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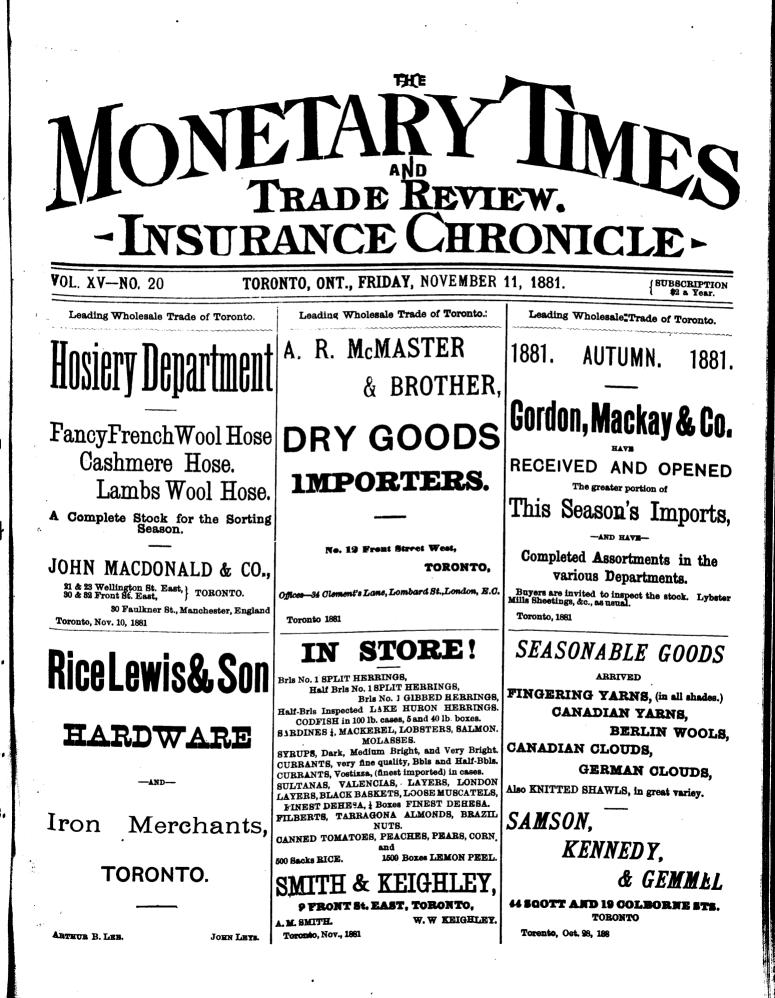
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Sec.



The Chartered Banks.	The Loan Companies.	The Loan Companies.
BANK OF HAMILTON.	CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY	THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMP'Y IS PREPARED TO MAKE
DIVIDEND NO. 18.	Incorporated A.D. 1855. PAID-UP CAPITAL	STRAIGHT LOANS
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent for the current half-year, up- on the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.	Purchases Mortgages and Municipal De'entures.	-and to- PURCHASE MORTCAGES On the Security of Improved Farm or Sub- stantial City Property, ON THE MOST FAVOUBABLE TEBMS Forms of Application and full particulars may be had on application D. McGEE, Secretary, 22 Toronto St., Toronto.
H. C. HAMMOND, Cashier. Hamilton, 26th Oct., 1881.	THE FREEHOLD	UNION LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY.
BANK OF YARMOUTH,	Loan and Savings Co. TORONTO.	Offices : COMPANY'S BUILDINGS, Nos. 28 & 30 Torente St.
YARMOUTH, N.S. L. E. BAKER - PRESIDENT. Directors : C. E. BROWN, Vice-President.	Dividend Notice No. 44. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company has been declared for the current half-year, payable on and after	
John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody. T. W. JOHNS CASHIER. Correspondents at	Thursday, 1st day of December next at the office of the Company, Church street. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the	President, - FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Esq. Manager - W. MACLEAN. Interest allowed on Deposits at highest cur- rent rates Money advanced on Security of Real
Halifax	30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.	rent rates. Money advanced on security of Beal Estate. Mortgages Lought. No Commissions.
Boston	THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.	SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, (LIMITED, (Successor to the Toronto Savings Bank.) Office: No. 72 Church St., Toronto
THE PICTOU BANK, Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1873.	PRESIDENT: HON. ADAM HOPE. VICE-PRESIDENT: W. E. SANFORD, Esq. Capital Subscribed	AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. Deposits received, and interest, at current rates allowed thereon. Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, or
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$500,000.	Reserve	reasonable and convenient terms. Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks. HON. FRANK SMITH, JAMES MASON, President. Managen
HON. B. P. GRANT - PRESIDENT. J. R. NOONAN, Esq. VIGE-PRESIDENT. ISAAC A. GRANT, Esq. DONALD FRASER, Esq. JAS. KITCHEN, Esq. JAMES MOLEAN, Esq. JAMES D. MoGREGOR, Esq.	Hamilton, Canada, 7 July, 1881.	The National Investment Co'y
THOMAS WATSON, MANAGRE. BANKEBS.— Bank of Montreal and Branches; Union Bank of Halifax; W. Watson, A. Lang, New York; Imperial Bank, Limited, London, England.	LOAN & DEBENTURE COMPANY, OF LONDON, CANADA.	Subscribed Capital, - \$1,460,000
EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. THOMAS CRAIG, Cashier.	Capital Subscribed, - \$1,000,000 Paid-up Capital, 988,845 Reserve Fund, - 180,000 Total Assets, - 2,866,000 Total Liabilities, - 1,655,000 Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only.	BOARD OF DIRECTORSWilliam Alexander (of Alexander & Stark), President; Hon. J. C. Aikins Vice-President; J. G. Cooper, A. V. DeLeport William Galbraith, Edward Gurney, Jr., John Jacques, Newman Silverthorne, Prof. Young, o University College, Toronto. Money lent at lowest rates of interest. Mort cases purphesed
SUBPITAL,	Municipal and School Section Debentures pur- chased. WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.	AND. RUTHERFORD, Manager.
AYLMER, "J. G. Billett, " PARKHILL, "J. L. Rogers, Jr., " BEDFORD, P.Q., E. W. Morgan, " Transacts a general BANKING BUSINESS. Cellections receive Special and Careful attention,	Dominion Savings & Investment Soc,	The Ontario Investment Association
Collections receive Special and Careful attention, and remittances made on day of payment. Sterling Bills of Exchange bought and sold, also Drafts on NewjYork and Boston.	LONDON, ONT.	Head Office: London, Ont. CAPITAL, • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Gold MEDAL. PARIS, 1878.	INCORPORATED, 1872.	RESERVE FUND, 100,000. INVESTED, 700,000.
JOSEPH GILLOTTS	Capital, \$1,000,000 Subscribed, 800,000 Paid-up, 699,534 Reserve and Contingent, 91,081 Savings Bank Deposits and Debentures, 758,401 Loans made on farm and city property, on the	Loans Money on Real Estate; buys Mortgages and Debentures; Loans Money on very favorable terms on Building Society Stocks. Full particulars to be had by applying to
BIEEL PENS. Bold by all Dealers throughout the world.	Loans made on farm and city property, on the most favorable terms. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. F. B. LEYS, Manager.	HENRY TAYLOR, ESQ., Managing Director, Offices: Opposite the Oity Hall, Biohmond street LONDON, ONT.







THE telephone company, in the opinion of the Chancery Court of Kentucky, is governed by the same principles as are applicable to common carriers. Its employment is public and it must treat all the public alike. This decision was given in the case of the Louisville Transfer Co. vs. American District Telegraph Company.

THE Eastern Townships Boot & Shoe Co., of St. Hyacinthe, has purchased the lot on Well ington street, Sherbroke, belonging to the Stimson estate, and will erect a block of three stores thereon. One of these stores will be occupied by the Company.

It speaks well for the ability of our Canadian accountants, when one of them is selected for the purpose of auditing the books of an important concern such as the Pullman Palace Car Co. According to the Montreal Witness, Mr. Thos. Darling, Accountant, of that city, has left for Chicago, for the purpose above indicated.

THE store of Mr. A. G. B. Bannatyne, at Winnipeg has been closed for some days to take stock and making other alterations incidental to a charge of proprietorship. Mr. Andrew Strang, the manager of the business, now enters the firm, of which the new name is Bannatyne & Co., the other member being Mr. A. R. J. Bannatyne.

THE exports of domestic products from the port of New York for the week ending Tuesday last were valued at \$6,029,302, making a total of \$332,250,652 since January 1st against \$352,-321,842 for the same period last year.

SUMS of money as well as stores had been disappearing from the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane. After conference between the Inspector. Mr. Langmuir, and the police authorities, arrests were made of John Shaw, steward of the Asylum, Walter Muirhead, butcher and two of his employees, one of these parties having, it is said, "peached" on the rest.

A SOMEWHAT mixed fomily business has been that of Henry Burgess, grocer, Brantf ord, for it has been transferred from son to mother and from mother to son. The latter has been the owner for the past ten months. The son is missing, owing a considerable amount in small bills.

A BRIEF career has been that of Todd & Butler, storekeepers of Milltown, N. B. They bought out the stock of C. E. Boardman in September 1880, and in a little more than a year find them. selbes unable to pay in full. They offer their creditors sixty-five cents in the dollar.

E. MILLIKEN, a lobster canner of Shediac, N. B., owing to a bad season and the wreck of a schooner, in which he was principal owner, is reported as being involved, and unable to pay in full.

" BREDDEUN," said the perpetual president of the imperishable Lime-Liln Club, "while all agree dat honesty am de bes' policy, not one man in a hundr'd hasitates fur to work a lead nickel_off onto a steet-kyar cumpany." "Friend ship," says the same calm observer, " will las as long as you kin afford fur to pay 10 per cent. per annum."

A VERY large sale of phosphate lands is to be held by the Quebec Government on the 16th inst In all some 29,000 acres will be offered. mostly situated in the vicinity of Buckingham and Wakefield in the Ottawa district. Considerable pains have been taken to advertise the sale in Europe as well as here, and spirited competition is anticipated. The terms of the sale call for payment within half an hour of adjudication.

The somawhat unexpected announcement is made that Mr. Guillaume Boivin, shoe manufacturer of Montreal has obtained a compromise at the rate of 75c. on the dollar payable in 3, 6, 9, and 12 months with interest. Mr.Boivin shows a nominal surplus of \$16,000. He proposed at first only to ask an extension, but upon his creditors investigating his affairs, it was thought this surplus claimed would largely disappear, and that it would be better to grant him a composition on the terms above indicated. The liabilities amount to \$53,000 all due in Montreal, and the composition deed has been signed by the creditors generally. Mr. Boivin intends, we are told, to confine himself principally to the manufacture of moccasins in future.

Some years ago, Mr. D. W. Carter carried on business at Harriston, where he failed, and romoved to Palmerston. At that place, the store was opened in the name of his son, F. A. Carter. After being in business about a year, one Fair, who had, in 1878, compromised with creditors at 25 per cent. of their claims, was admitted a partner. They were not long together when the business was sold in March last to G. S. Davidson, and in June of the same year they bought the stock of Bobt. Steele. This stock was also sold to Davidson, at 80 per cent. of its cost. New goods were also in transit from the railway station, when they were seized, just before delivery to Davidson. One of the creditors, who happened to be on hand about the time of the transfer, got paid 90 per cent. of his claim. This was secured by threat of arrest for obtaining goods under false pretences. The firm have proven to be very undesirable men to trade with. and there will probably now be a scramble among creditors for the little assets which are not already secured.

PERHAPS no case of crime has attracted more notice among the printing fraternity in this city, or more surprise in circles where the man was known, than that of James Dilworth, who was sent on Tuesday last to the penitentiary for robbing the post office. He had been for years in charge of the delivery department of the Mail newspaper, and bearing an excellent reputation. had come to be allowed access to the post office drawer of that paper, to take out, at early hours, first exchange papers and then letters. This privilege he abused by stealing the money contents of letters from the drawer. He was detected by means of marked money in decoy letters, and it appears had similarly robbed the Globe and other journals. At the police court he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years Dilworth was of middle age, respectably married, receiving a comfortable income, and was promi- Angus acknowledged in warm terms the gift and

nent as a church member and a tee-totaller, the more's the pity.

THE estate of Mr. Isaac Laidley, dry-goods dealer on Yonge Street, is being wound up by the trustees, Messrs. Kerr & Anderson. The claims thus far fyled amount to nearly \$25,000, while the amount realized for the stock, which was sold for 66 cents in the dollar to Mr. Cross who also purchases the lease, is from \$5,000 to \$6,000. It is not likely that the dividend to be realized by the creditors will be over 23 to 24 per cent. The criminal proceedings begun by Messrs. Hughes Brothers, and under which Laidley was arrested for fraud, were abandoned, that firm having obtained some \$700 from relatives of the latter, apart from their claim on the estate. It appears that Laidley had been appropriating goods to his own uses to a large extent, having sent his family across the ocean with a number of trunks full of merchandise.

