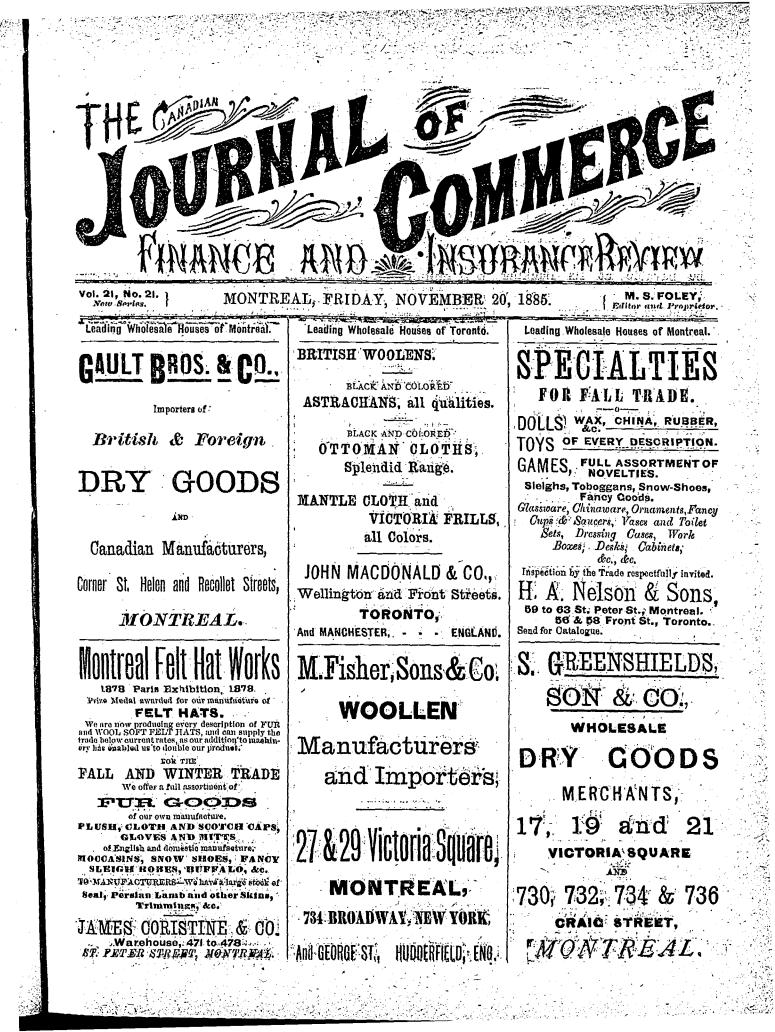
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NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

TUESDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

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

By order of the Board.

W. J. BUCHANAN.

General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1885.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND No. 59.

Notice is hereby given that a

DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. for the entrent half-year, being at the rate of eight per cent, per annum, upon the PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Tuesday, the 1st Day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board,

D. COULSON,

Cashier.

BANK OF TOBONTO, Toronio, 28th Oct., 1885.

Banque Ville-Marie. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - \$500,006 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - \$500,000

DIRECTORS :

W. Weir, Pres, J. G. Guimond, Vice-Pres. The Hon. A. H. Paquot, Sommerville Weir, J. G. Davio, C. F. Vinet. Ubalde Garand, Cashler. Branch at Bertlier, - - A. GARBPY, Agent Branch at Louiseville, F.N.O.LACOTRSIERE, Agent Branch at St. Jerome, - J. A. THEDERGE, Agent Branch at St. Jerome, - J. A. THEDERGE, Agent

Agents at New York : THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Chartered Banks.
The Bank of British North America.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, $\pounds 1,000,000$ Sterling.
London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E. C.
COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. II. Brodle, H. J. B. Kendall, John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farter, Frederic Jubbock, Fichard H. Glyn, A. II. Philpotts. Edward Arthur Honre, J. Murray Robertson. Secretary—A. G. WALLIS. ILEAD OFFICE IN CANADA.—St. James St., Montreal.
R. R. CRINDLEY. Ceneral Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada.
Jondon, Kingston, St. John, N.B. Brantford, Ottawa, Frederleton, N.B. Paris, Montreal, Halifax, N.S. Itamilton, Quebec, Victoria, B.C. Toronto,
Agents in the United States. NEW YORK D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman, Agents.

CHICAGO,-H. M. Breedon and J. J. Morrison,

Agents. SAN FRANCISCO.-W. Lawson & C. E. Taylor, Agents, LONDON BANKERS,—The Bank of England and

Messis, Glyn & Co.

Australia.-Union Bank of Australia. New Zesland --Union Bank of Australia. New Zesland --Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zesland --Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zesland Golonial Bank of New Zesland. India, China and Japan--Charlered Morcautile Bank of India, Lon-don and China; A gra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank, Paris--Messre, Marcuard, Krauss & Go. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world,

The Molsons Bank.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855. Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$675,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

THOMAS WORKMAN, ESq., President. J. H. R. MODBON, Esq., Vice-President. R. W. SHKHERD, Esq. SH. D. L. MAOPHERGON. MILLE WILLAME, ESq. S. H. EWING, Esq. A. F. GAULT, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen'l Manager M. HRATON, Inspector.

Branches of the Molsons Bank.

Aylmer,	Meaford,	Toronto,
Aylmer, Brockville,	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas,
Ulinton,	Owen Sound,	Sorel, P.O.
Exeler.	Ridgetown,	Trenton.
Hamilion,	Smith's Falls	Waterloo, Ont.
London,		Woodstock, Ont.
	ENTS IN THE DO	MINION.

Quebec-La Banque Nationale and Eastern

Queves - he Buildes Hattonio and Calorin Townships Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank, New Brunswick-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company and its Prince Edward Island-Union Bank of P. E. I.,

Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. Johns.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

AGENTE IN UNITED STATES. New York-Mechanics' National Bank, Messra. Morion. Blies & Co., Messra. W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Hoston, Merchanis National Bank, Portland, Gasco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Eug/Alo, Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; Bulgalo, Farmers and Mechanics' Intional Bank; Milwankee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Se-cond National Bank; Heleua, Montana-First National Bank; Fort Benton, Montana-First National Bank.

Bank. AGENTS IN EUROPE. London-Alliance Bank, "limited." Messes. Glyn, Milla, Currie & Co. Messes. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The National Bank of Liverpool. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex-ohange. Letters of Creatit issued, available in all parts of the workd. parts of the world.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVENthat a dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the current half-ycar, being at the rate of 7 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

Tuesday, the 1st December Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE.

General Manager.

Montreal, 28th October, 1885.

La Banque du Peuple. ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-up, Reserve,	-	\$1,200,000.
JACQUES GRENIER A. A. TROTTIER,	-	PRESIDENT.
Branch Three Rivers P.O. P.	ĸ	Paunatan Mana

Agency St. Remi, P.Q., C. Bédard, Agent.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London. England.—The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York.—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec, P.Q.—Bank of Montreal.

La Banque Nationale, HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - = \$3,000,000 DIRECTORS.

HON. ISIDORE THIBODEAU, President.	
JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., Vice-Presideut.	
Hon. P. Garneau, N. W. Baby, Esq.	
T. LeDroit, Esq. Ant. Painchaud, Es.	~
U. Tessier, jr., Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cas	

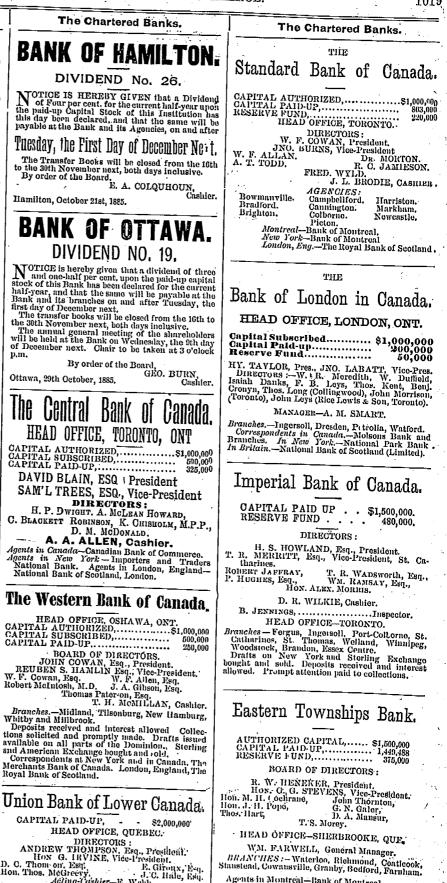
HONORARY DIRECTORS -Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal.

Montreal. BRANCHES :-Montreal-C. A. Vallée, Manager ; Sherbrooke-John Campbell, Manager ; Ottaca-C. H. Carrière, Manager. AGENTS :-England-National Bank of Scotland, London ; France-Messrs. Alf. Grunchaum & Co., La Banque do Paris et do Pays Bas ; United States --National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston ; Newfoundland-Tho Commercial Bank of Newfoundland-CANADA- Prov. Ontario-The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Jrovinees-Bank of New Brunswick, Merchauts Bank of Hullfax, Bank of Montreal ; Maritoba-The Union Bank of Lower Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and collection business transact d. Particular attention paid to colloctions, and returns made with utmost prompt-ness.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

11688.





Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal. Loudon. England—Natl. Bank of Sectland, Boston—National Exchange Bank, New York--National Park Bank,

Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

THE Canadian Bank of Commerce, Head Office - - - Toronto. Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000 Rest - - - -2,100,000 DIRECTORS.

The Chartered Banks.

•

Hox. WILLIAM MoMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. Jas. Crathorn, Esq. John Waldie, Esq., George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

JNO. C. KEMP, Asst. Gen'l Manager.

ROBT. GLLL, Inspector. NEW YORK-J. H. Gondby and B. E. Walker, Agts. GHIOAGO-A. L. Dewar, Agent.

4	BRANCHES.	
Ayr Barrio Bellevillo Berlin Brantfor I Chatham Collingwood Dundas Dunnyillo Galt	Godorich Guolph Hamilton Jondon Montreat Norwich Orangovillo Outawa Paris Pa khill Peterboro'	St. Catharines Sarinia Seaforth Sincoe Stratford Strathroy Thoroidi Teronto Walkerton Windsor Woodstoek

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

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

BANKERS.

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

THE DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$930,000. DIRECTORS:

JAS. AUSTIN, Pres. HON. FRANK SMITH, V.-Pres. Wni. Inco, Edward Leadlay. E. B. Oslor. James Scott.

Wilmot D. Matthews, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

AGENCIES: Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lind-say, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Queon St., Toronto, cor. of Esther St. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies,

R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

BANK JACQUES CARTIER.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared by the above Bank, and will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after

Tuesday, the 1st day of December next.

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

By Order.

A. DEMARTIGNY, Cashier,



DOMINION OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of the has this day been declared, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the First day of December next. By order of the Board, 71 By order of the Board, 71

THOS. MACLELLAN, t. John, N.B., 27th Cctoker, 1885. President.

Ottawa, 29th October, 1885. The Central Bank of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT

DAVID BLAIN, ESQ | President SAM'L TREES, ESQ., Vice-President

The Western Bank of Canada.

Branches. — Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby and Millbrook. Deposits received and interest allowed Collec-tions solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange hought and sold. Correspondents at New York and in Canada, The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England, The Royal Bank of Scotland.

Union Bank of Lower Canada. CAPITAL PAID-UP. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. ARAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. DIRECTORS: ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq., Prestheil: HON G. IRVINE, Vice-President. D. O. Thom on, Esq. I. Girony, Esq. Hon, Thos. McGreevy. J. C. Hale, Esq. Ading-Cushier-E, Webb. BRANCHES-Savings Bank (Upper Town) Monit-real, Ottawa, Three Rivers, Winelpeg. F. Foreign Agents-London-The London and County Bank. New York-Nutlonal Park Bank.

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Alloyan indentities at a in a state of the s



Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Mails. 1885. Summer Arrangements. 1885.

This Company's Lines are composed of the follow-ing boable Engine Clyde built 110'N STEAM-SHIPS. They are built in water-tight compari-ments, are o unsurpassed for strength, speed and confort, are fitted up with all the modern improve-inging that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels	Tonnuge	Comn	anders.	
Numidian	6.100 Build	ling		
Siberlan	4.60J Capt	A. Mac	nicol,	
Carthagenian	4.600	R. P. M	oore.	
Hanoverian	4.000 Capt.	J.G. S	terhen.	
Parisian	5,400	James '	Wylie.	
Sardinian	4.650 Lt W	7. H. Su	nide: R.N.E	Ľ.
Polynesian Sarinatian	4.100 · R	Brown	. ´	
Sarinatian	8,600 ·· J	oh'n Gr	aliam.	
Circussian	4.000 " V	. Rich	ardson.	
Moravian	3,650 Lieut	FA	rcher, R.N.	R.
Peruvian	8.400 Capt.	Jos. R	ichie.	
Nova Scotian		alziel.		
Hibernian		dugh W	ylie.	
Caspian	3,200 Lt. B	. Thom	ION.R.N.R	
Caspian Austrian		t. R. Ba	rrett, R.N.	R.
Nestorian	2,700 Capt	. D. J. (James.	
Prussian	3.000	Alex.	Mellougal	11.
Prussian Scandinavian		John	Parks.	
Sibernian	4,600 Build	ling,		
Bucnos Ayrean.	3.800 Capt	. R. P. I	Moore.	
Corean		Barel	ay.	
Grecian	3,600 "	O. E.	LeGalla is	
Manltoban		McNi	col.	
Canadian		C. J.	Menzies.	
il'hœnician	2,800 **	J. Br	own.	
Wuldensian	9 600 44	R. H.	Hughes.	
Theerne	- 0 Min 44	John	Kerr.	
Newfoundland.	1.500 *	Mylii	15.	
Acadian	1,850 **	F. M	cGrath.	
The shortest S	ea Route be	tween	America a	ınd
Europe, being	only five days	batweëi	i land to la	nd.
	he Steamors o		1	•
Livernaal, Lo			Montre	n٦
	31311111111111111111111111111111111111	21111	391133511.5783	. الت

Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal, Mail Service.

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebeo every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and laud Mails and Pas-sengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

FROM OURBEC.

The Steamers of the Liverpool. Queenstown, St. John's, Hallfax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows :--

FROM HALFAX. Siberian Tuesday, Nov. 9 Peruvian Tuesday, 17 Nova Scotian Tuesday, Dec. 17

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

Bittain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates.
 Au experienced surgeon critted on each vessel.
 Berths not secured until paid for.
 Through "ills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Giasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Hallfax, Bost-n
 Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Railwa Stations in Canada and the United States
 Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Control and Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the United States
 Cor Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John & Currie, 21 Qual d Orleans, Havre ; Alex, Hanter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris ; Aug, Schnitz & Co., rotterdam ; C. Hueo, Hamburg ; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux ; Fisher & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. & Bremen ; Charloy & Ma'coln, Belfast; James State & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman 19 Gracehureh st., Glasgow ; Allan Bros., James Street, Liverpool ; Allans, Rue & Co., Brondeux ; Fisher & Balle Street, Chicago ; H. Bourg, Street, Liverpool ; Allans, Rue & Co., Boudee; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago ; H. Bourgher, Toronto ; Leve & Alden. 207 Broadway, New York, 201 Washington street; Boston, orto
 Ket St.; Boston, and 26 Common St.; Montreal

State St., Boston, and 25 Common St., Montreal

ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMME	
Oceanic Steamships. Dominion Line of Steamships	EXP
RUNNING IN CONNECTION WITH THE Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.	GRA
Tom. Toms. Montreal. 3,284 Dominion. 3,176 Onterio 3,176 Origin 3,850 Brooklyn 3,600 Creat Reduction in Rates. DATES OF SALLING	MON Bost Nia Portia Kan St. Lo
FROM QUEREC FOR LIVERPOOL. Toronto	CANA It is i ning Ti ing AN
Brooklyn	Shorter Man
Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Italiway. Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada. For Freight o Passage, apply in London to Me- Ilwraith, McEacham & Co.; 5 & 7 Fenethwich street; in Liverpool, to Finn, Main & Montgonnery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Maepherson; at all Grand Trunk Italiway Offices, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO.;	ply at the MM. Gen.
Exchange Court, Montreal.	Com
Canadian Pacific Railway.	THRO run Leave I Arrive
Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, AND THE WEST.	
CHANGE OF TIME. Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1885, Trains will rún as follow :	The (
660 660 660 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680 680	10.15 P.1 The T to their

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TIME TABLE.	Local Express	'Jliro' Exprets	Local Expres	Thro' Exfress
Leave Montreal	А.М. 7.15	А.М. 900 Р.М.	1°.M. 6.00	Р.М. 8.00
Arrive Ottawa	11.25	12.23	10.15	11.30
" Toronto .	•••••	9.45		A.M. 8.27
Leave Toronto		A.M. 9,25 P.M.	P.M.	P.M. 8.00 A.M.
" Oltawa	8.20 1'.M.	6.33	4.40	4.48 P M.
Arrive Montreal	12.35 .	10.00	8.55	8.18

The only Line to all Points in Upper Ottawa Valley.

And the most direct route to

Winnipeg, Manitoba, and North-West via OWEN SOUND & PORT ARTHUR. Connections at TORONTO for all points West, South and North-West.

Magnificent Parlor and Sleeping Cars on Through and Local Express Trains.

W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President W. WHYTE, Gen. Supt.

