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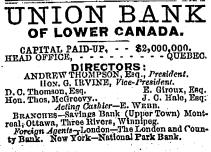
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Railways. FXPERIENCED TRAVELLERS -) ALWAYS TAKE THE (-**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY** THE FAVORITE RAIL ROUTE TO MONTREAL, DETROIT, CHICAGO, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Ning, Falls, Peterboro, Quebec, Portland, Halifax, Winnipeg, Kansas City. Omaha, St. Paul, St. Louis, Pt. Huron, London, Hamilton. and all Principal Points in CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. It is Positively the ONLY LINE in Canada running THE CELEBRATED PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING AND PARLOR CARS, And, in connection with the CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, forms the Shortest, Quickest, and Most Reliable Highway to Manitoba, British Columbia and the Pacific Coast. FOR FARES, Time Tables, Tickets, and the Company's Ticket Offices. WM. EDGAR, JOSEPH, HICKSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. Gon. Managor. Intercolonial Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 1861 St. James Street, (Opposite St. Lawrence IIall), Montreal, D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Monoton, N.B., May 26th, 1885. THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Company, Cor. Church & Court Sts., Toronto. ESTABLISHED IN 1859. Subscribed Capital, - - \$1,878,000 Capital Paid Up, - - - - 1,000,000 Reserve Fund, - - - - 445,000

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Money loaned on Real Estate security. Deposits received and Debontures issued at curren, rates of interest.



Montreal Advertisements.

Blotting Paper.

First Prize Dominion Exhibition 1880.

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blotting Paper, Flo Music Paper, Flo Colored and White Printing

White Tea and Bag,

Peterborough Out., Advertisements.

PETERBOROUGH WOOLLEN MILL. A. W. BRODIE, WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER, PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Peterborough Biscuit Works, G. W. HALL, Proprietor. Soda Biscuits for Family use a Specialty. Office, Works and Sample Room, Simcoe Street, PETERBOROUCH.

THE AUBURN WOOLLEN COMPANY, (Limited.) Manufacturers of Tweeds.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

The Wm. Hamilton Mantg. Co. Manufacturers of the most improved Saw Mill En-gines and Bollers, Heavy Circular and Iron Gang Mills; Patont Twin Circular; Steam Feeds with Patont Valves; Covol's Patont Saw Sharpeone; Perkins' Patent Shingle Mill and Shingle Ma-chinery; Improved Lumbormen's Capatans; Leffolle Turbine Water Wheel; Band Saw Mills; Twin Engine Feed for long Carriages. Peterborough, Ont. Ont.

R. MOWRY, Peterboro, Ont., Manufacturer of THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, and Sawing Machines, All work warranted. Repairing of all kinds promptly

attended to at moderate rates.

JOHN. T. CRAIC. Carriage and Sleigh Maker, Horse Shoeing, &c. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ELIZABETH ST., ASHBURNHAM,

OPPOSITE PETERBORO, ONT.

MCANDREW & NOBLE, Opp. Hail, Innes & Co., and next door to the Fire Engine Station, Simcoe Street, Peterborough, Ont. Steam and Hot Water Heating in the most improved and economical plans. Sanitary Plumbing a Specialty. Gas Fitting Practically done.

ALEXANDER CIBSON, IMPROVED STYLES OF HORSE-SHORING. Spring Steel Shoes & Steel Caulks, Home Mannfacture, Lame and Interfering Horses a Specialty. Mill Picks Sharponod.

AP-Near Peter Hamilton's Foundry, George Street, Peterborough, Ont. FOR LIVERY RIG, TRY

CONNORS BROS., TIP-TOP LIVERY, George Street, South of the Market Square,

> J. H. WALKER, DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD **REMOVED TO** FORESTRY OHAMBERS,

Old Post Office Building

Robertson.

CANADA **LEAD & SA W** WORKS JAMES ROBERTSON, General Metal Mer-Office 20 Wellington St., Montreal, P.O. Box 1509. Load Pipes, Shot, Putty, White Lead, also Gang, Oircular and Cross Cut Saws of all kinds. (Prices furnished on application.) Branches: Toronto, James Robertson & Co.; St. John, N.B., James Robertson.

PARKER'S FOUNDRY. 19 to 29 Dalhousie Street, MONTREAL.

CAST-IRON SINKS MADE FROM THE turns, A large assortment in stock. Prices on apterns. A plication. MOSES PARKER.

FENWICK & SCLATER, Ashestos Warehouse, Railway, Steamboat

and Engineers' Supplies.

Phœnix File Works-Fire Engine Hose

229, 231 and 233 Commissioners Street, MONTREAL.

JOHN FOGG, 193 KING ST. EAST. TORONTO, ONT. Brass Founder. Railway Castings a specialty. Babbitt and Antifriction Metals of all descriptions. Lond and Zine Castings.

Repairs promptly executed. STEWART & FLECK, JR., MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Mill Machinery, Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Boilers. VULCAN IRON WORKE WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA. Repairs Promptly Executed. OTTAWA PLATING CO., 106 and 108 Bay Street, FINEST GOLD, BILVER AND NICKEL PLATING

No goods_allowed to leave the Works unless plated and finished in the best possible manner. None but skilled workmen employed.

GARROW & MACDONALD.

OCCIDENTAL HOUSE, H. BEAUVAIS, Proprietor, ; 49 to 58 DUKE STREET, near Railway Station,

First-class Accommodation for the Travelling Public

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, OTTAWA. Engine & Mill Machinery of every description MANUFACTURED. GENERAL REPAIRS DONE. N. S. BLASDELL & CO.

JOHN BROWN, SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER YORK STREET, OTTÁWA.

P. BOILEAU Formerly with Joseph Isabelle, of Hull, CARRIAGE MAKER. No. 25 CLARENCE ST., OTTAWA. Vehicles to order and Repairs made on the shortest notice. Prices moderate. Your patronage

Mount Shorwood Sash and Door Factory ROBERT THACKRAY, Importer and Manufacturer of FLOOKLING, NIOULDINGS, & C. PLANING AND RESAWING DONE TO ORDER. MOUNT SHERWOOD, OTTAWA, ONT.

w. REARDON, MANUFACTURER OF BROOMS, SCRUBBING BRUSHES, ETC., The trade supplied. Factory and Office 138 YORK ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

L. DUHAMEL, Carriago Maker. (Established 1846) 109 Murray Street, Ottāwa, Ont.

Improved Carriages and Buggies, combining lightness, strength, elegance and comfort.

THOS. TODD & SON, Commission Merchants MILLERS & MALTSTERS, GALT. - - - - - ONT'AR10.

Ottawa Advertisements. VULCAN BOILER WORKS,

McBRIDE & CO., Man'frs. of Iron & Steel

BOILERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Bank Vaults, Smoke-Stacks and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. 428 & 430 Wellington Bt, OFFA WA.

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lotting Paper, Flour Sack Paper, Music Paper, Fine Manilla Paper, Colored and Brown & Grey Wrapping White Printing Paper, Paper, Roofing Felt and Match Flour Sack Paper Bags, &c., &c. Paper. Special Sizes and Weights made to order 389 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL. DOMINION PAPER CO. 100 Grey Nun street, Montreal. (Milis at Kingsey Falls, P.Q.) MANUFACTUREES OF The following grades of high class papers :---OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM, 170 SPARES STREET. Nos. 1 & 2 Book and Printing, (Toned & White) No. 3 News and Printing, Bleached Manilla Envelope, Bag and Wrapping, White Manilla Tea and Wrapping, Unbleached Manilla Bag and Wrapping. OTTA WA. DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1884. FIVE BRONZE, ONE SILVER & ONE GOLD MEDAL Awarded to the ROLLAND PAPER CO., MILLS AT ST. JEROME, P.Q. Bronze Medals for Writing Caps to Posts Book and Job, News and Brissol Board. Silver Medal for Colored Papers. Gold Medal for best collection. M. W. MERRILL. ALFRED J. TURCOT & CO., 366 St. Paul St., Montreal, shortest notice. Prices is respectfully solicited. Are receiving weekly the latest styles in MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS, From European and American markets, Black Goods a specialty in Cashmere, Velvets, Velveteens, Rib-bons and Ostrich Feathers a specialty. Special discounts to Cash Buyers,

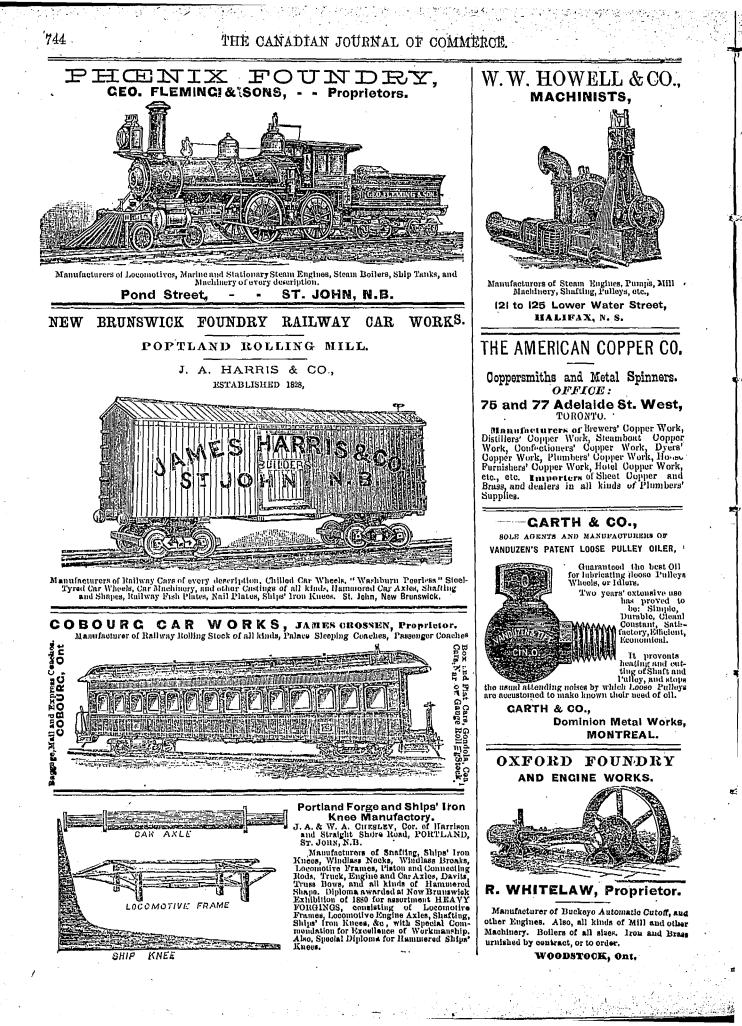
PETERBOROUGH, Ont.



Special sizes and weights made to order.

HEAD OFFICE IN MONTREAL. B. ROLLAND Wholesale Paper Warehouse, ROLLAND & FILS, J.

ST. VINCENT STREET. NOS. 6. 8, 10. 12, & 14





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Dark Lubricating.

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FIRST ROYAL EXHIBITION COM-MISSION SINCE 1862.

MISSION SINCE 1862. THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England. commencing MAY 1st, 18%6, is intended to be on a soule of great magnitude, having for object to mark an er och in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other. In order to give becoming significance to the orent, a Royal Commesion is issued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1802; and His Forni Highness the Prince of Wales has been aprointed President by Hor N setsy. This every large space of 54,000 square feet has been allotted to the Dominion of C mails by com-mand of the freeident, his koyal Highness. This Exhibition is to be purely Co omial and Indian, and no competition from the United King-dom or from foreign nations will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at Large what the Colonies can do The and for encounting in the INDERSE in Addi-nation of the Progress he has made in Addi-to competitions in the MANUFACTURING INDUST and FINE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUST THE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUST ADDITIONE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUST ADDITIONE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUST ADDITIONE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUST THE ARTS, in the NEWERT INTERNES AND INFORMACTURING INDUST ADDITIONE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUST ADDITIONE ARTS, in the MANUFACTURING INDUST ADDITIONE ARTS, in the MANUFACTUR

And also in ShippiNG. All Canadians of all parties and classes are invited to come forward and vie with ach other in endeav-oring on this great occasion to put Canada in her true place as the premier colony of the British Empire, and to establish her proper position before it e world.

Beery farmer, or ry producer, and every manu-facturer, has int text 1 as isting, if having been already emonstrated that extendion of trade always follows such efforts.

By order, JOHN LOWE,

Sec. of the Dopt, of Agriculture.

Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.

PORTLAND FOUNDRY. Main Street, Portland, N.B., JOSEPH McAFEE, Proprietor.

MANUFACTURER OF

Ship Castings, Cabooses, Capstans, Stoves for Ship and House use.

A large assortment of Tinware, embracing_ every article of that material used in the Kitchen, Dairy, or on the Farm.

Cooking Stoves to burn either Wood or Coal. Coal Hods, Shovels, etc.

see Special reduction on all Goods now in stock:

S. R. FOSTER & SON,

Office and Warehouse: George t., -T. JOHN, N. B MANUFACTURERS OF

CUT NAILS and CUT SPIKES, SHOE -NAILS, TACKS, BRADS, FINISH-ING NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS,







الموافقة أوكر المول توبيون مراليل





TEXAS has more than 600 insurance agents.

THE death of Cornelius Walford is announced. He was regarded as one of the ablest and most distinguished writers on insurance.

THE Canadian Vulcanite Co., it is said, has determined to locate either Frelighsburg or Stanbridge East.

The Kingston Board of Trade is anxious that a connection shall be made between that city and the Napance and Tamworth Railway.

THE C.P.R. has called for tenders for 100 tons of telegraph wire to complete the system between Montreal and Port Arthur.

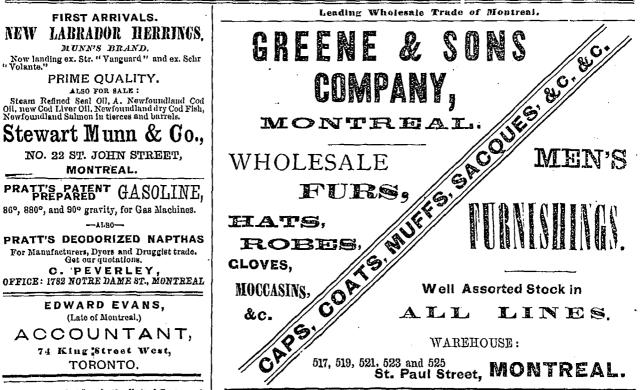
JAMES ROBINSON, the St. John, N.B., bank forger, has been committed to stand his trial at the next session of the County Court.

The manufactured stock of the Riverside Worsted Company, Quebec, to the value of \$50,000, has been offered for sale.

MCDOUGALL, Haswell & Co., wholesale druggists, this city, being about to dissolve, the stock, valued at \$24,000, will be sold by auction on the 22nd inst.

THE total liabilities of Wm. Kyle & Co., Toronto, who recently assigned, as already noted, under very painful circumstances, are given at \$75,000, with assets estimated at \$30,000.

THE State Sult Inspector of Michigan reports the production of salt in that State from Dec. 1 last to Oct. 1 at 2,553,331 barrels. This is the largest production ever recorded.



THERE were 165 fires in the United States and Canada last month, in each of which the loss was \$10,000 or over, and the aggregate from all \$5,300,000.

PUGET Sound is to have a new fog-bell, which will weigh 31,000 pounds, and whose clapper will weigh 104 pounds. It is claimed that it can be heard at a distance of 10 miles.

THE English capitalists who recently invested largely in mineral lands in Taliadega County, Ala., have shipped the plant for a furnace to be crected on these lands.

GEORGE HALLEY, publisher of a weekly paper at London, Eng., who has lately absconded, is accused of swindling the public out of £10,000 by a lottery scheme.

THE Parry Sound, Ont., Lumber Company, has purchased the schooner Jans C. Woodruff, which has a carrying capacity of 350,000 feet of lumber.

FELIX Gougeon, grocer, St. Henri suburbs, has assigned to the prothonotary of Montreal. Liabilities about \$3,100.—Autoine Plaute, St. Eugene, Que., has been served with a demand of assignment through Messrs. Kont & Turcotte.

A PROMINENT wholesale grocery firm of St. John, N.B., in remitting the amount of subscription for one year to JOUNNAL OF COMMERCE, sny: "We enjoy reading its well-posted articles."

A SMALL quantity of linseed oil from Glasgow has been seized in this city by the customs authorities because of alleged omission of the price of the packages from the invoices. The case is under advisement in Ottawa.

The wool merchants of Australia ascribe the low prices of wool to the increased exports and improved quality shipped from the Argentine Republic. The Argentine Republic is also a large exporter to Europe of cattle and grain, WALTER T. Longley, Hamilton, has been committed for trial on a charge of forgery. The accused signed a Mrs. Ontherine Walker's name to an agreement to purchase lamps to the value of \$10 from Cosgrove & Co., Toronto.;

The superintendent of the New Albion Gold Mining Co. recently brought in from Montague to Halifax, the final bar for September, making in all for the product of the month 1,369 ounces, giving a profit of over \$22,000.

