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The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks	The same
BANK OF MONTREAL	THE
Capital All Faid Up, - \$12,000,000 Reserve Fund, & 6,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL	INCOR. Pa
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., - President. Han. Sir D. A. SMITH. Vice-President.	London O
Gilbert Scott, Esq. A. T. Patterson, Esq. Alex. Murray, Esq. Ges. A. Drummond, Esq. Hoa. John Hamilton. Hugh McLennah, Esq. 2 E. B. Greenshields, Esq.	J. H. Bro John Jan Heary R.
W. J. Buchanan, General Manager. A. MACNIDER, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inipicober. H. V. Meredith, Assistant Iuspector, Machine A. B. Buchanan, Secretary.	Richard Edward
Branches and Agencies in Canada : MONTREAL, E.S. Clouston, Manager:	Head Of
Almonte, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Picton, Ont.	
Brantford, "Kingston, "Quebec, Quot At Brockville, "Lindsay, "Regina, Ass'n. Chatham, ''London, ''Sarnia, Ont. Chatham, N.B. Moncton, N.B. Stratford, Oat.	London. Brantfof Paris.
Chatham, N.B. Moncton, N.B. Stratford, Oat. Cornwall, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. St. John, N.B. Goderich, Perth, St. Mary's, Oat.	Hamilton

Ottawa, Onty St. John, N.B. Perth, "St. Mary's, Ont. Peterboro', Ont. Toronto, Winnipeg, Man. Guelph.

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Agents in the United States,-New York; Walter Walson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; R. Y. Ileb-

Hank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; K. Y. Jico-den, Assi. Manager: Bankers in the United States.—New York, The Bank Boston, The Merchants' National Bank; Boston, The Merchants' National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo; San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia. Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's, New foundland, The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia, The Bank of British Columbia, New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand. Teame: Circuic News 2010 Littles of Credit for

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DUNCAN COULSON, -HUGH LEACH, - -J. T. M. BUENSIDE, Assistant Cashier. Inspector. BRANCHES:

Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Managor; Peter-boro', J. H. Ropor, Managor; Cobourg, Joseph Henderson, Managor; Pott Hope, W. R. Wads-worth, Managor; Barrio, J. A. Strathy, Managor; St. Carharinos, G. W. Holgotts, Manager; Colling-wood, W. A. Copeland, Managor. BANKERS;

London, Eng., The City Bank, Limited; New York, National Bank of Commerce. Collections made on the best terms.

#### BANOUE VILLE-MARIE. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Capital Authorized, - - Capital Subscribed, - -\$500,000. 500,000.

DIRECTORS : Dilligotoris: W. Weir, Pros.; J. G. Davio, Vico-Pres.; Tho Hon, A. H. Paquot, Sommorvillo Weir, John MoDongall, C. F. Vinet, Ubaldo Garand, Cashior. Branch at Barthior, - A Gariepy, Mangor. Branch at Louisoville, F. X. O. Lacoursioro, " Branch at Louisoville, F. X. O. Lacoursioro, " Branch at St. Jorome, - J. A. Theobergo, " Branch at St. Jorome, - J. A. Theobergo, " Branch at Pt. St. Charles (eity), W.J. E. Walt, " description of the St. Control of Control of the St. Controls (Control of Control of C

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THE BANK OF BRITISH	7
NORTH AMERICA.	
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.	
Paid-Up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.	
London Office, 3 Glement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.	1
Court of Directors :	R
J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall. John-Janjes Inter. J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Fadfer. Frederic Lubbook. Riohard H. Glyn. A. H. Philpotts.	¢.
Edward Arthur Hoare. J. Murray Robertson. Becretury, A. G. Wallis. Hisd Office in Canada-St. James St., Montreal.	G
** ** R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.	Be
Branchez and Agencies in Canada.	B

ondon. Srantfold.	Oitawa. Montreal	Fredericton, N.B. Halifax, N.S.
Paris. Lamilton.	Quebeo. Toronto.	Victoria, B.C.
Agen	its in the United	States.

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SAN FRANCISCO.-W. Lawson and C. E. Taylor,

LONDON BANKERS.-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. Agents.

Messrs. Hyn & Co. FORTON AGRNTS.-Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zea-Iand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zoaland, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indios, Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Mar-ouard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. SG- Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, avail-able in all parts of the world.

## THE MOLSONS BANK

The Shareholders of this Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of

## FOUR PER CENT

upon the capital stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and its Branches, on and after the

## First Day of OCTOBER Next,

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

## The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House, in this city, on

## Monday, 11th October Next

At THREE o'clock in the afternoon. .

By order of the Board, F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Goneral Manager.

at siers Montreal, 30th August, 1886

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Į	P. Day	ves, Es	q.	Jon	than H Cassila	odgson, Esq.	•
Ĥ	, M. All lector M	ackenz Hon.	ic, Esq.	John	Dunca	n Esq.	
GE	ORGE I J. H. I	LAGTH	R		- Gen	eral Manage Manager.	ч.
	B	anche	in On	tario	and Qu	ebec:	
Bell	eville,	. 1	Cingsto	ň, 🐫		ebec,	
Heri	lin, 🔤		ondon,	1	Rei	frew,	25

The Chartered Banks

DCL110.	London,	ACCUITEW,
Brampton,	Montreal,	Sherbrooke, Que.
Chatham,	Mitchell,	Stratford,
Galt.	Napanee,	St. Johns, Que.
Gananoque,	Ottawa,	St. Thomas,
Hamilton,	Owen Sound,	Toronto,
Ingersoli,	Perth,	Walkerton,
Kincardine,	Prescott,	Windsor.
	Branches in Ma	mitoba :
· 14	Vinnipeg.	Brandon.

Bankers in Great Britain, -The Clydesdale Bank (Limited ), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and alsewhere.

Agency in New York .- 61 Wall Street, Mesure. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in New York .- The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

A general banking business transacted.

Money received on deposit, and current rates of in terest allowed. Drafts issued available at all points in Canada

Sterling Exchange and Drafts on New York bought and sold.

Letters of credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries. Collections made on favorable terms,

# La Banque du Peuple.

DIVIDEND No. 100.

The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) per cent. for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, on and after MONDAY, the 6th of September next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st August inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, A. A. TROTTIER Cashier, Montreal, 31st July, 1886.

## LA BANQUE NATIONALE

Head Office, CAPITAL PAID-UP, Quebec. \$2,000,000

HON. ISIDORE THIBADEAU, President. HON. ISIDER THIBADEAU, Freident. JOSEPH HAMEL, Esc., Vice President. P. Garnesu; M. W. Baby, Esq. Droit, Esq. Ant. Palachaud, Esq. Ssier, Jr., Esq. P. Larances, Cashier. Hon. P. Garneau; T. LeDroit, Esq. U. Tessier, jr., Esq.

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H. Carrière, Manager. AGRNTS: - England- National Bank of Scotland, London; France-Messrs, Grunchaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Baş ; United States-National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston; Newfoundand-The Commer-cial Bank of Newfoundland. CANADA-Prov. Ontario-The Bank of Torente, Maritime Provinces-Bank of New Brunswick, Mar-then E Bank of Lower Canada. The Union Bank of Lower Canada.

A general Banking, Exchange and sollecting as nass transacted. Particular signation pick of oil tions, and returns made with utmost promptions.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF C	OMMERCE -
The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks,	
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, * BANK OF HAMILTO Capital Subscribed, SL	
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Paid-Up Capital;	Capital I Reserve
DIRECTORS. HENRY W. DARLING, Esq., President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President. A. G. Ramsay, Esq. Dennis Moor Charles Gurney, Esq. John Proctor George Roach, Esq. H. S. Steven, Assistant C	BAQ. HEAD
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Barrie, Guelph, Sarnia, Belleville, Hamilton, Scaforth, Berlin, Jarvis, Simcoe, Brantford, Montreal, Stratford, Chatham, Norwich, 1/2001d, Collierword Orangeville Tutonic, Collierword Orangeville Tu	00,000 10,000 THE
Configured , Orangewite, Vilkerton, Dinnwille; Paris, Windsor, Galt, Parkhill; Woodstock. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Dirkerton, Windsor, Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South	Esq., CAPITAL P RESERVE F

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

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GARTTAL, \$1,500,000. RESERVE FOND, \$1,020,009. DIRECTORS: HIE

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Head Office, Toronto.

Head Once, actority, Agencies:-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Queen Street, Toronto, cor. of Esther Street. Draft on all parts of the United States Great Bri-esia, and the Conducat of Europe benght and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. .071 R. R. BETHUNE, Ceshier.

Banque Jacques Cartier.

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 \$500,000 DIRECTORS.

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Dominion of Oanada.

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Arency-Fredericton, A. S. Murray, Ageas, Arency-Weddricck, G. W. Vanwart, Ageas,

# BANK OF OTTAWA,

Carlton Place, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., Alliance Bank.

### BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

	Capital Paid-Up, . Reserve Fund,				
F.	X. ST CHARLES,	 •••••	••••	PRESID	RNT
A.	D. PARANT,				11ER

<sup>4</sup> HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL BRANCHES, Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager, Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager, Sorel-M. Dorval, Manager, East End Abattoirs. CORRESPONDENTS, London, England-The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited). Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, New York-The National Park Bank. Bostom-The Maverick National Bank, Collections made through-out Canada at the cheapest rates,

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	OP111			
HEAD OFFIC	CE, TO	RON	TO,	ONT.
Capital Authorized,	-	-	-	\$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed,	- 1	-		- 500,000
Capital Paid-Up -	-	·	-	410,000
DAVID BL	AIN, E	sq., P	reside	nt.

SAM'L TREES, Esq., Vice-President. DIRECTORS: H. P. Dwight,

A. McLean Howard. C. Blackett Robinson, K. Chisholm, M.P.P. D. McDonald,

A.A. ALLEN, ashier. Agenis in Canada -- Canadian Bank of Commerce. Agents in New York -- Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Agents in London, England, National Bank of Scotland, London.

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HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized. - \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, - 500,000 Capital Paid-Up, - 250,000

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The	Chartered Bai	nks. /
THEST	ANDARD	BANK
0	F CANADA.	
Capital Paid Reserve Fur	-up	N,000,000 200,000
W. F. COWAN, Pr	DIRECTORS.	ORONTO.
W. F. Allen. A. T. Todd.	JOHN BUENS, V Fred. Wyld. Dr. R. AGENCIES.	
Bowmanville, Bradford, Brantford,	Campbellford, Cannington, Colborne,	Harriston, Markham, Newcastle

Brighton, Proton. New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Sootland. All Hanking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

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HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000-CAPITAL PAID-UP, 200,000 RESERVE FUND, .... 50,000

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## Eastern Townships Bank.

Authoriz	ed Capital,	\$1,500,000
Capital .		1,449,488
Reserve	Fund,	375,000
	BOARD OF DIRECTORS	
	R. W. HENEKER, President. Ion. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President	
<u></u> 1	ION. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-Preside	ent.
Lion M	H Cookeene Statute of John	Theester

Hon. M. H. Cochrane: John Thornton. Hon. J. H. Pope. Thomas Hart. Israel Wood, D. A. Mansur.

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE. WM, FARWELL, General Manager.

Branches.-Waterloo, Richmond, Conticook, Stan-stead; Cowansville; Granby, Bedford, Farinham.

Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank.

Collections made at all accessible points and promptremitted for. winders and in

Picton.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Loan Societies.

#### THE Ontario Investment Associa'n (LIMATED),

## OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

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Incorporated 1872. Capital, -Subscribed, Paid-up -Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000.00 . -1,000,000.00 868,840.28 149,000.00 963,12 Contingent Fund, Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most vorable terms. Municipal and School Section De-

favorable terms. Municipal and School Section De-bentures purchased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

## The London Loan Co'y of Canada.

Subscribed Capital, \$660,700.00; Reserve and Con-tingent Fund, \$10,755.64; Assets, \$890,316.30. Directors-Thomas Kurr, President; Jas. Owney, Vice-President; Thomas McCormick, Geo. D. Suther-Jand, J. A. Nelles, M.D., W. Puddicome, Andrew Weldon.

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### - The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

THEFEDERAL BANK OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

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G. W. YARKER, GENERAL MANAGER. Branches :- Aurora, Chatham, Guelph, Kingston, Lon-don, Newmarket, Simcoe, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Toronto, Winnipeg and Yorkville.

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#### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Capital, \$200,000 Reserve. 25,000

F. H. TODU, - - -J. F. GRANT, -- - President. - Cashier.

J. F. GRANT, AGBNTS. London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

### COMMERCIAL BANK - OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

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- . - . \$306,000 Reserve. - -HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms. Agents.—The London and Westminster Bank, Lon-don, New York.—The National Bank of the Republic. Boston—The Atlas National Bank. Montreal.—The Merchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax, Quebec: The Merchants Bank of Canada.

#### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA. Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS. DUNCAN MACARTHUR. -President. Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. I., Boyle, Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections

promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

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## THE BELL TELEPHONE CO OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880.

The optimized by Act of Tarhament, 1850 President, ANDREW ROMERTSON, Vice-President and Man. Director, - C. F. SISK; Secretary-Treasurör, - C. F. SCLATER, This Company is now prepared to furnigh Tole-phone Exclange facilities to Gities or Towns at reasonable rates, and to connect fities and Towns with each other for Telephonic communication; also to build Private Lines, connecting Mills, Offices, Dweilings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Telephone. - For particulars address THE BELL TEEPHONE COMBANY THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, -- MONTREAL.

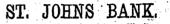
## The Chartered Banks.

## ONTARIO BANK. Capital Paid-Up, - - - \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund; - - 500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS.-SI: WW. P. HOWLAND, President; DOMALD MACKAY, Esq., Pics-President; Hon. C. F. Fraser, G. M. Ross, Esq., R. K. Burgess, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager. RANCHES-Bowmanville, Guelan Lindsar, Cornwall, Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peter-boro', Port Perry, Port Arthur, Whithy, Winnipeg, Man., and 476 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Man., and 476 Qneen Street West, Toronto. AGENTS - London, Eng. - Alliance Bank, G Montreal. New York-The Bank of the State of New York ; Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex, Lang. Boston-Tremont National Bank. Chicago-Bank of Montreal. Oswego-First National Bank. St. Paul -Merchants' National Bank. Nova.Scotia-Peoples' Bank, Halifax. New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, St. Stephen, N.B. P. E. Island-Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Charlottetown.



" MOLLEUR, President, St. Johns. W. BROSSRAU, Merchant, St. Johns, Vice-President. Jas. O'Cain, Coal Merchant, St. Johns; Frs. Gosselin, Merchant, St. Alexandre. A. A. L. Brien, Notary, St. Alex-audre, andre, -

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

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Loan Societies.

THE Hamilton Provident and Loan

SOCIETY.

President, GRORGE H. GILLESPIE.

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Capital Subscribed, \$	1,500,000.00
" Paid-Up,	1,100.000.00
	150,996.60
Total Assets,	3,170,880.41
MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estat terms of Repayments. The Society is pre DEBENTURES drawn at "HREF or Five interest coupons attached, payable half-y	pared to issue

Banking House, cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON, ONT,



all articles of value, and pay Prompt Cash. No Commission or Brokerage Business done

NO MONEY LOANED."

MNON HO LEES



Under Contract with the Governments of Canada ana Newfoundland for the Conveyance of Mails.

#### 1886—Summer Service—1886

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are un-surpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern Improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

	<u>la solativa si solativa si sola sola sola sola sola sola sola sola</u>
Vessels.	Tonnage Commanders
-Numidian	6,100 Building.
Siberian	4,600 Capt. R. P. Moore,
Carthagenian	4,600 A. Macnicol.
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Sardinian	
Polynesian	4,100 Capt. Joseph Ritchie.
Sarmatian	
Ulrcassian,	W. Mcharoson,
Peruvian	8,400 " H. Wylie.
Nova Scotian	3,300 Capt. R. H. Hughes.
Hiberman	
Caspian	
Norwegian	
Austrian	2,700 Capt. J. Ambury.
Nestorian Prussian	
Scandinavian	
Busine Average	9 POO H T Santt
Buenos Ayrean Corean	
Grecian	9 COD II C To LaCallain
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The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe. being only five days between land to land.

#### The Steamers of the

Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Mail Service,

Saling from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from. Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

#### Rates of Passage from Quebec.

Cabin.....\$62.00, \$65.00 and \$88.00 (According to Accommodation.)

#### FROM QUEBEC,

Circassian		14th May
Polynesian		. 20th May
	••••••	
Polynesian		24th June

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates, An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Poris, to all points in Canada and Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Rail-way Stations in Canada and the United States to Liver-pool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

pool and Clasgow, via Lattinuce, Luzien, general For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai. d'Orleans, Havre; Alex, Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck? Paris; Aug, Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fisher & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church st., London; James & Alex Allan, 70 Graat Clyde st., Glasgow; Allan Bros., James street, Liver-pool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street; Chicago; H. Bourlier; Torönto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, 201 Washington street, Boston, or to street, Boston, or to

## H, & A, ALLAN,

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



#### Arrive at Montreal:

From Winnipeg-8.20 p.m., daily, except Sunday. From Ottawa-18.20 a.m., 12-35 p.m., 8.55 p.m. and

10 p.m. From Toronto-18.20 a.m. and 10 p.m. From Quebes-6.30 a.m., 9.10 p.m. and 10.35 p.m.

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Connections at Toronto for all points West, South and Northwest. Magnificent Parlor and Sleeping Carson Through and Local Express Trains.

#### BO FOUR TRAINS DAILY TO OTTAWA.

For full information regarding Tickets, etc., apply at the following Ticket Offices ;-

266 St. James St., (Corner McGill Street), Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, and at Quebec Cate Station, - MONTREAL.

W. C. VAN HORNE, W. WHYTE, Vice-President, Gen, Supt. East. & Ont. Div. D. McNICOLL, General Passenger Agent, GEO, OLDS, General Traffe Manager.