THE creditors of D. & J. Sadleir & Co., prominent publishers of Roman Catholic church and school literature in New York and Montreal, have met to discuss the affairs of the firm, which failed some time since as our readers have been informed. It was agreed last week to offer 50 cents in the \$ to merchandise creditors whose claims amount we are told to \$120,000, payable in 6, 12, 18, and 14 months secured, with interest. Mrs. M. A. Sadleir has a claim of over \$84,500. For this she is to receive \$50,000, consisting of the plates mentioned in her chattel mortgage, valued at \$28,000; also have \$5,000 cash and to have notes amounting to about \$17,000 secured by the Assignee and outside friends of the firm. The Assignee Mr. John W. O'Shaughnessy, is to be one of three trustees, who will hold the tools and machinery, \$6 000, certain plates \$12,000, besides shop and other real property held by Denis Sadleir, whose wife consents. By this arrangement, if ratified by the creditors, the firm will be left with all their present stock of books, machinery, and bills receivable with which to go on with the business.

A PRESENTATION of a very interesting character was made in Montreal the other day to Mr. Wm. Angus, on his resigning the presidency of the Canada Paper Company, in connection with which he has been so long and so favourably known. In the spacious second floor of the Company's warerooms in St. Paul St., which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, there were assembled the employees of the Company. On a raised platform were seated the officers of the Company, Mr. McFarlane, now Vice President of the Company and General Manager in the chair; on his right Mr. Angus; on his left Mr. Logan, the new President. and 0¤ Mr. Young, the Secretary and Treasurer. behalf of his fellow employees in Montreal and Toronto, as well as in the Company's works at Windsor Mills and Sherbrooke, Mr. Jackson read an elegantly engrossed address, expressing the steady and strong esteem felt by them for Mr. Angus, closing by presenting to that gentleman a handsome silver salver, richly gilt. Mr.

the motives prompting it, and explained the reason of his resignation to be that he required more time to devote himself to an enterprise he had in view, the manufacture of wood pulp. He retained, however, a share in the directorship and in the pecuniary interests of the Company, and should continue to lend it all the assistance in his power. A pleasant reunion closed with hearty cheers for the retiring President and the gentleman who was being promoted from the Vice Presidentship to succeed him in the post.

A PATENT CASE .- Suit was brought by H. B. Ives & Co. of Montreal against a patent granted to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. of Worcester, Mass., for the manufacture of barb wire fencing in Canada, for alleged forfeiture on the grounds of non-manufacturing within two years of the date of patent; and for alleged im porting after twelve months in violation of section 28 of the "The Patent Act of 1872." Two suits were entered in the courts against H. R. Ives & Co. by the Washburn & Moen Manufactnring Co. for illegal manufacture of barb wire for fencing and the damages laid in each suit at \$20,000. Soon afterwards, H. R Ives & Co. raised the dispute against the existence of the Washburn & Moen Co. patent on the grounds above given. The case came up several times for hearing before the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable J. H. Pope, and much evidence from both sides was submitted. Messrs. Washburn & Co. claim that they have made so many and different improvements and additions te their machine, as to entitle them to submit that they have made a new machine in reality, and one for which they are entitled to a new Patent. The decision in the case was to have been given to-day, but has been further adjourned until next Thursday, November 17th.

-There is said to be a steady falling off in the catch of fish around the shores of Newfoundland, a decline which is not casual, and as such liable to cease, but gradual, steady, continuous, and due to permanent causes. The fish are subject to greater disturbance from their pursuers than formerly, and naturally leave the shores of the island for safer spawning places. If this decline goes on in future as in the past, the Islanders will find it necessary to conquer their great reluctance to till the soil, and the Ichthyopages may perforce become Artographes.

-In the matter of canal tolls, Canada will probably be guided by the action of the State of New York; with the farmers of the State of New York the settlement of the question practically rests. When they give indications of an intention to abolish the canal tolls and tax themselves to make up the loss, we shall believe that a change is coming; till then, we may reasonably doubt. But, in any case, it is not all clear that Canada. ought, in whis matter, to follow the lead of the State of New York.

-According to statistics comparing the ship monts from Montreal for the period dating from Vanuary 1st to Nov 1st, of this year and last, there has been a marked falling off this season in nearly every item. In wheat, there has been a falling off of over two and a half million bushels, in corn of nearly four million bush., while in peas there has been a gain of nearly 70,000 bush. Flour is short over 100,000 barrels, and oatmeal 44,000 barrels, of butter 56,000 pkgs less have been shipped, while cheese shows a gain of 19,000 boxes. Lard shows an increase of 3,500 bbls., and leather also a gain of some 3,000 rolls.

SUMMER PORK PACKING.—The number of hogs killed and packed into pork for the "sum-mer senson" ending Nov. 1st was about ten per cent. less than in the same period 1880. The number was 4,802,537 as compared with 5.323.-898, and in the whole twelve months ended with October, 11,720,000 hogs against 12,270.000 Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Gleveland and Cedar Rapids, which places put up more than three-fourths of the whole pack, all show a decline in the return, but Kansas City, Cincinnati and Milwaukee packed more this season than last. It is stated that since the 1st of March the foreign movement of American hog-product has been 280,000,000 pounds less than during the corresponding time last year. This is equivalent to the product of about 1,600,000, hogs, in the decreased export movement for the summer, and of about 975,000 for 12 mos.

We gather from the Cincinnati Price Current that the seven Western States which have furnished annual statements of number of hogs reported for taxation make returns indicating about 800,000 hogs less in 1881 than in 1880. These figures are for the early part of the calen dar year, and the movement to market in the west and east has been about 600,000 less than last year, since March 1st, so that whatever there is in these statements affording an indication of winter supply, it points to but a moderate reduction from a year ago. There is an evident shortage in the corn supply, compared with the past two years, but with the old stock brought forward, the resources are well up to the average want of the country in late years, and the fall pasturage has been good.

-It is an indication of the improvement of trade in the Dominion that the Intercolonial Railway traffic receipts for the year just closed exceeded that of the previous twelve months by \$254,000.



SPECIALLINES

Will find it to their advantage to pay us a visit, as our stock (with the additions made during the past month) will be found very complete.

BRYCE, M^CMURRICH & CO., 34 Yonge Street TORONTO.

EBY, BLAIN & CO.,

Beg to announce to the trade that they have purchased the wholesale grocery business of

MESSRS. WM. RAMSAY & CO.,

and that they are removing to the commodious warehouse heretofore occupied by that firm,

COR. FRONT & SCOTT STS.

Their stock of Teas and Groceries will be found complete in every department.

TEAS.

Young Hysons, Congous and Formosa Oolongs, ex "Flintshire," "Killarney," "Agamemnon," "Matapedia" and "Darlington," just received or on the way direct from China.

FRUIT.

A large quantity of Malaga and Denia fruit, forming part of the "Avalona's" cargo expected in a few days, besides further shipments en route from the Mediterranean. New Currants, Figs and Nats just to hand.

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EBY, BLAIN & CO., Torente, Ont.



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ARE NOW OFFERING SOME STARTLING BARGAINS before removal to those large and welllighted premises,

39 FRONT ST., WEST. They have also just opened COLOR-ED AND BLACK VELVETEENS, Large shipments of LACE GOODS. COLLARETTES, FRILLING, &c.

G.B. SMITH & HENDERSON.



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Office-Nos. 64 & 66 Church St, Toronto, Ont. EDWD. TROUT, MANAGEB.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, NOV. 11. 1881

OUR TIMBER SUPPLIES.

Pascal expressed the opinion that half the evils of the world were caused by people not being able to sit still in a room. The desire to do business, whether it can be done at a profit or not, is undoubtedly a besetting sin; and of all people engaged in industrial enterprizes among us, none have suffered so much as the lumberers by not being able to become inactive, when activity meant a certain loss of capital and a sacrifice of timber. Mr. James Little, in the Montreal Sun, tells us that "the owner of timber land who sat quietly by without lifting an axe has been making more money than if he had been at work in the most productive gold mine." Mr. Little is one of those alarmists who appear from time to time on the approaching exhaustion of our timber supplies ; but what he here says contains ⁸⁰me truth. He says the last timber limit owned by the Government of Quebec was sold some months ago ; and he assumes that the Ontario Government disposed of all it possessed some three years ago, and that of the thirty-four townships then sold, ninetenths contained no timber of commercial value. The oak and the elm and the square timber now shipped at Quebec, are, he asserts, the produce of Michigan.

Mr. Little has himself been engaged in the lumber business, and he points out the wasteful methods which he considers responsible for the destruction of supply which he describes. Of all the lumberers with whom he is acquainted, in Canada and the United States, he says Mr. Ward, of Michigan is the only one who does not pursue a wasteful method of working. The wastefulness he describes as consisting in running over a large area and taking only one or two logs from the best trees, and leaving the rest to ot or to form fuel to burn up the entire forest. That distant forest fires are often ^{que} to this cause, Mr. Little is not alone in stating; the fact is within the knowledge of many personal observers.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Little underestimates the quantity of pine still remaining in Ontario and Quebec. He describes our remaining supply of pine as being confined to the Valley of the Ottawa, and the St. Maurice and Muskoka districts, and will not allow that there is, in the two latter districts, as much marketable timber left as is got out out in two years in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. He cannot be right in saying that every stream in Ontario has been "lumbered" to its source, unless he greatly restricts the northern extension of the province.

We do not know whether Mr. Little's article is intended to be a denial of a statement which recently appeared in the *Globe*, to the effect that, north of Lake Huron "inexhaustible" supplies of pine had recently been discovered; for no direct, and perhaps no indirect, reference is made to it. But Mr. Little can scarcely have been unaware that such a statement had been published. His general averments cannot be regarded as disproving a particular and detailed account of recent discoveries.

The time has come for paying greater attention to the remains of our forest wealth. be it great or small. We certainly do not think it so small as Mr. Little would have us believe. Each province has a Crown Lands Department ; but the object of these departments has hitherto been rather to sell than to preserve the timber. Great attention is paid to forestry on the continent of Europe, where forest literature has reached extensive dimensions. Our forest literature has yet to be written ; and apparently we shall begin seriously to study the subject about the time when we have cut down or burnt up our last forest. The United States is becoming alive to the daily increasing necessity for the preservation of its forest wealth. It is useless to regret the wholesale destruction that has been practised in the past ; the one thing needful is to repair it so far as the future needs of the country may require. This work has been commenced in the States ; we shall no doubt follow at a greater or less distance. Meanwhile, we need not go into a panic over the notion that, in a few years, there will not be left timber enough out of which to make shoe pegs.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

In the matter of the Ontario Bank, there are not sufficient facts before the public to form a final conclusion upon. Any stray facts which seem to reveal a worse state of things than was before supposed, naturally receives the worst interpretation. Let us say at the outset that, whatever the share-

holders may lose, the public is, so far as we can judge, perfectly safe. We regret to see the position of the bank described in general terms, by a cotemporary, as being critical, since such a statement might create a false impression, and do great mischief.

Some shareholders, who take a hopeful view of the situation, argue that the reduction of capital proposed by Mr. Holland is too great. And they attempt to make good their statement by reference to his own figures. The net profits for four months, Mr. Holland sets down at \$59,798, which is equal to ninne per cent. on \$2,000,000. By this test, they conclude that \$2,000,000 is the amount at which the capital should be allowed to The facts are correctly stated, and stand. the reasoning is without a flaw. Nevertheless, it would be dangerous to found a general conclusion upon so short an experience. The profits of those four months may have been exceptional, and greater than could be realized on the average of years. Something will depend upon how the bad debts which may not be entirely hopeless of collection on some scale of percentage, may turn out, when finally dealt with. There is, however, a decided impression on the minds of many shareholders, that Mr. Holland cuts too deep; and though we are not in a position, owing to a want of particulars, to form a decided opinion, we incline to think that that impression is not wrong.

A letter written by Sir W. P. Howland, President of the Bank, on the 24th June last, in connection with other facts, has evoked severe denunciation. In that letter, Sir William, in order to account for the fall in the price of the stock, attributes the decline to the action of brokers in bearing the market, and to the fact of a new cashier having been appointed, who may, in the opinion of some—the bank having old debts to deal with -be disposed to cut down the assets. More than this, perhaps it was not reasonable the President should be expected to say to an individual shareholder. But that is no reason why more information should not have been laid before the whole body of shareholders three days before. There was no hint then given of any change of management, or of a need for any change. On the contrary, the shareholders were officially informed that "the general manager and other officials of the bank have continued to discharge their respective duties zealously and efficiently." And yet, Mr. Fisher, the general manager, was then on the point of being superseded. The exact date of Mr. Holland's appointment is involved in doubt. On 24th of June, Sir Wm. Howland, in the letter above referred to, mentioned " the fact of (the directors) having appointed a new cashier," while

he makes the 3rd July the date of the appointment. An explanation, here required, may rectify the error, wherever it may be. The discrepancy covers ten days. It is difficult to doubt that the necessity for a new manager was known on the 1st June; and clearly en: the shareholders were titled to something than more vague reference to "overdue debts and unproductive assets." Even then, we ventured to state, in these columns, that both Rest and Contingent funds were swept away; which, far short as it was of the truth, was more than the directors had vouchsafed to tell. It is quite certain the directors ought on the 1st of June, to have taken the shareholders into their confidence and told them then as much as they themselves. By failing to do knew so, many innocent parties suffered by making purchases of stock at prices out of all proportion to its real value. And there can be no doubt that, considering the impairment of capital that had taken place, no dividend ought to have been paid.