Among other business to be submitted at the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to be held in London on the 27th inst., is an agreement with the Central Vermont roadfor an interchange of business.

THE Northern Insurance Company of London, Eng., who do an extensive business in Canada, have donated £1000 towards defraying the expenses of the Colonial Exhibition to be held in London next year.

It is stated that a Quebec company is being formed for the purpose of employing the falls of Montmorenci as a motive power for all kinds of machinery in factories, printing offices, etc. The power will be transmitted from the falls by electricity.

A CANADIAN named M. Harris has been travelling through Scotland and instructing the farmers in Cheddar cheese-making. He was also the teacher in cheese-making at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Aberdeen.

The many friends of Mr. Junes Elliott, local manager of the Molsons Bank, who has been confined to his house for some time lately, will be glad to learn that he has sufficiently recovered to warrant his reappearance in his usual place in the bank in a day or two. THE reports current last week, pointing to troubles in wholesale dry goods circles in Halifax, happily appear to have no other foundation.—Thos. H. Ormond, who, recently started on his own account in the hat and cap trade in that city, with but indifferent prospects, has assigned.

The necessity for a thorough inspection of wheat at Port Arthur has been recognized by the Dominion Government in the appointment as inspector at that port of Frank Gibbs, son of the late Senator Gibbs. Mr. Gibbs was for some years managing partner of the extensive milling firm of Gibbs & Co., at Oshawa, Opt.

RETERNS of British ship-building show that though the business, generally speaking, is depressed the construction of small sailing vessels for coasting purposes exhibits a comparatively heavy increase. For coasting the experiment of iron steamers has not proven so remunerative on the capital invested as on small sailing vessels.

QUEBEC Chronicle :-- The Banque National has decided to pay no dividend for the current six months. The bank has disposed of one of its timber limits, and Mr. Lafrance, the eashier, has gone to Ottawa to dispose of another valuable timber limit belonging to the Bank. It is stated that the bank has about \$120,000 surplus over liabilities in its vaults.

THE N.Y. Commercial Bulletin says — i'en thousand barrels of King and other apples sent from this side were sold in Liverpool recently at prices ranging from 12s to 16s a barrel, prices that are so profitable as compared with those ruling in this country, that heavy shipments will now probably be made regularly. It costs from 4s to 6s to place the fruit in Liverpool.

MCARTHUR, CORNELLIE & CO., importors of and Dealers in White Lead & Colors,	KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.	KIRK, LOCKERBY & C
DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, Varnishes, ()ils, Window Glass, Star.	WHOLESALE	Importers and
Diamond Star, & Double Diamond Star Brands. English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet. Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass. Ool'd, Plain & Stained Enancelled Sheet Glass.	DRUGGISTS, OFFER FOR SALE	Wholesale Grocer
Painters' and Artists' Materials. Chemicals, Dyc Stuffs.	Cod Liver Oil, Newfld.,	CORNER
Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c., OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES: 310. 312, 314 and 316 St. Paul Street and 235, 260 and 257 Commissioner Street, MONTREAL.	Cod Liver Oll, Norwegian, Coriander Seeds, Cream of Tartar,	Si. Peter and St. Sacrament Street MONTREAL.
Manadari ka kana ka pangan kana ka	603 CRAIG STREET,	
	MONTREAL.	C. A. LIPPITOI

THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO.

Manufacturo the linest Chewing and Smoking Ping Tobacco, and Cut Ping. Gold Medal and Dip-oma awarded them at Dominion Exhibition, 1884. The following are their leading Brands:

Fancy Chewing. "Spun Roll." Bright Chewing. "Gold Colu." "Little Sorgeant." "Got It." "Crown Jewel." Smoking. Black Chewing. Black Bird, 12s, in Caddies and J Boxes. Black Hawk," 38. · Dinden Double Thick, 6s. Viola Solace, 12s. " Little Gast " P.P. 128. All goods warranted.

An offer of compromise, 25 cents in the dollor, half cash and balance on time, has been made by E. H. Freeman & Sons, of Mills Village, N. S. Liabilities about \$4,500; assets nominally, \$4,000. Mr. Freeman has carried on business as general storekeeper and lumber dealer for many years; his two sons became partners on the 1st August.

MR. H. N. Roberts has been township clerk, postmaster and general storekeeper at Rutherford, Lambton County, Ont., for some few years past, and had a reputation for reliability. His stock in trade, amounting to a little over \$1,000, was advertised to be sold on Wednesday last .- R. Malcolm, harnessmaker, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

The first Exhibition of the Eastern Townships which has just closed at Sherbrooke was highly successful. There were good exhibits of borses and cattle, especially the latter, the many herds of thoroughbred cattle owned by breeders in the Townships being well represented. The show of roots and grain was also excellent,

SINCE the opening of the new cantilever bridge at St. John, N.B., referred to in our last issue, all trains over the New Brunswick railway have taken their departure from, or arrived at, the new Intercolonial Station at that point Hereafter the business of the New Brunswick railway at St. John will be transacted by the Intercolonial staff.

The bailiff advertised the small grocery stock of Wm. Hans, Guelph, Ont., for sale on the 10th inst .- M. K. Halloran, cigar dealer in a small way at Brantford, is reported to have assigned in trust .-- Isaac Huber, books and stationery, Berlin, Ont., returned to his native place from Bracebridge about a year and a half ago and began with fair prospects, which have not been realized. His assignment is announced.

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY has paid the \$2,000 missed recently from the Montreal High School

TEES, WILSON & CO. (Successors to James Jack & Co.,) **IMPORTERS** of TEAS AND GENERAL GROCERIES. 66 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

safe. Mr. Henry Evans, the treasurer, had for some time past been endeavoring to repay a sum of money, Jabout \$700, belonging to the same institution, understood to have been filched from him while making a deposit in one of the banks a year or two since. Mr. Evans still enjoys the freedom of the city.

APPLICATION will be applied for by The Richmond Agricultural School for the purpose of training young men to agricultural pursuits and giving them a practical and scientific education in farming, and to acquire real estate for the purpose of holding and carrying on a model farm in connection with the School. The place of business of the company is to be Richmond.

Some of the Untario papers are advising house-keepers against using potatoes affected with dry-rot. The Hamilton Times mentions an instance where a gentleman residing in that city recently ate heartily of potatoes, and for ten days was laid up with inflammation of the bowels. His son, who also partook of the affected vegetables, was seized with cramps and was very ill.

H. L. TOTTENHAM has been committed to stand his trial at Owen Sound on charges of forgery. While he was being tried before the magistrate's court he sold his yacht to a party. He made the transaction by passing slips of paper on which the offer was made and accepted. He had not paid more than one-half the price of the boat. It is estimated that it would take from \$15,000 to \$20,000 to settle all his liabilities. He is well connected.

FUNNY .- The Ætna Life manager, Mr. Christmas, says he is going to appeal from the recent decision of the local courts against his demand for a commission from Mr. Robertson, manager of the London and Lancashire Life, on a policy issued by the latter company to a gentleman in this city, who had previously been canvassed by Christmas ! If the Ætna wants to do some advertising, it would not be wise to neglect such an opportunity,



THE promoters of the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway have been advised by the Department of Railways that the Government has agreed to give \$172,300 per year for twenty years in place of \$150,000 for twenty-five years The London bankers and others interested have cabled their approval of the arrangement. The new contract is being prepared by the Government, and the Governor General will likely turn the first sod this autumn.

Hox. A. W. McLelan's four-masted ship, the the J. M. Blaikie, 1,797 tons register, recently launched from the shipyard of Messrs. Mc-Lelan and Blaikie at Great Village, is 231 feet keel, 43 feet 6 inches beam, and 24 fee deep, is 250 feet on deck. Three of the four masts are square-rigged. She is said to be the first four-masted sailing ship built in the Dominion and the second in North America. When rigged complete her main truck will be 152 feet from deck.

The Board of Trade of this city has adopted a resolution expressing its cordial sympathy in the efforts made to procure the removal of the municipal tax imposed on commercial travellers in towns in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and urging the Association to carry its case (the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association vs. the City of Quebec) by further appeal to Privy Council against judgments which are practically an odious and unreasonable tax upon trade and commerce.

WHEN remittances on subscription account arrive on Thursday it occasionally happens that the date on all the address-labels is not changed till the following week. This chiefly happens at seasons when large numbers are pouring in, the numerous alterations in the subscription lists occupying more than the time intervening before going to press at night. We make this explanation in reply to many inquiries on the subject. The expense of mail-







ing of the mountain elevator at Montreal, re-

cently opened to the public, it says :- The rail-

way is 403 feet, horizontal measurement, the

height 375 feet, and the length of track, 510

lities are about \$10,650, of which \$1,400 is to

the Campbell Printing Press Co. of New York ;

\$1,000 to the Canada Paper Co.; \$800 to the

Ontario Bank; \$950 to Macfarlane, Austin &

centre one would hold the cars in check, besides which the large wheel of 11 feet diameter is provided with brakes, which may be applied from the platform at the top of the incline by the engineer. The principal brake is wedge shaped, and acts not only on the wheel itself but also on the rope.



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privileges in this respect without injury to the community, and with undoubted benefit to their shareholders. But, to return to the subject of the statements furnished to the Government.

We do not agree with Mr. Smithers that we need wait for a reformation of the currency system before we go back to better practices. The regulation giving the bills of the bank priority over all other claims, with a much simplified and abbreviated statement of its affairs, would give the note-holding public all the security they can possibly have under the existing system. The deposit of special security for circulation is not therefore a necessary preliminary to an amendment of the returns. What advantage, or otherwise, these may be to the banks themselves we cannot say, but we have Mr. Smithers' opinion (by implication) against them, since he evidently looks forward to their amendment with satisfaction, and we know that, as far as the public is concerned, they contain much that could be dispensed with without loss.

They demand information which is useless as a basis for judging of the solvency or otherwise of the bank, and which is useless also for purposes of statistical comparison; and they require a classification of uncurrent items, which simply puts bank officers on the alert, not so much to avoid debts which would come under that heading, but to keep them current. A banking correspondent of the JOURNAL, in commenting on Mr. Smithers' address, said on this point: "Our present government statement has been tinkered and enlarged till it has become ridiculous in the eyes of practical men, without adding one iota to the information we have as to the true position of any bank, or the financial position of the country. The worst debts can frequently be most easily kept "current," and special security of a kind can be had which will bring debts into that category without much improving the bank's position."

The present form, in our opinion, is an unnecessary, and therefore unjustifiable, interference with the private rights and interests of the shareholders, and at the same time cumbrous and unwieldy for the purpose of the statistician. The truth is that the banks have been regarded as a legitimate field for all sorts of experiments by all sorts of legislators, amateur and professional, to which they have submitted uncomplainingly. As we said last week the basis on which modern society rests is that every man shall have perfect freedom to go his own way, except in such matters as may affect injuriously the whole body. Looked at

in this light we can see no justification for such an inquisitorial demand as is made in this case. We do not altogether favor the mystery which surrounds the progress of each bank from year to year, broken only at the annual meeting, but this is a matter which rests solely with the shareholders, individually or acting through their representatives. The sole object for which a monthly statement should be sought is to enable the public to judge of the solvency of the corporation, and for this purpose it is absolutely and utterly immaterial whether its liability is for deposits of one person or another, debts payable here or there, or even whether they are payable now or at a future time. The sole point is, what is the gross liability of the corporation to the public, and what has it to pay with? A little classification of the assets may be necessary to give the requisite information, but three or four heads would be as good as two dozen, for this purpose.

For the statistician more detail is desirable, but, granting this, it is no excuse for asking questions about the affairs of the Corporation which can only gratify curiosity and stimulate speculation, without throwing any further light on the position of the country when the returns are aggregated.

And with all their detail they are hopelessly incomplete. Take, for instance, the four leading banks in the country. Two of these have offices in London, three in Chicago, all four in New York. At these offices no doubt an enormous business is done, especially in Sterling Exchange, but how far is this reflected in the statements? A net balance due to or by agents in foreign countries covers everything. Whether the banks are lending on time or on call, on stocks or on grain, keeping their money idle in National Banks, buying sterling bills for millions, or selling their own bills on England for other millions, is all one to the return, the "net balance" covers it all. The same is true of every bank in the country according to its measure. These things are of course of no importance to one studying the financial position of the country itself, and therefore we do not regret that the returns take no account of them. For that purpose all we need to know is the business of Canada, the deposits, the circulation, the loans which our own business creates; but those who seek in the returns an unerring guide to the position of each bank must see how great the gap here might be Even in matters which they do cover how useless they may be. An examination of the Federal Bank returns before and after the troubles which overtook it last year will illustrate this beyond any need of our trying to make the point plainer.

There is one line in the return, that headed "Directors' Liabilities," which probably gives rise to as much misconception as anything it contains, but of this we must take another opportunity to speak.

The "moral" of it all is that we think the Legislature could not do better than modify its requirements as to returns, leaving to the Finance Minister the power he has now to call for special statements when it may seem necessary in the public interest.

In another issue we will sketch out what we think would be the most suitable form for the monthly statement, but this is a point on which we would be glad to receive and discuss suggestions from practical bankers.

MONTREAL MISREPRESENTED.

Misrepresentation of Montreal is not by any means confined to New York, Boston, and one or two Ontario papers. The Liverpool Echo of the 11th ult. joins the hue-and-cry in an article commenting on some expressions on the subject of emigration by the president of the Trades Congress recently held at Southport. The Echo says there are not just now many colonies or other places where the emigrating workman may benefit himself and family,-that Montreal is not one of these,-that the population borders on 200,000 souls,-that there are fine public buildings and fine ladies, spacious streets and good shops, churches and ministers. After crediting us with all this he says :

"There are also poverty and dear food, Winter comes early, and then the dock laborer's work ceases. It is stated that if a dock laborer can handle an axe he may in the winter earn twenty dollars a month with board and lodging at 'lumbering.' If he is not expert enough at this, he can get employment in unding cattle under shelter, for farmers, within accessible distance, at ten dollars a month in addition to . board and lodging. 'But he sometimes prefers the charity of Montreal.' The slums of Montreal are not so thick as in some parts of London. Here is one illustration of 'Squalid Montreal.' 'Mr. D-, uncertain occupation; crippled. Wife does charing. Several children, Four rooms. Stagnant water under floor. Been to the health officer. He came three weeks ago; not been since. Nothing done. Pays 7s a week rent, and small water-rate. Had to do a lot of his own papering and plastering to make the rooms decent.' The prices of provisions are-a 4lb loaf, 10d ; handful of turnips, 31d; two small haddocks, 2s 6d; fiesh meat, 71d per lb.; paraffin, 1s a gallon; coals, 2s 6d

per ewt.; clothes, &c., comparatively dear-Skilled artisans receive \$2 to \$3 per day."

Here is news for you! We are not aware that there are any places in Montreal to which the term "slums" can be applied. Were the cripple referred to living in London or in New York he would have to content himself and family with one room instead of four, and probably be obliged to go to the poorhouse. It goes without saying, of course, that there are improvident persons in every community, and times occasionally in all countries when employment is scarce, but in this respect Montreal will bear favorable comparison with any city on the continent,-moreover with any city in the United Kingdom. There is scarcely a laborer or workman in Montreal obliged to live on the meagre fare of those in the same sphere in any part of Europe, insular or continental, or turn out on Sundays or holidays in garb of like texture. The Montreal workman goes to church dressed in broadcloth and a tall silk hat like his employer. He cannot say with Burns' man-

> "What though on hamely fare we dine Wear holdin-gray and a' that ?...."

We do not know of a single house in Montreal where there is any reason for the existence of "stagnant water under the floor." During the spring-freshets, the water of the river rises occasionally for a few days, and enters the cellars of warehouses and houses on the lower flat of the city.

The prices of provisions are misquoted by the Echo. The 4 lb. white loaf costs 18 cents, which we admit is much too high. for the same article sells in England at 6d, equal to 121 cents of our money, although made largely from Canadian flour. One shilling, or 25 cents, is an outside price for illuminating oil; good flesh meat can be bought at retail as low as 5 to 8 cents or about 21d to 4d. a lb., but choice cuts are as high as 124 cents or 6d. per lb. Anthracite coal is retailed at \$5.65 to \$6, per ton delivered, which is a long reduction from "2s. 6d. per cwt." A literal "handful of turnips" would be dear at 21d. The usual price here is about 35 cents a bushel ; haddock retails at Sc. a lb. Clothing of home manufactured materials is not much, if any, dearer than in England.

