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The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

TUESDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER Next.

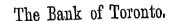
The Transfer Books_will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. J. BUCHANAN,

General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1885.



DIVIDEND No. 59.

Notice is hereby given that a

DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT.

for the current half-year, being at the rate of eight percent. per annum, upon the PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Tuesday, the 1st Day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board,

D. COULSON,

Cashier.

BANK OF TORONTO. } Toronto, 28th Oct., 1885.

Banque Ville-Marie.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - \$500,000 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - \$500,000 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, DIRECTORS :

W. Weir, Pres, ; J. G. Guimond, Vice-Pres. The iton. A. H. Faquet, Sommerville Weir, J. G. Davie, C. F. Vinet. Ubalde Garaud, Cashier. Branch at Berthiler, - A. GARIBRY, Agent. Branch at Louiseville, F.X.O.LACOURSIERE, Agent. Branch at Nicolet, - C. A. SYLVESTRE, Agent. Branch at St. Jöröme, - J. A. THEBERGE, Agent. Accoute at Naw York. Agents at New York :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Chartered Banks. The Bank of British North America. Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling. London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E. C. COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Bradle, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Etchard H. Glyn, A. J. Kingstord, J. J. Kingstord, J. J. Kingstord, J. J. Kingstord, J. J. L. Philpotts, J. Murray Robertson.

Secretary-A. C. WALLIS. HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA .- St. James St., Montreal.

R.R. CRINDLEY, General Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada.

London, Brantford, Paris, Hamilton, Toronto,	Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec,	St, John, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.
10101110,	Accents in the 170	Ned States.

Agents i NEW YORK .-- D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman,

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

Agents. SAN FRANCISCO.-W. LAWSON & C. E. Taylor, Agents. LONDON BANKERS.-The Bank of England and Mossis, Glyn & Co.

alessis, Giyli & Co. Foreign Agents.—Liverpool.—Bank of Liverpool. Australia.-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand —Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand Golonial Bank of Avew Zealand. India, China and Japan.—Chartored Mercantile Bank of India, Lou-dou and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonia Bank, Paris-Messis, Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Circdit Lyonnais.

B. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

The Molsons Bank.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$675,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,

Directors. THOMAS WOREMAN, Esq., President. J. H. R. MOLBON, Esq., I'cc-President. R. W. SHEPHERD, Esq. SIN D. L. MAOFHENBON, MILES WILLIAMS, Esq. S. H. EWING, Esq. A. F. GAULT, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen'l Manager M. HEATON, Inspector.

- above of the Blolsons Bank

ISTRICE OF THE MOISONS BALLAT					
Aylmer, Brockville Clinton, Exeter, Hamilton, London,	Meaford, Morrisburg, Owen Sound, Ridgelown,	Toronto, St. Thomas, Sorel, P.Q. Trenton, Waterlov, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.			
,	AGENTS IN THE DO	MINION.			

Queseo — La Banque Nationale and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank. New Brunswick-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Hallfax Banking Company and its

Nova Scoutte-Hamme -Branches. Prince Edward Island-Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Neufoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. Johns, AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES. Neto Fork-Bechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Biss & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Boston, Merchants National Bank, Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Bulgato, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; Mitwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Firo Insurance Co. Bank; Totedo, Se-cond National Bank; Helend, Montana-First National Bank; Fort Benton, Montana-First National Bank; Satura, Bank.

Bank. AGENTS IN EUROPE. London-Alliance Bank, "limited." Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Oo. Messrs. Morton. Rose & Co. Liverpool--The National Bank of Liverpool. Anticery, Belgium-La Banque d'Auvers. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion aud roturns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex-change. Letters of (Gredit issued, available in all parts of the world,

The Chartered Banks. THE MERCHANTS BANK

OF CANADA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

Tuesday, the 1st December Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November inclusive.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,

General Manager.

Montreal, 28th October, 1885.

