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The Chartered Banks

# BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of

# FIVE PER CENT.

upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

## Wednesday, 1st day of December next.

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

By order of the Board,

W. J. BUCHANAN,

General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd Oct., 1886.

# THE BANK OF TORONTO. CANADA

Incorporated 1885. Paid-Up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,150,000 DIRECTORS:

GROAGE GOODERNAM, President. WM. H. BEATTY, Vice-President. W. R. Wadsworth. Wu. Geo. Gooderham. Alez. T. Fulton. Henry Covort. Henry Covort.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DUNCAN COULSON, - - - Cashler. HUGH LEACH, - - Assistant Cashler. J. T. M. BURNSIDE, - - Inspector.

## BRANCHES:

Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Manager; Peter-boro', J. H. Roper, Manager; Cobourg, Joseph Henderson, Manager; Port Hope, W. R. Wada-worth, Manager; Burrio, J. A. Strathy, Manager; St. Catharines, G. W. Hodgotts, Manager; Colling-wood, W. A. Copeland, Manager.

BANKERS:

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

# BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half (31) per cent, upon the paid up stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its head office, Montreal, on and after Wednesday, the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22nd to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

U. GARAND.

Cashier.

The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER Paid-Up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

London Office, 3 Glement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.

Court of L	Directors:	
J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer. Richard H. Glyn. Edward Arthur Hoare.	H. J. B. K J. J. Kings Frederic L A. H. Phil J. Murray	ford. ubbook.
Secretary, A		Montroal

Head Office in Canada-St. James St., Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

	anches whis regenerated to	
London. Brantfofd. Paris. Hamilton.	Kingston. Ottawa. Montreal. Quebec. Toronto.	St. John, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.
	Acres to the Dudled	States

Agents in the United States. NEW YORK .- D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman,

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

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

Agents.

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

Mesers. Glyn & Co. Forguon Agents.-Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia.-Union Bank of Australia. New Zoa-land-Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zouland, Colonial Bank of New Zoaland. India, China and Japan-Churterod Mercantile Bank of Iudia, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indios, Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Mar-cuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

and Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, avail-able in all parts of the world.

## THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Paid-up Capital, - - - - - - - \$2,000,000 Rest Fund, - -800,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

THOS. WORKMAN, ESq., - - President.
 J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President.
 R. W. Sheuberd, Esq. Sir D. L. Macpherson,
 Miles Williams, Esq. S. H. Ewing, Esq.
 M. H. Kond, A. F. Gault, Esq.

WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen, Manager. HEATON, Inspector, M. HEATON, BRANCHES IN CANADA:

Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. Sorel, P. Q. Brockville, Ont. Morrisb'rg, Ont. St. Hyacintho Clinton, Ont. Norwich, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Excier, Ont. Owen Sound Toronto, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Trenton, Ont. London, Ont. Smith's Falls Waterico, Ont. Monford, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.

AGENTS IN CANADA:

AGENTS IN CANADA: Quebre – La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank and Bank of London. New Brunswick. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Bland-Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottelown and Summerside. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-Iond St. John's.

land, St. John's.

AGENTS IN EUROPE:

London-Alliance Bank [Jamitel]; Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currio & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liver/pool-Tho Bank of Liverpool. Antseerp, Belgium-Ia Banque d'Anvers.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES:

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES: New York-Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, W. Watson und Alex, Laug, Agents Bank of Mon-tren! Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-Mer-chants' National Bank. Portland Cneco National Bank. Chicago-First National Bank. Cicveland -Commercial National Bank. Detroit-Mechanics Bank. Bufdo-Third National Bank. Nitwonke -Wiseonsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Hiena, Montana - First National Bank. Butte, Montana-First National Bank, Toledo-Second National Bank, Collections made in all parts of the Dominion

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and roturns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of

the world,



# The Merchants Bank OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of

# Three and a half Per Cent.

for the current half-year, being at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be pavable at its Banking House in this city, on and after WEDNESDAY.

# THE 1st DECEMBER NEXT.

16th to the 30th November inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,

General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd October, 1886.

# La Banque du Peuple. DIVIDEND No. 100.

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

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st August inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors

A. A. TROTTIER Gashier. Montreal, 31st July, 1886.

LA BANQ	UΕ	NA	TI	10	ALE
Head Office,	-			Q	uebec.
CAPITAL PAID-UP,		-	-	ş	2,000,000
	DIRECT	rors.		Ş	
Hon. ISIDOR JOSEPH HA	E TH MEL,	IBAD Esq.,	EAU, Vice-H	Pr	esident. ident.
Hon. P. Garneau, T. LeDroit, Esq. U. Tessier, jr., Esq.		M. W. Ant. P	Baby, aincha	, Es	q. Esq. Sashler.
Honorary Direct	tors_I				
Data and Mand	man I	C A	V.11	1.	Managari

BRANCHUS :- Montreal-C. A. Valléo, Manager ; Sherbrooke-John Campbell, Manager ; Ottawa-C. H. Carrière, Manager.

A CHITCLE, Malager. ACHITS: --Englind-- National Bank of Scotland, London; France--Messis. Grunehaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas; United States--National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Neufoundland-The Commer-cial Bank of Newfoundland.

CANADA-Prov. Ontario-The Bank of Toronto, Maritime Provinces-Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chanu Bank of Halifaz, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba-The Union Bank of Lower Canada.

A general Banking, Exchange and collection busin pess transacted. Particular attention paid to collect tions, and returns made with utmost promptaess. ar Correspondence respectfully solicited.

1258

Montreal, October 27, 1886,

# DIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

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1259

THE C	ANA
The Chartered Banks.	
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	B
Paid-Up Capital,	Notic per cen up capi been de at the I Wedne
T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. Jas. Crathern, Esq. George A, Cox, Esq. Hon. S. C. Wood. George Trylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. Hon, Wm. McMaster. John I. Davidson, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager. JNO. C. KEMP, Ass't General Manager. ALEX. LAIRD, Inspector. NEW YORK, J. H. Goadby, Agent	The tr to the 3 By or Uami
BRANCHES: Ayr, Goderich, St. Catharines, Barrie, Guelph, Sarnia, Belleville, Hamilton, Seaforth, Berlin, Jarvis, Simcoe, Belaheim, London, Siratford, Brantford, Montreal, Strahtroy, Chatham, Norwich, Thorold,	BA Capital Rest, CH
Collingwood, Orangeville, Toranto, Dundas, Ottawa, Walkerton, Dunnville, Paris, Windsor, Galt, Parkhill, Woodstock. Peterborough,	C. T. B Bryse Geo. I
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS,	Bran Cariton Agent Montres BA
New York-The American Exchange National Bank. London, England-The Bank of Scotland.	
THE DOMINION BANK.	F. X. S A. D. J BRAN
CAFITAL, \$1,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$1,020,000. DIRECTORS: Jas. Austia, Pres. Hon. Frank Smith, VPres. Www. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scort. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronto.	Joliette Manag Cons dale Ba New Yr Maveri out Can TH
Agencies :- Brampton, Belleville, Cobeurg, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Queen Street, Toronto, cor: of Esther Street. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri- tain, and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letter of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. R. BETHUNE, Cashier.	Capita Capita Capita
La Banque Jacques Cartier. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three	H. P. 1 K. Chi
per cent. on the paid up capital of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the first day of December next.	Ager Ager Nation Bank o
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days included. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY,	TI
Montrent, October 25, 1886. MARITIME BANK	Capita Capita Capita
OF THE Dominion of Canada	RE

• )

# OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA. uid up) - - - - \$1,000,000 - - - - - - - - - - - - 210,000 GEO, BURN, Cashier. rnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., is Place, Ont. Its in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of al. Agents in London, Eng., Alliance Bank. NQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Capital Paid-Up, . . . . . \$710,100 Reserve Finite, 10,000 ST CHARLES, PRESIDENT PARANT, CASHIER HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL NUMES. Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager. e-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-M. Dorval, ger. East End Abattoirs. RESPONDENTS, London, England-The Clydes-auk (Limnted). Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais. York-The National Park Bank, Boston-The ick National Bank, Collections made through-nada at the cheapest rates. CENTRAL BANK म OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. al Authorized, - - - \$1,000,000 - 500,000 410,000 DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President. SAM'L TREES, Esq., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

Dwight, A. McLean Howard. C. Blackett Robinson, isholm, M. P. P. D. McDonald. A.A. ALLEN, ashier.

nts in Canada — Canadian Bank of Commerce. nts in New York — Importers' and Traders' nal Bank, Agents in London, England, National of Scotland, London.

#### ΗE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice. President, W. F. Cewan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D., J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan,

T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier, Branchet. -- Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby and Millbrook. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available cu all parts of the Dominion. Sterling- and American Exchange bought and sold. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-Tho Merchants Bank of Canada. Louidon, England-The Reyal Bank of Scolland.

The	Char	tered	Banks.

# THE STANDARD BANK

# OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up......\$1,000,000 Reserve Fund ...... 800,000

**BEAD OFFICE**, DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BUENS, Vice-President. JOHN BUENS, Vice-President. W. F. Allon. Fred. Wyld. Dr. G. D. Morton-R. C. Jamieson. AGENCIES. Campbellford, Caunington, Colborne, Bowmanville, Bradford, Brantford, Brighton, Harriston, Markham, Newcastle Picton.

New York and Montroal-Bank of Montreal. London, Eugland-National Bank of Scotland. All Banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

# THE BANK OF LONDON

#### IN CANADA.

#### HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, . . . . . \$1,000,000 RESERVE FUND, .

HY. TAYLOR, Pres. JNO. LABATT, Vice-Pres.

DIRECTORS. - W. R. Meredith, W. Duffield, Isaiah Danks, F. B. Leys, Thos. Kent, Benjamin Gronyn, Thos. Long (Collingwood), John Morison (Toronto), John Leys (Rice. Lewis & Son, Toronto).

MANAGER-A. M. SMART.

Branches.--Ingersoll, Dresden, Petrolia, Watford, Correspondents in Canada-Molsons Bank and Branches. In New York--National Park Bank. In Britain--National Bank of Scotland (Limited).

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-Up, . . . . . . \$1,500,000 

DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President, T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-Pres't, St. Catharines, Robert Jaffray, Esq. T. R. Wadsworth, Esq. P. Hughes, Esq. Wn, Ramsay, Esq. Hon, Alex, Morris,

D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER. Inspector. B. JENNINGS. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Branches — Brandon, Man., Galgary, Alba., Essex Centre, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Torono, Vonge St. cor. Queen, Welland, Winnipeg, Woodstock, Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed, Prompt attention paid to collections.

# Eastern Townships Bank.

Authorized Capito	al	
Capital Paid-Up		1,449,488
Reserve Fund,		375,000
BOAR	D OF DIRECT	ORS
R. W Hon. G. G	. HENRKER, Presi STEVENS, Vice-	dent. President.
Hon. M. H. Cochr	anc.	John Thornton.
Hon, J. H. Pope. Thomas Hart.	Israel Wood,	G. N. Galer. D. A. Mansur.
HEAD OFFI	CE, SHERBRO	OKE, QUE.
WM. FA	RWHLL, General N	lanager.
Branches	erloo, Richmond, , Granby, Bedford	Coaticook, Stan- l, Farnham.
Boston-Nation:	eal—Bank of Mon A—National Bank I Exchange Bank jonal Park Bank.	

Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

# The Chartered Banks. BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.

ce is hereby given that a dividend of Four it, for the current half-year, upon the paid ital stock of this institution has this day colarcd, and that the same will be payable Bank, and its Agencies, on and after

esday, the 1st day of December next.

ransfer books will be closed from the 16th 30th November next, both days inclusive. rder of the Board, E. A. COLQUIIOUN, Cashier.

ct. 27, 1886.

). C. KEMP, Ass't Ge	neral Manager.	
ALEX, LAIRD, In	spector.	Hamilton, Oc
BRANCHES Goderich,	St. Catharines,	BANK
Guelph, Hamilton, Jarvis, London,	Sarnia, Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford,	Capital (all par Rest,
Montreal, Norwich, od, Orangeville, Ottawa,	Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerton,	JAMES CHARLES
Paris, Parkhill, Peterborough,	Windsor, Woodstock.	C. T. Bate, Esq. Bryson, Hon. Geo. Hay, Esq
cial credits issued for	use in Europe, the	) (
West Indies, China,	Japan and South	BranchesA

# Dominion of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, - - ST. JOHN, N.B. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

THOS, MACLELLAN, President. JER, HARRISON, Merchant, Vice-President. JUHN (TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., indiantowa). JNO. McMilLAN (of J. et A. WcMillan, Booksellers). A. A. STERLING, Fredericton.

Agency-Fredericton, A. S. Mutray, Agent, Agency-Woodstock. G. W. Vanwart, Agent,

# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

#### The Chartered Banks.

# THE QUEBEC BANK.

Natice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

JAMES STEVENSON, Cashier.

Quebec, 23rd October, 1886.

1260

Loan Societies.

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

OF LONDON, ONTARIO. Capital Subscribed, - - \$2,65,600.00 Capital Paid-Up, - - \$700,000.00 Reserve Fund, - - 500,000.00 Interstinents, - - - 2,500,000.00

Money to invest on Mortgages on Real Estate, Muni-cipal and School Debentures, and other Public Securi-tics, Agents in Great Britain:—Paulin, Sorley and Martin, 21 George St., Edinburgh. Head Office, London, Ontario. HRNRY TAYLOR, CHARLES MURRAY, Manager. HRNRY TAVLOR, Manager.

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

Incorporated 1872.

- - -Capital, -Subscribed, -Paid-up Reserve Fund, Contingent Fund, \$1,000,000.00 - - - -. 1,000,000.00 868,840.28 149,000.09 963.12 . --Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most worable terms, Municipal and School Section Dehave able terms, Municipal and School Section De-bentures purchased, Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon,

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

# The London Loan Co'y of Canada.

Subscribed Capital, \$600,700.00; Reserve and Con-tingent Pund, \$10,755.51; Assets, \$599,316.30. Directors-Tuomas Kusw, President; JAS, Ownwy, Vice-President; Thomas McCormick, Geo. D. Suther-land, J. A. Nelles, M.D., W. Puddicome, Andrew Weldon. Manager-Marcara, J. Kusw

Alanager-MALCOLM J. KRNT. Solicifors-Gibbons, McNab, Mulkern & Lasper. Bankers-Merchants Bank of Canada.

Applications are invited for an investment of \$100,000 Debentures at 5 p.c., interest payable half-yearly. OFFICE - Albion Block, No. 433 Richmond Street, London. Ont.

THE CANADIAN OURNAL

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Editoria	l and	B	sinc	s 0.	flices	

Nos. 303 & 305 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

M. S. FOLEY, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor. AP We do not undertake to return unused maniferifis. AP All payments to be made to headquarters at Montreal.

#### $\mathrm{THE}$ BANK FEDERAL OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 23.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent, upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current half-year, being at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on Wednesday, the 1st day of December next.

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

By order of the Board, G. W. YARKER,

General Manager. Toronto, 26th Oct., 1886.

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

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

F. H. TOUD, J. F. GRANT, President. Cashier. AGENTS.

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

# COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHNS, NFL'D. • Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Capital, - - - - - - \$306,000 Reserve, - - - - - 80,000 HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

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

# THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS. DUNCAN MACARTHUR, -President.

Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion, Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.



Cor. Notre Dame and Place d'Armes, IS NOW OPEN. SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED WITHOUT DELAY. STU-DENTS CAN BEGIN AT ANY TIME. NO EXAMINATIONS AT ENTRANCE.

AT ENTRANCE. The course of instruction is a short, sharp and thorough drill in practical education for business pur-poses. It includes Bookkeeping in all its forms, Com-mercial and Mental Arithmetic, Penmanship and Business Correspondence, Commercial Law and Busi-ness Forms, English, French and Shorthand, The actual Business Department is a characteristic feature of this college. It is thorough and complete in every detail, and gives the student actual practice and ex-perience in the various branches of business. For particulars, apply at the College, or send for circular containing full description of the course, terms, &c. terms, &c.

Address:

DAVIS & BUIE.

#### The Chartered Banks.

# ONTARIO BANK. DIVIDEND No. 58.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Paid-Up Capi-tal Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after WED-NESDAY, the FIRST DAY of DECEMBER NEXT.

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

By order of the Board,

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

Toronto, 22nd October, 1886.

# ST. JOHNS BANK.

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

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager,

HEAD OFFICE. - - -ST. JOHNS.

Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agent. pital Subscribed, : : . \$540.000 1,000,000 226,420 Authorized, \_\_\_\_\_ Capital Paid In \_\_\_\_ -- -Agents-Montreal, La Banque du Peuple; New York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Maverick Nat. Bank.

#### Loan Societies.

## THE

# Hamilton Provident and Loan

## SOCIETY.

President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE. Vice-President, JOHN HARVEY.

Capital Subscribed, - - \$1,500,000.00 " Paid-Up. - - - 1,100.000.00 " Paid-Up, " Paid-Up, - - 1,100.000.00 Reserve and Surplus Profits, - 150,996.60 Total Assets, - - - 3,170,880.41

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable berns of Repayments. The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURIS drawn at THERE or Five YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly.

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

# THE FREEHOLD

Loan and Savings Company

Cor. Church and Court Sts., Toronto, Established in 1859.

rate	s of i	ntere	st,			
Deposits received and	Deb	entur	es i	ssued	at c	urrent
Money loaned o	on Re	al Es	state	secur	ity.	
President, - Manager, Inspector, -	HO HO RO	N. V N. S BEF	VM. 5. C. ST 1	McM WO RMS	AST DD. STR(	ER. DNG.
Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, -	· -		-	-	4	00,000 50,000
Subscribed Capital,	-		•	\$	51,87	6,000

# JAS. BAXTER & CO., 120 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL.

Buy Notes, Diamonds, Bonds, Bullion, and all articles of value, and pay Prompt Cash. No Commission or Brokerage Business done

"NO MONEY LOANED."



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

1886—Summer Service—1886

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

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian	6.700 Build	ing.
Siberian	4.600 Capt.	R. P. Moore,
Carthagenian	4.600	A. Macnicol.
Parislan	5.400 ''	James Wylie.
Sardinian	4,650 Lt. V	V. H. Smith, R.N.R
Polynesian	4,100 Capt.	Joseph Ritchie.
Sarmatian		John Graham.
Circassian	4,000 "	W. Richardson,
Peruvian	3,400 "	H. Wylie.
Nova Scotian		R. H. Hughes.
Hibernian		JBrown.
Caspian	3,200 Lt. I	. Barrett, R.N.R.
Norwegian	3,531 Capt	. J. G. Stephen.
Austrian	2,700 Capt	. J. Ambury.
Nestorian	2,700	W. Dalziel.
Prussian		Alex. McDougall,
Scandinavian		John Park,
Buenos Ayrean	3,800	J. Scott.
Corean	4,000 **	C. J. Menzies,
Grecian	3,600 "	C. E. LeGallais.
Manitoban	3,150 ''	R. Carruthers.
Canadian		J. Kerr.
Phœnician		D. McKillop.
Waldensian		D. J. James.
Lucerne	2,200	W. S. Main.
Newfoundland,	1.500 "	C. Mylins.
Acadian	1,350	F. McGrath.
		1Q

The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe being only five days between land to land.

#### The Steamers of the

# Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Mail Service,

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAY, and from Quebec on THURSDAY, calling at Longh Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

Nates of Passage from Quebec. Cabin.....\$62,00, \$65.00 and \$88.00 (According to Accommodation.)

Intermediate. 

#### FROM OUEBEC.

Polynesian
Parisian 18th Nov.
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street, Hoston, or to

## H, & A, ALLAN,

State St., Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal. | Montreal. October 5th, 1886.

