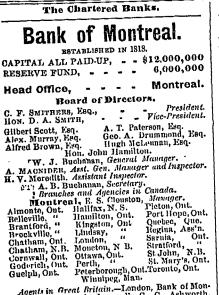
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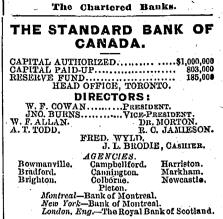
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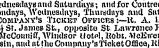
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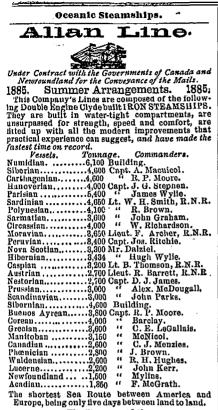
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Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1885, Trains will run as follows :	The Grand Trunk trains leaving Montreal at 10.15 P.M. connect at Pointu Lovis with these trains. The Truins to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday. The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday rune through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.
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HE FAVORITE RAIL ROUTE TO EAL, DETROIT, CHICAGO, New York, Buffalo, Falls, Peterboro, Quebec, d, Halifax, Winnipeg, s City. Omaha, St. Paul, Pt. Huron, London, Hamilton. and all Principal Points in DA AND THE UNITED STATES. sitively the ONLY LINE in Canada The Celebrated Pulman Palace and Parlor Cars, And, in connection with the) AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. forms the Quickest, and Most Reliable Highway to oba. British Columbia and the Pacific Coast. ARES, Time Tables, Tickets, and uny's licket Offices. DGAR, JOSEPĤ/HICKSON. Pass. Agent. Gen. Manager. ercolonial Railway. MMER ARRANGEMENT. to St. John. Instare run by Eastern Standard Time. ROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via steamer to all points on the Lower St. e and in the Maritime Provinces. ekets and all information in regard to Pas-res, rates of freight, train arrangements, by the standard the standard to pas-ROBINSON, torn Freight and Passenger Agent, In Freight and Street, 1364 St. James Street, (Opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Montreal. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moneton, N.B., May 26th, 1885. Stock Brokers, &c. STRATHY BROS.. STOCK BROKERS, Exchange Building, MONT EAL. J.ALEX. L. STRATHY, EDWARD W. STRATHY. Member Mentreal Stock Exchange Canadian and American Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &o Bought or Sold for Cash or on Margin,

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Montreal "Advertisements.



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Montreal Advertisements.

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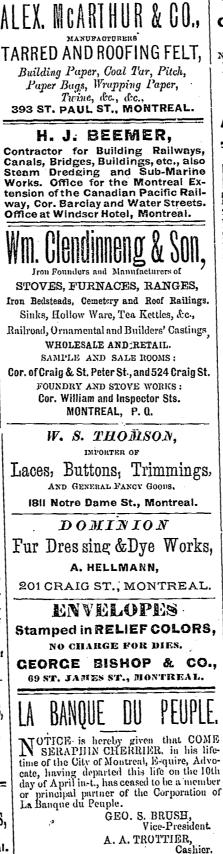
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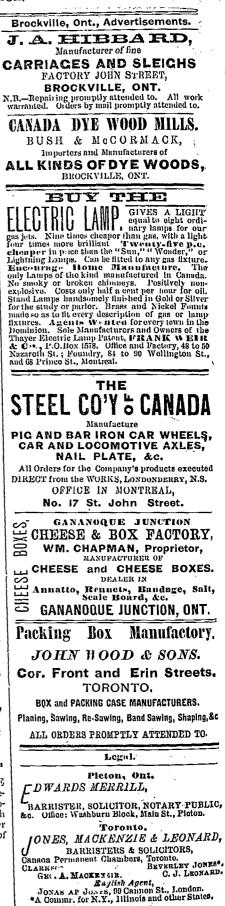
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Public Accountants & Auditors, 7 PLACE D'ARMES SQ. Jacques-Cartier Bank Building, Montreal. ALPHONSE TURGOT. A 1. R.B.T.



Montreal, 14th April, 1885.



See here t

Peterborough Ont., Advortisements.

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THE St. Croix Lumber Company, of Detroit, Michigan, are said to employ a force of 300 men at Dresden, Ont.

EUGENE Benoit, who has been in the grocery husiness at Longneuil, Que., for about 24 years, has assigned; he ewes about \$2,500.

ADVICES from New York state that the cotton crop is unprecedentedly large and that about 7,000,030 bales are now ready to be shipped.

IT 15 reported that a vein of silver ore, twenty feet thick, has been discovered on Silver Mountain, Why cocomah, Inverness county, N.S.

Mr. CHAB. D. CONY has completed his specific rating of the towns and villages of Nova Scotia for the Halifax board of underwriters.

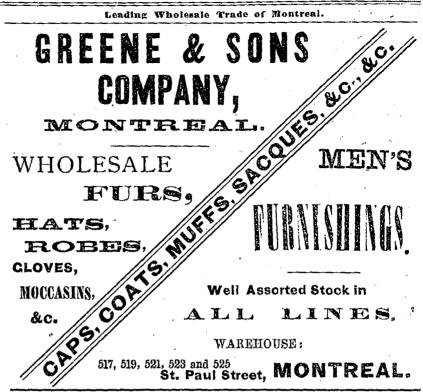
SCOTT & Co., dry goods merchants, of Chatham, Ont., compromised with their creditors about a week ago at 60 cents on the dollar.

G. CONSTANTINEAU, general store, of St. Eugene, Ont., who was burned out at late fire called a meeting of his creditors for the 1st inst.

The chief engineer of Government railways has ordered a survey of the proposed short line railway between Salisbury and Fredericton, N.B.

ADVICES from British Columbia say: The canneries on the Fraser having used up their materials are preparing to shut down for the season.

CHARLES J. Dorman, grocer, of St. John, N.B., has assigned, liabilities are very small, and massis less, the former will probably amount to about \$200.



The Duluth and Northern Railroad Company is a recent organization. It contemplates building a railroad from Duluth, Minu., northward to the Canadian line.

The "Bell farm," the largest farm in the world, belonging to the Qu'Appelle River Farming Co., of Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., is receiving considerable itention in the An criten papers.

The rafting of logs in Penobscot boom will be completed during the present month. The logs passing through the boom the present senson aggregate about 130,000,000 feet.

WRITING from St. Leonard, Victoria County, N.B., a correspondent says:— Crops in this section are good, and will be up to an average, except hay, which will not be far below.

AT a trade sale held recently in Toronto the stock of Barber, Warner & Go., wholesale milliners, Toronto, brought 26c.; that of W. T. Allen, Cobourg, 52c., and that of Phelps & Moore, Cobourg, 61c.

BRIGHTMAN & Calhoun, bakers and grocers, of Amherst, N.S., have assigned. Brightman formerly had the business alone, and was joined by Calhoun about 18 months ago. They are not thought to be owing heavily.

LEONARD Norris, dealer in jewellery, etc., at Summerside, P.E.I., has lately been asking an extension of time. He is supposed to show a fair surplus, but is over-stocked with goods, that are hard to dispose of at the mean time.

A COMMERCIAL traveller for Toronto houses, named Benj. Moeschal, who ran away with his jewellery samples, and was arrested at Suspension Bridge for smuggling jewellery valued at \$1,000, is held for trial by the U.S. Court at Lockport, N.Y. We learn from St. John, N.B., that Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son (limited) have re-purchased the New Branswick Cotton Mills from John Ferris, of Boston. For some time past the mill has been in full operation and is doing a considerable business.

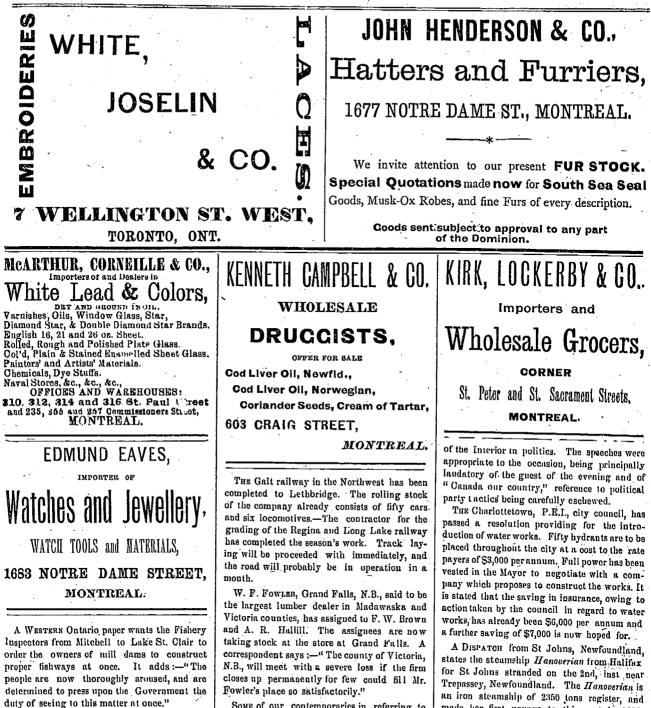
The tobacco trade of Louisville, Ky, has been unusually large this year and sales will reach 130,000 hogshead. When they amount to 100.-000 hogshead the business men have determined to make the day an occasion of public celebration.

PAPER biskets, for farm and factory use, are now manufactured. The rims are protected by a wooden hoop on each side, both nailed together, and the large baskets (two-bushet size) are strengthened by wooden ribs, and furnished with iron bottoms and handles.

GENERAL MANAGER D.C. Macdonald and vicepresident James Grant, of the London Mutual Fire Ins. Co., have been paying a visit to their agencies in the Maritime Provinces, and will doubtless recommend that the company withdraw from that portion of the Canadian field.

ALD. W. B. McSweeney and Dr. Benj Curren, of Halifax, have been appointed joint general agents of the fire branch of the Citizens Iusurance Co. for Nova Scotia. Dr. Curren alone still retains the general agency of the life and accident departments.

FREQUENT rains and warm murky weather have proved favorable to the development of the pointo rot in several parts of Ontario. A Guelph contemporary says:—Those farmers who have planted the rot proof varieties will have cause to congratulate themselves this year.



The deal shipments of Parrsboro, N.S., to date are 24,000,000 superficial feet, and the coal shipments about thirteen thousand tons. Both the deal and coal by far exceed any previous season's shipments, and are still being carried on quite briskly. Quite a number of vessels are now waiting their turn.

DOMINIQUE Dupuis, who has been in the carriage working business at St. Jean Chrysostome, Que., for several years, is reported to have left suddenly for the United States about a week or so ago. He is said to be owing about \$4,000 locally and in Montreal, and his assets are less than \$1,000. Steps were being taken to put him in insolvency.

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Some of our contemporaries in referring to the recent settlement made by the _Canadian Pacific Railway with the Government, report it as a payment of \$5,600,0 0 in cash to the latter. But the fact is, as we stated last week, that the advance to the company was in the shape of treasury bills payable next year. A temporary loan was raised for a short date on the security of these bills, which was recently repaid, and the bills surrendered to the Government.

The banquet given to the Hon. Thos. White by the press association of the Province of Quebec on Saturday night last passed off most successfully. There was a large muster not only of press representatives but also of leading citizens, some of whom are opposed to the new Minister

states the steamship Hanoverian from Halifax for St Johns stranded on the 2nd, inst near Trepassey, Newfoundland. The Hanoverian is an iron steamship of 2350 tons register, and made her first voyage to this port in 1882. She has been employed this season between Baltimore, Halifax, and Liverpool, calling at St Johns for mails. The passengers, crew, and mails are safe, but it is feared the ve sel is seriously damaged.

A Foucen named Archibald Drinkwater is, in jail at Walkesa, III., awaiting extradition to Toronto. Early in the present year while acting as agent for D. W. Beadle, nurseryman, of St. Oatharines, he signed the names of several farmers in the county of Grey to alleged bogus orders for fruit trees. Previous to that it is charged he had been acting fraudulently by increasing the figures in general orders which he had secured. Before these transactions



A sewing machine swindle has been exposed in the Lower Provinces. The Fredericton Capital gives the following particulars :- A man named Brown, who has been doing the Nashwaak Valley with sewing machines, is re-

the close of the senson. It is also asserted that

most of the shippers are not pressing their goods

on the market, because they have no great

quantity remaining unsold. Country bayers

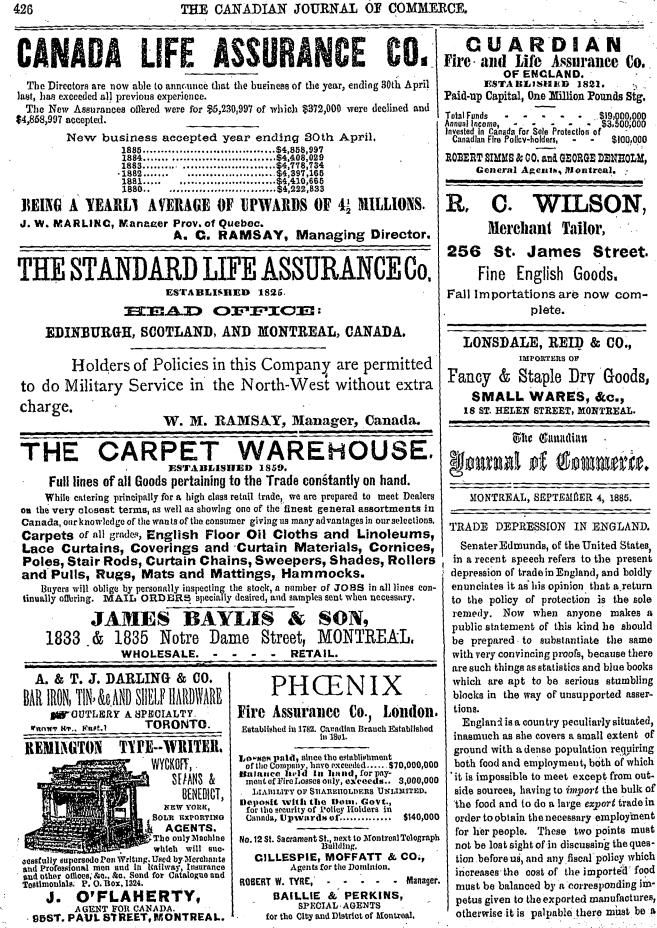
out against him. It is charged that he has made an improper disposal of part of his stock in trade,-Wm, Huscher, a shoemaker at Hanover, Ont., has sold his stock and business to one Zinn who continues. Huscher Las placed



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463 & 465 St. Paul Street, Montreal. P. O. Box 686.





loss on the transaction. Increased cost of living entails higher wages, otherwise more pauperism necessarily follows, and higher wages means increased cost of production and this we can hardly see will assist the sale of articles the supply of which already outstrips the demand.

We are perfectly willing to admit that certain branches of trade in England are not at present in a satisfactory state, but can it be claimed that the business of the United States, Canada, or elsewhere, is any different? Neither free trade nor protection is a panacea for over-production and the consequences resulting therefrom. But glancing at the figures before us we are unable to come to the conclusion not only that Great Britain is worse off than her neighbors, but also that she would be benefitted by a complete change in her liscal policy.

A great deal has been written lately about the distress prevailing at this time in Great Britsin, and there are many who triumphantly attempt to point out that the pauperism which they assert is so much on the increase is due entirely to the free trade policy. Rash statements are easily made, but let us calmly look at some of the facts. Taking the statistics of pauperism in the first place, we find from the reports that in 1842 (the close of the protection era), in a population of 16,130,326 in England and Wales, the total number of paupers was 1,429,089 or over 88 in the thousand, while in 1879, a bad year for business, out of a population of 25,165,336 the total number of paupers was only 80,426 or considerably uniter 40 in the thousand. In 1883 the ratio had dropped to 29 in the thousand. So much for the enormous increase of pauperism. Turning to the increased trade brought about by lower prices we observe that whereas in 1846 the imports into Great Britain of corn and flour were only 17 lbs. per head, in 1880 they were 195 lbs. The consumption of sugar which in 1840 was 15 1-5 lbs. per head had risen in 1883 to 71 3-5 lbs 1 Tea from 1 1-5 lbs. to 4 4-5 lbs.,while the shipping trade had increased six fold between the years 1840 and 1876. In 1869 the deposits in the Savings Banks were £51,000,000 and in 1883 £87,000,-0001 With these astounding figures would. any government be justified in changing a policy which can point to such records?

We repeat that regarding commerce England occupies a somewhat exceptional position. cheap labor with her being not merely a consequence of a crowded population but an absolute necessity for her competing export trade. Cheap labor, however, to be remunerative to the laborer and profitable to the country must be provided at a comensurate low cost of living ,and since the abolition of the Corn Laws, Great Britain has never ceased to aim at bringing the necessaries of life to the poor man's door at the lowest possible cost, and with what results can be seen from the growth in the consumption of the articles we have enumerated.

As regards placing a duty upon manufactured articles we are again met with the difficulty already alluded to, namely, that by raising the prices to assist the manufacturer for the home demand the exporter finds himself handicapped in the foreign markets, so that the proposed remedy would seem to be as bad or worse than the disease.

The fact is that no government simply by enacting new or changing old laws can rectify evils in trade arising from overproduction, nor upset the working of supply and demand, and a country which has manufactured too heavily and cannot find a market for its goods must be content to wait and suffer for a period, for neither free trade nor protection can make a man buy goods he does not want.

We are inclined to agree with Mr. Robt. Giffin, whose article in the Contemporary Review upon the general depression in trade we noticed in our issue of the 24th July, and to believe that at present the world's power of production outstrips the consumption ? in other words the supply exceeds the demand, with the accompanying stagnation of business. While, however, we agree with Mr. Giffin that much of this results from the "progress of invention and improved facilities of communication " yet we are of opinion the same causes will help eventually to remove the depression, and judging from the past we see no reason why Great Britain should not participate in the recovery, but quite the contrary, as from 1879, when trade was in a very bad state, to 1883, that country's total trade increased 120 millions sterling Under these circumstances we cannot admit that Senator Edmunds has been particularly happy in his suggestion of a remedy for bad business in England, and will venture to predict that the Commission lately appointed to enquire into this subject will discover, like a good physician, that the patient has been overworked and requires a little rest.

COTTON FABRICS.

