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# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

#### The Chartered Banks

1642

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Sig. London Office, 3 Clement's Lune, Lombard Sl., E.C.	Capilal, - Reserve Fund HEAL
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Capital, -		
Reserve Fun	.d, =	\$5,799,200 1,500,000
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\$500,000 500,000

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#### The Chartered Banks.

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#### THE Ontario Investment Associa'n

(LIMITED), LONDON. - - - - - - CANADA.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. DIVIDEND NOTICE: NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cont, being at the rate of 8 per cont, per an-num, has been declared for the current half-year upon the paid-up enpital stock of the Association, and pryable at the office of the Association on and after Jam. 3 next. The transfer books willibe closed from the 20th

to the 31st inst., both inclusive. ILENRY TAYLOR, Manager. London, Ont., Dec. 6, 1886.

#### Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, - ONTARIO,

	Inc	ornor	ated	1872	•	
Capital	•	· `	-	•	-	\$1,000,000,00
Subscribed, .	-	•	-		-	1,000,000.00
Paid-up -	-	•	-	-	-	<ul> <li>868,840.28</li> </ul>
Reserve Fund,	-	-		-	-	149,000.00
Contingent Fund,		-	•	-	-	- 963.12
Loans made on	Fari	n an	d <sub>,</sub> Ci	ly Pr	opert	y on the most

favorable terms. Municipal and School Section Deutures purchased Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

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#### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

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Authorized Capital, -\$1,000,000

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C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

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PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager,

HEAD OFFICE, -. ST. JOHNS. Branch-Napierville, I. Molleur, Agent

Dranen-Mapierville, J. Moli	ieur, Agent.
Capital Subscribed,	- \$540.000
Authorized,	1.000.000
Capital Paid In	226,420
Agents-Montreal, La Banque d	u Peuple; New
York, Bank of Montreal; Boston,	Maverick Nat.
Bank.	

#### Loan Societies.

THE

#### Hamilton Provident and Loan SOCIETY.

#### DIVIDEND No. 31.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and Notice is nereoy given that a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Society has been declared for the hall-year ending De-cember 31st, 1886, and that the same will be payable at the Society's banking-house, Hamilton, Ontario, on and atter

MONDAY, the 3rd of JANUARY, 1886.

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

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer, Hamilton, 1st Dec., 1886,

THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Company Cor, Church and Court Sts., Toronto, ¿Established in 1859. Subscribed Capital, - - \$1,876,000 Capital Paid-Up, - - 1,000,000 Reserve Fund, - - 450,000 PRESIDENT, - HON. WM. McMASTER. MANAGER, - HON. S. C. WOOD. INSPECTOR, - ROBERT ARMSTRONG. Money loaned on Real Estate security.

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Auran 6.1			B
	Potassium	13.6170	"
11 H	Lithium	1.6147	tt s
<b>11</b> 11	Barium	·6099	"
	Strontium	•5070	"
<i>u u</i>	Calcium	3.3338	"
	Magnesium	59·0039	(i
Iodide of S	odium	·2479	u
Bromide of	Sodium	·8108	u
Sulphate of	[ Lime	•0694	u
Phosphate	of Soda	·1690	u
Bi-Carbona	te of Lime	29.4405	u
"	of Magnesia	82.1280	u
u	of Iron	•6856	"
Alumina.		•5380	и
Silica		1.3894	ш
Densi	y	1.018	

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GINGRAS, LANGLOIS & CO.

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BROWNE& CO., Manufacturers of Square and Hexagon Hot Pressed Nuts.



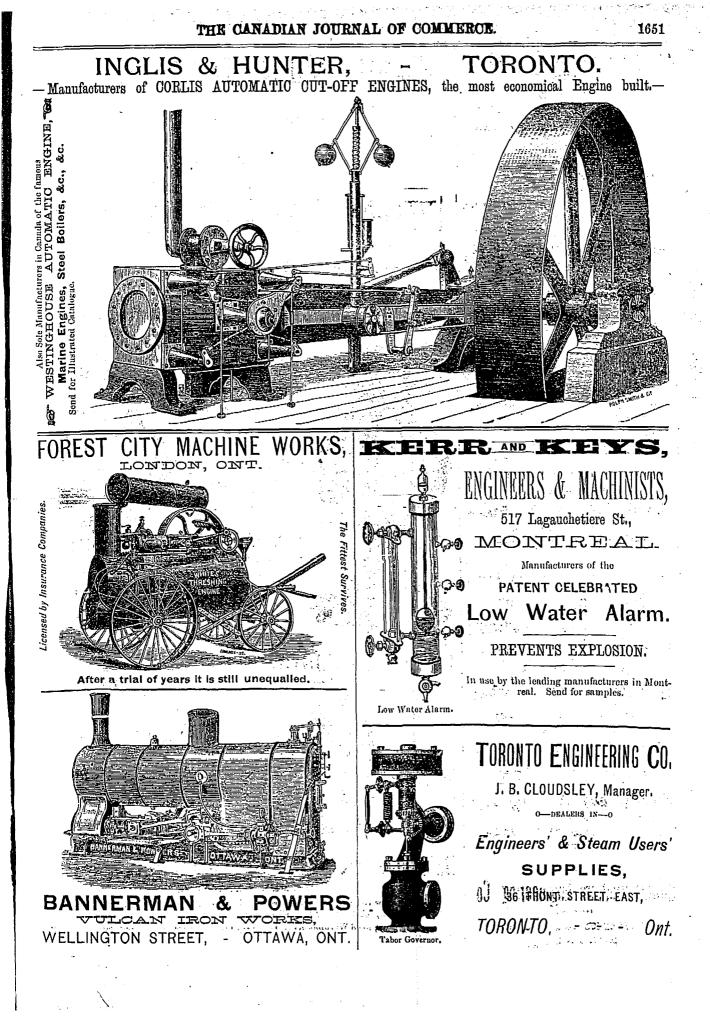


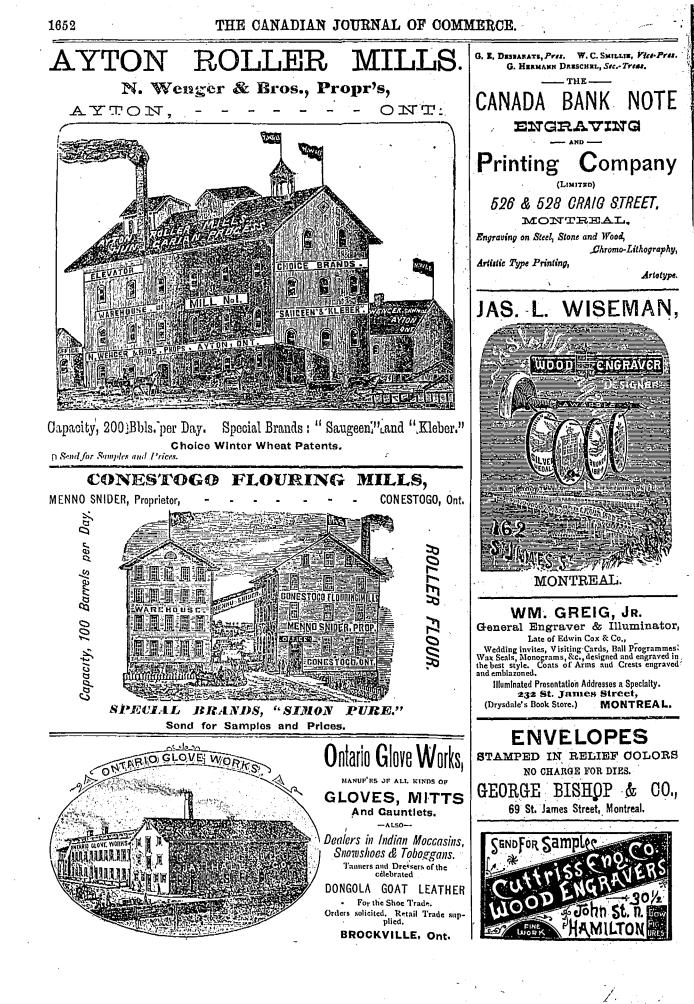
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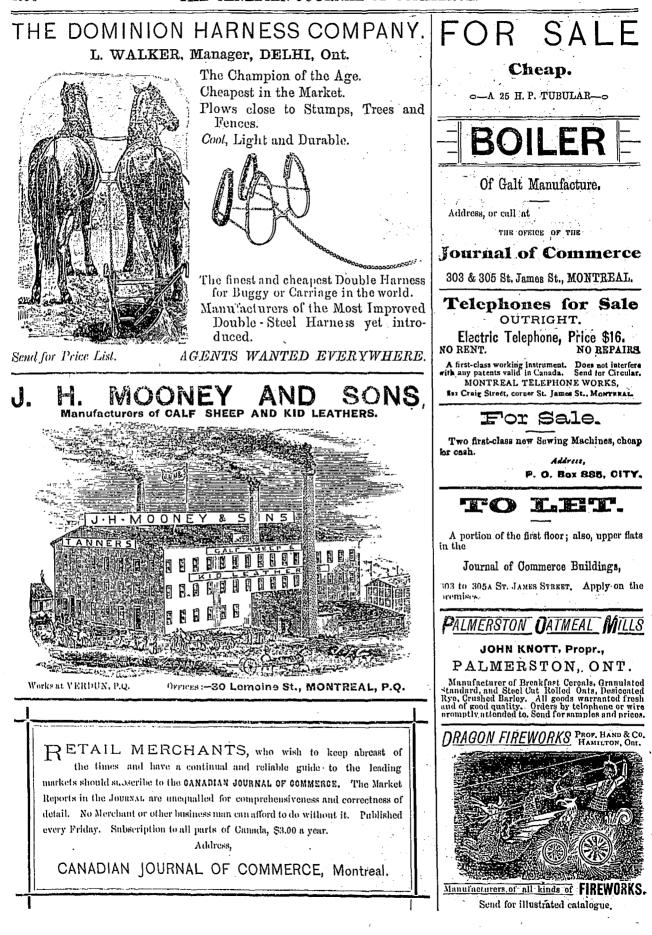


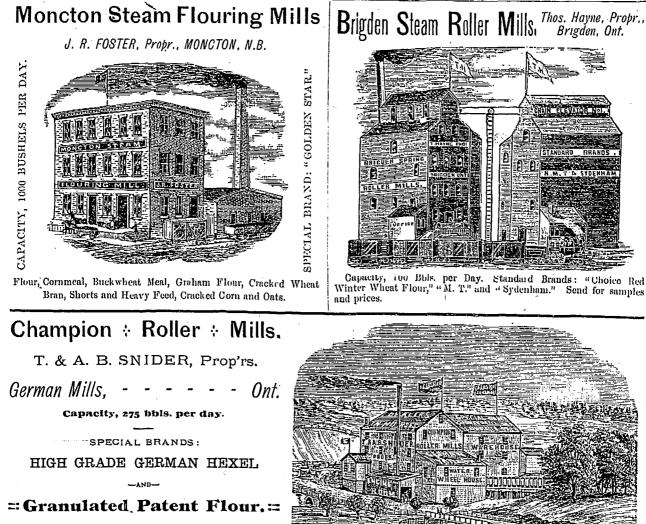












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# CHARLES KREUTZIGER, PROPRIETOR,

**HEIDELBERG**, Ont.

CAPACITY 150 BARRELS PER DAY

Special Brand, DARPA.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.







Tus London and Ontario Investment Company declares a dividend of 31 per cent for W the half year, and the Ontario Investment — Association one of 4.

It is stated that one of the largest creditors of the insolvent estate of D. & S. Magnire, the Quebee ship owners, has offered 50 cents in the dollar for the estate.

The Clydesdale Bank, limited, is now paying the coupons due on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company.

Tax statement made that the Intercolonial Railway had purchased Messrs. Carrier, Lane & Co.'s establishment at Levis, Que., is denied by the railway department.

MR. JAMES BAXTER has been appointed provisional guardian of the estate of Messrs. H. Hirshfield & Co., proprietors of the International Hoop Skirts company.

S. J. Tow, boot and shoe dealer, of Toronto, is another victim of the Charlesworth failure. He has been in business about four or five years and carried a stock valued at \$500.

The stock of Hiram Lumley, of Wardsville, Ont., whose business troubles have been already noticed in these columns, amounting to \$2,207, bus been sold at 72 cents on the dollar.

INTERESTED persons wishing further knowledge of a letter recently addressed to a morning contemporary by a Preston doctor can, obtain it by calling at the office of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Josern Ponnea, general storekeeper, of Grandance, N. B., has assigned. One local

We manufacture all kinds of Furs, Coats, Caps, Sacques, Muffs, Collarettes, Robes, &c., from the best quality of skins only. Gentlemen's Furnishing Department :--Hosiery, Scarfs, Shirts, Waterproof Coats, &c. Warehouse: 519 to 525, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

creditor holds all the assets as security and outside creditors will receive only a very small dividend, if any.

TELEGRAMS from St. Paul state that Mr. C. P. Dixon, agent of the C. P. R. at Portland Oregon, has left, taking with him \$5,000 of the Company's money, besides being otherwise short in his accounts.

MR. THOS. TANDT has, we understand, been appointed general freight agent of the Grand Trunk railway, vice Mr. John Porteous resigned. Mr. Tandy is deservedly popular with the commercial world.

THERE is such demand for bindery help that one would think wages might advance. Some of the poor little children employed require legislation in their behalf as much as formerly did the cotton operatives.

J. RORDANS & Co., law stationers, of Toron'o, have been making no headway for some time past. Their business was only a limited one and increasing competition has driven them to take refuge in an assignment.

JOHN WILKINS, jobber and commission agent, of Toronto, has assigned with liabilities of \$7,500 and assets showing nominally a surplus of \$2,500. He also travelled for the Ontario Lead and Barb Wire Company.

WM. SHORT, general storekceper, of Dereham, Centre, Ont., has assigned with small liabilities. It is was only a small business, although he had no opposition and was well thought of locally, and apparently he has not found it profitable.

JOHN GAGNON, general storekeeper, of St. Zephirin, Que., started in 1884, and from the start only did fairly well, Fierce competition has proved too much for his resources, and he now assigns with liabilities of about \$6,000.

O. & T. DRAKE, fruit dryers, of Bying, Ont., were burnt out a month ago. The premises were insured but the policy was made payable to another party and as they derived no direct benefit from it they have been compelled to assign.

MARTHA TRAVIS, grocer, of Dresden, Ont., bought out S. Hodgin's store last July. She had no means to start with and was never likely to succeed. She has assigned.—Daniel Inglis, lumber dealer, of Walkerton, Ont., has assigned.

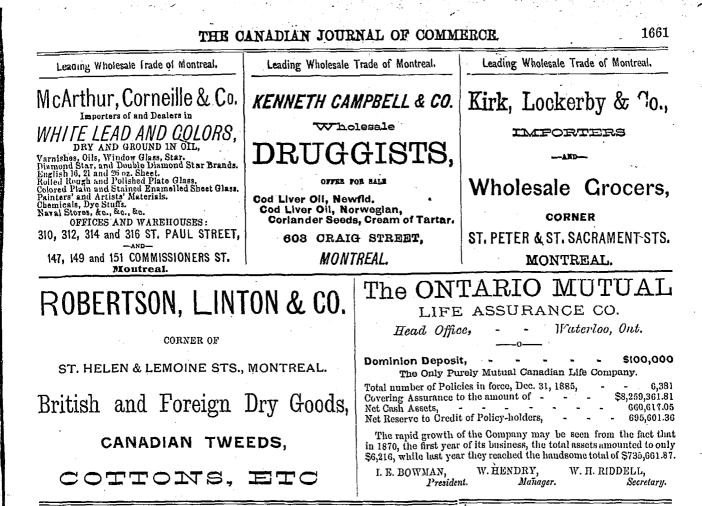
At the meeting of the council of the Board of Trade a committee was appointed of two members of the council and two members of the committee of management of the Corn Exchange to draft by-laws to govern the amalgamated body.

At the annual meeting of the Fredericton Boom Company, held in St. John, N. B., the Hon. A. F. Randolph was elected president and treasurer of the company, and H. J. Olive, secretary. An annual dividend of 8 per cent. was declared.

The estate of the bankrupt firm of Sharpe & Mackinnon was sold on Wednesday last at public auction. There was a good attendance of the trade, and the bidding was brisk. The

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stock realized 62 cents and the machinery and fixtures 20 cents in the dollar.

ELE NOEL, hardware dealer, of St. Sauveur, Que, started in' 1882, but proving unsuccessful, registered the business in his wife's name, as Elie Noel & Co., in 1884. This step did not improve his chances, and being sued by his creditors he is compelled to assign.

THE Commercial Bulletin of Boston states that Mr. Lucius Tuttle, the general passenger agent of the Boston & Lowell road, and one of the best known railroad men in the country, has been tendered the position of general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific road.