Oceanic Steamships.	
ROYAL MAIL DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.	ł
	(
Tons. Tons.	) N
Montreal	N
Liverpool Service.	Ē
Sailing dates from Quebec.	5
*Sarnia 8th Oct.   Toronto 29th Oct. Montreal 15th Oct.   *Vancouver 4th Nov. *Oregon 21st ''	
Bristol Service. (For Avonmouth Dack).	{
Sailing dates from Moutreal.	
Ontario	1
Rates of Passage from Quebec.	ļ
Calup fro to \$80, according to Stanmar and barth	(

Kates of L'assage from Quebec. Calun, §50 to \$80, according to Steamer and berth. Second cabin, §50. Stearage at lowest rates. Prepaid stearage tickets issued at the lowest rates. • These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music-room, Smoking-room and Bath-room amidships, where but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada. For Freight or Passage, apply in London to Mc-llwraith, McEacham & Co., § Frenchurch street; in Liverpool, to Finn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO,

Exchange Court, Montreal



The half-yearly interest due on the 1st December next, on the

## **5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK**

of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, London, E.C., on and after that date, to holders on the London Register, on the 14th inst, and to holders on the Montreal Register on the 26th inst.

## Interest for the same period on the Common Stock

of the Company at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on and after the same date, at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., at the option of the holder, to shareholders on the register on the 26th inst.

Warrants for these payments will be remitted to registered holders.

The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London on the 14th inst., and in Montreal on the 26th inst., and the Common Stock Transfer Book will close in Montreal on the 26th inst. The Books at both places will be re-opened on the 2nd December next. By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,

Secretary.



Leave Levis 8.15	A 30
Arrite Kiviere du Louis	
1 TOIS 1'ISIDIES	P. M
Athiouski,	- 14
Little Metis.	46
Campbellion	c4
Damousie Junction	"
Dainursi	16
Newcastle	44
Moncton,	A. M.
Jaint John K. 20	"
Halifax 9.10	"

Apply to

## G. W. BOBINSON,

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

Opposite St. Lawrence Hall,

MONTREAL, D. POTTINGER

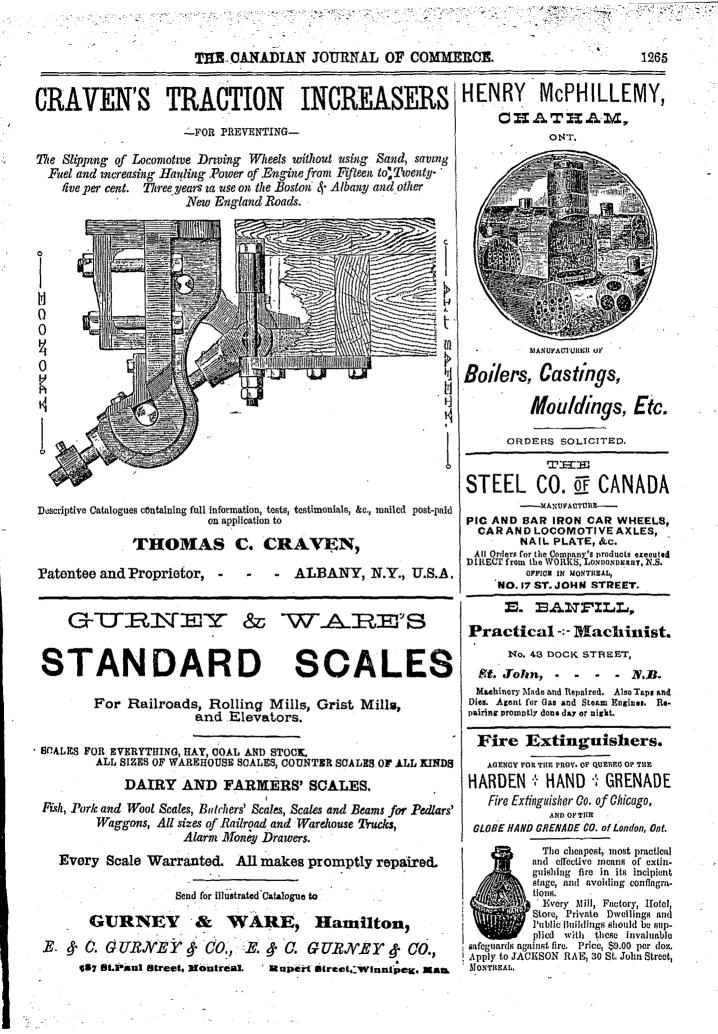
Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., June 12th, 1886,

O ≋ QUEBEC RAILWA
COMPANY.

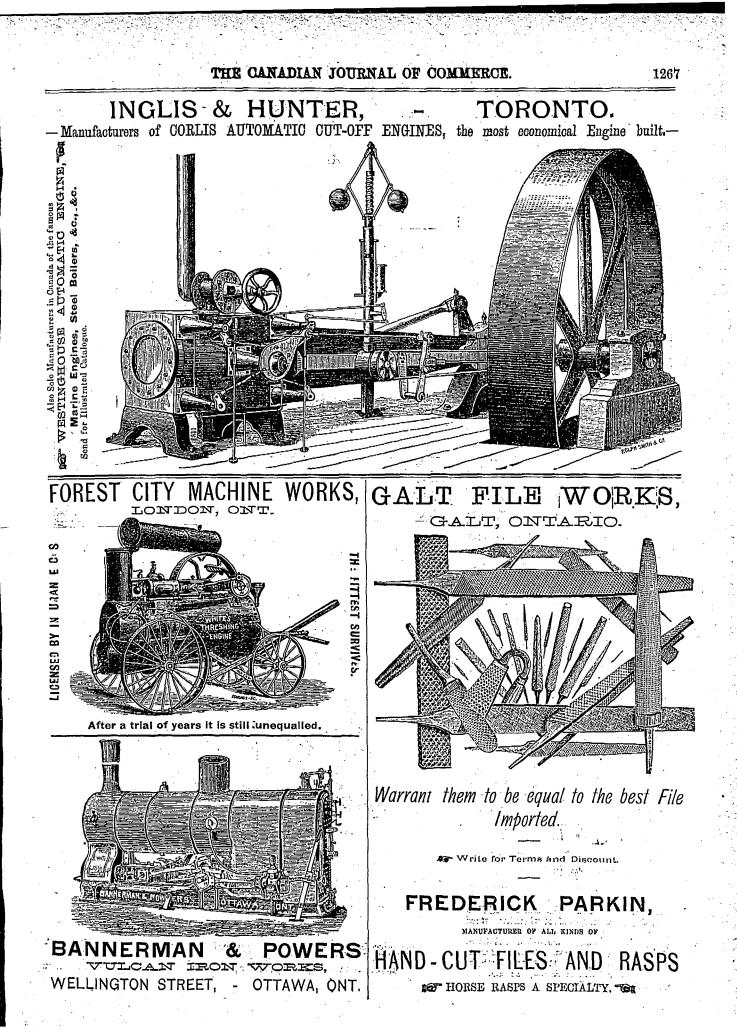


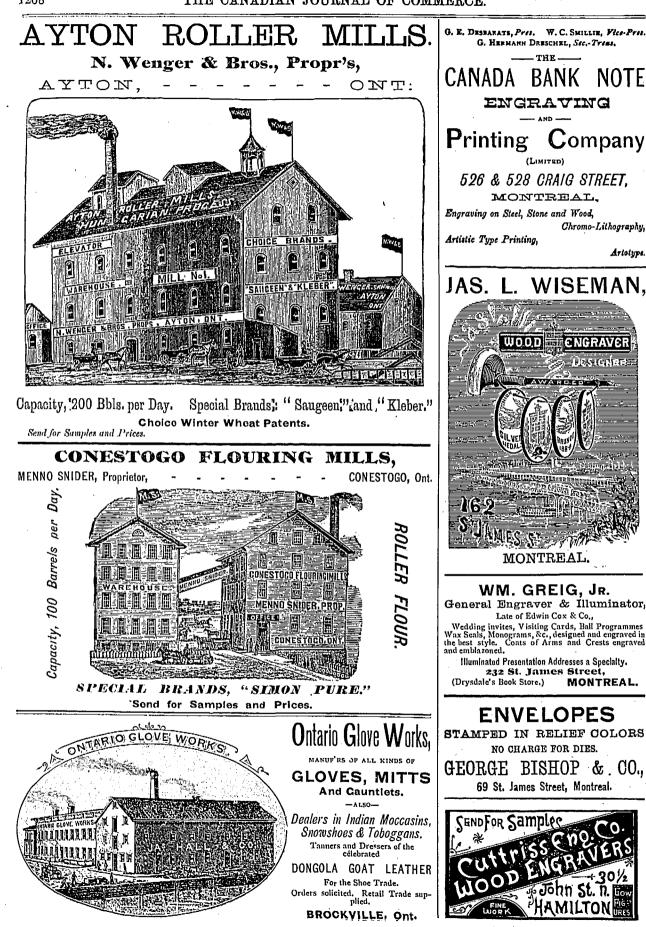








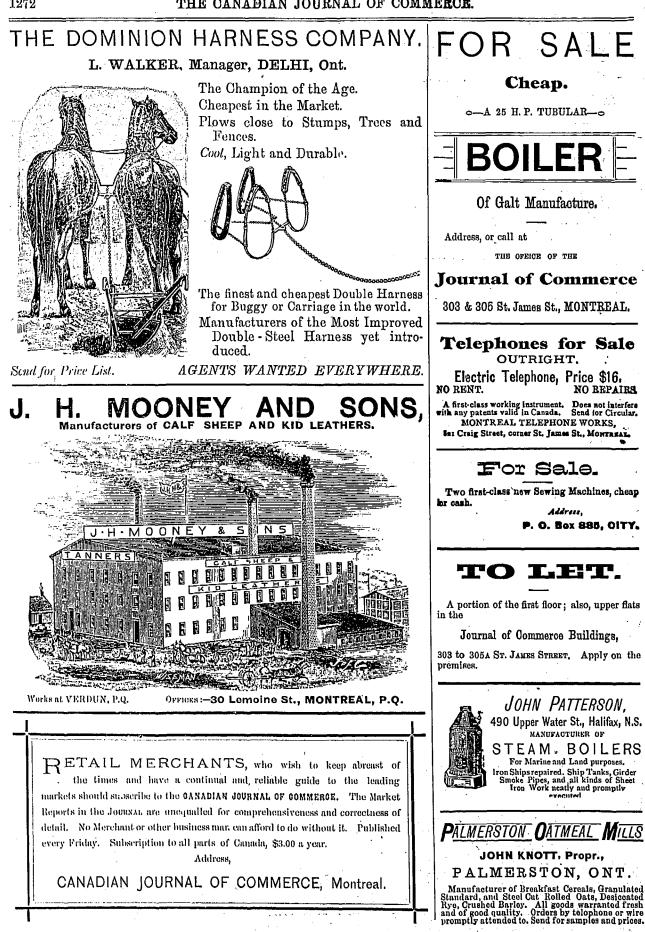


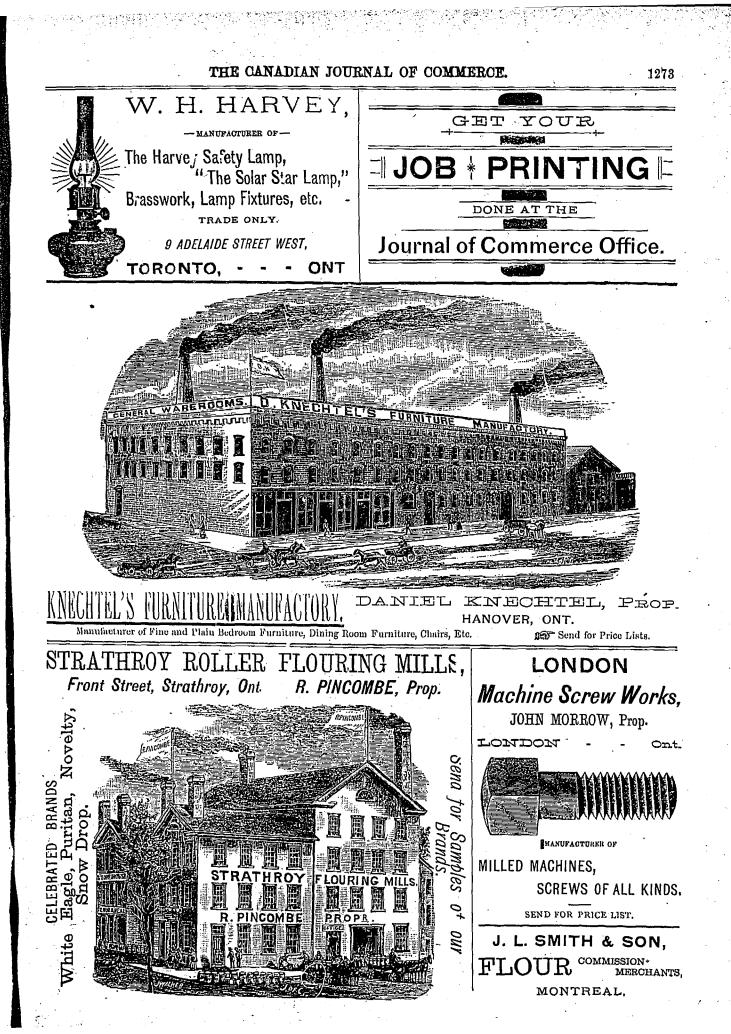
















+1275



Bole Agent for Canada, T RILEY, MONTREAL (Wholesale trade only.)

THE returns from the Inland Revenue office for the month of October were \$153,677.-82, as compared with \$146,257.21, showing an increase of \$7,421.61 for this year.

JOIN DAVEY, a harness maker, of Milbrooke, has assigned with liabilities of \$2,000 and assets estimated at \$1,400. The estate is expected to pay 25 per cent: of the liabilities.

J. G. WOODLANDS, printer, of Winnipeg, who bought out the Bishop Engraving Company about fifteen months ago, has assigned. Liabilities will reach \$2,200, with assets of about \$2,000.

The report of a coming dividend of 2 per cent from the Canada Southern, on January 1st, has caused a brisk advance in their stock. It is understood that at least 1½ per cent will be paid.

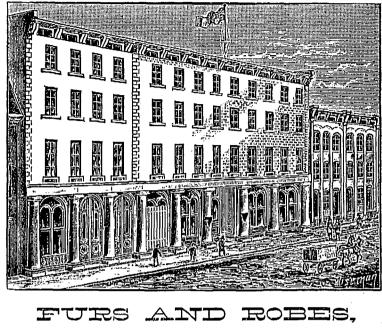
The receipts at the Montreal Custom house for the month of October were \$643,253.72, as compared with \$573,246.72 for the same month of last year, showing an increase of \$70,007 for this year.

A REMARKABLY fine counterfeit of a silver twenty-five cent piece is now in circulation in the West. The metal resists the acid test, and the milling, which is usualfy defective, is in this instance perfect.

J. CALVERT, hotelkeeper, of Holstein, Ont., is reported to be in difficulties. He started about a year ago, and was well thought of locally.—Jos. Heustis, a lumber dealer of Little Bay, Nild., is insolvent.

A CORRESPONDENT OF the St. John, N. B. San, writes from Richibucto that Wm McKim, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, has left

# GREENE & SONS COMPANY,



# 517, 519, 521, 523 & 525 St. Paul St., Montreal.

suddenly-leaving his creditors in the lurch. He came from Weldford some years ago.

VERY large quantities of apples are being shipped from Halifax to New York and England. The British Queen to-day took 7,000 barrels for London. One Nova Scotia dealer is handling 30,000 barrels, mostly for New York markets.

The Canada Atlantic Railway Company has made arrangements to hire 500 American cars to be used in the transport of foreign grain from Chicago to Owen Sound, thence to Boston via Ottawa. This is eighty miles shorter than by any other road.

LOGAN & HOWELL, lumber dealers, of Wapella, N.W.T., have assigned. They were two farmers who commenced business in the early part of this year without the necessary experience of trade. They sold out a few days before their assignment.

IT is reported that several large sales of phosphates have been made lately at Buckingham, and it is understood that the prices have become a little better. Three of the mines in that vicinity intend to get out phosphates during the winter:

The Consul at Buenos Ayres estimates the deficit in the approaching wool clip of the Argentine Republic at upwards of 75,000 bales, or about 45,000,000 pounds, in consequence not only of disease among the sheep, but also of damage by flood and frosts.

The official report of Captain Lorway, of the government cruiser Howlett, for the week ending the 30th October, ws th at at North Sydney 14 American vessels were boarded, and there were at that date 15 American seiners fishing in the neighborhood.

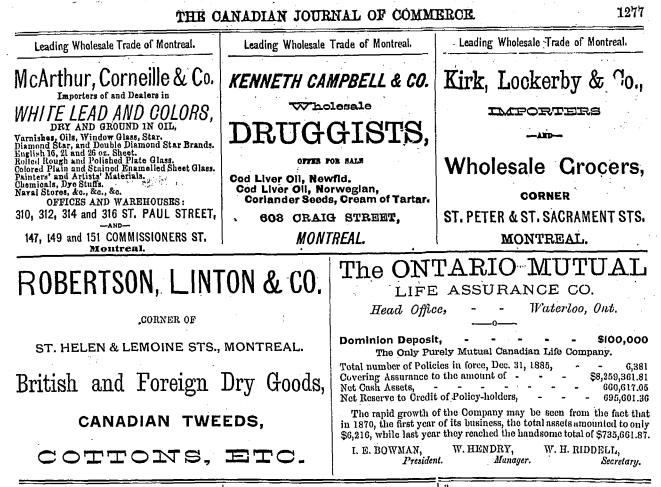
It is runnored on the street that a change is about to be made in the directorate of the Montreal Telegraph Company. The retirement of a director, who recently sold the greater part of his stock and who was one of the largest shareholders in the company, is looked for.

WILSON & COWLEY, printers and publishers, St. James Street, made a judicial assignment of their estate yesterday. Mr. Duff has been appointed professional guardian, and a meeting of creditors will be held in a few days. Liabilities are said to be about \$5,000. Cause, want of capital.

MR. ALLAN MCLELLAN has been doing a small business in Guelph in rags, salt, and latterly in stoves, but the turn-over seems to have been too slow to prove remunerative; and he now calls a meeting of his creditors, with liabilities of about \$600, and assets of twothirds that amount.

The large lumber firm of W. J. Trounce & Co., of Port Perry, Ont., will go into liquidation. The Ontario Bank have practically owned and run the business for several years, and have now decided to wind it up. Outside of their claim, which amounts to \$100,000, the other liabilities will not exceed \$5,000.

THOS. MCCONNAN, stationer, of St. Johu's, Nfld., is insolvent. His liabilities, reduced to Canadian money, are \$5,870, of which \$2,470 is a preferred claim by his wife. The assets



# WANTED.

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

are estimated at \$3,460. He has been in business over forty years, but was compelled to compromise some years ago, since when he has done little good.

The plan adopted in acknowledging remittances for subscription is simply to change the date on the address label, which saves much trouble and expense. The date shows the time to which subscription has been paid. The books ordered by new subscribers will be forwarded in a few days. It takes some little time to make the selections.

Good progress has been made with the Canadian Pacific Bailway Company's new hotels in the Rocky Mountains. That at Field is now open to the public, the one near the Great Glacier, in the heart of the Selkirks, will soon be completed, and work on the hotel at Banff Springs will be begun immediately and finished by next June.

MAX HURVITCH and Louis Bush, the absconding members of the jewellery firm of Rothschild & Co., have been seen in Elmira, N.Y., by one of the heaviest creditors, and they intimated to him that they were anxious to settle. As it is a question of accepting what they

choose to offer or getting nothing, there is no doubt a settlement will be made.