Efforts are being made, in more than one direction, to get control of the approaching meeting of shareholders. But if, as asserted, Montreal holds a majority of the stock, there the controlling power will centre. The shareholders would do well to keep the control in their own hands; for they cannot tell what may be best to be done till they are seized of the essential particulars, in the absence of which a general opinion as to the future policy to be pursued cannot be formed.

THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

There can scarcely be a doubt that the Government of Quebec contemplates a sale of the North Shore Railway, and that the general election about to take place in that province will be made an occasion of taking the sense of the people on the subject. In a speech recently delivered at St. Jerome, M. Chapleau discussed the question of sale. He did not give any information as to the state of the negotations on the subject, but he admitted that a sale, price and conditions being suitable, would be desirable, in the interests of the province. The road cost \$13,000,000, and there seems to be a prospect that it could be sold for \$8,000,000. producing a nominal loss of \$5,000,000. M. Chapleau admits, and business men will agree with him, that a company could work the road more advantageously than the government. Government administration would not, he thinks, obtain from the road more than \$300,000 a year, whereas a sale of \$8,000,000 would, at five per cent. on the purchase money, produce \$400,000. From

these data, M. Chapleau comes to the conclusion that \$8,000,000 would be a reasonable price, provided—and it is a strange proviso indeed—the government were to get a guarantee that it would be allowed to retain some share of the patronage, (que nous ne serious pas oubliés dans la distribution du patronage.) It is not probable that a company purchasing the road would give such a guarantee ; it would not be to the interest of the purchaser to do so, unless he got an equivalent abatement of price.

M. Chapleau admits that the profits of a company would be greater than those of a government. While the government might get from the road \$30,000, \$40,000 or \$50,-000 a month, he thinks a company would probably get \$60,000 or \$80,000. But he does not seem to have considered how the difference would be made. A company does not allow considerations of patronage to interfere with its profits, while the government is brought under a pressure which compels it to do so. If the purchasing company agreed to allow the government a share of the railway patronage, it would abandon the commercial ground and place itself at a disadvantage. So far as it went in this direction, so far would it lessen the distance which M. Chapleau has roughly expressed in figures between corporate and government administration. It is not probable that M. Chapleau means that more should be bargained for than the retention of some of the present railway functionaries, including the manager, M. Senécal, but as his statement is general it is impossible to be certain that any such limit can safely be put to it.

Taking M. Chapleau's statement as a whole and reading a little between the lines, we think it is a fair conclusion that the government has an offer of \$8,000,000 or thereabouts for the North Shore Railway, and that, upon the condition stated, whatever extension may be given to that condition, the government desires the authority of the constituencies to take \$8,000,000. The \$5,000,000 difference between the cost and the selling price represents only a nominal loss; for the facilities which the road affords to settlement, commerce, and travelling, is worth far more than that sum to the Province. The road was not built on the expectation that it would earn interest on the cost of its construction, but for the indirect benefits it would bring, benefits which continue to accrue as certainly after the sale as before. A sale would tend very much to re-establish the finances of the province, and there cannot be a doubt that it would be preferable to a retention of the road in the hands of the government.

TELEGRAPH COMPLICATIONS.

But a few weeks ago we mentioned the fact that a company had been incorporated for the purpose of building lines of telegraph in Canada, in rivalry with the Great North Western Company, which had assumed the working of the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies. This new company, the Canada Mutual Telegraph Co., is understood to be a Canadian off-shoot from the Mutual Union Telegraph Co., in the United States. The Company last named has obtained unusual prominence during the past fortnight by reason of the publicity given to its construction contract, which seems to be a highly interesting and instructive document. It has been customary to think lightly of the cost of telegraph lines; we have had arguments presented to show that \$100 per mile was all that a telegraph wire cost, and that its maintenance was a mere bagatelle. The unfortunate career of the Dominion Line, however, does not appear to confirm such low estimates of necessary outlay. It is impossible to build and equip telegraph lines adequately for any such sum.

But \$1,100 per mile is far more than equally out of the way in the other direction. This is the rate at which a firm named John G. Moore & Co. undertook the construction, by contract, of 13,000 miles of telegraph line for the Mutual Union Company. This firm was to be paid the large sum of fourteen million dollars, i.e.: \$9,500,-000 in stock, and \$4,500,000 in six per cent. bonds, for erecting 13,000 miles of line. This would make the cost per mile \$1,075, for what could be done for \$300 or \$400 per mile under ordinary circumstances. It would seem that any promoters who would pay such figures for building telegraph lines must either be grossly ignorant of telegraph business or must be hand and glove with the contractors in the exorbitant profits therein implied. Unfortunately for the promoters of this neat scheme, one of the directors of the Western Union Co., Mr. Erastus Wiman, heard of it and took measures to get posses sion of the contract. What these measures were is narrated in lengthy letters from the secretary of the Mutual Union Company to the New York papers, and, probably upon the principle urged upon the Duke of Venice, "to do a great right do a little wrong," Mr. Wiman went too far, in accepting the pro posals of third parties to get hold of that contract by means which were not justified even by his belief that the contract was corrupt.

It is, of course, of interest to any who may contemplate subscribing to the stock of the new companies, either in this country or the States, to learn whether their money is

to go towards building lines alone, or towards building up fortunes for contractors who may be friends and *sub rosa* partners of the contractors. On this subject the Chicago *Tribune* says :---

If this interpretation be the true one, it is manifest without further investigation that the new company has practiced gross deception upon the public, has obtained subscriptions undefalse pretences and proceeded from the start to defraud the subscribers to the stock. It was represented that the new company had been organized for the purpose of antagonising a dangerous monopoly; that its facilities would be provided at the very lowest cost; that it would thus be able to do telegraphing at rates far below those required to pay dividends on the watered stock of the Western Union and that the competition it would thus provide would compel the Western Union to reduce its rates. All these objects would necessarily ba defeated by paying to a construction ring double the actual cost of furnishing the necessary facilities for doing the business. Nor can it be doubted, under the circumstances. that there was an intention ultimately to force the Western Union company into buying up the competition after the subscribers to the new company had been squeezed by bears and the stock was in control of the ring. Thus the misstock was in control of the ring. Thus the mis-sion of the new company was, from the start, merely to add at some near future time \$14,-000,000 to the capital stock of the Western Union, upon which the public would be compelled to pay dividends in the shape of increased rates. The Western Union would gain no new facilities which it needed; the public would be no better served nor even so well, after another " consolidation ;" the money expended ostensibly for construction would pass into the hands of the projectors, and the business of telegraphy would be a worse monopoly than before.

HAMILTON'S EXPORTS.

An interesting table is that showing the exports from Hamilton to the United States. for the year ending with September. Out of a total value of \$2,617,000 exported, grains and field products represent \$689,000; animals and wool, \$705,000 ; and manufactures, \$556,000, besides whatever of these may appear among "miscellaneous." In addition to lumber and sewing machines, the list of our manufactures now presents a new feature in barbed wire exported. It is gratifying to observe that the exports of the year are \$730,000, or about 28 per cent. greater in value than those of the corresponding period of 1879-80. We give below the values of the exports to the United States from the port of Hamilton for the year ending September 30, 1881, as verified at the United States Consulate :

Animals	Value\$	490,744	52
Apples	"	4,101	73
Barley	"	521,222	56]
Barbed wire	"	7,165	44
Bran	"	5,243	05
420g	"	192,623	871
<10nr	"	2,229	37
Qides and skins	"	86,881	61
QAV	"	46,703	38
40m her	"	80,007	60
Malt	"	289,584	71

Peas " 97,599 99 Potatoes " 8,935 80 Rye				
Postatoes " 8,935 8; Potatoes " 4,198 0; Scrap iron " 57,814 6; Sewing machines " 110,426 1; Wool " 214,750 9; Household goods " 29,527 6; Miscellaneous " 352,785 8; Total	Machinery		3,923	43
Potatoes " 8,935 8 Rye 4,198 0 Scrap irop 57,814 6 Sewing machines " 110,426 11 Wool " 214,750 9 Household goods " 29,527 6 Miscellaneous " 32,617,470 2 Total	Реаз "		97,599	92
Rye " 4,198 0 Scrap iron " 57,814 6 Sewing machines " 110,426 1 Wool " 214,750 9 Household goods " 29,527 6 Miscellaneous 352,785 8 Total			8,935	80
Serap iron "			4,198	00
Sewing machines " 110,426 11 Wool 214,750 92 Household goods " 29,527 64 Miscellaneous " 352,785 82 Total			57,814	68
Wool			110,426	18
Household goods " 29,527 6 Miscellaneous " 352,785 8 Total	Wool		214,750	93
Miscellaneous " 352,785 8; Total			29,527	60
Total for year ending Sept. 30,'80.\$1,887,470 38		•••	352,785	83
Total for year ending Sept. 30,'80.\$1,887,470 38	Total		.617.470	22
Increase 729,999 8	Total for year ending Sept. 30,'	80.\$1	,887,470	38
	Increase	\$	729,999	84

-The October number of the Quarterly Review contains a new programme for the Conservative party, which embraces among other things, Free trade between the mother country and its dependencies, and Fair Trade with the rest of the world. But Free Trade between Great Britain and self-governing. tariff-making colonies, would be scarcely less difficult to secure than Free Trade between Great Britain and foreign nations. The dependencies, no less than foreign nations, have governments to support, credit to maintain, obligations to meet, debts to discharge; to do these things a revenue must be raised. and a customs' tariff cannot be dispensed with. Canada, to go no further, could not dispense with that part of her customs' revenue which comes from a duty on English goods. We do not, therefore, see how it is possible to carry out this part of the Quarterly's new programme.

-How it was that the official bank examiner failed to discover the colossal defalcations of the cashier of the Newark bank is now explained. He was deceived by a forged letter purporting to have been sent from a New York bank, which corroborated the cashier's statement. The moral is, says the N. Y. Shipping List, that after all practicable checks and guards have been devised and adopted, it is still necessary to trust at last to the fidelity of the confidential agent. That journal continues, "The pillage of the Mechanics' Bank of Newark by its cashier is made the text of savage attacks upon the national bank system by the organs of its opponents which seem to have forgotten that before the adoption of that system, such an embezzlement like that at Newark would have had a much longer list of sufferers. Stockholders under the present system now and then lose every cent, and there is sometimes nothing left but the furniture for the depositors to realize on, but the billholders are absolutely safe."

-The rumors started from time to time that the Government has disallowed the charter of the South Western railway, Winnipeg, are we believe baseless. The ques-

tion is what does the charter give the company; does it enable the company to cross or even reach the American frontier? We fear not. The North Western Company has power to go "near the western boundary of Manitoba," not to the boundary, only near it. How near? Ten miles, eighteen miles, twenty miles? If the company has not power to reach and cross the frontier, a connection with the Northern Pacific is impossible. Since this is the simple truth, why should any one act as if the fact were quite otherwise?

-The Canadian Finance Minister, interviewed by a New York reporter, confirms the statement vaguely made by one of his colleagues, that it is the intention of the government to propose the repeal of the tea and coffee duties. This will take us a long way towards Mr. Bright's free breakfast. Of course, the change will not be made without criticism, though, perhaps, there will be no serious opposition.

-An extensive scheme of railway amalgamation is on the *tapis*. The roads which it is proposed to unite are the Midland, the Victoria, the Toronto and Nipissing, Whitby Port Perry and Lindsay, the Grand Junction and the projected Toronto and Ottawa. Mr. Cox of the Midland is said to entertain a decided opinion that the amalgamation will be brought about.

UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The affairs of the Union Fire Insurance Company are attracting some attention in Toronto business circles. Changes had been made from time to time in the Board of direction, and, probably in consequence of this, certain shareholders expressed a desire for further information about the company's affairs than they appear to have got. It is admitted on all hands that the company's fire losses this year are serious, so serious that two calls of ten per cent. each have been made upon shareholders; and upon these not more has been paid, we understand, than one-third the sum they ought to produce. At least one shareholder refused to pay, but the company sued him and obtained a verdict.