W. H. DAVIS, shoe dealer, of Toronto, started in 1880 and asked a compromise in 1884, but is understood to have subsequently paid in full. He was indebted to the bankrupt firm of Charlesworth & Co., and being suddenly pressed for payment is compelled to assign.

Mas. E. VAINE, a Notre Dame street milliner, has assigned, with liabilities of \$5,000, of which \$1,300 is due to a Toronto firm. She came to this city from Syracuse, N. Y., and startel in this line last May, with very little means, except what was advanced her by a friend.

A. GRUNDLER, merchant tailor, has effected compromise with his creditors at 15 cents in the dollar spread over nine months. Liabilitics are \$5,000 and assets \$2,000. Too much credit and accumulation of bad debts are responsible for the smallness of the composition.

The statement of receipts for canal tolls at Ottawa over the Ottawa and Rideau canals for the season of navigation just closed shows that the receipts from the Rideau Canal were \$1,265, or 374 per cent. higher than in 1885, and those from the Ottawa \$3,182, or 11 per cent. higher.

The stock in trade of Charles Stern & Co., fancy goods, has been sold to Hugo Black at forty cents on the dollar, with the consent of Canadian creditors to the extent of \$48,000. New York creditors, whom Stern owes about \$15,000, refuse to come in and are prepared to make a fight for it.

JAMES LOCKIE of the Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of Waterloo, Ont., has been appointed inspector of the Northern Ins. Co., Mr. Lockie brings with him a highly favorable record and a good reputation. Mr. F. H. Hudson, late of the Northern, has been appointed inspector with the Phoenix.

IN a letter to the St John, N. B. Board of trade, Mr. Everett, M. P., expressed the opinion not only that an ocean mail contract would be completed satisfactory to St. John, but that arrangements would be made to secure full freights for the steamers so soon as the Short line is finished.

THE Finance Committee of the Quebec City Council have reported in favor of exempting, for ten years, from all civic taxes except

water rates, worsted, corset and asbestos factories, as well as all other new industries employing fifty hands, and for five years all buildings erected on vacant lots.

HENRY J. FOLLAND, general storekceper, of Northam, P. E. I., has assigned. He was formerly a clerk and bought out H. J. Pope last spring, with his savings. Pope still holds a judgment against him for a considerable sum, and there is a chattel mortgage existing for \$3,400 which about covers his liabilities.

As ANTIONATED in a recent issue, Mr. Alex. McDougall Paterson, for many years inspector in Montreal of the Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., of London, England, has been appointed General Manager in the place of Mr. R. W. Tyre, whose appointment to the Ganadian General management of the Northern has already been noted.

H. HIRSHFIELD & Co., hoop skirt and corset manufacturers, of this city, have assigned, with liabilities of \$10,000, due principally in New York. He was formerly manager for the International Hoop Skirt Co. in this city, whom he bought out in June, 1885, but does not appear to have been successful on his own account.

LEFERVRE & VIAU, dry goods merchants, of this city, are offering a settlemen. at 50 cents in the dollar, which will in all probability be accepted. One of the partners died recently which necessitates the closing of his estate. Liabilities are \$22,000, with assets estimated at \$21,000, of which \$3,000 are in bad or doubtful debts.



bilities of between \$6,000 and \$8,000 behind him, and J. W. Cassiday, carriage builder, of St. Catharines, has also gone away leaving unpaid creditors to the extent of \$2,000 with assets valued at \$1,000 to pay them.

WM.  $_{\rm T}$  BROUGH, grist miller, of Gananoque, Ont. has assigned after a business experience of nearly forty years. Twelve years ago he failed but effected a settlement at 622 cents plea as untenable. At a special meeting of the London City Council a by-law passed its first and second readings authorizing a bonus, or rather loan, of \$75,000 to the London & South-eastern Railway Company, in connection with the scheme for securing connection with Michigan Central over the London & Port Stanley road.

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Is a return supplied by the city auditor to the Parks Committee of the corporation, it

ness in 1884, buying out the stock of his pre-

decessor, valued at \$700 for \$500, payments

to be spread over a year. He has never made

even a bare living, his profits one year only

reaching \$100. Liabilities will foot up about

\$1,500.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. WULFF & CO. JAMES GUEST. CHEMICAL APPARATUS **Commission** Merchant OFFER TO THE TRADE ! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. General Agent, DEXTRINE Glass, Porcelain, Ŧ No. 21 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. Stoneware, Plati-AGENT num, Crucibles of Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. (Vine Growers Co.) IN LOTS TO SUIT. every sort, Analy-S Jules Bellerie,, (CognaC.) W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports. tical Scale and BATTERSEA 32 ST. SULPICE ST.. Weights, Fine R. C. Ivison, Jeres de la Frontera Sherries. RIANG Chemicals and Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis. Reugents. L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Disy, prês Epos MONTREAL. nay, Champagnes. Renaudin Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes. -INCLUDING-Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Angostura Bitters ESTABLISHED 1801. VOLUMETRIC SOLUTIONS. Wheeler & Co., Balfast Ginger Ales, etc. (Export Bottlers.) The Oldest and Most Reliable China Guinness' Stout, Bass' and Allsopp's Ale, etc. Every requisite for Analysis or Experiment. Roig, Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish House in Canada. Ofile s & Sample Rooms: 339 & 341 St. Paul Street. 28 & 30 St. Dizler St. Ports. FOR SALE BY Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes. LYMAN. H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine Wines, SONS & CO. George. Roc & Co., Dublin, celebrated and Irish Whiskies, WHINKIES, James Watson & Co., Dundes, fise and Scotch Whiskies, L. J. F. Brands, Schielam Gins, JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO. 384 St. Paul St., Montreal. Importers of Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of 10c. or Business Card. BRITISH, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN China, Glass and Eathenware, SP Electro-Plated Ware, Lamps, Lanterns and Table Catlery, Railway & Hotel Supplies. A LARGE STOCK AND GOOD ASSORTMENT ON HAND NOW. MONTREAL. Successor to PORTER'S SAVAGE, Tanner & Manufacturer of Correspondence Solicited. H. VINEBERG, eather Belting Emil Foliwka & Co., WHOLESALE OLOTHIER, 894, 396, 398 & 400 St. Paul St., FIRE ENGINE HOSE, HARNESS and II Custom Wayse Super-MOCCASIN, LACE, RUSSET, AND 752 Craig St., Montreal. OAK SOLE LEATHER Samples now on the road. Close buyers HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY : will do well to see them before placing their 436 Visitation St., MONTREAL. orders. IMPORTERS OF WANTED.-A man of good education and adbut the partners soon found that they could DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES not pull together, and consequently dissolved. M. S. FOLEY, AND FANCY COODS. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 303 & 305 St. James Street, Montreal. each continuing alone. Bertrand has since 347 & 349 St. Paul St., MONTREAL. run steadily behind until his present assign-And Winnipeg. ment, and it is feared his assets will be appears that during the eight years ending small. to their full value. The cause of the failure December 31st, 1885, the total expenditure on GUY TREMELLING, commission merchant, was the withdrawal of a considerable sum of Mount Royal Park was \$99,700, of which \$72,lately of this city, is now understood to be money belonging to the estate of his late 508 were dispersed for specific work, \$24,861 across the frontier, and the bailiff is in posbrother which he as executor had invested in for salaries, and \$2,335 for work on the riding the business.

> COTE & Co, boot and shoe manufacturers, of St. Johns, Que., have assigned, with liabilities of \$35,000 and assets estimated at \$15,000 only. He started in business first in 1876 with his father, under the style of Cote, Cote & Co., but failed, and was sold out in 1879. He was then a partner in the firm of Cote. Arpin & Co., from which he retired in 1881. and came to Montreal, where in January, 1883, he started in his wife's name as Cote & Leclerc, jobbers of shocs, she being the only registered partner. The firm was sued and closed up, and he once more returned to St. Johns, where he started in 1884, under his present style, with three special partners, who put in \$5,000 for the space of two years. This partnership expired in 1886, and since then he has gradually run down till his present" assignment.

session of his office and other assets valued at \$10 or \$15. Liabilities will be under \$1,000. Tremelling came to this city from New York last February and obtained some very fair agencies, but appears to have devoted too much of his time to amusement, and to have neglected his business. Rumor has it that the causes of his departure are social as well as financial, and that he leaves two damsels behind him who have loved not wisely but too well.

course and toboggan slides. The park and

the improvements cost the city originally

The trial of Reuben J. Haight, a former

traveler for Messrs. A. E. Pavey & Co., of Lon-

don, who was arrested in Toronto last week

on the complaint of W. T. Reid, of Hillyard &

Reid, Port Perry, on a charge of obtaining

S100 from the firm under false pretences, took

place at Port Perry. After hearing the evid-

ence in the case the Magistrate found that

there was not a particle of evidence to sustain

the charge, and Mr. Haight was honorably ac-

B. J. BERTRAND, miller and general store-

keeper, of St. Placide, Que., has assigned, with

liabilities of about \$11,000. He started about

ten years ago in partnership with N. P. La-

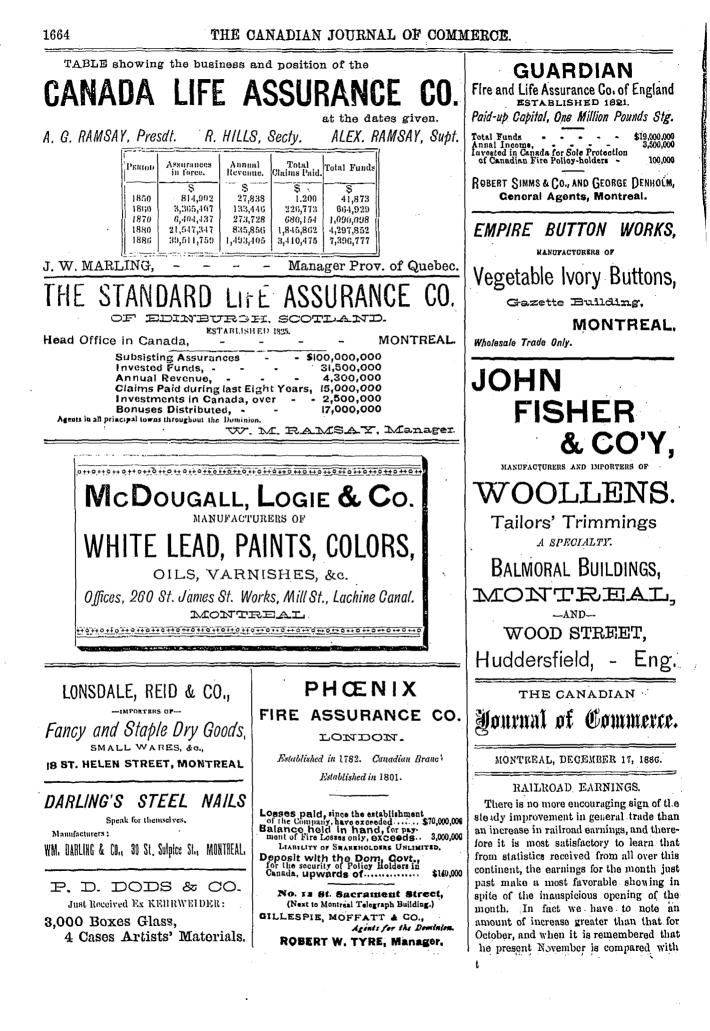
londe, under the style of Lalonde & Bertrand,

over a million dollars.

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quitted.

E. C. Bowers, fish dealer, of Westport, N. S., has assigned with preferences to the extent of \$6,000. The total liabilities are not yet known but it is understood that the failure will be a bad one. The firm was formerly Bowers & Harvey, who dissolved last January, Bowers continuing alone. The assets are estimated at \$10,000 in real estate, vessels, stock, oto., but it is feared these are all encumbered



the earnings of one of the best months in the railroad year of 1885, it will be seen that this may almost be called a splendid showing, and one which testifies conclusively to the change for the better, which has been noticed in nearly every branch of commercial industry.

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For the month of November eighty-five railroads report aggregate earnings amounting to \$29,194,343 against \$27,242,205 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of \$1.952,138 or nearly seven per cent. In the sixty-two railroads that show increases in their earnings, the New York Central takes the lead with an increase of \$564,901, but it is gratifying to find that our two Canadian railways claim the second and third places in the race towards material prosperity, the Canadian Pacific being credited with a gain of \$258,-935 and the Grand Trunk with one of \$189,238. Of the twenty-three roads who report decreases as compared with last month only the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Oregon Navigation Co. report losses of over \$100,000, and it must be remembered in explanation of these deficits. that during the third week in November a severe storm of wind and snow passed over the Northwestern section of the country, which caused a material check to transportation.

The report for the eleven months ending on the 30th November is still more satisfactory, and it is again gratifying to note that the two Canadian trunk roads continue to occupy the second and third places in the advance, although their order is reversed from that shown by the figures for the past month only. The leviathan New York Central still leads with an increase of \$7,520,261, but next to that comes the Grand Trunk with gains of \$1,800,938. and the Canadian Pacific a good third with earnings of \$1,550,133 in excess of those of last year. These three roads are the only ones out of seventy-eight railroads that show an increase of over a million doltars in their earnings, but there are four others who claim gains of over \$800,-000, and one of over \$500,000. The whole seventy eight railroads report aggregate earnings of \$270,037,273 for the eleven months of the present year, as against \$247,558,018 in 1885, or an increase of \$22,479,255, a gain equal to more than nine per cent. Of the whole number reporting only eleven roads show a loss, and none of these losses are very lnrge, although they aggregate \$989,639, which, deducted from the gross increase of \$23,468,894 reported by the other sixty-seven roads, leaves a net increase of \$22,479,255 at the credit of the whole continent.

These figures speak for themselves, and prove more conclusively than volumes of argument that the steady improvement in commerce has not confined itself to cer-

tain localities, but has been equally present all over this continent. The high position occupied by the Canadian railroads in the scale proves that the Dominion has led the way in the improvement instead of being compelled to wait until the wave of better times should reach our shores, and, as in all probability, the earnings for December will show no reaction but a continuation of the increase, the present year may fairly be put down as one of the most prosperous years for Canadian railway enterprises that has been known since 1882, and its effects can be clearly noted in the number of new railroads which have recently made application for charters.

#### LIFE INSURANCE.

An ingenious writer in the New York Bulletin presents the question of life insurance from a point of view that will be novel to many of our readers, and asserts that life assurance is one of the greatest existing equalizers of wealth, and that its vast machinery, and enormous capital form the great barrier to the increase of the extreme conditions of accumulated capital on the one hand and abject poverty on the other. basing his argument on the fact that life insurance enables individuals to share in common the aggregate labor of many, a share which could not be made a certainty except by the interposition of the insurance contract.

The example he cites is certainly à striking one. Take a thousand men each aged twenty-five and the accepted tables of mortality show that on an average they will live thirty years each or a gross amount of 30,000 years in all. Should each man be able to save \$100 yearly, we have a total result of three millions of dollars, and if this yearly saving he invested in life insurance it is obvious that each man will receive an equal benefit at his death. But suppose that the question of insurance be entirely eliminated and that each individual merely starts out with the intention of laying by this sum annually for the support of his family, is it certain that, even should his life reach the length that the mortality table points out, he will derive equal advantage? On the other hand is it not almost certain that from errors in investment or from losses avoidable or unavoidable, the usual variations in wealth would soon become apparent and that while some would possess far more than their share, others would fall below the average? This argument, he holds, proves conclusively the point at which the equalizing force of life assurance is practically felt.

But there is another point far more valuable to be observed that the writer appears to have neglected, and that is that

if the one hundred dollars be invested in a sound policy it is always available for the full amount of the capital insured. Despite the most accurate of mortality tables no man can tell whether he will live to see even to-morrow, and consequently even if his resolution to put by a fixed sum per year be rigidly carried out, the resultant sum is always uncertain, so that while the total accruing might possibly exceed the sum allotted by the policy, on the other hand the untimely demise of the individual might render it absolutely diminutive. Now if this yearly saving be invested in a good insurance policy it calls for a fixed capital, a sum which can be absolutely calculated upon and which is immediately avaible whether the person insured dies to-morrow or whether he lives far beyond the limit assigned to him by the experience of actuaries. Within the last eighteen years life insurance companies on this continent have paid out over eight hundred and eighty-one millions of dollars in settlement of death claims, and yet this vast sum has been gathered in in what may be called comparatively small payments, that have scarcely been missed by their payers, while the amounts paid out have been large enough to afford a solace, if not support, to their bereaved families.

Although we cannot subscribe to the statement that no other method of investment can parallel the advantages of insurance, it is certainly a strong point that a policy creates a capital of known quality at once, while in the case of other investments the advance towards that end is only gradual and progressive and depends largely on the life of the investor. Another advantage is the low cost compared with the benefit accruing, for if we compare the expense of life insurance with those incurred in other avenues of profit it will be found that the advantage is largely in favor of the former, lut these arguments have already been reiterated ad nauscam, and consequently we may fairly leave them to the sound common sense of our readers.

