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Belleville, " Brantford, "	Hamilton, Ont. Kingston, "	Port Hope, Ont. Ouebec, Oue,
Brockville, "	Lindsay, "	Regina, Ass'n.
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Henry R. Farrer. Richard H. Glyn. Edward Arthur Hoare.	A. H. Philpotts. J. Murray Robertson.
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R. R. GRINDLEY	, General Manager.

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Man Vont	n A MaTowish	and H. Stikeman,

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Agents.

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Clinton,	Norwich.	Sorel, P.Q.,
Excter,	Owen Sound,	Trenton,
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Nota Scotta-Italifax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island-Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.

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Capital, Reserve Fund		- \$5,799,200 1,500,000				
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	nipeg.	Brandon.				
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A general banking business transacted.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP,	-	•	\$2,000,000
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The Union Bank of Lower Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and collection bust-ness transacted. Particular attention paid to collect tions, and returns made with utmost promptnate.

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THE CANADIAN	1
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	
Paid-Up Capital, \$6,000,000 Rest, 1,600,000	
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Hon, Wm. McMaster. John I. Davidson, Esq.	Age —H
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ALEX, LAIRD, Inspector.	A Sco
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Chatham, Norwich, Thorold,	
Dundas, Ottawa, Walkerton,	с. ч
Dunnville, Paris, Windsor, Galt, Parkhill, Woodstock.	Ē
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America Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.	A
Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.	Mo
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New York—The American Exchange National Bank. London, England—The Bank of Scotland.	
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E. B. Osler. James Scort.	Ma
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Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-	Ca
tain, and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of	C
Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. R. BETHUNE, Cashier.	C
R. R. BETHONG, CAMPER.	
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Capital Authorized \$500,000 Capital Subscribed \$500,000	K.
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D	ominior	of C	Janad	a.
HEAD	OFFICE,	/	ST. JO1	IN, N.B.
Capital Pa				\$321,900 • 60,000
Rest,	• • •		-	
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A. A. STER	LING, Fred	lericton.		
Azency-I	Fredericton,	A. S. M	Aurray, A	Igent.

Agency-Woodstock, G. W. Vanwart, Agent,

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The Chartered Banks.	]
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Reserve Fund,			
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CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

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Co.

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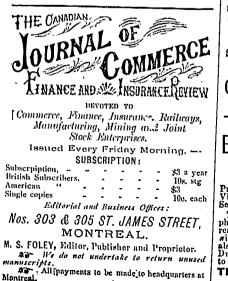
Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon. F. B. LEYS, Managor.

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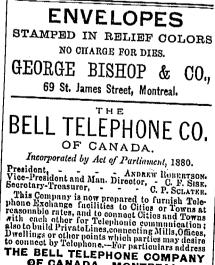
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PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

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**361** 

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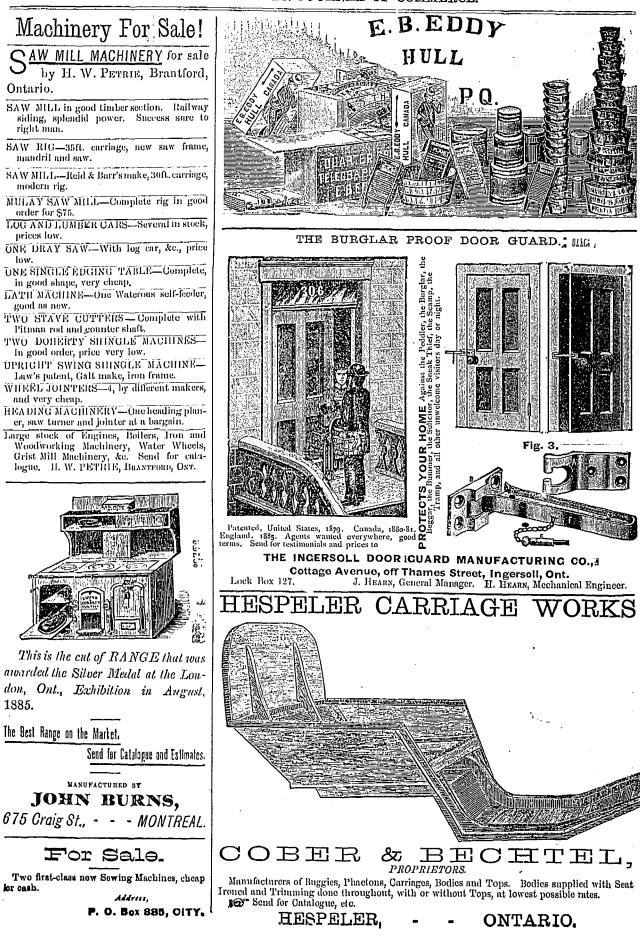
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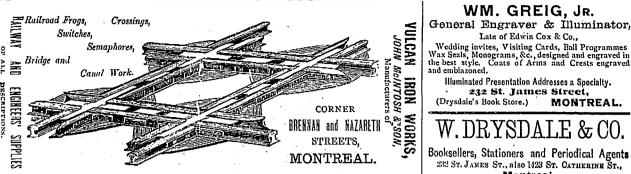
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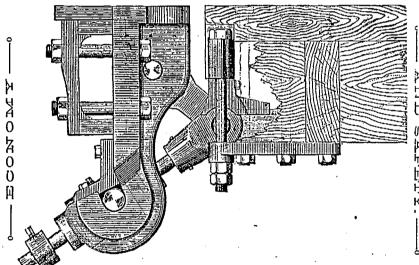




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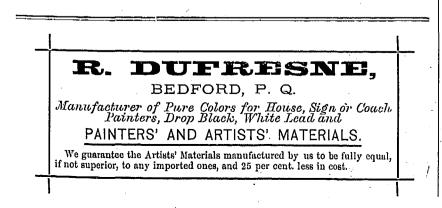


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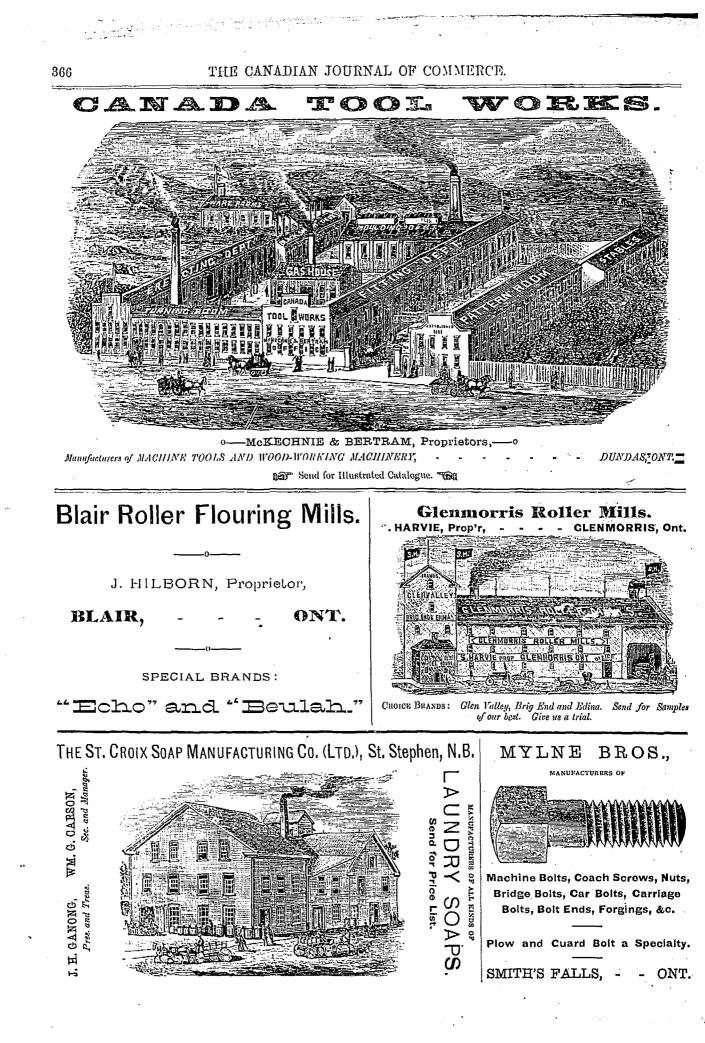
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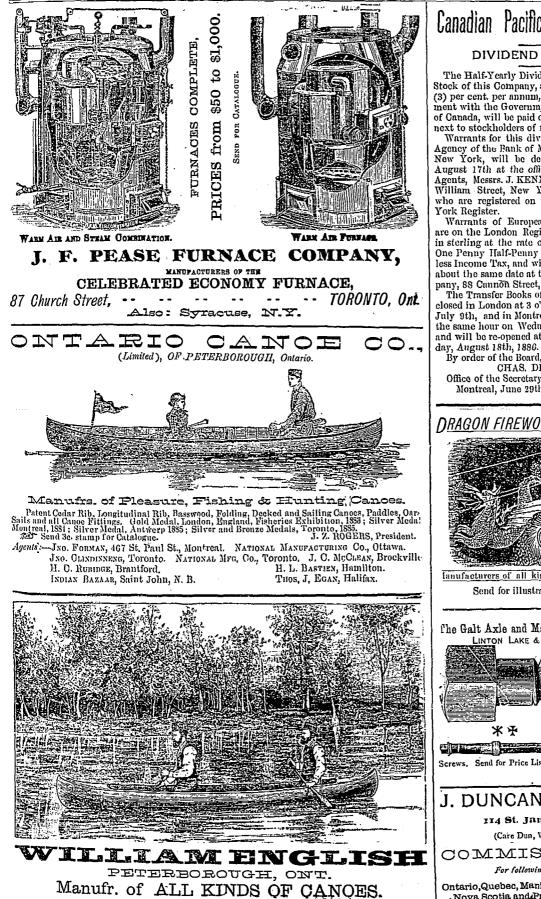
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The rapid increase in the size and circulation of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE during the last few years has compelled the Editor and Proprietor to make new arrangements for printing and despatching, with the view of reaching its readers more promptly. For this purpose he is furnishing his new premises, Nos. 303, 305 and 305A St. James Street, with the latest improved machinery, including Folding Machines, Stitching or Binding Machines, Type-setting and Distributing Machines, and an assortment of the best Fonts of Type from leading American and Canadian foundries. With the facilities already on hand he is enabled to execute all orders for printing, stereo-typing, &c., at reasonable prices and in the newest and best styles of workmanship.



MONTREAL.





# Canadian Pacific Railway Co,

# DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Half-Yearly Dividend upon the Capital Stock of this Company, at the rate of THREE (3) per cent. per annum, secured under agreement with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, will be paid on the 17th of August next to stockholders of record on that date.

Warrants for this dividend, payable at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall St., New York, will be delivered on and after August 17th at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. J. KENNEDY TOD & CO., 63 William Street, New York, to stockholders who are registered on the Montreal or New York Register.

Warrants of European shareholders, who are on the London Register, will be payable in sterling at the rate of Four Shillings and One Penny Half-Penny (4s. 11d.) per dollar, less Income Tax, and will be delivered on or about the same date at the office of the Company, 88 Cannon Street, London, England. The Transfer Books of the Company will be

closed in London at 3 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, July 9th, and in Montreal and New York at the same hour on Wednesday, the 21st July, and will be re-opened at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, August 18th, 1886.

CHAS. DRINKWATER, Office of the Secretary, Secretary. Montreal, June 29th, 1886.



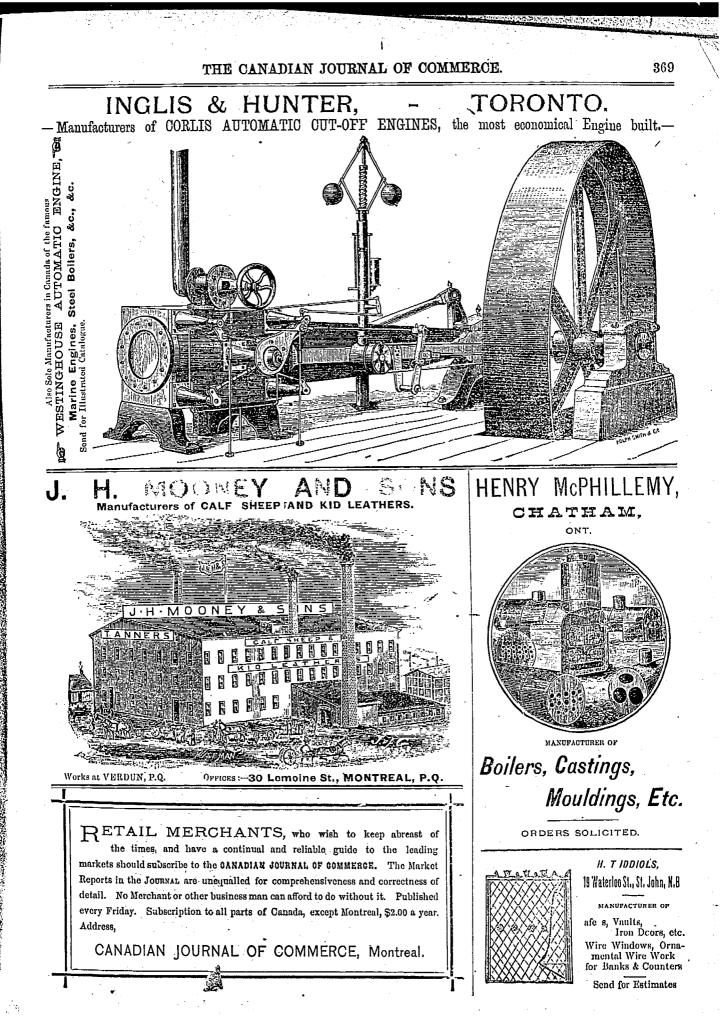


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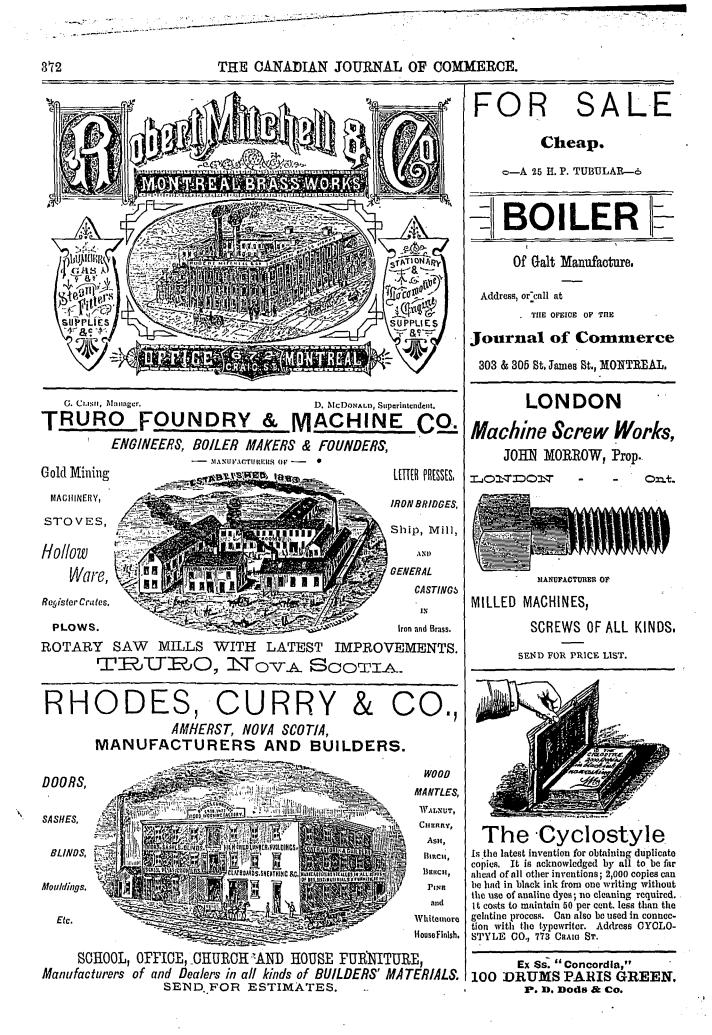
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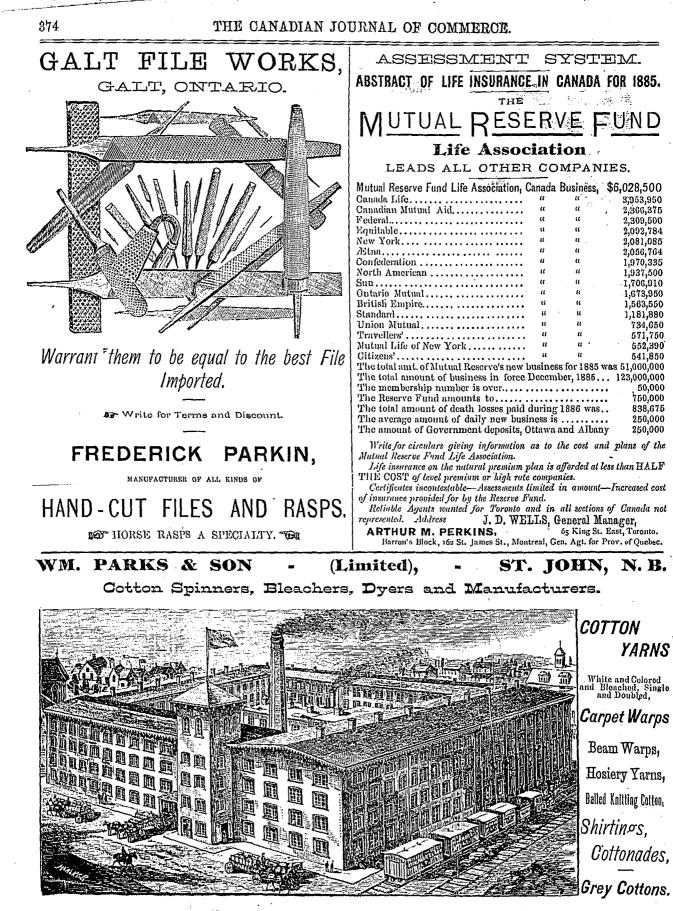












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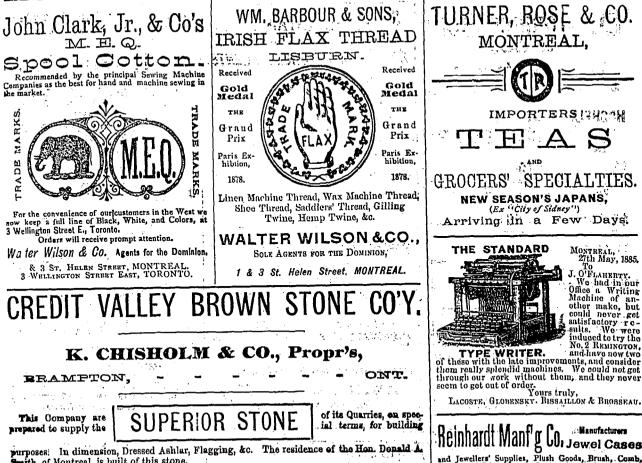
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# Commercial Summary.