Some of the shareholders say that the man, agement is seriously defective, and that the company should be wound up. The opposite party declare that the company will swim, and that it can be kept going if the calls were only paid up. The truth appears to be that it is the most solvent shareholders who most strongly oppose the calls, saying that a large proportion of the stockholders cannot be collected from-

In the meantime, an investigation into the affairs of the Union has been made by the Ontario Inspector of Insurance, and it is understood to show the company in an unfavorable light. The management object most forcibly to Mr. Hunter's conclusion, and have even threatened to have him removed from his position, for partisan action in the matter. &c. It will probably appear to most people an indication of the weakness of its case, when any company begins to abuse or threaten the official whose duty it is to inspect its working. As the report is in the hands of the Government, we are not at liberty to comment upon it. But there are circumstances connected with the company's past and present position which may naturally cause some stockholders inquietude. And it is not an insignificant circumstance that the president has resigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK EXPORTS OF WOOD.

The export of sawn lumber and square timber from the port of St. John forms at all times an interesting feature of our trans-Atlantic trade. This year's shipments continue to be principally made by the same parties as in former years. During the latest completed month, however, a larger proportion appears to have gone to the Continent of Europe. The October statement shows that out of a total export of 18,489,000 feet deals, battens and ends, 2,738,000 feet, or about fifteen per cent. went direct to the Continent, forty per cent to Liverpool, and thirty-five per cent. to London. The remaining tenth was shipped to Irish and other ports in the United Kingdom. The number of vessels dispatched for the month was 25, of an aggregate tonnage of 21,437. These carried, in addition to the deals, &c., already mentioned about 360 tons of birch timber and 967,000 feet of scantling, boards and palings. The leading shippers were, in order, Alex. Gibson, R. A. & J. Stewart, Guy, Bevan & Co., W. M. Mackay; and we perceive in the list the name of the Spool Manufacturing Co. of Peticodiac, as shippers of 110,000 feet, mainly deals and battens.

The lumber and timber shipment of the season from St. John to ports across the ocean, *i. e.* for the ten months from the beginning of the year to the end of October amounts to 179,000,000superficial feet deals and boards, 3,969 tons birch timber, and 806 tons pine timber. These are classified as under:

LUMBER.

Deals, battens and deal ends (sp. f.)	172,974,735
Boards and scantlings (sp. f.)	5,756,285
Palings, pieces	395,000
TIMBER.	

Pine timber,

the following list :

tons

806

Birch, 3,969 Of the timber, 2,938 tons birch and 743 tons pine went to Liverpool, 1,002 tons birch to Caernarvon the remainder to Dundalk, Wexford and Water ford. Of the lumber about 26,000,00 feet went to Bristol Channel, nearly 20,000,000 feet to the Continent, 7,700,000 to Scotland, 1,200,000 to Australia. But 77,000,000 feet or about forty-three per cent. of the whole, as destined for Liverpool and London. The proportions shipped to various ports are shown by

1		Ft. Deals, &c.	Ft. Boards &c.
	Bristol Channel.		1,180,217
1	Continent	19.683.334	206,281
l	Glasgow	7.082.239	296,576
	Queenstown	1.232,549	37,674
	Liverpool		3,096,621
	London		597,496
	Belfast		
	Dundalk	1,584,694	
	Limerick	2,420,091	
	Londonderry	3,952,918	
	Fleetwood	446,008	
-	Waterford		
	Sligo		
	Wexford	679,977	
	Newry		1,167
	Drogheda		-,-**
	Caernarvon		
-	Cork Quay		52,455
	Portrush	847,201	
	Dublin		20,488
	Westport		
	Bantry		
	Galway		
	Africa		114,324
	Mumbles fo		11,977
	Warrenpoint		,
	Ayr		•••••
	Australia	1,205,804	82,607
	Dungarvon		•••••
	Faversham	689,983	1,088
1	Wicklow		-,
	Plymouth	440.546	
	Clare Castle	315 624	
	Hare Island	567,739	
	Barrow		54,946
		172,974,735	5,756,285

0,01±,100 0,100

alliterative head line of an item in last Friday's Winnipeg Free Press, noticing some transactions and correspondence of the Sanitary Association there. Mr. T. H. Carman's letter to the chairman of committee speaks of "filth rapidly accumulating," and goes on as follows : "From St Mary's street northwards the soil, at a depth of eight feet from the surface-on McDermot and Fort street at a lesser depth--is thoroughly impregnated with the filth which should be carried off by sewers. The smell arising from the watery matter that flowed into the trenches when left open for ten hours was sickening, men often objecting to work in it. The soil of the city of Winnipeg has been made rotten by the impurities percolating through it. All wells of whatever description are in danger of being contaminated, and judging from what I have seen few of them in the north end of the city can be free from impurity." It is time that, as the association proposes, the matter of sanitation should be brought prominently before the ratepayers of Winnipeg, and Mr. Brydges and the gentlemen associated with him are doing a good and muchneeded work in trying to arouse public opinion on the subject.

—The organization of a Board of Underwriters in London, Ont., bids fair to become an accomplished fact. We understand that the representatives of all the English Companies doing business there, and the chief Canadian ones have signed the constitution and by-laws. When the Association is completed, a tariff of rates on the different classes of risks will be adopted, and we shall be pleased to find that more harmony exists than at present on that subject.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

The Yarmouth Woollen Mill, to be managed by Mr. Willis, late of the Golden Grove mill, is about to be started. Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, the well-known merchants of St. John, who secured the products of the Golden Grove mill, will it is stated, take the proceeds of the Yarmouth factory.

It is reported, apparently on good authority, says the St. John *Telegraph*, that the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery will be removed to a Maritime port. That journal suggests St. John as a good point, not only because that ciity is a considerable market, but a good point for return cargoes to the West Indies; also for labor at a moderate price. It is also a superior point of distribution.

The New Brunswick Red Granite Company, some of whose product decorates Toronto warehouses and other buildings, is doing a prosperous business. It employs close upon 100 men, and is erecting extensive additions to its works at Carleton, N. B., where there are already a cutting shed 100 x 30 feet and a finishing shed 200 x 30. The new building will be 200 x 40 feet and will have an engine of 100 horse power, besides the present one. The company, we understand, ships both red and grey granite. Its business is almost exclusively an export one, and this year it has sent large quantities of granite to Boston, New York and other cities in the United States. The furthest west it has yet shipped goods is to Kansas City, but the State of Ohio is one of its best customers.

The additions to the Willett Flannel Factory at Chambly are now completed, and in full working order, enabling the proprietor greatly to increase the output of his well-known Chambly flannels. Mr. Willett is also building a cotton mill on the same water power, which is to be occupied by three practical cotton manufacturers, heretofore employed at the Montreal Cotton Co.'s mill at Valleyfield. The building will soon be ready for the machinery. Mr. Willett also carries on a shovel factory, formerly belonging to Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co., and the village owes much to his enterprise.

With respect to the output of iron in Britain a trade journal of that country finds it hard to reconcile with the alleged prosperity of the iron trade a diminution of the number of furnaces allowed to be kept alight, as was done some weeks ago. "We are told that work was resumed in all the great Scotch ironmaking establishments the other day, with only 105 furnaces in blast; the reduction of 16 being in accordance with the arrangement made with the Cleveland iron-masters. If we had been informed that they were putting out some of Herr Krnpp's furnaces at Essen, or that some Belgian iron works were being discontinued, or that Pittsburg was blowing out a portion of its fires, we should not regard it as a sign of good times in those districts. There is no doubt, however, that, prices are better, with an upward tendency."

The West Farnham Beet Sugar Factory is expected to commence making sugar in a few days Large quantities of beets are being received from the surrounding country, which are being pitted until the storehouses are completed. Twentyfive carloads have been received in one day.

The new mill of the Merchants Cotton Company at Montreal is likely to be in operation by the 15th December. The motive power for it is to be a mammoth Corliss engine of 450 nominal horse power, but capable of working up to 700 horse power. The cylinder is 36 inches in diameter, with a 6 foot stroke, made in Providence, Rhode Island.

-This is one of the seasons of the year when banks, express companies, the post office and the telegraph feel most sensibly the stress of business. At the close of navigation, which is now approaching, the telegraph offices in particular have a great strain put upon them. The volume of business done over the wires is at present very great; and at central points like Montreal and Toronto, the operators have, it is said, to work late and early to dispose of the communications rolled in upon them. Out of the several hundred points in Canada, or near the lines where formerly there were offices both of the Dominion and Montreal Telegraph Co.'s about two hundred and ten of the extra offices have been closed as unnecessary. Of these, some fifty were in Quebec or the States, the remainder in Ontario. In about forty cases the Dominion Company's offices have been retained. The Poles and lines of that company, by the way, have been found to be in many cases in very bad repair. In some cities and larger towns, the offices of both companies are kept open, where the business justifies it. And in the meantime there are two open at Almonte, Blair, Preston, &c., in Ontario, and at Etchemin, Que.

-The schooner "Guelph " is loading lumber at the N. R. R. wharf in this city, for the West Indies, where she will obtain return freights of sugar and molasses for Halifax or St. Lawrence Ports during the winter. The shippers of the lumber, Messrs. Musson & Morrow, of this city, hope that by next Summer she may return to Canadian lake ports with West Indian products. This experimental cargo of say 220,000 feet to Porto Rico is a venture whose result will be looked for with interest. It exhibits enterprise, at least, and much may depend upon the successful or unsuccessful issue of this effort to introduce the islands of the Gulf of Mexico to the the islands of the Western lakes direct, through the medium of their products.

The directors of the Credit Valley railway are making creditable efforts to popularize their line. A few weeks ago, the principal citizens of St. Thomas were invited by the company to visit this City. On Saturday last an invitation to make a trip to St. Thomas was given to the eading merchants of Toronto. This, owing to bad weather was only accepted by about seventy a eighty persons, who were much pleased with the road and the appearance of the country through which it passes. The connection is a valuable one to both cities. Already London is becoming envious of her young rival, St. Thomas, and is talking of constructing a branch from Belmont station. Guelph, too, appears to be alive to the advantages of connection with the Credit Valley, and a deputation of the Board of Trade and the City Council will wait upon the directors and ascertain upon what terms a branch can be built.

-The Dominion Fire Insurance Company has re-insured all its outstanding risks from the 1st instant, in the Fire Insurance Association. We believe the arrangement will prove a good one for all parties interested. The policy-holders will now be secured by an English company, and we expect that the shareholders will realize about half of their paid capital. The career of the Dominion seems to have been unfortunate. In many instances, what were apparently its best risks burned.

THE LIGHTING OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The mode of lighting factories and shops has a very direct bearing upon the fire hazard of an immense deal of insured property. In the middle and north-eastern United States, Great Britain, and part of Europe, for not less than five months in the year, illumination is needful, varying from three to four hours per day; and some portions of works require lights to be burned in them during the whole day in the autumn and winter months. In the extra hazard of extra night work the mode of illumination has a good While the use of gas of late years has share tended to diminish ignition in mills from the mode of lighting them, this has been to some extent offset by peculiar explosive and combustive danger.

Thirty years ago except in cities, most of the small and medium industrial works were lighted by sperm oil and lard oil-a few only of the larger companies having their own coal-gas works. The lighting by sperm and lard oil has now entirely ceased, and even in the smallest country mills has been replaced by some kind of petroleum, and this mode of lighting is also still used in some large mills remote from cities. The light from petroleum so much exceeds sperm or lard oil in brilliancy, and is so much cheaper, that its extended use is not surprising. The advan-tage of ample light for work in producing quantity and regularity cannot be over estimated in times, when, as at present, competition and concentration are so needful to be considered, as affecting business. In a cotton mill, on white goods, if gas be used, one burner is generally allowed to two looms, and on dark narrow goods, cotton or woollen, one burner to each loom. For wide looms, weaving dark colors, two gas lights are allowed to each loom, and sometimes one or more below the warp to assist in mending it. The latter light is far more dangerous than those above the warp. In most mills the lights, of whatever kind, are generally open; but the proper mode is, that all, except those for looms, be enclosed in glass cases, the enclosures, where placed against the walls, having strong reflectors at the back.

Although many mills have become ignited through some of the stock coming in contact with the open lights during regular burning, or by lamps falling down, and explosion of petroleum, many more have been burned by hand lamps used to start illumination. These should never be carried about uncovered, but should

have a metal perforated chimney, or wire gauze, for protection. If gas be used as an illuminant, these protectors need never be removed when lighting. The first great improvement in lightlighting. The next great improvement in ingus-ing small and medium mills, as already stated, was the use of kerosene oil, which gives a light of about eight candles. The gain thereby has immensely more than compensated for the extra fire cost. The time, however, required for cleaning, filling and lighting, is very great. Besides this, there is the necessity of removing glass this, there is the necessity of removing glass chimneys when lighting—also the necessity of cleaning them if a good light is desired. Most insurance companies add fifteen to twenty cents of premium per hundred dollars insured on factories lighted by petroleum, and insist that any hanging lamps must be suspended by iron rods or wires, and the oil not to flash at a tempera-ture of less than 112° F. There is danger that the proprietors, however careful, may be deceived as to the test of such oil, and the lamps may explode, or they may fall by the unperceived wearing away of wires at point of suspension, caused by the trembling of floors or jarring of looms or other machinery.