D. McNICHOLL, General Passenger Agent.

Railways. LINULU TRAV ALWAYS TAKE THE AND TRUNK RAILWAY THE FAVORITE BAIL ROUTE TO TREAL, DETROIT, CHICAGO, ton. New York, Buffalo, Falls, Peterboro, Quebec, Halifax, Winnipeg, gara änd, sas City, usas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Duis, Pt. Huron, London, Hamilton and all Principal points in DA AND THE UNITED STATES positively the ONLY LINE in Caunda run-ine GELEBRATED PULLMAN PALACE SLEEF-CD.PARLOR CARS, And in connection with the GO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, forms the est, Quickest, and Most Reliable High-way to itoba, British Columbia, and the Pacific Coast. I FARES, Thme Tables, Tickets, and General Information, apthe Company's Ticket Offices. EDGAR, JOSEPH HICKSON Pass. Agent. Gen. Manag ERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. INTER ARRANGEMENT. mencing 16th Novr., 1885, DUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS IN DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows :
 Dathousie.
 E.ig.

 Bathurst
 10.32

 Newcastlé
 12.15

 Monoton
 3.40

 St. John
 7.00

 Hallfax
 12.05
 Montreal.

3

D. POTTINCER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Monoton, N. B., Nov, 11th, 18.5.

Loan Societies.



China Clay, & c,





Peterborough, Ont., Advertisements. Montreal Advertisements. Ottawa Advertisements. Blotting Paper. VULCAN BOILER WORKS. CENTRAL IRON BRIDGE WORKS McBRIDE & CO., Man'frs. of Iron & Steel First Prize Dominion Exhibition 1880. BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Junk Ynults, Smoke-Stacks and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. 428 & 430 Wellington St., OT TA WA. PETERBOROUGH, Ont. JOHN CRILLY & CO., W. H. LAW, Proprietor and Engineer. MANUFACTURERS OF MANUFACI UNERS C. Blotting Paper, Floor Sack Paper, Music Paper, Fine Manilla Paper, Colored and Brown & Grey Wrapping White Frinting Paper, Paper, Roofing Feit and Match Flour Sack Paper Bags, &o., &o. Faper. Wrought Iron Bridges, Roofing and Turntables, Repairs promptly executed. Girders and General Iron Work. STEWART & FLECK, JR., MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PETERBOROUGH WOOLLEN MILL. Mill Machinery, Special Sizes and Weights made to order A. W. BRODIE, 389 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL. Water Wheels, Steam Engines, WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER. Boilers. PETERBOROUCH, ONT. VULCAN IBON WORKS, WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA. DOMINION PAPER Repairs Promptly Executed. Peterborough Biscuit Works, 100 Grey Nun street, Montreal. **OTTAWA PLATING CO.,** G. W. HALL, Proprietor. (Mills at Kingsey Falls, P.Q.) Soda Biscuits for Family use a Specialty. MANUFACTURERS OF Office, Works and Sample Room, Simcoe Street, The following grades of high class papers :-PETERBOROUCH. Nos. 1 & 2 Book and Printing, (Toned & White) THE AUBURN WOOLLEN COMPANY. No. 3 News and Printing, " (Limited.) White Tea and Bag, Manufacturers of Tweeds. Bleached Manilla Envelope, Bag and Wrapping, White Manilla Tea and Wrapping, PETERBOROÙGH, ONT. Unbleached Manilla Bag and Wrapping. The Wm, Hamilton Manfg. Co. Manufacturers of the most improved Saw Mill En-gines and Boilers, Heavy Circular and Iron Gang Mills; Patont Twin Circular; Steam Feeds with Patont Valves; Covol's Patent Saw Sharpener; 'vrkins' Patent Shingle Mill and Shingle Ma-chinery; Improved Lumbermen's Capstans; Leffelle Turbine Water Whole; Baud Saw Mills; Twin' Engine Feed for long Carriages. **Peterborough**, Ont. J. H. WALKER. DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD REMOVED TO M. W. MERRILL. FORESTRY CHAMBERS. R. MOWRY, Old Post Office Building Enter by 132 St. James of. or by 116 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. Fine Art. Engraving, Portraits, &c. Peterboro, Ont., Manufacturar of ESTABLISHED 1850. THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, and Sawing Machines. 空田を All work warranted. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to at moderate rates. Canadian Rubber Co. of MONTREAL. J. A. EGGINTON, - MANUFACTURERS OF ---Ornamental Cut Glass Works, Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots, Belting, DOOR LICHTS. BEVELLED EDCE Steam Packing, Engine, Hydrant Suction, PLATE CLASS MIRRORS, &c., RUBBER. COTTON AND LINEN SEAMLESS, 519 Lagauchetiere St., Montreal. WOVEN HOSE, etc. Office & Ware Rooms 333 & 335 St. Paul St. } WORKS : Papineau Square. BRANCH HOUSE : Cor. YONGE & FRONT STS., TORONTO MCANDREW & NOBLE, Opp. Hall, Innes & Co., and next door to the Fire Engine Station, Simcoe Street, Peterborough, Ont. Steam and Hot Water Heating in the most improved and economical plans. Sanitary Plumbing a Specialty. Gas Fitting Practically done. w. PARKER'S FOUNDRY. 19 to 29 Dalhousie Street, ALEXANDER CIBSON, The trade supplied. IMPROVED STYLES OF HORSE-SHOEING. Spring Steel Shose & Steel Gauks, Home Manufacture, Lame and Interfering Horses a Specialty. Mill Picks Sharpenod. MONTREAL. CAST-IRON SINKS MADE FROM THE torns, A large assortment in stock. Prices on Rp. A Near Peter Hamilton's Foundry, plication. George Street, Peterborough, Ont. MOSES PARKER. Carriage FOR LIVERY RIG, TRY FENWICK & SCLATER, CONNORS BROS.. Ashestos Warchouse, Railway, Steamboat TIP.TOP LIVERY, George Street, South of the Market Square, and Engineers' Supplies. PETERBOROUCH, Ont. Phœnix File Works-Fire Engine Hose CANADA **LEAD & SAW** WORKS 229, 231 and 233 Commissioners Street, JAMES ROBERTISON, General Metal Mer-office 20 Wellington St., Montreal, P.O. Box 1600. MONTREAL. MILLERS & MALTSTERS, JOHN FOGG, 193 KING ST. EAST. TORONTO, ONT. Lead Pipes, Shot, Putty, White Load, also Gang, Oircular and Cross Cut Saws of all kinds. (Prices furnished on application.) Branches: Toronto, James Robertson & Co.; St. John, N.B., James Robertson. GALT, - - - - ONTARIO. Railway Castings a Brass Founder.

specialty. Babbitt and Antifriction Metals of all

descriptions. Lead and Zine Castings.

Oŏt.

106 and 108 Bay Street, FINEST GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING No goods allowed to leave the Works unless plated and inished in the best possible manner. None but skilled workmen employed. OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM, 170 SPARKS STREET. GARROW & MACDONALD. OCCIDENTAL HOUSE, H. BEAUVAIS, Proprietor, 49 to 53 DUKE STREET, near Railway Station, OTTAWA. First-classAccommodation for the Travelling Public VICTORIA FOUNDRY, OTTAWA. Engine & Mill Machinery of every description MANUFACTURED. GENERAL REPAIRS DONE. N. S. BLASDELL & CO. JOHN BROWN, SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER, LYORK STREET, OTTAWA. P. BOILEAU Formerly with Joseph Isabelle, of Hull, CARRIAGE MAKER No. 28 CLARENCE ST., OTTAWA. Vehicles to order and Repairs made on the shortest notice. Prices moderate. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. Mount Sherwood Sash and Door Factory, ROBERT THACKRAY, Importer and Manufacturer of FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c PLANING AND RE-SAWING DONE TO ORDER. MOUNT SHERWOOD, OTTAWA, ONT. REARDON, MANUFACTURER OF BROOMS, SCRUBBING BRUSHES, ETC., Factory and Office 138 YORK ST., OTTAWA, ONT. L. DUHAMEL, Makor' (Established 1845) 109 Murray Street, Ottawa, Onta Improved Carriages and Buggies, combining lightness, strength, elegance and comfort. THOS. TODD & SON, **Commission Merchants**

FLOUR A SPECIALTY,





1026 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. BIC OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 THE MILTON IRON FOUNDRY Solf-Operating Washing Machines Ifyou want one soud us your name, P.O. and express office at once. The National Co. 23 Doy St. N.Y. RMOUTH. IN. JAMES MUNRO & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF STOVES, SHIPS' CASTINGS AND GENERAL MACHINERY. Steam and HotWater Engineers FRANK H. WILSON & CO., Proprietors. Furnaces set and all orders promptly attended. EMERSON WINDLASS PICTOU, N.S. Amherst Stove and Machine Works, Established 1848. HODGSON'S, PATENT SHINGLE MACHINE Is the Best and Cheapest made in Canada. Canada. Manufacturors of Rotary Saw Mills, Hodgson's Patent Saw Grinder. Genoral Agonts for Maritimo Prov-inces for Leonard and Sons Celebrat-ed Engines and Boilers. Milton iron Foundr 1851, Send for Price List. " Manufacturers and Doalers in Saws, Bolting, Steam and YARMOUTH POWER KNITTING CO., (Limited.) Water Pipes, Mill Supplies and Machinery of every description. Write for Circulars. A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst, N.S. President. LADIES' Manager ESSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in 8 Under MANUPACTURERS American and West Indian Produce, GENTS' Teas,l&c. the Bradley Patent HEAD OF CENTRAL WHARF, HALIFAX, -- - - - NOVA SCOTIA. OSTRANDER ADIESSGENTSUNDERWEAD H. M. CRAIG, UNDERWEA C. ROBBINS ដ្ឋ Importer and Manufacturer of GENTS' FUR-NISHING GOODS. SPECIALTIES : ທ່ Neck Ties, SilkiHandkerchiefs Shirts, Rubber Coats, Foulards, Braces, WM. Scarfs, Collars, Umbrellas, ż 13 STE. THERESE ST., MONTREAL. WATER STREET, YARMOUTH, N.S. **DOMINION BANK.** SAINT JOHN HORSE NAIL WORKS. JAMES PENDER. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of MANUFACTURER OF five per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been this day declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be Hot Forged Finished payable at the banking house, in this City, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of October next, both days Pointed inclusive. Horse Shoe R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier. TORONTO, 23rd September, 1885. Nails, and FOR SALE. A first-class new Safe, at conciderable dis-17 & 19 Nelson Street, ST. JOHN, N.B. Address, Safe, P. O. Box 885, CITY. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

















The storekcepers of Petrolia, Ont., are troubled with a surplus of American silver. One bank refuses to take it and the other will only pay 70 cents for a dollar's worth of the coin.

THE Burrell-Johnson Iron Company, Yarmouth, have just turned out a new fire engine, which they intend offering for sale after first exhibiting it in the principal towns of Nova Scotia.

Fon the first time in the history of the fruit trade five kinds of oranges have been stored under one roof in this city, the varieties being Valencia, Malaga, Brazilian, Jamaica and Florida.

Mn. R. L. GAUNT has been admitted as partner in the firm of M. Fisher, Sons & Co., this city. The firm's name will undergo no change. A branch of this house established at New York promises well.

JOSEPH MICHAUD, of Fraserville, Que, slorekeeper, has assigned, owing some \$3,300.— Petry & Beaubien, mafrs of lumber, Lake Weedon, Wolfe county, Que., have assigned to the prothonotary of Beauce.

HENRY R. Davis, the collector of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Railroad Company, who was arrested on a charge of embezzling about \$20,-000 of the money of the company, has pleaded guilty. Sentence was deferred.

COMPLAINTS reach us from Renfrew, Ont., of irregularity in receiving the JOURNAL OF COMMENCE. We shall be glad to hear from subscribers of any cases of the kind. There is no irregularity in mailing the paper at this point.

NOTICE will be made of application to Parliament for a charter to construct a railway and telegraph line from a point at or near Brandon, on the C. P. R., to Edmonton, and thence to the Pacific, with a branch to the Souris coal beds.

The shareholders of the Bank of Yarmouth,



are asked to consent to a reduction of the capital stock. The directors think that after returning 40 per cent of the capital sufficient resources will remain to do all the safe and profitable business which may offer.

THE SPACE reserved for Canada in the buildings of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, 1886, has been increased to 54,000 square feet. Applications for forms and other information should be addressed (post-free) to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

MR. W. H. COULSON, druggist, began business in June, 1884, at Exeter, Ont., removing thither from Stouffville, but found competition too great, and after a struggle to keep going is now reported to have assigned.—A Verulam, Ont., innkceper is reported in difficulties.

LARIVER & Nadeau, dry goods, this city, have assigned in trust. Mr. N. Larivee compounded about a year ago at 871 per cent, and then admitted Mr. Nadeau to a partnership, but with little access of capital. The present liabilities are between \$13,000 and \$14,000.

APPLICATION will be made at the next session of Parliament for an Act to incorporate the Lake Superior Mine and Railway Company, with power to build a line in the Hurd and Mine townships of Moss via Silver mountain and Rabbit mountain to Port Arthur.

H. Gouth, G. Hadrill, H. Labelle, of Montreal, and W. M. Stark, W. Spink, and W. Oates, of Toronto, Dominion flour inspectors, had a meeting in the Russell house, Ottawa, WANTED TO BUY-Claims in Judgment Form against W. N. Rogers, of Gananoque. For particulars, Address, Box No. 58, Gananoquo, Ontario.

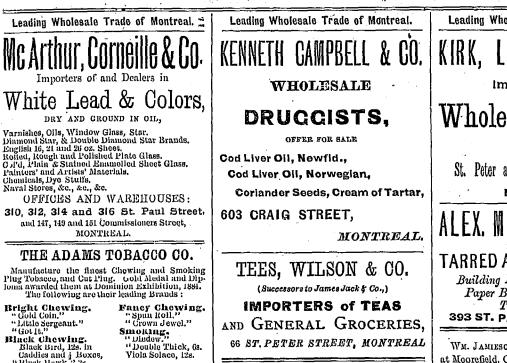
this week to arrange uniform standards to be used in inspecting flour in each inspection district.

MESSES, R. R. Stevenson and Chas. H. Blackader, under the style of Stevenson, Blackader & Co., have entered into partnership to carry on the business of dry goods commission merchants. The new firm are the selling agents for the Montreal and the Stormont Cotton Companies.

INCORPORATION will be applied for by the "Conger Coal Company of Toronto," where its head office will be, capital \$100,000, in shares of \$100 each; and by "The Brantford Electric Lighting Company," with headquarters at Brantford, Ont., and capital of \$30,000, in shares of \$100 each.

Two firms are formed through the dissolution of Hall Bros. & Co., lumber merchants, Quebec, to be known as G. H. Hall & Co. and Hall Bros. & Co.—Through the retirement of Mr. Steinson, Mr. H. H. Lang, formerly of Dundas, Ont., is now sole partner in the business of Steinson & Co., of Montreal.

MR. E. D. CHAMBERLAIN, an inoffensive, well-meaning storekeeper, of Blyth, Ont., has assigned after a course of three or four years, competing with the already too many store-. keepers in that town, and gradually eating up his little capital.—T. Pilz, knitter, Berlin, Ont., is gazetted as having assigned in trust.



The liabilities of C. T. Picard & Co., wholesale jewellers, this city, who recently assigned, are placed at \$54,000, of which somewhat under one-half is on discounted business paper. The assets are estimated at \$21,000. The business dates from June, 1883, and until April last was known as Inglis, Picard & Co. An offer of 25 per cent before assignment was refused.

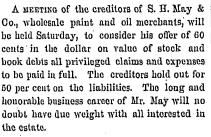
All goods warranted.

"Black Hawk," 3s. "Little Giant " P.F. 12s.

THE samples of Ganadian grains exhibited at Antwerp excited so much attention and were so highly appreciated that application has been made for seed wheat on behalf of the Governments of Italy, Germany and Norway. --The first through train of Manitoba grain over the C. P. R. to Montreal was shipped by a firm of millers in this city. The train consisted of sixteen cars.

FENTON & Hall began in fruits, etc., last March in Hamilton, naturally supposing that much capital was not needed to run the business. Mr. Fenton formerly assisted his father in botel keeping, and Mr. Hall was a sewingmachine agent. They claimed at starting a cash capital of somewhat less than \$1,000, and both are men of family ties. A meeting of creditors was called for yesterday.

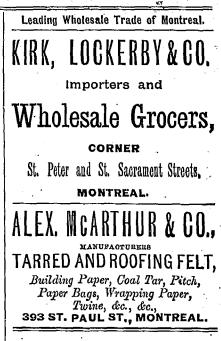
A PENCHANT for building has brought trouble upon Napoleon Picard of Lachine. Ile put up a new hotel some time ago and being unable to meet maturing notes was obliged last February to assign. He arranged for an extension and has meantime succeeded in reducing his debts over \$1,000. Ilis liabilities in February last were about \$8,000; assets about \$7,000. The hotel is mortgaged for \$3,000.



Mus. H. F. JACKSON, dealer in fancy goods, this city, who has been troubled with writs for some time past, has assigned. Liabilities nearly \$1,800; assets nominally some \$600 less. Store closed. No connection of the druggist of that name.—J. G. Trahan of Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Que., referred to last week is offering 50 per cent cash on liabilities of \$6,000, although he shows a nominal surplus of \$2,400.

