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The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.		
Bank of Montreal.	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	MERCHANTS BANK of canada.	
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alonate and Polyaka of Newfoundland. British id., Tho Union Bank of British Columbia. Now Zea-	THE BOALCONC DADLY	Collections made on favorable terms.	

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

FOUR PER CENT.

upon the capital stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal. and its Branches, on and after the

First day of OCTOBER next,

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

The Annual General Meeting

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House, in this city, on

MONDAY, THE 12th OF OCTOBER NEXT.

AT THREE o'clock in the afternoon,

By order of the Board.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,

General Manager. Montreal, 27th August, 1885.

La Banque du Peuple. · ESTABLISHED IN 1835. \$1,200,000. Capital Pald-up, - -Reserve, -. 200,000. -JACQUES GRENIER, - - PRESIDENT. A. A. TROTTIER, - - - - CASHIER.

Branch Three Rivers, P.Q., P. E. Panneton, Mauager Agency St. Remi, P.Q., C. Bedard, Agent.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP \$7,000,000

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Correspondence respectfully solicited.

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C. F. SMI HON. D. Gilbert Sc Alex. Mu Alfred Br

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Almonte, Out.	Halifax, N. S.	Picton, Ont.
Belleville, "	Hamilton, Ont.	Port Hope, On
Brantiora, "	Kingston, Out	Quebec, Que. Regina, Ass'n
	Lindsay, "	Sarnin, On
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Guelph, Ont.	Peterborough, On	t,Toronto, Ont.
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Hebden, Banker Bank of tional B Bank, Bi Francisc Colonic

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

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THE MOLSONS BANK.

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BANK	OF COR	AMERCE		
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Capital Subscribed 5 540,000				
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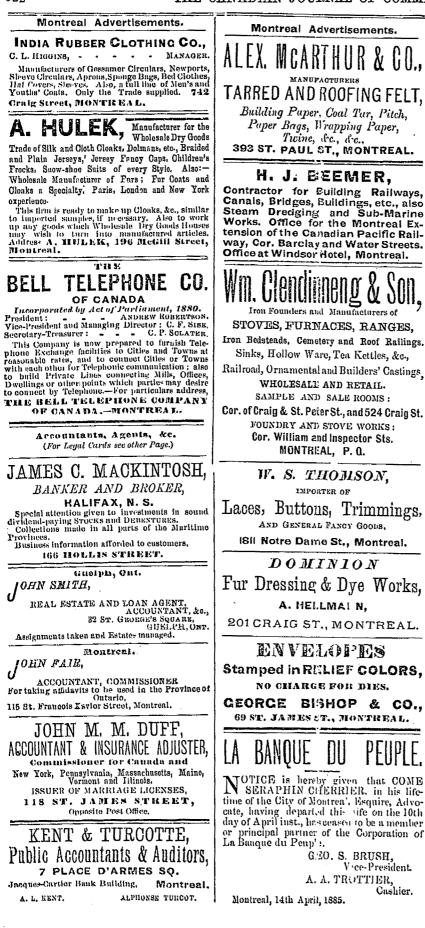


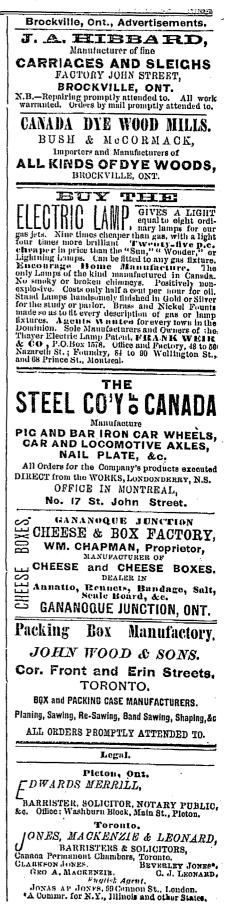
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Caspian	*Saloons, Staterooms, Music Rooms in this steamers are amidsh little motion is felt, and carries nei
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SardinianSaturday, June 6 SardinianSaturday, June 13 SarmatianSaturday, June 9	Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston AND THE WEST.
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FROM QUEBEC: HanoverlanSaturday, June 6 SardinianSaturday, June 20 ParislanSaturday, June 20 ParislanSaturday, July 4 SardinianSaturday, July 4 SardinianSaturday, July 18 ParislanSaturday, July 18 ParislanSaturday, July 25 Rates of Passage from Quebec. Cabin	Commencing MONDAY, July Trains will run as follows
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State St., Boston, and 35 Common St., Montreal.	July 28 General Passen
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NDAY, July 27, 1885, run as follows :	The firmul Prunk tentus least, and
Express Express Express Express Express Express	The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.
.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. .15 9.00 6.00 8.00 P.M.	and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.
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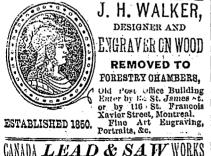
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FLOUR A SPECIALTY,

Ottawa Advertisements.







JOSEPH ANDREWS, general storeke eper, Berwick, N.S., who assigned the 29th ult., owes about \$3,000, and estimates his assets at about \$2,800. He has been in business several years, and in 1881 arranged a settlement with his creditors.

MR. J. K. MACDONALD, managing director of the Confederation Life Association, is about to have a handsome portrait of Sir Francis Hincks painted for the board-room in Toronto. Sir Francis was the first president of the Association.

THREE newspapers are about to make their public bow in this city. *Canada First* is being revived by the former publisher, Mr. John Stephen, and a new comic paper is being launched by Mr. Henderson; the third is to be a railway journal.

The manager of the London branch of the Bank of British North America has been superannuated, and is succeeded by Mr. Cumberland of the Kingston branch, late accountant at Montreal. Mr. Brownfield of Hamilton takes the management at Kingston.

Mr. C. S. WOODLING, plumber, Woodstock, N.B., has assigned. He has generally been rather hard pressed to meet his accounts. He mortgaged some property in Halifax some time since for \$1,000, and, lately gave a bill of sale on stock. Had a contract on the local waterworks.

The liabilities of Senecal & Bachand, local saddlers, who recently assigned, are given at about \$2,000. Mr. Bachand is sole partner, Mr. J. B. Senecal having died some time since



-Henri St. Pierre, general storekceper, St. Flavie, Que., has assigned. Liabilities a couple of thousand dollars.

CARDINAL & Corriveau, tobacconists, Montreal, have assigned. They were partially burnt out last July, and moved from St. Catherine to Notre Dame street. The firm was formerly for two years, Cardinal & Pienoveau, the present partnership dating from May last. Liabilities about \$1,700.

A FRIVATE bank has been established in Alexandria, County of Glergarry, Ont., by Messrs. McLennan & Brown, under favorable auspices, combinning capital, character and experience.—The Hochelaga bank has opened a branch office at the East end live stock yards, this city.

A QUANTITY of Canadian peas shipped from Kingston have been seized by the United States officers at Cape Vincent for under-valuation.— Brantfort, Ont., is to be lighted with coal oil gas.—A wealthy farmer of Indiana has been visiting Manitoba with a view of starting a cashmere goat ranche there.

SHAW & MASTERMAN, commission agents, Winnipeg, Man., who succeeded Stuart, Shaw & Co., last January, assuming the liabilities, are reported to have assigned.—The sheriff was in possession on the 11th inst. of the stock and machinery of Mr. A. Richardson of Port Perry, Ont., and was offering them for sule.

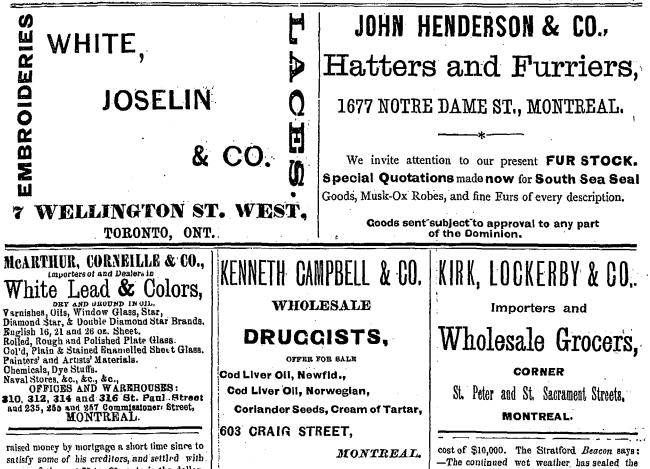
The rate of taxation of Woodstock, Ont., for the present year has been fixed at $17\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar.—A citizen of Portland, N.B., has contracted for the necessary machinery to make old steel rails into plates for the manufacture of steel nails. Letters patent for than new process have been secured in Ottawa, and have also been applied for at Washington. Mu. J. F. MOALLISTER, tailor, Napanee, Ont., has assigned to John Ferguson. He has been about to enter the service of a large wholesale Toronto firm who were his principal creditors. --W. H. Warren, dealer in tins and stoves, St. Mary's, Ont., is reported to have assigned. He bought chiefly from one large firm in Humilton by whom he had formerly been employed.

The metropolitan career of Ludger Leroux who moved hither from St Anne Bout de V Isle some two months ago and opened a saloon, has been quite brief. At a meeting of creditors held a few days ago, he declared his inability to pay more than 50 cents in the dollar, but would pay it in cash: This is a remarkably good offer, considering that he owes about \$3,-000, while his assets are given at \$700.

IN Western Ontario the harvest has been secured and a large quantity of grain has already been threshed. A correspondent in the Stratford district writes :--The fall wheat seeding will be pretty well through this week; rather more than the usual quantity will be sown this fall; the spring wheat having proved such a cruel deceiver this year there will not be so much of its owed next.

Mr. O. F. HANINGTON, lumber manufacturer, Shediac, N.B., is reported to have assigned in trust. He was formerly employed on the Government survey in the North West, and was supposed to have speculated profitably. His knowledge of the lumber business is not deemed very complete.—Frank Spinney, trader, Melvern Square, N.S., who assigned on the 27th ult., owes about \$000; assets considerably less.

Mr. J. F. ALLISON, general storekeeper, Sackville, N.B., has assigned. The estate shows smull liabilities outside of one party. He



satisfy some of his creditors, and settled with some of them at 75 to 80 cents in the dollar. Mr. Allison's expenses and stock have been heavier since removing to the Music Hall block. His former premises were rent free, under an inheritance.

MR. P. C. Warren, formerly connected with the New York Life in this city, now manager of the Agricultural Fire Insurance Co. in Chicago, has been sojourning, for some days in Montreal, having been recommended by his physician to visit this point to cure an attack of malaria. That Chicago doctor evidently does not believe us to be in as bad a way as might be inferred from the sensational statements in Boston and other papers.

A. UALLAHAN, general storekeeper, Sunderland, Ont., has stood well locally, but appears to have been somewhat of a rolling-stone. He is now reported as being unable to meet his maturing claims and to have assigned. His capital amounted to about \$1,000.—D. M. Billings, storekeeper at Sutton, Ont., is also reported to be in difficulties and to have assigned to Messrs. Samson, Kennedy & Co., Toronto. He estimated his stock some time since at \$3,000, and his debts at \$2,000.

MR. L. M. PERRAULT, retail dry goods merchant, this city, made what was termed an unwise move when he transferred his business from Notre Dame to St. Lawrence street. He has not been doing as well ever since, and lately felt obliged to offer his creditors 65 cents in the dollar, in full of all demands. They held out for 70 cents, and this he finally agreed to at a meeting about a week ago, payments to be made in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. Until about a year ago the business was conducted by Boivin & Perrault.

FRANCOIS GELINAS, carrying on dry goods business at Three Rivers, Que., under the name of Gelinas & Cloutier, lately assigned to the local prothonotary, and Messrs. Kent & Turcotto have been appointed curators to the estate. The liabilities direct are about \$16,000; indirect (on discounted customers' paper) about \$7,000. The assets are about \$18,000. Mr. Gelinas attributes his misfortunes to losses incurred in horse-trading. He failed formerly in 1872 and settled at 12s. 6d in the pound, which he paid. An inventory is in course of preparation.

The S. S. Marciano, a Spanish vessel, has haid herself open to a penalty of \$200 for calling at Sydney on her way to Montreal for a cargo of coal. According to existing laws, the Dominion gives to foreign powers the right of engaging in the coasting trade of the country in exchange for the same concessions. All of the Scandinavian countries, including Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Italy, France and Germany, have treaties under this agreement, but the United States and Spain, among other nations, declined to treat. The captain pleads ignorance.

New houses and stores are going up in every direction at Lindsay, Ont., and property is rising in value.—A mica mine has been opened near the village of Tweed, Ont. The company operating has secured five acres of land a -The continued wet weather has sealed the fate of the potato crop in this section of the country. The signs of rot showed themselves some time ago, which might have gone no furth - had the weather been fair, but the excessive

527

v isture has been just the condition favorable , the development of the disease. In all proability there will be less than half a crop.

ISAAC Rosenstone and Solomon Levine, two pedlars, lately absconded from this city after victimizing William Eaves, wholesale jeweller. It appears they came to Montreal some three years ago, and commenced operations by going about the country peddling silver ware and jewellery. They acted honorably in their dealings until about a month ago when it was found they had suddenly left for British Columbia with jewellery valued at \$5,000, which they had received on credit. They disposed of their wares below cost in the Pacific Province, and left for the States. Their wives were shadowed to New York, where the culprits were arrested and committed to juil' in default of \$6,000 bail each. : .:

ABDUCTION OF A BANK PRESIDENT—Lawrence Brainard, formerly president of a Savings bank in St. Albans, Vt., but who came to grief about two years and a-half ago, at the time of the Barlow troubles, has had an eventful experience. He had lent large sums to tide Barlow over his difficulties, and when the crash came found that he had laid himself oprn to criminal proceedings in allowing his line of discount to run beyond that provided by the bank charter. He was arcested, and while the case was pending before the courts was re



Contraction of the second second

WILLIAM Ryan, a commission agent at Toronto, opened an account in the Imperial Bank a few days ago, depositing a small sum. A few days afterwards a draft for \$772 on La Banque Nationale, payable by the Bank of Montreal at Ottawa, was handed in. His cheque was then presented for \$4,600, but refused payment, pending instructions from Montreal. He also opened an account with the Dominion Bank depositing a small sum; his clerk was sent to the latter bank with a draft of the Bank of Ottawa on the Bank of Montreal, and received the cash. It was afterwards ascertained that the draft was genuine, but had been raised from \$19 to \$4,600.

consonted recently to accompany the swell

detective on a shooting expedition, and was

forcibly abducted and driven across the border

in a covered wagon. On the night of his dis-

appearance, the relatives of Brainard, suspect-

ing foul play, engaged the services of a lawyer

and two Winnipeg constables who started on

a specially chartered engine for Emerson, but

owing to a mishap, they arrived too late to

intercept the kidnappers on Canadian soil. Mr.

Brainard and his capturers were found at Pem-

bina, and the Canadians attempted to interest

the local authorities in the case, as the alleged

detectives could produce no warrant or other

uthority in support of their high-handed pro-

AMERICAN lishermen are now catching sword fish on the Nova Scotia coast. The fish weigh from three hundred to five hundred pounds, and, their flesh being delicious, each fish is worth from \$30 to \$40.

bound for Daluth, where she was to load

wheat for Montreal. She was built in 1873,

was owned at Port Arthur, and valued at \$14,-

000.

INCORPORATION has been applied for by "The Gilbert Brothers Engineering Company (Limited)" with headquarters at Montreal, and capital of \$60,000, in shares of \$100 each.