The flame of petroleum gas, though giving more light, is relatively much smaller than the flame of coal gas. It is very important that the burners be properly made, and that the utmost strictness be observed in mills to prevent their being tampered with and the orifices enlarged. As soon as found worn out or defective such burners should be thrown away. Twelve principal cotton and woollen mills of New England now use oil gas and report in its favor, while the U.S. National Association of Woollen Manufacturers. which experimented upon the matter report thus: we find that a superior light can be obtained from oil gas at a cost equivalent to paying from 50 cents to 75 cents for 1000 feet of coal gas.

[In an article on the insurance risk on flouring mills the same paper has the following:— The use of petroleum and gas lights, if open, is a standing menace. No unprotected movable lamps should be carried in the mill, and those needful in picking stones should be placed in some kind of lantern with reflectors, and have wire gauge over entrance, and exit air holes. Night-work, so much practiced in flour mills, is a heavy addition to the fire risk. The method of illumination has a full share in the destruction.]

If coal-gas can be obtained from town or city companies at a reasonable price, there is no other gas and no plan so safe, with care to prevent leakage from pipes and joints, which, mingling with air may make an explosive mixture. Many industrial establishments have been burned from this cause. A plan which might be very suitable for places where inflammable material is used, and where hands might be tempted to tamper with lights, would be to have small but numerous burners in rows of large gas pipes running about nine feet above the floor. Reflectors could be placed above, and though not surrounded by glass, these lights would be well removed from contact with materials and from interference of employes, while the light would be more evenly distributed through the rooms than by the usual method. In a mill where gas-lights are all lighted at once by means of electricity, the danger of fire from illuminamust be used, because, as the gas is turned on to every burner at once, should the electric arrangement not work properly, there would be danger of a quantity of gas escaping into the rooms. There should also be outside of every mill or works using a gas valve, easily accessible, to close the main pipe, as many fires have been aggravated by the burning of gas from large pipes broken in the fire.

the road and the appearance of the country never be carried about uncovered, but should road stations, etc., by the electric light has great-

ly increased in the United States and Europe since September, 1878. Experience and the efforts of many persons have already resulted in largely diminishing the cost of production; although, according to circumstances, the price still varies greatly—being exceedingly low where only superfluous power is used from large steam engines or water wheels. There is no doubt of its ultimately being or becoming of much less risk as to fire than coal-gas. The advantage of this white light for colors in cotton, woollen, silks, and dyeing works, is very great. as there is little difference from daylight in distinguishing colors; but it has been stated in some es tablishments that, when used for several hours, this light is injurious to the eyes of employes. This statement, however, needs further confirmation. As possibly reducing danger from illumination to the minimum, the electric light has a high value

Probably five per cent. of our destructive fires are attributable to our methods of illumination, and between the safest and most perilous illuminant there may be the difference in annual fire cost of from two to ten cents per hundred dollars of value of property.—Exchange & Review.

