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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of

# FOUR PER CENT.

#### AND. A

#### Bonus of One per Cent.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, 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,

W. J. BUCHANAN,

General Manager.

Montreal, 21st October, 1881.

# EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP . \$500.000 200,000 REST,

HEAD OFFICE, . MONTREAL.

#### DIRECTORS.

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

THOMAS ORAIG, . . Oashier.

#### BRANCHES,

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

#### FOREIGN AGENTS,

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

BOSTON :- Maverick National Bank.

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

Uollections made promptly and remitted for low rates.

					- 11 - 11 - 11	
TJ	IE	ВΑ	NK	OF		
BRITISH	1	IOR	TH	AMJ	ERI	CA
Incor	ora	ted by	Royal	Chart	17.	

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodie. H. J. B. Kendall, John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock, Riohard H. Glyn. A. H. Philpotts, Edward Arthur Hoare, J. Murray Robertson. Secretary-A. G. WALLIS.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA .- St. James St., Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

J. S. CAMEHON, Inspector.

Bran	ches and Agenc	ice in Canada.
London, Brantford, Paris, Hamilton, Toronto,	Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec,	St. John, N. B. Fredericton, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.

Agents in the United States : NEW YORK .- D. A. McTavish and W. Lawson, Agents.

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

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

Messre. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents.-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand -Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, Uhina, and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bankof India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Parle-Messre. Marcuaru, André & Co. Lycome-Crédit Lyconnaie. Co. Lyons-Cródit Lyonnais.

# THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

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

#### HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

Directors. THOMAS WORKMAN, ESQ., President. J. H. R. MOLSON, ESQ., Pice-President. R. W. SHEFHEED, ESQ. | MOND.L. MACFHERKON. H. A, NELSON, ESQ. | MILES WILLIAKS, ESQ. S. H. EWING, ESQ. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen'l Manager. M. HEATON, Inspector.

В	ranel	hes of	'The	Molse	ons Ba	ınk.
÷.	***					

Meaford, Toronto, Morrisburg, St. Thomas. Owen Sound, Sorel. P.Q. Ridgetown, Trenton. Smith's Falls. Waterloo, Ont. Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Ingersoll, London,

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION. Quebec — Union Bank and Eastern Townships Bank.

Bank. Ontario & Maniloba-Ontario Bank, Dominion Ban & Federal Bank and their Branchos. New Brunswick-Bank of N Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Halliax Banking Compary and its

Branches.

Prince Edward Island-Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown & Summerside Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound. land, St Johns.

land, Št Johns. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES. New York-Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Blies & Co., Messrs, W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Bostom, Merohants National Bank; Messrs, Kldder, Peabody & Co.; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroid; Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Farmers and Mechanics' Mational Bank; Milwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire In Burance Co Bank: Toledo Second National Bank; Hilean, Montana-First National Bank; Fort Benk to. Montana-First National Bank; Fort Ben-ton. Montana-First National Bank

Helena, Montana-First National Bank ; Fort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank London-Alliance Bank, "limited." Messrs. Givn. "fille, Currie & Co. Messre Marton. Rose & Co.; Liverpool-The National Bank of Liverpool, Anticerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex change. Letters of Credit issued, available in al parts of the world.

The Chartered Banks. Merchants' Bank OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF

# Three and One-half per Cent.

For the Current Half Year, being at the rate of

### Seven per cent. per annum,

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

Thursday, the 1st December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

16th to the 30th November next,

both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

G HAGUE GENERAL MANAGER.

# La Banque du Peuple.

### Capital \$1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE,

· MONTREAL. 1

C. S. CHERRIER, Esq., President. GEO. S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President. A.A.TROTTIER, Esq., Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

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

# The Ontario Bank.

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

HEAD OFFICE, \_ \_ \_ \_ TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

Sir WM. P. HOWLAND, LT.-COL. C. S. GZOWSEI, President, President, Vice-President, Hon. John Simpson, Hon. D. A. Macdonald. Donald Mackay, Esq. A. M. Smith, Esq. Robert Nichols, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

### BRANCHES.

Alliston,	Montresl,	Port Hope,
Brussels,	Mount Forest,	Port Perry,
Bowmanville,	Oshawa,	Pr. Arthur's Land'g
Guelph.	Ottawa,	Toronto,
Lindsay.	Peterboro.	Whitby,
Winnipeg,	Man. Ports	ge la Prairie, Man.

AGENTS.

London, Eug — Alliance Bank Bank New York, — Messrs. Walter Watson a Boston, — Tremont National\_P



DIRECTORS.

Hon. WILLIAM MoMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOTT, Esq., Vice-President. Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Michile, Esq. Hou. Adam Hope. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. George Taylor, Esq. Juo. J. Arnton, Esq. A. B. MoMaster, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON. General Manager. J. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager. ROBT. GILL, Inspector.

New York-J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby, Agents Chicago-J. G. Orchard, Agent.

	BRANCHBS.	
Barrie,	Guelph,	St. Catharines
Belleville,	Hamilton,	Sarnia,
Berlin	London,	Seaforth,
Brantford,	Lucan,	Simcoe,
Chatham.	Montreal,	Stratford,
ollingwood,	Norwich,	Strathrov.
Dundas.	Orangeville,	Thorold,
Dunnville,	Ottawa,	Toronto,
Galt.	Paris,	Walkerton
Goderich,	Peterboro'.	Windsor.
	Port Hope,	Woodstock.

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

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

BANKBRA New York—The American Exchange National Bark London, England—The Bank of Scotland.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

DIRECTORS:

- H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President, T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St Ca-
- tharines, John Smith, Esq. UBSTINES, JOSN SMITH, ESQ., HON. JAS. R. BENSON, St. Catharines, JOHN FISKEN, ESQ., ON. JAS. R. DE. St. Catharines, JOHA P. HUGHES. Esq., VIE. Oas

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO.

BRANCH ES-St. Catharines, Ingersoll. Port Col-borne. Welland, St. Thomas, Fergus, Woodstock, Winnipeg. AGENTS IN LONDON, ENG.-Bosanquet Salt Co. AGENTS IN NEW YORK-Bank of Montreal. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange

bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

#### EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL,	1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID in May 15, 1879	1,881,568
RESERVE FUND	220,000

Board of Directors.	
R. W. HENEKER, President.	1.1
Hon, T. LEE TERRILL Vice-President	
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,	
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pon	е.
A. A. Adams, Hon. G. G. Stevens.	
T. S. Morev.	
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.	
Branches.	flact
Waterloo. Richmond	10
Coalicook, Stanstead.	
Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal.	ef i
London, England-London & County Ba	nk
WM. FARWELL, General Manager. Head Office-Sherbrocke, Que, Branches. Waterloo, Richmond, Coalicook, Stanstead. Cowansville Granby. Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal.	

ι8. Boston-National Exchange Bank. Oollections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

The Chartered Banks. BANK OF TORONTO. **DIVIDEND No. 51.** 

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a

Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent.

for the current half year (being at the rate of Seven per ceat. per annum) upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been dec ared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

# Thursday, the First day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

D. COULSON,

Cashier.

Toronto, 26th October, 1881.

# IA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBLC.

 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

 CAPITAL AUTHORIBED
 \$2,000,000

 "SUBSORIBED
 \$2,000,000

 "BIDCOFFILISAU DE AUTORISED
 \$2,000,000

 "PAID-UP
 2,000,000

 "DIRECTORS
 \$2,000,000

 "DIRECTORS
 \$2,000,000

 "DIRECTORS
 \$2,000,000

 "DIRECTORS
 \$2,000,000

 "DIRECTORS
 \$2,000,000

 "DIRECTORS
 \$2,000,000

 "Consider of the autority o

A generation Banking, Exchange and collection busi-ness transacted. Varticular attention paid to collec-tions and returns made with utmost promptness.

## La Banque Jacques Cartier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a

Dividend of Two and One-half percent upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank, in the City of Montreal, on and after

The First day of December next. The Transfer Bloks will be closed from the sixteenth to the thirtieth day of November next, both days inclusive

By order of the Board.

(Signed) A. DE MARTIGNY, Cashier.

Montreal, 26th Oct., 1881.

#### MARITIME BANK THE -OF THE-

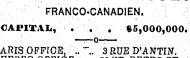
DOMINION OF CANADA. Head Office, - - - ST. JOHN, N.3.

Board of Directors.

Board of Directors. THOS. MACLELLAN, President. LEB. BOTSFORD, M.D., Vice-President. ROBT ORUHKSHANK (of Jardine & Co., Grocers). JER, HARRISUN (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour-Merchante). JOHN H. PARKS (of Wrb. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers). JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown). HOW, D. TROOP (of Troep & Son, Shipowners). CASHIER, - ALFRED RAY. THE BANK under now management and with

()HE BANK, under new management and with Fresh Capital, is now open and prepared to transact a general Banking Business. Correspondence solicited. Business transacted for Banks and Mercantille Houses in Quebec and Ontario, for combined on the solicity of the solicity of

on fayorable terms.



#### President:

Hon. E. DUCLERC (Senator), Paris.

**Canadian Directors:** The Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C., Vice-President,

The Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C., VICe-President, Montreal.
J. S. C. WURTELE, Q.C., M.P.P., Managing Di-rector for Canada, Montreal.
FLISEE BEAUDET, M.P.P., Queboo.
The Hon. E. T. PAQUET, M.P.P., Quebec.
The Hon. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, President of the Banque Nationale, Quebec.
THOS. WORKMAN, President of Molson's Bank, Montreal. Montreal.

Censor:

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

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

#### MONTREAL DIVISION.

Office open to the Public from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Mansger: EDMOND J. BARBEAU.

Operations of the Company.

The obj cts of the CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN are the following:-1. Hypothecary loans, either for a long term with payment by annulties, or for a short term without amortization.

amortization. II. Loans on security of hypothecary or privileged claims, either for a long term with payment by an-uutics, or for a short term without amortization. III. Noons, for long or short term, to municipal or solocol corporations, or to fabriques. IV. The acquisition, by way of transfer or subro-gation, of hypothecary or privileged claims on real estate.

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

# THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society. PRESIDENT, - - Hon. ADAM HOPE.

VICE-PRESIDENT, W. E.	SANFORD, Esq
Capital Subscribed, -	\$1,000.000
Reserve, Total Assets,	150,000 \$2,185,060
MONEY advanced on the secur TATE at lowest current Rates. THE SOCIETY is prepared to issue	

drawn at 5 years. with INTEREST COUPONS at-tached, payable HALF-YEARLY,

H. D. CAMERON. Treasurer.

Hamilton, Aug. 16th, 1881.



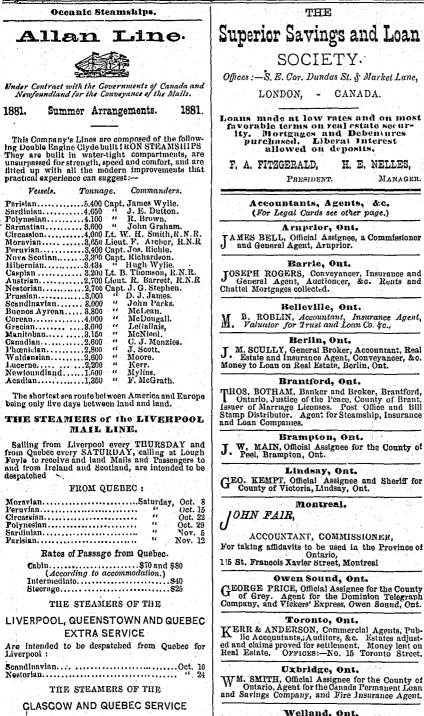
Transact a general banking business. Make a specialty of CoLLCOTING DRAFTS on business men in this town and vicinity at low rates, and prompt returns. Drafts issued on any banking town in Can-ada, and on New York, payable anywhere in the United States. Agents in Canada: The Bank of Montreal. In United States. The Bank of New York, N.B A.



1881.

despatched

#### THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE-FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.



are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows :

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Manitoban	46	**	1(
Buenos Ayrean	"	44	17
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solState St., Boston, and Common st., Montreal

### London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co. and The Fire Insurance Association (Limited) Of London, England, Fire and Life Insurance placed in the best Companies at the Lowest Rates. Office : 214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

#### THOMAS HIAM,

INSURANCE BROKER, With the Imperial Insurance Co., 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Agents' Directory.

HUNTER & RENNIE,

CITY AGENTS.

Legal.

For Accountants, Sc., see other page. Almonte, Ont.

ACDONELL & DOWDALL, BARDICEDO BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS CHANCERY, &c. Solicitors Bank of Montreal, D. G. MacDonell, M. P. James Dowdall. iñ

Amherst, N. S.

OWNSHEND & DICKEY,

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

Brampton, Ont.

ſ

AMES FLETCHER,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.

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

Guelph, Ont. OHN SMITH,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, ACCOUNTANTS, &c., 82 ST. GEORGE'S SOUARE.

GITELPH, ONT. Assignments taken and Estates managed.

