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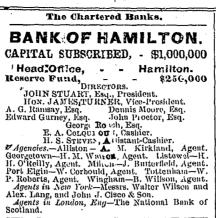
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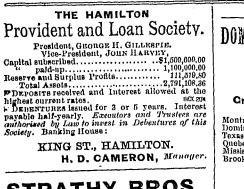
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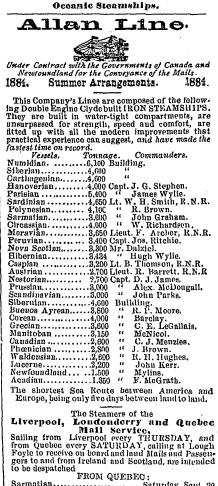
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ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONER For taking utidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario, 115 Si. Francois Xavier Street Montreal.

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 Barmatian
 Saturday, Sept. 20

 Surdivian
 Saturday, "27

 Parisian
 Saturday, "42

 Gircassian
 Saturday, "44

 Porvisian
 Saturday, "41

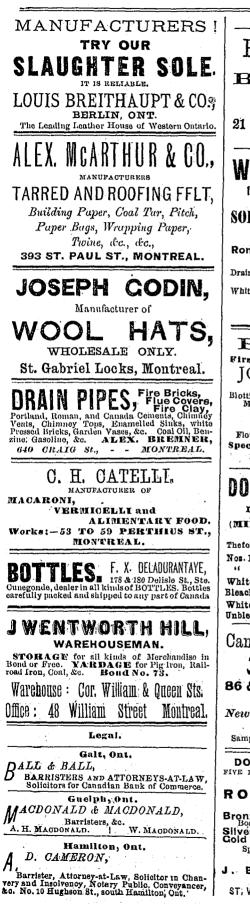
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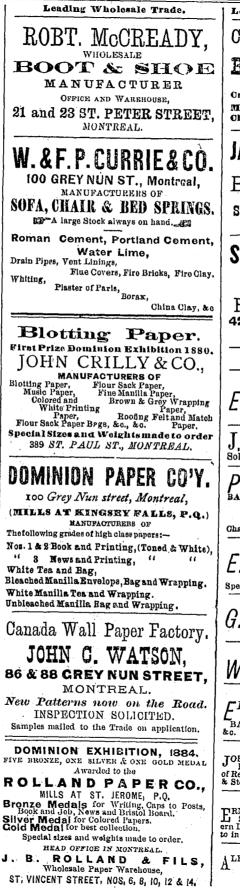
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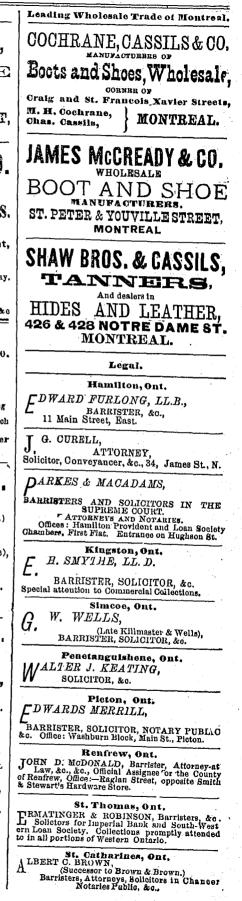
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Washington street, Boston, or to H. & A. ALLAN, State St., Boston, and 25 Common St., Montreal,







Leading Manufacturers &c.

D. MORRICE, SONS & CO. General Merchants, &c., MONTREAL and TORONTO. HOCHELAGA COTTONS. Brown Cottons and Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings, Canton Flannels, Yarns, Bags, Ducks, &c. ST. CROIX COTTON MILL.

Tickings, Denims, Apron Checks, Fine Fancy Checks, Ginghams, Wide Sheetings, Fine Brown Cottons, &c.

ST. ANNE SPINNING CO. [Hochelaga]. Heavy Brown Cottons and Sheetings.

Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Flannels, Shawis, Woollen Yarns, Blankets, &c. The Wholesale Trade only supplied.

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COMPANY, CORNWALL, - ONT. MANUFACTURE COTTONADES, WOVEN DUCKS, DYED DUCKS, White Ducks for Sails, Tents, in 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10 and 12 oz. CANTON FLANNELS, BLEACHED, UN-

CANTON FLANNELS, BLEAGHED, UN-BLEACHED and COLORED. CRAIN BACS, SUCAR BACS.

CRAIN BACS, SUCAR BACS. All orders excented DIRECT from the Mills at Cornwall, Accounts opened with the Wholesale Houses only.



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MONTREAL.

General Commission Merchants.

and 61, 63 & 65 Commissioners Street, Morrireal.

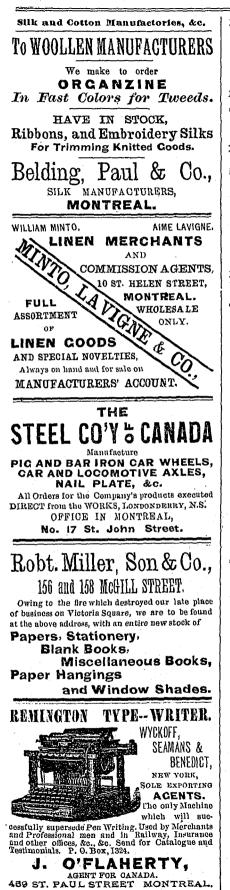


BLEACHERS AND DYERS NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS ST. JOHN, N.B.
 ST. JOHN, N.B.
 COTTON YARNS, White and Colored, Single and Double Twist Yarns, Bleached and Colored.
 CARPET WARPS, White and Colored.
 BEAM WARPS, Tor Woollen hills in all the varieties required.
 HOSIERY YARRS of every description.
 BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality to that imported.
 FANCY WOVES SHIRTINGS and APRON OHECKS.
 These Goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for ache of the above articles in Montreal, TOSUES (Migston Exhibitions, 1889, 1881 and 1882).
 at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, 1880.
 at Kingston for beet assortment of Cotton Manuf. 1882 at Montreal, 1822, for best display of Cotton Goods.
 For Sale by the Wholeale and Estail Dry Goods Trade throughout the Dominion.
 ACENTS:-ALEX.SPENCE, WM. HEWETT, 21 Lemoine St., Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto. ST. JOHN, N.B. Stormont Cotton Co., Denims, Tickings, Cottonades, Fancy Wove Shirtings & Apron Checks. Hamilton Cotton Co., Ball Knitting Cotton, Hosiery Yarns Cotton Yarns (White and Colored), Twist Yarns (Bleached and Colored), Beam Warps all kinds, Cottonades and Denims. **Cornwall Cotton Batting Co.** Batts put up in Cases or Bales in any weight to suit the trade. Simcoe Woollen Co., Grey Blankets, Wheeling and Fingoring Yarns. All communications regarding Terms or Goods addressed to our Agents, F. McELDERRY & CO., 204 McGill St., Montreal. Toronto Office, 35 Scott Street. **CRAVEN COTTON CO. BRANTFORD**, ONT., GREY SHEETINGS. AGENT: S. DAVISON. 16 Colborne Street, Toronto. Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, STATIONERS. **Blank Book Makers, Printers** AND RELIEF STAMPERS. 1755 NOTRE DAME STREET. ONE REAL.

Leading Manufacturers &c.

WM. PARKS & SON.

COTTON SPINNERS







543

SALES of Quebec 3rd yellow pine have been made at auction in Glasgow at 1s 14d per c. ft. for 12 ft. by 11 x 13, and Quebec red pine deals at 10⁴/₄ for 14 ft. by 9 x 3. St. John, N.B., spruce deals 13 ft. by 11 x 3 brought 10d per c. ft.

The troubles of M. Taylor & Co., groceries and liquors, Toronto, referred to last week, are largely attributable to investments in the North-West. The liabilities are now given at \$5,000, and the assets \$1,000 to \$2,000 less, consisting of stock and real estate. The assets are advertised to be sold by auction.

THOMPSON & BLACK, who began a small grocery and feed store about a year ago at Brussels, Ont., have assigned in trust. The principal assets consist of about \$200 worth of stock.—The liabilities of Jas. J. Dunn, butcher, Toronto, who recently assigned, are about \$3,000; assets about \$300, consisting of horse, waggon and book-debts.

THE OFFER of 33 1-3 cents in the dollar recently made for the estate of the Toronto Bolt and Iron Company by Mr. John Livingstone, acting for a supposed syndicate, does not appear to have met the views of creditors, but chiefly because the security was not considered satisfactory; at all events the offer was not accepted, and it is no longer available. Meantime the works are silent, but Mr. Livingstone is of opinion that new works could be erected for less than the offer.

The Olyde shipbuilding report for September shows that there have been launched 25 vessels, 27,012 tons, a total which is 5,500 tons over corresponding month 1883; but, taking the three quarters of the year, a decline of 60,000 to 70,000 tons is shown compared with 1883.

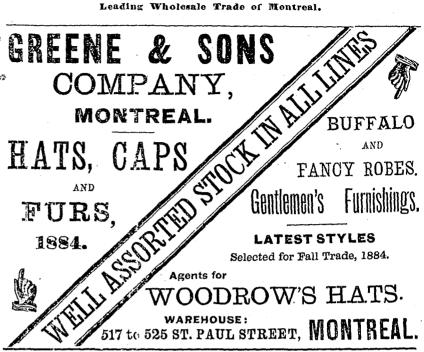


W. H. Ross, of Stellarton, N.S., tailor, etc., has assigned after making a few preferences. His wife carries on the millinery business on the same premises.—David Malcolm, general dealer, Tatamagouche, N.S., has also assigned. He began in the fall of 1874, but it appears to have been a struggle throughout. He owes about \$6,000, and has nominal assets of about \$7,000. Capital too small for the business.

Louis Wissen, tailor, Walkerton, Ont., has purchased 20 feet of land next to Luxon's saddlery shop on which he has commenced to ereet a drug store to be occupied by his son Lewis, a druggist. There are two druggists in that town already. It remains to be seen whether a third is one too many. But the Scott Act may blow them some good. There is very little grain moving in Walkerton and vicinity, owing to the low prices prevailing.

The generally accepted and understood mercantile value of the Datafries Mills and lots, including water power, formerly owned by Gavin Hume, of Galt, Ont., was, until he fuiled, \$42,000. At the recent anction sale the highest bid was \$10,500. The store property belonging to the same insolvent in the town of Galt was valued at \$12,000, and the highest bid was \$5,-\$800. On which the Berlin *Telegraph* remarks: "Let this be a warning to property holders who think they are rich—such, often, is not the fact."

The chief event in the English lumber trade is the failure of Messrs. R. & J. Harrison of Hull, Eng. As they were in first-class credit up to the moment of their suspension, the trade generally was taken unawares by the announcement of their difficulties. Their total liabilities are estimated at 2100,000, and it is thought the assets will realize 10s to 15s in the pound.



The stock, etc., of John Kelday of Gananoque, Ont., dealer in groceries, etc., was sold on the 6th inst. at 524 cents in the dollar, each, realizing \$1,680. This sale was under writ of execution by the heirs of the estate of his late partner, Muir. The business was begun several years ago and appears to have prospered in a small way until within the last twelve months. The total liabilities were about \$2,000. Mr. Kelday has gone to Toronto to resume busin pars, it is to be hoped with more attention and better success.

The failure of W. C. McKenzie, lumber and coal merchant, Petrolin, is unnounced, with liabilities of about \$40,000 which, according to recent advices, the assets will not nearly cover. His trouble is chiefly attributed to speculation, and to "raise the wind" he resorted to "kite dying" on an extensive scale. It is said that KcKenzie discounted about \$4,000 at the Fawcett Bank, Wyoming, Ont., which it is thought will all be met, by the makers, so that the chartered Bank which holds it will lose uothing. Mr. McKenzie, after unking an assignment, suddenly left for parts unknown.

The troubles of D. R. McRae, of Deseronto, Out., dealer in tins, etc., bear some appearance of precipitation. He began business in May, 1882, with a capital of about \$400 in cash and tools. He recently had some notes falling due which he could not meet, and, being unable to obtain an extension without security, he assigned to Samuels, Benjamin & Co., of Toronto, who are creditors to the amount of about \$500. Much sympathy is felt locally for Mr. McRae, for it is generally understood that, had he been given time, he would have paid everybody in full. He is economical and hardworking, but the times have not been favorable. He owes about \$32,500 ; the assets, which consist of stock and book debts, amount to \$3,900.

A. M. GILFIN, a long-established jeweller of Uxbridge, Out., has been going through a sea of troubles, beginning with one night last June when burglars entered his premises and made away with cash and goods, to the amount and value of \$2,100, leaving him little beyond some book debts and a few goods, all valued at about \$200. He owed \$2,000 in July, and tried to settle at 20 cents in the dollar. His landlord next appeared on the scene and swept nearly all that the burglars had left, leaving the merchaudise creditors but little prospects. At the landlord's sale, the goods were bought in by Gilpin's father-in-law, who returned them to the wife by a bill of sale. Gilpin was sued about a month ago by a prominent Montreal and Toronto house, and made an assignment a few days after. It is supposed the assets will hardly sell for 10 cents in the dollar.

A DESPATCH from Watford, Ont., dated Oct. 11th says: "Since the failure of Fawcett's banking offices, confidence has been greatly shaken, and a panicky feeling existed in regard to all financial institutions, which began to tell. on Campbell's banking office, and he, feeling that he could not conduct his business satisfactorily unless he received sufficient support. from outside sources, resolved to suspend business for a week, and called a meeting of his denositors for to-day, who were nearly all present, and to whom he submitted a statement, of which the following is a summary :- Total assets, \$51,000; total liabilities, \$43,000. Mr. Campbell, after making the above statement in detail, left it wholly in the depositors' hands to deal with as they saw fit, after which a unanimous vote was passed appointing and empowering him to wind up the banking business, declaring quarterly dividends pro rata. Three trustees were also appointed to assist him, and the time limited to one year.



ENGLISH LINEN HOSE JNO. C. MCLAREN,

292 & 294 ST. JAMES ST. WEST. MONTREAL.

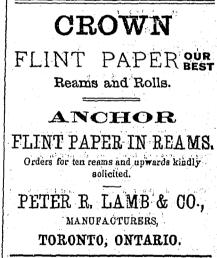
Manufacturer of Card Clothing, etc., and dealer in every variety of Mill supplies,



Acme Coffee and Spice Steam Mills, 329 ST. JAMES STREET,

Agent for MACURQUHART & CO.'S, Louden, E., Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

JAS. COLLIER & SONS, London, Eng., Mustards, Chocolates, Coccas, &c. Also the "Globe London Soap Powder."



CAMPBELL & McLachlin, who were supposed to be doing a fair business, although in a small way, at Middlemiss, Ont., have assigned in trust. They claimed to have some \$3,000 in the business.-Alfred Bisson, general dealer, Colchester, Ont., is also said to have assigned. -Robt. Bennett, a Georgetown, Ont., hotelkeeper, who has been in a low state of chronic mortgage for some time, has assigned at last.

MR. W. HEWITT, of Colborne street, Toronto. commission agent, for cottons, buttons and German goods has assigned in trust.-Reynolds & Son, carrying on a general store for some years at Markdale, Out., ander very limited credit, have been dispossessed by the sheriff. On the 9th inst. a judgment was registered against them for \$2,000.-J. S. McQueen, grocer, Ningara Falls, is reported to have crossed over the way.

White Lead & Colors. DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

MCARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in

or Delivery from Store.

