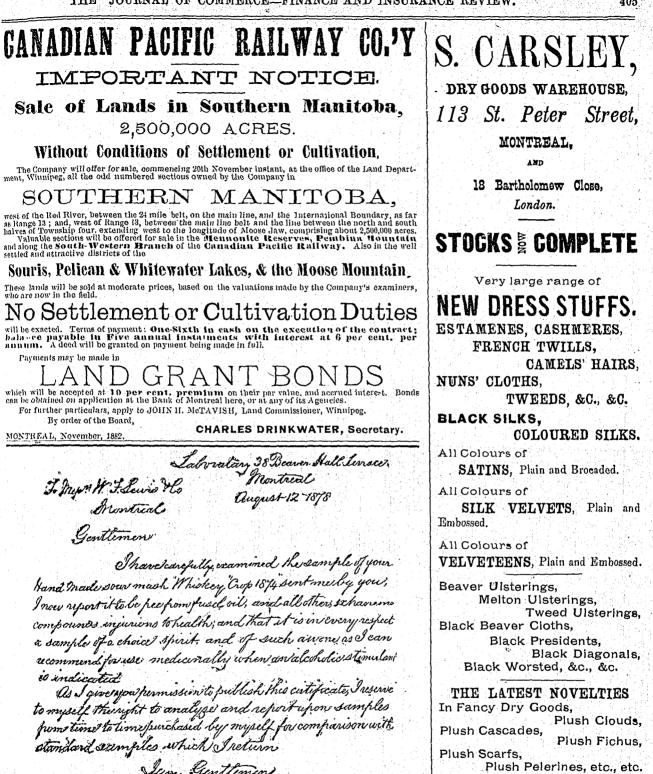
JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, Oct. 7th, 1882.









Jam Gentlemen Jours truty Pluetwoord M.D. MRaley Prof of Practical Chemistry W Gill Colly Montreal

Just received, an importation of the above Whiskey, Spring of 1878, and shall be glad to receive orders for it in either Gases or Wood. W. F. LEWIS & CO. 27 St. Sacrament Street, Montreaal.

Wool Muffs, Wool Hats, etc. KID GLOVES A SPECIALTY. S CARSLEY.

Fancy Wool Dresses.

113 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

Montreal, 15tb;Sept. 1882.

	STOCKS AND SONDS.						
SURETYSHIP.	NAME.	Capita. Capital subscribed paid-up	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Monthe	Closing Frices, Nov. 9.		
SURETYSHIP. THE GUARANTEE CO. Of North America. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), 300,000 Assets over 375,000 Deposit with Dominion Govit, 57,000 <i>Deposit with Dominion Govit, 57,000</i> <i>THE BONUS SYSTEM</i> Of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of <i>One-laif p. Cent per Annum System</i> of this Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this conti- tor system of the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to the satisfac- tion of its patrons. Over \$160,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers. President—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. (Fortuerly Finance Minister of Canuda.) Vice-FresidentJ. IN RANKIN (Merchant.) Maunging Director	Stante. Image: Stanta Stan	Capita: Capita: aubsoribad pzid-up absoribad pzid-up b 4.866.666 \$4.966.66 6,600,000 6,000,000 1,000,000 1,600,000 1,000,000 1,301,000 1,600,000 1,301,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 5,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 65,000,000 1,600,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 66,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 5,700,000 1,999,207 5,613,677 5,13,637 0 1,2000,000 1,999,207 5,613,677 0 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 0 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 0 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 0 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 0 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 0 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 0 1,500,000 2,0	Best. 3 \$1,215,000 451,000 451,000 451,000 240,000 222,000 240,000 222,000 340,000 222,000 340,000 103,000 103,000 103,000 103,000 103,000 55,000 55,000 55,000 100,000 150,000 100,000 55,000 53,000 13,000 103,000 234,024 104,000 63,000 1053,000 17,432 1053,000 17,432	last 6 Monthe 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{array}{c} {}^{\rm Princes}_{\rm res}, \\ {\rm Nov. } 9, \\ {\rm Nov. } 9, \\ {\rm ios}_{\rm 1} 103, \\ {\rm iss}_{\rm 1} 104, \\ {\rm iss}_{\rm 1} 123, \\ {\rm iss}_{\rm 1} 114, \\ {\rm iss}_{\rm 1} 104, \\ {\rm iss}_{\rm 1} 114, \\ {\rm iss}_{\rm 1} 123, \\ {\rm iss}_{\rm 1} 13, \\ {\rm iss}_{$		
Managing Director. * N.B —This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y	0 1,000,000 612,63 0 1,460,000 23,00 0 1,000,000 969,00 0 1,565,000 1,65,00 0 1,565,000 510,650 0 800,000 510,670 0 800,000 510,670 0 500,000 510,670	2 64.009 0 11,500 0 158,000 0 0 150,000		107 108 130 744 75 1323 1344 131 195		

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Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name o	f Article.	Wholesale Kates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.			
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