ESTABLISHED 1821. Paid-up Capital, One Million Pounds Stg. Total Funds \$19,000,000 Annual Income, \$3,500,000 Invested in Canada for Sole Protection of Canadian Fire Policy-holders, \$100,000 ROBERT SIMMS & CO. and GEORGE DENHOLM, General Agents, Montreal. WILSON. С. Merchant Tailor. 256 St. James Street. Fine English Goods. Fall Importations are now complete, LONSDALE, REID & CO., IMPORTERS OF Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, SMALL WARES, &c., 18 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. The Canadian Yournal of Commerce. MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 18, 1885 THE SILVER QUESTION. The danger of a gradual or sudden relapse to a silver standard in the United States is looming up more and more as a menace to all who hold American obligations not specifically payable in gold. For ourselves the question is one of very great importance indeed. The United States take a large amount of our products : lumber, grain, cattle, etc.; and for much of the property sold them we give time for payment. There is, therefore, at all times a large amount due from dealers in the United States to Canadians, the aggregate of all the notes and drafts current, and the open and unsettled accounts, to which must be added a portion of the large balances due Canadian banks by their agents or correspondents. We say a portion of these balances, for we believe that, as a rule, all moneys lent by Canadian banks in New York or Chicago, on time, have a "gold clause," i.e., an undertaking for their repayment in gold.

OF ENGLAND.

All obligations due to us in the ordinary currency of the United States are subject to payment in silver coin, which is legal tender for any amount. So far as

any of our banks have incurred obligations payable by them in current funds they are protected from risk, but in the nature of things this "cover" must be very limited.

The risk incurred in respect of drifts and notes payable in the United States, discounted by the banks, would be borne by them, unless they have special contracts with their customers. These are, we believe, looked for in important transactions, and the customer for his own protection is forced to exact a similar promise from the party he sells to.

But what is the danger, and what loss would be incurred should payments be enforced in silver? Briefly, the reply is that the market value of the silver which, under the laws of the United States, may be tendered in payment of any debt, is now twenty per cent below the value of the gold coin with which the same debt could. be discharged.

Stated thus, the risk is startling enough, and it is well we should be startled. For one means of bringing influence to bear on public opinion there is that all who deal with the business men of the United States should look for a gold contract, and so enforce on their attention in the most practical manner the anomalous and inequitable character of their monetary system. It may be asked why, if silver of inferior value can now be tendered, gold is not already at a premium. To reply to this fully would require more space than we can spare, but the chief reasons may be indicated.

Silver itself is not, of course, a legal tender, but merely about eighty cents worth of the metal, which the United States, as a nation, says shall pass as a dollar, and stamps for that purpose There are at present about \$2,00,000,600 silver dollars coined, of which about one-halt is held by the 'Treasury against the same amount of silver certificates of various denominations in circulation as money. This amount of silver, large as it may appear, is not overwhelming in comparison to the gross volume of circulation in the United States. Stated in round figures the circulation consists of

Total\$1,462,000,000

In this volume of currency the silver plays a comparatively unimportant part.

Its use as a medium for the payment of customs duties (for which purpose not even National Bank notes are, under the law, available), and the popularity of the silver certificates as circulation in the South and West (where they are considered safer than Bank notes, as being Government issues.) keep the existing amount of silver to some extent in use. It serves, strictly speaking, as a token coinage, much as the fractional currency does, which never pretends to be full value as bullion, but which, nevertheless, people receive readily within reasonable limits.

If the volume of silver coin remained as at present no serious harm would be done. The present stock, though far beyond actual requirements, could be managed; for, if once the fear of its depreciation passed away, it would soon be absorbed as part of the permanent circulation of the country. Bat, junfortunately, the law requires the purchase and coinage of two millions of dollars monthly, and this, added to the existing stock, must sooner or later lead to a break-down.

Just what shape this break-down would take is hard to say. Those best capable of judging express very different opinions, but the consensus of opinion is unanimous that the uncertainty of the future of silver, where the only certainty is one of loss to the creditor class, is the prime obstacle to a general revival of business, for it makes capital shy of entering into any operations looking beyond the immediate present, and so puts a check on all enterprise.

We might almost say that silver is kept on a par with gold mainly by the determined action of the Associated Banks in New York. They have an unwritten agreement that, no Bank in the circle shall pay its balances to the Clearing House in silver or silver certificates without 30 days previous notice being given. If silver accumulates in New York, as it may do, and the Banks find themselves obliged to accept it in payment of debts.its use in settlement of balances is, sooner or later, a foregone conclusion, and equally so is a premium of gold. The premium may possibly be slight at first, but the tendency of our neighbors to discount future results is more likely to carry it rapidly to the proportion which the intrinsic value of the gold coinage bears to that of the silver, or about 25 per cent premium.

That is the danger which all creditors whose debts are payable in legal tender money of the United States incur. If, like most American Banks, their liabilities in the same currency are as heavy as their assets, their position would be practically uninjured; but with our own Banks the case would be entirely different.

We have discussed the matter mainly from the point of view which Canadians necessarily take, but the views we have expressed are in full accord with those of the best financial journals in the United States. The subject there is of vital importance, and forms indeed the most frequent subject of discussion. Of late the interest seems to be increasing, probably from the fact that the causes which are producing the very hopeful indications of renewed prosperity which we have recently noticed. are believed to be prevented from asserting their full influence by the uncertainties as to silver. If public opinion can be educated to understand that the public prosperity suffers by the existing system, we should have the best reason to hope for a change.

The object which underlies the present silver regulations in the United States is, as everyone knows, the protection of the silver production of the country. There is no doubt that the purchase of two or three million dollars worth of silver each month must help to sustain the market, but, after all, the effect cannot be permanent; and, like every other attempt to keep the market at an artificial level, in the end it will result in a lower price than would have been naturally reached had the stimulus been absent.

But this theory still underlies the only alternative legislation that seems possible, namely, that known as the Warner Bill. This, in its elements, is an arrangement for the storage by the Government of silver bullion, for which vouchers are to be issued at its market value, to serve as money. These vouchers will have this merit. that the bullion forthcoming for them on demand will realize, more or less nearly, the amount called for; but, beyond this, the scheme has nothing to recommend it. Still it is the alternative which the influence of the silver and "cheap-money" men seems to have forced on the president, notwithstanding his strong predilections for honest money and sound finance. It is hoped that its most objectionable features will be modified. The latest reports from Washington indicate that the president and his friends have come to the conclusion that, as the Senate is at present constituted. nothing but a compromise can be hoped for, and that this compromise can best be made on the lines of the Warner Bill. It has some features which are impracticable, others that are specially objectionable, and these the Treasury officials are trying to work out and improve.

But the very absurdity of making a

printed promise to deliver, not coin, but a variable quantity of silver bullion, serve as money, and of even imparting to such a promise the character of legal-tender between certain creditors, should certainly bring home, as nothing else could, the folly of such an artificial and illogical system.

A few words may be added as to the effect of a premium of gold, should it be reached. The first result, as we have indicated, will be a loss to all to whom money is due payable in currency, who do not owe a similar amount also payable in currency. But after this loss is made, and finances have adjusted themselves to the new level, then there would be numerous and ample opportunities for capitalists, and especially for the foreign banks and bankers having branches or agencies in New York, to profit by the varying phases of the gold market, and, as in the old days of the Gold Exchange, to make their profit out of the needs or speculations of the community. It is invariably the case that when debased money, the so-called cheap money which demagogues clamor for, is the standard, the moneyed class gain and the poorer classes lose, and so it will be again if the Legislature of the United States does not abolish the present silver coinage laws.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

After a long period of dulness, and a depression in prices unprecedented in the history of the trade, sugar has at length given some unmistakeable signs of recovery, and there is now some prospect that the losses of the last year or two may not be repeated in 1885-6. The causes of the late unprofitable prices, already referred to at some length in these columns, are working their own cure. The remark. able impetus given to the beet sugar industry in central Europe by fiscal concessions, by modern scientific appliances, by the increased utilization of refuse and by-products, each a consequence of the other, encouraged large landed proprietors and capital to enter into the business on a vaster scale than ever. The result was a large over-production and consequent increasing competition with the product of the sugar-cane. The product of the beet was brought to such a state of perfection and so economically produced that prices gradually dropped. and even the storage of large quantities of cane sugar by means; of loans from bankers, failed to bring about a remedy. In the course of the last sugar-season the best-sugarimenidiscovered that they had overshot the mark, the result was a

considerable diminution in the amount of beets sown last spring ; and the quantity of beet sugar produced the present season is estimated at from 450,000 to 500,000 tons less than last year. The crop sown has been somewhat injured by drought. M. Licht, a well-known authority, estimates the decrease in the weight of German beet-roots from 5 to 10 per cent. while the minimum sugar shortage for all Europe is given at 600,000 tons. France is importing from Java. The gradual increase in the product is shown by the following table of quantities, in tons, afloat and ashore, for the principal countries at the dates named, which we take from F. O. Licht's weekly circular of the sugar industry in Germany, of date August 29th:

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Germany, 1 July	117,400	49,260	35,480
Austria, 1 "	24,250	32,150	19,250
France, 1 August	183,889	166,239	97,789
Holland, 15 "	34,804	17,479	21,198
Belgium, 1 "	52,104	23,152	11,812
England, 22 "	311,588	289,659	215,790
Afloat, 26 "	52,272	45,336	60,232
Total in Europe	776,307	623,275	461,551
United States, 12 Aug.	172,266	182,930	139,058
West Indies, 7 ".	78,993	79,119	72,077
() 3 4 - 1 1)			

Grand tota1...... 1,027,566 885,324 672,686

It will be remembered that the influence of the new crop has not begun to make itself felt as yet, except in anticipation. The total beet-root production in Europe for the last four years, each ending 1st September, is as follows, in thousands of tons of 1,000 kilos each ton:

	,		
1884-5	1883-4	1882-3	1881-2
2,525	2,360	2,147	1,861

Of the product for 1884-5 Germany produced about 45 per cent; in 1881-2 her ratio was about 32 per cent, nearly doubling her product meantime. The Austro-Hungarian product was about 21 per cent, an increase of about 25 per cent in the 3 Russia and Poland represent vears. about 15 per cent of the product of 1884-5, being an increase equal to that of Austria-Hungary during the period named. France represents about 121 per cent of the late production, showing a falling off of about 20 per cent from 1881-2, about 23 per cent from 1882-3 and over 32 per cent from last year, from which it will be seen that France has gradually been reducing her production of beet-root sugar.

The low prices of the last few years have operated disastrously to some of the weaker cane sugar men, especially in the West Indies, another cause tending towards an advance in price. The stocks at the four principal United States ports

on 1st September were 149,297 tons against 163,445 tons at the same date last year. Willett & Hamlin's New York circular of 10th inst. says of prices at that date: "The refined market has led the raw market in the advance of the week. The demand from the country constantly exceeded the supply, and all grades of refined advanced largely." The consequent demand for raws, under the influence of lighter stocks than usual, stiffened prices for these also. The estimate of all stocks in that city for 1st January is given at 65,-000 tons as against 104,000 tons last January. The average bond price (fair refining in the United States for 40 years, as per the same authority, was 4.79 cents; the lowest to January, 1885, was, in 1848, 2.87 cents; the lowest in 1885 was 2.60 cents; on the 3rd inst, it was 3.48 cents; by the 10th inst. it had risen to 3.54 cents. The New Orleans Picayune contributes the following to the movement:

"With the opening of September, the new sugar season may be said to have begun, for at this time the best sugar industry enters upon a new crop, upon the prospective and actual results of which, and the disposition of its owners to press it for sale or withhold it, the range of prices during next year will depend. It is therefore of interest to study not only the probable magnitude of this crop, but the temper of its manufacturers and others friendly to the cause of the producer. The strongest argument which can be used by the latter in favor of a most prosperous sugar year is of course furnished by the great reduction in the beetsugar crop, of which the following estimate and comparison with former years gives a very clear showing :

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Holland and o. c	40,000	50,000	40,000
Belgium	65,000	90,000	106,000
Russia	360,000	370,000	308,000
France	260,000	325,000	474,000
Austria	425,000	540,000	446,000
Germany	850,000	1,150,000	986,000
	1885-86.	1884-85	1883-84.
0			

"This estimate was prepared by one of the leading sugar firms of Amsterdam, in advance of Mr. Licht's usual estimate, for fear, perhaps, that his might be in brighter colors than justified by the present outlook or desirable at the present time. However, Mr. Licht's own estimates seem to be in perfect harmony with it. The next crop therefore shows a deficit of 525, -000 tens in the production of beet-sugar alone. which puts it back to what it was before the year of 1883. But the beet-sugar reduction is not the only thing which, during the coming year, will cut down the visible and actual supplies of sugar to much lower figures than in 1883. The past two seasons have been so unremunerative to the cane-sugar producers everywhere that many, especially of the smaller ones, have gone out of cane planting, and between this not easily ascertainable quantity and the

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equally uncertain increase in the consumption, estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 tons a year, the available supplies may fall very low indeed Such are the natural causes sure to take a hold upon the sugar market and to impress it with an upward tendency, towards which other circumstances cannot fail to be of great help."

Elmenhorst & Co., of New York, give quotations of fair refining Cuba Muscovadoes at 5½ cents on the 12th inst., against 5 cents per 1b. the same date last year; centrifugal sugar, on basis of 96 degrees polariscope, 6 3-16 against 5½c; and granulated 7c to 7 1-16c against 6 11-16c to 6 5-8 cents on the 12th September, 1884, Our readers can form their own conclusions concerning the outlook. The condition of the market in Montreal is one of steadines, with a slight upward tendency in sympathy with foreign markets, and it apparently wants only a little liveliness in trade to send prices up.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

The annual report of the Ontario Government farm at Guelph, recently referred to, contains some interesting statistics concerning the possibilities of the centrifugal system of separating cream from milk, a summary of which will not be unwelcome to our readers at a time when the system is still but little beyond the region of experiment. To remove all the cream, unaccompanied by other material "is not possible, nor, for the sake of easy churning, desirable ; in any case about one-eighth of the volume of the ,oil globules remain in the milk." The centrifugal tester employed on the Guelph farm is driven by a side belt from a portable engine at the rate of 1,200 revolutions per minute, and the separation is complete in little over half an hour. The series of experiments from winter milk gave 81 per cent of cream from deepsetting at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, 15.1 per cent from deep-setting at 40 degrees, and 13.1 from the centrifugal tester. It is given as a point worth noting that these apparent values have to be taken in connection with the exact value or butter produce from each of the systems, the quality and keeping-character of butter being influenced by the purity of the cream. An evidence of the value of the centrifugal system is shown by the further recovery of from 2 to 6 per cent of cream from the milk skimmed at 40 degrees. The experiments with summer milk gave 12.1 at 60°, 16.2 at 40°, and 11 with the centrifugal. "The fact of the centrifugal not getting more than 11 per cent in summer is evidence of a thinner condition of milk from pasture, no heavy milk comparatively, and [therefore less

work for machinery to do.....If there were such a thing desirable as a poor man's milk, in the sense of giving least trouble to 'secure the most cream at 60° the Jersey and Ayrshire have led at 16 per cent."