R. Van Zellar, Oporto.-Ports.

John S. Shiels & Sons, Leith.-Gleushiel Whiskey.

Sanchez Romate Hermanos.-Jerez de la Frontera, Sherries. Hanappier & Co., Bordeaux.-Clarets.
 Wm. Edmonds, Jr., & Co., Liverpool.-Export Bottlers Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout.

Orders from the Trade solicited for Direct Importation

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star, & Double Diamond Star Brands. English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet. Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass. Col'd, Plain & stained Enamelled Sheet Glass. Painters and Artists Materials. Ohemicals, Dye Stuffs. Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.,

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES: 310. 312. 314 and 316 St. Paul Street and 358.255 and 257 CommissionersStreet

MONTREAL.

SMITH Bros. & Co., a small patent medicine concern, this city, are in trouble. Seizures are in on behalf of Kerry, Watson & Co., and J. C. Kemp & Co., the latter in the same line. Liabilities, \$8,000 to \$10,000.

AVILA PAILLE, hotel keeper, Louiseville, Que., is offering to compromise on time at about 20 cents in the dollar. He owes some \$5,000, and has assets of about \$2,000. Terms not accepted by creditors at last reports .- Edward Bastien, printer, Montreal, has assigned.

WOLTZ Bros. & Co., King street, Toronto, have assigned, owing, it is said, to both partners not being sufficiently acquisitied with the business, besides being involved in their connection with a jewellery house in Winnipeg. The total liabilities are \$90,000. E. S. Coliner holds a chattel morigage for \$50,000, the remaining \$40,000 being due chiefly to Montreal houses.

J. C. Gaudry of this city has assigned to Messrs. Kent & Turcotte, with liabilities of \$500, and assets \$600.-A. N. Dostaler of St. Narcisse, P. Q., with liabilities of about \$1,200 and assets \$1,000, has also assigned to the above firm .- A. Pilon of Quebec has made an assignment to the same firm, liabilities being placed at \$4000, and assets the same.

J. B. BRUN, Montreal, whose capias by A. T. Wiley was noticed last summer, has compromised at 30 cents in the dollar. Brun begau business as

DRUCCISTS. OFFER FOR SALE Cod Liver Oil, Newfld., Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, Coriander Seeds, Cream of Tartar, 603 CRAIG STREET. MONTREAL.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

WHOLESALE

a peripatetic coal-oil dealer, but opened in the crockery business on Untario street in the spring of last year. He removed to St. Lawrence street last spring. Liabilities in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

MR. N. LARIVEE, a long established dry goods retailer, this city, has been obliged to setule with his creditors at 871 cents in the dollar. Mr. D A. Nadeau has been admitted to a partnership, and this will give additional strength to the concern. Mr. Larivee retains the confidence of his creditors ; he showed a small nominal surplus over liabilities of about \$15,000.

STREETSVILLE, Ont., has been somewhat excited over the unexpected failure of Barber Bros., woolen and saw mills, with total liabilitics between \$150,000 and \$200,000 and assets about \$100,000. They assigned on Wednesday. The cause of the trouble was the natural pressure brought to bear on the firm by their hankers, who are creditors to the extent of \$90,000, holding mortgages on real estate and other security.

F. LANGELIER, general dealer, St. Hyacinthe, Que., is again compelled to acknowledge his inability to pay in full, and for this purpose met his creditors at the St. Lawrence Hall, this city; on the 6th inst. He assigned to M. E. Bernier of St. Hyacinthe .- A. Pilon, who a few years ago created such a stir among the dry goods community on St. Catherine street east, this city, does not appear to have been successful in Quebec whither he removed some two years ago.



WE BEGRET to learn that the old and respected publishing house of James Campbell & Son, Toronto, has succumbed to the difficultics which have for some time beset it. A full statement of their affairs has not yet been made public, but we believe that their direct

of mills, and they have a heavy stock of manu-

factured stuff on hand, for which at present

there is little or no sale. It is understood that

most of their small mills have been closed for

some time, while the local mill has curtailed

production. About a year and a half ag , they

property, however, is conveyed to his son. He

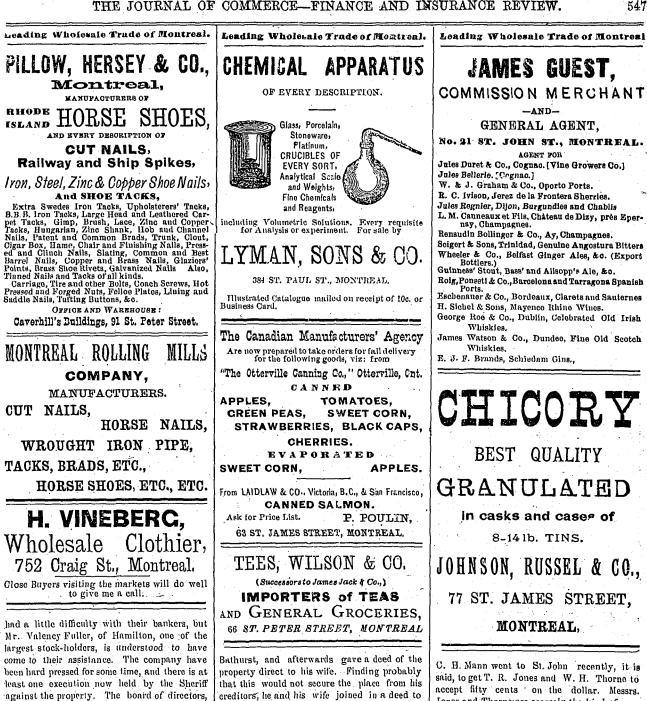
owned a large share in a schooner, lately lost

under circumstances not generally understood,

which vessel was insured by his agents, Messra

Pickford & Black of Hulifax, to whom he is in-

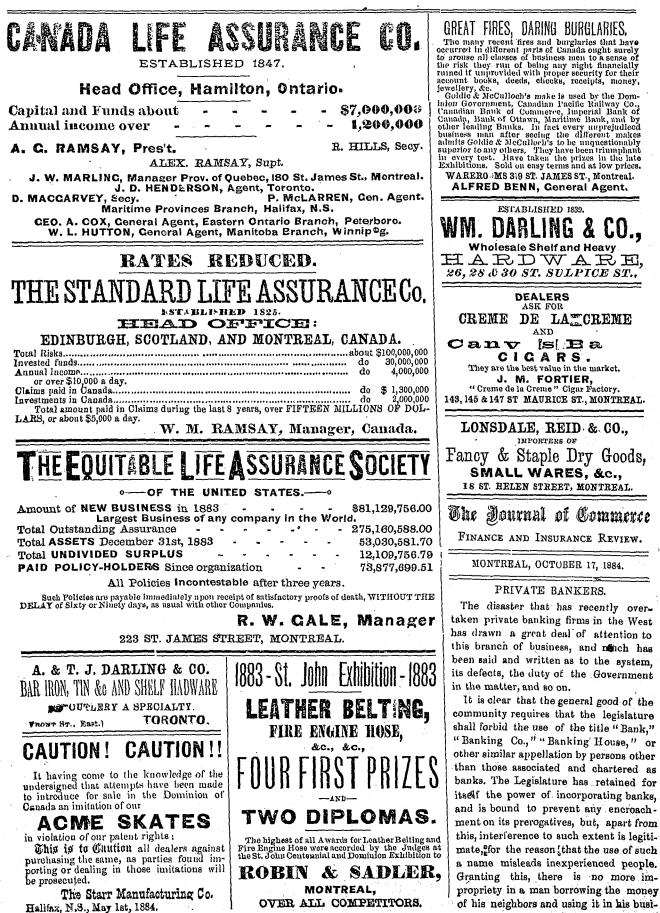
debted.



however capable in their respective lines, are his sister, Helen Mann, in whose name the promen of but little experience in the business of perty still stands. Last year Charles H. Mann bought a piece of land in Bathurst, and built a the company, although a considerable advance house on it, costing about \$2000 The place was shortly afterwards mortgaged by him to A FISH FAILURE .-- We publish the follow-Jacob White, believed to be for a bona fide debt. ing account of a failure which recently took Last autumn they opened a store in Bathurst place in our sister Province to the cast as an instance of what creditors are occasionally town, both apparently managers of the business, but they kept accounts and gave notes etc., in compelled to face-wheat or no wheat : Joseph the name of Joseph H. Mann, "per C.H. Mann." 'A. Mann and Charles H. Mann, composing the Their lobster shipments this year must have firm of Mann Bros., commenced at Bathurst, been about \$17,000 to \$18,000, and they are N.B., three years ago in lobster packing, for supposed to be well able to meet their liabiliwhich they had several factories along the ties, Joseph H. Mann went through the Incoast. They are not what might be called solvent Court in '73, when he kept a store at business men either of them, but they have very large ideas. Joseph H. Mann built a Jacquet River, during the construction of the Intercolonial, and paid nothing of a dividend, dwelling-house at Grand Anse, 27 miles below

on their predecessors in this respect.

Jones and Thorne are scarcely the kind of men to accept half a debt so easily unless the balance is secured, and Montreal creditors will probably act as liberally in the matter. " Joseph H. Mann, per C. H. Mann," has been signed by C. H. Mann at the Bank and on notes, etc., generally. Joseph H. Mann has given out to the Bank and others that he was authorized to do so. All their lobsters and cases shipped this year were branded as usual "Mann Bros." and it is the impression that C. H. Mann is as much a partner in Mann Brothers as ever; at all events no notice of any change in the business was ever given or published. They had a good stock of merchandise in their store some few weeks ago, but the stock has been considerably run down meantime.



ness than in his borrowing money from his bankers. The practical results however are apt to be very different. Banks look out for good security, and generally watch closely what use is made of the money they have provided. The neighbors who lend a private banker money—that is become "depositors"—usually do neither.

The business of money lenders is of ancient date, and will probably continue so long as the world endures. And a money lender who supplies in a moderate way, and at reasonable rates, the needs of a small community is a very useful member of society. The private bankers in this country, especially in the districts now most affected, have been useful in their day. But there are practically only two ways in which the business can be carried on with good prospects of success: either on the capital and bank credit of the banker, or on his capital and deposits. A combination of both methods is apt to lead to the ambitious cultivation of a large business, in which the "deposits " are employed as margin for large bank advances. The ultimate results are too frequently those with which we have lately become familiar. Such a private banker has to keep his bank secured fully, as a condition of his existence; the deposits and capital bear all losses and shrinkage. Of course the "personal equation" is a large factor in this matter. There are prudent and careful men who use all the means their credit or capital gives them with judgment and discretion, and so gain a good living or more; but able men are rare in every business, and we are looking at the private banking circle as a whole,

The business has been carried on, with rare exceptions, in the method condemned above. A few, who have considerable capital of their own, and control a moderate line of deposits, content themselves with buying notes or discounting bills within the limits of these resources. Should trouble overtake them, their assets are, or should be, forthcoming, wholly for the benefit of their depositors. Another, but still smaller, class refuse deposits and content themselves with such business as their own capital and their credit with their bankers enable them to do. The profits are smaller, but the business is usually safe. They feel the conservative influence of the bank at all times, and if trouble supervenes, can count on its support, at least in the judicious winding up of their business. It is, in fact, solely a matter between themselves and their bankers ; there are no outside creditors, an l any "suspension" in the ordinary

sense is an impossibility. At most they simply cease to have any funds to lend; and those who have been relying on them for support find themselves generally in the hands of an institution willing to treat them fairly and reasonably.

But the third, and most numerous, class are those above mentioned. They carry on a comparatively large business on a small margin of capital. Their profits are small, and the temptation to increase them by risky business done at high rates well-nigh irresistible. When trouble overtakes them, and they are necessarily exposed to demands which others are free from,-the depositors usually find that they have " financed " to keep themselves afloat until every portion of their available assets is absorbed or pledged for loans, and nothing is left for the unsecured creditors.

In spite of all this it must be admitted that the business of lending money is quite as legitimate as any other. The methods, more than the theory, require modification. Men who have only small means, or that are unexperienced in the business of banking, are not proper custodians of the money of their neighbors, but if the latter choose to trust them it is purely a matter for themselves to decide. No legislation (as has been suggested) can interfere with this liberty of action. All it can do is to make it clear that a private individual or firm is not a bank.

A word as to the profits of the business will not be amiss. We believe these have been greatly exaggerated : a man with a capital of 10 to \$20 000, carrying (say) a discount line of 50 to \$60,000, which is the average amount in private banking offices, must get an average rate of 10 per cent to pay interest on loans or deposits, office and living expenses on a moderate scale, and a fair interest on his own capital. What he gets beyond that may be counted as profit, but we are quite certain that a great part of the business done by private bankers does not bear a higher rate than that mentioned. In too many cases, in fact, they have assumed the risk of endorsing hills for 1 per cent per annum, or even less.

The moral of all this (if it have one) is, that depositors should not lend their money to people who won't pay it back; that legislation won't help them to judge as to who is wise enough to use their money properly, or honest enough to pay it back even when they don't lose it; and that they had better take the risk of entrusting it to a respectable chartered bank, or to the Post Office, rather than leave it with a private individual, of whose affairs they can at best know very little.

OUR FUTURE COMMERCIAL POLICY.

Although all sorts of schemes are being daily propounded for a change in the commercial policy of the Dominion, we find nothing in the recent utterances of the Hon. Mr. Blake to indicate the views of the party of which he is the acknowledged leader. On the occasion of his visit to Chateauguay, he was the recipient of an address from "the Liberals," and it might have been expected that some reference would have been made in it to the principles held in common by those who presented it and Mr. Blake; but although the former state that " they " have been close observers of passing "events, and of nothing more critically " than your public career," and although reference is made to Mr. Blake's " public utterances in Parliament," yet all that we are further told is that his "eloquent "appeals for the just rights of the peo-" ple, without distinction of race or "creed," constitute his claim to public confidence. Now, we apprehend that it would be difficult to find a politician in the Dominion who would acknowledge that he was an advocate of the deprivation of any portion of our population whatever their race or creed, of their just rights. What has Mr. Blake himself said?

We shall not follow him in his onslaught on the Pacific Railway policy of the Government, because we feel assured that there will be no second opinion as to that question being now " a dead issue." We should be sorry to impute to Mr. Blake a desire to violate the public faith of the Government and the Parliament but even if there were persons so inclined, it would be hardly possible for them to interfere with the existing arrangements. The real practical issue before the country is its commercial policy, and although, as we have stated at the commencement of these remarks, all sorts of schemes are daily propounded, Mr. Blake was much too cautious to commit himself to any of them. He described free trade rs adopted in England as impossible, simply because we had a large revenue to provide. He must surely be aware that in England it has been found quite practicable to levy countervailing excise duties on all goods manufactured at home, which, when imported from abroad, are liable to customs The truth is, as we have freduties. quently pointed out, no Canadian politician is in favor of free trade, however he may differ with his opponents as to the extent of that " incidental protection" which both political parties profess to be the proper designation of their commercial policy.

Of the various schemes already alluded to, strange as it may seem, we are not aware that any one of them has been countenanced by a political party. Imperial Federation we need not again discuss, but we may briefly state that its object, as described in Mr. Bourne's lecture before the British Association, is commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies, on the principle of free trade or very low revenue duties sufficient to bear the cost of defence, and other common objects, leaving all our other expenses to be provided for by direct taxation. This is the only scheme of Imperial Federation yet laid before the public, but we own that we doubt whether Sir Alexander Galt or Mr. Blake, the only Canadian statesmen who have favored such a scheme, would concur in that of Mr. Bourne. Of commercial union with the United States we have already written enough, and will therefore dismiss it for the present without further remark, in order to notice the latest proposal which has been made by Mr. Watson Griffin, a gentleman connected with the Toronto Press, and who has in an interesting brochure entitled, "The Provinces and the States, why Canada does not want annexation," discussed a number of questions avowedly as an advocate of independence.