A SLIGHT improvement is noticeable in the tone of the Lower Province deal market lately, occasioned in part by the small amount of tonnage offering and by the fact that some shippers have considerable quantities to forward before the season closes. The rates offered at the present moment are 42s 5d, but some of the brokers are holding out for better figures.

The Customs returns for the port of Ottawa for the month of October just closed were as follows :—Imports, free goods \$56,492, dutiable goods \$135,151, total \$191,643; entered for consumption \$176,146, duty collected \$28,130, thus being an increase of \$895 over last year. The Inland Revenue received during the month was \$20,710, an increase of \$7,137 over the corresponding month last year.

D. CONNOR, of Bedford, Que, recently referred to, is endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors at sixty cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$4,300. He claims a surplus of \$2,500. He removed to Bedford from Henryville in 1877 and sold out in 1883 to Martin Bros., but resumed business again. He was never estimated to be worth much more than a thousand dollars.

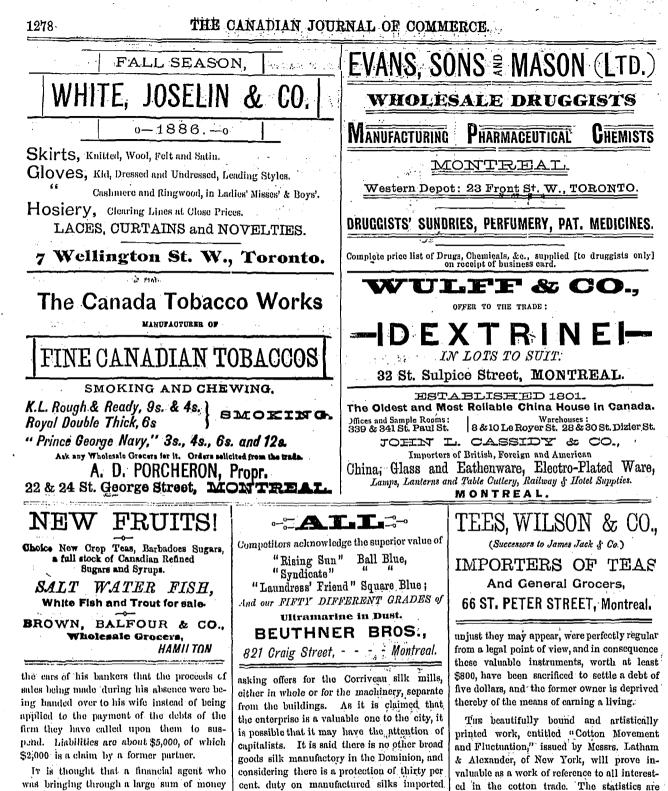
The total mileage of new tracks laid on railroads reported so far in 1886 is 4,554 miles

gainst 1,870 miles in 1885, 2,932 in 1884, 4,947 in 1883, 8,314 in 1882, 5,639 in 1881, 4,388 in 1880, 2739 in 1879, 1,635 in 1878, 1,668 in 1877, 1,875 in 1876, 986 in 1875, 1,363 in 1874, 3,075 in 1873 and 5,672 in 1872. These figures include main track only, second or other additional tracks and sidings not being counted.

Tes thousand dollars' worth of liquors seized by the Customs department from C. F. Vose & Co., Halifax, will be auctioned to-day. The bankers claim that a portion of those liquors were their property, but the collector of customs says no legal transfer was made. Vose, whose failure was noticed in these columns last April, was committed on several charges of forgery but has been released on bail.

CHARLES NELSON, hardware dealer, of this city, has assigned with liabilities of \$15,000 and assets estimated at \$10,000. Mr. Nelson failed some years ago in the same line, when he went to France and was absent over six years. He returned in 1884 and bought out the stock of L. N. Denis, valued at \$13,000 for \$11,000, payable on time. Of this sum, \$8,300 has been paid, but of late he has not done well and has been sued frequently for small amounts.

WM. KNOWLES & Co., general storekeepers of Point St. Charles, have been served with a demand of assignment. Mr. Knowles has been absent for some six weeks, and it coming to



It is thought that a huanchal agent who was bringing through a large sum of money from New York to Winnipeg for the Hudson's Bay Railway was on board the express train which met with a fatat catastrophe between St. Paul and Ohicago, and the directors are somewhat exercised for fear that some accident may have befallen him. They have as yet been unable to ascertain whether he was on board or not, though, according to arrangements that was the train he was to have come by.

The liquidators of the Exchange Bank are

p our res spreaking som ente rol core eners i confilie ogen en bei her sin eres

while the raw material is passed free, it is

claimed that with careful management the

ABOUT a year ago, a judgment was obtained

against Dr. Bowker, an old established dentist

of this city, for a debt of five dollars. Ilis

surgical instruments, valued at \$800, were

seized to satisfy this judgment, and were sold

at the paltry figure of \$160. Dr. Bowker

appealed from what he held to be an injustice,

but lost his case, as the proceedings, however.

business might prove a success.

all interested in this great Southern staple. A MEETING of the creditors of Messrs. Charlesworth & Co., wholesale manufacturers of boots

thoroughly authentic and reliable, as well as

compact, and the articles written by such

authorities as the U.S. Commissioner of

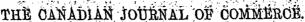
Agriculture and the Ohief of the Burcau of

Statistics contain information which has never

before been published. As a useful and ele-

gant compendium of information it is most

desirable, and will appear on the shelves of





orders.

that the value of its stock is the same as they

have represented it to be, and that it is in the

interest of the creditors that they should have

the benefit of the Autumn trade. If they can

prove this to the satisfaction of those interest-

ed, there is no doubt the extension will be

THE Ottawa Evening Journal says :--- It is cur-

rently reported that a portly and not over fair

gentleman, doing an agency business, who

arrived in the city some months ago, has

quietly taken his departure and will not likely

carried out.

A LEATHER FAILURE .- The failure of A. Goyer & Co, leather merchants, of this city, will prove no surprise to attentive readers of the JOURNAL, who have traced the heavy losses this firm has incurred of late. Mr. Goyer commenced business in 1884 in partnership with Mr. Etienne, under the firm name of Goyer & Etienne. Mr. Etienne was to supply the business experience while Goyer furnished the necessary capital. It was understood in the trade that his father gave him \$8,000 to start with, but this was evidently not the

sold at one cent less than any other dealer in the city, and that consequently the end was not far off. He lost \$10,000 in the Mullarky failure and it is understood replaced Mullarky's notes with paper from Sharpe & McKinnon, whose business troubles have been recently noticed. The failure is a bad one, the liabilities being about \$50,000 and the assets only about \$25,000. Two banks are interested to the extent of \$22,800 and \$16,800 respectively his father figures for \$8,000, and some confiding country tanners lose from \$2,000 to \$3,500 each.



late number of the Contemporary an interesting resume of the recent attempts by the German government to better the condition of the manufacturers and other producers in the empire by what deserve no better appellation than empiric economics. The project of the brandy monopoly proved an ignominious failure, three members only voting for it at the second reading; and the government was not more fortunate with the Bill for combining the present taxation of spirits, according to the size and capacity of the distillery vessels, with a new excise. The agrarian party ruined the bill by a counter-project, which proposed instead of a state monopoly, a monopoly in the hands of the present spirit manufacturers. These were to form a vast association, and the government was to forbid any new distilleries being established, and to grant them a price of about 40 per cent. above the market price for their product, to be collected, at the expense of the empire, in large tanks and warehouses. From this price the now existing tax, less 10 per cent. would be deducted, and an excise duty of S0 pfennigs per litre, (about 16 cents per quart), would be levied on the brandy delivered for domestic consumption ! So daring a project was conceived probably owing to the depressed state of that industry, caused by unreasonable over-production. From the abnormally low prices prevailing in consequence, the distillers were to be relieved by the taxpayers of the country and enabled to main\_ tain at the same time their present amount of production. The consequence of granting such legislation would be similar demands from! other industries,-and the result not only to annihilate all free competition, but to oblige the government to pay from the public chest prices exceeding those current to all producers, besides assuming the risk of the business.

The evil of such a policy is seen in the present condition of the sugar trade in that empire. Owing to the latest inventions, which allow 1 cwt. of raw sugar to be extracted from 9 cwt. of beet root, instead of 11½ as assumed by the law of 186S, the export bountv has resulted in an enormous premium to the producers. These have flooded the markets of other countries in a way which has provoked certain European States to raise the duty on foreign sugars. The imperial exchequer has paid these private gains at a loss of over five millions of dollars.

The finance minister, while unfortunate in his fiscal policy, has spoken some plain truths on the bi-metallic question. He believer that it is not the sale of the comparatively small amount of German silver which occasioned the fall in the value of that metal, but the enormous production of the American and other mines, which rose from an annual average of \$86,000

kilos, (about 875 tons) in 1856, to 2½ millions of kilos, and coinciding with the stoppage of the minting of silver in the Latin Union. He controverted the idea that the fall in prices was caused by the demonetization of silver, for if that were the case all prices would have fallen equally, while a series of articles such as meat, butter, cheese, eggs, wine and particularly wages, had maintained their former level, or had even risen in price. The fall in many articles such as grain, iron, wool, cotton, oil, copper, coffee and textiles, had simply been caused by an enormously increased production and cheaper transport.

Germany deems herself fortunate in having adopted a gold standard, which is now the measure of value for the commerce of the world at large, while the States of the Latin Union are laboring under the disadvantage of an inflated silver currency; and the proposed experiment of arbitrarily fixing its value in relation to gold by international treaty is considered quite hopeless. German holders of Austrian and other bonds, paying interest in silver, lose as heavily as the Indian pensioners in England by the fall.

The contention in many quarters that the alleged scarcity of gold is a cause of depression in trade is not held tenable among the leading financial minds of the German parliament.

"In Germany, at least," says Professor Geficken, "the amount of the monetary circulation has risen from 57.77 marks per head in 1870 to 62.14 marks in 1880; and how is the pretended scarcity to be reconciled with the low rate of discount and interest which we have had since 1872? Has not Italy been able to re-establish her currency by withdrawing twenty-eight millions of gold from the general market without disturbing it? Besides, the use of specie is in an increasing way superseded by book-transfer and clearinghouses. No country has a smaller metallic stock than England in comparison with its gigantic traffic, and it is just countries in a backward state which require much bullion, because they do only cash business, and hoard money, as Eastern nations do. Prices do not depend on the quantity of the circulating medium; they have fallen in the silver countries as well as in England and Germany, and we have had high prices when we had a currency of only silver and paper. M. de Laveleve insists upon the fact that an expansion of the metallic wealth gives a strong impulse to commerce and industry, but he seems to con-found the interests of manufacturers and bankers with those of the community at large. Those people make large profits in such circumstances, but the real wealth of a country does not progress by leaps and bounds, which, on the contrary, are nearly always followed by a crisis if consumption cannot keep pace with production. Such impulses as those caused by the sudden influx of precious metals are sometimes unavoidable, but they are not a blessing. The discovery of the gold of California and Australia was followed by the crisis of 1857, and the milliards of the French ransom have not benefited Germany's prosperity.

The Government proposes the foundation of a Transatlantic bank, destined to create banking establishments in foreign parts, and

to deliver German commerce from recurring to the mediation of England, which hitherto has been the great banker of the world, and by her central bank, and a net of Transatlantic banks having their general treasurer in the Bank of England, possesses an organization covering the whole of the Transatlantic coun-tries. Germany has now a gold currency, and can offer to international commerce the security of obtaining for its bills gold at Hamburg, Beilin or Bremen. She must become independent of England by enabling her merchants in foreign parts to draw directly upon German banking places ; and this can only be done by creating a central establishment with branches in all foreign countries, similar to the French Comptoir d'Escompte. Such a bank (it is believed), if properly organized, would have every chance of success, from the numerous German commercial firms all over the world. It must not be placed under a bureaueratic direction, as is the German Reichsbank ; its working would not depend upon simply examining the value of three good signatures on bills of exchange, but upon acting independently in complicated and ever-changing circumstances; whilst it should on the other hand restrict its operations to commercial transactions, and should be forbidden to dabble in public funds. The direction of the bank should therefore be a commercial one, and its seat ought to be at Hamburg, the centre of German Transatlantic business, where alone the wants of commerce can be properly judged. On the fulfillment of these conditions, the success of the project, which is to be started with a capital of \$15,000,000, to be raised eventually to double that amount in shares of \$2,000 each, will greatly depend."

#### BUYING TO ADVANTAGE.

Year after year the competition in every avenue of commerce becomes more keen and intelligent, and consequently, year by year, the necessity of taking advantage of every description of outside aid to enable the storekeeper to keep abreast, even if he does not aim to excel his competitors, becomes more apparent to the pushing man of business. The steady cheapening of telegraphic communication, more especially in the direction of trans-oceanic messages, with its consequent facilities in replenishing stocks, the familiarizing of the telephone as a swift and easy method of communication, the lower cost, increasing excellence, and wider scope of modern education, are all important factors in this direction, and appear, from a commercial point of view, to have induced a species of natural selection by the gradual weeding out of those traders who are too conservative or careless to profit by their advantages to the full extent. When the fact, established by statistics whose accuracy is beyond question, that out of every hundred men embarking in trade, no matter what branch they may select, and all apparently having equal chances of success, only three will eventually attain such success, the vital necessity of availing himself to the utmost of every aid or expedient by which his chances of ultimately reaching the goal can be increased, will at once be apparent to every far-seeing man.

And, at the risk of appearing egotistical, we would confidently state that no outside aid is so valuable to any trader, not only in the selection of his stock but in deciding what to hold and what to dispose of, as the perusal of a standard commercial paper. That we are not alone in this opinion, but that its correctness is justified by the experionce of the great bulk of the mercantile community, is proved amply by the steady growth of what may be termed specific or trade journalism. In older countries there is no branch of commerce, no matter how circumscribed its scope, that has not a special journal catering to its craving for the latest and most important news in its particular line of trade, and although in a young country like our own. trade journalism has not yet been carried to such an extreme of efficiency, still the large and increasing patronage of the leading commercial papers shows that the need of this most useful branch of literature is fully recognized by the mercantile fraternity.

The old days when a country merchant could safely rely upon a semi-annual visit to those wholesalo houses with whom he dealt, for a fair idea of what would be the coming style, and consequently what he ought to buy, have faded into the past. The man now-a-days who would rely upon the statements of the drummers as to what would be in demand, or fill up his stock from the experience of one or two visits to town, is the man who would do well to at once abandon the struggle for commercial success. The trader of to-day must have his finger constantly on the public pulse, he must know not only what his own suppliers are selling, but what every house in the trade is offering, he must be advised of every change in the caprice of fashion, and of every alteration in prices or dates of selling.

Without the aid of the trade journal this would be impossible even to the keenest and most energetic of business men. No matter how many visits he might make to town, or how many houses he might call upon, he could never hope to attain the amount of information that would be freely imparted to the commercial editor. Many novelties that it might be of great advantage to him to know of, might not be shown to him, possibly because their inspection might prejudice the sale of some more profitable line, or because the stock was running low, and therefore reserved for more favoured customers, whereas the reporter, ever anxious for a "point," is constantly in contact with the master minds of the trade, who will often con. verse with him on the merits or prospects of a novelty with a freedom that would be out of the question with an intending customer. In the uncensing race for informa-

bound to win, and it is to the fact that his laborious gatherings are carefully sifted and presented to the subscribers in a concise, readable form, that the success of commercial journalism is largely due.

Then look at the enormous disparity in the cost. Who would go to the expense and loss of time necessary to obtain information for himself when he can obtain the best and freshest for two to three dollars a year. No storekeeper grudges the premium that protects his stock from loss by fire and yet the premium that insures him from loss through buying old, obsolete or unfashionable stock, that keeps him posted on all commercial subjects, and that enables him to view at a glance every point on the mercantile horizon, is probably only one-tenth or one-twentieth of what he pays in the other case, while the losses it enables him to avoid are exactly commensurate. This is true of the reader only, of commercial papers; the question of the advantages of advertising belongs more properly to the question of selling than that of buying, and can be treated more fully under that head. but still the assistance that it forms to a buyer in learning those houses who offer the cheapest and newest goods, and in helping him to discriminate among several articles of the same kind but differing in detail or manufacture, cannot be over estimated. The advertisements of the Jour-NAL, for instance, may be said to form a business directory for the Dominion, and they certainly point out distinctly those firms whose knowledge of the advantages of such a powerful assistance, bespeaks their commercial astuteness and enterprise.

# ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

There is probably no form of security so much dreaded by the banker, or so difficult to detect, as accomodation paper. The keenest banking instincts often fail to detect it under the specious guises it so frequently assumes, and now that the negotiating of this paper may be said to have become a fine art, it is almost impossible to distinguish it from genuine commercial paper. So long as the makers and endorsers names are genuine, how is the banker to know one from the other, especially when as is too often the case, the house for whose advantage it is negotiated is, ostensibly at least, equally solvent with its neighbors. 21

served for more favoured customers, whereas the reporter, ever anxious for a "point," is constantly in contact with the master minds of the trade, who will often converse with him on the merits or prospects of a novelty with a freedom that would be out of the question with an intending custion the professional news gatherer is

fact that in addition to obtaining paper from genuine concerns, numbers of "straw" houses were supported or established all over the country for the sole purpose of obtaining accomodation paper; in some cases bogus invoices being presented to give a color of genuineness to the notes. The departed Isaacs, who may fairly be considered the Napoleon of "kite-fliers," improved still further upon this method, by inducing persons of the same name as responsible traders to sign notes for him, which he thus imposed upon the manager as genuine commercial paper, a system of obtaining money, as one may say, by fraudulent pretences which stands unrivalled for boldness and audacity. The latest examples of this paper among us go to prove that even in this respect also "there is nothing like leather."

Until some example can be made of the persons who give their names to the firms seeking accomodation, and are consequently the means by which the swindle is accomplished, it is doubtful whether the evil will ever be eradicated. A man who lends his name to this kind of paper, usually does so with the distinct understanding that he shall not be called upon to take it up, and consequently makes no provision for meeting it. So long as times are good this goes on all right. A fresh "kite" is flown to take the place of the note retired, and apparently the transaction is genuine enough, but when once the breath of suspicion is aroused and the prudent banker commences to curtail the line of discounts, some of the notes necessarily be redeemed in cash with the result that the inflated bubble bursts and discloses the rotten state of the business under the fair outward mask of commercial solvency.

Every note, discounted by Canadian banks, is negotiated on the understanding that it represents merchandise sold to the maker, and consequently the action of a firm in discounting notes which do not represent legitimate transactions, but are simply obtained for the purposes of keeping an insolvent firm still afloat on the sea of respectability, is simply fraudulent. In but too many cases this paper is given for the simple purpose of securing sufficient funds for the partners to start again, after the bubble has burst, and that such a transaction as this should not be legally punishable, seems incredible. Pubilc opinion seems strangely lenient on this point, and many regard the giving of accomodation paper as a comparatively venial offence. To "get ahead of the banks" appears to be considered by some as to a certain extent rather creditable to the insolvent's acuteness and while such a feeling continues, this form of swindling will always be prevalent. But if the ambiguous terms which invest this species of fraud with a halo of "

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the issuing of accomodation paper called by its proper name of "obtaining money under false pretences," it would have fewer adherents, and one of the plague spots of commerce would be effectually removed.