THE Union Bank of Halifax gives notice of a half-yearly dividend of two and a half per cent payable on the 1st September.

THE traffic carnings on the Canadian Pacific from the 21st to the 31st July were \$313,000, an increase of \$11,000 over last year. •• ••

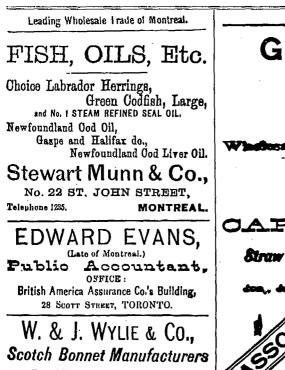
THERE seems to be a scarcity of, raw sugar on the open market. Tiffin Bros., have the only cargo of Porto Rico now offering.

The roller skating craze appears to be dying out in Toronto. The Metropolitan skating rink is now in the hands of the sheriff.

As effort is being made in Sarnia to pass counterfeil \$10 bills of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. A number appeared there last week.

Tue contract for the construction of the St; Catharines & Niagan Central Railway has been let, and work will 'be commenced immediately.

The total duties collected at London, Ont., during the month of July were \$56,991, an increase of \$15,522 over the corresponding month last year.



Oorschill Works, STEWARTON. Sole Agent for Canada, T. RILEY, MONTREAL, (Wholesale trade only.)

The stock of boots and shoes forming the estate of D. S. McDonald, of Ailsa Graig, Ont., has been sold at 694 cents in the dollar. It was valued at \$1,500.

The amount of Customs duties collected at the port of Montreal in July was \$943,804.79, as against \$804,569.10 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$139,235.69.

A MEETING of the provisional directors of the Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle Railway will be held at Qu'Appelle on the 23rd prox., for the purpose of opening stock subscription books.

T. P. CARD, hotel keeper, of Sunderland, Ont., who was reported as having left, has returned and made an assignment.—Christopher Fox, grocer, of Thamesville, Ont., has assigned.

J. J. KVLE, hotelkeeper, of Morewood, Ont., has assigned with small liabilities. He was formerly a storekeeper and only started his present venture, a temperance hotel, a short time ago.

The attempted launch of the big raft at Joggins, N. S., has proved a failure, the cradle on which it rested having collapsed. Another effort will be made to float it and take it to New York.

The wheat threshing record has opened in Ontario. It is stated Collard Bros. threshed on Monday last 225 bushels of prime Democratic wheat from 83 acres of land, for W. H. O'Dell, of Belmont.

DEFOSITS in the New York City Savings Banks for the six months ending June 30th were over \$8,000,000 in excess of those for



the corresponding period last year; a very favorable showing.

THOS. J. KAVANAGH, grocer, Mallorytown, Ont., has done a small grocery business to which he added a few stoves, as a well as a small peddling trade. He is now compelled to assign with trifling liabilities.

WILLIAM HILL, grocer, of Hamilton, has assigned. The firm was formerly Hill & Clark, who dissolved last May, Clark retiring. It is probable that the withdrawal of his capital weakened the concern too much.

DENNIS Fox, dry goods merchant, of Belleville, Ont., succeeded his brother about a year ago, but does not appear to have made a success of it, as he is now compelled to assign. The stock is advertised for sale by auction.

THE John Brown & Co., iron works, at Sheffield, pays a further dividend of  $\pounds$ 3 per share, making, with the interim dividend of  $\pounds$ 2 already paid,  $\pounds$ 5 per share for the year, being at the rate of 6.67 per cent per annum.

The issue of a license to the Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada (limited) and to the Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company (limited) has been approved by the Licutenant-Governor of Manitoba, in Council.

R. RINKER, grocer, of Kincardine, Ont., has assigned. He has been 18 years in business, and was always believed to be doing a fair trade; but it is evident that he made no headway, or he would not now be driven to an assignment.

JOHN CRAWSHAW came from Bowmanville and started this summer as a grocer in Toron-

to. If e left this month for England to obtain a legacy of £500, but before his departure made an assignment. His stand was a poor one, and his liabilities limited.

The stock of crockery, etc., belonging to the insolvent estate of C. H. Dougall & Co., of this city has been sold at 59 cents in the dollar. The purchase money has been deposited in the Bank of Montreal pending the settlement of the customs difficulty.

The 31st ultimo was the last day for application for land warrants by soldiers engaged in the recent rebellion. Scrip has been issued to 3,700 applicants and land warrants to 965. Only about sixty of those entitled have failed to make application to the department.

A. J. UARON, boot and shoe manufacturer, of Quebec, is asking for an extension. He succeeded G. Paquette about six or seven years ago and, through endorsing for a firm who failed, was in difficulties in July, 1884, when he compromised at 40 cents in the dollar.

Caors in the York Colony are exceedingly good this season, although straw is short on light land and early sowing; still there is a good average of 30 inches. Grain is well filled and far advanced. Barley about all cut. Farmers will be cutting their fall wheat very shortly.

H. R. McGREGOR, manager of the Montreal Baggage Transfer Company, has been missing since the 28th ulto. The company started business on the 1st of May. The offices at 304 St. James street are now closed, and a seizure has been taken out by one of the creditors.

### 380.,

#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE 381 Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. McArthur, Corneille & Co. Kirk, Lockerby & Co., KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO. Importers of and Dealers in Wholesale WHITE LEAD AND COLORS. IMPORTERS DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, DRUGGISTS. DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star. Diamond Star, and Double Diamond Star Brands. English 16, 21 and 25 oz. Sheet. Rolled Rough and Polished Plato Glass. Colored Plain and Stainod Enamelled Sheet Glass. Painters' and Arisis' Materials. Chemicals, Dyo Stuffs. Naval Stores, Ec., &c., &c. Naval Stores, Ann. WAPFILOUISES. AND OFFER FOR BALL Wholesale Grocers, Cod Liver Oli, Newfid. Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, CORNER OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES: Coriander Seeds, Cream of Tartar. 310, 312, 314 and 316 ST. PAUL STREET, ST. PETER & ST. SACRAMENT STS, 603 ORAIG STREET, 147, 149 and 151 COMMISSIONERS ST. MONTREAL. MONTREAL. Montreal. **VULFE** CO., THE ONTARIO MUTUAL ST 32 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal, LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Offer for Sale: Ouinine, Chloroform, Carbolic Acid, Head Office, Waterloo, Onl. Acetic Acid, Clycerine, Aniline Dyes, And Dyestuffs, All Kinds of Clues and Celatines, **Dominion Deposit,** \$100.000 Mirror Glass and Haircloth, Wire and Wire Nails, Cold and Silver Leaf and Bronze, &c., &c. The Only Purely Mutual Canadian Life Company. Total number of Policies in force, Dec. 31, 1885, 6.381 ESTABLISHED 1801. Covering Assurance to the amount of -\$8,259,361.81 The Oldest and Most Rollable China House in Canada. Net Cash Assets, 660.617.05 Warehouses : 8 & 10 Le Royer St. 28 & 30 St. Dizier St. Offices and Sample Rooms : 339 & 341 St. Paul St. Net Reserve to Credit of Policy-holders, 695,601,36 The rapid growth of the Company may be seen from the fact that JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO. in 1870, the first year of its business, the total assets amounted to only Importers of British, Foreign and American \$6,216, while last year they reached the handsome total of \$735,661.87. China, Glass and Eathenware, Electro-Plated Ware, Lamps, Lanterns and Table Cutlery, Railway & Hotel Supplies. W. HENDRY, I. E. BOWMAN, W. H. RIDDELL, President. Manager. Secretary. MONTREAL. HECTOR CHARLEBOIS, general storekeeper, of

St. Eugene, Ont., is in difficulties. His liabilities are estimated at \$5,000. He has been in business about 5 years but has always been slow in his payments. Of late he has been sued by a boot and shoe house which has brought matters to a crisis.

Two or three Western packers have been offering canned small fruits on this market, and orders have been taken for raspberries, strawberries and blackberries at \$2.20 to \$2.40 per dozen cans, as to quantity. The season is opening favorably, the market having never been so thoroughly cleared of old stocks as at present.

MAX ROTHSCHILD, general storekeeper, of Kazubazua, Ont., is in difficulties. He had a branch store at Low on the Gatineau river managed by his brother. Last winter he went into some lumbering operations which crippled his resources and having been sucd by one of his creditors lately he is compelled to succumb.

The barque Maggie E. C. has been seized in this port by the Customs authorities, the master of the vessel having been detected in the act of selling canvass duck and paint, valued at about \$100, to the captain of another vessel at present in the harbor. Such instances of Customs frauds are probably not unfrequent.

A TRANSFER of the steamers, real estate, etc., | y

of the Halifax Steamboat Co., to the new Halifax & Dartmouth Steam Ferry Co., took place on the 31st ult., when the purchase money was handed over. The directors of the new company are Robie Uniacke, B W. Chipman, J. C. Machintosh, F. C. Elliot and Geo. A. Pyke.

JENNINGS & HAMILTON, dry goods merchants, of Toronto, whose financial difficulties have already been noticed in these columns, have finally assigned. The liabilities both direct and indirect are placed at \$110,000 and the assets are said to be nominally worth \$34,000. The estate will probably pay 25 cents in the dollar on the direct liabilities.

THE work on the C. P. R. St. Lawrence bridge at Lachine is well advanced, and the contractors hope to complete it by the end of November. Of the fifteen piers, seven are finished, one is five feet above water, three others are under construction, and on these the preliminary dredging, etc., has begun. This only leaves one unaccounted for.

Transactions on the Montreal Stock Exchange ended July 31 show a very large increase over the corresponding time last year. The total sales of stocks were 435,136 shares, of which 358,644 were miscellancous and 76,482 banks, against a total of 155.049 shares last year. The bond transactions amount to \$672,300, against \$173,500 last year.

A man of gold from the Caledonia mines, weighing about 195 ounces and worth nearly four thousand dollars, arrived in Halifax lust week. It was the product of twenty tons of quartz out of forty-five tons mined in one month by twenty men, twenty-five tons remaining to be crushed. This gold is of the purest and most valuable kind, being worth \$20.03 per ounce.

It is satisfactory to note that up to the present date the number of emigrants passing into the North-West over the Canadian Pacific Railway is already double that of the whole of last season. The prospect from recent showing is that the emigration to the North-West of Canada this year from the United Kingdom will be at least three times that of last season.

The wheat harvest has commenced in Manitoba, and four carloads recently arrived at Winnipeg from Morden en route to Montreal.—The Manitoba Dairy Association, incorporated at the last session of the Legislature, has been recently fully organized, with Mr. Wm. Wagner, M. P. P., as President.— The report that hog cholera is prevalent near Winnipeg is denied.

J. F. MCNEIL, tea merchant, Toronto, has assigned. He originally belonged to the firm of Hafley & McNeil Bros., booksellers, but retired in May, 1885, and commenced business as a tea merchant in Toronto, at the same time running a subscription book.



Stonies has done well but his land has not been measured. đĩ AT a special meeting of Le Credit Foncier

du Bas Canada, held in this city, it was decided to call for tenders for the balance, en blac, of the capital, mortgages, real estate, etc. with a view of liquidating the company's affairs. The statement read showed that the shareholders would be paid in full, and would receive in addition, a premium, the amount of

LINDSAY BROS., general storekcepers, of Shelburne, Ont., were burnt out in 1884, when

in Walkerton .- George Bradley has com-

menced manufacturing varnish on a large

scale.--R. B. Clement has almost completed

his new brick roller mill which compares

favorably with any in Ontario .- The fall

wheat is being harvested, the weather is fine,

and the crop never better.

Our Halifax correspondent writes :- Mr. Wood tried to interest the people of Halifax last week, in the Australian trade, but with poor success. St. John lent a more ready ear to the new agent-general and intends doing some-

ticultural Show at Montreal. The second

shipment will be made on the 30th Sept.,

from the Provincial Fair at Guelph and the

Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



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AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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Extra Swedes Iron Tacks, Upholsterers' Tacks, B. B. Iron Tacks, Large Head and Leathered Carpet Tacks, Gimp. Brush, Lace, Zine and Copper Tacks, Hungarian, Zine Shank, Hob and Channel Nails; Patent and Common Brads, Trunk, Clout, Cigar Hox, Hane, Char and Finishing Nails, Pressed and Ulunch Nails, Slating, Common and Best Barrel Nails, Copper and Brass Nails, Glaziers' Points, Brass Shoe Rivets, Galvanized Nails, Also, Tinned Nails and Tacks of all kinds. all kinds.

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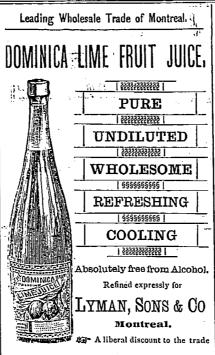
Samples now on the road. Close buyers will do well to see them before placing their orders.

thing to test the market .-- A grand firemen's display is on the cards next week at Halifax, in which 1,000 firemen from Canada and the United States take part. It is to last from the 10th to the 12th August and comprises, pro cessions, dinners concerts, races, etc.

A GENERAL special meeting of the shareholders of the Pictou Bank was recently held. when it was decided to wind up as speedily as possible. The Bank of Nova Scotia supplies the money to meet depositors and note holders and takes over all the business of the head office and agencies. The shareholders will probably recover about one-half the remaining capital. The fate of this bank is another warning to small banks attempting to put too many eggs in one basket or one tannery,

THE Stratford, Ont., town council has passed a by-law granting a bonus of \$12,000 to the G. T. R. in consideration of its concentrating there all its divisional locomotive repair shops and car works. The question will shortly be voted upon. A local paper says: "The accession to our population which will result cannot be be less than 3,000 as from 700 to 800 men will follow the works with their families, and this, it will be seen, means an additional expenditure here of not less than \$35,000 in wages every month."

PETER E. MYLIUS, a Halifax jeweller, com-



### PORTER Tanners and Manufacturers of Leather Belting, Fire Engine Hosc Harness, Moccasins, Lace, Russet and OAK SOLE LEATHERS. OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY : 136 VISITATION ST., Montreal.

menced business about four or five years ago. In 1882 he was persuaded to go to the North-West and start business there with a friend, who shortly after left, victimizing his partner as well as other creditors. Mylius returned to Halifax, but having judgments in favor of some of his North-West creditors hanging over his head, and being under heavy expenses for interest, etc., he has been unable to get along and consequently assigns. His liabilities are \$13,000, and assets show a nominal surplus of \$1,500.

The sailing vessel Flint has arrived at Vanconver, B. C., with the first cargo of tea to come by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Her cargo is to be distributed as follows : 4,200 half chests to Montreal, 2,200 to Toronto, 1,300 to Hamilton, 250 to London, 212 to Winnipeg, 65 to Brockville, 4,200 to Chicago and 5,000 to New York. A special train to convey the tea over the Canadian Pacific Railway is now being loaded. So great is the traffic on the road at present that orders have been given for the construction of 300 new box cars.

THE Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., has published a statement of its business for the seven months of the current year which shows a most gratifying increase over that of 1885. Up to the 31st July, 1886, the amount of business done footed up \$1,131,350, or an

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal JAMES GUEST, Commission Merchant General Agent. No. 21 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. AGENT POP Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. (Vine Growers Co.) Jules Bellerie. (Cognac.) W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports. R C. Ivison, Jerez de la Frontera Sherries, Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chabila, L. M. Cannesux et Fils, Château de Disy, près Eper-Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Angostura Bitters, (Export Roig. Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Tarragona Spania Ports. Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes. H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine Wines, George Roe & Co., Dublin, celebrated and Itlah Whiskles, Whiskles, Whiskles, PON G

A LARGE STOCK AND GOOD ASSORTMENT ON HAND NOW.

> \_\_\_\_ Correspondence Solicited.

Emil Poliwka & Co., 894, 396, 398 & 400 St. Paul St., and II Custom House Square.

increase of \$301,900 over that of the corresconding period of last year, while the mortality losses have been extraordinarily light, being only \$26,000 against \$58,000 in 1885, a difference of \$32,000 in favor of the current year. The amount of new business is unprecedentedly large and the success of the company is a fair indication of what can be accomplished by a sound and popular concern when well and carefully managed.

GUILLAUME BOIVIN, boot and shoe manufacturer, of this city, has assigned with direct. liabilities of \$40,000 and assets consisting of stock, machinery, plant, real estate, etc., nominally worth a considerable surplus. Mr. Boivin started for himself in 1869 with a cash capital of \$5,000 and the reputation of being a thoroughly practical man. Of late years his trade has fallen off somewhat and in 1881 he suspended payment, when he showed liabilities of \$52,000 and assets nominally \$10,000 in excess. He then effected a compromise with his creditors at 75 cents in the dollar payable in 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. Heavy losses through investments in other enterprises and endorsation of paper for other manufacturers are among the causes of the present failure, but the direct cause is the adverse decision in a law suit for \$2,000, which has necessitated his assignment. A compromise is confidently expected.

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nay, Champagnes, Renaudin Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes Wheeler & Co., Belfast Ginger Ales, cte. Bottlers.) Guiuness' Stout, Bass' and Allsopp's Ale, etc.

E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam Gins.

#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 384GUARDIAN CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Fire and Life Assurance Co. of England ESTABLISHED 1821. Paid-up Capital, One Million Pounds Stg. The Directors beg to announce Ethat the new Assurances an-Total Funds Annal Income. Invested in Canada for Solo Protection of Canadian Fire Policy-holders \$19,000,009 3,500,000 cepted for the year to 30th April last, amounted to 100,000 **\$**5,445,956. ROBERT SIMMS & CO., AND GEORGE DENHOLM, Ceneral Agents, Montreal. J. W. MARLING, Manager Prov. of Quebec. A. G. RAMSAY, Managing Director. EMPIRE BUTTON WORKS. MANUFACTURERS OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Vegetable Ivory Buttons, OF EDINEURGH, SCOTLAND Gazette Building, ESTABLISHED 1825. Head Office in Canada, MONTREAL MONTREAL. Subsisting Assurances Invested Funds, -- \$100,000,000 Wholesale Trade Only. 31,500,000 Are a 4,300,000 Annual Revenue, Claims Paid during last Eight Years, 15,000,000 Investments in Canada, over -2,500,000 LONSDALE, REID & CO., Bonuses Distributed, -17,000,000 Agents in all principal towns throughout the Dominion, -IMPORTERS OF-~~~ T. RAMSAY. Manager Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. SMALL WARES, &c., 18 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL THE CANADIAN DRY GOODS Vournal of Commerce. WHOLESALE MONTREAL, AUGUST 6, 1886 DRY GOODS THE DISTRESS IN LABRADOR. The official denial by the Newfoundland Government that the alleged frightful hardships endured by the fishing population of Labrador have any foundation in fact, will be a source of relief to our charitable population, who had with praiseworthy DARLING'S STEEL NAILS! promptitude already bestirred themselves PHOENIX in order to send aid to the starving suffer-Speak for themselves. ers. The reports in question, now happily Manufacturers : FIRE ASSURANCE CO. shown to be entirely false, were of the WM. DARLING & CO., 30 SI. Sulpice SI., MONTHEAL LONDON. most sensational character. We were informed, that in addition to heartrending FISH, HYMAN & CO.. Established in 1782. Canadian Brane cases of cannibalism, immense herds of Importers of and exclusive Dealers in Established in 1801. polar bears had invaded the country and Fine Havana Cigars. were engaged in a wholesale decimation of Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated Havana Brands: La Rosa de F. H. v Ca., Hugenotte de F. H. v Ca., Tacon de F. H. v Ca., La Rosa Antilana, Pior de Domingo Garcia, Maradona de A. P. v Ca., La Minatura, Flor de Belgravia, La Gratitude, and numer-us otrer well-known brands. the surviving inhabitants; another accourt assured us that one hundred and fifty bears accompanied by an immense pack of wolves had decended on the settlements 463 & 465 St. Paul St. MONTHEAL. P.O. BOX 686 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. and exterminated whole villages of un-Deposit with the Dom. Covt., for the security of Policy Holders in Canada, upwards of..... ROBERT TAYLOR, fortunate Esquimaux, while, by another \$140,000 paragraph, over a thousand polar hea s Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, were represented as having invaded the No. 12 St. Sacrament Street, (Next to Montreal Telegraph Building.) vicinity of Cape Mugford and devoured GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., everything before them. These startling WHOLESALE. Agents for the Dominion. announcements are now shown on the HALLFAX Nova Scotia. **ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager.** highest authority to be absolutely untrue

and therefore the fact that such heartless paragraphs could be foisted on the daily press seems to call for some energetic investigation into the sources whence the information was derived. That the sensibilities of an entire continent can be shocked with impunity through the desire of some pitiful scribe, of zoological tendencies, to earn a few dollars by the dissemination of false intelligence seems to us to be a very serious matter. We trust that the Newfoundland Government will leave no stone unturned to discover the author of these ridiculous telegrams and to mete out to him the punishment he so richly deserves, as should he escape scotfree in this instance, he may repeat his erroneous and sickening statements elsewhere and thus the charitably disposed may be in time led to look with wellgrounded suspicion on any appeals for their aid and consequently refuse help to those cases which may really deserve their assistance.