We learn from Mr. Griffin that there are three daily papers in Toronto in favor of Independence, the News, World and Telegram; one in Montreal, the Star; and one in Winnipeg, the Sun. With the World, the Sun, and the Star, all for independence, it may well be deemed a bold undertaking to offer a word in favor of the status quo. It is, however, a comfort to find that the Week and Mr. Watson Griffin have each the same opinion of the other. Mr. Griffin describes the distinguished writer of Bystander as a " pessimist" who is labouring "to arouse an annexation sentiment," while the Week characterises Mr. Griffin's treatise as "a swift succession of curt and dogmatic statements, each of which is aimed at somebody's head." The truth is that the opinions held by the rival controversialists are those of "pessimists." It is not our intention at present to notice those portions of Mr. Griffin's treatise which refer to the constitution of the Senate, or the exercise of the veto, or, indeed, to any topic but that of our commercial policy. While opposed to commercial union and to annexation with the United States he seems to be favorable to commercial union and even annexation with countries infinitely less desirable, such as Brazil, We own that we are not very

clear that we understand Mr. Griffin's views correctly, as he seems to use the terms Zollverein and reciprocity as if they were synonymous terms. Zollverein or customs' union means a common tariff for a number of States, the proceeds of which are divided proportionately among them. In the treatise there are constant references to a Zollverein, one, for instance, "which would include a young country like Brazil, and exclude the United States as well as England." We can have no doubt that the author's meaning is that there might be a commercial treaty with Brazil and other countries on the basis of a common tariff.

It is said that the Canadian High Commissioner is at the present time engaged in negotiations with Spain, the object of which is to remove existing obstructions to trade between Canada and the Spanish Colonies. There are no such obstructions existing on the part of Canada. Cuban sugare are admitted on the same terms, as those from the British and French Colonies, and from Brazil. The obstructions, we believe to be chiefly owing to the preferences given to Spanish shipping. A few years ago, the duties were in 5 classes, viz : 1st. Spanish productions in Spanish vessels. 2nd. Spanish productions in foreign vessels. 3rd. Foreign productions imported from Spain, in Spanish vessels. 4th. Foreign productions imported from the place of production in Spanish vessels. 5th. Foreign productions in foreign vessels. Although there may have been some changes of late years the principle of the tariff is not changed. Now we fully believe that although Spain has no just ground of complaint against Canada it will insist on concessions from us as an ind acement to her to do us simple justice. France has been permitted to adopt a similar policy without retaliation. We shall soon learn what Spain demands, but we cannot forbear remarking that Mr. Blake and his liberal coadjutors have been deplorably remiss in their action in the House of Commons, in regard to our commercial relations with Foreign States. 'To return to Mr. Watson Griffin's treatise : It advocates throughout the principle of discriminating duties, and moreover its treaties, assuming that we had the power to make such treaties, would be all with such States as Brazil, while pointed offence would be given to our great neighbor, to whom we should, if we are wise, give no reasonable ground for complaint. The true commercial policy for Canada, and we should maintain it to be the true policy, if she were independent to-morrow, is to treat all other countries exactly

alike, always provided that they treat us as they do the most favored nation. If, on the other hand, they treat us like France and Spain we should promptly retaliate on the ground of our treatment, avowing that our action is retaliatory, and that it will be abandoned when we are treated with justice.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CHANNEL.

The Hamilton Spectator loses no opportunity of endeavoring to excite local prejudices against the improvement of the channel of the St. Lawrence. We shall not discuss the question as one of party politics. It is quite true that the improvement of the channel has been supported and opposed by influential organs of the opinions of both parties. What we complain of is that the subject is not treated fairly. It is held by some, and among others by Quebec people, as if it was a question of favoring Montreal at the expense of Quebec; and yet it is notorious that when the channel was not one-half the depth that it is to-day Montreal was the great centre of Canadian trade. It must continue to be so, and, as a matter of fact, the citizens of Montreal are no more interested in the improvement of the channel than any other Canadian consumers of goods imported by the St. Lawrence route. The Spectator asserts that the Montreal papers "prac-"tically admit that without government "aid their port cannot hold its traffic." And again :- "This failure is due, not to "any natural defect of the route but to " the great cost of getting ocean vessels " to and from Montreal, and to the enor-"mous barge charges on the Upper St. " Lawrence." Now, as regards the "barge "charges," we are not aware that there is any monopoly to prevent freights being reduced to what will yield a remunerative profit to the forwarder. There is an active competition between the St. Lawrence route and the various competitive railroad routes, and that by the New York canals, the tolls on which have been abolished. Surely, even without competition among. Canadian barge owners, there is no danger of monopoly, and yet we are told by the Spectator that the principal reason for the St. Lawrence route not getting its fair share of the trade is that "the barge company has a " monopoly of grain-carrying on the Upper "St. Lawrence and charges three or four "times as much as the service is worth." But then "Montreal is not favorably "situated to be the port of exchange "between ocean vessels and inland trans-

"portation." If not, how, we would ask, did it become "the port of exchange" long before the construction of the canals and before there was an ocean steamer in the trade? How does it happen, we would ask the Spectator, that when steamers carrying their full cargoes are unable to reach Montreal, they simply lighten at Quebec, so as to get to the head of navigation ? It would be inferred from the articles in the Spectator that the real contest as to traffic was between Montreal and Quebec, or some yet undiscovered port lower down the river, whereas all who are in a position to form an impartial judgment are fully aware that the real contest is between Montreal and the Atlantic ports of the United States, assisted, as the latter are, by railroads carrying freight systematically, at rates which are not remunerative but which are sought for in order to secure through traffic. It is well known that goods have been delivered from English ports at towns in Western Ontario cheaper than at Montreal. Highly interesting as is the subject of the improvement of the St. Lawrence channel, it must be borne in mind that it is by no means a Montreal question, and has nothing whatever to do with the Harbor improvements, -which are properly charged against local funds. All the people of Canada who consume goods imported via the St. Lawrence are interested in the reduction to a minimum of all charges by that route.

SPECULATION IN SUGAR.

It may not be generally known that speculation in sugar is carried on in Europe upon the same principle as wheat deals are in Chicago, namely, in settlements upon differences without the actual transfer of goods bought and sold. Such is nevertheless a fact. A heavy business has recently been done in option trading in beet root sugar, and this may account for the recent advance in the English and German markets. No sooner had M. Licht issued his estimate of the probable yield of the European crop of beet for the year 1854 and 1885, showing an increase of 340,000 tons upon last season's immense yield of 2,360,000 tons, than a large short interest was immediately created, and some heavy speculative sales of sugar were consummated at the low figures then ruling in Hamburg and London. This movement appears to have been the signal for a temporary squeeze, which according to late cable ad-

vices frightened some prominent operators into covering, and this alone will probably account for the late advance already referred to in these columns. The beet crop of the present year is estimated at 2,700,000 tons, which is said to be sufficient for the consumptive wants of the United Kingdom during the next two years, irrespective of the supply of cane sugar. In this calculation 700,000, tons have been allowed for continental requirements, whilst no account has been taken of the excessive stocks of old sugar on hand in the principal distributing centres of Great Britain and the Continent. Advices from Magdeburg, Germany, state that as soon as the October and December contracts are in course of fulfilment a glut may be expected, and London papers advise buyers of beet sugar not to purchase until the market has been well tested by the effect which the accumulation of stocks will produce. The sale has just been made in this market of 2,000,000 lbs of beet root sugar, 88 degrees, for future delivery, to a firm in Western Canada on p. t., known to be at a low figure; but the transaction is speculative, as the purchaser has the option of settling on the difference, if prices recede, without taking delivery of the goods. Should prices advance however, of course the goods will come forward. The sugar question is enveloped in even a greater degree of vexatious uncertainty than that of cotton; hence the recent stir in speculative circles, and the ominous inactivity on the part of legitimate buyers. At this port the stock of raw cane sugar is large, and the low prices at which it can be bought do not seem to offer sufficient inducement to bring refiners into the field, as they appear to be staggered at the astounding increase in the beet crop of Europe. The London Grocer says :-- " What other prospect can "there be for importers but prices lower "than the lowest ever recorded ? They "must submit to the inevitable; and, " without setting ourselves up as prophets "of either good or ill, we shall be much " mistaken if, in the coming season, moist " refines are not sold at such extremely " reduced figures as will enable them to "be profitably retailed at 1 penny per "pound. What more pleasing to their "minds in grocery articles will the public "want?" The price of raw sugar in London to day is £5 to £8 per ton lower than at the commencement of the present year, and still legitimate buyers refuse to operate, fearing that the ebb of values has not yet reached its furthest limits.

THE LATE WATER-TEST AND ITS LESSON.

On Friday last the head managers of two of the leading British fire insurance companies, namely, Mr. Valentine of the "Northern," and Mr. Clunes of the " London Assurance Corporation" were treated to an exhibition of what our Montreal fire brigade and water works were capable when called upon. An alarmwhich we are given to understand wis entirely impromptu-being sounded at the foot of Beaver Hall hill, in the space of two minutes or less a hose was attached to a hydrant and a stream playing over Victoria square, while in under three minutes there were three streams pouring forth a deluge of water sufficient to reach with an effect the third storey of any building-this being from simple gravitation pressure-without steam. The abovementioned gentlemen, were then shown with what speed and ease the ladder could be raised against the top of the highest building and turned from thence to any quarter where it might be required. The total pressure of water was then tested by opening the large fountain in the middle of the basin near McGill street, and in a few seconds a streamfour inches in diameter shot up perpendicularly fully ten or fifteen feet above the roof of the highest building in the neighborhood.

The managers in question expressed themselves as much gratified with the results, "and yet," added one of them quietly, "with all this, your losses continue very heavy."

Ah! "there's the rub," for if, in spite of our magnificent water-works, supplemented by an undeniably good fire brigade and salvage corps, losses to insurance companies remain extraordinarily large, surely-to use a homely but forcible expression-there must be "a screw loose somewhere." With solid buildings, ample water supply, an efficient fire brigade and salvage corps, it would certainly seem as though underwriters had everything necessary for a fairly profitable business. The Tariff now precludes the cutting of rates, which in many instances have been raised,-yet how is it that fire insurance is still said to be in anything but a satisfactory state?

This problem is not difficult of solution; we have answered it more than once before and will de so again now. The insurance companies are giving the public the advantage of good fire protection *twice* over, first by fixing the rates upon the basis of that protection, and secondly by allowing the insured to reap the double benefit through under-insurance. Until

the co-insurance clause is brought into practice in cities like Montreal, a tariff of rates is merely a delusion and a farce. This, and this only, is the remedy to ex. punge from Canadian Fire Underwriting a blot which at present holds up our insurance managers and their tariffs as laughing-stocks to any public gifted with the smallest amount of intelligence; and unless the said remedy is adopted we can only come to the conclusion that, though the managers may fondly fancy they guide their respective companies, it is the brokers who manage those managers, and we have already seen to what a bottomless pit fire insurance may be plunged when handed over to the tender mercies of brokers.

We learn that some of the cleverest managers who have lately been over supervising their business in the United States, quite coincide with our views upon this question of co-insurance, stating that although rates have been materially advanced with our American cousins, the ratio of losses does not decrease in the least, insurers cutting down their insurances to meet the advanced price, so that the majority of losses turn out total so far as the companies are concerned !

There is very serious matter for consideration in this state of things; indeed we may say that the choice of the companies lies between underwriting and pure gambling, and we trust, for the credit of those offices doing business in the Dominion, there will be no further hesitation at the next annual meeting of their Association, as to the course to be adopted to complete and crown the good work lately begun, namely, the attempt to lift fire insurance out of the slough of despond into which it had fallen.

THE DECLINE IN WHEAT VALUES.

We have persistently held the opinion ever since an approximate estimate of the world's wheat crop for 1884 was made known, that no reasonable grounds existed for a permanent advance in the price of wheat, aside from speculative causes, and even these have been compelled to acknowledge the overwhelming argument of a large surplus production seeking a market. Within the past two weeks, the price of No. 2 spring wheat in Chicago has declined 5c to 54c per bushel, and the market has developed considerable weakness since prices receded from the eighties. The firmness which recently characterized the English markets has been lost, and values have given way 3d to 6d per quarter in Liverpool and London. The supplies in sight

are everywhere more than ample for consumptive requirements, whilst reserves in the hands of farmers in both hemispheres, are known to be unusually large, and this fact has a depressing influence upon buyers, who find no incentive to look ahead of the actual wants of the moment. The annual statement of the available quantity of wheat for food in Great Britain, France and Hungary, aggregate 513,971,280 bushels for 1884, as compared with 389, 126, 559 bushels in 1883, and 511,851,495 bushels in 1882, showing that the present crop in the above-named countries is 131,100,000 bushels in excess of that of 1883, and 2,100,000 bushels larger than that of 1882, which year was considered an unprecedented one for abundance of production. Recent events on this side of the Atlantic have added to the weak points of the situation, the visible supply in the United States and Canada having increased about 3,700,000 bushels during the past week to 30,114,040 bushels. This rapid accumulation of stocks at the principal distributing centres is a sarcastic response to the attempts made by certain Western States newspapers to induce farmers to hold back their wheat for higher prices. Farmers in the States however are not the imbeciles which certain newspaper men took them for, as they understand perfectly well that the world never was so full of wheat as it is to-day, and that if they refuse to market their crops at current values, other countries will be only too glad to snap at the opportunities afforded by refusals to sell on this side. Every English order refused in Canada and the United States is a point gained by foreign competitors. which means so much of a reduction in the export requirements of this continent. We are occasionally reminded of what a strong syndicate would do if it took hold of wheat at present low prices, but our candid opinion is that, in the event of prices advancing 5c or 10c per bushel through such an agency, there would be such an avalanche of offerings flung upon the market, that no syndicate would be able to stand against it. Manipulators might possibly inaugurate an advance, but how to realize upon it would be the rule. We doubt however, whether it be within the range of possibilities to form a strong wheat combination in face of the tremendous losses sustained by speculators within the past eighteen months, a number of whom have undergone a scathing change from affluence to beggary. The late decline in the price of wheat was simply the result of the supplies running ahead of the demand.

EXTRADITION.