It only remains now to impress upon the would be insurer not to be led aside by the glitter of specious promises or the arguments of unscrupulous canvassers but to seek out a thoroughly reliable company for his investment. He must remember that if insurance is to be any value at all it must be absolutely secure and above even the breath of suspicion. To quote the Bulletin again, an insurance policy must be more than a mere promise to pay "if" the money can be collected when wanted It must be worth its face value whether death occurs one year or forty years hence. It must not only promise, but guarantee that promise by the possession of assets that are sufficient to endorse its ability. Any policy that does not come up to this standard will be a source of anxiety rather than of security and will probably fail its possessor in the hour of his direct need.

#### FRENCH FINANCES.

The overthrow of the De Freycinet Ministry in France, through the rejection of the two budgets presented to the Chamber of Deputies, should prove a warning to those politicians who endeavor to secure election by means of some popular ery or catchword. When M. de Freycinet first enunciated his famous campaign cry of "neither new loans nor new taxes," he little thought that those words would prove the lever that would eventually overthrow his cabinet. It has been useless since then to point out to even his most onthusiastic supporters that this statement was merely used for campaign purposes and that as he succeeded to a heavy deficit when he came into office, some new means of procuring additional funds wherewith to meet the rapidly accumulating liabilities of the republic were of absolute necessity, especially as since his accession to power this deficit has been increased instead of decreased. To all these arguments the majority steadily replied that they were elected on the faith of the assurance that there would be neither new loans nor new taxes, and consequently they cannot agree to either, at least openly, or their chances of re-election at the hands of their constituents would be rendered extremely vague.

Both budgets presented, the one by the Minister of Finance, and the other by the Secretary of the Finance Committee, have been rejected because they were not in sympathy with the principles onunciated previous to election, and although it has been pointed out to the deputies by financial experts in perfect sympathy with their views, that the principles in question have been already repudiated, and that the treasury has been fed with one continuous stream of loans since 1878, and that this process is still going on and must continue to go on, no matter what government be · in power, it appears to have no weight with the majority in the Chamber. Probably the new Minister of Finance may be given slightly more latitude as regards treasury operations, that is loans that do not obtrude themselves to the notice of the public in an ostentatious manner, but, so far as can be judged from the present temper of the deputies, there will be no public loan icontracted to balance the budget of 1886. .....

The question of taxation proves equally, that the ministry have not been true even to that part of their election formula, but have already added to soveral of the taxes existing at their accession to power, but at

the same time they cannot expect their supporters to assist them in imposing new ones. The majority might possibly consent to an increase in the tax on cereals and sugar, but this is by no means certain, as the radical portion of the Chamber are bitterly opposed to the first, while the beet root sugar interest will undoubtedly put every lever in motion to defeat the latter.

The only other method of meeting a deficit is by rigorous economy and severe retrenchment, and with this end in view some daring economists have proposed to cut down salaries of all officials indiscriminately, commencing from the President and members of the cabinet down to the smallest department clerk, and to abolish useless officials such as under-secretaries of state, sub-prefects, and extra clerks in the administrative departments; but all measures looking towards retrenchment have been rejected with the utmost scorn by the majority. In fact not only does the majority refuse openly to sanction anything of the kind, but they are even ready to consent to an enormous addition to the outlay already voted for the army and the fleet.

Under these circumstances, if the voting majority will not consent 'to loans, new, taxes or diminished expenditure, how is the present deficit to be manipulated so as to balance the budget? The expedient which is suggested, and is most likely to be adopted, is so delightfully simple and ingenious that it will commend itself at once to the commercial world. It consists first in applying the sinking fund reserve to meeting the deficit so far as it will go, and then in renewing all bills and engagements for twelve calendar months, that is to say until the fall of next year, when it is hope 1 that something may turn up to assist the manufacturer of the new budget. In business parlance the French Government is simply about to apply for an extension of twelve months from its creditors, and it is to be hoped that when the extension expires it will be found in a better financial condition that some firms who recently applied for this form of assistance in this city.

#### SEASONABLE FABRICS.

A large importation of silk fabrics is a noticeable feature of this season's trade, and a number of novelties are displayed in overy leading warehouse. Striped velvet and striped plush still hold the popular favor, although so far as wear is concerned they are far inferior to the plain material. These striped goods show infinite, variation and may be of cut or uncut pile, of solid color or of different colors, some lines showing half a dozen shades in one stripe of an inch wide. In fact the ingenuity displayed in the arrangement

of the tints and effects is far ahead of anything yet offered in the history of these fabrics and shows the increase in artistic taste and education, both in designer and purchaser to a marked degree.

Brocaded velvets are not so much called for, although some new lines shown are exceptionally elegant. Long pile goods with plain or cashmere centres and somewhat showy patterns seem to be preferred. A line having violet, ruby, and, egry tinted grounds of Lyons satin in plain and shot effects and brocaded with brilliantly shaded blossoms in velvet, appears to have caught the popular taste, but the more expensive patterns, which show superb broche designs in Oriental colorings appear to be too showy for this market. Fine lace brocaded plushes are shown and are selling well and plain plushes show a marked improvement in richness and finish. Plain velvets come in all new colors and are a safe purchase as, this year, it will be the fashionable trimming for both silk and wool goods. It is also shown repped or pin striped in cross stripes alternating with plain velvet. The spotted or 'pea-dot' lines are also taking very well with the millinery trade and some houses who have exhausted their stock are having plain velvets spotted by machinery to fill the demand. In silks, faille Francaise will be more worn than ever and styles shown closely resemble the old gros grain silks, the real difference being in the weave, which in the faille is interlocked so that the thread cannot slip or draw, thus increasing the durability of the material. Satin will also sell well, especially for combination with lace for dressy wear.

Corduroy fabrics are in growing demand and are fifty per cent cheaper than two years ago. Some novel patterns in silk and wool are shown which have proved popular abroad. A sample gown having a petticoat of heliotrope corduroy with a stripe of plush and satin in pale lilac, and having above a tunic of plain heliotrope plush, is an excellent example of the elegance of this material. Another had the skirt of of dark blue corduroy striped with golden brown velvet, the jacket of plain blue velvet oponing over a waistcoat of golden brown satin.

In woollen materials serges are much in favor and are introduced under many new names. Satin jacquard is a serge having figures or bold upstanding stripes thrown up in satin finish which has taken well and is best trimmed with albert cloth of self color. Vicuna cloth is another wool fabric that bids fair to be much used for tailormade gowns, this winter, fir It is a finely twilled wool, much softer than serge, close and warm, yet of light weight. It will be seen mostly in brown or navy blue shades and will be trimmed with braid or fur,

French cashmeres are exquisitely fine and beautifully colored this season, the most popular shades outside of the omnipresent black, being suede, heliotrope and cream. Diagonal wool striped fabrics are displayed in great variety, having alternate stripes of plush, velvet or faille. These make handsome skirts upon which are draped polonaises of serge, camel's hair, vigogne, or silk bourette cloths. Box patterns of other woollen goods show wide borderings of silk embroidery with gold or silver tinsel effects and other lines of costume goods have vest, cuffs, collar and panels trimmed with wide braid in basket squares the centre of the checks filled with very narrow braid.

#### THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The question of peace or war in Europe is one that effects the commercial and financial interests of this continent in no slight degree, and consequently the cablegrams are scanned by speculators with feverish anxiety, and of late have indicated a degree of tension which is by no means favorable to the continuance of peaceful relations. It is evident now that even the pacific influence of the aged Emperor of Germany may be unavailing in the face of the increasing friction, and that the inevitable crisis which will plunge all Europe into a disastrous war may be precipitated sooner than has been anticipated.

It is patent to the most casual reader that the relations between France and Germany are becoming daily more strained, and that the present condition of affairs cannot long be maintained unless a more conciliatory policy be adopted. The recent declaration of the German Minister of War that an increase of the already overgrown German army is imperatively necessary in view of the multiplying armaments of neighboring states, as well as indispensable in the interests of national security are most significant, when it is considered that the proposed augmentation will involve the addition of over 41,000 men to the present peace establishment of 427,000 men. This number is equal to one per cent. of the entire population of the German Empire, and when the fact that this increase will entail an extraordinary outlay at once of \$5,760,000 and a permanent addition of \$5,320,000 to the ordinary army estimates, it will be seen that increase in force and increase in taxation march hand in hand together, and that the back of the all-ready overweighted taxpayer will soon groan under an additional burden.

A similar condition of affairs is visible in the relations existing between Russia and Austria. The utterances of Count Kalnok y before the Hungarian diet were emplatic and unmistakeable, and the statement,

that the Austrian Empire must prepare for greater difficulties, and to enter upon a wearying and difficult task, produced a profound impression upon the country. At the present moment the peace establishment of Austria is estimated at 284,495 men, which on a war footing becomes 1,071,034 men, in addition to 10 iron clads and a number of other vessels. To oppose this army Russia can place 1,876,353 men the field, and possesses 38 iron clads of all classes, so that the prospect of a contest in which over three millions of men may be engaged, and of which the expense would be correspondingly enormous, is a good reason why foreign financial circles should be uneasy, and renders the heavy depression in all international securities berfectly intelligible.

. That England will be drawn into the struggle appears to be unlikely unless unforeseen complications should arise which would render her interference necessary. Her interests lie more in the East than in Europe, and consequently a European war would probably rather strengthen her position than prove a serious détriment, as it would compel her antagonists to concentrate their forces in that continent. To this continent the effect would doubtless be, to a certain extent at all events, beneficial, as the price of cereals and provisions would in all probability be materially enhanced, and the competition of cheap German and Russian products with our own manufactures considerably diminished. Were we cut off by the exigencies of war from our ordinary sources of supply, it would not be long before we could fill our own requirements, no matter in what branch of manufacture, while being a large food-producing country we are practically-independent of outside nations. An European war would doubtless largely curtail the supply of emigrants from continental sources; but as the most valuable of these settlers are those from Scandinavian nations, which would not be involved, this would probably be a gain rather than a loss to the country.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL.

It is perhaps unfortunate that for some time past all the authentic particulars concerning the progress and present condition of this vast undertaking should have been derived from sources avowedly hostile to its success. Even the report of the Hon. John Bigelow, although evidently intended to be an impartial statement, bears distinct traces of a bias against the scheme from its initiation, and manifests a certain degree of satisfaction at the prospect of the failure of the company and the consequent abandoning of the canal, and as the only other expert report on the progress of the work is that contained in a pamphlet pub-

lished by Herr A. Beyeler, a Swiss engineer, who was formerly employed by the canal company but has since been dismissed by M. de Lesseps, it does not require much acumen to comprehend why all the recent official news has been filled with reports of disaster to the works and prognostications of its ultimate abandonment. Within the last four months six pamphlets have been published, all endeavoring to impress upon their readers their own belief that the canal, which is to divide the two Americas and revolutionize the traffic of the world, will never be completed, and must result in financial disaster to all concerned.

On the part of the American people, the motive is plain enough. Inspired by awe of that political fetish, the Monroe doctrine, which now appears to be dragged into every question affecting international commerce, our neighbors are suspicious of any European power constructing works of public utility or acquiring even the smallest portion of territory on any part of the western hemisphere. As interpreted by some of its more bigoted partisans, the Monroe doctrine appears to partake very much of the celebrated policy attributed to the dog in the manger, and its unholders appear to say in effect that unless the American people can build and control the canal themselves, no other nation has any right-to do so, and consequently that the commerce of the world must wait until they are in a position to undertake it.

That this is not the opinion of the more enlightened portion of the American business community is proved by the fact that the United States consul in an official report asserts that, so far from the damaging reports now current being true, great progress is being made, and that there is a probability of M. de Lesseps' announcements being literally fulfilled. It is now evident to all liberal commercial men that the United States will undoubtedly derive the fullest advantage from the new passage which will connect their Atlantic coasting trade with that of the Pacific, and that any increased facilities to commerce must result in the development of their natural resources, and in an increase in the traffic of their seaboard cities on each side of the continent. In spite of the thunders of politicians endeavoring to secure political capital by an ostentations upholding of the Monroe doctrine, it is daily becoming more apparent that America has got everything to gain and nothing to lose by the completion of the canal, and consequently, in spite of the industrious fanning of interested parties, the embers of opposition are slowly dying out. .....

That the engineering difficulties are enormous no one will pretend to deny; but it must be remembered that no obstacle exists that cannot be overcome by skilled labor and capital, and that even the cutting at Culebra is not insurmountable, and may possibly be avoided by a system of locks or by tunnelling. In the present temper of the French people there is but little doubt that all the capital required will be forthcoming. Their national pride has been aroused, and their confidence in the greatest engineer of the age has never been abated. They remember that similar dismal prognostications and equally bitter opposition were successfully overcome in the case of the Suez Canal, and with that fact in their remembrance they will be ready to be equally confident in the success of that at Panama. Partisans of the canal even go so far as to assert that if the present liabilities be doubled the scheme will still pay a good dividend, and as the shareholders will not permit the capital already laid out to be sacrificed, there is but little doubt but that the scheme will be pushed to its completion.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Bulgarian question appears as far from settlement as ever, but the outlook is decidedly more peaceful. Latest developments show that Austrian diplomatists are quietly working to secure the election of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg, who may be relied upon to look after their interests. Russia will, no doubt, yeto his election, or induce Turkey to do so, and this will enable Austria to put Russia still further in the wrong, and thus secure fresh grounds for attracting the sympathies of the Bulgarians to her side. Should Russia reject Prince Fordinand, the Sobranje, it is said, will once more recall Alexander, whose cause is warmly espoused by the court party in England. Austria is naturally reluctant to accept this alternative, but will probably yield rather than take the responsibility of precipitating war for the sake of placing her own candidate on this unlucky throne.

On this continent the proposed new inter-state commerce bill is the principal topic of conversation in American circles, those clauses directed against the railroad interests coming in for a large amount of adverse criticism. The clauses against the formation and maintenance of railroad pools or combinations are evidently insertod to please the granger interest, and are the outcome of the ridiculous idea that when two railroads enter into a combination to maintain rates at a certain figure. the rate is necessarily an extertionate one. Of course, when a pool is formed, rates are advanced above those ruling during the cutting period, but not further than affords a fair revenue. To increase them beyond this point would be simply to invite competition. The basis of pool rates is always what the most economically managed and best located road could afford to accept,

and, consequently, since this system has been in force, rates have steadily decreased. Another clause in the bill which prohibits advances in freight rates, except upon ten days' notice, but allows reductions to be made at once, is evidently also founded upon the idea that rate cutting is an advantage to the mercantile community. So long as rates are maintained this will probably do no harm, but should a railroad war take pla e, the public are entirely without protection, as a railroad under the proposed law could charge a customer a certain rate and five minutes afterward cut that rate one-half. Should these clauses be minimized, the result cannot but be advantageous to Canadian railroads, for, if American railroads are not to be permitted to maintain pools or to charge more for local traffic than for through traffic, it is evident that instead of cutting local rates down, through rates will be increased to the level of local ones, and consequently the Canadian Trunk Lines, not being hampered by restrictive and vexatious legislation, will be enabled to undercut their opponents, and thus secure the bulk of the traffic.

The season of lake navigation, now just drawn to a close, has been a remarkably satisfactory one, and owners of lake carders have made money in spite of a heavy percentage of losses. This wave of prosperity is due to the sudden, and, it might be said, almost unexpected revival of the iron trade, and the consequent demand for cheap transportation. Last year the number of vessels which netted sufficient to pay even their actual running expenses was a comparatively small one, but this year it is estimated that the average earnings of the lake fleet will show a net profit of 20 per cent. on the amount of capital invested. This splendid showing has naturally so enhanced the value of vessel property that tonnage is held at a much higher price than would have been accepted at the commencement of the season, and recent sales have been made at an advance of 10 to 15 per cent. over insurance valuations. During the year, 57 vessels. aggregating 17,070 tons register, have been lost, involving a financial loss of \$956,000, which with freight added would probably reach \$1,500,000. The loss of life reaches 13S persons.

The December report of the United States Department of Agriculture shows a material reduction in the average farm prices of wheat, rye and barley, from the values obtained in 1885. Corn, however, has made an advance nearly equal to the percentage of production in quantity, and oats in sympathy with corn, average a slightly higher value than last year. The farm value of corn was 33c per bushel in December, last year; it is now 37c, 1c higher than the crop of 1884. The average for the previous five years was 44.7c, and for the ten years prior to 1880 it was 44.6c. The average December price of wheat is 69c, a reduction of Sc from the average value of last crop, and 4½c above the price of 1884. The average value of oats is 29.9c, against 28.5c last December. Rye averages 53.1c, against 57.9c last year. Barley is 53c, against 56.3c last year. Buck wheat is 54.4c, a reduction of 1.5c per bushel. Potatoes are 46c, 1c higher than December of last year. The value of hay averages nearly \$8 per ton.