MESSRS. A. Wetherall & Oo., dry goods, Hamilton, assigned to the sheriffabout a week ago. Mr. Alex. Wetherall began the business in the autumn of 1882, but the retail dry goods business in Hamilton is subject to keen competition, and he found himself in June last compelled to propose a compromise. This was arranged on the basis of 65 cents in the dollar, payable in 12 monthly instalments. Liabilities \$8,500; assets nominally about \$8,000.

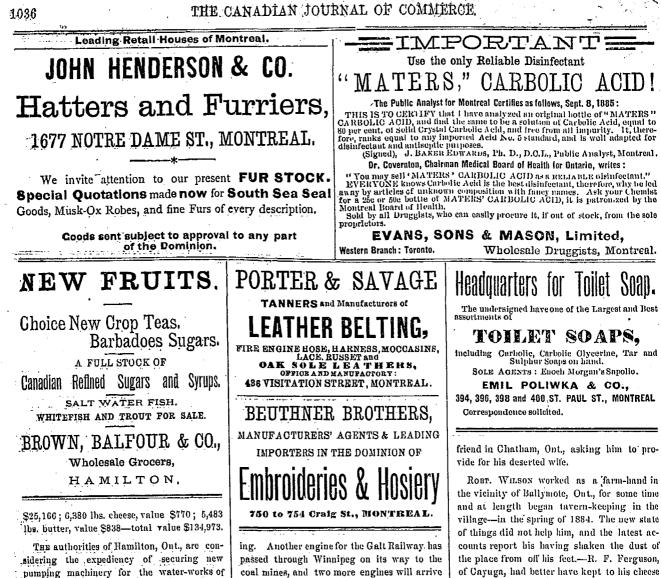
The carpenter and spirit trade betimes and visits to the United States engaged the attention of Mr. Jns. Basker till about a year ago when he opened a general store at Mabou, N.S. He assigned a few days ago owing about \$2,-200, with assets of about \$1,400.—The liabilities of Chas. Prescotte, of Baie Verte, N.E., referred to last week, are reported to be above \$5,000. Ills assets are chiefly in some real estate. He was formerly a telegraph operator.



WM. JAMIESON, storekeeper in a small way at Moorefield, Ont., has assigned, owing some \$1,300 with nominal assets of about \$800.— Henry Harris, storekeeper, Palmerston, Ont., has been so slow of pay for some time past that his assignment is not a surprise.—Jas. Stutt, general storekeeper, Tyrone, Ont., who left the plow for the yard stick about a year ago, has realized his error. Expenses were rather heavy, and his capital was quite small.

INVESTIGATION is proceeding at Halifax in regard to the movements of a schooner which left there in September for St. Pierre, Miquelon, with a cargo of liquor and tobacco. Her cargo, which was in bond, was, it is said, landed a short distance to the castward of Halifax-The vessel has not since been heard from. It is rumored that she went to P. E. Island in disguise and in ballast, and took a cargo of potatoes under a false name thence to New York.

THE shadow of the sheriff has been on the floor of the Toronto brewing firm of O. Laister & Co. lately, and a sale was advertised for the 18th. They lacked adequate capital, and were always more or less unable to meet their obligations. The beer business does not always pay.—A temperance tavern-keepor at Brandon, Man., W. D. Drew, is reported missing. His principal support was from the farmers visiting the elevators, but it experienced considerable falling off lately.



pumping machinery for the water-works of that city.—The salt wells at Wingham, Ont,, has been sunk 1,250 feet without getting brine in paying quantities. Hope is not abandoned of striking a rich supply.—A joint stock company is being formed at London, Ont., for the manufacture of harvest twine.— The establishment is expected to be running by May next, and will probably employ about .60 hands.

The premises of Kyle & Mustard, grist and -saw millers, Egmondville, Ont., were recently destroyed by fire, and were only partially insured. A meeting of creditors was recently held, but particulars have not transpired. The -firm were in good standing and were estimated worth \$10,000.—The assignment is announced of J. P. & H. Sparling, grist millers, Markdale. Mr. J. P. Sparling was understood to have been improving his position lately and working out of his considerable liabilities.

A CHARSE factory in Manitoba has already shipped two tons of cheese direct to British (Columbia over the C. P. R. A Winnipeg paper says the cheese was an excellent sample, and will show the people across the mountains l that Manitoba is not behind in domestic farm-.

ing. Another engine for the Galt Railway has passed through Winnipeg on its way to the coal mines, and two more engines will arrive this month. The company have been obliged to double their rolling stock in consequence of the greatly-increased demand for coal.

Goop progress has been made on the Lake St. John railway during the year. The bridge over the Migwick River, the non-completion of which has delayed track-laying for some weeks, is now finished, the first locomotive having passed over it a few days ago. This bridge is 77 miles from Quebec. Beyond the river another section of ten miles of the road is ready for the track, which will be haid immediately. It is stated that no arrangements have yet been made to continue the works after the completion of these ten miles.

ANOTHER ONTARIO POSTMASTER has seen fit to make a hasty departure across the lines, the absconder being Geo. J. Fryer, formerly of Glencoe, Ont. In addition to his post-office duties Fryer had charge of a telephone office and also acted as express agent. He has taken \$7,000 which had just been deposited with him by several banks to be expressed, and his accounts, when fully examined, are expected to show other deficiencies. Before leaving, the defaulter posted a letter to a assignment is announced. AT the annual meeting of shareholders of the Moncton Cotton Company, recently, the directors, in their report, stated that, owing to the depressed market in manufactures and steadily rising price in raw material, the operations of the first four or five months of the year had been conducted at considerable loss-But during the last seven months a fair profit had been made. The operations of the full year showed a loss of only \$500, and the directors hoped to be able to earn a dividend in the near future. The factory had been working steadily at full capacity, turning out grey cottons, tickings, warps, etc. The old board of directors was re-elected.

resolution and given the store the go-by. Be-

sides assisting in the store his helpmeet is said

to have had some little means, but with all

their industry, misfortune overtook him, and his

MR. A. A. HENAULT, a city ice dealer, on demand of Mr. Nazaire Villeneuve, has made an assignment, showing liabilities of about \$4,200. The assets, which are composed of an ice house, stable, five horses, ice waggous, etc., will probably exceed \$1000. Mr. VilleLeading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



RHODE HORSE SHOES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CUT NAILS. **Railway and Ship Spikes**,

Iron, Sleei, Zinc & Copper Shoe Nails

And SHOE TACKS.

And SHORE TACKS, Extra Swedes Iron Tacks, Upholsterers' Tacks. B. B. Iron Tacks, Large Head and Leathered Car-pet Incks, Gimp, Brush, Lace, Zino and Copper Tacks, Hungariau, Zine Shauk, Hob and Channel Naits, Patent and Common Brads, Trunk, Clout, Olgar Box, Hame, Chair and Finishing Nalls, Press-ed and Chuch Nails, Slating, Common and Beet Barrel Nails, Copper and Brass Nails, Glaziers' Points, Brass Shoe Kivets, Galvanized Nails. Also, Tinned Nails and Tacks of all kinds. Carriage, Tiro and other Bolts, Coach Screws, Hot Pressed and Forged Nats, Felloe Plates, Lining and Saddle Nails, Oppide Arb WAREbough :

OFFICE AND WAREHOUGE :

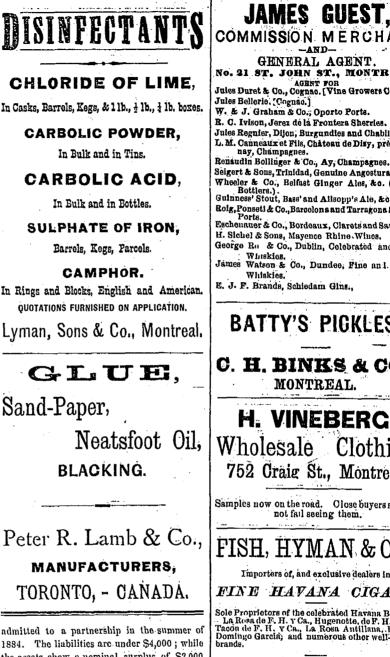
Caverhill's Buildings, 91 St. Peter Street.

Be sure to see Them! WHAT? A.S.VAIL & GO.'S OVERCOATS. Also Mens', Boys', and Youths' Suits for Fall. SPLENDID VALUE. WELL CUT. WELL MADE. A 1 SELLING GARMENTS. A. S. VAIL & CO., WHOLESALE Manufacturers of Ready Made Clothing,

16 & 18 James St. North, HAMILTON. Ont.

neuve has been appointed provisional guardian. His troubles are due less to climatic than financial causes .-- Boyer & Frere, this city, furniture, have assigned to Rolland & Frere .- The offer of 20 cents cash or 25 cents on time, made by Mr. Jas. Stewart for his estate, has been refused by the creditors, and tenders are advertised for .--- The stock and fixtures of A. Bronner, a city restaurateur who recently fuiled, are announced for sale by the curators.

PRINCE Edward Island is at length furnishing a few failures : Richard Burdette & Son, Dundas, P.E.I., general storekeepers, have assigned. The firm has been in till lately fair standing. The father carried on a branch at Souris, at one time. The son was



1884. The liabilities are under \$4,000; while the assets show a nominal surplus of \$2,000 to \$3,000, but largely unrealizable.-Chas. Pratt, general dealer, St. Peter's, P.E.I., called a meeting of his creditors for the 18th. He owes between \$8,000 and \$9,000; assets nominally the same. His trouble is due to rather heavy purchases of goods which he had not the ability to work off. He removed from Dundas, P.E.I., in the spring of 1884.

FLAX-SEED .- The farmers of the north-western States, discouraged by the low prices of grain of late years, have entered largely into the cultivation of flax. The receipts of flaxseed in Chicago have on one or two occasions lately been as large as those of wheat. The shipmonts from that point during the last

COMMISSION MERCHANT GENERAL AGENT. No. 21 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL. AGENT FOR Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. [Vine Growers Co.] Jules Bellerie. [Cognac.] W. & J. Graham & Co.; Oporto Ports. R. C. Ivison, Jerez de la Frontera Sherries. Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Chateau de Disy, près Epernay, Chempagnes. Ronaudin Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes. Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Angostura Bitters Wheeler & Co., Belfast Ginger Ales, &c. (Expor Bottlera.). Guinness' Stout, Bass' and Alisopp's Ale, &c. Rolg, Ponseti & Co., Barcolons and Tarragona Spanish Eschennuer & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine.Wines. George Ro & Co., Dublin, Celebrated and Irith Winskies, James Watson & Co., Dundee, Fine and Scotch Whiskies E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam Gins., **BATTY'S PICKLES.** C. H. BINKS & CO. MONTREAL. H. VINEBERG.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Wholesale Clothier, 752 Craig St., Montreal, Samples now on the road. Close buyers should not fail seeing them.

FISH, HYMAN & CO.. Importers of, and exclusive dealers in FINE HAVANA CIGARS.

Sole Proprietors of the celebrated Havana Brands : La Rusa de F. H. y Ca., Hugenotte, de F. H. y Ca., Tacon de F. H. y Ca., La Rosa Antillana, Flor de Domingo Garcia, and numerous othor well-knows

463 & 465 St. Paul Street, Montreal. P. O. Box 686.

three months exceeded those of 1884 by 11 million bushels of 56 lbs. each. It is feared that the success of this new departure in United States farming will result in over-production. The effect on the soil is very exhaustive. The principal sources of flax-seed supply in Europe are India and Russia. As might be expected, prices are easier in Europe, notwithstanding a reported light crop in Russia. Flax-seed is quoted at \$1 to \$1.05 per bushel in Montreal and \$1.28 in New York.



of business, and, although fearless and independent throughout on all subjects where the business welfare of the country was concerned, and not without its occasional inadvertencies, it has never yet been obliged to defend a case of libel. Writs have been threatened on more than one occasion. backed in some cases by apparent millions. but the object-to choke off liberal criticism -invariably fuiled, and events proved the instice of the course pursued. In one notorious case apology followed because of personal abuse levelled at the editor and proprietor. This may not be exceptionalwe were about to say-in the case of commercial papers, were it not that an able contemporary, whose feelings at our entry into the field, if we must judge from his expressions in print, have not been at all softened by the progress of this JOURNAL, has seldom been free from one or more of these adjuncts.

Having succeeded in organizing an editorial staff, in point of ability second to few on the continent, and being assured of continued practical encouragement from nearly all quarters, the next duty was to render, as far as possible, adequate returns to the patrons of the enterprise. To secure a general circulation for a Montreal paper was no easy task, but this was accomplished in the course of a few years, and it increased east and west until, ere long, the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE became as familiar in every town and village in Ontario and Quebec, and, later, in the Maritime Provinces, British Columbia and the North West, as any paper in the Dominion, and it eventually secured a fair sprinkling in the financial and business centres of Great Britain and the United States. Among those who in the course of these years lent direct valuable assistance in putting into practical shape the good counsels of our friends among the wholesale merchants, manufacturers, bankers and insurance men, one is gone to his last restingplace, full of years and honors; another, whose name only betrayed his French Canadian origin, save where he spoke the language of his father, has meantime climbed the ladder of success in a city bank until he has become the manager of an important branch of that institution, and who in himself is the best evidence of what a proper blending of the two races can produce. This gentleman had charge of the subscription department of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, and it is chiefly to his able efforts that it became a constant visitor to so many readers in the cities, towns, and villages of every Province of the Confederation.

It goes without saying that all this—our all—has not been accomplished without hard labor, nor without those occasional trials when the task seemed beyond the strength_of body and spirit, when conscientious endeavor would allow of no perfunctory or slip-shod work, and when the critical sense found little to commend in the result, but, as Keble wrote,---

> "When the shore is won at last, Who will count the billows past?"

who will could the billows past i

The writer has no intention here of entering into a dissertation on what he knows about conducting or editing a commercial paper. Suffice it to say that from all sides, from subscribers and advertisers, he has almost daily assurances that this paper is fulfilling its mission-the promise of its youth-and there can be little doubt that it will be permitted long to continue the carcer of usefulness, indicated by its title, in the commercial metropolis of Canada. The growth of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE within the last few years is the result in a great degree doubtless of its wide circulation. Wherever the merchant or manufacturer or his representative may go he is sure to find the familiar title,-indicative of its careerupward and onward,---and he is convinced that in the columns of such a Journal his announcements are not likely to pass unnoticed. From 24 pages with which it began in 1875. The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE gradually increased until it reached 28 pages in a year or two. In 1880 it had increased to 32 pages, and meantime it has advanced from 32 to 36, 40, 44, 48, and lastly to 56 pages, its present size, at which we trust to be able to maintain it for the future.

BREADSTUFFS.

The fact that every bushel of wheat produced on this continent is sold many times over in the course of the year is an indication, if of nothing else, that speculation has much to do with the ups and downs in the prices of that cereal. The actual character and quantity of the crop are not wholly ignored, but the facility with which " crop reports" are manufactured to order are calculated to defy any attempt at arriving at the truth. There is some reason to hope that the latter-day efforts of government bureaus, of which we now possess a tolerable example in Canada, will eventually drive much of the speculation into other channels, such as railway stocks, which for some time have been getting more into favor as affordinggreater opportunities to the kingly controllars and their imitative followers.

The crop of the past season in Ganada has not proved equal to expectations, and the price, which the total of our comparatively limited crop in the best of years could little affect, has not been such as to tempt farmers to sell, influenced as they have been by the more or less strained relations between the governments and principalities of southeastern Europe, which relations, under the

influence of the compilers of cable despatches, are interpreted to mean peace or war according as circumstances require a rise or fall in the prices of grain. Again, the season for marketing has been necessarily occupied by the farmers in getting their fall plowing finished, the weather of the earlier weeks being unfavorable in this respect. The purchasing power is therefore still largely in the country, and there annears to be some probability that in the present instance the producer for once has not made a mistake, estimating even his usual losses by shrinkage, rattage, interest and perhaps insurance; that is, providing a European war still retains some portion of its influence on the prices of grain on this side of the Atlantic. War has already broken out between Servia and Bulgaria,-the latter tributary to Turkey-and as the "sick-man" cannot ~ well avoid interfering on behalf of the latter principality, it is difficult to foresce where the conflagration may stop. If the European remnant of the Ottoman Empire is doomed, it may light up the whole of Europe according as the great powers are impelled to take sides in the contest. The decline in securities at the chief money centres of the continent is significant in this respect. The high contracting parties to the treaty of Berlin must look to the integrity of Servia, and Austria may yet prove the principal opponent of the Czar on his long-threatened march to Constantinople.

The influence of speculation in New York is seen in the difference of six cents per bushel between the price in that city and in Liverpool for some time past, although the cost of shipment across the ocean is only five cents. This has had the effect of checking exports; but the demand by western millers for first grade wheat, which is scarce, has helped to maintain prices all round; the great bulk of wheat arriving in the castern-American markets has consequently been of inferior' quality. Calculations based on stocks of wheat in the United States, the United Kingdom, and on passage to U. K. showed that for the first quarter of the current cereal year, ending the 31st ult., a deficiency of 32 million bushels of wheat and flour as wheat Statements to November 1, furnished by the United States Bureau of Industries, show that the exports of wheat and flour from all parts of the United States, reckoned in bushels of wheat were 86,354,357 bushels for the ten months ended 31st October, a falling off of over 15 million bushels as compared with the corresponding period of 1884. A writer in the Economist, of the 31st ult argues thus :-- " If 130 million bushels of " wheat and of flour were required from " America by the importing nations for the " crop year ended July 1, 1885, with every

" nation in the world having abundant crops, " is it not probable that, with deficient crops " both in importing and exporting countries, " the deficient exports, so far as this crop " year is concerned, must be fully made up " by largely increased demands upon export-" ing countries for the remainder of this crop " movement? " The surplus of wheat carried over on 1st July last, available for export from the United States, was estimated at about 90 million bushels.

