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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE--FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW. The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

Upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been deelared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at-its Banking House in the city, and at its Branches, on and after

Friday, the First day of December next.

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

By order of the Board,

W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.

Montreal, 24th October, 1882.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP -\$500,000 REST. 300,000

HEAD OFFICE. - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, M.P.,	President
HON. A. W. OGILVIE,	SENATOR, - Vice-President
Alex. Buntin.	E. K. Greene.
THOMAS CRAIG,	. Managing Director.

BRANCHES.

C. M. Counsell, Manager. J. G. Billeit, do E. W. Morgan, do Hamilton, Ont. Bedford, P.Q.

FOREIGN AGEN'TS.

LONDON :--The Alliance Bank (Limited.) NEW YORK :--The Howard National Bank. BOSTON :--Maverick National Bank, Storling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections made promptly and remitted for at current raise.

current rates.

	THE BAN	NK OF
BRITIS	H NORT	H AMERICA.
Inco	prporated by 1	Royal Charter.
Paid-up (Capital, £1,	,000,000 Sterling.
London Offi	ce—3 Clement E. C	's Lane, Lombard St.
HRAD OFFIC	nir Hoare, J. 1 Secretary—A. (E IN CANADA	J. B. Kendall, J. Kingsford, ederic Labbock, H. Philpotts, Murray Robertson, J. WALLIS. -St. JamesSt., Montreal, General Manager,
	nehus and daen	aies in Canada
London. Brantford, Paris, Hamilton,	Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal. Quebec,	St. John, N.B. Fred-ricton, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.

Torouto. Agents in the United States :

NEW YORK .- D. A. Mcl'avish and W. Lawson, Agents,

CHICAGO.—R. Steven, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO.—A. McKinlay, Agent. PORTLAND, Oregon—J. Goodrellow, Agent. LONDON BANKERS .- The Bank of England and Messre Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents.-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand -Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mcreantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard Andre & Co. Lyous-Credit Lyounais. Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

The Molsons

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$425,000. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors. TBOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., - President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President. R. W. SHETHERD, Esq. HON. D. L. MACTIRELSON, H. A. NELSON, Esq. MILLS WILLIAMS, Esq. S. H. EWING, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, - Gen'l Manager. M. HEATON,

Branches of the Molsons Bank.

Brockville,	Meaford,	Toronto,
Clinton,	Morrisburg.	St. Thomas,
Ereter.	Owen Sound.	Sorel, P.O.

Ridgelown, Trenton, Smith's Falls, Waterloo, Ont. Ingersoll. London, Quebec -- Merchants Bank and Eastern Townships

Bank.

Daux. Ontario and Manitoba-Dominion Bank and Fed-eral Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Halitax Banking Company and its Branches

Prince Educard Island—Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Neufoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfound-and, St. Johns.

and, St. Johns. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES. New Fork - Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Blies & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Boston, Merchants National Bank, Messrs. Kidder, Feabody & Co.; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Muffalo, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; Miltonukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire In-surance Co. Bank; Toledo, Scoond National Bank; Helena, Montana-First National Bank; Fort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank. AGENTS IN EUROPE.

ton, Montana-First National Bank. AGENTS IN ECROPE. London-Alliance Bank, "Innit-d." Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton. Rose & Co. Liverpool-The National Bank of Liverpool. Antwerp, Belgium-1a Banque d'Auvers. Collections unde in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex-change. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS RANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of

Three and One-Half per Cent.

For the Current Half Year, being at the rate of

Seven per cent. per annum,

Upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

Friday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to the 30th November,

both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

G. HAGUE, GENERAL MANAGER.

Montreal, Oct., 25th, 1882.

La Banque du Peuple.

Capital \$1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, • MONTREAL.

C. S. CHERRIER, Esq., President. GEO. S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President. A.A.TROTTIEE, Esq., Cashier,

FORBIGN AGENTS.

London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency—The Bank of Montreal.

ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND NO. 50.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this instituti n has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Friday, the first day of December next.

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

C. HOLLAND.

General Manager.

Ontario Bank. Toronto, 27th October, 1882.

File Ustarteren hizuka.

BANK OF TORONTO.

ТНЕ



Hon, WILLIAM MOMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President. Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Michie, Esq. George Taylor, Esq. T. Sutherland Stavner, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq. John Waldie, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON. General Manager.

J. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager. ROBT. GILL, inspector.

New York-J. H Gondby and B. E. Walker, Agents, Chicago-A. L. Dewar, Agent.

	BRANCHES.	
Ayr	Guelpu,	St. Catharines
Earrie.	Hamilton, '	Sarnia,
Felleville.	London.	Seaforth,
Berlin	Lucan,	Simcos,
Brautford,	Montreal,	Stratford,
Chatham,	Norwich,	Strathroy.
Collingwood,	Orangeville,	Thorold,
Dundas,	Ottawa,	Toronto,
Dunnville,	Paris,	Walkertor,
Durham	Peterboro',	Windsor,
Galt.	Port Hope.	Woodstock.
Goderich		

Goderion. Commercial oredits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South

America Sterling and American Exchangebough tand cold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS. New York-The American Exohange National Bank. London, England-The Bank of Scotland.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President, T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St Ca-

tharines, Hox, Jas. R. BENSON, T. R. WADSWORTH, Esq., St. Catharines, WM. RAMSAY, Esq., John Fisken, Esq., P. HUGHES, ESQ., JOHN FISKEN D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO.

BRANCHES-Fergus, Ingersoll, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Winnipeg. Woodstock, Brandon. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and in-terest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collec-

tions

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

CAPITAL PAID in May 15, 1880 1,	500,000 97,659 270,000
Board of Directors. R. W. HENEKER, President.	
A. A. ADAMS, Vice-President. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,	
G. K. Foster, T. S. Morey. Hon. G. G. Steven	8.
WM. FARWELL, General Manager Head Office-Sherbrooke, Que	
Branches. Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stanstead.	
Cowansville Granby. Farnham.	
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal London, England—London & County H	

Boston--National Exchange Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

DIVIDEND NO. 53.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

for the current half year, being at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declaree, and that the same will be payable at the Bank, and its branches, on and

Friday, the First day of December next.

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

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON, Cashier.

Teronto, 25th October, 1882,

LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEEEC. CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,000,000 BON. ISIDORETHIBAUDEAU, President, JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., Vice-President, Chevalier Ol. Robitaille, M.D. E. Baudet, Esq. M.P.P. T. LeDroit. Esq. J.B.Z. Dubeau, Esq. U. Tessier, Jr., Ksq. P. LAFRANGE, Gardier, HONORARY DIRECTOR: --HON. J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal.

D. Jessner, Jr., jed.
 T. LAFRANDE, Chuffer, HONORARY DIRECTOR :- HON. J. R. Thilbaudeau, Montreal.
 BRANCHES: -- Montreal.- L. A. Vallée, Manager ; Sherbrooke-- John Campbell, Manager ; Ottawa--C. H. Carrière, Manager.
 Ausrits: -- England -- National Bank of Scotland, London ; France-- Messrs. Alf. Grunebaum & Co., La Banque de Tariset de Pays Has : United States--National Bank of the Republic. New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston ; Newfoundland.- The Com-mercial Bank of Newfoundland.
 CANADA - Proc. Ontario--The Bank of Toronio. Marilime Provinces-Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-ohants liank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal ; Manitoba -The Merchants Bank of Canada.
 A general Banking, Exchange and collection busi-ness transacted. Traiteuira nictution paid to collec-tions and returns made with utmost promptness.
 Correspondence respectfully solicited.

LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER,

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized, \$500,000. Capital Subscribed,

Capital Subscribed, 500,000. DIRECTORS : 500,000. ALPH. DESJANDINS, ESQ., M.P., President. J. L. Cassidy, Esq. J. D. Gravel, Esq. L. Cassidy, Esq. J. O. Gravel, Esq. L. D. BALARTICAY, Cashler. Branch at Beauharnois, A. Clemont, Manager. Branch at St. Hyacinthe, S. A. Durocher, Manager. Branch at St. Hamilie, S. A. Durocher, Manager. Branch at St. Hamilie, S. A. Durocher, Manager. Branch at St. Hamilie, S. A. Durocher, Manager. Branch at Valey Meid, C. F. Jrish, Agent. Agents in New York: National Bank, of the Republic. Agents in London, Eng.: Glynn. Mills, Currie & Co.



Board of Directors.

Board of Directors. THOS. MACLELLAN, President. LEB. BOTSFOKD, M. D., Vice-President. ROHT. ORUIKSILANK (of Jardine & Co., Grocers). JER. HARKISON (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchants). JOHN H. PAIKS (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers). JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown). HOW. D. TROOP (of Troop & Son, Shipowners).

CASHIER, - L (ALFRED RAY.

AGENCY-FREDERICTON: A.S. Murray, Agent. -WOODSTOCK : G.W. Vanwart, "

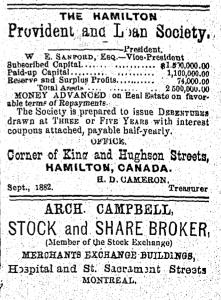
The Chartered Banks,
The Western Bank of Canada,
HEAD OFFICE OFFICE ON
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$1,000,000 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 5100,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 500,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP 150,000
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President.
W. F. Cowan Fso. W F Allen Eso
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOIN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBENS, HAMLIN, Esq., V ce-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq., W. F. Allen, Esq. Robert McIntesh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq.
Thomas Paterson, Esq.
T. JI. MCMILLAN, Cashier. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collec-
tions solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued
tions solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling
and American Exchange bought and sold.
Loan Societies,
MONTREAL
LOINED MODIOLOF OD
LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.
LUNIN & MUIITUAUL UU,
AND
TRUST COMPANY.
TTOOT CONTUTINT.
CAPITAL \$1.000.000 00
LOAN MONEY ON REAL ESTATE AND PURCHASE MORTGAGES.
This Company is authorized to act in any position
of Trust, either as Executor, Administrato, Guar- dian, Trustee or Receiver.
Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies.
Bonds of Incorporated Companies, Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad and
other Corporations.
Every facility offered in matters of a fiduciary
character. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
DEBENTURES
Issue Storling Debentares payable in London; also Currency Debentares, payable in Canada,
bearing five per cent. interest.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., President, President Exclusinge Bank of Canada.
Hon. A. W. UGILVIE, Vice-President, Senator.

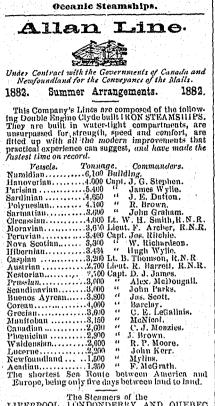
ROBT. ESDAILE, Esq., of Messrs. J. &. R.

BOBT. ESDAILE, Esq., of Messrs, J. &. R Esdaile.
G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.D., Vice-President Bank of Montreal.
THEODOKE HARY, Esq., Director Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.
A. F. GAULT, Esq., of Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co. THOMAS CRAIG, Esq., Managing Director Ex-change Bank.

CEORCE W. CRAIC, Munager.

Munage Office 181 St. Janes Street, Montreal. July 20, 1882.





The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY AND QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE. Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive mid land Mulls and Passengers to and from Ireland and Sotland, are intended to be despatched

rrom guebec			
Sarmatian	Saturday,	Sept.	9
Polynesian	Saturday.	17	16
Sardinian	Saturday.	44	23
Circassian	Saturday.	16	30
Peruvian '	Saturday,	Oct.	7
Parisian	Saturday,	1.44	14
THE STEAMERS OF	THE		

LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, ŚT. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND BALTI-MORE MAIL SERVICE

are intended to be despatched as follows :

1		HALIFAA			
Nova See	otian.		Monday	. Sept.	11
					25
Austrian			- 1 - 4 4	Oct.	-9
Nova Sco	dian		44	- 4	23
Rates	of Passage St. J	between ohn's :	Halif	ax ar	ıđ
Cabin	\$20.0	00 Interme			•00
	Licerage		•••		

Persons desirons of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest

Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates.
An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports. to all points in Canada and the Weslern States, via Italiax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Raily vay Stations in Gunada and the Unlived States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Raily vay Stations in Gunada and the Unlived States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Raily vay Stations in Gunada and the Unlived States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.
For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alox. Hunter, Hue Gluek, Paris: Aug. Schmitz, & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotferdam; G. Hugo, Hambur, Bolfast; James Moort & Co., Quecenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Graceburch st., Glasgow; Allan Bros, James Street, Liverprool; Allans, Bae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago Ji, Bourler, Toronto; Love & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 201 Washington street, Boston, or to

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State St., Boston, and 25 Common St., Montreal. Occanic Steamships.



DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail us follows : FROM QUEBEC. BRIOOKJ,YN. 2nd Sopt. | MISSISSIPPI. 4th Nov. TORONTO....9th Sept. *SAINIA.....1th Nov. DOMINION. 28th Uet. | ONT ARIO18th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN-Quebec to Liverpool, \$50 and \$60 ; Return, \$90 and \$110.

Rates per steamer Sarnia to Liverpool, Cabin, S65 and S80, return, S117 and S144; Intermediate, S40; Steerage, S25. *Sarnia carries neither cattle or

Steerage, \$25, *Sarnia carries neither cattle or sheep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Gaaada, and Through Bills of Ladalng are grantled to and from all parts of Ganada. For Freight or Passage, apply in London to Bower-ing, Jamirson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Finn, Main & Monigomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Machterson, at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

Exchange Court, Montreal.

Accountants, Agents, &c.

(For Legal Cards see other page.)

Barrie, Ont.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Conveyancer, Insurance and General Agent, Auctioneer, &o Rents and Chattel Mortgages collected.

Brantford, Out.

THOS. BOTHAM, Banker and Broker, Brantford, Ontario, Justice of the l'eacel County of Brant. Issuer of Marriage Licenses: Post Office and Bill Starup Distributor. Agent for Steamship, Insurance and Loan Companies.

Montreal. J^{OHN FAIR,}

ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONER, For taking affidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario, 115 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Owen Sound, Ont.

GEORGE PRICE, Official Assignce for the County of Grey. Agent for the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Vickers' Express, Owen Sound, Ont.

Uxbridge, Ont.

WM. SMITH, Official Assignee for the County of Ontario, Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and Fire Insurance Agent.

Agents' Directory.

OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Official Assi-gace and Commission Merchant.-No. 85 St. Peter Street, Quebeo.

 $R_{\rm c}$ C. W. MacCUAIG; General Insurance Broker, representing First-class Companies in First-file and Accident, also agent for the White Star Stamship Co. Ottawa, Established 1570.

Legal.

Amherst, N. S. TOWNSHEND & DICKEY,

Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors and Notaries Public, Bank Building, Amherst, N. S.

Private Banks.

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W. MOWAT & SON, BANKERS,

STRATFORD, ONT. [Established 1868.]

Transact a general banking business. Make a specialty of Collection DRAFFS on business men in this town and vicinity at low rates, and prompt returns. Drafts issued on any banking town in Canreturns. Drafts issued on any banking town in Can-ada, and on New York, payable anywhore in the United States. Agents in Canada: The Canadian Bank of Com-merce. In United States: The First National Bank New York.

Legal.

For Accountants, &c., see other page.

Almonte, Ont. ALMONTE, ONT. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS CHANCERY, & Solicitors Bank of Monireel, D. G. MacDoucil, M. P. James Dowdall, 11

Brampton, Ont. AMES FLETCHER,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.

Garleton Place, Ont. A. W. BELL, Official Assignee for the County A. of Lanark, Notary Public and Accountant, &c., &c. Carleton Place, Ont.

Guelph, Ont. OHN SMITH,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, ACCOUNTANT, &c., 32 ST. George's Square, GUELPH, Ont.

Assignments taken and Estates managed. Belleville, Ont. DETERSON & PETERSON

BARRISTERS, &c., Offices : Corner Bridge & Front Sts.

DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &o., Belle. ville. Ont.