The most that can be said of the cotton manufacture in Canada is that it is no worse than it was. A city paper puts the sensational heading, "A Boom in Cottons," to a string of questions and answers

purporting to describe an interview with a worthy Senator, for some time practically the manager of one of the largest cotton mills in Canada. We cannot help fearing that the words put into the mouth of Senator McInnes represent that gentleman's views with little more fidelity. than the heading, "A Boom," does the real facts of the case. We have only to refer to the fact that none of the cotton companies have paid any dividends for the last two or three years and are not likely to do so for some time, to prove the absurdity of any "Boom in Cottons." There may be a little far off glimpse of silver lining, arising from the circumstances-that consumption has overtaken production,-or rather that production has been gradually adapting itself to the demand-that the misfortunes of the past, resulting from the enterprising endeavor of one mind to maintain goods at reasonably profitable prices, are not likely to recur from similar causes-and that some of the larger mills have tacitly signified their intention of confining themselves to certain lines of goods of which they are wisely making specialties. Some of them are also introducing new lines of manufacture, in this respect contributing not only to their own benefit but to the welfare of the country at large, and giving further employment to skilled labor to a greater extent than if they had continued to compete for the yet too unprofitable grey cotton trade. One of the large mills. originally intended to work exclusively on bleached goods, has been running about 350 of its looms on greys for some time, and its great competitor in white cotton fabrics is running over 600 looms on bleached goods-about enough to supply the entire wants of the countrythe consequences in both cases of the failure nearly a year ago to agree to a division of looms on these goods so as to avoid overproduction and cutting prices, and to escape the loss of about \$50,000 to three factories whose combined stocks at the time amounted to some 3400 cases representing a value of about \$350,000,-resuling from want of harmony. One of the mills claimed to have discovered evidences of Punic faith at the last hour; this their competitors denied, and hence the unfortunate competition confined to these mills, both possessed of peculiar advantages in the way of manufacture and the placing of goods.

Colored goods of all kinds, such as manufactured by two large factories not very remote, have escaped much of the keen home competition of the whites and greys. But they have nevertheless had more than enough. The trade sales of

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similar goods in New York last spring threw to large a quantity of these fabrics on the neighboring markets, that Canadian manufacturers were obliged in self defence to waive the greater part of the small proportion of profit they were reaping on their goods, and it was even then with the utmost difficulty,--"by the skin of their teeth," as a shareholder remarked,-that large quantities of the American goods were kept out of the market. Only a few succeeded in entering. The colored goods made in Canadian mills, it is needless to say, give the best of satisfaction to the trade and to consumers, and greys and whites no less. Greys are still generally selling at 18 cents a pound and bleached at an average of 24 cents at the outside, but lower figures occasionally leak out. In St. John. N.B., the business has lately been reorganized, and with past experience will be prepared to take advantage, in common with other factories, of any improved demand that may spring up, a change which is really necessary to enable the great majority of them to realize a profit on their manufactures.

FIRE INSURANCE TARIFF.

It may be both useful and interesting to consider fairly the visible effects of the Fire Insurance tariff in order that it may receive due credit for its beneficial effects, and that its deficiencies may be remedied at the semi-annual meeting of the companies shortly to be held in Montreal. In the first place, it is quite natural that a new country, settled by industrious, enterprising people, should exhibit a continuous increase in the extent of its insurable property, so that it is not surprising to find an increase in the amounts of the risks assumed by the insurance companies in every year except 1878 and 1879, when this natural increase was neutralized by the confingrations of 1876-7which destroyed, not only buildings but vast amounts of chattels and merchandise, a very large proportion of which was not protected by fire insurance, and, consequently left no record, except its effect upon the welfare of the country.

Right here we may observe that conflagrations are due to preventable causes; they are as destructive of property as the cholera is of life; both may be prevented by the removal of nuisances and the reconstruction of necessary hazards. Conflagrations such as those of Chicago, St. John, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, the Toronto Esplanade, Princess street, Kingston, etc. etc., destroy not only visible property but lives, energies and hopes, leaving irremediable disasters in their train, which wise

legislation and honest administration might as easily prevent, as sanitary measures can prevent the ravages of cholera or of small-pox.

The increase in the amounts insured in 1881 was \$50,647,697 and in 1882,\$64 645,-510; but, in 1883 (the first year of the tariff) it was only \$45,407,563, and in 1884 (the year of the general appreciation of the tariff), still less, being only \$33,243,-748. Now the natural law of increase is that of the snow ball which increases its bulk in proportion to increased circumference every time the boys roll it over its bed of aggregative material, and both alike decrease by the overheating of the atmosphere. It is like compound interest, or the increase of population, based upon an increased basis of computation from year to year, so that the increase in amount of risk, being in 1881 fifty millions, and, in 1882, sixty-four millions, should have been in 1883 eighty millions and in 1884 one hundred millions, less of course the proportion of increase which may be fairly attributed to abnormal causes operating in 1881-2, which were not such as to prevent a gradual increase even if they precluded pro-rata ones. How far then is the tariff responsible for this decrease where an increase should be seen?

The tariff is based, primarily, upon the means of extinguishing fires, secondarily, upon the construction of the building rated, and, thirdly, upon the taxation of the companies. Now the means of extinguishing fires may be wholly fictitious by reason of engines out of order, rotton hose, deficient or irregular water-supply, inexperienced or incompetent engineers or chiefs of brigades, picnics, lack of means of transportation, rotton ropes to fire bells. or a thousand similar causes of which we have had painful exhibitions during the last twelve months. Again, the standard of efficient fire service varies in different places, not by ratios of populations, but because of the general construction of the buildings, or the existence of specially hazardous localities, or to the extent of frame buildings and of inflammable properties, in rear of or interspersed amongst, what would otherwise be well constructed blocks of buildings ; therefore it is that, while the tariff recognizes the principle of fire protection, it does so inequitably, because it does not require efficiency, neither can it do so without usurping functions foreign to fire insurance companies, whose sole duty it is to rate the risks they assume, equitably and adequately. When they do this, and set the public into their confidence sufficiently to enable it to understand that they do so, their duty, in this respect, is ended,

and the common welfare of the country and of the companies is assured.

The tariff is deficient also in respect to risks which are better than the average; its rates are based upon the average or presumed average risk of each class,-this average is necessarily the result of good, had and indifferent risks of each class. Now it may be absolutely equitable to average risks, but it favors the bad risks at the expense of the good ones, so the good ones seek better terms from outside or inside companies, and obtuin them. The effect is the lowering of the rates below the average experience, and the increase of the risk beyond the average experience, or burning of the candle at both ends, which must, of course, increase the rate of loss beyond the rate of premium receipts.

The increase of rates without a provision for the adaptation of these rates to individual risks, which are better or worse than the average, has the further effect of influencing the proportions of insurances to amounts at risk, and so increasing the ratio of loss without a corresponding increase of revenue from premium, because the people do not like increased rates; they cast about for cheaper methods of insurances; if they find these they go out of the tarilf companies; if they do not they decrease the amounts of insurance carried; from both of which causes the effects of increased rates are neutralized. Meanwhile the companies decrease the chances of improvement by enlarging their list of prohibited (because unprofitable) risks instead of boldly and sensibly grappling with the difficulty and adopting an equitable system of special or schedule rating which will cause every risk assumed to pay its pro-rata proportion of the loss liability assumed whether by reason of construction, occupancy, exposure or proportion of insurance to value at risk.

We know that reforms in these respects involve an entire change in the system of management and of representation of the companies, but those who have studied the business requirements of the country know this economy in annual and incidental expenses is necessary to business success ; an outlay of capital in permanent improvements is easily induced by an assurance of decreased annual or incidental expenses as is evidenced by the ever increasing business of the Mill Mutuals of the Eastern States which are absorbing the best risks in Canada, and by the foundation amongst us of a similar company which will doubtless receive a share of the patronage of those who having purged their risks of avoidable dangers, have not met with adequate consideration from the tariff companies.

ON A WRONG SCENT.

Press of matter has hitherto prevented our replying to an article in the Montreal Herald of the 24th August, in which we are taken to task for daring to criticise the late speech of Sir Charles Tupper to the London Chamber of Commerce in, we are informed, "a very offensive manner," in fact we could not, in the Herald's opinion, "have treated him (Sir Charles) more harshly."

Now we utterly disclaim any intention of being either "offensive" or "harsh;" in discussing questions of public interest we endeavor, as far as possible, to set personalities aside, simply dealing with the truth as it appears to us and placing the same plainly before our readers. The Herald should be aware that " those who play at bowls must expect rubbers," and Sir Charles Tupper, or anyone else in such a prominent position, must be prepared to have his utterances commented upon simply on their merits, and Sir Charles is too old a campaigner to be over tender in such a case, or to place much value on the over-zeal of his new found defenders. We cannot see that our arguments have been (as stated) "unfairly hostile to the High Commissioner," and the Herald's remarks only confirm us in the stand we took.

Our contemporary is pleased to be very sarcastic concerning our observation upon " bankruptcy law reform," and yet after the Herald's explanation in defence of those portions in Sir Charles Tupper's speech already quoted in connection with such "reform," we frankly confess that we are unable to change our front. To call a measure in support of which, in the Herald's own words, "leading members of " the opposition united with the most in-"fluential members of the Government to "save the act or prevent the country " being left without any bankrupt law, " but the rank and file of the Government "supporters united with the rank and "file of the opposition to secure the repeal, " and they carried their point-" to call, we say, such à measure a Government measure and its defeat a Government defeat certainly does cause us surprise, as upon the same grounds any private Bill for which leave is granted to be brought forward-several "influential members of the Government" voting in its favor, but " the rank and file " succeeding in throwing it out-may be called a Goverment measure and the defeat a Government defeat! We maintain that the present Government as a government did not support any measure respecting bankruptcy reform and therefore could not have sufered any defeat, the Montreal Herald "to the contrary notwithstanding."

Secondly, the Herald objects to the way in which we treat that part of Sir Charles' speech bearing upon the tariff, saying we have "a total misapprehension of the Commissioner's object." We are told that Sir- Charles Tupper "did not appear " before the London Chamber to prove " that a Canadian protective tariff was " actually going to lead to a great increase " in the consumption of British manufac-" tures in Canada." Yet what Sir Charles did say was that the late fiscal policy "has increased the trade between Canada and Great Britain." There may be some very subtle distinction between increased consumption of manufactures and " increased trade" but to us it seems "a distinction without a difference." The Herald, as well as the London Chamber of Commerce, must be aware that not only has the protective tariff interfered with the imports into Canada of British manufactures but that this (apart from revenue purposes) was the avowed object of the tariff by which Canadian made cottons and woollens would be enabled to compete successfully with the imported goods; how these conditions could increase the trade with Great Britain is beyond our comprehension. We would point out that our criticism of Sir Charles Tupper's statement (in the JOURNAL of 7 August), in which we clearly set forth our objections to the figures quoted by the High Commissioner, would be equally applicable to the Herald. Leaving out years of abnormal depression we here repeat that our imports from Great Britain for the two years of 1873 and 1874, under the old tariff, exceeded those for the three years of 1880, 1881 and 1882, under the new tariff. The Herald can readily obtain the actual figures from the trade and navigation returns,

Turning to Imperial Federation, we are free to own, with all due deference, that the *Herald* appears to be in as dense a fog upon this question as numbers of others who can see no insuperable. difficulties in the way of the Federated Empire, so to speak, forming a discriminating tariff against foreign countries and in favor of the component parts of the Empire-or as Sir Charles Tupper puts it,-"have one tariff within the Empire and another outside it." Now we not only agree with the commissioner in stating that " sentimental ties could be strengthened by commercial ties," but we go further and insist that the latter, where trading questions are at stake, far out weigh the former, and therefore no such discriminating tariff as suggested by Sir Charles Tupper would be

likely to be entertained by the Mother Country. We have repeatedly dwelt on the improbability of England's ever so entirely reversing her fiscal policy as to tax the food of her people (situated as they are), and the idea that she should $\tan x$ that portion coming from foreign countries still leaving the produce from her own colonies free, would provoke a policy of retaliation which would be simply disastrous to her export business.

Taking the latest Board of Trade returns from Great Britain we observe that under the two headings of "Wheat," and "Flour and Meal" the imports from the United States alone were in the case of the former 18 millions cwts. out of a total of 36 millions, and of the latter 8 millions out of a total of 10,-these figures being for the seven months ending 31st July,and further that the imports from England's own possessions form a comparatively small proportion of the whole. Again of the total exports for the six months ending 30th June last there was sent to foreign countries a value of £66,. 435,000 stg., while British possessions took only £37,962,000 or a little over half. We cannot conceive it possible that England would ever enter upon a policy which would endanger so important a trade, as this would be in direct contradiction of Sir Charles Tupper's proposition and would clearly be strengthening "sentimental" ties at the expense of "commercial" ones. Our great neighbor is a very much larger customer of the Mother Country than we are, taking for the seven months ending 31st July nearly twice the value of cotton goods and more than ten times the value of linens and other commodities than we did; and is it to be supposed that we who are endeavoring to check even our small imports from England could induce her to listen to proposals which would tend also to check her exports to a better customer in order to promote the Federation of the Empire?

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The advance Report of the Ontariô Experimental Farm, recently issued, abounds in practical suggestions concerning this important branch of our native industries, in this respect alone capable no doubt of making ample return for the expenditure of the Provincial grant. Milk, as Professor Brown remarks, has never been supplemented in food value by anything else in nature or art, and yet it is the most easily spoiled or destroyed of all animal products,—"not only so, but man himself is less certain about its physiological source, knows less

about its variety of source, is less able to regulate its quality, and thinks less about its actual value, or even what it costs to produce it-all the while that most men use it daily. Do we yet know how skilfully and easily to detect adulterated milk, how to choose a cow exactly by any real or supposed indications, what is meant by character of a cow as regards dairy products ?-- do we know even what heavy milk implies, and why milk is not valued and paid for according to its kind; or why cheese and butter are not systematically manufactured in winter as well as in summer ? It stands as a remarkable fact in the agricultural history of nations that whatever be their position-in age or civilization-whatever their wealth and resources of any other kind-if troubles arise in the growing of crops from causes within or without themselves-climatic, disease, or competition causes-then recourse is had to the dairy. One of the oldest and one of the newest civilized countries are to-day examples of this striking fact. Britain and Canada are dipping deep into butter and cheese. It is possibly a phase in the agricultural battle that will culminate in some scientific and practical revolutions."

With the view of producing more light upon this important interest and upon the work involved, 2700 separate tests were made during six months. Similar experi. ments in other lands could not be taken as guides owing to the difference of conditions. Twelve breeds of cows were used in making these tests, namely, Aberdeen Poll, Ayrshire, Devon, Galloway, Guernsey, Hereford, Holstein, Jersey, Ontario Grade, Quebec Grade, Short Horn, Short Horn Grade, of ages extendingfrom 3 years to 9 and older. The agencies that govern the production of milk, taking "quantity and quality combined " are chiefly breed (321 per cent) and food (25 per cent); but for quality alone_breed controls 45 per cent. To maintain the character of butter and 'cheese--" that full natural rich flavor, odor, color and texture, always obtained from milk what-. ever its source, when nature is prepared to support herself best "--- it is recommended as regards butter that it ought to be a part of the system to breed cows to calve every month, as one gallon of new milk gives character to twelve gallons that do not possess it, and good cream produces good butter at any season. This question is one of the " prime regulators of market value."

The contest in winter milking of three cows of prominent dairy breeds resulted in the following daily average: Aryshire 17, Holstein 21, and Jersey 18 lbs., these cows, like all of those employed in the tests, being merely good of their kind. While the item of quantity, in milk is decidedly in favor of the Holstein, the quantity of butter per 100 lbs. of cream is largely on the side of the Jersey, being 43 1-3 lbs. against the Ayrshire and Holstein 374 and 304 lbs. respectively. In cheese curd from 100 lbs. of milk, less 10 per cent, the products were-Ayrshire 131, Holstein 101 and Jersey 14 lbs. The quantity of cream per cent was-Ayrshire 12.81, Holstein 11.68, Jersey 18.52, deep setting at 40 degrees. As regards proportion of cream the tests gave nearly 2 per cent more in winter than summer, but there were obtained 10 lbs, more butter from the same weight of cream in May and June, or from 37 to 47 lbs, on an average. In cheese the difference is equally marked, being from 12.2 in winter to 15 lbs. per 100 lbs. of milk in summer.

The winter product of cream from deep setting under two temperatures showed a mean average, at 40 degrees, of $15\cdot1$ per cent, and at 60°, only 8.8 per cent, the Jersey giving 19.2 at the former temperature to 11.2 at the latter; the Ayrshire, 18.7 to 9.5; the Short Horn 17.8 to 11.4, and so on, the Holstein yielding the lowest being 10.0 and 1.9 respectively. On this subject the report says :

"We did not think it necessary to wander over all the fields of depths of milk, but sufficient to confine the enquiry to what is most likely to benefit the factory system. The cans for this purpose are twenty inches deep and eight and onehalf in diameter-the standard, at present, in which two inches of cream, on an average, give one pound of butter. Confining ourselves to this, and the corresponding test tubes, our winter work began on 26th November, and closed for that term on 1st May last. Our Experimental Dairy is heated by an underground stove, sending hot water to radiators, which are easily regulated. The temperature of the room was held at 60." day and night. Here, then, we have taken no fewer than 750 separate tests. All milk was allowed to stand twenty-four hours before creaming. It will be observed first of all, that for a temperature of 60° we had simply to use the room as it stood on an average-which was rarely below 55°, and never over 65°. In that case, the milk, coming from the stables at about 85°, was at once strained into the large glass test tubes and allowed to remain the prescribed time. There was then a falling temperature of 20° to 25°, and the milk usually came to 60° on an average of three hours. On the other hand, for a temperature of 40° we had to use water and ice. When the milk was brought in the tubes were immediately filled, allowed to stand in the room temperature for two hours; during the second two hours they were placed in water at a temperature of 50°, and afterwards were set in iced water

that was held at an average temperature of 40°. These gradual steps were adopted upon the well-known fact that cream rises best during a falling temperature, so that it is of primary importance to give time. instead of plunging at once into the lower temperature. During the four hours thus arranged before getting to 40°, very much of the cream settled, and usually the reading of percentage of cream could be made before the end of six hours, and nearly all came up in eight hours. I think . it well to be precise in describing the two methods, for, while some know what 60° and 40° mean, very many do not, and, besides, the results are so wide apart, as to demand attention. The point accordingly is the really extraordinary difference of volume or bulk of cream in favor of 40°; that on an average of seven sources of milk, varying in condition, influenced by breed, and the other conditions, there should be such a range from 1.9 to 19.2 seems almost beyond belief. Why is it so? Not food nor difference of management, nor temperature, but difference of source and the individual circumstances of the source. In the case of 60°, we have the range of 1.9 per cent in that of Holstein, up to 12.8 in that of the Short Horn Grade. A mean of 8.8 from 60°, is not more than two and one-half per cent more than the difference between the mean of the 60° and the 40", which, as shown by the table, amounts to 6.3. It will be observed that deep setting at 60° has told best with the Short Horn Grade, for when submitted to 40° it only gave 2.8 per cent more cream. and the other extreme is the Ayrshire, which debits 60° with actually as much as 9.2, or within three decimals of double; these figures are more than interestingthey should be of much practical value, for although generally known among experts, the experts themselves have never had the appliances we have for variety of proof. It may seem to some as either abnormal or otherwise doubtful, that the Holstein, by giving only 1.9 per cent at 60°, should actually send up ten per cent at 40°, but the table says that in the example of Jersey and Ayrshire there is as'much difference, though starting from very different percentages. We know the general meaning of dead or heavy milk, and that milk that is "stiff" at parting with its cream is invariably fairly rich, but few know that as much as double can be got from it by the very same method, with a lower temperature. Similar experiments fin summer gave a mean average of 16.2 by deep setting at 40° and 12.1 at 60°, the Jersey leading at 20 to 16'l, the Ayrshire next at 18.8 to 15.5 (15),

the Devon showing the lowest, 11.7 to 12.1. The chapter on this subject concludes by saying—"We must congratulate Quebec on possessing a liberal and free character of milk through her common cattle, which are said to be not a little touched with Jersey. The three cows now in full milk here (the Guelph Experimental Farm) have given 14 per cent of cream at 40°, and as much as 11.5 at 60°—the least of all in difference."