A chemical analysis of the cream from the same breed of cows by both centrifugal and deep-setting at 40° gave 58.4 per cent of water in the former and 739 per cent in the latter, a difference of 154 per cent showing how the deep-setting weighed 8 per cent more than the other -water being of greater specific gravity than cream. The analysis shows actually 161 per cent more fat in the same volume of cream by centrifugal separation than by the deep-setting system at 40°. This means that the centrifugal system will give 6 lbs. more butter from 100 lbs. of cream than is possible from the deepsetting system at the low temperature indicated. The superintendent is of opinion that if the centrifugal machine can be somewhat reduced in price, and a one-horse power be sufficient, there is a near place for it in the future, on any farm of 12 or 15 cows. "The minimum of 280 lbs. of milk thus got could be separated from its cream in one hour-no waiting for cream gatherer, no setting at a certain depth and temperature, less risks from bad management, no possible sour milk for calves, no necessity for ice or water nor a specially constructed dairy, and no heavy milk losses." Recent advices from England favor the machine James Long, the author of some works on dairying, says the separator can be used on any farm having from 10 to 20 cows, that it costs \$140, is driven by one horse, will separate 20 gallons per hour at a speed of 3,000, and that as small a quantity as five gallons can be handled. It is scarcely necessary to explain that the centrifugal system is simply a practical application of the well-known natural force by which any object revolving on a given centre is continually trying to fly off from that centre. The cream separator is a vessel containing milk, the component parts of which are of different weights; the rapid revolution of the vessel drives the heavier ingredients to the outer circumference, leaving the cream at the centre. The impurities, being heaviest, will form the outside ring, and the skim milk the middle layer. The separators consist chiefly of a hollow steel drum revolving on a vertical axis with tubes for drawing off the skim milk and the cream, and some other details. There are a number of machines, each claiming some special merit, but these

must form the subject of further reference.

The idea of the centrifugal process was doubtless derived from the machines long in use 'in the manufacture of sugar, for drying cloths, yarn, etc., and for filtering. When first introduced the Danish Government appointed a celebrated expert, Prof. J. N. Fjord, to examine and report upon it. The results from milk of several farms showed a ten months' average, by the new system, of 23.2 per cent more butter than with ice at 10 hours, 141 per cent more than with ice at 34 hours, 40.4 per cent more than water at 50° at 34 hours, 14.4 per cent more than the low-pan system at 34 hours, and 7.1 per cent more than by churning the milk direct. Experiments with milk from the farmers' own cows resulted in the following average number of pounds of milk to produce one pound of butter; Centrifugal 24.4, churning of milk 26.7, ice 34 hours 271, ice ten hours 291, water at 50° Fahrenheit 34 hours, 32 lbs. The experiments with bought milk showed for 11 months an average of 251, 27.3, 29.2, 31.3, and 35.9 lbs. of milk, respectively. The milk from Danish cows is said to be less rich than that from Canadian. Analysis of the butter obtained by the different methods of skimming showed an equal quantity of water all round, being 21 ounces to a pound of butter.

In chapter XXIII of Superintendent Brown's report, of which we have freely availed ourselves in this article, he refers to the possible application of elecricity in separating cream from milk, and we learn that experiments in this direction are now being made in New York.

HONEST WORK.

If the laborer is worthy of his hire, the hire, on the other hand, is worth the labor. There is scarcely a department of trade or manufacture in which honest work is not of vital importance to the employer. Without it he pays too much in wages, and is deprived of the means of successfully competing with his rivals in business. True, labor-saving machinery has done much to regulate labor, for the machine in motion must be fed, but the employe has it still in his power to promote the interest of his employer to a degree far beyond what is commonly considered his duty in the premises from the workman's standpoint.

It is not only in the greater cost of the goods manufactured that the employer is made to suffer, but in the lack of those many little improvements which the intelligent workman cannot fail to discover from time to time, and which go so far to popularize, to promote the sale of the goods. The commercial traveller and the shopkeeper should, if possible, be furnished with some new idea or improvement in his line every season or two. Tho salesman should not, on the other hand, expect to be received kindly by the dealer whose last bill of goods brought him frequent complaints from customers because the buttons dropped off at the first strain, because the spools of thread or sticks of tape were many yards short, or the boot straps gave way after the first soaking, or because the packages of white lead or zinc were short by the weight of the keg. It should be the endeavor of all workmen, all manufacturers, apart from honest work, to study improvemens which, however trifling in themselves, prove a great assistance to the salesman abroad or at home. The substantial character of Canadian manufactures is well known; but do we always keep pace with the times in studying neatness, in putting up goods honestly-in such a shape that the eye of the customer is attracted as they are set forth in the show window of the retailer?

But it is not among the employes of our large factories that we should look for more honest work. It is rather among those who in a manner less aggregate are employed to contribute to our daily needs. The baker for example, is not doing his work bonestly when he mixes inferior grades or potatoes with his "Strong Bakers'," and charges a price which within a few cents per pound-a large profit -is altogether in his own hands; and it is not honest work to underbake his loaves in order to maintain them at the legal weight. This is not only dishonest but the baker injures himself in the long run, for people would consume more bread were it better made. The butcher and the grocer would also do much better were they to maintain a better quality of goods. The use of coffee in Canada has largely fallen away, owing to the dishonest mixtures usually sold under the name. But the recent endeavers of one house are likely to restore it to public favor.

In how many houses built by tender, are the floors in a year after found treacherous to walk upon and only kept in place by the carpets? how many plumbers are there whose work bears inspection before a second or even a third visit? how many mechanics are there who will charge a first-class price for work performed with third-class materials? how many printers will not take pains to justify their columns and save

the time of the man who must handle the work after it leaves their composing sticks? how many contractors who will put sand in the cement, or use mortar in its place? how many architects give satisfaction to the man who employs them? There are a great many honorable exceptions, but it is to be regretted that the tendency all round is to give as little value for the money as possible, to scamp work, and to labor rather for the present than for the future. It is told of a certain wealthy man in a city not far away that on one occasion he reprimanded for slovenly work a mechanic who had known him in a very humble position. "I tell you what, Billy-" exclaimed the man, "I shan't stand such words from you. Why I remember you when you were nothing but a drummer in a regiment ! "-" And so I was," retorted the manufacturer; "so I was a drummer; but didn't I drum well, eh ? didn't I drum well?" Now this "drumming well," as has rightly been said, is the true, the genuine, secret of success, for the individual, the regiment, the whole country. It consists in doing one's duty honestly, as well as it can be done, in whatever may be one's position, not for the sake of the reward that may accompany it, and yet not despising the reward when it comes.

LEAD PENCILS.

Among the many industries, great and small, fostered by the national policy in Canada, one looks in vain for a leadpencil factory, although Canadian graphite does not compare unfavorably with that found near the south end of Lake Champlain. The value of lead-pencils [the term is a misnomer] imported to Canada during the last six years was as follows:

 1879......\$
 4,674
 1882......
 \$42,579

 1880......
 22 780
 1883.......
 44,294

 1881......
 33,813
 1884.......
 51,737

The number of gross entered for consumption last year was 27,461; the duty paid was \$12,936.

In reply to inquiries sent us from time to time concerning this branch of manufacture, we are enabled to lay the following particulars before our readers, for which we are to some extent indebted to a paper on the subject by Mr. Cleveland, of the Dixon Company of New Jersey.

Few localities yield graphite of sufficient purity for making pencils. The mine of Borrodaile, in Cumberland, Eng., was long noted for the superiority of its graphite, and gave England a monopoly in the finest quality of pencils, the annual product being about \$200,000. These mines have long been exhausted. To fit

the graphite for the wooden grooves, it was formerly sawn into prisms of the required shape and of such length as the lump admitted, several lengths being required for one pencil, as the lumps were usually small and the pieces very brittle, The attempts to compress it into blocks in powerful hydraulic presses did not meet with much success. The plan of grinding into a pigment which was hardened into a block by baking was an after discovery. When the Borrodaile mine was giving out, Conté of Paris invented the method of producing the "leads" by making a mixture of graphite and days pressing it into the required shape from a mass like dough, and baking it into the requisite hardness for use. All the pencils now sold are made by this process. which largely overcomes the difficulties caused by impurities in the graphite.

To purify the Lake Champlain graphite, it is first ground very fine in water and afterwards treated with sulphurie and nitric acids, and after being washed clean, is heated to a bright red. It is then mixed with water until thin enough to run very freely, and the mixture turned into a hopper, whence it flows through a tube near the bottom into the first of a series of four tubs or barrels placed like a series of steps, each tub being placed about one-third of its height above the next below, and each communicating by a pipe or tube on a level with the top of the barrel next beneath it. The coarser or heavier particles will settle at the bottom of the first tub, the next heavier in the next tub, and so on, till the water will run almost clear from the overflow of the last tub of the series. For the finest pencils the deposit in the last tub is used, but for the commoner sorts, the deposit in the tub next to the last will answer very well, and for ordinary pencils the deposit in the one still before that is used. The stream should run into the first tub very slowly and gently, so that the contents of each tub will be but slightly disturbed.

After the operation has gone on for some time, the inlet is closed, and the contents of the tubs allowed several hours to settle. The clear water above the deposit is then decanted by withdrawing a small wooden plug, several of which are inserted in holes bored in the sides of the tubs, at convenient distances from the top, and by drawing out these one at a time, as the water gets lower, all the water is run off without disturbing the deposited graphite, which is very light and will rise with the least agitation, especially that in the last tub. Gates near the bottom of the tubs are then raised, and the contents removed and dried.

The graphite is now ready for the clay. The clay employed is that known as " pipe-clay," which is usually a bluish-gray color, has great strength, and is very unctuous and fatty when wet. The chief source of supply is Rotterdam in Holland ; it is largely used in the manufacture of crucibles. The clay is separated in waterand floated through a series of tubs in the same manner as the graphite, only the finest part being fit for pencils. Like the graphite, also, it is dried before mixing, in order that the mixture may be exact and reliable for the different grades of "leads." The larger the proportion of clay the harder the grade, and a less proportion of clay and more graphite produce a softer grade. For a medium grade the proper proportion by weight is seven parts of clay to 10 parts of graphite.

Water is added to the clay and graphite and the mass fairly mixed to the constituency of thick cream. In this state the mass is fed into the mills for final grinding. These mills are of stone, about two feet in diameter, only the top stone run ning, and that at considerable speed, the operation being much like grinding paint, and the mass passing through the mills many times. For very fine pencils it is run through as many as 24 times before it is considered ready for use. It is now a pasty mass, and this is enclosed in a canvass bag and placed in a powerful steam press, where the water is squeezed out, in much the same manner as oil is pressed out of ground linseed. This pressing is carried to that point that leaves the mixture a stiff dough ready for the forming press.

(To be concluded next week.)

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the American Association of Bankers will be held at Chicago on the 23rd and 24th instant, and is expected to be a very full and interesting gathering. It is worthy of note that the silver problem is put prominently in the foreground for discussion. Papers on this subject are to be read by the president, Mr. L. J. Gage, of Chicago, by Mr. George S. Coe, of New York, and others. Mr. Hague (whom some of the Chicago papers describe as manager of the Bank of Montreal) has again been invited to read a paper, the subject proposed to him being "an estimate of the amount" " of foreign capital in this country, and " the probable effect on that capital of a " currency on an exclusively silver basis " in the United States." We understand that Mr. Hague has accepted the invitation, and we hope in our next issue to give some account of his paper, which we have no doubt will be valuable and instructive. In addition to these, papers are promised on bank examinations, by an experienced examiner and on defalcations and official malfeasances—a pressing question just now with our neighbors.

A novel proposal is that made by Mr. Odell of Chicago, to establish an associate membership, to which bank officers of a certain number of years' standing, may be admitted on passing an examination on banking subjects; a diploma is to be granted also. It is thought this will stimulate study, especially among younger men, and give them a desire to acquire opportunities for acquiring knowledge on all matters connected with the banking profession.

FIRE INSURANCE TARIFF.

Our correspondent "Reform," whose communication appeared last week, is undoubtedly sincere, but the subjects treated by him may perhaps admit of further study. We are aware that the "special ratings" of the Canadian Boards have been expensive, and have not yielded adequate results because of the constant changes in risks, the intrigues of brokers, and the instability of underwriters' organizations ; therefore it is not our intention to advocate the repetition of so expensive a process. If the present tariff is equitably constructed upon the principle of "an adequate frate for an average risk" it should be so adapted to circumstances as to allow additions for extra risk and abatements for diminished risks; but if it is-as it professes to be-" an equitable schedule of rates for the minimum risk of each class," then it is obviously necessary that additions shall be made for all risks which exceed the minimum, and it should be so stated upon its face. Admit the principle that extra companies and extra exposures, insufficient or free insurance, are additional risks,-require full descriptions and pro per diagrams with applications, placeless dependence on maps, place the treatment of applications in the hands of experienced underwriters who know that if proper principles of rating had prevailed in Canada they would long ago have brought home to the minds of the people the fact of hazards being cumulative, and would have led the people to abate and the offices to avoid the hazards of confiagration. "Rates," whether minimum or maximum, schedule or special, high or low, are not all of fire insurance ; intelligence and experience in their application, in the selection of risks, and in perfecting both sides of what is, too often, a unilateral contract because of the carelessness of agents and of clerks, are absolutely necessary to success and peace.

We do not believe it is either practicable or necessary so to enlarge the functions of the Insurance Department as to enable it to investigate the causes of fires. Every municipality should do that for itself, and the rates of insurance as well as the acceptance of risks should depend upon its faithful performance. Arson and fraud are generally the fault of the insurance agent and the clerk who approves the application for insurance without information, which he could obtain from properly filled applications and from the mercantile agencies. Building laws would follow intelligent ratings-and the rigid resistance to exaggerated claims would cause them to cease. So long as the companies are ready to say to a claimant of doubtful antecedents : "You may "present a ten thousand dollar claim for "a five thousand dollar loss with the " assurance that you will get your \$5,000 " in any event, with a fair chance of from "\$1000 to \$5,000 more," they will have the excessive claims they thus encourage.

We have persistently advocated the Coinsurance clause, and so do not need now to refer to it. Close observers of the altered modes and conditions of trade know that there is as large an insurance, on grain now as formerly—but in smaller. amounts, scattered throughout the country. Substitute railways for hulls, large retail stocks for large wholesale ones, and the many other changes made by increased and improved means of communication, and "Reform" will find there has been continued increase in insurable values in spite of the departure of his old friends.

Curiously, but certainly, the difference between "the amount of three years policies" over account for the difference between "the \$605,507,789 net amount at risk at end of 1884 and the \$513,983,378 gross amount of insurances effected during the year," as Reform will perceive when he refers to the reports of one Canadian Co., one English and one American which are known to carry large amounts of three-year risks—as they respectively present the following figures :

Insurance effected in Net amount at risk at 1884. Ond of 1884.

\$16,612, 523	\$ 40,488,508
56,734,248	104,490,355
7,780,314	20,139,379
Totals \$81,127,085	\$165,118,242

thus these companies account for eightyfour of the ninety-two millions referred to by our esteemed correspondent.

THE ONTARIO BOARD OF HEALTH.

The third annual report of the Ontario Board of Health, being for the year 1884, is a valuable contribution to the hygienic records of the Province, and not the least valuable of the many excellent statistical works issued by the Provincial Legislature. The work is largely taken up with special reports of different localities, cities, towns, villages and townships, the diseases prevailing from local causes, and practical hints for the removal of nuisances. Toronto is made the subject of suggestions that might be advantageously adopted in other places. The sewage should be used to fertilize neighboring waste fields instead of allowing it to convert " the limpid bay of half a century or less ago.....into what is little better than a cess-pool." Earth-closets are favored by the report, and it is recommended to have a by-law making their use compulsory. Garbage should be burnt, as in Hamilton, where the crematorium cost less than \$1,000. A furnace for Toronto with its population of 107,000 (including Parkdale) would cost about \$2,000. Plumbers should be compelled to submit their plans to the Board, to be kept on file for reference, and all appliances so placed as to be easily inspected at any time. "Sometimes," says the report, "those who pretend to know the most about sanitary plumbing, and advertise themselves as sanitary plumbers are the worst offenders." "Some are ignorant," but others " wilfully deceive and become really guilty of manslaughter." The report deals with what are known as filth dis. eases, with the location of cemeteries, the polluting influence of saw-dust deposits, the beneficial influence of vaccination, causes of the outbreak of diphtheria in certain localities, innoculation for prevention of cholera, consumption [tuberculosis] and many other important subjects of public hygiene. The work is recommended to the attention of the members of the Board of Health for the Province of Quebec and to all those who are actively engaged in stamping out what remains of the recent outbreak in Montreal, and preventing its recurrence among us.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN THE U.S.