At the last monthly meeting of the Board of Trade a letter was read from Sir Alexander Campbell, Minister of Justice, in reply to an application to the Government to take the necessary steps to obtain a satisfactory extradition treaty. It appears from Sir A. Campbell's letter that the difficulty is with the United States Government, which objects to the very reasonable demand of Great Britain, that persons extradited should only be tried on the charge on which the extradition was granted. We have not noticed any discussion of this subject in the United States press, which, however, has, of late particularly, strongly advocated an extension of the existing treaty. There was a time, fortunately long passed by, when a serious difficulty was found in extraditing persons, charged with offences included in the treaty, but, owing to the persons so charged being slaves, rendering them, whether guilty or innocent of the offences charged, liable to be restored to those who claimed to be their owners. At present there ought to be no difficulty in the United States agreeing to extend very considerably the class of offences for which the perpetrators should be liable to extradition, and we do not imagine that there would be any serious difference of opinion as regards Canada. It might, indeed, be found practicable to have the treaty between the United States and Canada in some degree different from that between the former and Great Britain. Be this however as it may, it is an indefensible proposition that a man should be extradited for one offence, and then tried for another, and we should like much to learn on what grounds it can be defended. If the diplomatists of the two nations can agree as to the extraditable offences, it seems simply outrageous that either should claim for itself the power to set the treaty at defiance, and if they disagree, and yet conclude to ratify the treaty, it would be equally objectionable that one of the contracting parties should be able to annul it. We hope that the United States press will not lose sight of the cause of the delay in the negotiation of a satisfactory extradition treaty.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

The annual meeting of the Molsons Bank was held on the 18th inst., when a most satisfactory report of the operations of the year was submitted to the shareholders, the adoption of which was moved by the president, Thomas Workman,

Esq., and seconded by Sir David Lewis Macpherson: A dividend of 8 per cent has been paid and \$100,000 added to the rest which has been brought up to \$600,-000 or 30 per cent on the capital. Such a result of the year's operations at a time when there has been heavy losses in business generally, and great anxiety among all engaged in commerce, must be highly satisfactory to the shareholders. It was most encouraging to learn that the losses sustained by the bank had been almost entirely on the first half of the year, and that during the latter there had been none of any consequence. The old Board of Directors were re-elected, and Mr. Thomas Workman was subsequently re-elected president and Mr. J. H. R. Molson, vicepresident.

MR. DESJARDINS, M.P.

Mr. Desjardins, M.P., has published a letter in the Montreal Gazette commenting on an article in this journal on the subject of Imperial Federation, but we own that we have failed to discover that he has any ground of complaint. On the contrary, it seems to us that Mr. Desjardins' letter is strictly confirmatory of our views. He refers in it to' Mr. Stephen Bourne, who is precisely one of the few enthusiasts, including Mr. Trelawny Sanders, to whom we referred. Our remarks were suggested by an article in the Toronto Week, which 1 ossibly Mr. Desjaidins may not have seen, which commences :-"What political ideas did the sight of the "wide expanse of prairie country sug-" gest to the minds of the hundred Scien-" tists who travelled over it ? . The Week "then cites Mr. Desjardins as having " told what he knew about the political " opinions of his fellow-travellers." Again " Mr. Desjardins is of opinion that on the "return of the members of the British "Association who took a special interest " in politics they will become pronounced "advocates of Imperial Federation." Believing, as we continue to do, that the tendency of the article in the Week was to convey an exaggerated impression as to the views of the Scientists we pointed out that the opinions, which we were pleased to observe were combated by Mr. Desjardins, were only those of a few enthusiasts, and, strange to relate, Mr. Desiarding has actually cited the opinion of one of those enthusiasts to prove that we were in error. In point of fact, as we are entirely of the same opinion on the main point in controversy as Mr. Desjardins, we wholly fail to comprehend what is the object of his letter to the Gazette.

THE QUEBEC BOUNDARY.

It is not surprising, after the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the old pretension of the Hudson's Bay Co., that the height of land was the southern boundary of their territory, that Quebec politicians should be prepared to assert the same claim to a more extensive boundary on the north, that Ontario has so long contended for. As the Quebec Ministers have up to the present time evinced no intention to move on the subject of the boundary, the leader of the Opposition has announced his intention of taking up the question, and has evidently sought information from the Premier of Ontario, who has promised him the maps, decisions and other information in his possession to assist him in his investigations. There is nothing in all this to cause surprise, but it has been seized on by the political opponents of the Ontario Government as a most improper act on the part of Mr. Mowat to hold any communication with the leader of the Quebec Opposition. Mr. Mowat, it is said, should hold no relations with the Opposition in Quebec, the leader of which is styled " the representative of a beaten and powerless faction." We presume that the papers which Mr . Mowat has promised are merely copies of what have been before the Privy Council, and which must likewise have been in possession of the counsel on the other side. We venture to hazard the assertion that, whatever may be the information, which Mr. Mowat has promised to Mr. Mercier, there is none of it of a confidential character or to the communication of which there can be the slightest possible objection.

We have observed with satisfaction that Mr. Mercier has determined to study the question of the northern boundary carefully before the next session, and shall be glad if his doing so should stim. ulate the members of the Quebec Government to follow his example. There is no doubt whatever that the northern boundary of the old Province of Quebec, as fixed by the Act of 1774, was the southern boundary of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Co., which they claimed to be the height of land, but which it has at last been judicially decided was an unfounded pretension. There can be no object whatever in the Dominion retaining a territory north of the Province of Quebec, under the expectation that it will be colonized. We are glad to notice that there appears to be no jealousy of Quebec on the part of Ontario, notwithstanding all the provocation given by the leading politicians of 35c to 40c per bag.

the former Province during the contention of the latter for its just rights. We cannot imagine that there can any longer be any object in the Dominion trying to retain territories, that it would be desirable should be included in the old Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. There is, however, a distinction to be drawn between territories acquired from the Hudson's Bay Co., and those which never belonged to them, and it is therefore absurd to pretend, as some of the Western papers have done, that Ontario should refund to the Dominion a portion of the sum paid to the Hudson's Bay Co. The claim of Ontario was based on the assumption that the territory in dispute never belonged to the Hudson's Bay Co., and that claim has been sustained by the recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

A RESPECTABLE firm in the dry goods and grocery business at Berlin, Ont., who courageously inaugurated the "cash and produce" system early last spring, now address their customers as follows :-" The battle has been going on sleadily for the last 7 months, and is now declared won, fairly and squarely, On entering the field for action flying reports had it the battle would be of short duration, but, to the contrary, the light is going on bravely, the enemy is subdued and at bay and we have the field. Braced the storm, stood to the helm of our ship, struck shore, landed customers and ourselves high and dry out of the dregs, slums and shackles of high prices and long credit, and determined in the future to cling to the new ship, store and firm and sail under the ready pay cash and produce system; by doing so we remain free and independent citizens and will owe no man a independent citizens and will owe no man a dollar, being fully satisfied no inducement, however great, could again tempt our thous-ands of customers to fall back into the broiling deep and fight for life under long credit and high prices, and ruined in the end; hundreds and thousands of our sturdy bundreds and thousands of our sturdy yeomainy, skilled mechanics and artisans of every description, as well as the retired millionnire, heartily approve of the stund adopted by as; and will stand by us not for an age but for all time to come, so sure as the rising and setting of the sun."

FARMERS on the island of Montreal have been busy during the week getting in their root crops which have turned out generally very well Carrots are plentiful, and several large sales have been made at low figures for delivery within the next two weeks, one lot being reported sold by the ton, equal to about 35c per bushel. Beet has been sold at 35c per bushel by the lond. Onions are said to be a good crop, and, owing to increased offerings on the market, prices are declining and sales have transpired at 40c to 45c per bushel. The above prices are for large lots, smaller quantities being retailed at higher figures. Potatoes are a splendid crop, and growers are offering to deliver to private houses at 50c and 55c per bus of 14 bushels. Oar lots can be bought at 35c to 40c per bar.

ALTHOUGH business has been a little more active in the Boston wool market, prices have shown a decided tendency to weakness on the general run of stock. The chief demand is for the fine and very coarse fleeces, but medium grades are a drug. (thio XX and above, 35c to 36c, Ohio X 32c to 33c, Michigan X 30c to 31c, Kansas 18c to 20c. The total sales of wool Last week in Boston were 3,077,128 (bs.), against 2,128,394 (bs.) the week previous, and 2,475,900 (bs. for the corresponding period hast year. The total sales of wool since January 1, 1884, have been 95,038,382 (bs., against 101,417,205 (bs. for the corresponding period of 1883, a diagnose of 5,178 (b) nor between the stress of 5,178 (b) nor between t decresses of 5,478,823 pounds.

PAPER manufacturers in the United States begin to regard the upturn in the price of rags as of a more serious nature than at first supposed, a further advance having been established. The American paper manufacturers it seems have been holding off and using up their old stock until they have been compelled to come into the market. In the meantime dealers have picked up all kinds of cotton rags, in many instances paying advanced rates, and outside collectors are now holding for high prices.

According to recent cable advices received in Beston the British cattle trade has not been so good. American cattle being sold at 14c. to 14kc., against 15c. a short time previous, These prices are for the dressed meat, hides. Large tallow , skins, etc., not being included. quantities of beeres are being carried into the English and Glasgow markets from surround-ing countries, and shippers do not look for much improvement this side of the Christmas holidays.

THE general agent for the Dominion of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, who have just opened business in Canada, is at present in Ottawa making arrangements for their deposit of \$50,000 under the existing insurance law. The association has already insurance law. The association has already established an influential Board of Directors in Toronto, and are about forming a board in Montreal for the Province of Quebec.

THE exports of domestic produce from New York during last week were rather light, the total being \$5,651,958, against \$6,789,550 for the same week last year. Since Jan. 1 the total is \$254,684,384, compared with \$281,911, 681 for the corresponding period of 1883, showing a decrease of \$27,200,000.

The total visible supply of cotton on October 10th was 1,586,165 bales, against 1,800,132 bales for the corresponding date last year, showing a decrease of 213,967 bales. As compared with the same time in 1882 there is an increase of 55,159 bales.

UPPER Canada wheat is being shipped from Boston at 1s 4d to 1s 6d per quarter to Liverpool, whilst 3s is demanded from this port to Liverpool and Glasgow, and 3s 6d to London, several engagements having recently transpired at these figures. It need cause no surprise there-fore that Canadian wheat is being shipped via Boston.

The India rubber market remains steady medium grades are scarce and prices are well maintained. Sales of fine Para were made in Boston last week at 53 cents; coarse Para is quoted there at 43 cents to 45 cents.

The competition for life insurance business in Canada is keen, but the competition for life insurance cauvassers is still keener. The man of the hour is he who sees no further than his nose; he recks not of any future rewards—or nunishments.

Mr. R. H. MATSON, superintendent for Canada of the Union Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Maine, is on his way to Newfoundland to establish agencies in that colony.

Meetings &c.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

The annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Molsons Bank was held in the batking-house, this city, on Monday last. The president, Mr. Thomas Workman, occupied the chair, there were also present Sir David L. Macpherson, Messrs. J. H. R. Molson, R. W. Shepherd, S. H. Ewing, A. F. Gault, Miles Williams, Hon. Judge Berthelot, David Grawford, John Hutchison, D. McCarthy (Sorel), David Rae, Wm. Macpherson, H. Archibald, F. Wolferstan Thomas, the general manager, James Elliott and J. Try Davies. The President, having taken the chair, asked

The President, having taken the chair, asked R. James Ellioi, manager of the local, instead fr. James Ellioi, manager of the local branch, to act as secretary, and Mr. H. Archbald and Mr. D. Crawford to act as scrutineers. The general manager, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, then read the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,-The profit and loss account and general statement of affairs which have been submitted to you, will, we confidently believe, meet with approval. During the past year it has been with difficulty that we have been enabled to secure profitable and safe investment for our funds. The results, howinvestment for our funds. The results, how-ever, which have permitted the payment of our usual dividend of 8 per cent, and an addition to the rest of \$100,000, after making the usual liberal provision for bad and doubtful debts, are encouraging. The rest now stands at \$600,000, equivalent to 30 per cent. on the capital of the bank. It will be our steady and persistent aim to add thereto till it shall attain \$1,000,000, or 50 per cent, unon the capital S1,000,000, or 50 per cent. upon the capital. For the past two years the question of closing the branch of the bank at Ingersoll, and replacing it by another at the neighbouring and county town of Woodstock, has been under consideration; it was finally resolved and acted upon, and so far we see no reason to regret the change. All the branches of the bank, including the Montreal office, have been inspected once, and in many instances twice, since we last met you. We have again much satisfaction in testifying to the general effi-ciency and good conduct of the officers throughout the bank. 1,000,000, or 50 per cent. upon the capital.

GENERAL STATEMENT. September, 1884 : Capital authorized \$2,000,000 Capital subscribed 2,000,000 Inabilities. Capital paid up..... \$2,000,000 00 Notes in circulation. 1,812,461 00

Dominion government deposits payable on de-46,500 81 mand Dominion govern-ment deposits payable after notice..... Provincial govern-ment deposits payable on demand..... Other deposits pay-2,268 38 able on demand .. 2,543,451 77

Other deposits pay- able after notice.	0 011 (10 70
Due to other banks	2,211,416 76
in Canada	55,860 83
Due to other bran's Due to agents in	
United Kingdom.	
Due to foreign agts.	11,509 26
Profit and loss	14.347 25
Rest	600,000 00
Fifty-eighth divi-	
dend	80,000 00
Dividends unclaim-	4 4005 60
ed	4,085 60
Interest, exchange,	
&c., reserved	70,645 51

\$9,453,650 17

Assets.				
Specie Dominion Notes			\$307,193 17 644,713 25	
			\$951,906 42	
Notes and cheques of other banks Balances due from other banks in	Ş252,892 6	34		
Canada Balances due from	55,095 4	12		
other branches Balances due from	61,532 3	32		
Dom.government Balances due from	7,305 4	łō		
agents in U. K	112,228 3	33		
Balances due from foreign agents Loans and bills dis-	52,863 2	29		
counted on bonds, debentures, &c Loans to corpora-	152,125 (00		
tions to other	892,911 (09		
banks Bills discounted	113,918	28		
and current Bills discounted,	6,401,353	87		
past due, secured Bills discounted,	107,628	17	· · · ·	
past due and not secured Real estate, other	22,139	00		
than bank prem- ises Bank premises at	80,692	90	•	
head office and branches Other assets	184,000 4,958	05		
PROPIT A	ND LOSS ACC		\$9,453,550 17 NT	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

 $\mathbf{r}_{i} \in \{1, 2\}$

영상을

Balance at profit and lo September, 1883 Net profits of the	ss on 30th \$38,427 73
year, after de- ducting expenses	
of management	1
reservation of in-	
terest accrued on	
deposits, ex-	
change, and also making ample	
provisions for	1
bad and doubtful	
	235,919 51
From which has been p 57th d iv-	aid :
idend, at	• • •
4 per ct.,	
lst April,	and the second
1834\$80,000 00	
58th div- idend, st	and the second second second
4 per ct.	
lst Octo-	
ber,1884.\$80,000 00	
	160,000 00 75,919 52
Leaving a surplus of	\$114,347 25

From which deduct amount trans- ferred to rest account	100,000 00
Leaving at credit of profit and loss on September 30th, 1884	5 ,14,347 25

THE MOLSONS BANK, Montreal, 4th October, 1884.