Belleville, Ont. DETERSON & PETERSON BARRISTERS, &c., Offices : Corner Bridge & Front Sts.

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

Brantford, Ont. ARDY, WILKES & JONES, D BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, etc. ARTHUR S. HARDY, Q.C. ALFRED J. WILKES, LL.B. C. S. JONES.

Brockville, Gat. G. GORDON,

U. Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chan-cery, &c. (County Town of Leeds and Grenville.)

Bradford, Ont. W. H. WILSON.

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Chatham, N.B.

G.B. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, G.Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Vice-Cous. ar, Agent for Spain.

M OLEAN & MARTIN, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Conveyaucers, Notaries Public, &c.

#### Agents' Directory.

OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Officiai Assi-gace and Commission Merchant.-No. 85 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

R. representing First-class Companies in Fire, Life and Accident, also agent for the White Star Staamship Co. Ottawa. Established 1870.

Clifton, Ont, G. HILL,

A. Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery &c.. Police Magistrate Ningarn Falls. Clifton, 9ni.

MANAGER.

KERR & ANDERSON, Commercial Agents; Pub-lic Accountants; Auditors, &c. Estates adjust-ed and claims proved for settlement. Money lent on Real Estate. OFFICES:-NO. 15 Toronto Street.

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

Welland, Ont,

F. SWAYZE, Official Assignee for the County of Welland, Accountant, Conveyancer, &c. Office in the Court House, Welland.

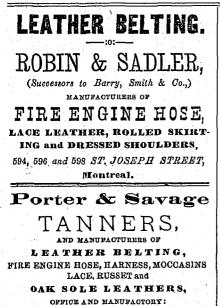
Whitby, Ont.

JOHN'RICE, Official Assignee, County Ontario, Ac-countant, Auditor, &c., Office at the Court House, Whitby, Ont.









436 VISITATION STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN MCGOURTY, contractor, St. John, N.B., who was reported by press despatches a fortnight or three weeks ago to have left the country, has returned and resumed business, it is said, in that city. It appears from some reason or other that during his absence his property was seized under the "Absconding Debtors' Act." His trouble is attributed to unfortunate contracts.

SUBSCRIBERS to the JOURNAL when changing their address should notify us at this office, to avoid trouble and confusion. Among those who have removed recently is Mr. W. H. Meagher, formerly of Trenton, Ont, but latterly, it is understood, of Napanee. Enquiries as to his whereabouts are being made by some of his creditors, who, it appears, were not notified of his departure.

WE regret to notice the death at Yokohama, Japan, of Mr. John Moat, of the firm of R. & J. Moat, stockbrokers, this city. Mr. Moat, who was quite popular in financial circles here, was on a tour partly for his health, when he was seized with the illness which carried him off in the prime of life.

A RESPECTABLE number of well-known worthy Ganadian merchants have been removed this year by death. The latest loss that has come under our notice is that of Mr. Thomas Andrews, hardware merchant, Quebec,—an old and much respected citizen, who passed away on Saturday morning last, after a protracted illness.

IN noticing recently the establishment, beginning with the New Year, of another wholesale dry goods firm in this city, we omitted to mention that Mr. Charles Hutchison, for some time and now commercial traveller for Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie & Co., latterly with the Goodyear Rubber Co., and for some years with Messrs. Mackay Bros., has arranged for a partnership in the new firm referred to, Messrs. Morton, Denoon & Co., and will probably represent them through Eastern Ontario with his accustomed ability.



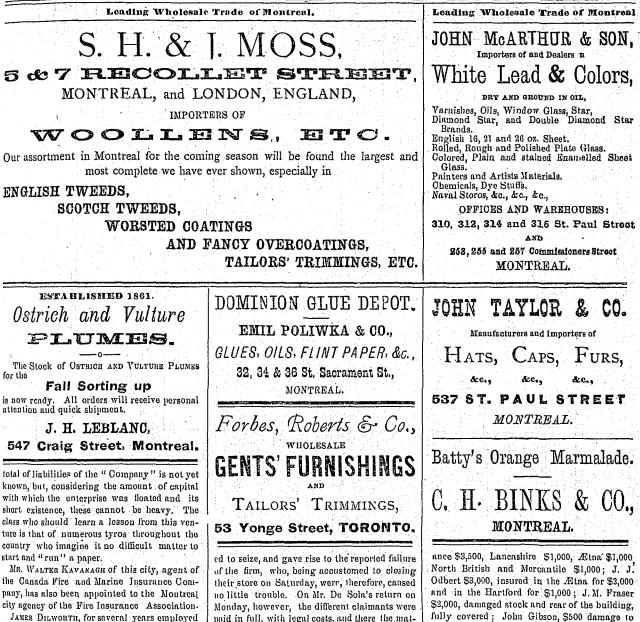
MR. A. H. PATTERSON, formerly a responsible official in the Truro (N.S.) agency of the Halifax Banking Company, whose sudden and somewhat mysterious departure to the United States in May last will be fresh in the memory of our readers, has recently returned to Truro, and it is stated that he has satisfactorily arranged matters with regard to his indebtedness to the Bank .- Another character in the annals of our commercial history, Mr. H. Vineburg, storekeeper at Lancaster, Ont., whose assignment and expedient settlement was detailed in our issue of the 15th July last, and who was understood to have removed to the States, is now reported to have recently resumed business in his old town-Lancaster. Verily the cometary movements of some terrestrial orbits are as varied as those of the planets.

THE assets of the defunct Mechanics' Bank, of Newark, N.J., are placed at \$2,035,000, and the liabilities at \$4,446,000. The deficiency will be made up by assessment on the stockholders, and losses by the depositors. The examiner estimates that after making allowances for all probable losses the depositors will receive 50 to 60 per cent., and the stockholders lose an amount equal to their stock additional. It is understood that the directors are willing, if the receiver can settle up everything and determine all obligations within thirty days, to make good all losses, and save the expenses of litigation. It is reported that one or two other clerks in the bank have been guilty of peculation if not wholesale robbery.

THE Municipal Council of St. Andrew's, Manitoba, at their last meeting introduced a \$70,-000 honus by-law for the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Selkirk, and will at the next meeting pass the second reading, when it will afterwards be submitted to the ratepayers, votes.

JOHN MOORE, the Uxbridge dry goods mer\_ chant referred to in a recent issue as having declined to make an assignment, or satisfactory settlement with his creditors, was arrested in Rochester on Friday last at the instance of Hughes Bros', Toronto. The charge was that of having obtained goods in February last to the amount of \$2,438.50, on false pretences,that he was solvent and worth nearly \$5,000. As mentioned previously in these columns, it transpired at the recent meeting of creditors that Moore had paid certain notes which fell due within a fortnight of his failure, and it is believed that on his learning that it was the intention of the above-named firm to have him : arrested, he quietly stole away. He now offers to compromise at 25c on the dollar, but it is not probable that this will be accepted, since his former offer of 20c secured and 25c unsecured was unanimously refused. Unless a satisfactory settlement be obtained the Messrs. Hughes will institute proceedings in the United States Supreme Court against Moore.

"THE County of Shefford Printing Company," a joint stock concern, organized, says a Waterloo (Que) correspondent, " by a Montreal deadbeat out of a job, to elevate humanity and reform society by inculcating pure Conservative principles, reducing municipal taxation, and improving the sidewalks," is reported to have collapsed. The "Company" published two papersthe Review in English, and Le Journal in French, but it would appear that these high-toned journals did not live long enough to accomplish the lofty objects in view, for it is said that the sidewalks have been rendered more difapidated than ever by the wrathful footsteps of the " Company's " creditors, while there is no perceptible change in the standards of Conservative principles and Municipal taxation. The



JAMES DILWONTH, for several years employed in the mailing department of the *Mail* office, Toronto, has been sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary for abstracting moneye letters from the Toronto Post-office and appropriating their contents. His wife has since paid the authorities \$148, the amount of his known pc-, culations.

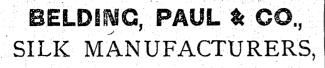
A SEIZURE at the instance of a farmer residing on the Upper Lachine Road, who had shipped a carload of potatoes to the firm, was made upon the goods of Joseph De Sola & Co., produce and fruit dealers, McGill st., op Saturday last. The difficulty; it appears, arose out of some misunderstanding as to the price agreed upon; the farmer not receiving the remittance within the eight days limit, as in the past, came to the city to collect, and, having met with abusive language from an employee in charge of the store during Mr. De Sola's absence in Rochester, immediately took out a writ for his claim of \$185, and placed the bailiff in possession. This aroused other creditors, who also proceedtheir store on Saturday, were, therefore, caused no little trouble. On Mr. De Sola's return on Monday, however, the different claimants were paid in full, with legal costs, and there the matter ended. W. R. Warson, Charlottetown, P.E.I., druggist and licensed vendor under the "Canada Temperance Act," was on the 31st October last

gist and licensed vendor under the "Ganda Temperance Act," was on the 31st October last fined \$100 for violating the provisions of the said Act.—P. S. Fraser, druggist, was also fined \$50 for the same offence.

LAST Friday the large mill property of Mr. W. Mowat, Stratford, Ont, worked by the Stratford Milling Co. (water power), was totally destroyed by fire. The adjoining block, owned by J. J. Odbert, was completely gutted, and much damage was done to the properties of Messrs. J. M. Fraser and John Gibson. There is much expression given to the fact that the water supply system of the town is very inadequate in such cases. Had a high wind prevailed at the time there might have been annuch greater destruction of property. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, and is divided as follows: Stratford Flour Milling Company \$16,000, insgred in the Western for \$4,100, London Assurance \$3,500, Lancashire \$1,000, Ætna \$1,000 North British and Mercantile \$1,000; J. J. Odbert \$3,000, insured in the Ætna for \$2,000 and in the Hartford for \$1,000; J. M. Fraser \$2,000, damaged stock and rear of the building, fully covered; John Gibson, \$500 damage to stock and building; fully covered; G. G. Ewart, \$200 to building, fully covered by insurance; M. Glass, cigar-maker, \$700; total loss, no insurance. Miss Cashan, who occupied the first flat in Odbert's block, loses considerable by damage to furniture by removal, no insurance.

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THE Quaco Wood Manufacturing Company has had but a brief career. In the Spring of 1880, Mr. T. P. Davies held a conversation with Mr. G. W. Chipman of Boston, Mass, as to the advisability of establishing a mill at Quaco for the manufacture of Cloth-Board, Broom-Handles, Spool and Bobbin Wood, & c., which resulted in an arrangement between Mr. G. A. Chipman (a son of Mr. G. W. Chipman) and Mr. Davies, in which the son undertook to furnish the capital for the enterprise, Mr. Davies to manage the mill and have half the profits. The mill at Henry's Luke was bought from Mr. H. Maher for \$3,000, alterations were made and new machinery put in. Ere six months had



#### MONTREAL,

Beg to notify the trade they are preparing, and will have ready Febrnary 1, 1881, a full stock of

KNITTING

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

Hose, Mittens, Wristlets, Purses, &c.

MASURY'S RAILROAD OLORS.

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

William Johnson. William St., Montreal. 572 ORDERS SOLICITED.

To be had from every Dealer in Canada.

elapsed, G. W. Chipman became aware that his son was not giving the necessary attention to the business, and as he had loaned him a large sum of money, he sent Mr. Henry F. Lane to ascertain the state of affairs. The result was a transfer in October, 1880, of the whole of the property to him (Lane), while a new arrangement was formed by which Messrs. Lane, G. A. Chipman and Davies were to share the profits equally among them. The mortgage of \$2,000 to Maher was reduced to \$1,100, but large expenditures were made on the property till within a few months, Mr. Lane borrowing-\$6,000 from a relative of the same name in the States, and giving a mortgage on the mill as security. The area of timber.lands purchased was also mortgaged for \$250. The total cost of mill, outfit, property, &c., was not far from \$25,000, besides outlay for lumber. G. W. Chipman loaned his son and Lane \$10,600; the mortgages unpaid are \$7,100, and there is an unsecured indebtedness of over \$15,000. According to reliable authority, matters had begun to work well, some \$20,000 to \$30,000 worth of goods having been delivered and paid for, when Mr. Lane, finding it impossible to obtain further loans, became quite anxious about the ultimate repayment of his indebtedness, his health failed, and he was urged to return to Boston, whither Mr. G. A. Chipman had gone some time before. He went to St. John, and made an assignment of the property to Mr. Chas. A. Everett for the benefit of his creditors, leaving the trust-deed in the hands of his lawyer to hold, until he could see about further assistance in Boston. Failing in this, the deed was transferred to Mr. Everett for completion. As Mr. G. W. Chipman was not excluded from the benefit of the trust, the money having been

lent by him to his son and Mr. Lane, the assignee went to Boston and arranged with him that the deed should be amended so as to give all other creditors the preference. During the assignee's absence proceedings were taken under the "Absconding Debtors' Act," and the property was placed in the hands of the Sheriff. This action was, however, abandoned, and the assignce is now endeavoring to realize for the creditors. Such is the brief history of the Quaco Wood Manu facturing Company, the trouble being largely due to want of adequate capital. Mr. Lane had been a chaplain in the United States army during the rebellion, and contracted some nervous disease that has unfitted him latterly for clerical duties. This is said to have been his first business venture. In it he lost all his own and his wife's means, while a number of Boston relatives are creditors for various amounts.