HUTTER MAKING IN WINTER.

Butter! making in winter 'is but little prosecuted in Canada, although becoming quite common in the United States. Extreme frost lis an objection, though more against milk than cream, added to which there is the want of the best green fodder and consequent greater cost of production, "but on the other hand there is the convenience and more systematic feeding and management otherwise, the richer milk, if in less quantity, and unquestionably more favorable temperature for manufacture," besides which there is more time in winter, especially among farmers, to pay attention to breeding and the raising of calves.

Under ordinary treatment, cows calving in October and November, should give each on an average 25 lbs. of milk per day until May, this milk yielding ten per cent of cream yielding 40, lbs. of butter per 100. Say 180 days from November to May, we have 4500 lbs of milk and 180 lbs. butter. To the butter factory this would be worth \$27, and besides this the farmer would have the sweet skim milk on hand.

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450 lbs. cream for factory....... \$27 400 gallons skim milk...... 12

\$39

Less cost of food..... 15

Net value dairy products per cow

during winter...... \$24 Chapter xix of the report deals with the food cost of producing dairy-products. The Experimental Farm has been credited with placing the cost of dairy products at about the same figure as beef, but extended experience enables them to submit fuller and more reliable data. On an average of winter and summer conditions for the usual six months of a factory run, the report says that each cow will return \$7 more by supplying cream and feeding the calf on warm skim milk with oatmeal, linseed, etc. It is shown that an average cow can be kept on 11 acres of permaneut farm pasture of the right sort-worth say about \$5 -which under ordinary cost of maintaining such pasture, would give the

cost of producing milk at 2 mills per lb. or 2 cents pergallon. " For winter food," says the report, " the cow should receive 12 lbs. hay, 30 lbs. turnips or mangolds, 3 lbs. bran, and 2 lbs. crushed oats per day. The market value of these is 15 cents, but this is selling at a distinct profit, and as the producer of the milk is the grower of the food, it is not regular, in order to ascertain actual cost of production, to charge the cow with more than the cost of producing her food; on an average, therefore, the difference is fully one-half, and 8 cents is thus the daily cost of the cow's keep. Granting the same class of cows in winter as in summer, the yield of milk is not so large, but, in our experience, is not so different as is usually understool. During the past winter several cows gave 30 lbs. per head per day, from December to May, and as we are treating of the results obtained from the common Ontario cow, and the Short Horn Grade, their daily winter milking is safely set down at 25 lbs. We can then produce milk in winter at an actual food cost of 1 cent per lb., or 44 cents per gallon. We have had extensive experience of cream in winter. Winter, with its quiet, its system, and liberal feeding, has always given a large proportion of cream-rarely under 10, and as much as 15 lbs. from the 100 of milk, averaging 13 lbs. Two things require valuation here: the cream and the skim milk. As we have already seen, the 100 lbs. of sweet milk cost 50 cents; from this we have taken 13 lbs. cream, and as sweet skim milk is well worth one-half the cost of the full sweet milk, we obtain 22 cents for the 87 lbs. of skim, which leaves 28 cents for the cost of the cream, or suy, 2 cents per lb. for cream, or 18 cents per gallon. The milk and the cream thus handled in winter, under the conditions and from the sources named, will give 34 lbs. of butter from the milk, and 274 from the 100 lbs. of cream. The cream having cost \$2,00, and buttermilk being worth 3 cents per gallon, the two gallons of buttermilk. or 6 cents, have to be deducted. The re-sults is 71 cents as the actual food cost of producing one pound of butter in winter. There is winter cheese, and, though not yet on a large scale, will eventually become an important product. Taking, again, the milk formerly obtained at a cost of 50 cents, and deducting the value of the whey at 8 cents for every 11 lbs. of cheese, the actual food cost of producing every pound of cheese amounts to nearly 4 cents. The summer average of cream being 16 per cent, and the milk in greater quantity than winter, it follows that the food cost of producing it is considerably less; on an average it is 13 cont per 16., or 123 cents per gallon, 53 less than winter. Proportionately of butter in summer to the quantities in winter, as already explained, the food cost of producing one pound of butter in summer will range about 5 cents per 1b. from, ordinary pasture, and will come to 2 cents when we have the best of permanent pasture. The greater proportion of cheese curd in summer as against winter, the greater quantity of milk produced per acre, and the nature of the maintenance, brings the food cost of producing cheese down to 2 cents per pound."

We have endeavored in the foregoing review to take a brief glance at a few of the many interesting features of the report, for the benefit of the many of our readers concerned in the manufacture of dairy produce, whom the work itself may not have reached. That portion of the report dealing with the possibilities of the centrifugal system and its application to the economical production of the more valuable of our dairy products demands separate treatment.

ASSOCIATE MANAGERS.

The above is a term good enough, although it would seem that the inauguration and dispatch of some associate managers by the English fire offices to their American branches has caused a certain amount of rancour in a small circle.

Some journals, fired with virtuous indignation, have declaimed against this new departure of the British companies as a slur upon the manager in charge on this side, and one if not more of the latter viewing the question in the same light have absolutely resigned rather than be associated with a delegate from the home office. One contemporary, the Age, of New York, waxes very wrathy upon the subject, and "hazards a prediction" which we think likely to prove very "hazardous" to the reputation of that highly respectable journal; for when we are told that the home magnates wish to substitute for their American managers "a lot of inexperienced, ignorant, and usually conceited foreigners, we can only charitably suppose that the writer's patriotic zeal has supplanted his usual good temper and judgment. No one with a grain of foresight or common sense could imagine English fire companies to have suddenly grown so senile and incapable, as to send "ignorant or inexperienced " men to fill the important post of Associate Manager to a large branch of the company.

Now let us look at this question from a business point of view. We have always in these columns treated fire insurance as a branch of commerce, and we presume that no one would be astonished at a wealthy English or American mercantile house sending out a junior partner or perhaps managing clerk to assist in conducting the business of a large foreign branch or agency. Such a course has been adopted upon some occasions, and we have never heard of any necessity to infer therefrom a want of confidence in those who happen at the time to be in charge. Mercantile firms are generally credited with knowing their own business

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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Bank, (Cents or	pəso	Number of accounts cl during period.	44	1,319	2,857	4,449	6,940	9,528	10,606	11,190	10,097	9,312	8,597	8,845	10,487	10,491	13,920	11,531	20,939	20,951	i, but at th he Books o	enses of n	drawals, w 412 during	,	
10	pouo	Number of accounts of during period.	2.146	6,429	7,823	9,424	10,846	11,995	12,048	10,516	10,218	8,971	10,058	10,755	14,407	18,731	25,778	27,127	26,562	27,591	ors in cash	und all exp	s and with mbered 16		
Sav Ne,]	, boi iod.	о дала в порада в порада в порадити и порадити. Порадити порадити пор	មាក្ល	19	70	72	18	86	86 8	23	22	20	· 70	99	69	13	96	104	100	97	deposite wu, pass	ositors a	deposits ector au		
Post Office Savings to 30th June, 188	ua	רסואן אמוסומא ואוטוע. לסואן אמוסטע אינואנא. לטריוטע אפרוסל.	• \$ 8,857	296,754	664,555	1,093,438	1,571,665	1,925,999	2,086,243	2,041,879	1,783,257	1,525,682	1,486,158	1,475,048	1,820,213	2,072,289	3,461,619	4,730,995	5,649,611	5,793,031	s not puid to wing, as sho	lowed to der	wery eleven of this chars		
Post to 3	mp	Rumber of withdrawals ing period.	166	4,787	9,478	15,148	19,325	22,150	24,24S	24,637	23,127	21,643	21,065	22,326	26,043	28,398	35,859	45,253	56,026	59,714	ithdrawal ositors, ho	interest al	or one in e menctions		
the	onin de	long to innoun syntexk. 9 yniub berieset isog	ရွှေလ	55	53	51	51	51	51	45	44	4	43	iç;	48	58	00	62	58	09	arther w	rear. rear. cluding			
iness of	9 7 6	Polal annous of deposited and the second and the se	212,507	927,385	1,347,901	1,917,576	2,261,631	2,306,918	2,340,284	1,942,346	1,726,204	1,521,000	1, 724,371	1,973,243	2,720,216	4, 175,042	6,435,989	6,826,266	6,441,439	7,098,459	uns exhibit f	and one aver able to that y ors Bank. in	uring the pa Pass Book		
B_{us}	dur.	Ko. of deposits received. No. of deposits received.	3,247	16,653	24,994	33,256	39,489	44,413	45,329	42,508	38,647	36,126	40,097	43,349	56,031	71,747	97,380	109,489	109,338	116,576	two colun eld by P.	agemant, ly charge office Savia	sactious d		
e the	ាក ទង	ivne of Post Office Suvi Banks at close of perio	8	213	226	230	235	239	266	- 268	279.	- 287	- 295	297	297	304	308	330	343	355	in these Stock h	s of mun not who no Pret (the trun		
STATEMENT of the Business of the		PERIOD.	Anarter ended 30. June - 1868.	Year ended 30 June, 1869	Year ended 30 June, 1870	Year ended 30 June, 1871	Year ended 30 June, 1872	Year ended 30 June, 1873	Year ended 30 June, 1874	Year ended 30 June, 1815	Year ended 30 June, 1876	Year ended 30 June, 1877	Year ended 30 June, 1878	Year ended 30 June, 1879	Year ended 30 June, 1880	Year ended 30 June, 1881	Year ended 30 June, 1882	Year ended 30 June, 1883	Year ended 30 June, 1884	Year ended 30 June, 1885	• The figures in smaller type in these two columns exhibit further withdrawals not paid to depositors in cash, but at their request paid over to the Finance Department to be inscribed in their names in Domin- for Stock. The anount of Dominion Stock held by P. O. Sarings Bank domsions, having, as shown, passed out of the Books of the source of the stock of the second of Dominion Stock herver from a rew main water but able	The fluctuations in the expenses of marageon suf, and the inverses occurs of a payments in one year for services not wholly chargeable to that year.	The down to so the second s		

best, and we do not see why fire insurance companies should not possess a similar knowledge.

The secret of this new departure we believe to consist in this, that as a foreign branch of a fire insurance company increases in size and importance the home office not only desires to become more intimately acquainted with the working thereof, but that the method pursued in that working shall be in accordance with what the home office deem to be best for the interests of the company ; and how to accomplish this is the problem to be solved. The visits of the respective English managers to their agencies on this side of the Atlantic were doubtless part of the methods used to bring about closer relation between the foreign branches and the home offices, but still those visits like angels' were somewhat "few and far between," and probably the good effect produced thereby was of a temporary nature to a certain extent. while the absence of the manager from his desk was a serious drawback. What better plan, therefore, could have been devised than that of associating with the American manager one who from his long connection with the home office knows all the requirements as to the details of the business and is then enabled to relieve the American manager of a good deal of minor responsibilities and correspondence, which after all form no small item of the harassing part of insurance business, while on the other hand the home office transfers (so to speak) a certain amount of the work hitherto done by its foreign department to this side. We think that so far from feeling slighted the American manager should feel complimented, inasmuch as the importance of his branch has rendered it desirable not merely to make it part and parcel of the company but to have himself more intimately connected with the office in England.

So with regard to Canada, whenever the business has attained those proportions as to be deemed advisable to send a general inspector or a man with some other title, practically associate manager under another name, the general agent here may feel the reverse of any slight, and we are of opinion that many writers on the insurance press have been endeavoring to make "a mountain out of a molehill."

In conclusion we would just-add that this departure is not so very new after all for the two English companies which transact the largest business of any of the foreign offices in the United States have been for some time partially under the charge of gentlemen despatched from the home office, nor have we heard any one rash enough to stigmatize those managers as "inexperienced, ignorant" or even "conceited."

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN MONT-REAL.

Nothing so marks a nation's advancement in the march of civilization as the ornate and improved style of its architecture. Man urged by his first wants builds for utility, but when commerce has " enriched the busy coast" he builds for effect, and in massive and ornate architecture displays prosperity and an improved taste. Every year Montreal shows the truth of this, and as by the stroke of the enchanter's wand pile on pile of costly edifices rise, surpassing in splendor and conveniences the architectural wonders of a receding period, the observer is led to the conclusion that here is a people in the vanguard of civilization's march. A short time ago the Standard Life Insurance building on St. James street was completed, and as a specimen of commercial architecture it can compare favorably with any on the continent. It is from such structures, as this that our city has a world-wide reputation for massive imposing edifices, which the topography of the city, lying on the gentle slope of a mountain, sets off to the best advantage. As there has been considerable activity this spring we take pleasure in presenting the following figures, showing the number of buildings put up in each ward and the cost:

Wards.	No. Build'gs	Amount.
St. Antoine	70	\$280,200
St. Ann	20	32,600
St. James	5	48,000
St. Lawrence	9	26,605
St. Louis	30	58,850
St. Mary	16	71,200
East Ward	- 1	600
Centre "	1	25,000
West ".	1	40,000
Hochelaga	12	19,850
	165	\$602,805

St. Antoine ward takes the lead, and among the more expensive class of structures which are being erected are the residence of Mr. R. J. Tooke, on Peel street, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. Mr. A. Baumgarten is putting up a house on McTavish street which will average about \$8,000. Mr. D. McDonald is constructing a store on St. James street costing about \$10,000. Mr. G. Cheney, of the Express Company, has almost completed a row of nine hardsome houses on Cathcart street, valued at \$20,000, Mr. E. W. Gnaedinger is erecting a \$10,000 residence on Durocher street, while Mr. George Washington Stephens is putting up a row of seven fine stores on' St. James at the corner of Craig which will cost about \$40,000. Mr. F. Cairns is building three houses in Shuter street, which will cost \$12,000, while our exmayor, Mr. J. L. Beaudry has completely fitted up the vacant space between his residence and the Windsor hotel by constructing six handsome residences which will cost \$42,000. Mr. O. Deslauriers is building two houses on Mackay street which will cost \$10,000, and Mr. U. Makle has erected a row of fine dwellings on Aylmer street which will cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

The Redemptorists are putting up a \$20,000 building on the corner of St. Augustine and Basin streets, and the nuns are erecting a \$35,000 structure on St. Hubert street for the protection and reformation of fallen women ; while the Sisters of Providence are building a convent on Fullum street which is to cost \$50,000. The new addition to the Bank of Montreal is to cost \$25,000, while the proprietors of the *Star* estimate that the building they are now erecting on Fortification lane, to the rear of the Standard Insurance Co.'s magnificent structure, will require an outlay of \$40,000.

The foregoing statistics show that although considerable stagnation prevails in many lines of business, building is comparatively active, and at times it has been found, we are assured, difficult to get suitable mechanics, laborers and occasionally even the materials.

RAE'S "COUNTRY BANKER."

A new volume on the practical work of banking,[•] from the author of the wellknown "Bullion on Banking," cannot fail to be warmly welcomed by all bank officers, and by others interested in banking.

The present, like the previous work, is couched in the form of letters to an imaginary correspondent, recently appointed to an important branch; but unlike the former it follows the correspondent into the higher walks of the profession, giving counsel and admonition as to the duties and labors of the chief manager of a bank, his position towards the board and the shareholders, and other kindred topics. The whole book is eminently worthy of its author. It contains in very readable shape the accumulated experience of his forty years of service in all grades of his *The country Banker, his clients, cares and

* The country Banker, his citents, cares and work, by George Rae. (John Mutray.) banking life, and cannot fail to be of use to the younger members of the profession in Canada; indeed many of the older heads might read it with profit.

The first part consists mainly of the original "Letters" enlarged and enforced with much new and apposite illustration. We cannot quote at length, but must find room for notice of a few of the leading topics.

The chapter on "The testimony of a Balance Sheet " is very instructive. The author insists, very wisely, that the proper basis for a satisfactory understanding between the banker and his client, is the unreserved communication by the latter of full information as to his position; in other words he should give his banker a copy of his balance sheet, and repeat this from year to year. He points out that a glance at second hand (so to speak) at a balance sheet is of no special value as information. The mere knowledge that a man is worth so much over his liabilities avails little in the absence of full information as to the amount and nature of his assets and liabilities.

We need scarcely say that the prevailing practice here on this subject is somewhat different from this, but consideration of the instances quoted by Mr. Rae will show the truth of his view. He gives three specimen balance sheets, two of which we find space to repeat.

Of A.

Assets.	
Book debts	£6,000
Stock in trade	6,000
Property (Free)	3,000
	£15,000
Liabilities.	
On acceptances	£2,500
Ou open account	1,500
Owing to the bank	1,000
C L	£5,000 -
Surplus or capital	£10,000
)f this he remarks :	

"A. then is 'worth' £10,000.....he could discharge his debts at any moment with the greatest ease.....lle is not only a substantial man, but his substantiality is as available as it is ample."

Of C., a builder.

Assets.

Liabilities.

Acceptances Due on open account	£5,000 2,000
Due to the bank	1,000
	£8,000
Surplus or capital	£10,000

Equally with the preceding statement, this shows a capital of £10,000. He also owes the bank £1,000. But here the resemblance ceases. C.'s capital is locked up in property, the value of which can only be determined when it is brought to sale, and the only really available asset for the payment of the indebtedness of £8,000, lies in the book debts £3,000.

The third balance sheet is midway between these two. They serve to illustrate very clearly the vast difference that exists in the position of business men, as to "the shape they are in," to use the current phrase. Of each of these it can be said that "they are worth £10,000, and only owe the bank £1000;" but how different the security.

The chapter on the credit of joint stock companies is interesting and instructive, especially in view of the increase in the number of these corporations for manufacturing and trading companies. He advises that in all but exceptional cases the guarantee of the directors should be obtained; which is in accordance with the practice of careful bankers here. The chapter on bankruptcy is also sound; one or two sentences on the treatment of unfortunate del tors are somewhat out of the usual run.