The President then said:-Gentlemen, it is customary before moving the adoption of our annual report for the president to make a few remarks in further explanation of the year's husings and the horas model of the set of t business, and the hopes your directors enter-tain in reference to that on which we have just entered. I trust you will find the statements now before you clear and satisfactory. As already stated, we have paid dividends amounting to 8 per cent, we have paid divideads another ing to 8 per cent, per annum, and added to our rest \$100,000, after amply providing for all bad and doubtful debts. Our rest now amounts to \$600,000, equal to 30 per cent. of our capital. In five years it has been increased by \$500,000 -a good test of the salutary condition of the bank's business. This is a better result than at one time I anticipated; for during the first half at one time I anticipated; for during the first half of the year we met with some large losses as well as several smaller ones, for all of which we have provided. The last half has, however, been free from losses, and our business having been active and fairly profitable, enables your direc-tion to the weak the med interpret of day. tors to show such a good statement to-day. We enter upon another year with a clean sheet, strong reserves, a moderate demand for money at paying rates, and a hopeful feeling amongst our customers. The farmers throughout the Dominion have secured an abundant harvest in prime condition, and are now bringing their grain, root crops, butter, cheese, and cattle to market, thus creating an active demand for currency. Our circulation has lately gone up rapidly, a certain proof of increasing prosperity and greater activity in business. Profits are doubtless not so large as in former cars, and I do not anticipate another boom such as then prevailed, yet I believe the worst has been passed. and every change will be for the better. It is too true that severe losses and great depression have been experienced by our merchants and have been experienced by our merchanis and manufacturers the past eighteen months, and some time will yet be required to overcome them. A prudent economy now pertades all classes, our foreign imports have decreased very considerably, and a general reduction of in-debtedness is going on. These will soon produce better times and a more active condition of trade, better times and a more active condition of trade, in which our banking institutions will partici-pate. The future management of the bank will, J doubt not, be characterized by prudence and caution, and the directors to be elected to-day will, I hope, exercise a careful supervision over its affairs. I feel certain they will be ably assisted by the general manager, Mr. Thomas, and all the accentered officiers under him. This and all the agents and officers under him. It is mainly to the ability and constant attention of manny to the admiry and constant attention of those gentlemen that we are able to-day to place before you such a favourable balance sheet. I hope next year's will be at least as satisfactory. I now beg, gentlemen, to move the adoption of the report. If any of the stock-holders wish to ask any questions we shall be very happy to answer them.

Sir David L. MacPherson-I have much bleasure in seconding the motion. I do not think it is necessary for me to add anything to what you have said, Mr. President. While 1 am and nave been for some years a director of this tank, it has not been in my power to be a regular attendant at its board meetings, and I am here to day, practically speaking, more in the position of a shareholder than that of a director. In that capacity I will merely express my satisfaction with the result of the operations think the directors are justice noticed, and I think the directors are justice entitled to the thanks of the shareholders.—The motion was carried unanimously. Hon. Judge Berthelot then moved :

That the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank during the year.

He said :---We know them personally, and, what is more gratifying, we know that the name of the bank is as solid as the name of its founder, and just as good as the name of the grandfather of our respected vice-president. I knew Mr. John Molson some 52 years ago, being then myself some 15 or 20 years of age, and he was sound as a rock, and the very best of citi-zens. 1 believe we can rest safely with the institution in the hands of his grand children and their descendants.

and ther descendants. Mr. D. McCarthy I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. The board certainly deserve our best thanks for having given us such an excellent report for the past year. The motion having been carried unanimously, The president in returning thanks, said: On behalf of myself and the board of directors-

perhaps some other gentlemen may say a word perhaps some other gentlemen may say a word or two also—I beg to thank you sincerely for this resolution. I will merely say that the directors of the bank devote a great deal of time and attention to its management. Every-thing is supervised with the greatest care, and we hope in the future to continue the same. If we should be elected to-day, it will be our en-deavour to maintain the position of the bank in the very high state of merication which it now the very high state of perfection which it now enjoys, and keep it as free from losses as possi-ble. We cannot always escape them, but we will endeavor, as in the past, in every possible way to do so.

Mr. R. W. Shepherd-I can substantiate what our worthy president has said, viz., that the directors have devoted a great deal of time to the supervision of the affairs of the bank, and that there is a good deal of cordiality and also perfect harmony amongst them. Gentlemen, I thank you on behalf of the directors, for this resolution.

The Ballot having been taken, the scrutineers presented the following report :--

To the General Manager of the Molsons Bank:

Sin,-We, the undersigned, acting as scrutineers at the annual meeting of the share-holders of the Molsons Bank this day, beg to report the following gentlemen re-clected to act as directors for the ensuing year :--

act as directors for the ensuing year: — Thomas Workman, J. H. R. Molson, R. W. Shepherd, Miles Williams, Sir D. L. Macpher-son, S. H. Ewing, A. F. Gault. H. Archbald, David Crawford, scrutineers. The meeting then adjourned. A meeting of the board of directors was held immediately afterwards, when Mr. Thomas Workman was re-elected president, and Mr. J. H. R. Molson vice-president for the ensuing J. H. R. Molson vice-president for the ensuing vear.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO. Kingston, Oct. 6-The Windsor Hotel, owned by B. M. Britton, destroyed. Loss \$20,000; insured for \$10,000 in Royal, Lanceshire, Imperial, North British and Mercantile and smre, imperial, North British and Mercantile and Queens. Furniture insured for \$3,500 in Fire Association, Queen and Lancashire. Wines and liquors were covered by the Royal. Stables damaged, insured for \$2,500 in Queens. Mr. Sarsfield, who kept a boot shop in the lower flat, had his stock completely destroyed; loss is estimated at \$1,500, insured for \$1,000. Franklin Bros, flour dealers; who had also one of the stores under the hole. will lose about of the stores under the hotel, will lose about or the stores under the note, will lose about \$2,000. Their grains were considerably dam-aged, but not destroyed; they have a light insurance. Another fire broke out this morn-ing in a dwelling-house on Bagot street, but the flames were quenched before anything of value was destroyed; loss about \$250. Lon-don, Oct 2-A house belonging to Mr. W. Halle destroyed loss about \$4,000. insured for \$3. destroyed, loss about \$4,000; insured for \$3,-000, \$2,000 in the Guardian and \$1,000 in the 1000, 52,000 in the Guardan and \$1,000 in the Royal. A house adjoining occupied by Mrs. Robinson damaged to the extent of \$250, covered by insurance. Belleville, Oct 8-The barn of Mr. Spencer burned. It was filled with grain and hay. Loss, \$1,500. Forest, Oct. 6.-The frame stables of the British Queen hotel burned. Welland, Oct. 6-A barn

belonging to Wm. Holder, was destroyed. The contents, consisting of 106 loads hay, about 300 bushels wheat, same quantity of oats and, barley not threshed, 100 bushels peas threshed,

bob blightig when, same quantity of barley not threshed, 100 bushels peas threshed, and a good reaper and mower nearly new, were also destroyed. Loss, \$1,600; insured for \$800. Brantford, Oct. 9--Wm, Watts' loss is about \$16,000, insured in the Globe Mutual for \$3,000. Licton, Oct. 8--Whe barn of David A. Spencer burnt with contents, loss \$4,400; insured in the London, Liverpool, and Globe for \$1,800 and Commercial Union for \$500. See Quebec. Vercheres, Oct. 6.-The furniture factory owned by Bienvanue & Brazeau des-troyed. The flames communicated to an adjoining wooden dwelling and spread "to another brick house, both of the latter being badly damaged. No insurance. St. Johns, Oct 7.-An unoccupied double tenement brick building destroyed. The insurance in the Royal Canadian for \$1,500 will probably be as much as the loss. Montreal, Oct. 6-A stable owned by F. X. Archambault, 381 and 383 Amherst street, also a stable of M. Lacombe mich as the loss. Archambault, 381 and 383 Amherst street, also a stable of M. Lacombe carter, destroyed with contents. Loss not known. Oct. 9-J. Wilson's, sbip chandler store destroyed. The building was damage, to the extent of \$1,000. The loss on stock is \$7,000, with a partial insurance in the Com-mercial Union, the Royal, and the British American companies. *Quebec*, Oct. 10-The residence of Mr. Enright, destroyed, insured in the Northern of England for \$3,000 and in the Agriculture of Waterlown for \$400. Montreal, Oct. 15-The corset factory of Messrs. Paquette & Freres, burnt. Loss \$1,000, covered by in-surance in the Northern and Commercial Union. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.-Summerside, Oct. 12-The following houses destroyed: the Franklin House stables, kept by George Mut-tart, his dwelling house, also the dwelling house owned by Hunt.

house, also the dwelling house owned by Hunt. The fire spread south along Central and St. Stephen streets, destroying the office and con-teuts of the Journal building, in which were the law offices of H. E. Wright and J. W. Howe. The whole block between First and Howe. The whole block between First and Second streets and St. Stephen and Central streets was consumed. D. Hamilton's residence destroyed, also the adjoining house belonging to Mrs. McNeil. As it was, the residence of Angus McMillan caught fire several times, also Dr. Bearisto's residence. The total loss must be over \$30,000. The Franklin House had no insurance; D. Hamilton, no insurance; R. Hunt, partially insured. The Fire Insurance Associa-tion had \$2,000 on Hunt's house. The Journal office was partially insured. having \$2,500 in office was partially insured, having \$2,500 in

office was partially insured, having \$2,500 in the Northern Insurance Company. Nova Scotta: Shubenacadie, Oct. 7—The saw mill owned by James W. King, with 8,000 fect of lumber, was totally destroyed. The pro-perty was insured for \$2,100 in the Queen's. King's loss will be heavy. A dwelling at Sydney, C.B., owned by H. W. Crawley, and occupied by John B. Burchell, agent of the Merchants Bank, was burned to the ground last night. It was insured for \$1,000 in the North British and Mercantile. last night. It was insured North British and Mercantile.

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

WHITE WHEAT WHISKEY.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES.

OCT. 16, 1884.

The dullness in trade continues as marked as ever, and the late failures in the West have in no wise helped matters here. Remittances however have shown a slight improvement upon those of the week previous, and it was about time they did. The country is rich in exportable produce, but the farmers won't sell, and that chiefly accounts for the discouraging times. Money is plentiful and desirable borrowers are in great demand. Sterling Exchange is inactive, a few small transactions being reported at 84 for sixties between banks and at 8% for demand. Counter rates are 1-8 to } higher. New Yerk currency drafts were drawn to-day at par. Call loans are obtainable at 4 to 5 per cent, and good commercial the paper is taken by banks 7 per cent discount. Montreal stocks to-day were generally steady, but the amount of The closing prices business was limited. were :- Bank of Montreal, 1901 to 191, exdividend 1851 to 1871; Ontario, 107 asked; Peoples, 40 to 44; Molsons, 106 to 110; Toronto, 171 to 170; Merchants, 110 to 110]c; Commerce, 1173 to 118; Hochelaga, 65 bid Ville Marie, 75, bid; Montreal Telegraph, 111 asked ; Richelieu, 55 to 551 ; City Passenger 113 to 1151; City Gas, 176 to 1761; St. Paul, 804 bid. The following were the business in and prices of Montreal Stocks during the past week :

Banks. Commerce Merchants	Shares 31 1 150	Uighest price, 119 112]	Lowest price 118 110
Molsons	118	•109	108
Montreal	1703	1924	1854
Ontario	154	109	107
Toronto	91	179	174
Miscellancous.			
Gas	1765	179	176
Mon. Tel. Co	372	1113	l īiī
Passenger	125	116	115
Richelieu & Ontario	660		
Rieneneu & Ontario	600	55,}	54}
	1	1	

Asues. -Receipts of Pots have been larger this week. Sales have been made at \$4.30 to 4.35 for First sort, \$3.80 to \$3.90 for Seconds, and \$3.50 for Thirds. Some large lots have been offered and withdrawn, as buyers wanted a reduction on quotations. Pearls are nominal at about \$5.00 for Firsts. Receipts since 1st January, 5240 brls. Pots, 731 brls. Pearls. Deliverics, 5099 brls. Pots, 682 brls. Pearls. Stock in store at 6 p.m. 15th October, 1461 brls. Pots, 190 brls Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Certain manufacturers who a short time since complained of slackness are now working overtime in order to fill some urgent orders that have just come to hand. Jobbing manufacturers are very busy, and some of their customers are complaining of not gotting orders filled with sufficient promptness. A very large order thas been received from a prominent Western' house for a certain line of n.e.'s winter wear, but the price is believed to be a cut rate. Remittances are only fair for the senson.

Guemeals.—Heavy chemicals continue in light supply and prices rule firm. A few orders for fall importation have been cabled over, but there appears to be an absence of the asual stir which develops at this season of the year. An advance of the per lb. has occurred in cream of nartar, which is the principal change during the week. Sal Soda 95e to \$1.00 in round quantities ex store. Gaustic Soda \$2.25; bleaching powder \$2.30 for lots ex ship, smaller quantities from store higher. Soda ash \$1.50 in lots ex ship.

Coat.-The colder weather of the past two or three days has caused a slight increase in orders, but no change in prices has taken place, sales being reported at \$6 per net ton, delivered, for stove and chestnut and at \$5.75 for egg and furnace. Most of the coal by boats has arrived, but by rail the usual quantity continnes to be received direct from the Pennsylvania mines. Scotch steam is scarce and firm at \$4.50, Picton at \$4, and Cape Breton at \$3.60.

DARY PRODUCE-BUTTER.—A good export demand obtains for fine to choice qualities of creamery and dairy butter. Sales of early made creamery are reported at 23, ets. to 24 ets. and late makes are held firmly at 25Åe. to 26c.—transactions at within that range. Eastern Township is wanted at 22c. for real choice grades, but they are scarce a higher figure, having been paid for a selected parcel. Morisburg is quoted at 20c. to 21c. ; Brockvilie at 39c. to 20c, and Western at 15c. to 18.—Cueuse. Fresh elements of strength have been infused into this market, July and August, make which a short time since was neglected, having met with a fair enquiry at better values. September cheese is in good demand at with subs at 11½c. The public cable advance 1 s. 6 d. Cu ing the week,

Daucs.—The general drug trade, although not active, may be termed steady. Quinine has been sold at \$1.25 to \$1.35 for Howard's and at \$1.15 to \$1.20 for German in bulk, these low prices having induced a better consumptive enquiry. Morphia is quiet at \$2.10 to \$2.25, and opium at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Day Goods.—The late favorable change in the weather has brought a few country buyers into the city, who have effected fair purchases of winter dress goods, woollen underwear, hosiery, knitted woollens, blankets, etc. As regards remittances, a letter which was received in this city from a town West of Toronto, said:— "I cannot meet my note coming due on the 7th inst., as farmers are staving off meeting their payments, although they are well provided with means, the country being full of all kinds of grain and produce." A law should be framed compelling farmers to pay up, the same as other creditors are obliged to do.

Ecos.—Since last Thursday prices have advanced 1c to 2c per doz, and sales were to day made at the outside figure for fresh stock. The colder weather has checked the production, besides stimulating the demand, and prices have moved up to 20c. The New York market is quiet but firm at 21 je to 22c for Ganadian.

Fish.—The short catch of Labrador herring appears to be fully confirmed. A vessel arrived during the week with 500 bbls, being the catch of two vessels. Another sailing ship on the way has 72 bbls forwarded by a shipper who usually sends up 1500 bbls. Prices are quoted firm at \$5,60 to \$5.75 for Cape Breton, and it is thought prices will go to \$6. Prices in Halifax have advanced 40e pr bbl. No. 2 Labrador herring are quoted here at \$4.75 to \$5.00: Salmon ${}_{3}{}_{4.25}$ to \$4.50; green cod \$5.63 for No. 1 and \$4.59 for No. 2. FAUITS.—Winter apples are still being held in the country for higher prices than can be obtained on this market, but if the weather turns colder, many growers and country dealers will be compelled to send them into the city for storage. Several cars have been received during the past day or two, and a number of cars are said to be on the way. Winter fruit is quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.50, a car having been sold to arrive at the inside rate. Fall fruit is dull at \$1.25 to \$2. Pears are almost over for the senson. Grapes are quiet, at 6c to 7e for Concords and \$5.50 per keg for Ahmeria. Lemons are in good demand, and have sold well at \$4.50 per box, but lower prices are expected, as considerable stock will be here in a few days. Jamaica oranges \$8 per bbl., and Brazilian oranges \$4.50 per case. Coccon nuts \$5 per 100.