GUILLAUME BOIVIN, boot and shoe manufacturer, this city, owing to the lack of sufficient working capital, has been obliged to effect a compromise with his principal creditors at 75c on the dollar, payable in three, six, nine and twelve months. His liabilities amount to about \$52,000, and a few months ago he showed a nominal surplus of \$16,000, but some \$23,000 are locked up in machinery, patents, fixtures. and real estate, besides shares in one or two Corporations. The smaller creditors are to be paid in full, but the compromise will cover over \$50,000. Boivin has always borne a good reputation for honesty of purpose, and his present embarrassment, which is thought to be only temporary, is attributed to losses by failures in 1878 and 1879, and partially to his having lost a considerable portion of his Fall trade by the delay in negotiations last Spring with the

CANADA TOBACCO WORKS. A. D. PORCHERON, . . . . Proprietor. 22 & 24 ST. GEORGE ST., MONTREAL.

To the Trade:

TOBACCO

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

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

A. D. PORCHERON, Montreal.

# Manitoba and the North West Territory

FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING LANDS FOR SALE BY THE

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

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

neg.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Land Commissioner.

corporation of Longueuil for removing his factory across the river. Some in the trade maintain that no other result could have been expected from the reckless way in which Boivin is said. to have cut prices last year, and that he obtained his settlement too easily, in the best interests of trade. It appears that he only acted upon the advice of his principal creditorsleading leather dealers in this city-in effecting a compromise. Some capital also is made out of the admitted statement that Mr. B. is a little fond of personal display, and has been able to support a slightly extravagant style of living and settle with his creditors without ever closing his factory.

AT the annual meeting of "the Masonic Temple Company of London, Ontario," held on the 25th ult., the by-laws were altered reducing the number of directors from nine to five, and notice of 'such motion had been given at the general annual meeting in 1880. The original by-laws provide that notice of any alterations shall be given, etc., but that such alterations shall only be in force when sanctioned by a twothirds vote of stockholders at a general meeting to be called for the purpose of considering the same. Objection to this alteration of the by-laws was taken by several stockholders, that the meeting should have been specially called to consider the proposed alterations, and that many of the stockholders had no notion or intimation of the reduction of directors, and that the lapse of a year without action upon this notice was of itself a suspicious circumstance; that it was desired to effect the reduction without consulting the then stockholders, who had been induced to subscribe upon the understanding that the board should be large and representative of the various classes. The presiden

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had either over paid some amounts or it had

been stolen from him, as he had never taken

any of the Company's money, yet he knew that

the Company and Guarantee Company would

dence, Carmichael's breach of trust consisted

more perhaps in his having deserted his post

and absconded than in the embezzlement of

money.

Office, leaving a shortage in his cash,amount not yet known-gave rise to consider able expression of surprise and regret; it also

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forded a good opportunity to the sensational



giving its security for all issues and deriving the profits; but he deemed it advisable not to interfere with existing banks of issue further than by restricting them to the amount of their average issues during the preceding three years. No bank to be established in future was to be permitted to issue notes.

The consequence of this restriction has been that the old issuing banks are placed at an advantage over 'their neighbors, and this led to the memorial to Mr. Lowe, who was at the time Chancellor of the Exchequer. His reply is a clear ex position of the views of those who share the opinions of S.r Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Overstone, once well known as Jones Loyd, and head of the eminent banking house which bears his name. We shall state it in Mr. Lowe's own language : "It is generally recog-"nized that the issue of bank notes is the "creation of money, and that the creation "of money is the business of the State, "not of any trading association; hence "it follows that the issue of such notes " by private banks is rather an anomaly "which we may tolerate than a right "which we ought to extend. A mixed "currency, composed partly of the pre-"cious metals, and partly of paper, can-"not be in a sound condition unless it "complies with the three following con-"ditions: first, the paper must be convert-"ible into gold on demand; second, "sufficient security must be held by the "issuers to secure the payment of the "notes; third, mixed currency must be "at all times exactly of the same amount, "and, consequently, of the same value as a "purely metallic currency would be." The principle enunciated by Mr. Lowe has been accepted by all English statesmen during a period of nearly forty years, and although there has been no recent discussion on the subject, there is no probability that any attempt will be made to subvert it. There is, however, an extraordinary anomaly in the present system. While the issue of £1 notes is strictly prohibited in England, where the bulk of the circulation consists of Bank of England notes, small note issues are permitted in Scotland and Ireland, where the circulation is confined to the issues of local banks. It is probable that public opinion both in Scotland and Ireland, and possibly in England likewise, is favorable to the issue of small notes, and on this side of the Atlantic, where notes of a much smaller denomination than the lowest proposed in England are current, it seems strange that there should be any hesitation to extend the Scotch and Irish small note circulation to England. It is strange, that Sir Robert Peel, when endeavoring, in 1844, to settle the very difficult question of the currency, did not make Bank of England notes a legal tender throughout the United Kingdom. Had he done so, he would have accomplished two most important objects : 1st, he would have rendered it unnecessary to hold large reserves of gold in Scotland and Ireland where they are never wanted, and, 2ndly, he would have prepared the way for the adoption of a uniform currency throughout the United Kingdom. It was the obvious intention of Sir Robert Peel to provide for a uniform currency in the future, in the form of Bank of England notes, but, as a measure of expediency, he permitted existing banks to retain their circulation, and he likewise tolerated small notes in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone is now anxious to get rid of the anomaly of Scotch and Irish issues, but if the the writer in Blackwood can be deemed an authority, he will have to encounter a formidable opposition.

#### OUR TIMBER SUPPLY.

Mr. James Little, who is well described by a contemporary, as "that veteran lumberman," has contributed an interesting paper to the Montreal Horticultural Society, which has been included in its annual report, and which is well deserving of consideration. A long period has elapsed since Mr. Little first sounded an alarm on the subject of the stripping of our forests; and, notwithstanding the recent discoveries of extensive tracts, he still holds the opinion that there is serious ground for apprehension. Whether Mr. Little has or has not exaggerated the danger of what he terms "the terrible calamity of a timber famine," there can be no doubt whatever that the suggestion which we submit in his own language merits consideration. He urges "the " necessity of adopting all possible mea-" sures for the preservation of our forests " from waste, destruction by fire, the " vandalism of the lumberers, and by with-"holding from market such portions of " our timber territory as remain unsold." He charges on the Goverments, both of Ontario and Quebec, that they have been " doing all in their power to hasten the " stripping of the country of its invaluable " timber resources by throwing them on " the market year after year, without any " reference whatever to the requirements " of the trade, until a clean sweep has 'been made of every patch of timber "held by both Provinces." Mr. Little holds that the policy of the two Govern

ments, "has been the means of stimulat-"ing production to such an extent, by "bringing new operators into the field, "that the foreign markets have been kept "constantly glutted—the manufacturers "for several years prior to 1880 not "realizing the cost of production."

It is to be inferred that the policy which, in Mr. Little's opinion, the Governments should have adopted, would have been to have secured a monopoly for the holders of limits. We fear very much that Mr. Little is so thoroughly satisfied of the soundness of his own opinions that he fails to subject them to careful examination in connection with facts. We cannot accept his conclusion as correct that the serious depression in the lumber trade, from which the Dominion suffered so severely, was owing to any other cause than the reaction, which followed a period of inflation, during which there was an abnormal demand for commodities of all kinds. During that period there was a considerable foreign demand. and the practical effect of Mr. Little's policy would have been that the holders of limits would have had a monopoly of the trade. It may be interesting to refer to the variations in the export trade during a period of years, and we shall select out of a great variety of products of the forest, those which are of most importance, viz., "white pine," "deals " and " planks and boards." In 1869 the exports of white pine were \$2,651,000, in 1873, \$3,973,000, in 1879 \$1,103,000, and in 1880 \$1,215,000. In 1869 the exports of deals were \$5,293,000, in 1873 \$6,141,000, in 1879 \$5,183,000, and in 1880, \$6,039,000. In 1869 the exports of planks and boards were \$6,690,000, in 1873 \$11,357,000, in 1879 \$4,230,000, and in 1880 \$6,100,000. It will be seen from the above figures that the trade in deals has been comparatively steady, while in white pine and planks and boards there has been a considerable fluctuation.

A very interesting portion of Mr. Little's paper is his account of the steps taken by the Government of the United States to make provision for an anticipated timber famine. That Government has established a department and schools of forestry, and set apart a large portion of the public domain for tree planting. Moreover it has been made a condition of free grants to settlers, that they plant a certain number of acres in trees. Mr. Little states that in the past year alone over 2,000,000 of acres have been taken up for settlement on such terms. In Mr. Little's opinion, it is too late to resort to such measures, as their entire stock, at their own excessive estimate, "will be

swept away before their plantations afford timber for a hoe handle."

Mr. Little has on many previous occasions warned the lumberers against wasting their timber resources, but he has only found, he tells us, "one who is able to take a common-sense view of the question of supply and demand." This is a Mr. Ward of Michigan, who has been " quietly picking up the most valuable " lots, and has now secured, in Michigan, "Wisconsin and Minnesota, some 2,500,-"000,000 feet, from which he is sure of " realizing, as it stands, in the woods "\$25,000,000 in five years, and double "that sum within a decade should he " keep it so long." It is probable that some of our Canadian lumberers have been quietly following the same policy as Mr. Ward, even since the improvement in the lumber trade has set in.

Mr. Little winds up his article with an alarming forecast of the future, when we shall be obliged to import wood for home consumption, and when our foreign markets will be flooded with wheat and cattle from the North Western Provinces, reducing the price of our farm products to the lowest point. Entertaining the views which he has of late taken more than one occasion to express, we cannot be surprised that Mr. Little should have charged both political parties with saddling the country with a ruinous debt in the interest of the North West, but we doubt much whether he will find many to concur in his opinion, that there is much danger to be apprehended from the flooding of foreign markets with the wheat and cattle of the inhabitants of our new territories. On the whole, Mr. Little is entitled to the credit of having contributed an interesting article on a very important subject.

#### LIFE INSURANCE. No. 1.

Mr. Theodore Wehle has contributed two interesting papers to the Popular Science Monthly on the subject of Life Insurance. The custom has become so general of making a provision for families by means of an insurance on the life of the bread-winner, that the principles which govern the Insurance Companies ought to be well understood. Mr. Wehle has noticed the mortality tables compiled by eminent actuaries in Great Britain and in the United States, and has given graphic representations of the English Ungraduated Actuaries Experience table No. 2, and the English life table No. 3. The former comprises the experience of twenty English and Scotch offices, all over twenty years old. The "American Exper-

ience Table," published by Mr. Sheppard Homans, and which has been adopted as the official standard for New York and many other States, is based principally on twenty six years experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

We are not limited, however, to the mortality tables compiled by Insurance Companies from time to time for their own use. Dr. Farr, the Assistant-Registrar General of England, has constructed a mortality table embracing the whole population of that division of the United Kingdom, based on the census of 1841, and known as English life table No. 1. Another table was published a few years later, and finally in 1864 table No. 3 was compiled by the same actuary. It is deduced from the two censuses of 1841 and 1851, and other records for the seventeen years from 1838 to 1854, embracing some 50,000,000 persons living and 6,470,000 deaths. It is interesting to find that the law of mortality is clearly defined, and is traceable in every table. In the first year of life there is a very high rate of mortality, decreasing until the minimum is reached somewhere near the age of puberty, then rising gradually, until with old age a very rapid increase takes place. The English table gives a separate record of both male and female life. Taking both as a starting point, the mortality of males for the first five years of life is 27.64 per cent, the first 10, 31.02, the first 20, 34.82, the first 441, 50 per cent. At the age of 41 the rate of mortality is the same as that of the first five, viz., 1.36 per cent.; at the age of 70 it is the same as that of 1 to 2 years, or 6.40, and at the age of 82, it is about the same as during the first year, or from 14 to 16 per cent.

The comparison of male and female statistics shows that out of 100,000 births 511,754 are male and 488,255 females. At the age of 53, the sexes are about even in number, but except during the period from 15 to 37, when the female deaths are in excess, the mortality of males is greater than that of females, and after 53 there is gradual increase in the percentage of mortality in the males. It is remarked by Mr. Wehle, that it is not generally known that the age of 13 is the healthiest in life, nor that more boys are born than girls, or that the weaker sex has such decided advantages in life over the stronger.

Mr. Wehle has given statistics of the population of England at different periods as evidence of the great extension that has taken place in the duration of life.