The principal cities showing a decrease in wheat exports as compared with 1884 are New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans, Portland, Me., Richmond, Va., and Detroit ; on the other hand Montreal, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Willamette, Ore., and Duluth, show a considerable increase. The area under wheat crop in the United Kingdom the present year shows a decrease of 197,500 acres as compared with 1884, but barley increased by 101,000 acres. In our own principal wheatgrowing districts the new fields have been benefited by the prolonged mild, though perhaps too rainy, weather, and, with a fair winter covering, should make amends for the deficiency of 1885.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

Since writing on this subject on the 6th instant our attention has been called to certain returns brought down on an Order of the House of Commons, somewhat late in the last session of Parliament.

It is a pity that the discussion of this important matter should be in any sense connected with party politics; but in fact, we believe the existing system has lived through several administrations, and has therefore received the tacit approval of both Liberal and Conservative Governments. In any case we need scarcely say that the JOURNAL OF COMMENCE discusses it solely as it affects financial and commercial interests.

The returns mentioned cover only the Dominion Savings Banks, organized under the Finance Department and distinct from the Post Office savings banks. They show that more than half the deposits in them, say \$9,000,000, were in balances over \$1000, averaging something over \$2000 in each account. Of the other half about \$4,000,000 consisted of balances over \$500, the average of these being \$700; and the remainder were in by no means trifling sums.

The mere recital of these figures must entirely dispose of any pretension that these sums are the savings of poor people, or, in the ordinary sense, 'savings' at all. They are the investments of well-to-do people, who need no special favors at the hands of the Government for the encouragement of thrift, but leave their money there because

4 per cent on a deposit at call is more than any other responsible depositary will pay for it. It must be remembered that the balances in these saving banks aggregate \$18,000,000, and that two-thirds of this amount was at the date of the return in sums over \$500. The deposits are, in fact, loans to the government attracted by the higher rate of interest. If they were fixed for a term of years it would be eminently proper for the government to borrow in this way. But they are open to objections which appear to us extremely serious; they are subject to call, and thus constitute a standing menace to those charged with the administration of the national finances; and, in so far as they attract floating money, money which would not in any case seek investment in a permanent form, they affect commerce by diminishing the supply of floating capital, and retarding the reduction in the charge borne therefor by the mercantile community.

The retain in question covers only the Dominion Savings Banks, but we may take it for granted that deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks are of the same nature as those referred to.

With respect to the claims set up by the apologists for the system-that the government is bound to pay the poorer classes here the same interest that they do abroad, and that these classes are chiefly interested in the maintenance of the higher rate, we can only say that if the first argument holds gool it should be of equal force for rich as well as poor, and the government should receive and pay interest on all the money which the community wishes to entrust to it. There is another flaw in this argument, to which it is perhaps unnecessary to call attention, that 4 per cent for a 25 or 50 year loan is manifestly a different thing from 4 per cent for a call deposit.

On the other hand, the laboring classes are more interested in the permanent decrease of the general rate of interest than any other in the community. The whole of the charges on production may be grouped under two heads, Labor and Rent, the latter covering the money paid for the use of fixed or floating capital, either as profit on the money invested or interest on money borrowed. It is manifest that any reduction in the latter of these two items must lead either to an increase of wages, or to an increased consumption, and consequently an increase of production. In either case the working classes benefit to a degree which, by comparison, makes this question of a slightly higher rate of interest on their savings of the least possible importance.

We do not advocate an immediate reversal of the existing system, for that would imp'y further applications to the English market for loans at an inopportune time. The pru dent course evidently is bring about the change gradually, and so make the necessary provision for a reduction in the deposits as fast as the obligations of the government can conveniently be transferred from its crcditors here to bond-holders abroad. A domestic four per cent loan issued at par would no doubt attract a portion of these funds, its well as other moneys seeking investment of a permanent nature.

RIEL.

The sentence of the law was carried out on Monday last at Regina, and Riel met his doom after a manly and Christian fashion that must impress even those who were most bitterly opposed to him. In his death he showed more manly qualities than in his life, and in his grave all personal animosity should be buried.

We have so far refrained from any comment on his case. While it was before the cabinet in their quasi-indicial enpacity as advisers of the Governor-in-Council on an appeal for merey, we regarded any discussion of it as improper and ill-timed, and we cannot but feel that the journals which made it a question of party influence and party politics, on the one hand, only injured the cause they were contending for, and, on the other, held us up before our neighbors and brethren as a community unfit to deal becomingly with a question of such gravity.

That the premier and his associates are not cruel and blood-thirsty goes without saying; that they gave to this weighty question of life and death most conscientious and careful. consideration we are most certain; and if the respites granted from time to time were but a cruel kindness to a doomed man, they were necessary in all but one case to avoid possible miscarriage of the law, and in the other case, they arose from no want of firmness, as events have shown, but out of a punctilious desire to give the prisoner the benefit of every chance.

To assail the motives of a cabinet, composed of men of both races, dealing with such a matter as this, is, to our mind, a disgrace to all who have taken a share in it; nor do we doubt that when calmer feelings supervene this will be the judgment of the great majority, even of Riel's own countrymen. Meanwhile, the government deserves the support and sympathy of all rightminded men. They have had thrust on them the decision of a question which must be a sufficiently trying one under any circumstances, but which in this case was intensely aggravated in its difficulties by political rancor. Whatever the merits or demerits of their judgment may be, we have no alternative but to accept it loyally. Any other course is a deliberate blow at the law

and order that we have accepted or created for the protection of the commonwealth, the administration of which we are bound by every consideration to maintain and support.

THE OUTLOOK ABROAD.

The latest advices from England by mail are of a date prior to the action of the Bank of England in increasing the discount rate, and we are therefore as yet without any general information as to the effect of this on business. The efforts of the Bank during the week which preceded the change were directed to keeping the market up to the Bank level, by borrowing on securities, and this was successful enough to put the street rate slightly above the official minimum. What the effect of the outbreak of hostilities in Bulgaria, which has now actually taken place, may be, cannot yet be foreseen. Its main influence at present is to intensify the unsettled feeling which has prevailed for some time. The effect of a war confined to the two petty states between which it has broken out would be comparatively unimportant, but it is felt that it may involve complications more or less widespread through Europe.

The tendency of rates to a higher level was shown by the tenders for English Treasury bills on the 3rd inst. Bills aggregating $\pm 2,890,000$ were placed, at an average rate of 1.92 per cent for three months bills and 2.54 per cent for those running six months.

Canadian securities in London are slightly improved, although the Dominion 4 per cents are still near the lowest point, 102 to 103. There is no reason for this beyond the fact that the heavy issues of last summer, which were largely taken in blocks by dealers, are still to some extent on the market. This phase must soon pass, as investors pick up the bonds (which are certainly very cheap), and a gradual return to the old quotations (106 to 108) may be looked for, to hold till the next loan is placed. The improvement in Canadian Pacific stock is very marked.

In New York the steady reduction on the surplus reserves of the Associated Banks, which has so long been a marked feature of the reports from that quarter, has received a temporary check, the past week showing an increase for the first time in many months. This can scarcely be taken as an indication that the improved demand for money, which has been one of the most promising indications of reviving confidence. has ceased, for the aggregate loans of the banks have only fallen off half-a-million dollars, a small item in such a connection. The increase of reserve is more due to an inflow of currency from the West than to decreased demand in New York. The New

York *Chronicle* points out, however, that a good deal of the money which the banks have lost has gone into the United States Treasury, whence it may issue at any time that the Secretary deems it wise to make a bond call. Only the silver question stands in the way of such a call now, and that may not be considered sufficient reason for holding much longer an enormous mass of idle money, instead of paying off interest-bearing indebtedness.

The effect of practice of the United States in keeping its own cash, being its own banker, is strongly brought out at such a time as this. Instead of its receipts being daily deposited in a bank or a number of banks, and so kept afloat in the money market, they are hoarded in the vaults of the Treasury until a bondcall or other cause sets them free again. The effect of this contraction and expansion must sometimes be very serious. In the present position the administration seems to have found it necessary to say that, in case of any stringency in money, a bond call will at once be made. Any intervention of that sort on the part of our Government, as a deus ex machina to extricate us from financial deadlocks, is happily unknown.

The sterling market is in an anomalous position. Rates stiffened last week on the rise in the bank rate, but were again depressed on heavy offerings of bills against securities bought on foreign account. The latter source of supply is, however, likely to be limited, owing to the increased rates for money in England; and, as the same cause creates a demand for bills as an investment, and documentary bills are in but moderate supply, lower rates for the present are not likely to be reached.

The amalgamated returns for the National Banks of the United States to 1st October show some striking figures. From these returns and other sources it appears that the gold coin held in the Banks and Treasury at that date amounted to \$318,000,000. The deposits of the National Bank amount to \$1,116,000,000, and the loans to \$1,306,-000,000. Comparing this with Canada, with, roughly speaking, one-tenth the population, it appears that our loans are in proportion heavier by one-fifth or one-sixth, and our deposits lighter in about the same proportion. They have, in addition, enormous deposits in the State Banks and Savings Banks, especially in the New England States. We need not be ashamed of our record, but we have no accumulated wealth to compare with theirs, as yet.

CREDIT VS. CASH.

As the sensons roll by it is interesting to note the shrewdness of dealers in purchasing and making offers on goods for eash, where

years ago these same dealers ordered on long time, with apparently more regard for the credit extended them than for obtaining goods at bottom figures. Few instances can be cited where dealers who maintain a strictly cash principle have been compelled to succumb to what is termed either "hard times" or scarcity of money for there is always sufficient floating cash to sustain a business conducted properly on that basis. This is exemplified in nearly every city of from 8,000 to 20,000 population to-day, both here and in the United States, by the appearance of branch stores of some large company who make a specialty of one or more articles of daily consumption or want; basing their success on the cash principle they advertise, at the same time, using the utmost precaution in keeping expenses lowered to the smallest possible amount on which such a business can be conducted. In some of the largest factories in the United States, where monthly payments have been the general rule, the owners are discussing the merits of weekly payments, and some have adopted the system, to go into effect, January 1, 1886, it being conceded to be more satisfactory to the employees who will then be enabled to purchase where they choose, and to better advantage, for cash, where they are now partly compelled to patronize the firm who extends them credit from month to month. The objections raised by some directors to this system of weekly payments are ; first, that it will entail extra expense in the employment of bookkeepers; and, secondly, that it will cause extravagance on the part of some employees who, seeing but a few dollars together, consider it too trifling to add to their savings, whereas, were the four weeks pay received in one it would have a more beneficial effect. But as some are approving of and adopting the former course it is expected it will soon become more general, affording employees an opportunity of patronizing the dealer who, buying for cash, is prepared to offer them better values.

TRADE OF THE PORT.

In the report for October of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners it is stated that the total revenue of the month was \$30,301, against \$33,815 in the corresponding month of last year. This gives a revenue from the opening of navigation up to November 1st of \$190,422, compared with \$198,097 to same date in 1884. The decrease in ocean traffic was \$5,300 and in local traffic \$2,375; net decrease to November 1st \$7,675, or, say, 3.87 per cent. Turning to statistics showing the number and tonnage of ocean-going vessels arriving here we find a decrease in the number of steamships compared with the two preceding years, but an increase in tonnage which is larger than in any previous year. The number of sailing vessels was 179, against 165 last year. In 1883, the number of vessels

arriving under sail was 182, with a tonnage of 56,753, whereas this year, 179 such vessels represented a tonnage of 63,193. The total tonnage, steam and sail, compares favorably with preceding years, as follows :—1885, 644,-369; 1884, 612,105; 1883, 635,652; 1882, 516,031. The depth of water in the shipchannel is also ahead of the record. We append the following number and tonnage of sea-going vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to November 1st, the following years :—

Years,	Steam,	Tonnage.	Sail.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1882	328	429,675	282	86,356	610	$\begin{array}{c} 516,031\\ 635,652\\ 612,105\\ 644,369\end{array}$
1883	448	578,899	182	56,753	630	
1884	422	551,110	165	60,995	587	
1885	414	581,176	179	63,193	593	

CLASSIFICATION.

Years.	Steamships.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Brigantines.	Schooners.	Total.
1882	328		94	14	37	133	610
1883	448		70	7	14	88	630
1884	422		80	3	12	68	587
1885	414		76	· 1	22	78	503

Number of inland vessels that arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to November 1st, the following years :---

Year.	Vessels,
1882	4,453
1883	5,098
1884	4,473
1885	4.695

Depth of water in ship channel on November 1st, the following years :--

	Ft.	In.
1882	25	9
1883	25	11
1884	26	1
1885	26	10

ANOTHER MUTUAL BENEFIT MOVE.

Events march apacel Scarcely had Mr. Ahearn of the Mutual Reserve of New York recovered his breath after the arrest noted last week and recommenced keeping down the chair lately vacated in this city by the redoubtable "Major" Hopper, than the real general manager for Canada, Mr. J. D. Wells, who, as stated a fortnight ago, has been keeping unusually quiet for some time past, arrived from Toronto and deposed that manager of nine days' duration. The researches of Mr. Wells, assisted by one of the officers from New York, have meantime resulted in the discovery of more Hoppering than he had conceived, and he determined on a clean sweep. As an old Montrealer, Mr. Wells has shown his confidence in this as the great centre of business by determining to remove immediately to Montreal. The "Major" had, it appears, succeeded in paying off the last of the old claims against him in one of the Carolinas, and was probably too engor to enjoy his emancipation when he

took that trip to Boston, although there be those who think the \$10,000 odd, thus paid, indicate a "reserve fund" of ability to enjoy that freedom to more than ordinary advantage. His undue haste latterly to pay off the old scores in the Southern States is surely not without some significance. The Mutual Reserve Association disclaim any sense of responsibility for the "Major's" debts. That gentlemen, we learn, is now in the employ of the Boston office as an "insurance" solicitor on commission. Sic transit gloria major.

"WITHOUT RECOURSE."-Last week we called attention to the practice of guaranteeing endorsements of cheques and other documents paid by one bank to another. There is a somewhat similar practice in respect to the endorsement of bills of lading, especially through bills, which some banks always endorse "without recourse." This habit gives rise to a good deal of difficulty abroad, casting discredit on the documents so endorsed, and injuring their negotiability. It is conceived that the limitation does not relieve the endorser from his general undertaking to subsequent holders of the bill of lading that it is a genuine document, signed by the party whose name it purports to bear, and, therefore, it would seem that the practice is useless as well as objectionable. Any liability for freight or charges which might fall on the endorser through an endorsement free from the limitation might be avoided by adding a few appropriate words to the signature, without going out of the way and setting people to question whether there may not be some flaw in the document, which has led to the cautious limitation in the endorsement."

A new departure in joint stock banking is advertised by the Union Bank of Australia, the outcome of which will be watched with interest by bankers and others. This Bank, which has a paid up capital of £1,500,000, a reserve of £970,000, and uncalled capital of £3,000,000, offers to take "Inscribed Stock deposits," bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable half yearly. Such stock to be redeemable at the pleasure of the Bank on twelve months' notice, but irredeemable unless the Bank shall so desire.

Whether there is anything in this arrangement to attract money from depositors remains to be seen. It appears to us that the advantages are wholly on the side of the Bank, since it retains the power to cancel the stock should rates of interest decline, while, on the other hand, the holder can only realize by selling, and can never hope to sell above par, since the bank will issue the stock at par whenever it is called for. No great demand therefore appears probable for this class of investments.

We would like to see the experiment tried, of a fixed debenture or stock deposit for a limited term of years, similar to those issued

by Mortgage Companies. A five or ten year bond at 4 per cent would be far more likely to attract purchasers than the interminable stock proposed by the Union Bank at Australia.

COMMISSIONS PAID TO AGENTS FOR PUR-CHASERS .- The extent to which this system prevails in England has been clearly illustrated during the progress of a recent case there, in which evidence was given that the practice was so common and so well-recognized that the defendant in the case (who, refused to fulfil the contract on the ground, amongst others, of a commission having been paid to his agent without his knowledge), must have known of such a payment having been made. The court, we need scarcely say, upheld the doctrine that "if a seller give a " bribe or commission to a purchaser's agent, "that is, in law, a fraud which defeats the " contract." It has been alleged that sales of goods by travellers to houses in Great Britain are in a general way impossible unless the buyer for the house gets his commission. The information we have on the point shows that the practice actually exists, and to a very great extent, but that it is a universal custom we very much doubt. In this particular the commercial morality of Canadian houses and their clerks seems to be far superior to that prevalent in England, for we are sure that, although occasional cases may occur, it is very far from being a common or recognized practice.

Great complaints are being made in England with regard to the excessive freight charges of the various railway lines. The *Times* mentions a case where the freight on a heavy article of furniture from Indianapolis to Liverpool was just two-thirds of the amount charged by the Railway Company for transporting the same article from Liverpool to London. Rates in Great Britain are much higher generally than on this continent.

AMERICAN PIG-IRON.

The annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association furnishes a list of furnaces in blast at a given time during the past three years, and the record is a startling exhibit of the decline of the anthracite iron interest. In 1884 only 84 furnaces were in blast, against 113 in 1883 and 161 in 1882. This result is said to be traceable to the heavy charges imposed upon the iron interests by the anthracite coal carriers. Last year there was a falling off of 557,359 net tons in the production of pig iron, or 11 per cent. But this decline did not occur in all classes of pig-iron in the same proportion. In bituminous pig-iron the shrinkage was comparatively slight, it having been only 5 per cent, while in anthracite pig-iron it was 16 per cent, a decline of 299,143 tons compared with the previous year, and a decline of 455,685 tons compared with 1882. In

recent years the pig-iron classed as anthracits has been made by a considerable admixture of coke with the anthracite coal used. This change was more decided in 1884 than in any previous year, and while the anthracite iron production decreased 16 per cent, the consumption of anthracite coal in these furnaces fell off nearly 40 per cent. In connection with this subject the Philadelphia Record recalls an interesting calculation made some years ago, when it was estimated that at every blast furnace a railroad company would handle the equivalent of sixteen tons of coal for every ton of coal that was carried to the furnace. This computation would be made by lumping the haul of the raw materials entering into the production of the iron, the shipment of the finished product, and the general freight and passenger service of the community clustering around the furnace. He argued from this resuit that a railroad company could afford to carry coal to the furnace for nothing, and could more than repay itself from the additional tonnage that was created by cheapening the cost of the production of the iron.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina rather traverses the usual view as to the necessity of some sort of proparty in an article on which to base an insurable interest. In the case before the Court the plaintiff had had property assigned to him as collateral security, and claimed under an insurance policy taken out thereon. The court, in deciding in his favor, laid down as a principle that an interest to be insurable need not be a property in the subject insured, but that it would be sufficient if a loss of the subject would bring upon the insured a pecaniary loss or intercept a profit.

The *Iron World* of Pittsburg, Pa., says there is a nail panic in that city and throughout the West because of the strike. Nails are difficult to obtain at \$3.25 per keg, and all that have heen sold in that market lately have been manufactured in the East. Builders and contractors are complaining about having to pay such an enormous price for nails, and in one or two instances the work on buildings not urgent has been suspended.

From Gaylord Downey & Co.'s circular we learn that the arrivals of barley from Canada continue to be heavy. Finer grades command a high price and ready sale, but low grades are in liberal supply and weak.

The prices quoted are No. 1, 90 to 91; ex. 2, $81\frac{1}{2}$ to 82; No. 2, 74 to $74\frac{1}{2}$; Ex. 3 from 70c upwards, according to quality.

ONTUARY.---It was with no little of surprise and regret that intelligence was received on Friday last of the sudden death from a stroke of paralysis of Mr. D. Lorn Macdongall of this city, the well-known stockbroker and insurance director. Mr. Macdongall had till quite

recently borne his years remarkably well, and few would suppose him to have arrived at the age of 76. He was for many years a managing director and general agent with Mr. Thomas Davidson of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., the firm of Macdougall & Davidson being long associated in the public mind with high standing and integrity in both departments of their business. The deceased gentleman was half brother of Messrs. Hartlaud S. and G. Campbell Macdougall, both prominent members of the Stock Exchange, and father-in-law of Mr. James Reid Wilson of the Messrs Wilson & Co. The funeral on Monday was largely attended by leading citizens, and the flags were elevated at half-mast on the Bank of Montreal and other buildings in respect for the departed. His family and friends have our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. H. J. Mudge has returned from a visit to the headquarters of the Queen Ins. Co., in England, having accepted the appointment of Chief Agent, the title of the chief executive officer in Ganada. With a long practical experience of the business, and for the last ten years possessing equal powers and responsibilities with his associate, the late A. McKenzie Forbes, in the management of the Company, Mr. Mudge takes no extraordinary step in assuming the general management for Ganada, a position in which we trust he may long continue his career of usefulness to the company.

AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION.

Butter, cheese and eggs represent an enormous annual value in the United States, and the importance of the trade in these staples may be judged from the fact that at the twelfth annual convention of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association recently held at Chicago no less than 639 delegates from the different States were present. Some little display distinguished the preliminary proceedings, for we read that "from their headquarters at the Grand Pacific hotel the delegates were escorted to Haverly's theatre by the members of the Produce Exchange of Chicago, a full military band and an escort of police marching at their head,"

Governor Oglesby, the first speaker to welcome the visiting delegates, said he not only took pleasure in the duty which the President of the Association had assigned him because it was expected of him, but because he felt a deep interest in the deliberations which would be a part of their proceedings. In milk and bread were invested the cardinal principles of a healthy, enjoyable existence. Neither could ever be come common, and as to the egg, that beautiful delicious, satisfying fruit-production, invention, or whatever else it might be called [laughter]-he thought it incomparable as an article of admiration and mastication. The hen was the one representative of animal life which might be compared with the sun. The sun sets and the hen sets, and everything else in life can only sit [Laughter] From a broader and higher plane consideration, however, the articles of produce mentioned were among the great staples and necessities of life, and that they might be protected and their production increased, efforts to this end should be entrusted to just such an intelligent, farseeing body of men as were contained in the National Association.

As Chairman of the Convention, Mr. George M. Linn, president of the Chicago Produce Exchange, addressed the delegates in a few well-chosen remarks, in the course of which he said that during twelve months there had been received in Chicago 96,000,000 pounds of butter and 40,000,000 pounds of cheese. Estimating the value of the butter at 20 cents and the cheese at 6 cents per pound, the total value of the two products would reach \$21,-600,000, to say nothing of the value of 'milk handled by a different class of dealers. He condemned the selling of spurious articles of produce for genuine, such as butterine ; and in concluding urged that the convention earnestly set forth its belief in honest dealings and honest methods, and in selling butter for butter and lard for lard.

President John J. McDonald of Philadelphia, proceeded to give the Convention some figures on the butter and cheese interests of the United States, in which it appeared that \$500, 000,000 would about represent the value of butter, cheese and milk product, and this compared with other products showed that it was. \$350,000,000 more than the entire oat crop, \$419,000,000 more than the pig-iron product, \$257,000,000 more than the iron and steel product, \$120,000,000 more than the cotton crop and \$100,000,000 more than the entire wheat crop of the country. The amount of money invested in milch cows alone in 1884 exceeds the enormous sum of \$700,000,000, \$41,774,-701 more than the capital stock of all the banking institutions of the country. At the second day's proceedings delegates were present from every State in the Union, except Maine and Texas. Oleomargarine and butterine manufacture was discussed. and was denounced by most of the the speakers. Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, spoke of the obstacles in the way of gathering statistics of the manufacture of artificial butter, or ascertaining the methods. Its injurious effect was well known. Lardine, now, had taken the place of oleomargarine, as it could be made more cheaply. Many compounds were also sold to dairymen to increase their product. These were generally cotton seed oil, or other oils. Those who used these ingredients should be tabooed in business and the social circle. No one should be allowed to handle the genuine product who was in any way connected with the sale or manufacture of imitation or adulterated goods. Laws had been passed by about twenty States prohibiting or restricting the manufacture, sale or use of oleomargarine. These laws had been declared unconstitutional in New York and Maryland, consequently there had been few convictions.

Mr. Colman thought it would be in the province of this Association to fix standards of purity of dairy products. He had long been interested in the adulteration of foods, and these ought to be held up to public gaze. as objects of scorn and detestation. The purchasers of food needed protection as much as the purchasers of fertilizers. The General Government should pass stringent laws upon the subject. The manufacturers of dairy product were languishing, while the manufacturers of spurious articles were becoming millionaires. A vote of thanks was given to Gommissioner Colman. J. W. Gould, of Ohio, said the health officers of bogus butter sold in that city, and found it to be 33 per cent vaseline. In the following week the sales of butter in that city fell off 20 per cent. It disheartened a dairyman to have to compete with the oil wells of Pennsylvania or the Standard Oil Company. The only law yet given them on the subject by the general government was one allowing patent grease to be sold for butter. Mr. G. W. Stearns, of Chicago, a butterine manufacturer, explained how oleomargarine was made. It was manufactured from the fat of cattle, not hogs. The fatty portions were given three baths of clean water, then iced and cooled, then hashed to a pulp, cooked in a kettle, sieved or filtered, granulated, and remains in a vat for twenty-four to thirtysix hours; put in presses; oil is expressed, giving two products, one of which is a fine grade of oil, from which olecomargarine is made. This sells at wholesale for 11 to 114 cents a pound. The oil is largely shipped to Holland. The designation of sonp grease they considered unfair. All their factories were open to inspection at any time. There were no chemicals or acid used. They churned it as butter in the last process, and was salted and pressed. The butterine was made from leaf lard; it was first frozen and ground to a pulp, melted in vats, and then mixed with fine creamery butter, in a proportion of 55 per cent of the lard. For their best grades of butterine they paid 26 cents a pound; used no dairy butter because they could not get a ton of it alike. They claimed that their manufacture added \$3 or \$4 to the value of every head of cattle that came to the city. They wanted to sell it for what it was. Thousands of people would buy butterine in preference to bad butter.

In concluding, we have only space for some remarks of Col. 11. W. Hatch, of Missouri, member of Congress. The speaker had been Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Agriculture, and knew well the power of the butterine millionaires. The State of Missouri had passed the most stringent laws against all kinds of adulterated butter, but section by section those laws had been declared unconstitutional. He was disappointed that the Committee of Agriculture had not suggested some plan by which Congress could step in and pass a law to stop it. He never saw but one law that seemed to him to hit the spot. That was to put every one of the butterine manufacturers under the internal revenue law ; put them in charge of storekeepers, brand the product as false, and the dairymen would take care of the rest. [Applause.] The penalty of a violation of the law should be an imprisonment of thirty days and be condemned to live on butterine. [Great laughter and applause.] This stuff should be branded with a raw head and bloody bones, like strychnine or other poisons. Let the commission men band together and refuse to deal in the cursed stuff. Raise the standard of pure butter! It can't be done! It's perfection. [Applause.] He was a Ken-tuckian, and if he had his choice between being poisoned with whiskey or butterine, he would take the whiskey every time. [Laughter.1

A DESPICABLE SWINDLE.—It seems inexplicable that dupes should still be found to sign their names to papers and documents on such flimsy pretences as are occasionally brought to light. The latest swindle on the guileless furmer is thus described. A man in sable garments, spotless shirt and white choker, who might be mistaken for a colporteur, or a semiclerical organ or bookseller, enters a farm

house carrying a well-filled grip sack. He introduces himself by saying that he is engaged by a religious institution to distribute works of a devotional character, gratis, throughout the country, and produces a handsomely bound bible, hymn, or prayerbook, as the case may be, which he presents to some member of the family. He times his visit so that he may reach the house to be operated on at noon, or supper time, and of course after making such a neat present is invited to dinner, or to stop all night. This he does, and, after partaking of their hospitalities, insists upon paying for the same, laying down twenty-five cents, if for dinner, or seventy-five cents if for supper, bed and breakfast, saying, in reply to his host's objections to take pay, that his instructions from his employers are imperative to " pay as he goes," and make a return of his expenses, and taking a receipt book proceeds to fill it up, and then requests the farmer to sign the document as a voucher. The farmer is caught forthwith, and three months afterwards he receives a notice from the neighboring bank, that his "note for \$156.75 is due." The best safeguard for the farmer against such swindling tricks is to add his name to the subscription list of a first-class journal, in whose columns such despicable tactics are promptly exposed.

"MONTSERRAT" LIME-JUICE .- The following is a copy of a judgment rendered in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the case of Evans vs. Cunningham :--- This cause having come on to be heard, upon the consent of Counsel for the respective parties, it is hereby ordered, adjudged, and decreed, as follows, to wit: That an injunction issue herein perpetually enjoining and restraining the defendant, his clerks, attorneys, agents, servants and workmen, them and each of them, from making use of the word "Montserrat" or any word substantially like it, as a designation for lime-juice ; and forever prohibiting him and them, and each of them, from directly or indirectly selling or offering to sell lime-juice in bottles or other receptacles having attached thereto labels of any kind containing or consisting wholly or in part of the word "Montserrat," or any word substan-tially like it in sound or appearances; and from selling bottled lime-juice or lime-juice in bulk in barrels or other receptacles upon which shall be marked or attached or applied in any way the word "Montserrat," or any word substantially like it in sound or appearance; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the defendant from selling the true and genuine goods of the complainants in every lawful way.

IT is said that a party will start out shortly to make a preliminary survey of the proposed route of the Hudson's Bay railway from Sea Falls, at the head of Lake Winnipeg, to the head of tidal navigation on the Nelson river, a point about sixty miles above Port Nelson. Should the survey prove, as the projectors state, that there are no engineering difficulties in the way in this part of the route, English capital is ready for its construction, and the work may be commenced next spring. Mr. Donald Grant, contractor, states that he is prepared to construct this portion of the road in one year, and to commence any time he has instructions and the necessary guarantees.

CHICAGO advices say :—A company for insuring cattle against loss in transit is being organized. The company is now doing business at the stock yards under the title of the Pioneer Insurance Company. The stock is not all taken, but when fully organized it will have a capital of between \$150,000 and \$200,-000. It will insure cattle in transit from all points throughout the country. It insures against all loss from railroad accidents, from being trampled to death, and from other causes.

THE British Admiralty have decided to construct another man-of-war in addition to the "Nile," which is laid down at Pembroke. They are both to be of the same dimensions, and built on the plan of Sir E. J. Reed's model. The citadels are to be longer and higher than those usually built on men-of-war, they will be constructed of 18-inch armor plates. The name of the new ironclad is to be the *Trafalgar*, and when the drawings are complete will be laid down to Portsmouth.

A difficulty has arisen between the Customs Department and the British American Bank Note Company concerning the importations for ten years past of vignettes, dies, etc., from New York, which are now alleged to have been entered at an undervaluation. The amount involved is upwards of \$100,000. Mr. Barland denies the charges, and states that certain material intended for the execution of Government work has been admitted for many years on special terms. Pending the investigation which is to ensue comment is deferred.

Quite a number of Lake Ontario vessel owners have become so discouraged this season that they have sent their boats down on salt water to engage in the coasting trade. Last week the schooner "A. J. McBrier" left Sodus for the Prince Edward Island and loaded a cargo of potatoes for Baltimore, Md. She will not return to the Lakes this year, but will trade along the coast as far south as Florida. The schooner "Plowboy" has also gone from Lake Ontario to Baltimore, and will go into the consting business on Chesapeake Bay.— *N.Y. Con't Buttetin.*

At a recent meeting of trunk line managers in New York the final details of the new passenger and freight pooling contract for the restoration of rates were agreed upon, and the document was signed by all the Presidents and representatives of the roads represented, including the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

THE Indian Government have just placed a contract for a large troop-ship in the hands of Messrs. Caird & Co., of Greenock, N.B. Sho is to be a five-decker of about 5000 tons, and 1500 horse-power indicated. She will be built of steel with expansion engines.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to include three of the Dominion line of steamships, the Vancouver, Sarnia and Oregon, in the Canadian mail service, which hereafter will be conducted jointly by the Allan and Dominion lines. The latter company has organized a service between Bristol and New York to commence on the 26th inst. EXPLORERS to Queen Charlotte's Islands, in their report to the British Columbian Government, state that they found resources of timber, arable land, coal and fisheries enough to support a million souls. The islands will probably be colonized.

LETTERS patent have been issued to the Selkirk Lumber Company.—Building is active at Calgary, Man., but contractors complain of a lumber scarcity.—Ross & Co., of Quebec, have purchased of S. Coleman, of Chicago, a tract of pine on the Manistee river.

THE German American Cable Company, with a capital of \$12,000,000, has been incorporated. It proposes to construct and operate a cable between Boston and Germany.

Linancial.

THURSDAY EVG., NOV. 19TH, 1885.

The bank of England rate has remained steady at 3 per cent; street rate to-day, per cable, 24. There has been no change in New York money rates. In the local market call loans have been secured at 3 to 31 per cent; rate for commercial paper unchanged. Sterling in this market is quoted at 84 to 88 for 60-days sight between banks ; counter, 85 to 83; demand, 9 to 91 and 91 to 91; cables 93 to 94. New York funds, par to 1-16 and 1 to Posted rates in New premium. 4.83 and 4.851; actual, 4.82 to 4.821 and 4.841 to 4.841; cables, 4.84% to 4.85. The stock marthe week has been fairly ket during active with an advancing tendency. To day, stocks closed slightly easier. Bank of Montreal sold at 203, Merchants at 1164, Molsons at 122, Peoples at 74, Townships at 110, Commerce at 1301 and 1303, and Hochelaga at 79. Miscellancous stocks were quiet, with small sales of Richelieu at $59\frac{2}{4}$, Gas at 1954 and 1952, Passenger at $122\frac{2}{4}$, 122 and 1213, Pacific at 531, and Northwest land at 45s 6d. Consols were cabled at 100 3-16 money; 1001 account. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices of local stocks for the week :-

Banks.	Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Commerce Hochelaga Merchants ExDiv. Molsons. Montreal Montreal Ex. Div Ontario. Peoples Toronto Townships.	171 70 263 25 2 821 135 200 25 75 11	$ \begin{array}{r} 130\frac{3}{4} \\ 79 \\ 119 \\ 115\frac{1}{2} \\ 203\frac{1}{4} \\ 201\frac{1}{4} \\ 105 \\ 74 \\ 186\frac{1}{2} \\ 110 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 130 \\ 79 \\ 115\frac{4}{2} \\ 122 \\ 202 \\ 201\frac{1}{2} \\ 105 \\ 74 \\ 186\frac{1}{2} \\ 110 \\ \end{array} $
Miscellancous.			
Canada Cotton Can. Cotton Bds DundasCotton Gas Mon. Tel. Co N. W. Land Passengor R. & O. Nav. Co	10 \$1,000 1075 77 1,663 6 50 272 70	65 993 54 60 1951 128 45 123 59	53 59 194 128 45 121

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVG., NOV. 19TH, 1885.