"The bank should not be over-grasping or "too insistent in overy case upon its exact "legal right-the strict letter of its bond. In "banking as in other things, there is a law "within the law: and that bank will do best "for itself and its shareholders which can at "times be generous as well as just."

The rule laid down for judging of an endorser is also sound and valuable.

"In your estimate of a surety, the point to " be kept in view is—not what you might be " able to squeeze out of him by process of ex-" haustion; but what he could at any time pay " without serious inconvenience."

Bankers have in a multitude of cases disregarded this wholesome rule, to their own injury and that of the unfortunate men whose endorsement they have obtained the "rule of thumb" suggested by the author, that a guarantee or endorsement should only be taken for one-tenth of a man's worth, or thereabouts, is sensible and practical. The amount would naturally vary with the position of the endorser, the "shape he is in," but the proportion named is a very good average. And the warning on this point affects more than the safety of the bank only. No manager who values his own comfort or good name will deliberately encourage the assumption of liability which in the event of its being enforced will lead to the ruin of the endorser, or cripple him for life.

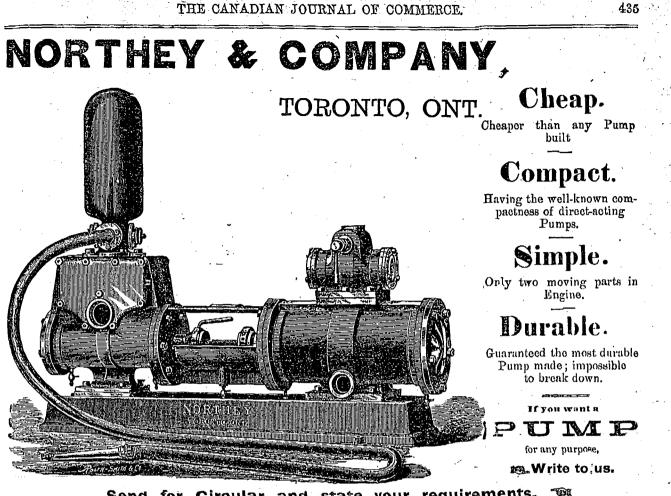
We do not agree with the author's views as to the limitation of advances on stocks and similar securities; in this country, at any rate, they are scarcely applicable, although they are no doubt very pertinent in the case of English country banks, which look to re-discounting as a legitimate means of carrying on their business. Such loans are, if not so profitable, at least far more available than ordinary discounts, and can be called in without causing injury or offence, should the necessity arise at any time.

We believe that a certain portion of a bank's time advances should be in this shape, to supply means in times of pressure. Regular customers cannot be deprived of their usual supplies at such a time without inflicting some injury or loss; and it is well for a bank to shape its business so that all its customers can be carried in hard times without a strain⁻on its resources. Such a policy pays by attaching them firmly and warmly to the bank.

But we cannot follow the author further at present. The latter part of the book takes up the general management of a bank, its reserves, dividend, rest, the duties of the directors, etc., and this we may touch on at a future time. Mean time we recommend the book to our readers as containing sound, sensible and very practical information and advice on the subject covered.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE CO.

The annual meeting of the Royal Insurance Co., of Liverpool, Eng., of which Messrs. Gault & Tatley are agents in Montreal, was held at the head-quarters of the Company on the 7th ult., Mr. Ralph Brocklebank presiding. Considering the general depression of the period, the Royal has much to be thankful for. During the past year the fire business of the company shows a slight increase, the premiums after deduction of re-assurances, amounting to very nearly a million sterling-the actual figures being \$4,940,780; that is, an average receipt of over \$15,000 a day for every working day of the year. It affords an unerring indication not only of unabated but of increasing confidence in the stability of the company; and also, betokens the satisfaction felt by the mercantile and general community in the conduct of the business, especially as regards the promptitude and liberality with which all claims are adjusted and settled. An unturnished history of forty years-a history "of undeviating



Send for Circular and state your requirements.

energy and consequent success," as Mr. Ralph Brocklebank, the chairman, described it—is perhaps the best recommendation that an office can have. But a large premium income necessarily implies large losses, and the Royal, like most fire offices, has had a full share of losses during the past year. The net amount reached \$3,357,315 leaving a balance of only \$12,110 after deducting agents' commission and expenses of management. This amount of profit is augumented by the interest realized on fire fund and current balances, amounting to \$121,-50 making together \$242,860. Thanks to the policy which has prudently been adopted in periods of greater prosperity, a fire fund of upwards of greater prosperity, a fire fund of upwards of greater prosperity, a fire fund of upwards of two millions pounds sterling has been accumulated. As compared with the preceding year the interest account shows a diminution, but this arises from the fact that the company is treeting a very large building in Ghicago for the business of the office, and on this investment so far there has been no return. The chairman was enabled to inform the shareholders that for the first half of the current year there had been a marked diminution in the loss ratio as compared with the same period of last year, and that consequently the ont-look is more hopeful. In evidence of the prudence and foresight which the directors of the Royal havo always evinced, the gratifying fact is proclaimed that the company has now invested funds amounting to the magnificent total of \$20,742,035.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.—Last Friday evening at the Island Wharf, Montreal, was exhibited the working of the "Life buoy Sigual" and the "deck flare lights," of The Holmes Life Protection Association of London, Fugland. The press has given a very fair

description of the results of the trial which was in every way satisfactory, and proves beyond a doubt that the ship owners, both steam and sail, have now within their reach the most valuable contrivances for saving life ever offered. It is so perfectly simple, that within ten seconds of time the apparatus, with Life buoy (of any description) attached, can be thrown over board and within reach of the drowning person. The darkest night (generally the most unfavorable for finding the unfortunate,) is the best for this appliance, the light burns with great brilliancy from a half to three quarters of an hour and lights up the surrounding waters to a great distance, enabling the swimmer to make for the buoy and the vessel's boats to steer direct to the place of resene. We trust to see all our vessels provided with these appliances at once and that the Marine Department also take the matter up.

CANADIAN BANKS.—Mr George Hague, general manager of the Merchants Bank of Ganada, has addressed the following letter to to the London *Economist*, correcting some conclusions formed by that generally accurate journal concerning the position of the Uan dion Banks:—Sin,—In the *Economist* of the 11th inst [August] some reference was made to my remarks at the annual meeting of this bank upon the general position of matters in Ganada. I have been very seriously misrepresonted in being made to say that the Canadian banks have only just escaped a general breakdown. You remark that this statement is probably too strong. May I be allowed to say that such a statement would not only be too strong, but entirely unwarantable. I inclose a copy of the proceedings at the annual meeting of this bank, from which you will see that my remarks had reference not to banking, but to the general trade of the country. The banks of Ganada, most of which have a very large capital, and considerable "reserve funds" in addition, could easily bear a far heavier strain upon their resources than they were called upon to submit to last year. It was, in fact, by the firm and prudent action of the banks that the period of commercial depression was "tided over" as successfully as it was. I trust you will do me the justice to insert this letter, and so prevent the continuance of a serious misunderstanding:

THE CANNING TRADE.—A member of the firm of Hoegg & Co., which operates six canning factories on the Baie de Chaleur, was recently interviewed in St. John, N.B. This firm handled 125,000 lbs. of salmon this season, a large portion of which was shipped to Boston and New York fresh in ice, and the balance spiced and canned. The supply was plentiful and prices ruled low. The market in the States suffered principally (on account of the large catch and the facilities for procuring them from Oregun (via the Northern Pacific Railway), where they could be bought for in Canada. Lobsters were scarcer this season in the Bay than ever before since the Messrs. Hoegg have been operating in this business; some 20 years. It scens to be an off year. In some localities they were quite plentiful, the catch equaling former seasons and in others it was almost a complete failure. This was the case particularly after July 1st when the



fish generally have been very scarce. A great many factories were obliged to close on account of thisscarcity. We are now about commencing, said the partner interviewed, on fruits and vegetables at our factories at Fredericton and Sheffield. There the crops are looking finely. We have begun on blueberries, peas and tomatoes and begin on corn about Sept. 1st. We have some 90 acres of sugar corn planted for us especially around Fredericton and Sheffield, and expect to can about 6,000 cases of corn alone of 2 doz, cans each. A portion of this about one-third—we lind a market for in Montreal, and as far west as Winnipeg. There is a large number of cannaries in that vicinity, but owing to the superior quality of the corn raised in the SL John valley they are willing to pay our price for these goods which is considerable above the price of corn raised there. This industry has been gradually built up within the past four years. We employ some 75 hands during the packing season on these goods. We are the only concern at the present time, we believe, that is operating in this line of goods in the Maritime Province. We cannot compete with the Upper Province in prices as the products can be produced there at less cost, but we can beat them in quality.

WINDOW GLASS-The American Manufacturer and Iron World, of Pittsburg, Pa., describes as follows a very interesting feature in connection with the window glass trade, but one that promises to make trouble in the future wages settlements. In the last few years there has been a constantly increasing tendency to use large-sized glass in windows. Every one will remember that years ago 6x8 and 8x10 and 10x 12 were the sizes most commonly in use. Almost any old building, even in what were the most fashionable parts of the city, gives evidence of this in the small windows and the sixlight sashes in these windows. This is all changed now, and few houses are built with any pretention to comfort, and especially with the least pretention to style, that have more than two lights to a such, and frequently only one. The result of this has been a relative fall-ing off in the demand for small-sized glass, and an increase in the demand for large sizes. It is well-known that the wages of windowglass blowers and flatteners depend not so much on the number of feet produced as the quality turned out. When the glass is poorly blown or poorly flattened, either through any fault of the blower or flattener, or from the fault of the materials or accidents incident to the manufacture of glass, it is cut into the smaller sizes, the more perfect glass being cut into larger sizes. It appears from statements recently made that the improvement in the manufacture of glass has not kept pace with the increased demand for the larger sizes, and as a consequence the smaller sizes are in too great supply; the stocks of these being dispro-portionate to the stocks and production of the larger sizes. As a result, and to induce on the sumption, the prices of these small sizes have to be reduced to a point much below the cost. In view of this fact it is proposed to make a change in the method of paying blowers and fultieners from piece price to day price, and in-sisting upon quality. There is probably no prospect that the workingmen will consent to such a change in methods, but the facts above set forth are nevertheless very interesting, as showing the changes that come about in mand, even in staple articles like window-glass through changes in fashion.

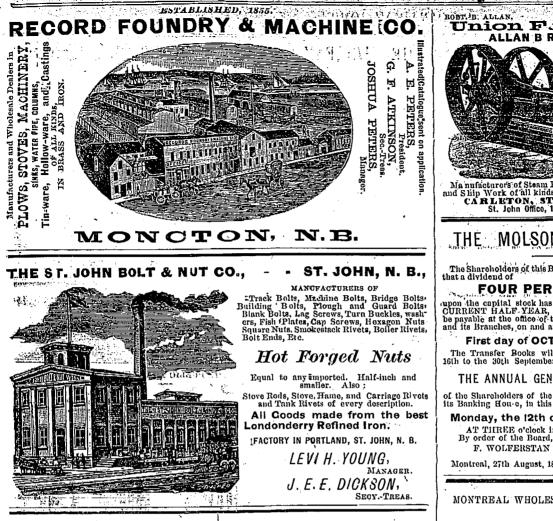
Now that the Finance Department has once issued treasury bills, we hope that they will adopt the usual and proper practice of all governments when temporary loans in anticipation of revenue are required; *i.e.*, advertise for tenders for such amount as they require,

and take the money on treasury bills from the banks or others offering it at the lowest rate The business of the country should be done in a public and impartial manner, and by issuing treasury bills in this way the Government obtains money at the best rates, and all those having money to lend have an equal chance to place it on the security offered. The great advantage of treasury bills is that many banks and loan and insurance companies would be glad to lend money on a security which could be readily used in case the money was suddenly required; and would be willing to make such a loan at a comparatively low rate.

A CORRESPONDENT AT Bathurst, N.B., reports that work on the Caraquet Railway is still making good progress. In addition to the ten miles completed last fall, there are 25 miles graded, which brings it down to Young's Caraquet. There are now twenty miles in good running order to Clifton. Between 500 and 600 men are daily employed, and the Caraquet bridge will be commenced this week. One thousand tons of rails are now on their way via Halifax and four hundred more will leave shortly. This will be enough to complete forty miles, the distance to be finished this fall .--Large quantities of lobsters, mackerel, etc., are being daily shipped to Great Britain and the neighboring Republic .- The farmers have finished their hay and are now busily engaged in harvesting their grain, the weather being very favorable for them .-- The contractor is making good progress with the new Post Office and Custom House. .

INGENIOUS INVENTION .- A patent has been issued to a man of Gallipolis, Ohio, for a pair of scales which announce, with unerring correctness, the value of any number of tons, pounds or ounces at any price. For instance a ham is placed on the scales, its weight is 123, pounds, and the price is 131 cents per pound. weight is moved along the scale beam until it balances the ham. In the notch where this weight stops will be found the worth of the meat in dollars and cents to a fraction. Again, suppose a child comes to the grocery for 50 cents worth of ten that is selling at 78 cents per pound, one indicator is set at 50 and the other at 78, the ten is poured into the scoop until the scales balance when the amount is found to be as correct as if several minutes of valuable time had been employed to weigh it and figure out the price in the old way. The invention can be ap field to druggists' scales, stock or before scales and will doublest stock or letter scales, and will, doubtless, cause a revolution in the scale business gener-ally. It is pronounced to be so simple that a child can learn to use it in a few moments.

IF those who complain that the lower provinces are unable to compete with the west in manufactures, would stand at the N. B. R. depot in St. Stephen some morning at the time of the departure of the train, they might see something that would somewhat astonish them, and perhaps carry with it the conviction that their wailings in this respect are entirely without foundation. On a recent morning the train carried away a large quantity of confectionery for Montreal and Toronto from Ganoug Bro3. establishment, nine cases of tools and five



boxes of axes for Montreal from E. Broad & Sons' factory, four cases of larrigans for Mont-real from C. B. Eaton & Co.'s factory, ninetyone cases and th rteen bales for Montreal and fourteen cases and two bales for Toronto from the cotton mill .- St. Croix Courier.

Or the 182,240 tons of tin plates and sheets exported from Great Britain in the first seven months of the present year 137,477 tons, (r 75) per cent went to the United States. The Iron World accounts for it thus : It is an old story now, but, for the benefit of the rising generation, and as a warning to all future secretaries of the treasury, it seems necessary to repeat again that Secretary Fessenden, in his innocence, decided that the tin-plate of commerce (that is, sheet iron coated with tin) were plates of tin! It was owing to this decision, together with the failure of subsequent secreunited States has no tin-plate industry to-day, and that the few works that were started under the belief that the tariff act meant what it said are now in ruins.

Paper is made in France from hop vines, and it is claimed that the fibre secured is the best substitute for rags yet obtained, as it possesses great length, strength, flexibility and delicacy It may be to the advantage of papermakers near hop-growing districts to investigate this matter, for the vines are now a waste preduct,

and if they are properly adapted for fine paper, as is claimed, a valuable stock has been running to waste. Bean and pea vines belong in the same category.

ATTEMPTS have been made with considerable s ccess in German railways to diminish the swaying of engines, and with it the wear of the rear driver flanges, by making the tender coupling more or less rigid laterally ; and, indeed, four-wheeled locomotives have been used some roads for line engines by having 0n heavy shoot bolts on each side entering sockets on the tender, and thereby preventing either vertical or horizontal swaying.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO, Hamilton, Aug. 31.—T. Boggs' fur-niture store damaged, loss \$5,000, insurance not stated. Landon, 31.—Lumber yard of Thos. Foreman, loss \$250,000, insurances not yet Foreman, 1038 \$250,000, insurances not yet, received. Kingston, Sept. 1.—Building occu-pied by J. Holluer, Mrs. Davey and O. Stalley, Hoffner insured for \$7,000, in Watertown Iso-lated, damage to buildings covered in Guar-dian and Mercantile.—Lindsay, 1.—Jno. Payne's store, loss \$4,000; insurance': London Assurance \$1,500, Hartford \$1,000... Loss on building \$500 insurance in Statement

Assurance 51,500, Introdu 51,500, Loss on building \$500, insured in Western. Quenco, St. Casimir, Aug. 31.—F. Trottier's match factory, loss, 600,no insurance. Montreal, Sept. 1.—R. Newell's carpenter shop,loss \$100, covered by insurance. covered by insurance.

dispersion is a state to the state of the state of the state durf growth and All property waters within a general and maintenance



WALTER II. ALLAN

Manufacturors of Steam Engines, Mill Machinery and Ship Work of all kinds, CARLETON, ST. JOHN, N. B. St. John Offico, 19 Water Street.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

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

FOUR PER CENT. apon the capital stock has been declared for the OURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank; in Montreal, and its Branches, on and after the

First day of OCTOBER Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking Hou-e, in this city, on

Monday, the 12th of October next, AT THREE o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.

Montreal, 27th August, 1885.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

SEPT. 3, 1885.

Although it has been difficult to detect increased life or activity in any one department this week, business in the aggregate continues moderately large and there is no abatement of the satisfactory conditions of general trade previously referred to. Money loaned on call at 2 to 3 per cent. The street rate for money in London to-day was 14 per cent. The stock market during the week has been irregular with the bull feeling provalent. This morning prices were firm, but little was done outside of Passenger and Gas stocks. \$2,000 Dominion 5 p. c. bonds sold at 100. Business was also dull at the afternoon board. During the day Bank of Montreal sold at 202, Toronto at 187 and 1873, Merchants at 116, Commerce at 1273 Telegraph at 128, Richelien at 61 and 603, Passenger at 118, 1173 and 1181, Gas at 1883, 189, 189] and 1891 and North West at 41s. Sterling has been weak in New York in anticipation of cotton bills coming into the market Here Sterling Exchange between banks sold to day at 8 7-16 to 8 9-16 prem. for 60 days sight, demand 8 13-16 to 9; New York funds, 1-10 to 1-32 discount. New York Sterling-Posted 4.83 and 4.85-Actual 4.82] to 1 and 4. 84] to 1; cables, 4. 843 to 4. 85. The following were the total sales and highest, and lowest

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Notice to Contractors.

GEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-brill Hall, Montreal," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 15th day of September inst., inclusive, for the construction of

ARMORIES AT THE

DRILL HALL, MONTREAL.

DRILL, HALL, MONTREEAL. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of A. Itaza, E.g., Architect, Montreal, on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd instant. Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

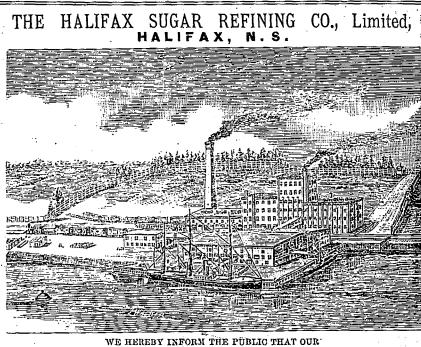
The Department will not be bound to accept The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, { Ottawa, 2nd Sept., 1885.