789

fares, rates offreight, train arrangements, &c., Apply to

## G. W. ROBINSON,

Eastern Freight & Passenger Agent. 1361 ST. JAMES ST.,

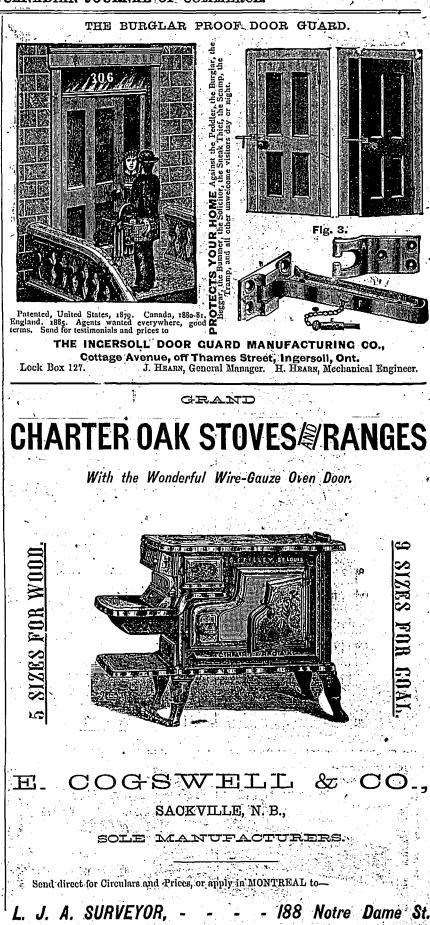
Opposite St. Lawrence Hall,

MONTREAL. D. POTTINGER,

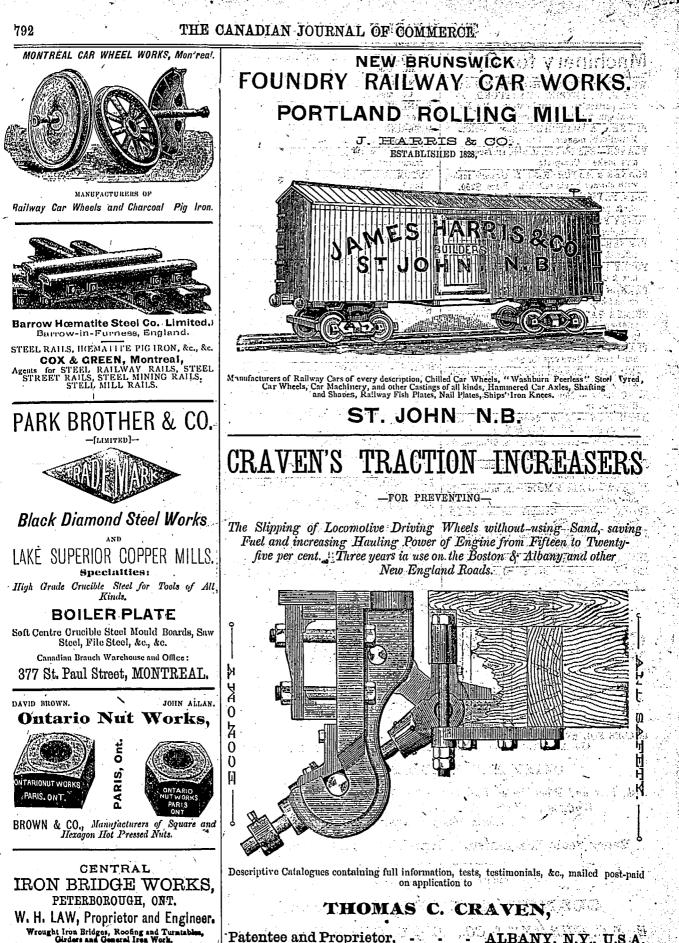
Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., June 12th, 1886.









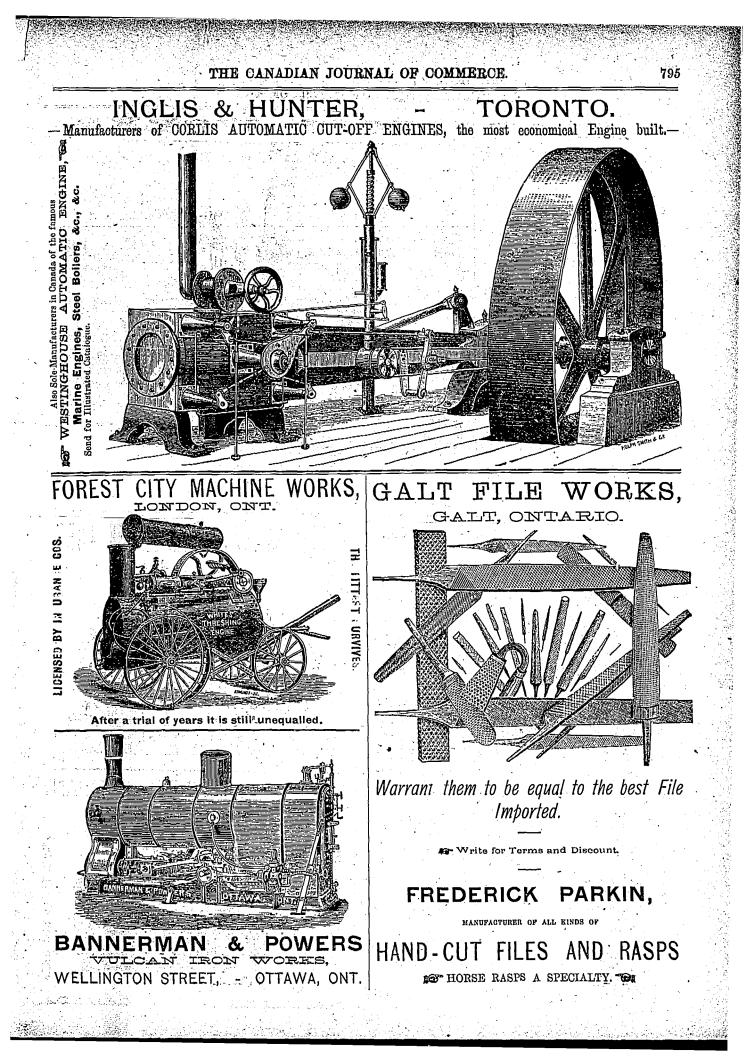
Patentee and Proprietor, -

- ALBANY, N.Y., U.S.A



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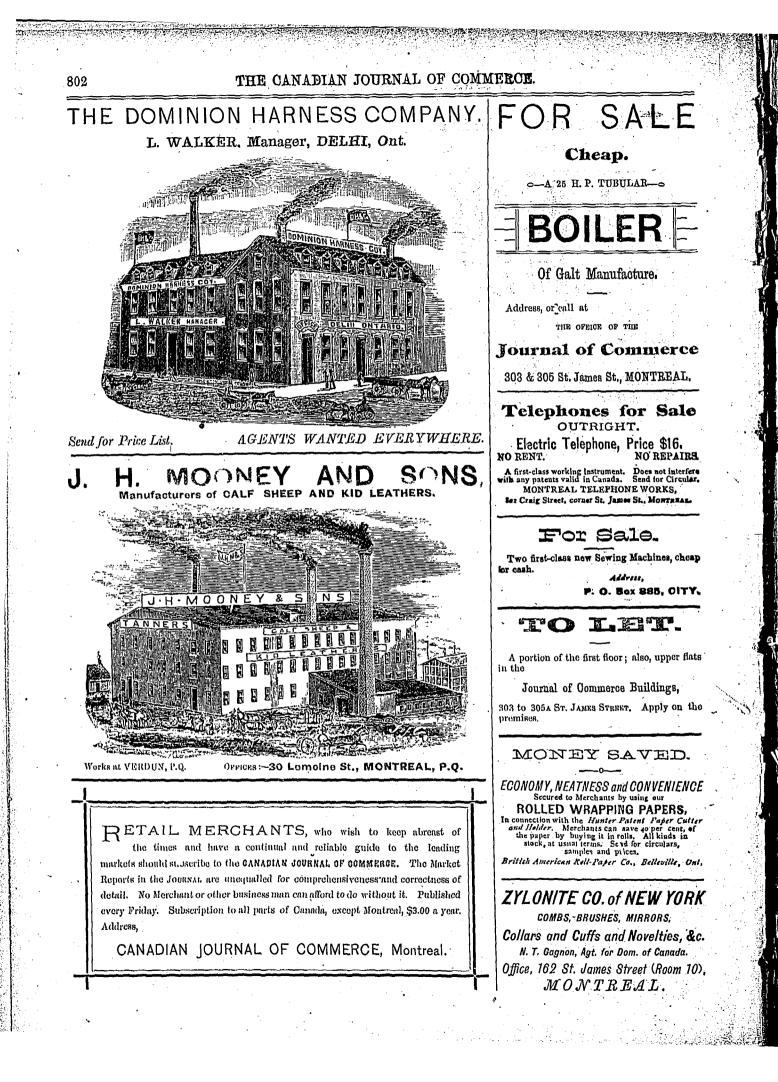
Fine Wooden Mantels a Specialty,

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Special Circular.

Office, 399 Richmond St., LONDON, Ont.



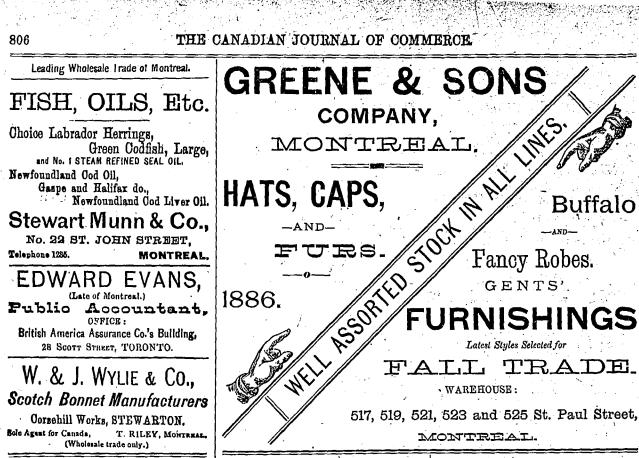












MR. ARTHUR KAVANAGH, of Montreal, has been appointed manager of the Union Mutual, of Maine, for eastern Ontario, with headquarters at Ottawa, vice Jackson resigned.

JOS. REVORART, a small shoe dealer, of Ridgetown, Ont., was always thought to be holding his own, though only making a bare living. He now assigns with small liabilities.

J E. KENNEDY, druggist, of Cobourg, has not been giving his small drugstore the attention which is essential to success. He has been running down for some time and now assigns.

The wages of able scamen on the lakes has been advanced to \$1.75 per day, and barge hands are receiving \$1.50. The expectations are that the fall trade will be brisk and freights good.

GEORGE & JOHNSON commenced a general store at Bancroft, Ont., a short time ago. They had but little capital, and, the store not proving a success, have assigned to their principal creditors.

AT THE meeting of the creditors of the Toronto Mucilage Co., a statement was submitted showing liabilities of \$9,700, and assets of \$4,700. An offer of 20 cents in the dollar was made and refused.

Joux Cook, show dealer, of Sarnia, Ont., has been sick all summer and has consequently run behind and been compelled to assign. His stock, amounting to \$3,900, has been sold at 533 cents in the dollar.

THOS. WINFIELD, fruit dealer, of Toronto is another victim of the Issanc's failure. He lost heavily in apple speculations and the loss by endorsing \$4,000 or \$5,000 worth of accomodation paper in addition brought him down. JOSEPH BRAULT, general storekeeper, of Barrington, Que., is asking for an extension from his creditors. He started in 1879 with \$700 capital, and at first did well, but of late has been dropping gradually behind in his payments.

A SENSATION has been produced in the London drug market by the accidental discovery of a substitute for quinine. The substitute is alleged to have like medical properties though the cost of production is not over 6 cents an ounce.

The West Oxford Cheese Manufacturing Company has received an order for a two-ton cheese for the English market. This mammoth cheese will weigh 4,500 lbs., will be five feet in diameter, and will stand four feet in height.

• THORNE & TURNBULL, fish dealers, of Digby, N. S., have assigned with liabilities of \$3,700, and assets nominally worth \$2,000. If the assets are carefully handled the estate may turn out well, but if not, it will hardly pay 5 cents in the dollar.

Cop and scal' oil were never so, low as at present, in fact the bottom scenes to be out of the market. Round lots of Newfoundland cod oil have been offered in this market at 371 cents per gallon\_against 521 cents, the rate ruling last year.

A SMALL confectionery and photographic store started in Caledon East, Ont., by J. B. Lawson, has come to grieferor want of capital. --G. W. Savage, general storekeeper, of Cyprus, Ont., has assigned. He was always slow in his payments. The following firms have called meetings of their creditors to decide upon their future course :---R. W. Martin & Son, sewing machines, Ottawa; J. P. Michaud, general storekeeper, St. Hilaire, N.B.; Joseph Guilmet, boots and shoes, Quebee.

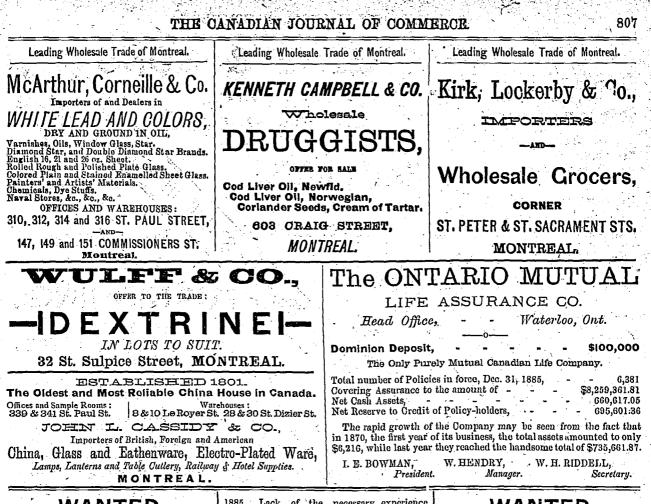
L. N. BERNATCHEZ, general storekeeper, of St. Thomas de Montmagny, Que., has assigned. He has been in business for about 4 years, but of late has been slow in his payments, and was sued by a leading hardware firm in this city, which brought him down.

A. LEDUG & Co., saloon keepers, of this city, have assigned with liabilities of about \$1,500. There were two partners, each putting in \$200, and they started last March with very poor prospects of success, neither of them having any experience of the business.

A REFRESENTATIVE of a Montreal wholesale firm has had an interview with the Commissioner of Customs, with the object of having certain extracts and other preparations used in the manufacture of dycs, and which are now dutiable, placed on the free list.

PORTLAND cement has advanced 15 to 20 cents per barrel in consequence of the recent rise of eight pence per barrel in England. Some very large transactions have resulted, over 5,000 barrels having changed hands at a price reported to be \$2.05 per barrel.

The firm of Hardy & Murray, dry goods; has been dissolved. Mr. Murray continues and has taken Mr. A. Taylor, of Kingston, but more recently of Rochester, N. Y., into-partnership, the new style being-Murray & Taylor. Mr. Hardy opens a new business on his own account.



## WANTED.

A Live Canvasser for advortisements. Address, or call on, the Editor of the Canadian Colonist, 303 St. James Street, Montreal, giving references.

HALIFAX fish merchants have made complaint to the Government that fish imported from the Islands of St. Pierre Miquelon, entered in bond at that port, and re-sold for exportation, has a very injurious effect upon business, and they wish the privilege to be withdrawn.

THE Western railroad general managers, after three days' session, succeeded in reaching a basis of compromise and reorganizing the Western Freight Association. The pool will go into effect on Sept. 15. This completes one of the most important and farreaching deals on record.

H. B. GARDINES, cigar manufacturer, of Chatham, Ont., is said to have crippled himself by endorsing accomodation paper for the now notorious Isaacs. It will be remembered that he was a creditor to the extent of some \$20,-000, and it is assorted that his assets have almost entirely disappeared.

SAMUEL CULL, a shoe dealer, of Learnington, Ont, has assigned. His stock, amounting to \$1,800, was sold at 621 cents in the dollar. He was formerly in the marble business, which he traded for the present one in the spring of

1885. Lack of the necessary experience brought about the usual result.

SPRAGUE & SCARLETT, general storekeepers, of Regina, Man., have obtained an extension of fifteen months from their creditors, to be paid at so much per month, all purchases being made for each until the extension is paid. Liabilities are \$8,100 and stock \$8,500, besides book debts and other outside assets.

FORTIN & MCKINNON, tailors, of Pembroke, Ont., have assigned with liabilities of \$6,200 and assets claimed to be \$9,000, but of this \$2,000 consist of bad and doubtful debts. The two partners were to have dissolved on the 1st ulto, but quarrelled over the terms of the dissolution, and have consequently assigned.

J. H. MCLEAN, general storekeeper of Moose Creek, Ont., has been in business about four years. Of late he has been hard pushed, and now assigns.—McBride Bros., storekeepers, of West Lorne, Ont., have been only making a bare living for some time past, and have now been driven to take refuge in an assignment.

ISAAO DUNOND, general storekceper, Victoriaville, Que., has assigned with liabilities of \$5,000 and assets of \$3,800. He started 8 or 9 years ago, his first operation being the purchase of a bankrupt stock, by which he lost \$5,000. He was previously a farmer, and, having no experience of business, has gradulost his original capital.

## WANTED.

A First-Class Canvasser for subscriptions. Salary or commission, or partly both. Address, giving references,

M. S. FOLEY, Editor JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal.

THE Port Arthur Sentinel says: "Fifteen cars of new wheat—No. 1 hard—came from Winnipeg, and were stored at the elevator here. This is the first shipment of the season to Port Arthur, and Inspector Gibbs says it is a very fine sample, weighing sixtyfive pounds to the bushel. Eighteen cars more are expected shortly.

THE Grand Trunk directors' report for the half year ending June 30 shows a credit balance of £80,000 sterling, but in accordance with a statement of Sir Henry Tyler at the last meeting, the Board will defer till the next meeting any recommendation as to the mode of dealing with the deficiency carried forward from the previous half-year.

ISBAEL PRODUMME, general storekeeper, of Plaisance, Que, has assigned, with liabilities of \$4,000 and assets of \$2,500. He was formerly a farmer, and only started storekeeping last February, so that his chances of success were never bright. Lack of experience is the general cause, but a suit for \$416 is what has brought about the assignment.

An average crop is expected to be picked from the great hop-yard at Cazaville, says the



destroyed by honey dew and lice. WITH reference to the statement in the daily papers to the effect that the United States & Canada Express Company has been absorbed by the American Express Company. It may be said that this arrangement has been in operation for the past two or three years, although the United States & Canada Company has retained its name during the whole of that period.

OAPT. MARKHAM, R. N., who accompanied the Alert on the expedition to Hudsons Bay, arrived at Winnipeg from York Factory, having travelled by way of Oxford House, Norquay House and Lake Winnipeg to Selkirk. He reports favorably of the route, and considers Hudson's Strait certainly navigable for

Government and ordinary messages, and the reduction in press rates to 2s 8d per word, agreeing to the condition that the colonies who do not contribute to the subsidy shall participate equally in the reductions.

MR. MCCORMACK, sub-collector of Customs at the Pelce Islands, is in the city to consult with the Minister of Customs on the subject of illegal fishing on the coast of Lake Erie by American vessels. It appears that fishing is extensively prosecuted and the law bearing on clearing and reporting violated by the musters of the vessels. The subject is engaging the earnest attention of the Customs department, with a view to enacting distinct regulations to cover the difficulty.

J. W. LAMONTAGNE & Co., tailors, of this city, have assigned, with liabilities of \$6,000 wife's name, Dame Marie Desautels, but sickness and business losses have compelled him once more to assign.

14

A DESPATCH from Manatowaning to the Star says :- "Robert McClinchey, of Kagawong, has skipped to the other side. McClinchey carried on an extensive business. He had a store at Kagawong and a saw-mill on the Henry estate at that place. He was postmaster and reeve of the municipality of Billlings, was doing a good business, and it is said his sole object in leaving was to make a haul out of his creditors, to whom he is said to be in debt to the amount of \$18,000, with assets only nominal."

AT THE recent annual meeting of the "Union des Commis Marchands," (Merchants' Olerks Association) of this city, at their head-



from some of the creditors. Later endcavors Jacques, Assistant-Treasurer; A. Granger, to collect accounts from them showed that 1st Marshal; A. Sauve, 2nd Marshal; D. Seguin, Librarian. The annual report of their effects were covered by chattel mortthe Treasurer was read, and being very gagês. satisfactory was unanimously adopted; the

President of the Society extended his invi-

tation to the merchant glerks of Montreal to

join in the promotion of their best interests

by becoming members of this progressive in-

THE Heap's Patent Dry Earth Closet Co.,

limited, of Toronto, has assigned. The com-

pany was incorporated a little over a year ago

with a capital of \$18,000, of which only 50

per cent was subscribed and of this only

\$6,000 paid up. The stock is understood to

have-been held entirely by the Heap family

who controlled the business. Their trade in

Canada was never remunerative principally

owing to the high price of the closet which

effectually prevented its ever becoming popu-

lar. It is believed, however, that some money

was made by selling the patent right in the

States. A meeting of creditors has been

called for the 24th proximo. The manage-

ment has been hard pressed for some time

stitution.