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HARDI, "HIALD 9 "CALLS, BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Solicitors in Clanucery, Notaries, etc. ARTHUR S. HARDY, Q. C. ALFRED J. WILKES, LL.B. C. S. JONES.

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Clinton, Ont.

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Digby, N. S. M. C. SHREVE, Q. C., (Late Savary & Shiere), BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Water Street.

Fredericton, N.B.

J. HENRY PHAIR, Barrister and Attorney, Office, Queen Streat, Frederleton, N.B. Galt, Ont.

BALL & BALL,

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors for Canadian Bank of Commerce.



Leading Wholesale Trade.

D. Morrice & Co General Merchants, Manufacturers, Agents, &c.,

MONTREAL and TURONTO.

HOCHELACA COTTO S. Brown Cottons, & Sheetings, Yarns and Bags. STORMONT COTTON CO.

Ducks, Tickings, Cheeks, &c. Colored Cotton Varas.

VALLEYFIELD COTTORS. Bleached Shirting, Wigans, Silesias, Shoe Drills, Corset Jeans, &c.

ST. CROIX COTTON MILL. Fancy Checks, Ginghams, Yarns, B cached Shirtings &c.

WINDSOR COTTON MILL. Brown Cottons and Varus.

Tweeds, Etoffes, Knitted Goods, Flannels, Shawls, Woollen Yarns, Blankets, &c.

The Wholesale Trade only supplied.

DOMINION BO GU.,

Front and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.

FIRST PRIZE DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1880. GARRIAGE ROLTS.

** Best Best."—Made from square and round horway iron, the latter by patented machinery ensuring a like full square to that made from square iron.

"Best."-Made from Best Staffordshire iron, same finish as "Best Best," and annealed,

"Common."-Made from Best Staffordshire iron, with black heads, the burr only being edged. Hailway Track Bolts,

Rallway Track Spikes. Quality not excelled by any, native or foreign.

Hot Pressed Nuts. Machine Forged Nuts.-None better. In a few weeks there will be another machine in operation for small sizes of Cold Pressed Nuts. Rivetting Burrs.

and very soon there will be in operation an improved machine for Plough Bolts. Boller Rivets.

No better and no greater variety can now be had elsewhere of

Fancy Head Bolts, for Carriage Builders and others, which always afford satisfaction to buyers.

Machine Bolts. Coach Screws. Bridge Bolts. Tire Bolts and Rivets.

- Sleigh Shoe Bolts. Elevator Bolts. All of best quality and annealed, not second to any imported.
- Stove Bolts. Stove Rods. Rivets.

CANADA MARBLE AND International Granite Works, R. FORSYTH, Proprietor, Manufacturer of MARBLE & POLISHED GRANITE WORK. Mill, St. Gabriel Locks, 522 William St. Office, 130 Bleury St., - MONTREAL, QUARRIES. NEAR GANANOQUE, ONT. AND BLAYTON, N.Y. Importer of Italian and all Foreign Marbles, and dealer in Floor Tiles, &c.

Leading Wholesnic Trade of Montreal.

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38 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 13 Wellington Street, East, TORONTO.

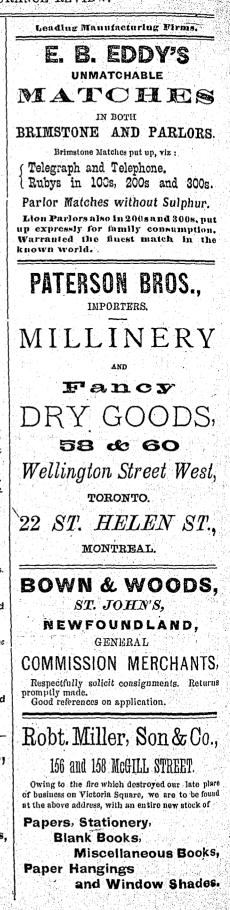
WM. PARKS & SON. NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS

ST. JOHN. N.B.

Awarded the only Mcdal given at the CENTEY-NIAL EXHIBITION of Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture. (old Medal at Montreal Exhibition. Two Silver and Two Bronze Medals at Toronto In-dustrial Exhibition. Diploma and Seven First-Class Prizes at Hamilton, Loudon, and St. John Exhibi-tions for their tions for their

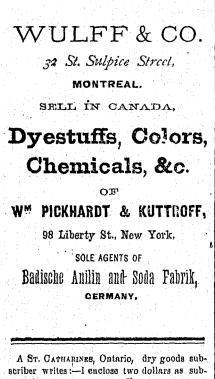
COTTON YARNS, OARPET WARPS. BEAM WARPS. HOSTERY YARNS. BALL KNITTING COTTONS. Which, for Quality and Brilliancy of Color, cannot be excelled. ALEX. SPENCE, WM. HEWEIT, 21 Lemoine St., Montreal, 11 Colborne St., Toronto. Agents in Canada for No. 0 Stub or Legal Nibs. | No. 1. Coarse pointed Nibs. No. 2 Medium pointed Nibs, No. 3 Fine pointed Nibs. AGENTS IN THE DOMINION FOR The "Thin Buff" Copying Paper, and The "Stout Buff" Copying Paper In Sheets or Books of all Sizes. Will Copy any kind of Ink, doing away with the Use of Copying Ink. Price Lists on application. Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 375 Notre Dame St., Montreal. Hodgson, Sumner & Co., IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS, SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS. 347 & 349 ST. PAUL ST.

MONTREAL.





Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



scription to your paper. Your account got thrown aside in our hurry and neglected. I highly value your paper, and would not like to be without it for a good deal, as the information given in its columns is most beneficial to every business man .- Yours truly, R. S.

"THE Revune Consolidated Mining Company," composed of Messrs, Daniel W. Clark, Albert Betts, Henry Vaughan, Henry Duffell, and John Harding, chiefly of St. John, N.B., have been incorporated ; capital stock, \$250,000 in shares of \$5 each. The object of the Company is prospecting for minerals, digging, mining, crushing, smelting, and raising ores and minerals, and carrying on general mining business.

MR. R. W. PETRIE has been in the drug business in Guelph for the past sixteen years, during which he has amassed considerable money. He owns one of the best residences in the city, and has just finished and opened his second drug store. The front of the building is of iron and glass, three storeys high, and is fitted up in a tasteful and expensive style.

A BETTER feeling pervades the farming class in the western counties of Ontario than has existed for some years past. The price of grain continues low but the crops have been bountiful, and live stock realizes good prices. The Manitoba mania has cooled down, farms at home are in greater requisition than formerly, and with increased immigration next year the price of land is likely to advance if not reach former values.

A NEW knife factory is being opened in Galt, Ont .- The foundry recently opened in that town is about to be enlarged, owing to the increase of business .- The "Dickson Mills," in Galt, are advertised for sale, the owner being



ST. PAUL STREET.

about to retire .- The old established iron foundry in that town is to be partially rebuilt next Spring on a large and more commodious plan.

WAREHOUSE,

517,

A. BRUNELL, a small retail boot and shoe dealer in Kingston for upwards of twenty years, recently absconded, taking his effects, which could not have amounted to much, with him. Some time ago Brunell's wife was reported to have succeeded to a small property in the Province of Quebec, and she left to look after it, but never returned. It is supposed that he has gone to join her. He never possessed much business capacity.

R. WESTLAKE bought out the butcher business of Messrs. McLarty & Wright in Stratford, Ont., about three months ago; but with the amount of his capital and amount of attentionhe gave to business was not expected to succeed, and now his place is in charge of the sheriff's officer. The assets consist of only a few book-debts, which Westlake has sold to Mr. McLarty, who holds a chattel mortgage upon all the effects. Several judgments have been obtained against Westlake, but there is a poor prospect for outside creditors.

DIVIDENDS for the current half-year have been declared by the Merchants' Bank of 34 per cent. ; by the Bank of Hamilton, 31; Bank of Toronto, 4, an increase of 1 per cent.; La Banque Jacques Cartier, 31, an increase of 1 per cent. on the last previous dividend; La Banque Ville Marie, 3; and Quebec Bank, 34, an increase of } per cent. for the last two named, as compared with the previous dividend. The Ontario Bank also has declared 3 per cent. for the current half-year.

In Carleton Place, Out., everything is prosperous, and all kinds of business are said to be flourishing. The Woolen factories are being extended, and a large number of men are employed in the workshops of the C. P. Railway Co .-Messrs, H. Vineberg & Bros., of Cornwall, have lately opened a general store in a good stand, and appear to be doing a good business .- W. Galbraith, late of Montreal, has opened a general store in the old stand of A. McArthur & Son, and Miss S. Hickson has opened a fancy . store with good prospects of success. During the present year, some of the business men have doubled the volume of business done in former years.

MONTREAL.

528,

EDWARD and Bernard Hinds commenced a general store business in Barrie, Ont., some twenty-five years ago, and amassed considerable money and real estate. After the lapse of a few years they dissolved partnership; and each commencing afresh on his own account, they built-two of the best business establishments in Barrie. Bernard Hinds has succeeded and is comfortably circumstanced ; Edward, his brother, had excellent opportunities, but trusted his business too much to others, and is now trying to effect a compromise at 50c on the dollar. He started with an estimated. capital of \$8,000 to \$10,000, in goods and real estate, and now owes about \$4,000 exclusive of mortgages on real estate. The assets in store goods are valued at about \$2,500 ; his valuable real estate property is said to be mortgaged for S11,000, or nearly its full value. He built a fine residence in Barrie, but it is understood to be held in his first wife's name and cannot be touched. A Toronto wholesale firm, who are heavy creditors, are said to have guaranteed the offer of compromise, which, under the circumstances, will probably be accepted by the creditors. It is thought that lack of business habits will prevent him commencing again.



Work has been resumed in the Dundas Cotton mills, recently damaged by fire. The repairs, etc., occupied only eighteen days, and the damage is considerably less than was at first reported, not exceeding \$5,500. The claims against insurance companies will thus be small.

of life indicated by his years. Mn. S. CANSLEY, dry. goods merchant, is removing his wholesale business to the commodious premises on St. Peter street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Thomas May & Co., this, he says, being rendered necessary by the increas-

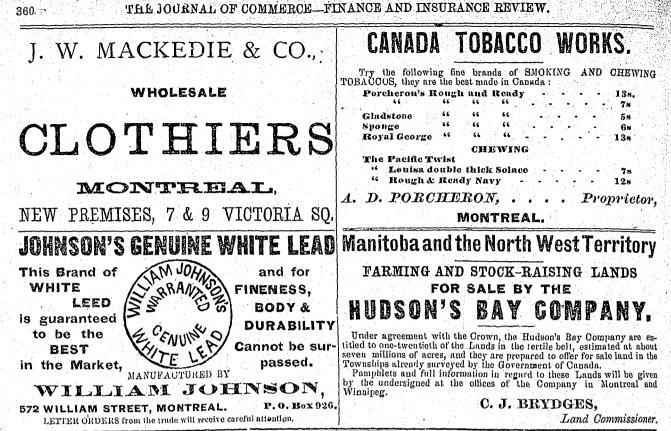
goods to the estimated value of \$6,000 to \$8,000,

with her. The remaining assets are valued at

about \$300, so that creditors are likely to fair

badly; amount of liabilities not ascertained,

but cannot be very large. Mrs. Cornwall's



husband is supposed to have been the moving spirit in the affair; the business has been carried on in her name for some years, and her reputation is said to have been the best.

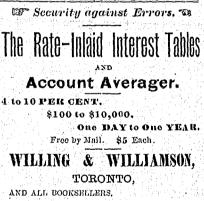
Tue business failures in the United Kingdom from January 1st to October 14th, as compared with the corresponding period last year, were: --Bills of sale registered in England, 37,117 against 39,754; failures gazetted ditto, 8,337 against 9,116; judgments extracted in Ireland, 6,937 against 5,433; bills of sale registered ditto, 1,080 against 1,376; failures gazetted ditto, 138 against 108; recorded protests extracted in Scotland 1,399 aguinst 1,650; failures published ditto, 1,1 19 against 886.

THE "NATIONAL" of Ireland is about to enter the Canadian field of underwriting. Although there is no lack of insurance companies now in this country, there seems to be little danger that the newcomer will have any ill effect upon rates, if the reported disposition in favor of salaried remuneration have any significance. Mr. Engelbach cannot have failed to perceive that there is also no lack of willing hearts attached to the profession in Canada.

The reaction in the price of rubber in this country is already imminent. The Boston Advertiser of 30th October says: "Private cablegrams from Para, received to-day, report a decline of 100 reis per kilo in fine rubber, which would make the cost to land \$1.12, against \$1.20 a week ago, or a decline of Sc per lb. Speculators are pressing rubber for sale quite freely, and are asking for offers for rubber for forward delivery. They would probably accept \$1.13 to \$1.15. Some of the rubber companies are still working upon orders, one or two companies are closing down, and others have either withdrawn prices or advanced them 10 per cent."

THE petition of Fredk De St. Croix Brecken (Conservative) against the return of Dr. Jenkins (Conservative) for Queen's County District, P. E. I., came up for argument on Monday, the 9th Oct., before Mr. Justice Peters. The principal questions in the case are, 1st. Should uninitialed votes he counted? 2nd. Should Dr. Jenkins be permitted without pleading, within ten days after the filing of the petition, to object that the election of Mr. Brecken was undue? The argument depended on the construction of the 11th and 60th sections of the Act. Judge Peters will deliver judgment on these two points in Michaelmas term, and will hear evidence on the undue return part of respondent's case in December next.

THE Royal Canadian Insurance Company has taken another step in its latter-day policy of economical organization and retrenchment. When, a few years ago, the business of the company was re-adjusted the directorate and management found themselves with double the office room required and a still greater proportion of office hands. These were reduced by degrees, but it was difficult to make all the necessary changes without having regard to the influence which promoted certain appointments. All these have gradually found other places, and the staff has been reduced to a minimum, all trained men. But the President is an able economist, in its restric.ed as well as in its wider sense, and some warranted changes in the marine business have suggested further curtailment of expenses the coming year through the combination of certain duties under one or more heads. These will enable the company to effect an annual saving of some \$6,000.



The Exchange Bank of Ganada has sold its Parkhill business and banking premises to the Parkhill Banking Company, represented by Mr. T. L. Rogers, who has been Manager of the Branch of the Bank at Parkhill for some years past. Mr. Rogers will continue the Banking business in the same premises, but on his orra account, from the 1st inst.

CUTTING RATES.—A city agent sends us the following:—" Another illustration of the insame practices of the foreign offices is the offer in writ ng by two of them to take the Jesuit College at 40c for 3 years, a risk which is now paying 75c, and formerly, I understandpaid 14c per cent. per annum! Surely the age of common sense has fled, and we are rapidly drifting into the gift of our policies with a chromo attached for the *konor* of insuring ceclesinstical property. I or, as our conscientious agent said, for the sake of the hereafter!! Rob our shareholders for the glory of the future Kingdom! I fail to see such a law in holy writ





000,000, so that with an increased liability of \$33,000,000 "the banks find themselves with \$14,000,000 less to meet them." Of course the critic means with \$14,000,000 less of "available cash resources," as is evident from his previous observation.