Financial and commercial matters in the United States continue to show hopeful signs of improvement. Money is still as easy apparently as ever, but there has been a considerable demand from the south and west for moving the cotton and grain crops. Added to this is a moderate demand in the East, which is perhaps one of the most encouraging signs of revived life in manufacturing lines. The reserves of the associated banks in New York have decreased, but they are still \$50,000,000, in excess of the legal minimum.

The Chronicle notes that there has been no material development during the week, but on the other hand no check to the better demand in certain departments has been felt. Some branches of trade have not yet felt the influence of this demand, very noteworthy amongst them being the grocery trade, where as yet but little new life can be discovered. In commenting on this state of affairs the Chronicle says: "Our imports of teas a commodity "which is supposed to indicate the quickening "of the public pulse with greater sensitiveness "than any other), are forced to find a market "through our auction rooms wholly; and this "is so to a more marked degree even than last "senson. Sugars, too, another article of uni-"versal consumption, have failed to show any "increased demand."

In endeavoring to explain the position of this trade it adds: "The production of sugar, "for instance, has been notoriously excessive, a and the beet-root crop is still weighing on "the market, so that this commodity can only "experience relief slowly. As to tea, we are "of the opinion that the supply is also exces-"sive, and that it will require a very material growth in the activity of general trade before "consumers will take it all readity.".....

" It is undoubtedly true that the whole trade "situation is in a much better state than it was "a year ago. Even the auction sale of tea "which took place this week, though it was, "we believe, the largest of the season, showed "more spirit than any, and the steadiness of "prices was a surprise to the trade."

The last report of the Department of Agriculture furnishes the usual September estimates of the crops. The wheat figures are as follows :

Winter wheat...... 217,000,000 bushels. Spring wheat...... 134,000,000 "

Total...... 351,000,000

being a decrease from last year of 162,000,000 bushels. But a short crop, with a surplus in the country from last season, variously estimated at 90,000,000 to 140,000,000, bushels, may be a " blessing in disguise."

The estimate for corn is slightly in excess of that made at the same time last year, while the cotton crop, if no untoward weather retards its full development and ripening, will be excellent.

Among other useful and interesting publications issued by the Government of the Sister Province is one described on its title page as the fifteenth annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario. This work not only contains a report of the annual meeting of the society, the financial statement and a review of the proceedings of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Philadelphia last year, but also a number of popular illustrated papers on entomology, of considerable interest and importance, contributed by Messrs. W. Saunders, London, Ont., W. H. Harrington, Ottawa, A. H. Kilman, Ridgeway, Ont., Herbert Ogborn

Ames, Iowa, James Fletcher, Ottawa, Ont., J. Alston Moffatt, Hamilton, Ont., G. J. Bowles, Montreal, Que., Geo. W. Taylor, Victoria, B.C., Fred. Clarkson, New York, F. B. Cauldfield, Montreal, Que., A. W. Hanham, Paris, Ont., P. Fischer, Buffalo, N. Y., W. W. Hill, Albany, N. Y , E. L. Keen, Philadelphia, Pa., and Rev. Thos. W. Fyles, South Quebec, Que. The president's address deals with such practical subjects as the ravages in Canada of the clover pests, the wheat midge, the Colorado potato beetle, which latter is now an unwelcome settler in the North-west, the grape-vine flea beetle, the plum curculio, etc. The book bears evidences of its value on every page, and should be freely circulated where it will do most good.

THE total value of the exports from Montreal for August was \$3,914,677; this includes articles, not the produce of Canada, valued at \$779,632. Products of the mines reached \$90,-270, of which phosphate represented \$83,236. Fishery exports amounted to \$6,751. Forestry ash, deals, planks, etc., \$551,745. Under animals, and their produce, appears the following -Horses, \$5,719; horned cattle \$710,520; sheep, \$62,175; butter, (Canadian) \$57,542, (United States), \$35,602; cheese, (Canadian), \$706,797 ; (United States) \$123,578 ; furs, \$48,-245; ments, \$3,776; ditto, preserved, \$1,364; tallow, \$875. The principal items of agricultural products exported were :- Beaus and peas, \$166,098 ; corn, (United States) \$256,143 ; oats, \$60,870; wheat (Canadian) \$125,888; (United States) \$334,166; flour, (wheat and rye) \$132,-995; Indian and other meal, (Canadian) \$32,-687; (United States) \$269. The exports of manufactured articles reached the sum of \$55,-886, of which S41,685 were Canadian make. Among the items are, cottons and woolens, (Canadian) \$4,367; (United States) \$3,697. iron, pig, etc., (Uanadian) \$3,256; (United States) \$5,391; leather, \$5,587; boots and shoes, \$602; machinery, \$1,465; wood furniture, \$1,253.

WHERE THE LOSS MUST FALL .- Any considerable diminution in the number of hands employed in our usually busy factories cannot fail to have a disastrous effect upon the trade of the city. Should there be any important falling off in the demand for goods manufactured in Montreal the result must be lessened employment to factory hands, and in turn a considerable decrease , in that purchasing power which supports the city retail trade. This must fall with greater severity upon the French Canadian storekeepers, a great majority of the hands employed in our factories being of that origin, and naturally dealing with them. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the praiseworthy efforts of the committees acting with the boards of health, and the energetic cooperation of our fellow-citizens of French descent, will be so successful that any prejudice arising from the published exaggerations concerning zymotic disease in Montreal will shortly pass away, and business be fully restored to its natural channels.

Dr. R. P. HOWARD, who may be said to have the largest practice among the better classes

of Montreal, says he has not had a single case of small-pox among any of his patients during the present year. He was called in twice on consultation. This goes a long way to prove that this disease is confined to that portion of the population by whom ordinary sanitary laws are neglected. The mortality, as shown by the returns, is almost wholly confined to young children, especially of about the age of five, a period when the poor mothers' care is usually relaxed, and long before the little ones are able to take any care of themselves.

THE Board of Trade of St. John, N.B., has adopted resolutions highly approving of the Chigneeto Marine Transport Railway project, as it believes the undertaking, if successful, will greatly facilitate trade and commerce between the eastern and western Provinces. The sailing distance between St. John and all ports north and west of the isthmus would be reduced about 600 miles. The company will provide commodious docks and hydraulic lifts for raising and transporting over its line laden vessels of 1,600 tons displacement.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Portland, Me., lately purchased the entire lot of terminable annuities, recently issued by the Province of Outario, amounting to \$560,000. These annuities run for a period of forty years, and are mayable \$14,000 annually, in semiannual payments.

The London Daily News says "Holders of shares of joint-stock banking companies have increased in numbers enormously since the general acceptance of limited liability by English Banks under the Act of 1879."

A SPIRITUAL APPEAL.

The following appeal has been addressed in duplicate to two leading wholesale bouses in western Untario. It is forwarded to us with the remark that "it would do your heart good to pernse it; it shows that some of our customers possess a spirit of religion, something which I always failed to find in Montreal." The spirit which it breathes would seem to indicate that Mr. B. has mistaken his calling, barring the orthography and punctuation which we faithfully reproduce :

B-ton, Sept. 2nd, 1885.

SIRS,—The Spirit of the Lord whoes servant I am, waked me up this morning just as the clock struck one and kept me a wake till near 3 o'clock. And it was to me as a song in the night and seemed to say Lo I am with you even unto Denth—Fear not what man can do. But fear me (who after denth hath power to cast both soul and body into Hell.) Entertain no hard feelings towards aney man, though you may be robed of all you have—for it is not you but me that they rob by their action—and "as they do it unto the least they do it unto me." And vengence is mine and I will repay it Saith the Lord. But do you write to the *Parties* that have caused your trouble—And warn them in a Christian Sperit of what they have done and what will be the end of it if not in this world—then in the other—Now I look upon this as a heavy cross—but I take it up—as I cannot clear my own skerts any other way—And as you parties, to whome I have addressed this letter—are the parties who have caused all my

troubles-(in my business affairs at least) So I writ these lines to you to say that you are the only parties that have thus far troubled me-(contrary to your promis to me not to trouble me etc) and that too at such a hard time and when money could not be got and to force my property into market by Auction when there is no money to be got—And when tarmers are too busey to atteend to any thing but their own business-and also to cause me so much unnecessary expences. And you know that I must loose more in money—out of the discount in my stock—and the expences than would more than pay your whole debt-when all I asked you to do was to let me sell at cost and pay as I could. And I would lose all my time trouble and interests payed and freight, etc.—and this was all that I could do—and I had allready borrowed from the rest to pay you; (and only you) before—And they would not bother me if you did not. But you (as the man in the Scripture that me for you have a state of the second second -that was forgiven) took me suddenly by the throught-and demanded all under a heavy threat-and not only that -but you crippled me and added more to my burden. Now under these sircumstances-Can you? Date you? call down Gods vengence upon by asking him to lorgive your Debts, as you forgive me mine-And yet they must be forgiven (-for you never can pay thim) or you must be Danmed-Aud as you came upon me so suddenly-Remember-How God came upon the great whore, (The City of Babelon) and destroyed it in one hour. This city made the whole world rich-but it had to go when God said so-you may say (perhaps) I do not believe in this or that-But I believe Gods every word in the Bible and if you do not that will not make it of none effect-Remember he is not mocked-And Remember that he sends this letter to you through me-to recomend to you The Word of Life. "That was from the beginning with God and was God" (see I. John) beginning with God and was God" (see I. John) And this word is-to you Life or Death-And by it you have two appointments that you must attend to and cannot avoid-First you have to dia—and then come to the Judgment—These are points you will remember wether you would or not—And you will ever remember this letter—and it may trouble you on your dying bed—but I hope it my be what I wish it to be a comforter to you though and are afterto be, a comforter to you then and ever after-and now I have done what the Spirit bid me do-and feel that I am free. I forgive you all all that you have done against me-and I now can ask God to forgive me as I forgive you—And I hope to meet you in that world where the trifels of this world will be as the dust on the ballance-from

M. B.

ONTARIO OROP REPORTS.

We are indebted to Mr. A. Blue, secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, for the following summary of reports on the staple crops of Ontario, and revised estimates of the produce of crops, based on returns by 731 correspondents, made under date of the 3rd inst.;

As will be seen by the appended table, the yield of fall wheat throughout the Province is even better than appeared by the August report of the Bureau, the average being 24.3 bushels per acre as against an estimate 23.3 bushels by the last report; or a total product according to the former of 21,280,543 bushels, as against 20,374,729 bushels by the latter. Many correspondents state that the result of threshing showed that the crops suffered far less than vas expected by the rains which prevailed over large areas of the Province during the harvest season. Though the grain sprouted in some localities, and though, as mentioned in the August report, there are pretty general complaints of rust in low-Jying fields, still, as whole, the crop was harvested in surprisingly good condition, the result no doubt of the cool breezy weather which followed the rains of early harvest.

Seldom, if ever, has there been a brighter prospect for spring wheat than there was this season at the time the fields had obtained their growth and were just approaching maturity. Notwithstunding the retarding influences of the late spring, the plant had made a very strong and luxuriant development—the straw was thick and heavy and the heads large. As the grain began to ripen, however, it showed signs of being badly attacked by rust, induced and encouraged by the dull, marky weather, with frequent showers, which prevailed. The August report expressed some apprehensions as to the effects of this visitation; but its ravages have turned out to be much more serious than they were at that time supposed to be. Throughout western Ontario the crop is, in fact, almost wholly destroyed, only a few fields on high and light lands giving even a fractional yield. Much of the spring wheat is not worth threshing; the farmers are cutting it in large quantities for folder, or using the shrunken grain for chicken feed. The midge, also, has been very active in the heads of wheat; but its effects are entirely overshadowed by those of the rust. The reports from enstern Ontario, the great spring wheat region of the Province, are more reassuring. Though there is considerable rust, as well as midge and weevil, and though the expressions of the correspondents are not nearly so glowing as they were at the date of their August advices, yet there appears to be reasonable hope that the grain will thresh out a fair average. The berry, however, is shrivelled and inferior. Owing to the late very unsettled weather, harvesting operations are not yet completed, except in a few westerly and southerly localities. Taking the Province as a whole, there will probably be a deficiency in the spring wheat product, many farmers being obliged to purchase their supplies of flour and seed. The quality of the grain, too, will be poor, the rust being more fatal to the finer varieties than to goose wheat and other conrise, bearded varieties. The igures returned estimate the total yield for the Province at this dane at 9,226,796 bushels again

The condition of the barley crop, as indicated in the August bulletin, is verified in every particular by the latter returns as now received. The growth of straw was unusually long, and, except in one or two localities, the grain was a full average in plumpness and weight; but the bulk of the crop was permanently damaged by the storm of August 3rd, which extended pretty generally all over Ontario. To make matters still worse, the weather since that data has been broken and unfavorable, causing the barley harvest to be considerably delayed, and the crop in many cases to be housed in a damp and unfit condition. Correspondents generally estimate that from two-thirds to fourifths of the barley erop of the Province is discolored by the rains, and none of this will grade higher than No. 2 at the best. In consequence of the continued barvest weather the estimated aggregate product, by the last returns, is some 639,000 bushels, or an average of about one bushel per acre less than the estimate of last month.

The prospect of the oat crop is less favorable, according to the latest reports, than it was earlier in the season. Owing to the unusually rank growth of oats, the general latences of the season, and the August storm, the ripening period was delayed considerably past the ordinary time. It is under such conditions that rust is usually developed; and the weather and temperature being likewise conducive to it, a large proportion of the oat crop of the Province became speedily affected by this scourge. In western Ontario only the earliest sown fields, or those in high situations, escaped and ripened to perfection. In the eastern part of the Province, in the Lake Ontario group, the prospect is slightly more encouraging, but throughout north-eastern Ontario the crop is so late that farmers do not expect it to ripen till frost comes to their assistance. The black varieties seem to be more susceptible to rust than the others. In the Lake Eric district, only were seriously damaged by grasshoppers during the growing season. The estimated average product of August is diminished by nearly two bushels per acre, owing to the latter development of rust and the unfavorable harvest weather.

The reports as to the condition of the rye crop are substantially the same as those made to the Bareau last month. In the western portion of the Province only an occasional field is grown, and there it is reported a good crop. In the east the average sown appears to be diminishing annually; the reports as to its condition this year are extremely varying. There will probably be a fair average crop, both as to yield and quality.

And quinty, Since the date of the August report the peaerop, like other spring crops, has been considerably impaired by the continued cold and wet weather. At that time there was generally a heavy growth of straw, and with a few exceptions in which premature ripening had been forced by hot wereher in July, the pods were of good size and fairly well filled. There were a few traces of mildew, but they were too exceptional to cause anxiety. This discuss has, however, been greatly developed and extended during the recent rainy period, principally on low, rich, heavy lands. From this cause chiefly and also from shelling out, the estimated aggregate yield for the Province has been reduced from 15,409,520 bushels to 14,335,563 bushels; yet, should this estimate be realized in threshing, it will still be a fair average crop. A large proportion of the pea product has been harvested in good condition, showing a good sample. What remains is difficult to harvest, as the excessive moisture produces abnormal spronting and blossoning, and the rain and wind beat down the straw. The grain may be saved, but in most cases the straw will be valueless for feeding purposes. It is gratifying to observe that the bug has been almost entirely absent this year.