### UNDESIRABLE EMIGRANTS.

For some time past the attention of poliitical economists has been directed to the unsatisfactory and undesirable nature of many of the recent emigrants to our shores. Fortunately for the well-being and prosperity of Canada, our emigrants, up to the present time, have consisted mainly of the inhabitants of the Northern nations of the Teutonic and Celtic races, a sturdy and industrious people, home seekers and home makers, forming the most valuable of all accessions to the Canadian population in that they develop the natural resources of the country in their thrifty endeavours to be found a home for their children and to carve out for themselves a competence. if not a fortune, from the many opportunities offered by this Dominion. Up to the present time our emigrants have as a rule been people who have cast off (figuratively speaking) their attachment to the soil from whence they came. In coming to this country, they have done so with the intention of founding homes here, and of identifying themselves with the fortunes of the colony in which they cast their lot, and thus have become Canadians in the fullest sense of the word. Such emigrants form the verile strength and sinew of every new country, and it is to such men, men who have voluntarily thrown in their fortunes with us with the object of increasing their own means by developing by their honest labor, whether with hand or brain, the great natural resources of the country, that the steady rise and progress of the Dominion is principally due.

But this last year, another and extremely unsatisfactory class of emigrants has commenced to arrive on these shores, a class typical of the worst varieties of the standing menace to the freedom of the institutions and to the commercial prosporty of the country. The United States is already suffering from the Bohemian

English race, bred in the lowest slums of the great cities, and whose aim it appears to be to endeavor to obtain the means to gratifying their vices by any method outside of legitimate labor. Of late, the number of stowaways has enormously increased and the statement of the police authorities that these stowaways are usually men of the lowest and most vicious class, a class but feebly imitated by our so-called "sunfish," cannot but prove disagreeable to all who desire to maintain the present character of the city for morality and comparative absence from crime.

Another unsatisfactory class of emigrants, but one which fortunately, up to the present moment has preferred to inflice itself on our cousins across the border rather than upon ourselves, is represented by the, mostly indigent, Italians and Greeks who are now becoming so numerous in the eastern cities of United States and are commencing to arrive in small numbers in Canada. This class of emigrant confers no advantage on the country of his temporary adoption ; he has no intention of forming for himself a home on Canadian soil, or in any way identifying himself with the progress and development of the country. Unlike the northern emigrant, his only aim is to secure sufficient means to enable him to return and live at ease in the poverty stricken town from whence he came. This class of man rarely tills the soil; although only too familiar with dirt, he seldom cultivates it agriculturally, but prefers to follow the more congenial pursuits of street musician, waiter, rag collector, or peddler. Occasionally one may find them working as laborers on some large railroad or other public work but always in a large gang of their fellow-countrymen and, we might almost say, never in the character of an individual agriculturist desirous of making a home for himself and consequently having a stake in the prosperity of the country.

Of late the rapid increase in this poverty smitten and unsatisfactory class of immigrants has attracted the attention of the United States Commissioners of Emigragration and, and in conformity with the salutary law on that subject, those steamship lines who brought the paupers to the country have been compelled to take them back to the ports from whence they came. The continued increase in the number of steerage passengers landed without friends or money, and in many instances possessing only the slightest knowledge of our language and customs, while belonging to the meanest and most degraded classes of the country from whence they come, is a standing menace to the freedom of the institutions and to the commercial prosperity of the country. The United States

and other foreign Anarchists who have chosen it for their temporary home, and though as yet, the solid common sense and sturdy industry of the Canadian has swamped their incendiary efforts on this side of the line, the increasing number of idle and unemployed men of the vicious classes in our cities must eventually form a fruitful ground for their mischievous and vicious doctrines. The Dominion is provided with an efficient and well organized Bureau of Emigration and now that the attention of the Government officials has been fully aroused, the business community must to a large extent rely upon the organized efforts of the Department to prevent the socialist and dynamiter from effecting a lodgement on our shores or propagating his fiendish doctrines in our midst. The good sense, honesty, and innate justice of our country men will do the rest.

### MONTREAL FINANCES.

The steady progress of the city and its increase in population and wealth is a fact which must come to the surface at times, even if Montrealers are less fond of dwelling on such topics than seems to be the case with some of the young, ambitious cities of the west. Montreal, aside from being the chief commercial centre, is really the representative city of the Dominion, containing large communities of all classes of the population, and we fancy no Canadians will be found who will not be pleased and proud to hear that she is still advancing towards greater prosperity than she has yet known.

We have before us the annual report of the City Treasurer, just issued, and from this it is learned that the total revenue last year was \$1,766,137, the largest sum vet realized in any one year, and \$14,822 in excess of that of 1884. That the result would have been even more gratifying but for the epidemic, goes without saying. We are told that " the water-rates fell short by \$18,718.30, due chiefly to the suspension of the rule for stoppage of supply for non-payment, which would have been unwarrantable during the prevailing distress." The chief revenue, of course, arose from assessments on real estate, which are 1 per cent. for municipal purposes, and one-fifth for school tax. The collections amounted to \$764,489.30. A noticeable feature is the annually decreasing amount available from arrears of assessments, showing that an increasing number of citizens are in a position to make prompt settlements. The water-rates are a source of profit, second\_ only to the real estate assessments, reaching about \$460,000 in ordinary years; many will no doubt think that the Corporation might do as well from "light-rates," and thus ease the taxpayer, provided a cheap and economical system of illumination

were adopted. Business duty and personal taxes brought in \$164,729, an excess over the preceding year. Despite the increase in private butchers' stalls and up-town stores, the market revenues were no less than \$85,242, of which Bonsecours market contributed \$34,309. The value of this property is \$325,000, and its average return is 8½ per cent. St. Ann's market gives 121 per cent. on \$70,000, St. Lawrence 102 on \$45,000, Viger 15 per cent. on \$40,000, while Papineau market caps the lot by 26 per cent. on property valued at \$15,000. Other markets yield much less, the hay market, occupying a valuable open space in a congested district, returning just 1 per cent. on \$105,000. The statute labor tax, recently declared inoperative by the courts, brought in the paltry sum of \$1,291 in 1885 and \$366 in 1884,

Under appropriations and expenditures we are told that including unexpended balance and estimated revenue, the total amount available for 1885 was \$1,850,172, The total expenditure was \$1,951,793, but this included no less a sum than \$142,835 emergency grant to the Board of Health with which to conquer the epidemic. The ordinary outlay of the health committee was also unusually large-\$41,923. The city's expenditure would therefore have been well within the income under ordinary circumstances, including the prompt collection of water-rates. It is unfortunate that payments on interest and sinking fund should constitute such a large item, as a sum like \$791,890, actually paid last year, makes a big inroad upon the amount annually available for the ordinary expenses of the city. The e cpenditure of the various committees varied little from the previous year; \$52,742 was spent on the fire brigade, and \$7,797 on the fire alarm department.

The report includes a careful analysis of the funded debt and the position of the sinking fund, the total debt of the city being represented as \$12,220,462. The annexation of St. Jean Baptiste will add about \$60,000 to the debt of the city, to be included in next year's balance sheet. The total augmentation of the sinking fund during the year, ex-revenue, was two hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars, raising it from \$1,662,000 as at 31st Decembor, 1884, to \$1,891,000 as at the close of 1885. The funded debt has augmented \$480,700, as follows :

### Issue of the YEAR :---

Balance of 1884, 4 p. c. loan .... S 12,300 General purpose, 1885, 4 p.c. loan . 750.000 Abattoir, 1885, 4 p. c. loan ..... 300,006 Total issue of the year ..... \$1,062,300 REDEMPTIONS :---

Old 6 p.c. bonds redeemed \$573,300 6 p.c. Constitues 8,300 581,600 Total increase of the year ... \$480,700 REPRESENTED AS UNDER :---

Purchase of Abattoir prop- ertics	300.000	
Extension of water works		. 1
Acquisition of park prop-	-	1.1.1
erty,	5,107	A.
Disbursement acc. paving loan	3,148	
Advances as shewn in balance sheet	68,958	
Discount on portion of issue	30,080	
Balance on special de- posit 31st Dec	42,980	\$480,700

The value of property, religious, educational, industrial and public, exempt from taxation, is \$15,568,816. The report, as a whole, throws a favorable light on the financial standing of Montreal. Progress and prosperity are evidently still hand in hand.

### FIRE POLICIES.

There is no doubt but that, as has been recently pointed out by our able contemporary the Monetary Times, the present fire policies are far too much encumbered with exceptions and technicalities to prove of advantage to the ordinary general storekeeper, carrying, as he does, such a miscellaneous assortment of stock that some portion of it is almost certain to prove uncovered should a fire take place. The tendency of all fire insurance companies is now in the direction of simplicity, and especially of liberality in the interpretation of their policies, and it, therefore, seems singular that some simple and coniprehensive form of wording could not be introduced that would cover the entire stock of the ordinary general storekeeper without compelling him to wade through masses of verbiage and draw conclusions that often turn out to be erroneous, when confronted by the interpretation of the insurance adjuster,

Many a man now accepts a policy and believes it covers him entirely who would be weefully undeceived were he to find it necessary to demand its fulfilment. Of course no really first-class company would take advantage of an omission or technicality in their policy to avoid a legitimate claim from a storekeeper who fully believed that his policy covered all his goods, but at the same time what the insurer granted as a concession, the insured would look upon as a right. and thus a certain amount of friction would unavoidably rise. All this might be avoided could a simple and more comprehensive policy be decided upon, and we venture to think that although, perhaps, in some cases the unavoidable looseness of the wording might grant a loophole to a clever swindler, in the long run it would be found to be as profitable to the company as it would to the honest insurer.

At present many storekeepers are kept

from insuring their premises by their inability to thoroughly grasp the entire meaning of their policy, shrouded and encumbered as it is by technical provisions, and their consequent unwillingness to enter into a contract in which they fear they may be overreached; and thus should they be so unfortunate as to be burnt out, in nine cases out of fifteen the loss, which would otherwise have been borne by the insurance company, falls upon creditors as little able to afford it as the sufferer himself. A simple and comprehensive form of policy that would cover the stock of the ordinary general store, without any but the plainest and most distinct exceptions, would be a boon to all parties, and there is but little doubt that the company who first introduces it will reap a rich and well deserved harvest.

### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The main interest at present centres on the harvest, which is now in progress throughout the country. The reports of this so-far received are better than was expected. The crops are not uniformly good, but in many places they run so far over the average that the general result can searcely fail to be satisfactory.

In Manitoba, notwithstanding the drought, which at one time threatened to destroy a large portion of the harvest, the yield of wheat is fully two-thirds of all that was looked for. This should give a handsome margin for export. In Western Ontario the fall wheat has generally yielded excellently, and other crops are fair. Eastern Ontario reports discolored barley, but a good grain crop on the whole.

In another great staple-lumber-we are sorry to hear that markets are depressed for almost every variety of goods. In square timber nothing whatever is doing at present, deals are inactive, and the trade with the United States and South America is dull and inactive.

General business is quiet, as usual at this season of the year. In money matters we learn that rates for call loans, which had been settling down, are stronger again, in sympathy with the improvement in the New York market. Sterling rates are on the downward move, being ruled by the New York quotations.

The rates of discount on ordinary commercial paper are unchanged.

The money market in New York is certainly firmer. Demands from the interior for the handling of the crops, and increased confidence in the immediate future on the part of those controlling the supplies at the financial centres, are giving a firmor tono to rates. There is also a larger amount of commercial paper offering, and rates for these are markedly higher. The range is now 41@6, as against 3@41 a short time ago,

The Morrison bill for regulating the Treasury surplus, which was recently mentioned as a mischevious factor in the financial position, has passed the senate, but so altered and amended as to be shorn of most of its objectionable features; and if it becomes law in its present shape, it will do little harm. As amended, the Secretary of of the Treasury must have at least \$20,000-000 of a working balance, and \$10,000,000 wherewith to redeem bonds, above the limit of \$100,000,000, which Mr. Morrison endeavored to fix. In addition to this, it empowers the Secretary to suspend further calls whenever, in his opinion, the public interest requires it, and for "such period of time as shall be necessary to maintain the public credit unimpaired."

It is perhaps open to the interpretation that payment of the Bonds in legal tender silver dollars is no impairment of the "public credit," but the credit of the government in another sense is strictly pledged to the payment of its obligations in gold.

It is, however, still expected that the president will veto the bill, even in its amended form.

Sterling exchange in New York has at length broken away from the high rates so long maintained.

The experience of exchange dealers this season has been entirely outside of the usual line. For years past rates have moved in a regular and almost mechanical way, reaching the lowest point in October and the highest in May or June; but since last fall the old path has been abandoned. This has been partly the result of the changing conditions of trade, especially in grain, which no longer flows to the English markets as soon as marketed, but is carried largely on this side. In addition to this, America has censed to be the chief source of supply and a less proportion of the crop goes forward.

Another important factor is the silver question, which comes up from time to time, and brings with it fresh access of distrust in American securities, leading to their return to American markets. 'The same cause, acting on this side, has lessened confidence in American enterprises, and stimulated investment in sterling bills as a good gold security; thus adding other elements to affect abnormally the exchange market

The position of the silver market is naturally attracting much attention in the United States. The price has receded to an nnheard of point, and for some little time it was unsaleable even at the low figures quoted. The value of the silver in in a standard dollar is now under 72 cents. Silver mines are feeling the depreciation severely. Some of them, where the ore is not rich, and work has been carried on at a moderate percentage of profit, cannot

make ends meet at the reduced prices, and are suspending operations.

The English monoy, market at latest cable reports, is stronger. The street rate has increased during the past week from 1 per cent. to  $1\frac{1}{2}@1$  per cent., although gold is flowing back to the Bank of England.

### QUARANTINE.

The recollection of last year's epidemic, with its consequent loss of trade and other inconveniences, is still fresh in the minds of the business community, and the most vigorous and effectual efforts are being made by our local Lealth authorities to effectually preclude any prospect of its ever again devastating the city. But it must be remembered that unless the same rigorous inspection is enforced at quarantine there is always a loophole for the introduction of disease from foreign shores.

A commercial contemporary states that out of 161 sea-going vessels who passed the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, only 3 reported to the doctor and were examined, and that most of the large ocean steamers are accustomed to pass the station, voyage after voyage, without ever submitting to any examination as to the state of the health of their numerous passengers or crew. The station at Grosse Isle has been most thoroughly and carefully fitted up, it is presided over by a medical man of known ability, and is provided with all the most recent appliances for the destruction of infectious germs, but of what avail are all these if, through want of the necessary authority, the quarantine officer is unable to make the vessels passing submit to examination ? Many foreign sailing vessels annually pass, some doubtless having on board cases which should be isolated, or cargo, etc., which should be fumigated, but unless the captain voluntarily chooses to stop at the quarantine station there appears to be no steps taken to compel him to do so. The Order-in-Council directing that every vessel coming up the St. Lawrence from Europe, or ports foreign to Canada, appears to be construed in so liberal a spirit as to be practically a dead When the Provincial Board of letter. Health enquired of the quarantine officer why he did not detain the steamer Lake Huron, which had small-pox on board, he replied that under a departmental letter of 1884 his instructions are : "That when a vessel reports herself at Grosse Isle with a case or cases of ordinary infectious disease, if such case or cases have been isolated in the ship hospital, he is to take off the case or cases of sickness, direct the ships's doctor as to disinfection to be used during the further passage to Quebec, and to allow the ship and the rest of the passengers to proceed," What practical methods

of disinfection can be carried out in the steerage of a crowded passenger steamer is not said, nor is any stress laid on the widely differing character of the so-called ship's hospitals from the comfortably appointed sick bay to the miserably little cabin, too often adjoining the crowded steerage, which is frequently dignified with that name.

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The appointment of a medical officer for the port of Montreal has been urged by such bodies as the Board of Trade and Local and Provincial Boards of Health. The department at Ottawa declines to make such an appointment on the ground that it would interfere with the existing quarantine regulations at Grosse Isle which are held to be sufficient, but if these regulations are not enforced, this ground of refusal is palpably insufficient, and the absolute necessity for a medical officer at this port to prevent the introduction of the germs of infectious disease by ocean vessels becomes once more apparent to the business community of the city.

This cannot be considered a mere local question; such an epidemic as occurred last year may be looked upon, in its bearing on Canadian commerce and travel, as little less than a national calamity. Thanks to the energy and public spirit of our citizens the danger of its recurrence from the land side is entirely obviated, but the presence of the loophole by sea, which we have just pointed out, must be a continual menace to the health of the country unless the quarantine regulations are more rigidly enforced.