The condition of business has not materially changed from last week, although some branches of trade, such as dry goods and groceries, have been stimulated to a certain extent by the holiday trade. But, as a whole, the business of the country is in a satisfactory state; prospects for the coming year, now soon to be upon us, are certainly bright, and the outcome of the next twelve months is looked forward to with confidence. The condition of the country at present does not favor any reaction. The number of new railway enterprises now starting, and the rapidity with which their building is being planned and carried on, even were there nothing else to stimulate our industries, would be sufficient to keep trade alive, as every branch of commerce derives advantage directly or indirectly from these enterprises. But outside of this the feeling is one of confidence, and the increase in railroad earnings and enlarged consumption of goods show that this feeling is not the result of inflation or speculation, but is the outcome of a legitimate improvement in trade.

The local money market rates continue easy and unchanged. Money on call commands 4 to 41 per cent., with mercantile paper easy at from 6 to 7 per cent., but foreign markets show increased stringency and in London the street rate has advanced to 33 per cent., in sympathy with the advance in the bank rate to 5, and in New York money is much tighter owing to the speculative demand which forced prices up until a species of panic set in, and 97 per cent. was paid this morning in order to affect the stock market for speculative purposes. Later, however, the Treasury signified their intention of calling in six million dollars worth of January bonds without rebate or interest, and, consequently, a reaction set in, and the last quotation telegraphed was 6 per Advices state that several millions cent. of gold certificates have been withdrawn from the banks, and consequently it is probable that the price of money will rule high for the next few days. Still, the bank clearings tell the old story of increased business everywhere, and the gain all over the country was 15.3 per cent., and outside of New York, 13.5 per cent,

The condition of the anthracite coal trade has not changed materially during the past week. Mining operations have been somewhat restricted by the inclemency of the weather, which acted also as a stimulus to the demand for the domestic sizes of coal. It is probable that mining in the anthracite regions will be continued until the 23rd or 24th inst., after which date operations will be suspended until after New Year's day. The improved state of the iron and other manufacturing industries gives bright promise of a profitable season for the anthracite trade next year, and hence operators and shippers of that class of fuel are feeling cheerful in anticipation.

Cable advices from Liver pool show that the grain trade during the past week has been without material change. The country markets have been generally firm in tone, and in some cases higher. In another column we give a review of the American wheat situation.

#### SUGAR.

The latest advices from sugar-producing sources indicate that the crop year from October 1886 to October 1887 will show a net increase of 508,000 tons, for which the beet sugar countries are principally responsible, their share of the increase being 453,000 tons. Estimates of the cane sugar crop show that Cuba is now hardly expected to reach 725,-000 tons, or 35,000 tons excess. Cables from British West Indies report heavy rains set in, putting an end to grinding, which can hardly be renewed until the middle of January, thereby reducing the time for grinding, and probably reducing excess to 25,000 tons. Demerara promises 10,000 tons in excess; Brazil, 50,000 tons excess. 'On the other hand Mauritius shows 25,000 tons deficiency ; Porto Rico, 5,000 tons deficiency; Sandwich Islands, 20,000 tons deficiency. Louisiana is falling far below former estimates, and now appears to be fully 40,000 tons under last year. All other countries so far report about the same crops as last year, except the Philippines, which may be less outside of Iloilo. The consumption of sugar in the consuming countries of the world, from October 1, 1885, to October 1, 1886, was 314,302 tons more than the production of the same time. Since October 1, 1886, there is a marked increase of consumption throughout Europe. M. Licht's figures show 33,032 tons increase in Germany in October alone; he says in his November report that the statistical position in Germany has changed for the better more than had been expected, and that it is to be hoped and expected that the everywhere growing consumption may not experience any serious reaction. His figures show the total consumption of colonial and beet root sugar in Germany, Austria, France, Holland and England to have been 94,604 tons in October, 1886, than in October, 1885. It begins to look as if the consumption of the world has even

more than caught up with the production, and that prices should now resume the level existing before the over production of 1884-05 caused the terrible decline and depression from which are just beginning to recover. In December 1883, before the over-production, the quotations were for fair refining 6 6-16c, centrifugals 7 1-16c, granulated at Sc, and beet at 18s. There should be a decided movement toward these prices in the near future, if, indeed, it has not already begun. A particularly noticeable and important feature is that the United Kingdom will not receive as large supplies as usual from the Java and Mauritius crops, a considerable amount of both being taken for China, Bombay and Australia, in which countries there is also a marked increase of consumption Russia and the United States also will send much less sugar to the United Kiugdom.

#### THE ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION IN RATES.

With reference to the complaints of Halifax merchants, voiced in an extract from the Herald of that city, which was published in our last issue, enquiry shows that the advantage in favor of Boston does not, as is therein implied, arise from the action of either of the railroads who were parties to the agreement. When the tariff on flour from Ontario points to Halifax was raised from 42 to 63 cents over the systems of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, it was agreed that a proportionate advance was to be charged by the Michigan Central over its route via Boston. It soon came to the ears of the Canadian officials that four was being hauled via Boston to Halifax at rates considerably lower than those agreed to by the Michigan Central, thus discriminating unduly in favor of the Boston route. The Canadian officials at once complained of this cut, and were informed in reply that the flour infquestion had been contracted for by the Blue Line, a fast freight company operating over the M. C. R. system, previous to the signing of the agreement, and consequently that they were not responsible for the alleged cutting. The matter is still under consideration by the roads interested. The other grievance, the statement made in good faith by flour merchants in this city, that certain large firms were receiving concessions in the matter of freight rates from Winnipeg, which they were unable to secure, arose from a misapprehension of the system of making out freight accounts employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Thus, because of two lots of flour from Winnipeg do Montreal, one would be charged at the rate of 50 cents per cental and the other at 33 cents only, the merchant paying the higher figure naturally supposed that his competitor was receiving an undue concession of 17 cents, while, as an absolute fact, both rates are practically equal when all the circumstances are taken into a consideration. To show this,-the rate through from Brandon to Montreal, on grain, is 52

cents. Suppose a merchant ships a car of wheat on this through rate, he has the privilege of stopping the car in transit at Winnipeg on payment of one cent extra per 100 lbs. and there grinding it into flour. He pays in that city the local rate of 20 cents fram Brandon to Winnipeg, and on arrival of the grain now transformed into flour, at Montreal, he. pays the balance of the original through rate of 52 cents, namely, 32 cents, plus the one cent exacted for stop over privileges. Thus his freight bill here shows only 33 cents per 100 tbs., whereas if he purchased his flour in Winnipeg and forwarded it to Montreal the rate would read 50 cents. This explanation shows that the apparent injustice does not exist, and that the difference in the rates shown on the freight bills arises simply from the method of collection and not from any discriminative concessions in favor of special firms.

#### THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The review of the wheat situation given by the well known house of Milmine, Bodman & Co., for the past week, reads as follows :- The wheat market has been very unsettled, with wide fluctuations, May wheat selling up to 863 under continued strong cables, and large trading by leading professional operators in principal cities. Cables, however, came to a sudden pause, which was the signal for similar action on this side, and during the two days of dull cables prices declined here quickly to 84c for May, when cables as suddenly took another upturn, causing a quick reaction on this side, and the decline was partially recovered. All of which demonstrates, to our mind, that the speculative boom, which has been for some considerable time raging in railroad and mining stocks, as well as in oil, has at last struck wheat, and we incline to the opinion now that it will hold if foreign news continues favorable. Markets on the other side seem quite as nervous and as unsettled as our own, indicating a revival of active speculation abroad, and the encouraging fact about this general "wakening up" on the other side is that it seems due largely to legitimate influences, as their most reliable statistician, H. Kains Jackson, now predicts that the first of January will demonstrate their stocks are lighter than at the same time during the past decade, and that largely increased importations during the winter months will be a necessity, and expresses the opinion that their chief source of supply must be America. Now, while the legitimate situation abroad seems encouraging to holders the situation at home seems quite the contrary. The export clearances so far this month show no material increase over former average, and are in no way commensurate with our larger stocks. With good weather, increased receipts from the Northwest may be expected. We note, also, that the higher price has stimulated largely increased shipments from India during the past week, and

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there is no telling how much surplus there is to come out of that vast empire, as statistics on that point are little better than our adproximation. The stock market is greatly inflated, and speculation wild, and a collapse might occur at any moment and greatly demoralize all financial affairs, so that after all the bulls are not likely to have a walk over all the way through just yet. We shall not have much confidence in material advance being sustained until we have a much more urgent export demand than we have yet seen. At the same time public sentiment is now set so strongly to the bull side of all speculative articles that the large professional operators will be inclined to take advantage of this sentiment by combining in their operations to work either side of the deal for a profit. The higher level will be reached only after many changes of front and frequent and unexpected fluctuations, and these speculative and uncertain kin, of bull markets are likely to be the rule until the new crop shows up in the spring, when a radical change one way or other, will be in order.

#### BANK OF OTTAWA.

We publish on another page the report of this institution, which continues to steadily increase in prosperity from year to year. The net profits for the present year are in excess of anything yet attained, being 14.10 per cent. on the capital. Last year the profits were 12.30 per cent., and in the previous year 12.08 per cent. In other respects also the statement this year is fraught with features of a most encouraging nature to the shareholders, the deposits and other items exhibiting a large increase. Out of the earnings the sum of \$50,000 has again been added to the Rest, making it now 26 per cent. on the capital. We ventured to predict last year that the present dividend of 7 per cent. would before many years be superseded by a higher rate, but it prosperity continue to attend its efficient management in the same measure as heretofore, it is evident that the happy occasion is not far distant. Mr. Burn has certainly shown himself equal to the occasion since his; appointment to the management of this bank about six years ago, and the directors and shareholders are to be congratulated on their good fortune.

#### THE DOMINION COMMERCIAL TRA-VELLER'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association was held at the rooms of the association, St. John street, on the 11th ulto. Mr. R. B. Hutchison occupied the chair, and among those present were Messrs. Alex. Gowdey, Thomas Harries, W. Percival, G. Piche, Robt. Caldwell, John Rodgers, C. K. Adams, George Forbes, John Stephens, Wm. Mussell, D. S. Connor, Wm. Galbraith, F. Gormley, C. W. Meakins, C. E. A. Patterson, John Taylor, E. Dumaresq, P. Morrison, J. Nutter, A. C. Beach, J. Oroil, M. P. Lynch, W. A. Gunn, E. Coote, S. F. Glover, D. Tees, jr., Jas. Sheasgreen, Z. Ducheneau, D. Rodgers and H. W. Wadsworth, secretary. The twelfth annual report was then read and showed an increase of 171 members while the net financial gain was \$4,872 or \$1,712 more than that of last year. The gross number of new members joining was 375. We regret to have to report for 1886 the largest death roll in the association's experience, no fewer than sixteen members having been removed by death during the year. Twelve of these have become claims on the mortuary fund, eleven of them (and one of \$500 carried over from last year) amounting to \$10,000, having been paid, leaving one claim of \$800 to carry forward. Notwithstanding the high death rate and the large amount paid the beneficiaries of deceased members, the financial gain compares favorably with that of previous years. This is mainly due to the saving effected by the association assuming its own accident insurance, the amount saved by this change being considerably over \$5,000. The list of assets is as follows ;---

Cash on hand in banks		\$	\$ 1,551	32
Furniture			500	
Investments.				
Albert hall, 1st mort-				
gage	21,500	00		
Calvary church, mort-	•			
guge	5,000	00		
Montreal corporation, 6	•			
per cent. bonds	2,095	00		
Montreal harbor, 6 per	•			
cent. bonds	7,970	00		
Montreal harbor, 64 per	•			
cent. bonds	1,120	00		
Montreal harbor, 5 per	•			
cent. bonds	8,180	00		
-			45,865	00

\$47,916 32

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows, the president and treasurer having been elected by acclamation :--President--Mr. D. L. Lockerby; vice-president--Mr. Thos. Harries; treasurer--Mr. George Forbes. Directors--Messrs. Fred Birks, F. Hughes, John Rodgers, E. Dumaresq, J. Croil, Wm. Percival, Wm. Galbraith, Alex. Gowdey, Jacob Wilson and John Taylor.

THE CANADA COTTON MILLS .-- Senator Mcinnes is justly proud of the result of his endeavors in singly and alone pulling the Canada Ootton Co. through the sea of troubles that threatened its very existence but a few years ago. A visitor cannot fail to be impressed with the general excellence of the system which prevails throughout the nill, with its immense area along the river front, its gigantic water and steam power, the seemingly endless number of spinning and weaving machines, the apparently large output, the electric lighting throughout, and the quiet and orderly demeanor of the employes, numbering, we aid told, about 750. The mill with its large pay-roll is a great boon to the people of Cornwall and to secretary Watson, whatever it has been to the hardworking president and his shareholders.

When Senator McInnes bought the site of eleven acres some years ago, he was asked — "What are you going to do with all that land ?"—"Cover it with buildings," was his reply,—and he has done so. With careful attention to the uniform quality of the goods turned out, the company may hope for even better times in the near future, now that its president is likely to be relieved from further masterly financing and can devote more of his valuable dry goods experience to the details of the manufacture.

THE report of the governor and the committee of the Hudson Bay company, published on 20th ult., states advices have been lately received reporting the total wreck of the company's brigantine "Cam Owen" near Churchill, and the loss of her outward cargo, consisting of supplies for that place, York Factory, and the adjoining Hudson's Bay ports. The vessel and her cargo, valued at £11,270, are fully covered by insurance, but the loss will entail a charge of £3,700 against the company's marine insurance fund, their share being limited to one-third of the risk. The trade of the coast ports can be carried on without much inconvenience notwithstanding the loss of the supplies and provisions by the "Cam Owen," but the furs intended to have been shipped by that vessel are necessarily detained at York Factory and Churchill till next season, when they will be forwarded to London in the usual course. The total quantity of furs to be sold by the company at their next sales is not expected to fall short of the average collections of former years. From Winnipeg and the adjoining districts the accounts of general trade are more favorable than those of the previous outfit, but until the complete accounts of outfit 1885 are received and the fur sales are held, it would be premature to forecast the probable result of the businesss for the current year. New industries are being developed, and considerable activity has been displayed in connection with building operations in Winnipeg and elsewhere in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory. The land commissioner of the company has recently reported that inquiries respecting land are increasing, and the improved prospects are expected to be followed by satisfactory results.

Some of the life insurance companies in which Mr. John S. McLachlan held policies express a desire for more satisfactory proof of death before paying the claims upon them. It will be remembered that Mr. McLachlan and the son of Mr. Geo. Summer, as stated in these columns, were supposed to have been drowned during a storm in Lake St. Francis some weeks ago while on a shooting expedition with a number of other "gentlemen from this city, from whom however" they became separated on the evening of the day they were last seen. Notwithstanding the rumors current in and about Coteau Landing, there cannot remain a shadow of hope that they escaped

a watery grave. Mr. McLachlan was insured for about \$42,000, some \$17,000 being in the Sun Life, of which he was a director. Of the S17,000 in the Sun, S10,000 was an accident policy for the benefit of the firm, and onehalf of this was re-insured in the Citizens, Of the remaining insurance S11,000 was in the London & Lancashire, S2,000 in the Æina, and S2,000 in the Dominion Safety Fund. The Citizens refuse to acknowledge the claim made upon them by the Sun, on the ground that they were never notified of a desire for renewal, and that the premium for the second year, beginning in August, was not paid. The Ætna policy calls for production of the body. A meeting of the companies interested will shortly be held to decide upon some joint course of action, which will doubtless be favorable to prompt settlement.

The condition of the hop crop, the amount of stock on hand and other considerations in the spring of this year led dealers to suppose that the hop market would be higher than for some years. On the strength of the reports of the extensive loss to the New York crop the market did rise from 8 cents a pound to 25 cents. Then it was found that speculators had bought up all the 1885 hops they could get hold of and held them. When it was seen that the brewers were well stocked up with 1885 hops the market lost its strength and dropped from 38 cents to 25 cents for prime stock. The speculators then tried to sell their stored hops and found no market for them. These hops were bought at prices ranging all the way from 20 to 28 cents, and only recently a lot of the same quality was bought at 123 cents. On the other hand, a sale of prime hops was recently made at 40 cents a pound, but it was the finest quality of hops. California has produced a quantity of a fine quality of hops. There is a good amount of European hops in the market, but there is absolutely no demand for more than a bale or two at a sale. Brewers, as has been above stated, have hops enough in stock to last them for several months at least. These are all 1885 hops, but they buy a bale or two of this year's crop semi-occasionally, which they mix with the hops in store.