The following table gives the revised estimates of above crops according to returns dated Sept. 3rd, compared with similar estimates dated Aug. 5th:

	Bushels. Bush.	per acre
FALL WHEAT	Sep. 21,280,543.	24.3.
	Aug. 20,374,729. Sept. 9,226,796. Aug. 14,373,524.	$23.3. \\11.5.$
SPRING WHEAT.	Aug. 14,373,524.	18.0.
BARLEY	Sept. 16,376,532. Aug. 17,015,671.	27.4. 28.5.
OATS	Sepit. 56,334,474. Aug. 59,124,614.	36.5. 38.3.
RyE	f Sept. 1,251,704.	16.0.
T() E	Aug. 1,299,234. i Sont 14 335,563.	- 16·6. 22.2.
Pras) Sept. 14,335,563. } Aug. 15,460,520.	23.8.

NORTH-WEST GROPS.—We regret to learn that the injury done by frost to the crops in Manitoba and the North-west is more scrious than at first supposed. The damage is in some places estimated at as much as 20 per cent, but it is only at scattered points that scrious foss will occur, and it is hoped that, on the whole, a good average crop will be saved. The results, so far as known, have confirmed the general experience, that early sowing and good tillage are the best protection against disaster.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

SEPT. 17, 1885.

Generally speaking, business has been moderately active during the work, and in several leading staples prices have displayed a hardening tendency. The new tariff of ocean freights, known as the "conference rates," recently adopted at a meeting of steamship owners in Liverpool, will considerably affect the market for iron, metals, chemicals, drugs and other heavy and perishable freight, the adrance being as much as 50 to 100 per cent. Despite exhibition attractious in Ontario the travellers for Montreal houses now in the West, have, as a rule, done remarkably well this week Several of the cotton mills claim a considerably improved state of things, and shares are held higher. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices of leading stocks for the week :--

Banks.	Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Commerce	28	127	126
Merchants	68	· 116	1153
Molsons	3	123	123
Montreal	242	201	200}
Untario	5	108	108
Peoples	1	78.	781
Toronto	10	186	180
Miscellaneous.	i i	1	
Can. Pac. Ry	50	45	451
Corp. 7 P.C. Stock.	\$1500	150	150
Dundus Cotton	22	47	47
Gas	625	190	189
Gas Ex Div	300	1843	183#
Mon. Tel. Co	140	128	$126\frac{3}{2}$
Passenger	580	117	116.
R. & O Nav. Co	180	59}	59
Do x. d.	120	59)	561

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.—The market for heavy chemicals is firm, in consequence of the advance in Liverpool freights, which are 6s to 10s higher.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour market has been firm at about last week's prices. Some 2,500 sacks of Hungarian have been purchased on export account. A number of car lots of Manifola strong bakers again changed hands at \$4.45. The low grades of flour are scarce. Among recent sales have been 125 brls superior at \$4.25; 125 brls extra superfine at \$4.10, also several hundred barrels of patent superior at \$4.30 to \$4.35, and of spring extra at \$3.05. Quotations in prices current. Grain—there has been a free movement and the impression prevailed that bottom had been touched and that the depression had disappeared for the balance of the open season. Whether these conjectures are correct or not remains to be seen. The cheap rail rates of 1§e per bushel from Chicago led to more business, but a much higher price is now asked. The Grand Trunk and the Ganadian Pacific have been catting freight rates from Chicago, and 120,000 to 130,000 bushels of wheat, are coming forward at \$6 per 100 hs. A sample of fine, bright Fyfe wheat, grown in the Souris district of Manitoba, was shown on ' Change. A close inspection showed that it had been injured by the frost.

FREGRUES.—The grain coming from the West mentioned in our flour and grain report has been engaged in former rates. Cattle have been taken to Liverpool at 55s and deals at 47s 6d. Other freights anchanged.

GROCERTES.—There has been a fairly satisfactory movement in a jobbing way. *Tea.*—About 1,000 pkgs of low grades to arrive sold at 22c to 25c. The principal demand has been for teas ranging in value from 19c to 25c. One agent representing a large house in Japan has sent orders there which cannot be excented, so far as the low grades are concerned, owing to the shortness of the erop. The latest telegrams from China state the total exports from all ports to be 102,500,000 1bs., ngainst 92,000,000 hs. to the same time hast year, and 93,000000, hs. in 1893. Estimated stock in Bond in the United Kingdom on August 31s1, 1885, 76,409, 0.40 lbs.; 1884, 89,250,000 lbs; 1883, 97,000,000 lbs. A letter from Yokohamn, just received, says:—There is no change to note in the position of our market, with the exception that there is a rather smaller business doing at the close, and a probability that we shall see a quieter market now that the ship "W. W. Orapo" has cleared for San Francisco, with a



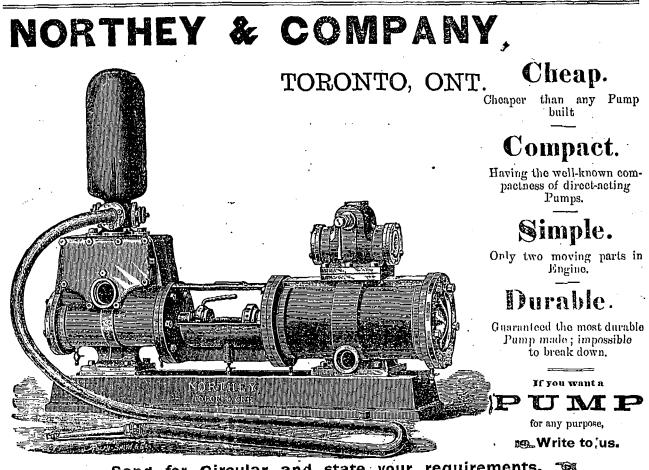
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ST. JOHN, N. B.,



at 5-1-8c to 55-8c as to quality. Sugars from Nova Scotia of desirable quality have been

MANUFACTURER OF Fine LAUNDRY, FULLING and CASTILE SOAPS, MOULD CANDLES, CAR AXLE GREASE, &c., &c. WORKS AND OFFICE: 290 and 292 Union Street, . . ST. JOHN, N. B. NEW BRUNSWICK GORDAGE WORKS, PORTLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors, Manufacturers of all kinds of Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Binder Twine, etc., etc SEND FOR PRICE LISTS oats-from Chittagong 3 with rice-and from the United Kingdom the steamer "Garibbean" with general curgo. The comparative exports of sugar from the Barbadors have been as fol-lows in luds of 2000 lbs. net :-- (To 22nd August, 1884, 58,260; same period in 1885, 58,-848, distributed as follows for 1885: United Kingdom, 29,918; United States, 26,448; River St. Lawrence, 1,562; other Chandian ports, 920. Moltasse.-The exports of molasses from Barbadoes equal to puns. of 110 wine gallons, were :-- To 22nd August, 1884, 34,315; ditto in 1885, 35,524; distributed as follows for 1885:---United Kingdom, 993: United States, 8,565; ---offered, and have met with fair sale. The following was received by last mail from the Barbadoes :- Our Sugar market has advanced, and on last market day \$2.70 to \$2.80 per 100 This were paid for fair to good refining. Nearly his were paid for fair to good refining. Nearly all the saleable lots held back are now disposed of and the campaign may be said to be over. Molasses ins been very dull at 9e per gallon ex-cask, but we hear of a sale at 10 cents, no doubt owing to the limited stock at market. At Bridgetown the arrivals have been from the United States, the steamers "Barraconta" and "Bermuda" and six sailing vessels with breadstuffs, &c.—from the Canadian Maritime Pro-United Kingdom, 993 : United States, 8,565 ; River St. Lawrence, 8,494 : Other Canadian 1 orts, 17, 472. Thus Oanada beats both great vinces 6 with codfish, etc., 1 with shingles and 2 with lumber-from P.E.I. Island 1 with



Send for Circular and state your requirements.

Britain and the States as a consumer of Barbadoes molasses. A great quantity is used by the fishermen and lumbermen. Sales are reported here this week of Barbadoes molasses at 24c to 30c, and the market is irm : Trinichad sold at 25c to 27c. Syraps.—A lot of about 1,020 bris of common D syrap has sold here at 24c to 1 5-8c. Outside of this the movement have been enquired for, but are scarce. Other grocery goods require no special remarks. The first arrivals of new dried fruit are awaited with some interest; the supply will probably be light, because of the cholera in Europe.

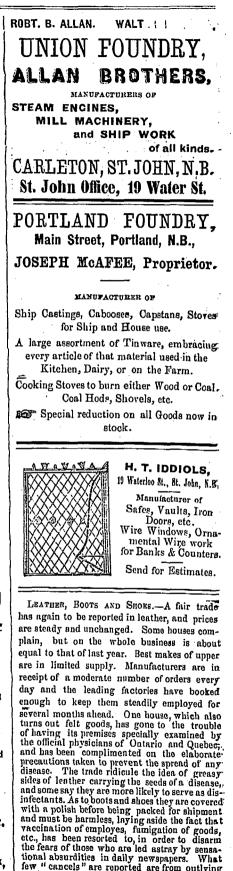
HAV, STRAW AND FEED.—The offerings of hay being large, the demand was far from brisk. Choice timothy sold at \$12 and inferior at \$8 per 100 bundles. Receipts of straw were light, and prices were unchanged at \$5 to \$7. Pressed hay is steady at \$15 to \$16 per ton; straw in bales \$7 to \$8 per ton; shorts, quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton; bran, \$14 to \$15, the former for Montreal and the latter for Upper Canada; monlie, \$24 to \$26, as to quality; buckwheat, 65c per bushel.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—For hides there has been a fair demand from tanners at steady prices. City lambakins are firm at 55c. The market for tallow is easier, and the demand is small. The average price for ordinary stuff is b_2 c, but we give b_2 c to 6c as a quotation this week, a small lot of three barrels having been phaced at the latter figure.

Hors.—Buyers have been slow to enter the market, and there is no important change. The accounts from the country continue to point to a good yield, picking being now well advanced. A lot of fine new changed hands at $8c_1$ and we quote 1885's 7c to 11c and 1884's 6c to 10c. A cable from London quotes New York State hops steady at £2 10s to £2 15s. Prices in New York:—new, 11c to 12½ c for the best, 9c to 10c for undergrades, 8c for best old, 5c to 7c for the low qualities, and 3c to 7c for California.

IRON AND MARDWARE .- Business during the past week has been fair in the heavy iron and metal trade, several good customers having been in the market for their fall supplies. Pig-iron has kept firm, in sympathy with the English market, and it seems as if bottom prices had at last been touched. Reports from Western Canada state that most of the agricultural implement makers are in Toronto at the Exhibition, and as this department of industry has been profitable in the past and the harvest, even if not excessively large, seems now likely to bring higher prices than expected, the prospects of a good fall trade are considered favorable. Most firms look for a livelier movement during the next two months. Metals, generally, are firmer than for a long time past. There has been an actual advance of 4s on puddled bars within the past few weeks, and with the advance in ocean freights, already noticed, this same article costs 8s to 9s more than it did a month ago. Orders for 300 tons of chain, at old prices, have been refused and a cable order for 250 tons of bar iron at former rates has also been rejected. Zinc has gone up 10s, and is now worth 17s 10d, f.o.b. Antwerp. A gentleman in the trade who has just returned from a tour

in Great Britain predicts, from what he has seen and heard, that low and unremunerative prices will soon be things of the past. The makers have suffered heavily and see the folly of pur-suing a cut-throat policy : even the limited companies with long purses are coming into line. Pig-lead is a little off, but not enough to make any difference, owing to the advance in freights. As before noted, the Allan, Dominion and Beaver lines have entered into a combination, and seem likely to have it all their own way. Purchasers, under the circumstances, would do well to take as much notice of advances in rates of freight as in the price of iron. About 10s is now charged on iron from Liverpool, a rise of 4s 6d to 5s. Although the demand for nails is not brisk, still a fair business is passing. Prices are unchanged, but makers are watching the upward move in iron and freights, and have notified customers that higher prices are probable, and that their rates are subject to a rise without further notice. Warrauts are cabled at Without in the holds. With the children is the children it 435 2d, and Middleborough No. 3 foundary at 259 15s. Best selected copper is at 247 10s, Ghili bars at 241 17s 6d, and soft Spanish lead at 241 15s. Recent advices from New York report a firm and active market for American pig-iron, and tin plates have been in demand with several round lots of coke placed. Scotch pig-iron moves slowly, the higher cost abroad having, it is said, curtailed rather then increased husiness. The following is said of steel rails : Mill agents quote the market firm at \$30. Outside parties claim to have knowledge that a few parchases chaim to have knowledge that a tew patchases might be made for less, on certain conditions as to delivery, but there is every reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement. At all events actual sales aggregating about 20,000 tons at works have been made by Eastern mill agents, while \$29 was refused for a Western order. It is stated that Western mills now have orders in hand for 75,000 to 80,000 tons. 



few "cancels" are reported are from outlying districts, where unfriendly rivals have spread

exaggerated reports, knowing they could not be readily refuted.

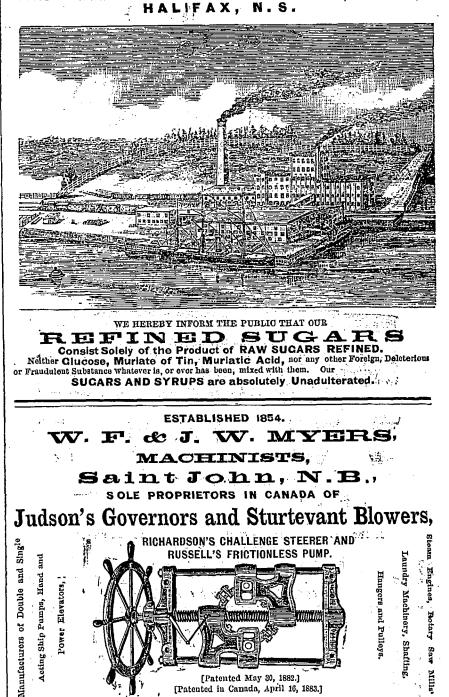
LIVE STOCK .- The receipts for the week by G.T.R. were :- Cattle, 2,074; sheep, 1,432; calves, 9; hogs, 452. Receipts by C.P.R. :-Cattle, 500 ; sheep, 240 ; hogs, 75. The exports show signs of falling off. Total shipments of cattle to date 47,445 head; sheep, 32,210. The cattle trade has been depressed and lower. Insurance rates have advanced to, 21 per cent for cattle below and 31 per cent for cattle on the upper deck ; sheep 5 per cent. Prices of shipping cattle were easier, and sales were made at 3c to 43c, live weight. Sheep were also lower .- Butchers cattle sold at 21c to We have have been pointed with the solution 2520 to 42. Live logs were in good demand, at 54 c to 52 c... Galves 54 to 56 each. The exports of beef to date were 9,895 quarters, against 10,274during the same time last year. In the British market prices are cabled fully one cent lower, interference of the same time for the same time the same market prices are cabled fully one cent lower, with offerings heavy. Prime Canadian steers were quoted at 13c, against 14c last week. Best sheep in Liverpool were unchanged at 12c.