FURS.—A good demand exists for beaver which commands \$3 to \$3.50 per lb. Several shipments have been made from the North, and quite a number of skins are said to have been collected. Bear cubs have been sold at \$4 to \$6 each, and bear skins at \$5 to \$12 each. Mink and marten are dull and not wanted.

GRAIN AND FLOUR .- About 100,000 bushels of Canada wheat is reported on the way from Outario ports, and there would be a great deal more coming down were it not for the high Ocean freights at this port. Boston steamship companies are offering to take grain at 1s. 4d. per quarter to Liverpool, whilst here the freight is 3s. to 3s. 6d. A cargo of Canada red winter wheat was sold at \$51c alloat and 40 cars do at 85c on track. Corn is quiet. Large quantities of peas are held back in the country, as farmers refuse to accept current market values, which are quoted at 70c to 75c. Several cars of Ontario barley have been placed on track at 55c to 59c, and oats have sold at 30c to 31c. Rye is nominally quoted at 64c. The flour market has again lapsed into a weak and un satisfactory state, superior having declined 10c per bbl., since this day week, with sales of 10c per DDI, since this day week, with sites of car lots at \$4, and prices range from \$4 to \$4.-05. Extra has been hammered down to \$3.80 and \$3.85, and spring extra \$3.70 to \$3.75. Several lots of flour have been taken by Quebec men recently in bond, for St. Pierre Miquelon. Men recently in bond, for 51. riere miqueton. Superfine is somewhat scarce at \$3.25 to \$3.35; fine is also in limited supply at \$81.10 to \$3.15; Canada strong bakers \$4.25 to \$4.50; American strong bakers \$4.75 to \$5.25; On-tario patents \$4.30 to \$4.50; Western States patents \$5.25 to \$6.50. American flour is still arriving under the old 136 freight contracts from moints of shimmed in the Western States from points of shipment in the Western States, which will admit of American flour being sold at comparatively low prices for some time to come.

GROCENTES.—A good turnover in granulated and yellow sugars has resulted during the week at 64c to 63-3c for the former and at 44c to 52c for the latter. At the close a firmer feeling was noticeable, in sympathy with latest advices from London and Magdeburg, Germany, which state that M. Licht had over-estimated the beet root crop. Within the past week there have taken place some rapid fluctuations in the price of beet sugar, which touched the low figure of 9s 10d for 88 degrees, from which it immediately rebounded to 12s 1d, was sent back again as suddenly to 10s 6d, and with its former abruptuess advanced to 11s 6d and 12s. These ringing changes within about a week, demonstrate pretty conclusively, the hold which speculation has upon the market, and it is, thought that Licht has a hand in the game, by playing variations on his estimate holde. It looks yory much as if sugar speculation in Europe was about to outlo the questionable nature of many of the wheat deals in Chicago.

DOMINION EXHIBITION 1884.

Five Bronze Medals, Highest Awards in their class, awarded to

H. SUGDEN EVANS & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, Manufacturers of Druggists' Sundries, Savar's Toilet Preparations, &c.

BRONZE MEDAL.—Evans' Pharmaceutical Preparations. BRONZE MEDAL.—Evans' Fluid Extracts of Medicinal Herbs. BRONZE MEDAL.—Evans' Natural and Artificial Fruit Essences and Flavoring Extracts. BRONZE MEDAL.—Collection of Fine Chemicals. BRONZE MEDAL.—Evans' Perfumery and Savar's Toilet Requisites.

The Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice and its Preparations obtained the Special GOLD MEDAL Dominion Exhibition 1883.

LABORATORIES, MILLS AND STORES, 35 to 41 ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA. 23 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A cable despatch was received from Magdeburg A cable despatch was received from Magdeburg yesterday quoting the market for beet sugar "advancing rapidly. Loudon cables stated that the market for beet was active under large orders from New York at 11s 9d to 12s, cost and freight, which is 2s 2d up from lowest point. All European markets yesterday were dearer. It appears to be the general impression that, owing to the large short contracts which were made at low figures for future delivery that a made at low figures for future delivery that a sharp rise will ensue; but who knows ? Advices from Pernambuco state that receipis a of sugar continue very light. Latest cables from Green-ock advise an advance of 6d per cwt. in Scotch refined sugars. Molasses are quiet, although the week has not passed without the transfer of week has not passed whender the transfer of several fair-sized lots of Barbadoes at prices ranging from 324c to 33c in puncheons, and at 344c in small barrels. There has been more busi-ness in dried fruit, sales of 4,000 boxes of Valencia raisins having been made at 74c to arrive. There will not hough training our start mult be gringed will not be much trading on spot until the arrival of the Mediterranean direct fruit steamers. Currants have been sold in small parcels at Ge to 61c. The English market is demoralized for to 64C. The bights marker is demonstrated for rain-damaged currents, and it is thought this will bring down the price of the sound stock. New Sultanas 71c to 8c. Prunes continue very cheap; sales of good qualities having trans-pired as low as 12s 9d f.o.b Bordeaux, New pired as 10w as 125 56 1.0.0 borneaux. New figs have sold in small boxes at 14c to 15c. The tea market rules quiet, the Chinese troubles having had very fulle effect upon prices, except for Formosas, which recently advanced several cents per 1b. Retailers it is said are making cents per 10. Rectances it is said are making immense profits, teas which cost 25c wholesale being resold over the counter at 40c to 50c per 1b, according to the statement of one of the best posted and most reliable men in the wholebest posted and most relation from in the whole-sale trade of this city. Several good-sized lots of medium to fine Japans have changed hands at 25c to 27c. Coffee is quiet, but steady, Mocha having sold at 20c to 30c as to quantity and quality, and Old Government Java at 17c to 23c as to lot. In spices there is very little change. The sale of a round lot of black pepconange. The sale of a round lot of black pep-per is reported at 17c, and two lots of white at 25c to 25 c, smaller lots at 26c to 27c. Nutmegs are quiet at 50c to 75c, cloves 16c to 20c. Jamaica ginger 12 c to 15c, cassia 8c to 10c and pimento 6c to 7c. Rice is quiet at \$3.50. Δ lot of 3,500 bags of damaged Manilla sugar was sold vesterlay by matters at 5m automatical A lot of 3,500 bags of damaged Manilla sugar was sold yesterday by anoton at an average price of 2.7.80 per lb. The Alpheus, Marshall from Taiwantoo Fornosa, will arrive in port this evening after a lengthened passage of 6 months and 10 days, having suiled on the 12th of April, with a large eargo of China sugar for the Canada Sugar Relining Company to this city. The brieg and was about £12 as we ton. The price paid was about £11 2s per ton.

HIDES, &c. — The nominal price for green city bides is \$8.50 per 100 lbs for No. 1, and sales of several hundred skins are reported on that basis, but higher figures have also been paid. The sale of 150 cured hides was made of a tanner at \$9.25, and quotations range from \$9.25 to \$9.50, Western States hides remain very quietat \$9.50 to \$9.75 for No. 1 Buff. No. 1 Toronto 9jc, No. 2 9c; No. 2 Hamilton 9jc No. 1, and 8jc No. 2. Sheepskins have been sold at 65c, a lot of 200 being reported at that price. Calfskins quiet at 12c to 13c.

Hors.—A few small sales have been made to city brewers during the week at 18c to 20c for good to choice hops. Growers have recently been in the city from the Dundee and Prescott sections, offering samples, but they met with very mengre success, as brewers seem determined to buy only from one brewing to another, as they do not believe in the maintenance of present prices. Ordinary new hops have been bought at 15c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The position of the pig iron market in this city has not yet been benefited by the advance in Glasgow, prices there having gone above the limits of importers here, and business in consequence has somewhat slackened. A round lot of Summerlee has been sold at a point West for delivery about the beginning of next month at about the same price that it could be bought for here. Owing to the discrimination of the iron sold to Western firms is booked direct from British ports to destination in Ontario. Scotch warrants are cabled stendy at 418 8d. Prices here are quoted as follows :—Siemens \$18.50; Goltness \$20 to \$20.25, Langtoan \$19.50 to \$20, Gartsherrie, Calder and Summerlee at \$18.50, and Eglinton at \$17. The only feature of an assuring character in this market is that stocks are light. The metal market is unsettled, tin in Loudon having declined £4 during the week, which is a very steep drop, prices being now quoted by cable at £73 5s for spot and £73 los for three months. Best selected copper has gained 10s on the week, being cabled at £40. Autimony is steady and unchanged at £41. In this market in prices are weak at 21c to 21_{2} , and copper at 15_{4} to 16c. In tin plates there have been sales of I. C. churcoal at \$4.60 in round lots and of I. C. cokc at \$4.10 severel thousand boxes having changed hands.

Canada plates are almost over for the season, and prices are stendy at \$2 85 to \$2.95. Hardware remained generally quiet at about former prices and the great complaint is small profits Remittances during the week have been fair.

LEADS AND PAINTS.—A moderately fair demand is reported for dry leads, and leads in oil, the former having changed hands in lots at \$4.40 to \$4.50 for white and at \$4 for red. White lead in oil has been sold at \$4.50 to \$5 for No. 1, and at \$4 for No. 2.

LEATHER.—The market lacks animation, and supplies of most descriptions of sole and black leather are ample for current wants. The sale is mentioned of 500 sides of plump No. 1 B. A sole at 26c. Black leather moves off slowly but at former prices. A few sales of splits waxed upper, pebbled and buff have taken place at last week's prices. Buff is said to be rather scarce, owing to the export demand which has recently taken a good quantity off the market Glaz d calf is quiet and steady at 22c.

NAVAL STORES.—In this department goods move very slowly, but prices remain about as formerly quoted. Spirits of turpentine is quiet at 47c to 50c as to quantity. Rosins are offered at cheap rates, but this does not seem to induce any great volume of trading.

Oils.—Fish oils are quiet but steady, steamrefined seal being offered at 60c, and probably for a round quantity 59c might fetch it. Prices range from 60c to 62½c as to lot. Cod oil is steady at 50½c to 60c, pale seal at 55c to 57c, and straw do at 52c to 54c. Cod liver oil \$1.20 to \$1.30. The market rules very firm for linseed oil, 56c having been bid for a large lot of raw without getting it. Prices are quoted at 57c to 58c for raw and at 60c to 61c for boiled.

PROVISIONS.—Western mess pork is in fair supply, quite a number of car lots having been received lately, part of which has been taken for Newfoundland and Lower Ports shipment The last sale of a round lot of Western reported was at \$19.50, while some maintain that this figure has been shaded for car lots. Prices have a range of from \$19.50 to \$20 50 as to size of lot. Smoked meats are unchanged. Dressed hogs have sold at \$8.25 to \$8:50 per 100-lbs, but the quality of hogs is complained of by packers as very poor. 558

Woot .- The market for Canadian wool is very dull, the only business reported covering a few small lots of unassorted and Supers, at rew small foils of unassoried and Supers, at current rates, which are quoted as follows: A Supers at 26c to 28c., B do 224c to 24c, unas-sorted, 20c to 22c, and flerce 19c to 20c. In foreign wool there is a demand for Greasy Cape, and it is rumored that one or two pretty large transactions have gone through at a low figure. Australian is quoted at 19e to 28c as to grade, and at 16gc to 17ge for Greasy Cape.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Ohicago, 2.30 p.m.--Wheat, Nov., 764 c; Dec., 775 c; Jan., 784 c. Corn, Oci., 53 c; Nov. 514 c; Year, 425 c. Oats, Oct., 216 c; Nov., 205 c; Year, 26 c. Pork, Oct., 516 80 : Year, 512 10; Jan., 512 25 c. Lard, Oct., \$7.272 ; Nov., \$7.224 ; Jan. 512 25 c. Jan., \$7.274.

New York, 2 p.m.-Wheat, Oct., 754c; Nov, 77c.; Dec., 777-8c. Corn, Oct., 677-8; Nov., 604c; Dec., 63c. Oats, Oct., 32c; Nov., 321e; Dec., 33e.

Milwaukee, 2 p.m.-Wheat, Oct., 73 ge; Nov., 75 ge; Dec., 77c.

ENGLISH MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16, 1884.

(Reerbohm's Advices.) Cargoes off coast-Wheat, dull; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on massage—Wheat and corn, rather easier. Quantity wheat on passage for Continent 240,-000 qrs; maize 20,000 qrs. Maize for JU. K. 130,000 qrs; wheat and four 1,725,000 qrs. Liverpool wheat on spot, downward tendency; corn puter Liverpool wheat on spot, downward tendency; corn quiet. Liverpool mixed maize 5s. 24d. Pease 6s. 2d. Weather in England fair. Paris wheat turn dearer. Flour, quieter.

GEO H. LABBE & CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Chairs, Rockers, Bedsteads, Bedroom, Parlor and Dining room Furniture and Bedding.

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MONTREAL WALL PAPER FACTORY.

COLIN MCARTHUR & CO., WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

Were awarded the First Prize, Silver Medal for Best Selection of Wall Paper, Canadian make. They have just issued their new designs for 1885. The Trade will be walted on in a tew days.

FACTORY-I to 21 VOLTICEURS ST., MONTREAL.

EVENING CLASSESAT ontreal WESS

Corner Notre Dame and Place d'Armes. COMMENCE MONDAY, OCT. 6TH. THOROUGH COMMERCIAL COURSE ENGLISH, FRENCH & SHORTHAND. The course of instruction is a short, sharp and thorough drill in practical education for business purposes. Students may enter for the full course or for a single subject. Day Classes as usual. Send for circular. Address, **DA VIS & BUIE**, Business College, Montrea

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, Oct. 16, 1884.

There is a considerable trade doing, in all quarters. Although winter goods are not moving in great quantities business is better, and it is always hoped that an improvement is approaching. But for all that there is lower current of opinion, deep down among first causes, that is discouraging. A large grain dealer and general trader in a town east of here yesterday made the observation that the depression was something unaccountable, and continuing beyond all calculation. There appears to be a sort of growing doubt among businessmen that the coming season will drag. And confidence in many quarters is mutually withheld. The situation, however, is not so bad as these features represent. It is impossible that general bankruptcy can occur with such great quantities of moveable and valuable produce in the country. The bottom cause for all this is composed of these conditions : low prices of produce, glutted markets, and overproduction of manufactured goods. It will take time to cure the svil arising from the last two of these; the first may take a turn for the better before many months. But the present stagnation is without remedy, except from the operation of good judgment among



5 Place D'Armes Hill. 30 Colborne Street,

MONTREAL.

TORONTO.

the commercial and manufacturing classes. These depressed views are largely-held, but there are many that take a decidedly hopeful view; who think that the worst is past, and that safe trading ground has been reached. But the most sanguine concede that it is no time for expansion. The wholesale trade is generally without any noticeable change. Country buyers are specially careful in their orders, which continue to be limited to immediate wants. It is not expected that any improvement will take place till approaching the Xmas holidays; but there is still, in these dribbling lots, a very fair movement of goods, at low prices. Some wholesale firms report an improvement in payments and receipts of eash. There is no more than was expected, owing to the marketing of produce. This will continue as long as the roads keep passable. Financial affairs are not notably changed from what they were a week ago. Rates on loans are nominally unchanged. There is an increase in commercial paper being discounted, owing to movements of produce, and rates are quoted at 61 to 71 per cent, according to class of security. Loans on stocks are not in much demand, and rates are unchanged. sterling exchange is easy at 108 5-8 across the counter. The Stock Exchange has been more active during the week, with prices of bank shares firmer. Loan and miscellaneous shares have been quiet. Following are prices to-day compared with those of last Thursday :-

MONGENAIS, BOIVIN & CO., French & British Plate Glass. EX. STOCK AND TO IMPORT, Manufacturers of MIRROR PLATES, (MERCURY PROCESS.)