THE Montreal merchants, who caused the arrest of Mr. Melbourne J. Sheehan, of Yarmouth, N. S., on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, are deserving of the thanks of the entire mercantile community. for their prompt and vigorous action. The case was a flagrant one, large quantities of goods having been purchased within twentyfive days of his assignment, and therefore even should his arrest be of no pecuniary advantage to the gentlemen who caused it, it may act as a deterrent probably to some other trader who might have been induced, had Sheehan escaped punishment, to follow his example. Mr. Sheehan assigned owing liabilities of \$30,000 and assets nominally equal. There is nothing out of the way in this, but out of these liabilities of \$30,000, no less than \$15,800 were preferential claims, \$11,000 worth of preferences being in favor of his father, so that, allowing for the usual depreciation in prices at a forced sale, legal and

other expenses, etc., after the preferential claims were settled, nothing would be left for unsecured creditors. There would appear to be but little doubt that the large purchases of goods made at such short dates before the assignment were for the purpose of securing sufficient stock to satisfy these preferential claims, and as the unsecured creditors feel that any dividend they may receive can only be obtained by keeping Sheehan under lock and key, it is understood that a large number of capiases are held in reserve to be served in case he should obtain bail on the present one. It is understood that his father, who figures as a preferential, fully secured, creditor for \$11,-000, has already made an offer of settlement to the creditors with a view of obtaining his son's release. The action of the creditors in this case is most praiseworthy, and, if similar, severity is 'exercised in future failures, we shall soon hear the last of preferential credil'tors.

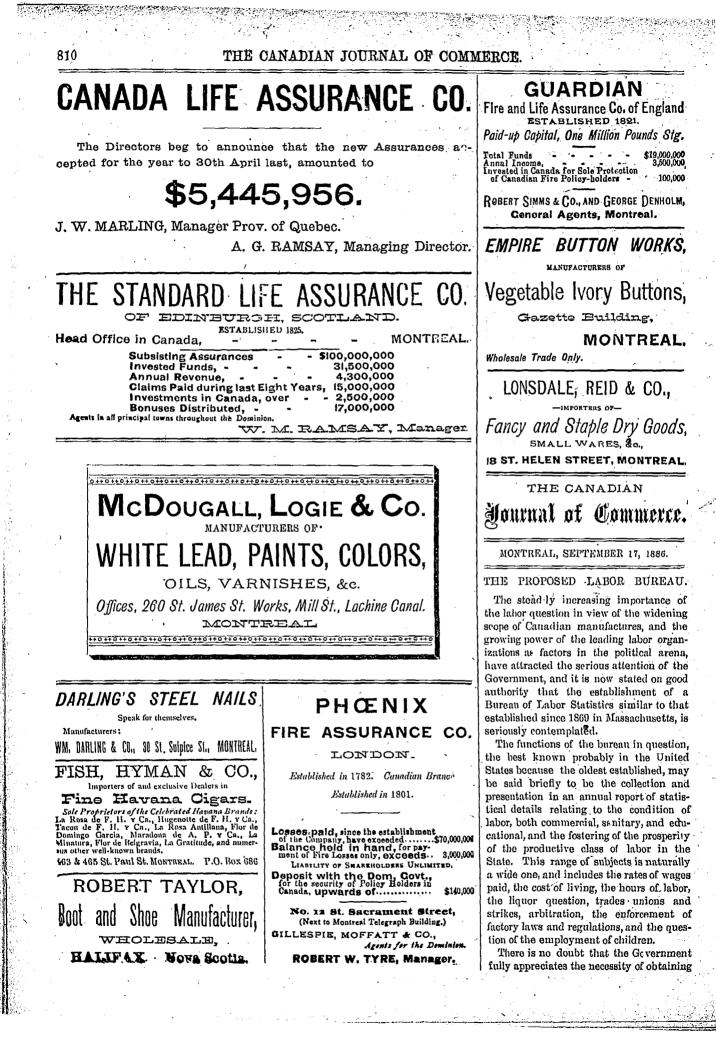
Smallwares and Fancy Goods,

347 & 349 St. Paul St., Montreal.

And Winnipeg.

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reliable data respecting the scope of the powerful organizations now formed under the title of labor unions, now that these organizations are assuming more or less a political status. At first the question of politics was studiously eliminated from their assemblies, and the unions formed were purely of a commercial character, designed to meet the requirements and check the abuses of the particular branch of industry to which their members belonged, but within the past few years an organization has arisen which includes all classes of labor, skilled or unskilled within its ranks, and this powerful body is now commencing to make itself felt as a political power.

Without making any reflections upon either the Government of our neighbors or our own, it will readily be understood that the complaints of an organization which can command thousands of votes will be regarded with far more attention by the professional politician than those of an isolated body of workingmen, and consequently a degree of care is now displayed in the investigation of labor troubles which might have resulted in great benefit to our industries had it been manifested some years ago. The Government is obviously desirous of ascertaining the strength, scope and power of these organizations, and possibly to secure some species of control over their actions by appointing their leading members to official or semi-official positions in the new bureau.

Of course it is necessary at the outset for the Government to ascertain practically what the exact nature and powers of the Bureau should be, and consequently the knowledge and experience of the leaders of the trades unions will be invaluable in presenting the question from the outlook of the actual workingman, while their thorough knowledge of the many sides of the labor question will be of unquestionable assistance to the commission, particularly should the question of arbitration or settlement of strikes come within its scope, but it is doubtful whether their appointment to official positions would not be regarded with suspicion by the rank and file of the labor unions, even if it did not lead to the inference that the policy of divide et impera was more aimed at than the welfare of the organizations they represent. It would be well for the Government to weigh these matters carefully before they act or the proposed bureau may turn out to be a political boomerang, and eventually injure those whom it was intended to benefit.

#### THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The latest English railway newspapers give very hopeful intelligence of the Grand Trunk prospects. While speaking of the "lingering doubts of the alleged improve-

ments" in business in Canada and the United States, and the hesitation in passing from depression to more prosperous times, and the greater tendency to look at the worst side of things, and to doubt that the dark clouds are draped with silver linings, the English public are convinced by stern facts which are presented to them that there is a reality in the altered character of receipts in the railways of Canada, the United States, and even in European countries. Directing attention particularly to the Grand Trunk Railway and the revenue statement published for the month of July, the figures shew as follows :—

The paper states: "Within the last three months the Company has advanced by bounds and strides in its upward course. Unless the unforeseen in a more than unusually intrusive manner should happen, it may be reasonably anticipated that the receipts for the second half of 1886 will fall not far short, even if they don't surpass the largest amount yet received upon the Grand Trunk Railway." Were this statement not tempered by what follows, it would appear too sanguine, considering that the Grand Trunk has to contend with a railway opened since 1883, competing from one end of the line to the other, to expect that the receipts would he equal to the highest it had received. The article proceeds to say: "Any attempt to guage the present or estimate the future, based solely upon the relative amount of gross receipts, would be incomplete and perhaps misleading. The gross receipts are but the means by which the net revenue is obtained."

The July statement shews the G. T. system in Canada was worked at a cost of 69 p. c., as compared with 77 per cent, in the same month in 1885. It is manifest if in one 'year you get only 50 cents for doing work which costs you 40 cents, and in another year you get 70 cents, the percentages, working expenses, as they are expressed, fall therefore lower and the profit greater in the latter period.

On the G. T. system in Canada there is an excess of *nct* revenue in the month of July over that month in 1885 of £47,421. From July to October last year there was a loss of £70,000 in passenger receipts, and the directors estimate the small-pox epidemic cost them £50,000. The present increase in net revenue is due in a considerable manner to local, suburban and tourists business, which only helps to fill the passenger cars on the regular trains, and is consequently largely profit. In freight

business the rates are better than in 1885, when the Company actually preferred to keep their stock idle, than carry some of the through freight at a positive loss.

The result of the G. T. working for June, half-year, 1886, shows a net profit sufficient to pay 3 per cent. on the 4 per cent. "guaranteed" stock. After providing for prior charges there is a balance of £80,371, against a deficiency in the same period of 1885 of £48,307, or an improvement of £128,678. This is a good result considering that neither the freight nor passenger receipts were fully restored until the June 1886 half-year had half spent itself, and it augurs well for the results in the current half-year.

Unfortunately the year 1885 left a deficiency to be met, less credits, of £55,087, but after providing for this and everything else there would be a balance sufficient to pay one per cent. for the "guaranteed" in the June 1886 half year.

The question of dealing with the deficiencies are referred to in the official report as follows:--

DASHWOOD HOUSE, 9 New Broad Street,

London, September 2, 1880. DEAR SIR,—I am instructed to inform you that, subject to audit the results of the accounts for the half-year to June 30, 1886, are cabled as follows :

Total net receipts       494,634       357,991         Net revenue charges       414,263       406,292         Oredit balance at June       30, 1886       £ 80,371         Joho 1885       £ 80,371          Deficiency at June 30, 1885       1885          The deficiency of net revenue to meet the pre-preference charges at the 31st December 1885, was:       For the Grand Trunk Co       £35,870         For the Grand Trunk Co       £35,870        £35,870         Making a deficiency of       £129,600       Against this deficiency of there have been received, as has been previously explained:         1. Amount recovered from the City of Grand Haven		Asc	ompared
Gross receipts $\pm 1,657,041$ $\pm 1,423,857$ Working expenses $1,097,714$ $1,090,737$ Net revenue $459,327$ $333,120$ Net revenue credits $35,307$ $24,871$ Total net receipts $494,634$ $357,991$ Net revenue charges $414,263$ $406,298$ Credit balance at June $30,1886$ $414,263$ $30,1886$ $414,263$ $406,298$ Credit balance at June $30,1886$ $48,307$ The deficiency of net revenue to meet the pre-preference charges at the 31st December $1885$ , was:For the Grand Trunk Co $93,724$ Making a deficiency of $\pounds 129,607$ Against this deficiency there have been re ceived, as has been previously explained:—1. Amount recovered from the City of Grand Haven $\pounds 11,477$ 2. Amounts realised in winding up		to I	1110 1225
Net revenue       459,327       333,120         Net revenue credits       35,307       24,871         Total net receipts       494,634       357,991         Net revenue charges       414,263       406,298         Oredit balance at June       30, 1886       48,301         Deficiency at June 30,       1885       48,301         The deficiency of net revenue to meet the       9re-preference charges at the 31st December         1885       483,01         The deficiency of net revenue to meet the         pre-preference charges at the 31st December         1885, was:         For the Grand Trunk Co.       93,724         Making a deficiency of £129,600         Against this deficiency there have been received, as has bet n previously explained:         1. Amount recovered from the City         of Grand Haven       £11,477         2. Amounts realised in winding up	Gross receipts	£1,557,041 £1	,423,857
Net revenue credits       35,307       24,871         Total net receipts       494,634       357,991         Net revenue charges       414,263       406,298         Credit balance at June       30, 1886       £80,371         Deficiency at June 30,       1885       48,307         The deficiency of net revenue to meet the       pre-preference charges at the 31st December       1885         Ror the Grand Trunk Co       93,724       93,724         Making a deficiency of       £129,604         Against this deficiency there have been received, as has been previously explained :	working expenses	1,097,714 1	,090,737
Net revenue credits       35,307       24,871         Total net receipts       494,634       357,991         Net revenue charges       414,263       406,292         Credit balance at June       30,1886       £ 80,371         Deficiency at June 30,       1885       48,307         The deficiency of net revenue to meet the pre-preference charges at the 31st December       1885, was:         For the Grand Trunk Co.       93,724         Making a deficiency of .       £129,607         Against this deficiency there have been received, as has been previously explained:       1.         Amount recovered from the City of Grand Haven.       £11,477         2. Amounts realised in winding up       1.		459,327	333,120
Net revenue charges       414,263       406,298         Oredit balance at June       30, 1886       £ 80,371         Deficiency at June 30,       1885       48,301         The deficiency of net revenue to meet the pre-preference charges at the 31st December       1885, 833         For the Grand Trunk Co.       £ 35,870         For the Chicago & Grand Trunk Co.       93,724         Making a deficiency of .       £ 129,600         Against this deficiency there have been received, as has been previously explained :	Net revenue credits	35,307	24,871
Credit balance at June 30, 1886	Fotal net receipts		357,991
30, 1886	Net revenue charges	414,263	406,298
Deficiency at June 30, 1885	Oredit balance at June	,	
1885       48,307         The deficiency of net revenue to meet the pre-preference charges at the 31st December       1885, was:         For the Grand Trunk Co.       £35,870         For the Grand Trunk Co.       93,724         Making a deficiency of .       £129,600         Against this deficiency there have been received, as has been previously explained:		£ 80,371	••••
The deficiency of net revenue to meet the pre-preference charges at the 31st December 1885, was: For the Grand Trunk Co			48.307
pro-preference charges at the 31st December 1885, was: For the Grand Trunk Co		t revenue to t	
For the Grand Trunk Co	pre-preference charges	at the 31st D	ecember,
For the Chicago & Grand Trunk Co. 93,720 Making a deficiency of £129,60 Against this deficiency there have been received, as has been previously explained :	•	•	£95 970
Making a deficiency of £129,600 Against this deficiency there have been received, as has been previously explained :	For the Chicago & Gran	d Trunk Co	93,728
Against this deficiency there have been re- ceived, as has been previously explained :			
<ul> <li>ceived, as has been previously explained :</li></ul>	Assingt this Jufain	y 01	£129,604
<ol> <li>Amount recovered from the City of Grand Haven £11,47;</li> <li>Amounts realised in winding up</li> </ol>	ceived, as has been prev	iously explain	been re-
of Grand Haven £11,47: 2. Amounts realised in winding up			
	of Grand Haven		£11,472
the attairs of the North Shore Ry 96.00			
3. Proceeds of sale of Grand Trunk,			26,000
Georgian Bay and Lake Eric bonds 37,04	5. Frocecus of sale of		
Making a total of $\dots$ £74,51	Georgian Bay and L		01,011
In accordance with the statement of the President at the general meeting on the 30th	Making a total o	f	£74,517
April last, the Board defer any recommenda	Making a total o In accordance with	f	£74,517 t of the

President at the general meeting on the 30th April last, the Board defer any recommendation to the shareholders as to dealing with the above deficiency until the publication of the report and the autumn meeting, when, in the words of the President; the directors and shareholders will be able to ascertain pretty nearly what will be the working for the nine months of the year, and then we shall have to decide also it any and what amount has to be paid upon, the guaranteed stock for the halfyear.

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GRAND TRUNK RA	AILWAY.	
	July,'85.	
Gross receipts £305,504		
Working expenses 21,1,368	197,640	13,728
Net Profit £49,136	£58,476	£35,660
UHICAGO & GRAND	TRUNK.	
Gross receipts £55,469	£42,087	£13,382
Working expenses 41,336	36,329	5,007
Net Profils£14,133	£5,758	£8,375
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN	& MILWAU	CEE.
Gross receipts £22,435	£18,930	£3,505
Working expenses 13,645	13,526	119
Net Profits: L8,790	£5,404	£3,386

#### THE LIABILITY OF SURETIES.

Another case touching this important matter has just been decided in the Superior Court, and the judgment shows once more how carefully the liabilities of guaranters are guarded by the courts, and how imperative it is that the party holding the guarantee shall live up to the letter of the law or the contract.

To outside readers, the case mentioned presents some features which seem scarcely fair. The Molsons Bank discovered on the 25th November that one Wood, a clerk in their Brockville office, was a defaulter. The head office was duly advised, the inspector was on the spot looking into the matter, and endeavoring to arrange for the recovery of the money, but for some unaccountable reason notice was not given to the Guarantee Company of North America (whose bond was held by the bank), until the return of the general manager from New York on the 27th November. The letter containing the notice was delivered to the Guarantee Company on the 28th, meantime Wood had fled to the United States.

On the face of it there does not appear to have been much negligence on the bank's part. The delay in giving the notice was practically only twenty-four hours, since two days might reasonably be allowed (on the same principles as prevail with respect to notice to endorsers on promissory notes, etc.) to convey notice from the branch to the head office, and from the head office to the Guarantee Company. However, the guarantee bond required "immediate" notice of any de falcation to be given, and in consideration of this, and of the attempt alleged to have been made by the bank to settle with Wood's rolatives, the Court decided against the bank.

It is difficult to inderstand why, since the amount involved (a little over \$2,000), was within the Company's liability on its bond, the bank should have imperilled its position merely to save the Company from loss. It is also worth remarking that apart from the criminal aspect of such cases, a defaulter is directly liable for the amount

of his indebtedness, and the employer has a full right to collect this by any means at his command, provided of course that he does not compound a felony.

In modern trade and banking, guarantors and sureties of various kinds play a very prominent part. The law regulating their liability is very strict, and is universally interpreted in favor of the surety. Any other course would be intolerable, since endorsers and others in the position of sureties might otherwise be exposed to claims which were supposed to be extinct, and against which they might have given up their means of protection. Creditors can protect themselves by prompt action whenever requisite, bearing in mind that the oblightion of a surety is precarious and easily lost.

## THE ALASKA SEIZURES.

As has been already predicted in these columns, it is now stated that the decision of the United States Treasury officials, in the case of the Canadian sealing schooners seized by the revenue cutter Corwin, will be that they must be unconditionally released, and that actions for damages for illegal arrest may be presented by the owners through the proper diplomatic channels. The decision could scarcely have been otherwise, as the contention that a country can claim jurisdiction over the high seas to an extent of one hundred miles from its coast has never before been advanced by any civilized nation, and is not only diametrically opposed to the previously announced opinions of the American government when contesting the right of Canada to jurisdiction within the three mile limit, but is also a violation of the recognized law of nations, and could not therefore be sustained by any country pretending to abide by that law. It is stated by some of the American papers that this preposterous claim is based upon an obsolete ukase of the Czar claiming sovereign rights over the Northern Pacific to an extent of one hundred miles from the coast. This assertion of suzerainty was vehemently denied by the United States Government in 1810, and again in 1823. The then American minister to St. Petersburg, in refusing to acknowledge the authority of this unparalleled claim, wrote :---

"Universal usage, which has obtained the force of law, nas established for all the coasts an accessory limit of a moderate distance, which is sufficient for the security of the country and for the commerce of its inhabitants, but which lays no restraint upon the universal rights of nations, nor upon the freedom of commerce and navigation."

Under these circumstances it is apparent that, unless the United States were willing to lay themselves open to the charge of glaring inconsistency in insisting upon a right (when owners themselves of the

coast), which they had previously refused to acknowledge when merely visiting the straits for fishing purposes, the schooners seized for alleged violation must be at once released, and, as a consequence, we are now informed that they will be released so soon as they shall reach San Francisco.

The semi-official announcement that actions for damages for this unwarrantable detention will be considered, if presented in a proper diplomatic manner, proves that the action of the cutter's captain was without official sanction; and that, after vigorously asserting in 1810 and 1823 the right of American fishermen to fish within 25 miles of the shore, the American government declined to stultify all its traditions as to observance of the law of nations and the freedom of commerce by a sudden reversion to the high-handed and despotic acts of a semi-civilized power.

The real fact seems to be that in this and the other seizures we may recognize the hand of the commercial monopoly that has secured the rights of fishing, hunting, trading, etc., to this great extent of country from the United States. The Alaska company is, no doubt, anxious to retain the monopoly of the seal catch in the Northern Pacific, and to deter or drive off all competitors who may interfere with their profits. In the commander of the Corwin they appear to have found a willing tool, and consequently have had no hesitation in using him as a means for furthering the maintenance of their monopoly by inducing him to seize all schooners that might venture to come into competition with theirs even when plying their vocation on the high seas at distances over a hundred miles from land.