### SUMMER TOILETS.

The new summer jackets or paletots appear to be merely the old style with its pointed sides and short back revived in richer material. Perhaps the newest styles are those which have the front sloping gradually away from the neck down, the vest being formed of cross rows of gathered lace ornamented with beads. The long points at the sides are trimmed and edged with beads, the tournure being formed of rows of lace, finishing off the short, smooth back. The sleeves are perceptibly larger, both at the top and bottom, and are finished with double frills of lace at the wrist. The visite appears to be the ruling shape for most of the new summer mantles, and a model having a tight fitting back, with loose fronts and finished in pointed lapels, slanted off from the waist, has been much admired. Black, of course, rules, and rich materials, such as gauze velours, jetted net, and Spanish, or chantilly laces, over surah satin linings, are selling well to the better class of trade. Jet and the other beads seem to retain their hold on the public favor, although some dry goods men believe that their

popularity is now on the wane, but at all events nearly all the new summer wraps are edged or otherwise ornamented with boaded trimmings, and many have pendents of jet as well, and we are informed that beaded grenadines, nets, and other fabrics, are still well called for by the trade. The new button trimming, made of continuous rows of buttons overlapping one another, does not appear to have made much impression on the popular fancy as yet.

Many summer dresses are now shown with a vest of flots of ribbon, laid loop on loop, from the throat to the belt or to the point of the bodice. The new brocaded gauze ribbons and the etamine com bination ribbons are very appropriate for these vests. Vests of wine colored or dark blue velvet ribbon, two inches wide, are very striking on costumes of pongee or foulard, especially if the collar and cuffs be of velvet to match. A wider velvet ribbon is fastened in a bow at the belt, and tied in loops with floating ends supports the drapings of the tunic at each side.

Polonaises for evening wear are now mostly cut in princesse style, the bodice V-shaped both back and front. In many cases the vandyked portion, as well as the short sleeve, is wrought and finished with beads. The front of the skirt reaches down to the foot of the underskirt and is sinshed at its side the full length to show the trimmed skirt beneath. At the back the drapery falls in straight folds, and is arranged with one very full box plait down the centre with folds at each side. Above this is looped a very large sash of satin or moire having long loops and ends to fall low upon the drapery beneath. For these polonaises, a new woollen talle which has just been put upon the market is especially applicable. It is made to correspond in design with the new lace fabrics, it does not tear or soil easily, an important consideration in dancing costumes, and it is just as diaphonous as any piece net. Sashes now form an important part of dancing costumes, and some dresses show, in addition, runnings of ribbon on the skirts. Wide white satin scarfs embroidered with flowers and fastened with Watteau ribbons are very fashionable as sashes while other lines of these scarfs are broidered in silk and chenille and have pearl leaves as ornaments. A pretty scarf of stripes of white soft silk, alternating with moss or pale pink satin and brocaded with clusters of small flowers in brilliant colorings forms a handsome set off to any costume.

Some charming summer evening dresses of white surah or foulard are shown, having the flounces simply tucked and alternated with lace plaitings. The silk is draped full in the back and the costume is finished with a baby sash tied above the drapery.

The bodices are round waisted in the Russian style, and are cut square in the neck, the opening filled with a guimpe of Valenciennes net. The sleeves reach the elbows only and are finished with a double frill of lace tied down with satin ribbon.

For afternoon toilets, sateens, and foulard cambrics, cut as French polonaises, or hava corsage and tunic over kilted or lace trimmed skirts will be very popular through August. The bodices of these dresses show the varying styles already referred to and are usually made more to suit the especial needs of the customer than to conform with any particular fashion. Owing to the great variety of fabrics offered and the wide difference in their characteristics and capabilities for making up it is impossible, this season, to lay down any cast iron rule or to more than indicate the prevailing features of the most fashionable styles, and as a natural consequence, more latitude is allowed to the taste of the dressmaker during the present summer than in any previous season.

### TIN-PLATES.

Depressed as many branches of the metal trade have been, in recent years, itis questionable if the ruinous effects of excessive production have been more apparent than in the manufacture of tin plates. The increase in consumption has been enormous all over the world, but despite this, the production of the British mills has more than kept pace with legitimate requirements, and sales, in many instances, have been made below a paying basis.

This cheapness of tin-plates has led to considerable development in all its branches of the canning trade and tinware manufacture, and it is estimated that in the United States alone the consumption for the first half of this year is fully 400,000 boxes in excess of the like pericd last year. Canners of vegetables, fruits, fish and meats took over 200,000 boxes more than last year and that the petroleum canners have bought to a much larger extent than last year is apparent in the fact that their exports of oil in cans have been fully 30,000,000 gallons in excess of the corresponding period of 1885. But the increase has not been confined to these, prominent sources of consumption. In the manufacture of miscellaneous packages for various commodities in housekeeping tinware, the increase has been considerable.

The extraordinary large output from Great Britain and the abnormally low prices has offered little inducement for foreign makers to onter the field but the vast deposits of tin recently discovered in

to the possibility of the manufacture being undertaken on a large scale in the United States. A company has been quietly directing surveys of water-courses and quartz and placer-grounds, until it has now secured all the water available and accessory to the tin deposits running from Hill City to Custer, a distance of 18 miles, and nearly 6 miles in width. It has literally coralled not only the great deposit but the power necessary to its development, and its concentrating plant at Etta Camp is said to have cost no less than \$100,000. A correspondent has stated that one claim showed "crystals as large as walnuts and thoroughly permeating the ore." "This marvellous claim," we are told, "is on a five-foot vein of pay ore, and extending to a distance of 4,500 feet." The ore assayed in a crude way showed from 15 to 25 per cent of tin. On many of the properties shafts have been sunk, and the preparations seem to point to an active era of mining in the near future. The first reports of these rich deposits read too much like a pleasing myth but there appears to be little doubt that ore in paying quantitics has been found and the discovery is an important one to the United States as that country imports immense quantities of British plates.

The following comparative statement shows what the annual exports from Great Britain amount to:---

	1884.	1885.
	Boxes.	Boxes.
United States ports	3,472,782	3,776,877
Canada & Brit. N. America.	356,933	309.465
Mediterranean & Bl'k Sea.	298,142	255,312
Hol'nd, Germany & Belg'm	202,198	222,732
Norway, Sweden, Baltic	144,549	125,445
China and East Indies	123,324	93,972
France and Switzerland	112,502	100,570
Australia, Tasmania, New		•
Zealand	106,914	137,918
Spain and Portugal	93,119	93,572
Central & South America.	82,111	88,663
West Indies	14,930	12,893
Cape Ceylon & Mauritius.	7,863	5,769
Africa & outside Islands	5,465	3,404
Unclassed	272	3,654

Totals ...... 5,021,004 5,230,526

### CONCERNING BUTTER AND CHEESE.

The second of the series of farm bulletins issued by the Ontario experimental farm, at Guelph, is designed for the improvement of the dairy product and gives some very instructive rules for the patrons of cheese factories and creameries in regard to the treatment of cows and their milk in order that the most satisfactory results may be obtained in this direction. The business of dairying when intelligently and carefully followed insures to the farmer a safe and steady income. Canada, as a country is especially favored with all the natural advantages of water, grass and climate, for the production of cheese and the Black Hills are now directing attention | butter of the finest quality; and as the

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permanent success of the dairy industry depends upon the quality of the product every dairy farmer is or should be interested in its improvement. In producing and supplying milk to cheese factories and creameries the following points require attention in order that the best results may be obtained.

1. Milk from healthy cows only should be used, and not until at least four days after calving .--- 2. Any harsh treatment that excites the cow lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield.---3. Cows should be al lowed an abundant supply of wholesome, suitable food and as much pure water as they will drink .-- 4. A supply of salt should be placed where the cows have access to it every day .-- 5. Cows should not be permitted to drink stagnant, impure water, nor to cat cleanings from horse stables, leeks, turnip tops, nor anything that would give the milk an offensive taint .-- 6. All milk vessels should be thoroughly cleansed; first being well washed, then scalded with boiling water, and afterwards sufficiently aired to keep them perfectly sweet.-7. Cows should be milked with dry hands, and only after the udders have been washed or well brushed .--- 8. Milking should be done and milk should be kept only where the surrounding air is pure and free from all objectionable and tainting odors. Milking in a foul-smelling stable or yard imparts to milk an injurious taint. Šour whey should never be fed, nor should hogs be kept in a milking yard, or near a milk stand. -9. Tin pails only should be used.--10. All milk should be properly strained, immediately after milking, and for that purpose a detached strainer is preferable to a strainer-pail.

FOR CHEESE FACTORIES .--- 11. In preparing milk for delivery to a cheese factory, it should immediately after straining be thoroughly aired by pouring, dipping or stirring. This treatment is as beneficial for the morning's milk as for the evening's, and is even more necessary when the weather is cool than when it is warm-12. In warm weather all milk should he cooled after it has been aired, but not before.-13. Milk kept over night in small quantities-say in tin pails-will be in better condition than if kept in larger quantity in one vessel.-14. When both messes of milk are conveyed to the factory in one can, the mixing of the morning with the evening's milk should be delayed till the milk-waggon reaches the stand .- 15. While the milk iб warmer than the surrounding air it should be left uncovered, but when colder it may with advantage be covered .--- 16: Milk-pails and cans should be protected from the rain, and milk-stands should be constructed to shade the cans from the sun.-17. Only honest milk with its full cream and full share of strippings should be offered ; violation of this requirement leaves the patron liable to a heavy penalty.

For CREAMERIES.—18. In preparing milk for delivery once a day to a creamery where the whole milk is received, the treatment should be similar to that recommended for cheese factories.—19. For creameries receiving cream only, the milk should be well aired but not cooled before setting.—20. Milk should be set for the separation of the cream where no impure air will reach it.—21. Cream rises best with a falling temperature, and the separation of cream from the milk is promoted by cooling, after setting, to at least 40°.

For BUTTER-MAKING AT FARM DAIRIES.-22. When the cream is used for butter-making at the farm the foregoing treatments and conditions may be observed with profit.-23. Good ventilation for a milk-house, milk-cellar

or dairy-room, is most essential, and may be provided for by leading an air drain under-ground, for say 200 feet. Through it a supply of pure, fresh, cool air may be admitted. The foul or warm air may be allowed to escape through ventilators or windows in or near the ceiling.-24. Cream should invariably be removed from the milk before the milk is sour.-25. The cream for each charning should be gathered into and kept in one vessel.-26. The whole of the cream should be well stirred every time fresh cream is added.-27. In summer, cream should not be left longer than three days before churning .---28. The best churning temperatures are between 57° and 60° during the summer, and between 60° and 64° during the winter.—29. Butter can be more thoroughly washed free from butter-milk while in the granular condition than after it is gathered or pressed into a roll.-30. Only the best pure salt, of medium and uniform fineness of grain should be used, and from three-quarters to one ounce of salt per pound of builter will be found satisfactory for the summer.-31. The utmost cleanliness in milking, in vessels, in utensils and in all surroundings must be observed to preserve the flavor and body of the milk, cream, butter and cheese from contamination.

A desire having been expressed for the formation of a dairy class, to be trained in butter making at the creamery in connection with the Experimental farm, September has been chosen as the most suitable month for a beginning, and farmers' sons and daughters and others will now be afforded an opportunity of learning how to improve upon the ordinary methods, which we hope will be as rapidly superseded by the new as the breed of cattle has by the superior stock now generally prevailing in the Province.

### THE BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The notice issued by the provisional liquidator to the shareholders of this company, calling upon them to attend a meeting to decide whether an order shall be made by the court to wind up the affairs of the Association, or whether they will give their sanction to a scheme for the reconstruction of the company on the basis of a reduction of its contracts, contains two startling announcements. It states that defalcations have been discovered to the extent of £100,000, and also that the present state of the accounts shows that the assets only amount to less than one-half of the sum necessary to meet the existing liabilities. These liabilities consist of policies now current, amounting to £3,215,118, and annuities to the amount of £910 per annum. To reinsure these liabilities would, it is estimated, require a sum of £1,043,408, while the assets, including, it is presumed, premiums paid up to the date of the report, are only estimated at £400,000, or less than fifty per cent. of the amount required. In previous articles on this subject in these columns we have urged the policy holders to avoid the ruinous results of winding up the association, and we trust that their sanction may be obtained for the recon-

struction of the company upon the basis of an equitable reduction of its policies. Any other course could not fail to be more prejudicial to their interests.

### RUSTLESS IRON.

The Bower-Barff process for the treatment of iron to give protection from rust, is particularly well adapted for gas and water pipes. It consists in coating the iron with a layer of black or magnetic oxide of iron, and, as is well known, this oxide does not undergo any further oxidation on exposure to air or water, proved by the magnetic iron-ores and sands, which withstand any amount of weathering. This process-described at length in the Popular Science Monthly-is accomplished at less cost than galvanizing or tinning, and any one who has had occasion to use water which has passed through a new iron pipe, or one that has not been used for some time, and which becomes clear only after some time of constant use, will readily perceive the advantages of a coating by which no trouble of the kind can occur. It is a well-known fact that water running through lead pipes is very apt to contain lead in solution, the continued use of such water causing lead poisoning, for although the amount dissolved may be very small, still it accumulates in the system and finally causes sickness and disease. An American chemist has recently demonstrated that water passing through galvanized pipe also dissolves quite an appreciable quantity of the zinc coating. Tin-lined pipes, until the introduction of the "rustless" pipe-by the Bower-Barff process-were considered the best, but were far from being all that could be desired, as in many instances, after using for a time, the coating was completely destroyed. Tin pipe to be better than lead must be conted with a lining of pure tin, but as tin is often mixed with lead, and the alloy is much more soluble than either lead or tin alone, such tin pipe would be worse than the common lead pipe. The liability of iron to rust is a great drawback to its use for many purposes, and the practical value of a process which will protect it, at a slight expense, is self-evident. The color on cast and wrought iron when treated is a bluish gray, which in some cases may be objectionable, but the coating takes paint and retains it far better than the untreated iron. For polished work the color is a lustrous blue-black, adding greatly to the beauty of the article treated. Up to the present time only four furnaces have been built on the continent-two in Brooklyn, N. Y., one at Little Ferry, New Jersey, and one in Philadelphia. The processes differ as the iron is cast, wrought, or polished, the Bower process being the better for cast iron, and consists in oxidizing it by means of carbonic acid and air, and the Barff method for wrought iron and polished work is produced by superheated steam. The air treatment is more speedy and consequently less costly, but cannot be used for wrought iron and polished

work as the coating is liable to scale off, which is not the case when treated with steam. Cast iron is toughned by treatment, probably owing to the annealing due to the slow cooling of the charge after coming out of the furnace and to the surface of the iron becoming malleable by the oxidation of its contained carbon.

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BOARD OF TRADE .- At the usual quarterly meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, held this week, Mr. Hugh McLennan was re-elected Harbor Commissioner. The council of the board reported that the charges on vessels and cargoes loaded in the canal basins had not been increased although extra rates were threatened by the government. Any additional imposition would injure the lumber trade particularly, and must be opposed. In referring to failures in passing insolvents acts through the recent session of the House it was put on record that the council being opposed to the discharge clauses were not displeased at this, "more especially as recent legislation in Quebec and Ontario had improved the position of creditors in those Provinces." The council, in reply to a letter from London (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring uniform and equitable distribution of assets over the whole Dominion and commending recent legislation in Ontario, pointed out that the law in force in this province (Quobec) was in some respects superior to that of Ontario, and that in the absence of federal legislation, it was much to be desired that the Maritime and Northwestern provinces should adopt similar legislation to that of Ontario and Quebec, and so put an end to the unjust preferences which now clog the wheels of commerce in the provinces. The report of the council of the board also reviewed its proceedings connected with the flood, the reduction of canal tolls, public health, Dominion Customs laws and fire proceetion. The President reported that a letter had been forwarded to the council of the board by Mr. W. E. Sandford, of Hamilton, in which the following occurred : "Kindly bring before the Board of Trade some scheme whereby wholesale merchants will insist on their customers carrying fire insurances to the amount of 75 per cent on their stock. No man who does not buy for cash has the right to carry his own fire risk. I see frequent cases in which merchants are obliged to accept fifty cents on the dollar owing to customer not carrying risk." A further communication referred to a conference held recently in Toronto between the managers of mercantile agencies and the representatives of insurance companies. The representatives of the insurance companies had offered to give the amount of insurance carried by each customer, and to assist the merchants in every way they could. Mr. Greene said that the question, although a novel one, was of great importance to the trade. There was no doubt that wholesale merchants very often lost for want of proper

insurance, and he would suggest that the council should appoint a committee to consider the matter. Mr. Cleghorn remarked that the difficulty could be very easily remedied, for if a man did not insure he would stop-his account. It was understood that the president should submit the matter to the council. Mr. Hugh McLennan in returning thanks for his re-election stated that the Harbor board had nearly secured the accomplishment of a twenty-seven and a half feet channel. This meant an increase of trade and commercial importance to the city of Montreal. He trusted that the canal tolls would be abolished and that the Government would assume the Lake St. Peter debts instead of Montreal paying for what was benefitting Three Rivers and other ports.

It is stated that the production of oranges, grapes, raisons and walnuts in California increases 50 per cent. annually. The raisin yield of 1885 is placed at 500,000 boxes, and a supply of 700,000 boxes is looked for this year. It takes 4 to 5 pounds of grapes to produce 1 lb. of raisins. The Eastern demand for fresh grapes is growing, as the railway lines are offering better facilities for their transportation. The growth in the production of California fruits has been more rapid than the development of new markets. The growers of oranges are now working more and more for reputation. This season's shipments have been very satisfactory. The return of nearly \$1,500 net for one carload of fruit by one of the commission men at New York had a stimulating effect. Orange growers are fearing Mexican competition, as the industry there has been stimulated by the prospects of a reciprocity treaty. Americans have invested in Mexican lands and planted groves, claiming that oranges could be produced cheaper in Mexico than California, in consequence of cheaper labor. The raising of walnuts is one of the pleasantest occupations of the fruit grower, as the trees require little pruning, are free from insect pests and bear every year, the yield being from 100 to 200 pounds, bringing an average price of 7 cents at the station, thus paying well, as it is an expensive crop to raise. Over 2,000 carloads of oranges were shipped East this year. Chicago has been the principal market, but New York returns the best prices for fancy fruit.

TELEGRAMS from the Pacific coast indicate a strong market for salmon. Columbia River brands have again advanced, most packers there now refusing to shade \$1.30. In San Francisco, \$,000 cases Alaska have sold at  $\$1.20 \ \varpi \ \$1.23 \ and$  the ontside price is now strictly bottom there. Some of the canneries which expected to have enough stock to cover in full all contracts, are now convinced that they will run from 40 \arrow 50 per cent short. —An American firm have leased the larges sardine weirs at Deer Island, N. B., for three

years. It is said they are to pay an annual rental of \$6,060 in advance and \$3 per hhd for all the fish obtained .-- Mackerel continue in demand at New York, but inquiries are chiefly for the better grades, which are yet exceedingly scarce. The catch so far this season is certainly very discouraging, the falling off as compared with last year being 50,000 bbls, with the same time in 1884, 60,-000 bbls, and with 1883, over 100,000 bbls. Some few new Block Island have been received and sold at S11.50 @ S12 for No. 2, and \$21.50 @ \$22.00 for No. 1 .--- The trade in New York is excited over slaughter prices for domestic sardines. , A sale was recently made of 2,000 at. 41c net cash. The cost to pack these fish and lay them down is fully 5c, therefore a positive loss is represented upon every sale. The true inwardness of this condition of affairs is given out to be the efforts making by certain parties to control the trade.