### PRICES AND THE TARIFF.

However people may differ as to the influence of the fiscal policy inaugurated in 1879, there is no concealing the fact that the the predictions then hazarded by the many whose views were opposed to the policy of the new government have utterly failed of fulfillment. The avowed necessity of increased duties for revenue purposes, apart from the objects of protection to domestic manufactures-the adjustment of the tariff by which two birds were to be killed by the one stone-would have the effect, it was feared by many thoughtful men, of seriously advancing the cost of the protected articles to the consumer, of increasing the cost of living in Canada. Any advantages derivable from increased employment to the people, from adding to the consumers of farm produce, to the customers of the country as well as the city merchant, and those who manufacture the various materials of house building and the articles of house furnishing, were all thought of but little if any consequence in view of the increased cost of living all round, especially to the large proportion of persons in the country not engaged in manufacture or in manufacturing establishments. The importance of the importer as a giver of employment, who paid much better wages and employed a higher class of workmen than the manufacturer was urged with good effect, and formed not the weakest point in the argument. That the contention pointing to an increased cost of living has not been borne out, may be seen by a comparison of the prices of the chief articles of consumption in the country at the present time with those at the corresponding period of 1878. The decrease in the prices of cotton and woollen manufactures is patent to all. The quotations in the following comparative table are taken from the wholesale prices current in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE for the years named :--

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October, 18	78.				Ôc	tob	er.	1880	3. I	
SUGAR-	È.,							•	1	
Barbadoes 7	1.	ര	8	1	22	47	ര	5	· [	
Yellow, Ref 7								53	[	
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Molasses (Barb) 371 " 42	32 " 33
SPICES-	· · · · [
Cassia 18 " 20	73 " 7
Mace	70 " 80
Cloves	40 " 80
Ginger (blhd.)., 22 " 27	18 " 20
	3.25 " 3.30
GRAIN-	
Can. Spg., No. 2. 89	78
Oats	at affd frest.
Barley (48 lbs.). 83 " 88 Peas . 74 " 75	641 " 65
FLOUR-	
Superior Extra. 4.324 "4.35 Ext. Superfine. 4.15 "4.25	3.80 " 3.85
Ext. Superfine 4.15 " 4.25	3.70 #3.75
Fine:	2.50 "2.75 4.10 "4.25
Dance &c	4.10 ** 4.25
Castor Oil 141 # 151	8 " 10
Epsom Salts 1.60, "1.90	1.25 #1.50
Indigo—Madras 75 "1.00	70 "1.00
Fish-	
Cod (dry) 3:61 3.00	2.90 "3.00
Butter (good) 12 @ 161 Eggs 16 " 17	
Eggs 16 " 17 Cheese 8 " 9	18 " 20 9] " 11 <del>3</del>
SPIRITS-	54. 113
Can. Rye, 25 up. 1.05	1.51
	2.87
Cans. Spts., 50 op., 2.00 Ales-Mtlqts., 85 "1.20	85 41.25
LEATHER	
No. 1 B. A. Sole 22 @ 24 Splits 17 " 28	24 @ 26
Splits 17 " 28	18 " 29 34 " 37 ;
Grained upper 32 " 37 Heavy Upper 28 " 31	34 " 36
Oils-Imports.	01 00
Linseed Raw 60 " 61	60
Boiled, 64 " 60	63
Cod Oil, Nfld 471 " 50	421 " 45
HIDES-green, No.1 8 " 81	8 <u>}</u>
Wool-fleece 25 " 26	21 " 23
Pulled super 20 - 4. · 26	22 4 23
HARDWARE, &C.—	2.40
Bar iron 1.65 "1.70	1.60 « 1.65
Canada Plates, 3.00 #4:50	2.40 " 2.50
Tin Plate, IC Coke 4.75 "5.00	3.70 <b>«</b> 3.80
" " " Ch'c'l 5.50 ",5.75	4.25 "6.50
Paints, white lead, genuine 8.50	5.75 46.50
That the values of bank and	
have sensibly appreciated is	
following comparison, an in	portant con-
sideration for those whose a	
chase largely depends upon	the payment
of dividends	
STOCKS.	Price per cent.
Bank of Montreal 152	234
Commerce	130
	210
Imperial .: 102	137
Molsons	141
Montreal Gas 115	214
Can. Land Cr. Co 138 Western Can. Loan 150	
Tandon & Con Town Co 155	
Huron & Erie 137 Montreal City Passenger 87	157 150

#### inge folgte perfektelse stådaden och mansaforden. Så lægte so<del>lverdage stådaden solveratet i</del> folgte

Rich. & Ont.....

# `AGRICULTURE IN ONTARIO.

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The report of the Ontario Board of Agriculture forms always, interesting and valuable reading. Its width of scope and accuracy and minuteness of detail com-

mend it to the practical man, while the scientific nature of some of its researches into climatic influences are equally interesting to the theorist. Of course all the information contained in the report is not new, much of it having been forestalled by the bulletins published at intervals during the year which enable the public to receive reliable and prompt intelligence as to the condition of the various crops, and thus render the returns of the Board far more valuable to the merchant or investor than Government information, which usually comes to hand so long after the occurrence as to be practically useless except as a matter of history.

The report states that the total area of assessed land in Ontario is 21,775,000 acres of which about 10,856,000 only are cleared, the remainder consisting of 8,882,000 acres of forest and 2,037,000 acres of swamp and waste land. The total area under crop shows a slight falling off during the last four years, the proportion in 1885 being 677 acres for every 1,000 acres of cleared land as against 700 for every 1,000 acres in 1882. This is the natural result of the increased interest taken in the dairy industry and of the larger number of grazing farms now in operation. The statistics as to the relative acreage of the various cereals and roots show some curious fluctuations, the falling off in some particular crops being very noticeable and indicating a gradual change in the methods of farming most in vogue.

Fall wheat, for instance last year had diminished 313,000 acres from the acreage of 1882; on the other hand the acreage of spring wheat increased by 213,000 acres thus leaving the net falling off in wheat, 100,000 acres in round figures. Barley and rye have also waned in popularity, the acreage of the former being 151,000 acres less, and that of the latter 107,000 acres less than was the case in 1882. On the other. hand the oat crop shows a marked increase, the average having risen from 136.4 per 1000 acres, in 1882, to 142.2 per 1,000, in 1885, the net increase being 156,000 acres. The root crops show but little change, the total increase of 23,500 acres being due to, turnifs, potatoes showing a slight decline. The acreage of hay and clover is about one-fifth of the total area of cleared land. Pasture land is returned as forming 268 acres out of every 1,000, and the remainder consists of orchard, garden, hops, flax and fallow land.

fallow land. The whole report shows conclusively that mixed agriculture is rapidly advancing in favor and that the farmer of the present day no longer confines himself to the production of some staple coreal and consequently, avoids the losses entailed by a failure of his particular crop. The benefits of darying and cattle raising are also fully recognized and appear to have borne pract-

ical fruit, so that the chances of heavy loss appear to be effectually obliterated. The report proves satisfactorily that the farmers of Ontario produce the best average crops of the continent, being only surpassed by the carefully trained agriculturists of Great Britain. In some cases as much as forty to forty-five bushels of wheat per acro are secured and the average is placed at twenty-four bushels per acre against Britain's twenty-eight. Ontario is perhaps the best general agricultural district in this continent and in thrift, hard work, and general adaptibility her farmers are fully the equals of their most favored rivals.

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The situation in Europe still continues threatening and there is an uneasy feeling in financial circles there, but the course of events seems to show that Russia's intrigues may yet be blocked without recourse to arms. The recent advance in the price of silver, which is now active at 45% d per ounce, by giving confidence and assurance of stability to merchants engaged in traffic with the East, has tended to tranquillize matters, and though it cannot safely be said that there is no danger of a panic in foreign financial circles, the danger is distinctly less than it was a short time ago. In this connection it may be remembered that large investments of outside capital have been made in Canadian securities, and, in event of any great financial pressure in their own markets, outside investors would be extremely likely to sell whatever they hold here, or whatever they might hold that could be sold readily in our markets, because they could get the cash far more quickly and with less loss than by realizing on it in markets where the pressure is more severe. Consequently any loosening of the tension in Europe must have a corresponding beneficial effect here, and vice versa,

Locally the principal topics of conversation in business circles during the past week have been the sudden departure of A.r. Adam Darling, referred to at length in another column, and the recent large failure in the boot and shoe trade. It is expected that the effects of the latter will be wider spread than was at first imagined, and runnor is already busy with the name of another firm affected by it. Outside of these the failures for the week are few and unimportant and betoken a fairly prosperous condition of trade.

The local stock market has been strong all week and all the leading stocks are higher. The greatest advance was in City Passenger Railway which went up with a bound at the beginning of the week, and is now higher than as it ever has been, while indications are that it will rise still higher. It now appears to be freely admit-

ted that the injunction proceedings to prevent the company from declaring its usual dividend have been dropped, and the consequent revulsion of feeling bids fair to carry the stock beyond the highest figures yet reached. While no doubt the injunction was obtained in good faith, the feeling on the street is, undoubtedly, that any shareholder who suffered loss through its issue has substantial grounds for an action against those who undertook the proceedings. Bank shares have ruled strong, more especially Bank of Montreal, a rumor that \$140,000 worth of profits, hitherto over looked, had been discovered, giving an impetus to the market. This rumor is rather difficult of belief, but it tends to show the stronger tendency of the [market, and, when coupled with the strength of the other stocks, seems to show that the " bears " have at present little chance.

In breadstuffs, the situation seems all the other way. The visible supply of wheat shows an increase of one and a half million bushels, and as receipts have run heavy all week and another increase of at least a million bushels is foreshadowed for the next visible supply statement, it is difficult to see what grounds can be cited for sustaining the market. The statistical statement of stocks in the Northwest shows that there are now in store in the elevators of Minnesota and Dakota nearly 33,000,000 bushels of wheat, with the elevator space at many interior points all taken up, and farmer's deliveries consequently greatly reduced. Now, if the present immense stocks, quantity afloat, and probable reserve be added, it seems impossible to predict anything but a declining market. Still, as November deliveries were light and the increase in the visible supply less than was expected, and stocks in Liverpool show a decrease from last year, the market remains fairly steady and has even displayed some activity.

#### WINDOW DRESSING.

Now that the dark dull autumal weather is upon us and the delicate colorings and graceful fabrics of summer are no longer available for purposes of display, too many dry goods merchants allow the dressing of their show windows to be either comparatively neglected or else performed in a carcless perfunctory manner. They argue that the warm fabrics necessary for the requirements of the season partake so much of the character of staples that no particular display is necessary to ensure their sale, and consequently, in many cases, the windows are merely filled with samples of the principal lines, thus giving the store a sombre dull effect that, when the weather conditions are taken into consideration, often becomes absolutely depressing.

This is one of the greatest mistakes a

merchant can make. There is no season of the year when a bright prettily arranged show window is more attractive than at the present. On dull, sombre, melancholy days such as we naturally expect at this period of transition, the warmth of color, brightness of effect and harmony of detail presented by a well arranged show window, afford such a welcome relief to the eve, accustomed to the dull tints by which it is surrounded, that it rivets the attention in a manner which the most artistic display would fail to accomplish under different and more inspiriting circumstances. Just in proportion as the days shorten and the outside climatic influences become more dispiriting, so does the passer-by naturally find his attention attracted to any bright, cheerful display which contrasts sharply with the gloomy surroundings. This fact has long been recognised by those who cater to popular pleasures or vices, and it is equally true of trade. The bright, cheerful store, with its wealth of coloring and harmony of detail will always attract custom, while the dull, dark or carelessly arranged window will soon reduce the business of any store, no matter how excellent its fabrics or bow popular its proprietor.

Another mistake, only too often made, is because there is so little variation in the styles of goods offered and one excellent display of these fabrics has been made, that therefore it can be allowed to remain unchanged save in the minor details, and that it will still retain its attractive qualities. It must be remembered that the eye soon tires of looking at the same grouping or colors day after day, and involuntarily craves for novelty. No matter how striking or harmonious the window may be, it will soon lose its power of attracting the passer-by, and when the show window ceases to rivet the attention of the chance customer its usefulness as an advertisement is gone. Unless the arrangement is unusually elaborate and novel, it is never safe to permit it to remain more than a week unaltered, and if it be compatible with the other requirements of the store, it should be changed still more frequently.

The window dresser should be careful not to attempt to put too many articles in the window and to so arrange it that those novelties or staples which he desires particularly to introduce to the public notice be given proper prominence. The show window may be considered as a picture, framed in rough material, and as in a picture all details are subordinated to the exposition of a dominant group or figure, so should the idea be given by the coup d'ail of the show window be carefully carried out, and any arrangements likely to detract from its effectiveness either through disparity in color, size, or description of fabric, should be rigorously avoided.-

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A poorly dressed show window produces the same distrust in the intending purchaser that a poorly dressed man would, if soliciting credit. The public trusts much. often far too much, to appearances, and is far too apt to judge of the quality of the merchant's wares by the general appearance of himself and more particularly of his store. And in this there is considerable justice. It is only natural to expect that if a merchant has fine goods in stock. the fact will be communicated to the public through that most useful of all advertising mediums, the show window. The merchant who neglects his windows will also neglec to advertise, and now-a-days the merchant who neglects to advertise is lost. So far appearances are trustworthy, and the best proof that these points are fully recognized by the trade is the attention they receive from all successful dry goods men.

## BRITISH TRADE WITH CANADA.

The returns of the Board of Trade show that the imports into this country from the United Kingdom during September show an increase in the aggregate of £37,725, equal to slightly above 7 per cent., while in August the proportionate gain in value was just below 7. The increase last month was fairly well spread, as out of twenty-seven items tabulated there was an expansion in exactly two-thirds. Taking the various headings in their order as given, there will be found in the value of horses exported an increase of £1,600. In articles of food and drink there was an expansion of £3,800, spirits and sugar each being exported to a value of £2,500 in excess of last year, while salt fell off £1,000. The section "articles wholly and partly manufactured," includes several important articles, and the net result in the month was an expansion of upwards of £30,000. Cotton piece goods alone fell off £6,300, while linen piece goods showed a gain of £1,500, silk of £5,000, woollen fabrics of £5,700, worsted fabrics £16,-400, carpets of £3,400 and hardware and cutlery of £5,700. In the trade in iron goods with Canada there was also an expansion, rails being forwarded to a value of £18,500 in excess of last year, and cast iron £7,100, while in hoops there was a slight gain, but pig iron fell off £200, bar iron £9,800 and tinplates £9,100. Machinery was forwarded to an increased value of £300. Some important items are included in the miscellaneous section; and an expansion of £1,400 took place in haberdashery and £700 in earthen and china ware, while in apparel there was a contraction of £3,500, seed oil £4,300 and stationery £400. In the exports from Canada to the United Kingdom, a heavy decline is visible in the aggregate, although the falling off per cent was\_only 16 as against 26 in August. The value of oxen' received last month was £40,000; or nearly 20 per cent less than in

September, 1885, the decrease in numbers, however, being only 7 per cent. In cows there was also a contraction of £6,300, while sheep increased £3,000. Articles of food and drink were received to a value largely in excess of the corresponding month, but this was almost wholly due to the activity of the grain trade, wheat and wheat flour being imported to a value £154,700 more than last year. In fish there was also more activity, the consignments reaching a total of £17,800 in excess of the corresponding month; but dairy products showed a large failing off, butter having decreased £5,000 and cheese £40,000. Timber was again a long way behind last year, the importations totalling £225,400 less than in September, 1884.

## ONTARIO'S LIVE STOCK.

The statistics published by the Ontario Board of Agriculture show that that province possessed 558,809 horses, 1,976,480 cattle, of which 750,000 were milch cows, 1,755,605 sheep, and 822,000 hogs. These figures mark a curious change in the branches of stockraising most popular in the province, as horses have steadily increased in number for the past four years, while sheep and hogs have steadily declined. In 1884 the number of hogs was 906,158 against 822,622 in 1885, and the falling-off in sheep appears to be synchronous with that in the United States. In Canada the number of sheep decreased 160,000 from 1884 to 1885, while in the United States the decrease was 2,000,000 during the same period. But although the number has declined, the quality of the stock is much improved, as the wool clip has fully maintained its average and is increasing. Last year it was estimated at 6.086.000 pounds, of a value of \$1,059,000. Poultry raising is becoming a more important factor in the agriculture of the province. The number of turkeys, geese and other fowl is set down at 6,336,000. Though there has been a decline in the value of farm property, the province over, from \$632,000,000 in 1882 to \$626,000,000 in 1885, the result of the decrease in the price of grain and produce that has been noticeable the world over, in common with all classes of merchandize, a large increase is apparent in the value of farm buildings, which has been at the rate of \$10,000,000 a year since 1883. The same is true of farm implements. The Gazette says : An idea of the wealth producing capacity of the agriculture of the province may be had from the estimated value of the crop for 1885. This amounts to \$60,212,854, or at the rate of \$13.26 for every acre of cultivated land. This takes no account of the value of dairy produce, or live stock sold, which would probably increase the above figure by 25 per cent. The facts gathered by the bureau go to show that Ontario is perhaps the best general agricultural region in America, if nof in the world, and that her farmers are second to none in enterprise aud accumulated wealth.

THE labor troubles at Amsterdam, N. Y., promise to be exceedingly serious and will, it is feared cause a downward tendency in the wool market. A lock-out of the 59 mills of the National Knit Goods Association has been ordered, and it has been agreed that no men shall, in any event, be taken back if they do not present cards of withdrawal from the Knights of Labor. Manufacturers are much incensed at the recent breach of faith on the part of the Knights of Labor, and are determined "to have it out with them," as one of them is said to have expressed it. The agreement between them and the manufacturers would have expired December 1, when it is known an advance in wages would be demanded and have been surely refused, so that trouble was looked for then. The mills consume about 800,000 lbs. of scoured wool per week and the lockout will withdraw them from the market. Not only that, but one mill has already been in the market and offered an assortment of scoured wools at about 2c per lb. less than similar wools are being offered by dealers. It is very likely that other mills will offer their stocks of wool on hand to secure present prices, and there must be considerable wool which could thus be sold at a good profit on to-day's prices.

THE efforts of Alderman Gray, the well known chairman of the Health Committee, are fully appreciated by every business man and any suggestion emanating from him will be cordially received. There is no doubt that the mortality rate of this city, as compiled in Ottawa, gives a very erroneous idea of the actual health state for two reasons, firstly, that it is based upon the supposition that the population of Montreal is only 160,000 instead of from 180,000 to 200,000 as is really the case, and secondly because the birth rate upon which the statistics are based is notoriously incorrect. Until, as Mr. Gray suggests, the system of civil registration of births, which prevails in every other large city, both on this continent and in Europe, is introduced, no accurate statistics of the birth rate can be hoped for, and without this any comparative statement of mortality is unreliable. This is a matter that should be seen into at once, and when this has been introduced, the apparent mortality rate of Montreal will be reduced to something nearer the actual percentage.

CATTLE on Canadian ranges are rapidly increasing in numbers, and they are found to stand the Northern winters very well Starting at Hudson's Bay and proceeding westward a comparatively mild climate is found, so much so that the cattle belonging to the Hudson Bay Company live regularly through the winters in that high latitude, having neither shelter nor hay provided to help them through the coldest terms. There is, however, a large amount of buffalo grass, which cures on the ground, and this wherever found makes a rich article of food for cattle. In that

section there is a depression in the general topography of the country. This lets a full sweep of the chinook winds play over a large stretch of country, which produces a mild climate. It has been found that the climate on the 48th parallel of latitude is very much colder than on the 60th parallel, because of the higher elevation.

The aggregate receipts of grain at this port show an unusually large movement of grain this season. The total receipts of breadstuffs reached 14,386,691 bushels, compared with 10,415,724 bushels in the previous year. Those of the two proceeding years were 10,-380,216 bushels and 11,795,947 bushels respectively. Wheat, corn, peas and oats show an increase, but the quantities of barley and ryc are smaller than in 1883 and 1884. Reccipts of flour and meal too, are smaller this year than the average of the past four years. The shipments of grain from Montreal for the same period show an increase of nearly fifty per cent., the figures being 13,953,733 bushels against 9,158,452 in 1885. Flour shows a small advance from 555,405 barrels in 1885 to 571,446 barrels in 1886, but meal has fallen from 94,123 barrels to 59,504 barrels during the past year.