It is to be hoped that this gentleman will not be allowed to escape scot free, and that a suitable reprimand will be administered to him for the arbitrary manner in which he has thought fit to set the universally received law of nations at defiance. If every petty commander of a customs cruiser is to be permitted to construe existing treaties in any manner he may see fit, with impunity, international commerce will be materially restricted, and the good feeling and keen sense of justice now existing will give place to mutual dislike and reprisals, even if it does not lead to more serious complications. . d 3

#### LOSSES BY WATER.

It has long been an axiom amongst insurance men that in most fire risks the loss by the water employed in reducing the flames under control is equal to, if not more than, that caused by the actual burning of the premises and stock. Although to the outside public the losses may appear to be due entirely to what has been postically called the devouring element, if is reserved for those who, figuratively speak.

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ing, stand behind the scenes, to know how the claims for property unavoidably damaged by water used in the extinction of the flames assist in swelling the total of losses to the insurance companies.

. Undoubtedly the adoption of chemical engines and the increasing use of hand extinguishers has to a certain extent diminished the losses by water, many fires, which without these appliances would become serious conflagrations, being extinguished without the expenditure of a large quantity of water and the consequent leakage and damage thereby occasioned, but still for some time past a feeling has arisen that it would be well if architects when erecting business buildings would take cognizance of these facts and make provision for what may be termed, sooner or later, the inevitable risk from fire and consequently water damage.

As usual it has remained for our American cousins, with their well known ingenuity and enterprise, to first put these crude grumblings into a tangible and concrete form, and two plans have now been laid before the Boston Board of Underwriters. , and have been recommended by them, which if not altogether perfect, at least contain some very valuable suggestions. In the first plan it is suggested that the floors of all upper stories be placed at an incline of one-eighth of an inch to the foot to either front or rear, so that, in conjunction with a series of iron scupper holes placed in the walls, similarly to those pierced in the bulwarks of a ship, all water thrown into any storey of a building for the purpose of extinguishing a fire, will at once run out into the street after accomplishing its purpose without remaining to soak through the walls and flooring, and thereby damage goods lying on floors below, which may not be in danger from the flames. This seems highly feasible, and in many cases would render the claims on the insurance companies far lighter than they are at present.

The second suggestion is to lay the plank floor, and then render it watertight by putting on a regular tar and felt roofing laying a matched upper boarding on the hot tar. This of course renders the floor absolutely watertight, and by some is preferred to the former method, but we fear it would be impossible to prevent seepage · of the water through the joints at the walls. and especially through those openings unavoidably left for means of communication. No waterproofing or slanting of the floor could be of the least avail if an open door or, still worse, an open elevator gave ready access to the floors below, and it is but few warehouses that are not provided with these most necessary adjuncts. Still the mere fact that this source of loss has been brought before the notice of the ;architects of business premises, and seri-

ously considered by them, is an earnest that means will in a very short time be provided for its avoidance. In ingenuity and fertility of invention the present age has been surpassed by none, and, now that this source of loss has been brought prominently before the insurance world, it will not be long before the inventive genius of the nineteenth century devises some practical means for its abatement. Already a great improvement is visible in the architecture of business buildings erected during the past decade, looking at them purely from an insurance point of view, and now that this weak point has been duly pointed out we may expect a similar improvement during the years to come.

Appliances for extinguishing fires have now reached a high point of excellence, and although in our own fire department some friction and consequent remissness is evident, we may say that the skill and experience of modern firemen in the methods of attacking fires is steadily improving. It now remains for the designers and architects of new buildings to give their assistance, for in so much as the risk of loss by fire or water is reduced, so will the tax paid by business men in the shape of premiums for protection from loss by fire and its necessary concomitants be diminished. The diminution of losses to the insurance companies means a corresponding decrease in the percentage "paid as premiums, and it is therefore the duty of every business man who erects a building to see that it is furnished with the latest appliances and inventions for the reduction of losses from this source.

#### THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

The silver question is one which always presents interesting features to the business men of this side of the Atlantic. Not only is it one of the principal metallic products of the continent, but its reflex action in influencing the price of American wheat, owing to its influence on the shipments of that cereal from India, cause it to form an important factor in our commercial calculations.

Its steady and increasing diminution in value during the last fifteen years has caused dismay amongst the adherents to bimetallic theories. A depreciation of 30 per cent. in the value of one of the precious metals is a fact not easily explained away, and, although the fa'l in value of iron and copper, and indeed most other metals during the same, peric<sup>3</sup>, has been equally marked, the fact that many nations, including the mother country, have a large number of securities based upon the value of this metal, renders its depreciation a far more serious matter than an even heavier dropin, a mere commercial metal like iron.

In 1871, before Germany adopted the monometallic standard, the price of silver

was 603 pence per ounce. The rapid increase in American production brought the price down to 52 pence in 1881, but since then, in spite of American coinage of silver under the Bland Act; in spite of the decreased production of American mines, now that the fall in value has tended to make silver mining less profitable; and in spite of the fact that Germany is now holding her silver coinage,—the course of prices has been rapidly downward. At the close of 1885 the price was 47 pence, in June of the present year it bad sunk to 443, and a few weeks ago but few could be found to pay 42 pence.

This fall in value naturally is due to various causes. In the first place the process of the extraction of silver from lead ores has been brought to such a high state of perfection that ores containing what would formerly have been considered so small à percentage of silver as to render its extraction unprofitable, are now worked for this metal only, while, in addition, the production from the United States has increased from 33,000,000 ounces in 1876 to 40,000,000 ounces in 1884. It is well known that the United States and Mexico together yield two-thirds of the whole silver supply of the world, and it is therefore only natural that they should seek every method of arresting its depreciation. Since 1876 the United States have increased their coinage of silver by fully \$25,000,000 a year (one fourth of the entire production of the world), and the demand from the East, although subject to fluctuations, remains still at an average larger than at any previous period except the five years from 1875 to 1879.

The principal cause however is the fact that those European nations forming the socalled Latin Monetary Union, and supposed to be bimetallic in theory, appear to have proved themselves mono-metallic in practice. France, which coined £6,251,000 worth of silver in 1873, and coined an average of £2.510.000 during the three years next following, coined no silver in 1883, and only £1,000 in 1884. Belgium, which coined £4,468,000 worth in 1873, has coined only £35,000 in all for the eight years from 1877 to 1884, and during the past three years has coined no silver at all. Italy, which coined £12,410,000 in 1873, issued only £85,000 in 1884, and her average from 1878 to 1884 has been only £358,300 against £5,000,000 for the previous seven years. These countries formed the principal outlet for silver, and consequently now that, though nominally adherents to the bimetallic standard, they have practically proved themselves more monometallic than England, silver deprived of their accustomed demand has naturally declined in value.

The only hopeful point in the ifuture of this metal is the continued ability of India 

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and the East to absorb a large portion of the output. On the other hand India is now beginning to take a quantity of gold, and though China and the Straits settlements still continue to take Mexican dollars freely, the depreciated American dollar, coined under the Bland Act with a view to stimulate the mining industries of the United States, has utterly failed to circulate, and is still to a large extent held in the Treasury vaults.

Cheap silver means cheaper wheat, for with the increased depreciation of silver in London the amount of wheat purchaseable in India for storling money increases in proportionate ratio, since the Indian producer sells his wheat for the same price in silver rupees as of old, while the amount in rupces which a pound sterling represents has largely increased. This naturally has its effect on the price of Amorican wheat, and thus the failure of the Latin Monetary Union to carry their theories into practice becomes a matter of importance both to the Canadian farmer and to the Indian ryot.

#### EARLY FALL TOILETS.

Black, the leading fashionable dressmakers say, is to be the correct color for this fall, and although brown and navy blue are also coming shades, most stylish dresses will be of the sombre color. It seems now to be generally recognized by the trade that this autumn rich plain fabrics will be the style and the rough surface and showy effects ruling during the summer will give place to the natural reaction to plain solid-color goods of fine material and soft finish.

This change has been a gradual one, as for some time past black lace gowns have been in great favor, but since the ladies soon discovered that black lace waists were far too ephemoral for ordinary wear the use of satin, silk, or crepe de chine waists, often of bright colors, with black lace skirts has become quite general-Combinations of plain and embroidered crope de chine and lace are very pretty and effective, the plain goods making a handsome foundation for the lace and showing in a narrow plaiting round the bottom, while the embroidered crepe is used for the back drapery and the bodice.

The juive overdress is being again resuscitated for black lace toilets. A useful and effective one is made with a voke of handsome cut jot beads, the opening for the arms edged with a galon of jet, a jet belt round the waist and a large sash at the back. This is intended to be worn over a princess dress of black material, Jot appears to fully hold its own, although in Parisian new toilets, brilliant steel beads appear to have taken its place to some extent. In one new black velvet and silk striped trained skirt the lace

bodice was heavily beaded with jet and had pendants of jet hanging from jet stars, giving a very rich effect to the costume.

It is curious to note this revival of black and how general it appears to be in all garments. Whether it really started from the fact that the European courts have gone into semi-mourning for the late King of Bavaria or not it is impossible to say, but long black velvet pelisses will form the leading wraps for fall wear and black straw Gainsborough hats covered with black ostrich feathers are said to be the coming headgear.

Guimpes, chemisettes, plastrons and vests are as much in fashion as ever and apparently are likely to continue so, some new satin vests are beautifully beaded with jet and plain black velvet panels are shown edged with jet embroideries and having single appliqué ornaments to match for decorating the waist. The small fancy shoulder wraps worn during the summer have gradually grown smaller and smaller till they have been reduced into small shoulder capes often coming down into a fichu over the chest. In these wraps again jet prevails though iridescent beads are also fashionable. The capes composed entirely of bead tissue are most in vogue but they are often shown in silk gauze embroidered with gilt or multicolored beads.

The newest and most fashionable novelty in Paris in the dressmaking way is to give the effect of wearing two skirts one over the other, the over skirt being turned up to show the under. Thus a costume of rich porcelain blue poult-de-soie had the panels which formed a large portion of the skirt, made of a deep stone coloured canvas, the blue silk being turned up on one side to display it. The vest was made of the same canvas, the silk full on one side, on the other the canvas showing as a square revers.

Following up the idea first initiated in summer coscumes come pretty woollen embroidered robes, each robe enough for a dress, in a pretty box containing plain woollon stuff for waist and skirt, and embroidered front, panels, cuffs and collar. Three lines are shown, plain cloth with wool figures, tricot and plain cloth with wool figures, and plain cloth with silk embroidery in all shapes and in varying combinations. These cannot fail to take, and it is to be hoped that the enterprising manufacturer who first put the idea into tangible form will reap his due reward. For those who like a striking costume the combination serges now shown with small stripes for foundation and broad stripes for decoration will be just the thing. They wear well, are shown in eight different shades, and are comparatively cheap. The printed cashmeres and delaines known as Venetian wools are also a pretty fabric and make up nicely. The favorite grounds

are cream, beige or a very deep ecru and they have printed flower designs in gay colors. Made up with velvet and woollen lace they are remarkably pretty especially if a plain under skirt of velvet be worn and the flower brocaded woollen fabric made up into a princesse polonaise draped high on the sides so as to show the underskirt freely. The bodice should have a velvet yest to match the underskirt.

There is a steady call for woollen laces and it is confidently expected that the demand for this graceful fabric will steadily increase during the fall. New lines shown rival silk in their glossiness and delicacy, and many of these laces in the piece will be used over veiling, cashmere, or albatross cloth for dress goods. The feeling for lace still continues and it appears to be a settled fact that the same tendency towards transparency which has prevailed so steadily during the summer will also be carried on into the fall, only in more sombre colors and warmer materials.

#### REAL ESTATE.

In referring last week to the evidences. of improvement in trade in the different departments, we omitted to notice the perceptible stir in city and suburban real Large blocks of property have estate. changed hands lately at satisfactory prices and, in some instances, buyers have been offered a considerable advance on the price of purchase. A considerable degree of attention is directed towards some recent heavy purchases made by or for railway interests. There is naturally much speculation among property owners as to the intentions of the two great lines having their headquarters in Montreal, concerning the expected early construction of depots, yards, etc., the present accommodation in either case being wholly inadequate to the grown and growing demands of the respective traffics. A joint terminus would probably best serve the public. Business men are well aware of the great advantages to be derived from even a few minutes' conversation "before the train starts," and "enterprises of great pith and moment" are not unfrequently shaped on such occasions. The undoubted influence of a terminus or track along the recently acquired west-end property, upon some of the most valuable and expensive. residences in the city, owned by some of our wealthiest merchants and railway men, in close proximity thereto, would seem to be amply significant, although knowing ones are not unmindful of the purpose alleged for a certain purchase on St. Catherine street a year or two since, and which property was recently sold, at an advance of several thousand dollars, for church purposes by the wealthy merchant and magnate who had bought it-presumably for railway needs. Although the east-

ern portion of the city has also partaken of the increase in values and growth it is in the western division that the greatest advance is taking place. Why do not some of our scientists endeavor to account for the seemingly natural law by which cities almost invariably grow and improve more rapidly in a westerly direction ? Probably for the same reason that immigration is westward. At all events Montreal is rapidly and substantially stretching towards its western suburbs, and the recent heavy real estate purchases are not likely to prove bad investments should they not be employed for railway purposes after all. A point more central and nearer to the -river front would doubtless prove more suitable, besides affording facilities for an elevated connection eastward.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The tone of the local money market is unchanged since last week, and stocks are generally buoyant. The increased value of cotton stocks is very striking, but not beyond what might have been looked for. It is believed that most of the companies have been making a small but steady profit for some time past, and under the new arrangements these should be considerably increased. The era of dull times and low prices through which these concerns passed no doubt had the effect of stimulating the managers to perfect their machinery and methods, and to bring to bear the utmost economy in every department, so that their working should not be carried on at a loss. It is generally recognized that during bad times most improvement is brought about in all manufacturing enterprises; when profits are large little attention is paid to small leaks. After a period of depression, therefore, they usually enjoy a large share of prosperity.

The feeling in trade circles is generally very hopeful. Complaints are still plentiful that there is too much competition and too little profit. This can only be cured by the demand for goods becoming more nearly equal to the supply. There are strong indications that we are moving in this direction. Trade is good and remittances are coming in rather better than usual.

Money in New York settled down a little toward the end of last week and the beginning of the present, but it has now stiffened again, and call loans are at 6 @ 7 per cent. on the best collatorals. There is still considerable demand for money from the interior, especially St. Louis, and the apparent tendeacy is in the direction of maintenance of the present rates.

The clearing house returns for August, compiled by the *Financial Chronicle* give a satisfactory showing of the state of trade. The figures show an increase of over 20 per cent. for the month compared with August of last year, the exact increases being

20.08 per cent. in the New York clearing house, and 21.9 per cent. in the clearing houses ontside of New York. This is all the more satisfactory since the records of the New York stock e «change show that there was a considerable falling off in the value of the stocks handled during the month, showing that commercial transactions had increased even more than the percentage given.

From cable advices it is learned that the British Board of Trade returns for August show an increase of £250,000 in the exports and a decrease of £1,490,000 in the imports for that month. We will have the full figures by the next mail. Money in London is tighter, the discount rates in the open market being now  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

The most important news we have had recently from England is the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine into the currency disturbance, and to decide as to the causes which have led to the decrease in the value of silver. An excellent choice has been made of leading men representing different views in economic science to form the commission, and much good is hoped for. It is indicative of the results expected from the commission that silver rose to 45d per oz. last Thursday, the price previously having been 42d. England's interest in this question arises from the grevious effect the fall of silver has had on the finances of India, and the government, which has not entrusted to the commission the duty of discovering or suggesting some mode of overcoming the present difficulty, may be expected to do its best to supply the cure when the nature of the disease is fully known.

#### THROUGH RATES.

The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway appears to have aroused considerable bitter feeling in those trans-continental lines whose previous high rates have been per force reduced to meet the competition of this new and vigorous rival. It is stated in San Francisco that in some instances the C. P. R. rates are as much as 45 per cent, below those ruling before its advent as a factor in the railroad world, and consequently the older companies are now busy denouncing its action as piratical, unwarranted and unnatural. The Railway Age, the organ of the monopoly so ruthlessly demolished, is particularly mournful, complaining that this sudden competition from another country is uncalled for and unnatural, and ascribing to its action principally the heavy cut that has been made in freights from San Francisco to New York, which it is anticipated will be yet more destructive and will spread beyond the lines now immediately affected. No doubt the action of the Canadian Pacific railroad in thus extending its business to San Francisco, nearly one thousand miles away from its terminus in British Columbia, and boldly demanding its share of traffic, not

only that bound for Canadian points, but that intended for American points solely, is extremely galling to the roads who have previously controlled this traffic, but we fail to see how such action on the part of the C. P. R. can be denounced as piratical. The action on the part of the United States trans-continental lines in lowering the through rates on tea from China and Japan the moment that the Canadian route appeared in the market as a" competitor, was approved by the Age, but the instant that the Canadian Pacific turned, the tables on its rivals and proceeded to reduce. rates all round, a melancholy howl of reprobation goes up, and the action of the Canadians is denounced in the American railway press as unnatural, unwarranted, piratical," etc. The worst of it is, from an American' point of view, that reprisals are out of the question. Its southern competitors can do: little to injure it. It has the monopoly of the Canadian through trade, and has already convinced them that it intends to secure all the American traffic that low rates and quick. transit can enable it to obtain. From a railroad monopolist's look out this is very dreadful, and no doubt strenuous efforts will be made to induce the Canadian Pacific to fall into line with the older roads, but let us hope in the interest of the farmers and merchants of the Pacific slope that the C. P. R. may con-" tinue its present line of action and thus enable the commerce of the west coast to find a cheap and reliable route for its wares to the great eastern markets. Although the profits of the railroads, never very large, will now be still further reduced, the advantages that will accrue to the merchant and the settler will far overbalance it. As a means of development of this great district, cheap communications are of the utmost importance, and the C. P. R. appears to fill a long felt want in this direction.

As CERTAIN paragraphs which recently appeared in some of our western contemporaries; and in one or two papers in Montreal, are cal<sup>2</sup> culated to cause misapprehension concerning Dr. G. H. Griffin, we subjoin a portion of his letter on the subject, addressed to the London *Free Press*, and published in its issue of the 13th inst. :--

I had a transaction with Charles Mannering, whose family I had been attending at Stratford (in my capacity as physician), and he became the endorser of one of a number (2) of notes. Fearing, likely, that as I was a nonresident of Stratford (keeping rooms at the hotel four months in the year, in conjunction with my rooms at the Tecumseh House here, which time would be up in a few days), he became alarmed lest when the note became due he would have to pay it, and applied for protection through the Police Magistrate with out even informing me of taking such steps. Accordingly, he made the usual affidavit that he thought I was about to leave the country, and defraud him. Hence I was arrested in-Hamilton, where 1 had gone on husiness, and 2 conducted to the Chief of Police's office, whom I knew very well, and where every courtesy in his power was extended me. On

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the arrival of the officer from Stratford I proceeded to that city with him, arriving at 9.30 p.m., where the magistrate kindly waited my arrival, and fixed the ball at \$500, to appear Saturday morning at nine o'clock, which security I deposited with a gentleman acquaintance who became responsible for my appearance. When the case was called the plaintiff expressed regrets for the unpleasantness which had occurred. A check for the amount of note was given, and the matter settled satisfactorily. I feel, therefore, that you have done me a gross wrong by the statement that I had been incarcerated in the Stratford jail, the location of which I am unable to place, much less having been inside of it. I may add, sir, that if every man whose name is endorsed on notes was in jail there would not be sufficient outside to feed the prisoners. Let those who live in glass houses throw no stones. I am, dear sir, yours truly, G. H. GRIFFIN, M.D.