We trust that the spirit of fairness which usually characterizes our Liverpool contemporary will induce him to place these few corrections before his readers. We have plenty real ills to bear without being held answerable for those cited above.

PRICES AND GOLD SUPPLY.

Continuing our review of Mr. Mulhall's article on this subject we have to discuss.

III. THE CAUSES THAT OPERATE ON PRICES.

I MICAS.

The first of these which he notes is War. During the war with Bonaparte 1801-10 the level of prices was 63 per-cent higher than in 1782-90, and the decade after Waterloo was marked by a fall of 32 per cent.

The Crimean war was also attended by a rise, but the American war had the most striking effect of any event in modern times, the price level for 1862-66 having been 37 per cent over that of 1841-50. Since then there has been, with slight interruptions, a steady decline.

Peace, therefore, brings a fall of prices "Whatever causes augment the real "wealth of the world...stimulate trade "and keep down prices. The object of "all scientific methods applied to com-"merce and the arts is cheapness, and "the tendency of prices is towards de-"cline by reason of the enlarging facili-"ties and power of production. (Newmarch.)"

Mr. Mulhall states that the production in ten great branches—coal, iron, grain, cotton, etc., in 1860 and 1884 was in the ratio of 1000 to 1842, *i.e.*, an increase of 84 per cent. In the same interval the world's steam-power increased from 11¹/₂ millions to 29 millions horse-power, say 152 per cent. From these figures he argues that the increased productive power of labor during that interval would account for a fall of about 30 per cent in prices. They actually fell 17 per cent, but the destruction of wealth in the American and other wars would explain the difference.

Another cause of cheapened production and distribution is the saving in freights consequent on the greater efficiency of seamen, steam vessels, and improved navigation. He computes from the trade returns and other sources that the ratio of effective work for each British seaman in 1860 was 101 tons per annum, as against 234 tons in 1884. The average for the seamen of all nations is 185 tons per year, on which basis a saving of fifty millions sterling per annum is made compared with 1860. He might have added here the extension and cheapening of railroad transportation, for, although these have not been marked in Europe, their effect elsewhere in bringing certain products cheaply to market lowers their world.prices.

In the last place the general fall in the rate of interest, which is of course a direct

charge on production, may be quoted. This decreased as follows :

1861-70	1871- 8 0
4,23	3. 28
4.30	3.71
	4,23

In view of all these causes it is not necessary to look to the falling off in gold production for an explanation of the decline in prices.

IV. THE PROSPECT OF PRICES.

Mr. Mulhall expresses the opinion that, "unless some terrible disasters befall mankind, we are on the safe and steady march to a lower level of prices, to the greater expansion of trade and the benefit of the world." Such a decline may cause a passing loss, but in the end the country must benefit. As an example the movement of calico in England may be quoted.

In 1820 \pm 7,000,000 worth of cotton was manufactured, producing \pm 27,000,000 worth of goods, a gain to the nation of \pm 2,0000,000. Here we have high cost of production from primitive machinery and ineffective labor, which quadrupled the value of the raw interial.

In 1881 £39,000,000 worth of raw cotton was used producing cotton goods worth £95,000,000, a gain of £56,000,000. The increase in the value of the raw material is only about 143 per cent, as against 385 per cent before, but the gain to the nation is increased nearly threefold.

The gain is still more marked if we consider those buying English goods. Against 21 million yards exported monthly in 1820, 420 yards are exported now, so that England has 20 customers for her cottons now against one then, and the same may be said of other goods.

He concludes this very interesting article as follows ;

We hear a great deal about over-production, which, applied to crops, means that heaven is too bountiful, and, to other things, that man is too industrious. The obstacles to commerce, higher tariffs, &c., which have been of late years increasing in many countries, have tended to diminish the markets of consumption; but if we could to morrow sweep away custom-houses, and throw open all ports to free-trade, the factories of England, the United States, France. Belgium, etc., would be unable to supply the demand for their products.

Legislators who endeavor to keep up prices belong to the same school of economy as the malefactors who used to burn down San Francisco in order to raise the value of timber. Glaziers have been known to thank heaven for a destructive hail storm, and some sugar merchants would, perhaps, rejoice if the island of Barbadoes were submerged by an earthquake.

Meantime the welfare of mankind is

associated with low prices, and every improvement of machinery, every fresh facility for commerce, points in that direction.

We have throughout followed Mr. Mulhall closely, being reluctant to break the thread of a very carefully written and condensed essay. His figures we may take with confidence, and his deductions strike us as sound.

On the general question it may be said that the economic law respecting the exchange of commodities explains in a great measure why prices are so little affected by more or less gold. This law is that exchanges are not made to obtain money but other goods, that the exchange is only half complete when money is received, and is not completed until the seller has obtained the commodities he requires in place of those he has parted with. Goods are therefore bought with other goods, and money is scarcely even the medium of the purchase, at any rate in this country. The greater portion of the trade of civilized countries is carried on through the medium of various forms of credit, computed in terms of money, but certainly not money. As long, therefore, as people have property to give for the property they require, trade will go on, and from this point of view gold is only one kind of property for which goods are exchanged, and not a very important kind, considering the great mass of all the rest.

The balances in exchanges between individuals are merged into balances between banks, and these, in turn, into a single balance for or against each bank, and for the settlement of that final balance only (which may represent transactions a million fold as great) money is brought into use.

If the commerce of the country were increased ten-fold, the same amount of money would in all probability effect the final settlement of all the exchanges of property. We may therefore put aside any question of the quantity of gold in the world as a factor in the case.

What, then, is the cause of the decline in prices ? Chiefly increased and cheapened production. If one man's labor with improved machinery and better methods will produce as much as two men formerly accomplished, it is evident that, after making compensation for the expense of the improvement in the machinery and of the acquisition of the greater skill, the decreased cost will go to reduce the selling price of the product.

The same holds true of the farmer, who produces more grain by the use of ma-< chinery, or is able to send it to market

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cheaply by the extension of railroads. Every man engaged in production is bent on decreasing the cost, in order that he may increase his profit or retain his market. The effect of this competition on the whole mass of production must be enormous.

The other main factor is the demand for consumption. Here the increasing stores of accumulated wealth of all kinds tell as a counterbalancing tendency to cheaper production. If wealth does increase, and the owners consume products freely, the law of supply and demand leads to higher prices.

Purchasing power lies in wealth of all kinds, not in gold merely, which is but one form of wealth, and if there is a relation anywhere such as that claimed by Mr. Giffen to exist between prices and the volume of gold in the world, we believe it is between prices and the accumulated wealth of the world. It is the property that they have accumulated, the profits they are making, that decide the purchasing power of the people, and create the demand which, set against the supply, fixes prices. If wealth increased and productionswere stationary, the increased power of consumption would lead to higher prices. That the opposite tendency is a present shown indicates that the accumulation of wealth is not so rapid as the increase and cheapening of production, or that the possessors of the wealth are for some reason economising in consumption.

The decrease in prices is a serious thing for the time being to those who hold stocks of goods for which they have not paid, but for the world at large it is no doubt a gain, since it widens the circle of consumption, brings it within reach of a lower class, and tends to increase more and more the trade of the world.

THE EXCHANGE BANK SUITS.

An important case was decided by Mr. Justice Mathieu on Saturday last, involving a claim of over \$80,000 against the City and District Savings Bank. It appears that loans amounting to \$250,000 had been made to the Exchange Bank by the Savings Bank, on which the latter called for a payment. The Exchange Bank offered, instead, the guarantee of three of its directors, Messrs. Thomas Craig, A. W. Ogilvie, and E. K. Greene, for the existing indebtedness of \$250,000, and applied for a further advance of \$150,-000, on the security of commercial paper, both of which proposals were agreed to by the City and District. The commercial paper held for the \$150,000, when collected, left a surplus of \$76,933, which the Savings Bank sought to hold for the loan of \$250,000, but the liquidators of the Exchange Bank sued for the amount and have won their case.

The Court held that the surplus of security for the one debt could not be held as security for the other, in the absence of a special agreement, and as no such agreement was proven the Court ordered all moneys collected by the. Savings Bank in excess of the debt of \$150,000 to be paid to the liquidators of . the Exchange Bank, with interest. Wehave not learned whether the judgment will be appealed or not. The Savings : Bank has of course its claim as an ordinary creditor against the Exchange Bank, and also its recourse against the three guarantors. The case is specially unfortunate for Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Greene, and only illustrates still further the complete confidence the Board had in Mr. Craig, and their entire good faith in the whole matter.

The principle on which the judgment is based seems rather harsh : that a party aving negotiable securities in his hands belonging to his creditor can be forced to surrender the security notwithstanding the non-payment of his debt. It has been said that this judgment disposes of the cases of the Exchange Bank against the Bank of Montreal, the Merchants Bank and others in respect to Bills held. for collection, but these do not rest on the r same ground. Apart from the special (merits of the cases themselves the Banks may rely to some extent on the recognized commercial law of the Empire, : which should, if it does not, govern here in banking matters. The law in England r is clearly in favor of the banks. The dictum of Lord Chief Justice Campbellin an old case (Brandao v. Barnett) has been accepted in every modern case by . the Privy Council. He states the matter .; thus : " Bankers most undoubtedly have . a general liep on all securities deposited with them as bankers by a customer unrul less there be an express contract or circumstances that show an implied contract inconsistent with the lien." In the cases mentioned the circumstances are well within the judgments of the Privy Council, and it is to be hoped that the Banks interested will carry any adverse judgment to the highest Court, and, if possible, settle forever the question as to. which law governs us in these important, matters.

THE COST OF LIFE INSURANCE.

The preceding article on this subject, was concluded with some remarks as to the necessity for some compensation balance, with a view to obviating the increase of cost year by year for carrying the risk, and, to resume, we have now to show how this can be attained.

Life insurance is divided into the two main divisions of whole life insurance and endowment insurance, which shall be respectively considered in their order-Whole life may again be sub-divided according to the terms for which the premiums are payable into "whole life" " limited payment " and classes, which latter includes single payments, i.e., the whole premium paid up in one sum at the outset, and premiums payable during 10, 15, 20, etc., years only. These premiums in like manner are divisible into gross premiums, which include the " loading " or addition necessary to cover working expenses, and the "net" or " pure " premiums, which represent the cost price to the company. In the meantime we have to deal with the net premiums only; they again consist of two parts, the one to cover the risk of death during the year and the other to create a "reserve." But before proceeding further it is necessary to notice the very important factor "compound interest." If the ratio of mortality is the foundation, as has already been shown of the fabric of life insurance, it is no less true that compound interest is the key-stone, and it is this important factor operating upon the "reserve" which forms the compensation balance wheel for adjusting and regulating the whole machinery. Various rates of interest are assumed in the calculations in different countries according to the values of money in the respective places. In Great Britain the usual rate is 3 per cent, in some of the States of the neighbouring Union it is 4 per cent, and in others 41 per cent, the last named rate is the standard in Canada, and it is the rate assumed in connection with the subject in hand.

The net single premium is the present vlue (i. e., discounted) of the sum assured payable at the death of an individual insured, of a specified age, for example, the net single premium for insuring \$1,000, payable at the death of a person aged 36 years at entry (American experience and 41 per cent interest), is \$300.29; or, suppose 1,000 individuals should insure for \$1,000 each, i.e., \$1,000 $\times 1,000 = \$1,000,000$ in the aggregate, the sum of \$300.29 × 1000 = \$300,290, laid aside at 44 per cent compound interest would meet each and every claim of \$1,-000 year by year as each individual died. The reserve under this class is formed in the following manner, each premium of \$300.29 earns \$13.51 of interest up to the

end of the first year, of which it only cost \$6.29 to carry the risk-that is, surely, cheap enough insurance-and the balance of \$7.22 goes to bring up the reserve to the correct figure, \$307.51, at the end of the year. The death claims are provided for thus. The death rate for that age during the first year is a shade over 9 per 1,000, or, theoretically, 9.09 and if \$1,000 is payable for each, the amount required is x\$1,0009.09= \$9,090, which is made up as follows : each individual policy of the 1,000 is chargeable with \$6.29 of the interest earned, as above, which, in the aggregate, yields \$6,290,or, by carrying out the decimals to the proper figure, it would yield \$6294.74, to which has to be added the "reserve" pertaining to each of the policies which have become claims, viz., $307.51 \times 9.09 = 2795.26$, and these together make the exact amount of \$9,090. This process would go on successively year by year until the last death occurred, which would be about 60 years later, and there would be exactly \$1,000 in the treasury to meet the last claim. Nothing can better illustrate the effect of the absence of the "key-stone" than to contrast this with the result of a similar amount of insurance with one of the assessment, or, as they are commonly and more aptly characterized, " Pass-roundthe-hat Societies." Since compound interest does not enter into their system, and each \$1,000 has to be collected as the claim emerges, it will take the full \$1,000,-000 in hard cash to meet their claims as compared with \$300,290 as above.

There are comparatively few persons who are prepared to lay out so much money at once as is necessary under the single premium class, but in order to meet all requirements the single premiums can be commuted into whole life or limited payment premiums. The equivalent whole life not premium, age 36, is \$18.48 per \$1,000 payable at the beginningol'each year. At the end of the year it has earned 83 cts. of interest, thereby increasing the amount to \$19.32, which, it will be seen on referring to columns 3 and 5 of table in last week's issue, is appropriated thus, \$9 for covering cost to company for carrying the risk, or, in other words, for paying the individual's share of death claims during the first year, and \$10.32, being the larger portion, as the first instalment towards forming the reserve. From this it will be apparent that the ordinary whole life net premium chargeable at that age by an "Old Line company" (as the Assessment companies are pleased to designate them) is more than double the amount required to cover the risk for the first year, and that over one

half thereof is laid aside as a pure and simple investment to accumulate at compound interest. This, with the additions made to it in a similar manner each successive year, see column 3, forms the compensation balance for the increasing risk as age advances, and would eventually amount to the full sum of \$1000 to meet the claim of the individual if he should reach the extreme limit under the table of mortality heretofore referred to, viz., 96 years of age.

The wonderful effect of this compensation balance of the "Old Line companies" may be seen at a glance by a comparison of columns 5 and 6 of said table, showing the relative cost of carrying a policy of \$1,000 by an Old Line company and an Assessment company. Even the first year the former has, the advantage, for the sum of \$10.32 has, even at this initial stage, been placed to the "reserve," or, as it is frequently termed, "self-insurance fund," on account of its being the accumulations against each individual policy and being rather the property of the policy-holder than of the company, consequently, the risk carried by the company the first year is \$989.68, as against \$1,000 carried by the Assessment company, and the relative costs are \$9.00 and \$9.09 respectively. On comparing columns 3 and 4 it will be seen that the reserve or compensation column steadily increases as age advances, and the amount carried by the company correspondingly diminishes, hence the original premium of \$18.48 charged per \$1,000 at commencement is sufficient, with the interest earned on the reserve of \$733.90, to cover the cost (\$38.45) of carrying the risk of the balance of \$266.10 at age 80, besides providing for the progressive increase of the reserve on the policies of those who still survive until the extreme limit is reached as before mentioned.