The increased danger from fire during the cold season ought to suggest to every householder and business man the necessity for taking more than the usual precautions. The condition of the weather at present is such that in our natural anxiety to keep ourselves and others comfortable we sometimes invite a serious calamity. In the public schools especially the most thorough care should be exercised, in view of their crowded condition and the difficulty of preventing a panic among children even on the slightest provocation. Householders ought also to exercise equal vigilance. An overheated furnace may start a fire at the very time when the chances of

escape are most slender; and, besides instructing domestics in their duties, regular visits to basements should be made to guard against the liklihood of an occurrence which might involve misfortune. No trouble should be too great in taking into account peace of mind and the preservation of life and property.

THE rumor that Secretary Bayard in his report to congress will recommend the appointment of a damage commission, to investigate and report on the amount of damage suffered by American fishermen who have been prevented from taking fish in the disputed Canadian waters in order to lay the basis of a claim against Great Britain or Canada, on that account is rediculed in official circles at Ottawa. The Minister of Marine and fisheries states, with reference to the appointment of such a commission, that there is not a shadow of complaint against the Canadian government or against any of their officials on this account, as the protection which has been given the Canadian fisheries during the past season has only been strictly in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the treaty of 1818. In fact, every leniency, he says, has been shown the American fishermen, so much so that it has subjected the government to censure for not taking every advantage of the American fishermen who encroached upon Canadian waters.

Two important assays of Canadian minerals have just been made by Mr. Richard Smith, of the Royal school of mines, for Dr. Selwyn, as director of the Canadian geological survey. One sample was from the newly discovered Sudbury copper mine. Mr. Smith declares it to be a fair average sample of copper ore, weighing 27lbs. It was found to contain 16.55 per cent. of copper (metallic) by wet assay, and also a sensible proportion of nickel. The presence of this nickel, amounting to from 2 to 3 per cent., will of course considerably modify the method of working the mineral as an ore of copper. The other specimen submitted was argentiferous lead ore from the mine of Mr. Edward Wright, of Hull, situated at Lake Temiscamingue. It was found by dry assay to contain of lead (metallic) 52 per cent ; of silver 13 oz. 14 dwts. 10 grs. per ton of ore of 2,240 lbs.; or of silver 26 ozs. 7 dwts. and 21 grs. per ton of lead of 2,240 lbs. This latter property is now connected with the Canadian Pacific railway by water and by tramway, and is expected to prove of considerable value.

MR. G. M. Boswourn, assistant freight traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, has issued the following notice to shippers :---

Commencing Monday, December 13th, this, company will run special heated cars between Montreal and Ottawa and Quebec and interniediate points, for the transportation of perishable property. These cars will run from Montreal to Ottawa on Mondays and Thursdays, and from Ottawa on Tuesdays and Fri-

days. They will run from Montreal to Quebec on Mondays, and from Quebec on Wednesdays of each week. It is intended that freight shipped on those days will be delivered at destination the day following. Freight destined to points west of Ottawa, will be transported in heated car to Ottawa, and from that point will be carried in ordinary car to destination, entirely at owner's risk of dumage by frost. An additional charge of 25 per cent. over regular rates will be made on shipments forwarded in heated cars. Shippers must enter on separate bill of lading all shipments of perishable goods intended to be forwarded under this arrangement, and note on same in ink "To be shipped in heated car."

THE Hon. Mr. Foster, minister of marine and fisheries, states that the appointment of the proposed American commission on the fishery business will not in any way tend to a complication of matters, and that the attitude of England in this business has been firm and strong, and entirely in accord with Canadian views. Very voluminous correspondence on the fisheries question will be laid before Parliament next session. Speaking of the Pacific coast fisheries, the minister said our rights there should be protected the same as on the Atlantic. It is expected that the black cod fisheries will soon draw a large number of fishermen to the Pacific. Concerning Hudson's Bay, the Canadian authorities maintain that it is a close bay, and deny that Americans have any rights to fish there. The much vexed headland question is involved here, however.

THE corn, bean and tomato packing season is over, and the packers have figured the results. It has been many a year since they were so satisfactory. The packers of Maine have put up this year 445,900 cases of corn. As each case contains 24 cans, the total number of cans mount up to 10,701,600. These statistics leave out vast quantities of Lima beans, baked beans, tomatoes, squash, etc., which have been canned, but all these products together do not come up to the output of corn. The packers have paid to Maine farmers for vegetables nearly \$400,000. These figures show of what great importance as an increment to the profits of Maine agriculture the sweetcorn canning business has become. Fully \$400,000 more has been paid by the packers to their can-makers and other employees.

The first annual meeting of the Dominion Oommercial Travellers' Benefit Society was held on Saturday evening, the president, Mr. Fred Birks, in the chair. The annual report showed that the first application for membership was passed on February 13 last; since that date 416 applications have been received, ten of these have been rejected, leaving the net number on the roll to date 406. The financial statement showed that the ordinary receipts were \$422 and the working expenses \$410.98, leaving a balance on hand of, \$11.02. The two assessments made during the year realized \$1,508.20, the claims amounting to \$544, and a refund on declined applications of \$21.30 being paid, leaving a balance on hand of \$942.90.

ONE of the most practical and successful of modern railway men is of opinion that any benefit to be derived by Winnipeg from an ice-palace would be more than counterbalanced, as regards the country at large, by the influence it may have upon the imaginations of the agricultural classes in Europe who are our most desirable immigrants. He is reported to have remarked that he would rather subscribe for what might be called in the language of Burns, a "cutty-sark" race (for men) on Christmas Day. A foreign farmer's idea of Russia in the vicinity of St Petersburg is not very inviting. But the world is becoming more enlighteded - though preconceivad ideas are as difficult to root out as common thistles.

ANOTHER SALE .- We understand that the syndicate, consisting of Messrs, Andrew Allan, A. F. Gaull, T. J. Claxton, James Crathern and Hugh Maclennan, who recently applied for letters of incorporation, with the intention of resuming operations in the Corrivean Silk Mills, have, after due investigation, decided to sell the machinery to Messrs. Frank Paul and Fred. Birks, of Belding, Paul & Co., J. A. Pillow, of Pillow, Hersey & Co., and W. V. Lawrence, of Perry Davis & Lawrence, all of this city, who intend forming a joint stock company for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of broad goods, handkerchiefs, &c., almost immediately. The building will probably be employed for the purposes of an industry entirely new in Canada,

The annual report of the Pullman Car Company shows that that company earned \$5,623,-000, of which about two millions was spent in operating expenses. It paid \$1,274,000 in dividends or say eight per cent., and curried \$1,155,000 to surplus. The surplus, after marking off nearly half a million, is now \$0,264,000. The wages paid at the city of Pullman by this and other corporations amounted to \$2,110,000, and averaged \$587 for 3,597 employes, during a year of 310 working days, or an average of about \$10 higher than last year. Pullman now has a population of 9,000.

The life-saving service of any country has duties which are in themselves so dangerous that the peril attendant on their performance ought not to be increased by carelessness or neglect. The capsizing of three life-boats on the 1rish Sea, about twenty miles from Liverpool, entails a fearful responsibility on some one. For a life-boat to capsize with the water knee-deep, and instead of righting itself to remain bottom up, argues a fault of construction nothing short of being criminal.

The first half year of the gratuity-fund scheme of the Toronto Board of Trade, closes this month. Three members have died dur-

ing that period, and gratuities were promptly paid to the parties entitled to receive them. At present there is over \$7,000 to the eredit of the scheme in the bank drawing interest, and since voluntary subscription to the scheme was closed the average increase in the number of subscribers has been 13 per month. The total membership in the scheme is now 773. All applicants are now subjected to medical examination.

DR. NORVIS GREEN, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, states that he can at present see no prospect of the cessation of the rate cutting existing between his company and the Baltimore & Ohio. He added that the outcome of this rate cutting may be to establish cheap telegraphy. The reduction of cable rates from forty to twelve cents a word has been the means of doubling the business, but the increase must reach  $3\frac{1}{3}$  before the revenue will be what it was formerly. Prospects are good for this limit being reached in a short time.

The Comberland Coal and Railway Com-, pany is a stirring and growing concern. There are 1,100 men on the pay roll at the collieries and seventy-five on the railway. During the past two years the company have been opening up a new six feet scam of coal to the south of their present collieries. The slope has been sunk to a depth of 600 feet, of 14 degrees. About fifty men are employed preparing for a more extensive development at the beginning of January, when 200 tons of coal will be raised and shipped daily.

The Canadian Pacific railway authorities say the new short line between Smith's Falls and Montreal will be the best piece of road on the line. The route is good and the rails are to be of heavier and better material than is generally used. The new bridge across the Rideau river at Merrickville will not be completed for two months yet. The five piers are each forty-five feet high, in order to let boats pass underneath. Property both in Merrickville and Smith's Falls has enhanced considerably in value since the starting of the work.

Sin Joins LESTER KAYE has had an interview with the Department of the Interior. His intention is, if the matter can be arranged, to establish at different points along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Manitoba and the Rocky mountains ten model farms, each of ten thousand acres. He is negotiating with both the Government and the railway authorities in order to secure both the even and odd numbered sections so that the farms will be enybloc.

The retail jewellers of Toronto, threaten to boycott a Montreal wholesale jewellery house, alleging that it has stocked two stores in Toronto and is auctioning off jewellery, silverware, etc., at such figures as to practically undersell its retail customers. The holiday season is the time when they hope to recoup themselves for the dull times of the proceeding months, and they are vigorously protesting against their expectations being dashed to the ground.

Sin AMBROSE SHEA urges the English Government to sanction the bill passed by the Newfoundland Legislature prohibiting the export of bait. Lieutenant-Governor Des. Voeux also advices the Government to sanction the bill, but the Government is unwilling to do so unless it is proved that the protection of the bait fisheries will not interfere with the just demands of the American and French tishermen.

A DEPUTATION from the Ontario Booksellers' Association waited upon the Minister of Education and asked him to notify the whole trade in future of any contemplated changes in school books, for as matters stood, unlooked for changes in books leave booksellers with a lot of dead stock on their hands. The Minister agreed to the request and stated that no change was likely to take place in school books before August next.

The crop of calendars for 1887 promises an abundant yield. One of the most complete and practical is that being prepared for Messrs. L. H. Packard & Co., of this city. Another handsome production is being issued by Mr. Feodor Boas, of McGill street. From Clinton and Asheroft, B. C., comes one of the minature kind, prepared for Mr. F. W. Foster, an enterprising merchant of that new and rapidly growing district.

THE Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company has completed its connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway lines. This establishes communication between the Baltimore & Ohio system in the United States and the Canadian Pacific system from Quebec to British Columbia on the Pacific coast. It is expected that the lines from Vancouver to San Francisco will be completed within thirty days.

A laboring man of Minerville, Pa., has patented a car brake which he thinks is much better than the Westinghouse brake. He says that it can stop a freight car running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour in fifteen feet, lock the wheels dead in six or eight seconds, and stop a locomotive running at the rate of forty miles an hour before it has moved twenty-five feet.

The telegraph department of the Canndian Pacific Railway Company is showing noteworthy enterprise in the promptness with which its messages are transmitted over the wires and returned to first hands. We were impressed with this fact a few days ago in receiving an answer from Ottawa at 3 p.m. to a message which had been committed to the telegraph operator at 2.33 p.m., being an interval of only 27 minutes.

#### 1672

Ir is officially stated that the central iraffic and trunk line associations have determined to advance eastbound freight rates, beginning on December 20th, until transportation by water is made possible in the spring. The new schedule advances rates on all freights from West to East from a basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York to 30 cents per 100 pounds.

-Tus mining company who recently commenced operations at Banfi, N. W. T., have struck a seam of anthracite coal seven feet six inches in diameter. There are six seams of hard coal in this location varying in thickness from three feet to the monster just uncovered. That location alone will supply coal for all of the Northwest for the next 50 years.

IT appears that Mr. H. J. Johnston has tendered his resignation of the agency of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co'y, to take effect from 1st March next, in order to devote his undivided attention to the business of the Confederation Life Association which is rapidly increasing in this province under his efficient management.

The Dominion Government intends to build two new cruisers for the protection of the fishers. It is expected that the total catch of fish in Canadian waters will reach the value of \$19,000,000 this year. Upwards of 60,000men are engaged in Canada in prosecution of the fisheries with about 1,400 vessels valued at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions of dollars.

The prospects of the Saskatchewan mine grow brighter each day. They are now working four heads, the smallest scam being five feet eight, and running as high as six feet of solid coal. The quality of the coal is improving. Large orders are received daily, and before the spring the output will no doubt be far above what was at first intended.

The boom in the iron industry in this continent has brought with it a similar revival of commercial interests on the great lakes. The past season has been one of great prosperity, and that of 1887 is expected to be equally profitable. The Lake Superior mines will be extensively worked this winter, and four million tons of ore will be shipped next season.

REPORTS from Cape Sable and other points on the south shore of Nova Scotia show an increase within the past fortnight in the catches of cod, herring and mackerel. The oldest fishermen are unable to recall the time when any of these branches of fishing could be prosecuted successfully so late in the season

The steamship "Greetlands" is at Les Eboulements, having been compelled to turn back from the lower end of Orleans Island, unable to reach Quebec on account of the large quantity of closely packed ice on the south channel. The steamer will probably winter at Les Eboulements.

A FURTHER cut in steerage rates is announced. The White Star Line have advertised that their emigrant rates, both outward and prepaid have been reduced to \$15, as have also the Monarch Line of New York. The other steamship companies will in all probability follow suit.

CABLEGRAMS ANNOUNCE A renewal of the gold fever in Australia. Large findings of gold have been made in South Australia at the digging in the region of Teetulpa, and five thousand men have already congregated in that locality. The largest nugget yet found weighed 30 ounces.

A LADY rushed into the Central Police Station yesterday afternoon and asked if any stray children had been found by the police. She was informed that there were five in the different stations, whereupon she exclaimed: "But I have lost seven! Where are the other two?"

KENTVILLE, N. S., an enterprising town in the midst of the Annapolis Valley, has voted for incorporation 115 for and 28 against. This is a good move for under the old regime person and property were none too safe, while now with a responsible town government matters in this respect will improve.

The engine and boilers for the Port Huron Tunnel Company have arrived at Port Huron and will be placed in position at once. A force of men will be put to work at once and a 100 foot shaft s nk near the river bank. The work will be pushed day and night.

THREE or four hundred tons of the enormous stock of palm oil which has been cumbering the American market for the last year is being shipped to Amsterdam. The loss on this overstock is popularly estimated at nearly forty thousand dollars.

The Springhill mines, in Cumberland Co., N. S., continue to give an increased output, and some 40,000 tons per month are being brought to the pit's mouth. At this rate the output will reach half a million tons for the year.

The decrease of the merchant marine of the world in 1886, as compared with 1885, in sailing vessels is, according to the *Bureau Veritus* of France, 1,146 vessels and 205,881 tons. The increase in steam vessels is 153, and in tonnage, 134,455.

OFFICIAL reports from Winnipeg show that 619 immigrants arrived at that port during the month of November, and for the ten months previous 13,245, making a total for the eleven months of the current year of 13,865.

The price of the best hemlock bark delivered at the cars in Waterloo is \$4.50 and from that down to \$4, as to quality. The peel in that section is comparatively small, the supply having been pretty well exhausted.

STEPS have been taken toward making the experiment of growing cork trees in this continent, as the average annual importation of cork bark is 70,000 bales a year. A bale weighs 160 pounds, and one pound can be manufactured into 144 champagne corks.

THE Burrell-Johnson Iron Company, of Yarmouth, N.S., have made a contract to build a steamer\_of seventy-five feet keel, 115 tons register, for the Messrs. Balt, of Charlottetown. The steamer will be completed about he 1st of next April.

The receipts in canal tolls at the Ottawa office during the scason of navigation just closed were for Ottawa river canals \$33,914, against \$30,732 last year, and for the Rideau canal \$4,709, against \$3,442.

UNDER its present management the Cornwall Mig. Co. is making better progress. Some of the articles manufactured are of creditable texture and finish, and are so cheap that they are being profitably exported across the lines.

The confiscated American schooner "Highland Light was sold at Georgetown, N. S., by the Marshall of the Admiralty Court, and bought in by the Department of Fisheries for \$5,800.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk railway, for the week ending December 11th, show an increase of \$57,552 over the corresponding period in 1885.

#### INSURANCE TARIFF ON DWELLINGS.

The threatened refusal of two western Ontario companies, members of the Underwriters' Association, to be bound any longer by the conditions as to three-year non-hazardous risks, together with the methods of a representative of one of the American companies, whose headquarters are in the Niagara district, has brought about a general change in that respect—as regards the Province of Ontario. A committee was appointed in October to report on the subject at a meeting to be held on the 7th inst. The committee reported that they were unable to agree upon any scheme that would meet the views of those companies which raised objections to the ratings (on three-year non-hazardous risks), but they recommended that no definite action be taken by the present meeting, but that a joint committee be appointed to confer with these companies and the offices generally, and to report at a special meeting of the Association to be called to deal with this subject before the 1st inst.