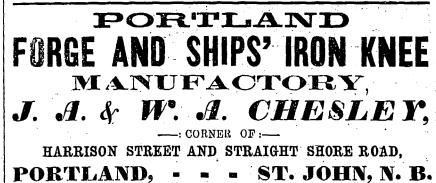
Banks.	Shares.	Highest	Lowest price.
Commerce	105	1273	1274
Merchants	167	116	115
Molsons	46	125	123
Montreal	136	2023	201
Ontario	25	108]	108
Peoples	10	79	77
Toronto	185	1874	1863
Miscellaneous.			
Can. Pac. Ry	125	45]	45
Dom. 5 p.c. Bonds	\$2,000	[100-	100
Dundas Cotton	50	48	46
Gas	595	1893	188}
Harbor Fives	\$10000	104	104
Mon. Tel. Co	29	123	128
N. West Land	25 1110	4[41 117#
Passenger	1270	1193	59
R. & O Nav. Co	1410	G1	อย

ASHES .- Receipts are light. Sales of first pots during the week at \$3.85 to \$3.95 as to lares. Market closing rather easier. Seconds \$3.40 to \$3,50. Pearls a sale of 35 bris early in the week on terms which did not transpire-understood to be about \$4.90 for very choice tares of first sort—the demand continues languid, Receipts since ist January 3519 bris Pots, 249 bris Pearls. Deliveries 4033 bris Pots, 321 bris Pearls. Stock in store Wednesday evening 942 brls Pots, 145 brls Pearls.

COAL AND WOOD .- The market for American anthracite has been moderately active at former prices. The unsettled state of affairs at the mines is offset by an upward tendency in freights added to the fact that the bulk of the winter supply has yet to arrive here, stocks bewinter supply has yet to arrive here, stocks be-ing comparatively light. A despatch from Philadelphia says :--" The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company announces an advance in the prices of anthracite coal, to take effect Septembor 1st of ten cents per ton on store and twenty cents on egg over the ruling prices for August. This however is from too stove and twenty cents on egg over the ruling prices for Angust. This, however, is from ten to twenty-five cents lower than on Jone 1st. The Pennsylvania Coal Company and Dela-ware and Hudson Caual Company have de-creased their prices, and their object, it is said, is to force the Delaware, Luckawanna & West-ern Railroad Company to favor a suspension of mining. The Reading Railroad Company op-



REFINED SUGARS Consist Solely of the Product of RAW SUCARS REFINED. Neither Clucose, Muriate of Tin, Muriatic Acid, nor any other Foreign, Deleterious or Fraudulent Substance whatever is, or ever has been, mixed with them. Our SUCARS AND SYRUPS are absolutely Unadulterated.

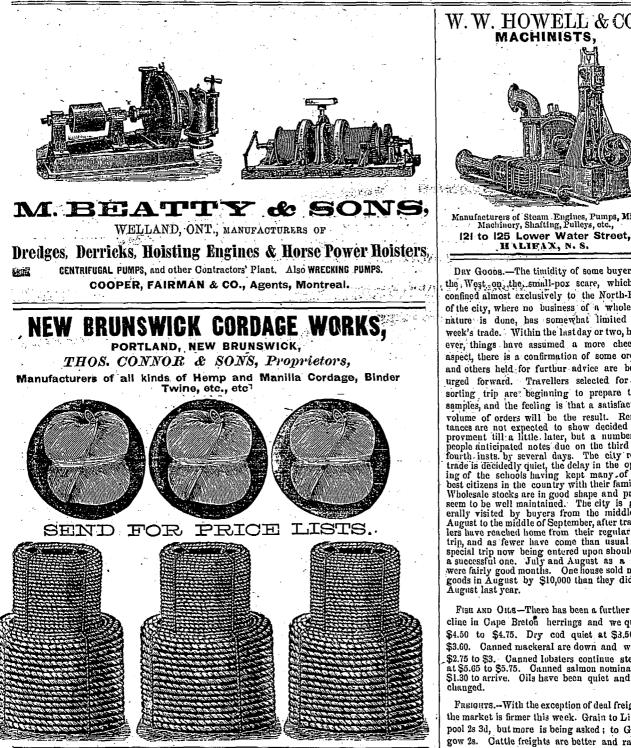


Munufacturers of Shafting, Ships' Iron Knees, Windlass Necks, Windlass Breaks, Locomotive Frames Piston and Connecting Rods. Truck, Engine and Car Axles, Davits, Trues Bows, and all kinds of Ham-mered Shape. Diploma awarded at New Brunswick Exhibition of 1880 for assortment HEAVY FORG-INGS, consisting of Locomotive Frames, Locomotive Engine Axles, Shafting, Ships' Iron Knees, &c., with Special Commendation for Excellence of Workmanship. Also, Special Diploma for Hammered Ships' Kneel.

poses a stoppage next month, and will use every endeavor to continue work on full time." There is an increased demand for soft coal and prices are firm. Cordwood is unchanged. We prices are tirm. Cordwood is unchanged. We quote American anthracite at wholesale as fol lows:-Stove, \$5.65; nut, \$5.35, and egg and furnace, \$5.15. Ordinary distributing prices, are: stove, \$5.15; chestnut, \$5.50; egg and furnace, \$5.25. Oape Breton, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Picton, \$3.30 to \$3.50, as to mine; Scotch steam at \$4 to \$4.10; Welsh anthracite, \$4.50. Cordwood- Yard prices per long cord (cartage 50c extra) are as follows:-Maple, \$6; birch, \$5.50; beech, \$5; tamarac, \$4.50; hemlock, \$4. Wharf prices about 50c lower.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. -The butter market has been without change. Oreamery and choice dairy maintain the improvement noted last week but transactions have been

moderate. The sale is reported of 125 pkgs of creamery at 21c and there are orders in the market which will probably be filled at about our quotations. Choice jobbing selections realize a little more. Cheese on spot has ruled quiet but there is considerable talk about operations in the country and unfounded ru-mors have circulated to the effect that Montreal dealers have renewed offers to contract balance dealers have renewed offers to contract balance of season at 8c, 9c and 10c. Liverpool advices quote 40s and the New York market is dull. At London, Ont., 20,795 boxes were offered, of which 8,000 were August and the balance July-There were sales of 11,086 boxes at 74c to 84c. The ruling price at Utica this week was 72c, the bulk being August with a little of late, July. Total sales 13,826 boxes at 74c to 84c. Little Fails market was also better. Transac-tions were 173 boxes at 74c, 3,473 at 74c, 2,858 at 8c, 569 at 84c and 900 commissions. On this: market fine to finest August is quoted at 74c to 2 market fine to finest August is quoted at 7% to ...



84c ; July 7 1-4 to 7 3-4 .- Provisions .- Fresh eggs were steady and sold at 13c to 14c, the demand being fair. In lard and cut meats there has, been an average trade at steady prices.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND DYE STUFFS .--- Business has continued fair for the season of the year. American camphor has dropped 3c per lb. As regard cantharides the advance is maintained for Russian which are likely to be marked still higher and Chinese are advancing in sympathy. We quote Russian \$2.25 and Chinese \$1.75. Oil of lemon keeps advancing, extra superfine being worth \$2 to \$2.50. Turn. ing to heavy chemicals we note an improved demand for bleach and soda-ash which are much stronger on the other side. Since our last there has been a further rise in bleach of 10s per ton. Caustic is also more active and firm. Dye stuffs.-Sumac is firm and likely to go higher ; cutch also keeps firm. Outch 74c to 8c. Sumac \$90 to \$100 per ton for prime brands. Extract of logwood 72c; chip log-wood 12c to 2c. Archil 27c to 30c per lb. for concentrated.

W. W. HOWELL & CO., MACHINISTS, Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Pumps, Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys, etc.,

HALIFAX, N. S.

Day Goops.-The timidity of some buyers in the West on the small-pox scare, which is confined almost exclusively to the North-East of the city, where no business of a wholesalo nature is done, has somewhat limited the week's trade. Within the last day or two, however, things have assumed a more cheerful aspect, there is a confirmation of some orders and others held for furthur advice are being urged forward. Travellers selected for the sorting trip are beginning to prepare their samples, and the feeling is that a satisfactory volume of orders will be the result. Remittances are not expected to show decided improvment till a little. later, but a number of people anticipated notes due on the third and fourth insts. by several days. The city retail trade is decidedly quiet, the delay in the open-ing of the schools having kept many of our best citizens in the country with their families. Wholesale stocks are in good shape and prices seem to be well maintained. The city is gen-erally visited by buyers from the middle of August to the middle of September, after travel-lers have reached home from their regular fall trip, and as fewer have come than usual the special trip now being entered upon should be a successful one. July and August as a rule were fairly good months. One house sold more goods in August by \$10,000 than they did in August last year.

FISH AND OILS-There has been a further decline in Cape Breton herrings and we quote \$4.50 to \$4.75. Dry cod quiet at \$3.50 to \$3.60. Canned mackeral are down and worth \$2.75 to \$3. Canned lobsters continue steady at \$5.65 to \$5.75. Canned salmon nominal at \$1.30 to arrive. Oils have been quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS .-- With the exception of deal freights the market is firmer this week. Grain to Liverpool 2s 3d, but more is being asked ; to Glasgow 2s. Cattle freights are better and range from 40s to 50s. Deals to London 45s to 46s 3d, to Liverpool 42s 6d to 45s to Glasgow, 40s to 42s 6d and to Avonmouth 45s. Lumber, to River Platte \$12.75 per 1,000 feet. Butter and cheese to direct ports, 25s per gross ton.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour market is quiet and sleady ; movement principally local. Two lots of 4 cars, 1 of 3 cars and one of 6 cars of Strong Bakers' sold at \$4.45. One car of Manitoba Patent Superior also changed hands at \$4.45. Other sales since our last have been 125 bris Fancy \$3.95; 100 choice Spring extra \$4, 1 car Patent Superior \$4.35 and two cars of



THE CANADIAN JUUTIAN TO UTIAN

Hungarian Pateni, one at \$5:40 and other at \$5.10. Fresh ground Faney and Spring Extra are scarce and firm. Grain — Transactions on spot have been few and far between. Wheat is firmer. Nearly all the old No 2 Winter wheat has been taken and little is left for export. Oats in fair demand. Peas are quiet and easy, although stocks have shown a decrease. Corn is weaker. Last week, 142,000 bushels of wheat and 82,000 bushels of corn were chartered at Chicago for Kingston and other consignments were pending. The following are to-day's British caldegrams:—Floating cargoes, wheat slow; on passage, very little enquiry; Liverpool spot, stendy; corn firm. Another despatch said :— Wheat quiet, poor demand, supply large; corn firm.

GROCENES.—Business is fair for the season and prospects are good. The experienced traveller of a leading house, just returned from the country, stated that the crops never looked better, and the wants of storekeepers would be large, stocks generally being light. There has been a fairly brisk movement in new tens at stendy prices. Sugars in moderate demand at former rates. Transactions in syrup at 21c and upwards. Mohasses dull. Fruit and spices quiet, only a small jobbing demand. Messrs. Dan. Talmage's Sons, of New York, have just received a sample of the first pounding of new crop Carolina rice, made from a consignment of 200 bushels of rough. It shows remarkably well for early cutting. The reports from the producing districts are very favorable for a fine yield, though the hurricane which passed over that section a week ago gave the grain a pretty severe whipping. The loss, so far as

 and the outlook for the crop at present is erceeding promising. Choice parcels of domestic and foreign rice at New York remain scarce and under control, with sellers not over anxious to operate though giving all full bids due attention. The demand has come from usual.sources, and now pretty full in volume, business making a good seasonable showing. Raw sugar has been only moderately active in New York. Refiners do not require much stock at the moment and, with their product a fraction easier, are bidding offish. As yet, however, no holders have been found who will actually shade value, and former figures are asked all around. Sales of 300 hhds muscavado at 54c and 3,400 bags Pernambuco at 5c. Refined dull, outside the deliveries made on contract, and the tone casier, many grades showing small shading.

GREEN FRUITS.—There was a slightly better movement this week. Poor to choice apples were unchanged at \$1 to \$2 per brl, but there was more demand than previously. Oranges easier at \$1.50 per box; lemons \$5.50 to \$9 in chests and cases. American peaches \$2 to \$3 per crate; Canadian \$1.25 per basket. Bartlett pears \$6 per brl. Bananas.—Held stock light, a car load expected to day. Blue plums have arrived in some quantity and we quote \$1 to \$1.25 per basket. Grapes, Champion, loc; Concord, 124c; Delaware, 15c; Almeria, in kegs, first arrivals, \$6.50. Canned fruit quiet; tomatoes a little stifler, there being fears of a short crop this year. Peaches, 3 lb. tins, per dozen, \$3; tomatoes, \$1.10; apples, 90c. Cocoanuts \$4.50.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—The supply of loose hay has been small and prices are firm at \$8 to \$12 per 100 bundles as to

quality. Straw was quiet at \$5 to \$7. There has been no change in pressed hay which is steady at \$16 to \$17 per ton; straw in bales, \$8 to \$9 per ton; shorts, quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton; bran, \$14 to \$15, the former for Montreal and the latter for Upper. Canada; moulie, \$24 to \$26, as to quality; buckwheat; 66c per bushel.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—A fair business that been done at previous prices, no change whatever being reported in either domestic or imported hides. Tallow has sold at 5½ c to 6c, a fraction more being obtained for small and selected lots.

Hors.—The first lot of 1885 growth was recently received being five days later than the first bule last year. The consignment consisted of 3 bales and was sold at 12½c per 1b. On inspection the hops showed excellent quality and flavor, as well as color, which promises well for the now crop. The first bale in 1884 was received on August 26, and sold at 32c. The first bale in 1883 was received on September 10, and sold at 35c. Hop-picking will not be general until next week.

IKON AND HARDWARE.—A few orders for pigiron have been placed during the week but they have been small. There is not likely to be much business from Western Oanada. until the end of September, when the autumn fairs will be over, orders then may be rather plentyful on account of the lateness of the "scason-So far, imported iron has not met with any the end of the lateness of the "scasonso far, imported iron has not met with any the end of the lateness of the "but the end of the end of the lateness of the "scasonso far, imported iron has not met with any







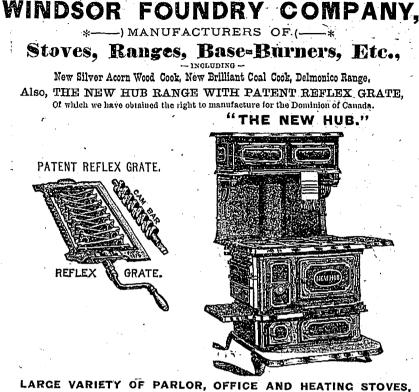
Commission Merchants in BUTTER, CHEESE, &C. MACKINTOSH & CO., Jericho Warchouse, HALIFAX, N.S. Cold Storage for Butter and Cheese.

Live Srock.—Receipts by G. T. R. for the past week were :—Cattle, 2,896; sheep, 2,133; catves, 22; hogs, 662. Ditto by C. P. R. :— Cattle, 500; sheep, 304; hogs, 120. The export trade was less brisk as the receipts were moderate, prices were firm. Cattle sold at 4c to 54c. The quality of sheep offering was not of the best and we noted sales at 34c to 34c. Hogs sold at lower prices, namely 5c to 54c. Calves 54 to 56 each. Total exports of beef to date 8,185; total exports of beef to date 8,185; total exports of beef to date 9,552 quarters, against 9,633 hast year; total shipments of cattle 43,012 head, an increase of 8,185; total exports of sheep 30,454, a decrease of 5,406 compared with hast year. The British market has again advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ on the week, prame Canadian steers having gone from 13/c to 14c per 1b, Receipts from all sources being light there was a good steady demand. Supphas of sheep were not so excessive but the market is slow to improve and best sheep in Liverprool are still quoted at 12c.

LEATMEN, BOOTS AND SIDES.—Since last week there has been no particular change in these markets. Manufacturers are cutting up a great deal of leather in the aggregate, but, however profitable their trade may be, tanners and leather merchants are not making much for their trouble, the market being periodically swamped with stock from Quebee, much of it of poor quality and which is generally sold at a slim margin of profit, if any. Some of our factories have orders ahend for several months, and the fall trade, it is hoped, will be fully equal if not in excess of last year's. From the States increased shipments of leather are being made to England, but the profit to the exporter is almost *nil* in most cases and entirely so in others. Holders, however, are overburdened with stock and are only too willing to find an outlet for it, if cost is covered.

PETROLEUM.—The market is firm and the demand is on the increase. Single brl. lots have sold at 18½c. Car lots on spot 161-8c, equal to 13½c at Petrolia.

Woot.—The situation is unchanged, and the movement during the week has heen only moderate. Prices as quoted elsewhere are steadily adhered to. A report of the New York market says :—Supplies have been offered with a great deal of indifference in the majority of cases, and holders evidently have found nothing to alarm them over the general prospect. From a few quarters of late has came complaint of what is called the full and hardening cost of wool, and there is also evidence of a trilling shrinkare of demand, but some of the most desirable manufacturing concerns may be considered as among present negotiators, and making very fair bids.



Also, Ships' Castings, Patent from Windlass and Power Capstans. Office and Warerooms, WATER STREET, WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

ay illustrated catalogue and price list on application.

Garpet wools are in firm position, though most of the supply going to the mills is on previous contract. It is intimated that some addition to the curpet mills in this vicinity will be made shortly.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER, WATERLOO, ONTARIO. Alcohol, 65 O.P. Pure Spirits, 65 O.P. Pure Spirits, 50 O.P. Pure Spirits, 25 U.P Old Rye, Malt and Family Proof Whiskies Sole manufacturer of the celebrated WHITE WHEAT & "OLD TIMES"

WHISKEY.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.) TORONTO, Sept. 3, 1885.