Sommercial.

~~~~~~~~~~ MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, NOV. 8, 1881

The wholesale markets of the city are beginning to assume the quietness which always foreshadows the close of navigation. In dry goods a fair sorting up trade has been done. The output of groceries however has been disappointing. Hardware trade has made a good show during the week and at satisfactory prices. Leather is quiet and prices as a rule weak. A decline of \$1.00 on the raw material which was established last week, was regained to-day which may possibly help leather prices. The flour market has been neglected most of the week, but latterly holders see that in order to effect business they must lower prices. Grains have been little dealt in and provisions are almost at a standstill. Ashes have advanced considerably and are likely to go higher owing to an increased American demand. Weather has been wet and mild.

Ashes.-Pots.-The market has had an upward tendency all week owing to an American demand which sprang up. Sales were made at \$5.20 for firsts. The price is now \$5.25 with prospects of a further advance. Pearls are scarce and in consequence little is reported, the last reported sale was at \$6.10. The stocks at present in the inspection stores are Pots 289 brls. Pearls 108 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The sorting up trade still continues good, and prices remain unchanged but firm as follows: Men's Stoga Boots \$2 to 2.90; ditto Kip Boots, \$2.50 to 3.25 ditto French Calf \$3.25 to 3.75; ditto Buff Jongress, \$1.70 to 2.40; ditto Split Brogans, \$1.00 to 1.10; Boy's Split Brogans, 85 cents to \$1.00; ditto Buff and Pebble Congress, \$1.35 to 1.60; Women's Buf and Pebbled Balmorals, \$1.00 to 1.40; ditto Prunella Fals, 50c. to \$1.50; ditto Prunella Congress, 50c, to \$1.50.

DEUGS AND CHEMICALS .--- There has been a pretty active demand for heavy Chemicals in-deed all kinds have met with enquiry, sales have chiefly been in small lots. The market

Tartar Crystals, 291 to 31, ditto ground 321 to 34c ; Caustic Soda, \$2.50 to 2.60. Sugar of Lead | Peas .- A few cargo sales have transpired at 91 34c; Caustic Soda, \$2,50 to 2,60. Sugar of Lead
13 to 14c.; Bleaching Powder, \$1.30 to 1.45;
Alum, \$1.80 to 2.00; Copperas, per 100, 90c. to
\$1 00; Flour Sulphur, \$2 90 to 3.00; Roll Sulphur, \$2.25 to 2.30; Epsom Salts, per 100 lbs.
\$1.20 to 1.25; Sal Soda, per 100 lbs., \$1.10 to
1.15; Saltpetre, per keg, \$9.50 to 10.00; Su phate
of Copper, 54 to 64c.; Whiting, per 100 lbs., 55 to
60c. Sulphate of Uniping, \$100 to 3.25 for How. 60c; Sulphate of Quinine, \$3.00 to 3.25 for Howards : O: ium \$4.75 to 5.00; Castor oil, 11 to 11 c per lb. Shellac 45 to 50c.

DRY GOODS.—A fair degree of activity has been observed in most of the dry goods houses business chiefly of a sorting up nature prices ruling doing a large and satisfactory business and Travellers both in the east and west speak favorably of the prospects of trade. The demand for woollen goods has been active, stocks of which are not large but supplies of other dry goods are yet well assorted collections continue good although owing to the warm weather retailers have not sold much winter goods. FURS.—Fresh lots of skins continue to arrive

on the market, there is, however, very little life in the trade as yet the season being early. The few furs offered are of a decidedly poor quality, being what traders call blue pelts, which are never No. 1 skins, these do not command much attention. There will be a demand for skunk, coon, beaver, bear, otter and a few mink just as soon as the weather turns colder and furs become full prime in condition and quality.

FISH. - Stocks are now mostly out of receivers' hands and a good deal has been bought up on speculation. As a consequence prices are very firm. We now quote, Lab ador Herrings, \$6.50; Split Herrings, \$5.75; Dry Cod \$4.50 to 5.00; Green Cod, No. 1 scarce sales at \$5.25.

FREIGHTS.-So near the end of the season of navigation, not much doing; the harbor getting pretty well cleared of sea-going ships and steamera. Latest engagements for heavy grain were at an advance on our late quotations. To Liverpool and Glasgow, 3/- to 3/3 was paid, and to London 3/6 to 4/- Flour to these ports in sacks 17/6 to 22/6, in barrels 1/9 to 2/3. Butter and cheese, 25/- to 30/ per gross ton. Potash 17/6 to 20/- Pearl ash 25/-

FLOUR.—Receipts for the past week 20,085 rls. Total receipts from 1st January to date hrle. 714,783 brls. an increase of 99,458 brls over last year. Shipments during the week 9,599 brls Total shipments from 1st January to date 528,-978 brls., a decrease of 105,876 brls. from last year's. Since our last report the views of buyers and sellers have been widely apart, the former buying only for immediate wants, some few transactions early in the week were reported on p.t. Yesterday holders seemed to realize the situation that with the increase of the stock in store noted last week, and the large arrivals, prices could not be maintained, the market in consequence became easier. To-day the market is again lower and on a small local trade at weak prices. We quote Superior Extra \$6.05 to 6.10; Extra Superfine, \$6.00 to 6 05; Fancy, nominal, Spring Extra \$600 to 6.05; Superfine, \$5.70 to 5.75; Strong Bakers' Flour, \$7.00 to 7.75; Fine, \$5.20 to 5.30; Middlings, \$4.60 to 4.85; Pollards, \$4.20 to 4.30; On-tario Bags \$3.15 to 0.00; city bags, \$3.70 to 3.80; Oatmeal, \$0.00 to 5.25; Cornmeal, \$3.60 to 3.70.

GBAIN .- Wheat -- Receipts for the past week 196,248 bushels. Total receipts from 1st January to date 6,730,908 bushels, a decrease of 1,953,065 bush. compared with 1880. Shipments during the week 145,489 bush., total shipments from 1st January to date 5,905,856 bushels, a decrease of 2,669.543 bush. compared with 1880. Since the last report there has only been one aloses, firm as under; Bicarb. soda, \$3.10 to 8.25; Soda Ash, \$1.45 to 1.65; Bichromate of Pot-ash, 18 to 140; Boraz, refined, 16 to 180; Cream White \$1.35 to 1.36 and Canada Red \$1.40 to White \$1.35 to 1.36 and Canada Red \$1.40 to Sheets, best brands, \$2.50 to 2.75; Boiler Plates

1 41. Maize is neglected and nominal at 72 c. to 92c., now quoted at 891c per 66 lbs. Oats .---A fair business was done early in the week at 40c. market closing easier at 39c. Barley and Rye both nominal.

GROCERIES.-Teas.-Some enquiry is heard for fine Japans which are scarce and can be placed at fair prices; desirable medium and common are difficult to sell, and lower grades are a perfect drug in the market, as a rule this market is weak but latest advices report the Japan market as being firm. Young Hysons and Black teas are very quiet. *Coffee*.—Mocha sells in small parcels at 31 to 35c; Old Government Java 221 by 26c. Rio 15 to 17c.; Maracaibo 171 to 21c.; Jamaica 14 to 17c. Sugar.-The market for refined is dull and low with little demand for large lots which would be shaded. We quote granulated 91 to 92c. Greers A 91 to 93 yellows 72 to 81; Raw Sugar is quiet not much in store, holders ask from 71 to 72 for fair to good refining grades. Molasses market firm with a good demand, A large lot of Barbadoes is offered at 51c. but the owner will not break the lot; we quote at 51 to 54c.; Demerara 48 to 50c.; Trinidad 45 to 50; Sugar house 36 to 39c. Syrups are scarce dear, and in good demand. Receipts are quoted at 31 to 41c. per lb. other brands 56 to 63c. per imp. gallon. Rice weaker, and is being sold at 3.60 to \$3.80c ; Spices the extreme prices which has ruled for some time show signs of weakness ; Black Pepper is easier at 15c. White ditto 22c.; Cassia 12 to 13c ; Cloves 30 to 35. Pimento 12 to 13c African Ginger dearer at 9c. Jamaica Ginger unbleached 14 to 17 ditto bleached 20c. ;Nutmegs 70 to 90 ; Mace 55 to 75c. ; Chillies ;28c. ; Fruit all kinds dried fruits are in demand and prices as a rule are firm ; a cargo for Montreal ex "Avalona" was reported damaged and had to put into Halifax; the cargo was found to be sound and is now on its way to this port, so that prices will likely soon be a little easier. The following are present quotations here : Valencia raisins, 9 to 91c; Layers, \$2 90; Loose, \$3.00 to 3.25; London on the spot, \$3.50 to 3.70; ditto to arrive, \$3.25 to 3.50 : Black basket, \$4.25 to 4.50; Crown, \$5.50 to 5.75; Seedless, scarce, 11 to 124c; Sultanas, 12 to 13c; Guerness, scarce, 11 to 124c; Sultanas, 12 to 13c; Currants, 64 to 7c; New prunes, 74 to 84c; Malaga figs, in mats, 54 to 6c; Turkey figs, 11 to 15c as to package; Turra-gono soft shell almonds, 17c; Ivica, ditto, 14 to 15c; Filberts scarce, 9½ to 10c; Walnuts, 5 to 10c, but sound fruit is very scarce. Sardines are high and in brisk demand, No. 4 to 7, 10c, No. 7 12 to 121c for quarters. Halves 21 to 23c respectively.

HARDWARE. -- Business has continued quite up to expectations, and in all lines a good business The market for has been done at full prices pig iron is firm with small stocks. Bar iron is now fixed at the rate of 2c. per pound as lowest, owing to recent advances hoops, bands, sheets and plates are all proportionally raised in price. Glass has advanced owing to the stocks being very light, and many merchants not getting their orders filled. Quotations are as under. We quote Pig Iron per ton, Coltness, \$24.50 to 25.00; Gartsherrie, \$24.00 to 24.50; Summerlee, \$24.25 to 24.50; Langloan, \$24.00 to 25.00; Eglinton, \$22-50 to \$23 Carnbroe, \$23.00 to 23.50. Bars per 100 lbs, Siemens, \$24. to 24.50; Scotch and Stafford-shire, \$2to \$2.05; best ditto, \$2.25 to 2.35; Swedes, \$4.65 to 5.10; Norway, \$4.65 to 5; Lowmoor & Bowling, \$6.25 to 6.60; Canada Plates per box, Glamorgan and Budd, \$3.25; Garth and Penn, 83.25 to 8.50; Hatton, \$3.40 to 0.00; *Tin* Plates per box,—Charcoal IC, \$5.75 to 5.80; ditto, IX, \$7.75 to 8.00; ditto, DC. \$5.25 to 6.00; ditto, DX., \$7.00 to 7.25. Coke IC., \$5.00 to 5.10; Tinned Sheets, charcoal best, No. 26, 101 to 11;

\$3.00 to 3.50, Russia Sheet Iron, 121 to 13c. Lead, pig per 100 lbs., \$5.00 to 5.50 ditto, sheet,\$6.00 to \$6.25; do.bar,\$5.00 to 5.50;do.shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; Steel, cast, per lb., 12 to 13c; do Spring, per 100 lbs., \$3.75 to 4.00; do Tire, 83.50 to 3.75; 'do Sleigh Shoe \$2.25 to 2.50 Ingot Tin, \$27 to \$28 Ingot Copper, \$18.00 to 18.25. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$6 00 to 6.25; spelter, \$5.50 to 600. Horse Shoes, per 0.25; speiter, \$5.50 to 0.00. Horse shows, per 100 lbs., \$3.65 to 3.75. Proved Coil chain, § in. \$4.00 to 4.25: Iron Wire, No. 6 per bdl., \$1.70 to 1.80. Glass per 50 feet ordinary 4th quality to 25 added inches \$1.90 to 2.00; to 40 added inches \$2.00 to 2.10; to 50 added inches 2 30 to 2.35

HIDES.-The decline in price of last week has been regained and we quote them \$9, \$8, and \$7, although the market is said not to be very firm, and a fall of \$1 is looked for soon. Lambskins are now quoted \$1 to 1.05.

Oils .--- The market for fish oils is quiet and a shade easier owing to large receipts lately, but still there is a fair consumptive demand for both cod and seal oils. We quote, cod oil A Nfld 54c and Hlfx 521c; seal pale, 54c; ditto straw 48c do. steam refined 571 per Imp. gallon. Petroleum -The market is hardly so firm although stocks are not large. A good deal of American oil arrived about three weeks ago and which has not yet been delivered owing to the difficulty of gett-ing it inspected, tested etc., but the fact of its ing it inspected, tested etc., but the fact of he being here tends to keep down the price of Canadian oil, which we now quote in car lots 23 to 23 dc.; broken lots 24 to 24 dc; and single barrels 25 to 26c; there is a good and increasing demand. The easier feeling we noticed two weeks ago in Linseed oil has passed off and the market is again firm at 76 to 77c. for boiled and 73 to 74c for raw.

PROVISIONS.-Butter.-Receipts 2943 pkgs. shipments 2913 pkgs.; there is a good market for fine qualities which are readily purchased at full prices, but inferior qualities are not asked for. Yesterday and to-day very little business was reported, Creamery sells from 20 to 23; Eastern Townships 19 to 20c; Brockville and Morris-burg 17 to 19c; Western 15 to 17c. *Cheese.* Receipts 10,820 boxes; shipments 1550 boxes. there has been little done in this article during the week owing to extreme prices asked by holders. Fine late makes are offered at 111 to 112c. A sale of 800 boxes very fine was reported yesterday at our outside quotation, and the chances for higher prices are considered poor. Pork is quiet and sales in a jobbing way are reported at \$21 to \$22 for heavy mess. Lard is in good local demand at 15 to 15 to. in pails. Hams 13 to 14c. Bacon 12 to 14c.

SALT.—Market is quiet but firmer and Coarse is now quoted 60 to 65c., and factory filled \$1 to 1.10.

Wool.-There is more enquiry for domestic wool and prices are steady, A. Super 33 to 35c; B. Super 31 to 33c; black and unassorted 29 to 30c. Foreign wools have been in more active demand and some large transactions are reported, Greasy Cape 20 to 22c. Australian 24 to 28c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, Nov. 10th, 1881.

FANCY GOODS .--- It is the experience of whole sale dealers in this line that more customers take cash discounts this year than for several years past; they buy, besides, a better class of goods and larger invoices, indicating that retail buyers have more spare cash with which to indulge their tastes. Table and mantel ornaments in great Variety are offering, of Paris and Sevres make, and of Dresden or Bohemian ware, these are moving freely. Christmas cards, Canadian, English and American, birth-day cards, illuminated or hand-painted menus are in profusion, and are sought for quite as readily as gift books

or chromos, of which the stock was, perhaps, never more attractive. Silver and plated ware moves briskly, indeed, Christmas goods in general are likely to have an unusually large sale. The jewellers report a steady demand for watches and ornaments.

FLOUR & MEAL.—The market is weak in both these products. Flour the stock in store is 3.-060 barrels against 2,311 bbls last week and 1,-574 bbls on like date last year. There is no Spring Extra or Superfiine in market and strong bakers' is also nominal at prices 10 to 15c. lower than last week. Oatmeal is scarce and in demand. \$4.85. was paid for a car load early in the week, \$5.00 is readily got for small lots. Cornmeal one mill in the city is now grinding and small parcels can be had at \$3 75 per bbl. Bran is dull and easier. We quote \$13.00 per ton.

GRAIN .- The aggregate of all grains stored here this week is 516.310 bush. against 496,088 bush. last year. Wheat.-Fall is accumulating as the following figures show : Stocks in store. 163,154 bush. as compared with 141,361 bush. last week and 37,660 bush. at a like time last year. There have been some sales at within our range, and \$1.27 would be paid to-day for No. 2, which grade constitutes the bulk of what Wheat .- Spring is scarce and is on hand. bringing better figures than last week. Stocks in store, 35,603 bush. against 39,578 bush. last

W. H. GILLARD.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Syrups

ONE THOUSAND HALF CHESTS

week and 40,062 bush. at a like time in 1880. We quote \$1.34 for No. 1. Barley.—More demand is apparent to day than last week, the close of navigation stimulating buyers to complete orders. Stocks in store, $3^{\circ}2,242$ bush. against 283,900 bush. last week and 376,881 bush. at a like period of 1880. No. 1 is easy, but lower grades firmer. Peas.—Stocks in store 6,754 bush. against 6,751 bush. last week and 29,312 bush. at a like time last year. The market is quiet at 78c. for No. 1 and 77c. for No. 2. Oats.—The local demand has been active for some days, and the short supply has ended in an advance of 2 to 3c., bringing No. 1 up to 47c. Ryc.—The market is declining. Stocks in store are 8,557 bush. as compared with 8,763 bush. last week and 9,442 bush. at a like time in 1880.