Trade is generally expected to grow less active at this season, but the movement is nevertheless fair. -The weather has been rather unfavorable for shopping. The rapidlyimproving health of the city has given rise to a more hopeful feeling. The last occan steamers are about to leave port with heavy cargoes and in another week the customary activity on the wharves will have censed. The last freight propellers for the West start from this city on the 20th inst.

ASHES.—Receipts have been light; sales of First Pots at \$3.55 to \$3.60, and a few odd brls. very light tares at \$3.50. Seconds \$3.00 to \$3.15. The decline is chiefly owing to the advance in freights and insurance. *Pearls*, sales of about 25 brls. First sort for export at about \$5; the stock has now been greatly reduced and is in one or two hands. Receipts since 1st January, 4,874 brls. Pots and 357 brls. Pearls. Deliveries, 5,167 brls. Pots and 466 brls. Pearls. Stock in store at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 1,163 brls. Pots, and 98 brls. Pearls.

CANNED GOODS.—Tomatoes have been advanced to \$1.40, and the stock is in the hands of a syndicate composed of three French houses, which proposes to advance prices still further. Lobsters \$5.65 to \$5.75 per case; mackerel, \$2.75 to \$3; sardines, fine \$10.50 to \$11; common, \$0.50; salmon, per doz. \$1.25 to \$1.30; spiced salmon \$3; finnan haddies \$1.25; Hoegg roast beef \$1.05 per 2-lb tin; tomatoes, \$1.15 to \$1.20; pie peaches, \$1.90; corn, \$1.20 to \$180, the latter for Portland packing; peas, \$1.25; new strawberries per dozen, \$3; raspherries, \$1.75.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .--- For butter the demand continues quite limited and the market wears an unsatisfactory appearance. For fancy jobbing selections a trifle above our quotations can be secured. The value of the exports this year is below that of any of the preceding seven years, and the shipments of the home product show a shrinkage of no less than \$1,507,945 compared with 1880. The exports of United States butter from Montreal have been unusually large, amounting in value this year to \$129,301, against \$107,981 last year. The value of the exports of Canadian Butter from May 1 to October 31 compare as follows : 1885, \$449,333; 1884, \$721,045; 1883, \$762, 124; 1882, \$611,489; 1881, \$1,360,567. Shippers of cheese have been busy forwarding goods on the last steamers, but actual transactions have been light. Receipts have been considerable. Liverpool is cabled at 46s. The total exports for October were valued at \$867,951, against \$1,287,497 last year. Total value to October 31, \$4,474,178, of which \$4,008,879 was Canadian and \$465,299 United States. The total value shows a decrease of \$1,230,412 compared with last year and of \$220,690 compared with 1883, whereas the quantity shows a decrease of 63,494 boxes compared with 1884 and an increase of 154,-

175 boxes compared with 1883, which shows the effect of the low prices ruling this season. Provisions were quiet and steady; fresh eggs firm at 22c.

COAL AND Wood.—The demand has been fair at steady prices. Advices from primary points report that anthracite coal is moving freely on Eastern orders that are pressing for execution to forestall the closing of navigation. The market throughout is firm. American anthracite in ordinary distributing lots, stove, (56.50); chestnut, (56.25); egg and furnace, (56.50); chestnut, (56.25); egg and furnace, (56.50); cotch steam, (54.25); Welsh anthracite, (54.90). Cordwood.—Yard prices per long cord (cartage 50c extra) are as follows:—Maple, (56); birch, (55.50); beech, (55); tamarac, (54.50); hemlock, (54.25); Whart prices about 50c lower.

Day Goons.—Some little additional stir has occurred in the city retail trade. The climatic changes of the past few days have had a beneficial effect, and an improved feeling has also been caused by a marked decrease in the death rate from the epidemic. Leading houses in the wholesale trade report a fair sprinkling of letter orders, and the travellers out with spring samples of Canadian and other manufactures are sending in, some say, better orders for goods than was expected. Remittances appear to be good some days and poor the next; we hear of houses who claim to be satisfied with the result as a whole.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The leading houses in the drug line have been fairly busy, and some good orders are reported from the Maritime Provinces and the North-west. Opium is again to the front; late cables from Smyrna reporting large sales at advancing prices. Quinine is casier, a number of purchasers desiring to realize their holdings. The supply of second-hand parcels, it is said, may be sufficient to keep the price rather below the parity of rates recently paid by manufacturers for barks, but as a matter of fact prices now ruling for quinine are not remunerative to manufacturers at the prices they are paying for bark. Glycerine is firm, following higher European quotations. Attempts to buy up oil-of-peppermint have proved unsuccessful the distillers having refused to part with their full stocks; higher rates are expected later on. Camphor promises to be higher. Supplies under way and ready for shipment from China and Japan are light and the English and American stock of crude is said to be of diminished volume. It is reported that American buyers have concluded purchases of citric acid in England for the whole of next year at a price which shows an advance on current quotations and in face of a poor crop of limes this season higher prices may be looked for Notwithstanding later. on. the fact stocks of castor-oil in the Liverthat nonl market are in unusually small compass, prices have been irregular and sales Gum arabic is still creeping up, a limited. further gain of 5 per cent being reported. The Servian-Bulgarian troubles have already affected prices of otto of roses and gum, Heavy chemicals are steady. Winter rates of freight are now in force and will have the effect of making prices stiffer. Soda-ash is firm at \$1.60 to \$1.75, and bleaching-powder is easier, the combination not having as yet settled arrangements for next year. Dye-stuffs. On account of the war with Burmah indigo and cutch have been more active and



CARSLEY & CO., 93 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL AND 18 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, LONDON, England. firmer. Cutch, $7\frac{1}{2}$ c to 8c; sumac, \$90 to \$100 per ton for prime brands; extract of logwood $7\frac{3}{4}$ c; chip logwood, $1\frac{3}{4}$ c to 2c; archil, 27c to 30c per lb for concentrated. Gambier 6c to 7c; indigo \$1.50 to \$1.75.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The demand for flour from local buyers was fair, and prices were steady. Late sales include a car of medium bakers at \$4.30 and 300 brls. Ontario best bakers at \$4.70. Business in grain was light. The first through train of Manitoba wheat arriving here consisted of 21 cars, containing about 12,000 bushels. Ungraded Canada barley has sold in New York at 751c. The wheat market in Chicago during the past few days has been less active and irregular. A telegram from there says :- There was nothing in the war situation or cables warranting material change in values here either way. Wheat averaged lower than yesterday with a more quiet feeling, but trading was liberal throughout. The main feature was the large have been so lifeless. The bull feeling seems very pronounced on the whole list, and has already acquired sufficient momentum, we think, to force prices still higher. It is a bull craze without sense, and must run its course. The afternoon wheat market was firmed by a reported large milling demand at New York. Corn and provisions were strong. In Great Britain the weather has been unfavorable for threshing and delivering grain. The Mark Lane Express says that the trade in wheat is going from bad to worse. The sales of Eng-lish wheat during the week were 57,416 quarters at 31s, against 59,326 quarters at 31s 5d during the corresponding week last year. The market for foreign wheats is wretchedly slow. Flour is 6d to 1s lower, and the tendency is still downward. Corn has an upward tendency, although buyers have fully discounted the immense American crops which are expected to arrive early in 1886.

FISH AND OILS .- These markets have been quiet. A steamer from below brought in a few lots of Labrador herrings and some Newfoundland cod-oil, and the last vessel of the season will arrive in a few days. Offerings of green cod are of better quality than earlier in the season, and we advance quotations this week to \$4.25, which is said to be an inside price by some dealers. Herrings are nominally unchanged, and so is dry-cod, mackerel and salmon. In Boston, No.1 Canada salmon has sold at \$18 in tierces and at \$14 in brls.; Oregon salmon realized \$10.50 in brls. Oils show little change, but we advance our outside quotations so as to represent the distributing prices of small lots from second hands. There have been sales of Newfoundland cod ex-wharf and ex-store respectively, at 54c and 55c to first hands. Sales of steam-refined pale seal are again reported at 49c. Cod liver oil is easier, and we quote 85c. Lard oil is worth 70c to 80c for extra and 60c to 70c for No. 1.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Apples are firm at \$2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$2.25 for car-load lots of firsts. Valencia oranges, first arrivals sold at \$5.75 to \$6 per case. We quote, fall apples, \$1.75 to \$2; winters, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Almeria grapes, \$5 to \$5.50 per keg. Malaga lemons, \$3 per half chest; \$6.50 per chest. Oranges \$4 to \$4.50 per box. Cocon-nuts, \$5.50 per 100. Fancy Eleme figs, one 1b to ten 1b boxes, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per 1b. Vegetables.—Spanigh onions, \$4 per case; Canadian in brls, \$2 to \$2.25. Sweet potatoes \$3 per brl. Quebec turnips, 50c per bag, \$1 per brl.

Hops .--- Business has been small and prices are unchanged ; we quote 5c to 7c. At Utica transactions for the week footed up 260 bales at 6c to 9c. Small lots have sold in New York at lic to 12c for best new; 9c to 101c for common and good grades; 8c for best old ; and 5c to 7c for the lower qualities. Messrs. Le May write from London by last mail as follows :-- With the exception of the choicest samples all hops hang on hand. The arrivals of foreign hops are very heavy, and there is no disposition to operate even at the low prices now current. The imports of foreign hops into England last week were 11.970 bales. For the corresponding week last year, 4,575. The total imports of foreign hops into England from September 1st, 1885, to October 31st, 1885, were 33,427 bales. For the corresponding period last year, 118,39.

GROCERIES .- The consumptive demand, both from city and country, has been fair, and the trade has been enlivened by large speculative purchases of refined sugars and currants, both of which have an upward tendency. There are rumors that the deficit of two to three million dollars, as shown recently by the Government statement of revenue and expenditure for the past year, will lead to a tax on tea and coffee, but, so far, such rumors do not seem to have inspired speculative confidence, with which object in view they are doubtless intended. Teas .- Medium to fair Japans have sold to the extent of several hundred pkgs during the week, and, considering the weather, demand has been fair for all kinds of teas. Latest mail advices are as follows: Yokohama .- Shortly after the departure of last mail an increased demand for low-grade teas sprung up, and a considerable business was done at an advance on our former quotations for all grades under fine. Stocks of medium and below have been very much reduced, and arrivals do not now keep pace with the de-mand. Natives now hold their stocks very firmly, and are feeding the market at an advance of fully \$2 over the lowest point. Stocks are estimated at about 4,000 piculs, consisting largely of grades from good me-dium to finest. Hiogo.-Since our last report demand for low sorts have continued brisk at gradually advancing prices. Common and good medium found most favor, whilst choice Yamasiro jar teas have also shared in the general demand. Quality considered, we make the advance all round equal to \$2 per picul. For the past two days receipts have been more liberal, and our market is consequently weaker, with a small business doing. Quotations as follows :- Choicest stocks nil, choice, \$28 and upwards (nominal); finest, \$24 to \$26; fine, \$21 to \$23; good medium, 524 to 520; med, 521 to 522; good medium, \$19 to \$20; medium; \$17 to \$18; good common, \$15 to \$16; common \$13 to \$14; Total settlements since opening to date: Yokohama, 19,700,000 lbs fired tea, Hiogo, 11,500,000 lbs fired tea. To al 31,200,-000 lbs, against 28,000,000 lbs to same date bat cover, fills correct chirms to the last season. The overland shipments of Japan tea to America, in packages, have been as follows :- To San Francisco 26,991; New York 59,369 ; Salt Lake City and Omaha 249 ; St. Paul, Detroit, Chicago, Milwankee and St. Louis 81,613; Canada 13,562; total 181,784. The last Foochow tea letter says: Congou-A large business for England has been done

Canada Insurance Lirense.



No. 97.

UNDER 40 VIC., CAP. 42, AND MODIFICATION OF SAME IN 1885,

This is to Certify that

THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION

OF NEW YORK, U.S.A.

having deposited in the hands of the Receiver General of Ganada the sum of

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

as required by the Acts of Ganada above cited, is hereby licensed to carry on the business in Ganada of

LIFE INSURANCE.

Dated at the City of Ottawa, the 25th day of July, 1885. (Signed,)

Registered,

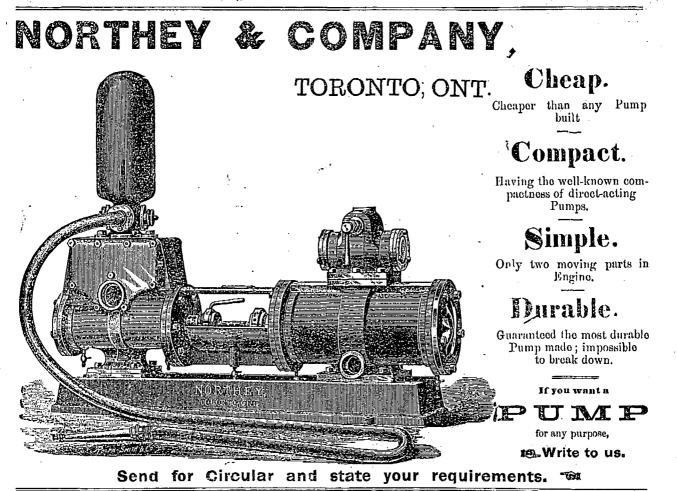
M. Bowell,

Acting Minister of Finance.

No. 97.

(Signed,)

G. E. Anderson, Dy. Sup't. of Insurance.



within the last 10 days, resulting in a rise of fully half a tack on teas ranging from good common to flavory grades. Low and fair common have not attracted so much attention, and are from 7 to 10 per cut. cheaper. Supplies have come to hand freely, and now show an excess over last season of 15,000 chests. Oolong -The fine strings have all been bought, prices paid not being reported. The native teamen have made smart losses on them, which should tend to check production next season. The decline in the values of cargo grades, though very considerable, has not led to so much buying as the native teamen expected. Of the remaining stock of 15,000 half-chests, fully 80 per cent grade "fair cargo" and under, The scarcity of superior grades throughout the senson is a feature that must not be overlooked. As recent arrivals have resulted in loss we shall probably be quite safe in stating that 95,000 half-chests will cover this season's total supplies. A letter from Shanghai has the following on " country teas": A sufficiently large proportion of the whole crop has now come to hand to warrant an opinion as to its relative quality; and it is not too much to assert that an inferior crop in all respects has never been seen. It is well to reiterate this statement, because it is very universally felt and expressed on this side; and if it evokes strong expressions of assent from the other strong expressions of assent from the other side there is more chance of an impression being made upon natives. This poorness of quality is, no doubt, one of the principal rea-sons why "fine" Moyunes Tienkais continue far the dearest kinds relatively with home values. Prices for these must be quoted slightly higher in tael cost than at the date of

our last, although operations in them are confined to one or two buyers only. Medium grades remain unchanged and command more general enquiry than other kinds. Common chops are almost entirely neglected, and indeed they are so very unattractive that they will probably earn the distinction of attaining the lowest quotations yet known for whole chops. Settlements and re-shipments re-ported since last mail amount to 50,480 halfchests. The stock is 58,265 half-chests, comprising 40,915 half-chests country tea, 17,025 half-chests Pingsney, and 325 half-chests local packed. Fruits.-Cablegrams just to hand report currants, raisins and figs still advanc-ing, Considerable sales of currants have taken place on this market, and prices are strong and inclined to go higher. We quote old 4c and new at 51c to 6c. The shipments from Patras to Canada have been 783 tons, against 909 last year; total shipments were 63,628 tons against 64,615 in 1884. Advices dated Patras, 28th October, read as follows :- The advance mentioned in our last report has been fully maintained, and large purchases of Provincial and Pyrgos have been made at following quotations: Fine sound Filiatia, Campos, etc., 18s f.o.b. barrels. Pyrgos 17s 9d. Nothing has been done in Patras fruit, as only 1,000 tons of this growth remain for sale, and holders ask equal to 21s f.o.b. cases. The demand from France continues strong, soveral sales for November, December and January shipment by sailors having been made during the week, at fres. 43 c.i.f. Marseilles in bulk and fres. 45 c.i.f. Rouen. Several lots have also been sold to United States at 18s 3d to 18s 6d c. & f., and United Kingdom has also

bought Provincial and Pyrgos freely at 19s c. & f. barrels and 20s to 20s 6d c. & f. cases. The question of pence or war is agitating the country extremely, and should further classes of reserves be called out to join the army, a great many currant lands will remain uncul-tivated. Molasses, etc.-Barbadoes have changed hands in large lots at 27c; we quote 27c to 30c as to quantity. Syrups in fair demand at 25c to 45c. Sugars.-There has been a large turn-over in refined, some large buyers taking all they could sceure at what they consider "present low prices." Indica-tions are certainly favorable to an advance bare on auverate grateting The Earlief here on current quotations. The English market has gone up 9d to 1s on the week including latest cables as follows, reported today :- Greenock, 6d higher for all kinds of refined; London, 3d higher for beet and cane. The New York market is firmer, and holders of raw refuse to sell except at full prices. The supply available at the Brazils is light, and prices there have corresponded. The few lots of raw sugar on the Montreal market are held at figures which refiners claim to be unable to pay in the present unsatisfactory condition of the market for refined, and if this is so a rise in prices cannot be long delayed. Granulated is still at 65c to 65c, and yellows at 5c to 6c. The market for black teas, especially low grades, rules strong, and the same may be said of all low-grade greens. Sultanas are firm at 74c to 8c. Shelled almonds are scarce, and the stock is comparatively small. Sales of a few hundred Eleme raisins in 28-lb boxes to arrive at 84c, also at 8c for 56-lb boxes. Nut-megs are reported a shade easier. Coffees have advanced in the London market.



HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market for hides is steady and unchanged; demand fair. Sheepskins are higher at 75c to 80c; calfskins 12c. Tallow is dull and easy at 54c to 6c for rendered and 23c to 3c for rough.

HAV, STRAW AND FEED.—Buyers have operated more freely. Choice timothy is quoted at \$12, and inferior at \$9 per 100 bundles. Straw \$5 to \$7 as to quality. Best timothy in bales is quoted at \$15 per ton, and secondary quality at \$14. Straw per ton, pressed, \$9. Shorts, best, \$20 ; ordinary, \$17. Monlie, \$22, \$20, and \$18. Bran, \$15 per ton. Buckwheat, 500 per bushel.

IRON AND HARDWARE .--- The last deliveries of pig-iron ex-ship are being made this week, and ten days from date the wharves are expected to be bare of freight. Few new orders have been placed the past week, and a quiet time is looked for in the iron trade until after the 1st January. Prices continue firm in Britain, and freights are stiff via Portland. Stocks of pig in yard here are comparatively light. Bar iron, tin plates and other heavy metals are quiet but generally firm. The latest British cablegrams are as follows :-- Warrants 42s 10d; M. No. 3 foundry, G. M. B., 31s 9d; tin in London £91 10s ; three months' futures £92; G. O. B. Chili bars, £40 15s; best selected copper £44 10s; soft Spanish lead £11 5s; Silesian spelter, £14 2s 6d; Hallett's antimony £35. The following is said of the New York market: Copper,-The market for ingot is firmer, with the now apparently the bottom price for Lake and 10c to 10kc quoted for other brands. The tone is improved by the advance to £41 in London for Chili bars and a better general demand. A fairly liberal business has been effected, particulars of which do not yet transpire. Iron-American pig is quite firm, but without posi-tive change in value. The surplus supply of lower grades, as well as of No. 1 X foundry, is said to be reduced to moderate proportions, and the current output generally taken up closely in meeting deliveries due this year. Siles are mainly of moderate lots jist now, but very fair, all told, and quite up to expectntions. Scotch pig is held rather more firmly, but trade in the article runs light, with individual sales of more than 100 tons exceptional. Steel vals.—The market is strong in tone, with the demand still fairly active. Some unwith the demand still fairly active. Some un-certainty exists as to what the Troy works may sell at, but with other Eastern mills the bottom rate is \$32.50 to \$33.00 for standard sections. Lead.—Pig lead, on the spot, is firm at \$4.20 to 4]c, with small sules reported at those figures. For future deliveries prices range between 4 to $4\frac{1}{6}$, within which about 2,000 tons January to March, have been placed.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Although the demand for leather has been confined to smaller lots a large trade in the aggregate has been transacted. The supplies of splits, pebble and buff have been run down, and sole leather is also scarce and firm at the moment. It was reported that a local firm had purchased fifty tons of splits in Quebec, but the amount is exaggerated, and is probably about half of that stated. Several other good sales are mentioned. Leading boot and shoe manufacturers report fair orders, from travellers out on the gorting trip, and prospects seems to be brightening; stock-taking will probably be general at the close of the month.

LIVE STOCK .- The market for export cattle was quiet, with light offerings, which were not of desirable quality. Buyers held off, as the last steamers were not to load for a day or two. Prices for cattle offered were 31c to 41c per lb., live weight. Butchers' cattle were in good demand at 3c to 4c as to quality. Sheep were in light supply, with a few sales at 3c. Live hogs were firm and a shade higher at 41c per lb. During the past week the receipts at Liverpool from Canada and the United States have been light, while the supplies from other quarters also have shown a notable falling off. There has been a fair demand from buyers, which has given the situation a more satisfactory tone. Prime Canadian steers were at 12c, fair to choice grades 111c, poor to medium 101c, and inferior and builts 8c to 91c. These quotations are calculated at \$4.80 in the £. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled higher at 43d. Another Liverpool cable quotes refrigerated beef at 54d for hindquarters and 31d for forequarters.

PETROLEUM.—The market is becoming more active, but prices are unsatisfactory and junsettled and slight hopes of improvement in this respect seem to be entertained. Car lots of Canadian oil in store sell at 13§c and broken lots at 15c. American oil in car lots 22½c; broken lots, 24c; single brls., 25c.

POTATORS.—Supplies have been below the average for the season, on account of the disense, and although the demand is chiefly local prices have been again advanced, and we now quote 50c to 60c per bag.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM. DISTILLER, WATERLOO, ONTARIO. Alcohol, 65 O.P.

Puro Spirits, 65 O.P.

Pure Spirits, 50 O.P.

Puro Spirits, 25 U.P

Old Rye, Malt and Family Proof Whiskies

Sole manufacturer of the celebrated WHITE WHEAT & "OLD TIMES" WHISKEY.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.) TORONTO, NOV. 19, 1885.

The wholesale trade of the city is of moderate proportions, and few features of note offer themselves this week. In most lines there is reported to be a fair sorting-up demand, and prices remain unchanged. The leading staples continue firm, and the feeling generally is one of hope. Payments are fairly satisfactory if The money market has been quiet and rates un-





WM. ESSON, A. C. MACDONALD, President. Managing Director. JOHN LOGAN, Supt. **PICTOU, N.S.**



changed. Call loans unchanged at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent on stocks and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c to 4c on debentures. Time loans are quoted at 6 to 7 per cent. Commercial paper in fair offer and rates unchanged; prime is discounted at 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and ordinary at 7c to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sterling exchange is quiet and unchanged. Sixty-day bills are quoted at $108\frac{1}{2}$ to $108\frac{3}{4}$ and demand bills at 109 to $109\frac{1}{6}$ between banks. The stock market has been quieter this week, but prices have been well sustained. During the past few days there have been sales of Montreal at 203} ex-dividend, Ontario at 105, Commerce at 1301 and 130 regular and at 127 ex-dividend, Federal at 99 to 1003 ex-dividend, and Standard at 119, Canada Permanent Loan at 212, Building and Loan at 108, London and Canadian at 146, and Peoples at 108. Following are prices bid. to-day as compared with those of last Thursday:

	Bia Bid Bid				
Banks.	Nov. 11	N'v 19	Loan Cos;	N'v 11	Nov. 19
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerco Dominion Standard Standard Federal Imporial Molsons		185 105 116] 130] 200] 123] 118] 100	Can. Per Frechold Western Can Bidg. & Loan Farmers' Loan Lond'n & Can'd. Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan Hamilton Prov. Imperial Sav	107] 145] 100 124 128	210 xd166 185 107 145 125 125 128 112 122

BUTTER.—The receipts of butter during the week have been large, and, there being no export demand, stocks are large. Prices of choice qualities remain steady, but all other kinds are weak. The best tub sells at 16c in a jobbing, and a round lot of medium is reported as having sold at 10c; good sells at 12 to 13c in a small way. Eggs are unchanged; fresh are worth 20c to 21c per dozen in case lots, and limed sell at 18c. Cheese dull and easy at 9c to 9 \pm c for choice Septembor and 8c to 8 \pm c for ordinary qualities.

COAL AND WOOD.—Ooal in fair demand and prices unchanged. Stove and nut sell at \$6 a ton delivered, egg and grate at \$5.75, and the best soft at \$5.50. Wood unchanged at \$4.50 a cord for the best hard and \$4 for best pine.

COAL OIL.—Trade is fair and prices steady; single barrels are quoted at 15½c, and five to ten barrel lots at 15c. Carbon safety at 19c. American oils unchanged at 23c for prime and at 26c for water white. Crude steady at 80c to 82c per barrel in Petrolea, and refined unchanged at 11c per gallon in car lots.

DRUGS.—Business continues fairly active, and prices generally are firm with few changes. Turpentine 58c to 60c a gallon; alcohol at \$3.27 per gallon; castor oil at 10c to 12c; opium at \$3.75 to \$3.30; glycerine steady, at 16c; quinine, \$1.16 to \$1.20; morphia, \$1.90 to \$2.00; bicarbonate of potash, 18c; potass iodide, \$4.40 per 1b; tartaria acid, 55c to 60c; cream of tartar, 33c to 35c; linseed, raw, 66c; do, boiled, 66c; best Dutch madder, 12% to 14c; cochineal, 40c to 45c; camphor, 35c to 45c. Oil of peppermint firmer at \$5.00 to \$5.50.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour trade continues quiet. Offerings are fair, and, owing to low prices outside the business is restricted to local wants. Sales of a few cars of superior extras have been made at \$3.80 to \$3.85 this week, and of extras at \$3.70. Spring extras are quoted at \$3.65, and patents at \$4.25 to \$4.50. The stock in store is 375 barrels, the same as last week, as against 500 barrels at the corresponding period of last year. Wheat is also very dull; holders seem to anticipate higher prices, and very few will sell at current quotations. A few car loads of No. 2 fall have sold at 86c, but round lots are held at 88c to 89c, No. 2 spring is nominal at 88c for car lots and No. 3 spring is nominal to so hit in store shows a slight decrease this week. The amount is 191,270 bush, as against 125,189 bush at the corresponding period of last year and 60,319 bush in 1883. *Barley* fairly active, and prices steady. Sales of No. 2 were made at 76c to 77c, and No. 1 is worth 86c; No. 3 extra sold at 68c to 69c, and No. 3 at 581c to 59c. The stock in store is 207,906 bushels against 997,063 bush. last week and 211,088 bush the corresponding week of last year. Outs are quiet and firmer, receipts being limited; new sold at 321c to 33c on track. No

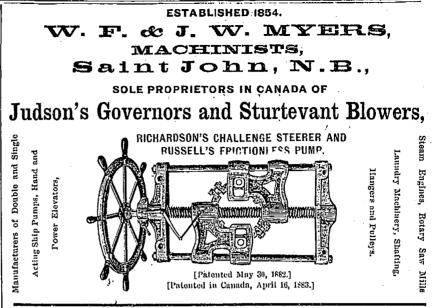


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sales outside at equal to 61c. The stock in store is 32,925 bush, as against 23,111 bushels at the corresponding period of last year. Rye is selling at 60c. No stock in store. Oatmeat is dull and stendy; a car sold on Monday at 53.75 on track, and small bots sell at \$4.00 to \$4.40. Bran quiet; car lots are quoted at \$10 to \$10.50 on track.

GROCERIES.—Trade is fair, and prices continue to rule firm. Sugars are rather firmer, granulated is quoted at 64c to 7c, and yellows from 54c to 64c. Fruits firm; Valencia raisins very scarce; quoted at 9c, but a further advance is expected. Currants are also higher at 6c to 64c for new. Teas are stendy at unchanged prices.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There is a good demand for cured hides, and prices are, if anything, a triffe firmer. Sales have been made at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c for cows and $9\frac{3}{2}$ c to 10c for steers. Green unchanged; No. 1 steers bring 9c and No. 1 cows, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. Calfekins are almost nominal at 10c to 12c for green, and 13c to 14c for cured. Sheepskins.—There is a good demand, and prices rule firm; country receipts are fair and prices from 60c to 70c; the best offering now being 85c. Tallow is dull; rough is quoted at 3c and rendered at 6c.



LIVE STOCK.—The receipts of cattle this week have been small, and prices are firmer, although no higher than a week ago. British markets are also better. Shipping cattle sold here on Tuesday at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c to 4c, but there were very few in. Butchers in good demand, with sales of the best at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c, and inferior at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to 3c. Sheep are in limited demand, and prices steady at 3c for the best and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c for inferior. Lambs in limited supply and prices firm at \$2.90 to \$3 for the best and at \$2 to \$2.50 for ordinary. Calves firm, with sales at \$6 to \$12 a head, according to quality. Hogs steady; heavy fat are dull at 4e and light at $4\frac{1}{8}$ c to $4\frac{3}{8}$ c.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a moderate trade, and prices ruled steady. New long clear bacon sells at $7\frac{1}{2}c$, and new Cumberland Out at $7\frac{1}{3}c$. Hamsin moderate demand; new smoked sell at $11\frac{1}{2}c$ to 12c, and old at 11c. Lard is in fair demand; round lots in the tierces are quoted at $8\frac{3}{3}c$, and small lots in tubs and pails sell at $9\frac{1}{3}c$ to $9\frac{1}{2}c$. Pork steady with sales of small lots of new at 812 to 812.50. Hops are quiet, and prices unchanged, at 8c to 10c for new. While Beans sell at 81.25 a bush for hand-picked. Potatoes are steady, with sales of car lots at 45c on track and small lots at 55c to 70c per bag.

Wool.—A good trade is reported for the week, and prices rule firm. Fleece has been shipped to the States, and dealers here are paying 21c for selections and 19c for ordinary. The demand from the factories is good, with sales of Supers at 23c to 24c, and extras at 262c to 27c.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

Bosros, Nov. 19.—Flour demand unimproved, prices firm in consequence of higher price of wheat. Spring patents range from \$5.50 to \$6 and whiter patents from \$5.50 to \$5.85. Spring wheat extras unchanged, Minnesota bakers' quoted \$4.50 to \$5; choice extras \$4.25 to \$4.50; superfine \$3.15 to \$3.60. Commeal quiet at \$2.35 to \$2.45. Oatmeal uchanged, \$4.50 to \$4.75 fame, \$5. to \$5.25 cut. *Hay*, fair demand for choice at \$19 to \$20, medium \$16 to \$18. *Butter* quiet, prices unchanged, extra creamery quoted 26c to 27c, choice 23c to 25c, good to choice 20c to 22c. *Cheese* easier, trade quiet, sales of extra 9 $\frac{3}{2}$ c to 10c, choice 9c to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, common to good 5c to 8c. *Eggs* quiet but firm, sales of Canadian 26c to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. *Canada Peas* unchanged at 85c to \$1, as to quality.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Contractors should find it to their interest to peruse a copy of an illustrated catalogue of machinery as manufactured by M. Beatty & Sons, Welland, Ont. A reference to their advertisement, elsewhere, will enable the reader to judge of their capacity—sufficient to say here that they turn out contractors' plant of every description. Their improved portable hoisting engines are fitted with their own patent friction drums, and are simple, economical, durable and effective. An improved horse-power hoister, with clutch drum and patent clutch speed gear, is specially adapted for mining and prospecting purposes; also for builders' and quarrymen's use and railroad work. These hoisters are also made without the speed gear, that is, with only one motion. Special advantages are also claimed for other horse-power hoisters. Derricks, derrick irons and pumps, including wrecking pumps, can be obtained on short notice from this wellknown firm.

Attention is directed to the card of A. Hulek, furrier, etc., 196 McGill street, city. The trimming or lining of coats, circulars and cloaks is attended to promptly and carefully, and the firm solicils orders to work up goods which wholesale dry goods houses may wish to turn into manufactured articles, such as cloaks, etc. He has been established here for 14 years, and has had Paris, London and New York experience. Mr. Hulek has taken particular care to have his employes vaccinated or re-vaccinated, us the case required, and has attended to all the sanitary precautions regarding health of employes and their families. Gustomers in the country can send in goods without fear. Orders for repairing are promised every attention, and prices, it is said, will compare favorably with any other house in the trade.



drilled in place. Stationary and Portable Engines.

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF MAIL BAGS.

1053

NEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post-CEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post-master General, (For Printing and Supply Branch.) and marked "Tender for Mail Bags." will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 22xD NOVEMBER, 1885, tor the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jule and Leather

Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jule and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion. Samples of the Bags to be furnished may be seen at the Post Offices at Halifux, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Man., Vic-toria, B. C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa. The Bags supplied both as records material

The Bags supplied, both as regards material and manufacture, to be fully equal to the samples, and to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required at Ottawa. The contract, if satisfactorily executed, shall

continue in force for the term of four years, pro-vided always the workmanship and material be satisfactory to the Postmaster General.

Eachtender to state the price askedper bag. in the form and manuer prescribed by the form of tender, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, under-taken that, in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded, undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the due performance of the contract. Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Offices above named, or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accented.

be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

N.B.—The time for the reception of Tenders for the supply of Mail Bigs has been extended by the Postmaster General for one month (until noun on WEDNESDAY, the 2ND DECEMBER, 1885), certain changes having been made in the form of Tender, as shown in the amended form of proposal, to be had from the Postmastors of the following places: Halfax, N.S., St John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Hamitton, Winnipeg, Man, Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, OTTAWA, 24 October, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (3) per cent) upon the puid-up stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in Montreal, on and after

TUESDAY, the 1st day of December Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th November next, both days inclusive, By order,

U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, 28th October, 1885.



ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND CONVENIENCE Secured to merchants by using our ROLLED WEAPPING PAPERS. In connection with The HUNTER PATENT PAPER CUTTER AND HOLDER. Merchants caus save 40 per cent. of the paper by buying it in rolls. All kinds in stock, at usual terms. Send for circulars, sam-ples and prices.