The decision rendered in the Superior Court, in re the Mullarky estate, settles a disputed point as to the rights of secured creditors. Suckling, Cassidy & Co., Toronto, were creditors of Mullarky & Co., for \$3,400, and filed their claim for that amount. It appears they held collateral security in the shape of goods which they disposed of after the filing of their claim, realizing some \$2,500. The estate claimed that this amount should be deducted, and that the claimants could only rank for the balance. The creditors contended that they were entitled to rank on the estate for the full amount of their claim, and were not bound to credit the proceeds of the collateral scenrity. The decision of the court was in favor of the Mullarky estate, and decided that Suckling, Cassidy & Co. could only rank for the balance of their claim.

OWEN Sound now bids fair to outrival either Collingwood or Midland as a grain-receiving port. This season it has received the bulk of the wheat shipments brought down from Lake Superior in Canadian bottoms, and quite a number of vessels have recently been loaded for that port at Chicago. The facilities for unloading are much better than at either of the other bay ports, while the harbor itself is one of the best on the Canadian shore. The channel is 200 feet wide at the entrance and is dredged to a uniform /depth of eighteen feet, Vessels drawing fourteen feet can reach the dock without danger of grounding. The elevator is being supplied with steam shovels for handling cargoes. And Level & Section

The outlook for the iron trade is good There is no doubt that more Lake Superior

ore has already been sent to market by vessel this season than was produced during the entire season of the "boom" year of 1882. For the first time in the history of this region the 3,000,000 limit in lake shipments has been reached and passed. The iron manufacturing industries are advancing. • Even as far as the Pacific coast a slight improvement is now observable, and full forces are kept at work at all the foundries. With prices for manufactured iron a little better than those ruling at present, the foundry proprietors say they could work more\_men, although there are not many ironworkers now out of employment.

The improvements and alterations in the Post-office facilities in this city as a follows: -The lobby to be open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m., the general delivery wickets from 7.30 a. m. to 7 p. m., the stamp office from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. On holydays and Sundays the post-office to be open from 8 to 11 a.m. The money order department will open every Saturday evening from 7 to 9 as an experiment, and if advantage is taken of the facility afforded to the working classes further improvements will be made. More despatch to be provided in distributing and sorting mails. No boxes to be opened from behind except by special order from the enquiry department.

The annual sale of stock at the New Brunswick Government farm, was not attended as largely as last year, although there was quite a good gathering. The sale financially was a failure, compared with last year, and some of the best stock sold for a mere nothing. At no time during the sale was the bidding spirited, and a person really desiring to invest could secure stock at almost his own price. The cause of all this, says the Sun, is attributed by some to the fact that the country is pretty well supplied with thoroughbred stock from previous sales, and also that many of the agricultural societies are hanging back to invest in the recent horse importation.

RAPID CITY, Man., has at last, fafter many disappointments, been connected with the outside world by the Saskatchewan and Western railway, for which the citizens have to thank the enterprise of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway company. The grading and itoning was finished last week and the work of ballasting is now in progress and; will be completed within three weeks, when the line will be taken over by the company, if found satisfactory on inspection. "There will be no formal opening; a passenger and freight service will be merely inaugurated as soon as the line is ready. 1.1.1.1 101

DURING the past year Mount Forest, Ont., has voted \$25,000, to advance the interests of the town; for bonuses, \$12,000; local improvements, \$4,000; fire protection, \$2,500 ; High Schools, \$6,000 ; and the Representative observes :-- " Notwithstanding this large investment of money, liowever, the rate of tax penny rate across the Atlantic, and a 21 pence

ation-19 mills-is less than it has been for sixteen years. Besides the satisfaction of experiencing a reduction in taxes from 23 to 19 mills, it is also gratifying to know that the population of the town at the present time is fully 300 more than it was a year ago or at any other period in its history."

THE officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company state that the shipments of fuel over their system this year will amount to 16,000,000 tons against 14,000,000 tons last year. This is based upon the coal tonnage which will come from new lines which are now under construction, and will be under operation by the 1st of November. The company are still complaining of a scarcity of cars, notwithstanding that there are 75,000 cars in use on its system, and that the shops of the company are working day and night turning out equipment.

Ir the reported discovery of anthracite coal in the Northwest territory, along the line of the Canadian Pacific, prove true, it will exercise a gratefully depressing influence on Pennsylvania's great monopoly. As a similar discovery is also reported to have been made along the line of the Grand Southern railway, in the Province of New Brunswick, the Keystone monopoly may find itself between two fires, especially if eastern manufacturers should join their brethren in the west to remove the duty from an article of the first importance to the creation of power.

FROM all accounts, an advance along the entire line of carpets is imminent in the near future. The continued appreciation in the cost of the raw material of which they are made, will make ere long higher selling values for them an absolute necessity. At the figures at which carpets are being jobbed and retailed to-day, if manufacturers had to go into open market and buy their stock for them they would lose a considerable percentage on each yard. In the States the prices of carpets are now 5c to 10c per yard lower than the relative cost of the raw material.

PRELIMINARY steps have been taken by the window-glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh to establish a national syndicate, the object being to advance and maintain prices. The plan submitted contemplates the formation of an organization or stock company into which overy member shall, pay \$100 per pot, said money to be forfeited if such member violates any of the rules, such as selling under the established price. The agreement is to become binding when ninety-five per cent. of-the manufacturers sign it. 1 6.22 - 1

Pacific Australian cable shows that the promotors contemplate asking for two millions sterling, \$10,000,000, and expect to gets a 6

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rate across Canada to Vancouver Island, and intend charging the public 4 shillings per word from England to Australia, and the press a shilling. They purpose raising one million in £10 shares, and one million in 4 per centstock, secured on the expected Imperialcolonial guarantee of £100.000.

The Calgary fair is stated to have been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The show building was crowded with exhibits of farm produce; wheat, oats, peas and barley being largely represented. The dairy display was of unusual excellence. The exhibit of live stock is not often excelled in any part of Canada and the display of grain and roots was such as to prove the exceptional capacity of the Red Deer district for the growing of these crops.

THE sub-committee of the London tobacco trade say that with care in the cultivation of Canadian tobacco and especially in curing, it might be made desirable both for cutting and spinning purposes. The Montcalm sample was approved because of its color and the shape of the leaf, which was of a suitable size and had a small stalk. Most of the other growths were too tapering.

THE St. John, N.B., Sun states the quantity of lumber to be shipped from Miramichi will be smaller than for five years past. The figures are as follows :----

1882 shipments	117,000,000	feet.
1883 -"	149,000,000	u
1884 "	108,000,000	"
1885 "	87,000,000	u
1886 (probable) shipments.	70,000,000	"
A corresponding decrease	is shown in	the

number of feet rafted at the South-west boom.

ANOTHER effort is being made to get a charter to construct a line of railway from some point on the Dunmore & Lethbridge Railway to the United States boundary line to connect with the railway from Fort Benton, Montana, and also for permission to construct a line of railway from Lethbridge to the United States boundary in British Columbia, passing through the Rocky Mountains. This will be opposed by the Canadian Pacific authorities.

THE numerous orders that have been placed by the different railroad companies, for cars, locomotives and bridges have caused a sharp advance in manufactured iron, and the mills everywhere have all the work they want, Works that have been closed a long time are being opened, and puddle and rail mills. which have been idle for several years are preparing to start again.

A LEADING car distributor complains that the railroads are seizing and using all the cars they can get regardless of the claims of their feal owners. Disagreeable as this is, it is a strong testimony to the improvement in busitraffic, and the want of the necessary cars is severely felt.

THE annual production of the United States is about \$8,000,000,000 and the loss by fire about \$160,000,000, including, of course, the cost of fire departments and the expenses of insurance companies which furnish protection and indemnity. Fires, therefore, cost the country 2 per cont. on the country's annual a | factured in production.

IN THE second week of September, 1886, the flour mills in Minneapolis produced 142,780 barrels, averaging 23,797 daily, against 72,620 barrels in the corresponding time last year, being probably the heaviest week's work in that great milling city.

A PITTSBURG dispatch says : "The leading manufacturers of iron, steel, glass and coke say that the mills, factories and ovens are running to their fullest capacity, and in many instances orders are ahead for months of steady work."

The government of the United States has informed the Spanish authorities that it will not withdraw the proclamation re-establishing 10 per cent duty on Spanish imports, from October 25th.

ALASKA salmon are again a turn higher in San Francisco; telegrams from there this morning report purchases at \$1.30 for Australian account.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk rail\_ way for the week ending October 30th, 1886, show an increase of \$69,034 over the corresponding period of 1885.

#### THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

We are forced to look forward as well as backward, and must form some idea of the about us every day. In this place, several agencies tending to the diffusion of wealth, or rather its regregation into the hands of comparatively large bodies of men capable of handling it, may be noted. First, and most important, perhaps, come

#### CORPORATIONS.

No one, so far as I am 'aware, has yet treated of them with any approach to adequacy. Objects of general dislike, they exist rather by their own inherent efficiency than because they are held in any proper estimation. We have, indeed, but to look around us and notice the gigantic increase in their number and power, and in the number interested in or employed by them to see their vast import. A dispassionate view of the subject will, in my opinion, convince a competent person that the general economic function of a corporation is to perform steadily, cheaply, and permanently, a service which an individual can' only perform briefly, and with comparative inefficiency, Where corporations can not, do this, they are unable to exist; and, in consequence of their permanence they are able to give lasting employment, and therefore, more than any other mode of industrial " ness, railroads are now doing an enormous, organization, they are apt to give the right

man the right place ; as we may see in the history of most of our prominent railroad men. And when this process of segregation is complete, corporations will undoubtedly be made up of those who actually perform this service. The immense saving and the superior efficiency to be thus gained are apparent; and in the struggle of corporation against corporation, it is evident that this form of organization will be evolved as soon as the honesty and intelligence of the laboring classes will admit of it. Numerous instructive facts are before our very eyes. The fabulous

AMOUNTS SPENT BY THE LABORING CLASSES for amusements, liquor, tobacco, and various things regarded as luxuries; the amount of money the labor organizations are able to handle; the vast increase in national wealth -out of all proportion to the increase in population-competing for the hire of labor ; the great increase in savings-bank deposits and depositors; the proved increase in moneywages, and the purchasing power of wages; the decrease, still going on under our very eyes, of the hours of labor; the reduced fluctuations in prices ; the increased average length of life, recognized by our insurance companies; the increased consumption of necessaries per capita-all these seem to point to the fact that great progress has already been made.

The question is, What is the most advantageous distribution of wealth at a given moment? In seeking a reply, the following considerations inevitably come before the mind:

1. "A more equal distribution of wealth tends prima facie to increase happiness"; since the amount of happiness given by wealth obviously increases, not directly as the wealth, but in a constantly decreasing ratio. But-

2. We have to allow for a decrease in the amount of wealth produced. This would result, first, from the

#### INCREASED IDLENESS

of large numbers engaged in productive employments. Probably there are persons that would deny that any such decrease would take place. A little observation of the advantage taken by the Indians of governmental interference with distribution in their favor would probably bring such persons a little nearer to the earth; especially if it were followed up by some study of the numerous ways in which most workingmen get rid of their hard-won carnings. Another loss simi-lar to the above would be through decreased saving. Increased idleness and increased nonproductive expenditure, as for drink, amusements, etc., would lessen the total national capital. Still another loss would come through the lessened efficiency of capital in the management of enterprise-very much like the lessened efficiency of an army if each soldier were required to develop his views on the next movement of the campaign; for it must be assumed that interference with the ratios of distribution would tend to give the workman power over the management of the capital. Here; again, there will very likely be some denial, and a great many expressions of doubt; but it seems sufficient to say that, if the more democratic form of industry were at present practicable, it would not have failed so often as it has in picked cases. Lastly, not only would there be

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#### LESS WEALTH TO DISTRIBUTE,

but the number, among whom it would be divided would, from known biological laws, be increased in a startling "ratio; only afterward to diminish with the same excessive speed when the penalty for waste fell upon the world.

It is difficult, not to say impossible, to tell where a more equal distribution of wealth will be for the public advantage: and particularly how equal the distribution should be. It is a matter far too delicate for the wisest assembly that ever sat. Even if this were not the case, there should still be no interference with the natural ratios of distribution, and for this reason, which lies at the heart of all our remarks: *Loat* 

#### THE WANT OF ECONOMIC VIRTUES

in the mass is the eract measure of the advantage of the few. The few can not surpass the many except as their superiority permits, and any limitation of the free action of the superior is therefore certain to result in public economic damage; and hence the best adaptation of the ratios of distribution is natural, and not artificial or legislative.

In an age like the present the first object generally in the mind of a rich man, aside from the care of his family, is the welfare of the property bequeathed. In this respect the will of the late Mr. Vanderbilt was conspicuous. The measure taken to secure the united management of the great fortune left by him may be highly commended simply as a piece of public policy. It is not too much to say that, if, in consequence of a contrary policy, the New York Central or Vanderbilt system of roads had gone to pieces, the whole northern part of the United States would have suffered substantial injury. . . . . Unceasing education in business methods of

Unceasing education in business methods of thinking are plainly forcing public opinion in the right direction, as was proved by the tone of the public press regarding the recent strike on the Missouri Pacific. Meanwhile there will be much of what might be called unnecessary blundering and suffering; but in reality this will be necessary to develop the needed habits and ideas.—*Abridged from C. S. Ashley in Pop. Science Monthly.* 

COLONIAL EXHIBITS .- We continue our notices of the exhibits of our patrons at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, England : -Mr. John Burns and Messrs. W. Clendenning & Son, of Montreal, and Messis. E. Cogswell & Co., of Sackville, N. B., have displays of stoves. Canadian stoves have many features which have not failed to arrest attention among English visitors. The saving of coal experienced in the use of a Canadian as against an English stove is considerable. The former will retain the heat, and make use of it for whatever work is required, prior to its passing up the chimney ; whereas in England it is often the case that the great body of heat passes up the chimney before it can be made of use. It is hardly, therefore, surprising that the Canadian stoves at the Exhibition should be found to sell well. Especially is this the case with cast-iron stoves, of which a large number have met with purchasers, duplicates being supplied from manufactories in Canada. Messes, A. Robb & Sons, of Amherst, N. S.; Messes, James Stewart & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., and Messrs. A. the Windsor, N. S., Foundry Co., are the other exhibitors to be mentioned in this line of manufactures. Of axes and tools a rather striking collection may be seen in the Machinery Hall: The London Times was good enough to inform its readers recently that the Canadian demand for axes, chisels, and the like was met from the United States, at the same time urging English manufacturers to pay more attention to this field. Unfortun-ately the leading English journal started on a wrong hypothesis, which renders its advice of

no value, for Canadians are fully competent to supply their own needs in this direction. Indeed, at the Philadelphia Centenary Exhi-bition, the Canadian display of tools justly aroused surprise, even when compared with those sent by English and United States manufacturers, and no one will venture to say that the Canadian methods of manufacture have in any way fallen back, or indeed failed to keep pace with the times, in the interval between then and now. Messrs H R. Ives & Co., of Montreal, have an effective arrangement of these implements in the Machinery Hall. Associated with this class of goods are some miscellancous exhibits of iron, steel, brass, copper, and other materials used for building and similar purposes. Among these Messrs. R. Mitchell & Co., of this city, are prominently situated in the Central Gallery. The exhibit of nails, &c., by Messrs. Pillow Hersey & Co., also of Montreal, at the east end of the Central Gallery, is worthy of particular notice on account of the remarkable variety shown in size and shape. Messrs. Kerr & Keys exhibit their patent low-water alarm for boilers-a simple device which is deserving of extended use.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE sends the following recommendation concerning the proposed Colonial Institute to the Fortnightly Review for October :--- " The utility of a permanent Colonial Exhibition in London is most obvious. It is manifest that some building should be provided for the constant showing of products from Great Britain, even if the Colonial Gov-ernments do not help the project, and even if South Kensington be not available for the purpose. It is to be hoped that such discouragements to the scheme will be found to be non-existent, and that the authorities concerned will be able to give the support and space necessary. A 'museum' the show should not be, if 'museum' be held to represent collections of archeological interest. The permanent exhibition should be one showing products which will often have their place in the building taken by new products, proving new developments and exciting fresh interest. It is not the formation of a big shop that is desired; it is an institution in which to show sample products, encouraging imperial trade and colonization. A most useful ex-hibition of this kind may be seen at Washington, where the department charged with this encouragement of agriculture, &c, has provided a large building to which the various rail-way companies of the United States are enabled to send the products of all sorts, which represent the value of the country Mining, through which the railroads run. agricultural, and other companies might all have a chance of proving their worth at a permanent Colonial Exhibition, and the institution would become a valuable addition to the Intelligence Department which the Government has already decided to establish.

PRESENTATION.—One of those pleasant little incidents which tend to show the good feeling which usually animates both employer and employe in well regulated insurance offices, took place last Saturday at the headquarters of the Royal Insurance Go., in this City, the occasion being the departure of Mr. John Kennedy, inspector of the company, to assume the position of Canadian superintendent of the Fire Insurance Association under Mr. Wm. Robertson. The managers and other Montreal officers of the Royal, wishing to testify their appreciation of Mr. Kennedy's worth,

took advantage of the circumstance to present him with a handsome gold watch. Mr. Tatley in making the presentation on behalf of the donors, said :--

"I have been requested by your confreres in the Royal Insurance Company to ask your acceptance of the accompanying gold watch on the occasion of your leaving the service of the Company, as a mark of the esteem and regard with which you have been held by them during the many years you have labored together. It will, I am sure, be a gratification to you to receive as it is a pleasure to me to present you with this testimonial, and accompanying it is a list of the subscribers, which you will be pleased to learn includes not only the names of the managers and the principal officials of the Company, but those of several of its city agents. In sever-ing your connection with the Royal Insurance Company your many friends hope you may long live to enjoy it, and on behalf of Mr. Gault and myself I desire to express our personal esteem for your business ability and good qualities generally, and hope you may be successful in the new sphere of action you have elected to enter upon." Mr. Gault sup-plemented Mr. Tatley's words by some happy and appropriate remarks of his own and Mr. Kennedy made a suitable reply, thanking the managers and all his associates for the compliment paid him.

ADAM DARLING .- The absence of Mr. Adam Darling, the well-known crockery and glass merchant, has caused a painful feeling among the business community, although it has been known that for some time past his business did not justify his manner of living, and that he was going behind in -his finances. His liabilities cannot be fully ascertained, but so far as can be learned, outside of the amount due to the Bank of Montreal, which is said to be fully secured, his purely business liabilities will not exceed \$30,000, of which \$20,000 is due the Staffordshire house of J. & J. Meakin. Were these the only claims, the estate would probably pay 40 to 50 cents in the dollar, but it must be remembered that the claims against the estate of the late William Darling, not only on account of Mrs. D. Darling, amounting to some \$8,000, in addition to a capital sum sufficient to produce £100 per an-num—say \$10,000—but also of those other. creditors in England who were induced to, assign their claims to Adam Darling to enable him to sue on them here, are not included in this estimate, and if presented would certainly swallow up all assets now available. Common rumor asserts that it is to avoid paying. over the sum he recently received in settlement of his long pending suit against this estate that has induced his hasty departure. This sum consisted of \$20,000 in cash, \$23,000 in notes spread over a period of two years, which he immediately discounted in the Merchants Bank here, and in addition to this the title deeds of some land in Western Ontario, but of this, the sum of \$5,000 in cash and the piece of land have been given to Mr. Herbert Darling in settlement of his claim of \$20,000. In addition to the liabilities already enumerated there is also a claim ot nearly \$2,000 for rent and commissions from his landlord The principal. which has not yet been fyled. creditor has taken steps to put the estate in liquidation and to appoint a curator, and it is said a letter has been received from Mr. Darling, dated from Kansas city, advising such a course.