It was estimated in 1651 at 5,450,000 " 1751 " 6,400,000 Census of 1801 " 8,892,536 " 1851 " 17,927,609 This shows an increase of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  for the century from 1651 to 1751 of 39 per cent. for the 50 years to 1801, and of 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for 50 years to 1851. It is said that in 1841 out of 1,000 of the population 15.4 were married during the year, and that in 1876 the number h ad gradually risen to 17 per 1,000. In 1841 the births were 32.2 per 1,000, and in 1876 36.6 per 1,000.

One of the most interesting subjects of Mr.' Wehle's paper is a comparison of the English life table with the Actuaries Experience table No. 1 and the American Experience table. As may be expected, the percentage of deaths is greater in the English life tables, but the two experience tables are very similar. At the younger ages, the mortality is rather greater in the United States, but from 30 to 70 it is less than in England. It is also said that female life has proved less favorable than male life to Insurance Companies, while the reverse has been observed in the community at large. Mr. Wehle endeavors to account for the fact that the mortality according to the English life tables is not so much above that of the Insurance tables as might he expected, when it is considered that the Insurance Companies select only healthy individuals by medical examination. There is, he states, a constant effort on the part of the public to foist impaired lives on the insurers. and no care or precaution can detect all misrepresentation, or trac e every inducement to fraud and self-destruction. A very interesting statement is given as to the effect of epidemics. The number of deaths in England during 5 years, from 1848 to 1852, is given, 1849 having been a cholera year. It appears that in the year following the cholera year the deaths fell off very considerably from the year preceding it. In 1848 the deaths were 398,-385, in 1849, the cholera year, 440,883, in 1850, 368,602 and in 1851, 395,396. This indicates that when an excessive death rate prevails a large proportion of the weak and sickly is carried off, so that the surviving healthier population will show a mortality below the average. It is said. further, that the mortality in periods of epidemic is in the most crowded quarters of cities, among the poor and improvident who do not insure their lives. We may take another opportunity of noticing Mr. Wehle's interesting contributions to the Popular Science Monthly.

#### THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

We are sorry to find that the party in the Quebec Legislature which claims to be entitled to the designation of liberal is disposed to place obstacles in the way

of the disposal of the Government Railroad, which we have perhaps irreverently designated as the "White Elephant." It was one of the claims, and not the least important, of the Joly Administration to public confidence, that it desired to get rid of the railway, and, so far as it was in our power to judge, public opirion was favorable to that policy. Mr. Chapleau has announced in the most formal manner that his Government is favorable to the sale of the railway at a price that under all the circumstances seems reasonable. Mr. Chapleau has put the case plausibly, taking the ground that it was always understood that the Province would be willing to grant a handsome bonus for the construction of the railroad. Such a policy could be defended, not only by the precedent established by the old Provincial Government in the case of the Grand Trunk, but by that of the Ontario Government with regard to the numerous railways which it has subsidized. It is, however, quite unnecessary to cite precedents. The Quebec Government has got a "White Elephant" on its hands, and the sooner it gets rid of it the better. The time is, on the whole, favorable for a sale. A few years ago, it would have been impossible to have got any railroad company or syndicate of capitalists to offer even the amount which it is understood the Canada Pacific Company would have been willing to give. The present opportunity, which is a favorable one, should not be lost. The upset price of eight millions, which is a reasonable one, has been fixed, and should be accepted if there is a bona fide satisfactory offer. If there should be competition. the road should be put up to auction at the upset price of eight millions. It is to be hoped that there will be no attempt to create a scandal out of the transaction. It is clearly the desire of all parties that the Government should be relieved of the management of the road, and, as the price that will be accepted is known, there ought to be no difficulty in bringing the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

#### THE CANADA PACIFIC COMPANY,

The Dundas True Banner seems unable to comprehend what we endeavored to explain in a recent issue, that it is quite possible that some gentlemen of wealth and position may be shareholders in two different railway companies, and yet that those companies may be distinct corporations, and may each have other shareholders with different interests. It is wholly unjustifiable to hold the Canada Pacific Railway Company responsible for the freights charged by the St. PaulMinneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company. We will go further, and inform our contemporary that if the St. Paul Co. were to be governed with freight charges by the real or supposed interests of the Canada Pacific Company it would commit a fraud on its own shareholders, especially on those who have no interest in the Canada Pacific. We never stated that "the same gentlemen" were owners of both roads, but the very reverse. We admitted that certain gentlemen were shareholders in both roads, and we will now add that their duty is to manage each road to the hest advantage, irrespective of their interest in the other.

#### THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The Quebec Legislature has been dissolved since our last issue, and the polling for the new representatives is to take place on the 2nd, up to which period there will be considerable excitement among the active politicians. The Liberals have almost allowed judgment to go against them by default. The leaders have put off until the last moment the announcement of their policy, and have permitted Mr. Joseph X. Perrault, an avowed advocate of revolution, to assume the role of a leader. and Mr. Laurier, a former colleague of the Hon. A. Mackenzie, actually proposed a vote of thanks to this instigator of rebellion after the delivery of one of his lectures. Mr. Perrault is a candidate for the East ward of Montreal on the independence ticket, but expects to get the support of the regular opposition. In the West ward the rival candidates are both Parnellites. that is to say they favor rebellion in Ireland, while one of them is a Conservative in Canada. In the Centre ward, Mr. Davidson, Q.C., and Alderman Geo. W. Stephens are the opposing candidates. The latter professes, as the chief plank in his platform, the general reduction of the expenses of the Province of Quebec. The Centre ward has returned Liberals on former occasions, but the friends of Mr. Davidson appear to be sanguine of his success. Judging from the programme of Candidates, and the general tone of the press, it seems almost certain that Mr. Chapleau's Administration will be sustained by a good working majority, in which case it seems probable that there will be an early Session of the Legislature.

THE SENEOAL LAURIER TRIAL.—This extraordinary prosecution drags its slow length along, and promises to be a cause cellbre for its length even in the Province of Quebec. We are inclined to think that no facts have been elicited from the long roll of witnesses that were not tolerably well known years ago. We must not be tempted, however, to comment on the proceedings on either side while the trial is going on. Owing to a ruling of the Judge preventing the defence from adducing certain testimony that they desired to produce, the Court have declined calling more witnesses, and the counsel are now addressing the Jury.

#### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The work on the found tion of the building and dock of the Toronto Grape Sugar Company, on the Esplanade, is progressing rapidly. Two pile-drivers and a cutting machine are used, and the piles are cut off two feet under water. On these the stone foundation is being laid. It is expected the building will be completed about the 1st April next.

Active preparations are being made for the erection of the cotton factory at Moneton, N.B., where \$50,000 of the necessary \$200,000 is reported to have been raised to carry on the operations.

A Toronto press despatch:—A meeting has been held in Liverpool, at which a chemical company was organized for Canada. Four Englishmen and five Canadians are known to be interested. The works to be erected will be filled with the very latest improvements. The company's operations will be extensive, but what lines they will make is to be kept secret for fear of being forestalled.

At a meeting of shareholders in the new Ootton Co. at St. John, N.B., on Tuesday last, it was resolved that the Company should be called the St. John Cotton Mill Company, limited; the capital stock to be \$200,000, comprising 2,000 shares of \$100 each. Messrs. John H. Parks, Thos. R. Jones, Thos. Furlong, Alex. Shives, V. S. White, J. Dew Shurr, R. P. Starr, Isaac Burpee, T. W. Daniel, C. R. Coker, Robt. Turner and John McGuiggan were elected provisional directors, and were authorized to make a call of 10 per cent. on the subscribed stock."

OPERATIONS at the Ottawa glucose factory have been stopped, owing to the supply of sugar cane running out. It is probable the steam crusher will resume work in the course of a few days. Quantities of sugar cane, it is said, are arriving daily.

#### CITY MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO'Y.

The annual general meeting of the City Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held on the 11th ultimo, J. H. Joseph, Esq., presiding. At this meeting the old directors were re-el-cted for the coming year, and at their first meeting, on the 3rd inst, Mr. R. A. R. Hubert was reelected President, and Mr. Owen McGarvey, Vice-President.

The Company's business for the three years immediately pieceding October 1st is shown in the following table, a percesal of which is sufficiently convincing as to the good administration of the Company as well as the efficacy of our fire department in exclinguishing and preventing fires.

The Company obtained a special charter of incorporation at the last session of the Provincial Parliament. This charter is prepared with the greatest care, in order to give the best guarantees to the shareholders. The charter, as well as the Company's rules,

are printed in pumphlet size for distribution among the insured.

The entry fee on policies has been reduced by one-half for renewed as well as new policies, forming a considerable reduction on the rates of the three last years. We believe that with all these advantages the Company is worthy of

" large share of patronage. Statement of the City of Montreal Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the last three years :-

1ded, \$11,500	(*) offices included, \$11,500		6.				Extra expenses Total calls, 1881	Extra e: Total ca		
384,450(*)	74,300	6,090	2 p.c.	1,171	3:2	Scofg	6,502	310,150	4,004,965	1881
391,999	71,835	5,623	13 p.c.	1,629	33	5,890	7,094	320,164	4,098,753	1830
\$113,074	\$67,419	\$3,502	23 p.c.	\$3,609	32	\$5,925	\$3,069	\$345,655	\$4,345,078	1879
eaca year,	Uctober 1st.					exficuses.		notes.	October 1st.	
October 1st	0n	Amount of	Calls.	Amount of		Working	Receipts.	deposit	sured on	Years.
Capital on	Cash							Amount of	Amount in-Amount	•
								-		

N.B .- Value of the houses insured October 1st, 1881, \$5,339,000. The directors elected for 1881-82 are :--R. A.

R. Hubert, Esq., President; Owen McGarvey, Esq., Vice-President; Joseph Comte, Esq., F. X. St. Charles, Esq., Charles Garth, Esq., Claude Melançon, Esq., Guillaume Boivin, Esq., L. E. Beauchamp, Esq., Louis Archambault, Esq.

#### A COMPANY FOR EVERYTHING.

The Ontario Gazette for October 1st contains a notice of application for incorporation into a Joint Stock Company by five gentlemen of Hamilton, which, for multifariousness of objects, eclipses anything of the kind we have yet seen. The notice shows such genuine originality of get up " that we give it at length:

Notice is hereby given that, after the expira-tion of one month from the first publication of this notice in the *Ontario Gazette*, application of this notice in the *Ontario Gazette*, application will be made by the persons hereinafter named, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council, for Letters Patent under "The Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act," incorporating a Company to be called "The Niagura Falls Company." The objects for which such incorporation is

sought are :--(1) To acquire and hold by lease, purchase, or other legal title, real estate and personal property; to construct, erect, build and maintain houses or other buildings, tents, lowers or observatories, orchards, gardens, parks, pleasure grounds, ponds, fences, fixtures and all such other structures and improvements as the Directors of the said Company may think advisable; and from time to time to repair, alter, enlarge, remove, lease, mortgage, alienate, sell, convey and otherwise dispose of the same or of any portion thereof, upon such terms as the Directors of the said Company may see fit. (2) To organize and conduct, for hire, profit and reward, excursions by land and water to the Falls of Niagara and to other places, and to enter into contracts or agreements with to enter into contracts or agreements with individuals or corporations relative thereto. (3) The purchase, sale, collection, breeding and exhibition of all kinds of animals; the cultivation, purchase, exhibition and sule of all kinds of trees, shrubs, plants and veg-tables; and generally the establishing maintaining and conducting of zoological and acclimatiza-tion gardens. (4) The equipment, maintenance and management of hotels, houses of entertain-ment and refreshment. In which non-intoxiand nucleic for the set of the se tioneries and restaurants, may be manufactured and sold. (5) To cultivate, buy and sell fruits and vegetables, to can, dry, pickle and preserve vegetables, fruits and their places, in any form and by any process whatsoever, and to sell the same; to manufacture caus, boxes and barrels, and to do all things incidental to the carrying and to the fruit and preserving business gene-rally. (6) To buy, hold and sell mortgages on real estate; Provincial, municipal, school and other debentures; the stocks or shares of any building, hean, or investment society or other company in this Province; to lend money thereon or on personal securities, and to borrow the company or upon the promissory notes of the Company or upon its debentures, and also to act as agent for any person, or persons, society, institution, company, or corporation and generally to exercise all the powers which a Company incorporated under the said Act may exercise within the scope thereof, or which may be created by virtue of the by-laws to be passed from time to time by the said Company; and to do all other acts or things which may be incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the said objects.

The operations of the said Company are to be carried on within the province of Untario, and the chief place of business shall be at the Town of Niagara Falls.

The amount of the capital stock of the said Company is to be one hundred thousand dollars. The number of shares is to be two thousand,

and the amount of status is to be two information, The names of the applicants, and the address and calling of each, are as follows: --Daniel Black Chisholm, of the City of Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law; Charles Matthew Counsell, of the same place, Banker; John Frederick Wood, of the same place, Manager of the Omnium Securities Company; Thomas Chisholm Livingston, of the same place, Dominion Land

Surveyor; David Dexter, of the same place, Manager of the Canada Loan and Banking Company; all of whom are to be the first Directors of the Company. Chit-HOLM & HASLET, Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated at Hamilton.

this 15th day of September, 1881.