MONCENAIS, BOIVIN & CO., NO. 338 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTBEAL, CANADA, IMPORTERS OF FRENCH PRODUCTS.

Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for Vre Binet, Fils & Co., Reims, Champagnes. DeVenoge & Co., Epernay, Heidsleck & Co., Rieims, Inry Monopole Champagne. Bouvier & Freres, Neufchatel, 'an Hoytema & Co., Culemberg, Gin. Paul Grapin, Dijon, Burgundy Wines. Faure & Freres, Bordeaux, Bordeaux Wines. Faure & Freres, Bordeaux, Bordeaux Wines. Pulos Arces, Bordeaux, Bordeaux Wines. Pulos Arces, Bordeaux, Bordeaux Wines. Polo Augusto, Alger, Butos Freres, Bordeaux, Bordeaux Wines. Stein Hermanos, Tarragona, Tarragona Conte de St. Michel, Bordeaux, St. Michel Wine. a splendid wine for weak constitutions. Noilly, Prat & Co., Marceilles, Vermouth. Durrand de Picerd & Co., Marseilles, Vermouth. Durrand the Picerd & Co., Marseilles, Vermouth. Durand the Pi Sole Agents in the Dominion of Canada for Delizy & Doistau Fils, Paris, (Liqueurs Fines) (Cordials.
La Benedictine, Feeanup, La Veritable Benedictine.
L. Detang & Cie., Beaume, La Petite Chartrense.
Riviere Gardrat & Cie., Cognac, "Optima "Brandy. James Green & Co., Dublin, Jrish Whiskey.
Waterloo Distillery, Waterloo, White Wheat Whiskey.
Yietoria Mineral Water, Rotterdam, Sparkling Mineral Water.
Hathorn Spring, Saratoga, Natural Mineral Water.
Feyret & Pinsan, Bordeaux, Table Olive Oil (Ingone and canisters.)
Jos. Moura, Switzerland, Gruyere Cheese.
P. Tirot & Co., Nantes, Fr. Canned Vegetables and Sardines.
H. Delaunay, Lisieux, Rennet for Cheese Factories J. Hirner, Paris, Colorings for Cheese and Butter.
L. Legrand, Paris, Perfumery.
Malson Geoffroy, Lyon, Macgroni and Vermicelli.

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Banks.		Bid Oct. 16	Loan Cos.	Bid Bid Oct. Oct. 9 16
Montreal.	183}	184	Can. Per	'
Toronto			Freehold	
Ontario			Western Can	
Merchants			Bldg, & Loan .	
Commeroe			Farmers' Loan .	
Dominion	188	1831	Lond, & Can'dn	182 134
Hamilton.			Huron & Erie	
Stand'd			Dom. Savings .	
Federal			Ontario Loan	124 1234
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Molsons		1.00	IImperial Say	
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BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business is reported rather dull. The continued mild weather blocks the retail trade, and orders from the manufacturers are still light. Retail dealers complain of the season's business, but it is said they will not carry over so much summer stock as they did last season. Production at the manufactories is still regulated to a degree meeting the demand.

CATTLE TRADE.—There is a moderate demand for good shipping cattle, but prices are unchanged, if not rather weaker. Good to fine ateers bring \$5 and \$5.25 per 100 lbs. Butchers' cattle find a fair market, and prices are stendy. The quality of the cattle offering for the local market is still very fair. Best cattle bring \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Ordinary cattle bring \$3.50 to \$3.75; and inferior light beasts bring \$3.50 to \$3.75; and inferior light demand, and prices range from \$4.50 to \$5.25 per head, the latter for shipping lots. Lambs are plentiful and prices low, ranging from \$2.75 for light lots to \$3.50 for choice. Hogs are coming in more freely and easier at \$4.75 to \$5 per 100 lbs., live weight.

BEDARD, CIRARD & CIE., MANUFACTURERS AGENTS AND CENERAL MERCHANTS.

RIVERSIDE WORKS CO., QUEBEC.—Black and Colored Cashmeres Fingerings and Canadian Yarns.

ed Cashmeres Fingerings and Canadian Yarns. RALFH HALL & Co., Manchester, Velveis and Velveteens. I. & D. HEWSON & Co., Manchester, Piain and Fancy Silcens and Pocketings. M. LANGSTEIN & Co., Manchester, Prints and Creionnes. Geonoe HODOKINSON & SON, Minchester, Quilts and Quiltings, ROST. GARDNER & Co., Manchester, Lawns, Cambrics and Jaconets. W. E. YATES, Leeds, Black and Fancy Contings and Trouserings. M. WHITEHILL & Co., Paisley, Shawks.

Corne Notre Dame St. and Mountain Hill, Quebec.

MESSIS, BOLLINGER & CO., Have been Appointed CHAMPAGNE PURVEYORS To Her Majesty the Queen.

R. C. IVISON'S Jerez de la Frontiera Sherry, Brand, "Crown Royal Banquet," the wine chosen at the banquet given to their R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their marriage, by the Corporation of the City of London.

GRAHAM'S OLD PORT! The leading house in Oporto and the world in Ports. Also the celebrated

GEO. ROE IRISH WHISKEY, AND

JAS. WATSON & CO.'S, Dundee, OLD LOCHABER SCOTCH WHISKEY

James Cuest, Montreal, Agent for Canada for above. COAL OIL.—There is a good demand and trade is active. Prices are maintained. It is not thought there will be any decline. Uanadian refined is quoted at 18c for single barrels. Garbon safety at 20c. There is a moderate demand for American oils: prime is quoted at 24c, and water white at 27fc.

CLOVER SEED.—Wholesale dealers report the arrival of some small lots, but trade is not expected to begin for some weeks. A prominent seedsman has been at some pains to acquaint himself with the prospects of Ganadian business, and reports that red clover will be a short crop, and generally of a quality below No.1. Alsike promises to be a fair average, or perhaps a little better than average crop. Prices cannot be quoted with any certainty. The United States crop of red clover has been large, and prices there are low. On a basis of prices in Toledo the price here would be about \$6.

COAL AND WOOD.—Prices of coal are lower, owing to a delayed demand from buyers and harge stocks on hand. The best coal is now sold at \$6.00 per ton of 2000 lbs., delivered. Car lots are quoted at \$5.00 per ton. Wood has advanced to \$5.50 per cord for best long hardwood delivered.

Day Goops.—Trade keeps very quiet, but it is reported that a very steady demand is made for small lots, mere sorting-up orders from country buyers. The city retail trade is not active. Prices are steady for heavy goods. The mild weather delays any general improvement in trade.

ALFRED J. TURCOT & CO.,

366 St. Paul St., Montreal,

Are receiving weekly the latest styles in MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

From European and American markets. Black Goods 2 specialty in

Cashmere, Volvets, Velveteens, Ribbons and Ostrich Feathers a specialty. Special discounts to Cash Buyers.

Daucs.-Wholesale men report business as rather quiet. There is no change to report in quotations, and no special feature in trade to be noticed.

GROCKRES.—There is no change deserving of notice since last week's report. Business is reported very quiet.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There is very little change in the situation. Markets everywhere are quiet. American markets are weak Flour is quiet here and weak; superior extra is quoted at \$3.85; extra at \$3.60, and spring extras at \$3.50. Patent process flours are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.75. Outmeal is weak, with quotations at \$4.10 to \$4.25, and small demand. Bran is quiet at \$10.50 to \$11.00 per ton on the track. Wheat is still in limited demand There is no speculation. All the most favorable reports of large yield are confirmed. English markets are quiet but steady. This market is nominally unchanged. Buyers quote 33c to 84c for No. 1 Spring; and No. 2 at 82c; No. 2 Fall is quoted at 79c to 30c, and No. 3 at 76c. Goose is quoted at 66c. Barley has been coming in pretty freely, quoted at 69c to 70c for No 1; No. 2 at 64c; 3 extra at 57c, and No. 3. at 52c to 53c. Outs in light demand at 31c to 32cou the track. Peas quiet at 60c to 62c. Rige nominal at 58c. Stocks on Monday,were: wheat 78,152 bus.; barley 18,878 bus.; Total 204,030 bus., against 93,400 bus., Oct. 15, 1883; and 202,847 bus. Oct. 16, 1882.

THOMAS 'DOHERTY & CO-TEA IMPORTERS,

33 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, CORNER ST. JOHN.

Choice New Japan Teas Just Arriving, Direct Importations.

Close buyers visiting the market would find it to their advantage to give us a call before durchasing elsewhere.

UNSALEABLE COLORS

IN RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, DRESS GOODS,

WOOL OR UNION VELVETEENS,

Tweeds, Laces, Velvet Ribbons, Feathers, and all kinds of Dry Goods in the Piece, Re-dyed, Re-finished and put up.

Work guaranteed equal to the best re-dyeing in the world, and better than any in the Dominion or no pay.

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N.B.-Also Carment and Jobbing Dyeing in all its Branches.

HARDWARE.—There is reported a moderate steady trade being done, but with no outlook of improvement. Prices are not advanced in any respect by the wholesale houses. Retail city trade is very quiet. Leading quotations are :—axes, Pride \$775, Dufferin \$10.50. Plates, Ganada, \$3 to \$3.10. Nails unchanged, \$2.75, \$3.10, \$3.35, and 3d \$3.85. Am. Pattern \$3.60 and \$4.35. Wire fencing, painted 7c, galvanized 74c. Copper, unchanged, ingot 17c to 19c, sheet 26c, bar 30c to 33c. Iron, galvanized, 5c to 7c according to No. Wire, 63 lb bundles, \$1.75 to \$2.50, according to No. Pig unchanged. Bar N.S. \$2.30 to \$2.60; ordinary \$1.85 to \$1.90; hoops and band \$2.50 to \$2.60. Lead unchanged. Window glass \$2 to \$2.60 as to size. Steel unchanged.

HIDES, SXINS, BTC.—There is a fair supply offering, and prices are steady, green hides are buying at $7\frac{1}{2}c$ for No. 1 and $6\frac{1}{2}c$ for No. 2 cows; and $8\frac{1}{2}c$ for No. 1 steers. Cured hides selling to tanners at 9c for cows and $9\frac{1}{2}c$ for steers, cash or first class paper. Calfskins unchanged. Sheep and Lambskins, unchanged at 65c to 70c. Tallow unchanged from latest report. Leather entirely unclanged, but prices are firmer. The demand is improving for small lots from country buyers. Sole and upper leathers are in chief demand

Hogs.—The season will not commence for a month in earnest, although a few small lots are coming in. A large business is expected to be done this fall. A member of a leading firm in the curing of meats has been making a personal nspection of the country to the west and northwest of here. He reports the land fall of hogs, and that the crop will be greater than any ever produced. Also, owing to the large quantity of course grain to be used as feed, the quality of the pork will be good. It is early yet to pronounce more than a mere guess at what the price will be, but the prospects point to lower figures than ruled in December last year. Prices opened low in November last year, but immediately took an upward novement, and in the busiest part of the season they ruled as high as in 1882. Present prices are about \$6 for the few small lots offering, and buyers expect prices to be lower next month.

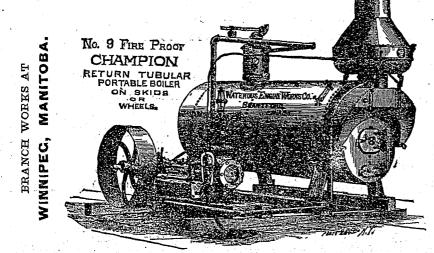
PROVISIONS, &0.—There is very little doing beyond strictly local demand and supply. Prices are generally firm. Meats are quoted merely nominal. Some small lots of bacon bring 11% to 12c for long clear and 11c to 11Åc for Cumberland cut. Lard quict at 11c to 11Åc. Pork is quict, quoted nominal at \$20. Beef in small demand, quoted at \$15 to \$16. Buller is still high. Best qualities bring 20c, and medium 17c. There is a scarcity of really fine goods. Cheese is quiet, small lots selling at 11% to 12c. Eggs are scarce at 19c to 12% for good fill apples are abundant on the market, with moderate demand, at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for good fall apples are in good supply, and prices are low; car lots quoted at 40c and waggon loads selling at 50c to 55c per bag. Hops very quiet, sales of small lots are made at 20c to 22c for good to choice, and 15c to \$130 for Chuadian barrels, in car lots. Liverpool coarse in sacks at 60c, fine in quarter sacks 50c. Beans, new crop, are quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.50 as to quality.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. C.A. Liffion.Importer and Wholesale;Dealer in Goffees and Spices, who has recently put in new and improved machinery for grinding coffees, etc. Buyers are respectfully invited to give him a call.

CUT PLUG. PACE'S Pure, Unadulterated CUT PLUG. \$1.00 per pound in Tins, AT ANSELLE'S, 1341 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

 PORTABLE SAW MILLS with Engines on wheels or skids, UPRIGHT OR RETURN TUBULAR FIRE BOX BOILERS, Locomotive Boilers and Bollers to build in Brick.
 12, 16, 20, 25, 30, and 35 horse-power. 2 to 76,000 feet of Lumber per day, also
 Heavy High Class Saw Mill Machinery, Portable Crist Mills, Chopping Mills, Fire Proof Champion Farm Engines 6, 12, 16 and 20 horse-power. Send for circular. Mentiou this paper.



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WHITE . MACRAME CORDS, COLOURED CORDS, MACRAME FROSTED EIS WOOLS. BERLIN WOOLS, SCOTCH WHEELING YARNS. SCOTCH FINGERINGS, ENGLISH FINGERINGS. Send for Samples and Quotations.