The system of the Assessment companies, as is well-known, is to make a collection from its members for each death as it occurs, and thus it dispenses with the invaluable compensation balance, consequently the risk carried upon each member remains stationary (i. e., at the full \$1000) each successive, year, therefore the cost of carrying the risk must and does increase, as indicated in column 6, until it becomes intolerably heavy as old age approaches. It is generally admitted that, concurrently with the advancement of civilization, the development in the knowledge of the laws of physiology and hygiene, and the important progress steadily being made in medical science, the duration of life is increasing, especially in the large cities, as compared with olden times; and in view of this, some diminution on the cost of insurance may be looked for in course of time, but it will be very gradual, and as the table of mortality upon which these calculations are based is of comparatively recent date, and is considered one of the best at present in existence as a criterion for assured lives, the figures given may be accepted as a very close approximation to the results which may be expected, therefore it would be folly to ignore its teachings until it can be satisfactorily proved that a better one has been produced. Admitting, then, column 6 to be a correct indication of the cost of carrying a risk of \$1000 on the assessment plan what becomes of their vaunted cheapness? And how is it possible that any such company can do business on lower terms? Such companies (acting on this plan) as increase the rates for each individual member from year to year on a ratio closely approaching to what is indicated in said column 6 may be considered as acting on sound principles, but cui bono ? There is one company in Canada conducting business upon this plan solely, or upon a slight modification thereof, and one Old Line company has conjoined a somewhat similar modification with its ordinary Old Line plans, evidently for the purpose of meeting the competition of the predatory tribe of Assessment societies of mushroom growth and duration, but this appears to us to be questionable policy at best. One of these companies charges a shade lower rates than those indicated in the table, but whether this will be justified by experience remains to be seen ; the other a shade higher-the average being nearly identical with the table The following, based upon the tabular rate, may therefore be considered a fair comparison of the two systems, and will enable our readers to judge for themselves where the real advantage lies. First let a period of 20 years be taken. and for the sake of simplifying the calculations let the assessments be assumed at an average of \$10 per annum for first 10 years and \$14.52 for second 10 years, and the payments compounded at 41 per cent, the total cost for 20 years would be \$385.47. In like manner compounding the net premium \$18.48 per annum for 20 years the amount would be \$605.77; but from this has to be deducted the reserve of \$290.85 at the credit of the policy, which leaves a balance \$314.92 as the net cost, against \$385.47, being a difference of \$70.55 in favor of ordinary Old Line plan. Second, let a period of 30 years be taken and the average of \$28.67 assumed for third ten years' assessments,

the total cost for 30 years would be \$366.67 and in like manner the total premium for 30 years on life plan would be \$1178.10; but, deducting the increased reserve of \$484.18, the net cost would be \$693.92 against \$966.67, showing a balance in favor of life plan of \$272.75. It may be admitted that, so far as the deaths occurring in the earlier years are concerned, the advantage is on the side of the assessment societies ; but, on the other hand, the fact must not be lost sight of that out of every 1000 alive at age thirty-six, 781 survive 20 years and 584 survive 30 years. consequently the advantage is on the side of the great majority. These examples do not take into account expenses of management but the Old Line companies are quite as carefully managed as the others, and there is no good reason why their expenses should be greater. On the other hand the death-rate of the Assessment societies is almost certain to be greater, for the reason that when rates begin to increase materially a large proportion of good lives is likely to drop out while the bad ones continue on, and thus an impaired class of lives remains behind, which cannot fail to increase the rates of mortality. With regard to Assessment societies whose rates do not increase to the individual members as age advances, it has been demonstrated time and time again that they are radically unsound in principle, and that they are nothing better than a delusion and a snare-it would therefore only be loss of time to devote any further attention to them. They have been invariably short-lived in the past, and such is certain to be their fate in the future, however successful or prosperous they may appear in their earlier career.

The great advantages of endowment insurances are daily becoming more appreciated. They partake much more largely of the nature of investments than any of the other plans; and, while they afford protection to wife and family during the years when most needed, they make provision as well for the later years of the person insured, who, in the event of failing health as old age approaches, may stand much more in need of the money than his heirs-they may have in the meantime reached manhood and be quite able to take care of themselves. It is true that a materially larger outlay for premiums is involved under this class. but the reserve or self-insurance increases so much more rapidly that it costs very much less to carry the risk from year to year. This will become apparent by comparing columns Nos. 12, 15 and 20 with No. 5. The shorter the term the

less is the cost, and it will be observed that under a ten-year endowment it is very triffing indeed, even at the commencement, and that it steadily diminishes till it recedes to zero the tenth year. This final result is reached as follows :- at end of ninth year the reserve is \$\$74.21, to which has to be added the net premium \$82.72, payable at the commencement of tenth year, making the amount \$956.93, and at the end of the year, 41 interest accrued thereon, amounting to \$43.07, has likewise to be added, bringing up the amount exactly to \$1000 ready to pay the claim at the maturity of the policy at end of the tenth year.

The question of prefits has been left out of consideration entirely in these calculations, but had it been taken into account the contrast would have been still more favorable to the Old Line plans. This subject may probably be taken up at a future time.

AMERICAN BANKER'S CONVEN-TION.

The fuller reports of the convention at hand contain a good deal of valuable information, and indicate that the quality of the addresses was fairly up to the previous record of the Association. On the silver question the meeting was all but unanimous, but very little that was new was brought forward; the stock arguments being made to do duty again. Mr. Hague's address, which was devoted to a defense of a gold standard only, and of which we give a brief resumé elsewhere, was acknowledged to be the ablest given on the subject,' but we regret that he, too, confined himself to the general principles of the problem. and gave little attention to the point on which we hoped to hear from him, the effect of the continuance of the present coinage on foreign capital.

If his speech is correctly reported he has, however, overlooked the very important fact that the silver standard already exists in the United States. Silver dollars of the standard weight are already legal tender for any debt, and the only reason why this has not sent gold to a premium is that the quantity coined or capable of being coined is comparatively limited, and the use for it sufficient to keep that quantity fairly employed.

Several addresses were given on the subject of extradition treaties. Mr. Williams pointed out that the treaty with Great Britain was specially defective, while the commercial intercourse with her and with her colonies was of more importance than that with all the other thirty countries with whom extradition treaties were in force, put together.

A resolution authorizing the Council to take steps to procure amendments to existing treaties, to cover embczzlements and similar crimes, was passed, speaking on which Mr. Hague remarked that Canadians were not fond of United States fugitives, while they had some on that side whom they would like to get back to Canada.

The public comments on the convention and its results indicate that want of respect for authority which we recently pointed out. Some of the criticisms are well-founded. It is suggested that the domand for an "honest dollar" has been confused with the demand for the indefinite suspension of silver coinage, and it is urged that what may be needed is simply a dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar. The difficulty that it is almost impossible to put silver into a dollar that shall not be worth more or less than that sum a few months or a few years hence is not over-looked ; nevertheless, in a country where the bimetallic standard exists, there is force in the point made.

The N.Y. Sun unkindly says:

The convention of bank officers just held at Chicago has attracted more attention than it deserved. It was composed of a number of respectable men, who undoubtedly are worthy citizens, but who have no more knowledge of the subjects of banking and finance than they have acquired in the business of receiving money on deposit and lending it out again. Their little addresses and speeches show that they have never studied history with attention nor read any of the works of the leading political economists.

This is a somewhat unjust statement respecting a gathering which numbered such men as Edward Atkinson of Boston, and Professor Bolles of Philadelphia, to say nothing of leading bankers and a fair sprinkling of statesmen from New York, Chicago and other centres. Yet it is no doubt true that the majority of the Bank officials present, representing the smaller local institutions, are no better fitted to discuss questions of haute finance than the private bankers who flourish here, not to say the managers of smaller branches. There are numbers of men in Canada who would come under one or other of these headings doing moro important work than many of the Bank presidents and cashiers on the other side administering a capital of \$50,000 and upwards.

THE MOLSONS BANK. The annual report of the Molsons Bank, given elsewhere, possesses more than

usual interest at this juncture, covering, as it does, the period of abnormal dullness in financial affairs which set in early the past summer, a period characterized by lower rates for money than had ever bofore existed in Canada, the effect of which upon the earnings of other banks will not be apparent until next spring. Notwithstanding the untoward condition of the loan market, the Molsons Bank shows net profits for the year of \$237,925, or nearly 12.9 per cent on capital-after deducting expenses of management, reservation of interest accrued on deposits, exchange, besides making provision for bad and doubtful debts. Out of this has been paid the usual semi-annual dividends to the shareholders, amounting to \$160,000 or 8 per cent per annum, and the sum of \$75,000 added to the Rest, swelling that item to \$675,-000 or 33% per cent of the fully paid-up capital, the balance, \$17,272, being carried to the credit of Profit and Loss. Compared with 1884 there is a slight advance in the earnings. The assurance of a continuance of the handsome dividends paid by the bank must be highly gratifying to the shareholders ; and the general business community will be no less pleased to read of the established improvement in our lumber, cotton and woollen industries. Hudon cotton stock has lately been changing hands at a price equal to about 160 of the original stock, while Canada cotton bonds have been sold at par and the stock at about 60. These, with the St. Henri and other mills, appear to be doing somewhat better of late, and that there is more confidence all round is evidenced by the higher quotations of the stocks. Further comparison with last year's statement shows that the Bank has increased its circulation some \$33,000 ; its deposits about \$600,000; Specie and Dominion Notes about \$17,000; and current discounts about \$500,000. The old Board was reelected, with Mr. Thomas Workman as president and Mr.J. H. R. Molson as vicepresident for the ensuing year.

The Exclusion MONEY MARKET.—The news this week from England is not important. Money is in even more abundant supply, and although the result of the out-break in the East is yet in the balance, and an uneasy feeling of expectation pervades the market, rates have still further declined, and the best short bills are done at 1–1-8 per cent. The *Economist* considers that the position is critical, and that cheap money may at any moment be a thing of the past, yet money is being dealt in as if peace were absolutely assured. The return of the Bauk of England shows a considerable hrinkage in the reserve, not unusual at this time of the year. The Government placed $\pounds 1,195,000$ in Trensury bills at three months at an average rate of 1.16 per cent per annum.

The English Board of Trade Returns for September, of which we only know the main figures by cable, show a decrease of over $\pounds 4,$ -000,000 in the trade of the country for that month as compared with September 1884. The figures are :

Total..... $\pounds 4_{3}170,000$. Until the details are received we can give our readers no information as to what branches of commerce have most suffered.

General trade is reported as dull. In iron the market is quiet, and prices show a downward tendency, as the speculative buying which helped prices a few weeks ago has died out. On the Continent the trade is in the same condition. We quote from *Iron*: "The Belgian iron trade does not improve. The past week has been another bad one for the French iron trade, and matters could not possibly be worse, it is stated. The German market continues in its unfavorable condition. In Westphalia the value of pig-iron is still declining, and the finished product is not much better.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY IN THE U. S .- Mr. Best, of the forestry division of the agricultural department at Washington supplies the following fgures regarding the area of improved and unimproved lands in the United States: The superficial area of the United States is, outside of the District of Columbia and the Indian territory, 1,856,000,000 acres. There are 44,-555,000 acres in forest, 285,000,000 acres of improved and 1,126,000,000 of unimproved and waste land. At the present rate in which the forest is disappearing, the timber cannot be expected to last longer than 20 or 25 years In Michigan, the greatest lumber-producing State in the Union, the first saw mill was planted about 50 years ago. At that time it was estimated that there were 150,000,000 feet of white pine standing in the forests of the . state. The estimate for 1885 is 35,000,000,000 feet, which shows it has disappeared at the rate of 2,300,000,000 feet annually for 50 years The estimated amount cut into lumber in Michigan in 1884 was 5,100,000,000 feet, board measure, which is about one-sixth of the whole amount cut in United States for that year.

Inon THES.—Owing to the immense amount of railroad mileage in this country, and to the great number of railway ties to the mile, the necessity of a metallic tie is daily becoming more obvious. There are upwards of 153,000 miles of railroad track in the United States, and 2,642 ties to the mile. So that there are 405,000,000 ties, in use, January 1, 1885. Every year 67,371,000 ties, or the product of 670,000 acres of land, are annually used for ropairs. At this rate, the country will soon be tree-less. Anticipating this need of a new kind of tie, a company has been formed to manufacture a tie of Bessemer steel—one so arranged that the rail cannot possibly slip or spread, as it is firmly held in place by two walls of steel, 21 inches high and 1 inch thick. On the 20th of last month a trial was given over about 100 feet of track laid upon these ties, and a heavy engine was run back and forth upon them. The trial was highly satisfactory.—Am. Exchange.

The better demand for money in New York, to which we have frequently referred in these columns, still continues, and, notwithstanding the large supplies available, rates are showing definite tendencies to reach higher figures. The increased demand is of a wholesome and natural character, and not to any great extent for speculative purposes, so that its effect should be the more permanent. The surplus of the New York banks over the legal reserve, which was \$41,-500,000 on 1st October,⁶ was reduced to \$40,-100,000 at the date of the last statement, and the expectation that a steady reduction will geon during the fall months is very general.

The exchange market has been slowly settling down to a lower level, but the process is retarded by the comparatively high price for grain still maintained, and by the dullness in cotton shipments. Orders are not coming forward for the latter staple, and the shipments to Great Britain to date are nearly 75,000 bales less than last year, that is, a hilling off of more than one-third. The effect of the decrease is all the more felt as the price is so low.

The general trade reports indicate a fairly steady business in most lines. The situation is regarded with confidence by business men generally, notwithstanding the late lull in the demand which had been felt in most sections of the country.

THE FAILURE of Squire & Boughner, chronicled in our columns a fortnight ago, turns out to be comparatively unimportant. The parties paid or secured a portion of their depositors, but those who are left will get absolutely nothing. The Molsons Bank, with whom the business of the firm has latterly been done, have a claim for about \$22,000, secured by farmers' notes and similar collaterals for a little more than that sum, which, it is hoped, will bring them out safe. Last year the firm claimed a surplus of \$50,000, one-third of which was invested in real estate and other outside ventures. It is understood that they held land in Dakota, and that they have gone there to reside. It will probably be found that anything they have is beyond reach of their creditors. Considerable excitement was caused by the arrest of young Squire, bookkeeper to the firm, on a charge of forgery, at the instance of the Molsons Bank. After some proceedings had been taken the matter was allowed to drop, and it is stated that the supposed forgery, a note of \$750, bears the name of a firm which has been out of existence for a couple of years, in which Squire was

formerly a partner, and that the note represents. a renewal of an old debt. At any rate the charge was dropped.

The delayed demand for barley, which led to slow sales last month, has been removed by the cooler weather, and malisters are now in full operation. At Oswego the new grades for barley were established on the 6th instant as follows :--

One bright	48	lbs
Number one		
Extra two	47	46
Number two		
Extra three	46	"

The first three qualities very nearly correspond with the Toronto grades, No. 1, No. 2, and extra 3 respectively.

The present values of the various grades in Oswego may be quoted as follows:—One bright, 92c; No. 1, 86c; extra 2, 79c; No. 2, 74c to 75c; extra 3, 71c to 72c.

Shipments so far have been somewhat inferior in quality. The wet weather discolored a good deal of the grain, and, although plump and of good weight, the loss of color is a serious drawback.

The decreased value of silver affects closely the interests of our great wheat-growing territory in the Northwest, as well as the same interests in the United States. Our readers will remember the anxious discussions as to the improved Railway system in India, and its effect in bringing forward an immense quantity of wheat to compete in the home market with American exports. The decline in silver has precisely the same effect as cheapened transportation, since it increases the returns to the tillers of the soil. The Indian corrency is silver. and the rupce has reached the unprecedentedly low value of 1s 6d sterling. Its nominal value has been 2s. and although for a long time it has been falling, with silver, yet the decline, as our readers know, has been more rapid of late. The consequence is that the Indian producer finds the rupees he receives for his produce increasing in a very satisfactory way, and another factor is added to facilitate his competition with the great West.

There seems to be an epidemic of forgery just at present. Besides the cases mentioned it has transpired that Mr. H. L. Tottenham, of Meaford, a native of the place, and well connected in the neighborhood, has passed forged paper amounting to \$4,000 or \$5,000, the exact amount being as yet of course undetermined. Mr. Tottenham was an agent for the sale of agricultural implements, and seems to have sent forged notes to the manufacturers by whom he was supplied purporting to be signed by farmers to whom goods had been sold. He was a customer of the Molsons Bank, but they hold only a few hundred dollars of paper, which is believed to be genuine, with one or two exceptions.

A peculiar libel case, Huber vs. Crookall, was tried at the Berlin Assizes on Monday last. Mr.

Grookall is manager of the Merchants Bank there, Mr. Huber a manufacturer of buttons, and there appears to have been a little ill-will between the two, at any rate on Mr. Huber's side. The alleged libel charged was the writing by Mr. Grookall on the back of a bill on Huber returned unaccepted on account of the drawee's absence: "gone to the Westorn States, perhaps to San Francisco," or something to that effect. The judge, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, dismissed the case. Mr. Grookall's facetious endorsement was a little out of place, but Mr. Huber would have followed a wiser course had he treated it less seriously.

We are informed that the Banque du Peuple is about to open in Quebec, with a central office in the city, on St. Peter street, and a sub-office in St. Roch's. It has been generally supposed that Quebec is more abundantly supplied with banking capital than its business necessities require. If so, the addition of another bank to the circle is of no benefit to the place, but as to this the directors of the Peoples Bank have no donbt'ully satisfied themselves. The branch in St. Roch's, a growing manufacturing suborb, strikes us as affording more reasonable prospects for business than the other.

THE PAYMENTS ON THE 4TH of the current month are understood to have been on the whole somewhat disappointing. This is attributed partly to the numerous fairs going on throughout Ontario in September, which occupied the attention of farmers and storekeepers to a considerable extent. Part of the shortage however is thought to have been caused by the unwillingness of farmers to sell grain at current prices, a similar unwillingness in respect to the great staple of cheese, and the consequent inability of the storekeeper to collect his debts.

FROM OUR Western exchanges we learn that a very decided advance has taken place in lumber, as already anticipated in our columns. In Chicago prices were marked up 50c to \$1.50 per M. ft. on 1st October, and a strong demand for stocks has sprung up that has given an impetus to trade at all lumber-producing points in Wisconsin and Michigan. The decreased production, owing to strikes and other causes, has led to a decrease in the shipments to Chicago as compared with last year of nearly 140,000,000 feet.