THE shipping trade of Quebec to the 30th June, 1885 and 1886, has been statistically dealt with. In 1885 the total number of vessels which were reported inward reached 268 vessels, 283,081 tonnage, and 6,465 men. In 1886 the figures show 208 vessels reported inward, 230,509 tons and 5,446 men-a decrease of 60 vessels. In 1885 there were 124 British ships and 144 of foreign origin which arrived in port, while in the present year, the number of British vessels was 96 and of foreign ones there were 112. For 1885 the returns show, besides 124 British, 136 Norwegian and Swedish, 5 German, 1 Russian, 1 Dutch. In 1886 the returns stand thus, British, 96; Norwegian and Swedish, 103; German, 4; Russian, 2; Dutch, 1, and Argentine Republic, 2. With regard to the showing of vessels outward bound, we find that in 1885, the total number which left Quebec amounted to 190, tonnage 182,711, men 4,154, and in 1886 the number of vessels was 153, tonnage 143,978, men 3,491. These latter belonged to the following countries : British 79, Norwegian and Swedish 104, German 4, Russian 1, Dutch 1, Argentine Republic 1. They were despatched to the following ports, viz :- United Kingdom 125, British Colonies 15 and other foreign countries 13.

AT a recent private meeting of representatives of the fast American and Canadian freight lines, it was shown that the freight returns for 1886 were larger than those for the three preceding years, and that the prospects for the future were brighter. Mr. L. J. Sargeant, of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, was elected president. A resolution was passed respecting lumber rates to take effect on the 1st inst. These will be fixed at the printed estimated weights given in the Canadian Joint Freight Book, loads to be limited to 24,000 lbs. per car, shippers giving the exact quantities. If an excess is allowed it will be rated at fourth-class tariff rates. Another resolution was adopted making the

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estimated weight of export live stock via the St. Lawrence, loaded in cars 30 feet long and under, to be : Sheep, single deck, 16,000 pounds; double deck, 20,000 pounds; cattle, 18,000 pounds. Agricultural implements, it was finally agreed, should be charged at actual weight, subject to classification.

THE U. S. Government tea farm in South Carolina is to be given up, and the remnant of the plants distributed. This recalls reminiscenses of the reign of Le Duc, the classmate of President Hayes, who was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture. He conceived the idea that the United States ought to raise their own tea as well as potatoes, involved the Government in an expense \$100,000 or more in demonstrating that they cannot do it. He did succeed in raising a little tea, and passed it round among the Congressmen and Senators whenever he wanted a new appropriation, in order to convince them that he was getting on finely and would soon drive the Asiatic heathen out of the tea trade, but it was bitter stuff and cost several thousand dollars a pound. The tea farm has run to weeds during the last few years, and now it is decided to abandon it entirely.

The Winnipeg Packing and Provision Company has applied for incorporation. Its object is to found a pork-packing establishment similar to those which have done so much to increase Chicago's wealth. The company will apply to the city council for a bonus of \$10,000 ; and if this is granted they will immediately begin the crection of suitable buildings which will be completed and in running order by the middle of September. The stock is being rapidly taken up and it is expected the entire capital, \$75,000, will be subscribed for within ten days. It is said that the proprietors of ranches at Calgary and elsewhere have intimated that if Winnipeg does not make an early stir the great packing trade of the Canadian North-West will centre at some other enterprising town, as there will soon be an unlimited supply of live stock available.

The annual statement of the business of the Post Office Savings Rank of Canada has just, been published for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886, and shows a most satisfactory state of increase throughout the year. The total amount at the credit of deposits has now reached the unequalled amount of \$17,159,372, being an increase of \$2,068,832 over last year, and the largest increase in any one year since 1883. The total cost of management was \$41,358, being an average of 21 9-10 cents for each transaction. This shows an increase of \$5,607, which is small compared with the large increase of business and the number of new offices opened. The percentage of cost of management to the balance of the depositors remains the same as last year, namely 24 per cent.

NEW BRUNSWICK crop reports, as furnished to the Board of Agriculture, are not uniformly good. There has been a long period of dry weather, and in some places the army worm has appeared in considerable force. The hay crop will be considerably below the average. Wheat alone has come through the ordeal unharmed, the promise for this cereal being in almost every district remarkably good. The time of danger, however, is not yet altogether passed, and wheat is not, it appears, so extensively grown as other grain. Potatoes have excellent prospects all through, despite the prevalence of the Colorado beetle, and fruit, where grown, promises a bountiful yield. In the northern counties the crops have all done well.

As order in council has been passed declaring that a special form of oath shall be required by all collectors of customs, to be made and subscribed before them by the importer concerned in each case whenever any free entry is tendered at the customs for wire rope on the ground that it is intended for use in rigging for ships and vessels. A similar form is also prescribed for fish-hooks, nets and seines and lines and trawls. Steel strips when imported into the Dominion by manufacturers of buckthorn and plain strip fencing will be admitted to entry free of customs duty until otherwise ordered; also steel round wire rods under half-inch in diameter, when imported by manufacturers of wire.

THERE has been exceptionally fine harvest weather in western Ontario, and already, according to the London Free Press the bulk of the fall wheat and barley has been housed in excellent condition. Threshing has commenced, and from reports received both the samples of wheat and the yield are all that could be desired. Some few fields of early oats have been cut, but generally speaking they are light in the straw. Spring wheat is turning and will be ready for the reaper next week. The hay crop has been harvested in the finest condition that was ever known, as the majority of that cut hardly got a sprinkling of rain. Two weeks more will see the grain harvest pretty well through with in Ontario-one of the earliest in this country.

The following fire insurance companies have declared semi-annual dividends in addition to those reported in our last issue — Guardian, of New York, Howard, Citizens of Pittsburg, Peoples, Boylston, and National of Baltimore, 3 per cent. American Exchange, Vanderbilt, Factors and Traders, Mechanics of Philadelphia, and Fidelity and Casualty of New York, 4 per cent. The Home of Memphis, Memphis City, Peoples, Phoenix, and Planters of Memphis, Hope of New Orleans, Cincinnati, Falls City, and Phoenix of Brooklyn, 5 per cent. The Pacific, Merchants, and Manufacturers, 6 per cent. The following Pittsburgh offices declare dividends per share :—Armenia, \$4, City, \$2, and Humboldt, \$1, per share.

The population of Ireland at the present time is a little over 5,160,000, of whom, in round numbers, 1,150,000 are Protestants and 4,010,000 Romanists. The island contains about 20,000,000 acres of land, of which onehalf is owned by less than 750 proprietors, each holding upwards of 50,000 acres. Three proprietors hold over 100,000 acres, fourteen over 50,000 acres, and ninety over 20,000 each. One hundred and ten landlords hold among them 4,000,000 acres, or one-fifth of the soil of the whole country. Of the landlords who held in 1871 over 100 acres 4,834 were non-residents, and only 5,589 residents in the country.

The Hull, Que., Council has decided to , increase its issue of water works debentures to \$40,000 in order to construct an extra conduit, etc. It was decided that the pipes should be carried from the corner of Main and Lake streets along Main street to the corner of Brittania street, and thence by way of Victoria street to Wright street. It was also decided to place six hydrants along the course. Ald. Eddy pointed out the necessity of having some hydrants so placed as to protect the city from any fire which might possibly break out in his lumber yard. The suggestion was concurred in.

A BERLIN correspondent of the London *Times* states that the English were the lowest of the tenders sent in the other day for the supply of steel rails to the Royal Altona Railway, the German offers being considerably higher. The Belgian firm of Cockerill also beat the German works a few days ago in the tenders sent in for the supply of the engine axles, &c., required for the Frankforton-the-Main railways. This is gratifying after what we hrve recently heard about the disastrous effects of German competition.

A SYNDICATE has recently been formed in Paris, having for its object the protection and propagation of the products of French industries, to send out inspectors to all countries where they can be practically introduced, and to install representatives of trade in all markets where they may be found necessary and useful. This syndicate has laid out four routes of exploration and the first comprises the United States, Ganada, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua and the West Indics.

According to carefully prepared statistics, the sugar crop of Cuba this past senson amounted to 690,779 tons against 631,967 tons the previous year. It was estimated on June 1st that the crop would yield 700,000 tons. But for bad weather that amount would have been exceeded. The continued depression of the prices of sugar in the great consuming centres

will have a serious effect on the profits which would otherwise be realized from this year's large yield.

Wrm the end of this month the time closes in which volunteers who served in the North-West and are entitled to land can locate the same or appoint a substitute to do so, but they will still be entitled to receive \$80 in scrip. So far about 900 land warrants have been issued and over 3,500 volunteers have taken scrip. It is carious to note that nearly 1,000 men who have served during the rebellion, and are therefore entitled to scrip, have made no application as yet.

A western contemporary states that a machine for shearing sheep is in successful operation in Victoria. It is made of brass, in the shape of a small trowel, and is actuated by a turbine wheel about three inches in diameter a turbine wheel about three inches in diameter A comb serves as a guard against cutting the skin. The steam is conveyed from the boiler by two india-rubber tubes, one inside the other. The inner one is the injection, and the space between the two the ejection.

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The general freight agents of the North Western lines have decided upon the following rates, on flour cast-bound from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago. Destined for the scaboard,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  cents; local, 10 cents; for interior points in Iowa and Illinois, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. A large proportion of the traffic is being diverted to the Lake Superior ports, owing to the action of the St. Paul and Duluth road, which refuse to come into the pool.

The passenger rates from Montreal to Vanconver have now been reduced to the following figures:—Second class, limited to nine  $\frac{1}{4}$ days, 550; first class, limited to nine days, 575; first class, good for 30 days, 590; first class return, tourist, limited to thirty days, 5110first class return, tourist, limited ts sixty days, 5120; first class tourist, return, limited to ninety days, \$130.

HAVANA ADVICES state that new tobacco lea commences to come in somewhat more freely, and amongst the late arrivals are some very handsome samples from the Vinales districts. If the Vuelta Abajo can produce such like goods in abundance the manufacturers will be in a position to give a larger proportion of the much-desired light colors in the new make.

1r is said that a syndicate of New York capitalists have taken hold of the Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie railroad to connect with the LaCrosse, Wisconsin and Sault road now building. Construction is to begin this fall, forty miles on each end. It is understood that a bonus of \$3,200 per mile will be allowed by the Dominion Government.

The price of gas in ninety-five of the principal cities of the United States shows a total-

range of from 90c to \$4 per 1,000 feet. The lowest price is in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Wheeling, W Va., near the heart of the coal regions, and the highest rules in Galveston and San Antonia Tex., new places, and far removed from coal.

THE N. Y. Bulletin has made an exhaustive enquiry into the state of American trade and comes to the conclusion that "we enter upon the last summer month with prospects on every hand of an active and satisfactory autumn trade."

The traffic returns of the G. T. R., for week ending July 31st, 1886, show an increase of \$72,349, as compared with those of the same week of 1885.

A REPORT is current in the British steel rail market that one of the Autipodean colonies will soon be needing a supply of 20,000 tons of rails and 120,000 tons of steel sleepers. The sleeper contract is by far the largest that has ever come out. One of the large steel making firms in the West Cumberland district has booked an order for 10,000 tons of rails for Mexico, and some large foreign orders are being worked in Cleveland.—A fact which has transpired in the British railway returns is occasioning jubilation among the steelmen. Amongst the causes of accidents on railways, there were some caused by the failure of axles. The fact which has rather gratified the producers of steel is that the iron axtes which failed had averaged 228,444 miles work, but the steel ones failed after an average working of 236,296 miles.

STATISTICIANS state that there has been a gain of 9.3 per cent in the net consumption of sugar for the past six months of 1886 over that for the corresponding time last year. In 1885 the consumption fell little over 14 per cent, below that of 1884, which year showed a gain of 8 per cent, over 1883, it in turn leading 1882 by nearly 7 per cent. It, therefore, appears that this year is likely to show an advance over previous years, thus confirming the general impression that commercial affairs are in far better condition than for several years past, sugar being a very good index of the purchasing power of the masses.

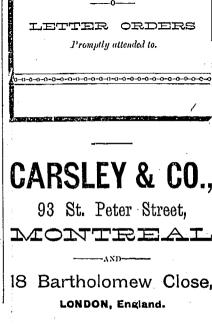
It is argued that pulp can be used as a substitute for lumber in the manufacture of furniture and other articles now made exclusively of wood. By mixing the pulp with clays, steatite, asbestos, plumbago and mica, substances of every possible color and compactness may be produced. It is estimated that only about twenty per cent. of the timber felled reaches economic uses, while if the sawnill were combined with pulping and pressing processes, all the material in the trunk might be available.

ART AUCTIONEER.—" We have here, ladies and gentlemen, a most superb marine view.' Assistant (in a loud whisper)—" liold on, it's a picture of a sheep." Auctioneer—" As I was saying, ladies and gentlemen, we have here a picture of a most superb merino. What am I offered on a bid."? MONTREAL WHOLESALE DRY GOODS IMPORTEES. TO THE TRADE.

93 St. Peter Street,

We would respectfully request merchants, who have not done business with us, to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Owing to having our own retail in this city to provide for, we are enabled to show a greater variety of every class of dry goods than any other house.



GUEST—rising excitedly from the table, after tasting an olive for the first time—"1t's sorry I'd be to disturb the hilarity of the mating, but I belave some joker's been salting the guseberries !"

IT is not a misfortune for a young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young man gives her a better one.

#### Financial.

THURSDAY EV'G, Aug. 5, 1886.

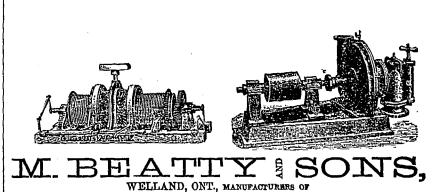
The street rate in London was cabled  $1\frac{3}{2}$ . On this market Sterling closed as follows:— Sixty days s ght,  $8\frac{1}{6}$  @ 9 and  $9\frac{1}{6}$  @  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; demand,  $9\frac{1}{6}$ @  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $9\frac{1}{6}$ @  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cables,  $9\frac{1}{4}$ @  $\frac{1}{4}$ . Posted in New York 4.85 and 4.86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; actual, 4.84 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 4.85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; cables, 4.86. Money on call here 3 @ 4 per cent. The local stock market has been active and higher. Commerce, Gas and Passenger were speculated in freely and a fair business was also done in bank of Montreal. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices for the week :—

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Commerce Merchants Molsons Montreal Ontario Peoples Toronto	2705 949 77 1671 69 204 100	125 <u>1</u> 127 135 217 <u>1</u> 120 100 204	$   \begin{array}{c}     1 20 \\     1 25 \\     1 35 \\     2 14 \\     1 19 \\     100 \\     203 \\     2 \\   \end{array} $
Miscellaneous.			
Dell Telephone         Can. Pacific         City Passenger         Dundas Cotton Co         do         bonds         Gas	50 1275 3410 75 \$10,000 8460 13 12 \$3000 1519 250 4525 25	110 674 1771 672 105 210 1923 106 101 793 100 129 76	$ \begin{array}{c} 110 \\ 66\frac{1}{2} \\ 67\frac{1}{2} \\ 105 \\ 203\frac{1}{2} \\ 192\frac{1}{2} \\ 106 \\ 101 \\ 77\frac{1}{2} \\ 100 \\ 123\frac{1}{2} \\ 76 \\ \end{array} $

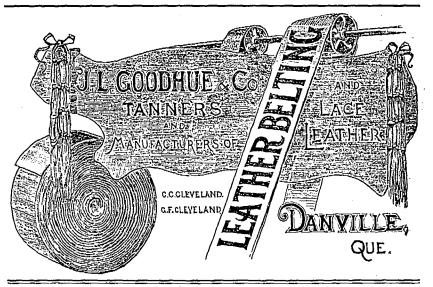
#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

#### THURSDAY EVG., Aug. 5, 1886.

The condition of trade in all branches is about on a par with the past few weeks. The weather has continued showery and it is hoped that it will be more settled in the near future or the harvest will suffer. Payments due in the earlier days of the present month were promptly met as a rule, and considerable satisfaction is expressed.



Dredges, Derricks, Hoisting Engines and Horse Power Hoister. CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, and other Contractors' Plant. Also WRECKINGIPUMPS. COOPER, FAIRMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal.



Assues.—Receipts continue moderate. With large shipments at the end of July, for both Britain and the Continent, stock of pots was reduced to 698 brls'; prices have ruled at S3 65 for light tares, first hand, and S3.75 for round lots of shipping tares, for the past few days the demand has decreased, and S3.60 mS3.65 is now an extreme quotation. We quote seconds S3.20mS3.25. Pearls.—Latest rates at 5.30. Business in this ash is now so small that it is difficult to give very accurate quotations ; single barrels for consumption would cost probably S6.25 per 100 lbs. Receipts since 1st January, 1886, 2.317 pots, 155 pearls ; deliveries, 2.900 pots, 254 pearls ; in store 4th August, 6 p.m., 769 pots, 42 pearls.

COAL AND WOOD .- There has been a good seasonable demand for anthracite coal Soft coal is quiet at steady prices. unchanged. Business in cordwood and For round lots of hard fair. coal quotations are shaded 10c @ 20c per Cape Breton \$3 @ \$3.10, Nova ton. Scotia \$3.50 and Scotch steam to arrive \$3.75. Stove \$5.50; chestnut, \$5.25; egg and furnace, \$5. Scotch grate \$5.50; Newcastle smiths, \$5. Scotch grate \$5.50; Rev-castle smiths, \$6. Cordwood—Yard prices per long cord (cartage 50c extra) are as fol-lows:—Maple, \$6; birch, \$5.50; beech, \$5; tamarac, \$4.50; hemlock, \$4. Coke, \$2.50 per chaldron of 36 bush.; crushed coke (stove or egg size) \$3.30 delivered.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- In this market business in butter has been light but advices from the country, both East and West, would indicate that supplies of good quality have been quite readily taken up. There has been some call for creamery but no business is reported and holders are asking above shippers limits. As high as 81c has been paid for finest white cheese but exporters generally were slow buyers and not disposed to anticipate. The market, however, has a firm tone in sympathy with country markets. Despite our decreased exports advices from the other side continue to favor low prices and the cable was unchanged at 41s. It is believed that with present favorable weather the August make will be a large one. Contrary to the expectations of a good many dealers the receipts in New York last week were pretty light, and the exports amounted to considerably more than the estimates. The result was that prices held up firmly at  $7\frac{1}{6}c$ 8c, and were about as strong at the close as at the beginning. There is said to be about 15, 000 boxes of June goods in cold storage, which the owners will not sell at present prices, as they would show a loss on the cost. But whether this will be a clog to the market later on it is impossible to judge at present. At Utica, the total sales were 13,356 boxes; ruling price 7%; last year 14,000 boxes at a ruling of 6%. The supply of short cut pork is light. Market steady all round. Several



Can 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:

Isl. You save the wear of your axles 50 per cent; they are practical, and are fast coming into general use. 2nd. You can run your carriage 200 miles with one oiling.

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

4th. Grease and dirt are not continually oozing from the axle bearing.