Tecumsch House, London, Sept. 11, 1886.

SINCN the last calculations of the actual yield of the best crops were published by the leading authorities on the Continent, further modifications have been deemed necessary in order to bring the amounts pertaining to each country down to the latest period for ascertaining the net results for the season now drawing to a close, and the most recent estimates of the season's best crops, as completed by Mr. F. O. Licht, and as compared with the yield in the two previous years, are as annexed :—

1885-86 tons.	1884-85 tons	1883-84 tons.
	(yield).	(yield).
290,000	308,410	473,676
812,500	1,154,817	986,402
337,500	557,766	445,953
525,000	380,000	307,696
48,000	88,463	106,586
57,500	50,000	40,000
	tons. 290,000 812,500 337,500 525,000 48,000	tons. tons. (yield). 290,000 308,410 812,600 1,154,817 337,500 557,766 525,000 380,000 48,000 88,463

Total ..... 2,070,900 2,539,456 2,360,313 From the figures furnished by the Grocer it will be seen that the grand total of 2,070,900 tons does not materially differ from that (2,075,000 tons) published in November, 1885; but the separate amounts of which it is composed vary in an essential degree, as will be evident when we state that the production in France was then estimated at 300,000 tons; that in Germany at 900,000 tons : that in Austria at 375,000 tons : that in Russia at 400,000 tons ; that in Belguim at 65,000 tons; and that in "other places" at only 35,000 tons. On reference to last year's column it will be seen that Russia is the only country which exhibits a marked increase this year over the crop raised there in 1884-85.

Much has been said and even written about the tardiness of civil servants in paying their debts. As in many of the sweeping statements, there are numerous exceptions, and they are not exclusively confined to the highersalaried officials. One exception is worthy of mention because of the circumstances of the case, but we must, though reluctantly, suppress the name. The gentleman in question, who is now filling a responsible position in one of the departments, carried on business

not many years ago in a town farther west, and in the disastrous period of 1875-9, was forced into insolvency, and obliged to give up his store. A few years afterwards, his wellknown integrity, notwithstanding his misfortunes led to his being fixed upon to fill the position he now occupies. No sooner did he find himself in a condition to save a little from his earnings than he devoted a certain sum out of his monthly salary toward the payment of his old debts—instead of, as many do, living up to or beyond his means, and he hopes ere long to be able to do as Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith."

"Who looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man."

The production of Bessemer ingots during the first half of this year as this week recorded by the British Iron Trade Association is 713,-337 tons, an increase of 89,565 tons over the first half of last year. Leaving out the hundreds, the figures for the several districts are : South Wales and Monmouth, 187,000 tons; North East Coast, 185,000 tons ; Lancashire, Cheshire, &c., 106,000 tons ; West Cumberland, 105,000 tons, and the Sheffield district 129,000 tons. The total make of steel rails during the half year just concluded was 369,-929 tons, an increase of 36,232 tons on the first half of last year. South Wales and Monmouth was by far the largest producer with 122,000 tons. The make of sleepers is returned as 53,500 tons, and of Bessemer blooms and billets as 223,000 tons. The amount of open-hearth steel ingots made was 339,235 tons, an increase of 47,947 tons. The augumentation in this metal occur mainly on the North East Coast and in Scotland, for whereas in the first half of last year the North East Coast produced 26,800 tons of ingots she has now increased to 53,000 tons; and the 126,000 tons of the earlier period in Scotland has now got up to 143,000 tons.

ONE hundred and two thousand shingles have been shipped from Puget Sound to Port Moody for shipment across the Canadian Pacific to the east. The Vancouver News says : "This is only the beginning of a future great trade between the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts. Cedar grows here in abundance, and the shingles cut from the lumber are the most substantial in the world, tests having proved that, placed on the tops of buildings, they can withstand the rain and tempests beating down on them for 40 years. The shingles will not rot; the action of the weather wears them away, but decay never attacks them. Our eastern friends speak highly of the shingles turned out on this coast, and the first shipment of them over the C. P. R. is the beginning of an immense trade. The forests of cedar in the Atlantic States are well-nigh exhausted, but in British Columbia there are such immense supplies that a century will pass away before all the trees will have fallen under the unerring aim of the axoman."

The first shipment of Canadian iron ore this season to Lake Eric ports arrived at Cleveland last Wednesday. It consisted of 540 tons. Since last March the mines on the Central Ontario Railroad, owned by a Cleveland syndicate, have been shut down, owing to a cessation of demand. During 1885, 10,508 tons were shipped from these mines, of which 100 tons went to Bessemer, Pa., and the remainder to Cleveland. There were mined, however, during 1885, 32,059 gross tons, of which 3,752 tons were second-class ore. It will thus be seen that 21,551 tons were added to the stockpiles last year, besides the amount mined from January 1 to March 31 inclusive, this year. It is understood that the cessation of demand for this ore was owing to the presence of titanium, which rendered roasting necessary, and that no more will be mined until that on hand is first roasted. It is also known that the ore already delivered on Cleveland blast furnace docks is being roasted before using.

THE Customs Department in Ottawa is probably not ignorant of the state of feeling engendered in the minds of a large proportion of merchants in Montreal and elsewhere, concerning the treatment of certain seizures. The enforced silence of the officers of the different ports of entry on all subjects relating to the business, is calculated to produce harm as well as good, and until the government shows that it is prepared to deal impartially and irrespective of the influence of legal members, its best endeavors are apt to be. misunderstood or misrepresented, and this the Department cannot afford to allow. It. is of much importance the that people should believe that the laws are administered irrespective of personal or other influences. The difficulties in the way of ample proof in cases of criminal prosecution are not generally understood, and perhaps it is as well they are not.

The Farmers' Review says : A majority of the reports received at the close of the week indicate that the corn crop is well past any serious danger of frost, and in portions of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Wisconsin, the grain is already sufficiently matured-to resist any injury from light frosts. In a general way prospects are very good fora full average yield in Michigan, Indiana and Minnesota. The average prospective yield is lowest in Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa, and ranges low in Kansas and Nebraska. Reports continue to indicate that early plant-ed potatoes are very poor, generally less than one-fourth the usual yield. The total crop will exceed little more than one-half the usual yield. The late rains have improved the pastures somewhat in Iowa and Illinois, but in many portions of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas corn is being cut" in large quantities for fodder. Hogs are reported light, but generally healthy.

THE Atlas Fire Insurance Co., of London, England, has decided to enter the Canadian field, with Mr. L. H. Boult of the National as general manager. Mr. Boult appears to be getting-more and more exacting in the age of his companies. His first connection ere coming to Canada, was with the Liverpool and London and Globe (in which he may be said to have graduated), established 1836; next with the British America, of Toronto, established 1833; followed by the National which dates from 1822, and lastly with the Atlas which was established in 1808. The capital of the Atlas is one and a quarter million pounds sterling, and its assets are nearly two millions, or about ten millions of dollars. Ex-mayor Owen Murphy, of Quebec, is to be joint manager with Mr. Boult in both companies. Mr. Hugh Scott, his old friend of Toronto, has resigned his partnership in the National. 1.1 17.8

IT is not probable that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will carry into effect its threat of reducing the tolls on that anthracite coal to 8 mills per ton per mile. It is stated upon good authority that the prevailing rate to this city from shipping points will not be advanced, and that a reduction will be a matter for consideration after the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley line has been put in operation. A despatch from New York last evening stated that the representatives of the coal-carrying roads will meet early next week to confer on the question of advancing tolls. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it was stated, had not yet definitely decided upon the course it would take, but was generally thought that that road would join with the others in ordering an advance.

BESIDES the large tea shipments noted last week-being at the rate of about one train per day from 1st Sept; there are prospects of a large movement in silk from Japan via the Canadian Pacific Railway. The agent in Japan for the purchase of silk for the large firm of Beding Bros. & Co.-Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co., in this city-says there is no reason whatever why the greater part of this business should not come over the Canadian Pacific. The amount of raw silk imported every year into the United States from Japan is nearly 20,000 bales, valued at \$600 cach, a total: of \$12,000,000. Seven-eighths of the présent business is done by the Pacific Mail and Occidental & Oriental Steamship Companics. The average price offered for freight is eight cents per pound gross or S12 per bale. On 20,000 bales (the estimated import for next year), over a quarter of a million dollars will be expended on freight charges from Japan.

The steady depreciation in the value of silver has compelled the French Government to adopt measures to prevent scamen and functionaries in the extreme East from suffering prejudice in their pay. The Mexican dollar, in which they are paid, was formerly

counted at a value 5f. 25c. The rate was reduced to 4f. 90c. in 1879, and 4f. 65c. in 1883, at which it has since remained ; but the commercial value has continued to fall, and at the date of the 7th August had dropped to 3f. 85c. The army and navy of Cochin China, who receive their pay in dollars, have consequently suffered a loss of from 8 to 16 per cent. A decree of the Minister of Marine and Colonies now orders that payment in rupees or Mexican dollars shall in future be made at the price at which they have been purchased, or at the market rate.

According to the New York Commercial Bulletin, the prospects for the apple crop in New York State are poorer than for twenty years past. The best apple counties-Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, Niagara and Wyomingpromise scarcely 50 per cent. of the lyerage yield. Many towns in this section which usually ship large quantities will have few or none for export this year. In New England, although this is the apple-bearing year, and there is a large yield of fall fruit, reports indicate but about 70 per cent. of the usual even year crop. Connecticut has but half a crop and Massachusetts but 80 per cent. of a crop. A large crop is reported from Nova Scotia. Pennsylvania has 85 per cent. of a full apple crop, and there is a good yield in Ohio, but the outlook further west is discouraging...

The opening of the new telegraph 'company's offices in Montreal marks an important era in the business notwithstanding its many changes in the past. The saving that "Nothing succeeds like success" would seem to apply to everything that the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has touched for some time past, and the new move for which, however, they had been preparing for some months past, is not the least evidence in the case. It is not likely that the present uneven state of things will last very long, and the single share in the old concern held by a successful Canadian organizer in New York is not calculated to prove a very serious obstacle.

The comparative statement of the traffic upon the American canals for the fourth week of August shows a gain, this year, of 32,459 tons as compared with the corresponding period last year. About 20,000 tons of this gain is made up by an increased shipment of wheat, which increases from 31,307 tons last year to 51,047 tons this year. The total amount of grain carried upon the canals last week, calculated in bushels was : Wheat, 1,701,890 bushels; corn, 555,246 bushels or a total of 2,257,136 bushels against 556,560 carried by all the railroads during the same period.

ALL of the steamships of the Allan Line have been lately registered at this port, and the crews during the stay of the vessels in port have been changing the name of the Provincial exhibition which will be held at

registry port on the sterns of the life boats and the steamships themselves. This change will add some 50,000 tons to the ocean tonnage registered in the port of Montreal. The object is to obviate the necessity of paving the higher taxes exacted on shipping registered in Great Britain. In virtue of this change, the Allan liners now carry the Canadian ensign at the peak instead of the British one, as heretofore.

MANY strange trades flourish in New York but according to the Bank Report one of the queerest is the purchase and sale of current coins. A printed list of quotations, sent out daily by a reputable firm, gives the market value of all sorts of specie. A Victoria sovereign is quoted at \$4.86, but an old sovereign may be had for \$4.75. United States halves, quarters and dimes are from 1 to 1 per cent. under par, and trade dollars are worth only 71 cents. Mexican dollars are divided into firsts and seconds, and are rated at 75 and 72 cents. There is a shave of 19 cents upon Central American and South American dollars.

THE assets of the City and District Savings Bank on the 31st ult., as stated in the official return to the Government, were \$8,059,918, made up as follows: Dominion securities, \$1,000,000; provincial or municipal securities, \$1,530,254; loans on Dominion or provincial securities, \$9,073; loans for which bank stocks are held as collateral, \$1,833,605 ; loans on other stocks, bonds or debentures, \$2,210,-827; cash in hand or on call in chartered banks, \$743,162; special poor fund invest! ments, \$180,000 ; other assets, \$552,994. The. liabilities amount to \$7,180,695.

THE Canada Anthracite Coal Company is pushing work energetically in its mines, known as the Cascades, near Banff, Manitoba, and it is probable that in a few months anthracite coal will be placed on the market in Winnipeg. Tests are making of it in the large consolidated engines used by the Canada Pacific railroad in the mountain, and a report will soon be available. Machinery for the full developement of the mine is on the way. The tests so far have been made from the surface drifts, and the quality will improve lower down.

THE railway returns just issued in England show that at the close of 1885 there were, 19,169 miles of railway opened for traffic, on which the amount of paid up capital was. £815,858,955. The total fumber of persons killed during the year was Passengers, 102 ; employes, 451. Of those injured, 1,129 were passengers and 2,117 employes. The total number of passenger journeys, other than those on season tickets, was 697,213,031, so that the passengers killed were about one in 6,835,421, and those injured about one in 617,549.

THE preparations for the Dominion , and .

the city of Sherbrooke from the 23rd of September to the 2nd of October, are being vigorously carried forward, and everything points to a successful exhibition. Although the entries from Montreal have only begun to be received during the past week or ten days, the number of entries already received show that an unusual amount of interest is being taken by our citizens.

A CALGARY rancher says that at least thirty thousand head of cattle have gone into the Calgary districts during the past summer. There are now at least 100,000 head of cattle in that section, distributed among sixty ranches. Up to the present there has always been a sufficient local demand to enable them to dispose of their surplus stock, but by next fall they would have to begin to ship to eastern markets.

The recent launching of a new steel propeller at Buffalo, 322 feet in length and having a carrying capacity of 100,000 bushels of wheat, suggests the changes of the last twenty-five years in lake transportation. The day of large ships is at hand. Competition with the all rail routes forces rates down to a point where only yessels of the maximum tonnage can do much more than pay expenses.

Connection .- It appears that we were led by a paragraph published in a St. John, N. B., daily paper into an inadvertence concerning Mr. Geo. II. Gray, grocer, of Portland. In the item in question it was stated that Mr. Gray had left the town after giving a bill of sale to his principal creditor. This information being taken from a leading daily paper of the vicinity was accepted by us as presumably correct.

The annual report of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company shows that the percentage of profits is at the rate of 104 por cent on the paid up capital or a trifle more than that of the previous year. The company has written off the balance of its loan and debenture expenses, added \$5,000 to the reserve fund, and carried forward \$9,716 into next year's account.

A GERMAN Consular report from Italy states that the mercantile marine is in a depressed condition. The united imports and exports amount to 3,700,000 tons, of which only 450,-000 were carried by Italian vessels. The arrivals included, last year, 805 Italian and 3,275 foreign steamers, and the sailings 713 Italian and 2,508 foreign sailing vessels.

The two new bridges in course of crection at St. Anne, on the short line between Smith's Falls and Montreal, will not be completed this fall. The contractor, has increased his force of labourers and mechanics, and will endeavor to have the frame work completed by the closing of navigation.

News has been received from Port Arthur, on the north shore of Lake Superior, of a rich strike made in the Beaver silver mine near that place. The vein itself is four feet wide, and there seems to be a streak of "pay dirt" about nine inches wide, which runs from 1,000 to 4,000 ounces of silver to the ton.

THE RELATIONS of the new mutual fire insurance co., organizing in Toronto under the auspices of such men as Hugh Scott, Henry W. Darling, and others, will probably furnish the subject of some discussion at the approaching annual meeting in this city.

SENATOR D. MCINNES, of Dundurn Castle, in Hamilton, and presiding manager of the Canada Cotton Co., Cornwall, is about to take up his residence in Montreal, having leased for the purpose the house of the late senator [ex-mayor] Beaudry.

Two worthily prominent Canadians-originally from north of the Tweed-who visited England the past season were expected by, their many friends to return bearing the order of Knighthood.

LARGE consignments of salmon from British Columbia are being handled by the Dominion Express Company, at Winnipeg, and a considerable quantity is being sent through to Montreal.

THE statement of the Dominion Supt. of Insurance for 1885, just out, shows gross amount of policies taken as \$486,002,908, a decrease of nearly 28 millions from 1884. The rate of premium is somewhat higher, but the loss rate (55.22) is lower by \$466,036. On the other hand the premium cash receipts were less by \$126,668.

MR. FRED. BIRKS, of the well known silk manufacturing firm of Belding, Paul & Co., this city, leaves for an extended business trip to British Columbia next week.

MR. WM. STRONG, of Hamilton, late with the Glasgow & London, has accepted the special agency of the Citizens Insurance Co. in that city.

MR. J. H. FULTON, (Son of Mr. John Fulton, Montreal) has been appointed Signal Service Assistant at this point to succeed Mr. A. F. Whitfield, recently removed to Arizona.-Pensacola Advance Gazette.

Financial.

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

The street rate for money in London is 21 per cent., the bank rate unchanged. Sterling, 60-days sight, closed at 8 9-16@11-16 and 84; demand, 9 3-16@5-16 and 91; cables, 93; New York funds, 1.@5-16 and 1. Posted in New York, 4.82 and 4.85; actual 4.811, and

4.841; cables, 4.841. The local market has been very strong, the public are now in the market and determined to buy, so that although many brokers think prices far too high for some stocks, the bull feeling appears to gain ground.

The following table shows the average price ruling for the leading stocks during the present week compared with the corresponding period of last year. The enormous increase 

	1886.	1885.
Commerce	1273	1261
Hochelaga	100	75
Merchants	131 <del>]</del>	$115\frac{3}{4}$
Molsons	141	123
Montreal.	226 <del>1</del>	2001
Peoples	99	77
Toronto	2083	186 <del>3</del>
Canada Cotton Co	89	50
Canadian Pacific	663	45 <del>1</del>
Dundas Cotton Co	75	46
Gas	218 <del>1</del>	1887
Montreal Cotton Co	117	60
Rich. & Ontario	804	593

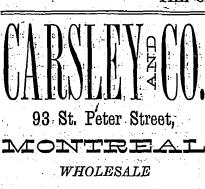
and the second			
Banks.	No.	Highest	Lowest
	Shares.	price.	price.
		{ _	
Commerce	7127	1317	
Hochelaga	75	100	100
Merchants	498	132	130
Molsons	100	141	141
Montreal	1320	229	2237
Peoples	100	99	99
Toronto	243	210	207
Miscellaneous			
Can. Cotton Co	375	90	. 88
Can. Pacific	4515	673	654
City Passenger	4265	211	195
Dom. Cattle Co	25	80	80
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	75	-747
Gas	2850	2193	2162
Merchants Man. Co.	50	- 75	75
Mont. Cotton Co	217	1172	117
N. W. Lands	125	63	621
Quebec Fives	\$5,000	1111	1111
Richelieu & Ont:	816	81	1. 80
Telegraph	3668	128	1261
Gas, ex div	100	214	214
	1	1	1 .

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVG., Sept. 16, 1886.

A vory fair week's business has been done. especially by retailers, principally owing to the opening of the scholastic season and consequent return of families to town. Remittances show a slight improvement, indicating a better volume of trade in the country, and the higher prices paid for wool are helping the farmers somewhat. Prices are generally firm, and it is believed that an advance in some lines of domestic woollens will shortly be inaugurated.

Asues.-Receipts continue very light. Only 105 brls, pots and 28 brls, pearls receipted so far for September. Sales of first pots \$3.70 @ \$3.80 for a few barrels only. Seconds \$3.25@ \$3.271. No pearls reported during the week. The business in pots has been limited, as lots in second hand are held at \$4.00, which is



BRITISH and FOREIGN

DRY GOODS IMPORTERS.