The president, as chairman of the Montreal section of the joint committee appointed, reported that the two sections had separately met several times and communicated their opinions by correspondence, but without being able to come to any agreement as to what action 'should be recommended to the Association: a meeting of the joint committee was therefore held in Toronto on the 27th ultimo.

The committee recommended to the Association that the scale of minimum rates on non-hazardous risks, as set forth on page 37 of the Ontario tariff, be suspended so far as the Province of Ontario is concerned-exclusive of the City of Toronto.

The recommendation was seconded by Mr. Talley, of the Royal, who explained that it had been agreed to only when it was found that it was impossible to arrive at any satisfactory compromise or other arrangement.

Mr. G. E. Hart, of the Citizens, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. II. J. Mudge, of the Queen :

That the tariff of rates upon three years risks in Ontario be maintained until the an nual meeting of the Association; and that in the meanwhile a committee be appointed to report to that meeting what alterations, if any, are required in amendment of the present tariff.

The amendment was lost; and on the main motion being put, it was carried by 12 ayes to 3 mays.

The president then declared that the tariff for three-year non-hazardous risks in the Province of Ontario was suspended from 3rd December.

The foregoing action relates only to the Province of Ontario. The three-year non-hazardous risk tariff remains in force for the Province of Quebec.

# Meetings, &c. BANK OF OTTAWA.

The twelfth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa was held on the 8th inst. Among those present were Messrs. C. T. and H. N. Bate, Robt. Blackburn, Chas. Magee, Geo. Hay, John Mather, Jas. McLaren, (Denis Murphy, Sheriff Sweetland, Andrew Masson, James Cunningham.

On the motion of Mr. Geo. Hay, seconded by Mr. James Cunningham, the president, Mr. James McLaren took the chair, and the cashier, Mr. Burn, acted as secretary.

The president then called upon the cashier to read the following

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The directors beg to present the twelfth annual report, showing the result of the bank's operations for the year just closed : Balance at credit of profit and loss

account, 30th November, 1885.	\$16,636	14
Net profits for the year ending		
30th November, 1886, after de-		
<ul> <li>ducting expenses of manage-</li> </ul>		
ment and making necessary		
provision for interest due to		
<ul> <li>depositors, uncarned interest on</li> </ul>		
current discounts, and for all		
bad and doubtful debts	141,804	71
	\$158,440	85
Appropriated as follows :	4	50

Appropriated as follows :	
Dividend No. 20, paid	
1st June, 1886 \$35,000 00	•
Dividend No. 21, pay-	
able 1st December,	
1886 35,000 00	Û
Onrried to Rest Ac-	
count 50,000 00	
·····	120,000 00
N	

Leaving a balance to be carried forward at the credit of profit

and loss account of..... \$38,440 85 And making the Rest Account...\$260,000 00

The directors have pleasure in being able te report that the business of the bank has been well maintained for the past year, and continues to show satisfactory signs of progress.

The usual inspections of the various offices have been carefully made during the year.

The members of the official staff of the bank

continue to perform their respective duties satisfactorily.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JAMES MACLAREN,

President.

General statement of liabilities and assets as on 30th November, 1886:

LIABLETTER.

Notes in circulation ...... \$ 643,706 00 Deposits bearing interest ...... \$1,651,068 21 Deposits not bearing interest.... 447,346 93 2,098,415 14 Due to other banks in Canada ..... 8,777 57 2,750,898 71 Total liabilities to the public ... Capital paid up... 1,000,000 00 Rest ..... 260,000 00 Dividend No. 21.. 35,000 00 Former dividends unpaid ..... 225 50 Reserved for interest and exchange 16,894 59 Rebate on current discounts ..... 25,240 54

Balance of profit and loss account carried forward. 38,440 85 1,375,801 48 \$4,126,700 19 ASSETS.

Specie on hand \$103,955 50	
Dominion notes on	
hand 92,952 25	
Notes of and cheques	
on other banks 68,553 30	
Balances due from	
other banks in	
Canada 134,351 43	
Balances due from	
other banks in the	
United States 68,707 68	
Balances due from	
other banks in the	
United Kingdom. 5,692 10	
Dominion Govern-	
ment Debentures 122,972 37	
Total assets immediately avail-	
able 597,18	
Loans and bills discounted 3,450,60	8 24
Loans overdue. not specially se-	
	35 04
Loans overdue, secured 3,07	6 57
Real estate, the property of the	
bank (other than the bank	
premises) 23,99	50 98
Mortgages on real estate cold by	
	94 73
Bank premises 45,5	50 00

GEO. BURN, Cashier.

The President in moving the adoption of the report, commented on the satisfactory exhibit which it made, and referred to the various features of evidence of prosperity which it presented. The outlook for the future he regarded as highly encouraging.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Charles Magee, vice-president, and was unanimously adopted.

Sheriff Sweetland moved, seconded by Mr. A. Masson,

"That the thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president, and directors for their careful attention to the interests of the bank during the past year."

In making the motion the sheriff said the

# FOR SALE.

AN HYDRAULIC PACKING PRESS, —Table 3ft. 6in. x 6ft. by 6ft. 2in. between table and top plate. Four uprights 24in. round, Balling bar on each side, 5in. diam., with ratchet ram 6in. diam. 3ft. rise. Double plunger pumps, pistons 1<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>in. and 1<sup>in.</sup> En-quire of MACKAY BROS., 170 McGill Street, Montreal.

shareholders were very much indebted to the directors for the satisfactory report which they had been able to lay before the meeting, and, therefore, gave him great pleasure to make a motion tendering them thanks. Mr. Magee, on behalf of the board of di-

rectors, expressed thanks for the unanimous vote of thanks passed, and for the complimentary allusion of the mover and seconder of the resolution. He said it was gratifying to find their efforts were apprepiated by the shareholders. The directors had given a great deal of their time and attention to the affairs of the bank, and were thoroughly conversant with its whole business, not only in Ottawa, but at the branches, which were regularly inspected by the directors, and to this he attributed in a great measure its success. In addition to this, said Mr. Magee, the board had been fortunate in having the service of good officers who, from the cashier down, he thought enjoyed the confidence of the shareholders and of the customers of the bank.

Mr. Denis Murphy moved, seconded by Mr. James Cunningham, "That the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the cashier and other officers of the bank for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties,"

Mr. Murphy paid a compliment to Mr. Burn, cashier, in acknowledging the satisfactory manner in which he and the other officers of the bank had performed their duties, which had been done to the entire satisfaction of the directors.

The president before putting the motion, expressed his entire concurrence with the words of the motion. The cashier and other officers, including those of the branches, possessed the confidence of the board and he believed also that of the shareholders and customers of the bank.

The motion was unanimously carried.

On motion of Mr. John Mather, seconded by Mr. George Hay, balloting for the board of directors was then proceeded with, and resulted in the election of the following gentle-men, : - Messrs. James MacLaren, Charles Magee, C. T. Bate, R. Blackburn, Hon. George Bryson, Hon. L. Church, Alexander Fraser, George Hay and John Mather

At a meeting of the newly elected board of directors, held subsequently, Mr. James Mac-Laren was re-elected president, and Mr. Charles Magee, vice-president.

The meeting then adjourned.

# Financial.

#### THURSDAY EV'G, Dec. 16, 1886.

The street rate for money in London has advanced to 33 per cent in sympathy with the rise in the Bank rate to 5 per\*cent. Sterling 60-day sight closed at 81,02 between banks and 83/64 over the counter; demand 9/04 and 91,00\$; cables 93. New York funds 108 and §. Posted in New York 4.801 and 4.84 ; actual 4.78@4.79 and 4.81@1, cables 4.82@1. In spite of the vigorous attacks of the bears, the panic in New York, and the increase in the cost of money both there and in Europe

# KID GLOVE NOTICE.

#### "ning,

A DVICE from our English house has just been received that arrangements have been completed with a manufacturer for a lower priced Kid Glove than the JOLETTE Brand. This new glove will compare favorably with Gloves offered in compatition with our JOLETTE, but we shall be in a position to sell them at a much lower price.

# JOLETTE

#### POPULARITY.

The JOLETTE Kid Glove is becoming more popular every season. The standard of the JOLETTE will be maintained and a larger stock than ever imported for the coming season.

# LE BRABANT

The LE BRABANT Kid Glove is considered the **Best \$1.25 Retail Kid Glove** this side the Atlantic. The sale for the LE BRA-BANT Brand in our own retail increases every year. We are importing an immensely large stock of this favorite glove for the spring trade.

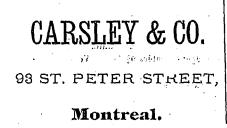
# POSITIVE PROOF.

The fact that our retail trade has kept the

# Jolette aud Le Brabant

#### KID GLOVES

for so many years, and the trade for them has steadily increased each year, we consider positive proof that they are capital value and that they give general satisfaction.



the local stock market closes strong and buoyant. During the week both Richelieu and Telegraph were hammered down considerably but both are now rapidly recovering their former position. Bank stocks are practically unchanged, and the whole situation is decidedly in favor of the bulls. The following are the sales and highest and lowest prices during the week.

Banks	No. Shares.	Highst price.	L'west price.	A verage same weck 1885.
Commerce Eastern Towns Hochelaga Merchants Molsons Montreal Ontario Quebec Peoples Toronto	1360 25 40 354 8 1219 250 3 30 25	118 102 130 144 2393 116 104 98	118 100 129 144 238 116 104 98	$ \begin{array}{c} 1173\\ 1072\\ 78\\ 1141\\ 125\\ 2012\\ 105\\ 98\\ 772\\ 186\end{array} $
Miscellaneous.	-	-		
Can. Pacific Champlain Bds. City Passenger. Gas Hoch. Cot'n Co Mont. Cot. Co Northwest Land Richelien Telegraph	431 490 25 95	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	105 242 <u>1</u> 219 140 120 62	58] 1203 1914 924 724 564 1214

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVG., DEC. 16, 1886.

The approach of the holidays has caused business in certain lines to be less brisk than before, but those trades which include seasonable goods are correspondingly more active and report numeous orders, particularly from distant parts. Taken all in all, there seems no reason for complaint, the average distribution for the time of year being more than maintained. Unfortunately there has been a break in the weather, and good snow roads are far from being an actual fact.

Asuts.—Reseipts continue light. Up to the 16th December there were inspected 111 brls. pots and 39 brls. pearls for the month. Sales of the small quantity coming in have been made at \$4.10 for first pots, and \$3.50@\$3.55 for seconds. *Pearls*—no sales reported—should be worth \$7.00 for firsts, but the demand is light. Received since 1st January, 3478 brls. pots, 369 brls. pearls. Stock in store on 16th December, 555 brls. pots, 45 brls. pearls.

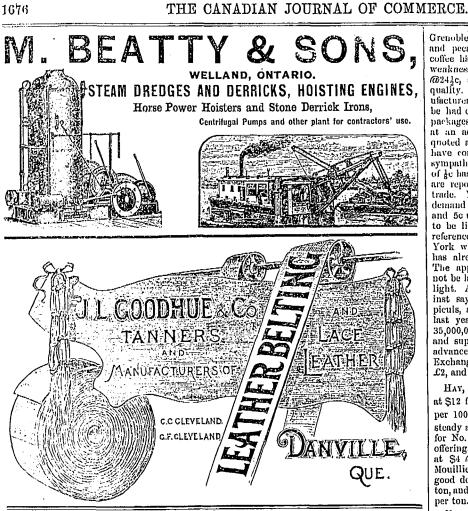
CANNED GOODS.—There is quite a considerable business doing in canned goods. Prices are a shade firmer. There have been several large lots of salmon sold at \$1.50. A certain river brand has sold at \$1.472. There has been no change in the price of canned lobsters and they continue firm : No.1; per four dozen case, \$5.50; No. 2, \$5.30. Mackerel is held at \$4.50 with no offerings. We quote corn, \$1.50; tomatocs, \$1.50; peas, \$1.60.

COAL AND WOOD.—During the past week the demand has been light. Scotch steam scarce with sellers asking \$5.50@\$6.00 at yard. Stove, \$6.50; chestnut, \$6.25; egg, \$6; grate, \$6; Smiths, \$6@\$6.50. The cordwood market has been more active, there being a fair demand for all kinds, and prices have advanced 50c per cord all round owing to the light supplies of some kinds. We quote good long maple at \$7, beech at \$6.50, birch at \$6, and tamara at \$5.50, delivered ex-yard.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- There has been a quiet but steady market for butter and a few cable orders for creamery, and good dairy are in hand. Although holders are firm no great amount of business is passing. A sale of a car of Western is reported on Winnipeg account, and some orders have also come in from the Lower Provinces. Morrisburg rolls in baskets are being offered at 19c. The cheese market was quiet but well supported and firm in tone, although actual business did not amount to anything. It is noticeable that the Liverpool cable to the New York Produce Exchange quotes 63s, while the despatch re-ceived here remains at 62s 6d. Provisions-There is a light local movement at quotations for pork, hams and lard. The hog market was steady under a fair demand at \$5.75 @ \$5.80 per 100 lbs in car lots, and jobbing lots up to \$6 per 100 lbs. There was a good demand for eggs at steady prices. We quote limed at 17e to 19c, held stock 18c @ 19c, and new laid scarce and higher at 22c @ 28c per dozen. Canadian limed in New York are firmer at 171c @ 18c. Poultry was well enquired for at unchanged prices. Turkeys sold at 8c@10c, chickens at 6c @ 7c, ducks at 8c @ 9c, and geese at 6c @ 7c per lb. There was a good demand for game at firm prices. Partridges sold at 55c @ 60c per brace, and venison brought 6c @ 7c for carcases, and saddles were higher at 10c fa 11c per lb.

Day Goods .- Remittances have not quite come up to the expectations this week. The travellers, who are generally called home before this, are meeting with very fair success, which is all the more remarkable that the Christmas retail trade is already under weigh, and that the people of Ontario and Manitoba are engrossed in elections. Not only are re-tailers looking at goods but they are buying. The city retail trade has been fairly active, but the freak in the weather has interfered with the holiday trade in central parts of the city, and it is not, so far, as good as it would otherwise have been. The suburban trade is, however, reported to be very satisfactory. Stocks are held firmly and prices hold their own. There has been no decline in cottons and wool. Manufacturers are working full time, and convey the cheering news that their output is being absorbed and that they have orders ahead.

DRUGS AND CHEMIOALS.—The trade in 10th lines is quict with a limited movement in ieading staples. Quinine has ruled quiet, but steady. There are rumors of large transactions in New York, but those who are in a position to know place no faith in the circulated statement, as inquiries from their hands have reflected no increase in the attention extended. Opium retains its previous strong position, but the demand appears less urgent. Chemicals —The movement in general goods continues small. Caustic soda is steady. Soda ash dull. Brimstone continues very dull, both spot and forward. Acetate lime, though not quotably , is weaker in tone. Dyes.—For most ptions there has continued a quiet のないで、「「「「「「」」」」」



market. Cutch is yet in light supply and offered sparingly. Inquiries are making for forward shipment, but there is nothing at present offered in Calcutta. Gambier continues selling fairly at full previous prices. Indigo is quiet but firm. A cable from Calcutta gives shipments since beginning of the season at 28 chests. Exchange, 10s 6d six months' sight.

中国の市場の成功をあったのないないないに、「「「「「「「」」」

FISH AND OUS.-There is still very little doing either in fish or oils. Prices are unchanged, although the market is a trifle firmer. There has been a little doing in cod oil, and the prices, though as yet steady, begin to develop an upward tendency. Steam refined seal oil is firm.

FLOUR AND GRAIS .- The flour market has ruled firm and strong grades have been in good request. Among late sales were 125 bils patent at \$4.55, 6 cars Manitoba strong bakers' at \$4.35, and 4 cars shorts at \$15.00. The amount of business done in grain was trifling. Prices are nominal. No. 1 Canada barley has sold in New York at 75c, and No. 2 at 70c 60 71c. In the West, May wheat has been subject to wide fluctuations, but at the close the markets were weak. Final cash quotations in Chicago yesterday were: Wheat, 77]c; corn, 36[c; onts, 25]c; pork, \$11.00; 1ard, \$5.10, and rils, \$5.55. The New York wheat market was weaker and fell ic @ ge, closing at 89ke January, 91ke February, 93c March, 96c May. Corn declined 1c for 1c, closing at 474c December, 484c January, 494c February, 51 to May. Oats closed at 34c December, 34 ge January, 35 ge February, 36 ge May. Liverpool advices quote No. 1 Cali

fornia wheat 1d higher at 7s 6d @ 7s 8d, and report the market firm, with a good demand. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past three days were \$7,000 centals, of which 35,000 were from America.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .--- There is a good business doing but prices remain about the same. The city holiday trade has scarcely set in yet, but orders from the upper country are keeping the trade busy. Apples firm and un-changed. We quote ex-store \$2.50 @ \$3. Changes, Jamaica, in cases, \$4.00 ac 52. Oranges, Jamaica, in cases, \$4.00 ac\$4.50; Brazils, \$4.00, case; new Valencias, \$5.50; Florida, \$4.25@\$5.00, box; Jamaicas, brls., \$7.50@\$8. Lemons, \$3@\$4.50, box; \$8 case. Cranberries, \$7@\$8 brl. Sweet potatoes, \$3 brl. Avaria compare \$7 ac\$4516 box; Os brl. Almeria grapes, \$3.50@\$4.50 keg; Catawbas, 8c@9c; Canadian, 5c@7c. Cocoanuts, \$6.50 per 100. Onions, native, \$2.50@\$2.75 brl.; Spanish, \$3.50 case. Figs, in 1 lb. and 13 lb. boxes, 101c/@121c.