فيصحرا المجارية مستراتين والمعتمان المراكلة والأور والجعله

Бth. They are cheap and durable. One set will last a life-time; but if necessary can be easily replaced with little expense. 6th.

The first and only Sand-box ever invented to go on over a solid collar.

Livery-stable keepers generally are adopting the Adjustable Sand-Box as a matter of economy. A, F. MILES, Manufacturer, STANSTEAD, QUB.

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

hundred pails of Western lard recently sold Eggs changed hands at 14c@15c per at 91c. Canadian in New York 141c. dozen.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. - LOCALLY, business has been fair for the time of year. American makers of morphine have reduced their prices to \$2.25 in eighths and \$1.95 in bulk ; Scotch is unchanged. Senna is very strong, and the indications are favoring a further rise for Tinnivelly and Alexandria. A cable despatch reports had crop prospects for German ergot, and an advancing market abroad; the market is firmer in consequence. Opium is shewing a weaker tendency. Single cases are now offered at \$2.75 in New York, though some holders yet seek to obtain \$2.80. For lots there is an entirely nominal market. The quotation generally named is \$2.75, but to arrive shipments have been cabled \$1.65, in bond, and in one instance \$1.53 has been quoted by a leading London broker. Quinine has met with a good distributive demand, and the New York market has ruled steady at 50c for German, though at this figure any good brand is readily obtained. The foreign market is cabled slightly firmer. American makers report a moderate trade at former prices. Advices from Europe continue strong on gum Arabic. The demand, however, is limited. Senegal continues to improve in tone, influenced by the strength of the advices from Bordeaux and London. Heavy chemicals quiet at former prices.

Day Goops .-- Remittances for notes maturing on the 4th have been extremely satisfactory, and renewals, even in part, were the exception and not the rule. Travellers still out are sending in good orders, but the country storekeepers are buying carefully and in small well assorted lots. Owing to the cheap rates for cablegrams, stocks this season seem to be kept better assorted than ever before, and the market all round has a healthy tone. The city trade has benefited somewhat by the influx of tourists, but the absence of so many families from town naturally curtails the retail trade. The suburban stores report a decidedly better business, some storekeepers saying that the sales for last month were bet of than for ten years past.

FISH AND OUS .- There has been some demand for green cod here, but advices state that no green cod or Cape Breton herrings have reached Halifax as yet. Good figures have been realized for Cape Breton herrings to ar-

rive in comparison with last year's prices. Letters state that from St. John's, north to Cape John, the fisheries have been a failure; from the Straits there are tavorable advices, thence north poor, but it is too early yet to expect much. There is a good demand for new canned mackerel, but none in yet. Round lots are worth about \$2.85 and have sold to arrive at that. The sale is reported of 100 cases old canned salmon at \$6. New British [Columbia to arrive is worth about \$5.20. Lobsters on the spot and to arrive about \$5.30@\$5.40. Oils have ruled dull. A sale of Newfoundland cod is mentioned at 50c. Prices are nominally unchanged all round.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour market is steady and there has been a fair demand. Sales yesterday included 2,000 sacks for export. Latest transactions were : 150 brls. superior, \$3 90, 100 do, \$3.85, 200 extra, \$3.75, a car of fancy at \$3.45, 2 cars Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.60, and 2 cars medium at \$4. Receipts of grain yesterday included about 70,000 bushels of wheat, 84,060 bushels of corn and 12,000 bushels of peas. Coarse grains are firm and wheat dull. Peas were higher with buyers at 731c and sellers at 74c, and oats were also firm. Several cables were received from Liverpool and Glasgow en-quiring about peas and oats. Stocks over there are understood to be light, which to some extent explains the orders received, and if holders were inclined to meet buyers business could be done at 731c freely. Shippers expect to see peas touch 75c before the expiration of the month, especially as corn has developed an upward tendency. On Saturday a sale of 30,000 bushels was made at 73c afloat. In oats there has been business at quotations. The aggregate exports of grain to date now amount to 7,321,765 bushels, divided as follows :--2,321,144 bushels wheat, 2,650,870 bushels corn, 844,609 bushels pens, 1,489,127 bushels oats and 15,925 bushels rye. Besides the foregoing the European exports include 160,517 sacks and barrels of flour and 31,239 oatmeal. Some enquiry by cable has been experienced for Canada spring wheat on the basis of 81c afloat here, which figure, however, appears to be too low to suit holders, hence little business can be done. Advices from Western millers state that there is a fair f.o.b. demand at relatively better prices than can be made here, which accounts for the light offerings of desirable flour in this market. The grain option markets in Chicago were weaker on favorable crop weather and

The total quantity of wheat liberal receipts. in sight on this continent and alloat to Europe, calculating according to the Chicago visible supply, is 55,976,000 bushels-an increase of 2,269,000 bushels compared with a week ago, an increase of 3,382,000 with two weeks ago, an increase of 5,169,000 with three weeks ago, an increase of 2,998,000 with four weeks ago, and a decrease of 2,626,000 with a year ago. English cables report a quiet but steady market for cargoes of wheat and corn in all positions.

GREEN FRUITS, Etc.—A moderate business is reported. Apples of this year's crop have sold down to \$2.50. Lemons, \$7.50/0\$9 per box. California pears, \$4@\$4.50 per box; Bell, \$6 per brl.; plums, \$2@\$2.25; peaches, \$3. Jamaica yellow bananas, \$1.50@\$2; red, \$1.60. New box date, calden 54.50 \$1@\$1.50. New box date, golden, 7c; in frails, 3c. Cocoanuts, \$5.50 to \$6 per 100. Brazil nuts, 11c. Peanuts, Sc@10c. Pecans, 81c@9c. Tomatoes, 60c@75c per box. Pecans, Spanish onions, S5 per case. Currants, 60c per pail. Strained honey in kegs, 9c; in the comb, 2c@3c higher. Dulce in brls., 10c per 1b. Southern grapes, 10c/@12c.

GROCERIES .- There has been no important variation in either prices or demand since last The movement of teas locally has issue. been light as the leading houses are at present importing. As will be seen elsewhere the first cargo for the C. P. R. has arrived and is now en route most of it being for Canadian points and a large proportion for Montreal. Advices from places of export state that there is a good demand for all sorts from good common upwards but fine is not available the first crop having been shipped and the second crop not showing extra quality. Stocks are abundant and no higher prices are expected though the demand may prevent a decline. Freights and Exchange rule low. In New York heavy auction sales continue to cause an unsettled feeling. There is a firmer feeling in sugars but prices are about the same. The turn-over continues large. Molasses have sold largely in lots of 25 puncheons and upwards at 29c but the market is now firmer as a large quantity has gone into one hand and is held at 31c ex store. Dried foreign fruit is dull as usual at this season. Further advices are to hand respecting the Denia crop of raising. Some authorities place the yield at 700,000 qtls. First shipments to London and Liver-pool expected about August 8th. The price for August-September shipment, f. o. b. off

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stalk, regular, is 24s; best selection, 31s. September shipment, 22s 6d and 30s respectively. The cost and freight price for Persian dates, September shipments is 18s 6d @ 19s. A cable from Patras says: "Shipments of currants will commence August 20th; opening price, 19s c. and f. Spices firm at quotations."

HIDES AND TALLOW. — There has been a good demand for hides but the scarcity of stock has prevented much business being done. An enquiry addressed to a Toronto firm resulted in an answer as follows: "None here to offer. Am sold ahead at 94c and 9c." This is equal to about 10c delivered here. Inspected No. 1 Montreal hides have sold at 91c which is the same price as before. Some traders look for a further advance. About 500 dry Texus flints were sold at 164c. Tallow is dull and unchanged at quotations.

Hors - A London cable quotes hops at 80s. In New York, a sale was made of fine quality States (not strictly choice) to a brewer at 29c cash, and a few parcels of fair quality went at 25cm27c. It is said 30c was paid for about 100 bales English hops to arrive. Bids of 38c were cabled for contracts for choice 1886 English hops and refused; and in reply to information as to what 1886 German hops could be secured for it was stated that contracts could not be made at any reasonable price. The imports, this week reach 3,193 bales, of which about 2,600 bales were American hops returned, the balance being English and German. Since the 1st of July about 4,500 bales States and Californias have come; back to this continent.

IRON ANDL HARDWARE NO new features have come to light during the week and the market maintains a dull tone. The London market for pig tin has weakened to £96 78 6d on spot and £97 5s future for Straits, and in sympathy with this decline prices have dropped about 30 on this side. The pig lead market has also weakened under pressure of foreign stock for prompt shipment. A New York paper says of copper :- The recent con-tracts by the Lake companies, while supplying the requirements of the larger consumers for the next 60 days, have, in connection with the reduction of output in Arizona and Montana, let comparatively little surplus to come upon the market. This, and the fact that companies that have recently acted indepen-dent of the Calumet and Hecla joined the latter in the sales above referred to, afford a basis for the suspicion that some new deal is working, and in view of all the facts, holders are very firm. Lake copper has been sold at 10 m10 fe from store since our last report, and export bids of slightly over 10c have been rejused. Arizona is now quoted at 91/00 9%, and for Baltimore 9% is named as a close price. London cables quoted Chili bars easier at £38 17s 6d, but the change there is attributed mainly to the rather depressed condition of the foreign markets for other metals. The increased production of iron in the Southern States, compared with last year, proves to be as follows: Alabama, 28,094 tops; Georgia, 15,045 tons; West Virginia, 13,987 tons; Tennessee, 15,901 tons; Kentucky, 2,583 tons; and Maryland, 2,810 tons. In Virginia there was about 5,000 tons decrease. This is a net increase of about 73,000 tons. A Liverpool letter by last mail says: Practically we have nothing new to advise, but the feeling is very strong that what we call Staffordshire iron has touched bottom, and we can hardly think that any lower prices are likely to rule. We hear of trouble among two makers, and one very large



house in South Staffordshire is reported to have stopped with little or nothing left for creditors. In tin and tern plates considerable enquiry has resulted in, but little business, as in most cases makers are sufficiently engaged to render them too independent to meet buyers views. On the other hand the reduced value of tin is considered ample reason for further reduction in plates, the fact that tin plates have obtained little or no advance since tin was £3 below present prices being ignored.

LEATHER .- The leather market is quict but a steady seasonable business is doing. Quebec splits are not in demand but still stocks are not accumulating, western splits are better called for and 271 to 28c has been paid for best Oshawa splits. The American sole referred to in our last issue as about equal to our No. 2 has been selling in round lots at 20 cents, while a small business has been done in Canadian No. 2 sole at 21 cents, and in No. 1, jobbers, at 25 cents, the latter grade being somewhat scarce. In upper leather, fine light shows no accumulation but the demand is not brisk prices paid have ranged from 38 to 39 cents and in some instances 40 cents has been paid for small lots of extra. Heavy upper is but little called for and the other leathers show no change.

LIVE STOCK .- There were free offerings of cattle but only a small business was done and the ruling prices were 41c @ 5c per 1b. live weights. Receipts of sheep have fallen off largely, principally owing to the diminished demand for export. Prices naturally have weakened and a few sales were made at 34c per 1b. live weight. Butchers' cattle 34c m 44c per lb. live weight. There was a good enquiry for hogs, but owing to the continued light weights the market has ruled quiet at firm prices, and all the offerings were bought up at from 5c @ 5]c per lb. For calves there is little demand at from \$2 @ \$10 each as to quality. There has not been any substantial change in the British cattle markets, but cables indicate a slight improvement, due principally to the light receipts from Canada and the United States. The supplies from other sources, however, have continued liberal and offerings generally have been made freely. Prime Canadian steers at Liverpool made 121c, an advance of a quarter of a cent from last week

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Woot.—The wool market is firm and advancing, cape having guined fully a cent since our last issue, and having sold freely at outside figures. Fleece has experienced consider-



able demand owing to the fact that prices asked by farmers have stiffened considerably, in fact buyers have difficulty in securing it from them and it is stated that as high as 22 cents has been offered for fleece in the West. Pulled wools are in good demand and it is rumoured that a large lot of pulled Cape will soon be offered in this market.

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

#### Toronto, August 5, 1886.

In the wholesale markets this week the movement is restricted and prices continue steady. Remittances are fairly satisfactory. The money market is quiet and rates easy; call loans on stocks  $4\frac{1}{2}$ @5 per cent.; on bonds, debentures, &c.,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ @4. Time loans 5@66 per cent. Prime commercial paper 6@66 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Sterling exchange dull and lower; 63day bills between banks 109 and demand bills  $109\frac{1}{2}$ @109 $\frac{1}{8}$ . The stock market has been quiet, but prices are higher in many cases. Following are the closing bids to-day, as compared with last. Thursday:—

			Contractor and the second s		
Banks.	Bid Aug. 57	Bid July 29.	Lonn Cos.	Bid Aug. 5,	Bid July 20.
Montreal.,	215	2123	Can Per	204	204
Toronto	203	2023	Freehold	1663	1061
Ontario	i īm	1197	Western Can	187	187
Merchauts	1264	124	Blog. & Lonn	110	110
Commerce	124		Farmers Loan		118
Dominion.	1 214	214	Lond'n & Can'd	1591	159
Hamilton.	136	1364	Landed Credit.	123	123
Standard.	1 121	1251	National Invt.,	1011	104
Federal	110	1 109	Ontario Loan	1181	
Imperial	135	135	Hamilton Prov.	120	121
Molsons	134	134	Imperial Sav	116	116

BUTTER, &c.—The market has been very quiet, country holders asking more than buyers are willing to pay. There is a jobbing trade at 131c@14c for choice tub, and at 11c @12c for good to fair. Inferior sold at 9c. Eggs are in moderate supply at 13c@131c in case lots. Chesse is firm, with sales of small tots of the best makes at  $8\frac{3}{2}c@9c$ .

Davas.—Business continues fair and prices steady.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Trade has been quiet during the week. Offerings are only moderate and the demand fair. Superior extra sold at equal to \$3.60 here, and extras at equal to \$3.50. Spring extras are quoted at \$3.30. Patents rule at \$3.90 to \$4.50, according to quality. Wheat has been very dull' this week, and prices are lower. A few days ago there were sales of No. 2 fall at 76e and 764c, which are the nominal prices at the close to-day. No. 2 spring is quoted at 77c to 78c and No. 2 red winter at the same price, goose is steady at 71c to 72c for No. 2. Barley remains dull without sales, and prices in consequence purely nominal. Oats are scarce and higher this week ; sales have been made at 36c to 37c the latter for choice. *Peas* are firmer with sales of No. 2 at 58c and choice at 59c to 60c. *Out*meal is firm, car lots being quoted at \$3.80 to \$3.85 and small lots at \$4. Bran, quiet and firm, with car lots quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Hors—Business is restricted owing to the high prices at which they are held. Choice qualities are quoted at 20c to 25c.

GROUGHES.—There has been a quiet trade this week, with but few changes in prices. Sugars are unchanged, with granulated quoted



A SPECIALTY.

at 64c to 68c, and Canadian refined at 54c to 58c. Tens, quiet and casy. Tobaccos firm.

HIDES AND SKISS.—The market is quiet and prices steady. Dealers are paying  $8\frac{1}{2}c$  for No. 1 steers, and 8c for No. 1 cows. Cured are quoted at 9c to  $9\frac{1}{4}c$  with a few sales. Lambskins are in good demand, and higher at 45c. Petts are also higher at 45c. Tallow remnins dull and prices weak at  $4\frac{1}{2}c$  for rendered and at 2c for rough.

LEATHER.--The outlook is considered good, and the movement is likely to increase from this time. Prices continue firm, with a fair business in splits.

LIVE STOCK .--- The receipts of cattle this week

have been fair. Offerings are of inferior quality, all the best stock found buyers. Steers for export sold at 41c to 41c, and bulls are quoted at 31c to 34c. Butchers' cattle, steady, at 21c to 4c per 1b., the latter for choice. Sheep steady at 33c to 34c, and spring lambs rule at S2 to S3.25 a head. Hogs, firm, at 42c to 53c, the latter for light fat.

PROVISIONS.—A moderate demand this week and prices higher owing to scarcity of stock. Long clear bacon sold at 7½ to 7½ c in case and ton lots, and Cumberland cut at 7½ c to 8c. Rolls are quoted at 9½c. Hams are firmer at 13½ for smoked, and 14c for canvassed; sweet pickled purely nominal. Mess Pork sold at \$13" for a round lot and at \$13.50 for small lots. Lard is firm, with sales at 94c to 10c for pails. Hogs are firm at \$7.25 to \$7.50.

Woot.—The market is firm, with moderate offerings. Selections bring 20c to 21c, coarse 17c to 19c, and rejections 15c. Pure southdown 23c. Pulled super steady at 22c, and extras at 25c to 26c.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Dodge wood split pulleys, with patent, bushing system, manufactured by the Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co., of Toronto, Ont., and Mishawaka, Ind., are meeting with success, being highly appreciated wherever introduced. They did heavy work at the New Orleans Ex-position and the chief consulting engineer hearly recommended them. In the United States they are taking the place of iron pul-leys. They are held upon the shaft by the compression of wood on iron, and competent authorities have stated that this is the only perfect fastening for a pulley. In addition to other manifest advantages, these pulleys are guaranteed to save from 30 to 60 per cent. of power and we notice that the proprietors have been awarded a certificate of merit by the Franklin institute. The company is a large and influential one, and can be relied upon for excellent workmanship, but doubtful buyers can demand a thirty day's trial. One of the special guarantees reads :-- "We guarantee the compression of wood on iron to hold stronger than set screws in any case, and to be the most perfect fastening over invented."

We take pleasure in calling attention to the business of Mr. Peter Quance, Delhi, Ont., wholesale and retail dealer in and manufacturer of patent process flour, cornneal, buckwheat, feed, lumber, shingles, etc. Mr. Quance started in 1876 and his mill, fitted with plant by Goldie & McCulloch, has a capacity of 75 barrels per day. He is said to disburse nearly \$30,000 in grain annually. The G. T. Smith middling purifying company furnished the purifiers and dust collector. Mr. Wm. Corbett, formerly with Plews of Hamilton, is head miller.

A local paper states that the Haggert Bros. Manfg. Company's Works, Brampton, Ont., are being run to their fullest capacity in turning out the celebrated Cornell Engine and Wide-Awake Separator, and this week the boiler and engine shops have been run over time. Over one hundred engines and Separators have already been shipped. Orders are coming in every day by mail and wire, and at present the company has demands for over fifty yet to be shipped. There is a decided boom this year in Tractions, and a large proportion of the engine orders are for this class.

The Tecswater Steam Roller Mills, Tecswater, Ont., were established in 1878, and their special brands are "Snow White," "Paragon," "Extra Patent," and "Spring Extra," The parties are Mr. J. L. Howson, who is the financial partner, and Mr. W. J. Howson, who is one of the thoroughly practical men in the West, having learnt the milling business with that enterprising citizen of Norval, Mr. Robt. Noble. This latter gentleman manages all of the milling business. The firm's name is Nixon, Howson & Co., and it may be mentioned that they disburse annually a large sum amongst the local farmers, sometimes as much as 5175, 000 to 5200,000. They own one of the finest roller mills in Ontario, made of white brick, with a capacity of 200 brls per day. The pay roll amounts to about \$6,000 yearly.