An examination of the foregoing statement will, we feel assured, remove all ground for alarm, if indeed any should have been created in the public mind. We find that the statement of the writer is nearly correct, if in the available cash resources the following items are included: Specie and Dominion notes, balances due by banks or agents in foreign countries, or it may be as well at once said in the United States and in the United Kingdom. In August, 1880, the specie and Dominion notes held amounted to \$16,-475,011, and the balances in the United States were \$26,249,831 and in the United. Kingdom-\$2,612,166, in all \$45,337,008, or a trifle over the amount stated. In August, 1882, the specie and the Dominion notes held amounted to \$17,239,692, the amount loaned in the United States to \$13,788,049, and in the United Kingdom to \$1,426,615 -in all \$32,454,356 instead of \$31,000,000, or a difference of nearly \$1,500,000. The balances in London are never very large as the banks cannot loan with advantage there as they do in New York and Chicago. The falling off, it will be observed, has been caused by the withdrawal of loans from New York. These loans are generally understood to be what are known as " call loans," and have therefore been treated as "available cash resources," as the Ottawa letter writer treats them. It must, however, be observed that call loans in Montreal or Toronto are just as available as those in New York. What we specially wish to call attention to is, that of the \$26,249,831 of "available cash resources" of Canadian banks in August, 1880, no less than \$24,277,975 consisted of amounts due by their United States agents to four of our principal banks, viz., Banks of Montreal, British North America, Merchants and Canadian Bank of Commerce. In August, 1882, the same four banks had reduced their loans in the United States by more than \$12,000,000, so that the absurd cry which is said to have alarmed financial circles has arisen from the fact that four of our leading banks have found that they could employ their money more advantageously in Canada than in New York or Chicago. One of those banks has actually closed its agency at Chicago. There are in all twenty-four banks in Ontario and Quebec. In the case of fifteen of these there is not one with a balance in the United States of \$100,000, while, with the exception of the four specially mentioned, there is only one exceeding \$300,000. We hold that the state of the New York balances is no guide whatever as to the ability of our banks to meet their engagements to the public, and more especially when the reduction in the foreign assets has taken place in the case of the very banks of whose ability to meet their engagements there is not the slightest doubt. We may remark here that in 1880 the surplus of assets over liabilities was \$71,892,465, while in 1882 it was \$80,113,-786, so that in two years the banks held over \$8,000,000 more in undivided profits. The increased capital was something like \$500,000.

That there has been a considerable expansion of discounts in the last two years is a fact about which there is no doubt. It has been caused by the large increase in the deposits and circulation, which together have amounted to more than \$40,000,000. We fail to comprehend the course that would be deemed proper by those who have assumed the task of criticizing the Bank managers. Would they have deemed it consistent with common sense for the banks to have kept all their deposits idle in their vaults, or to have used them in foreign loans, so that "they might have described them as "available cash resources"? We confess that we hold the opinion that the Banks themselves are the best judges as to the most advantageous mode of employing the money entrusted to them, and we can discover no ground whatever in the criticisms to which we have called attention to impute to them any disregard of prudence

We can hardly avoid referring in this connection to the "Banking Review" of the September bank statements by our Toronto contemporary, the Monetary Times. That journal seems to question the character of the legal tender notes issued by the Dominion. We quote its own langaage: "We have said that the "gold and silver of the banks form the "only solid, tangible foundation for their "operations," and it then proceeds to give the particulars of the gold and silver held, as if the legal tenders were really unavailable. Now, whatever may be said against the Dominion note issue, it must be borne in mind that the banks are compelled by law to hold a proportion of their reserves in Dominion notes, and that these are a legal tender. So far, therefore, as the banks and the public are concerned, the legal tenders are of precisely the samevalue as gold. It is therefore in our judg ment most unfair, when criticising the resources of the banks, to state the amount of gold held and to omit Dominion notes from the calculation. It is precisely as if

a bank in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham or Leeds were to be criticised for holding inadequate reserves, because, although they had an ample supply of Bank of England legal tender notes, they had only a small supply of gold. As regards the Dominion notes, we believe that there is not in any country in the world a sounder currency. Every note in circulation is represented either by gold, Canadian debentures guaranteed by the Imperial Government, or Canadian debentures which are worth par in the London money market. That their issue has effected an economy in the use of gold is beyond doubt, and with perfect security to the note holders. We are far from desiring to encourage any thing like inflation. and we are moreover willing to admit that the large increase as well in Government as in public deposits may have virtually forced the banks to increase their line of discounts to a greater extent than is desirable. They have had ample warning that the present period of prosperity cannot be permanent, and that a reaction may take place at any time. It is to be hoped that when the reverse does come it will be gradual, and that an opportunity of curtailing credits will be afforded. Meantime we must deprecate the efforts which are made to excite distrust of the banks, and especially in view of the facts to which we have called attention, and which we hold entirely disprove the attacks which have been made.

A NEW METALLIC GAS.

At a time when there is a very general public opinion that the cost of light is a very serious burden on the community it may not be uninteresting to call attention to a new lighting agent, which is described as metallic gas, which has been recently patented by Mr. John Dixon, who is described in a late number of the Liverpool Post as possessing pre-eminent ability as a thoughtful and practical gas engineer and a scientist and chemist of high rank. Mr. Dixon has spent the best years of his life in perfecting his invention and has secured letters patent for it in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Italy, the United States, Canada, the Australian and South African Colonies, the West Indies, and many other countries. He claims that this new illuminating gas can be made at one-tenth of the cost of coal gas, whilst it possesses vastly superior illuminating powers. A limited liability company has been already formed to work the patent, and with adequate capital to do it successfully. Mr. Dixon claims for his invention the pro-

duction of improved gas for illuminating purposes by the decomposition or dissolution of the component parts or constituents of metals, earths, acids, carbon and hydro-carbon substances, the salts of alkalis, the dissolution of the substance being caused by heat. It is stated as a known fact that certain chemical substances when strongly heated produce flames of peculiar colors, which, when blended, produce a white light, and acting on this knowledge the inventor has realized what he says has been the dream of his life, and produced an apparatus capable of manufacturing and storing a gas, the result of the decomposition of the aforementioned chemicals, so that now he is prepared to supply a gas which he says is not only superior to but vastly cheaper than any supplied by other persons or companies in any part of the globe. The model works which have been erected in the Commercial Road, Liverpool, are the first in complete working order and are capable of supplying gas for upwards of 1,000 ordinary burners. The estimate of the inventor is that whereas 1,000 men will produce a given quantity of coal gas three men, under his system, will obtain a like quantity of metallic gas, and give a superior light of at least six times the luminosity. The metallic gas is said to have been tested in every conceivable way, and the tests were in some instances so crucial that the gas has been stored for upwards of twelve months and its virtues were found to be unimpaired. It is not affected by time or weather, and has been found to travel any distance through the ordinary mains and pipes, and with the special advantage that neither condensation nor water is perceptible. The following experiment is reported : Two jets were lit in a dark room, one being the gas sup plied by the Liverpool Gas Company and the other the inventor's new Igas. The Gas Company's burner was a No. 2, whilst Mr. Dixon's was a No. 0, and yet, when tested by a Wright's photometer or pressure gauge, the luminosity of the latter was as 6 to 1, affording a clear, brilliant, white light, and not at all fatiguing to the eyes. When the burners were reversed the light given by the No. 2. burner was intense, putting the Gas Company's light altogether in the shade. It is said to be an important feature in the consumption of the new metallic gas that it is pure and free from any obnoxious or sulphurous smell, vapor or smoke. The price of gas in Montreal is \$2 net or Ss 4d sterling. In Paris it is 6s, in Berlin 5s, London (Metropolitan) 3s 6d, Manchester 4s, and Liverpool 'at present 2s 10d. Mr. Dixon's royalty is said to be 1d per 1,000 cubic

feet, and he estimates that the gain to gas consumers would amount to several millions of pounds per annum, whilst the sanitary advantages would be so apparent as to lead to the entire abolishment of gas manufactured from coal. An important advantage of the new gas is that Mr. Dixon is able to obtain or recover the vehicle such as kerosene used in the generation of his gas, and afterwards dis tilling it, he re-uses it to generate more of the gas for consumption. The residue when practically discarded for gas purposes can be turned into good account, and aniline colors, benzol, ammonia, carbon, and other valuable products, obtained by further manufacture. After making the gas Mr. Dixon drives his machinery with it, and at less cost than if he used coal in the raising of steam in his boilers. The vested interests in the established gas companies operate against the speedy introduction of Mr. Dixon's gas into general use. The inventor, however, says that he will allow and instruct any company desiring to manufacture his gas, and supply it through existing mains and conduits on terms beneficial alike to himself, the company and the consumer. The Liverpool Duily Post, which is a journal of reputation, is our authority for the foregoing account of what must be admitted to be a most important discovery. It is well worthy of the consideration of those who are inclined to adopt measures of some kind to secure cheap light for the community. If the prices in the United States are correctly given in the table furnished by the Post they are fully as high in the Atlantic cities as in Montreal.

THE NEW DOMINION NOTE.

It has been announced on authority that a new issue of a Dominion \$4 note is about to take place, and that special pains have been taken to procure a superior quality of paper. There can be no doubt whatever that the engraver is to be congratulated on the occasion, although it may be hoped that he will not be authorized to supply any very large number of impressions. It may be deemed presumptuous on our part to venture to make a forecast as to the success of this issue, and yet we shall not be deterred from doing so, by any apprehensions that such a charge will be made. Our conviction is that the attempt to obtain a circulation for Dominion \$4 notes will be a complete failure. The reason we presume for issuing such a denomination is that during the period when the banks were prohibited from issuing one and two dollar bills, they circulated a large amount of \$4.

There was an obvious reason for this. All banks desire to keep as large an amount as possible of their notes in circulation. Their interest was to enable the public, so far as in their power, to dispense, with the use of ones and twos. By circulating \$5 and S4 in something like equal proportions this was rendered feasible. Those accustomed to pay money must recollect how generally, when in payment of the fractional part of a dollar, a \$5 bill was offered, the change was given in a \$4 and the rest in small change. A single dollar could be paid by giving a \$5 and getting back a \$4, and so on. Since the abolition of the \$4 bills the circulation of the \$1 and \$2 has largely increased, which was what was fully expected. But how, we would ask, are \$4 notes to obtain circulation? Will the banks pay out \$4 as they do \$1 and \$2 when required to do so. In other words, will the banks try to substitute government \$4 bills for their own fives? It is contrary to common sense to suppose that the banks will encourage the Government in conneting with them for the issue of bank notes. They have never done so, and don't pretend to do so now. If a cheque on a bank ir presented it is paid in the notes of the bank, unless the holder desires to obtain the whole or part in legal tenders. The \$4 bill is not a convenient nor desirable issue. The best proof of this is that in the United States a S4 is. we believe never to be seen. In Canada the banks forced \$4 into circulation simply to check the small note circulation as far as they could. Assuming that the Government take measures to force the new notes into circulation, we venture to predict that they will be absorbed by the banks, which will not pay them out as they do \$2 and \$1. They may possibly take the place of \$50, and if, as is said, they are to be redeemable at all the Dominion offices they may be found convenient. It is well known that banks are often put to inconvenience by getting ones and twos payable in Toronto or Halifax, which they cannot exchange at the Receiver General's office. The trouble that the Government will experience in endeavoring to get their \$4 notes into circulation is that they have not any opportunity of issuing them. It is almost incredible how rapidly notes are returned to an issuing bank. Those of the Government must share the fate of ordinary bank notes in this respect, but whereas a bank note that is returned to a bank one day may be re-issued the next, the Government note will be retained to constitute part of the reserve ; and if the reserve in Dominion notes should become excessive a portion will be sent in for redemption. The opinion that we have

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formed on the subject of this new issue is founded on the conviction, 1st, that the banks are not likely to increase their reserves of Dominion notes, and if they, for any cause whatever, were to do so, they would hold large notes and not fours ; 2nd, that the banks will discourage to the utmost of their power the circulation of small notes, and that they will not be likely to issue \$4 when it is notorious that they only issue ones and twos to as small an amount as the public necessities require. We shall watch the result of the issue with interest, and shall readily acknowledge our error should it turn out that we have fallen into one. We have at all events given the reasons on which our opinion is based.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Such is the heading of the Hamilton Spectator's criticism on our late article on the tariff. Our contemporary admits that the importing interest is in favor of ad valorem duties, while he adduces reasons. which are doubtless quite satisfactory to himself, for preferring specific duties, admitting at the same time that their practical effect is to favor the United States exporter at the expense of his British competitor." We are not able to concur in that view. If the British manufacturer can supply any given article cheaper then an American he is entitled to the preference. The question of protection to Canadian manufactures is not in point. We have not contended for any special amount of protection ; but, whether it be 25, 30 or 40 per cent. we contend that it should be same rate on all imported goods. and that no preference should be given to a foreign over a British manufacturer. This the Spectator admits in theory, and even complains that we have misrepresented him, and yet he argues that if a British manufacturer can produce goods at 7 cents a yar 1 "which it costs the Lowell man 8 cents to produce," there is no reason why they should not pay the same duty per yard. We confess that we fail to see the point of the illustration that on assessing houses in a city for total taxation they are rated according to their value. We however give the Spectator the benefit of that illustration with those who think it in point.

THE BANK RETURNS.

In an article in a recent number of a Toronto journal on the Bank returns, there is reference to "an irregularity" said to have been committed by a Bank whose head quarters are in Ontario, and

which is so described as to leave no doubt that it is intended to apply to the Dominion Bank. The irregularity is the large amount of directors liabilities, which were in August over the amount of the paid-up capital, and though reduced in September, still in excess of the amount permitted to be loaned to directors by the Bank Act. We learn from a Toronto contemporary that Mr. R. H. Bethune, the manager of the Dominion Bank, was interviewed with reference to the article, and that he stated that all the liabilities of the directors were indirect, and th at the security was abundant. It is highly improbable that the directors of the Dominion would be large borrowers on their own account.

A rumour having got abroad that the Federal Bank was making loans on the collateral security of bank stocks, Mr. Strathy was interviewed on the subject. and gave a positive denial, stating, however, that the Commercial Loan and Stock Company, of which he himself is Managing Director, made such loans and kept their account with the Federal Bank. The Company mentioned has a separate charter and a subscribed capital of \$500,000. but it is entirely distinct from the Federal Bank. It does not appear how much of the \$500,000 is paid up, but it is clear that the practical operation of the system is, that the Bank furnishes money to loan on bank stocks. It would seem that the Dominion Bank accomplishes the same object in another way, the President or directors making the loans on collaterals and the bank supplying the funds. We imagine that there are few of the banks which do not find some mode of evading the recent restrictive legislation.

A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE FAILURE.

There is at present going on in this city a case worthy of some attention from the mercantile community, as bearing in its course a strong argument in favor of some substitution for an insolvent law for the Dominion, and the necessity that there exists for our legislators turning their attention to the framing of an Act for the protection of creditors and debtors. The evil effects of the late Act were many, and solvent retailers had begun to look upon it as the greatest enemy to honest dealing, a one sided law, the mischief of which in promoting fraudulent trading more than neutralized any service it performed for unfortunate and honest men, whether creditors or debtors. It is useless crying out that creditors should not give credit, and that if they do so it must be at their own risk. So long as men continue to trade, credit must be a component part of their transactions; the business of the world cannot be carried on without it, and the laws ought to be framed to suit the necessities of the case. Good government requires that the debtor should be protected from oppressive creditors, while creditors should be protected from dishonest debtors, seeing that debtor and creditor will continue while the world moves.

Towards the end of last June, the firm of W. McLaren & Co., of this city, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, finding that they should have difficulty in meeting their engagements, determined to dissolve, and each pursue his course lonely and alone. A balance was made, and the results, according to themselves, shewing a surplus of a considerable amount, the firm resolved to go into liquidation in place of assigning their estate to their creditors. It will be remembered that the firm became insolvent and compounded under the Insolvent Act at 40 cents in the dollar, and later, in January last, made a private settlement at we think 70c in the dollar. Their credit consequently was very low, their facilities for business were limited. and there was not a shadow of success to warrant their continuance in business, especially in view of the margins to which profits have descended. It was also generally understood that the senior partner. Mr. Wm. McLaren, should retire in January last, but while some men in trying circumstances fail to put in an appearance, this gentleman reversed the natural order of things and failed to put in a disappearance. He held on to the ship, owing to disagreement about a retiring allowance, and the dissatisfaction of the partners with each other in this respect, coupled with their deficient resources, crippled their energies as well as their efforts, and culminated in the present. state of affairs. They at length agreed to separate and retire altogether from business; the dissolution of the firm was announced by circular to their creditors, and their affairs were put into liquidation under the auspices of Mr. Wm. McLaren.