Our stock is now well assorted in all classes of goods suitable for the

FALL<sup>®</sup>WINTER TRADE,

and a call is solicited from buyers when in the city.

SPECIALTIES Dress Goods, Silks, Plushes, Kid Gloves, Shawls, Hosiery, Smallwares, Wools, House Furnishings. CARSLEY & CO., 93 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL

18 Bartholomew Close,

more than buyers can afford, and the daily receipts lately only average 8 brls. pots. Receipts since 1st, January, 2,653 brls. pots and 219 brls. pearls; deliveries, 3,328 brls. pots and 336 brls. pearls; stock in store, 6 p.m., 15th September, 677 brls. pots and 24 brls. pearls.

COAL AND WOOD.—Business is decidedly better, coal moving freely and prices show the usual advance at this season of the year. We quote 625 for stove, 600 for chestnut, and 5.85 for egg, per 2,000 lbs. These quotations hold for round lots also. In soft coals Cape Breton sells at 53.053.10, Nova Scotia at 53.50 and Scotch steam to arrive at 54.00. Wood is unchanged at previous quotations.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- Butter-The market here is quiet and unchanged though a fair business is doing. Selected Western has gone off well at quotations, a lot of 150 packages bringing 134 conts. The last mail reports Cork butter firmer and higher. Firsts 855, seconds 745, thirds 678, fourths 56s, and superfine mild cured firkins at 99s. A Bristol letter quotes finest Canadian creameries at 105s@110s, Townships at 84s@90s and Ontario dairies at 75s@80s, while finest Danish in London on the same date was quoted at 100s@108s. Cheese-The market here is practically unchanged although decidedly more business is doing, but cable advices afford no encouragement and in face of short exports and the diminution in make the British importer remains comparatively the british importer remains comparatively indifferent. The enquiry, however, was for Julys to the neglect of August, the latter being too costly for exporters to handle. Sales of finest Julys were made at 9½c, and from that down to 8%c for not so fine. Finest Augusts were held at 100cm10½c, but found no humans. London educes guards 4567425 for buyers. London advices quote, 46s/a48s for finest, with anything showing value at 43s@ 44s selling quick. At the Nantwich fair on September 2, there was the heaviest pitch of cheese since the fair was established, namely, from 75 to 80 tons. There was a good attenfrom 75 to 80 tons. There was a good atten-dance of buyers, and trade opened rather slowly, but improved towards 11 o'clock, and a fairly good clearance was effected. but prices generally averaged 5s per cwt. lower than last fair. Some very excellent dairies were represented. Trade for medium qualities was extremely dull, but for the best dairies there were good euctomers. Prices ranged there were good customers. Prices ranged from 305@55s, more money being realised for one or two lots of exceptional quality. At Preston about 121 lots were pitched. Prices were realized, ranging from 40s@50s per cwt: Provisions-Pork is firm here at \$15.50 ° for short cut and \$14.50 for mess, having advanced from 25/050 cents per barrel in sympathy with the rise at shipping points. Lard is firm and unchanged. There was a variable market for provisions in Chicago. Pork fluctuated 65c for October, touching \$11.75an advance of 32½ from yesterday. Later the market ruled weak, and closed 32½c@40c below yesterday at \$11.10 October, \$10.70 November. Lard closed at \$6.57½ October, S6.40 November. Meats made another advance of 10c. Lard in Liverpool fell back 3d to 34s 6d, while bacon advanced 6d to 36s 6d @37s 6d. Pork was unchanged at 56s 6d, and tallow at 23s.

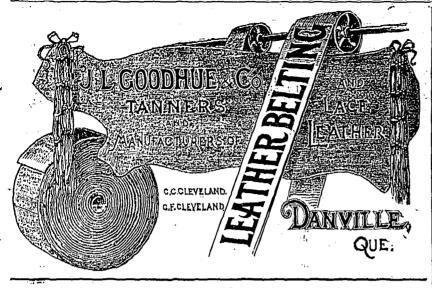
DRUGS AND CHEMICAL.—A fair trade is doing at generally firm prites. Dutch carraway seed is firm at  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents; opium is much firmer owing to stronger foreign advices, sales have been made at \$2.85, and for powdered at a dollar higher and it is felt that bottom has been reached. Nitrate of silver has advanced.

Balsam peru is held firmly at \$1.25. Olive oil is improving; sales at 78c; the demand of late has shown considerable increase. Roll brimstone has been reduced by the makers to 2c, and four sulphur 24c. Aloes are quiet, but generally steady. Chamomile flowers continue selling in a small way at quotations. Ergot is firmer abroad, but without quotable change here. Senna is firm and in very light supply, new crop at auction realized full prices. Gum senegal is firmer; bleaching powder is again higher abroad, £7 having been paid for outside brands. -Oil of anise is in light supply at \$1.65 and is offered with reluctance. Quinine is steady at 48c@500 for German in bulk and 57c@58e in bottles. Gum arabic is quiet but steady, tragacanth is selling in jobbing lots at quotations, in shel, lac there has been no special movement-Glycerine has advanced ten per cent abroad and is expected to be much higher. Oitric acid declined 5 cents per lb. but a smart reaction setting in has left prices are expected as soon as speculators operate. Payments are satisfactory.

DRY GOODS .--- Remittances are far more satisfactory this week, indicating an improvement in trade generally. Farmers are commencing to market their produce and the better prices ruling for Canadian wools are commencing to bear fruit. Repeat orders are coming in fairly well to the wholesale houses and stocks of all kinds, cotton or woollen, domestic or foreign, are firmly held, and in some instances higher prices have been obtained. Domestic woollens are now commencing to feel the benefit of the rapid advance in foreign wool fabrics and several leading houses have been notified by the mill agents that certain lines cannot be repeated at the original price. Stocks are in general well assorted, but complaints are heard of a shortage in dress goods. The mar-ket all round has a firm and confident tone and a fair business is doing. In the States there has been more movement in the dry goods market the past week and the volume of business has been larger than for a number of weeks past. Buyers have shown more confidence in the market and there has been a steady call from the commission houses while the demand from the jobbers has been active. in some lines. The prospects of fall business are regarded as good. Prices have ruled gene-rally steady though there has been a little project foiling on ardinear winter which are in casier feeling on ordinary prints which are in large supply. Collections continue good.

FISH AND OILS.—There is a scarcity of canned salmon and \$1.50 is now asked, an advance of 10 cents on last week's rates. Canned mackerel continues very firm at \$3.50, stock on hand is very small and still higher prices are looked for. Canned lobsters are quiet at \$5.20@\$5.30. Dry cod brings \$3.00, green cod \$3.00@\$3.50 as to quality. The market for fish oils is dull and unchanged. Newfoundland cod oil is quioted nominally at 45c, but sales have been made below that figure. Halifax, 35c and upward. Cod liver oil is nominal at 70c, and pale seal oil is quiet at 45c. Labrador herring are scarce at \$3.60 for prime old No. 1, no new in the market. Cape Breton are also scarce and in demand, and sales have been made at \$5.00. No. 1 salmon, but little offering at \$16.00.

FLOUR AND GRAIN — Flour has ruled quiet and steady, but owing to the light stocks of desirable grades, holders are firm and no concessions made. Sales included two cars Mantoba strong bakers' at \$4.10, two cars medium 「「「「「「「」」」



## The YORKSHIRE VARNISH CO. Varnish, Japan, Paint and Color Manuf'rs.

London Warehouse, 39 Upper Thames St., E.C. LONDON AND RIPON, Eng. Sole Manuf'rers of HULMES' PATENT PAINT REMOVER. Canada Branch, 94 St. Frs. Xavier St., W. E. EVANS, Representative, MONTREAL.

do. at \$4.10, 125 barrels patent at \$4.40, 125 do. at \$4.55, 125 barrels choice extra at \$4, and a car of shorts at \$15 on track. The grain market has continued dull and easier in sympathy with the foreign markets. Values are unchanged, we quote : Canada red winter whenk, Bac@84c, white winter, 82c@83c; Canada spring, 81c@82c; peas, 70c per 66 lbs.; oats, 31c@32c per 32 lbs.; rye 59c@60c; barley, 55c@60c; corn, 58c@59c duty paid, and 51c in bond. Latest advices show that the British grain markets were very dull, buyers holding off in expectation of further concessions. Wheat in Liverpool quiet. Slandard California, 6s 84d 76 6s 114d, fair average red winter at 6s 9d, white Michigan, 6s.9d, mixed maize, 4s 5d, and Canadian peas, 5s 5d. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and alloat to Europe, calculating according to the Chicago visible supply, is 67,710,000 bushels, an increase of 4,625,000 bushels compared with a week ago, an in-crease of 5,213,000 with two weeks ago, an increase of 6,480,000 with three weeks ago, an increase of 7,899,000 with four weeks ago, and increase of 11,223,000 with a year ago.

Fuurs, Erc.—Receipts of apples continue light and of inferior quality, and the demand for them is poor at \$1.0\$2.50. Oranges, \$10 per brl. Lemons, \$9.0\$\$10 per box; \$14 per case. Bartlott pears, \$5.0\$\$5 (Paches, in carriers, \$3.50. Quebee plums \$7 per brl. Yellow bananas, \$1.50 per bunch; red, \$1.0 \$1.25. California grapes, Ge per 40 lb. case; Concords, Ge; Delawares, 10c@12c. Watermelons, 35c. Goconnuts, \$6.50 per 100. Brazil nuts, 11c. Peanuts, \$6.60 per 100. Brazil nuts, 11c. Peanuts, \$6.60 per 100. Brazil nuts, \$1.50 per case. Sweet potatoes, \$4 per brl. New strained honey in kegs, 10c@11c; in the comb, 2c@3c higher. Dulco in brls, 10c per lb.

GROOFRIES .- Since last report this branch of trade has been in a healthy condition, resulting from the steady character of the demand and the generally good movement that has taken place not only in the staple articles but in fancy groceries as well. Few fluctuations in values have to be recorded, but the tone throughout finds a steady to firm expression. The distribution for the week has embraced orders from most country sections, where trade seems to be working along in good shape without undue speculative buying. Stocks here of most articles are manageable, Stocks here of most articles are manageable, with holders retaining confidence. All ac-counts agree that payments are satisfactory, and as the fall trade is now fully under way and is showing up well there is very little reason on which to base complaint. One of the features of the week has been an increased turnover of coffee, including some large lots of Jamaica at 9c, but to-day there is little to be had at less than 10c, with other descriptions firm in tone. Rio coffee in New York continues active and excited, the advance from the lowest point of last winter being now 31c. Refined sugar has been fairly active and steady, with periaps more tendency to stiffen manifested within a day or two. The ruling figure for granulated is  $6\frac{1}{2}c$ , while yellows range from 5c m  $5\frac{1}{4}c$  as to quality. It is noticeable that no raw sugar was entered for consumption at this port during the month of August. The tea market has manifested rather more animation. There has been a larger movement of young Hysons at 131c@ 14c. Yokohama cables up to September 11, report stocks decreasing and supplies coming forward slowly. Prices were \$18/@\$19 per picul for good medium, \$16/@\$17 for medium, \$13@\$14 for good common and \$11@\$12 for common. Exchange, 38 6d, freight via Suez £2, and via overland 138 4d. The dried fruit market has presented no special feature and

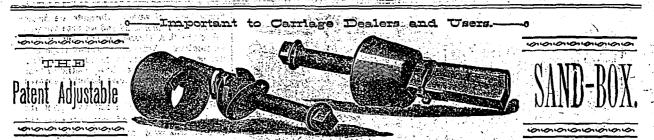
prices have not varied. Currants are firmer in Patras at 16s/@16s 3d and we note the arrival of the S. S. Thames at that port to load for Montreal. Arrivals of the new crops hero will soon be sufficient to thoroughly establish prices. Spices and rice have continued firm. Low grades of syrup have latterly improved in value.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market is quiet and steady, but it is expected green butchers' will drop  $\frac{1}{2}c$  this week, and light Obicago hides are rather weaker. We learn of thusfile of native packer heavy steers at 11 $\frac{1}{2}c$  here—a high price at this season. There are some dry Noth West hides ill the market—held we believe at 15 $\frac{1}{2}c$ .

Hors.—The market is quigt at steady prices. In the States some small, sales have been made of 1885 Pacifics and Germans at within the range of 15 @ 20c, as to quality, and odd lots for fair to good quality States at 20 @ 25c to brewers. There is nothing doing between dealers; buyers' and sellers' views are too far apart on 1885 States. Reliable parties seem disinclined to sell contracts for 1886 Pacifics, and in all quarters there is a reluctance about venturing with foreign 1886s until samples are shown. Values are, therefore, greatly nominal pending developments here and abroad.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- Thö market has developed no features of interest since our last report. In Pig Iron a few sales have been reported, but they have been-limited to carload lots for immediate use. Several of the repre-sentatives of our Montreal dealers are at present in Toronto, interviewing customers who have come in to the exhibition, and it is probable that some good sized, lots may be placed within the next week or two:s) The Scotch market is unchanged, and while ocean freights continue very firm, they have not yet had the effect of producing any advance in prices here. There is however little or no iron in stock in Montreal, so thatithe/slightest advance on the other side would be immediately felt here. Bar Iron remains un-changed at former quotations.12-In "Timplates the weak feeling we alluded to previously still continues, and prices have touched the lowest point ever reached in England. The following extract from Messrs. John Williams & Co.'s circular of 1st inst. will be of interested to our readers .- The proposed restriction on the make of Cleveland Pig Iron for the next fifteen months has given a better tone to the market, and a heavy business has been done in Staffordshire qualities the last few days. Manufacturers having booked orders sufficient to carry them on for some time, decline any further forward engagements at present prices, and in some cases are endeavoring to obtain a slight advance. Whether this will culminate in a general improvement remains to be seen. An unexpected drop of 10s. per ton in the price of Bessemer Steel Bars employed in the manufacture of Coke Tinplates, has caused a decline in the latter of 6d. per box. This figure being the lowest ever known, some very heavy purchases have been made at the minimum figures. Exceptionally fine harvest weather is benefiting the home trade, and circumstances all round look a little more favorable for our market. Freights unaltered, except that for next week only, the regular Montreal Steam lines are taking 7s. 6d, and 10 per cent. in competition against the last outside steamer of the season.

LEATHER.—Only a fair business is doing, in fact the whole of the past season has been marked by an absence of the usual specular.



Agen be applied to any vehicle in 20 minutes time by an ordinary mechanic. They are ornamental as well as useful, and no carriage is. complete without the PATENT ADJUSTABLE SAND-BOX. It is economy for every one to have them applied to their carriages, for the following reasons: 13. 5

You says the wear of your axles 50 per cent ;; they are practical, and are fast coming into general use. 1st.

2nd. You can run your carriage 200 miles with one oiling.

Water, sand, mud and dirt cannot get in upon the bearing of the axle, hence the necessity of frequent oiling, and the continual 3rd. wearing is avoided."

4th. Grease all dirt are not continually oozing from the axle bearing. 5th. They are cheap and durable. One set will last a life time; but if necessary can be easily replaced with little expense. The first and only Sand-box ever invented to go on over a solid collar. 6th.

Livery stable keepers generally are adopting the Adjustable Sand-Box as a matter of economy.

A. F. MILES, Manufacturer, STANSTEAD, QUE.

tive buying which has always been a feature of the leather market. This season no one is buying ahead, but only for actual require-ments, and the volume of trade is consequently somewhat diminished. We do not lower our quotations of sole as the car lot of No. 1 said to have been sold at 21 cents turns out to have been a car of, mixed sole, part No. 1, part No. 2, sold as it ran, uninspected and of all weights,  $5^{T}$  No fligge sales have been made in any line and the market is practically unchanged esShipments of splits and buff to English ports still continue and tend to reduce the glut hore waStocks on the other side are lightandiprices more remunerative to shippers. an three States while there is no particulars activity in the market, there is a steady consumptive demand. The resumption of work at Brockton has given an impetus to the trade, and a good many boot and shoe manufacturers are buying in advance on acconnt offtaelsimpending shut down of the tanneries. The market is firm throughout.

niez Live Stook At the cattle yards business has been generally quiet, but little stock offering and only a moderate demand ruling. Prices have been firm and it is said for choice beeves have ruled higher, ranging from 4 to 41 cents per lb. live weight. Butchers' stock has been plentiful and a lively business re-sulted at 21c/@31c per lb. live weight. Sheep were in good demand, and values showed an advance of 40 per lb. on shipping stock, ex-porters buying freely at 4c per lb., while butchers were paying 3c per lb. live weight. The market was glutted with hogs, for which the demand was slow, and prices declined ic at oc. Calves sold at from \$2/@\$10 each as to quality. Exports of cattle to date were 46,209 head-a decrease of 642 head from 1885, an increase 6,971 over 1884 and of 7,515 over 1883. Exports of sheep to date were 49,406 head-an increase of 17,256 head over 1885, of 7,482 over 1884, a decrease of 7,442 from 1883, and of 11,540 from 1880. Ocean freights were quoted higher at 50s/255s and the cost of insurance has increased to 13/221 per cent. Special cablegrams to the *Gazette* report a fair demand in England at steady prices. Re-ceipts from Canada and the United States have been light, but as supplies from elsewhere have continued heavy sellers had to accept former prices. At Liverpool transac-tions were based on stendy prices. Prime Canadian steers were at 114c, fair to choice grades at 11c, poor to medium at 10c, and

inferior and bulls at 74c@9c. Sheep have been in good supply and steady. At Liverpool, best sheep were cabled at 13c. secondary qualities at 11c@12c, merinos at 101c@111c, and inferior and rams at 8c@91c, calculated at 8 per cent exchange. The meat markets were cabled unchanged. Liverpool quotes 6d for hindquarters, and 4d for forequarters per 1b., and London 4s for hindquarters and 2s for forequarters per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

Wool .-- No change can be chronicled in prices but the market is firm and strong in sympathy with the steady advance on the other side of the Atlantic. Some fair sales have been made but very little Australian is now in stock, and what there is, is held for outside figures. Cape is very firm, nothing offering under 17 cents and domestics are in good demand at hardening prices. In the States the demand for wool has been active this week, the manufacturers beginning to take hold at the close of last week and purchasing heavily at steady prices until the news of the expected advance in the London wool sales was received. A very noticable feature of the market this week is the tendency towards the finer grades of wool which have been rather neglected but; have been in demand this week, and there is a little softening of medium wools in consequence.

### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

#### TORONTO, Sept. 16, 1886.

The wholesale trade this week has improved slightly, and a hopeful feeling exists. Prices generally are firm, with a fair consumptive demand. Buyers are cautious, and stocks not large. In dry goods, woollens are very firm, and the movement fairly satisfactory. Groceries and hardware continue in moderate request, and prices rule steady. The money market is firm. Call loans on stocks rule at 5/651 per cent., and on debentures and firstclass miscellancous securities at 41/005. Time loans 51/@C. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6/061 per cent. and the general run at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange weaker; 60-day bills between banks are 1081@1084; and demand bills at 1084/20109. The stock market has boomed this week, with an ad-

vance of 5 points in Bank of Montreal, 5 in Commerce, 2 in Merchants, 1 in Dominion, 1 in Standard, and 3 in Federal. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :—

G. TREMELLING, General Agent, 773 ORAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

821

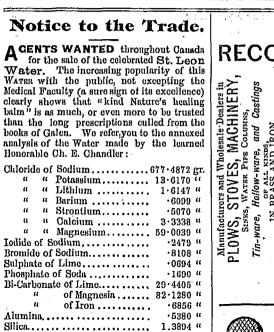
と見てないという。自己になった。自己の時代になった。

Banks.	Bid Sept. 16.	Bid Sept. 9.	Loan Cos.	Bid Sept. 16.	Bid Sept 9.
Montreal. Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion. Hamilton.	130 2164 1362	206 121 130 123 216 136	Can Per. Freehold Western Can Farmers Loan Lond'n & Can'd Landed Credit	188 1111 1194 158 128	2061 1682 188 111 1191 1571 128
Standard Federal Imperial Molsons	$ \begin{array}{c} 1261 \\ 1112 \\ 139 \\ 140 \end{array} $	111 138	National Invt Ontario Loan Hamilton Prov. Imperial Sav	118 120	107 118 120 116

BUTTER .- The market is quiet and prices firm ; the demand is limited to small lots of choice quality at 15c@16c. Medium sells at. 11c@12c, and inferior at 8c@9c. Eggs are unchanged, dealers paying 13c per dozen for case lots and selling at 14c. Cheese in fair demand and higher; choice sells at  $10\frac{1}{2}(0.10\frac{1}{2})$  in a jobway and skims at 81c@84c.