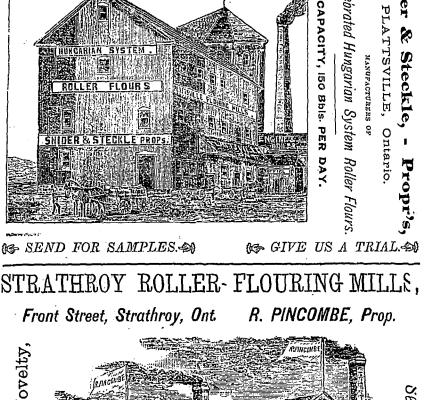
MOFARLANE & PATTERSON, Suspender Manufacturers, Etc.

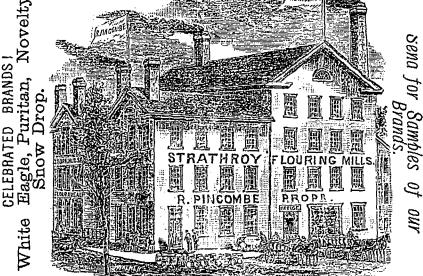
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

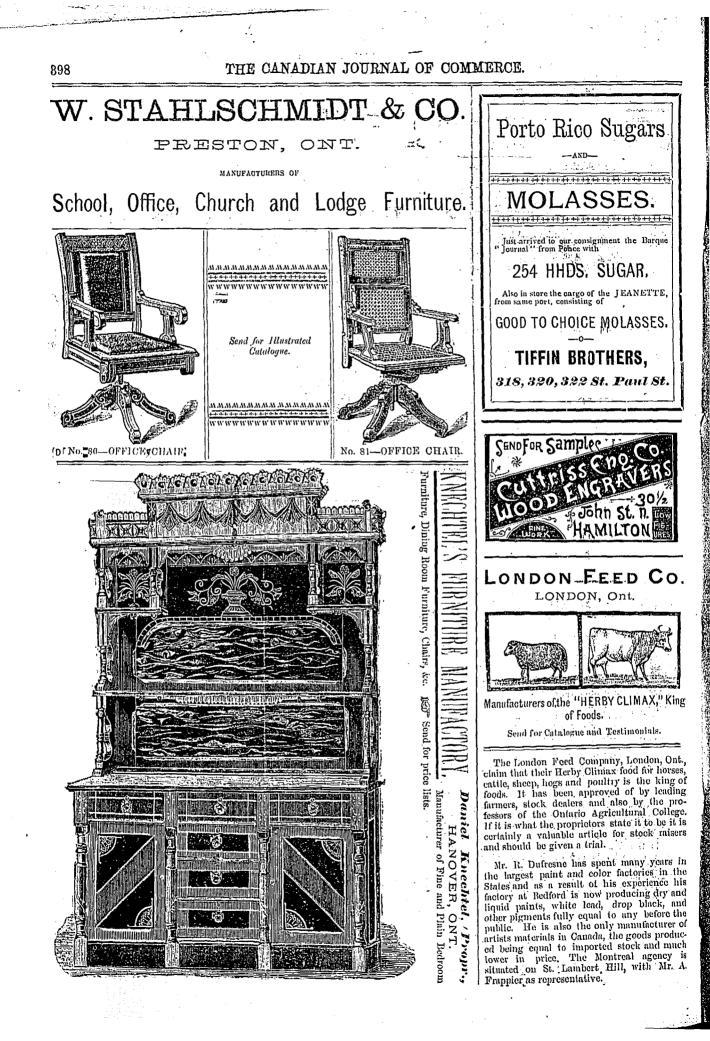
MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED HEART BRACE. 427 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL.

# FLOURING : MILLS.



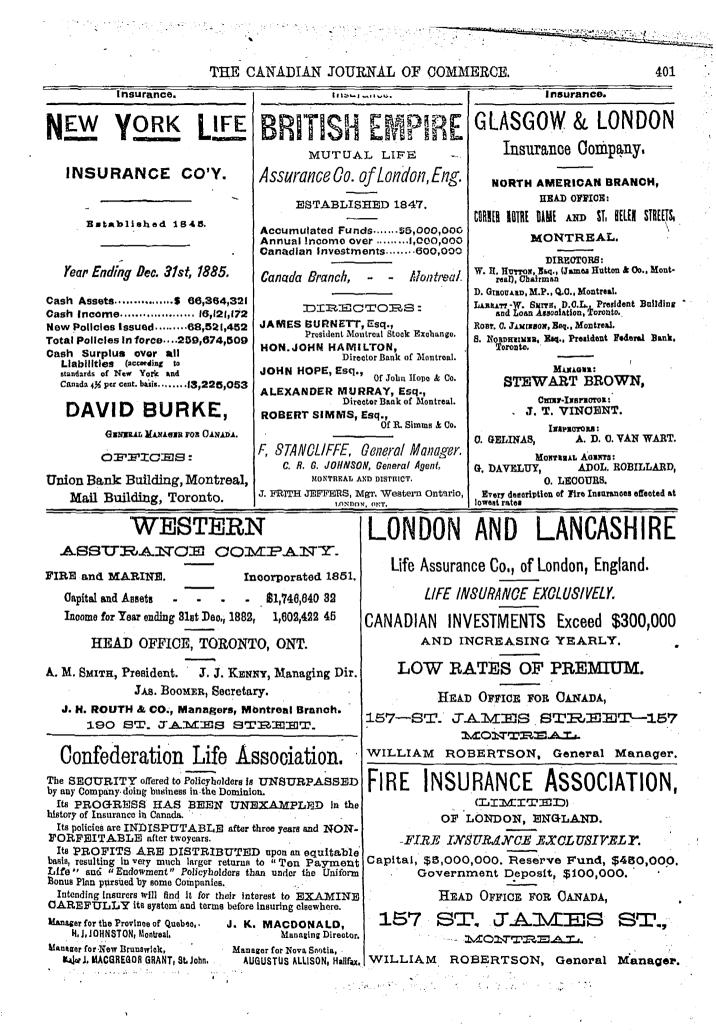






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00 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE									
SURETYSHIP.			STOCI	(S AND	BONDS	•			
The only Co'y in Canada confin-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Val's	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. lust 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Aug. 5	value per Sh
ing Itself to this Business The Guarantee Co.	Brit. North America Can. Bank Commerce Contral Commercial, Manitoba	100	500,000 1,000,000	326,600	10,000	31 3	4 Jan 4 July 2 Jan 2 July 24 Aug 1 Mar	127 125 <u>4</u>	809 24 <u>1</u> 62 75
Of North America Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000	Commercial, Nfld Commercial, Windsor Don Peuple Eastern Townships	40 50 50 50	306,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,479,600	$ \begin{array}{c} 260,000 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 1,200,000 \\ \end{array} $	1,020,000 200,000	4 5 3	l May 1 Nov 3 May 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	126 214 100 118	50 40 107 00 60 00 59 00
Paid up in Cash (no notes), 300,000 Resources over E00,000 'Deposit with Dominion Cov't, 57,000	Exchange, Yarmouth Federal Ilalifax Hamilton	70 100 20 100	280,000 1,250,000 500,000 1,000,000	245,910 1,250,000 500,000 999,500	)  125,000 )  50,000 )  300,000		1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 May	100 104 136	58 45 109 60 20 90 136 50
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiums in certain	llochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier London	100 100 25 100 100	710.100 1,500,000 500,000 1,000,000	1,500,000 500,000 200.049	) 500,000 ) 140,000 ) 50,000	4 3 34	2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 1 July 2 June 2 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 July 2 Jan	85 1353 (66 110}	85 00 135 75 16 50
cases annually seducible until the rate of One-half p.c. per Annun 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 since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction	Maritime Merchants' Can. Merchants, Halifax. Molsons. Montreul Nationale New Brunswick.	100 100 50 200 50 100	311,900 5,793,467 2,000,000 1,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000 500,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000	) 1,500,000 200,000 ) 675,000 ) 6,000,000	31 31 4 5	2 June 2 June 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May (Nil)Nov 10 April 10 Oct	127 100xd 135 217	$\begin{array}{c} 127 & 00 \\ 127 & 00 \\ 100 & 00 \\ 67 & 50 \\ 434 & 00 \\ 32 & 00 \\ 206 & 00 \end{array}$
of its clicats. Over \$350,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.	Nova Scotia Ontario Ottawa People's of Halifax	100 100 100 20	1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,009	1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000	0 340,000 0 500,000 0 210,000 0 35,000	31	2 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec Feb Aug	1823 120 118 97	132 50 120 00 115 00 19 40
President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-Prosident, - THE HON JAMES FERRIER. Managing Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Scretary, JAMES (RANT, Bankera THE BANK OF MONTREAL.	People's of N. B Pictou Quebec St. Stephen's Standard Toronto	50 50 100 100 50 100	500,000 2,500,000 200,000 1000,000 2,000,000	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	0 0 325,000 0 25,000 0 300,000 0 1,150,000	1 4 1 31	l April 1 Oct 2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	125	50 00 25 00 105 00 62 50 204 00
HEAD OFFICE: 157 St. Jamos St., MONTREAL.	Traders Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C Ville Marie Western	50 100 100	500,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 500,000	500,00 1,200,00 464,30 258,96	0 40,000 0 20,000 9 15,000	31	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	100	50 00 82 06
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Munaging Director.	Agri. Say, and Loan 'Co Brant. Loan and Say, Co Brit. Can. Loan & Iny, Co	100 50 50 100	400,000 600,000 130,000 1,350,000	390,87 578,31 121,00 267,06	0 30,000 3 67,000 0 6,000 6 27,000		l Jan 1 July	104} 1184 110 104	104 25 59 25 55 00 104 00
•N.BThis Company's Deposit is the targest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Brit. Mortg. Lonn Co Building and Lonn Assoe Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Porm. Loan and Say	$     \begin{array}{r}       100 \\       25 \\       100 \\       50 \\       50     \end{array} $	450,000 750,000 750,000 1,000,500 3,000,000	697,90 663,99 663,99	0 90,000 0 125,000		2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	106	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal	Can, Sav, and Loan Co Dominion Sav, and Iny, Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	50 50 50	3,000,000 700,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	) 8/3,20	5 157'00	N 4	30 July 31 Dec 15 Jan and Qtly	1161	60 00 58 621 47 25 67 50
COCHRANE, CASSI'S & CO., MANUPACTURERS OF BOOTS and SHOES WHOLESALE, CORNER OF Ornig & St. Francois Xavier Sts., MONTREAL.	Dundas Cotton Co Furmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Itamilton Prov. and Loan Itome Suv. and Loan Co Itudon Cotton Co. Ituron & Erie Loan Soo Ituron & Erie Loan Soo Ituron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Bunking and Loun. London Loan Co London Loan Co London Loan Co	50 50 #100	500,000 1,057,250 1,576,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 350,000 350,000 522,550 700,000 400,000 655,000 2,250,000 100,000	$\begin{array}{c} (611,43) \\ (1,000,00) \\ $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 8 Jan 8 July 2 Jan 2 July 16 Meh 15 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July	674 1184 1669 121 106 156 116 159	59 25 166 75 121 00 106 00 78 00 116 00  116 00 
JAMES MoCREADY & CO.,	Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass, Ry, Co.	$     \begin{array}{r}       100 \\       100 \\       40 \\       40 \\       50     \end{array} $	518,900 7,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,00	0 2	- 5 - 4 - 6 - 4	2 Jan and Qtly 15 April 15 Oct 15 May 6 Nov	210	95 00 51 50 84 00 88 75
BOOT AND SHOE	Montreal Cotton. Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Lonn and Mortg National Investment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Out. Indus. Loan and Inv	100 50 50 100	794,000 300,000 1,000,000 1,700,000 479,500 2,665,600	) 94,00 ) 00,00 ) 32,81 ) 418,00 ) 235,13	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{array}$		15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 30 June 31 Dec	100 27 1 107 1 04]	100 00 13 50 53 50 104 25
St. Peter and Youville Sts., MONTREAL.	National Investment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Deb. Co Rent Est. Loan and Deb. Co., Richelien and Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Loan and Sav. Co.	50	2,000,000 500,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000	) 1,200,00 487,04 ) 346,21 ) 1,619,00 ) 410,51	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 285,00 \\ 8 & 42,00 \\ 3 & & \\ 0 & & \\ 5 & 24,00 \end{bmatrix}$	0 4 0 3 <del>]</del> · 3	9 Feb 15 Sept	118 110 49 t 794	50 37 59 00 55 00 24 50 79 50 65 00
SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,	Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'Ig Co., Halifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Westorn Can. Loan & Sav.	100 100 50 50 50	200,000 800,000 800,000 2,000,000	800,00 550,30	280,00	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 34 \\ 21 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{array} $	Jan July March I Feb and Qth I Feb and Qth Jan July SJan SJuly	90 y 114 y 134 y 131	90 00 114 00 64 75 65 50 93 50
HIDES AND LEATHER,	A. RAMSAY. A. RAMSAY	' &	ALEX. M	ANSON. (	RI (		T. I (		
426 and 428 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.	Paints, Oils	OF (-	-		W., b		removed t		
Robt. McCready & Co.	AND ARTISTS' M English and Belgian Sheeta	IATE nd Po	RIALS.	Glass,	_		dious prem		пем
Boct and Shoe	MANUFACTUF Agents for Wright & Bull, H & Newton, London; Sharrat Potit Aine, Paris; Fourcault		10 0.	- i	No.	8 D	E BRESOL	ES S'	F.
Office and Warehouse, 21 and 23 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.	Warehouse, 37, 39 & Factory, INSPECTO	411 08 S	Recolle	+ C+  .	Tellie	er,	Rothwe	8	Co.
x	Montre	••• #.		I	-	-	•		



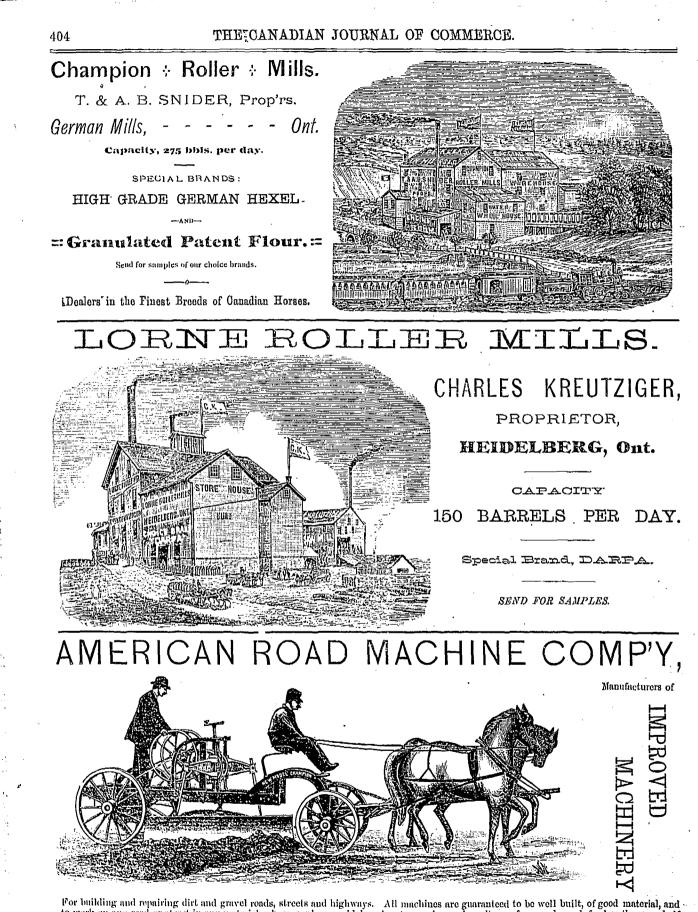




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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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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, andto perform such work for less than one-half the expense of doing the same with plow and ball-scraper. Our "VICTOF," and "NEW MODEL CHAMPION," Reversible Machines, are unequalled for Township and City work, while for light work we have THE BEST in the market. For illustrated catalogue and colored cuts, address: AMERICAN ROAD MACHINE 00., Kennett Square, Pa., U.S.



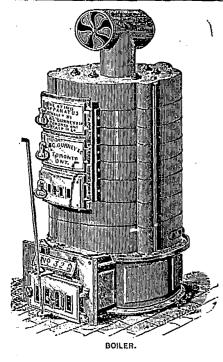
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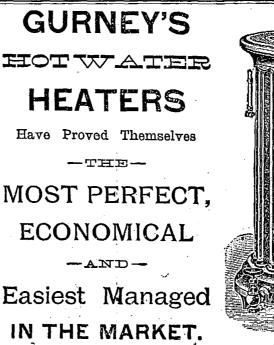
THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .-- THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886.

Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Dairy Produce. Creennery. Townships. Brockville. Morrishurg. Western Dairy Cheese, fine to finest Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carholic Cryst Medi No. 3.	0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 12 0 13 0 07 0 08 0 55 0 60 0 40 0 45	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. Halves. Cape Breton Herrings.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Barley. Pers, per 66 lbs Ryc. Corn, in bond. <b>Grocories.</b> 7ra (IIfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. lb. "good med. to fine "finest to choicest. "Naraski "	0 73 0 74 0 50 0 60 0 51 0 52 0 18 0 22 0 28 0 34 0 37 0 48 0 19 0 25	Figs, C. Mats	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Aloes, Capo. Alum	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" " 2 Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) " 2 " Brit. Col bris " Fresh, per lb Boneless Cod	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Y. Ilyson, com. to gd fine to finest, lb. Gunnd. fair to med "good to fine " "finest" Imperial med. to gd" "fine to finest" "Twankay, com. to gd" Congou, common" "condong"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	African Umbi African Umbi Pepper, Black White. A. Mustard, 4 lb, per jar <i>Rice</i> ,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Copperas, por 100 lbs Cream Tarlar. Epson Salts Glycerine. "Trag Morphia Opium. Oxalio Acid Phosphorus. Potash Bickromato	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Flour. Patent. Choice Superior Extra Superior Extra Extra Superline. Canada Strong Bakers American Manitoba " Fancy Spring Extru Superline	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"fine to finest." Somehong, common" "med, to good." fine to choice." Java" Maracaibo" Maraneaibo" Java	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gelatine, Favorite. ( (Polivka's) I Ib. ean. " 1 qt pk. " 2 qt. gs. (Cox's) 4's Vermicelli Starch : Boxes, 28 to 42 lbs. No. 1 White	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 90 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 80 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 05 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 621 & 1 & 70 \\ 0 & 074 & 0 & 084 \\ 0 & 074 & 0 & 084 \\ 0 & 074 & 0 & 013 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 13 \\ \end{bmatrix}$
Potnss Iodido Quinine Soda Ast Soda Biearb Sal Soda. Strychnine Tartario Acid Dyostuffs.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fine Middlings. Pollards Ontario Bags City Bags, delivered Ontment brls Oatment, granulated	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Chicory. Ib Sugarz, (ensks & bris	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 051 0 053 0 074 0 00 0 063 0 00 0 25 0 50	Canada Laundry. No. 1 Blue. Silver Gloss. Satin . Canada Com. Bengon's Prepared. Vinegar : Imp. Triple. Coto Dies.	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 05 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 06\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 008 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 08\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 08\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 41 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 0 & 0$
Ex. Logwood Chips Indigo (Bongal) Madrus. Gambier Maddor. Sumao	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Grain. CanadaRed Winter Wheat "White Winter" Spring No. 2 White Michigan, No. 1 Red Winter, No. 2. Toledo, Chicago, No. 2, in bond Milwaukee, " Oats	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Trinidad Sugar house Fruit : Loose Museatel Seltaunsper lb. Seedlossper lb. Seedloss Valentia Eleme	0.081.0.001	Crystal Pickling. W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. X Pure Malt	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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





STEAM

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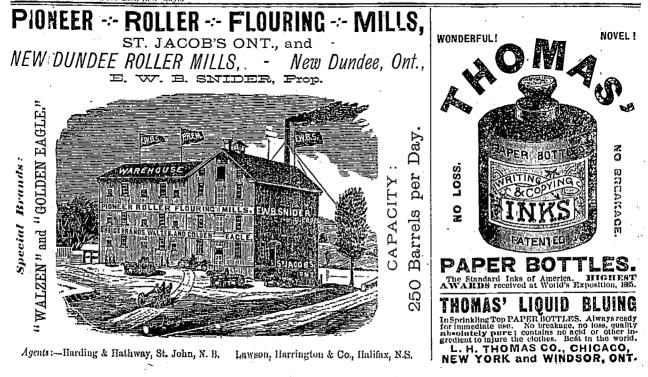
MONTREAL.