There has been a moderate movement in wholesale departments this week, and from the enquiry heard a good trade is anticipated in the near future. The feeling is good, and staples are as a rule firm. In dry goods the demand is fair for sorting-up lines, and it is expected that large lines of staple will be placed later. The display of millinery is good, and a fair demand exists. Payments generally are fair. The money market is quiet and rates unchanged. Call loans on bank stock rule at 41 to 51 per cent, and on debentures and miscellaneous securities at 31 to 4. Time loans are quoted at 6 per cent. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 64 per cent and ordinary at 7 to 74. Sterling Exchange is dull and easier; 60-day bills between banks are quoted at 1082, and across the counter at 108 7-8 to 109. Demand. bills 1084 to 109. The stock market has been less active and prices a trifle easier. The sales reported the past few days were : Montreal at 202, Ontario at 108, Toronto at 1863 and 1863, Commerce at 1271 and 1271, Imperial at 126. Federal at 964, Dominion at 2004 and 200, Standard at 1153, Building and Loan at 105, Farmers' Loan at 1134, London and Canadian at 146, and Northwest Land at 41s. Ontario sold to-day at 108 and 1081 and Toronto at 187 and 1872. Following are prices bid to-day as compared with those of last Thursday:



BUTTER.—The demand for choice lots has been equal to the supply, and prices have ruled firm. In a jobbing way the best butter is selling at 15c to 16c, and ordinary at 124 c to 13c. There is a little 'export demand, with purchases at 124 c for new and at 6c to 7c for old. Cheese is in better demand, and firm ; fine is jobbing at 8c to 84c and good at 74c. Eggs are in moderate supply and prices are unchanged ; case lots rule at 11c to 12c a dozen.

COAL AND WOOD.—The coal trade is quiet and prices unchanged. Stove and nut sells at \$5.75 a ton,egg and grate at \$5.50. Wood is unchanged at \$4.50 per cord for the best hard, \$3.50 for second quality and \$4 for pine, COAL OIL.—The market is firmer and the demand fair. Five to ten barrel lots sell at 16½c per gallon, single barrels at 17c and carbon safety at 19c. American oils unchanged at 23c for prime and at 26c for water white. Orude firm at 91c to 92c per barrel in Petrolea.

DRUCS.—A fair trade is reported and prices rule steady. Turpentine is quoted at 58c to 60c a gallon; alcohol at \$3.27 per gallon; castor oil at 9c to 11c; opium at \$3.75 to \$3.90; glycerine, 17c to 20c; quinine, \$1 to \$1.05; morphia, \$2.00 to \$2.15; bicarbonate of potsh, 18c FLOOR AND GRAIN.—Flour is in rather better demand, and prices are firmer. There is not much disposition to sell, but there is also no export demand. Superior extras sold the latter part of last week at \$3.00, and yesterday at \$3.95. Extras sold at \$3.70 to \$3.75, and spring extras at \$365. Patent are quoted at \$4.20 to \$450. Stock in store 2,500 barrels, the same as last week, as compared with 1,622 barrels at the corresponding period of last yeer. Wheat has been very dull this week, and prices are purely nominal. The demand is confined to local wants, which are small. Spring is firmer than fall in consequence of bad crop reports, and holders are not willing to sell. No 1 Spring is quoted at 87c to 88c. No. 2 at 85c, No, 2 fall at 82c to 83, and No. 3 fall at 80c to 81c.; The stock in store is 136,-594 bushels as compared with 81,735 bushels at the corresponding period of last year and 115, 445 bushels in 1883. Bariey is 10,730 bushels as compared with 2,072 bushels at the corresponding period of last year, and 30,517 bushels in 1883. Oats have been in fair fair demand and firm, there being sales at 33fc on track. The stock in store is 6,542 bush. as compared with 750 bush at the corresponding period of last year and 700 bushels in 1853. *Press* dull and prices ponding period of last year and 700 bushels in 1853. *Press* dull and prices ponding period of last year and 700 bushels and the corresponding period of last year and 700 bushels in



higher at 55c. Tallow quiet and prices un-changed; rough is quoted at 3c, and winter rendered at 6c to 6ic.

according to quality.

quiet; London layers scarce and nominal; black baskets, \$3.25 to \$3.50; loose muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40; new sultanas, se to 62e. Prunes, Bosnia, 5c to 62c; do, French,



and firm ; smoked sell at 12c in a jobbing way, and canvassed at 124c. Lard continues quiet and stendy; tinnets are quoted at 85c to 9c and pails 92c for small lots. Pork, slow and unsteady; it is quoted at \$13. Hops-Country lots of choice have sold at 10c; browers have bought single bales at 10c to 12c, new offer at 15c, but no sales reported. White Beans are dull and nominal at \$1 to \$1.10 for small lots of wieled of picked.

WOOL .- The receipts are only moderate and the demand limited. Holders, however, are firm owing to improved markots elsewhere, and

BOSTON, Sept. 2.-Flour, demand moderate. Sales of Superfine at \$3.25 to \$3.75; Extras, Sales of Superfine at \$3.25 to \$3.75; Extras, \$3.75 to \$4, including choice bakers, \$4.25 to \$4.65. Patent flour auict, sales of spring \$5.25 to \$5.50, and winter \$5 to to \$3.40. *Commeal*, \$2.50. *Oatmeal*, \$4.75 fine, \$5 to \$5.25 cut. *Hay*, market quiet; sales of fancy at \$23 medium to choice \$19 to \$22. *Butter*, choice selling well, poorer grades quiet. Ex-tra creamery quoted 22c to 22e; good to choice. 20c to 21c. *Cheese*, firmer, extra quoted at \$4 to \$4,c; choice 7 to 74c; common to good 4c to 6c. *Eggs*, in good demand, sales of Ganadian at 16c. *Canada Peas* quiet at 90c to \$1.15. capital of \$50,000, all paid up. The plant con-sists of the following: a glass-house containing a furnace 90 feet square; one wing of 150x40 .ft, and another 210x40 feet in dimensions which .ft, and another 210x40 feet in dimensions which is used for packing, sorting and storage. The immense furnace has thirteen pots which are heated by gas, this being made directly below in the basement. Here is where the grinding-mill is located, used for grinding clay and making crucibles for melting glass. They also use five glory holes and one leer for annealing purposes. The motive power is furnished by a twenty-five horse power engine and about 130 employees are constantly at work. In fact these employees are constantly at work. In fact these

Extensive improvements have recently been Extensive improvements have recently been made in the stove and machine works of A. Robb & Sons, Anherst, N. S. The machine shop is now 90×40 , the moulding shop $125 \times$ 50 and and the stove mounting shop 70×30 . The casting department is conducted by an employee who has been in the foundry since its opening, seventeen years ago. The retail ware-rooms are connected with the works by telephone. In addition to the enlargement of three of the shops, above noted, a complete change has been made in the arrangement of the various other buildings. the arrangement of the various other buildings, the arrangement of the various other buildings, and a warehouse has been removed to make a larger space for the freighting and discharging of railway cars. A large track scale has been constructed on the siding so that loaded cars may be weighed as they are bought in. This firm makes a specialty of the Walker warm air furnace, and generally keeps in stock improved varieties of ranges, base burners, cook, parlor, hall, office and shop stores, farmers' furnances. hall, office and shop stoves, farmers' furnances, plows, vessel stoves, etc. The Messrs. Robb



SURETYSHIP.

The only Co'y in Canada confin-ing itself to this business.

THE GUARANTEE CO. Of North America.

. \$1,000,000 Capital Authorized, Paid up in Oash (no notes), . 300,000 800,000 Resources over • Deposit with Dominion Gov't. 57,000

THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Premiums in company and the remines in company reducible until the rate of

One-half p. Cent per Annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man-gement which introduced the system to this continand successfully conducted the business to the satis-faction of its clients.

Over \$350,000 have been paid in

Claims to Employers.

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

HEAD OFFICE: 260 ST. JAMES (ST., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

Importers of

And Artists' Materials,

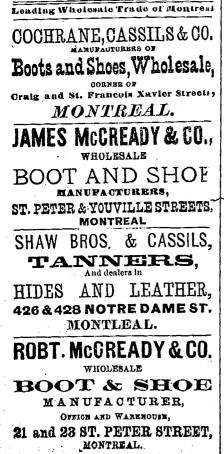
MANUFACTURERS, &c.,

Warehouse, 37, 39 & 41 Recollet St.,

Factory, INSPECTOR STREET,

MONTREAL.

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



STOOKS AND BONDS.									
NAME.	Par Value	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Sept. 3.	Cash Value perSb.	
Brit. North America. / Can. Bank Commerce	50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 500,000 500,000	\$ 4,866,668 6,000,000	1,055,100 2,000,000	34	4 Jan 4 July 2 Jan 2 July	127 1274	270 834 63 00	
Commercial, Windsor	100 40	500,000 500,000	325,000 260,000 1,500,000	10,000 78,000 980,000	3	1 June 1 Dec	125	50 00 100 00	
Du Peuple	50 50	1,600.000	1.000.000			1 May 1 Nov 3 Mch (Nil) Sept 2 Jan 2 July	-76	38 60 54 60	
Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth	50 70	1,479,600 280,000	1,600,000 1,449,468 245,715	375,000 80,000 100,000	8		79	65 30 97 00	
Federal Bank Halifax Banking Co	100 20	500,000 1,000,000	1,250,000	50,000	3	1 June (Nil) Dec 2 June 2 Dec	102	20 40 124 50	
Hamilton Hochelaga	100 100	710,100	998,870 710,100	270,000 50,000	4	2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 1 July	80 125	80 (0 125 00	
Imperial Bank Jacques Cartier London	100 25 100	500,000	1,500,000 500,000 200,000	680,000 140,000	8	2 June 2 Dec 2 July 2 Jan	55 . 65	13 75	
Maritime	100 100	321,900 6,798,267	321,900 5,798,976	50,000 60,000 1,375,000	3	2 June 1 Dec	110 1151 116	110 00 115 50	
Merchants' Bk, Can Morchants', Halifaz Molsong Bank Montreal	100	1 600,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000	200,000	34	1 June 1 Dec. 1 A pril 1 Oct	102 124 125	102 00 62 00	
A Molsong Bank Montreal Nationale	200 50	19 000 0001	12,000,000 2,000,000	6,000,000	Б	2 June 1 Dec	202 2025 60	404 00 30 00	
New Brunswick	100	2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000	1,000,000 1,114,300	300,000 340,000	4 31	1 May (Nil) Nov 10 April 10 Oct.		121 50 119 00	
Nova Scotia Ontario Bank Ottawa.	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	485,000 100,000	3] 3 31	2 June 1 Dec Feby. Aug.	118	107 00 118 00	
Ottawa. People's of Halifax People's Bank, N.B	20 50	600,000	600,000 150,000	35,000	31 21	•••••	95 100	19 00 50 00	
Pictou Bank	50 100	500,000 2,500,000 200,000 803,700 2,000,000	250,000 2,500.000	325,000	3 3	2 June 1 Deo	90 100 · · ·	45 00 100 00	
St. Stephen's Bank Standard	100 50	200,000 803,700	200,000 \$03,700 2,000,000	50,000	4 31	2 Jan 2 July	115	67 50	
Toronto Union Bank, (Halifax)	100 50	2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000		185,000 1,150,000 40,000	3	2 June 1 Dec	100	187 00 60 00	
Union Bank of L. C Ville Marie	100 100	500,000}	2,000,000 464,300 390,870	20,000	34	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	50 65 81	50 00 81 00	
Agric. Say and Loan Co	100 50	400,000 600,000	390,870 578,313 121,000	30,000 67,000	3	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	118	119 00 59 25	
Bran t. Loan and Sav. Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co	50 100	130,000 1,350,000	267,0661	6,000 27,000 127,000	31	i Jan 1 July	108 104	54 UO 104 00	
Brit. Morig. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co	25	450,000 750,000	181,313 750,000 097,900	127,000 85,000	3	•••••	104 35	26 00 35 00	
oanada Landed Greatt Co.	100 50	750,000	663.9901	128,000	0 4	2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	123	61 50 100 50	
Can. Form. Loan and Sav. Can. Sav. and Loan Co	50 50	3,000,000 700,000	2,200,000	1,100,000 120,000 149,000	4	•••••	120 1141	60 00 67 25	
Dominion Sáv. and Inv. Co Dominion Telegraph Co	50 50	1,000,00(868,840 1,000,000 500,000	149,000	4	15 Jan and Qtly	106 45	53 00 45 00	
Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co Brenhold Loan and Sav. Co	100	500,00K 1,057 25L	611,430	75,857 445,000	4	1 Tuma 1 Tura	113	50 50 160 50	
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Say, and Loan Co	100 100 100	1,876,001 1,500,00(1,000,00(1,000,000 1,100,000 100,000	125,0061	5 4 8]	1 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July		126 50	
Hudon Cotton Co Huron & Erie Loan Soc	100	2,000,001	850,0001	40,000	·	1 Jan / 1 July	75 80 159	75 00 79-50	
Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co	50 100	350,000	1,100,150	391,000 32,000	4	8 Jan 8 July		110 00	
Lauded Banking and Loan. Lond, & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	700,000	621,704 424,604 560,000	85,000 40,000 260,000	3	2 Jan · 2 July 15 Mch 15 Sept	142	71 00	
London Loan Co Lond, and Ont. Inv. Co	50 100	665,001 2,250-010	550,000 450,000	50,000 80,000	4	81 Dec., 30 June 2 Jan 2 July	116 118	58 00 110 00	
Manitoba luy. Assoc Manitoba Loan	100	.0/ 000 51: 900	100,000	3,000	4 5		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	110 00	
Montroal Polograph Co	40 40	2,00 COO 2,00 000	2,0 \0,000 1 \$76,752		4	2 Jan and Qtly 15 April 15 Oct	1273 1281 1891 1891	51 10 75,70	
Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg	50 100	600 0 0 794 000	00,000 94,000	• • • • • • • • • • • •	4	6 May 6 Nov		58 871 57 50	
Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg	50 50	300,000 1,000,000	00,000 32,812	106,000	34	15 Mch 15 Sept	70 .	37 50 44 50	
N.S. Sugar Refinery	100	1,700.000	18,000 50 000	22,500	81 21	31 Dec 30 June	102 <u>1</u> 12 <u>1</u>	102 50 12 50	
Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Inv. Assoc	50	350,000 308,900 2,050,001 2,000,001 500,001 500,004	84,735 650,000	20,000 500,000	4	80 June 31 Dec	117	E8 50	
Out. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co	80 50	2,000,001	1,200,000	285,000 42,000	3	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July	123 106	61 50 63 (0	
Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Richcileu and Ont. Nav. Co.	50 100	1,010,001	346,213 1, 619,000 410,715		3	9 Feb 15 Sept	€034 61)	37 50 60 75	
Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	- 100	200,000	410,715 2 00,000	24,000	4	Jan. July	116 <u>1</u> 92 <u>1</u>	58 12] 92 50	
St Paul, M &M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Say Co.	100 50 50	800,001	800,000	100 000	21	1 Feb and Qtly 1 Feb and Qtly	134 x.d	67.00	
Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav * On reduced capital.	50	600,000 2,000,000	580,860 1,200,000	180,000		1 Jan 1 July 8 Jan 8 July	129 <u>1</u> 190	64 75 95 00	
			07.1						
A. RAMSAY.		lex. Man: D. CA	7	he R	ΟΥ	AL BLAG	CK LE	AD	
A. RAMSAY	r (k so	N,			AND			



Sole Makers,

ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Upper-Canadz Furniture Co. THE DARTMOUTH ROPEWORK CO., HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. CHAIRS AND CABINET Furniture.

> Factory at BOWMANVILLE, U. Waverooms : 5 KING STREET E., TORONTO, F. F. McARTHUR.

Managing Director

H. STOREY & SON, ACTON, Ont.



Sole Manufacturers in Canada of PATENT NAPA BUCK GLOVES. See that they bear our name. All others are Fraudulent Imitations.

Attention is directed to the change this Week in the advertisement of the Windsor Foundry Co., of Windsor, N.S., their celebrated "New Hub Range." being substituted for the "Silver Acom" wood stove of last week.

An article which is growing in populari'y on its merits, and which seems sure of a long and successful run is Chase & Sanborn's Standard Java. This coffee has secured a wide reputation, and is being recognized as a veritable "old reliable," being always pure, rich and strong.

One of the enterprising manufacturers of St. John, N.B. is Wm. Campbell, whose business was established in 1865. Mr. Campbell is was established in 1805. Mr. Campbell 18 favorably known throughout New Brunswick As a manufacturer of radway and carriage springs and axles and edge tools of every description. He employs 20 to 30 mersons and his business is said to reach \$25,000 per annum. Attention is directed to his advertisement elsewhere elsewhere.



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PICEDER F

Special attention is called to the above brands of Oil, our "Parlor Light" Refined being undoubtedly the best Canadian Illuminating Oil placed on the market. The "Patent Process" Parafine and Saponine Oil, for High Fire Test, Good Body, and Uniform Quality cannot be excelled.





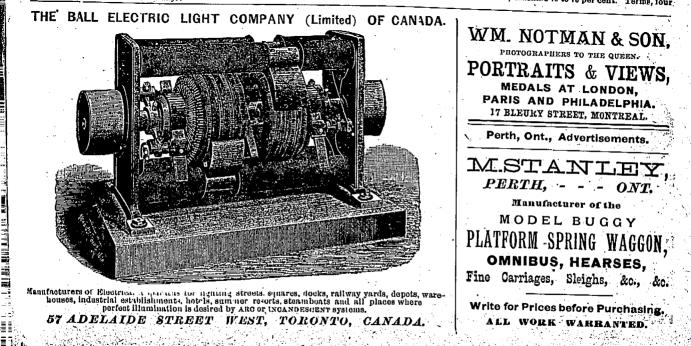




MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY SEPT 4, 1885.