GROCERIES .- There is a moderately active business doing and the holiday trade appears to have fairly set in. One result is that a big business is being done in all kinds of nuts and prices are firm. Carthagena almonds are quoted 2c higher and sell freely at 16c. Walnuts of the crop of '85 are going off at 71c and Sicily filberts at 94c. Turkey filberts are selling at 9c and mixed almonds at 104c. Natural pulled figs find ready sale at 5c while Eleme figs command 10c per pound ; fourteen pound boxes sell at 10c the box, and the same figs in boxes over ten pounds realise 9c. Currants are quoted at 51c but in some cases they have commanded as high as 54c. Valencias have brought as much as 71c; new-

Grenoble walnuts are selling as high as 16c, and pecan nuts at 102c. The advance in coffee has been maintained and there is no weakness in prices. Mocha is quoted at 22c @241c, and Java at from 16c @ 25c as to quality. There is no Rio to be had. A manufacturer recently purchased all that was to be had on the market, between 150 and 200 packages, and has sold it to a New York firm at an advan e of 3c per lb. Maracaibo is quoted a trifle firmer at 131cfc14c. Sugars have continued to present a steady front in sympathy with outside markets. An advance of ic has been asked for granulated and sales are reported at  $6\frac{1}{3}c$  and  $6\frac{1}{3}c$  to the jobbing trade. Yellows have sold at  $4\frac{5}{3}c$ . The demand is only moderate. Syrups are higher and 5c up on some qualities. There is said to be little or none offering under 27c. A reference to the speculative deal in tea in New York which advanced prices 1cf@3c per lb. has already been made in these columns. The appearances are that the advance will not be lasting as the supplies are by no means light. A cable from Amoy under date of 10th inst says :--- Settlements to date, 333,000 piculs, against 288,000 piculs to same time last year; exports, 41,000,000 lbs., against 35,000,000 lbs. last year. Stock decreasing and supplies coming in slowly. Market has advanced \$1 for common to good medium. Exchange, 4 mos. 3s 4d. Freight per Suez, £2, and overland, 2c."

HAY, STRAW AND FEED --- Prices were firmer at \$12 for choice timothy, and \$8 for inferior per 100 bundles. Pressed hay was quiet and steady at \$12 for No. 1, \$11 for No. 2, and \$10 for No. 3 per ton in large quantities. The offerings of straw were large and prices steady at \$4 @ \$6 per 100 bundles as to quality. Mouillie was firm at \$22 per ton. There is a good demand for bran at \$13.50 @ \$14 per ton, and shorts are well enquired for at \$15.00 per tou.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- The market is quiet, and, except a few small sales, there have been no transactions. The market, both here and in the West, is in an unsettled state, and the small amount of business doing is due to this as tanners are looking for lower prices. No actual reduction of prices has yet been developed, and prices practically remain unchanged since last week. The receipts of hides have been about up to the average as regards bulk, although there is a slight deterioration reported in the quality. Tallow quiet.

IRON AND HARDWARE .--- There is not the least change to report in the position of the market either at home or abroad. Prices both for iron and steel are unchanged, and as the Christmas holidays approach business is being thrown to one side. Latest advices from Great Britain report prices still firm and trade fairly brisk, manufacturers in some instances having orders booked for three months ahead, enough in fact, to keep them busy until April. Others again are so pressed as to be unable or unwilling to make any prices. In the local market several of the works have already closed down and the others will follow suit within the week and shut down for the usual Christmas holiday and stocktaking. There are no changes in prices. Wagrants in Glasgow are cabled at 43s 2d ; No. 3 foundry in Middlesborough is at 33s. No. 3 foundary in induces of the factor of t Spanish lead, £12 15s; best selected copper £44; soft English lead, £13; Silesian spelter, £14 7s 6d; Hallett's antimony, £29 10s; tinplates, 12s 9d.



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LEATHER.—There is absolutely nothing doing in the leather trade. The transactions are insignificant and few and far between, and prices are unchanged. The factories are moderately busy, but their purchases have been light since last report.

RAW FURS.—Business quiet and expected to remain so until the London January sales. The following are the quotations for prime skins:—beaver, per Ib.,  $\$4.00 \ @$ \$4.50; bear, per skin,  $\$10.00 \ @ \ \$12.00$ ; bear cub,  $\$5.00 \ @ \ \$6.00$ ; fisher,  $\$3.00 \ @ \ \$4.00$ ; fox, red, 90c@\$1.10; fox, cross, \$2.00c\$\$2.50; lynx,  $\$2.50 \ @ \ \$2.50$ ; marten, 90c@\$1.10; mank, \$1; muskrat,  $\$e \ @ \ 10c$ ; otter,  $\$8.00 \ @ \ \$10.00$ ; recom,  $40c \ @ \ 60c$ , and skunk,  $25c \ @ \ 50c$  and 75c per skin.

Woon -The market has been quiet and the local position is the same as noted last week. At the London wool sales on the 11th inst., the attendance was good and the bidding spirited. The following are the details: Victoria-Sales 2,000 bales ; scoured at 81d@ 1s 71; do. locks and pieces at 10d@1s 2d; grensy at 4d@11d; do. locks and pieces at 3d@8d. New South Wales-Sales 300 bales : scoured at 10d@is 8d; do. locks and pieces at 91d@11d; greasy at 5d@11d; do. locks and pieces at 4d@81d. South Australia-Sales 5,000 bales ; scoured at 101d@1s 91d ; do. locks and pieces at 81d@1s 7d ; greasy at 41d@10d; do. locks and pieces at 4d@61d. Queensland-Sales 200 bales; scoured at 1s @1s 4d; do. locks and pieces at 9d@1s 11d; grensy at 5dm10d ; do. locks and pieces at 6d and. New Zealand-Sales 200 bales; scoured at 8d@1s 7d ; do. locks and pieces at 9d/@1s 4d ; greasy at 5d@1s ; do. locks and pieces at 31d/@8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal-Sales 1,000 bales; greasy at 5d@7d; snow white at 1s 11d@1s 61d. Total sales, 8,700 bales. A previous cable said:—At the wool sales this day prices were steady. There was little demand for Capes, and several lots were withdrawn. The withdrawals of all classes to date amount to 20 per cent,



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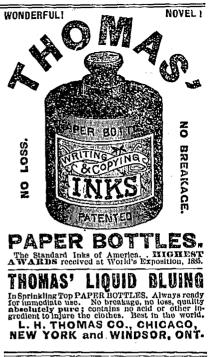
TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

Топонто, Dec. 16, 1886.

Wholesale trade, as is usual at this season of the year, is inclined to be less active. Comparatively speaking, the volume of business is good, and ahead of previous years. Stocktaking has commenced, and results are likely to show a satisfactory season. Prices are firm, and in some cases a higher range seems to be anticipated. Money in fair demand; prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 61 per cent, and the general run at 7. Call loans on stocks rule at 5% per cent., and time loans at 6. Sterling exchange is easier, 60day bills between banks are 1081 to 1088, and demand bills 109] to 109§. The stock market is dull and lower, closing from 1 to 2 per cent. below a week ago for bank shares. Loan Company stocks in fair demand and firm. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :

Banks.	Bid Dec. 9.	B.d Dec. 16.	Loan Cos.	Bid Dec. 9,	Bid Dec. 16.				
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion. Hamilton. Standard. Federal Imperial Molsons	129] 221 134] 128 108] 136	114 128 127? 218 134 127 107] 184	Can Per Freehold Bidg, & Loan Farmers Loan Farmers Loan Lond'n & Can'd Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan Iiamilton Prov. Iimeria Sav	190 114 120 161 129 107 118	120 1604 123 ×d104 118				

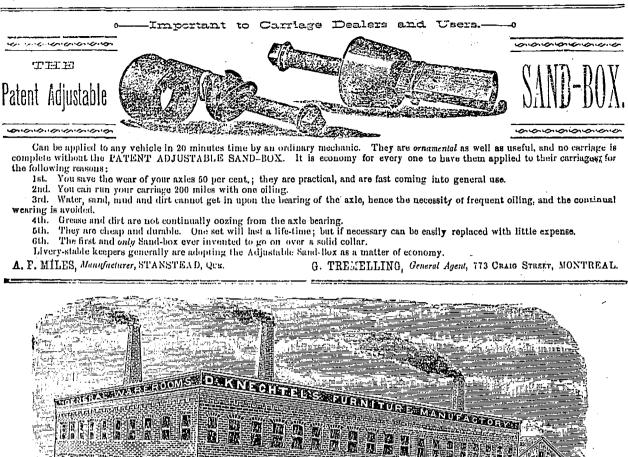


BUTTER.—The demand is good for choice qualities, which are scarce, and prices firm. The best tub lots sell at 18c@19c, and medium 14c@15c; choice rolls are firm at 15c@16c, and inferior dull at 10c@12c. Eygs in moderate supply and prices firm; round lots have changed hands during the week at 19c@20cper dozen. Cheese remains very firm, the best makes jobbing at 124@123c.

DRUGS.—Business is less active, and prices generally unchanged. We quote: Opium, \$3.25@\$3.50. Quinine unchanged. Morphia firm at \$1.50@\$1.75. Tartaric acid 60c@65c. Turpentine, 58c@61c. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 63c for boiled.

COAL OIL.—There is a fair trade in refined burning oil at 18c to 18½c per gallon in the city. In the country however prices are lower than these. Crude is higher in Petrolea at \$1.05, and refined firm at 14½c per gallon in car lots.

Hogs.—Offerings are increasing and prices somewhat weaker. Packers are paying \$5.60 to \$5.65, and expect to get them lower before the season is over. FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour trade has improved slightly, but transactions continue limited. Superior extras sold on Wednesday at \$3.45, and a small lot at \$3.50. Extras are quoted at \$3.35. Patents rule at \$3.65@\$4.25 according to quality. Wheat in fair demand, with prices a cent higher. No. 2 full sold yesterday at 70c f. o. c., and No. 2 red winter at 80c f. o. c. No. 2 spring is quoted at 80c, and No. 1 spring at 82c. For January deliv-ery the latter grade sold at 84c. The stock in store is only 99,426 bushels, as against 201,400 bushels at the corresponding period of last year. Barley is dull, with sales yesterday of No. 1 at 55c, No. 2 at 50c, No. 3 estimat 45c, and No. 3 at 40c. Oats are easier on more limited offerings. Sales were made a few days ago at 311c on track, and yesterday at 31c. Peas in fair demand and firm, there being sales of No. 2 at equal to 521c and 53c here. Rye is dull and purely nominal in price. Bran higher; car lots on track are quoted at \$12.



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Outwal steady, car lots are nominal at \$3.65 for ordinary and \$3.90@\$4 for granulated.

GROCENES.—There is a moderate trade, and prices generally rule firm. Teas in better demand, and in some lines higher prices are asked. Fruit steady: London layers, §2.75 and §2.90; Sultanas, 7c to 74c; Valencia, fine, new, 63c to 7c; ordinary, 64c to 64c; Eleme figs, old, 4c to 5c; currants, new, 53c to 64c. Coffee firm; Rio, 14c to 15c. Sugars unchanged at 64c to 64c for granulated, and 44c to 53c for Canadian refined. Payments fair.

HARDWARE. — Business good, and remittances fair. We quote: Ordinary bar iron firm at \$1.65 @ \$1.70. Canada plates rule at \$2.45 @ \$2.65. Manilla rope, 104c @ 13c. Tin bar, 26c @ 27c; ingot, 25c @ 27c; tinplates, I. C. coke, \$4 @ \$4.10; I. C. charcoal, \$4.40 @ \$4.50. HIDES AND SKINS.—The receipts of hides are fair, and prices steady. Cured are quoted at 94c, and dealers pay 84c for No. 1 green and 74c for No. 2. *Sheepskins* in good demand and prices firm, the best now being \$1, and good country lots 80e @ 90c. *Calfskins* are nominally unchanged. *Tallow* is steady at 42c @ 5e for rendered and 2c for rough.

LIVE STOCK.—The receipts of cattle have been larger this week, but the demand not as good as anticipated. Christmas cattle rule firm, but ordinary butchers' stock hard to sell, and a number of cars shipped to Montreal. There is nothing doing in shippers, and prices are nominal at  $4\psi_{c} @ 44c$ . Feeders 3c @ 34c and 'stockers are sold at 2c @ 34cers 10c. Butchers' cattle sold at 24c @ 34c per lb., the latter for choice weighing 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. A few Christmas cattle sold at 44c paying 3c @ 34c per lb., and butchers \$3.50@\$4 a head. Lambs firmer at \$4@ 5 a head. Hogs steady at 34c @ 44c per lb.

PROVISIONS.—There is a quiet trade, and prices are unchanged in most cases. Long Clear Bacon sells at 8c to 84c, and Cumberland cut at 72c @ 74c. New Hams sell at 11c, and Lard is in a small way at 94c @10c per 1b. Mess Pork sold in small lots at \$13.50 @ \$14. Potatoes in fair demand and higher, with sales of car lots at 65c to 674c a bag. Dried Apples in fair offer with sales at 4c @ 44c, and evaporated at 8c @ 84c. Beans rule at 90c@1.10 for country lots, and at \$1.20 @ \$1.25 per bushel for picked lots.

Woon.—The market is quiet and prices firm. Dealers are paying 21c to 24c for fleece, but very little offers. Southdown 26c to 28c. Pulled wools firm at 24e to 25c for supers, and at 28c to 30c for extras.