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# Financial.

#### THURSDAY EV'G, Nov. 4, 1886.

The street rate in London yesterday was cabled 3% per cent. Bank rate unchanged. Locally money on call rules at 5 to 51 per cent. Sterling, 60-days sight, closed at 81 to \$ and 8\$ to 3; demand 91 to # and 91; New York funds # to 1 and 1; cables 93. Posted in New York 4.81 and 4.841; actual 4.801 to 3 and 4.84 to 1 Cables, 4.843. Speculation on the stock market has been decidedly more active, and all the banks, with the exception of Ontario, which the bear element succeeded in depressing 3 points from the highest figure, have been strong and higher. The miscellaneous list is now attracting attention, and the news that the injunction proceedings had been dropped has sent City Passenger up with a bound beyond its highest figures. Telegraph was strong on the report of changes in the directorate, and cotton stocks have developed considerable strength. At the close The following were the market was weaker. the total sales and highest and lowest prices for the week :---

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Banks.	No. Shares.		L'west price.	Average same week 1885.
Commerce	984	127	125]	1301
Federal	100	108]	107	100
Jacques Cartier.	27	70	70	70
Merchants	672	1313	128	1181
Molsons	88	142	141	120
Montreal	1141	234	2321	206]
do. ex divd.	1220	230	$228\overline{2}$	
Ontario	168	1193	· 113 <sup>-</sup>	109
Peoples	104	96 <del>]</del>	94	73
Toronto	40	210 <u>1</u>	210	188]
Miscellancous.				
Can. Cotton C .	532	971		621
Can. Pacific	525	701		51
City Passenger.	2810	220	198]	1263
Corpor't'n Fours		102	102	
" Sixes		$112\frac{1}{2}$		
Dundas Cot. Co.	212	80	75	58
Gas	2125	$215\frac{3}{4}$		195
Hoch. Cot'n Co.	483	144	132	90
Loan & Mort	.35	111.		733
MerchntsCot.Co	62		75	
Mont. Cot. Co	460			671
Rich & Ont	1130			60
Telegraph	3896		1093	128]
Western Union.	150	1 78]	78	<u> </u>

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

#### THURSDAY EVG., Nov. 4, 1886.

The amount of business done in most branches of trade has been fair for the season, but there are few features calling for special mention outside of the persistent advance in iron and metals. The fine weather, though unfavorable to the dry goods and kindred trades, has been of advantage to farmers engaged in field work and also to shippers. The indications promise a late season of navigation.

ASHES. — Receipts continue light but are quite up to requirements of shippers—a few barrels of first pots have been sold up to \$3.85

 $\infty$ \$3.90 but the sales have been chiefly  $\widetilde{m}$ \$3.75. Seconds bring \$3.40. Pearls, nominal, the stock being reduced to 15 brls. We quote \$5.60(\alpha\)5.70 for first sort. Receipts since 1st January 3,189 brls. pots, 287 brls. pearls; deliveries, 3,888 brls. pots, 413 brls. pearls; stock 3rd November, 6 p.m., 653 brls. pots, 15 brls. pearls.

COAL AND WOOD.—Very little steam coal offering in absence of tonnage, and prices higher and tending up. Cape Broton, exwharf, \$3.50; Nova Scotia, \$3.756634.00; and Scotch, \$4.5063475. Stove, \$6.50, chestnut, \$6.25; egg at \$6; grate at \$6; Smiths \$6. The cordwood market has been quiet since our last report, the demand being slow, as most consumers have got in their winter supply, but prices have been well maintained. We quote good long maple at \$6.50, birch at \$6, beech at \$5.50 and tamarac at \$5, delivered ex-yard.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The drug market has been quict and unchanged. For heavy chemicals, a fair demand continues and prices are steady with an upward tendency. Receipts by the last vessels have been large. Mills throughout the country have been stocking up freely.

Day Goons.—The extraordinary break in the weather has had more or less influence on the city retail trade, and has been the subject of complaint, in fact, in all directions. People buy their goods early now a days and expect the weather to match. Remittances are not a subject for cheerfulness and business can only be described as of a dragging nature. We fail to note, however, any mistrust as to the near future of this important trade. Merchants, both wholesale and retail, tell us that they consider their respective stocks as being worth all that is paid for them and more too. The mills throughout the country are actively engaged and some of the n have orders well on into May.

GROCENIES .--- Generally speaking a good business has been accomplished and prices are steady. The higher rates of freight via Portland will tend to keep prices up. These are from London 10s higher at 25s per ton and to this 10 p. c. primage must be added. Paymonts are variously reported. Lumber sec-tions generally ask renewals at this time while in agri ultural districts the product of the sales of grain, butter, cheese, and cattle permits better cash disbursements than formerly. A direct vessel is shortly expected with French goods but the bulk of arrivals in groceries after this will be from Liverpool and New York. In Liverpool, demand for fruit is not active and supplies are large. Coffee firm. Dutch sale having gone higher. TEA. firm, Dutch sale having gone higher. Congou firmer in the lower grades, say equal to 6 da71d, for common c. i. f. Canada. The best local market for tea is only moderately active. A cable from Amoy, under date of 29th October, says :-- " The report of Formosa Oolong tea is estimated at thirteen million pounds. The quotations for superior are \$36, and fine \$43." Shanghai cables of same date say :--- " Market for Pingsuey steady, country teas active and advancing. Settlements to date-

Country teas Pingsucy Stock	90,000	1885. Hf-chests: 172,500 139,500 54,500
Total	295,000	366,500

"Exports to date nine million pounds, against ten million nounds same time last year. : A Yokohama letter of October. 1st says :--- "The demand for the higher grades continues and prices are again higher than those last quoted. Medium and lower grades attract but little attention and but a moderate business has been done in these. Settlements since the 22nd ult., amount to piculs 2,058 of which about piculs 350 consist of teas above \$30 per pienl The Hiogo market continues quiet, settlements small, the lower grades attracting no attention. Good medium to fine parcels in moderate demand and for choicest and upwards which are in small supply, very full prices have been paid. Spices have kept firm, also rice. There has been less done in foreign dried fruit and the increased freights are likely to keep the market fully steady. A few changes under this head will be noted in our prices current. Sugars have continued dull and unchanged, granulated selling at 63-16 aGic and vellows at 43c@5%c. A Liverpool advice says : "The large beet crop affects our market adversely and prices are again 3d per cwt. lower.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- The butter market has continued steady to firm, and choice will continue to be wanted at good prices. According to late advices, in London fancy Danish was quoted at 134s @ 138s and American creamery at 104s @ 108s. In Bristol finest Canadian creameries were quoted at 108s, Townships at 88s, and Ontario dairies at 76s @ 78s. Locally the market was, firm but quict. Creamery in this market cannot be quoted above 24c, except for local consumption, but advices from the country indicate much higher prices for fancy factories. It appears, that buyers from the States are looking after the late make of the Huntingdon section factories, and it is reported that as high as 28c has been bid tor lots, which show really finest quality. Should this demand develop it means that finest creamery will become a scarce article, which will reflect on similar grades of dairy. In a retail way choice prints have sold at 25c @ 30c, Cheese has been firm, and it is stated that 112c has been paid also 12c, but there is some bound the paid also 12c but there is some doubt about the latter figure. In detail, quo-tations run about as follows : Finest Sept. and autous fair about a follows. Finest Sept. and Oct. white, 113c @ 113c; finest August colored, 11c @ 114; finest August white, 11c; fine August, 102c @ 103c; Medium grades, 93c @ 10c; lower grades, 84c @ 9c. In the Town, ships 11gc has been paid. Mail advices from London quote September at 60s and August at 56s @ 58s, with a good sale for summer goods at 48s @ 52s. Bristol advices quote August 54s @ 58s, and September 59s @ 61s, The receipts at Liverpool from October 1 to October 20 were 105,740 boxes, against 84,381 last year. The advance of 58 per cwt. in the price of Cheshire cheese, recorded at the recent Nantwich fair, was well maintained on October 20 at the monthly fair at Chester, There were quite 100 tons on offer. Good Cheshire realized from 50s to 62s, and medium from 35s to 50s per cwt. The increased price is directly attributed to the falling off of American supplies. PROVISIONS .- Short cut pork is scarce, the stock having been sold out, and it cannot be replaced at the figures obtainable here, although \$15.50 could probably be made. The movement of western mess has been fair at \$13.50 for small lots."" A car load sold recently at \$13, and a lot of 50 bris. at \$13.25: Lard has remained steady. Eggs steady and in demand at 18c @ 20c; Canadian in New York 18c @ 20c.

FISH AND OUS.—Fish oils are firmer, and large sales of cod and seal oil have been made this week. The bottom seems to have been touched, and prices are higher; previously they were extremely low. Fish are dull, the fine warm weather being against the salt fish trade. Receipts not heavy, but demand is light. Some arrivals by train are reported, and a few small vessels have also come in. The high prices cause them to be brought from all quarters, and it is said 1,000 brls. of Cape Breton and Cause herrings have been forwarded from Halifax. A fruit ship from the Mediterranean, which called at Halifax, took on herrings for this port, and some craft have made the long passage from Labrador to Montreal.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Business in fiour light, but prices firm. Upper grades in small offer. Extra scarce, and held for \$3.80, and for superior \$3.90 is wanted. Spring extra and fancy are firm, while low grades continue dull. Sales of 300 barrels patent superior were made at \$3.95@\$4, and two cars Manitoba strong bakers' at \$4.40. The grain market ruled quiet. Wheat was steady with 82c quoted as top figure. In peas business has been done at 65 c, and sales of 10,000 bushels oats were made at about 27 c. The Lake Nepigon to Liverpool took out 38,100 bushels, the Dra-cona to Bristol 56,000 bushels, the Faderlandet to Dublin 67,600 bushels, and the Plymothian to Newcastle 73,800 bushels. In the States, wheat has been dull in the face of the increasing visible supply, and corn is firm and seems likely to go higher. An English cable says: Cargoes off coast, wheat steady ; corn, nothing doing. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat steadier; corn firm; No. 1 California wheat off coast, 34s. English country markets firm. Liverpool wheat and corn spot the turn cheaper. Liverpool standard Cali-fornian wheat, including club white, 6s 71d @6s 104d. Liverpool mixed maize, 4s 4d. Canadian peas, 5s 2d. The trade this week has developed a certain firmness, as farmers at last seem inclined to resist any further decline, and offer but sparingly. Last year they had a large crop, so that though they only obtained a low price, yet their quantity brought about something of a fair money return, whereas this year they have not generally the quality or the bulk, so that their return is a very poor one. On the other hand, millers are hampered with the large importations of American flour, so that their trade, especially in London, is a very difficult one, and they have to buy with extreme caution, so that the demand is inactive, and a sluggish trade is the result.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—A large supply of apples reached the city this week, and considerable were expected. We quote No. 1, \$200 \$2.50, and windfalls, \$1.60. Oranges, Jamaica, in cases, \$4.75/@\$5; Brazils, \$3.75 case. Lemons, \$4 box; \$9 case. Cranberries, \$7.50 \$0\$9 brl. Sweet potatoes, \$2.500\$3 brl. Almeria grapes, \$3.500\$4.60 keg; Concord, 5c.; Catawbas, 6c. Occoantis, \$6.50 per 100. Oalifornia pears, \$5 box. Onions, native, \$2.500\$2.75 brl; Spanish, \$3.50 case. Figs, in 1 lb. and 13 lb. boxes, 104c0124c.

FUSIGUTS.—The market has been quiet and about steady. Grain to London and Liverpool 3s 6d; Glasgow, 3s 3d; Bristol, 3s. 9d. Cattle 50s@60s to direct ports. Phosphates, 7s 6d@ 12s 6d as to port. Last charters of lumber to River Plate, \$11@\$11.50. Deals, 50s@55s, Apples per brl. in quantities about 3s. Butter and cheese 25s@30s and flour, in sacks, 15s por ton. RAW FURS.—There is demand for beaver, bear, otter and good mink. Skunk and coon will probably sell fairly, but fox, marten and fisher will be low. The following are the quotations for prime skins: beaver, per lb., 3.50/@\$4.00; bear, per skin, 8.00/@\$10.00; bear cub, \$4.00/@\$5.00; fisher, \$3.00@\$4.00; fox, red; 75c@90c; fox, cross, \$2.00@\$2.50; lynx, \$2.50/@\$3.00; marten, 75c@90c; mink, 80c@\$1.00; muskrat, 8c@10c; otter, \$8.00@\$10.00; racoon, 40c@69c, and skunk, 25c@50c and 75c per skin.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—The receipts of hay were fair, for which there was an ample demand, and prices were steady at \$9@\$12 per hundred bundles, as to quality. Pressed hay has ruled steady at \$12 for No. 1, \$11 for No. 2 and \$10 for No. 3 per ton in large quantities. The offerings of straw were large and met with a good demand at from \$4 $\varpi$ \$6 per hundred bundles as to quality. Mouillie was quiet but steady at \$22 per ton. Bran has been moving slow at \$12 per ton and shorts are unclanged at \$14 per ton.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market has been quiet. For lighter weights of hides there has however, been a fair demand. Prices of both local and western are unchanged. Packers hides are off 4c in Chicago, owing to enormous receipts of cattle. Tallow unchanged.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- The pig-iron market continues to advance, every advice from Scotland speaking of the growing strength of the market. Locally we have to advise another advance of 25c per ton, with strong tendency upwards. There has not been a very large movement during the week, but what few lots have changed hands have been placed at full prices. Leading merchants are busy delivering the last direct shipments for this season from vessels now in port. All future sales will be on winter rates of freight via Portland, Halifax or Boston. Cable advices from England report another advance in steel plates, showing a full advance of 15s in price, exclu-sive of the advance in freight alluded to last week. The chances are that they will go still The movement in bar iron has been higher. limited. In other branches there is nothing much to notice. A letter from a leading English house to one of our firms here, under date 21st October, says, in speaking of the general improvement in trade in England : "The advance in hematite pig-iron will necessitate an increase in all prices of steel, so that it will be well not to commit yourselves to any further orders unless at a margin sufficient to cover this contingency. If the improvement con-tinues to the end of this year we look forward to higher prices in 1887." With reference to Canada plates they state: "So far as we can learn there are none of these in stock at present, and makers are not disposed to roll except at an advance of 58 @ 10s per ton on late prices. Several orders have come over for shipment before close of navigation, which could not be filled." On the whole we find that the feeling in the iron trade in Montreal is that 1887 will see prices of all metals ranging considerably higher than those of 1886. MIDDLESBOROUGH, November 2.- The returns for October show the largest shipment of iron and steel since September, 1885. The shipments of pig iron amounted to 84,322 tons, of which 46,000 tons went abroad. The shipments of manufactured iron amounted to 41,-317 tons, of which 29,000 tons went abroad. Germany and Russia each took 13,000 tons of pig iron. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled



We beg to call attention to the superiority of our JODETTE and LE BRABANT KID GLOVES over other makes, at the same or similar prices. The continued increase of sales we consider positive proof that the goods give general satisfaction. Special attention is called to the uniformity and regularity of quality contained in each package.

## LARGE STOCK ALWAYS.

Arrangements are now made with the makers to carry a stock in Montreal to supply the trade at all times.

Prices from stock will always be the same as for import orders.

Parties wishing to place orders in advance, can depend upon them being carefully and promptly filled.

# JOLETTE BRAND.

A careful examination of our JOLETTE GLOVE from stock (that is, comparing ours as received from stock with the actual stock delivered by other firms) will, we consider, satisfy any judge that the JOLETTE BRAND is the best value in Low Kid Gloves in this market.

# EXPERIENCE.

Our experience in the Retail Branch, where we have sold the JOLETTE and LE BRABANT KID GLOVES for so many years, enables us to speak with confidence of the merits of these goods.

# LOWER GOODS.

We could offer what would be, and what is by many considered a very fair Five-Button Kid Glove, at from \$4.50 to \$4.75 per dozen. But the retail experience teaches us that common Kid Gloves are a great injury to a business.

#### INCREASING DEMAND.

The demand for both JOLETTE and LE BRA-NANT is increasing every season, which (as before stated) is proof positive of their excellent value.

# RETURNING.

Firms that stopped buying the JOLETTE and LE BRANANT for awhile are again keeping them, another proof of their value being right.

#### SAMPLES.

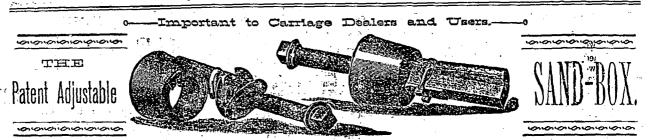
In consequence of no two pair of Kid Gloves being exactly alike, and the difficulty of procuring skins of uniform quality and thickness, sample pairs or even sample half-dozons selected to take orders from, prove too often very deceptive, even when no deception is intended by the importer. This difficulty is obviated in the case of our Kid Gloves, as they are becoming as well known to the trade and to the public as the standard makes of Spool Cotton are.

# SPRING PRICES.

Our prices for the Spring cannot be given at present, on account of the downward tendency of the Kid Glove market. But the prices will be as low or lower than goods of commoner grades in the market.







Can be applied to any vehicle in 20 minutes time by an ordinary mechanic waThey 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:

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

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

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

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

ार्ल 5th. They are cheap and durable. One set will last a life-time; but if necessary can be easily replaced with little expense. . A 🗄 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

at 42s 2d. No. 3 foundry in Middles-borough at 32s 9d. Loxbox, October 30.-Tin, spot, £100 12s 6d; three months' futures, £101 58. Market firm, G. O. B. Chili bars, £40 10s; soft Spanish lead, £12 12s 6d; best selected copper, £46; soft English lead, £13; Silesian spelter, £14 28 6d; Hallett's antimony, £30; tinplates, 13s.

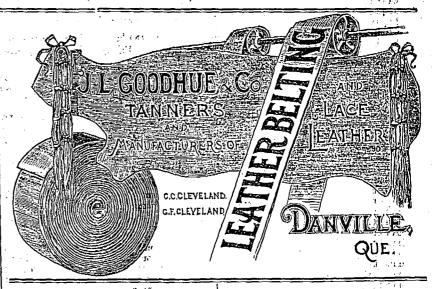
LEATHER AND SHOES .- The demand for leather has been light as is usual at the change of the month. The principal feature of the market is heavy sole which keeps scarce and firm. The disasters to some weak houses has caused disturbance, but it must be borne in mind that the solid houses in both the leather and manufacturing branches are doing a good business and many of them are well ahead of last year. Every year or so a few firms who attempt to do more business than they have capital for drop out of the race. Shipments of leather continue to be made to England where the demand has been fair in most lines. The improvement in low priced goods has been maintained there and the moderate prices gives confidence to buyers. Better figures are in fact expected. Waxed splits have gone into consumption freely and buff leather of light and medium substance continues to sell well. The local factories continue busy and have good orders on hand.

LIVE STOCK .- At Tuesday's market the receipts of cattle were 500 head and met with a slow demand at 21c a 4c per pound, live weight, as to quality. Sheep and lambs were in fair request, there being 500 head offered. Sheep sold at 34c@34c per pound, live weight, and lambs sold at from \$2.75/2\$4.50 each, as Calves were in light supply, and rom S3/0/S10 each as to size. The quality. sold at from \$3/@\$10 each as to size. receipts of hogs were 900 head, for which there was a good enquiry at 44c/04 c per pound, live weight.