DURING the month of October the total value of exports from Queen's and King's counties, P.E.I., was \$140,000. The shipments per S.S. St. Laurence from Summerside for last week of said month amounted to \$10,400.

MESSRS. CALHOUN & NEWMAN of Summerside, P.E.I., have sold out their lumber business to Mr. Theo. Clark, who has also purchased from Mr. Calhoun his nulls, lumber yard, warehouses, wharf property and machine shops,

# Correspondence.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

SIR,-As one of the contributors to your columns, I hope I may without impropriety beg the insertion in your next issue of two letters, which I have recently felt it my duty to publish, one in refutation of a most unwarrantable personal attack, and the other in answer to a challenge to a public discussion of the propriety of rebelling against the Queen's Government.

F. HINCKS.

#### INDEPENDENCE OF CANADA.

Sir,-Although most reluctant to obtrude my personal complaints on the attention of the public, Leannot permit false and malignant attacks to be made on me without placing their refutation on record. The kind of warfare which the editor of the Canadian Monthly and National Review permits his contributors to engage in would not be tolerated in any respectable Brit-ish or United States periodical. As I am anxious to occupy as little of your valuable space as possible, I shall at once state my complaint. The June and August numbers of the Canadian Monthly contained articles contributed by Mr. William Norris, advocating the secaration of Canada from Great Britain, in the second of which there was a wholly unprovoked personal attack on me, which led me to defend myself, and at the same time to po atout what seemed to me the fullacy of Mr. Norris' views on the subject of British connection. In the November num-ber of the *Canudian Minthly*, Mr. Norris has again advocated revolution, but, as I have no apprechension that his arguments will be deemed. any weight, I do not propose to continue the controversy. Mr. Norris did not attempt any reply to my refutation, of his personal attack in August, but he has been permitted to give currency in the November number of the *Canodian Monthly* to what I shall proceed to establish are unmittigated falsehoods. The first is in the form of intendo, It is stated by Mr. Norris that when First Minister in 1851-54 "he had considerable influence in the giving out of the contracts for the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway. Peto, Betts & Co., the great English contractors, obtained large contracts on the Grand Trunk and Francis Hincks became Governor of the Leeward, (Windward?) Is-lands." The inference is that the wholly unsolicited offer of the Government of the Windward Islands made to me in 1855 was owing to my having, in 1852, three years previously, rendered a service to certain contractors. It is scarcely necessary to inform Canadian readers that the Imperial Government had no connection whatever with the Grand Trunk Railway, or its contractors. As regards myself, when I received a proposition in England in 1852 from English railway contractors of undoubted standing, to construct the railway lines, now

comprehended in the Grand Trunk, provided Canada would make an advance in bonds for halt the cost, on first mortgage, I considered it my duty to support that proposition in Parliament, and it was agreed that a fixed mileage advance should be made. I had nothing what-ever to do with the important Legotiations in London, between the contractors, and the syndicate of capitulists, who subscribed for the stock, and agreed to the price to be paid to the contractors, who, it is notorious, suffered a heavy loss by their contract. I will only add that the inuendo, that the contractors, or any person concerned in the Grand Trunk, exercised any influence in the Grand Fidnk, exclusion any infinite the government of the Windward Islands is a gross calumny. The next attack is in more specific terms :--- "From this position (Windward Is-ilands) he was promoted to a similar position "from which he was summarily and permanent-"Iy removed for arbitrary and tyrannical con-"duct in dismissing the Chief-Justice." A more unmitigated falsehood was never written. Instead of having been removed from the Government of British Guiana, I held the office for ermment of British Gunan, 1 heid the office for more than a year after the expiration of the sual term. 1 was relieved in 1869, and the difficulty with the Chiet Justice occurred about three years previously. I never dismissed that functionary, nor was it in my power to do so. I suspended him in strict accordance with pre-metant The Secretary of Suite would not cedent. The Secretary of State would not take the responsibility of dismissal, but he intimated what he thought the proper course of proceeding in such cases, which was for the Legislature of the colony to address the Grown for the removal of a judge, in which case the Crown would be advised to refer the case for the advised of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Soon after the publication of the dispatch, the case was taken up by the Legislature of Britisn Guiana, and an address was voted, with one dissentient voice, for the removal of the Chief Justice. The case was referred to the Privy Council, which after hear-ing counsel, recommended the removal of the Unict Justice on the very grounds on which I had suspended him. All this took place long prior to the termination of my Government. Mr. Norris has made a further misstatement : "As "some compensation for the loss of his Gover-"norship he was awarded a salary of ±000 a " year and a title, and receiving this pension he became a Minister in Canada, where delicate questions were being settled between the two "Governments." The inucido in the foregoing paragraph is that I was an Imperial hirding bound to side against Canada in "delicate questions" between the two Governments. the answer is simple as regards the pecuniary question. All cotonial Governors, are entitled by Act of Parliament to pensions, in proportion to their length of service. I had no reason to doubt, when my term of government in British Guiana expired, that I would be re-employed. During my whole public life I have never directly or indirectly solicited employment of any kind. It was obviously ny interest to continue in the Imperial service, as, it I had served three years longer, my retiring pension would have been £1,000 instead of two-thirds of that amount. 1 never contemplated re-entering public life in Canada, but when I was most unexpectedly invited to do so, 1 did not shrink from what 1 conceived my duty to my adopted country, though with the full knowledge that half my Canadian salary would be deducted from my pension, in accordance with the rules of the imperial service. In a pecu-mary point of view it was a sacrifice on my and of hold office in Canada. Mr. Norris scens to think that because 1 was " hounded down as a rebel and revolutionist," by the family compact, it is in consistent in me to accuse him and others of "attempts at revolution." Mr. Norris makes no secret of his being in favor of revo-lution. If he means to insimilate that I ever gave just cause for the charges which he says were made against me, I challer ge him to prove them. I never wrote or intered one word, even in the most exciting times, that could justify such an imputation. Of course, there was a time when the advocates of Parliamentary

government were termed "rebels and revolu-tionists." Abler men than Mr. William Norris Abler men than Mr. William Norris vainly endeavored, at a time when the Canadian people had substantial grievances to complain of, to incite the people to rebellion, but in February, 1849, the late Mr. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie addressed a letter to Earl Grey, which well deserves the calm consideration of those who in the present day are exposed to the solicitations of Mr. William Norris and others to become rebels to their Sovereign. Mr. Mackenzie observation had satisfied him that "success "would have deeply injured the people of "Canada, whom I then believed I was serving "at great risk." • "There is not a living "man on this continent who more sincerely "desires that British government in Canada "may long continue than myself." I have only to add to my vindication from the personal attacks in the Canadian Monthly that I shall feel deeply grateful to such Canadian journal-ists as shall insert it in their columns.

F. HINCKS.

SIR,-If Mr. J. X. Perrault had been courteons enough to have addressed me privately, instead of challenging me through the press to discuss with him the question of Independence, he would have learned, what I am in-clined to think he was well aware of, when he made his proposal, that I have long since withdrawn from active participation in political controversy. It is, I think, fully ten years since I last attended a political meeting. I shall not, however, sinink from giving Mr. J. X. Per-rault the benefit of my opinion, as he seems desirous of obtaining it. I look upon the agi-tation for "Independence" as a perfect absurdity, unless its advocates really mean to bring about, what they must be aware would be the inevitable result, annexation to the United States. Those who prefer Republican to Monarchical institutions, and the government of an individual, periodically elected, to a Responsible Ministry and Parliamentary Government, ought to realize the folly of imagining that it could be the interest of the people of America to maintain two Republics and two Federal Governments, with their various necessary expenses for defence, diplomacy, and collection revenues. I look on "Independence" of 85 B delusive cry, raised by men who are afraid to avow their real object, which is annexation. An election is about to take place; Mr. Per-rault can appeal to the people of Montreal under the bunner either of "Independence" or "Annexation," and if he should succeed my regret will be modified by the knowledge that there will be at least one advocate of revolution in the Legislature who will be enabled to invite his fellow-members to declare whether they concur in his sentiments. It will then be made manifest whether there is any truth in the statement industriously circulated by a portion of the British and United States press, that Canadian loyalty is mere "lip loyalty," and that Canadian statesmen are in secret trailors to their Queen. 1 have but one further point to urge on Mr. Perrault's consideration, and on that of those who think with him. It has been the constant practice to appeal to the utterances of British statesmen, and to the opinions of the press of the United Kingdom, as evidence that no opposition would be offered to a demand made by Canada for separation from the Empire. Those who adopt this line of argument wholly full to realize what would happen, if agitators like Mr. Perrault, and his Inspen, a lighters like ar. reradit, and his Ontario condjutor, Mr. William Norris, should have even the limited success which was ob-tained by the agitators of 1837. I cannot for-get that a much better man than either of them, poor Samuel Lount, had to explate his folly on the gallows, while his leader candidly acknowledged, and expressed deep regret for his error. The question is not to be settled between Great Britain and Canada, but between loyal and rebel Canadians, and, as I have more than once pointed out, there is no instance that can fairly be cited from history of a people changing their allegiance without Civil war. One great nation may cede a portion of its territory to another, of which Savoy, Nice, Alaska and Cyprus are instances, which were deemed cases in point by Mr. Goldwin Smith, and which would be in point, if Great Britain were to cede the Dominion of Canada to the United States, a contingency that I need not discuss. Believing that Mr. Periault and his adherents are trying to bring about an agitation that can have no result but rebellion, I shall continue on suitable occasions to express my sentiments on the subject through the press.

F. Hincks. Montreal, November 4, 1881.

#### ENGLISH MARKETS.

Beerbohm's, Sept. 10th, 1881 .- Floating Cargoes-Wheat steady, Corn quiet. Cargoes on Passage and for shipment: Wheat and Corn slow; English and French Country Wheat markels the turn easier. Liverpool Wheat on spoi, steadily held. Do Corn, firm. On passage for U.K.—Wheat 2,450,000 qrs., Corn 250,000 qrs. Wheat and flour in Pavis firm.

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

#### (By Telegraph.)

Chicago, 3.00 p.m.—Wheat, Nov., \$1.294; Dec., \$1.304; Jan., \$1.304. Goru, Dec., 595c; Jan., 605c. Oats, Nov., 435c; Dec., 435c to 44c; Jan., 435c. Pork, Feb. \$17.45. Lard, Nov., \$11.05; Dec., \$11.273. Milwauker, 2.15 p.m.—Wheat, Dec., \$1.295 Jan \$1.304.

Jan \$1 304

### Financial and Commercial.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

#### THURSDAY, 10th November, 1881.

The close of the Fall trade is near at hand, and the merchandise markets are comparatively quiet. Considering the advanced stage of the season, however, the movement of goods in the aggregate has been liberal. There is little, if any, ocean grain tonnage available in this port, and the grain export trade is, therefore, practically over for this season. Travellers returning from their sorting-up trips give favorable accounts of the healthy and prosperous condition of affairs in the country districts, the only serious drawback being the protracted mild weather, which interferes especially with business in dry goods and ready-made. clothing. It is worthy of remark that payments in both city and country are unusually prompt this season, and it is difficult to remember when losses by failures were so light. The demand for money rules steady, not active. and rates of interest and discount remain precisely as quoted last week. Sterling Exchange dull, at 1084 for round amounts between banks, and 1081 cash over the counter, demand being quoted at 109}. Drafts on New York, 4 prem. The stock market has been strong this week, with a moderate amount of business doing; values have been generally firmer, with an upward tendency, but the fluctuations for the week are not important. The largest dealings have probably been made in Ontario Bank, which closes at 591 bid and 591 asked For Montreal 201 is bid and 2011 asked at the close; seventy-five shares changed hands this p.m. at 201; Merchants' held at 1294 with buyers at 129, and Commerce quoted at 1433 sellers, 1432 buyers. Sales to-day : Morning Board-20 Montreal

at 200 $\frac{1}{3}$ ; 3 do at 200 $\frac{1}{3}$ ; 39 do at 200 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 100 do at 201; 80 do ex-div. at 196 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 75 Ontario at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 do at 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 10 People's at 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; 133 Merchants at 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 197 do at 128 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 250 Commerce at 144; 75 do at 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 185 Richelieu at 49; 355 do at 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; 50 do at 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; 75 do at 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

ASHES.—Receipts have been rather larger than for November last year. The past few days there has been a sharp advance in both Pots and Pearls. First Pots have sold freely at \$5.25 to \$5.30, and a few lots choice tares at \$5.37 to \$5.40; Seconds \$4.75; Thirds \$4.50. Pearls in demand at higher figures. A lot of 20 brls Firsts, just in, were sold to arrive on private terms. We quote about \$6.25. Receipts since 1st January 8740 brls Pots, 805 brls Pearls. Deliveries, 8454 brls Pots, 608 brls Pearls. Stock in store at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 374 brls Pots, 128 brls Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—It is doubtful if our manufacturers were ever more busy at this period than now; the recent wet weather seems to have stimulated the demand, and orders per travellers, for heavy work especially, are quito numerous. The western jobbers also are commencing to appear in the market, as usual at this time of year, and with the work of making up Spring samples on hand as well, the various houses are as busy as possible, some working at nights. Remittances good and prospects healthy; losses thus far have been lighter than for many years. One dealer reports that he never knew so many customers to be asking discounts for each as a t present. Prices remain steady, with no probable change, although complaints are still heard of their being unremunerative. Stock-taking in this branch of trade will be commenced this month.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The wheat markets, European and American, have continued quiet inactive all week. To-day the only change advised was in Ohicago, which is quoted 1c higher than yesterday for No. 2 Spring. In the local market there has been very little doing all week, and values for grain are chiefly nominal. Business has been almost confined to peas, of which several cargoes have sold at 891c, 894c, and to-day at 90c per bushel. In wheat buyers and sellers are too far apart in their views to do business. For 20,000 bushels No. 1 hard Spring Wheat \$1.50 was refused yesterday. Oats quiet at 39c. The *Flour* market has ruled dull, weak, and prices have further declined 10c to 20c per barrel, as to brand. Some transactions have occurred on NewFoundland account, but sales for the week have been chiefly to the local trade, at declining prices.