Dairy Produce. reamery. fine to choice Do fair to good rockville, choice Do fair to good rrisburg choice Vestern Dairy "fair to good theese. fine to finest air to Good Druge & Chemicale Acid Carbolic Cryst. Medie do No.3 loes Cape lam orax xtls leaching Powder the Viriol	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Do Manitoba. Fancy Do Manitoba. Spring Extra Superine Fine Pollards Ont Bags. City Bags. Ontmeal white. Commeal white. '' yellow	1 75 2 00 2 20 2 25 4 10 4 25 0 00 0 00	Granulated " " SyrupsExtra, per lb. Good " Molasses(Barbados)im.g. Trinidad " Antigna Fruit Loose Muscatel, new Sultanas " Seedless Valentia, choicest.per lb. " rain damaged	0 23 0 26 2 50 2 90 0 061 0 07 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	W. W. XX " " X Pure Malt. Cider X " XXX Matches: Common " Parlor. " Eddie No. 1 " Telegraph. Hardware	0 45 0 00 0 20 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 75 0 00 3 75 4 00 3 25 3 50
reamery. fine to choice Do fair to good Took ville, choice Do fair to good orrisburg choice Yestern Dairy ar to Good Inruge & Chemicale Acid Carbolic Cryst. Medic do No.3 loes Cape lum orax xils lesching Powder	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 191 \ 0 \ 21 \ 0 \ 14 \ 0 \ 17 \ 0 \ 13 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 13 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 13 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 13 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ $	Do American Do Manitoba. Spring Extra Superine Fine Middlings Pollards Ont, Bags City Bags Ontmeai white '' yellow		SyrupsExtra per lb. Good	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cider X " XXX " XXX Matches: Common " Parlor " Eddie No. 1 " Telegraph Hardware	0 45 0 00 0 20 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 75 0 00 3 75 4 00 3 25 3 50
ownships, choice Do fair to good Do fair to good Do fair to good Postern Dairy. "" fair to good "" fair to good theses. fine to finest air to Good Drupe & Chemicale cdi Carbolic Cryst. Medic do No.3 loss Cape lum lesching Powder	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Do American Do Manitoba. Spring Extra Superine Fine Middlings Pollards Ont, Bags City Bags Ontmeai white '' yellow	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	SyrupsExtra per lb. Good	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cider X " XXX " XXX Matches: Common " Parlor " Eddie No. 1 " Telegraph Hardware	0 45 0 00 0 20 0 00 2 76 0 00 2 76 0 00 2 25 0 00 3 75 4 00 3 25 3 50
Do fair to good Do fair to good Do fair to good Vestern Dairy Heese. fine to finest air to Good Druge & Chemicale teid Carbolic Cryst. Medic do No.3 loes Cape lum orax xtls lesching Powder	0 13 0 00 0 13 0 00 0 13 0 16 0 00 0 00 0 13 0 16 0 12 0 14 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 05 0 0	Do Manitoba. Fancy Do Manitoba. Spring Extra Superine Fine Pollards Ont Bags. City Bags. Ontmeal white. Commeal white. '' yellow	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fair. ?? Molasses(Barbados)im.g. Trinidad. " Antigna	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cider X " XXX " XXX Matches: Common " Parlor " Eddie No. 1 " Telegraph Hardware	0 45 0 00 0 20 0 00 2 76 0 00 2 76 0 00 2 25 0 00 3 75 4 00 3 25 3 50
rockville, choice Do fair to good vestern Dairy "estern Dairy "if aft to good air to Good air to Good Druge & Chemice le cid Carbolle Cryst. Medic do No.3 loes Cape lum orax xtls leaching Powder	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fancy	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fair. ?? Molasses(Barbados)im.g. Trinidad. " Antigna	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cider X " XXX " XXX Matches: Common " Parlor " Eddie No. 1 " Telegraph Hardware	0 45 0 00 0 20 0 00 2 76 0 00 2 76 0 00 2 25 0 00 3 75 4 00 3 25 3 50
Do fair to good orrisburg choice Fostern Dairy. Income fair to good theese. fine to funest air to Good Druge & Chemicale coid Carbolic Cryst. Medic do No.3 loss Cape lum loss bing Powder les bing Powder	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Spring Extra Superine	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fair. Molasses(Barbados)im.g. Trinidad	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"XXX Matches: Common "Parlor" "Eddie No. 1 "Telegraph Hardware	0 20 0 00 0 80 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 25 0 00 8 75 4 00 3 25 3 50
arrisburg choice, Vestern Dairy. ** fair to good theese, fine to finest. air to Good Druge & Chemicale Cid Carbolic Cryst. Medic do No.3 loes Cape lum	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Superfine Fine Middlings Pollards Ont. Bags City Bags Ontmeai bris. Contmeai white '' yellow	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Alolasses(Barbados)im.g. Trinidad	0 80 0 82 0 26 0 28 0 23 0 26 2 50 2 90 0 061 0 07 0 00 0 00	Matches: Common "Parlor" Eddie No. 1 Hardware	0 80 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 25 0 00 8 75 4 00 3 25 3 50
Vestern Dairy, "fair to good theses, fine to finest air to Good. Druge & Chemicale cdi Carbolic Cryst. Medic do No. 3 loss Cape lum lesching Powder lue Viriol	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pine. Middlings Pollards Ont. Bags City Bars Oatmeai bris Cornmeai white ' yellow	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Antigna	0 26 0 28 0 23 0 26 2 50 2 90 0 06 0 07 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	" Parlor" " Eddie No. 1 " Telegraph Hardwore	2 75 0 00 2 25 0 00 3 75 4 00 3 25 3 50
finite second here of the former of the first first here of the first first first first first here of the first first first first first first here of the first first first first first first here of the first first first first first first first here of the first first first first first first first here of the first first first first first first first first here of the first first first first first first first first here of the first fi	0 00 0 00 0 063 0 074 0 051 0 063 0 50 0 60 0 38 0 42 0 16 0 18 1 75 1 90 0 10 0 12 0 9 9 5	Dilards Ont, Bags City Bags Oatmeai bris Cornneai white ' yellow	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Antigna. Fruit Loose Muscatel, new Sultanas	0 23 0 26 2 50 2 90 0 061 0 07 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	" Eddie No. 1 " Telegraph Hardware	2 25 .0 00 8 75 4 00 3 25 3 50
heese, fine to finest. art to Good Druge & Chemicale Leid Carbolle Cryst. Medic do No.3 loes Cape lum orax xtls lesching Powder like Viriol	0 063 0 074 0 054 0 064 0 50 0 60 0 38 0 42 0 16 0 18 1 75 1 90 0 10 0 12 9 00 9 12	Ont, Bags City Bags Oatmea: brls. Commeni white "yellow	3 00 3 05 1 75 2 00 2 20 2 25 4 10 4 25 0 00 0 00	Valentia, choicest.perlb.	2 50 2 90 0 061 0 07 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	"Telegraph Hardware	8 75 4 00 3 25 3 50
air to Good. Druge & Chemicale teid Carbolic Cryst. Medic do No.3 loss Cape lum loss bing Powder like Viriol	0 051 0 061 0 50 0 60 0 38 0 42 0 16 0 18 1 75 1 90 0 10 0 12 9 00 9 95	Ont, Bags City Bags Oatmea: brls. Commeni white "yellow	1 75 2 00 2 20 2 25 4 10 4 25 0 00 0 00	Seedless	0 061 0 07 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Hardware	3 25 3 50
Druge & Chemicale Acid Carbolic Cryst. Medie do No. 3 loes Cape orax xtls leaching Powder like Vitriol	0 50 0 60 0 38 0 42 0 16 0 18 1 75 1 90 0 10 0 12 2 00 2 95	City Bape. Oatmea: bris. Cornmeai white	1 75 2 00 2 20 2 25 4 10 4 25 0 00 0 00	Valentia, choicest.perlb.	0 00 0 00		이 이 이 이 가지 않는 것 같아.
cid Carbolic Cryst. Medic do No. 3 loes Cape lum	0 38 0 42 · U 16 U 18 1 75 1 90 0 10 0 12 2 00 9 95	Oatmea: bris. Cornmeal white	2 20 2 25 4 10 4 25 0 00 0 00	valentia, choicest.per ID.	0 00 0 00	Tim Bluck L & Days It	
do No. 3 loes Cape lum orax xtls leaching Powder lue Vitriol.	0 38 0 42 · U 16 U 18 1 75 1 90 0 10 0 12 2 00 9 95	Cornmeal white	4 10 4 25	Tain damagad			
loes Cape lum orax xtls leaching Powder lue Vitriol	0 16 0 18 1 75 1 90 0 10 0 12	vellow		Tain damaged		Tin: Block, L & F per lb.	0 00 0 23
lum orax xtls leaching Powder lue Vitriol	1 75 1 90 0 10 0 12 2 00 9 95	yellow		Currente	0 06 0 07		
orax xtls leaching Powder lue Vitriol	0.10 0.12		000 000		0 014 0 054	Strip.	000 025
leaching Powder	0 00 0 02	Grain.		**************************************	0 04 0 041		
line Vitriol	2 00 2 25	Canada Ked, No 2	0.00 0.00	I AIRS U. Mata 🥵 I			0 19 0 24
sine vitriol			0 92 0 93	H.S. Almonds bxs "	0 10 0 00	UUL MUUS. NET CASE	
	i U 05 0 064	White Winter	0 89 0 90	S. S. Tarragona "	0 14 0 15	Hot Cut Am. or Can. Pat'n	
rimstone	2 50 2 60		0 92 0 93	Walnuts, English.	U UG U 08	3111.8110.910vA ** ** *	2 40 0 007
rom. Potass	0 55 0 60	White Michigan, No. 1	0 00 0 00	Grouobla ware	0 12 0 14	21 & 21 ins. " " " 2 & 21 ins. " "	2 65 0 00
imphor Eng. Ret.	040 045	Red Winter, No 2 Toledo.	0 00 0 00	FIDERIS.	0 06 0 074	2 & 2] ins	2 90 0 00
Am . Ref	0 82 0 85	Chicago No. 2, in bonds.	0 00 0 0	1. DIAZUA DAW	U 071 0 081	11 & 17 ins. Am. "	8 15 0 00
astor Oll.	0 084 0 091	allwaukie No. 2 do	000 000	Batty's Nabob Pickles, doz	2 70 3 80	1+108. 67 77 1	3 90 0 00
austic Soda	3 12 2 05	Uats	034 0341	i ob hextlor "	2 90 2 80	1 & 1] Cold Cut, Can."	2 90 0 00
Iric Acid.	0 65 0 75	Barley	0 50 0 65	" Nahoh Sanco nte	3 40	1 ins ""	2 40 0 00
	0 85 1 00	Peas, per 66 lbs.	0 78; 0 79	Spices : Cassia per lb		Casing, Box, Shook :	8 40 0 001
ream l'artar	0 35 0 37	Kye	0 67 0 69	Maceper lb.	0 80 0 95	1 in. pl00 lb. keg.	4 40 0 00
	1 25 1 40	Corn in bond	0 58 0 60	Cloves	0 18 0 22	1; in. p100 lb. keg. 1; in. to 1; " 2 in. ; to 2; "	4 40 0 00
xtract Logwood, best		ll Groceries.		Nutmegs "		2 in. 1 to 21 " "	8 65 0 00
" ordinary.	0 0 9 0 00	TEA, (Hf-Ch. & Cad.),		Jamaica Ginger, Bl. "	0 45 0 70	91 in 1 to 9 - 100 11	8 40 0 00
lycerine	0 071 0 081	Japan, com. to med. 1b.	υ 16 υ 22	Jamaica " Unbl. "		21 in. 1 to 2 p. 100 lb. keg 3 in. to 41	8 15 0 00
um ambig porth	0 18 0 22	good med. to line.	0 28 0 24	African	0 18 0 18	Cut Smilles all star	2 90 0 00.
um Arabic, per lb " Traj.	0 35 0 60	Japan, uncest to choust	0 37 0 48		0 11 0 14	Cut Spikes, all sizes.	2 65 0 00
dimo Moderno	0 45 0 90	Japan Nagasaki					
digo Madras	070 100	Y. Hyson common to gd	0 17 0 25	Pepper, Black "	0 174 0 184	1 in. to 14 in. p. 100 lb. kg	5 15 4 80
orphia	1 75 1 90	Y. Hyson fine to finest, lb	0 16 0 25	White "	0 26 0 27		4 (5 3 80
adder, best	0 124 0 131	Gunpd., fair to med.	0 86 0 60	Mustard, 410. per Jar.	0 00 0 75	2 in. and up " "	8 30 0 00-
" ordinary	0 08 0 09	"Good to fine "	0 28 0 34	i in. •• •• •	0 25 0 26	Tobacco Box Nails:	
pium	4 00 4 25		0 40 0 50	Rice: p. 100 lb.	3 35 8 50	1; in. & 1; in p. 100 lb kg	4 45 8 50
alio Aoid	0 11 0 13	Gunpd. Finest 1b	0 57 U 65	" Patua "	0 00 4 50	19 19 2 46 46 11	8 85 8 15
HOSPHOTUS.	0 65 0 90	Imper'l., med. togd	0 25 0 33	Dago nerlb	0 00 9 041	2	8 05 2 95
otash Bichromate	0 118 0 09	" Fine to finest. "	0 37 0 58	rapioca, Pearl. "	0.05 0.06"	Clinch and Heavy Clinch :	8 20 6 20
Mass Lodide	4 25 4 50	Twankay, coro.togd. "	0 12 0 18	Fiske "	0.05 0.05111	0 III. and m	1 00 0 00.
linine	0 85 1 00	Oolong "	0 45 0 65	Gelatine, Favorite,		Flat & Sharp pres'd N'ls:	
da Ash.	1 50 1 60	Congou common "	016 020	(Poliwka's) 1 th con	100 0 00 1	1 and 1 in. per 10 b 1 and 1 in. per 10 b 1 and 1 in. per 10 b 2 4 21 4 3 in. and up 4	8 85 6 85
	2 30 2 50	" med. to good. "	0 28 0 30	DO CO do lotavel	0 90 0 00 1	14 " 14 " " " " " "	6 85 0 00
N008	1 00 1 124	" fine to finest "	0 36 0 65	Do do do 20 m	1 80 0 00	2 " 2} "	0 00 5 50
rvennine	1 20 1 35 ⁴	Souchong common. "	0 16 0 20		1 10 1 12	21 ** 27 ****	5 20 0 00
rtario Acid	0 55 0 60	" med. to good "	0 25 0 80	Do do 6's	1 60 1 63	Sin and up "	4 85 0 00
	0 00 0 00	Fine to choice "	0 86 0 66	Vorminalli	1 00 1 00	25 per cent. discount	4 00 U UU
FISH.		Coffees, green Mocha per lb.	0 25 0 27	Vermicelli	0 074 0 081	25 per cent. discount Nott30 ds or 4 mos note with int. These terms apply to	4 15 0 00
Labrador Herrings, No. 1	0 00 0 00	Java.	0 18 0 22	macaron	U C71 0 083	int. These terms apply to	3 90 0 00
" " No. 2	0.00 0.00	Maracaibo "	0 11 0 14		0 00 0 13	all the above poils	302 000
Cape Breton Herrings	4 50 4 75	Cape	0 12 0 14		6	Horse Nails: P.&F.Bright.	000 000
Mackerel No. 1	0 00 0 00 0	Jamaica	0 11 0 14	NO. I White I	0 (01 0 07	"" " " No "Bright.	0 00 0 00
Green Coa No. 1	4 00 4 50					NO. 7.	0 24 0 00
Urdinary No. 2	0 00 0 00 1	1	0 11 0 14			NO. 8	0 23 0 00
Dry "	3 50 3 60		0 17 0 24			No 9	0 22 0 00
N. Shore Salmon	12 00 12 50		0 11 0 121		0.08 0.001	M "Brand 40 to 5 & 5 pc dis 'C" Brand 40 to 5 & 21 pc dis	
Brit. Col. "	1 00 11 50	Sugars, (Csks. & Bris.)		Canada Com	0 05 0 0 20	O Brand 40 to 5 & 21 pc dis	1. L.
Flour.		Porto Ricoper lb	0 00 0 00 0	Benson's Prepared	0 081 0 00		
n-a-con a trail		Jamaica "	0 00 0 00	Finegar: Imp Trinle	6 41° A &		3 90 0 00
	4 50 4 85	Barbadoesper lb	0 0 0 00 1				
uperior Extra	4 20 4 25	Yollow Refined	0 043 0 053	Crystal Pickling		5 1-16 in ↓ in. (Dis. 20 to 25 p c)	4 50 '0 00
Stra Superfine	4 05 4 10	Paris Lumps	0 00 0 081	W. W. X X X		1 in	475 0 00

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Terms for Cut saving, box and shook, finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel Clinch and Pressed Nails, Net cash within 30 days; or form months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven percent. Discount on Bots: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 p.c. off or cash in 30 days.



<u>23 SALANUSA INI U. .</u>





CONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY. SEPT. 4, 1835

MONT	REAL WHOLESAL	E PRICE	S CURRENTTHUR	SDAY. SE	1. 4, 1000	
Wholesal,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates.
Name of Article. Rates. Horse Shoez \$ c. \$ s. or 30 days 370 0 00 Azes 8s. & ds 25 to 30 dls 100 13 00 Galvanized Iron: No 24. 0 65 0 065 "" N. 28. 0 66 0 065 "" No. 28. 0 66 0 065 Pig Iron: Elemer. No. 1 18 00 18 50 Calder. 18 00 18 50 Langloan	Pounder : Canada Blasting F. F. to F. F. F. Barbod wire, por 1b Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides, No. 1, p.100 lbs. " No. 3 Tanners pay \$1 more for cut and inspected. Hamilton, No. 1 insp. " 2 Toronto, " 1 " 2 Chicago Buff. Calfskins. " Calfskins. " Calfskins. " Calfskins. " Calfskins. " Calfskins. " Calfskins, Western. Citigs. " Calfskins. " Calfskins. " Calfskins. " Calfskins, Per Ib " Im. Horse Hides	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{c. S c.}\\ 8\ 50\ 0\ 00\\ 4\ 75\ 5\ 00\\ 0\ 05\frac{1}{2}\ 0\ 06\frac{1}{3}\\ 0\ 05\frac{1}{2}\ 0\ 06\frac{1}{3}\\ 0\ 05\frac{1}{2}\ 0\ 06\frac{1}{3}\\ 0\ 05\frac{1}{2}\ 0\ 06\frac{1}{3}\\ 0\ 05\frac{1}{2}\ 0\ 00\\ 0\ 05\frac{1}{3}\ 0\ 00\\ 0\ 05\frac{1}{3}\ 0\ 00\\ 0\ 00\\ 0\ 00\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ $	Antonin's gts., casel dd Antonin's gts., casel dd " pis., "2 ' Spirita Turpentine, bris. Coul Oil: Car. Lois in Store Ton bris. and over Ton bris. and over Not to 9 bris One to 4 bris Giass.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Water Line, brl Fire Bricks ber M Calcined Plaster, p. brl. Drain Pipes, 4 in.to 12 in por yard. Sall. Liverpool per bag Elev'n Do Twelve Canadiun, n small bug. Factory filled, per bag. Eureka factory filled, per bag. Eureka factory filled, do Timber, Lumber, &c. Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Baseswood Walnut, per M Cedar, fat, lineal foot. Cedar, fat, lineal foot. Elm, Ruck. Hemlock, M Sott, do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
					TATENTE & DINDA	DAM
C DUNI	J. & A	lph ca . ARM	RPET WORKS. STRONG & CO.	CANA	ECHNIE & BERT DA TOOL W durdas, ont.	ORKS,
	J. & A NT, NTREAL.) NOOP STAPLES. WOOL	L. ARM MANUFA UNION AN	STRONG & CO.	Supply of Machine S Implement CONTRAG	DA TOOL W	ORKS, for Railway Car Builders, actories, etc.
P. DUINI COTE ST. PAUL, P.Q. (Near MO Manufacturer et WIRE FENCE AND H COTE ST. PAUL, P.Q. (Near MO Manufacturer et WIRE FENCE AND H CAPITAL S	J. & A NTREAL.) HOOP STAPLES. WOOL	LPH CA MANUFA UNION AN UNION AN GUEI	STRONG & CO. GTURERS OF D DAMASK CARPETS. RN8 AND DESIGNS, JPH, Ont. CTURING CH	CANA Supply o Machines CONTRA Tenders gi nished on CON AT	DA TOOL W DURDAS, ONT. omplete outfite of Maclinery. Locomotive Builders, t Manufacturers. Planing F 71S taken and fulfilled at 6th you and Price Lists and Ge	ORKS, for Railway Car Buildere, actories, etc. orrest notica, inalogues fur-
P. DUNI COTE ST. PAUL, P.Q. (Near MO Manulacturer of WIRE FENCE AND H	J. & A J. & A J. & A WOOL	LPH CA MANUFA UNION AN UNION AN GUEI	STRONG & CO. GTURERS OF D DAMASK CARPETS. RN8 AND DESIGNS, JPH, Ont. CTURING CH	CANA Supply o Machines CONTRA Tenders gi nished on CON AT	DA TOOL W DURDAS, ONT. omplete outfilte of Maclinery hops, Locomotive Builders, t Manufacturers, Planing F 775 taken and fulfilled at sh you, and Price Lists and Ge application IPANY [LII HAM, On	ORKS, for Railway Car Builders, actories, etc. orrest notice, unalogues, fur-
DUNT COTE ST. PAUL, P.Q. (Near MO Manufacturer of Wire FENCE AND H CONTROL THE CHATH CAPITAL \$ D. R. VANALLEN, President and Manager. GEO. E. IRELAND,	J. & A J. & A J. & A WOOL	LPH CA MANUFA UNION AN UNION AN GUEI	STRONG & CO. GTURERS OF D DAMASK CARPETS. RN8 AND DESIGNS, JPH, Ont. CTURING CH	CANA Supply o Machines CONTRA Tenders gi nished on CON AT	DA TOOL W DURDAS, ONT. omplete outfilte of Maclinery hops, Locomotive Builders, t Manufacturers, Planing F 775 taken and fulfilled at sh you, and Price Lists and Ge application IPANY [LII HAM, On	ORKS, for Railway Car Builders, actories, etc. orrest notice. unalogues fur- WITED.] t. Flamber,
DUINT COTE ST. PAUL, P.Q. (Near MO Manufacturer of WIRE FENCE AND F CONTRACTOR THE CHATH CAPITAL \$ D. R. VANALLEN, Prosident and Manager. GEO. E. IRELAND, Sooy,-Troasurer.	J. & A J. & A J. & A WOOL	LPH CA MANUFA UNION AN UNION AN GUEI	STRONG & CO. GTURERS OF D DAMASK CARPETS. RN8 AND DESIGNS, JPH, Ont. CTURING CH	CANA Supply o Machines CONTRA Tenders gi nished on CON AT	DA TOOL W DURDAS, ONT. omplete outfilte of Maclinery hops, Locomotive Builders, t Manufacturers, Planing F 775 taken and fulfilled at sh you, and Price Lists and Ge application IPANY [LII HAM, On	ORKS, for Railway Car Builders, actories, etc. orriest notice, italogues fur- WITED.] t.