Roors .-- Pointoes have, since our last, been sold at 75c per bag and on market days they will probably be easily obtained at that owing to the receipts being larger on those days. There is a firmer feeling in onions, but prices have not been changed. The demand continues good, and some 500 barrels have, changed hands in a small way at \$2.75. Four: car loads have also been placed this week at

\$2.50 per barrel.

Woot .- It has been a quiet week for wool and former quotations still rule. The market



is not so brisk abroad and manufacturers appear to be satisfied for the time being with former purchases.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, NOV. 4, 1886.

The condition of the wholesale trade remains unchanged. There is fair movement reported in most branches, and prospects are encouraging. In dry goods the demand is fair, with travellers sending in numerous orders for woollens. Prices of these as well as of cottons are very strong. Payments are fairly satisfactory. The money market rules steady, with bankers asking slightly higher rates, but not always getting them. Call loans rule at 41 to 6 per cent., and time loans at 6. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 61, and the general run at 7 per cent Sterling exchange dull and easy; 60-day bills between banks are guoted at 1081, and del mand bills at 1091 to 1091. The stock market has been irregular this week. Montreal, Toronto, Merchants, and Dominion were strong, while Ontario and Federal are several points lower than a week ago. Following

are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :---

		_			
Banks.	Bid Oct. 28.	Bid Nov. 4.	Loan Cos.	Bid Oct. 23.	Bid Nov, 4.
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce	125	209 1144 1294 1253	Can Per Freehold Western Can Bidg. & Loan Farmers Loan	122	209 1691 188 1131 1120 1574
Dominion. Hamilton. Standard. Federal Imperial Molsons		136 126 1053 1365	Lond'n & Can'd Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan Hamilton Prov. Imperial Sav	128 1071 118 123	129 107 118 123

BUTTER .- The market is quiet and prices firm for good qualities. Choice tub lots job at 17c to 18c, and round lots of fine fall tub are quoted at 15c in the country. Creamery sells at 221c to 231c. Good to medium tub sells at 12c to 13c, and inferior at 9c to 10c. Eggs unchanged, dealers paying 174c to 18c per dozen for case lots. Cheese firm, with sales of small lots of August makes at 12c to 12]c.

Daugs-Business fairly satisfactory, with few changes in quotations. Off of lemon weaker at \$2.75 to \$3.25; do. peppermint, \$4.50; Howard's quinine, 70c; German, 60c to 65c. Linseed oil, 62c for raw and 66c for boiled.

#### Notice to the Trade.

ACENTS WANTED throughout Cauada A for the sale of the celebrated St. Leon Water. The increasing popularity of this WATER with the public, not excepting the Matical Faculty (a sure sign of its excepting) 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:

Chloride	of	Sodium'	677 • 4872	gr,
	u	Potassium		ĩı
"	"	Lithium	1.6147	"
"	"	Barium	·6099	u
"	"	Strontium	·5070	"
и	u	Calcium	3+3338	"
	"	Magnesium	59.0039	"
Iodide of	S	odium	·2479	"
Bromide	of	Sodium	·8108	u
Sulphate	of	Lime	·0694	"
Phosphat	ie e	of Soda	·1690	u
Bi-Carbo	nat	e of Lime	$29 \cdot 4405$	"
"		of Magnesia	82.1280	"
"		of Iron	·6856	u
Alumina		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•5380	u
Silica			1.3894	u
			1.018	

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

We'have the honor to remain, Your obedient servants, GINGRAS, LANGLOIS & CO.

Dominion Agents, Quebec, Canada Montreal Branch : St. Leon Water Co., 4 Victoria Square.

Hoes .- The offerings continue light, and owing to mild weather packing operations have not yet begun. Packers are unwilling to pay more than \$5. Small lots on the street market bring \$5.50 to \$6.

Hors .-... There is a quiet trade, and prices rule steady. Small lots of yearlings sell at 20c to 25c, and new are quoted at 30c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The demand for flour is limited, and prices are somewhat easier, owing to higher freight rates to the seaboard. Superior extras sold on Saturday at equal to \$3.50, and more offered at this price at the close yesterday. Extras are nominal at \$3.35 to \$3.40, and spring extras at \$3.10. Patents rule at \$3.70 to \$4.25, according to quality. Wheat quiet and firm, with receipts small; the stock in store amounts to only 62,100 bushels as against 184,588 bushels at the corresponding period of last year. No. 2 fall has sold in ear lots at 74c to 75c. No. 1 red winter at 75c and No. 2 at 76c, No. 2 spring is quoted at 75c. Barley quiet and prices unchanged; No. 1 has sold almost daily at 61c, and No. 2 at 56c@ 564c, No. 3 extra is quoted at 52c, and Russian at 50c. Oats quiet and prices casy ; sales on Saturday and Monday at 31c, and on Wednesday at 30 10 on track. Peas are dull with sales of No. 2 at 520 on Friday, and at 51 10 on Monday. Rye is purely nominal. Bran quiet and steady with cars on track at \$10.25 @\$10 50. Outmeal unchanged at \$3.75@\$3.80 for car lots.



MACFARLANE & PATTERSON. Suspender Manufacturers. &c.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS. Manufacturers of the Celebrated IIEART BRACE 427 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.



TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

Senled Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Firewood," will be received at the Acting Warden's Office, until noon of the 20th November next [1886] for the following quantities of firewood required for the year 1887-88, viz:

200 cords of Hard Maple, 200 cords of Black Birch, 30 cords of Tamarac,

Blank forms of tender will be furnished and condi-tions made known on application to the undersigned. TEL, OUIMET, Acting Warden,

October 28th , 1886,

coffees unchanged, with a good deal of firmness for the latter. Dried Fruit easy. London layers, \$2.80@\$3 00 ; black basket, \$3.75@ \$4. Sugars steady at 64c@64c for granulated, and 44c@53c for Canadian refined.

HIDES AND SKINS .--- Offerings increasing and prices stendy. Cured sold at 94c@9gc, and dealers pay SIc for green. Calfskins unchanged. Sheepskins in good demand and firmer, the best bringing 80c/085c. Tallow firm at 42cm 5c for rendered and 2c for rough.

LIVE STOCK .- The receipts of cattle continue large, and prices weak. British markets are again reported lower. Stockers bring 21c and feeders 3c@34c. Shippers 4c but no first-class offerings. Butchers' cattle sold at 21c/@38c per 1b., the latter for choice weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. Sheep are firmer, exporters paying 3c@33c per lb, and butchers \$3.50@\$4 a head. Hogs steady at 33c@4c for heavy and 43c@44c for light.

PROVISIONS. - Trade continues very quiet, and stocks small. Long clear sold in small lots at Sjefisje and Cumberland cut at 8c. In car iois. GROCEAUES.—There is a moderate movement and prices generally are steady. Tea and small lots at \$13.50. Potatoes in fair demand



with sales of car lots at 52c/255c a bag. Dried apples in fair offer with sales at 33c/@4c and evaporated at 8c/@84c. Beans rule at 90c/@ \$1.10 for country lots and at \$1.20/@\$1.25 per bushel for picked lots.

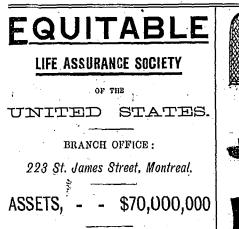
WOOL-The market is very firm. Sales, for shipment to the States, have been made at 23c@231c for fleece. Receipts of fleece are limited. Supers sold at 23c@24c.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

Readers of the *Century* magazine will read with interest the article on the Remington Standard Typewriter headed "An American Idea." These useful instruments are too well known to need description, and for rapid despatch of correspondence, preparation of legal or business papers, and literary or journalistic work, are now in general use, and will pay for themselves many times over wherever there is much writing to do. Mr. John O'Flaherty, of 33 St. Nicholas street, controls their sale in Canada.

A SHORT time ago, Mr. McAllister, the well known miller of Pembroke, Ont., decided to put in the roller process in order to keep pace with the requirements of this progressive age, and to give his many customers better satisfaction in flour than it was possible to do with the old stone process. Not only this, but his untiring energy inspired him to still further increase his already large facilities and rapidly increase ins business; consequently a contract was given to Messrs. Goldie & McCullough for a complete set of roller mills to cost over \$14,000. This new machinery will enable Mr. McAllister to turn out flour equal to the best mills on this continent, and the new mills will now run night and day till they catch up with their orders.

Spratt's patent foods for animals and birds whose merits are so fully recognised in England and the United States, are making rapid progress among all owners or breeders of dogs, poultry, cattle or other stock, as well as among sportsmen of all kinds. Although recently introduced in Canada their success has been very great for such a short period. The low



THE EQUITABLE has met with greater acceptance with the insuring public than any other Life Insurance Company in the world.

It has just introduced a policy, incontestable after one year, which permits the insured to engage in any occupation or to reside or travel in any part of the world. It also issues policies at ordinary life rates of premium that give immediate protection to the family and become practical endowments payable to the assured upon reaching a specified age. Matured Tontine Policies in the Equitable have yielded the holders thereof greater returns thon have been realized upon any other plan of assurance extant.

Persons contemplating insurance are invited to examine the advantages offered by the Equitable.

The business of the Equitable for the past twenty years has exceeded that of any other company.

SEARGENT P. STEARNS, Manager.

R. FIELDER, Cashier.

price places them within the reach of all, and the numerous testimonials they show (which will be published later) speak for themselves.

We draw attention to the advertisement of the Automatic Refrigerator Co., of Ottawa, who advertise a refrigerator the principle of which is entirely different to my other on the market. The chief points are that—first, there is not the slightest particle of moisture, mouldy or mildewed; indeed, so dry is the storage part, that matches left in for 24 hours ignite as readily as if in the ordinary box. Secondly, the construction is simple, with nothing to get out of order. The ice is placed at one side of the storage department, and is connected with it by a tube through which passes a draft of dry, cold air, which circulates through and passes out to the ice chest again and becomes purified. This circulation of air carries off all odors, and the most delicate foods will not become tainted, though a dozen different articles may be kept at the same time. Third, the temperature never falls below 15 degrees above freezing point, and con-sequently that fine, delicate flavor is retained in all articles which the low freezing temperature of ordinary refrigerators destroys. So highly is it esteemed, that the government, when shipping fruit to the Colonial Exhibition, selected it over several others, placing one each on steamships Sardinian and Vancouver. In short, it recommends itself to the butcher, grocer, fruiterer, and any body wishing to keep perishable goods, as the low price puts in reach of everybody.







	ANADIAN JUURN	AL	UF U	)MMEJ	ROE.				. •
OTTO PUTVOTITO			STOCE	S AND	BUNDS		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
SURETYSHIP. The only Co'y in Canada confin-	NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up		Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Nov.4.	
The Cuarantee Co.	/Can. Bank Commerce	\$ 243 <u>4</u> 50 100	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 500,000 1,000,000	\$4,866,666 6.000,000 410,000	1,079,475 1,600,000 10,000	3 33 3	4 Jan 4 July 2 Jan 2 July 24 Aug 1 Mar	1251	316 55 62 75
Of North America	Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Mid Commercial, Windsor. Dominion Du Peuple	40 50 50	306,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	260,000 1,500,000	80,000 78,000 1,020,000 200,000	4 5 3	13 May 3 Sept	1251 2151 96	50 20 107 75 48 00
Capital Authorized, = \$1,000,000 Paid úp in Cash (no notes), 300,000 Resources over = - 800,000 *Deposit with Dominion Gev't, 57,000	Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth Federal	50 70 100 20	1,479,600 280,000 1,250,000 500,000 1,000,000	1.449.488	375,000 30,000 125,000 50,000 300,000	31 33 38 4	3 May 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 Fob 1 Aug 1 Fob 1 May 2 Juno 1 Dec	85 108 103	61 00 59 50 108 25 20 70 136 25
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiums in certain	Hocholaga Imporial Jacques Cartier London	100 100 25 100	710.100 1,500,000 500,000 1,000,000	710,100 1,500,000 500,000 200,049	70,000 500,000 140,000 50,000	3 4 3 3	2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 1 July 2 June 2 Dec 2 Jan 2 July	97 <del>3</del> 138 <del>1</del> 70	97 50 158 50 17 50
cases annually zeducible until the rate of Ono-half p.c. por Annum is roached. This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this continent	Maritime Morchants' Can Morchants, Halifax Molsons Montreal Montreal	100 100 100 50 200	311,900 5,798,467 2,000,000 1,000,000 12,000,000	5,799,200 1,000,000 2,000,000	60,000 1,500,000 200,000 675,000 6,000,000	8 3 3 4 5	I June 1 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov	100 130 103 141 234	100 00 130 00 103 00 70 50 468 00
over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction fof its clients. Over \$350,000 have been paid in	New Brunswick	50 100 100 100	2,000,000 500,000 1,114,300 1,500,000	2,000,000 500,000 1,114,300 1,500,000	300,000 840,000 500,000	24	2 June 1 Dec	200 134 115	30 00 21.6 00 134 00 115 00
Olaims to Employers. President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President, - THE HON. JAMES FERRIER.	Ottawa Peoplo's of Italifax Peoplo's of N. B Quebeo St. Stephon's	100 20 50 100 100	1,000,000 600,000 2,500,000 200,000	600,000 150,000 2,500,000	210,000 35,000 325,000 25,000	34 23 3 4	I June I Dec Feb Aug I April 1 Oct	95 100	120 50 19 00 50 00 198 50
Baskers. THE BANK OF MONTREAL.	Standard Toronto Tradors Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C	50 100	1000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 187,420 500,000	25,000 300,000 1,150,000 40,000	31 4 	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	100	62 871 210 50 50 00
HEAD OFFICE: 187 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS.	Western	100	1,200,000 500,000 500,000 400,000	390,870	20,000 15,000 30,000	3} 3	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	1041	90 00 85 00 104 50
Managing Director.	Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brant. Loan and Sav. Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	50 50 100 100	600,000 130,000 1,350,000 450,000	578,313 121,000 267,066 223,771 750,000	67,000 6,000 27,000 30,000	4 31 31 31	l Jan 1 July	106	59 25 55 00 103 00 106 00
•N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not linble for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Brilding and Loan Assoc. Building and Loan Assoc. Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Gredit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav. Can. Sav. and Loan Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Froebold Loan and Sav. Co. Flamilton Prov. and Loan	25 100 50 50 50	750,000 750,000 1,000,500 3,000,000 700,000	663,990	90,000 125,000 1,100,000 120,000	3 0 4 61	2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	2051	28 37 97 00 64 50 104 25 59 00
Loading Wholesale Trade of Montreal	Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co.	50 50 100 50	1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,057,250	873,205 1,000,000 '500,000	157,000 75,857	4 3 	30 July 31 Dec 15 Jan and Qtiy	118 1123 941 80 119	56 371 47 25 80 00 59 50
COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO., BOOTS and SHOES	Home Sav. and Loan Co Hudon Cotton Co	100 100 100 100	1,876,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 1,100,000 1,100,000 100,000 850,000	450.000	5 4 31	l June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July	1693	169 75 123 00 140 00
WHOLESALE,	Huron & Erie Loan Soc Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan	50 50 100	1,500,000 350,000 529,850 700,000	1,100,150	391,000 32,000 85,000 40,000	5 4 31 3	l Jan 1 July 8 Jan 8 July 2 Jan 2 July	156 1154	78 00 118 25
Oraig & St. Francois Xavier Sts., MONTREAL.	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan.	100	400,000 665,000 2,250,000 100,000 518,900	550,000 460,000 100,000	240,000 50,000 80,000 3,000	5 4 31 4 5	15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jun 2 July	116 118	78 62 58 00 115 50 90 00
JAMES MCCREADY & CO.,	Manitoba Lonn. Montroal Tolegraph Co Montroal City Gas Co Montroal City Gass. Ry. Co. Montroal Cotton Co Montroal Building Access	40 40 50 100	7,000,000 2,000,000 600,000	1,876,752		4640	2 Jan and Qtly 15 April 15 Oct 6 May 6 Nov	214	45 20 85 80 110 00 125 50 18 50
BOOT AND SHOE	Montreal Loan and Mortg. National Investment Co N. S. Sugar Refinery Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.,	50 50 100 500	794,000 300,000 1,000,000 1,700,000 350,000 479,800	94,000 00,000 82,812 418,000 50,000 235,135 700,000		0 31 21 8	15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July 80 June 31 Dec	27 111 107 <del>1</del> 100	55 50 167 50 500 00
St. Peter and Youville Sts., MONTREAL.	Ont. Investment Assoe Out. Lonn and Deb. Co People's Loan and Deb. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Richeliou and Ont. Nor. Co.	50 50 50 100 50	$\begin{array}{c} 2,665,600\\ 2,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,619,000\\ 500,000\\ 0,000\\ \end{array}$	1,200,000	27,000 500,000 285,000 42,000	4 4 3 3 3	Jan July Jan July Jan July 9 Feb 15 Sept	1183 118 112 50 763	59 25 59 00 56 00 25 00 76 75
SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,	Royal Loan and Sny, Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Say, Co	100 100 50 50	200,000 800,000 600,000	200,000 800,000 580,360	24,000  280,000	44314	Jan July March I Feb and Qily I Feb and Qily I Jan 1 July	134 90 123 134 132	65 00 90 00 123 00 64 75 66 00
LANDERS	AMES, HOLDI	50 FN	& CO	<u> </u>	RAMSAY.	<u></u>	<u>18 Jan 8 July</u>	ALEX. M	1 94 00
HIDES AND LEATHER, 426 and 428 Notre Dame Street,	MANUFACTURE	RS OF					ISAY &	s SOI	N,
MONTREAL.	WHOLES	ALE		-> F	Paint		Oils,	Colo	ors
Robt. McCready & Co.	45, 47, & 49 Victoria	. Sq.,	Montreal.		AND	AR	TISTS' MATE		

W. D. HEPBURN & CO.,

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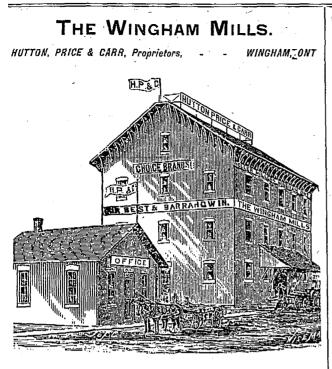
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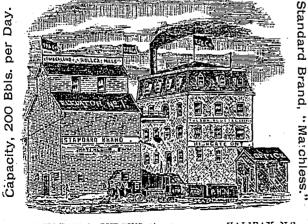
R. C. SCOTT.

ONTARIO.

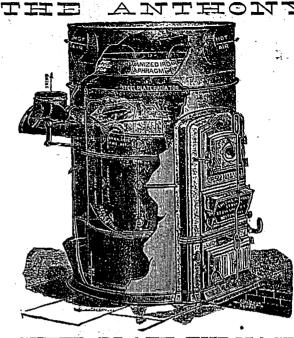
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The construction and sanitary application of this furnace is fully described in our new 52-page book, entitled "OUR HOMES; HOW TO HEAT AND VENTILATE THEM." This book will be mailed free to any one on application.

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11 is just at standy locally as it ever was.
2. Wiselor Evening, Recruitform, a large collection of Acting Charades, Tableaux, Ganues, Farkes, etc., for some standard of the standard screen standard st

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resting. 17. Janper Dance's Sceret. A York, by Miss M. Braddon, author of "Aurors Flord," etc. 18. Fancy Work for Home Adopment, an entirely ew work upon this solicet, containing casy and practical structions for making famey baskets, wall pockets, practes, celle work, embroidery, etc., etc., profusely and elegantly lastrated.

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nest collection of fairy stories puonsure, and contract of delighted with them. 20. Minnual of Eliquictic for Ladies and Geniticmen, a uide to policeness and spood breeding, giving the rules of odern eliqueite for all occasions. 21. Userbul Knowledge for the Million, a handy ook of useful Information for all, upon many and various distance.

book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects.
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k." . Shudows on the Snow. A Novel. By B. L. Far-, anthor of "Bread-and Cheese-and-Kisses," etc. J. Louline. A Novel. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of renta Yorke, "Marriage. A Novel. By Wikie Collins, here of "No Nange," etc.