FROM Brampton, we learn with regret that it has been discovered that the late Alexander Armour, who died about a month ago, had forged notes to the extent of \$3,600. Mr. Armour was highly respected in the community; he was treasurer of the town, and carried on an insurance and general agency. The forgeries are believed to be all in private hands, having been given to his friends in exchange for moneys given him to invest. The town accounts are believed to be in order; but an audit will at once he made,

FOREMOST in interest among the agenda discussed by the Underwriters Association at their meeting in Ottawa, beginning last Tuesday, was that concerning "Agents representing mutual or other non-tariff companies. " This section is divided into three heads : 1, "To reconsider the rule regarding representatives of tariff-companies acting for mutual or other non-tariff companies ; " 2, "That the secretaries, be instructed to carry out the rule prohibiting agents representing both tariff and non-tariff companies "; and, 3, "The . relations of purely mutual or other mutual fire insurance companies to the Association, and whether representatives or agents of such mutual companies should be eligible to a seat at the board of the Association or to represent a bourd company." The recent operations of one of the principal agents in Toronto appears to have been chiefly instrumental in bringing on this discussion.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HARDWARK, Toronto.—The transfers and troubles you refer to are not unknown.

NUTUAL, Brantford. - Fifty per cent and ten for four year renewals is about the size of it. SILVER, St. Andrew's. - Reply forwarded.

G. T. R., Three Rivers.—Interest not likely to be affected.

Picorrs, Boston .- We do not know personally of a single case in the city. The returns indicate considerable abatement. We' hear of cases in your city of Montreal visitors being shunned, as we in Montreal would a person whom we saw coming out of a small-pox hospital. You will be as safe here, with ordinary precaution, as in Boston or New York. The people of Montreal are as regardful of their health and that of their families as Bostonians can be, and we do not know of any of our citizens out of town from this cause, although there are many retired wealthy people among us, and a great many more who could retire and take an extended tour were they but half as fearful as your friends seem to be.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION .- At a dinner to Lord Lansdowne, on the 12th inst., at Victoria, B.C., His Excellency delivered a long address on this subject. He favored a continuance of the present relations rather than federation, and the general opinion was that he voiced the feelings of the people of Canada in the matter. He referred to the great timber growth of the Province and its importance to Ganada. The com-pletion of the railway, he said, would open up latent resources, in forest, stream, mine and agriculture. He dwelt on the climate, contrasting the severity of the winters in eastern Can-ada with their mildness in British Columbia. The completion of the railroad would also, he said, pump blood and vitality into all indus-The relations between Great Britain and the colonies were referred to, as were also the political changes in England. The speaker urged that, before an attempt was made to alter or improve these relations, the people should be brought to a realization of the advantages that the present state of things affords. He said he believed that if it were shown that the colonies were not allowed a sufficient opportunity of ware not knowed a similarit opportunity of making their wishes known at home, nine out of ten Englishmen would be anxious to improve those opportunities. He refer-red to the residence of a representative of the Grown at the Dominion capital, and of an agent within a stone's throw of the colonial offices in London. He believed that Canadians reviewed with suspicion any proposal of a union with Great Britain and her liscal system. In the event of an affiliation, Canada would have to respect the treaty obligations of the whole empire. He would regard with apprehension any attempt, however well meant, to invent a financial system applicable to the different parts of the British Empire with their varying wants, and, he was afraid, soretimes incompatible interests. He believed that on the defence question the colonies should have the use of all means and power to strengthen their local defences and place their forces in condition to take part in any emergency. He condemned imperial fideration, as the members from the colonies would be lost in the House of Commons. He helieved that the empire was worth preserving for ourselves and those who will come after us.

MR. HAGUE'S ADDRESS AT CHICAGO.

The following is a condensed report of Mr. Hague's address to the American Bankers assembled in convention at Chicago recently:

Mr. President and Gentlemen :--- 1 am here a stranger and a foreigner, and in expressing views with regard to this question I duly remembered that, and will refrain from making any suggestions which might seem impertinent, so far as actual legislation is concerned, but will endeavor to discuss this question on broad general principles. It is necessary in order to do so to go back to first principles. This question is one that interests many people beyond the boundaries of the United States. We know how largely each portion of the community is bound up in the welfare of the rest, the losses of one affecting the prosperity of another. And so, in a wider sense, the loss of one part of the world affects the prosperity of the whole. The question under discussion comes closely home to a people of the same continent as yourselves, and whose business relations with you are close. New York is almost as much the monetary centre of Canada as it is of the United States. So true is this that the larger banks of Canada have to have regular agencies and establish-ments in New York. 1 am only stating here what is well known there that the financial operations of Canadian banks exert a great influence in New York. But this is not all. So intimate are the commercial relations of Canada with the Western States that here in Chicago also Canadian Banks have regular agencies in this city. In discussing, therefore, the question of silver currency in the United States the Canadian bankers are dealing with a question of direct practical interest and importance to themselves.

But even this is not all: there are various operations of finance which are neither Canathan nor American nor European exclusively, which yet contribute to the resources of your great commercial centre, and that in no small degree. It is highly advantageous to every one of these interests to have New York continue to be the centre of the financial operations of the country. It is because London is the common reservoir of the capital of England, and to a large extent of Europe, that it holds the financial leadership which it now possesses. London has maintained unquestioned and unchallenged the single gold standard. And for this reason the capital of all other countries has had a tendency to drift toward London as a centre. The gold standard of England will influence the rest of the world. Time and experience have demonstrated that gold is most adapted for a standard. It is because of an inflexible adherence to this solid basis that London is so largely the financial centre of the world.

Now it is said that no man can live for himself alone. It is equally certain that in this great world no country can live for itself alone. The nations of the world form a community between which are being carried on continuously financial operations. While each ration is bound to look first after its own development, experience shows that this can best be accomplished by that ration working in community with other nations. It has been alleged that this country is so large that it can afford to ignore the standards of other parts of the world. This assertion is a plausible one. It punders to popular prejudice and self-esteem, and has a very pretty sound. But men of experience know better. Gold is the only standard which has ever been recognized in England. Ever since the United States grew up to be a great nation, gold has also been the standard here, if not in theory, at least in practice. Even during the time of the war gold was a standard here, for it was only gold that was quoted at a premium. The announcement of resumption of payment of silver could only have been taken as a grin, financial joke. The mention of silver now brings me to consider the question at the root of the whole matter.

Because silver is a precious metal why can not it be used as a money standard as well as gold is asked. I need not inform bankers how immeasurably superior gold is to silver for large transactions. Silver is superior to it for small transactions. It is in such transactions that silver finds its natural place. Use deter-mines the true place and function of everything in this workly. A bimetallic currency may be defended with plausible arguments, but practi-cal people will not coincide with those argu-ments. The logic of events is beyond the logic of the schools. The trouble is that the logic of the schools. The trouble is that the silver dollar is a debased coin. It has been urged that an increased number of dollars made in this way makes a nation richer. Now when a certain quantity of silver is brought to the Government to be turned into coin, it is very easy for Congress to declare that a smaller quantity of silver shall be called a dollar than heretofore, but the value is not made more thereby. A ton of silver is a ton of silver and no more. There is another idea, namely, that the United States can control the silver market of the world, and by adopting a standard of her own, can compel other nations to adopt it. The experiment has been going on for several years, but the world does not adopt it.

To return to the question of a double standard. In order to keep such a standard in operation a ratio of values must be established between gold and silver. The ratio must not only be established once, but must be maintained always But it is impossible to maintain such a permannent ratio, because in this case, as in that of a bushel of wheat, value is entirely a matter between the buyer and seller, or the users, and not of the Government or Congress. Congress may establish weights and measures, but it can not establish values. The laws of commerce would set such laws aside. In the case of gold the receiver of it does not get a representation of value, but value itself. England deals with silver only as a convenience in small transactions. It says that it shall not be a legal tender above a certain amount. No Parliament, no Congress, no power on earth, can fix a value for Congress, no power on earm, can ax a value for anything, still less a relative value between two things. English law simply says that a sovereign shall weigh so much. It does not add to or decrease its value. Congress can say that silver shall be a legal tender, but you can "bot have both a silver and a gold tender: not have both a silver and a gold tender; it would be impracticable and unworkable. If you want to use your silver you might abolish your \$1 and \$2 notes. Adopt a silver stand-ard and its only result would be to create a premium on gold. All are interested in main-taining a fixity and certainty of value, and that can only be obtained by adhering to one standard, and that of gold as the most convenient. Adopt a bimetallic currency and every merchant would have to keep two sets of books-one for dealings in silver and one for dealings in gold.

No compromise will be worth the paper it is written on, for this is a thing that does not admit of compromise. The effect of any attempt to work the double standard; or of lowering the currency to the standard of the

execution of Dominion Government con-

present silver dollar, would be inevitably to drive foreign capital out of the country, hin-der the growth of business, and disturb all foreign relations. It would in fact put back the hand of time, as far as this country is con-ceracd, by half a century at least.

Meetings, &c.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Molsons bank was held in the banking house, in this city, on Monday last. There were pres-ent: Messrs. Thos. Workman (the president), A. F. Gault, R. W. Shepherd, J. H. R. Molson, H. Archbald, Wm. Mackenzie, Miles Williams, John T. Molson, David Rae, S. H. Ewing, Wm. Macpherson, of Quebce, T. Try-Davies and others. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thos. Workman, Mr. Heaton, the inspector, acting as secret tary.

secretary. The President having declared the meeting opened.

On the motion of Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Macpherson (Quebec), Mr. H. Archi-bald and Mr. David Rae were appointed to act as scrutineers at the election of directors, the ballot to be continued until five minutes clapsed without the recording of a vote.

Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas then read the annual report of the directors as follows :

GENTLEMEN,—In our last annual report we pointed out the difficulty experienced in ob-taining safe and remunerative employment for the funds at our disposal. In this respect the year just closed has been a repetition of the preceding one, and in a severer degree. We believe that, making due allowance for this, and for the reduced discount rates which have prevailed, the results of the business which are now After making the usual provision for bad and doubtful debts, and distributing our customary dividend of 8 per cent, we have been enabled to add \$75,000 to the "rest," and to carry forward at the credit of profit and loss account \$17,271.95, as against \$14,347.25 brought forward in this account from the previous year. Our "rest" has now reached the sum of \$675,000, or 334 per cent. of the bank's capital. The branches of the bank, including the Mou-The branches of the bank, including the Mou-treal office, have been inspected at least once since we last met you, and we are again en-abled to testify to the continued efficiency and good conduct of the officers of the Bank generally. Though the lumber interest, which is one of the most important industries of the country is doing wall, and the business which is one of the most important industries of the country, is doing well, and the business of both cotton and woolen manufactories is improving, yet, in view of the prevailing plethorn of money, the only moderate harvest which has been gathered in, and the low prices ruling for all agricultural products, we cannot putient that the year more which we have anticipate that the year upon which we have now entered is likely to result in any more favorable exhibit than that now submitted. favorable exhibit than that now submitted. Since our last annual meeting some of your directors, accompanied by the general manager, have visited the soveral branches of the bank. We would cordially recommend to our suc-cessors in office a continuance of this practice by which they will acquire an insight into the bankle business and a purpose bankled of the bank's business and a personal knowledge of their officers and customers which can be gained by no other means.

THOMAS WORKMAN, President. GRNERAL STATEMENT ON BUTH SEPT., 1885. Capital authorized \$2,000,000 Capital subscribed 2,000,000 Liabilities.

Conital unid un. \$2.000.000 00

Output and a part	0,000,000	00		
Notes in circula-				
tion	1,844,216	00		
Dominion Govt.				
deposits pay-				
able on de-				
mand	66,051	24	٠	
Deposits held as	00,001			• •
Deposits neid as				
security for the	••			

tracts and for		
Insurance com-		
panies	27,100 00	
Provincial Gov- ernment De-		
posits payable on demand	3,391 50	
Other deposits	0,001 00	
payable on de-		
mand	3,090,199 02	
Other deposits		
payable after notice	2,201,636 59	
Due to other	2,201,000 00	
banks in Can-		
ada :	81,479 40	
Due to other		
branches Due to agents	••••••	
in United		
Kingdom	131,915 93	}
Due to Foreign		
agents Profit and loss	14,517 75 17,271 95	
Rest	675,000 00	
Sixtieth dividend	80,000 00	, ,
Dividends un-	•	
claimed	4,334 60)
Interest, ex- change, &c.,		
reserved	85,420 65	
		\$10,322,534 63
	. .	• • •
	Assels.	
Specie.\$361,908 63	:	
Domi- nion	; ·	
notes, 761,902 25		
	\$1,123,810 88	3
Notes and che-	• • •	
ques of other		
banks	351,487 74	l í
Balances due		
from other banks in Can-		
ada	69,051 13	;
Balances du e	•	
from other	30 505 60	
branches Balances du e	16,707 59)
from Dominion		
Government	. 2,882 49	1
Balances du e		
from agenta in United		
in United Kingdom	21,829 58	
Balances due	1,020 00	
from Foreigu		
Loans and bills	80,124 37	
discounted on		
bonds, deben-		
tures, &c Provincial, Bri-	166,381 00	
Provincial, Bri-		
tish or Foreign,		
or Colonial public securi-		· .
public securi-		
public securi- tics, other than Canadian	100,000 00)
public securi- ties, other than Canadian Loans to Muni-	100,000 00	· · ·
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora-	·	
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions	100,000 00 27,832 00	
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public securi- ties, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other Corporations Loans to other	27,832 00 883,892 00))
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other Corporations Loans to other bunks	27,832 00))
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other Corporations Loans to other bunks Bills discounted	27,832 00 883,892 00 105,000 00)
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other Corporations Loans to other banks Bills discounted and current	27,832 00 883,892 00)
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public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other Corporations Loans to other banks Bills discounted past due, se- cured	27,832 00 883,892 00 105,000 00	1,
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other Corporations Loans to other Bills discounted and current Bills discounted past due, se- cured Bills discounted	27,832 00 883,892 00 105,000 00 6,981,453 25	1,
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other Corporations Loans to other bunks Bills discounted and current Bills discounted past due, se- cured Bills discounted past due, and	27,832 00 883,892 00 105,000 00 6,981,453 25 108,878 27	
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other Corporations Loans to other bunks Bills discounted and current Bills discounted past due, se- cured Bills discounted past due, and past due, and	27,832 00 883,892 00 105,000 00 6,981,453 25	
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other Corporations Loans to other bunks Bills discounted and current Bills discounted past due, se- cured Bills discounted past due, and not secured Real E state, other th a u	27,832 00 883,892 00 105,000 00 6,981,453 25 108,878 27 22,663 80	5 ·
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other bunks Bills discounted and enrrent Bills discounted past due, sec- cured Bills discounted past due, and not secured Real Estate, other than bunk premises.	27,832 00 883,892 00 105,000 00 6,981,453 25 108,878 27	5 ·
public securi- tics, other than Canadian Loans to Muni- cipal Corpora- tions Loans to other Corporations Loans to other bunks Bills discounted and current Bills discounted past due, se- cured Bills discounted past due, and not secured Real E state, other th a u	27,832 00 883,892 00 105,000 00 6,981,453 25 108,878 27 22,663 80	5 ·

	by the bank	34,270	80		
	Bank premises at H c ad Office				
	and Branches. Other assets	190,000 3,534	00		۰.
	ounce assets			322,534	63
	Profit at	nd Loss A			· ·
	Balance at Profit				
	Loss, on 30th Se ber, 1884			\$14,347	25
	Net profits of the after deducting ex	venr,			
	of management,	reserv-			
	ation for interest a				
	on deposits, exe	lange,			
	and also making provision for ba				
	doubtful debts		7.924 70)	
	From which has	been	, -		
	paid :—				
	59th dividend, at 4 j	p.c. 1st			
	April, 1885\$ 60th dividend, at 4]	580,000 N 0 let			
	October, 1885	80.000		·	
		160	0,000 00)	۱.
	6		·	77,924	70
	Leaving a surplus of From which	deduct		\$92,271	95
	amount transfer Rest Account			75,000	00
l	Leaving at credit of				•
	and Loss on Sept 30th, 1885		!	\$17,271	95

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The Molsons Bank.

Montreal, 6th October, 1885.

The President then said :--Gentlemen, before moving the adoption of the report just read I shall merely state that 1 trust it will meet your approval and be considered entirely satisfor the year on which we have just entered, in consequence of the present condition of trade; but think I am justified in saying our stockof a scale depend on the customary dividend of 8 per cent with a probable further addition to our rest, but to what extent it is impossible at present to anticipate. I have pleasure in stating that the favorable results of the past year's business are mainly to be attributed to the good judgment and prudent management of the officers of the Bank at its various agencies, of the onleers of the bank at its various agencies, as well as at the head office in Montreal. To our general manager, Mr. Thomas, we are much indebted for his vigilant supervision and sound advice on all matters submitted to the Board. Your Directors have also devoted much time and careful thought to the interest of the Bank, as shown by the statements now submitted. It any stockholder wishes to obtain further in-formation, the General Manager will be pleased to give it. I have now the pleasure of moving the adaption of the report the adoption of the report.