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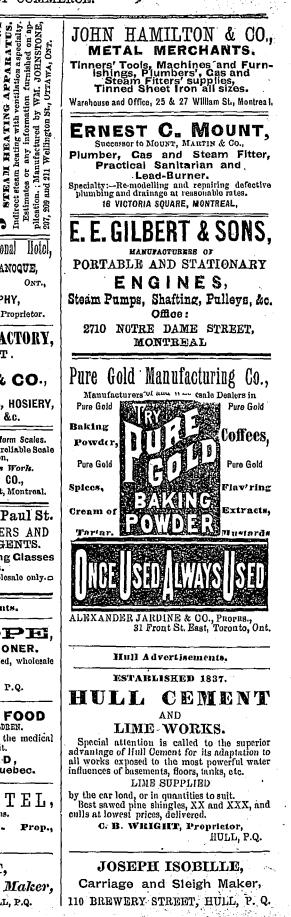


MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENTAUG. 27.					JOHN DOTY ENGINE COMPANY					
Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of	Article.	Wholesale Rates.	MAI	NUFACTURERS OF THE				
2nd quality, do Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M Spruce, 1to 2 in., M	8 c. 8 c. 22 00 24 00 14 00 16 00 7 00 9 00 1 50 0 00 10 00 13 00	Lochaber Sco Encore Jamaica Rum Holland Gin.	tchqts case per imp. gal. imp, gal Green o'see	\$ c. \$ c [.] 7 50 8 00 6 25 6 75 3 10 3 50 2 50 2 60 4 50 4 75		D CORLISS ENGIN 0 to 300 Horse Power.	ES			
Shingles, 1st qual 2nd " 2nd " Tobacco. (In Bond.) Black, Chewing in boxes Do Chewing in naddless Mahoganles, Smoking Do Chewing Bright, Smoking Solace, Common Solace, Common Matogany Chewing SaSas Do Faney American Faney ch and sm Wines, Liquors etc Ale English Stout: Guiness' Brandy : Honnestey's Sase Martol, Case Jules Diuret & Co Pinet, Castillon & Cocase Unexplore suppers <i>It for the solace</i>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Old Tom E. F. J. Brand Schedam Gin Champagne G. H. Munm, Pommery Bollinger Bollinger Bollinger Bollinger Dom Ports T.G. Sa Graham's ditt (laret, (case Class Clarets of larragona H Burgundy Still, Case Can. Spirits, j Alcohol- " Pures " Pures " Pures " Still, Case Can. Spirits, j Alcohol- " Pures " Pures " Still Whiskeys : Old Bourbon Rye, Toddy, Byo, 4 years Pulled, unass Pulled, unass " B Su Black	flasks flasks Hids, cases, DryVerzen'y flash ecq		Marine Eng Vertical E <i>IRON & STEEL</i> <i>MARINE E</i> SE	t Gas Engines. d Pile Driver Engines. gines, High & Low Pressure, angines from 3 to 10 Horse Por L HORIZONTAL, VERTICA SOILERS of every description. END FOR CATALOGUE.	L&			
Mitchells		Australian		0 22 0 25		Foot of Bathurst Street, TORONFO,	UNI.			
	1637	Retailers wil			above quotations apply of					
S. Lennar DUNDA Manufacturers of Hosiery, Caps Sashes, F	S, ONT Plain and H Tuque Witts, &	'ancy S, C., &C.	FOLDIN Spring inclu the Bcda ing the Bar being alway inches of ro up to \$75.	ded, for \$10.3 ing. They ne as ordina bready for us om. Price, 5 W. F. DO 199 Fortif	WE WILL GIVE YOU a first-class F ol din g lied with Woven Wire 55. These Beds hold all aro made up in the morn- ry beds and folded, thus a. They only take up 13 511.00, \$11.50, \$12.50, and GHERTY & CO., ication Lane, Montreal.	'J. S. MAYO. Importer and Manufacture OI I. S OF EVERY DESCRIPTI 9 COMMON STREET, MONTREA	0 N			
Agents : S. Davison, Newman & Co., Mo To the Wholesa THE GALT AXLE and M LINTON, LAKE &	ntreal, Que ile Trade or	lly. REW WORKS.	Office-77 F	rdants, Chem shire Fulling E. DUNHA ront Street E	Dominion Dyewood and Chemical Co., Importers and Ma. by Dyewood Extracts, Dyo icals and Acids, Anilline and Scouring Soaps. M, Manager. ast. Works-Don Station REET, MONTREAL.	CEORCE CALE Wholesale and Rotail Dealer in all kinds of Pine Launber, Wi Ash, Elim, Cherry, Butternut, White Oak, Hie Chestaut, Whitewood, Pine, Etc. OFFICE, 9 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, ON Professional Cards.	LTOT. Alnut, Skory,			
	all kind and W	afacturers of is of Carringo argon Axles, chine Sotand	GALVAN	NZED II	TURERS OF RON SKYLIGHTS,	J. W. & E. C. HOPKINS Architects & Value OF REAL ESTATE. Montrea Designs for Buildings of every description : and Works superintended. Real Estate va Legal. Peterborough, Ont.	ers ` 1.			
for Price List and Catalo	guo. GAL	F, O nt.	29 AI	DELAID TOR The Trad	INICES, ROOTING, etc., E ST. EAST, ONTO. e Solicited. to Plumbers' Supplies	E. B. ED WARDS, BARRISTEB, & a., BARRISTEB, & a., BARRISTEB, & a., BARRISTER, SOLICITORS, & a. C. W. Hatton. B. E. Wood, B. BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, & a. BARRISTER, SOLICITORS, & a. BARRISTER, SOLICITORS, & a. BARRISTER, SOLICITORS, & a. BARRISTER, SOLICITORS, & a. BARRISTERS, SOLICITOR	<u> </u>			
Send for Circular Price I	List. PETER	HAY, BaH.	of	Ventilation	Tops, Pipes, &c. tly Attended To.	W. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, & Peterborough				

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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, ,	SECURITIES.	Montreal Sept. 3	
Briti Cans	ida Gov. 4 p. c. Intercol. Ry., 1903. Gua. Rupert's Land Loan 4 p. c. bds, 1904 Gua. 4 p. c. 1910 1913 ish Columbia, 1894, 6 p. c da, 1882-4, 6 p. c 1885, o. of Gov., 5 p. c 1885, p. of Gov., 5 p. c 1904-6-6-8, 4 p. c 1904-6-6-8, 1 nsc. stk. 5 p. c.	114 1131 111 123 1011 105 105 113 1081	HINSTONE'S INTEROVED PATENT STEATURE APPALEMENT STEATURE APPALEMEN
Shrs.	Railway & other Stocks.	Sept. 3	C De as a la contra a la contr
100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	New Brunswick 6 p. c. 1886-91 Nova Scotia 6 p. c. 1886. Quebec Prov. 1993 5 p c (iss. Paris), 1919 etc. buls. etc. all pd. 1912 Atlantic & St Lawrence Shs 6 p. c. Butfalo and Lake Huron Ibo. 54 p. c. 1st Mort Do do 2nd Mort Canzola Southern Ist.Mort. 3 p. c. Canzola Southern Ist.Mort. 3 p. c. Canzola Southern Ist.Mort. 3 p. c. Canadian Pacific S100 Chio. & G.T.H. 6 p. 1st M Coup 1,000. Grand Trunk June. Ry. 5 p. c. bonds Grand Trunk of Canada ord stock 3rd pref. stock 5 p. c. perf 5 p. c. deb. stock. 6 p. c. bod. dot. & Sp. c. 1st Mort. Stock 3rd pref. stock 5 p. c. deb. stock. 5 p. c. perf. bonds 5 p. c. deb. stock. 5 p. c. perf. 5 p. c. deb. stock. 5 p. c. deb. stock. 6 p. c. bds., 1890. Hamilton and N. W. Storn Bhares. Nontreal & Champlain 5 p.c. 1st mig. bds. Std pref. bonds A. Std Pref. bonds B.	n11 11 100 120 100 120 100 120 100 120 100 120 100 120 100 120 100 98 100 94 111 117 n11 55 a11 117 a11 56 a11 107 a11 107 a11 104 a11 105 a11 106 a11 105 a11 106 a11 105 a11 85 100 103 100 103 100 26 20 26 21 26 21 73	International Hotel, GANANOQUE, ONT., D. BROPHY, Troprietor. BERLIN KNITTING FACTORY BERLIN, ONT. BERLIN, ONT. BERLIN, ONT. BERLIN, ONT. HENRY CARR & CO., Manufacturers of CARDIGAN JACKETS, SCARFS, HOSIERY MITTS, JERSEY SUITS, &c. Warren's Patent Platform Scales. The oldest and most reliable Scale House in the Dominion. For First Class Work. H. B. WARREN & CO., Te3 Craig Street, Montreal. COBBAN & CO. 455 St. Paul St. MANUFACTURERS' AGEINTS. MOULDINGS, Frames, Looking Classes and Mirror Plates. Thoolographic Stock Dealers. Wholesale only.c
-	Huil Advertisement		Lachuta Advertizaments
	H. BOURGIE,		Lachute Advertisements.
	Carpenter and Bu 94 BREWERY STREET, HUL	-	JOHN HOPE BAKER AND CONFECTIONER. All kinds of Confectionery supplied, wholesald and rotail.
Goo Gen EX	FELIX BOISMEN STE. THERESE, I daccommodation for Travellera. Bonne accommodation pour le C. W. PEARSON eral Store Keeper, and Proprie Stages, running daily between But village and Station, to meet incoming trains. BUICKINGHEANI VILLAG COSOF Mufg, & Refin 182 Queen Street V Solo Manufacturers of EWAR'S HAMMER-HARDENII FRICTION METAL. end for list of Testimonials, &c.	s Voyageurs, s Voyageurs, N, tor of Mail kingham all E. P.Q. illog GO., Vest,	BARAVENA MILK FOOD FOR INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN. Is most highly recommended by the medica faculty and all who use it. FISH & IRELAND.





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TI BUITSCALEOIDINE	OMPANIES CANADIANMontreal Quotations. Sept. 3, 1885.							
CINZENS	NAME OF COMPAN	r r . 81	No. bares.	Last Dividend, per year.	Dat's of Dividends.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotatione per ct.
INSURANCE CO. TOF CANADA	British America Fire & Mari Canada Life	0 & Aco't 1	3.500 1	74-0m08. 6-12m08.	Meh & Sept 10 Sept ½ yr	\$50 400 85 100 50	\$50 50 71 10 10	72 420 231
CAPITAL, . \$1,188,000. OASH ASSETS, 1st Januery, 1883, per Government Blue-Book 407,987.89 Dependt with Dominion Govt 122,000	Queen City Fire Western Assurance Royal Canadian Insurance Accident Ins. Co. of North A Guarantee Co. of North Amer	America	20,000 20,000 2610	5–12 mos, 6	30Jun30Sep Dec 84 y'rly 15Jul 15Jan 15Jul 15Jan	25	20 20 70 100 10 50	967 50 52 923 100
Боролі with Dominion Govt 122,004 Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1883. 1,954,131 Income 1882 343,660								
DIRECTORS: President:-HENRY LYMAN. Vice-PresidentANDREW ALLAN. C. A. Proctor. Robert Anderson. J. B. Rolland! Arthur Prévost. H. Montagu Allan.	British Am	I FORBIGN.	—(Qua	l station on) . the London .	 Market, Aug	, 19, 1885.) Markot value p. p'd up shar	
Arthur Prevosa ARUH. McGOUN. SEO. TREAS. GERALD E. HART. GRA'L MAN'E. CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, Special Agent. Fire, Life, Accident	British & Foreign Marine Caledonian CommercialUnion Fire Life Edinburgh Life Fire Insurance Association	& Marine	50,000 50,000 5,000	80 10	20 50 100 £10	4 5 15 £2	£221 £223 £20 £201 £151 £151 £40 £41 152 208	•
RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE HATES. CHIEF OFVICES. TORONTO-BOUSTEAD & GIBHS, Agouts.	Glasgow & London Guardian Fire and Life Imperial Fire Lancashire Fire Life Association of Scotland	d	20,000 12,000 100,000 10,000	13 £7 p. sh 80 15	100 100 20 40	50 25 2 8]	58 588 608 £150 £155 91r 3d 93890 £30	1
B. Robinson, Agents. HALIFAX.N.SW. B. McSweeney. Agent. CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E. I A. S. Urqubart, Agent. WINNIPEG, MAXRobert Strang, and Feron,	London Assurance Corporat London & Lancashire Life Liverp'l & London & Globo Northern Fire & Life North British & Mercantile Phenix Fire	Fire & Life Fire & Life	80,000 40,000 6,722	2 70 70 56 £21 p.5	25 10 20 100 50	124 17-20 2 5 6}	£44 £4 608 708 £25 8×9d £ £42 £424 £304 £304 £207, £212	25 10s
HAMILTON-Jamos Walker, Agent. LONDON-David Smith, Agent. HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street,	Queen Fire & Life Royal Insurance Fire & Life Scottish Imperial Fire and L	e lfe. Llfe	200,000 100.000 50,000 20,000 10,000	80 60 15 58	10 20 10 50 50	1 8 1 7 12	485 £32 £321 225 60 £141 £491	
 Contracts of this company, as the capital is fully subscribed by the wealthiest capitalists of the country, and its part record for prompt and liberal payment of claims is of the best. Agents throughout the Dominion. 	Star Life,	••••••	4,000	5	25	1	1015	۰ • ۰۰ - ۰۰
North British and	Mercantile	RO				RAN AND LO	CE (0'
FIRE AND LI	FE							
INSURANC ESTABLISHED 1805	E CO.—				A N HAREF		SUNL	MITED.
RESOURCES of the CO	2.500.000 Stg.	CAPITA FUNDS		- ESTED				26,000,000 21,000,000
Subscribed Paid-up. Fire Fund and Reservos as at 31st December, 1883 Life and Annuity Funds Revenue—Fire Branch do Life and Annuity Branches	625,000 " 1,692,235 " 3,841,194 " 1,186,865 "		nadia	n Polic	y-holders		-	700,000
Agents in all principal Towns of Head Office for the Dominion, 78 Sta MONTREAL.	the Dominion. Francois Xavier St.,	Every des Assurances	soriptic	on of prop	erty insured	l at modera roved forms,	MONTREA te rates of p	premium. Life
111011110	M. EWING, Inspector. M. AHERN, Sub.Inspector.			M. H. G	<u></u>		V. TATL	
TELE DOTAL SAFETY FUND LIFE A Home office, St. John FULL DOMINION GOVERNM	SSOCIATION	CO	A	SSUR Of L	ANCE		mited.	IION
RELIABLE LIFE INSURANCE AT AVI The INSURANCE is PURELY MUTUAL but LIABILITY whatever, the business is conducted by RELIABLE STOCK CO	IRAGE ANNUAL COST. The ASSURED ASSUME NO		TRE	AL, 6	4 ST. F	RANCO FRED	. COLE.	IER ST. General Agent.
for a small fixed commission. The system is endorsed by the highest Insurance Continent as entirely safe and as meeting a press bines the cheapness of the Cooperative Societies of Soundness herefore unknown in Life Insurance."	Authorities on the American ing want of to day. "It com- with a Strength, Security and	FIRI	Ē	INS OF LO	URAN		AND.	PANY,
DISTRICT AGEN	A MPBELL, Secretary. IS: to. BENJ. BATSON. Ottawa.	Insurance	PII ces eff	AL, ected at HEAD OF	lowest cui FIGE FOR F	rent rates ROVINCE OF	\$10,0(Quebec:	00,000.
CHAS. G. GEDDLS, Monthatt. EDNUND II. DUVAL, Quebce. T. M. EING, London Applications for Agency may be made to Distric J. H. WIRIGHT, Superintende	SAML. MCCULLY, Halifax. t Agents, or at Home Office to		W	R. 08	SWALE), Gene	r St., N eral Ag	

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- It is absolutely pure.

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- It pleases their customers better than any Coffee they ever sold.
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