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 Mish Mulock, The Prane, "etc.
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 Kubinson Orusoe. A thrilling narrative by Dankel e Foe, describing the adventures of a castaway in the South aclig Occan.

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 How to Make Paultry Pay. A practical and acidle decam.
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alone, Butter, innouce, see, and an ancient genius, Anop's Fubles. The work of an ancient genius, fice have read them for centuries, and grown people e them every day.

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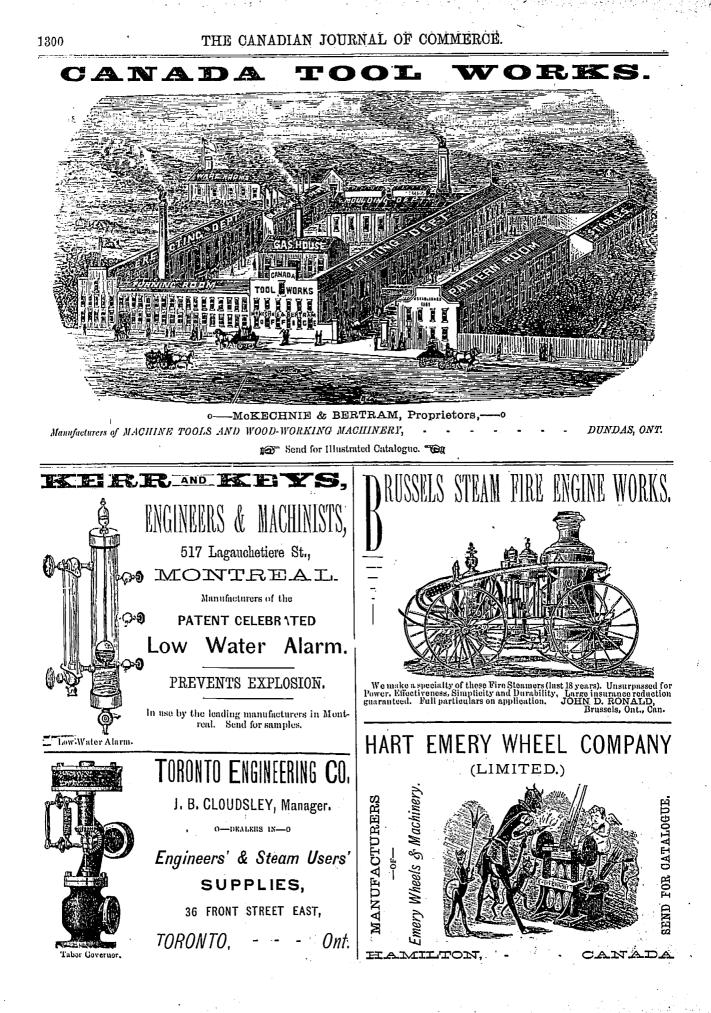
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#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1886. Name of Article Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. \$ c. \$ c. 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 06 0 07 0 12 0 13 85 00 95 00 \$ c. \$ c. 0 27 0 28 0 55 0 60 0 614 0 65 0 45 0 46 0 46 0 00 \$ c. \$ c Indigo (Bengal). Madras... Gambior Madder..... Sumao Figs, C. Mats.... Sh. Almonds, bxs.... S. Tarragona... Walnuts.... Grenoble.... Dairy Produce. Oats ..... Barley.... Peas, per 66 lbs 05 22 14 07 12 07 0 19 0 16 0 14 0 14 0 12 0 09 1 0 25 0 21 0 19 0 19 0 15 ownships. 00000 09 15 09 00 Rye..... Corn. in bond... orrisburg, estern Dairy Filberts..... Brazils, new...... Spices : Cassia..... Grocerles, Fish. " Cheese, med. to finest .... 0 113 Tea (IIf .- Chest & Cad.).

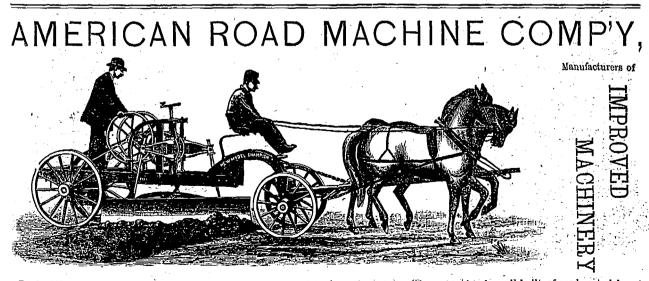
		Labrador Horrings, No 1. 6 00 0 00	The diffOnest to ond	0.11 0.00	Shier Cassia Onestal O Die O Da	
Drugs & Chomicals	6	No. 2   0 00 0 00	Japan, com. to med. lb	0 14 0 22	Mace	
Acid Carbolic Cryst Med	1 0.55 0.60	Halves	good med. to fine	0 18 0 34		
		Cape Breton Herrings. 5 50 5 60	inest to choicest.)	0 35 0 42	Nutmegs N.M " 0 40 0 80	
Aloos, Capo		Mackerel, No 1 0 00 0 00	i ingasaki j	0 15 0 18	Jamaica Ginger, Bl "   0 18 0 20	
Alum		" <u>"</u> 2	Y. Hyson, com. to gd	0 16 0 25	Jamaica Ginger, Bl " 0 18 0 20 Umbl " 0 13 0 14	
		" <u>"</u> <u>"</u> <u>3</u>	fine to finest, lb.	0 36 0 60	African "   0 11 0 13	
Borax, xtls		Groon Cod Largo 100 195	Gunnd, com to med "	0 15 0 34	Pimento "   0 063 0 075	
Bleaching Powder		Green Cod, Largo	good to fine "	0 24 0 50	Pepper, Black " 0 00 0 18	
Blue Vitriol		Drv "	" finest "	0 57 0 65	White	
Brimstone	2 25 2 50		Imperial med. to gd "	0 25 0 33	Mustard, 4 lb. per jar 0 68 0 75	
Brom, Potnss		Salmon No. 1 bris	fine to finest "	0 37 0 58	1 lb 0 23 0 25	
Camphor, Eng. Ref	040 045	" " <b>2</b> ····································	Twankay, com. to gd "	0 12 0 18	Rice	
, " Am. Rof	. 033 035	3	Oolong	0 45 0 65	Rice, p. 100 lb. 8 25 8 30 "Patna glace" 5 50 6 50	
Castor Oil	0 08 0 10	Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) 23 50 24 00		0 40 0 00		
Caustie Soda	2 124 2 25	2	Congou, common		Sagop. 1b. 0 00, 0 00	
Citrie Acid			med, to good "	0 18 0 20	Tapioca, Pearl " 0 051 0 06	
Copporas, per 100 lbs		" Brit. Col brls00 00 13 50	in ane to mester	0 35 0 50	Taploca, Pearl (0.05) 0.05 Flake (0.05) 0.061 Gelatine, Favorite.	
Cream Tartar		Boncless Cod 0 04 0 05	Souchong, common	0 00 0 00 1	Gelatine, Favorite.	
Epsom Salts			med, to good	0 25 0 30	(Poliwka's) 1 lb. can. 1 00 0 00	
(I)scerine		Flour.	ine to choice.	0 36 0 66	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Gum Arabie per lb	.   ŏ 60 ĭ 60	Patent 4 05 4 55	[Coffices, Mocha " ]	0 22 0 25	" 2 qt. gs. 1 80 0 00	
Trag.		Obvion Superior Buten 19 05 1 08	Java "	0 17 0 22	(Cox's) 4's 1 05 1 10	
Morphia		Choico Superior Extra 3 95 4 00	Maracaibo "	0 13 0 14	6's1 1 62# 1 70	
Opium		Superior Extra	Cape "	0 00 0 00 0	Vermicelli	
Oxalic Acid		Extra Superfine 3.75 3 80	Jamaica "	0 11 0 12	Macaroni 0 075 0 09	
		Canada Strong Bakers 3,90 4 05	Rio "	0 101 0 11	" Italian 0 00 0 13	
Phosphorus		American " " … 4 35 4 55 Manitoba " " … 4 40 0 00	Plantation Ceylon "	ŏ 16° ŏ 19	Starch : Boxes, 28 to 42 lbs.	
Potnsh Bichromate		Manitoba " " 4 40 0 00	Chicory 1b	0 13 0 15	No. 1 White 0 061 0 07	
Potass Iodido		Fancy	Sugars, (ensks & bris	0 10 0 10	Canada Laundry 0 05 0 00	
Quinino		Spring Extra	Porto Rico per lb	0 00 0 00 0	No. 1 Blue 0 061 0 00	
Soda Ash.		Superfine 3 00 8 20	Barbadoes		Silver Gloss	
Soda Biearb		Fine 2 65 2 75	Yellow Refined	0 015 0 051	Satin 0.00 0.001	
Sal Soda		Middlings 2 00 2 10	Paris Lump	0 071 0 001	Satin	
Strychnino		Pollards 1 90 2 00	Granulated		Dom. White Laundry. $0.061 0.001$	
Tartarie Acid	. 057 060	Ontario Bags 1 15 1 85				
Yonas' Extracts :	1	City Strong B. [1961bs.] 4 35 4 40	Syrup.	0 25 0 50 0 32 0 33	Vinegar: Imp. Triple 0 41 0 00	
Triple Extracts, sq. bot. per gross	,	Ontmont bris 4 10 4 25	Molasses, (Barbados) im'g		Cote D'or	
per gross	21 00 0 00	Oatmeal, granulated 4 30 4 50	Trinidad	0 26 0 28	Crystal Pickling 0 28 0 00	
Triple Extracts, flat bot.			Empress Drips "	0 55 0 00	$ \begin{array}{c} W. W. XXX \\ W. W. XXX \\ W. W. XX \\ W. W. XX \\ \end{array} $	
per gross	.]18 00 0 00 l	Grain.		2 15 0 00	$   W. W. XX \dots 0 25 0 00$	
Anchor Brand, per gross			Layors, Malaga	2 10 2 25	W. W. X 0 20 0 00	
······································		Canada Red Winter Wheat 0 81 0 82	London	2 60 0 00	Pure Malt 0 45 0 00	
Dyestuffs.		White Winter 0.80 0 82	Sultanasper lb.	0 00 0 071		
	0.07 0.00	1 OPTING NO. 2	Seedless	0 00 0 00		
Arohil, con		White Michigan, No. 1 0 00 0 00	Valentia "	0 06 0 074	Matches : Common 2 25 2 40	
Cutoh		Red Winter, No. 2 Toledd, 0 00 0 00	Elomo 44	0 00 0 00	li " Parlor	
Ex. Logwood		Chicago, No. 2, in bond. da 0 00 0 00	Currants "	0 053 0 07	Eddy No. 1 Telegr'nhl 3 25 - 8 85	
Chips			Prunes 44	0.01 0.041	" Telephone 2 70 2 80	
Resatters will please	bear in mind	that above quotations apply buly to larg	e lats.			



#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY NOVEMBER 4, 1886.

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Name of Article. Whol		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
'Class.         50f.           United inches. 14 to 25         160           United inches. 21 '' 40         170           '' 50         205           '' 51 '' 50         205           '' 51 '' 50         000           '' 51 '' 50         000           '' 61 '' 70         000           '' 71 '' 80         000           '' 86 '' 90         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' 91 '' 95         000           '' No. 1	\$ 00008836357555555 \$ 00008836357555555555555555555555555555555555	Timber, Lumber &c Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Bawood Walnut, per M Codar, round, lineal foot. Codar, round, lineal foot. Codar, fat, lineal foot. Cherry, per M Elm, Rock. Hemlock, M Maple, hard, M Oak, M Pine, clear, M 2nd, quality, do Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M Spruco, 1 to 2 in., M. Spruco, 1 to 2 in., M. Singles, 1st qual. Tobacco (In Bond.) Black, Chewing, in boxes. Do Chowing Bright Smoking Funcy Bright Smoking Solace, Common Solace Fair Iblack, Chewing, boxes 10's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bright Smoking, 3's & 8's Do Fancy American Fancy, ch & sm Wines, Liquors. etc. Ale Englishqts. Domesticqts. Domesticqts. Stout : Guinnossqts Domesticqts. Brandy : Henossey'sgal. "ense Jules Duret & Coqts. Pinet, Castillon & Co gal. Jules Bellerie & Coqts. Cheaper shipporsgal. <i>Irish Whiskey</i> Bound's Irish Whiskey Sotch Hay Furman & Co Lochuber Scotch Wh'y Bound's Irish Whiskey Sotch Hay Furman & Co Lochuber Scotch Mis. Jamnice. Rum per imp gal Hollowd Ginimp gal Gampagne. G. H. Munm. Dry Vor'n'y Do Extra Drypis & qts Ponumery	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{s. c.} & \textbf{s. c.} \\ \textbf{o} & \textbf{o} & \textbf{i} & \textbf{o} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{o} & \textbf{o} & \textbf{i} & \textbf{o} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{o} & \textbf{o} & \textbf{i} & \textbf{o} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{o} & \textbf{o} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{o} & \textbf{o} \\ \textbf{o} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{o} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{o} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{o} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} \\ \textbf{s} & \textbf{s} \\ \textbf$	Sherries, Pomartin Domeca Orts, T. G. Saudeman Caraban's ditto Class Claret of gd. bränds Tarragona Ports, imp ga Burgundy Still, Caso	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \mbox{s} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$

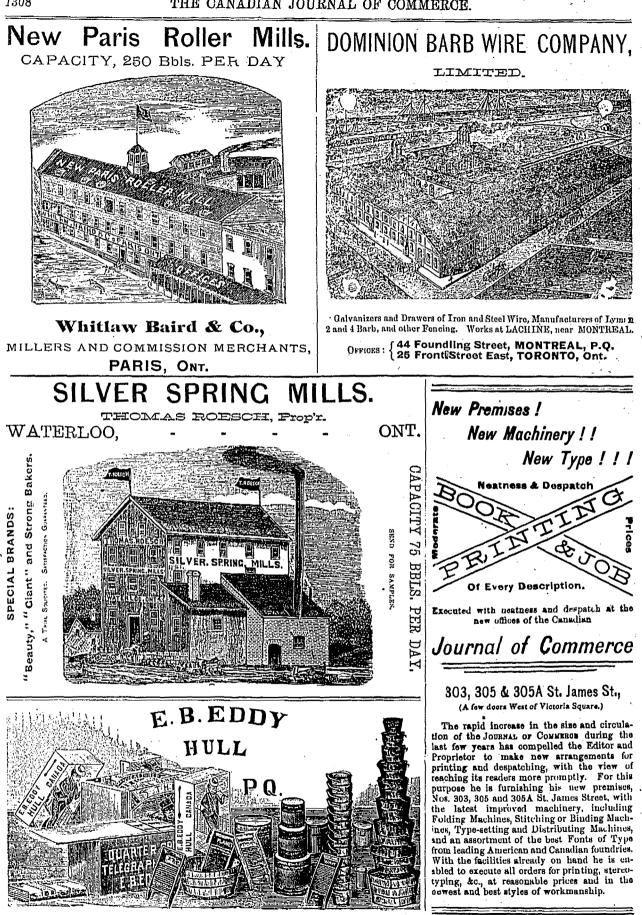
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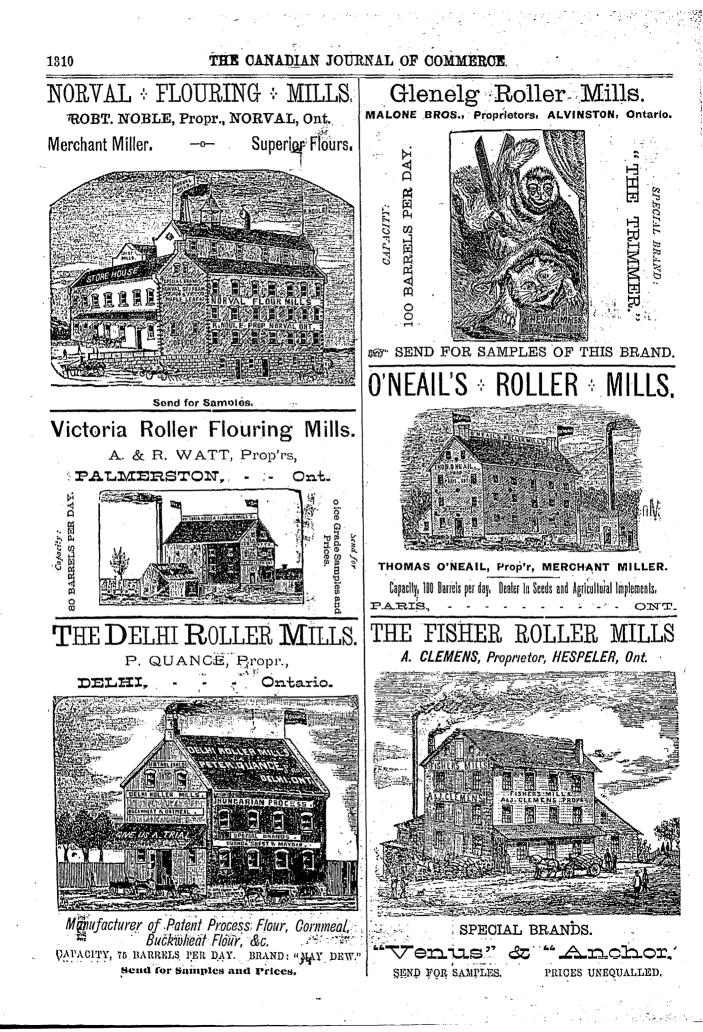




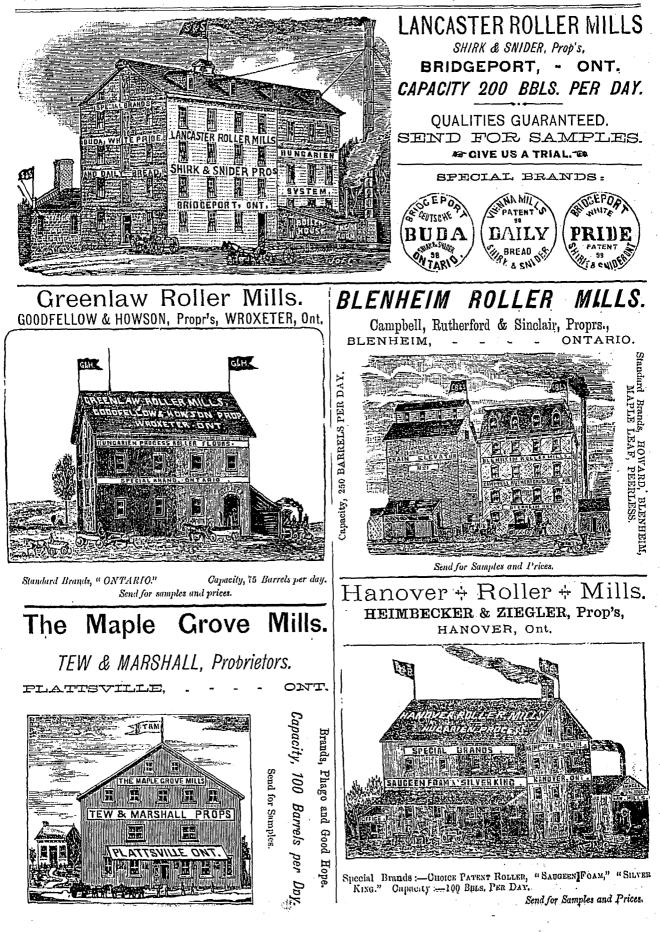












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