E & C. GUERNE X 385 and 387 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENTTHURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886.							
Name of Article.  Who	lesale		Vholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesalo.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware.         0 10           Antimony         0 10           Tin : Block, L & F per lb         0 00           Strip         0 23           Strip         0 10           Copper : Ingot	0.25	Terms, 4 months, or 5 pc	0 061 0 07 7 00 17 50 7 00 17 25	Foncingwire, No. 12 Eng: No. 13 No. 12 Ger.: No. 13 Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 2	\$ e. 5 e. 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 75 1 00 S 59 0 00 7 50	B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, Light "Heavy "No. 2 "Saddlers' Iut. Fr. Calf.	0 35 0 40 0 30 0 35 0 20 0 25 7 50 9 00
3 in and above " 2 40 23 ins. " 2 265 21 ins. " 2 265 11 ins. " 2 201 k 13 ins. <i>Am.</i> " 3 15 14 ins. " 3 19 14 & 13 Cold Cut, Can. 2 99 14 & 13 Cold Cut, Can. 3 40 Cassing Box, Shook : 14 ins per 100 lb. keg: 4 40 14 in. to 13		Langloan       1         Summerlee       i         (Intrisherrie       1         Cavenbroe       1         Chyde       1         Govan       1         Egliaton       1         Hennetite       1         Bar Iron,—per 100 lbs       0         Ord Crowen       1	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 50 & 16 & 75 \\ 0 & 75 & 17 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 16 & 50 \\ 6 & 00 & 16 & 25 \\ 5 & 75 & 16 & 00 \\ 5 & 50 & 15 & 75 \\ 5 & 50 & 15 & 75 \\ 5 & 50 & 15 & 75 \\ 0 & 00 & 19 & 00 \\ 1 & 60 & 1 & 65 \\ \end{smallmatrix} $	" No. 3 Innners pay S1 more for sorted, cured and inspected llamilton, No. 1 insp "No. 2 Toronto " 1 Chiengo Buff Steers " Callskins	0 00 6 50 9 50 9 75 8 50 8 75 9 59 9 75 9 00 9 25 10 00 10 25 10 00 11 50	Meats, Eggs, &c. Canada Pork, short ent. Western Hams, City Cured. Lard, in pails Pacon, per lb Eggs. Tallow, Rendered Rough.	$ \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 50 & 13 & 75 \\ 0 & 00 & 14 & 25 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 094 & 0 & 094 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 044 & 0 & 054 \\ \end{bmatrix} $
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Best Refined	$185195 \\ 210215 \\ 100125$	Balls Dry No'r West City Lambskins City Calfskins, Insp. No. 1	7 50 7 75	Potatoes, per bag Olls.	0 50 0 60
Finishing Waits :           1 in. to 1; per 100 lb. keg.         5 05           1 in. to 1;         4 05           2 in. and up         " " 3 30           Tobacco Box Nails :         3	4 30 3 80 0 00	Sheet from to No. 20 Boiler Plates Boiler '' Lowmoor Hoops and Bands Canada Plates : Good Brands	0 00 0 061 1 85 1 95	No. 2 No. 3 Do uninspected Horse Hideseach Leather (at 6 months)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cod Oil, Newfoundland. "Halifax Gaspo S. R. Pate Scal Cod Liver Oil	0 49 0 50 0 421 0 45 9 46 0 48 0 45 0 471 0 60 0 70
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 95 0 00 0 00 6 85 0 00 5 50 0 00	" Spring, 100 lb " Thre 'b " Sleigh Shoe. lb <i>Vin Plate :</i> IC Coke <u>IC</u> Charcoal	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & 11 & 0 & 12 \\ 3 & 00 & 3 & 25 \\ 2 & 50 & 3 & 00 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 00 \\ 3 & 70 & 3 & 80 \\ 4 & 25 & 4 & 50 \end{array}$	No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2 Buffulo Sole, No. 1 China "No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1 Zanzibar, No. 1 Shughter, No. 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[Distributing Prices] Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Do Halifax Do Gaspe. S. R. Pale Sent Cod Liver Oil. Lard Oil, Extra 'No. 1 Hinseed Raw. 'Bailed Olive, Pure 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Net 30 days, or 4 mos. note 3 of with int. These terms ap- by to the above nulls 0 00 <i>Horse Naits</i> : P & F Bright 0 00 "" No. 8 0 23 " No. 9 0 22 " M Brand 40 & 5 pe dis 2	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	DX " DX " DXX " Russ. Sheet Iron Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 21 gauge Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs.	0 101 0 11 4 75 5 50 0 061 0 07 3 75 4 00	ffarness Upper Heavy. Light. Grained Upper. Seotch Grain. Kip Skins, French. English. Canada Kip. Hemlock Calf.	0 34 0 36 0 35 0 39 0 34 0 37 0 36 0 42 <u>1</u> 0 75 0 95 0 65 0 75 0 40 0 70 0 70 0 80	Machinery Extra, qt., p case pts do Incea, Flasks Plagniol Earretti, fpts. 2 doz Spirits Turpentine. bels Coat Oil:	3 00 3 25 2 40 2 60 2 70 3 00 6 50 0 00 3 75 4 00 4 20 4 50
10         4         0.8         24 po dis.           Wrought or Skip Spikes:         7         1.16 and ½ in	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Lead Pipe Zinc: Sheet Pacuder: Canada Blasting F F to F F F. Barbed wire, per lb, 'Gal' 'Paint'	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Splits, Light & Medium Splits, Heavy "Small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per It Pebble Grain	0 21 0 29 0 21 0 27 0 18 0 21 0 08 0 12 0 15 0 164 0 11 0 154	Car Lots in Store Broken lots Am. in car lots 5 to 10 bhls single bbls	0 184 0 004 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 24

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. ## Terms 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. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days.



#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 18 6.

Namo of Article.  Wholesnie.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesnie.		holesale.
United inches. 14 to 251 160 0 00 United inches 26 ''401 70 0 00 41 ''502 05 3 80 ''51 ''600 00 4 20 ''61 ''700 00 4 60 ''71 ''800 00 5 500	Timber, Lumber & C Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birswood Walnut, per M Butternut, per M Cedar, round, lineal foot Chore way Way States of the	20 00 25 00 20 00 25 00	American Fancy, ch & sm	080090 240245	Graham's ditto 2	25 7 00 30 6 50 00 & up 50 18 00
"81 "85	Elm, solt. 1st. Elm, Rock. Il emiock, M. Maple, hard, M. Soft, do Oak, M. Pine, clear, M. 2nd, quality, do Shipping Calls Mill do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Stout : Guinness gts Domestic gts Domestic gts Brandy : Honcssey's - gal- cnse Martel case Jules Durot & Co } gal- case Pinet, Castillon & Co gal-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Can. Spirits, Jup. callon. Par Alcohol65 0. P. 3 Puro Spirits65 " 3 "	00 17 50 <i>id Bond.</i> 15 0 99 16 1 00 187 0 90 16 0 0 55 51 0 52 51 0 52 51 0 52 81 0 75
"Paris         115         125           Portland Cement, brl         275         300           Roman         brl         250         270           Fire Bricks, per M	Spruee, 1 to 2 in., M Spruee, 1 to 2 in., M 2nd Tobacco (In Bond.) Black, Chewing, in boxos. in enddlee Mahoganics, Smoking Do Chewing	0 16, 0 19	Dunville	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20 to 200 cases, not cash 100 to 200 "21 p c off. 200 cases and over 5 p c off.	91 0 85 01 0 95 09 1 05
Sait.           Liverpool per bag Elev'ns 0 43 0 45           "Twelves"           "Twelves"           Canadian, in small bags           2 25 3 50           "Ilaf bags	Dute Paid 1	0 30 0 35 0 16 0 22 0 25 0 30 0 36 0 39 0 40 0 41 0 44 0 48	"Green cases Red cases E. F. J. Brand's [ Hhds. Shiodam Gin. } Hhds. "Champagne. G. H. Mumm. Dry Ver'n'y Do Extra Drypis & qis Pommory	0 00 4 75 0 00 9 00 2 50 2 60 4 40 8 75 26 00 28 00 29 00 31 00 220 00 27 00	Flecco       0         Pulled, unassorted       0         "Extra Super0       0         "Black0       0         Natul0       0         Capo       0         Australian       0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Retailers will please bear in mind						

E.T. WRIGHT&CO.

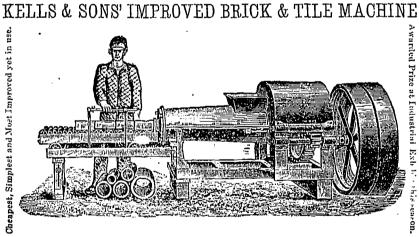
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H. C. BAIRD, Manufacturer, PARK HILL, Ont. References, where our Machines give good satisfaction :- A. Smith, Corval, Ont.; W. Kirkland, Whilby, Ont.; W. M. Mitchell, Aurora, Ont.; W. Elliott, Park Hill, Ont.; W. Clink, Theford, Omt; W. Hales, Bridgen, Ont.



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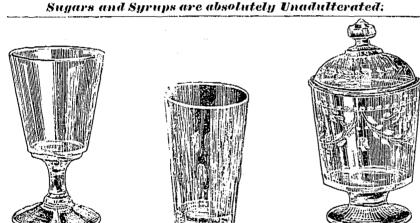
714 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL,

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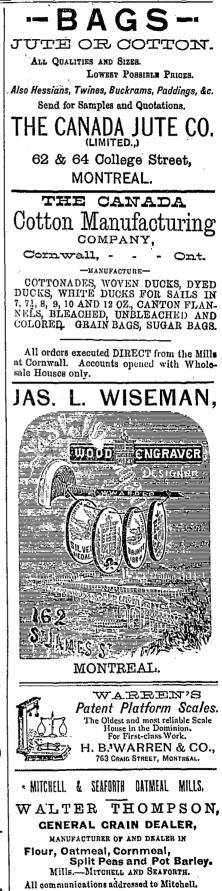


THE NOVA SCOTIA GLASS COMPANY, Limited, NEW GLASGOW, N.S. MEW GLASGOW, N.S. MEW AKER, President. A. M. McCRECOR, Socy.-Treas.

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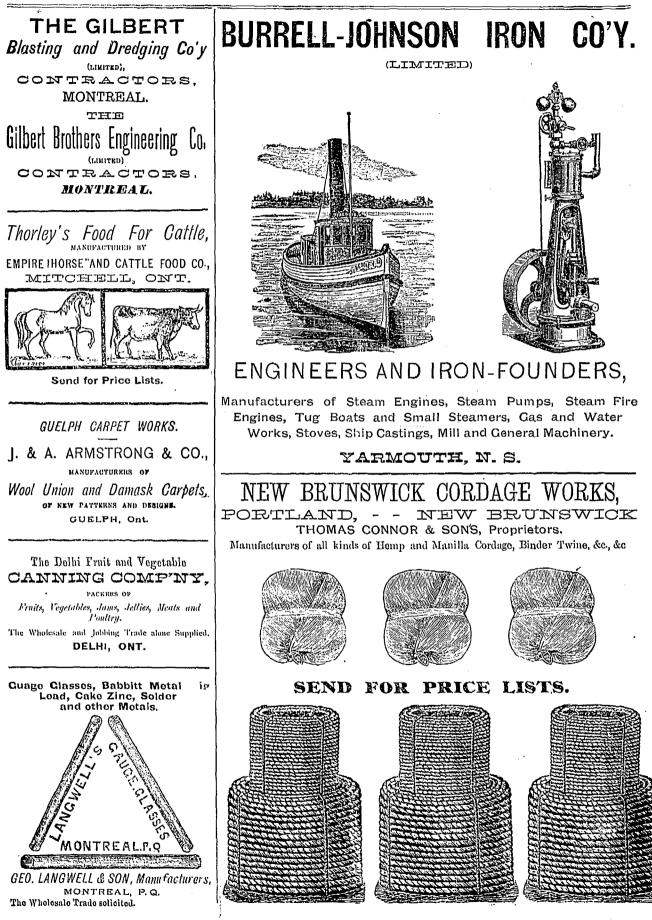


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MITCHELL, ONT.







A CENTS WANTED throughout Cauada for the sale of the celebrated St. Leon Water. The increasing popularity of this Water. The increasing popularity of this Maren with the public, not excepting the Medical Faculty (a sure sign of its excellence) clearly shows that "kind Nature's healing balm" is as much, or even more to be trusted than the long prescriptions culled from the books of Galen. We refer you to the annexed analysis of the Water made by the learned Honorable Ch. E. Chandler:

" Potassium ..... 13.6170 " " " Lithium ..... 1.6147 " " Barium ..... " Strontium..... " Calcium ..... " Magnesium..... 59.0039 " Iodide of Sodium..... Bromide of Sodium..... Sulphate of Lime ..... Phosphate of Soda ..... Bi-Carbonate of Lime..... 29.4405 " u 

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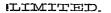
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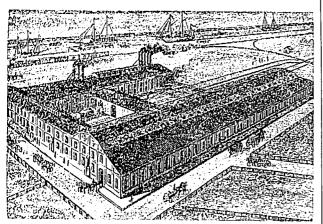
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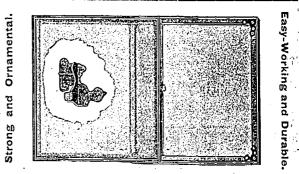
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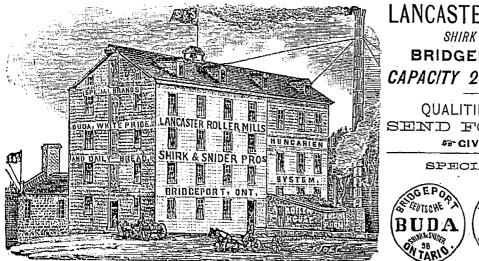




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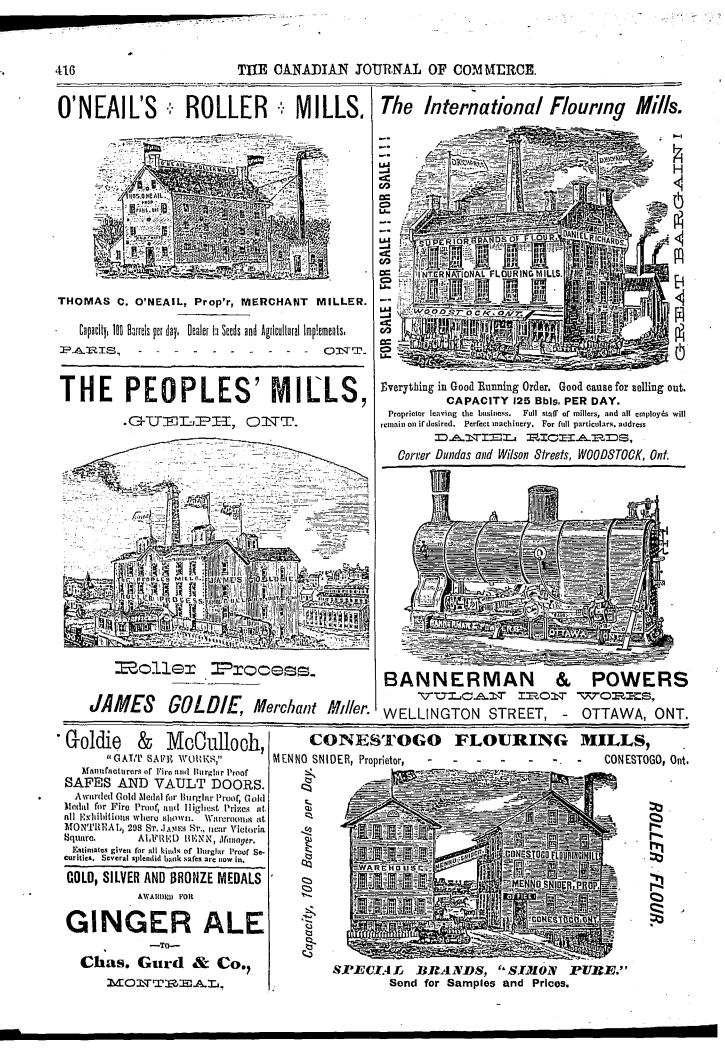


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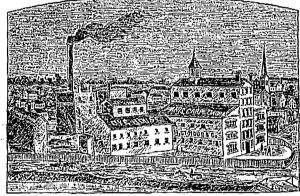
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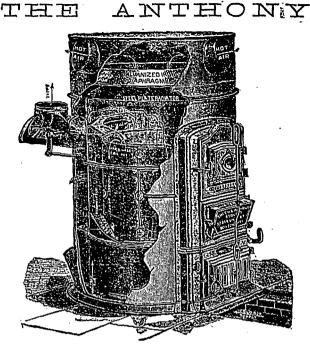






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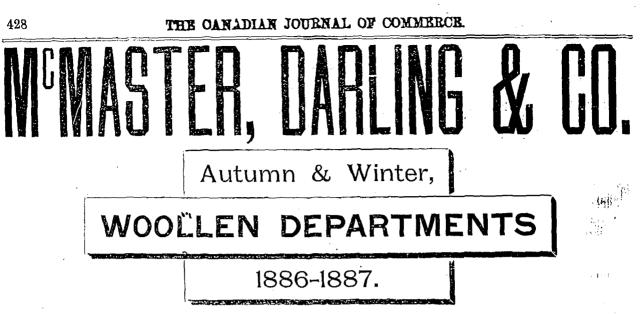
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