The firm of course ceased to meet its obligations in full, and tendered only part payment of the previous "promises to pay" as they matured, desiring to renew the balance, and it was just as much a matter of course that the creditors were dissatisfied, and that they pressed for payment in full and at once. The creditors, so_often disappointed, were a little doubtful of affairs, notwithstanding the

repeated assurances of the liquidator as to their receiving payment in full; he still affirmed that there was a fair surplus according to the balance sheet of June, 1882, and desired to secure for himself and his brother a portion of said surplus. He also reasonably insisted that he could work out matters to this end better than any other person. The balance sheet, however, he could not submit at the moment to the creditors as they were not interested in it, but no doubt if things did not turn out as he expected, and he be obliged to consult them, a statement would be forthcoming when he took them into his confidence. The creditors were entirely paralyzed in the presence of this invisible balance sheet. It hung like an impenetrable mist between debtor and creditor, and while it transcended their experience and thwarted their proceedings, it baffled even anything they could conjure. They could do nothing but wait till time cleared the atmosphere, and they did wait as time passed on into the hazy days of autumn, and found themselves getting more befogged than before. True it was they had in the meantime received a dividend of 20 cents in the dollar and a promise of more shortly. But the paid and promised dividends could not mollify the eagerness of the creditors. They hungered and thirsted after a statement. They exhausted themselves in demands for the appointment of a receiver or trustee-for an assignment-with threats of a capias and what not, without in the least disturbing the equanimity of the liquidator, who to all appearance stood as firmly and proudly on his ability and integrity as a rock in the midst of a tempestuous sea, looking on with a pleasant smile as the creditors gambolled around, or angrily lashed the base of the rock !

To save expense the liquidator proposed to the creditors to cancel the lease. which the landlord agreed to do without exacting damages for the remainder thereof, but the creditors growled "no." To help towards pay them another dividend of 10c. in the dollar the liquidator proposed to sell the machinery at a price considered fair even by themselves, but they growled doubly "no," and the refrain of their song was ever, "a statement," "a statement 1" As all things, however, come to an end, so did this. The liquidator took stock, balanced the books and met the creditors with a surplus. True it was that the guardian surplus of June had diminished in bulk in October, but although somewhat attenuated it could still ., put, in. an', appearance. The .statement of June 30 showed it to be \$11,000, while on October 30th it was found to be reduced in weight to about \$3,500. The wonder is not that the surplus was reduced, but that there was any at all, considering the laudable training and economical efforts of the liquidator to realize and pay off the creditors. It was not difficult to see that the liquidator, if he wished to pay his creditors, must do so out of the proceeds of sales and collec tions, and yet these sales were strongly opposed.

At a meeting of the creditors held last Tuesday, an assignment embodying a discharge was made to Messrs, John Cassils of Shaw Bros. & Cassils ; H. J. Fisk of H. J. Fisk & Co., and A. Gougeon of Gougeon & Robin. The total liabilities are estimated at \$60,000. Although the firm began business nearly twenty years ago, the brothers are yet but little pas the meridian of life, but while he whose name appears on the firm's title appears much oppressed by the reverses that have overtaken the efforts of their best years, his younger brother, who is of a more sanguine temperament, "still bids the lovely scenes at distance hail."

THE COST OF LIVING.

The disposition on the part of the great masses of the people to live as well and appear as well dressed as their more fortunate neighbors appears to be gaining strength with the improvement of the times. For a long time this flattering imitation of their superiors in the gifts of fortune was confined to the middle classes. but it has at length seized upon all, and visitors to remote sections of Canada nowa-days can perceive that the farmer's wife and daughters keep themselves fairly on a level with the city dames and lasses in the matter of dress. The country store is a great civilizer, and the proprietor and his family, if people of taste, seldom fail to educate the daughters of the surrounding districts in that respect. Were the sons of the farmer to make still fewer visits to the tavern, the improvement in the tastes and habits of the country population would be complete. There is, however, a very perceptible difference in this respect also, and it is doubtless largely to this fact that the diminution in the liabilities to the loan societies is due. The number of vacant tayern sites and the lessened patronage to the great majority of those that remain are evidences of this fact. The education acquired through the excellent schools of Ontario is thus evidencing its value as an improver of morals; hundreds of young men stay at home to read the newspapers or otherwise employ their minds, in pleasing contrast to what in former years was the custom of their fathers, many of whom flocked to the village inn every holiday and often in the evenings, as to a club, for a hazy interchange of ideas under the influence of the spirit that kills. All this reform has enabled many a farmer not only to loosen the grip of the lender, but to yield his family comforts and luxuries which few farmers' families even dreamt of half a generation ago, besides lessening his own labors by the employment of modern appliances on the farm. The cost of living is of course considerably increased, but it is chiefly, if not entirely, owing to the enlarged number of wants supplied; were people content to live as they did a quarter of a century ago, living would be even cheaper than it was; but all are slaves to fashion, though many would not admit the fact as applied individually to themselves. In cities the change in the cost of living is no less ap parent. The factory there enables the daughters of the so-called "working classes" to dress more elegantly than during the recent depression, while the domestic servant frequently arrays herself if not with the same taste, quite as expensively as her mistress. To every one who employs these, it also implies increased cost of living, but the business man derives an indirect benefit through the very improvidence which he feels disposed to censure, for high wages simply mean to the masses the means of supplying new wants and includging in extravagances that would have astonished an economist of the early half of the century.

INSURANCE RATES.

The fire insurance companies have at length all signed the agreement as to Quebec city rates, but not till after considerable modifications had been made in the original schedule. A small fire which occurred on Monday night proved a timely argument in one case of hesitation. The fire caught from a house adjoining that reported a loss by the agent, and might have been easily subdued in time to prevent damage had water been on hand; but it took fully three-quarters of an hour before water was obtained.

The following classification has been adopted: 1st. Class.—Stone or brick buildings, roofed with metal, gravel, slate or shingles laid in mortar. 2nd. Class.— Stone or brick buildings roofed with shingles; brick-encased covered with metal or other first-class roofing, and wood wholly sheathed with metal. 3rd. Class. —Brick encased covered with wood, rough

ිි. 366 cast, and wooden buildings. Note.— When any building is occupied by more than one tenant the highest rate applicable to the greatest fire hazard shall be applicable to all. Buildings in course of construction to be rated in the meantime at the minimum of their class. The minimum rates per \$100 on both buildings and contents are as follow:

	e se si go di la	1. S. 1. S	
	Allee in Montcalm	Jacques Cartier, St. John and	St. Sauveur
	1st. 2nd.3rd.	1st. 211d.3rd.	1st. 2nd.3rd.
Dwellings Wholesale Stores and Storage Warehouses	751.001.50		1.502.003.00
Retail Stores.	1.001.25 2.00	1.25 1.50 2.50	1,502,003.00

In the originally-prepared agreement, asylums, banks, churches, colleges, convents, hospitals, court houses, city, fire and market halls, jails and schoolhouses were included in the rate for dwellings, but it was found impossible to agree as to these, and the document was amended as it now stands, the above class of buildings being left open for competition. The following stipulations have been embodied in the agreement: 1.-That the taking of three year risks for two year premiums be discontinued in the district now specially rated. 2 .- That further insurances without notice be also discontinued, except for exclusively wholesale establishments. 3.-That trades, factories or establishments (exclusive of workers in wood) worked by hand be charged an additional rate of 1 (one-quarter) per cent. to the ordinary retail rate, and that those worked by steam power be charged an additional 1 (one-half) percent. to the same. The new rates will probably go into effect next week.

THE NOBILITY OF TRADE.

The perplexities that come within the range of honorable traffic are many and continual. But the greatest of these, perhaps, is the difficulty which arises from the prevalence of surrounding fraud in every branch of trade. The honest and upright man of business often finds himself placed in temporary disadvantage, by the greater immediate facilities for success which others derive from a fraudulent pursuit of the same course of occupation. Destitute of conscience and honor, and indifferent to right principles and the claims of truth, they can make faise representations without hesitation, and take advantage of ignorance without computation. The habits of deception often produce wonderful adroitness and skill in the management of the deceit. The alacrity of the pickpocket in the use of the nicely-concealed knife in bis finger-ring, often renders him more than a match for any vigilance. The skill of the counterfeiter sometimes almost delies the most practised power of detection. And the unprincipled and violent' portion of

men seem for a season, in politics, in society, in men seem for a scason, in pointics, in society, in trade, to triumph easily over honest and upright men in their pursuit of place or gain. The likelihood of success appears thus to place a premium upon fraud. The contest between honesty and knavery amidst the varied appar-ent disadvantages which attend upon the former is often for a time extremely unequal. The honest dealor who struceles formed in the The honest dealer who struggles forward in the faithful and assiduous employment of his lawful and honorable opportunities for gain, resolving to maintain integrity in all his transactions, appears to have but little chance of success, in competition with a fraudulent neighbor, who buys without concern whether he shall ever pay, and borrows, in enormous disproportion to his own ability, of the funds of others, reckless whether they shall ever be restored. To the one a failure, without the means to redeem the sacred pledges of his honest debts is not only a dishonor in trade, but is also a violation of his own conscience of right, a result which inflicts far more pain upon a sensitive and upright mind than the mere pressure of outward dis-grace. To the other failure of payment is but a source of gain. He readily secretes from his creditors the stolen property in his possession, and settles his conscience and his debts at the lowest possible percentage of payment, and then chooses to represent himself as honorably discharged from obligation, and authorized to com-mence a new career with an entire oblivion of the past. The difficulties of active business, in the past. The difficulties of active business, in such circumstances of competition, become very great. The man of conscience, housesy and truth, must often be content with the smallest gains during the period of such a contest, in the constant assurance of the compensating fact that the ultimate result of his operations will show him to have huse no loser by his fide. will show him to have been no loser by his fidelity to truth and integrity.

There is a principle of honor involved in the discharge of human business which beams with keen definnce on the most accumulated power of fraud, and shines with undimmed lustre in the most secret darkness of concealment. There are merchants who shrink with a noble abhor-rence from the contact of deceit, and turn their backs with instant loathing from all the delu-sive promises of ill-gotten gain. They neither look upon the tempting cheat, nor hearken to its most honeyed solicitations. The interests and property of others are as safe in their hands as in the hands of the owners thereof. Their promise is a sure security, and those who rely upon them never find themselves deceived. Their friendship is the very soul of fidelity, equally an honor and a pleasure to those to whom it is extended. Such men are the nobili-ty of trade. The community rejoice in their success, and multitudes partake of the benefits which flow from it. In influence, and in example, their intercourse with others is like the genial dew of heaven, everywhere descending, and descending only to fertilize and prosper. To our young and rising men of business these men should be examples and serve as stimulants in building up an honorable career .- N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE POPU-LATION OF ENGLAND.

At a recent meeting of the British Association, a statistical report, carefully prepared after-months of investigation into the earnings, cost of living, and savings of the population of England, was made. The committee having the matter in charge divide the population into two classes—one of operatives or laborers, and another including the weathy and middle classes. They also attempt to designate the amount spent by each for necessaries and for luxuries, and the amount of annual savings. The committee announced that there was a difference of opinion as to what constituted luxuries and necessaries, but they had concluded to include in the former fruit, beer, spirits, wine, silk, silver plate, jewelry, tobacco, theatres, and amusements. The working classes or operatives were found to have an income of

£436,000,000. Uf this £338,000,000 was expended for necessaries, £75,600,000 for luxuries, and about £13,000,000 was saved. The middle and wealthy classes aggregated £564,000,000 incone, of which £390,000,000 was expended for necessaries, and £64,000,000 for luxuries, the surplus for saving being £110,000,000. Assuming the population of that country to be 30,000,000, and clanging the amounts from pounds sterling to dollars, it will be seen that the average income of each person annually is about \$166, or a fraction less than 46 cents for each day in the year, and that the average amount expended for all purposes, less savings is \$144 annually, or 40 cents per day for each man, woman and ehild on the British Islands, exclusive of Ireland.

The report would have been more interesting as showing the actual condition of the population, and especially of the working people, if the number of persons included in each of the above classifications were given. Of course the mass is included in the former class, and as the expenditures of the middle and wealthy are very fur above the average as given, that of the laboring class must be correspondingly lower, and illustrates in a general way the limited subsistence they must receive. But small as the amount expended for subsistence of operatives is, they manage to withhold from it a very creditable sum for savings, which further illustrates a degree of thrift under discouraging circumstances. From it it will be observed that although the poor, as they are termed, are not growing poorer, the rich are growing richer in a much larger ratio.—N. Y. Dry Goods thepoter.

MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.

The relation of a man of business to the party who gives him crédit, or advances him pecuniary means, or is upon hisnotes, is of the most honorable character. It belongs to a common morality, as well as mercantile reputation, that a man should not allow such party to suffer in the least degree, or be placed in danger by any of his acts. Reckless speculation not only is prohibited, but a nice sense of honor would say, all unnecessary outlay, and everything which may impair the ability squarely and full to meet, all claims. In the conduct of business much is necessarily afloat, and the results are much affected by contingencies which cannot be foreseen. Hence, it is a difficult point to decide what a man can withdraw and put by in a form which will yield nothing in the great matter of pecuniary obligation. The dictate of wisdom is, to be sure to be on the safe side, which is the side of honor and integrity. The neglect of this has done much to bring reproach on business men, and to make mercantile morality a burk-sque. There is often crueity, as well as disingenuousness in the manner, in which men waste in luxurious expenditures what belongs to other mer's wives and children, and by their consequent insolvency bring loss, and often misery, on those whom every dictate of common honesty should bind them to sustain, by securing to them their dues. Men might almost as well rob on the bighwiy, as defined such by a great crash, brought on by extravagance and folly. In this day of costly edifices and rich furniture, and a style of living to correspond, it takes no insignificant amount to make up the proper style of a merchant prince; and if the man has not reached a point beyond uncertainty, he may leave other people to part for his anbitions points.

prince; and it the man has not reached a point beyond uncertainty, he may leave other people to pay for his ambitious notions. This is quite frequently the case, and leads to great deceptions in the formation of a basis on which settlements with creditors are to be made. He compounds with a trusting creditor for ten per cent, perbaps, or fifty per cent. of his debt, and thus holds himself honorably released. He subsequently engages in successful trade, or is employed at a large salary, or gains liberal remuneration for some employment of talent, and considers himself free and prosperous. He builds him new houses; sets out with a richly furnished home and display; and often meets the men whose hopes he has broken and whose families he has ruined, with an unblushing front, while he honestly owes them it may be fifty or ninety per cent. of all their claim, with interest accruing. Is such a man honest? The Romans called debt res alienam, which may be translated, "another man's money," or "stolen copper." Their rigid sense of justice would not allow that anything which the debtor held was his own. It was all "stolen copper." It must always be so. And no honorable or conscientious man can be satisfied, until he has paid the uttermost farthing of his just obligations; and no position ought to give a man respectability among men, or restore the confidence of a community in his integrity, while he withholds from others the property or money which are so entirely and justly their own.—N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter.

ONE of the most useful of modern time-saving appliances for banks and large mercantile houses is the volume of "Rate Inlaid Interest Tables and Account Averages," compiled by Mr. C. C. Cook, late of the Imperial Bank, Toronto. There is nothing more trying to the sight than the frequent endeavors to trace a line of figures in a mass across a page; in the present work all Rates and Amounts are on the same page, the Principal at each side and in the middle, with the number of days at the top and bottom of each page. These with the linted rate figures (various shades) down each column, and the superior system of ruling, render all calculations exceedingly simple and easy. It computes interest at 4 to 10 per cent. at a glance. Fractional rates from 1 to 20 per cent, are included. It averages accounts by a facile method. Its popularity and usefulness are attested by its employment in nearly every bank in Canada. Price \$5, indexed \$6. Published by Willing & Williamson, Toronto.

Fon the twelve months ended June 30th, there was imported into America cotton goods to the value of \$34,351,292, against \$31,219,329 the year previous. The exports of cotton goods from this country were valued at \$13,222,979 last year, against \$12,004,387 in 1881. Our woolen importations were valued at \$37,003,134, an increase of \$6,000,000 over the year previous. The importations of silks for 1881-82 were valued at \$39,085,657, against \$32,056,701 in 1880-81. The importations of linens for the last fiscal year were valued at \$19,243,193, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the preceding year.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.