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AND

STOCKE AND BONDS. SURETYSHIP. Valu NAME. Capital THE GUARANTEE CO. British North America..... Can. Bank of Commerce... \$ 243 S 50 100 Central Bank Commercial Bk of Windson 40 Of North America. Commercial B& of Windsor Durninion Bank. Du Peuple.... Eastern Townships. Exchange Bank, Yarmouth Federal Bank. Halifax Banking Co..... 50 50 50 70 Capital Authorized, . . . \$1,000,000 100 20 100 Paid up in Cash (no notes), . 300,000 Assets Resources over 775,000 Hamilton..... * Deposit with Dominion Gov't, 57 000 Hochelaga. Imperial Bank of Can.... Jacques Cartier...... London. 100 100 100 25 THE BONUS SYSTEM 100 Maritime. Merchants' Bank of Can... Merchants' Buk of Halifax 100 90 50 of this Company renders the Promiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of 200 One-half p. Cent per Annum is reached. Nationale..... New Brunswick..... 200 50 100 This Company is under the same experienced man-agement which introduced the system to this contin-ent over nineteen years ago, and has since actively and successfully corducted the business to the sette-Nova Scotia Ontario Bank..... 100 100 Ontario Bank. People's of Halifax People's Bank of N.B... Pictou Bank. Quebee Bank. St. Stephen's Bank. Standard. Toronto. 20 50 faction of its clients 50 Over \$180,000 have been paid in 100 100 Claims to Employers. 50 100 Toronto..... Union Bank, (Halifax)..... Union Bank of L. C...... Ville Marie..... President-SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. -50 Vice-President THE HON. JAMES FERRIER 100 Managing Director......EDWARD RAWLINGS. Ville Marie. Yarmouth. Brant. Loan and Sav. Co.... Brit. Can. Loan and May. Co... Brit. Can. Loan and Inv. Co ... Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assec.... Canada Landed Credit Co... Can Parm Loan and Sar 100 Secretary-JAMES GRANT. 50 50 Bankers......THE BANK OF MONTREAL 100 25 **HEAD OFFICE:** 100 50 260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. Canada Landed Credit Co..... Can, Perm, Loan and Sav. Can, Sav, and Loan Co..... Dominion Sav, and Inv, Co... Doninion Telegraph Co... English Loan Co... Farmer's Loan and Sav, Co... Fre-hold Loan and Sav, Co... Hamilton Prov and Loan 60 50 50 EDWARD RAWLINGS. 50 Managing Director. 100 100 • N.B. — This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks. 50 100 Hamilton Prov. and Loan..... Home Sav. and Loan Co...... Hudon Cotton Co Huron & Erie Loan Soc 100 100 100 50 Huron & Frie Loan Soc Huron & Lambton Loan Co..... Imperial Loan and Inv. Co..... Landed Banking and Loan..... Lond, & Can. Loan and Ag..... London. Loan Co... Lond and Ont. Inv. Co.... Manitoba Inv. Assoc..... JAS. WILLIAMSON. 50 100 Warehouseman and Commission Merchant, 50 50 Cor. PRINCE and COMMON Sts 100 MONTREAL. Manitoba Inv. Assoc. Manitoba Loan. Montreal Triegraph Co. Montreal City Gas Co. Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Gity Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Loan and Mortg. 100 ENVELOPES 50 100 50 Stamped in RELIEF COLORS, Montreal Loan and Mortg...... National Investment Co...... N.S. Sagar Refinery...... Ont, Inv. Assoc Ont Luca. Assoc Ont Loan and Dob. Co...... People's Loan and Deb. Co.... Real Est, Loan and Deb. Co.... Richelieu ard Ont Nay. Co. NO CHARGE FOR DIES. 100 50 50 50 50 100 GEORGE BISHOP & CO., 69 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. Real Est, Doain and Deb. Co.... Reicheileu and Ont. Nav. Co... Royal Loan and Sav. Co... Start M'ig Co., Hallfax... Toronto City Gas Co.... Union Loan and Sav. Co... We-tern Can. Lean and Sav... 50 100 HUGH LAVERTY. 50 50 97 Wellington St., Montreal, Canada, Dealer in and Manufacturer of CIRICE TETU & CO'Y, Cattle Head Robes, Horse Covers, Tarbaulins Importors and Manufacturers' Agents. And WACCON COVERS. Cloves a Specialty. Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada, for MESSRS. PERMIN FRENZS, Kid Glove Manufac-turers, of Grenoble, France, also representing other manufacturers of Germany for Gloves and Hosiery, and of Switzerland for Embroideries. A LARGE SUPPLY CONSTANTLY ON HAND. Orders solicited. Lowest Prices, J.A.I. CRAIG, 26 Lemoine Street, Montreal. PROPRIETOR ST. BONAVENTURE MCKECHNIE & BERTRAM, FURNITURE FACTORY. Wholesale Manufacturer of CANADA TOOL WORKS, Chamber & Dining Room Suites Bupply complete outfits of Machinery for Railway OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Machine Shops, Locomotive Builders, Car Builders Implement Manufacturers, Planing Factories, etc CONTRACTS taken and fulfilled at shoriest notice The largest Wholesale Factory in the Dominion. 473 to 483 ST. JAMES ST. WEST, MONTREAL. Tenders given, and Price Lists and Catalogues fur-nished on application.

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563

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY OCTOBER 16, 1884.

Name of Article:	Wholesale.	III	Wholesale.	j	Wholesale		Wholessie,
Name of Article: Boots and Shoes. "Men's Thick Boots Wax" "Split""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	White Michigan, No. 1 Red Winter, No 2 Toledo. Chicago No. 2, in bonds. Milwaukie No. 2 do Barleyper 66 lbs. Rysper 66 lbs. Flax Seed, prime Grore its. TrAA. (HF.Ch. & Cad.), Japan, com. to med. 1b. 	Wholesale. \$ 0. \$ 0. 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 55 0 65 0 62 0 63 0 00 0 00 0 15 0 25 0 28 0 84 0 17 0 28 0 37 0 48 0 40 0 50 0 12 0 18 0 42 0 50 0 15 0 255 0 31 0 16 0 255 0 34 0 286 0 650 0 286 0 650 0 12 0 11 4 0 11 4 0 14 0 11 4 0 12 0 11 4 0 12 0 11 4 0 12 0 11 4 0 12 0 11 4 0 12 0 11 5 0 5 0 515	Name of Article. 24 in. i to 2 p. 100 lb. keg 3 in. to 44 23 in. to 44 Cut Spikes, all sizes Finishing Naiks: 1 in. to 1; in. p. 100 lb. kg 1; in. to 1; in. p. 100 lb. kg 1; in. to 1; in. """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	W holesale \$\$ c. \$ c. \$\$ d. 0 000 \$\$ 15 0 00 \$\$ 15 0 00 \$\$ 30 4 055 \$\$ 4 30 4 055 \$\$ 70 0 00 \$\$ 370 0 00 \$\$ 370 0 00 \$\$ 70 0 00 \$\$ 70 0 00 \$\$ 70 0 00 \$\$ 70 0 00 \$\$ 0051 0 053 0 050 0 000 0 22 0 22 3 90 4 00 11 00 13 00 0 057 0 74	Name of Article. Leather (at 6 months.) No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 2 """ Buffalo Sole, No. 1 """ No. 2. China "No. 1 "" No. 2. Zanzibar, No. 1 "" No. 2. Zanzibar, No. 1 "" No. 2. Slaughter, No. 1 Harness. Upper Heavy "" Light Cana.ta, Kip Hemloek Calf "" Light French Calf Splits, Light & Medium. " Heavys " Brush (Cow) Kid Brush (Cow) Kid "" Sadlers' " Sadlers' Manuf's of Cotton Hochelaga (Brown Sheeting)A	
Brinstone Castor Oil Caustic Soda Cream Tartar. Epsom Salts. Extract Logwood, best indigo Madras. Morphia. Soda Ash Soda Ash Soda BiCarb. Soda Bi	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Jannaica	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 &$	 Pig Tron: Stemens No. 1 Coltness	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	G H H D D H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
FISH. Cape Breton Herrings	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pimento	0 05 0 07 0 05 0 07 1 00 0 00 0 90 0 00	DX " DX " Russ. Sheet Iron. Anchors, per Ib. Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sheets 24 guage. Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs. Sheet " Lord Pipe, per 100 lbs. Zinc: Sheet, lb. Zinc: Canada Blasting.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M M SM C Cheese Cloth C Butter Cloth H Interlining. A Wigans (all colors) StormontStriped Ticking. A	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Superior Extra. Extra Superfue. Strong Bakers. Do American. Spring Extra. Superine Extra. Superine. Middlings Pollards.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hardware. Tin: Block, L& F per lb. do Straits Strip Strip Sheet - Cut Nails, Net Cash. Hot Cut Am. or Can. Pat'n 3 in. and above " 24 & 23 lus. " 14 & 23 lus. " 14 be 13 lus. 4m. " 14 lis. " 14 be 13 Cold Cut, Can."	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hides and Skins. Hides and Skins. Green lides, insp. No.1,p.100 lbs. No.2 Hamilton, No. 1 Toronto, "1 Western Buff, No.1 Ury Salted Western No-1 Western Stoars "2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	AA S. SB. W AAA. M. Checks.—A. Nuns' Stripes. Denims.—AB Brown. B Brown. BB Brown. BB Brown. SB Brown. SB Brown. SB Brown. Canada. Canada. Canada. Sharsings.—Clyde Checks.	$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 13 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 14 \\ 1 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 17 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 13 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1$
" Red Winter	0 82 0 85 0 87 0 00 0 87 0 00	Casing, llox, Shook : 14 in. p100 lb. keg. 14 in. to 13 2 in. 4 to 24 t Nails apply only for im.net	4 65 0 01 3 90 0 00 3 65 0 00	Calfskins, por lb C 33ins. Lambsking.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lybster No. 3, 30 in 'No. 2, 32 in Dundas (Grey)D 80 in C 33 in	0 05 0 00 0 06 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. frou and date of delivery at seven per ceat. Clinch and Pressed, terms on four mouths or 5 p.c. off or cash in 30 days p.c. Discount on Bolts, Carriage, Tire and machine, 70 to 75 per cent.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENTTHURS
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Name of Article.	Wholesalc Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Windsor. Br' Sheeting. 22. 33. 44. 55. Cotton Yarn, N B., Grey. do Colored. Carpet Warps, White do Colored. Double Yarn, (16 ply), White do Colored. Meats Eggs, &co. Meass Fork, Canatia. " Western Hams, City Cured. Lard, in pails Baoon, per lb. Eggs, Stricty Fresh Tallow, Rendered " Kough Meas Beef, per brl. Potatoes per bag. Turnips brl. Oils. Cod Oil, Newtoundland Stratt's Oil, American Strat's Oil, American Strat's Oil, American Strat's Oil, American Male Seal Lard Oil, Extra " No. 1. Linseed Raw " Machinery " Jts., " " Lucca, Fasks Antonini's qis., case 1 doz " Spirite Turpentine, brls Cod Oil.	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Bates.} \\ \hline \textbf{Bates.} \\ \hline \textbf{8} & \textbf{.8} & \textbf{.6} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{05} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{07} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{07} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{07} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{025} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{25} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{25} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{25} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{22} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{100} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{000} & \textbf{000} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \hline \textbf{0} & \textbf{0}$	United Inches, 41 " 50 " 51 " 60 " 51 " 60 " 51 " 50 " 51 " 50 " 51 " 50 " 51 " 55 " 51 " 55 " 50 " 100 " 91 " 55 " 91 "	$\begin{array}{c} \mbox{itates.} \\ \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c } \hline k at es. \\ \end{tabular} \\ tabua$	2nd quality, do	$\begin{array}{c} rates.\\ \hline $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $	Lochaber Scotchqts koss' Dow Bon Wyvis, Case Jamsica Rum por Imp, gal. Holdaud Ginimp, gal Holdaud Ginimp, gal Holdaud Ginimp, gal Green o'ses ' E od cases. Old Tom	Rates. \$ c. \$ c. \$ c. \$ c.<
Imp. Gais. 1.o.b. (Petrolis) Car Lots in Store Broken Lots. Glass. United Inches, 14 to 25 26 "40	0 161 0 00 0 161 0 17 0 17 0 18 50f. 100 ft. 1 90 1 95	Elm, Rock. Hemlock, 1 to 8 in., M Hemlock, timber, M Maple, hard, M Soft, do	25 00 30 00 8 00 10 00 14 00 15 00 20 00 30 00 16 00 25 00 40 00 50 00	Chesper shippers	2 50 2 75 6 00 6 50 7 75 8 75 6 50 7 00 6 00 7 50 6 00 7 50	Fleece, Palled, unassorted "Extra Super "B Super Australian Cape	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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

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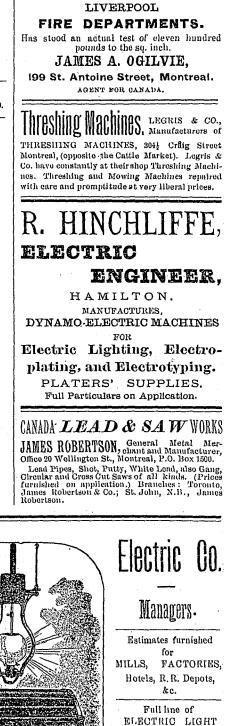




ROB ROY FIRE HOSE.

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100	Atlantic & St Lawrence Shs 6 p.c	n 11	132	
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	Canadian Pacific \$10 Chie, & G.T.R. 6 p.e 1st M Coup		47	
	Chie, & G.T.R. 6 p.e 1st M Coup		107	
100	I,900 Grand Trunk June. Ry, 5 p. c.	•••	107	
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100	6 p.e. bds., 1890. Hamilton and N. W,	all	109	
100	Hamilton and N. W,	1	105	
100	M of Canada Stg. 1st Mort.		95	
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	mtg. bds Mont. & Sorel 6 p.c. 1sl mtg. at		93	
	Mont. & Sorel 6 p.c. 1st httg. at £97 scr N of Canada 6 p.c. 1st Pref Bonds.		93 102	
100	£97 ser N of Canada 6 p.c. 1st Pref Bonds. De do 2nd dr	100	103	
	frd prof, bonds A	100	844	
	6rd pref. bonds A 3rd pref. bonds B	l	84	
100	Northern Extension, 6 p. e. guar	1	103	
100	Do do 6. p.e. 1mp.	1	103	
100	Quebec Central 5 p.c. 1st mtg. bds Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. Bds.,		42 <u>1</u> 931	
100	T. G. & B. 6 p. c. bonds 1st Mort.		723	
			111	
	New Brunswick 6 p. c. 1586-91,	(. I	107	
j	New Brunswick 6 p. c. 1586-91 Nova Scotin 6 p. c. 1886 Quebec Prov. 1994 5 p. c	}	109	
	Do do 1905 5 p c	1	109	
	(iss. Paris), 1919	i	103	
	ster. bds. sc. all pd. 1912	ļ	107	





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CAPITAL, . \$1,188,000. OASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1883, per Government Blue-Book 407,987.89 Deposit with Dominion Govt. - 122,000 Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1883. 1,954,131 Income 1882. - 343,660

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NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend. per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotatione per ct.
British America Fire & Marine Canada Life Chitzens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Aco't Confederation Life. Queen City Fire Western Assurance Royal Canadian Insurance Accident Ins. Co. of North America Guarantee Co. of North America	2,500 11,880 5,000 2,000 20,000 20,000	5-6mos. 71-8mos. 5-6mos. 10 6 6 mos. 10 6	85 100 50	\$50 50 71 10 10 20 20 20 20 10	100 420 230 1064 1074 50 52 95 100

BRITISH AND FORBIGN .- (Quotation on the London Market, Sept. 29, 1884.)

Briton Life Association British Empire. British & Foreign Marine. CommercialUnion Fire Life & Marine. 50 000 50,000 100,000 20,000
 Life Association of Sociland
 10,000

 Lion Fire
 500,000

 Lion Life
 92,000

 London Assurance Corporation
 35,852

 London & Lancashire Life
 10,000

 Lordor Pite London & Globe Fire & Life £391,752
 30,000

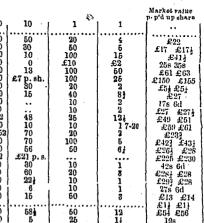
 Northern Fire & Life
 30,000

 North British & Mercantile Fire & Life (40,000
 6,722
 10.000 Standard Life Star Life..... 4.000

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C. F. BUNBURY,

Supt. offAgencies.



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MI.	Ħ.	GA	ULT.	1	w.

'ROVIDENT MUTUAL ASSUCIATION OF CAT The admission fee and one year's annual dues on \$5,000 is \$30 ; on \$10,000 it is \$50; on \$15,000 it is \$80. The annual dues after the first year, for expenses, are \$2, on \$1,000.

Incorporated by the Con. Stat. of Can., chap. 71 and amendments. \$10,000 deposited in trust with Provincial Government. June 20, 1884.

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JOHN HOPPER, General Agent.

SECTION 11.- Assembly Bill 139, passed March 80th, 1883. "The Provident Mutual Association of Cauada shall be deemed to be an Association duly formed under the said chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada." Reserve fund to be invested in Dominion Bonds and deposited in trust with the Provincial Treasurer.

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