GROCERRES.—Sugars.—A reduction of  $\frac{1}{6}$ c is to be noted in Granulated. Yellow Refined is also rather easier. Raw Sugars are firm and the supply is light. Teas.—There is enquiry for good Japans with style in vicinity of 30c to 36c, and the market is firm for such sales to a fair extent. Inferior qualities not much wanted. Oboice Black and Green Teas very little changed. Molasses is in fair request, and prices about as last reported in ordinary trade. Syrups.—Quite active and firm. Coffees dull. Mice in light request. Spices.—There is a little ease in pepper. Pimento is also the turn lower. Nutmegs firm at full figures. Cloves, Ginger, and Cassia quiet. Fruits.—The SS. Autona is reported having passed Futher Point this morning. Valentins are on spot in small supply and firm. Malaga fruit not active; the highest class is in more demand. Sultanas move slowly; Currants steady; Almonds firm; Figs unchanged.

DRUGS AND GURMIGALS.—The past week has been quite lively in this department of trade, the near closing of navigation having stimulated the purchasing of Winter supplies by those depending upon the Steamers for the carriage of their freight. Prices have continued firm but without any noted change, and we need not now look for much alteration in the prices of heavy staples during the Winter except in the way of enhanced values as freights from England are likely to be high.

CATTLE, ETO.—Business at the local markets was again quiet on Monday, although a slight improvement on that of last week was noticeable. The offerings were not large, and shipping cattle were sold at about the same range as previously quoted, from  $4_{4}$  to  $5_{4}$  c per lb. Live hogs were in good supply, and sold at from 56.25 to 56.50 per 100 lbs., as to quality. A lot of light, dressed hogs was disposed of at \$7.25, another lot at \$7 50, and a lot at \$7.62} per cwt. At Viger market especially, the offerings were light, good butchers' cattle being scarce and higher; for steers  $4_{4}$ c per lb. was paid, but the range of prices was from 4c to  $4_{4}$ c for the best quality, 3c to  $3_{4}$ c for common, and  $2_{4}$ c to  $2_{4}$ c for inferior stock. Sheep were steady and firm, selling at  $4_{4}$ c to 5c per lb.; good lumbs were scarce and higher, sellers realizing \$4 to \$5.50 each, the bulk of sales being made at \$4 to \$4.50. Ordinary lambs brought \$3 to \$3.75 each. The British live stock markets have continued quiet, with increase of supplies, and only good quality of stock in demand; a good deal of injury was caused to recent shipments of cattle by tempesuous weather while in transit, and in Liverpool sellers had to submit to a cousiderable reduction. Prices there on the 24th ult : best berf, 5d to 7d to  $7_{4}$  dpe lb; best mutton, 7d to  $8_{3}$ d. In London, same date : best beef, 7d to  $5_{3}$ d. In London, same date : best beef, 7d to  $5_{4}$  do  $7_{4}$ d. Slipments of live stock from this port for the week ending 12th inst., as reported by C. H. Chandler, insurance and shipping agent : —SS. (Brooklyn" for Liverpool, J. McShane, jun., M.P.P., 181 cattle, 600 sheep, Total previous week, 302 cattle, 605 sheep. Total previous week, 821 cattle, 605 sheep. Total previous week, 821 cattle, 605 sheep. Total previous

DAIRY PRODUCE-As predicted in these columns a few weeks ago, the Butter market is gradually finding its level; although there has not been much stir in the trade yet, holders are beginning to feel sick, and seem just a little anxious to find buyers either here or in Eng-land. But prices, although a shade weaker than last week, are still quoted above a shipping basis, and transactions are few, including small lots of September and October makes of creamory at 23c; 150 pkgs selected Eastern Townships at 20c, and small lots at Morrisburg reported sold at 20c to 21c. A round lot of Eastern Townships, said to have been held for 21c a fortnight ago, is now reported offering at 18e; and unless large losses are to be made furthe. concessions, we fancy, will be seen shortlyr The local Cheese market has been showing signs of improvement this week; the fall make, it appears, is not as large as was supposed, buyers seem somewhat anxious and are enquiring more seem somewhat anxious and are enquiring more freely. On Tuesday sales amounting to over 3,000 boxes at  $12\frac{1}{4}$  to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to for September were effected; a lot of 500 boxes was bought on a cable order at  $12\frac{1}{4}$  c, and a commission. For the Kelso factories  $12\frac{1}{4}$  c has been refused, and at Ingersoll on Tuesday the factorymen declined to do business at lower prices than they had previously asked. Some Montreal operators have been trying this week to secure the princi-pal portion of the cheese not contracted for in the French outlying districts, on favorable the French outlying districts, on favorable terms, in view, doubtless, of unloading at a good profit by means of the good consumptive demand now springing up on both sides of the Atlantic. Some large holders here refuse to sell line September make at under 13c; otle: qualities are worth 112c, and downwards. In Liverpool at the like date last year Cheese was quoted at 67s. er cwt., or 9s. higher than at present. Late Chicago advices state that there

are comparatively light stocks of fine cheese in the West, and that the Eastern markets must not depend upon the usual supplies which have come from that quarter in former years. The Ohicago Inter-Ocean states that the stock of fine cheese on hand is light, and that holders are not anxious tosell, as they will require what they have of that kind for their home trade.

Day Goobs.—The Fall season may be said to be practically over, consequently business in the various wholesale houses has been rather quiet for the week. There has been only a few merchants from the townships and near-by country towns in the market, purchasing small parcels; but, considering the unseasonably mild weather, a very fair sorting-up trade continues to be done. Flannels and grey cottons continue scarce, and not to be had from manufacturers, while there is a firm demand for these goods. The city and country retail trade has been less active also, owing to the protracted mild weather; a cold "snap" would now be welcomed by this branch. Payments continuo first-class—perhaps never hetter, as an unusually large number are claiming the discounts for each this season.

FISI.—A steady domand for all kinds is reported, without essential change in last week's quotations. Stocks of herrings are lighter than usual at this time of year. There have been no fresh arrivals of Labradors, which are still selling at §2.25 to §6.50 per br1, as to quality and size of lot. Nova S otia Split Herrings continue in fuir request, at §5.50 to §5.75, the later figure being pail only for choice; inferior brands are sold at as low as §5.25. Receipts of time Cod modera te; sales reported at §5 to \$5.25 for No. 1, and at \$4 to \$4.25 for No. 2. Dry Cod still meets which ago enquiry at \$4.75 to \$5, at which figures round lots have changed hands; stocks here are in few hands. In Salmon there is not much doing in wholesale lots; no fresh arrivals, and prices remain as previously quoted. A Boston despatch says :—The total receipts, showing the number of mackerel caugut for the six fishing months up to November 1 at all the New England ports, including Boston, are 321,436 barrels against 240,961 last year.

FRUITS .- Trade is almost confined to Apples, for which the market, owing to encouraging English advices, has become strong and active, with a good demand for export, while receipts continue light. Late Cables received from Liverpool report sales of Canadian red, stock there at 27s. and of Greenings at 23s., and last week they sold in Liverpool at 25s. In this market \$3.50 is said to be the lowest price for good winter fruit, while sales of good sized lots have been made at \$4 to \$4.50, and some dealers are asking even \$5 for choice selections. Amoug the transactions this week is noted that of 1,000 brls. mixed fruit, Baldwins and Greenings, at \$3.75; two carloads good mixed winter assort-ments at \$3.50, a lot of 100 brls at \$3.50, and five car loads Montreal Fameuse to a New York firm at \$3.10. Fameuse are quoted here at \$3 to \$3.50. Shipments of apples from this port are quite light, compared with those of a year ago, and holders have every confidence in the future. A few lots of common stock arriving in this market have sold at \$2.90, about 400 barrels being reported at that price. Lemons dull and unchanged, still quoted at \$8 to \$9 per chest, or \$4.50 per box. Graps scarce at \$6 to \$6.50 per keg for Almerias; demand good. Pears in keg for Almerias; demand good. Pears in crates held at \$4. No Cranberries in the market.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—A fair sorting-up movement of bar iron, nails, tin, etc., continues, but the market is not quite so active, the falling-oft usual at this period being to some extent noticeable. Business, however, is likely to continue fairly good as long as merchanis can ship goods by water, but on the other hand there has been no notification yet of any advance on Grand Trunk' freight rates. In previous

rears our merchants have generally been fighting advanced rates about this date, but on the contrary this season we have heard of freights having been engaged for the 28th inst. at the entrent rates. The company, we think, are pursuing a wiser policy in the interests of both themselves and the city by not advancing the mates, which invariably cuts off considerable basiness from all concerned. Values for all kinds of goods are fully maintained at last week's quotations. Pig Iron firm and unchanged.

HIPES AND SKINS .- The market is evidently weak, at the advance of 1c per 1b. for hides, established in the beginning of the week by one or two restless dealers, who are now seeking an outlet at even 1c instead of the usual 1c adrance on the higher rates they have paid to butchers. Yesterday *Hides* were offered to tanners at 93c, and in isolated cases at 91c for No. 1 while 9c has been paid to butchers since Monday last. For the reasons stated in our last report, tanners are naturally slow to take hold at the advanced figures, and it seems doubtful if present values can be sustained. If, as is claimed, this market was lower than outside markets, and tanners are unable to lay in markets, and familiers are that to may in stocks, owing to the dullness in black leathers and low prices of the same, then dealers have the alternative of shipping their stocks, but the chances are that both classes would make more money at the lower and more equitably adjusted figures, for a time at least. Sheepskins steady and unchanged,

Hors.—The local market continues inactive but firm, with holders confident of the future course of values. A Montreal dealer reports the sale of 29 bales at a point East at equal to 254 here, but round lots have sold recently at considerably under this figure. Some shipments are being made, a lot of 314 bales having been loaded for London this week, at a freight rate of le per lb., which is considered exceptionally low. In London the latest price per 100 lbs, is reported to be 170s, which is equivalent to nearly 35c here. There has been a further advance in London equal to los in Bavarian hops, and 5s in Belgian. The Americans are said to be very slow in olfering any hops in that market.

LEATHER.—There has been a fair, average busines done in Sole leather, prime Spanish and Slaughter continuing in good request, but manufacturers, who will shortly commence stock-taking, are buying only small jobbing lots for immediate use. Occasionally the offer of a good bargain will tempt a buyer to look at a large lot; in this way a lot of six ton Splits was disposed of this week at a reduction of 2c per. Ib. on the current quotation, and to effect large sales such concessions are necessary. Black leathers generally are in excessive supply and dull of sale here, hence holders have been shipping Splits, Buff and Peble to the English market; a lot of ten tons Splits was shipped by a local dealer on Tuesday last.

Outs.—Although there is no actual change in the value of Steam Refined Seal, the two largest holders in the market are very firm in their views, and talk of advancing the price shortly to 50c, whe mensure, stating that the oil cannot now be brought from outside markets and sold here at the current figure. Cod Oil continues quiet, at easier prices, if anything, transactions having been effected at 434c to 44c, whe measue. There is little doing in Linged oil or Turpentine, as is usual at this time of year, and quotations remain nominally unchanged. Stocks, though not heavy, are believed to be ample for all requirements.

POULTRY.—The weather continues unfavorable for handling dressed poultry, consequently the demand is as yet light, and sales comparaively few, at 8c per [b] for chickens, and 9c do for turkeys. The only kind of game offering is partridge, which is quoted at 55c per brace, for wholesale lots.