TOBACCO .- Owing to Jewish holidays in New York, only half a week's doings is reported in the last issues of the trade journals. About 1,500 cases changed hands in the three days. There is a race between new Housatonic, Pennsylvania Havana seed and Wisconsin Havana seed. Fine goods there are in all three; faulty seed. Fine goods there are in all three; faulty ones they all possess in abundance. Great destruction of the new German tobacco crop is reported. Of the 1,500 cases mentioned about 1,000 were of the three crops specially noted above. Wisconsin brought 18c to 23c; Hou-satonic, 22c to 26c; Pennsylvania 15c to 224c. Sumatra—The activity continues, without any rise in prices though. Sales 250 bales, S1.15 to \$1.65. Havana—A quiet market is reported. Sales hardly reach 300 bales at 80c to \$1.20.

WOOL .- The position is much the same as reported last week, stocks continuing to move out pretty freely. Some fair lots, principally fleece, have changed hands. Pulled is still scarce and firm. The " Nore " has arrived direct from the Cape with a cargo, and another vessel, as previously stated, is on the way. ressel, as proviously stated, is on the way. Prices are steady, but have undergone no change. A cable despatch from London, dated September 14, says :- At the wool sales to-day 19,300 bales, chiefly New Zealand and Sidney, were disposed of. The market was steady. At Friday's sales Sidney greasy sold at 3d to 104d; Port Philip-scoured at 6d to 18 9d; greasy at 34d to 18 4d; Adelaide-scoured at 34d to 3d; greasy at 2d to 84d; Tismanian-scoured at 64d to 18 4d; The other sales were made at previous prices. Last week's sales included 250 bales for the United week's sales included 250 bales for the United States.

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

WHITE WHEAT & "OLD TIMES" WHISKEY. 1



THE HALIFAX SUGAR REFINING CO., Limited,

[Patented May 30, 1882.] [Patented in Canada, April 16, 1883.]

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

Товонто, Sept. 17, 1885.

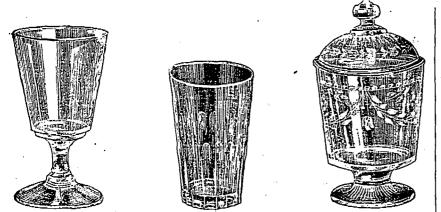
Business on the whole is said to have been moderately active during the week under review. The weather has been delightful, and the Ex-

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hibition has attracted a large number of visitors, among whom are many merchants, from the country. The aggregate sales have in creased, but, as a rule, merchants are cautious, and parcels have been small. The prospect is very favorable for trade when the grain movement commences. The money market continues quiet and rates comparatively easy. Payments are said to be fair. The demand for call loans is somewhat curtailed, owing to small speculative business. The rates are 31 to 4 per cent

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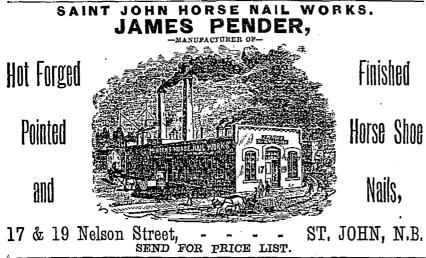




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THE NOVA SCOTIA GLASS COMPANY, Limited, NEW CLASCOW, N.S. ANDREW WALKER, President, A. M. McGREGOR, Secy.-Treas. Manufacturers of all kinds of Glassware, and Lamp Chimneys a Specialty.





on debentures and 41 to 6c per cent on bank shares; time loans are quoted at 6 per cent. Commercial paper in moderate offer; prime is discounted at 6 to 6] per cent, and ordinary at 7c to 74c. Sterling exchange is firmer; 60-day bil's are quoted at 108 5-8 to 1083, and demand bills at 108 7-8 to 109 1-8 between banks. The Stock Market has been remarkably dull, and fluctuations have been small. The sales of the past few days were : Ontario at 108, Merchants at 116 and 116], Commerce at 126], Federal at 961, Standard at 1153 and 116, Imperial Savings at 1111, Canada Landed Credit at 1241 and 1242, and Northwest Land at 403. Following are prices bid to-day as compared with those of last Thursday:

Banks.	Bid Sept. 10	Bid Sept. 17	Loan Cos.	Bid Sep 10	Bid Sept. 17
Montreal., Toronto Ontario Merchante Commerce Dominion Hamilton Stand'd Federal Imper'l Molsons		1864 1071 115 1264 2024 1241 116 96	Can. Per Freehold Western Can Bidg. & Loan. Farmers' Loan. Lond. & Can'dm Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan Hamilton Prov Imperial Say	166 190 1051 113 140 123 123 123 127	200 1663 190 1053 118 1414 124 124 124 1264 111

BUTTER.—The demand still continues good for small lots of choice fresh rolls, which sell to the retail trade at 15c to 16c. Ordinary qualities are steady at 12½c to 13c, and inferior



NEW DOMINION PAPER BAG COMPANY,

qualities of old, which are about cleaned out, sell at 4c to 6c per lb. Eggs are in better demand and higher, dealers now paying 13c to $13\frac{1}{2}$ c per dozen for case lots. Cheese quiet and steady ; really fine jobs at 8c to $8\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. and medium at 7c to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

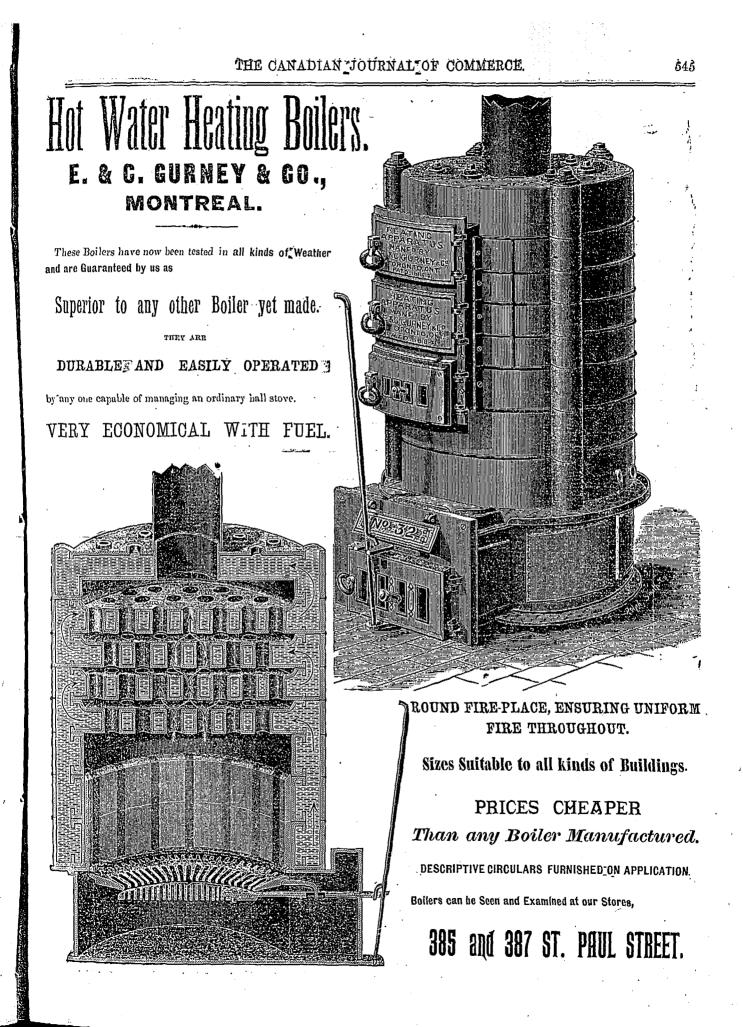
BOOTS AND SHORS.—There have been large shipments the past week or two, and the outlook is very favorable. Factories are pretty busy, and prices are well sustained.

COAL AND WOOD.—There has been a fair trade in coal this week, and prices are unchanged. Store and nut sell at \$5.50 a ton delivered, and grate and egg at \$5.25. Wood is unchanged at \$4.50 a cord for the best hard, at \$3.50 for second quality, and at \$4 for pine.

COAL OIL.—The business continues of fair volume and prices are unchanged. Five to ten barrel lots sell at 16½c per gallon, single barrels at 17c, and carbon safely at 19c. American oils unchanged at 23c for prime and at 26c for water white. Grude ensier at 88c to 89c per barrel in Petrolea, Refined there is firm at 13½c per gallon for carlots.

DRUGS.—There is reported a good business in drugs, and prices continue steady at former quotations. Turpentine, 58cto 60c a gallon; alcohol at \$3.27 per gallon; castor oil at 9c to 11c; opium at \$3.75 to \$3.90; glycerine, 17c to 20c; quinine, \$1 to \$1.05; morphia, \$2.00 to \$2.15; bicarbonate of potash, 18c; potass iodide, \$4 per 1b; tartaric acid, 55c to 60c; cream of tartar, 33c to 35c; linseed, raw, 66c; do, boiled, 68c; best Dutch madder, 123c to 14c; cochineal, 40c to 45c; campbor, 38c to 45c. Oil of peppermint \$5.50 to \$5.75.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The business in flour continues quiet, and prices remain easy. Offerings of superiors are evidently large, with prices ruling at about \$3.90. Extras appear to be in fair demand, choice selling at \$3.80 and ordinary at \$3.75. Spring extras are quoted at \$3.65, and patents at \$4.25 to \$4.50. The stock in store is 1250 barrels, as compared with 1875 barrels last week and 750 barrels at the corresponding period of last year. Wheat.—







Colonial Exhibition in London, England, 1886.

FIFTY.FOUR THOUSAND FEET RESERVED FOR CANADA.

FIRST ROYAL EXHIBITION COM-MISSION SINCE 1862.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION to be held in LONDON, England, commencing MAY 1st, 1836, is intended to be on a soule of great magnitude, having for object to mark an ejoch in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire

magnitude, having for object to mark an eycoli in the relations of all the parts of the British Empire with each other.
 In order to give becoming significance to the ovent, a Royal Commission is insued for the holding of this Exhibition, for the first time since 1862; and 111s Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been appointed President by Her Majesty.
 The very largo space of 64,000 square feet has been appointed President, his Royal Command of the President, his Royal Mighness.
 This Exhibition is to be parely Colonial and Indian, and no competition from the United Kingdom of from foreign nutions will be permitted, the object being to exhibit to the world at largo what the Colonies can do.
 The grandest opportunity ever offered to Canada is thus afforded to show the distinguished place she eccupies, by the progress she has made in AGRECUTURE, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENT INFORMATION (SUBJECTION) of the NEWEST IMPROVEMENT INFORMATION (SUBJECTION) of the Printited, in the NEWEST IMPROVEMENT NMANUTACTURING NACHTINE AND THE AUTES, in the MANUFACTURING NACHTINE AND THE AUTES, in the MANUFACTURING NACHTINE AND THE AUTES IN MANUFACTURING Statement of Printenes, and in FOREST AND DESIONS; also in an adequate display of her vast resources in the Printenest, and and Protest and MINERAL wealth, and also in SIMPTING.
 All Chanadians of all parties and classes are invited to each obser to conston to put Canada in her true place as the promior colony of the British Empire, and to establish her propur position before the world.

Every farmer, every producer, and every manu-facturer, has interest in as-isting, it having been already demonstra ed that extention of trade always follows such efforts. By order,

JOHN LOWE, Sec. of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Ottawa, 1st Sept., 1885.



CEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Steam heating apparatus, Examining Warehou-e, Quebec, F. Q.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 21st instant, for the crection and completion of -

A Steam Heating Apparatus

At the Quebce, P. Q., Examining Warohouse.

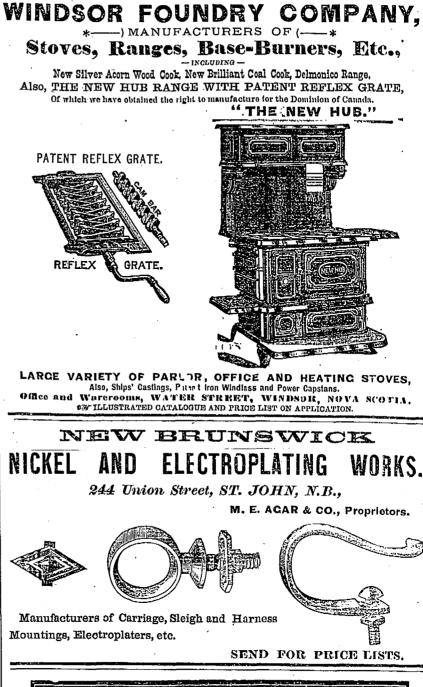
At the Quebec, P. Q., Examining Warohouse. Plaus and specifications can be seen at the Depart-ment of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Dominion Public Works Off.ec, Cachee Post Office Buildings, on and after MONDAY, ich Instant. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

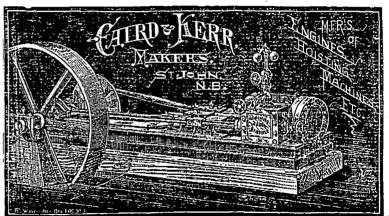
Each tonder must be accompanied by an accepted back cheque, made payable to the order of the Honor: blo the Minister of Public Works, equal to Are per cert, of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a convnet when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tonder be not accepted the cheque will be returned. "The Dorothest will not be been d to ensert the

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secrelary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 5th Sept., 1885.







year, and 31,505 bushels in 1833. Oats have been less active, but prices continue steady; sales of choice are reported at 33½c to 31c ou track. The stock in store is 5800, as against 800 bushels at the cor-

548

responding period of last year. Peas are dull, and prices purely nominal in absence of sales; no stocks in store. Rye is also dull and nominal, there being no sales or stocks. Oatmeal continues quiet and prices steady; car lots are

but No. 1 would probably bring 5c. Butchers

dull and easy at 31c to 4c for the best, and at



Lard, stendy, at 9c2to 9½c for tubs and pails Pork unchanged; the only business is in small lots at \$13.50. Hops-dull; sales of small lots at 10c to 12c for old, and at 12c to 14c for new. White Beans dull and unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.15 for very choice. Potatoes-Uar lots dull, at 40c to 42c per bag; street prices are 50c.

dull; the offerings are light, and the demand just fair. Hogs do not show much change; heavy fat are dull, but light are wanted at 5c

PROVISIONS .- There has been a good demand for bacon this week, and stocks have been pretty well exhausted. Car lots of long clear

sold at 64c, and small lots jobbed at 64c to 64c.

Cumberland in fair demand, selling at same

prices as long clear. Hams in light supply and

firm, at 111c to 12c for smoked and 12c to 121c for canvassed ; pickled nominal at 101c. to 101c

to 5 1-8c per lb.

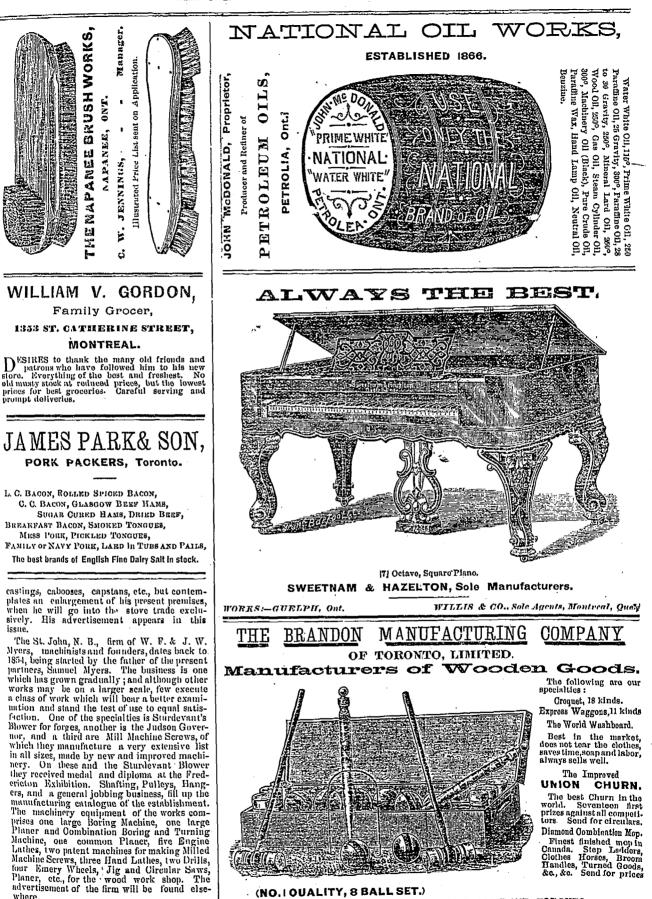
Wool .- This market has improved slightly but prices remain unchanged. Fleece is in small receipt, with prices unchanged at 18c for selections and 16c for ordinary. Supers steady, at 22c, and extras at 25c to 26c.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

549.