Woodstock, Oct. 27.-J. Hay & Co.'s storehouse slightly damaged, loss not known. St. Thomas, 26.-Bond's bakery totally destroyed. Loss, \$4,000; partially insured. Goderich, 29.-A portion of the property owned by the North American Chemical Co. burnt. Loss covered by insurance in the North British. Alliston, 30.-Cupt. McLaren's carriage factory totally destroyed. Insured for small amounts in the Royal. Also Dominion Hotel slightly damaged; insurance not known. Woodstock, 30.-Messrs. Hayés & Co.'s furniture factory burnt. Loss, \$10,000; insured for \$4,000. Oltawa, Nov. 1.-A house owned by M. Doyle, and outbuildings owned by J. Henry, burnt. Loss, \$1,000.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, Oct. 27.—Mr. Martin's plumbing establishment burnt. Loss not known. Quebec, 20.—John Burns' residence slightly damaged. Cap Blanc, 28.—Two houses belonging to Mr. Lampson burnt: Loss will not exceed \$3,000; covered by insurance.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifar, Nov. 1.—Three barns owned by J. F. Spencer, also one hundred tons of hay, burnt. Loss not known.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, Oct. 26.—Allan Bros.' blacksmith shop burnt. Loss \$1,000; insured for \$500. *Tracadie*, Nov. 1.—J. Young's barn with contents totally destroyed. Loss, \$1,000; no insurance.

Financial and Commercial

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY, 2nd Nov., 1882.

In addition to the usual falling off in the volume of general business, incident to the season, trade is in some few departments, especially dry goods, measurably suspended this year by the uncommonly mild, open weather. Although navigation may be possible to a later date than usual, should the present weather continue, the regular line steamships do not seem disposed to risk the chance of a recurrence of last Fall's experience, as there is few in port now, and few yet to arrive. In those branches where shipments of orders are desirable before the establishment of winter rates of freight, there is increased animation, and the salient features for the week are principally the advance in values for iron and nails, butter and eggs, and the continued "boom's in hops. The tendency to a monetary strin gency, now apparent, is referred to elsewhere in this issue. The bulk of commercial paper is still discounted at 7 per cent, which is also the rate current for stock loans on call; very choice paper, or loans for large amounts could doubtless be negotiated at 64 per cent. Sterling Exchange quiet and steady at 1081 for round amounts between banks, 1084 cash over the counter, and 1091 for demand bills. Currency on New York, about 4 prem. In the early part of the week, stocks were strong with an upward tendency, but since Monday the market has ruled generally quiet and weak. To-day a firmer tone was indicated, and considerable sales of Bank of Montreal, exdiv., were recorded at 2041 up to 2052, buyers closing at the last named figure. For Montreal regular 2081 is bid and 209 asked, an advance of about 2 per cent for the week. Merchants' also has advanced 2 per cent. since last Thursday, Commerce and Ontario 12 each, Richelien and City Passenger 2 each, and City Gas, 12 per cent., St. Paul M. & M. railway has declined 6 per cent. Telegraph steady at 129 asked, 1283 bid. See table of quotations on another nage.

ABIRS.—Receipts of Pots light; of Pearls hardly any. Pots have declined rapidly, and are now worth \$5.30 to \$5.45. Seconds \$4.90 to \$5. Thirds, none. Pearls, \$8 to \$8.10 for First sort. The market for Pots is quoted dull in England, the high prices recently asked having curtailed consumption. Receipts, 6697 brls Pots, 481 brls Pearls. Deliveries: 7081 brls Pots, 762 brls. Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, 351 brls Pots, 30 brls Pearls.

Boors AND SHOES.—All the large factories are fully employed on sorting up orders and Spring samples. The travellers out are still

doing well in sorting-up sales, and some are commencing to "cry out" for Spring samples already. A leading manufacturing firm state that they were never so busy at this season of the year, and do not remember puyments to have ever been better. The majority of houses would prefer the four months' notes to allowing discounts on many of the cash payments coming to hand just now.

CATTLE, ETC.—Latest cable advices from Great Britain report the market firm for good to choice cattle; best Ganadian steers being quoted at from 8d to 8Åd; and seconds at 7Åd. The scarcity of choice shipping cattle in this city, has caused firm prices for that class, from 5c to 5Åc being the latest quotations, and extra choice at a higher figure. Shipping sheep are steady at from 5c to 5Åc per 1b., extra quality bringing higher figures. Hogs are plentiful, with sales at from Sc 75 to S7.25 per 100 lbs, as to quality. The offerings of buchers' cattle comprised about 450 head, the majority of which were of rather coarse quality. Some of the best beasts brought from 4Åc to 5c, medium grades from 4c to 4Åc, and common from 2Åc to SÅc. Sheep sold at from S4.50 to S14 as to size and quality. Shipments of live stock from Ganada to Great Britain for week ending November 4th, 1882, as reported by Mr. C. H. Chaudler, insurance and shipping agent, are as follows :—SS. "Mississippi" to Liverpool, 111 cattle, 465 sheep. Total this week, 943 cattle, 946 sheep. Total to date, 41,011 cattle, 70,753 sheep. Same date last year, 41,662 cattle, 59,713 sheep.

DRUGS AND GREMICALS.—Business is fairly active, but so far there has not been the Fall rush of previous years, country buyers have been cantions in their purchases, and there has been little of a speculative feeling exhibited, *Quinine* since our last issue has been considerably excited in New York, and large sales have been made there, principally of German make, at gradually declining prices, until \$1.50 was reached for bulk in 100 oz. tins. A hull has reached for bulk in 100 oz. tins. A hull has reached for bulk in 100 oz. tins. A hull has reached for bulk in 100 oz. tins. A hull has reached for bulk in 100 oz. tins. A full although there are plenty of buyers there are no sellers for the present. During the excitement about 90,000 ounces changed hands. American makers reduced their quotations to \$1.80 for ounces but without engagement, and only limited orders would be booked. In other goods there is no change to note.

Day Goons.—No new feature has been developed in this branch during the week. The leading houses report business remarkably quiet; orders coming forward are generally very light, and some of the travellers are returning home disgusted. Country merchants are as a rule naturally postponing purchases for the Winter, and complaining of the mild Indian-summer weather, which keeps buyers out of the stores, and of the slow marketing of the crops by the farmers, which, as stated hast week, relards remittances. Payments are gradually improving, however, and stocks in this market are not considered heavy, having been tolerably well reduced. On the whole the outlook is still regarded bright for a good winter's trade, provided always that we have seasonable weather.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—The American demand for choice grades of dairy and creamery butter, referred to last week, has had the effect of strengthening the market for these lines, and values have advanced 1c to 2c per lb. Buyers of late made creameries a short time ago at 24c to 25c have now realized on this market 26c to 28c, and holders of fancy lots are said to be asking much higher figures. Boston buyers were in the market yester lay for the creamery and dairy butter, and sales were reported of two lots of choice creamery at 26c to 29c, and a nice straight lot of Eastern Townships at 22c,

Nearly all choice fall dairies coming to this market are absorbed by the local demand on arrival at advanced prices; a lot of 150 pkgs. choice Townships was reported sold for the choice Townships was reported sold for the city trade on Tuesday at 23c. As high as 22c has been bid for choice Fall makes in the Morrisburg district, and Kamouraska is held firmly in Quebec at 174c. The American markets, east and west, appear to be pretty bare of fine goods, and every thing tends in the direc-tion of high prices for *choice* butter. Of the New York market the *Bulletin* of yesterday says: Strictly choice butter is difficult to find, and holders are enabled to sustain values without much trouble; but on the general run of stock the tone is still quite unsettled, with an occa-sional apportunity afforded buyers for picking ap something chenp. In *Checse* there is little change to note in this market, which continues frm for all choice late makes. Heavy sales are reported to have been made in the Ingersoll district during the week, some 20,000 boxes having changed hands at 1112 to 12c. Liverpool market advance 6d per owt yesterday to 59s, 6d., and in New York a further advance of 50s. Ga, and in New York a Infiner number of the per lb, in the cost of shipping lots is advised -13c being now quoted. The Bulletin suys i "Cheese does not sell to any great extent on foreign orders, as there is little stock here, and the continued hardening tendency in the comtry keeps receivers and shippers in the old unpleasant position. The home trade, however, is still good, and bids fair to afford an outlet for anything desirable not sent abroad." At Woodstock yesterday 3,400 boxes choice late make sold at 12c, and in this market holders of choice October factories ask 121c.

FAULTS.—Business brisk; a continued good exports demand for apples has been experienced, and sound winter fruit sells as rapidly as it arrives at from \$3.65 to \$4.50, as to kind and quality. Fall apples dull, and latest sales were made at from \$1 to \$2.50; supply is light. A car load of mixed winter assortments was sold yesterday at \$3.65, and straight lots of choice red stock are held at \$4. Shipments of apples from this port for last week comprised 6,722 bris, and the total of shipments thus far this season is 29,895 bris. Canadian pears are worth \$1.50 per basket; and California do \$5 per box. Quinces are selling at \$ per bri, and \$1.25 per basket; the supply is good but demand only fair. Oranges—New arrivals of Florida Oranges in the market this week, and all are wanted at \$9 to \$11 per bri. Lemons in light request, as usual at this poriod f the year; Malaga fruits selling at \$4 to \$4.50 per chest, and Messina at \$3 per box. New honey in the comb selling in boxes of 14 bs each at 35e per box.

Figu.—Trade quiet. Labrador Herrings still selling at \$6,25 to \$6,50, as to quantity; stocks are not heavy, and all will likely be required for the local trade, though the demand at present is not reported active. Sales of about 700 brls. were advised yesterday. Dry Cod fish in small supply, and held at \$6. to \$6.25 per quinni of 112 lbs. Green Cod selling in barrels at \$5.75 for No. 1, and large draft fish at about \$6 to \$6.25. North Shore Salmon stendy at \$20, \$19, and \$18 respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, but not much movement to note. British Columbia Salmon at \$16.50 for No 2 is considered better value than North Shore at \$20, but there is not much of the former in the market.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The tone of the English wheat markets is evidently weakening; there is scarcely any enquiry for cargoes off coash which are quoted 6d lower since Tuesday. Liverpool has been inactive for spot offerings, and to-day is eabled easier, but not lower. Imports in the United Kingdom for the week show an increase of 65,000 qrs. wheat, and 240,000 qrs. corn, and a decrease of 50,000 brls. flour, as compared with previous week. Chicago wheat market has been declining, but today is wired 1c better.; it is stated that the market is being manipulated. by the "bulk." New York is firmer and higher for wheat.

The local wheat market is characterized by the trade as being "dull as dishwater". The de-mand from England for wheat this year is com-paratively light, owing to the European crops having turned out better than was anticipated. A tolerably good business, however, has been done in peas, heavy sales of cargo lots having been made at 90c to 91c for export. Small sales of car lots of Canada Wheat at quotations reported; oats easy at 34c to 35c; corn in bond worth 87c to 90c, and rye nominal, at 65c to 66c. Flour.—The demand for Lower ports and Newfoundland has been good during, week, but the follation have continued adequate, yet stocks in store show a falling-off of about 23,000 bris, as compared with like date last year. It is understood that the Grand Trunk rolling stock is being monopolized by the large grain movewhich all the stations west of this city are loaded with flour, and as soon as the clearances commence very heavy receipts are expected here, and a consequent further depression in values. As compared with a week ago, there is no quotable change to note in prices, but the market is comparatively bare of Extra and Spring Extra grades; some reported sales of Spring Extra grades; some reported sales of Spring Extras at \$5 were in reality medium bakers flour.

GROCENES.—Sugars.—Hard White Refined unchanged with fair demand. Low quality Yellows scarce with some enquiry. In West India Grocery Sugars there is not much doing at about previous values. Teas.—Japanese cable figures shew firmness for good Teas, orders for such not being readily repeated at former cost. With us steadiness prevails for the finer qualities and moderate demand for medium_kluds. In Ohina Green and Black Teas there is no practical alteration to note. Molasses.—Market quict but as before noted for Barbados in price. Other kinds dull. Syrups are reduced \$th cent the pound. Coffee —No change and moderate business. Rice.— Fairly stendy. Spices.—Pepper still at full prices. While Peppersmall stock. Nutmegs, Gloves quiet. Common Ginger rather higher, as also Cassin. Fruits—Vulentias of prime quality held 75c to 9c as to quantity, some off grade on heavy lots offered a shade below. Malaga Raisins not active. Currants without change here but firm in Greece owing chiefly to French demand. Sultanus 112c to 124c. Figs —Malaga Mats, 54c to 64. Eleme, 15c to 17c. Tarngona Almonds and Filberts rather lower.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—The volume of business is well maintained; a good steady trade is being done by the travelhers in all lines, and, as usual towards the close of navigation, the leading houses are getting busier. Remittances generally satisfactory, though there have been rather. more requests for renewals from some country sections. The anticipated advance for iron, foreshadowed in our last report, has been established it is owing, as stated by leading firms in their circulars, to the decided advance in English markets, together with the rise in freight rates, which promise to advance further after the close of navigation. Bar Iron has advanced 25c per 100 lbs., \$2.25 now being firmly asked; prices for Hoop and Sheet iron are proportionately higher. The nail manufacturers also, at their monthly meeting last Tuesday, advanced prices 10c per keg all round, except for clinch, heavy clinch, flat and sharp pressed nails, which are quoted on the list as before. This action is ascribed to the stiffening of prices in England and advance of about 25 per cent. in occan freights, as well as by an increased demand. Ingot Tin has declined about 1c per lb. in New York, but this market has not been affected therely. No change to note cither in Copper, Tin Plates or Canada Plates; the movement in these menals is rather light, as usual at this period. The Pig Iron are generally unable to fill orders, and the high prices in Grant Britain, together with the cost

of freight, prohibits importations. Sales of fair sized lots of *Calder* iron are reported by the local agents to have been made at equal to \$25 on spot for No. 1, and equal to \$23.50 for No. 3. HIDES AND SKINS.—Market for native hides is

HIDES AND SKINS.—Market for native hides is reported easy, at last week's prices. The domand from tanners is less active if anything, but dealers still command \$10, \$0 and \$8 per 100 lbs. respectively for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, inspected. The demand for Western States hides continues firm, with sales of carlots regularly at 104c to 104c for No. 1 and 84c for No. 2, Buff. Offerings of Sheepskins fairly large, and prices steady and firm at 85c to 90c each. An advance is expected next week.

Hors.-As previously reported in these columns, the demand from England this season for American and Canadian hops is unprecedented, and prices have advanced to figures never before witnessed on this continent. The New York market has been decidedly excited all this week, and yesterday a further advance of 5c per lb. to \$1.05 for state hops was established; and within the past fortnight prices have advanced in that market fully 20c per 1b. The local market is also more or less excited in sympathy; city brewers have not generally laid in their winter supplies, and are for the present restricting purchases to immediate re-quirements. Holders are very firm, asking 90c per lb. for choice grades, with every probability of an early advance to \$1. Latest English advices state: " The Hop crop has been all gathered in, and the result has proved most disappointing even to the most favored planters, coming short by one-third of what they were set at at the end of August by most judges, and by half of what very many who ough to be judges called the crop. The final return may now he given as 30,000 acres producing *nil*; 10,000 acres, half ewit to the are: 15,000, one ewit; 5,000, two ewit; 3,000, three ewit, and 2,000, five ewit; or a total of 49,000 ewit; or ±224,500 old duty. This is hardly one-twelfth of our consumption. The latest advices from the Continent and America all agree that they do not grow enough this year for their own consimption, and the markets are steadily advancing.

LUMBER.—Large quantities of lumber now arriving, to be stored up for winter and spring. There will be a full stock of lumber for all purposes, and prices are likely to be as low if not lower next Spring, so that this is a favorable time to prepare for building. Owing to the continued increase in the cost of producing lumber, much cheaper than present rates cannot be expected, especially as the demand and consumption, are continually increasing.