C. C. Morton's circular of Nov. 5th states the total receipts of Canadian barley at Oswego (new crop) to that date were 2,716,557 bush. of which 1,694,144 bu. came from up-lake ports, and 1,-022,414 bu. from the Bay Quinte District. The receipts to corresponding period in 1880 were 2,999,052 bu.; in 1879, 2,440,030 bu.: in 1878, 2,017,355 bu.; in 1877, 2,387,295 bu. Compared with the receipts in 1880, the deficiency this seeason is 282,495 bush.

GROCERIES.—While there has not been any great movement of lines, the country trade has been brisk and payments are prompt. The Sugar market continues steady, a line of Barbadoes changed hands at 7% c. and one of P. R. at 8c. There is some Scotch refined in market at 7 to 9c. as to quality, Canadian steady. Syrups are firm and in request. In teas there is a demand for green, good to choice, while blacks and Japans have been quiet. Fish —There are lake fish in stock, both trout and white fish, the latter bringing \$4.25 to 4.50 in small lots, and trout \$4 25; cod fish are worth \$5 to 5.25 per 112 lbs. Labrador herrings \$6.75 in brls. and \$3.25 to 3.38 in half brls. Fruit.—The supply is limited and prices are still stiffening, there is no old fruit in market: we quote new layers \$3 to 3.25; London ditto \$3.50 to 3.75; Valentias decidedly scarce at 9½ to 9½; loose Muscatels \$3.25 to 3.50. New currants, figs and nuts are likewise coming into market.

We learn further with respect to the Assam Tea question, referred to in our Montreal market report last week. In pursuance of the resolve to introduce the Indian teas to Canada, the Caloutta Syndicate has appointed agents for the Dominion in the persons of Messrs. Musson & Morrow of Toronto, who will probably receive consignments shortly. Recent statistics from the London market show that these East Indian teas, black and green, are growing in consumption year by year in Britain, and its extended use must in time affect the export of China and Japan. We observe that some one has written from London, Ont., to the Colombo, Ceylon, *Times*, urging the introduction of the Ceylon teas into London, as a likelier point, (strange logic), than Montreal, Quebec or the other older eities.

HARDWARE.—Heavy goods have been moving freely during the fortnight shelf-hardware, table cutlery, plated-ware, skates and Christmas goods generally are actively in request, payments are satisfactory and the feeling in the trade one of confidence. All metal goods are firm, indeed it is complained by some of our importers that Montreal firms are stiffer in their views and getting higher prices in some instances than we, owing to the keener competition in the west. Cut nails and Bar iron and Window glass also higher.

and Bar iron and Window glass also higher. HIDES AND SKINS.—No change in price to note except that cured and inspected *Hides* have been sold at 9.25 to \$9.75c. which is a fall of 25c. on cows.

LIQUORS.—Prices of all strong liquors are be excelled. well maintained, and in some instances higher ALEX. SPENCE, Gin shows a slight advance being higher in Hol-283 MoGill St., M

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land, B. D. we quote 2.25 to \$2.50, green cases 4.50 to \$4.75c.; Rum, both Jamaica and Demerara are more in demand with the approach of cold weather, but little enquiry for Scotoh or Irish Whiskeys, the Canadian taking their place Canadian ales and lager beer in like manner are largely supplying the place of the imported article. Brandies, continue to be good value, we advance Hennessy's cases one star to 11.25 to \$11.50, an offer of \$11.38 was refused to day for a lot of 25 cases, for 3 star, as high as \$15 is got. No Otard in market Native wines are in pretty steady request. We quote per Imperial gallon, Mataro 1.15 to \$1.20; Savigny \$1.75, Saterne \$1.75; Port \$1.50 to \$1.80; Sherry 1.50 to \$1.75.

SEEDS & HOPS.—Clover seed is beginning to move, and dealers are paying here from \$5 to 5.25 per bush of 60 lbs. delivered in Toronto. The crop in Western Canada is reported to be of good volume, and of very fair quality. The American crop is large; quotations at Toledo are \$5.30 to 5.50 per bushel, and at Chicago, \$5.00 to 5.25. Timothy is slow to move, but little offers at present, and nominal offer made by dealers here is \$5 to 5.50 per cental. Hops are firm, holders being not anxious to sell. The quality of the present crop is said to be better than last year. We quote 20c. to 23c. for new, and 10 to 15c. for yearlings.

WODENWARE, &c.--Prices of all wooden goods such as pails and tubs are firm, paper pails have grown to be quite a feature of Eddy's manufacture at Hull. By reason of the short erop of broom corn--which is held at nearly double last year's prices--brooms have advanced from 15 to 20 per cent and manufacturers look for a further advance. In matches, the new Eagle parlor brand of sulphurless are taking well. We quote: Washboards.--X., \$1 60 per doz.; X.X. \$1.90; "Waverly" and "Planet," \$2.00. Pails.--2-hoop, Eddy's make, per doz., \$1.70; 3-hoop, 1.90; Stable, best, \$3.60. Lard Pails.--20-lb., \$2.00 per doz.; 30-lb., \$3.40; 50-lb., \$4.25. Paper Pails, per doz., \$4.00. Tubs, in nests of 3, \$1.80; of 4, \$2.75; of 8, \$3.00; of 9, \$3.85. Tubs, by the dozen.--No. 0. \$10.25; No. 1., \$9.00; No. 2, \$7.80; No. 3, \$6.60. Matches.--Eagle parlor, no sulphur, per case of 1 gross, 200 in box, \$1.75; Eddy's "No. 1," \$3.25 per case; Eddy's "Telephone" \$2.85; Howard's Original, \$3.00; Howard's Phonograph \$2.75. Brooms, 3-string, "Gem," No. 1, \$3.80; ditto 2 X. \$3.85; ditto 2, \$3.10; ditto 3 2-string, \$2.60; ditto 4, \$2.10; Hurl O.. 4-string, \$3.20; 3-string 1, \$2.85; ditto 2, \$2.35; down to No. 5, 2-string, \$1.80. Whisks, according to quality, from \$1.05 to 1.80.

WM. PARKS & SON, NEW`BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS

ST. JOHN, N.B.

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

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

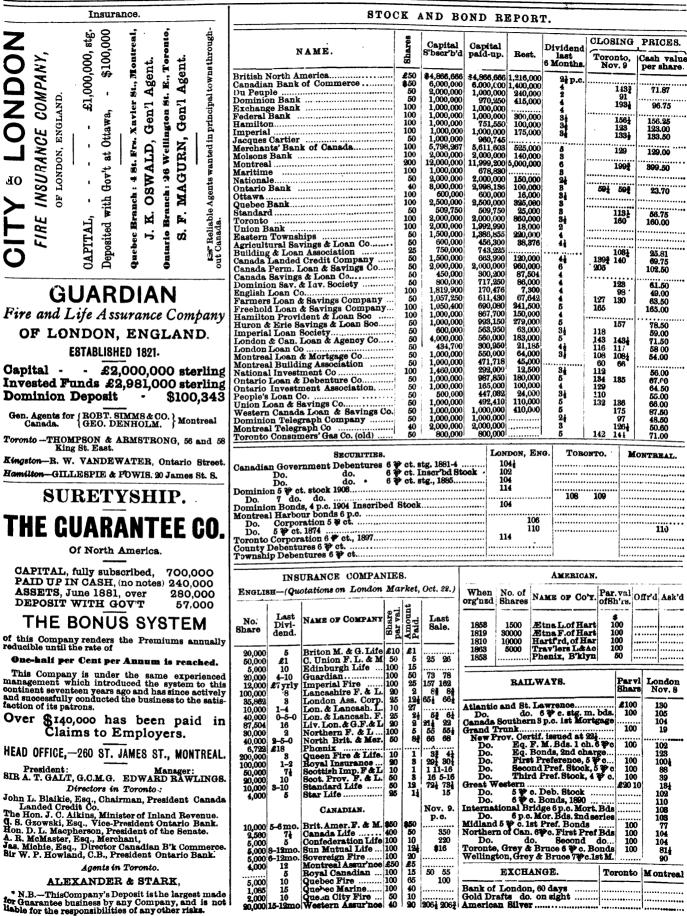
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RUSSELL, BLACKWELL & TOUCHBURNE,		TOROI	NTO PRICES CUE	BENT-No	v. 10, 1881.	
Produce & Commission Merchants,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Bates.
	Men's Calf Boots "Kip Boots "No.1 do "Split Stogas Men's Cong. Gait & Bal Boys' Kip Boots	2 65 2 90 1 60 2 15 2 00 2 85 1 65 2 10	Hardware. Tin (4 mos.) Grain Ingot Copper : Ingot Sheet Lead (4mos) Bar 100 lbu	0 27 0 28 0 184 0 20 0 25 0 27 0 054 0 052	Oils—Continued. Olive, ♥ Imp. gal Salad " qt., ♥ case Seal Spirits Turpentine	2 10 9 20 3 00 8 20
THE OSHAWA	" No. 1 Stogas " Split " " Gaiters & Bals Wom's Bals & Gait, peg " M.S. " Batts	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Pig Sheet Shot Zinc: Sheet	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 04 \\ 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 06 \\ \end{array}$	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuing in Oil, # 25 lbs Do. No. 1 " 2 	
MALLEABLE IRON CO Manufacturers of MALLEIABLE IRON	"Goat Bals Misses' Bals "Batts Childs' Bals "Batts "Turn Cack p. dz	1 90 2 75 0 90 1 15 0 80 1 05 0 65 0 95	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 11 8 dy. and 9 dy 6 dy. and 7 dy 3 dy. and 5 dy Galvanised Iron: Best No. 22	. 0 06 0 06	White Lead, dry Red Lead Venetian Red, Eng Yellow Ochre, Frnch	
For all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ALSO	Drags. Aloes Cape Alum Borax	0 17 0 20 0 02 0 03 0 16 0 17 0 36 0 46	"24 "26 "28 Iron: Pig—Coltness. Summerlee Feditor No. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 06 & 0 & 06_{3} \\ 0 & 06_{3} & 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 06_{3} & 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 06_{3} & 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 25 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 26 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 00 \end{array}$	Bro. Japan. Whiting Petroleum. (Refined, & gallon) Delivered in Toronte	0 70 0 75
PATENT SCREW WRENCHES, OSHAWA, ONT.	Castor Oil Caustic Soda Cream Tartar Epson Salts Extract Logwood, bulk ""boxes Indigo, Madras Madder	0 098 0 10 0 14 0 18 0 85 0 95	Nova Scotia No. 5. Nova Scotia bar Bar, ordinary Hoops - Coopers Band Boiler Plates	20 00 0 00 2 40 0 00 2 16 0 00 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 75	No. 1, car loaddo 5 to 10 bris. do " single brisdo Breadstuffs.	0.0000000 0.023025
BERLIN FELT BOOT CO., Sole manufacturers of the	Madder Opium Oralic Acid Potass Iodide Cuinine Soda Ash. Soda Bicarb, per keg. Tartaric Acid Morphine Brimstone	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hatton Boars Head Pontypool "W.F.G." Pen Iron Wire:	0 00 3 10 3 25 3 35 3 25 3 35 3 25 3 35 3 15 0 00	Flour: (* brl.) f.o.c. Superior Extra Extra Strong Bakers Spring Wheat, extr Superfine Oatmeal	560570 580000 a.000000
Seamless, Frost-Proof Felt Boots, Made upon the Patent Lasts and Trees	Groceries. Coffees : Java, \P lb	0 22 0 28	No, 6 % bundle 68lb "9" Window Glass: 25 and under 26 x 40 do	2 20 2 30 2 50 2 70 1 90 2 00	Grain: 1.0.0.	
BERLIN FELT BOOT COMPANY, BERLIN ONT. P.SBeware of inferior goods offered. P.O. Box I6.	Rio Mocha Ceylon, nativ " planta'b Fish: Herring, scaled. Balmon, salt wate Dry Cod, \$ 112 lb; White Fish		41 x 50 do. 51 x 60 do. Steel: Cast Boiler plate Sleigh shoe Tin Plates: IC Col	2 25 2 80 2 60 2 70 0 12 0 13 0 03* 0 04	Spring Wheat, No.	$\begin{array}{c}1 & 1 & 33 & 1 & 2\\ 2 & 1 & 31 & 1 & 3\\ 2 & 1 & 95 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
Globe Tobacco	Fruit: Raisins, Layer " London Lay " Sultanas " Val'nti's, new	* 00 * 00 <th< td=""><td>IX " IXX " DC " Hides & Skins ?</td><td> 5 75 6 00 7 75 8 00 9 75 10 00 5 00 5 25 b.</td><td>Barley, No. 1 "No. 2 No. 8 Extr No. 8 Peas Rye.</td><td> 0 77 0</td></th<>	IX " IXX " DC " Hides & Skins ?	5 75 6 00 7 75 8 00 9 75 10 00 5 00 5 25 b.	Barley, No. 1 "No. 2 No. 8 Extr No. 8 Peas Rye.	0 77 0
COMPANY,	LOOSE MUSCAVEL	825 350 d 000 000 007 003	Cows	ed 0 094 0 09 0 13 0 14	Timothy Seed p. c.	0 75 0 t1. 5 00 0 8 25 8
Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.	Molasses: Suruns : Golden	040045	Pelts, dry	0 101 0 10	Cheese	0 124 0
The Largest Exclusively Cut Tobacoo Concern in the World.	" Pale Ambe	r. 0 63 0 67	Weel. Fleece, # 1b		Dried Apples	0 064 0
SPECIALITIES : GLOBE FINE-CUT CHEWING. A sweet strong lasting chew. Acknowledged the Best in the World.	Spices: Alispice Cassia, whole \$\varphi\$ lb Cloves Ginger, ground "Jamaics, ro Nutmegs Pepper, black	0 20 0 24 0 43 0 44 0 25 0 36 ot 0 23 0 27 0 75 1 1 0 16 0 1	5 Extra Salt, Etc. 5 Liverpool coarse# 7 Canadian # bbl 5 Stoved	bg 0 70 0 8 0 85 0 9 1 35 1 5	"Cumberl'de" "B'kfstsmok 0 Hams 5 Lard 0 Eggs Hops (new)	0 144 0 0 15 0 0 20 0 0 20 0
VICTORIA FINE-CUT CHEWING A mild and pleasant chew. For twenty-nine years the Standar of Canada.	Sugars : Porto Rico : Dark to fair Bright to choice Canadi'n refined, lo to extra bright Standard Granulai Redpath Paris Lun	0 071 0 0 0 081 0 0	Biaughter, neavy. Do. light. Buffalo	0 28 0 3 0 27 0 2 0 21 0 2 0 33 0 3	0 Wines, Liquers, d 9 Ale: English, pts 3 qts 5 Porter: Guinness 1	zc. 160 1
GOLD-FLAKE CUT PLUG SMOKING. The best pipe smoking Tobacco ever made in any country.	Eng. do. low	007 00	6 Kip Skins, French "Englis "Domes	ed. 0 43 0 4 1 0 85 1 1 h 0 70 0 8 stic 0 60 0 6 0 70 0 7	5 Brandy: Hen'es'yca 0 Martell's 5 OtardDupuy&Co 5 J. Robin & Co.	xse 11 50 11 " 11 00 11 " 9 50 10 " 9 00 9
WINDSOR SMOKING MIXTURE A good smoke for little money.	Yokoha. com. to go "fine to choi Nagasa. com. to go "fine to choi Congou & Soucho	ice 0 44 0 6 od 0 25 0 5 ice 0 35 0 4 ng 0 28 0 7	10 Heml'k Calf (25 to 36 to 44 lbs 22 French Calf 55 Splits, large, 7 lb 0 " small	90\10 20 0 7	5 A Matiman & Ca	9 50 18 9 g1 2 37 9 2 25 9 9 s 4 50 4 8 50 6
WIG-WAG SMOKING. A Standard Brand in Canada.	Oolong, good to fin Y. Hyson, com. to "Med. to cho "Extra choice Gunpwd, com tom "med. to fine	g'd 0 30 0 3 ice 0 40 0 4 s 0 57 0 1 ied 0 30 0 4 0 42 0	0 Pebble Grain		161 Demerara,	0.p. 285 8 254 9
GOLD-FLAKE CIGARETTES. With or without our Patent Amber Tips, the Pures Finest, Sweetest, and Best ever made.	t, Hyson Imperial Tobacco manufactur Dark	t 0 60 0 1 0 25 0 1 0 82 0 1 red 9 88 0	55 Degras		Pure Spis	Bond 1 Lgl 0 99 " 1 00
packed and fully guaranteed. f M Quotations sent to responsible Wholesal Bouses on application.	" Western Le [good to fi Brights ris gd to fi	af, ine 0 38 0 ine 0 45 0	Straits Oil Straits Oil Lerd, ex. No 1 Mon 55 " ord. No. 1 " 14 Linseed, Raw 50 Linseed, Baw		60 4 95 n.p. 60 F [*] milyPrf W.isk 60 Old Bourbon " 60 D'mestic Whisky 3 60 D'mestic Whisky 3 68 Bye Whiskey, 4 yrs	yI.5 0 58 " 0 58 t 0 50 Nu.p 0 45 old 0 75

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21ST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE	CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO ESTABLISHED 1847. Table showing the business in Canada of the following life companies a ing under Government license :-
Assurance Society of the U.S.	COMPANY. Assurances in Prem's. for the Amount of no force in 1880.
HENRY B. HYDE, President,	CANADA LIFE
For the Year Ending December 31st, 1880. AMOUNT OF LEDGER ASSETS, January 1, 1880. \$35,980,997 62 INCOME 8,735,699 43	Actua 10,324,886 347,257 1,826,1 Confederation 6,785,990 144,137,1 1,826,1 Standard 6,785,990 144,246 1,670,7
	5,952,547 194,485 1,674, Sun
BIBBURSEMENTS. \$44,716,697 05 Paid Policy-holders for Claims by Death, Dividends, Surrender Values, Discounted and Matured Endowments and Tontine Policies and Annuities 4,792,937 97 Other Disbursements as per detailed Statement 1,513,915 06	Junion Junion<
NET CASH ASSETS, December 31, 1880	Year to 30th April, 1861. MINIMUM POLICIES becoming claims before 30th April, 1885, a by the allowance of the prospective bonus of 14 Per Cant Per I
ASSETS. \$9,053,475 50 United States Stock. 2,513,591 60 State, City and other Stocks authorized by laws of State 8,987,422 47	free from the possibility of any reduction. A. G. RAMSAY, Prest. R. HILLS, Secy. J. W. MARLING, Supt. Agencie J. D. HENDERSON, Agent. Office-46 King St., west. Torono
Loans secured by United and other Stocks 7,064,562 88 Beal Estate 8,368,363 62 Cash and other Ledger Assets as per extended Statement 2,422,428 55	ROYAL
3 38,409,844 02	
Market value of Stocks over Cost	LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. CAPITAL,
OTAL ASSETS, 31st December, 1880	FUNDS INVESTED, 24 000,000 ANNUAL INCOME, upwards of 5,000,000
ance of all existing policies	Investments in Canada for protection of Canadian Dation
otal Undivided Surplus	
As Outstanding	Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.
E. W. SCOTT, Superintendent of Agencies.	Head Office for Canada—Royal Insurance Buildings Montreal.
R. W. GALE, General Manager for the Dominion of Canada, No. 157 St.	
Ismes Street, Montresl.	JOHN MAUGHAN, Jr., M. H. GAULT,
James Street, Montreal. F. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto.	Agent for Toronto & Co. of York. W. TATLEY, Chief Agent
F. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto.	KAY & BANRS, Special Agents.
James Street, Montreal. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto.	JOHN MAUGHAN, JF., M. H. GAULT, Agent for Toronto & Co. of York. W. TATLEY, KAY & BANKS, Special Agents. W. TATLEY, Chief Agent Chief Agent THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. Chief Agent