AMERICAN MARKETS. BOSTON, Sept. 17.—*Flour*, quiet; prices un-changed. Superfine quoted \$3.25 to \$3.75; Extras, \$3.75 to \$4, including choice bakers, \$4.25 to \$4.50. *Oatmeal*, at \$4.25 to \$4.50, fine, \$4.75 to \$5.25 cut. *Hay*, strictly fancy scarce and commands \$22 to \$22.50; other kinds in good supply and dull, sales at \$10 to \$21. *Butter*, strong and fairly active, extra creamery quoted 23 to 24 c; good to choice 20c to 21 c. *Cheese*, quiet and stendy, sales of extra \${6} c, choice 7c to 7Åc, common to good 4c to 6c. *Eggs* are higher, Canadian quoted 17c to 17Åc. *Canada Peas* selling in small lots at 90c to \$1.15. S1.15.





issue.

where.

THE BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TORONTO.

Cash Value

CTTTD TUTTO CTTTD			STO	JKS AN	d bonds.				
SURETYSHIP.	NAME.	Par Value	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates	Per Cent Prices Sept. 17.	Casi Valu per S
The only Co'y in Canada confin- ing itself to this business.	Brit. North America. / Can. Bank Commerce / Central Bank	\$ 2431	\$1,866,666 6,000,000 500,000	6,000,00	0] 2,000,000	4	4 Jan 4 July 2 Jan 2 July 24 Aug 1 Mai	12611273	287 1 63 20
THE GUARANTEE CO.	Commercial, Windsor Dominion Bank	40	500,000	260,00	0 75,000	4	I May I Nov	125	50 00 100 00
	Du Peuple	50	1,690,000	1,600,00	0]		3 Meh (Nil) Sept 2 Jan 2 July	74 77 108	37 00
Of North America.	Eastern Townships., Exchange, Yarmouth Foderal Bank	70 100	250,000	245,115	30,000	3	11 cb. 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 Mar	80 97	56 00 97 00
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), 300,000	Hamilton	$\frac{20}{100}$	500,000	000,000 993,870	0 270,000	4	2 June 1 Dee		20 20 124 50
Resources over 800,000	Hochelaga Imperial Bank	100 100	710,100 1,500,000	710,300 1,500,000	9 680,000		2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 1 July	75 80 126	126 00
* Deposit with Dominion Gov't. 57,000	Jacques Cartier London	25 100	500,000 1,000,000 321,900	500,000 200,00	50,600	34	2 June 2 Dec		13 75
_ THE BONUS SYSTEM	Maritime Merchants' Bk, Can Merchants', Halifax	100 100 100	5,798,267 1 600,000	321,900 5,798,970	3 1,375,000	3 34	2 July 2 Jan 2 June 1Dec	114 115]	110 00 114 00 00 99
-of this Company renders the Premiums in cerum cases annually reducible until the rate of	Molsone Bank	50 200	2,010,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 .12,000,000	1 600,000	4	1 Aug. 1 Feby. 1 April - 1 Oct. 2 June - 1 Dec	[Xd 119 121]	59 50 401 50
One-half p. Cent per Annum isreached.	Nationale New Brunswick	50 100	2,000,000	2,000,000 1,000,000	1		1 May (Nil) Nov 10 A juil 10 Oct.	60	30 00
This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this contin-	Nova Scotia Ontario Bank	100	1,114,304 1,500,000	1,114,300	340,000	31	2 June 1 Dec	129	119 00 107 60
ent ovor twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satis-	Ottawa People's of Halifax	100 20	1,000,000	1,000,000	160,000	31	1 June 1 Dec Feby, Aug.	118 95	118 00 19 00
faction of its clients. Over \$350,000 have been paid in	People's Bank, N.B Pictou Bank	50 50	500,000	150,000 250,000		····· 3		100 95	50 00 47 50
Claims to Employers.	Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,500,000 200,000	50,000	4	l April 10ct	100	100 00
President-SIR ALEX ANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G.	Standard Toronto Union Bank (Hallfax)	50 100 50	803,700 2,000,000 1,000,000	\$03,700 2,000,000	1,150,000	4	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	1151	57 75 F6 (0
Vice-President THE HON. JAMES FERRIER Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS.	Union Bank of L. C Ville Marie	100	2,000,000	500,000 2,000,000 464,300	[2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	181 50 65 81	49 25 50 60 81 00
Secretary-JAMES GRANT.	Agric, Say and Loga Co	100	400,000	390,870 578,313	30,000	3 4	2.0000 1.000		118 (0 59 25
BankersTHE BANK OF MONTREAL.	Brant, Loan and Sav. Co Brit. Can, Loan & Inv. Co	50 100	130,000 1,350,000	121,000 267,066	6,000	31	1 Jan 1 July	108	54 00
HEAD OFFICE: 260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.	Brit.Morig, Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc	100 25	450,000 750,000	223,771 750,000	30,000 85,000	81 3		106	106 00 26 25 70 00
EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Canada Cotton Co Canada Lauded Credit Co	100 50	750,000	697,900 663,990	125,000	0	2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	60 1244	00 00 62 25 101 50
Manaying Director.	Can. Perm. Loan and Sav. Can. Say, and Loan Co	50 50	3,000,000 700,000 1,000,000	2.200,000 650,410	1,100,000	4	1	120	60 00
• N.B This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and	Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co	50 50 100	1,000,000	873,205 1,000,000 500,000	157,000		30 June 31 Dec 15 Jan and Qtly	1141 88 43 50	$\begin{array}{c} 57 & 25 \\ 41 & 00 \\ 43 & 00 \end{array}$
is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co	50 100	1,057 250	611,430	75,857 445,000	4 5	June 1 Drc	113	56 50 166 75
Loading, Wholesale Trade of Montreal	Hamilton Prov. and Loan. Home Say, and Loan Co	100 100	1,500,000	1,100,000	125,006 40,000	4 2	2 Jan 2 July		20 00
	Hudon Cotton Co Huron & Erie Loan Soc	100 50	2,000,000	850,000 1,100,150	391,000	5			75 00 80 00
COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.	Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan.	50 100	350,000 629,850 700 000	230.090 621,704	32,000 85,000	4 34 8			11 00
Deets and Chaos Wholesale	Lond, & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co	60 50	700,000 4,000,01 665,000	424,604 560,100 650,000	40,000 260,000	5 [1	2 Jan 2 July 15 Mch 15 Sept	1411 (70 75
Boots and Shoes, Wholesale,	Lond, and Ont. Inv. Co	100	2.250,000	450,000	50,000 80,000 3,000		1 Dec., 30 June 2 Jan 2 July		58 00 10 50
GOENER OF Oralg and St. Francois Xavier Streets	Manifobn Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Fass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co	100 40	615,904 4,00 ,0 x	2,000,000		5	2 Jan and Qily		10 00 50 70
MONTREAL.	Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry.Co.	40 50	2,000,000 600,000	1,876,752		6]:	15 April 15 Oct	190 191	76 00
LANATO MACODEADY O. CO		100	794,000 300,000	94,000 00,000		0		70	58 12] 55 00 37 50
JAMES MCCREADY & CO.,	Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co N.S. Sugar Refinery	50 100 100	1,000,000	32,812 418,000	22,500			1024 1	44 50 02 50
WHOLESALE	Ont. Indus. Loan and Iuv Ont. Inv. Assoc	50	350,000 479,800 6,650,000	50 000 235,135 650,000	27,000	21 3 4	30 June 31 Dec .		15 00
BOOT AND SHOE	Ont. Loan and Dob. Co	50 50	2,000,000	1,200,000 487,048	500,000 285,000 42,000	4		124	58 50 62 00× 53 00
MANUFACTURERS,	People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est, Loan and Deb. Co Richchieu and Ont. Nav. Co.	50	500,000	346,213 1, 619,000		3 1.		76	37 50 59 25
ST. PETER & YOUVILLE STREETS,	Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	50 100	500,000 200,000	410,715 200,000	24,000	4	Jan July	116] (1	58 124 95 00
MONTREAL	Start M'fg Co., Halifax St Paul, M &M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co	100 . 50	800,000	800,000		$ \begin{array}{c c} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} $	Feb and Qily Feb and Qily Jan 1 July Jan 8 July	99 134 x.d	99-00 67-00
SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,	Wostern Can. Loan & Sav * On reduced capital.	50 50	600,000 2,000,000	580,360 1,206,000	160,000	4 1	Jan 1 July 3 Jan 8 July	181	65 50 95 00
TANNERS,						1)		
And dealers in HIDES AND LEATHER,	A. RAMBAY.		EX. MANSO	-	he RC)Y <i>I</i>	L BLAC	K LE	AD
426 & 428 NOTRE DAME ST.	A. RAMSAY		i So	12 ₇			AND		
MONTLEAL.	Importers		(1 . T	S	UNBE	AM	STOVE	POLIS	зH,
	Paints, Oils			rs	are th	he b	est Stove P	olishcs	
ROBT. McCREADY & CO.	And Artists' M English and Belgian She			ed		n	ow in use.		
WHOLESALE	Plate Gla	5S,					-		

MANUFACTURERS, &c., BOOT & SHOE Agents for Wright & Bull, Birmingham; Windsor & Newton, London; Sharratt & Newth, London; Petit Ainé, Paris; Fourcault, Frison & Co., Bolgiquo Warehouse, 37, 39 & 41 Recollet St., 21 and 23 ST. PETER STREET. Factory, INSPECTOR STREET,

MANUFACTURER. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

MONTREAL,

MONTREAL.

EAM STOVE POLISH, the best Stove Polishes now in use. TELLIER, ROTHWELL & CO., Sole Makers, 25 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL.