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SURETYSHIP,			STOCI	S AND	BONDS	<u> </u>			
The only Co'y in Canada confin-	NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Dce. 16.	Cash value per Si
ing Itself to this Business	Brit. North America /Can. Bank Commerce	\$ 2431 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 500,000	\$4,866,666	1,079,475	3 31	4 Jan 4 July 2 Jan 2 July	1:34 1234	324 43 61 75
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Of North America	Commercial, Nfld Commercial, Windsor Dominion	40	306,000 500,000 1,500,000	260,000	80,000 78,000 1,620,000	4	l May 1 Nov	126J 219	50 60 109 50
Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000	Du Peuple Eastern Townships	50 50	1,200,000 1,479,600	1,200,000 1,449,488	200,000 375,000	3.	8 May 8 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	98 113	49 10
Paid up in Cash (no notes), 300,000 Resources over 800,000	Exchange, Yarmouth. Federal Halifax	70 100 20	280,000 1,250,000 500,000	245,910 1,250,000 500,000	30,000 125,000 50,000	3	1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 May	85 1081 1041	59 50 168 50 26 95
*Deposit with Dominion Gov't, 57,000	Hamilton	100	1,000,000	999,500 710,100	300,000	4	2 June 1 Dec 2 Jun 2 July	134	134 00 102 00
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Imperial Jacques Cartier London	100 25 100	1,500,000 500,000 1,000,000	1,500,000 500,000 200,049	500,000 140,000	43	2 Jan 1 July 2 June 2 Dec	1351	115 25 17 50
of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of	Maritime Morchants' Can Morchants, Ilalifax	100	311,900 5,798,167	321,990 5,799,200		31	2 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec 2 June 1 Dec	129	100 00 129 00
One-half p.c. per Annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this continent	Merchants, Halifax	100 50 200	2,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	200,000 675,000	4	1 Aug 1 Feb	1043	104 75 72 60 477 00
over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction	New Brunswick	50 100	2,000,000	2,000,000 500,000	6,000,000 300,000	2	1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July	64 216	216 00
of its clients. Over \$350,000 have been paid in	Nova Scotia	100	1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000	1,114,300 1,500,000	340,000 500,000	1 34	2June 1Dec	135	135 00 116 00 126 00
Olaims to Employers.	Ottawa People's of Halifax People's of N. B	1 50	600,000	600,000 150,000	210,000 85,000		June 1 Dec Feb Aug		19 30 50 00
President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT. G.C.M.G. Vice-President, - THE HON. JAMES FERRIER. Managing Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS.	Quebec St. Stephen's Standard	1 100	2,500,000	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000	325,000	3	1 April 1 Oct		104 CO 63 62
Secretary, JAMES GRANT. Baskers THE EANK OF MONTREAL.	Toronto	1 100	1000,000 2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000 187,420	300,000 1,150,000		2Jan 2July 2June 1Dec	1271 2125	212 50
HEAD OFFICE:	Traders Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C	100	1,000,000	500,000	40,000		2Jan 2July	100	50 00 89 00
157 St. Jamos St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS.	Ville Marie Wostern Yarmouth	100	500,000 500,000 400,000	258,969 390,870	20,000 15,000 80,000	1	2 June 1 Dec	·[·;;;:•••••	85 00
Managing Director.	Wolforn	50	600,000	578,313 121,000 267,066	67,000	4			59 25 55 00
•N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made	Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc	100 100 25	1,350,000 450,000 750,000	267,066 223,771 750,000	90,000	1 31	1Jan 1July	106 106 114	106 00 106 00 28 50
for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks,	Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav	1 50	750,000	697,900 663,990 200,000	125 000	0	2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	.] 95	95 00 63 00 105 75
Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal	Can. Sav. and Loan Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	1 201	3,000,000 700,000 1,000,000	873,205	157 (6)0	4	30 July 31 Dec	120	1 63 00
COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO	Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Say Co.	50 100 50		1,000,000 500,000 611,430	75,857	3	15 Jan and Qtly	944 75 121	56 37 47 25 75 00 60 50
WANUFACTURERS OF	Dundas Cotton Co Farmor's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan . Home Sav. and Loan Co Hudon Cotton Co Hudon & Erie Loan Soc Huron & Erie Loan Soc Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.	100	1,876,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	1 000,000	450,000		1 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July	1693	169 75 123 00
BOOTS and SHOES	Home Sav. and Loan Co Hudon Cotton Co Huron & Erie Loan Son	100 100 50	1,000,000	850,000		3 <u>1</u> .5	Jan July	140 95	140 00
WHOLESALE,	Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Iny. Co.	50 100	350,000	239,090 641,704 424,604	85,000	4	8 Jan 8 July	119	110 00
CORNER OF Oraig & St. Francois Xavier Sts.,	Landed Banking and Lonn- Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Lonn Co.	50 50	700,000 400,000 665,000	560,000 550,000	40,000 250,000 50,000	1 5	2 Jan 2 July 15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June	1 160	80 00 58 00
MONTREAL.	Lond. and Ont. Jnv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan.	1 100	2,250,000 100,000 518,900	460,000 100,000	80,000 3,000	31	2 Jan 2 July	115	115 50
JAMES MCCREADY & CO.,	Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co	100 40 40	7,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000		546	2 Jan and Otly 15 April 15 Oct	1081	95 00 43 50 87 90
	Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoo	100	600,000 794,000 300,000	00,004 94,000		4	6 May 6 Nov	245	122 50
BOOT AND SHOE	National Investment Co	50 50 100	1,000,000 1,700,000	00,000 32,812 418,000	106,000 22,500	0 31 31	15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July	i 112 e 1073	13 50 56 00 107 75
MANUFACTURERS.	N. S. Sugar Refinery Ont. Indus. Lown and Inv Ont. Investment Assoc	500	$350,000 \\ 479,800 \\ 2,665,600$	50,000 235,135 700,000	27,000	21	30 June 31 Dec	e	500 00
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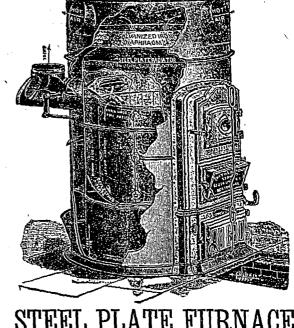
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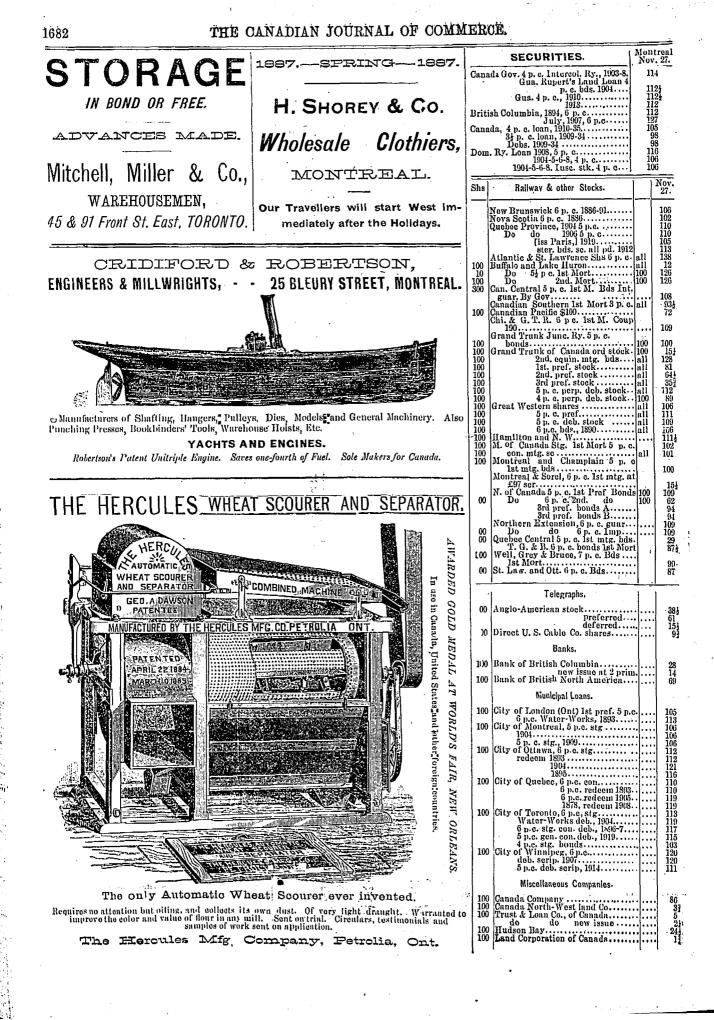
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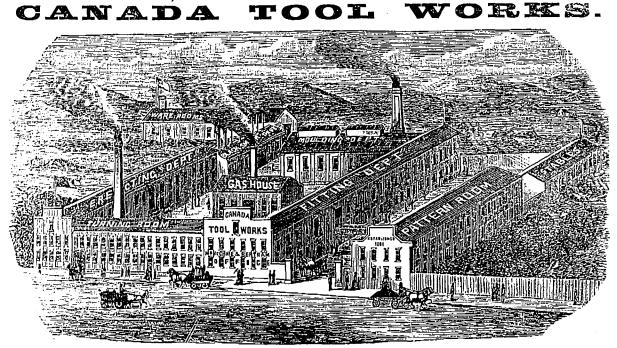
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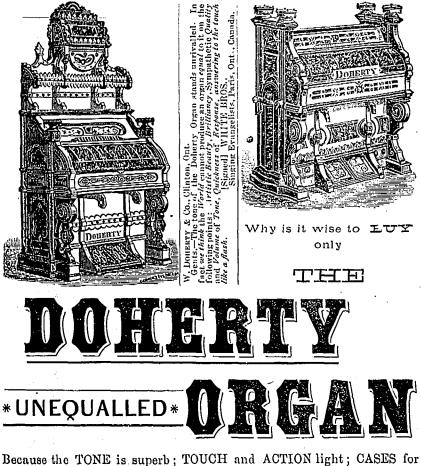
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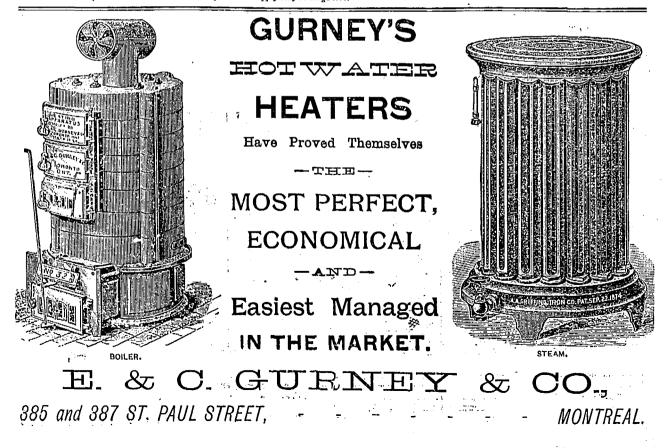




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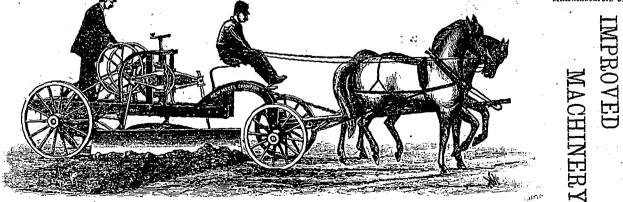
MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT THURSDAY DECEMBER 16, 1886.								
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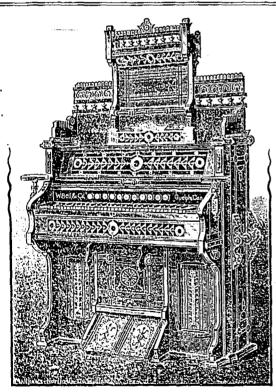
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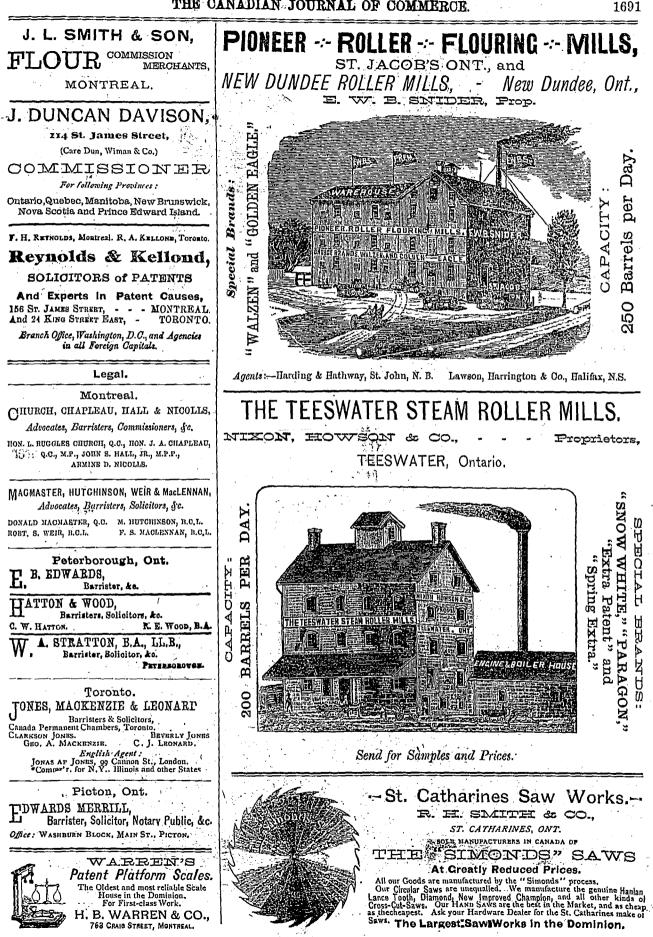


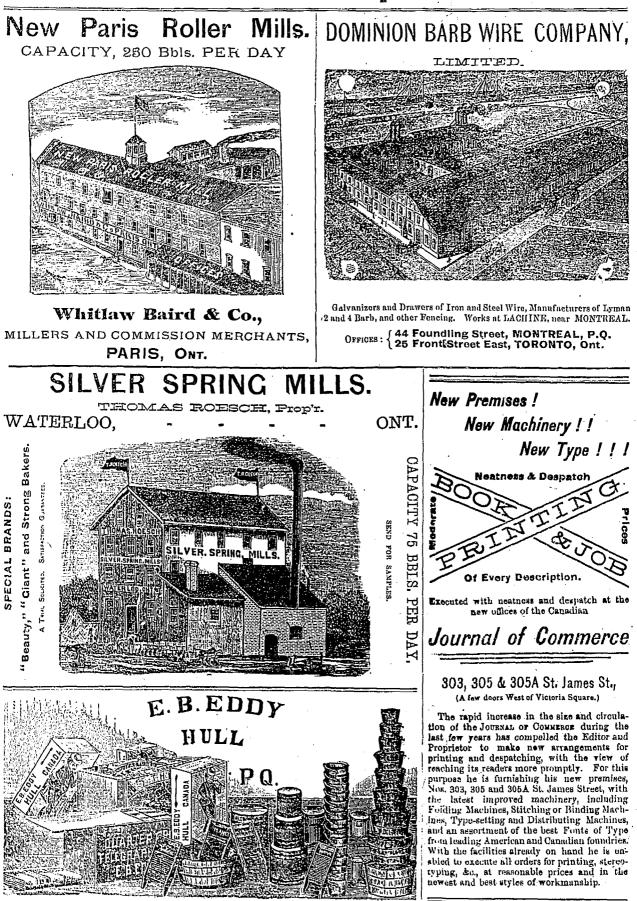
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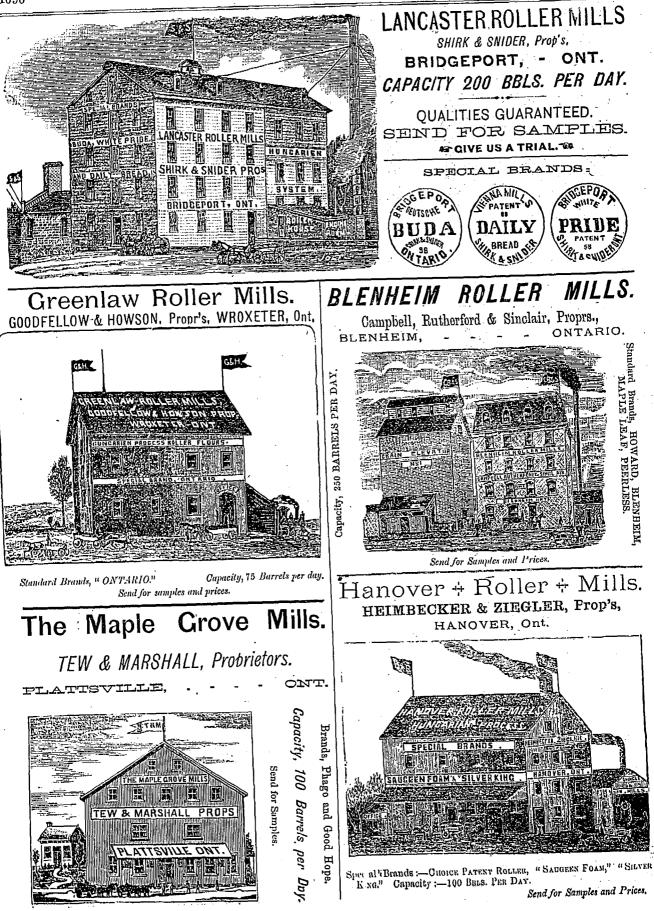


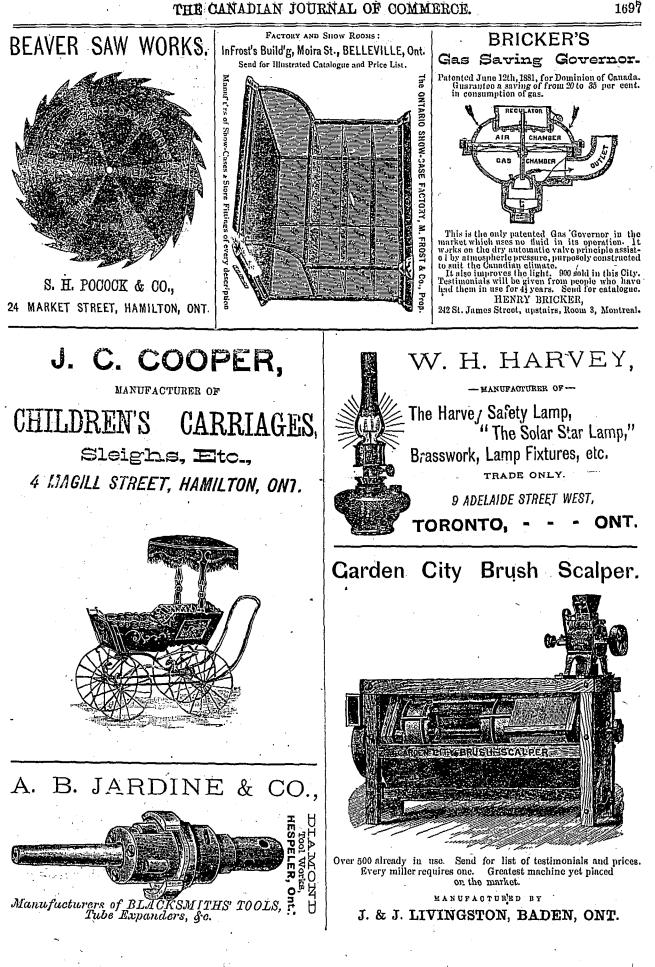
















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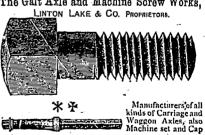
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