PERMOLEUM.—Market firm at 17c f.o.b. Lonz. don, equal to 20 le here in store for car lots, and the market seems likely to advance. It appears that some producers held a meeting at Petrolea on Monday has, to consider their prospects, and that a committee was appointed to consider and report as to further action; a "combination," however, in this business is now practically impossible, there being too much competition. Prices here, cars 20 k in store. Small lots 22c to 24c, according to quantity.

WINES AND LIQUOUS.—Importers state that a good steady business continues to be done with the jobbing and country trade in all leading brands of liquors at firm but unchanged quotations. As previously stated stocks are extremely light, and values will likely be fully maintained during the winter. Payments generally reported good.

LEATHER.—This is the usually dull period in this branch, and little of interest that is new can be written. Manifacturers are not requiring much leather, consequently their purchases for the week have been small and comparatively few. A good steady demand, however, for the best lines of Sole continues to be experienced, and as the supply remains quite limited full figures are easily realized. Black leathers as a rule continue plentiful enough, with demand light and values easy. Large shipments of Splits to the English market continue to be made, the account sales from previous lots having been quite satisfactory.

Ons.—No activity in the market. Stocks here of Steam refined seal oil, with the exception of a few small lots, are in the hands of one firm; prices are quoted firm at 71_2 cto 80c. Round lots of 100 brls each and upwards could be had at 71_2 c, but small lots command the outside figure. Newfoundland Cod remains steady and firm at 67_4 c, and Halfix at 64c to 65c. The sale of 100 brls. Gaspa A Cod was reported yesterday at 65c. Cod liver oil is selling slowly at \$1.70 to \$1.75, as to size of lot.

PROVISIONS.—The Liverpool market was cabled 3d lower for lard yesterday; other kinds unchanged. In Chicago pork was a shade higher, while land advanced 7½ c per 100 lbs for Jan, and Feb. options. Owing to the absence of stocks of hog products, especially of mess pork, the local market has been unusually quiet during the week. The Western markets continue to decline, prices for pork having sustained a severe "break". Within the last ten days Oct, delivery has declined in value about 54 per brl., and for Nov. and the year there is a drop of about 51 per brl. Stocks in Chicago of the cash article are mainly in the hands of one operator, who refuses to sell at the lately reduced figures. In this market prices for pork are nominal, in the absence of supplies; shipments, however, are expected to arrive today, and dealers are asking \$26 to \$27 for Western Mess. Lard quiet, selling slowly at 15% to 16e for Fairbanks', and 15e for Ganadian, but little of the laiter held here. Eggs scarce, a few American buyers buving been in the market, and consequently prices are strong at 22e to 23e; with an upward tendency if any-

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Bosron, Nov. 2.—*Plour*, unchanged. Sales of Superfine at from \$3.50 to \$4; Extras at \$4 to \$4.50; choice Bakers' at from \$5.50 to \$6.25. Winter Wheats from \$5 to \$5.50. Patent Spring from \$7.25 to \$8. Commed at from \$3.65 to \$3.75. Outneed at from \$5.25 to \$6.25 for common and \$6.50 to \$7.50 for funcy. Hay, at from \$18 to \$20 for choice, medium at from \$15 to \$17. Butter, firm, sales at from 34c to \$5c for choice, and 102c to 112c fair to good. *Cheese* firm, and in demand, at from 12c to 13c for choice, and 102c to 112c fair to good. *Liggs* in demand at from 27c to 28c for Canada and Eastern. Canada Peas in steady demand at from \$1.20 to \$1.25 for choice. *Polutoes* arriving in poor condition; Eastern selling at from 50c to 65c per bush.

Chicago, 1.00 p.m. — Wheat, Nov., 93⁴c; Dec., 95⁴c.; Jan., 96⁴c. Corn, Nov., 67⁴c; year 63⁵c; Jan., 55⁵c. Oats, Nov., 34⁴c; year, 34⁵c; Jan., 33⁴c. Pork, Nov., \$19.40; Jan., \$18.72⁴2. Lard, Nov., \$11.45; Jan., \$11.15.

New York, 3.00 p.m. -- Wheat, Nov., \$1.08½; Dec., \$1.103; year, \$1.08½; Jan., \$1.13; Feb., \$1.14½. Corn, Nov., 841c; cash, 832c; Dec., 553c; year, 553c; Jan., 662c; Feb., 642.

Milwaukee, 1.04 p.m. - Wheat, Nov., 949c; cash, 948c; Dec., 953c; Jan., 964c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 2nd, 1882.

(Beerbohm's Advices.)—Cargoes of Wheat —slow. Corn—nothing: offering. Wheat on passage, slow. Corn do, steady. Red Winter off Const 428 9d to 438. California do, 438 6d to 448. Liverpool Wheat on spot, heavy. Do Corn, firmer. Wheat on passage to United Kingdon, 1,900,000 qrs. Corn, 10,000 qrs.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(By Special Telegraph.)

Токолто, Nov. 2, 1882.

Business is rather quiet and disappointing. The crops are not moving, indebtedness continues, and renewals are becoming common-Money is now reported scarce here, but it is not expected to continue so. At no time recently have rates been embarrossing to the mercantile community. Bank stocks have been variable, but prices have been generally lower. Loan stocks steady but inactive. The brokers attribute the decline in stocks to the scarcity of money, and the high rates of discount which make carrying stocks an expensive affair.

The following table shows the closing bids to-day compared with last Thursday's :---

Banks,	Bid 1 Oct. 26.	Bid Nov. 2.	Loan Cos.	Bid. Oct. 26	Bid Nov 2
Montreal.	204		Can. Permanent Freehold.	226	226
Tozonto Ontario	180 128		Western Can	192	190
Merchants Commerce	126 1373		Bldg. & Loan Imp. Savings	110	103
Dominion Hamilton	$202 \\ 116$		Farmers' Loan. Lond. & Can'du	126 134	134
Standard., Federal	113		Huron & Erie.		
Impérial . Molsons	141		Ontario Loan Hamilton Prov.,	127	

.FURL.—There are pretty large supplies of both coal and wood. Prices have been steady at previous named rates. It is now attempted by some of the dealers to advance the price of coal, but there has been no fixed rate made. Prices are \$6 for coal, and \$5 for best hard wood.

PTENOLEUM.—Prices have been maintained. Business is increasing, and the demand for refined is brisk. The prices of American refined are: for prime 26c; water white 30c; Ganadian 20ke for 5 or 10 barrel lots, and 21c for single barrels.

FREGUES.—There has been almost a stagnation of produce during the past four days owing to the announcement that Grand Trunk freight rates east of Toronto would be advanced 5 cents on the barrel of flour, and correspondingly on grain. The rate from here to Montreal by propeller is 5c a bushel: from here to Ogdensburg 3c; to Oswego 2½c; to Lake Erie ports 4c.

STORAGE.—The old rate is maintained, and warehousemen are almost remonstrating against the lowness of the remuneration. Warehouse business has not been profitable this season owing to the small quantity of grain coming in.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—For the greater part of the past week the market for flour has been quiet, declining into downright inactivity during the past three days. There have been small lots changing hands at \$4.70 for Superior Extra. Yesterday two cars of Extra sold at \$4.60. Bags have been offered at \$2.20, but sales have been limited. With mills running pretty steadily everywhere flour is going to be difficult to handle. The stock here is only 1,200 barrels. Bran is quoted at \$11.50. with reported sales of small lots at \$11.75. Oatmeat is not in much demand, having been offered at \$5.05, to arrive, without sales. Commeat is quoted at \$4.

WHEAT.—" The market is sick " was the announcement made by a member on the Corn Exchange to-day. . There, is no demand, and

scarcely enough of movement to keep the prices quotable. The most recent sales up to this day were at 95c for No. 2 Fall, and 93c was asked for No. 3. Spring Wheat has declined; No. 2 offered at S1 without a bid. There is no demand for Spring Wheat. At present Liverpool prices there would be nothing in Fall Wheat after paying 95c a bushel. Wild Goose is bought at 77c and 80c. The stock of wheat is slowly increasing, the stocks on Monday renching to 94,216 bushels, against 81,748 on the Monday previous.

COARSE GRAINS.— Barley is quiet, and prices weak. The market is dull every way. Prices are: for No. 1, 78c to 79e; for No. 2, 73c; for No. 3, 60c; for 3 extra, 67c. The stock is decreasing; on Monday there were 188,000 bushels against 213,000 on the Monday previous. It is thought prices will decline. *Outs* are arriving more freely, and are sold at 38c for Eastern and 39c for Western on the track. *Peas* are unchanged at 78c and 75c. *Rys* is quoted at 62c, which is the price paid on the street. White beans sell at \$1.50 to \$1.75.

PROVISIONS.— There is only a limited business being dowe. Stocks are almost *nil*, and prices in consequence have been advanced till it is almost impossible to trade at all. The decline in Chicago pork, it is thought, will regulate this market with some benefit. Butter is coming in more freely, of a better sort, and prices of medium dairy are easier. Inferior is still cheap, 12e to 14e or 15e; ordinary shipping 16e; medium dairy 19e to 20e, and choice 21e to 22e. Mess Pork is now worth about \$26.00. Bacon is still dear, the 2 cents duty keeping American meats out of this market. Cumberland cut $13\frac{1}{2}$ c; long clear $14\frac{1}{2}$ c; rolls 15e; shoulders $13\frac{1}{2}$ c; racks and belies 15c. Lard, 16e for Ganadian, 16<u>4</u> for American. Hama, pickled 14<u>2</u>c, smoked 16e. Equas, case lots 21e. Cheese sell at 9e to 9<u>2</u>c for skinmed; 12e to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c for best. Dried apples—Last year's fruit are slaw of salle at 8e. A sale of Mess pork was made this morning at \$26.

OTHER PRODUCE.—Apples sell on the market at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for common; \$2 for good cooking. Polatoes are 60c a bag in car lots, and 75c to 80c on the street. Poultry finds a slow market; fowls 40c a pair; geese 6c per lb.; ducks 50c a brace; turkeys 9c to 10c per lb. Hogs sell at \$7.60 for light weights, and \$8.50 for heavy weights. Hay sells \$12 to \$16; straw \$8 for loose; \$13 for bundled oat and rye. Onions sell at \$1.00 to \$1.20 a bag. Sall, \$1.36 a barrel. Pot Barley, \$5 a barrel. Mangolds, \$7 to \$8 a ton.

W 001.—The market has been very dull for domestic fleece. It is sold to dealers at 19c and 20c. Some sales have been made again to American parties at 21c Supers find fair sale to factories, as well as imported fine wools. Supers sell 27c to 28c; Extra Supers sold at 32c to 34c; and fine imported Southdown sold at 33c. Sheepskins now bring \$1.10.

HIDES.-Green, cows 8½c, steers 9½c; cured, cows 9½c, steers 10½c.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.—The cattle market here is becoming dull. The feeding byres at the Don outside of the city are now full, and the ordinary beast is not desired any longer. The number of cattle arriving here at the two last market days was small compared with what was the custom for some weeks previous. Prices have ruled low. Common feeding cattle sold at 3c to 3/c per lb., live weight. Farmershave bought some, and Buffulo buyers have been attracted by the cheap cattle, and have been attracted by the cheap cattle, and have been buying on Tuesday. A lot of good sheep were at Tuesday's market, and taken for shipping at 5c per lb. Lambs were in moderate supply and easier, selling at \$3,50 to \$4... Fat hogs are also cheaper, selling at \$6 to \$7 per 100 lbs., live weight. Feeding hogs are worth \$5 per 100 lbs. It is certain that the market for the poorer kinds of cattle will be low. It is also thought pigs will decline; and pork before long will be \$7 per 100 lbs.

DRUGS AND OREMICALS.— Business keeps satisfactory, orders are liberal, and remittances said to be very fair. Quotations: —Bicarbonate of Potash, 18c; Bichromate of Potash, 16c per lb; Potash Iodide, \$2.10 to \$2.20 per lb; Potash Bromide, 40e to 48c per lb; Onttle Fish Bone, 45c per lb; Balsam, 48c per lb; Gamphor, 35c to 38c; Cubeb Berries, advanced \$1.20. Gum Arabic dearce, 18c to 35c. Alocs, Gape firm, 20c and 25c; Boraz, 20c; Opium, scarce, and is firm in value, \$5 to \$5.10; Castor Oil, 10/c to 11c; Sweet Almonds, 60c per lb; Juniper Berries, 65c per oz. Oil Lemon, \$3.75 to \$4 per lb; Peppermint, \$3.75 to \$4.50; Quinine, no advance is expected to present prices; Howard's, \$2.60; German, \$2.40; Alcohol, \$2.95 cash; Morphia, \$3 to \$3.20 per oz; Cream of Tartar, 36c; Turpentine, higher, 90c; Linseed Oil, 71c for raw, 74c for boiled; dye stuffs are quiet; NHd. Cod Liver Oil, \$1.75 per gal; Aorwegian higher at \$4.00; Santonine, \$6 per lb. Clygerine, 35c to 40c. Madder, best Dutch, 13c to 14c; second quality, 11c to 12c. Cochincal 60c per lb. Mons, 75c to 80c; ash bark, prickly powd., 90c per lb.

LEATHER.—The demand is not urgent as manufucturers are not hurrying with work. There is a good deal of inquietude over what the winter will be like. Quotations are:—Spanish Sole, all weights, 26c to 27c; No. 2, 26c to 27c; Slaughter Sole, heavy, 28c to 30c; light, 27c to 20c; No. 1 Spanish, middle weights, 28c to 30c; Butfalo Sole, 21c to 23c; Hemlock Harness, 28c to 33c; Oak hurness, 45c to 50c; hemlock felting, 32c to 34c; upper, heavy, 32c to 36c; upper, light, 34c to 40c, according to quality; French kips, 75c to 95c; English, 70c to 75c; Ohiengo, 65c to 75c; native kips, 50c to 65c; buff, 16c to 18c; petble, 14c to 18c; hemlock calf, 351b to 401b, per doz.75c to 90c; light, 60c to 70c. French calf, \$1.10 to \$1.40. Cod Oil, 65c to 70e; Straits Oil, 55c to 60s.

HARDWARE — Business is in good condition. The market is strong, and prices firm and safe for an advance. *L'igs*, Summerlee \$25,50 to \$26; Cambroe, \$24 to \$24,50. Babbit Metal, 7½c, 12c, 16c, and 20c. Steel, cast, 12½c to 13½c; boiler plate, 3½c to 4c; sleigh shoe, 2½c per lb. Iron boiler plate, 9. G., 2½c to 3c; best, 3½c to 4c; Bradley, 4½c to 5c. Cut nails per keg of 100 lbs; 10d to 60d, \$2,95 to \$3.10; 8d and 9d, \$3.20 to \$3.30; 6d and 7d, \$345 to \$3.55; 4d and 5d, \$3.65 to \$3.75; 3d, \$4 to \$4.10. Canada Plates—Hatton, \$3.10 to \$3.15; Boar's Head, \$3.35; Pontypool, \$3.35; *Tim Plates* are in good demand and prices firm. Barbed Feneing Wire, gulvanized, 8½c to 9c; pointed, 7c to 7kc.

GROCENES. — Trade is reported very good, and prices well sustained, making a good market for all parties. Fish are said to be scarce, and will be dear. Quotations are not changed :— Coffees, Java 20c to 25c; Rio, 12c to 13c; Mocha, 30c to 38c. Teas—Japun, common to medium, 17c to 24c; fair to good, 25c to 35c; choice, 45c to 55c; Young Hyson, common to good, 20c to 35c; fine to finest, 39c to 60c; Gunpowder, fair to medium, 20c to 36c; good to fine, 45c to 57c. Raisins— Loose Muscatels, \$2.65 to \$2.80; Layers, boxes \$2.90 to \$3; Sultanas, 10gc to 11c; Scelless, 11c to 12gc; Valentias, 94c to 10c. Sugars are unchanged; Scotch refined, 74c to 8c; Paris lump, 10gc to 10gc; standard Granulated, 95c to 92c; Quandian refined, 75c to 85c; Porto Ricos, 74c to 72c for dark to fair, and 8c to 85c for bright to choice. Tobaccos, dark, 38c to 40c; Western

leaf, 38c to 42c; Brights, 48c to 57c, and choice 70c to 80c. *Jrry Cod*, \$6.50 to \$7 per 112 lbs.; *Herrings*, scaled, 28c to 32c; *Nardines*, 12c to 13c; *Trout*, \$4.25 to \$4.50; *Whitefish*, \$5 to \$5.25.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

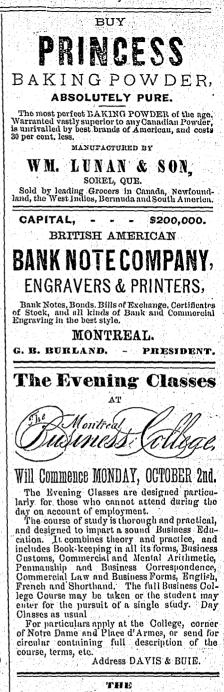
The Confederation Life Association, whose advertisement is on an inner page the present week, desires to draw attention to the same.— Advt.