Davos .--- There is a better trade reported this week, and prices generally rule steady. Turpentine is firm at 60c@63c. Opium unchanged at \$3@\$3.20; potass. iodide \$3.55@\$3.75; quinine 65c @ 80c; tartaric acid 60c @ 62c; camphor, Eng., refined, 40c/@45c ; do., American, 30c/@35c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN,-The demand for flour has been somewhat less active this week, but prices have ruled steady. Sales of superior extra are reported at \$3.70, and extras are scarce and nominal at \$3.60. Spring extras are quoted at \$3.30 @ \$3.40, and patents at \$3.90@\$4.50. Wheat dull, with prices irregular and lower in some cases. The latter part of last week there were sales of No. 2 fall at 78c, and No. 2 spring at 78c. On Monday No. 2 fall sold at 78c/@79c, No. 2 spring at 77c, and No. 3 spring at 70c. No. 2 goose is quot-ed at 70c. Barley is also dull, the only sales reported being wagon loads on the street at 50c/@62c. Oats are quiet and prices easier; sales have been made at 33c on track for mixed (old,) and choice new are quoted at the and figure. *Leas* quiet; there is some in-quiry, 56c@57c. *Rye* dull and nominal. *Oat-meal* is quoted at \$3.80@\$3.85 for car lots of ordinary to choice quality, and \$4 for granu-



Amongst the many complaints it has been found a certain and lasting cure for, we would mention Cholera, Dyspepsia, Heart-Burn, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Bronchitis, Measles, Gravel, Smallpox and Gout. In cases of Rheumatism it is invaluable, many cases of such having yielded to ST. LEON WATER.

We have the honor to remain, Your obcdient servants, GINGRAS, LANGLOIS & CO. Dominion Agents, Quebec, Canada. Montreal Branch: St. Leon Water Co., 4 Victoria Square.

lated. Bran is firm, car lots on the spot being quoted at \$11@\$11.25.

GROCENES.—There is an improvement noted in this trade. The demand for-sugars has been fairly active with sales of large lots of Canadian at  $5\frac{1}{6}c@5\frac{1}{4}c$ , and granulated at  $6\frac{1}{8}c$ . Teas are steady with a fair demand. Payments are fair.

HARDWARE.—Trade is reported good; there is a good demand for galvanized iron, window glass, &c. Tin and lead remain firm, and Uanada plates steady. Remittances are improving.

Hors.—A moderate trade is reported for small lots of old. Good to choice qualities sell at 25c@27c.

HIDES AND SKINS — Hides are unchanged, dealers paying 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c for green No. 1 cows and steors, A car of cured steers sold at 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. Calfskins unchanged. Sheepskins are firmer, the best bringing 65c. Tullow dull at 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c for rendered and 2c for rough.

Live STOCK.—Receipts of cattle have been heavy this week, and prices a trifle ensier. A few head, averaging 1,200 lbs., sold at  $3\frac{3}{6}$ 4c. Butcher's cattle ensier; picked lots sold at  $3\frac{1}{9}$ 0 and car lots of choice at  $3\frac{1}{2}c$ ; good to medium at  $3c/3\frac{3}{4}c$  and inferior at  $2\frac{1}{4}m^2\frac{3}{4}c$ . Sheep firm, with a few sales of choice at  $3\frac{3}{4}c$ ? 5d at  $52.50m^{3}3.26$  a head, the latter weighing-90 lbs. Calves unchanged at  $55m^{3}8$ 

14



PROVISIONS.—There was a quiet trade at unchanged prices. Bacon in moderate demand; long clear was sold at  $\$_4^2c$ , and C. C. at  $\$_1^2c@\$_2^2c$ . Hams continue scarce and prices firm at  $14\frac{1}{2}c@15c$ . Lard firmer; 50 and 100 of 20-lb. pails soll at  $\$_1^3c@10c$ . Mess Pork sells at \$13 for car lots and at \$13.50 for small lots. Hogs, weaker at \$5.50 @ \$0.60. Dried Apples quiet and steady at  $3c@3\frac{1}{2}c$ , and evaporated at 7c. Beans soll at \$1.10@\$1.25 a bushel for good to choice in small quantities.

Woon. — There is limited business, and prices are unchanged. Small lots of choice fleece sell at 21c@22c and Southdown at 24c @25c. Pulled wools in fair demand ; supers are quoted at 22c and extra at 26c@27c.

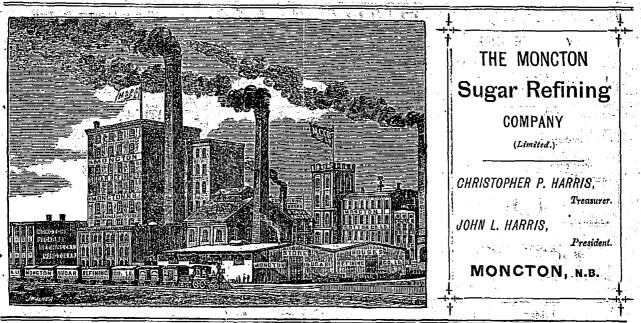
#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

The attention of our readers is desired to the advertisement of Messas. Thos. Doherty &

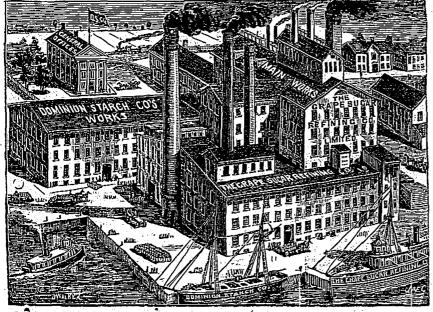
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED Globe Washboard,

GLOBE MOPS, GLOBE PAPER PAILS, WOODEN-WARE, WILLOW-WARE, GROCERS' SUNDRIES,

HAMILTON AND TORONTO



# DOMINION CORN STARCH WORKS.



This most delicious of all preparations for Puddings, Custards, &c., can also be used for every purpose for which Bermuda Arrow Root is employed, to which it is preferable, on account of its lighter nature and greater delicacy.

828

It is composed of the finest parts of Indian corn, has not undergone any fermenting process, and is

## PERFECTLY PURE.

From its extreme delicacy, it will take the full flavor of every kind of seasoning.

Address all orders to THE GRAPE SUGAR REFINING CO. (LIMITED) WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

M. H. MILLER, ---- Manager.

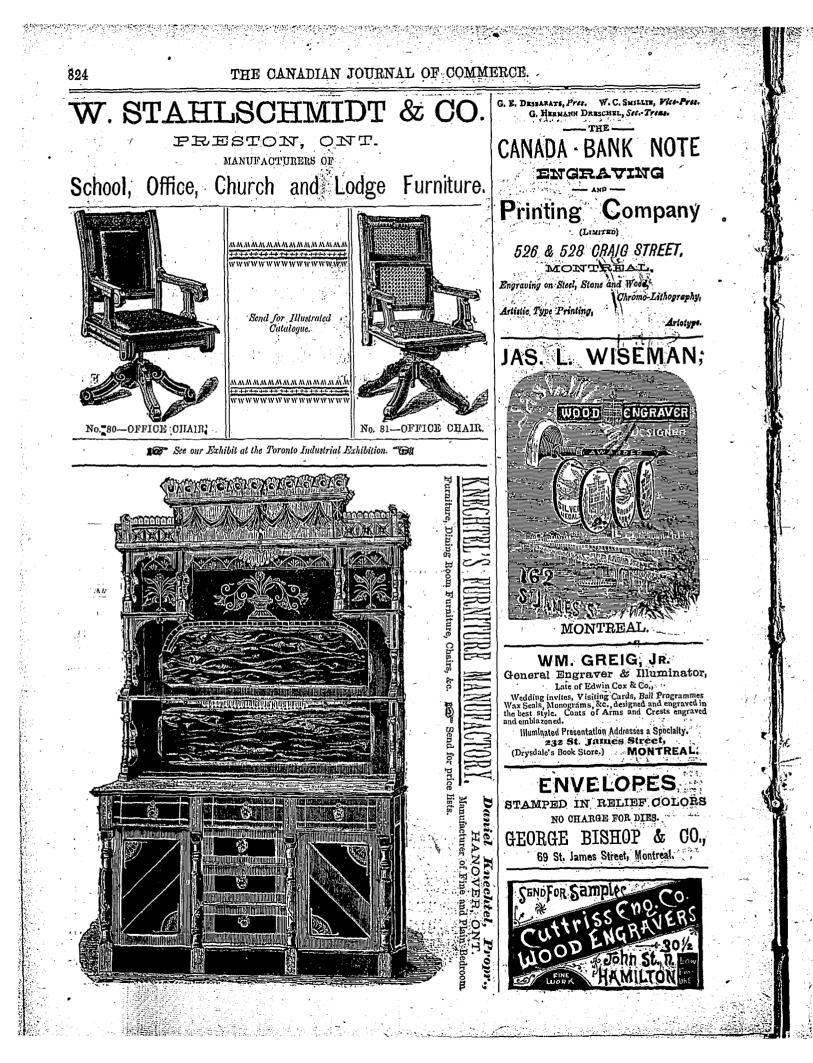
Co., tea importers, of this city, who have, with commendable enterprise, added an extensive coffee roasting branch to their establishment. The trade would do well to pay them a visit before going elsewhere.

James Hall & Co., proprietors of the Ontario Glove Works, of Brockville, draw attention to their advortisement in another column. Their lines are too well known to need comment here, the Napa glove of which they make a specialty being known and appreciated all over Canada. They are one of the few large firms who supply the retail trade direct.

CHAS, BOECKH & SONS.—One of the largest brush, broom and woodenware firms in the Dominion is that of Messrs. Chas. Boeckh & Sons, situated at 142 to 150 Adelaide. Street West, Toronto, in a handsome five-storey brick building, the manufacturing power being

supplied by a 40-borse power boiler and Westinghouse engine. Some sixty hands are employed throughout the year, and the factory is supplied with the latest appliances and rnachinery. At 80 York street is situated the warehouse where the entire product is handled and shipped. The first floor is entirely devoted to heavy woodenware, such as pails, tubs, washboards. clothes pins, matches, etc. The firm are exclusive agents for the Wm. Oane & Sons Manufacturing Co. of Newmarket, who, besides manufacturing the staple line of woodenware, also turn out and make a specialty of lard pails, pickle packages, oil, cans for coal oil, paint packages sugar buckets, and impervious wooden, packages of overy; description. A novelty, in woodenware, has been introduced by Messrs. Ohas. Boeckh & Sons, in putting in clothes pins in a neat and attractive package, and they are entirely re-

placing the old style of loose clothes pins, as the retailer has not the trouble of counting and parcelling loose pins, and no loss from calls, besides they make very attractive shelf goods. The firm also manufacture the cele-brated "Orescent" washboard, in which the crimp of the zinc is specially designed to gain the most effective washing and cleaning power, and the bent rim of the board is of solid hardwood, making them the best and most durable made: The reputation of the firm's make of brushes is of the very highest, and unsurpassed by the best of English and American make, The long experience of the firm-started in 1856-and their high standing should enable them to greatly, increase their already extensive abusinessa Their exhibit at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition has been highly commended, and is a credit to the firm and the city of Toronto.





PRESTON, ONT.

## SURETYSHI

The only Co'y in Canada.confining Itself to this Business

#### The Guarantee Co. Of North America

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

## THE BONUS SYSTEM

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

One-half p.c. per Annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man-agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has size actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

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

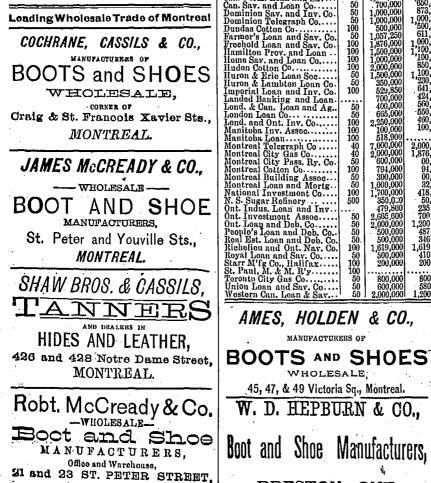
President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President, - THE HON. JAMES FERRIER, Managing Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, JAMES GRANT. Banksra. - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

#### **HEAD OFFICE:** 157 St. James, St., MONTRUAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS

Managing Director.

ANKS.

•N.B.-This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not Hable for the responsibilities of any other risks.



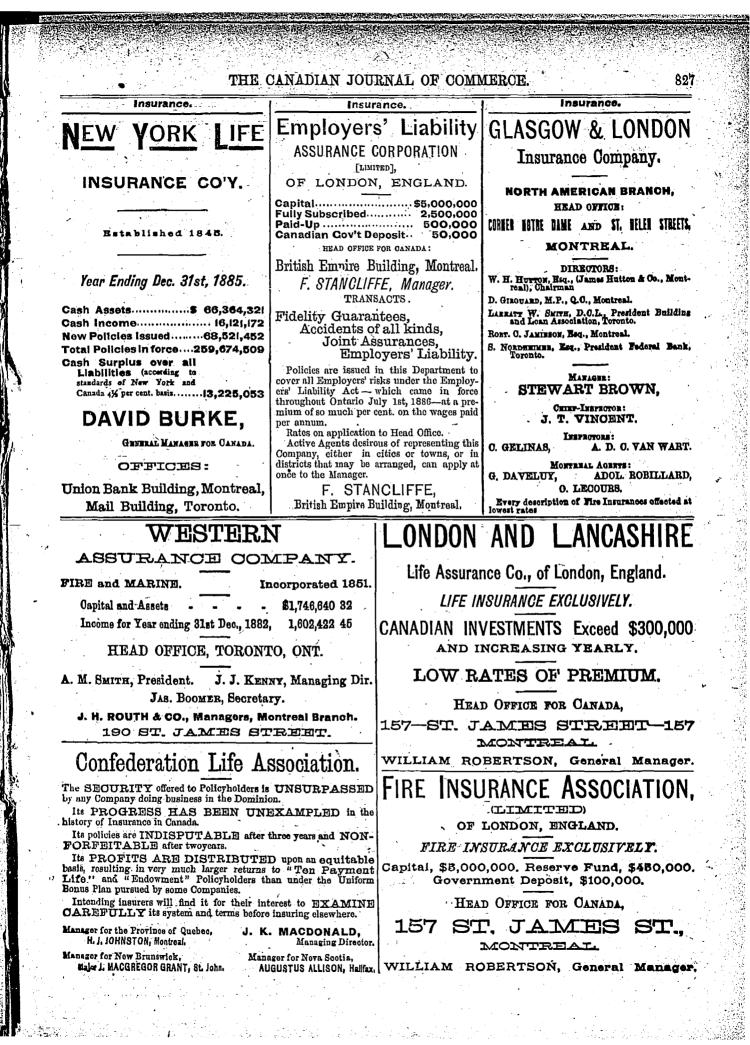
Montreal.

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Maritime Morchants' Can Morchants, Halifax	100			0  60,000 0  1.500,000	31	2 July 2 Jan 2 June 1 De	1 1101 1321	$110 00 \\ 132 25$
Merchants, Halifax	100	2,000,000	321,900 5,799,200 1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	60,000 60,000 1,500,000 200,000 0 675,000 0 6,000,000	500000000000000000000000000000000000000	I Aug I Fel	141	102 00 70 50
Molsons Montroal	200	12,000,000	12,000,00 2,000,00		5	II MAV (NIDNO	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	456 50 31 75 206 00
Nationale New Brunswick Nova Scotia	100 100	311,900 5,798,467 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,114,300 1,500,000	500,00	01 - 300.000	4	10 April 10 Oc	t 206 133	133 00
Ontario	100	1,500,000	1,114,30 1,500,00 1,000,00	0 500,000	N 34	2 June 1 De 1 June 1 De	0 121	121 50 120 50
Ottawa People's of Halifax People's of N. B	20 50	600,000	600,00	0 <b>35,00</b>		Feb Au		19 00 50 00
Quebec.	100	2,500,000	2,500,00	0 325,000	3	1 April 100		102 00
Quebec St. Stephen's Standard Toronto.	100	200,000	1,000,00		) 31	2 Jan 2 Jul		62 75 210 00
I 'I FROOTS		2,000,000	187,42	0 1,150,000		2 June 1 De		50 00
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Ville Marie	100	500,000	600,00 150,00 2,500,00 2,000,00 1,000,00 1,200,00 1,200,00 1,200,00 1,200,00 1,208,96 390,87 578,31	0 20,00 9 15,00	) 3 <u>1</u>	2June 1De	c 82	82 06
Yarmouth gri. Sav. and Loan 'Co	100 50	400,000	390,87 578,31 121,00	9 15,00 0 30,00 8 67,00 0 6,00			104 1184	104 00 59 25
rant. Loan and Sav. Co rit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.	.  00	130,000	121,00 267,00			l Jan 1 Jul	v 101	104 50
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anada Cotton Co	100		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 125,00		2 Jan 2 Jul	. 90	90 00 63 50
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W. D. HEPB				English ar	nd Bel	gian Sheet and	Polish Pla	te Glass
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Agents for Wright & Bull, Birmingham; Windsor & Newton, London; Sharratt & Newth, London; Potit Aine, Paris; Fouroault, Frison & Co., Belgique. Warehouse, 37, 39 & 41 Recollet St.,

Factory, INSPECTOR STREET. Montreal.