British American Roll Paper Co., Belleville, Ont,

SURETYSHIP.

The only Co'y in Ganada confin-ing itself to this business.

THE GUARANTEE UU. Of North America.

Capital Authorized, . . . \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), . 300,000 800,000 Resources over . . * Deposit with Dominion Gov't. 57,000

THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Promiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of

One-half p. Cent per Annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced man-agement which introduced the system to this contin-ont over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satis-faction of its clients.

Over \$350,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

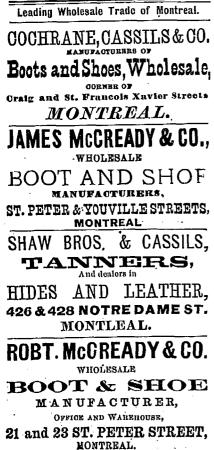
President-SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President THE HON. JAMES FERRIER Managing Director......EDWARD RAWLINGS. Scoretary-JAMES GRANT.

HEAD OFFICE:

260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

• N.B. -- This Company's Doposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other refer. riaka



e Capital Div. Per Cont Cash								
NAME.	Value	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends,	Pričes Nov, 19.	per Sh.
Brit. North America. / Can. Bank Commerce	\$ 2434 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000	\$ 4,866,666 6,000,000 825,000 260,000 1,500,000	1,056,100	3 4	4 Jan 4 July 2 Jan 2 July	120 130] 131	292 00 65 25
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Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth	50	1,479,600 280,000	1,449,488 245,715	375,000	31 3	2 Jan 2 July	110 83	55 00 58 10
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Hochelaga Imperial Bank	100 100	710,100	710,100 1,500,000	50,000 580,000 140,000	34	2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 1 July	781 80 124 exd.	78 50 124 00
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_ / Maritime	100 100	321,900 5,798,267 1,000,000	321,900 5,798,000	60,000 1,875,000	31	2 July 2 Jan 2 June 1 Dec	110 1181 119	110 00 116 00
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l'cople's Bank, N. B.	50 50	500,000	150,000 250,000	•••••			100 921	50 00 46 25
Pietou Bank Quobeo Bank St. Stephon's Bank	100 100	2,500,000 200,000	2,500,000	325,000 50,000	34	1 April 1 Oct	100	100 00
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' Yarmouth Agric. Sav. and Loan Co	100 50	400'000 600,000	391,870 578,313	30,000 67,000	$\frac{3}{4}$		1214 1185	121 50 59 25
Brant. Loan and Sav. Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.	50 100	180,000	121,000 267,066	6,000 27,000	81 3	1 Jan 1 July	108 103	54 00 103 00
Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Buildidg and Loan Assoc.	100 25	450,000 750,000	223,771 750,000	30,000 85,000	31 3		106 107	106 00 26 75
Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co.	100 50	750,000 1,500,000	697,900 663,990	125,000	0	2 Jan 2 July	621 123	62 60 (61 50
Can · Perm. Loan and Sav.	50	3,000,000	2,200,000]	1,100,000	6}]	1 Jan 1 Jvly	211	105 50
Can, Say, and Loan Co Dominien Say, and Inv.Co	50 50	700,000 1,000,000	650,410 873,205	120,000 157,000		30 July 31 Dec	117	60 00 58 50
Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co	50 100	1,060,000 500,000	1,000,000 500,000 611,430	•••••		15 Jan and Qily	• • • • • • • • • • • •	44 00 55 00
Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co	50 100	500,000 1,057,250 1,876,000	1 000.0900	75,857 445,000	4 5	i Juno 1 Dec	165 ex-d.	57 60 165 90
Hamilton Prov. and Loan. Home Sav. and Loan Co	100 100	1,500,000 1,000,000	1,100,000 100,000 850,000 1,100,150 230,000	125,000 40,000	4 31	2 Jan 2 July	128	128 00
Hudon Cotton Co Huron & Erie Loan Soc	100 50	2,000,000	850,000			1 Jan 1 July	75 80 160	75 00 80 00
Huron & Lambton Loan Co	50	350,000 629,850	230,090 641,704	391,000 32,000 85,000 40,000 260,000	4 (112	
Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan	100	700,000	424,604	40,000	3	2 Jan 2 July		112 00
Lond. & Can, Loan and Ag. London Loan Co	50 50	400,000 665,000	560,000 550,000	10,000	4 [15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec, 30 June	146 116 118	73 00 58 00
Loud. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. 'Assoc	100 100	2,250,000 100,000	160,000	80,000 3,000	$\frac{31}{4}$	2 Jun 2 July	1101	110 50
Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co	100 40	515,900 7,000,000	2,000,000	•••••	54	2 Jan and Qtly	99 1 128 129	99 50 51 20
Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co	40 50	2,000,000 600,000	1,876,752 00,004		Ģ	15 April 15 Oct 6 May 6 Nov	1951 121	78 10 61 00
Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc.	100	794,000]	94,000	•••••	, Ô		60 75	55 00
Montreal Loan and Mortg.	50 50	300,000 1,000,000	00,000 32,812	106,000	· 31	15 Mch 65 Shpt	70 89	37 50 44 50
National Investment Co N. S. Sugar Refinery	100 100	1,700,000 350,000	418,000 50,000	22,500	2]	31 Deo 30 June 2 Jan 2 July	102 10	102 00 10 00
Ont. Indus. Loan and Jny Ont. Inv. Assoo		479,800 6,650,000	235,135 650,000	27,000 500,000	8	80 June 31 Dec	117	58 50
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People'e Loan and Dep. Co	50 50	2,000,000 500 000	1,200,000 487,048	285,000 42,000		1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July	124 107½	65 00 53 75
Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co Richelieu and Ont Nav. Co	50 100	500,000 1,619,000	346,213 1,619,000		3	9 Feb 15 Sept	75 591 60	37 50 59 50
Roval Loan and Sav. Co	50 100	500,000 200,000	410,515 200,000	24,000	4	Jan July March	1161	58 12]
Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St. Paul, M & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co	100				31	1 Feb and Qtly	92 10634	02 00 106 75
Union Loan and Sav. Co.	50 50	800,000 600,000	800,000 580,360	280,000	4	1 Feb and Qtly 1 Jan 1 July	134 x.d 184	67 00 67 00
Western Can. Loan & Sav. * On reduced capital.	50	2,000,000	1,200,000			8Jan 8July.	185	92 50
A.RAMSAY.		LEX. MAN	son I	<u> </u>				
		•		The F	201	AL BLA	CK I	.EAD
A. RAMSA'	T (& SI	JN.			AND		

STOCKS AND BONDS.



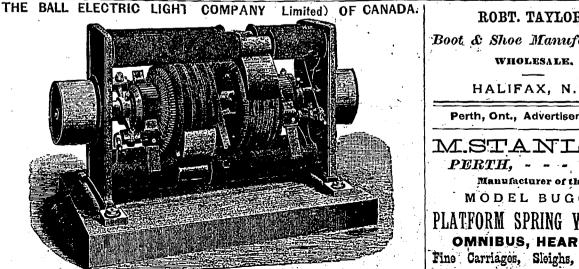


25 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .-- THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

* Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. TPT orms for Cut Casing, Box and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, net cash within 30 days; or four months' Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 76 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days.



Manufacturers of Electrical Apparatus for lighting streets, squares, docks, railway yatds, depots, ware-houses, industrial establishments, hotels, sammer resorts, steamboats and all places where perfect illumination is desired by a provide the statement of the

ROBT. TAYLOR, Boot & Shoe Manufacturer, WHOLESALE, HALIFAX, N.S. Perth, Ont., Advertisements. M.STANLEY. PERTH, - - - ONT. Manufacturer of the MODEL BUGGY PLATFORM SPRING WAGGON, OMNIBUS, HEARSES,

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&c.,

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IONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1885

	MONTRI	EAL WHO	LESALE	PRICES	CURRENT THUR	SDAY, NO	DV. 19, 1885.	
Name of Article,	Wholesalo Rutis.	Name of	Article,	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article,	Wholesale Rates,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Horse Shoes	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lead Pipe, Zine: Sheet, 1 Ponoder: Cann F. F. to F. F arbed wire, 1 Hides and Montreal Gr " No " No " No Tanners pay eured and Hamilton, N Toronto, " Stae " Chicago Ruft " Chicago Ruft " Stae " Chicago Ruft " Chicago Ruft " Stae " Chicago Ruft " Chicago Ruft " Stae " Chicago Ruft " Chicago Ruft " Chicago Ruft " Chicago Ruft " Stae " Chicago Ruft " Chicago Ruft " Chicago Ruft " Stae " Chicago Ruft " Chicago Ruf	ada Blasting . F. . rec lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid Buff	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 18 \ 0 \ 21 \\ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 111 \\ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 111 \\ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 111 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ 112 \\ 0 \ $	United Inches, 26 to 40 a 51 a 50 a 61 a 70 a 71 a 80 a 71 a 80 a 81 a 85 a 86 a 90 a 91 a 95 a 96 a 100 Paints, &c. White Lead, pure, 25 to 100 B, kgs a No. 2 No. 1 No. 2 White Lead, dry No. 2 No. 3 White Lead, dry No. 3 White Lead, dry No. 3 White Lead, dry No. 3 White Lead, dry No. 4 No. 4 No. 5 White Lead, dry No. 4 No. 5 White Lead, dry No. 4 No. 5 No. 5 White Lead, dry No. 7 No. 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
P. DU COTE ST. PAUL, P.Q. Manulacturer of WIRE FEND	(Near MONTR	EAL.)	J.&A. WOOL UN	ARMS MANUFACT ION AND	PET WORKS. TRONG & CO. DAMASK CARPETS. (1) AND DESIGNS, (2) AND DESIGNS, (3) AND DESIGNS, (4) AND DESIGNS, (CANA Supply co Machine Sh Implement CONTRACT	ECHNIE & BERT DA TOOL W DUNDAS, ONT. mpleto outilis of Machinor ops, Locomotive Buildera, Manufacturera, Planting F FS taken and fulfilled at sh en, and Price Lists and G pplicatior.	ORKS
THE CHA CAPITAL CAPITAL D. R. VANALLEN, Prosident and Mana GEO. E. IRELAND, SocyTreasm	ger. a			FAC		ATE	PANY [LII LAM, On Vice-President.	

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FROM THE

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS OF MONTREAL.

A great many exaggerated reports having been circulated throughout the country concerning the epidemic in Montreal, and the possibility of contagion being transmitted through various classes of merchandise, we, the undersigned Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the City, are pleased to be able to inform the Trade and the public generally that ample precautions have been taken by us to prevent any possible danger of contagion from the class of goods we manufacture. It is acknowledged by the Medical Faculty that the combinations of chemicals used in the tanning, coloring, and finishing of leather, as well as in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, are in themselves very potent disinfectants.

Our manufacturing establishments are entirely outside, and far removed from what is known as the Infected District. Our employees and their families are all vaccinated or re-vaccinated, and their homes have been examined by competent physicians. We are informed by the Inspector of the Ontario Board of Health that not one case has been known where contagion has been carried through Boots and Shoes.

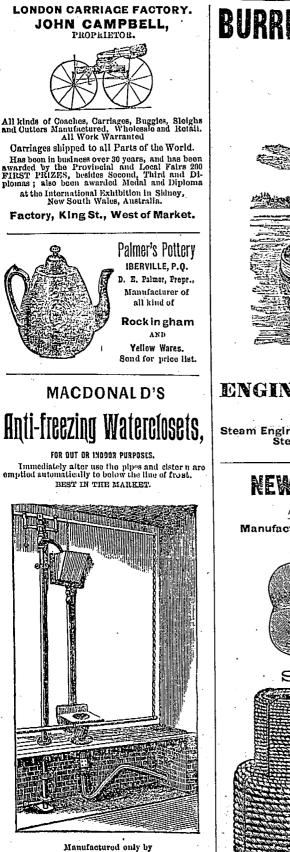
We have also complied with every requirement of the ONTARIO BOARD OF HEALTH, and, after close examination of our factories by Doctor Coverston, their Chief Inspector, we have received his certificates.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO., AMES, HOLDEN & CO., JAS. M'CREADY & CO., JAMES POPHAM & CO., JAMES LINTON & CO., R. M'CREADY & CO. GEO. T. SLATER. JAMES WHITHAM & CO. FOGARTY & BRO. THE MONTREAL Carriage Cominion Baby Cov., We submit for the consideration of our Friends and the Public generally the following from LONDON, ONT. DR. W. H. HINGSTON, Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health, AND DR. T. D. REED, Superintendent of Public Vaccination : "The Messra, J. & T. BELL have in every respect complied with the strictest health regulations. "1st. All hands are vaccinated. 2nd. They exact certificates of successful vaccination from employes. SLEIGHS 3rd. They secured inspection of the homes of employes by Physicians 4th. The regular inspection of same by their foreman. 5th. Dr. Roed, a thoroughly rollable Physician, visits employes and makes all Descriptions MANUFACTURERS OF 6th. All work is done at their Establishment, and none outside. 2 The greatest care and prudence could require nothing more. REN'S E Signed. "WM. II. IIINGSTON." "I hereby certify that I am making constant visitation to the houses of the employee of Meerr. J. & T. Bell, for the purpose of Sanitary Inspection; and onforcing vaccination and isolation where necessary, thus the factory is kept quite free from contagion or infection, which might be brought by the work-HOL"T. D. REED, M. D., "Superintendent of Public Vaccination," T. BE MANUFACTURERS OF Fine Boots and Shoes: Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Trade Discount.

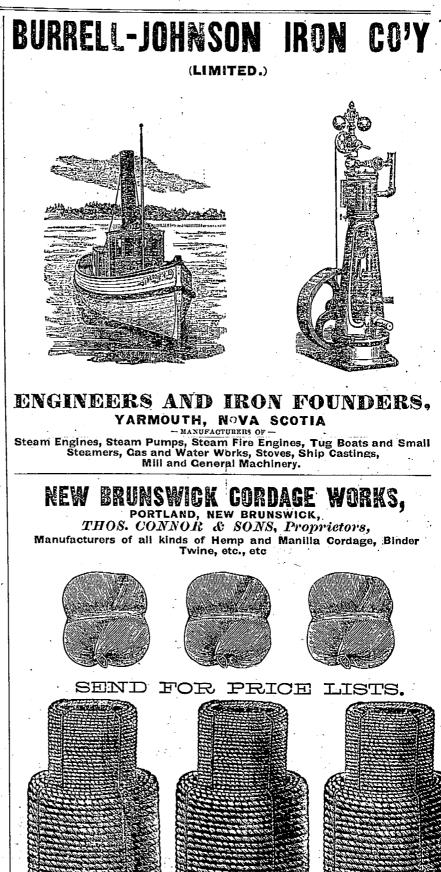
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MACDONALD &CO., HALIFAX. N.S



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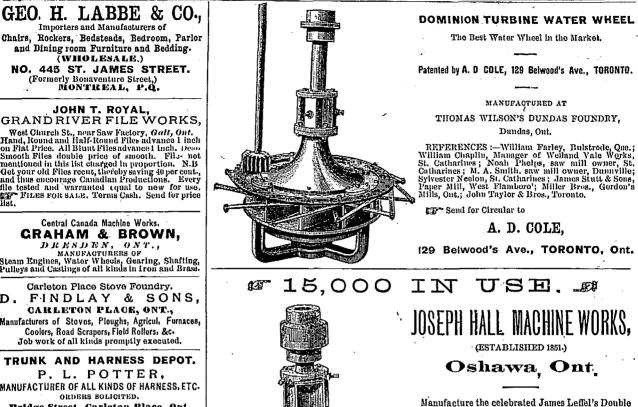


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Manufacture the celebrated James Leffel's Double Turbine Water Wheel, all sizes of Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Gearing, Latest Improved English and American Gangs. The Stearn's Oircular Saw Mills with Fractional Head Blocks and King of Dogsthis Mill is acknowledged in the United States and Canada to be superior to all others-also a very complete Circular Saw Mill with Iron Frame and cheaper Head Blocks for Small Mill. Saw Mill, Flour Mill, Paper Mill and Water Works Machinery a Specialty.

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 -	SECURITIES.	M oreal Nov 19		
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Shrs.	Rallway & other Stocks.	<u> </u>	Nov. 19	
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100	St. Law & Ott. 6 p. c. Bds		90 69 1	

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LIME WORKS.

Special attention is called to the superior advantage of Hull Cement for its adaptation to all works exposed to the most powerful water influences of basements, floors, tanks, etc. LIME SUPPL(ED)

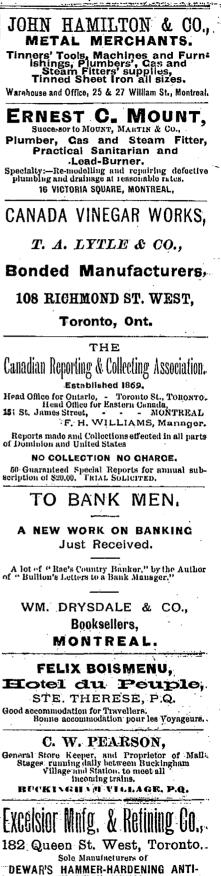
by the car load, or in quantities to suit. Best sawed pine shingles, XX and XXX, and culls at lowest prices, delivered.

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JOSEPH ISOBILLE, Carriage and Sleigh Maker, 110 BREWERY STREET, HULL, P. Q.



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