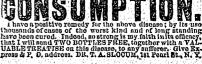




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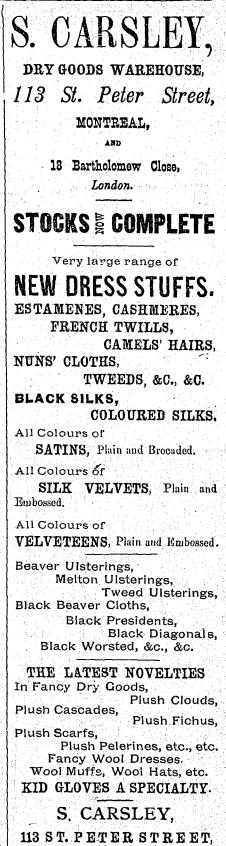
Thank made sour mash Whistery Cup 1814 sent mely you, Hand made sour mash Whistery Cup 1814 sent mely you, I now report it to be prespon fusch oil, and all other, scharson compounds injurious to health; and that it is in every respect a sample of a choice spirit, and of such an energy as I can accommend for use medicerally when an alcoholic stimulant is indicated

as I give you permission to publish this cutificate Insurve to myself the night to analyze and report upon samples from time to time purchased by myself for companison with atomdand samples which I return

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Just received, an importation of the above Whiskey, Spring of 1878, and shall be glad to receive orders for it in either Cases or Wood. W. F. LEWIS & CO.

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MONTREAL.

Montreal, 15th Sept. 1882.

	STC	CK	AND	BONDS.			
SURETYSHIP.	NAME.	Par Value	Capita: subsoribod.	Capitai paid-up.	Resi .	Dividend last 6 Monthe.	Closing Prices, Nov. 2.
THE CHADANTEE CO	British North America	£50	\$ 1,860,660.	\$1,866,666	\$1,215,000	8	108 108 1371 135
THE GUARANTEE CO.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$ 50 50	6,000,000	1.000.000	451,000	4	$201^{\circ} 201$
	Du Peuple	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	240,000	54 81	86 88 [°] 1204
Of North America.	Eastern Townships Exchange Bank	50 50	1.500,000 500,000	1,381,568	22,000	4	176 179
n in the second seco	Federal Bank.	100	1,50,000	1,500,000	3 10,000	31	1551 158
Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000	Hamilton	: 100	1,000,000	751,55	100,000	4	118 ⁻ 95 96
Paid up in Cash (no notes), . 300,000	2 Imperial Bank.	100	690,200	68).060 936.000	175,000	43	1443 1453
Assets over	Maritime Merchants' Bank of Canada	25	500,000	600,000		3	121 121
Deposit with Dominion Gov't. 57,000	a Marltime	100	693,000	697-803		0	111 1.9 130
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	5,798,267 2,000,000	5.616.673 2.000.000	7:0,000 253,000	8) 8	125 130
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,999,200	1 5,500,000		2081 2081
of this Company renders the Premiums in certain	Nationale	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	5 8 8 8 8 8 3 3 3	701 127 128
cases annually reducible until the rate of	Ontario Bank Quebec Bank	100	1 500,000	2,500,000	\$25,000	81	117 123
One-half p. Cent per A nnum is reached.	Standard	60	764.600	781,3 5	80,000	8	1121 113
This Company is under the same experienced man-	Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,003,000	84 2	180° 182° 943
agement which introduced the system to this contin-	Ville Marie	100	2,000,000	2,:00,000	13,000	24	102 110
ent seventeen years ago, and has since actively and	Building and Loan Association	25	750,000			2 <u>1</u> 31	100 104
successfully conducted the business to the satisfac-	Canada Cotton Co.	100				0	140 124
•	Canada Landed Credit Co Canada Perm. Loan and Savings Co	50 50	1,500,000		120,000	41 6	226
Over \$160,000 have been paid in	Dominion Savings & Inv. Co	1 50	800,000	717,250	80,000	4	122
Claims to Employers.	Dominion Telegraph Co	60	711,709	1,000,000		21	95 114 120
President-SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G.	Dundas Cotton Co English Loan Co	100	2,044,100	295.847	8.508.	4	127 128
(Formerly Finance Minister of Canada.)	Farmers' Loan and Savings Co	50	1,057,250	611,430	53,000	4	128
Vice-PresidentJOHN RANKIN (Merchant.)	Freehold Loan & Savings Co Hamilton Provident & Loan Society	100	1,050,400		234.024	6	176
Managing DirectorEDWARD RAWLINGS.	Hamilton Provident & Loan Society	. 100	1,500,000	1,1'0,000	74,000	4	161
Secretary—JAMES GRANT.	Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc	50	1,000,000	998,150	245,000	4	161
Legal Adviser-J. C. HATTON, Q. C.	Imperial Savings and Investment Soc	. 50	600,000		69,000	4 33	109 110
BankersTHE BANK OF MONTREAL.	London & Can. Loan & Agoncy Co London Loan Co. of Canada	50	4,000,000		143,000 17,432	4	114
HEAD OFFICE:	Manitoba Loan	1 100	518,900			5	120
	Montreal Tolegraph Co	40	2,000,000			4	1-8 188
260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.	Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Passenger Ry Co	40 50	2,000,000			8	128 125
EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Montreal Cotton Co	1	500,000	401.027		10	160 66 69
Managing Director.	Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'v.	50			64.000	31	1061
	National Investment Co	100	1,460,000	280,000	11,500	81	107
* N.B -This Company's Deposit is the largest	Ontario Saving and Investment S'oy. Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co	100			158,000	4 3 2]	130 753 76
made for Guarantee business by any Company, and	Toronto City Gas Co.	50				21	132 134
is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Union Loan and Savings Co	60	630,000	575 000	150,000	4	131 132
	Western Uanada Loan & Savings Co	50	1,000,00	01 1,000,000	390,000	6	191

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY NOVEMBER 21382

Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates
Boots and Shoes. Men's Thick Boots Wax. "Split "" Call Boots, pegged. "Kip Boots" "Buff Congress" Buff Congress" "Buff & Poubled Bals. "Shoe Packs. "Split do Shoe Packs. "Split Bals" "Trunella do" "Inferior do" "Buskins. do"	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(Gum Arabic, per 1b "Traj." Copperas per 100 lbs Blue Vitrol. Dry Goods. (See Manuf's of Cotton.) Flour.	* c. * c. 165 1 75 2 90 3 05 1 10 1 20 0 58 0 60 0 75 0 80 0 46 0 48 0 38 0 40 0 20 0 35 0 45 0 90 0 95 1 00 0 5 7	Japan, fine to choice lb. Japan Nagasaki" Y. Hyson common to pd Y. Hyson common to pd Y. Hyson fine to finest, lb unpd, fair to med. "Gunpd. Finest" Imper!, med. to gd "Fine to finest" Oolong" Congou common" "med. to good. "fine to linest" Souch ong common" "med. to good. "In to choice"	\$ c. \$ c. 0 38 0 55 0 19 0 25 0 20 0 35 0 55 0 20 0 35 0 38 0 68 0 20 0 55 0 45 0 157 0 60 0 65 0 15 0 25 0 20 0 35 0 45 0 25 0 45 0 25 0 20 0 35 0 25 0 20 0 35 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 25 0 2	Spices: Cassiaper lb. blaceper lb. Cloves	
Misses' Pobbled & funf Bals "Split Bals" "Cong do "Cong do "Cong do "Cong do "Cong do "Cong do "Cong do "Cong do "Cong do "Cong do "Split Bals "Split Bals	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Superior Extra. Extra Superfine. Strong Bakers Do American. Fancy Superfine Extra Superfine. Middlings Pollards. Ont. Bags. Ott Bags. Outmeal. Cornneel Bran, perion.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Coffees green Mocha per lb. dwa, " Marzeaibo" Jamaica" Jamaica" Singapore&Ceylon " Chicory" Sugars, (Csks. & Brls.) Porto Ricoper lb. Cuba	$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 29 & 0 & 34 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 124 \\ 0 & 71 & 0 & 84 \\ 0 & 71 & 0 & 84 \\ 0 & 71 & 0 & 71 \\ 0 & 71 & 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 74 & 0 & 83 \\ 0 & 104 & 0 & 103 \\ 0 & 104 & 0 & 103 \\ \end{bmatrix} $	74 x 84, 7 x 9, 8 x 10 10 x 12 10 x 14 12 x 16 14 x 20 18 x 24 Hardware. Tin: Block, per lb Grain. Copper: Ingot. Sheet. Sheet. Nett, 30 days, or 7 p.c. added Hot Cut. Am. or Con. Pat'n 21 & 2 ins.	2 00 2 10 2 30 2 40 0 261 0 27 0 261 0 27 0 261 0 27
" ch'ce lines dairles Western Dairy new. " " L'w grades per lh Kamouraska Cheese, fair to choice, Drugs & Chemicals. Aloes Cape. Alum. Borax xtls. Castor Cu	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Grain. Canada White, No. 2 "Spring No. 2 "Red Whiter " Extra White Michigan White Michigan No. 1 Red Whiter, No 2 Toledo Spring, Chicago No. 2 Suring Mikewike No. 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	SyrupsExtra. imp. gal. Good. " Fair. " Molasses (Barbados). " Trinidad. " Fruit: Loose Muscatel, Layers in boxes. " Sultanas. " Seedless. " Valentia	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 & 2 1 ms	3 40 0 8 65 0 4 40 0 3 40 0 3 90 0 4 15 0 4 15 0 3 90 0 4 15 0 3 90 0 4 15 0 3 65 0 3 65 0
Caustie Soda. Oream Tartar. Epsom Salts. Extract Logwood Indigo Madras. Madder. Opium. Oxalio Acid Votass Iodide. Quinine	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Barley. Peasper 66 lbs Ryo Groceries. TRA, (H+Ch. & Cad.), Janan. com. to med. lb.	0 65 0 70 0 90 0 91 0 65 0 66 0 75 0 80 1 20 1 30	Currants" Prunes" H. S. Almonds" S. S. Turragona" Walnuts" Brazils, new" Batty's Nabob Pickles, doz " Mixed do " Nabob Sauce, pts	0 061 0 74 0 07 0 08 0 06 0 17 0 06 0 00 0 132 0 16 0 09 0 11 0 08 0 10 0 08 0 10 0 084 2 90 0 90 8 80	Cut Spices, min sizes, Finishing Nails: 1 in. to 14 in. p. 100 lb, kg 14 in. to 13 in. " 2 in. and up " Tobacco Box Nails: 14 in. & 14 in. p. 100 lb kg 13 "2"	3 15 0 6 55 4 4 55 4 8 80 0 4 90 4 8 85 8 8 6 8

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1882.										
Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	and the second	f Articlo.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholess Rates.	111	me of Article.	Wh 1	olesale lates.
Coltness	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 07_1 & 0 & 06_1 \\ 0 & 06_1 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00_1 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 01_2 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 01_2 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 &$	IXX " IXX " DX " DX " DX " DX " DX " DXX " Anchors, p Lion & Crow Shoet " Shoet "	lb Blasting, F, F S, F we Speciallies: Cubinet, lb h Medal hite prax.case c, (Heaver Br'd) nd 2 elatine, box nd Skins. No. 2, D.100 lbs. No. 3 each per lb bo 0.1. we heave te months). Sole sole on for immediate the second sole .	4 50 7 150 9 25 9 25 9 9 25 5 60 0 7 700 7 25 5 60 0 100 0 11 4 15 5 15 0 100 0 11 4 15 5 10 0 0 11 4 15 5 10 0 15 0 10 0 12 10 0 12 10 0 12 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 13 0 15 0 0 0 0 15 0 10 0 0	ry, and for quantities named for Clinch and Pressed, and	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 22 \ 0 \ 0 \ 22 \ 0 \ 0 \ 22 \ 0 \ 0$	23 " 23 " 24 " 25 " 26 " 27 " 28 " 21 Spirit 24 What 24 What 25 for 26 Imp. 6 27 Mong 28 Mong 28 Mong 29 " 20 Cape, 38 Mong 40 Eggo 28 Bannel 29 " 28 Done 29 " 20 " 214 Eggs 215 Fork, " 17 Tallo 20 " 20 " 20 " 20 " 20 "	Gala: f.o.b. (London), orads in Store, n Lots, n Lots, n Lots, n Lots, n Lots, n Lots, Nos. 1 to 3, Nos. 1 to 3, Store Reamer St lower nos, nos. 1 to 3, store Reamer St lower nos, nos. 1 to 3, at Grey Boos, doz, c. 5 p.c. 30 days, at Grey Boos, doz, c. 5 p.c. 30 days, at Grey Boos, doz, c. 5 p.c. 30 days, the store of the store		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Note, adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. CAMPBELL'S Grand Trunk Railway SECURITIES. Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct. 1882-84.						-	iontreal Nov. 4			
EXCEISION COMPUSIION PLATE, (PATONICO) -THE ONLY- Fuel Economizer & Smoke Preventer.			OLD M Tenders a terial, whiel	ATERIA re invited for a can be see	The following old man on application to the the Company at Point	188: Do. Do. Domini Montre Moutre Do.	do. do. on 5 per ct. al 5 per cen al Harbor 1 Corporat 7 per ct.			1024 163 103 111 106 105 115 115 110 108
W. A. CAMPBELL, 70 St. James St. West, MONTREAL. (Late Bonaventure Street.) i.cgal. St. Charles. St. Charles. Wronght Iro Wronght Iro Store Fish P			ns n Turnings. " and	ESTIMATED QUANTITY. 150 Tons 1 " Borings (mixed) 1 " 2 "	10 100 10 11 100 11 100 11 10 10	Linutic & St. I Do. 6 p. c. 5 Do. do. 3rd 1 uffalo and Lai o. do. 54 p. c. Do. do 2 nu, Central 5 p	and other Stocks. Stor. Mt. Bonds Nort. 1891 Set Murch Mort	. all	Nov. 3	
Woodstock, N. B. " G A PPLEBY & COURSEB, Barrisers and Attorneysat " L Special attontion tiven to collections. " T Windsor, N.S. " T Solicitors, Accountants and Notaries Public. Babbit Locorr Wingham, Ont.			 Coll Sp Boiler J Leaf Sp Tools Thes Turnin, Cast Iron Bc Brass Tubes Babbit Meta Locomotive " E 	ring Plate Catting Ting Clippings gs and Borin Tings. I with Brass Fire Bores toiler Barrel	2 & Punchings 6 " 10 " 2 " 10 " 2 " 1 " 1 " gs	100 C 100 C 100 C 101 C 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Anda Souther Anada Souther Innal Truck o Do Eq Mort II Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do 5 p c Pec Feat Western Do 6 do Do 5 p. c. pref Do Forpetual Iamilion and 3	n 1st Mort. 3 p c. 1, 900. p c. 1st Al Coup. 1, 900. Cantada Corsol	. all . 100 . nll . all . all . all . all . all . all . all . all . all	97 114 981 122 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 124 12

J. Barrister, Attorney, Solioitor in Chancery, Notary Fublic, Conveyancer. &c. Special attention to mercantile collections. Woodstock, Ont. BEARD & NELLIS, Barristers, &c., Offices in the Oxford Permanent Building Society's Building. A. V. MCCLENEGHAN, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Etc., Etc. OFFICE:-Immediately West of American Express Office.