مشقف بيوميد ويتراسي والمع





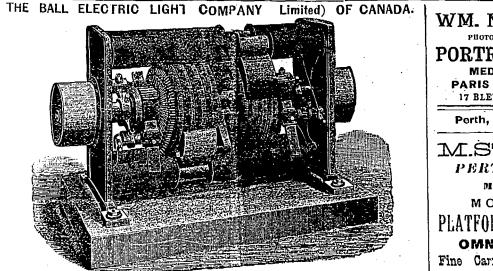




MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES	CURRENT-THURSDAY	SEPT 17, 1885.
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				CORREAT-INUNSL			
Name of Article:	Wholessle.	Name of Article.	W hoesale	Name of Articlo.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Dairy Produce.	\$ c. \$ c.	Flour.	\$ c. \$ c.	Barbadoesper lb.	\$ c \$ c. 0 00 0 00	Crystal Pickling	\$ c. \$ c. 0 28 0 00
Creamery, fine to choice	0 21 0 22	Patents Choice	4 50 4 85	Yellow Refined	0 00 0 00		0 30 0 00 .
Townships, choice	0 16 0 18	Superior Extra	4 20 4 25	i aris Lumps	0 051 0 051	W. W. XX	0 25 0 (0
	0 14 0 15	Extra Superfine	4 05 4 10	Granulated " "	0 07 0 07	···· ·· ········	0 20 0 00
Brockville, choice	0 14 0 16	Canada Strong Bakers	4 00 4 15	syrups,-Extra per lb,	0 031 0 04	Pure Malt	0 45 0 00
Morrisburg choice,		Do American. Do Manitoba		Good	0 03 0 031	Cider X "XXX	0 20 0 00
Wastern Dairy,	0 10 0 11	Fanoy	3 95 4 00	Fair "	0 011 0 021	XXX	0 80 0 00
" " fair to good	0 071 0 08	Spring Extra	3 90 3 95	Molasses (Barbados) im.g.	0 274 0 30	Matches: Common	2 75 0 00 2 25 0 00
Cheese, fine to fivest	0 06 0 067	Superfine	8 60 3 65	Trinidad "	0 25 0 27	" Eddie No. 1	375 4 (0
Fair to Good		Fine	3 45 3 50	Antigna	0 22 0 25	" Telegraph	3 25 3 50
Drugs & Chemicals	0 00 0 00	Middlings	3 20 3 30	Fruit Loose Muscate!		Hardware	
Acid Carbolic Cryst. Medic	0 50 0 60	Pollards	3 00 3 05	Sultanas	0 061 0 07		0 00 0 23
do No. 3	0 10 H H	Ont, Bags	170 200 (Seedless	0 00 0 000 0	Tin: Block, L & F per lb. do Straits	0 0 0 22
Aloes Cape	1 75 1 90	City Bags.	2 20 2 25 4 10 4 25	Valentia, choicest.per 10.	0 00 0 00	Strip	0 00 0 25
Alum Borax xtls	0 10 0 12	Oatmeal bris. Commeal white		" rain damaged	0 08 0 07	copper: Ingot	0 13 0 15
Bleaching Powder	1200 2201	yellow		Currants, Prunes	0 04 0 04	Sheet	0 19 0 24
Blue Vitriol	10.00 0.004		000	Figs C. Mats "			
Brimstone	2 50 2 60	Grain.		H.S. Almonds bas "	0 10 0 00	Hot Cut Am. or Can. Pat'n	2 40 0 00
Brom, Potasa	0 00 0 000	Canada Red. No 2 White Winter	0.92 0.93	S. S. Tarrayons "	0 14 0 15	3 in, and above "	2 65 0 00
Camphor Eng. Ref.	0 42 0 50 0 85 0 40	White winter of	090091 092093	Walnuts, English.	0 06 0 08	21 & 21 ins.	-2 90 0 00
		White Michigan, No. 1	0 00 000	"Grenoble, new ,,	0 12 0 14	(a) Maile, 140 (10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	3 15 0 00
Castor Oil.	1	Red Winter, No 2 Toledo.	0 00 0 00	Filberts.	0 061 0 074	11 ins. "	3.80_0_00
Citric Acid	0 60 0 70	Chicago No. 2, in bonds.	0 00 0 00	Brazils, new	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 4. 17 diald fluck floor it	2 90 0 00
Copperas per 100 lbs.	10.32 1.10	Milwaukie No. 2 do	0 00 0 00	Batty's Nabob Pickles, dor		1j ins " "	340 000
Gream Tartar.	10 32 0 37	Oats,,	0 32 0 33	"Mixed do " "Nabob Sauce, pts	290 280 340	Casing Box. Shook :	1
Epsom Salts Extract Logwood, best ordinary.	$125140 \\ 009000$	Barley	0 50 0 60	nacoo Dauco, pis.		11 in. p100 lb. keg.	4 40 0 00
Extract Logwood, best	0 074 0 084	Peas, per 66 lbs.	077 078	Spices: Cassiaper lb	0 09 0 15	14 in. to 11 "	3 65 0 00
ordinary.	0 171 0 20	Rye Corn in bond	0 58 0 60	Maceper lb Cloves	0 80 0 95 0 18 0 22	2 in. 1 to 21 "	840 000
Glycerine		Groceries.		Nutmers	0 45 0 70	11 in. p100 lb. keg. 14 in. to 13 " 21 n. to 23 " 21 in. to 2 p. 100 lb. keg 3 in. to 41	2 90 0 00
Gum Arabio, per lb.	0 45 0 90			Nutmegs		3 in. to 41 Cut Spikes, all sizes	2 65 0 00
Indigo Madras		TRA, (Hf-Ch. & Cad.),		Jamaica " Unbl. "	0 10 0 10	Cat Spince, all Biebb	1
Morphia	1 1 10 1 00	fapan, com. to med. lb	0 16 0 22	African "	0 11 0 14	Finishing Nails : 1 in. to 1 in. p. 100 lb. k,	5 (5 4 80
Madder, best	0 121 0 131		0 28 0 84			11111, 101118, p.10010, kr	4 15 3 80
" ordinary	0 08 0 09 3 75 4 25	Japan, lineest to chocst Japan Nagasaki "	0 37 0 48 0 17 0 25	Toppor, Diaca	0 17 0 18	14 in. to 14 in. 4. 4. 2 in. and up	3 30 0 00
Opium. Oxalio Acid	0 11 0 13	Y. Hyson common to gd	0 16 0 25	Mustard, 4 lb. per Jar.	0 26 0 27		
Diano Acia	0 65 0 90	Y. Hyson fine to finest,lb	0 30 0 60	1 lb. "	0 25 0 26	11 in. & 14 in p. 100 lb kg	4 45 3 50
Phosphorus Potash Bichromate		Gunpd., fair to med,	0 28 0 84	Rice: p. 100 lb		1 1 4 2 4 4	333 810
Potass Iodide	420 400	" Good to fine "	040 050	" Patua	0 00 4 50	2 4 8 4 4	8 05 2 95
Quinino	0 85 1 00	Gunpd. Finest lb	0 67 0 65	Sago per lt	000 004	Clinch and Heavy Clinch :	8 20 6 20
Soda Ash	1 1 00 1 00	Imper'l., med. to gd "	0 25 0 88	Taniooa, Pearl. 4	0 05 0 06	3 in. and up	4 20 0 00
Soda BiCarb	1	I TIMO CO DECODA	0 37 0 58 0 12 0 18	Flake. "	0 05 0 05	21 " 3 " " Clinch and Heavy Clinch : 3 in. and up Flat & Sharp pres'd N'ls : 1 and 11 in. per 100 lb	8 85 6 85
541 5008	1 1 00 4 449	Oolong	0 45 0 65	Gelatine, Favorite,	1	1 and 14 in. per 100 lb 14 '' 13 '' - 17 '' '' 2 '' 24 '' '' 3 in. and up '' ''' 25 per cent, discount Nett39 ds or 4 mos note with int 30 more apple a sub-	K 85 0 00
Strychnine.	10	Congou common "	0 16 0 20	(Poliwka's) i lb can Do do do l ot pk 4			A AA # #A
Tartaric Acid		" med. to good. "	0 28 0 30	Do do do 2"ga.	1 80 0 00	21 ** 24 **	520 000
'FISH.		" fine to finest., "	0 86 0 65	Do (Cox's) 4's	1 10 1 12	3in. and up "	4 85 0 00
Labrador Herrings, No. 1	0 00 0 00	Souchong common. "	0 16 0 20	Do do 6's	1 60 1 63	25 per cent. discount	4 15 0 00
NO.2		" med. to good " Fine to choice "	0 25 0 80	Vormicelli	0 074 0 1181	Nett30 ds or 4 mos note with int. These terms apply to all the above nails.	3 65 0 00
Cape Breton Herrings Mackerel No. 1	4 00 4 25			Macaroni	0 674 0 08	all the above puils	
** ** 9	1400 450	Coffees, green Mocha per lb.	0 25 0 27	** Italian	0 00 0 13	an the above mans.	0 00 0 00
	3 50 4 00	Java,	0 18 0 22 0 11 0 14	Starch: Boxes 28 to 42 lbs.		Horse Nails: P.&F.Bright	0 24 0 00
Green Cod, Large	4 25 4 50	Cape	0 12 0 14	No. 1 White		" " Nº. 8	0 23 0 00
Green Cod, Large No. 1	4 00 4 25	Jamaica	0 11 0 14	Canada Laundry	0 05 0 00	No. 9	0 22 0 00
		Rio "	0 11 0 14	No. 1 Blue	0 061 0 00	" " No. 9 " M " Brand 40 to 5 & 5 pedi "C" Brand 40 to 5 & 2} pe di	в
Saluon, No. 1 Brit. Col.	10 00 10 50	Singapore&Ceylon "	017 024	Silver Gloss	0 18 0 00	"C" Brand 40 to 5 & 24 pe di	8
Brit. Col. 4	900 95) 900 950	Chicory	0 11 0 12	Satin	0 08 0 08	In rot or amp appres	
		Sugars, (Cake. & Bris.)	0 00 0 00	Uanada Com		7 1-16 and 1 in	3 90 0 00 4 25 0 0P
Nore Country buyers will please remember that	1	Porto Ricoper lb	0 00 0 00	Benson's Preparea	10.087.0.00	3-8 10	1 4 20 0 00
luside pricesare for round		Jamaica "	1	Vinegar: Imp. Triple	0 41 0 00	51-16 in	1 1 75 0 00
lots only.	`	<u>s</u>	l l	Cote D'or	. 1 9 35 0 0 1	(Dia. 20 to 25 p c)	
				w and for quantities name			

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. *DF Torms for Gut easing, box and shook, finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel Clinch and Pressed Nails, Not each within 30 days; or for months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Boks: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 p.c. off or cash in 30 days.



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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY. SEPT. 17, 1885.

Name of Article.	(Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale		(Wholesalc		Wholesal
Horse Sheef Terms, 4 mes. or 5 p.c or 30 days Azes 85. & ds25 to 30 dis. Galvanized Iron : No 24. "" No.28 Fig Iron : Stomer. No. 1 Coltness	8 70 0 00 11 00 13 00 0 05 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 18 00 18 50 0 00 0 00	Powder : Canada Blasting F. F. to F. F. F Barbed wire, por lb Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides, No. 1, p.100 lbs. K. No. 2	4 75 5 00 0 051 0 061 8 50 0 00 7 50 0 00	Pebble Grain B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Kussetts, Light (K. No. 2 Sadlers' Imt. Fr. Calf	0 12 0 104	United Inches,20 to 40 41 ** 60 51 ** 60 51 ** 60 51 ** 60 51 ** 60 51 ** 80 51 ** 85 51 ** 90 51 ** 90	Rates. 8 c. 8 c. 1 85 0 00 2 20 4 00 0 00 4 25 0 00 4 50 0 00 5 00 0 00 6 00 0 00 5 00 0 00 8 50 0 00 8 50 0 00 100
Calder. Langloan. Summerleo. Gurtsherrie. Carnbroo. Eglinton. Bar Iron per 100 lbs. Bost Refinod. Siomeus. Swedes. Sheet Iron to No. 20. Rollor Plates. Boller " Lowmoor. Hoops and Bands. Canada Plates: Penn. and equal. Iron Wire 0 to Sp. 100 lbs. Steel, oast per lb. " Steel, oast per lb. " Steel, som per lb. " Steel, som per lb. " Steel, som per lb. " Steel, som per lb. " Tire, " Slidgt Shoe," Blater, p lb, " Tin Plate: IC Coke IC Charcoal IX " IX " Lon & Crown, Tin'd Sheets 24 guage Lead: Pie, per 100 lbs Shoot " Lon & Crown, Tin'd Sheets		Tanners pay \$1 more for eured and inspected. Hamilton, No. 1 insp Toronto, "12 Chicago Buff. Licayo Sterrs. Caliskins, Western. Dry Nor West. Caliskins, per lb, Chirse Ilides Caliskins, per lb, In. Horse Ilides No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 1, Cridinary Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 1, Cridinary Sole No. 1, M. A. Sole No. 1, Cridinary Sole No. 2, """ Buffalo Sole, No. 1 """ China "No. 1 "" Slaughter, No. 1 "" Slaughter, No. 1 Harness Upper Heavy "" Light Grained Uppr Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English French Calf "" Light & Medium. "" Heavy "" Leather Board, Canada Enamelled Cow, per ft	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \ 25 \ 9 \ 50 \\ 8 \ 25 \ 8 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 9 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 9 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 9 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 9 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 11 \ 00 \\ 10 \ 00 \ 10 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 12 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ $	Meats, Eggs, &c. Meats, Eggs, &c. Mess Pork, short cut Hams, City Cured Lard, in pulls Eggs Tailow, Rendered " Rough Potatoos per bag O ils. Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Iiallfax Straw Scal Straw Scal Straw Scal Cod Liver Oil The above are Nild. ag'ts' Lrices for largelois to the wholesals trade only. Lard Oil, Extra " No.l. Linseed Raw " No.l. Linseed Raw " Boiled Oivel'ure " Lucca, Finska Antonini's qis., case 1 doz " pia., " 2 " Spirit Turpentino, bris Coal Oil: Car Lots in Store Five to 9 bris One to 4 bris Chass.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Watter Lime, Dr Galchaed Plaster, p. brl Drain Pipes, 4 in.to 12 in. per yard Salt. Liverpool per bagElevins Do Tweives Canadian, in small bags Factory ülled, per bag. Eureka factory ülled.co Timber, Lumber, &c. Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Basswood Walnut, per M Cedar, round, lineal foot Chery, per M Elm, Rock Hemlock, M Maple, hard, M Soft, do Oak, M	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
E. DU COTE ST. PAUL, P.Q. Manulacturer of WIRE FEN		GUEL GUEL J. & A. P STAPLES. WOOL UN	ARMS MANUFACT	URERS OF	McKI CANAI	Pine, clear, M WHNIE & BERTR DA TOOL WC DURDAS, ONT. mpleto outfits of Machinery for manufacturers. Planing Fac takan und fulfilled at shor n, and Price Lists and Gata plication.	RKS,
THE CHA CAPITAI D. R. VANALLEN,		M MANU 0,000.	FAC		VILE	PANY [LIM LAM, Ont. lice-President.	
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	SECURITIES.		ntree! opt. 17?
Cana	da Gov. 4 p. c. Intercol. Ry., 1903. Gua. Rupert's Land Loan 4 p. c. bds., 1904	1	14 14
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	New Brunswick 6 p. c. 1886-91		102
	Nova Scotia 6 p. c, 1886 Queboc Prov. 1904 5 p c Do do 1905 5 p c		104 109
	Do do 1905 5 p c		109
	(iss. Paris), 1919 stor. bds. sc. all pd. 1942		103
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100	Do do 2nd Mort	100	118
800	Can. Central 5 p.c. 1st M. Bds Int. guar, By Gov		103
	Int. gunr. By Gov Canada Southern IstMort. 3 p.e., Canadian Pacific \$100	all	100
100	(Chie & G.T.R. 6 D.C.186 M COUP.		46}
••	1,900	••	101
100	Grand Trunk June, Ky. 5 p. c. bonds Grand Trunk of Canada ord.	100	97
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100	1st prof. stock 2nd pref. stock	all	483
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100	5 p.c, perp. deb. stock.	all	102
100 100	4 p.c. perp. deb. stock. Gt. Western shares	100	79 6
100	5 p.e. pref	811 811	112
100		all	100
100 100	6 p.c. dob. stock. 6 p.c. bds., 1890.	all	105
100	M of Canada Stg. 1st Mort.		85
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	N of Canada 5 p.c. let Pref Bonds. Do 6 p.c. 2nd dr	100	103
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	3rd pref. bonds A 3rd pref. bonds B		82
100	Northern Extension, 6 p. c. guar		105
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	Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. Bds., Ist Mort.	[80
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	ATOORS AND BUNDS,								
	INSURANCE COMPANIES CANADIANMontreal Quotations, Supt. 17, 1885.								
C 1ZENS	НАМЯ ОУ СОМРАЗ	П¥.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend. per year.	Dates of Dividends.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ot.	
CAPITAL, . \$1,188,000. CASH ASSETS, 141 January, 1883, per Government Bine-Book 407,987,83 Deposit with Dominico Govt. 122,000 Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1883, 1,954,131 Income 1882. 343,660	Gritish Amorios Fire & Mar Canada Life Ditizeus, Fire, Life, Gusrani Confederation Life Queen City Fire Wester Assurance Royal Canadian Insurance, Accident Ins. Co. of North Guarantee Co. of North Ame	ee & Aoc't America	5,000 2,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 	6-12mos. 5-6 шоз. 4-^ то.	Mch & Sept 10 Sopt ‡ yr 30Jun30Sep Dec 84 yrly 15-Jul 15Jan 15Jul 15Jan	\$60 400 85 100 60 40 25 100 δ0	\$50 50 71 10 20 20 20 20 10 10 50	72 420 132 06 <u>1</u> 50 52 92 <u>1</u> 100	
DIRECTORS: Prosident:-HENRY LYMAN. Vice-President ANDREW ALLAN. C. A. Proctor. Robert Anderson. J. B. Rolland Arthur Prévost. H. Montagu Allau.	BRITISH AT	ad kourig	N(Quo	stations on .	the London 1	Market, Sep	t. 2, 1885.)		
Arthur Prevent. ARCH. MCGOUN. BEO. TREAS. GERALD E. HART. GRa'L MAN'R. OAPT. JOHN LAWRENOE, Special Agent. <i>Fire, Life, Accidentt</i> RIBES TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES. CHIEF OFFICES. TORONTO-ROUSTEAD & GIBHS, Agents. BT. JOHN. N. B. OSHORNE BLOIS, and M. & T B. Robinson, Agents. HALIFAX. N. SW. B. McSweeney, Agent. CHARTOTIETOWN, P. E. I A. S. Urqulart, Agent. WINNIFEG, MANRobert Strang, and Foron, Shaw & Co. Agents. HAMILTON-James Walker, Agent. LONDON-David Smith, Agent. MONTREAL. MONTREAL. EVENTY reliance may be placed in the contracts of this company, as the capital is fully subscribed by the wealthiest capital is fully	British & Foreign Marine Galedonian	& Marine. d d d fire & Life Fire & Life fire & Life fire & Life	12,000 100,000 10,000 35,852 10,000 £391,752 30,000 40,000 6,722 200,000	50 10 15 5 5 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 56 56 56 56 56 58 5 58 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	20 50 100 £10 20 100 20 100 20 100 50 10 50 10 20 20 100 50 10 20 20 25 10 25 10 20 25 20 20 20 25 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	4 5 15 £2 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 26 124 1 8 1 8 1 2 12 11 1	Market value p. p. 0 upshar. £222 £23 204 £15 £16 £40 £41 202 25s 58s 60s £160 £165 9s 97s.1 £303 £44 £46 60s 70s £303 £604 £31 3s9d £207 £212 28s 64 £31 3s9d £217 £222 28s 64 £144 £51 £144	•	
North British and FIRE AND LIF	FE ·		o FI	r Live R E	A N	D L		0'¥.	
ESTABLISHED 1809. RESOURCES of the COM Authorized Capital. Subscribed Prid-up. Fire Fund and Resorves as at 31st December, 1983 Jafo and Annulty Funds. Revenue—Fire Franch do Life and Annulty Branches.	IPANY. 	CAPITA FUNDS Investm	L INVE ents in nadian	ISTED Canada Policy	a for sole -holders	protectic	- 82 - 2 on of	8,000,000 1,000,000 700,000	
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