PROVISIONS .- Manipulations have been going on among speculators in Chicago pork market the past few days, with a view, it is supposed, to forming another clique, and on the strength of rumors to this effect buyers are operating lively. Yesterday pork advanced in Chicago 74c to 15c per barrel, and lard closed 74c per 100 lbs higher than on the day previous. The local market has remained quiet all week, with prices weaker, if anything. A couple of carloads old *Mess Pork* were sold towards the clo e of last week at \$20.50, the range is from \$20,50 to \$21, while new Western Mess pork 520.00 to \$21, while new Western Mess pork sells in jobbing lots at \$21.50 to \$22. It can be bought to arrive, however, at \$21. Lard has ruled quiet at firm prices, 15c for American in twenty pound pails, as to brand and size of lot. Very little tub or theree lard in the market; tubs quoted at 14 $l_c$ , and therees, 14c to 14 $l_c$ . Hauss—The season for these is about over and Hams--The season for these is about over, and but little demand for them can be reported; the range of prices is from 13c to 132c. No bacon in market. Eggs quiet and firm, at 24c to 25c per dozen for strictly fresh, in cases, but this kind is difficult to be had. Limed eggs are commencing to come in, and sales have been made at 21c to 214c. In New York fresh Canadian eggs are held firmly at 25c to 26c, while limed stock is reported weak at  $20\frac{1}{2}c$ to  $21\frac{1}{2}c$ . Dressed Hays are commencing to arrive in small lots from the West, and are quoted here at \$7.50 to \$8, as to quality and size of lot.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—A steady jobbing business continues to be done, in supplying the demand of country merchants and the retail trade generally, who are laying in their winter stocks. Prices, however, remain unaltered, though firm, and, as imports this Fall are unusually light, present figures are likely to be fully maintained.

WOOL .- The market continues firm, with sales of considerable quantities of foreign wools during the week. About 100 bales of Cape, in two different lots, changed hands at 19]c; the range of values is from 19]c to 22c, while in New York and Boston it is quoted at 31c to 33c, which, deducting freight and duty, is about equal to the prices current here Australian has also been sold in round lots at 234c ; worth 23c and upwards, as to quality. A London cable received here on the 8th inst says : wool market is very firm, and prices are ex-pected to advance at the opening of the sales on the 22nd inst. A Boston circular, dated 5th Nov. inst., says: - "The demand for all kinds of wool has been fully up to expectation, and we notice a stendy and firm market. Fine fleeces have been sought after, and medium fleeces have met with a better demand than for some previous weeks, as quite a number of Philadelphia buyers have purchased to some extent. Nothing has transpired during the week that requires particular comment. The feeling is requires particular comment. The feeling is quite general that prices of all desirable wool are quite low, and that manufacturers are running so largely on fine fleeces that our stocks will not hold out without considerable additions of fine foreign, which at present there is no effort to secure." In Philadelphia the market is strong, with a confident feeling in the future, though any material advance is con-sidered doubtful. Stock show a good assortment for manufacturers to select from.

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (By Special Telegraph.)

#### TORONTO, Nov. 10, 1881. The wholesale trade for the first week of November has proved very satisfactory to the generality of dealers in merchandize. There has been a good demand for nearly all descriptions, and the tone of the market continues firm.

The small supply of cottons is a drawback to the dry goods trade, and it is likely to be some time before the deliveries are made on orders taken ; some lines of flannels are also very scarce and sold ahead. Quite a number of customers are to be seen in warehouses, and prospects are good for a large sorting-up trade this month, The demand from the Northwest appears to be increasing, and the goods sent forward aggregate a larger volume than one would suppose. There is a fair number of travellers on the road. and orders come in freely for seasonable goods. Remittances are in most respects satisfactory, and renewals are the exception. The hardware trade is fairly active and prices firm. The demand is good for bar and pig iron and boiler plate. Groceries are also fairly active and firm, with short stocks of fish and fruits. Syrups are in active demand and firm, and sugars steady. Provisions are very quiet, the demand being restricted to small lots in a jobbing way. Leather is in demand and firm. The breadstuffs markets are decidedly quiet, and, with the exception of flour, prices close firm. The money market has been moderately active and steady : call loans rule at 5 to 51 per cent., and time loans at 6. Notes are being met promptly, and commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent., the former figure for A1. Sterling exchange is firm; 60-day bills are 1081 to 1084 between banks and 1084 to 1084 over the counter. Demand bills are 109 to 1097. Gold drafts on New York are 3-16 to 1 premium. The stock market has been active for banks, and prices in most instances are higher. Sales within the past few days include Montreal'at 1991 and 1991, Toronto at 160, Ontario at 591, 60 and 593, Commerce at 1414, 141, 1412, 143, 1431 and 1441, Dominion at 189, 1901, 1901, 193, 1931, 194 and 1931, Federal at 1541, 155, 156, 1564 and 156; Standard at 113, 114, 1144, 1132, and 113, Imperial at 1332 and 134. Loan and miscellaneous shares have been quiet and firm, with sales of Canada Landed Credit Company at 1394, London and Canadian Loan at 142, Building and Loan at 103, Freehold at 165, Imperial Loan at 114, Union at 132 and 1322, Consumers Gas at 144, British America Assurance at 140 and Western Assurance at 206 and 2061. The market closes steady to-day, with sales of 50 shares Ontario Bank at 594, 50 at 59, 30 Commerce at 1433 and 77 at 144, 100 Standard at 113 $\frac{1}{3}$ , 100 Federal at 156, and 200 Dominion Telegraph at 97.

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

Banks.	Bid Nov. 10.	Bid Nov. 3.	Loan Cos.	Bid Nov. 10.	Bid Nov 3.
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion Hamilton Standard Federal Imperial.		160 584 129 140; 1881 122 1114 153] 182 4	Can. Permanent Freehold Western Can Bidg. & Loan Imp. Savings Farmers' Loan. Loud. & Can'dn Huron & Erle. Dom. Savings Onfario Loan Hamilton Prov.	165 175 103 127 143 143 118 134	126 140} 

BOOTS AND SHORS.—Business is reported good in this line. Although orders are not, as a rule, for large packages, they are numerous and of a sorting-up description. Dealers are preparing Spring samples, which will be out about the first of the month. Rubbers are in fair request and prices are steady. COAL AND WOOD .--- There is considerable movement in coal, and prices remain firm. Orders, as a rule, are for small lots. Egg, stove, grate and chestnut sell at \$6.50 a ton delivered, the best soft at \$6 50, and second quality at \$6. Wood is unchanged at \$6 a cord for hard and \$4 for pine.

COAL OIL .- The price of refined has been lowered one cent. Small lots of one barrel now sell at 23c per Imperial gallon, and five to ten barrel lots at 224c. Crude is easy in Petrolia at \$1.65 per barrel.

COUNTRY PRODUCE .- Apples .- The demand has been moderate and prices steady at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per barrel in car lots for choice winter fruit. Receipts are not large, and shipments are chiefly made to the States. Beans are firm, with moderate offerings ; they bring \$2 to \$2.25 per bushel in large lots. Eggs are in fair demand and steady, dealers paying 20e to 2)e per dozen in ease lots. *Hogs* are a little firmer at \$8 to \$8.25 on the street; car lots are beginning to offer at \$7.50. Hops are quiet, with holders asking about 25c for choice lots; some small sales have been made at 20c to 21c. Onions are in small stock, and in good demand; prices are firm at \$2,50 to \$2.75 per barrel. Polatoes are moderately active and steady at 80c to 85c per holden rely active and steady at sole to collect bag in car lots. Poultry plentiful and easy on account of warm weather; chickens and fowls sell at 45c to 60c per pair, geese at  $5\frac{1}{2}c$  to 6c per 1b. in boxed lots, and tarkeys at 8c to 9c. Tatlow unchanged, with small sales at 8c; dealers pay 4c for rough and 74c to 74c for rendered.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There is a good trade being done, and prices remain firm at the quotations of last week. Opium is firm at \$4.75 to \$5. Quinine unchanged at \$3.05 to \$3.25. Jurtaric Acid is unchanged at 58c to \$3.25. Tartaric Acid is unchanged at 58c to 60c. Cream of Tartar unchanged at 35c. Tur-pantine firm at 92c to 95c. Linseed Oil steady at 79c for boiled and 76c for raw. Glycerine firm at 45c to 47c. Foluss Jodide, \$3 to \$3.25 per lb. Totass Bromide, 43c to 48c per lb. Oil Lemon, \$3.75. Alcohol continues firm at \$2.75 per gallon. Morphia easier at \$2.60 to \$3 an onnee. Cubeb berries have advanced to 95c. Gotden sed root 40c per lb. There is a fair downed for chemicals at unchanged prices. demand for chemicals at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MRAL .- The movement in Flour has been almost wholly at outside points, and prices show a decline. There has been a moderate demand for shipment at low prices, but holders on spot would not accept. Sales of Superior Extra at outside points for shipment to Montreal were made on Saturdy at equal to \$5.80 here and on Monday at \$5.70. A lot of 55.50 here and on Monday at 55.70. A lot of 500 barrels delivered here cost the purchaser 55.70 on Thesday. Yesterday there were no sales, but the feeling is somewhat firmer, and holders are asking 55.80 to 55.85 for Superior, with little demand. Extra is purely moninal at \$5.65. Strong Bakers would bring about \$6, but pone in market. The stock of flour in store is 3.060 hereals against 3.31 hereals last weak is 3,060 barrels against 2,311 barrels fat week and 1,574 barrels the corresponding week of 1880. Bran is easier; there was a sale of five cars on Tuesday, at equal to \$12.75, but holders ou spot are generally asking \$13.50. Outment firm, with sales of car lots the latter part of last week at \$4.75; small lots sell at \$5 to \$5.20. Cornment quiet, with sales of small lots at about \$4. To-day there was a sale of Superior Extra at \$5.75.

WHEAT .- There has been but a small business since our last review, and prices show little change from closing sales. There has been a fair demand for No. 2 fall for shipment at \$1.27, and several sales were reported the latter part of last week at that price. No. 1 fall is nominal at \$1,29 to \$1.30. Spring is firm, but sales have been restricted to car lots for millers' use. On Friday a car of No. 1 Spring sold at \$1.333, on Saturday at \$1.35, and on Monday and Tuesday cars sold at \$1.34 fo.c. A mixed lot of Nos. 1 and 2 sold on Saturday at \$1.33, and No. 2 straight is held at that price now. The market is quiet to-day, with \$1.28 bid for No. 2 Fall and \$1.31 for No. 2 Spring. The stock in store is 198,757 bushels, against 180,939 bushels last week and 77,722 bushels the corresponding week of 1880.

COARSE GRAINS .- Barley .- The demand has been inactive this week, and prices throughout have been easy ; the closing, however, is rather firmer; sales of No. 1 were made at 92c the firmer; sales of No. 1 were made at 92c the latter part of last week and on Monday. On Tuesday that price was freely bid, with 93c asked for car lots. No. 2 choice sold on Monday at 89c. No. 2 ordinary shows firm ness, with sales at 87c and 874c. No. 3 extra sold on Monday at 80c and No. 3' ordinary at 75c f.o.c. and 75c on track. Yesterday No. 2 choice sold at 90c. The market closes firm to-day with sales of No. 1 at 95c, No. 2 Choice at 92c; and No. 2 at 89c. The stock in store is 302,242 bushels, against 283,900 bushels last week and 376,881 bushels the corresponding week of 1880. Oats have advanced; they are scarce, and it is difficult to the corresponding week and 3'0,581 Dushels the corresponding week of 1880. Onts have advanced; they are scarce, and it is difficult to get sufficient supplies for immediate wants; sales were made at 44c on track on Monday and at 47c on Tuesday. Yesterday four cars sold to arrive at 45c. No stocks in store. Pear have been in fair request, but few offer, the receipts being next to nothing: the receipts being next to nothing; prices are nominal at 79c for No. 1 and 76c to 77c for No. The stock in store is 6,754 bushels against 29,312 bushels the corresponding week of 1880. Rye quiet and steady, with sales of cars on track the latter part of last week at 94c. Stock in store 8,557 bushels, against 9,442 bushels the corresponding week of 1880. Corn dull and nominal at 79c to 80c on track.

FREIGHTS .- Rail freights are unchanged from last week. Vessel rates on wheat to Montreal 5c, and barley to Oswego nominal at 2e to 2fc. Lumber to Oswego \$1.75 and timber \$3.50.

GROOFRIES .- A good trade is being done at present in this department of business. Sugars are unchanged from a week ago. Syrups and Molasses are in good demand and firm. Fruits are active and firm at the following quotations for new: Valencius, 94c; Sultanas, 14c to 15c; Currants, 64c to 7c; choice do. in barrels, 74c to 74c; do in half barrels, 74c to 74c; Vostizza in cuses, 94c. Malaga fruit firm; London Layers, 5150: London Layers, \$3.50; loose Muscatels, \$3.25; common Layers, \$3; black basket, \$4.50; finest Dehesa, \$7.50 to \$7.75; do 4 boxes, \$2.50. Figs, 140.