Mr. Molson, vice-president of the bank, 50-conded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

Mr. Archibald moved, and Mr. J. T. Molson seconded : That the thanks of the shareholders are due

and are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank during the year.

the interests of the bank during the year. The motion was carried with acclamation. The Chairman, in returning thanks, said :--Gentlemen, on my own behalf and on behalf of the directors, I beg to thank you very sin-cerely for this resolution. I have been absent for some months, and consequently I have not been able to devote so much time and attention to the interests of the bank as I usually do, but I have now returned in good health and spirits, and in the coming year I intend to de-vote my energy and best efforts to further the interests of the Molsons bank. (Hear hear.) I should say that in my absence my duties were Interests of the morsons bank, (near henr.) I should say that in my absence my duties were well and ably discharged by the vice-president, Mr. Molson. I may refer to the visits of inspec-tion made at least once a year, and sometimes, more frequently, by the general manager, my-

self, and some of the directors, to the agencies in Western Canada and in the province of Quebec. I think those visits are very useful and necessory, and the results are very valuable. It is always best that the administrators of an institution of this kind should become nequainted with the customers of the bank, and those visits afford us an opportunity of doing so. We do not enter as minutely as our inspector does into details, but we can get useful information as to the state of trade in the country and the position of customers. I trust that the directors will always carry out this practice. (llear, hear).

The election was when proceeded with and

the following report was made: To the General Manager, of the Molsons Bank. Sir.—We, the undersigned, acting as scruti-neers at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Molsons bank this day, beg to report the following gentlemen re-elected to act as directors for the ensuing year: — Thos Workman, J. H. R. Molson, R. W. Shepherd, Miles Williams, Sir D. L. Macpherson, S. H. Ewing, A. F. Gault; H. Archbald, David Rae, Scratineers.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the board of directors held immediately afterwards, Mr. Thomas Work-man was re-elected president, and Mr. J. H. R. Molson vice-president for the ensuing year.

Financial,

THURSDAY EVENING, 15th Oct., 1885.

The position of money matters locally is unchanged from previous reports. Supplies are still ample, and any increase in the demand for money to move the crops is believed to be more than offset by an increase in circulation. Payments have been only fair, but an improvement in this respect is looked for when farmers have settled down to thresh and market their grain. Cattle shipments are still going on in a diminished degree, but they will soon draw to a close. Prices in that line are low, and the reports from British markets not encouraging. There has been a considerable supply of documentary sterling from this trade, which has to some extent made up for the shrinkage in shipments of cheese and butter. In New York money is the turn better, and call loans have been made as high as 4 per cent, but the surplus money in the Associated Banks there, will scarcely he absorbed by the close of the year. There is, however, a reduction going on, and it is none the less hopeful sign for being slow and stendy. English money markets are easier. notwithstanding the unsettled difficulties in the East, which may at any moment give the market a heavy turn upwards. Best bills are done at 1 to 1 1-8 per cent, floating money (day-today) 1 per cent. We quote local rates : call lonns 21 to 4 per cent, discounts 6 to 7 per cent : sterling exchange,60 day bank bills, 811-16 to 3 ; demand 9] to 3-16 ; counter rates 83 to 7-8 and 91 to 3-8; cables 94 to 3. New York funds between banks, 1-16 discount to par ; counter rates 1-8 to 1 premium. Posted rates in New York were 4.841 and 4.861 ; actual rates 4.834 to 3 and 4.851; cables 4.851. The local stock market has ruled active and strong since our last, To-day Bank of Montreal sold at 204 and at 199 ex-dividend ; Merchants was placed at 1164 and down to 116; Toronto sold at 190 and Telegraph at 1261, 1264 and 126; Passenger opened at 1143, touched 1164, closing with a

sale at 115; Gas fell from 190 to 189; Richelien changed hands at 593 and 594. The sale of \$1,500 Canada Cotton bonds occurred at 100, and 50 shares of Dundas Cotton stock were reported sold at 484. A small lot of Loan and Morigage was put through at 72. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices of leading stocks for the week :---

Banks,	Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Commerce	178	128	127
Jacques Cartier	50	61	61
Merchants	535	1169	115
Molsons	56	119	119
Montreal	·973	204	200
Montreal Ex. Div	10	199	199
Ontario	2	107	107
Peoples.	6	, 71	71
Toronto	653	189	187
Miscellancous.			
	.*		
Can. Cot'on Co	25	52 4	524
Can. Cotton Bonds	\$8,000	100	100
Can. Pac. Ry	50	461	461
Champlain Bonds	\$12,000	91	91
Dundas Cotton	G 0	481	48ł
Gas	4,110	1901	189
Intercol. Coal	50	25	25
Loan and Mortg	19	72	72
Mon. Tel. Co	725	1264	$125\frac{1}{2}$
Passenger	1,967	1164	114
R. & O. Nav. Co	2369	60	55]

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Ост. 15, 1885.

The partial lull in some lines, previously noted, has been intensified by the stormy weather of the week. Generally speaking there has been no marked change in commercial affairs. With more seasonable weather, the consumptive demand throughout the country should absorb considerable of the stock accumulated by jobbers and retailers within the next month, and prior to the close of navigation some little additional activity is probable.

ASHES .- Receipts the past week have been light; sales of First Pols at \$3.65 to \$3.70. Seconds \$3.20 to \$3.36, closing stendy. Pearls no receipts for two weeks, a sale of 10 brls First sort reported at rather over \$5.00. The demand is very light. Received since 1st January, 4,262 brls. Pots, 316 brls. Pearls. Delivered, 4,682 brls. Pots, 400 brls. Pearls. Stock on Wednesday night, 1,036 brls. Pots, 123 brls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES-LEATHER. - The various factories have been fairly employed, fresh orders coming in as well as expected. There is no material change in the situation. Leather merchants report a quiet trade but for fine leathers there has been some little demand. At Boston the manufacturers do not consider the outlook a very favorable one. Their samples were examined and sold on substantially last year's figures. But the leather market has been gradually strengthening ever since the samples were out. Sole losther has advanced I to 1de per pound, and upper leather 4e per foot over the prices prevailing a month ago. There is also the labor question. Hence manufacturers are firmer in their views. They state in many instances that they will not guarantee

prices given on samples unless the orders are placed very soon. For the last two or three sales jobbers have been backward about giving orders, and have not done so freely until they had canvassed the retail trade with their samples pretty thoroughly.

CANNED GOODS .- The market is unchanged . Lobsters firm, at \$5.80 to \$6 per case; mackerel, good \$3, common \$2.85; sardines, fine \$10.50 to \$11; common, \$9.50; salmon, per dozen, \$1.25 to \$1.30; spiced salmon \$9.50; salmon, per dozen, \$1.25 to \$1.30; spiced salmon \$3; finnan haddies, \$1.25; Hoegg roast beef, \$1.95 per 2-lb. tin; tomatoes, \$1.15 to \$1.20; pie peaches, \$1.90; corn, \$1.20 to \$1.80, the latter for Port-land packing; pens, \$1.25; new strawberries per dozen, \$3; raspberries, \$1.75.

COAL AND WOOD .- The market for American anthracite has again advanced, and we quote higher prices. The improvement at the mines has been slight, but freights to this port having gone up from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per ton within a few weeks, and stocks here being comparatively light, holders have had things their own way. Steam coal is also a little firmer, but there is not much doing. An increase in the demand would likely cause a higher market. Amalgamation of Nova Scotia coal mining companies seems at last probable. Prices are as follows :seems at last probable. Prices are as follows :--American anthracite in ordinary distributing lots, stove, \$6.25 to \$6.50; chestnut, \$6 to \$6.25; egg and furnace, \$5.75 to \$6. Gape Breton, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Pictou, \$3.75; Scotch Stenn, \$4 to \$4.10; Welsh anthracite, \$4.50. Cordwood--Yard prices per long cord (cart-age 50c extra) are as follows:--Maple, \$6; birch, \$5.50; beech, \$6; tannare, \$4.50] hear lock \$4. Wharf prices about 50c lower. Ad-yiess from Philadabbia extra that the total vices from Philadelphia state that the total amount of anthracite coal sent to market for the week as reported by the several carrying companies, was 702,915 tons, compared with 89,804 tons in the corresponding week last year, an increase of 703,171 tons. The total amount of anthracite mined thus far in the year 1885 is 22,349,558 tons, compared with 22,209,539 tons for the same period last year, an increase of 140,019 tons.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- The demand for butter continues limited, and there is no prospect of an improvement until producers are prepared to let creamery and choice dairy go at lower prices than at present asked. The local trade is taking fine goods at a slade above our quotations, but exporters prefer to do nothing rather than risk the payment of higher rates than their European correspondents advise them to give. In cheese, trade has been quiet, but the market is firm, and 10c is now asked for inest September. Only a few English orders have been received, but the "bulls" are con-fident that the advance can be maintained. At the London, Ont., market this week, 16,000 boxes were offered ; 170 August sold at 8½c; 170 September at 94c; and 3,900 September at 176 September at 94c; and 3,900 September at 93c; 300 At Utica this week 800 boxes sold at 93c; 500 at 97-8c; 7,100 at 10c; 300 at 10 1-Se; 1,750 at $10\frac{1}{2}c$; 650 at 103-8c; 2,075 at $10\frac{1}{2}c$; and 100 at 10c; 300 at $10\frac{1}{2}c$; and 100 at $10\frac{1}{2}c$; A t Little Falls 404 boxes were placed at 9c; 350 at 91-8; 2,275 at $9\frac{1}{3}c$; 4,550 at 10c; 550 at $10\frac{1}{2}c$; 100 at $10\frac{4}{3}c$; 1,000 farm dairy 9c to $10\frac{1}{2}c$. The *(lazette* states that the total value of the exports of lutter from Montreal from May 1st to September 30th was $532^{2}80$. May 1st to September 30th was \$432,840, of which \$309,772 represented the Canadian product, the smallest amount for many years, showing a decrease of \$45,478 compared with 1884 and \$53,612 compared with 1883. The total exat \$3,606,227, a decrease of \$810,866 compared with 1884 and of \$173,574 compared with 1883. The exports of cheese from Montreal from May 10th to October 10th, 1885, were 47,054,580 lbs against 53,381,100 last year. At New York

the shipmenis from May 1st to October 6th, this year and last, were 56,965,833 and 63,455,-055 respectively. The American press continues to deplore the falling off in the exports of New York State cheese. A writer in a New York paper ridicules the idea that the cheese sold in Utica, Little Falls, etc., has suffered in quality, and he says :--While it is plain that State cheese is advancing instead of degenerating, it will be conceded that it is not keeping pace with improvement made by our Ganadian neighbors. We are losing by comparison, not absolutely, but the reputation of our cheese isks of course. When this began to be apparent the cause was charged to lard cheese; it was claimed that the minds of Englishmen were filled with fear of fraud. This claim was so strongly urged that the manufacture of lard cheese was suppressed by law, but our cheese kept right on sinking in reputation. Since that claim was silenced the cause has been attributed to skimming. He then states that the only way to catch up with the Canadian makers is to employ competent experts to go from factory to factory and give personal instruction. This he says was done by the Ontario Government at a cost of About \$5,000 and in four years Ganadian cheese had distanced all competitors. Provisions on this market have been steady and in fair jobbing demand. Eggs sold at 18c for good fresh stock.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- In consequence of the firm freight rates and the approaching close of navigation the market for chemicals keeps strong. Bleaching powder, it is thought, may go higher, so soon as stocks in hand are known Caustic soda is firm at the advance. The local trade in drugs is quiet. Bromine has advanced, as foreshadowed some time since, and bromides are accordingly 10 per cent dearer. English Camphor is a little easier, as will be seen on reference to prices current. Gum arabic is firmer, all descriptions selling at extreme prices; expected to be again advanced. Essential oils continue to show strength. Castor oil is firm, stocks in England being nearly all in the hands of one firm. There is afloat from Calcutta for England only 6,000 cases compared with 16,000 last year. Calcutta as advices say the market is quiet, with limited stocks and reduced production; cost on the other hand has been reduced by a lower rate of exchange. Dye stuffs.--Cutch, 74c to 8c; sumae, \$90 to \$100 per ton for prime brands; extract of logwood, 74c; chip logwood, 14c to 2c; archil 27c to 30c per 1b. for concentrated.

Day Goods.—There is only a moderate amount of business reported this week, the climatic changes not being favorable. Orders from the West are small, though somewhat more numerous than in the previous week, City tradesmen are busily employed in supplying the wants of customers for the ensuing winter, but complaints still come from districts other than the most central. Remittances might be worse, some are satisfactory, and some are not: on the whole, it may be concluded that they were about an average for the week. Stocks of all kinds, from appearances in the leading warchouses, are well assorted, but not excessive.

FISH AND OILS.—Labrador herrings in cargo lots have sold for \$3 cash, but we quote \$3.25 to \$3.50 as a fair market price. Cape Breton herrings are worth about \$3.50 to \$3.75. There have been no recent arrivals, but a considerable quantity is now here. The market for fish oils has been less active: our prices might be shaded for jobbing lots. In petroleum there is some talk of an advance later on, but the market is flat at the moment; car lots are quoted at 135-8 and broken lots at 15c. Within the past ten days about 3,000 barrels of herrings have changed hands at \$3 to \$3.25 in large lots.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour market, owing to the firm position of wheat and a light supply of desirable grades, is strong in tone, and holders look for higher prices. Hungarian patent has sold at \$5.50, Manitoba strong bakers at \$5, and spring extra at \$4.30. Recently reported sales are 125 brls patent at \$4.65, 100 brls. extra at \$4.35, 100 brls. Spring extra at \$4.271, and 250 strong bags at \$2.25 Grain is firm, and 97c has been bid for red winter wheat.; Millers, it is said, are paying pretty full prices in the country. Our revised price list will be found elsewhere, At Mark Lane wheat and corn rule steady and English and French country markets are firm. The imports of breadstuffs into the United Kingdom last week show a decrease of 25,000 brls, flour, an increase of 10,000 qrs. wheat, and an increase of 20,000 qrs. corn compared with the previous week; a decrease of 45,000 brls. flour, an increase of 50,000 qrs. wheat, and an increase of 70,000 qrs. corn, compared with the same week last year. The sales of English wheat during the week were 75,264 quarters at 30s 7d, against 73,368 quarters at 32s 6d during the compared back last year. against 10,000 years and the source of the second s has usually drawn largely from St. Louis, but has usually drawn largely from St. Louis, but millers there are unable to get enough winter wheat without bidding up 4c per bushel more than they can pay. In the total shipment of grain from the port of Montreal during the nine months ending Sept. 30 there was an increase of 800,000 bushels as compared with the corresof 800,000 bushels as compared with the corres-ponding period of last year. At Belleville, Ont., considerable barley is being delivered at 50c, to 70c. for A 1. There is more extra bright barley deing delivered than was ex-pected. Messrs. Gaylord, Downey & Co.'s Oswego grain circular of the 8th inst. says; WTP dou's values are for one br't 00 to 21. No Co-day's values are: for one br't 90 to 91; No. 1,85 to 86; Extra two 80c; and No. 2,75c; Extra three is selling at 71 to 72. Receipts of barley to date and to corresponding date in former years are: 1882, 502,100 bus. 1883, 67,000 bus.; 1884, 269,500 bus.; 1885, 266, 200 bus."

FREIGHTS.—Grain freights are slightly firmer, at 2s 6d to Liverpool and 2s 9d to London, Glasgow and Bristol. Cattle rates nominally easier at 40s. Lumber to River Plate, \$11 to \$12 per 1,000 feet, it is said one vessel obtained only \$10.50. Phosphates 6s to 7s as to port. Deals to London, Liverpool and Glasgow are firmer, at 50s. Butter and cheese to direct ports, 25s per gross ton. Flour in sacks 11s 6d to 12s 6d per ton to Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.,—A fair business is reported in apples : winter fruit has sold at \$2.20 to \$2.50 and fall at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Almeria grapes have ruled stendy at \$4.50 to \$5 per keg; Concord grapes 4c to 5c; Delaware and Rogers, 7c to Sc. Malaga lemons \$3.50 per half chest, \$7.50 per chest. Oranges are arriving, and will sell at \$9 per brl. Cocca nurs, \$5.50 per 100. Vegetables.—Spanish onions \$4 per case; Canadiau in brls, \$1.75 to \$2. Sweet polatoes casier at \$3.50 per brl. Quebec turnips 50c per bag.