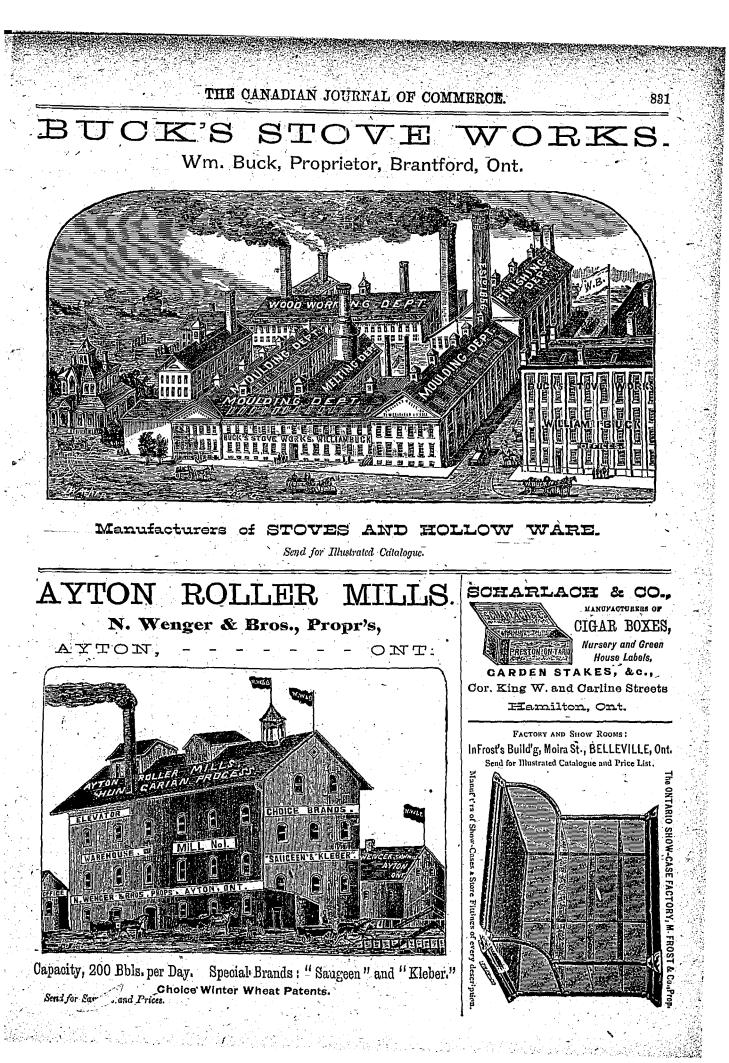












MONTREAD	WHOLESALE PI	RICES CI	URRENTTHURSD	AY, SEPTI	MBER 16, 1886,	
Name of Article Wholesald	·//	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Dairy Produce.         \$ c. \$ c.           Croamory	Fish. Lahrador Horrings, No 1. No.2. Halves. Cape Breton Horrings Mackerel, No 1. """" Green Cod, Large """" Green Cod, Large """" Green Cod, Large """" Salmon No. 1 brls """" Salmon No. 1 brls """" Salmon, No. 1 (tiorcos) """" Brit. Col brls Boncless Cod Flour. Patent. Choice Superfor Extra Superior Extra Superior Extra Spring Extra Spring Extra Spring Extra Superfine Pollards Ontario Bags City Bags, delivored Oatmeal, granulated Canada Red Winter Wheal """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Peas, per 66 lbs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<ul> <li>Figs, C. Mats</li></ul>	$\begin{array}{c} 0.70 & 0.80 \\ 0.22 & 0.25 \\ 0.22 & 0.25 \\ 0.22 & 0.25 \\ 0.22 & 0.25 \\ 0.22 & 0.24 \\ 0.23 & 0.24 \\ 0.23 & 0.24 \\ 0.23 & 0.24 \\ 0.23 & 0.25 \\ 0.35 & 0.25 \\ 0.35 & 0.$
	G	URN	NEY'S			s og or s strates strates
	MOS	—тт 8Т Р	TERS Themselves EE ERFECT, MICAL			

Easiest Managed IN THE MARKET.

GURNEY

885 and 887 ST. PAUL STREET.

BOILER.

**&** 

• MONTREAL.

STEAM

CO

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .-THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886. ·----- ' Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. \$ c. \$ c. 0 11: 0 15 0 12; 0 15; 0 33 0 17 0 35 0 40 0 30: 0 35. 0 20 0 25 7 50: 9 00 0 75: 0 85 \$. c. \$ c. \$000 000 000 000 000 \$ 65 3 65 3 90 3 50 3 75 \$ c. \$ c. 3 25 3 35 B. Calf. Hardware. Fencingwire, No. 12 Eng. Brush (Cow) Kid ..... Buff Russetts, Light..... •No. 13 • No. 12 Ger. • No. 13 Block, L & F per lb.. Straits " ts, Light..... Heavy..... No. 2.... Saddlers'..... 
 or 30 days
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 Ares as. & ds.-25 to 30 dis.
 11 00 13 00

 Galvanized Iron :
 0 061 0 07

 Morewoods Lion, No. 28.
 0 061 0 07

 Pig Iron :
 17 00 17 50

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 Langloan
 16 50 16 75

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 Bar Iron, -por 100 1bs
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 Jord Crown
 15 50 15 75

 Best Refined
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 God Brands
 1 50 1 3 75

 God Brands
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 I'worb tron to No. 20
 2 15 2 40

 Yoto 70 & 5 p e dis Hides and Skins. " u Imt. Fr. Calf.....  $240 \\ 265 \\ 290 \\ 315 \\ 390 \\ 390 \\ 300$ 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00  $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 114 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 09 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 124 & 0 & 144 \\ 0 & 04 & 0 & 05 \end{array}$ 3 90 2 90 3 40 ins. & 13 Cold Cut, Canstin ins. sing Box, Shook : 000 000 Eggs .... Tallow, Ronderod..... Rough... Potatoes, per bag.....  $\begin{array}{ccccccc} 4 & 40 & 0 & 00 \\ 8 & 65 & 0 & 00 \\ 3 & 40 & 0 & 00 \\ 3 & 15 & 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 90 & 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 65 & 0 & 00 \end{array}$ 0.011.0100 Ólls. \* SC 9 7 3 Cod Oil, Nowfoundland... " Halifax ...... " Gaspo ...... Cod Liver Oil ..... Cod Liver Oil ..... [Distributing Prices] [Distributing Prices] Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Do Halifax ..... Do Halifax ..... Do Halifax ..... Lard Oil, Extra...... No. 1.... Linaged Raw..... 0.45 0 45 0,47 0 40 0 42 0 43 0 45 0 43 0 45 Do uninspected 0 10 0 00 Horse Hides.....each 2 00 3 00 2 in. and up "" Tobacco Box Nails: 11 in. & 11 per 100 lb. keg. 13 in to 2 

 2 in and up
 "
 3 80 0 00

 Tobacco Box Natle:
 35 8 50

 14 in & 14 por 100 lb. keg.
 4 45 8 50

 17 in to 2
 "
 3 35 8 15

 21 in to 3
 "
 3 55 8 15

 21 in to 3
 "
 3 55 8 15

 21 in to 3
 "
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 21 in to 3
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 3 ins, and up
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 7 ind 11 in ... por 100 lbs 88 56 6 55
 14 14
 16 00

 24 21
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 24 21
 "
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 3 ins, and up
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 3 55 0 00
 3 50 0 00

 3 in and up
 "
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 24 21
 "
 "
 4 55 0 00

 25 per cent discourts?"
 4 15 0 00
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 Wot 30 days, or 4 mos, note
 3 90 0 00
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 Wot 30 days, or 4 mos, note
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 "Wow 6t or Ship Schleit", No. 8
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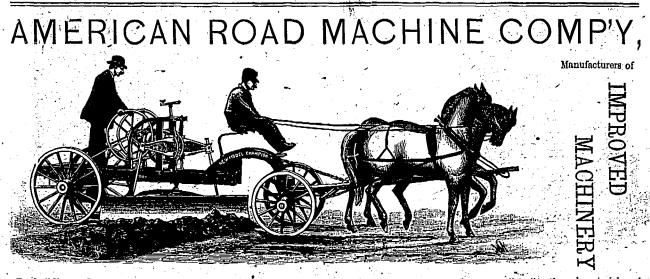
 "Wrow 6t or Ship Schleit", No. 8
 0 22 0 00
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 "M' Bfand 40 & 5 po dis
 4 25 0 000 0 70 0 75 0 57 0 60 0 52 0 55 Leather (at 6 months) No. 1 B. A. Sole..... No. 2 B. A. Sole..... No. 1 ordinary Sole...... No. 2 0 24 0000 24222221242122 0 60-0 55 

 Image of a start and a  $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 19 & 0 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 \end{array}$  $\tilde{2}\tilde{0}$ 70 80 65 40 29 27 (Dis. 20 to 25 per cont.)

Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. 49 Thems for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, net eash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent, Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Torms, four months or 5 per cent. off for eash in 30 days.

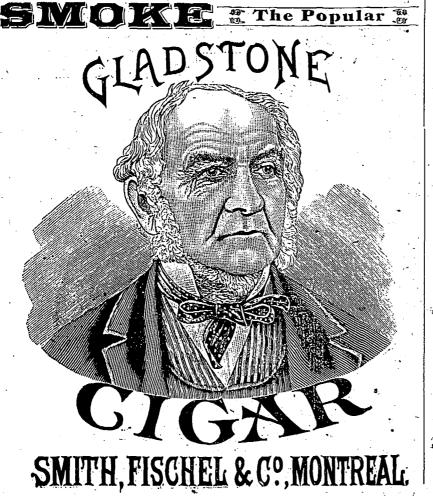


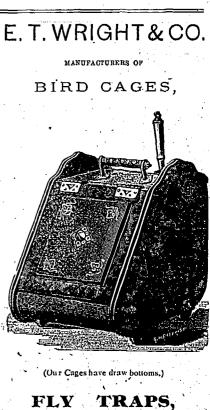
For building and, repairing dirt and gravel roads, streets and highways. All machines are guaranteed to be well built, of good material, and to work on any road or street in any material where a plow could be advantageously used, and to perform such work for less than one-half the expense of doing the same with plow and ball-scraper. Our "VIOTOR," and "NEW MODEL CHAMPION," Revers-ible Machines, are unequalled for Township and City work, while for light work we have THE BEST in the market. For illustrated calledoing and colored onts address. AMERICAN ROAD MACHINE CO, Kenniett Square, Pa., U.S. catalogue and colored cuts, address;

833

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.-THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1266.

Name of Article. [Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Class,         50k.100ft           United inches. 14 to 25         1 60 0.00           United inches 25 *** 40         1 70 0.00           *** 51 *** 50         2 05 3 80           *** 51 *** 50         0 00 4 60           *** 61 *** 70         0 00 4 60           *** 85         0 00 5 50	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Biroh, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood Walnut, per M Butternut, per M Cedur, round, lineal foot.	\$ c. \$ c. 20 00 25 00 20 00 25 00 18 00 20 00 60 00 100 00 35 00 40 00 00 06 00 10	Bright Smoking, 3's & 8's Do Fancy American Fancy, ch & sm Wines, Liquors. etc. Ale English	0 53 0 63 0 8) 0 90 2 40 2 45 1 60 1 65	Domece Ports, T. G. Sandoman. Graham's ditto Claret cases Ulass Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	2 25 7 00 2 30 6 50 3 00 & up 7 50 18 00
**         86         ************************************	Onk, M. Pine, clear, M. 2nd. quality, do Shipping Gulls Mill do Lath, M.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Stout : Guinness pts. Domostic pts. Domostic pts. Brandy : Hencessoy's : gui- case Jules Durot & Co} gui- case Jules Durot & Co} gui- pinet. Castillon & Co gui-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Still, Case "Sparkling Can. Spirits, <i>Jwp. gallon</i> : Alcohol	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Yel. Oohre, French	Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M Shingles, 1st qual 2nd " <b>Tobacco</b> ( <i>In Bond.</i> ) Black, Chowing, in boxes. "in caddios Mahoganies, Smoking Do Chewing Bright Snoking	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pinet, Castillon & Co case	$\begin{array}{c} -9\ 25\ 16\ 00\\ 3\ 00\ 3\ 25\\ 7\ 00\ 3\ 25\\ 5\ 7\ 50\\ 9\ 50\\ 7\ 5\ 75\\ 9\ 50\\ 8\ 75\\ 9\ 50\\ 8\ 75\\ 9\ 25\\ 7\ 50\ 8\ 00\\ 3\ 00\\ 3\ 50\\ 2\ 50\\ 2\ 60\\ 0\ 00\\ 4\ 75\\ \end{array}$	01d Ryc4 years old ""6"6" 20 to 200 cases, not cash 100 to 200 "24 p c off. 200 cases and over 5 p c off Wool. Fleeco	2 09 1 05 0 19 0 22
Liverpool per bag Elov'ns 0 42 0 43 Twolves 0 40 0 41 Canadian, in small bags. 2 25 3 50 Up 16 bags	Solace, Common Solace Fair [Duty Paid.] Black, Chowing, boxes 10's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's & 10's	0 36 0 39 0 40 0 41 0 44 0 48	Shiedam Gin. } 11hds. Cases Chambagne. G. H. Mumm. Dry Voy'n'y Do Extra Drypts & qts Ponmery Bollingerqts.	200 200	" B Super	0 22 0 23 0 00 0 00 0 21 0 00 0 14 0 17 0 15 0 16





Store Boards, Coal Hods, Coal Vases, &c. 26 AND 28 CATHARINE ST. NORTH, HAMILTON, Ont.





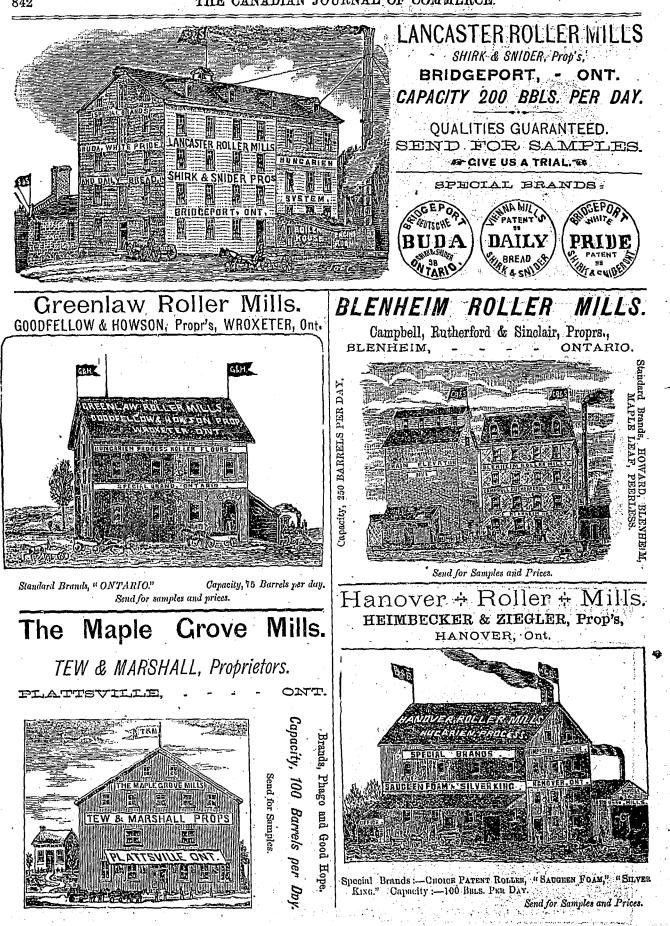




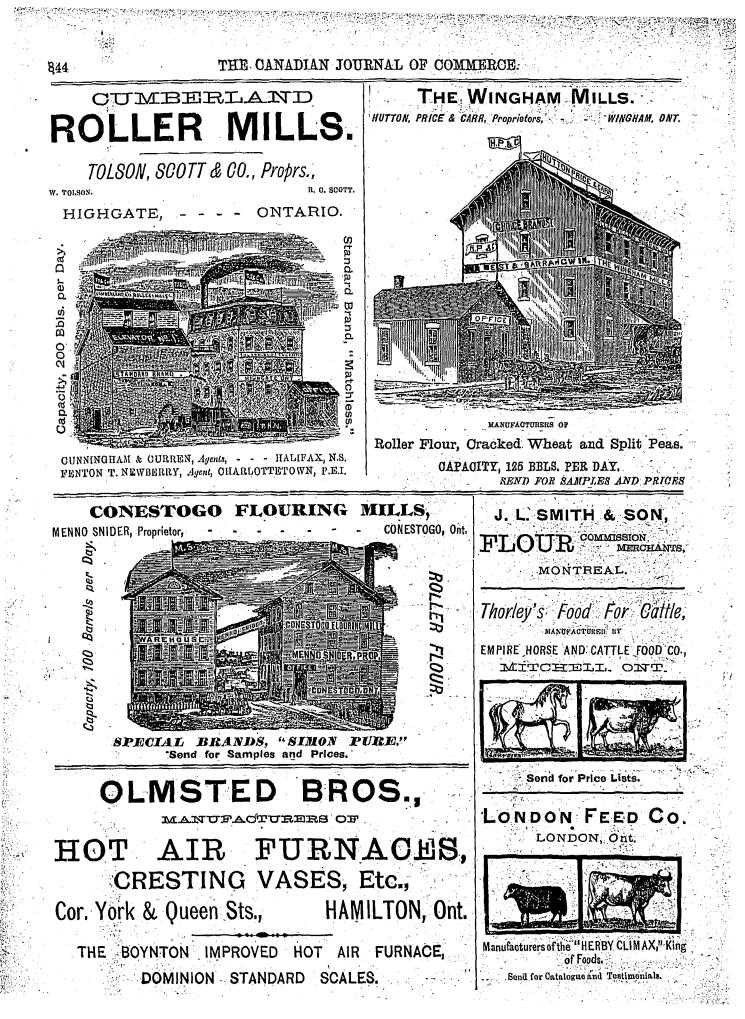










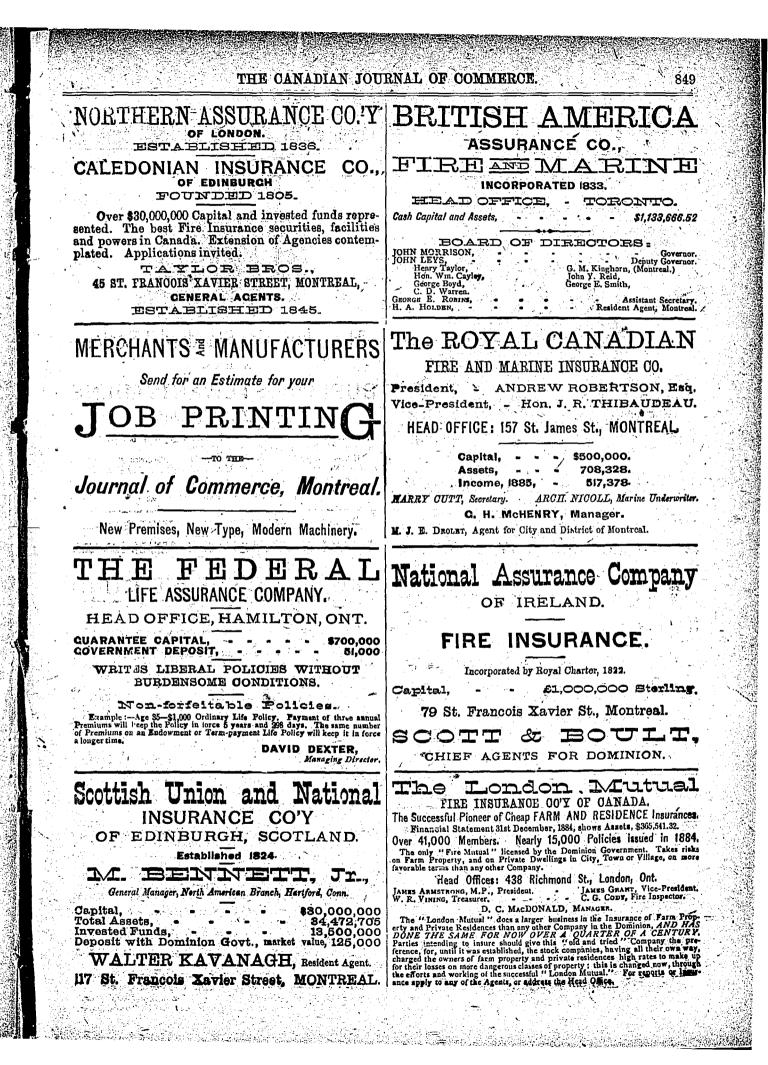
















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