A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto.	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00.
Ames Street, Montreal. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. S WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851.	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00.
A MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. S WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. Sapital and Assets	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. [[Pelicies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Com pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the memory of cash value of ped ap insurance the Policy-holder will be entitled to precive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after 5, 10, 15, 30, 35, 30, 35 payments, &c
Ames Street, Montreal. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. S WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. Sapital and Assets	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. [[Pelicies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Com pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the memory of cash value of ped ap insurance the Policy-holder will be entitled to precive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after 5, 10, 15, 30, 35, 30, 35 payments, &c
A MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. S WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. apital and Assets	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. [[Pelicies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Com pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the memory of cash value of ped ap insurance the Policy-holder will be entitled to precive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after 5, 10, 15, 30, 35, 30, 35 payments, &c
A MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. S WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. Apital and Assets\$1,637,553 10 Acome for Year ending 31st Dec., 1879 1,001,052 20 HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO, ONT.	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. [[Pelicies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Com pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the memory of cash value of ped ap insurance the Policy-holder will be entitled to precive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after 5, 10, 15, 30, 35, 30, 35 payments, &c
A MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. S WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. apital and Assets	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. [[Policies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Company only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the namount of cash value or paid up insurance the Policy-hold event of 16, 16, 30, 35, 30, 35 payments, &c JAMES TURNER, Esq., President. J. M. WILLIAMS, Esq. DONALD MCINNES, Esq. H. T. RIDLEY, M.D. J. M. BUCHAN, Esq. J. J. MASON, Esq.
Ames Street, Montreal. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. Sapital and Assets	RAY & BANRES, SPECIAL Agents. THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. IIPolicies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Company only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the amount of cash value or paid up insurance the Policy-holder will be entitled to receive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after \$10, 15, 30, 35, 36, 35 payments, &c JAMES TURNER, Esq., Fresident. J. M. WILLIAMS, Esq. H. T. RIDLEY, M.D., M. Beq. J. J. MABON, Esq. DAVID BURKE, Manager.
Ames Street, Montreal. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENT'S WANTED. S WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. Papital and Assets	RAY & EBANRES, SPECIAL Agence. THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. IfPolicies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Company only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the amount of cash value of paid up insurance the Policy-holder will be entitled to receive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after statement of the amount of cash value of plans after statement of premiums after statement of the amount of cash value of premiums after will be entitled to receive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after statement of premiums after statement of premiums after statement of the amount of cash value of plans after statement of the amount of cash value of plans after statement of the amount of cash value of plans after statement of the amount of cash value of plans after statement of the amount of cash value of plans after statement of the amount of cash value of plans after statement of the amount of cash value of plans after statement of the amount of cash value of plans after statement of the amount of cash value of plans after statement of the amount of cash value of the amount of the amount of cash value of the amount of the amount of cash value of the amount o
Ames Street, Montreal. A MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. apital and Assets	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. [Policies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Com pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the amount of cash value or paid up insurance the Policy-holder will b entitled to receive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after 5, 10, 15, 30, 35, 30, 35 payments, &c DIRECTORES: JAMES TURNER, Esq., Prosident. J. M. WILLIAMS, Esq. DONALD MCINNER, Esq. J. J. MABON, Esq. J. J. MABON, Esq. DAVID BURKE, Manager. MARES TURNER, Manager. DAVID BURKE, Manager.
Ames Street, Montreal. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. ST FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. SI WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. apital and Assets	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. IPolicies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Comp pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the measure of cash value of premiums after pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the measure of cash value of premiums after pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the measure of cash value of premiums after pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the measure of cash value of premiums after pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the measure of cash value of premiums after pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the measure of cash value of premiums after pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the measure of cash value of premiums after pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the measure of cash value of premiums after J. J. M. BUCHAN, Esq. J. J. MABON, Esq. J. J. MABON, Esq. DAVID BURKE, Manager. DAVID BURKE, Manager. DAVID BURKE, Manager. MILLIAM SMITH, Secretary MILLIAM SMITH, Secretary OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK. OBGANIZED, 1968. Net Assets, \$1,261,731. Losses Paid, \$3,187,061
Ames Street, Montreal. A. MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. IST FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. INTERPRESE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. Apital and Assets	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. IPolicies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Com- pany only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the amount of cash value of pride primerance the Policy-holder will be entitled to receive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after 3, 10, 15, 20, 35, 36, 35 payments, &c DIBECTOERS: JAMES TURNER, Eeq., Prosident. J. J. MABON, Eeq. J. J. MABON, Eeq. DAVID BURKE, Manager. DAVID BURKE, Manager. DAVID BURKE, Manager. MILLIAM SMITH, Secretary OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK. OBGANIZED, 1858. Net Assets, \$1,261,731. Losses Paid, \$3,187,061 S100,000 Deposited with Government for exclusive protection of Policy-holders in Canada.
A MOORE, Superintendent of Agencies for Ontario, 2 Court St., Toronto. FIRST CLASS AGENTS WANTED. SI WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851. Sapital and Assets	THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT OVER \$90,000.00. If Pelicies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Com- many only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the many only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the many only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the many only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the many only, (and copyrighted) contain a Plain Statement of the many only, (and copyrighted) contain g the payment of premiums after of the receive, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after 5, 10, 15, 90, 95, 30, 35 payments, &c DIBECTOBS: JAMES TURNER, Esq., President. J. M. WILLIAMS Esq. DONALD MOINNES, Esq. DONALD MOINNES, Esq. J. J. MABON, Esq. J. J. MABON, Esq. J. J. MABON, Esq. DAVID BURKE, Manager. MILLIAM SMITH, Secretary CAVID BURKE, Manager. MILLIAM SMITH, Secretary OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK. OBGANIZED, 1658. Net Assets, \$1,261,731. Losses Paid, \$3,187,061 \$100,000, Depesited with Government for exclusive protection of Policy-holders if Ganada. Insures only Residences and Farm Property, and has never yet low over \$6,000 by any one fire. Insures against damage by lightning in the field. The largest and strongest residence Insurance Company in the world.
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HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Authorized Capital, \$500,000. Government Deposit Made.

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

SCOTT & WALMSLEY, Fire & Marine Underwriters.

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Quebec, 147 St. James St., Montreal.

N. B., Oddfellows' Bldg., St. John.

N.S., Queen's Ins. Bldg, Halifax.

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EXAMPLE FOR \$1,000

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

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, HAND-IN-HAND FIRE,

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

CAPITAL REPRESENTED. **\$**19,000,000.

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

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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TORONTO.

Insurance.	Agents' Directory.	Insurance.
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Capital	GEO. B. FISHEB, Commission and Real Estate Agent. Purchase and sale of Land Claims of all kinds negotiated. Some choice half-breed lands for sale. Money to Loan. Ownum-Boom 12, Radiger's Block, Main Street, Winnipeg.	Insurance Company of Canada, Capital & Assets, \$1,549,625.
FORBES & MUDGE, Montreel, Omief Agents for Canada. GEO. GRAHAM, Agent, No. 6 Wellington St. East, Toronto.	R. C. W. MACCUAIG, Official Assignee, Insurance and General Ticket Agent, representing First class Companies, Ottawa.	SIR HUGH ALLAN, HENRY LYMAN, President. Vice-President
SOVEREIGN Fire Insurance Comp'y of Canada-	TROUT & JAY, Agents for Royal Canadian; Lan- cashire; Canada Fire and Marine & Sovereign Fire, also the Confederation Life Insurance Cos.; Canada Per. Build. & bay. Soc.; London and Cana- dian Loan and Agency Co., Meaford.	GERALD E. HART, Gen. Manager. FIRE,
CAPITAL, \$600,000.	J. T. & W. PENNOCK, Fire and Life Insurance Agents and Adjusters, representing first-class Companies through the whole of the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa.	LIFE, GUARANTEE,
Deposit with the Dominion Government, \$100,000. President-Hon. A. MACKENZIE, M.P. Vice-President-GEORGE GBEIG, Esq.	DETER McCALLUM, Agent for the Lancashire Ins. Co.; Accident Insurance Co.; Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; Western Ins. Co., of Toronto; St. Catharines, Ont.	ACCIDENT. \$86,000 00
Vice-Free. Prov. of QueHon. J. H. BELLEROSE. G. BANKS, Asst. Manr Insurance effected at reasonable rates.	R. MILNE (successor to Donaldson & Milne), R. Collecting Attorney, Accountant, Assignee in Trust, etc., 50 Front Street East, Toronto. Special attention given to preparing inventories of stocks and statement of affairs, collecting accounts, obtain-	Have been added to our Reserves, and \$30,000.00
THE GORE DISTRICT	ing securities for past due accounter to the moderate. In trust for benefit of creditors. Charges moderate. Your patronage solicited.	Additional has just been deposited with the Do- minion Government on account of our Guarantee business, thus affording insurers the benefit of a large capital and large Government deposits. Liberal terms and satisfactory settlements,
Head Office - Galt, Ontario. A. T. McCORD, Jr. & CO., Agents at Toronto.	A NDERSON & PEACHY, Parliamentary Agents, Brokers and Commission Merchanis, Ottawa District Agency for the Guarantee Company of North America. Agents for the Accident ompany of Canada; the Lion Life Assurance Company; the City of London Fire Insurance Co., London, Eng., 28 Bideau St., Ottawa.	Managers for Toronto and County of York : JAS. B. BOUSTEAD & MALGOLM GIBBS.
Does a general Insurance business, either on the STOCK OR MUTUAL PLAN. THIS COMPANY OFFERS	Insurance.	Office of Boustead & Gibbs, 14 Adelaide St. East ISSUERS OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Perfect Security and Small Premiums		THE LONDON
JAS. YOUNG, Esq., M.P.P., President. ADAM WARNOCK, Esq., Vicedresident. R. S. STRONG, Sec'y & Manager.	Fire Insurance Company of London ESTABLISHED IN 1782.	Life Insurance Company OF LONDON, ONT.
CANADA FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.	A GENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1804. Unlimited liability of all the Stockholders, and iarge Reserve Funds. Moderate rates of premium. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., General Accents for Canada,	Licensed by the Ontario Legislature, deposits with the Government \$50,000. Issues Life endowment and Accident Policies, all the most desirable forms.
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This old and popular Company continues to do a General Insurance business on the Cash and Pre- mium Note System. DIRECTORS: THOS. STOCK, ESQ., President; J. W. MUBTON, ESQ., Vice-President; Thos. Bain, Esq., M. P.; William Burrill, Esq.; Charles Sealey, Esq.; J. D. Lafferty, Esq.; F. M. Carpenter, Esq.; A. Dean, Secretary.	MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of the County of Wellington. Business done exclusively on the Promium Note system F. W. BTONE, OHAS, DAVIDSON, President. Becretary. Head Office, - Guelph, Ont.	PHŒNIX MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company Head Office, - Toronto
QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.	HURON & MIDDLESEX	DIRECTORS J. J. WITHBOW, E5Q., President.
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CARE & INVESTED FUNDS, \$436,094 COMERNMENT DEPOSIT, 100,090 AGENTS.	HEAD OFFICE: 98 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.	Thomas Mars, Esq. Edward Galley, Esq. JOHN BBANDON, Manager & Sec O. B. PECK, R. F. WILLIAMS, Asst. Secretary JAMES BRANDON, Gen. Agt Torontz
A. John, N.B.—THOS. A. THMPLE. Alfae, N.S.—F. D. CORBETT & Co. Montreal—H. O. SOOTT. Tronto—GRO. J. PYKE, General Agent for Ontario.	Buriness done exclusively on the Premium Note system, giving perfect security with insurance at cost. A. B. POWELL, H. E. SHARPE, President. Manager.	This popular Company confines its operations to the Province of Ontario.

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