GROCERIES—The volume of business has been about on a par with that of the previous week. *Fruit.*—The market has again advanced. Uables yesterday added another shilling to the price of raisins and another two shillings per ewt. to the cost of currants. Stocks of fruit are exhausted, but purchasers prefer to inspect, and will not buy to arrive. Sugar.—Prices were steady, and a fair business is reported in

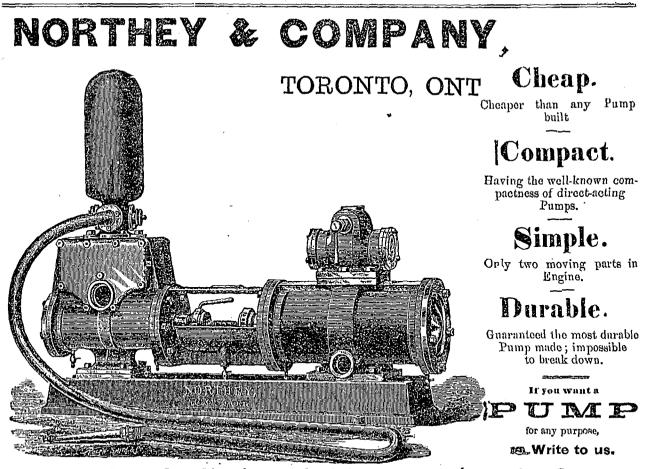
wholesale parcels at 7c for granulated and 5 1-8c and upwards for yellows. A few transactions in raw sugars are reported. The following is said of the New York market :---Holders of the stock of raws do not find much encouragement in the present demand. The stormy weather has no doubt checked trade to some extent but, aside from that influence, re-finers were not prepared to move with freedom. Keeping the supply well in hand, however, owners continue to assume a steady tone, and the evidences are that while the present condi-tion of trade makes values a little uncertain a stronger feeling would ensue on the developstronger feeling would ensue on the develop-ment of any greater demand. Sales of 250 hbds Antigua at 54c; and 3,600 bags Aracoju at 5c. Refined have been fairly active, with buyers possibly a little quicker and more decided in their bids in some cases. Offerings have in the meantime been proven moderate, with former-prices adhered to and the close a shade firmer. The tea market is firm here and abroad. Sales on this market have been moderate. A cable The tea market is irm here and abroad. Sales on this market have been moderate. A cable-gram from Japan of the 12th inst. says:—The market is firm. Fine, \$23; medium, \$19; good medium, \$21; good common, \$17; com-mon, \$15. Total settlements from opening of season 257,000 piculs. Steamer sailing to day carries 2,500 pkgs. of tea from Japan, say, for New York, 300 pkgs; Chicago 850; Canada, 250; San Francisco, 1,100. Freights, steamer and railway 24c per lb. A letter dated Yokoand railway, 2/c pr lb. A letter dated Yoko-hama, September 16th, says .- A steady enquiry has existed, resulting in settlements of 6,500 piculs. Demand principally for kinds below inc-a large proportion of purchases supposed to be for San Francisco and Canadian markets. Holders appear content with the situation, and show no anxiety to realize. Arrivals have no equalled settlements, and stocks are reduced to equilated actioments, and stocks are reacted and 6,400 piculas, consisting chiefly of medium and good medium sorts. Total settlements at both ports to date reach 236,150 piculs, against 216,-800 last season. New Valencias are firm at 84e; none in first hands. The SS. Scotland is or pected this week with a few lots. A small invoice of Barbadoes sugar sold this week at 5c to go West. Valentia shelled almonds in boxes 25c; bags 23c.

HAY, STRAW & FURD.—The supply of hay available is large, but in the absence of an Amerian demand and a light call from cattle shippers, business has been moderate. Prices are unusually low in Boston. Choice timothy has been sold at \$11 and inferior at \$8 per 100 bundles. Straw unchanged at \$5 to \$6 as to quality. Best timothy in bales is quoted at \$16 per ton, and secondary quality at \$14. Strawper ton, pressed, \$9 to \$10. Bran and shorts have advanced about \$1. Shorts, best, \$21; ordinary \$18. Moulie, \$22, \$20 and \$18. Bran \$16 per ton. Buckwheat, 60c. per bushel.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Hides are coming in freely at the advance. Tanners complain that prices are too high; they are not willing to pay more than \$9.50 for No. 1, and grumble at that. Dealers give \$9 to butchers, and their regular selling price for cured and inspected is one dollar more. The rise is the result of competition, and is not likely to last. Tallow is firmer, and good stock is quoted at 6c to 6 dc; rough 3 dc.

Hors.—In consequence of the low prices, growers are disposed to withhold stocks from the market. Small lots have sold at 7c, and we quote 5c to 8c. In New York new is quoted at 11c to 12c for best.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—In the West a fair business has been put through this fall. Manufacturers of agricultural implements have had a good season, and few machines have been left



Send for Circular and state your requirements. 🕯

on their hands. The stove men have also done well, and the close of the fall fairs finds them in good spirits. The implement and stove manufacturers, with few exceptions, have purchused their stocks of nig-iron for the winter season, that is, sufficient to carry them to the opening of navigation next year. Though the demand for pig-iron the past few weeks has been fair, sales throughout were only in moderate-sized lots. The season for '85, now about over, will, in point of quantity, show well in comparison with '84, but margins of profit have been very much finer, by reason of the compebeen very much finer, by reason of the compe-tition of new aspirants for the trade, who seem to have sold regardless of profit. The price of all metals seems to be on the turn upwards. With regard to Canada plates, although en-quiries are coming in, prices are so slow and profitless that some of our firms are relising to import, stocks now being pretty light here. A few sales of bar iron have been made on through bills of lading for the West at rates equivalent to our prices current. In steel a jobbing trade has been passing in the various lines. Tin plates for importations have been in better enquiry. Prices continue firm on the in better enquiry. Prices continue firm on the other side, and mail advices state that makers were to have a meeting on the 8th for the purpose of continuing the present agreement to the 91st March, 1838. Buyers, it appears, are appre-ciating the situation better, all offerings at old prices were taken up, and 3d advance was paid by some. There has been a fair movement in by some. There has been a fair movement in nails, but buyers are not operating in excess of actual requirements. Fig lead has sold at \$3.50, and is steady, lead pipe is quoted at \$4.90. Sleigh shoe steel may how be quoted at \$2.25 to \$3. Last mail advices report that the London copper market declined to £39 5s for Chili bars, being the lowest price on record. Scotch warrants were cabled on the 12th at 42s 8d; Midd, No. 3 foundry G. M. B. 32s 6d. A Londen cable quotes: Tin, spot, £31 5s; three months futures at £90 5s. Market steady; G. O. B. Chili bars, £30 17s 6d. Best select d copper at £45 10s; soft Spanish lead at £11 5s; Silosian spelter at £14 5s; Hallett's antimony at £35. A report of the New York market says:—American pig has been quiet, and values show no change whatever. The leading companies are pretty well sold up on higa grade foundry and forge iron; and on tho other hand the largest consumers seem to have secured enough supply to hast them for some little time to come. As a result, the offerings are animportant, and the current demand limited to small lois. Prices remain very steady, with standard Lehigh brands quoted at \$18 for No. IX foundry, \$16 for No. 2X foundry, and \$16 for grey forge. Tin somewhat lower; prices abroad have weakened the local market for pig tin a trifle, and at the reduced figures business has been moderate, with little or nothing outside the ordinary jobbing movement. Straits, in round lots, was quoted at 20 c cash; from store at 20 5-Se cash, and 20 c 30 days for jobbing parcels; English t. & F. at 20 fe to 20 fe. Tin plate of all descriptions is very firm. Liverpool advices are of slightly higher prices there, and the distribution of stock here is very good.

LIVE STOCK.—The exports of cattle to date have reached 55,418 head, an increase of 4,812 over 1884, and an increase of 9,653 over 1883. Sheep exports have fallen of heavily, due, it is said, to the increasing British trade in Australian and New Zealand mutton. The total shipments to date have been 35,639 head, a decrease of 13,832 over 1884, and a decrease of 49,325 compared with 1883. The value of cattle exports from Montreal from May 1st to September 30th was \$3,823,560, an increase of \$774,952 over 1884. The value of sheep exports was \$252,335, a decrease of \$48,247 compared with 1884. Receipts of cattle were fair and the market was weaker; there were sales at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cto $4\frac{3}{2}$. Export sheep were dull and the supply poor; sales at 3e. Butchers' cattle sold at 3c to 4c. Live hogs easier at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cto 5c. The exports for the week ended October 10th were : -cattle, 2,319; sheep 470. Total exports of beef to date 11,868 quarters, against 13,570 hast year. The following shows the value of the exports of live stock from Montreal from May 1 to September 30, in the years mentioned ;--

1885	Cattle.	Sheep. \$252,335
1884		300.582
1883	3,360,238	300,582 671,556
1882		511,948
1881		295,688
1880		510,385 389,801
1879	1,462,736	389,801

POTATOES.—There seems to be no doubt that dry-rot has done damage to the Potato patches in most parts of Ontario and Quebec, but to what extent is not yet quite clear. Prices have advanced, and as high as 50c per bush 1 and a half bag was asked for Early Rose ar. d kindred varieties. We quote 40c to 50c per bag.

Wool.—The market keeps steady to firm under a fair demand, and there is no change in prices. The demand is altogether from manufacturers who are busy. There is a fair seasonable demand for foreign wool and a stronger



feeling. The sale is reported of 200 bales of Gape at from 14½ c up to 17c, as to quality. At Boston the sales of foreign wool have been extremely heavy, but a large proportion was carpet wool, mainly the stock of firms importing Valparaiso wool, which is understood to have brought about 13c. Some of the East India combings bought at the late sales at Liverpool have arrived, but there are no sales as yet. A notuble sale is of 50,000 hs. of finglish combing at 33c, estimated by the exporters to cost 37c scoured; the actual cost, however, will be considerably above that. The scoured hasis of most of these wools is still about the same as that of domestic quarter-blood, with which they compete. The market in Bradford, England, has risen from ½ to a penny on wools for the American market, owing to the arrival and usual heavy purchases of the buyer for the Pacific Mills. The purchases for American account will reach 5100 bales. Liberal American orders have been sent to Australia. The sales opened this week.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER.

WATERLOO, ONTARIO. Alcohol, 65 O.P.

Pure Spirits, 65 O.P.

Pure Spirits, 50 O.P.

Pure Spirits, 25 U.P

Old Rye, Malt and Family Proof Whiskies Sole manufacturer of the celebrated WHITE WHEAT & "OLD TIMES"

WHISKEY.

TORONTO WHOLES ALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

Товонто, Осt. 15, 1885.

Wholesale trade is fairly active, with indications of steadiness, for at least some time to come. Leading Exchanges are advancing. The grain movement has begun with higher prices for wheat, flour and the best grades of barley Money is therefore circulating more freely, which will enable farmers to meet their storebills more promptly. Market closes strong. The money market is quiet and rates un-changed. Gall loans on stocks are quoted at 44 to 54 per cent, and on debentures at 4. Time loans, 6 per cent. Commercial paper in moderate offer; prime is discounted at 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the general run at 7 to 71 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and firm; 60-day bills are 108 5-8 to 1083 and demand bills 109 to 1093 between banks. New York drafts 1 premium across the counter. The Stock Market shows more activity, and bank shares have advanced 1 to 3 per cent during the week. During the past few days sales of Monircal were made at 2011 to 2021, Ontario at 108, Toronto at 188 to 1884, Merchants at 116, Commerce at 127, Federal at 961 to 963, Canada Per. Loan at 202, Lon. & Can. at 142], Dcminion Savings at 1143, and Freehold at 1674.

Following are prices bid to-day as compared with those of last Thursday:

·					
Banks.	Bid Oct. 15	Bid Oct. 8	Loan Cos.	Bid Oct. 15	Bld Oct 8
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchante Commerce Dominion Hamilton Stand'd	2084 189 1081 1163 1274 2011 127 125 1153	1844 1074 113 1254 2004 126	Can. Per Freehold Western Can Bidg. & Loan. Farmers' Loan. Loud. & Can'dn Landed Credit National Jayt	101 106 113 143	167 190 105]
Federal Imper'l Molsons	96 <u>1</u> 124	95 1234	Ontario Loan Hamilton Prov Imperial Sav	127	124 1113

BUTTER.—This market has been quiet and prices firm. Receipts only moderate, and very little accumulating except for very poor qualities. Choice rolls job at 15c to 16c, and ordiz nary to good at 11c to 12c. Round lots of store-packed sold 10c. Eggs continue scarce, and prices are higher, case lots now bringing 17c to 18c per dozen. Cheese in moderate demand and firm; fine qualities sell at 9c to 9j c, and medium at 84c.

COAL OIL.—The market is moderately active and prices unchanged from the decline of last week. Canadian refined sells at 162 c for single barrels and at 16c for five to ten barrel lots. Carbon safety at 19c. American oils unchanged at 23c for prime and at 26c for water white. Crude higher at 82c per barrel in Petrolea, and refined lower at 11c per gallon in car lots.

Daugs.—There has been a very fair trade this week, and prices continue steady. Turpentine, 58c to 60c a gallon; alcohol at \$3.27per gallon; castor oil at 10c to 12c; opium at \$3.75 to \$3.90; glycerine, 17c to 20c; quinine, \$1 to \$1.05; morphia, \$1.90 to \$2.00; bicarbonate of potash, 18c; potass iodide, \$4 per 1b; tartaric acid, 55c to 60c; ercam of tartar, 33c to 35c; linseed, raw, 66c; do, boiled, 68c; best Dutch madder, 122 to 14c; cochineal, 40c to 45c; campbor, 35c to 45c. Oil of peppermint \$4.75 to \$5.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There has been a good demand for flour this week, and prices are higher in consequence of limited offerings. Sales of Superior Extra were made the latter part of last week at \$4.10, and this price is bid at the close. Extrus have sold at \$3.95, and Spring Extras are wanted at \$3.35. Patents firm at \$4.75 to \$5. The stock in store is 250 barrels, the same as last week, as compared with 500 barrels at the corresponding period of last year. Wheat.—The demand continues good, and prices rule firm. Sales of No. 2 Old Fall were made the latter part of last week at 86 ξ . There was also a sule of a round lot of old No. 2 Spring at 93c, the same day. The market closes quiet and firm. The stock in store is a signing t 78,052 bashels at the corresponding period of bashels during the week, and is now 120,427 bushels as against 78,052 bashels at the corresponding period fast year. The movement has increased considerably, and prices are very firm, especially for the higher grades, which are very scaree. Receipts are chiefly of No. 3 and No. 3 Extra. During the latter part of last week, No. 3 at 57c, and No. 4 at 50c. On Tuesday and yesterday sales of No. 1 were made at 77c, No. 2 at 70c; No. 3 Extra at 64 et o 65c, and No. 3 at 57c. The stock in store is 111,703 bushels are one day of No. 3 the corresponding period of last year and 58,072 bushels in 1883. Outs are in demand and firm, owing to limited receipts: old sold at 34e and 34 ξ c, and now offer at 33c with 32e bid. The stock in store is 1,818 bushels, as compared with 1,462 at the corresponding period of last year and 54,072 bushels in store is 1,818 bushels, as compared with 1,462 at the corresponding period of last year and 54,072 bushels in store is 1,818 bushels, as compared with 1,462 at the corresponding period of last year. The stock in store is 1,818 bushels, as compared with 1,462 at the corresponding period of last year. A care in demand and firm, owing to limited stock in store is 1,810 bushels at the corresponding period of last year. A

is 16,205 bushels as against 5,983 at the corresponding period of last year. Rye is purely nominal in price; no stocks. Outmeal dull and prices nominal at \$3.80 to \$3.90 for car lots and at \$4.15 to \$1.40 for small lots. Bran quiet and firm at \$11.50 to \$12 for small lots.

GROCERIES.—Trade this week has been fair and prices as a rule steady. There is now a fair stock of new fruits; valencias are quoted at $9c_1$ and new currants at $6\frac{1}{4}c$ to $6\frac{1}{2}c_2$, the latter for small lots. Sugar steady, with less demund; granulated 7 1-8c to $7\frac{1}{4}c_1$ and Ganadian refined $5\frac{1}{4}c_2$ to $6\frac{1}{4}c_2$. Tens unchanged, with a fair demand for small lots. Tobaccos firm.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The supply of hides are limited and prices firm. Dealers are still paying at 8c to 8½c for green. Cured sell at 9c for cows and 9½c for steers. Sheepskins in good demand and firm in price, the best bringing 70c to 75c. Cal/skins are dull, and prices nominal at 11c to 13c. Tallow quiet; rough is quoted at 3c, and rendered at 6c to 6½c.