Yarmouth, N.S. THOS. B. FLINT, LL.B., BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Parties tendering to give price per ton of 2240

ba. The purchaser to pay for the full gross weight, and to accept the Company's weights. Tenders endorsed "Tender for Scrap" and addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before

Montreal, Oct. 7th, 1982.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

Infinition and by c Sig. ist Mort. No of Cannada by c Sig. ist Mort. No of Cannada by c ist View Honds..... Do do a c let Mort. Northern Extension, 6 µ c guar. Do do 6 p c Juny. Mort. Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 µ c Rick, let Mort T, G, & D, 6 µ c bonds ist mort. Sig. Law, & Ote, 6 p G Ris. Philish Columbia, July, 1907 6 µ c. Con Gov 1670 & C. 1985. Do 6 µ c 1985. Jan and July. Do 5 µ c 1885. Jan and July. Do 5 µ c 1885. Jan and July. Do Dom Stock of 1903. April and Oot. Do Dom Stock of 1903. April and Oot. Now Firmswick 6 µ c. Mow Firmswick 6 µ c. Mow Firmswick 6 µ c. Mow Firmswick 6 µ c. Jun Law. 2007. Sp. c. Lo Law. 2007. Sp. c. Lo Law. 2007. Sp. c. Lo Law. 2007. Sp. c. 100 100 100 100 100 105



WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. - THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1882

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENTTHURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1882								
Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name o	f Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Fancy Shirtings. —	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36 in Check, 33 Denims Blue; "A." Shirtings: "C." Guiatings: "C." Guiatens, Construction Bags: 3-ply II Park's Yarn, "Col Warp WI "Col Bags: 3-ply II Park's Yarn, "Col Warp WI "Col Do. Knitting (No. 8 Uni "Ble "Col Park's Yarn, "Col No. 8 Uni "Ble "Col Park's Yarn, "Col No. 8 Uni "Ble "Col Park's Yarn, "Col No. 8 Uni "Ble "Col Park Starn, "Sol Park's Yarn, "Sol Park's Yarn, "Col No. 8 Uni "Sol Park's Yarn, "Col No. 8 Uni "Col Park's Yarn, "Col No. 8 Uni "Col Park's Yarn, "Sol Park's Yarn, "Sol Sol Park's Yarn, "Sol Sol Sol Sol Sol Sol Sol Sol Sol Sol	steached ored s, & c. con 1001b kgs i No. 2. r 26 1bs i .dry sd, Eng'h f French f rench lt. oarse, per bag or bri do cddo yr Mild.do imber, &c. ., M	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Maple hard, M. Maple hard, M. Soft, do Oak, M. Pine, rlear, M. Soft, do Soft, do Soft, do Car, M. Pine, rlear, M. Soft, do Soft Mill do Lath, M. Tobacco. Solack, Chewing In boxes. """ ta caddies Brights, """ ta caddies Solace, Common. Solace Fair. "Good. Rough and Ready, in 1 box. Navy, 6's & 3's & 10's. Gold Bars, 6 and 12 luch. Mahogany Navy, 38. Bright Navy, 38. Wines, Liquors etc. Ale Domestic	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	MitchellsImp gal. """"	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
DIXON BR	OTH	ERS,	J.	S. N	ЛАЧО,	L.A.	.GORDON &	CO.,
IMPORTERS OF OYSTERS, FISH, FRUITS, NUTS, &c. 33 KING STREET EAST, HAMILTON, ON'L. Established 1845.		S, &c. <i>st</i> ,	OF EV	D I ERY I commo	Vanufacturer of ESCRIPTION, N STREET, MONTREAL.	GEN FISH, ^{Coneig}	ERAL MERCIIAN OILS, PRODUCE suments receive prompt atter S ST. NICHOLAS ST MONTREAL. I. RICHARDSO	IS, 2, &c., ^{ation.} REET,
D. Rees curers of P PACKERS OF B 46, 48 & 50 GREY The only exclusive	PROVISI EEF & NUN STREE ly Meat 1	PORK, T, Packing	IED I	WASHI NEW shipp & SHE	DYSTER CO., NCTON ST., YORK. OFFS OF LL OYSTERS,	PIC 14 P.O. B ox	MANUPACTURER OF IOR SAUCES, KLES, CATSUPS, ST. JAMES STREE	&с., &с. Г, Гневаг.
Establishment in Montreal. PORK, BEEF and LARD of the finest qualify constantily on band. IVV. CILAFRES, MONTREAL. MANUFACTURER OF Prepared Meats, CANNED MEATS, BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, SAUSAGES of all kinds smoked and unsmoked,		Clam Correspondence Solicite ESTABLIS FINNAN		a, HED 1874.	Strack	Soap.		
			ALL RINDS OF Smoked, Pickled, Boneless, Crea and Shell Fish. CANNED GOODS, MALPEQUE SHELL OYSTERS, & D. HATTON & CO., 'IMPORTERS Fish, Canned Goods, Fruits, &c., I37 McCILL & 18 BONSECOURS STS		NDS OF Boneless, Creen ell Fish. COODS, LOYSTERS, &c.,	CONTRACTION SO		
		INA			ods, Fruits, &c., NSECOURS STS.,	EACH BAR WEICHS I LB.		









To the Trade of the Dominion of Canada.

On account of our ability to divide our business into departments, with an expert buyer for each department buying and selecting his own goods for each, with the assistance of a permanent staff in Great Britain, we are enabled at this season of the year, when most stocks are ill assorted, to present to the trade a complete stock, supplemented just now with many job lines bought at a price.

Woollen Room.

This department is now in the hands of two thoroughly practical woollon men, with competent staff, and is in first-class working order, special attention being given to both letter and travellors'

staft, and is in inst-class working order, special ditention being given to both letter and travellers' orders. As we proposo-making extensive alterations and additions to our present large promises, we are de-formined to reduce our stock to as low a point as possible compatible with the interest of our friends, and therefore offer for the next month special in-ducements to class buyers for elearing lines. In Canadian Tweeds for spiring of T883 we have made unusually large contracts with all the lending manufacturers of the Dominion, and will be pre-pared by lst. November to offer hy sample, both in the warchouse and by our representatives on the road, the largest and most varied assortment ever submitted to the trade, These goods have been selected with the greatest are in regard to patterns and colors, and every advantage which our means and your representatives on the road, the greatest care in regard to patterns and colors, and every advantage which our means can command has been used, so that in point of value they cannot be surpaysed. In two or three weeks from date we expect to have a full range of patterns (Black, Black, Black, Black, Black and Pancy, in great variety, Secteh, Welsh, and Yorkshire Tweeds, Black, Black, Black Broats and Oyrens Twills, Velours, TEL-EL-KEBIR COSTUMIE CloTH (conduced to ourselves), Black Black and printed). Corduroys, Velvéteens, Carriage Globas, Black, Suder Broats and printed). Cordurys, Carriage Aprons, &c.

Staple Department.

Staple Department. Our stock of British, Foreign, and Domestie Manifactures is probably file inrgest and most complete in the Dominion. Value unsurpassed. Merchants desiring to supplement their FALL STOCK with the LATEST and most recent im-ported and domestic manufactured goods, will find, at all times, in this Department the most VARIED and PERFECT assortment. Due prominence is given to the choice selection and production of the most useful STAPLE NOVELTIES obtainable, and our relations with the leading manufacturers of this and other coun-tries give as many preferences. The range of stock comprises the following lines, namely :-Shapid Horso Blankets, lined and un-lined, in various stripes and checks; Blue and Brown Shanty Blankets. White English Wilney Blankets, White Canadian Wool Blankets, White Canadian Union Blankets, all weights and sizes. FLANNELS.

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS. Blue, 'Searlet, and White Saxon. Tartan, and Faney Check Flannels; Gamadian Faney Checks in Union and Wool; Navy-Blue Sorge Flannels, White and Brown Canton Flannels. Cottomades, Shoetings, Denims, Ducks, Jeans. The noted "Queen City" Grey Cottons, un-equalled for weight and quality and value. ALL BRANDS IN STOCK. English, American, and Canadian White Shirt-ings, Sheetings, Pillowings, Irish Shirtings, and Fronting Linens, Dunfermine Table Linens, Linen Towellings, Huck, Diaper, Glass Cloth, Napkins, D'Oylies; Hossians, 51, 60, 72 Inch; Burlaps, 40 inch; Glasgow and Manchester Printed Cottons, English, scotch, and Canadian Striped and Checked Shirtings.

Stuff Room.

In Plain and Fanoy Dress Goods we still show an In train and ranoy press Goods we still show an unbroken assortment, having opened makes of cloth and nevelites in style not to be found else-where in the trade. We desire to call the attention to a special offering of ten cases Black and Colored Cashmeres, all wool, 45 inches wide, at prices much below the present value. In

PLAIN WINCEYS.

we show without doubt the best lines at the lowest quointions. Special prices by the case in Winceys and Black and Coloured Cashmeres.

Hosiery Department.

We would call the attention of buyers to our All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, and will offer 1,000 dozen by the case at manufacturers' prices.

Mantle and Silk Department.

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.

Black Beaver Mantles, French, English, and Ganadian makes; Coloured and Cloth Mantles, English and Canadian makes; Ladies' Ulsters in great variety

Scotch and Canadian All-Wool Long Shawls-Scotch and Tartans; Squares, in Roversible, Checked, Plain, and Fancy; Indiana Squares and Longs, D'Ecosso Longs, Paisleys, &c., Fancy Shouldar chemist Shoulder Shawls.

SILKS, &c.

Ponson's Celebrated Black Gros Grafit Silks, in eight different qualities; Black and Coloured Merveiluex, Black Rhadanes, Black Varsovie, Black Satin de Lyon, Black Sarat, Extra value in Black Gros Grains, at 55c, and St. Splendid range of Black and Coloured Pekin Moire, Black and Coloured Satin Brocades, Black Plain and Brocaded Velvets.

SPECIAL.

Our Sapphire Blue Black Velveteens, to arrive ex-Britannic. All shades Coloured Velvetcens.

Knitted Goods Department.

LADIES' WOOL SHAWLS.

Ten Cases New Goods. A Full Range of All Leading Colours.

ALSO,

Mittens, Mitts, Hoods, Ilats, Bootees, Infantees, Capes, Ulsters, Gaiters, Bootakins, Vests, &c., &c. AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND CANADIAN CLOUDS.

An immense variety.

Underclothing Department,

Black Quilted Lustro Skirts, Black Quilted Italian Skirts, Black Quilted Salin Skirts, Coloured Folt and Cloth Skirts.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR IN SETS AND SEPARATE PIECES.

Muslin And Lace Departments.

Full Lines in Swiss Chocks, Jacconet, Nainsook, Victoria, Brilliants, Brocades, Books, &c., &c.

LACES.

Valenciennes, Maltese, Torchon, Edelweiss, Oriental, Brabant, Guipure, and all other leading makes.

Carpet Department.

A large range of Wilton Carpets in all the colour-A large range of Wilton Carpets in all the colour-ings and designs. 120 newest patterns in Brussels for drawing-rooms, and a large variety of Hall and Stair to match. Tapestries in every style to suit all buyers. A magnificent range of 3-pity and 2-pity wool Kidders. The choicest productions of the Canadian Jooms in all-wool and union enryets, best value in the market. Dutch wool, union, and stair carpets, 4, 5-4, 6-4. Printed folts, and 8-4 druggets. Green and erimson baizes, 2-4, 4-4. Homps in every onality. quality

MAT AND MATTING DEPARTMENT.

Cocoa and Napier mattings in all widths. A full stock of Cocoa mats in all sizes and qualities. Rat-han, Beanno, Tapestry, Velvet, and Smyrna Mats. Tapestry, Velvet, Uhlan, Axminister, Moquette, and Smyrna Rugs, Stair Linens, Crumb Cloths, Felt Sources

Squares. Floor Olicioths and Lincleums, Stair Olicioths.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

In Every Variety, ombossed and plain. Mohair and Silk Plushes, Rops, Torries, Turcoman, Raw Silks, Cashuneres, Satins. Piano Felt, Halt Sik Damask, Wool Damask, Gabinet Cloths, Cretonnes, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Bed Laces, Carpet Binding, and Shade Fixtures.

Lace Curtain and Cover Dept.

Notlingham, Scoleh, Swiss, and other Loep, tains. Raw Silk, Jute, and Tapestry Curtains. Honeycomb, Toilet, Marsella, Quilts and Covers, Lace Red Covers. Raw Silk, Jute Tapestry. Embroidered Tamboured Piano and Table Covers. Window Fixings, Corniece, Cornice Poles and Mountings, Shado Irulis, Drapery Chains, Picture Nails and Cords, Curtain Hooks, Stair Rods, etc.

Haberdashery,

This Department is always kept fully assorted. The following are a few of the Goods kept therein,

viz.:--Cotton Spools, Silk Spools, Twists, Needles, Satin Wire, Hair Pins, Narsery Fins, Elastics, Thimbles, Poarl Shirt Buttons, Fant Buckles, Boot Laces, Linen Thread, Sewing Silks, Braids, Tapes, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Wire Ribbon, Whalebone, Dress Pearls, Cable Cord, Pant Buttons, Agaie Buttons, Stay Fasteners, Corset Laces. Our stock of

BALL DRESS BUTTONS is very large, and contains novelties in V. I., Gilt, Silver, Jet, and Fancy Colours.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

White Dress Shirts,	Regatta Shirts.
Flannel Shirts.	Oxford Shirts,
Heavy Serge Shirts.	Laced Shirts,
Linen Collars,	Linen Culls.
Paper Collars,	Paper Cuils,
Shirt Fronts,	Braces.
Umbrellas,	Bags,
Shirt Sets.	Solitaires, etc., etc.
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Fancy Goods Department.

We have just opened up a shipment of goods suit-able for the Xmas trade, and contains novelties which will not be found clsewhere, viz. :-Perfumed Sachets, Plush Frame Mirrors, Plush Photo Frames, Tortoise Shell Portemoinnaies, Mechanical Toys, Glove and Handkereinief Boxes in Plush and Leather. Work Boxes in Plush and Leather, Perfume Cases, Xmas Cards, Japanese Goods, Albums, Purses, Hand Satchels, Bronzes, Evening Fans, &c., &c.

Wool and Wool-Work Depts.

We keep all the Lat	est Designs	in the follo	wing :
ottomans, Banners,	Brackets, Cosies.		
Bannerettes,		Strips,	

1.5	Chairs,	Slippers.
	Chair Strips,	Slipper Pockets,
	Fender Stools,	Table Borders,
1	&e.,	&c.
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Wo have just received a Large Re-Order of-Baldwin's Fingering, Baldwin's being in Fingering, Baldwin's 4-ply Merino, Baldwin's Saxony, Baldwin's Fieecy, Baldwin's 5-ply Merino,

I. M. D. Fingering in all the Leading Shades, OUR BERLIN WOOL STOCK

OUR BERLIN WOOL STOCK Ts as usual Large, Extensive, and Complete. Also Canadian Yarus, Germantown, Andalusian, Pyre-nees, Lady Betty, Gonevese, Anchor, Crewel Wools, Jee Wool and Pompadour Wool, etc., etc. The following goods requisite for the Berlin Wool Trade will be found very complete, viz :-Pilloselles, Etching Silk, Embroidery Cotton, Chenille Tassols, Smoking Cap Tassels, Silk Balls, Banner Stands, Silk Mussia, Silk Nattee, Lacet Threads, Noticos, Purre Twist, Crewel Silk, Che-nille, Floss Tassels, Cushion Tassels, Tassel Balls, Lace Braids, Silk Alliance, Perlee, Star, Luxem-burg Thread, Motto Frames, Embroidery Silk, Kuniting Silk, Chenille Cord, Orapo Cord, Banner ette Fringes, Banneretto Stands, Mohair, Hussia, Cotton Alliance, Vandyke, Cordon, Flourishing, Thread, Scrap Pictures, etc.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO., MANCHESTER, England.