HARDWARE AND IRON .- The demand for most lines is fairly active, and previous prices are maintained. Boiler plates, bolts, nuts, &c., selling freely, and indications point to a selling freely, and indications point to a large volume of trade the present month. Barbed Fencing Wire quiet and steady, 74c to 74c for galvanized, and 64c for pninted. Canada Plates active at \$3.25. Ingot Copper firm at 184c to 20c; pig, 18c to 19c; sheet, 26c to 28c. Nails are in moderate demand at \$2.65 to \$2.70 for 10dy to 60dy hot cut, American or Canadian pattern; \$2.90 to \$2.95 for 8dy to 9dy. Galvanized Iron active and firm at 64c to 64c for No. 28, and half a cent less for No. 26. Glass firm; up to 25 inches, \$1.85 to \$1.95; 27 to 40 inches, \$1.95 to \$2.10; 41 to 50 inches, \$2.25 to \$2.30. Bar Iron in good demand and firm at \$2 to \$2.10. Pig Iron firm; Summerlee is quoted at \$26; Carrgood demand and firm at \$2 to \$2.10. Pig Iron firm; Summerlee is quoted at \$26; Carn-broe at \$25.50 and Siemens at \$20 to \$26.50. Manilla Kope is firm at 124c to 134c. Tin Plates active and firm; 1C Coke, \$5 to \$5.25; 1C Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6; IX Charcoal, \$7.75 to \$\$; XX Charcoal, \$9.76 to \$10. Boiler Plates \$3 to \$4.10. Steel-cast, 124c to 134c; boiler plate, 3c to 4c; sleigh shoe, 21c to 24c Unancoar Sume Mide continue unbarged

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides continue unchanged, but dealers are thinking of reducing the prices of green. No. 1 steers bring 91c and cows 81c. Sales of car lots of cured were made at 94c for No. 1 and Sic for No. 2. Callskins dull and nom nal at 14c. Sheepskins are in good demand and steady at 75c to \$1.05.

LEATHER .- There is a fair movement at firm prices. The city trade is good, and some large sales are reported. Plump sole is very scarce and prices firm at 27c to 29c. Pebbles are in active demand and firm at 14c to 15c. Uppers are dull. The following quotations are to the country trade. We quote: Spanish Sole No. 1, all weights, 27c to 29c; Spanish Sole No. 2, 25c to 27c; slaughter sole, heavy, 28c to 29c; slaughter sole, light, 27c to 28c; Buffalo sole, 23c to 25c. Harness, 33c to 35c; Upper, No. 1 heavy, 40c; Upner, light and medium, 43c to 45c; Kip Skins, French, 90c to S1.10; Kip Skins, English, 70c to 88c; Kip Skins, Domestic, 60c to 65c; Kip Skins, Venls, 70c to 75c; Hemlock Calf, 25 lbs to 30 lbs, 60c to 75c; Hemlock Calf, 36 lbs to 44 lbs, 80c to 90c; French Calf, 36 lbs to 44 lbs, 80c to 90c; French Calf, 36 lbs, 10 51.40; Splits, large, per lb. 29c to 31c; Splits, small, 25c to 27c; Enamelled Cow, per ft., 17c to 19c; Pebble Grain, 14c to 152c; Buff, 15c to 17c; Russets, light, 40c to 45c; Gambier, 5c to 52c; Sunne, 42c to 5c; Degras, 52c to 6c. are dull. The following quotations are to the 44c to 5c; Degras, 54c to 6c.

LIVE STOCK .- Cattle .- The supply has been large since our last report, there being something like fifty car loads received. A great many were \_ lean steers, which were bought for feeding during the winter; the prices of was good for first-class butchers stock, which are scarce and firm at 4c to 44c per lb. Second-class is plentiful and prices easy at 3c to 3*4c*. At present there is no demand for sbipping cattle, and about the last car load has gone east to fill space previously contracted for. Sheep unchanged at 4c to 44c per lb.; the supply as well as demand is limited. Lambs are in moderate demand and steady at \$350 to. 54.25 per head. Calves are firm; first-class are worth \$12 to \$15, and second-class \$6 to \$10. Hogs are unchanged, with a fair number offer-ing; prices rule at 6c to 64c per lb. Hogs

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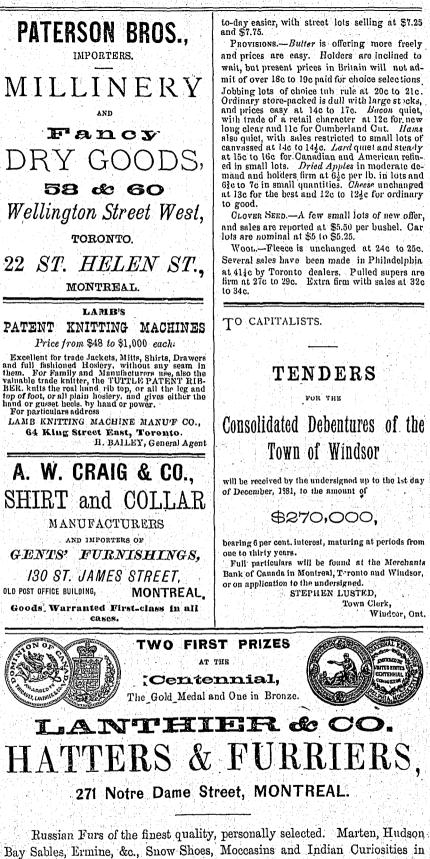
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STTD UTTVOTTTD	STOCKS AND BONDS,								
SURETYSHIP.	NAME.	Par Value	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months,	Prices		
THE GUARANTEE CO.	British North America	£50 \$ 50	\$ 4,866,666 6,000,000	\$4,866,666 6,000,000	\$1,215,000 1,400,000	21	$   \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
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THE BONUS SYSTEM	Nationale Ontario Bank	50 40	2,000,000	2,000,000 2,996,756	150,000 100,000	81	94 591 591		
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ne-half p. Cent per Annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man-	Ville Marie Building and Loan Association	100 25 100	500,000 750,000	743,255		83	95 108		
ement which introduced the system to this contin-	Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co CanadaPerm. Loan and Savings Co	50 50	1,500,000 2,000,000	663,990 2,000,000	120,000 960,000	4 <u>1</u> 6	135 140 139 140 205		
t seventeen years ago, and has since actively and ccessfully conducted the business to the satisfac- on of its patrons.	Dominion Savings & Inv. Co Dominion Telegraph Co	50 50	800,000	717,250	80,000		123 964		
Over \$140,000 have been paid in	Dundas Cotton Co	1	1,819,900	170,476	8,508.	4	128 126		
Claims to Employers.	English Loan Co. Farmere' Loan and Savings Co. Freehold Loan & Savings Co. Hamilton Provident & Loan Society.	50 100	1,057,250 1,050,400	611,430 690,080	58,000 284,024	4	126 180 1641 1661		
President: General Manager:			1,000,000	867,700	125,000	4	136		
IR A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. EDWD. RAWLINGS.	Huron & Erle Sav. & Loan Soc Imperial Savings and Investment Soc London & Can. Loan & Agency Co. London Loan Co. of Canada	50 50 50		\$98,150 563,950 560,000 800 950	245,000 69,000 143,000	4 4 31	156 118 142		
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en e	Montreal City Passenger Ry Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Investment and Building Co	60	600,000	600,000		8	1244 126 .   168		
* N.B This Company's Deposit is the largest ade for Guarantee business by any Company, and not liable for the responsibilities of any other	Montreal Investment and Building Co Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y National Investment Co	50 50	1,000,000	612,532	64,000	0 84	108		
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Legal, For Assignees, Accountants, &c., see other page.)	Union Loan and Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings Co	50	1,000,00	1,000,000	390,000	<u> </u>	175		
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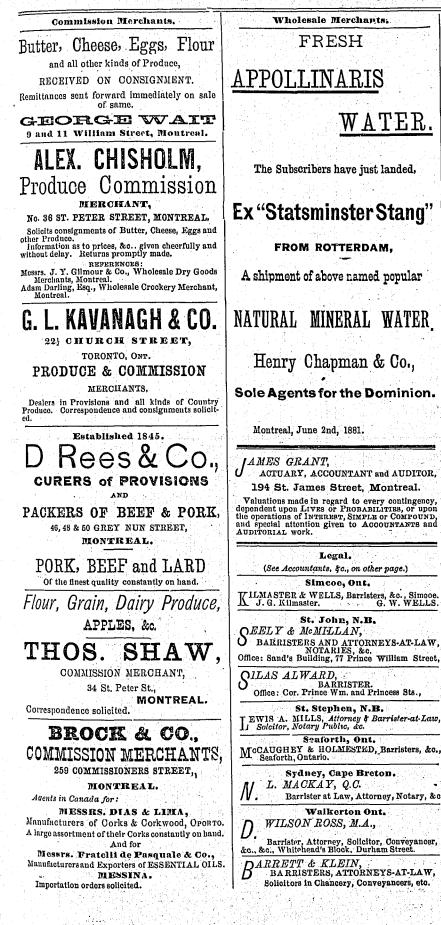
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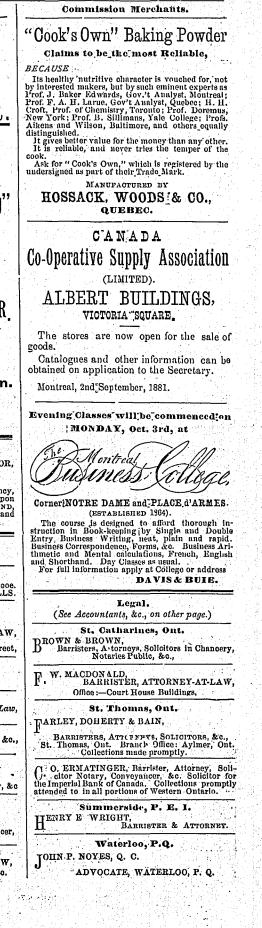
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#### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tender for Work in British Columbia.

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

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

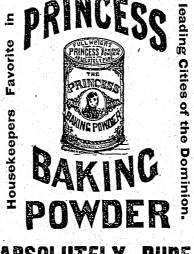
This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examin-ing the ground during the fine season and before the winter sets in.

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

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F. Sraun, Esq., Sec. Dep. of Railways and Causis, and marked "Tender for G. P. R."

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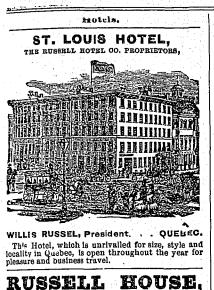
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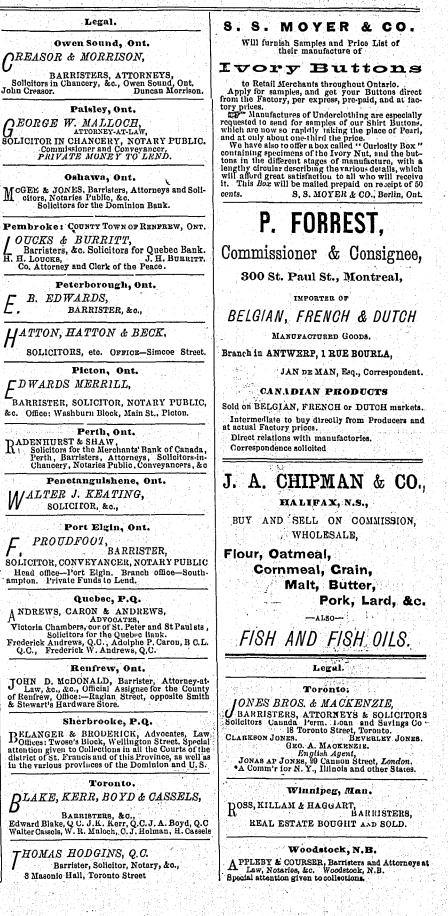
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Colored Goods : Denims, blue & brown Checks, blue, brown, foy. Checks, Frince Viotor Ticking, 28in.No. IX " 20in. No. CI " 30in. No. BI	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tickings:C 80 in	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pine, zlear, M 2nd quility, do 3rd d " Lath, M Spruce, lto 2 in., M Tobacco. Tobacco. Tobacco. Tobacco. Biack, Chewing in boxes. " " in caddies Mahoganles, Smoking bxs. " caddies Brights, " " " Tobacco Duty paid. Prince of Wales, brand Nelson's Navy 3's of's & j's. Biack, Twist 12's Mahogany Chewing Solace, Common Solace, Common Solace, Common Gold Bars, 6 and 12 inch Mahogany Navy, 3's Bright Navy, 3's Wines. Liquors etc. Ale English	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bisquit, Dubouché & Co.gal 	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 50 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 48 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 70 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 48 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 48 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 48 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 450 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 50 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 8 & 50 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 8 & 50 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 8 & 50 & 8 & 8 \\ 1 & 8 & 50 & 8 & 8 \\ 2 & 50 & 8 & 8 \\ 2 & 50 & 8 & 8 \\ 2 & 50 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 50 & 7 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 1 & 7 & 7 \\ 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 & 7 & 7$
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