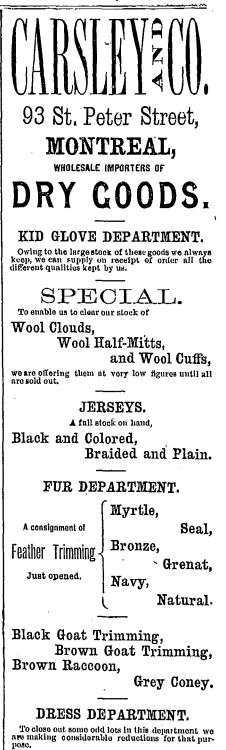
LIVE STOCK .- The receipts of cattle have been very heavy during the week, and prices are somewhat easier. Considering the demoralized condition of British markets, the demand was fair, but restricted to good quality. A lot of inferior stock was unsold. Choice shipping steers are steady at 41c and medium at to 4¹/₄c. Butchers' 4c cattle dull and easy at 31c for the best, and at 3c to 31c for inferior. Sheep are also dull and lower in price, the best are quoted at 3c per lb, and inferior at $2\frac{1}{2}c$. Lambs in good supply, and prices easier at \$2.00 to \$3 a head. Calves dull; the offerings are light, and the demand just fair. Hogs unchanged; heavy fut are dull at 4c to $4\frac{1}{4}c$, and light at $4\frac{1}{2}c$ to 49c.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a quiet trade with few changes in quotations; stocks generally are small. Small lots of long clear bacon sell at $G_2^{1}c$, and Cumberland Cut at $G_2^{1}c$ to $G_2^{2}c$. Hams in light supply and firm, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}c$ to 12c for smoked and 12c to 12 $\frac{1}{2}c$ for canvassed; pickled are quoted at 10 $\frac{1}{2}c$, Lard, steady, at 0c to 9 $\frac{1}{2}c$ for tubs and pails. Pork steady; the only business is in small lots at \$12.50 to \$13.00. Hops, very quiet and prices unchanged, at 7c to 8c for new. White Beans dull and firm at \$1.25 to \$1.30 for very choice. Potatoes— No dealings in car lots, and small lots higher at 60c to 5c.

Woot.—Trade this week has fallen off a little, but prices continue unchanged. Round lots of combing fleece are quoted at 19c to 20c, and small lots of selected bring 18c on this market. Southdown is quoted at 23c. Supers are in moderate demand and firm at 22c to 23c, and extras at 26c to 27c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

BOSTON, Uct. 15.—Flour, firm. Spring wheat patents \$5.35 to \$6, fancy brands commanding \$5.75 to \$6. Corn quiet and steady. Steamer yellow offered at \$5c. Oats firm, No. 1 white 39c to 42c. Pork firm; sales of mess at \$10.75to \$11; extra prime \$0.50 to \$10. Fine fresh grades of butter tirmer. Extra Northern creamery 23c to 24c; good to choice 20c to 22c. Vermont extra dairy 20c to 21c. Cheese, in fair demand, sales of New York extra at $9\frac{1}{2}c$ to $9\frac{2}{3}c$. Eggs firm, at 22c to 24c for Eastern extras and fancy. Beans steady. Northern pea at \$1.70 to \$1.75. Hay \$18 to \$20. Hops 11c to 12c for New York, and 8c to 10c for Exstern.

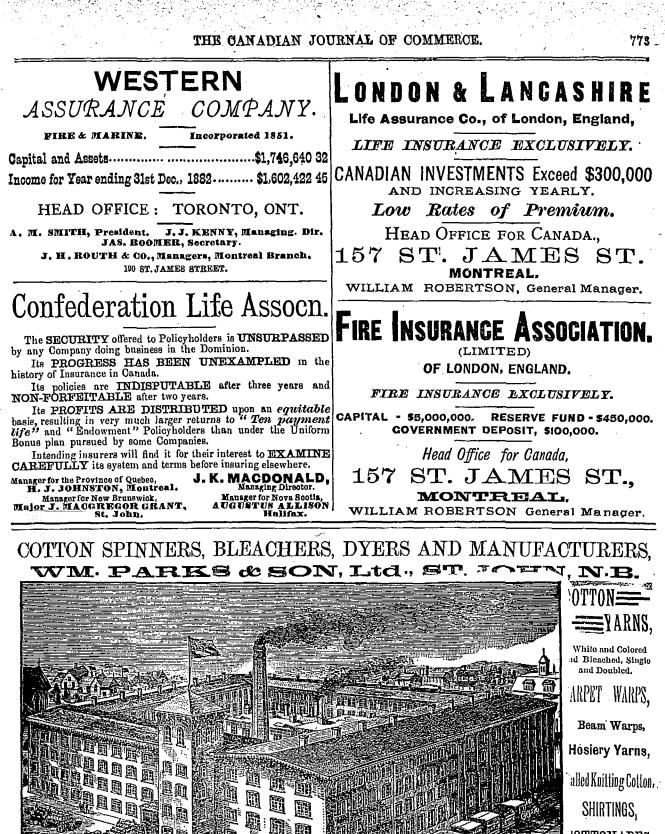


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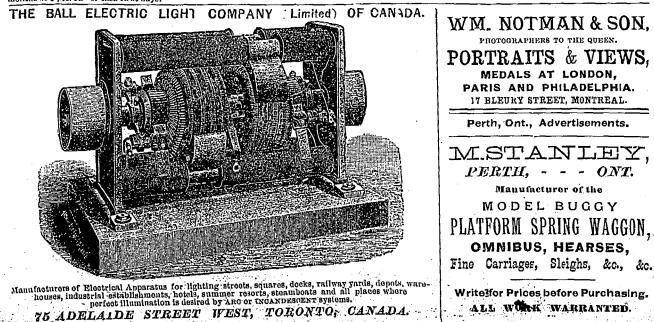
GIRARD & CIP, Quebe



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY OUT. 15, 1885.

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Dairy Produce. Creamery.flue to sholce Do fair to good Brockville, choice Morrisburg.choice Morrisburg.choice Morrisburg.choice Morrisburg.choice Morrisburg.choice Poor to Medium Drugs & Chemicals. Acid Carbolic Cryst. Medic do Ko. 3 Aloes Cape Alum Blue Viriol. Brinstone Brom Potass Cumphor Eng. Ret ('Ann. Ref Castor Oil Castor Oil Castor Oil Castor Oil Coream Fartar Extract Logwood, best " Traj. Indigo Madras Morphin Madder, best Yonim. Oxalic Acid Potass Iodide Potass Ischer Soda Ash Soda Ash Strychnine. Tartar FISH.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Flour Patent Superior Patents Choice superior Extra Canada stroug Bakers Do Manitoba Fancy Superine Do Manitoba Fancy Superine Stra Superine Comparison Middlings Ont. Bags Ont. Bags Ont. Bags Ont. Bags Ont. Bags City Bagr. delivered Ont. Bags City Bagr. delivered Ont. Bags Cornmeat white Grain. Canada Kod, No 2 " White Whiter , " Spring No. 2. White Whiter, No 2 Toledo. Chicago No. 2, in bonds. Milwaukie No. 2 do Oats Feasper 66 lbs. Ryc <i>Groceries.</i> <i>PEA.</i> (HI-Ch. & Cad.), Ispan Nagasaki Y. Hyson funct to duest. Japan Nagasaki " Superine to the st. Ib Gunpd. finet to duest " Finet o finest Congou common " Congou common " Congou common"	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Barbadoesper lb. Yellow Refined	$ \begin{array}{c} \$ \ c \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	W. W. XXX. W. W. XX "" X Pure Malt "Udor X "" XXX Matches: Common " Parlor " Telegraph Hardware. Tin: Block, L&F per lb. do Straits Strats Copper: Ingot Sheet Cat Nails, Net Cash: Hot Cut Am. or Can. Pat'm 3 in, and above " " 24 & 21 ins. " " 25 & 21 ins. " " 26 & 21 ins. " " 27 & 21 ins. " " 27 & 21 ins. " " 28 & 21 ins. " " 29 & 10 & 10 & 12 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10 & 10	$ \begin{array}{c} \$ \ c. \ \$ \ c. \ \$ \ c. \ \$ \ s. \ \$ \ s. \ \$ \ s. \ \$ \ s. \ \$ \ \$ \ \$ \ \$ \ \$ \ \$ \ \$ \ \$ \ \$ \ $	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
FISH. Labrador Herrings, No1- " No. 2 Hulves Care Breton Herrings	3 25 8 50 0 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 3 50 3 75	Congou common "	0 16 0 20	Do do do 24gs. Do (Cox's) 4's Do do 6's Vernice'li Macaroni	0 (71 0 081	2; "2; "2; " 3 in. and up " 25 per cent. disconnt Nett30 ds or 4 mos noto with int. These terms apply to all the above nails.		(0 00 00 00 00
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* Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. * Terms for Cut casing, box and shook, dirishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel Clinch and Presed Nails. Net cash within 30 days; or for months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven percent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire. 75 to 80 and 10; Machine 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 p.c. off or cash in 30 days.



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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY. OCT. 15, 1885.

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Name of Article.	Wholesale Ratos,	Name	of Article.	Ra	esale tcs.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates.
Horse Sheef Terms, 4 nos. or 5 p.c. or 30 days. Arcess. & ds22 to 30 dls. Galvanized Iron: Morewoods Lion, No. 28. Pig Iron: Slemer. No. 1 Coltness Calder Langloan. Summerlee. Garthereie. Garthereie. Garthereie. Garthereis. Bar Iron,per 100 lbs. Ord. Crown. Bother Mathereis. Sheet Iron to No. 20 Holipe Plates. Sheet Iron to No. 20 Boiler " Lowmoor. Hoops and Bands. Canude Plates: Good Brands. Iron Wire: 0 to 8 p. 100 lbs Wro't Iron pipe 70 to 724 & 5 p.c dls. Steel, oast por 1b. Steel, oast por 1b. Steel, oast por 1b. Canuda Plates: IC Coke Sheet Iron. DX " Cown, Thi'd Sheets 24 guago. Lead: Pin, per 100 lbs.	3 70 0 00 11 00 13 00 0 063 0 07 18 00 18 50 0 00 18 50 18 00 18 50 18 00 18 50 17 50 18 00 16 50 17 60 20 00 200 1 65 17 60 2 00 2 10 1 65 1 70 1 90 2 00 2 10 2 15 2 00 0 00 2 10 2 15 2 00 0 00 2 10 2 15 2 00 0 00 2 40 2 50 2 75 0 00 1 90 2 00 0 11 12 3 76 3 80 4 25 4 50 Usual Tratle Extras. 0 0 064 0 07	F. F. to Barbod wi Hidos 1 Montreal (" " Tannors p cured and in Hamilton, " Chicago Bu " Chicago Bu Stato Chicago Bu " Chicago Bu Stato Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago Chicago Chica	, lb anada Blasting F. F. J. F. and Skins. Groon Hides, No. 1, p. 100 lbs. No. 2 No. 2 State of the state state of the state state of the state state of the state of the state	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Splits, Heavy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	United Inches, 26 to 40 " 41 " 60 " 61 " 70 " 61 " 70 " 61 " 70 " 81 " 85 " 81 " 85 " 81 " 85 " 91 " 95 " 91 " 95 " 95 " 100 Paints, & c , White Lead, pure 25 to 100 Ib kgs " No. 2 " No. 2 " No. 2 " No. 2 " No. 3 White Lead, dry Red Lead Venotian Red, Eng'h Venotian Red, Eng'h Venotian Bed, Eng'h Nata Coment. bri Portland Coment. bri Portland Coment. bri Portland Coment. bri Portand Coment. bri Brait. Liverpool per bag-Elov'ns Do Twelves Canadian, in small bags Factory filled, per bag Eureka factory filled.do Timb er, Lumber, &c. Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Basewood Wainut, per M Edat, lineal foot Cherry, per M Elm, Rock Hemlock, M Maple, hard, M	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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D. R. VANALLEN, President and Manager CEO. E. IRELAND, SocyTreasu							BALL, V		Hardwood
President and Mann CEO. E. IRELAND, Socy-Treasu							BALL, V		Hardwood Lumber, Plank
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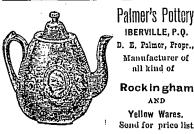
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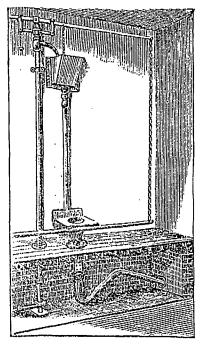
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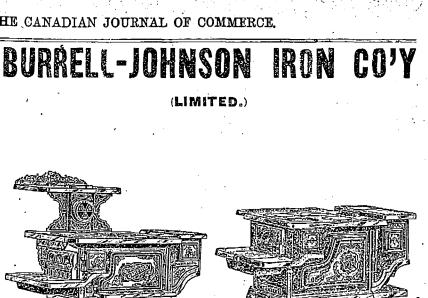
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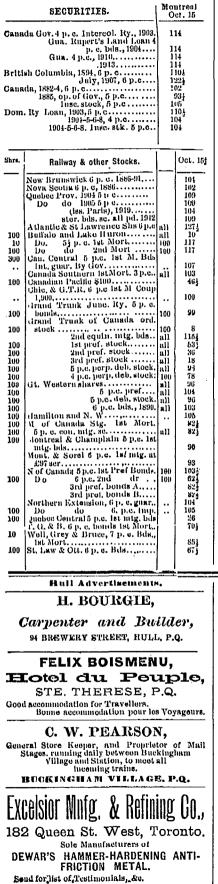


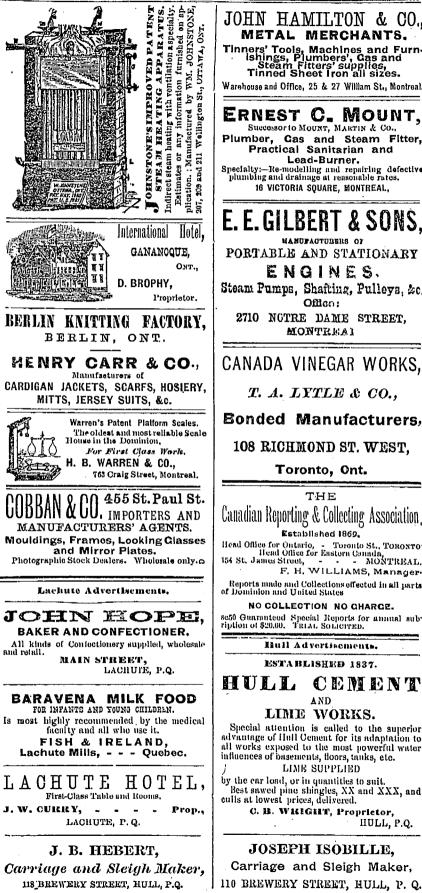
















790 I.BLE (CANADIAN JUUMAL		ament	лц,			,			
(mainsensessesses)		STOCKS AND BORDS								
THURSEY CODS	INSUBANCE COMPANIES CANADIANMontreal Quotation: Oct. 15, 1885.									
CINZENS	Каме ор Оомрану.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Dates of Dividends.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ot.			
CAPITAL, . \$1,188,000. CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1883, per Government Blue-Book 407,987.89 Deposit with Dominion Govt 122,006 Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1883, 1,954,181 Lucome 1882 343,660	British America Fire & Marine Canada Life Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & A Confederation Life Queen City Fire Westorn Assurance Royal Canadian Insurance Accident Ins. Co. of North America	2,500 co't 11,880 5,000 2,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000	74-6mos 6-12mos 5-6 mos 4-6 mos 5-12 mos 6	Mch & Sept 10 Sopt 4 yr 30Jun30Sep Dec 84 y'rly 15Jul 15Jan 16Jul 15Jan	85 100 50 40 25 100	850 50 71 10 20 20 20 20 10 50	983 420 232 504 50 52 924 100			
Income 1882 343,660 DIRECTORS: Preddent:-HENRY LYMAN. Vice-President ANDREW ALLAN. J. A. Prostor. Robert Anderson. J. B. Rolland! Arthur Prévost. H. Montagn Allan. AROH. McGOUN, SSOTREAS.	BRITISE AND FOR	819N(Qu	iotation on	the London .	Market, Sep	Market value				
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North British and FIRE AND LII	FE CO. —	c F I	RE	A N	RANCE AND LOS D L	ndon. IFE	•			
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D. LORN MACDOUGALL, THOMAS DAVIDSON, Gen. Agents. {WM G.	M. EWING, Inspector. M. AHERN, Sub.Inspector.		и. н. с.	AULT,	1 W	TATLE				
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for a small fized commission. The system is endorsed by the highest Insurance Continent as entirely afe and as meeting a pressi bines the cheapness of the Co-operative Societies w Soundness heretafore unknown in Life Insurance."		RE	INSU	JRAN	FLC CE ENGL	COM				

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