La Banque du Peuple. ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-up,				
Reserve,	-	_	-	200,000.
JACQUES GRENIER	-	-	•	PRESIDENT.
A.A. TROTTJER, -		+	-	CASHIER.
Desugh (Chase Discours B	~	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	12	Danuatan Mana

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

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London, England.—The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York.—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec, P.Q.—Bank of Montreal.

La Banque Nationale. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - \$3,000,000

DIRECTORS.	
10N. ISIDORE THIBODEAU, President.	
JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., Vice-President,	
Ion, P. Garneau, N. W. Baby, Est.	

JOSEPH HAMEL, ESQ.,	Vice-President,
Hon. P.Garneau,	N. W. Baby, Esq.
T. LeDroit, Esq.	Ant, Painchaud, Esq.
U. Tessier, ir., Esq.	P. LAFRANCE, Cashier,
HONORARY DIRECTORS	-Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau,
Man	4

Montreal.

Montreal. -BRANCIES :--Montreal.-C. A. Valléo, Manager ; Sherbrooke--John Campbell, Manager ; Ottawa-C. H. Carrière, Manager. AGENTS :--England--National Bank of Scotland Loudon ; France-Messrs. Alf. Gruncbaum & Co. La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas ; United State --National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston ; Aceybundland-The Commercial Bank of The Woundland. CANAUA-- Prov. Onterio--The Bank of Teronto. Maritime Proviners-Bank of New Brunswick, Mercianus Bank of Halfus, Bank of Montreal - Maritoba--The Union Bank of Lower Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and collection business transact d. Particular attention paid to collections, and returns made with utmost prompt-ness.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

The Chartered Banks.	
THE	
Canadian Bank of Commer	ce,

	~	_		
Head Office	-	•	-	Toronto.
Paid-up Capital Rest				

DIRECTORS.

Hox. WILLIAM MoMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. Jas. Crathorn, Esq. John Waldie, Esq. Iton, S. (G. Wood, George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

JNO. C. KEMP, Asst. Gen'l Manager. ROBT. GLLL, Inspector.

NEW YORK-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agts. CmcAGo-A. L. Dewar, Agent.

	BRANCHES.	
Ayr	Goderich	St. Catharines
Barrie	Guelph	Sarnia
Belleville	Hamilton	Seaforth
Berlin	London	Simeoo
Brantfor 1	Montreal	Stratford
Chatham	Norwich	Strathroy
Collingwood	Orangeville	Thorold
Dundas	Ottawa	Toronto
Dunnville	Paris	Walkerton
Galt	Pa•khill	Windsor
	l'eterboro'	Woodstock

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indics, China, Japan, and South

Fast and West Indies, Ontine, Japan, and Sour-America. Storling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

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

THE DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$930,000. DIRECTORS:

JAS. AUSTIN, Pres. HON. FRANK SMITH, V.-Pres. Wm. Inco, Edward Leadiny. E. B. Osler, James Scott, As, Austra, Win, Inco, E. B. Osler, Wilmot D. Matthews.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

AGENCIES: Branpton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lind-say, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby. Queen St., Toronto, cor. of Bether St. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. sold

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

Bank Jacques Cartier.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared by the above Bank, and will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after

Tuesday, the 1st day of December next.

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

By Order,

A. DEMARTIGNY, Cashier.

MARITIME BANK OF THE

Dominion of Canada.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, for the half-year ending 31st October instant, has this day been deelnred, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the First day of December next.

By order of the Board,

THOS. MACLELLAN President. SJohn, N.B., 27th October, 1885.

Sector Contractor (1884)

- The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON. DIVIDEND No. 26.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Four per cent, for the current half-year upon the pudd-up Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies, on and after

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

By order of the Board. E. A. COLQUHOUN, Cashier.

Hamilton, October 21st, 1885.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the Subh November next, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 2th day of December next. Chair to be taken at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Central Bank of Canada,

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

DAVID BLAIN, ESQ President SAM'L TREES, ESQ., Vice-President DIRECTORS: H. P. DWIGHT. A. MCLEAN HOWARD,

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, K. CHISHOLM, M.P.P., D. M. MCDONALD.

D. M. McDONALD. A. A. ALLEN, Cashier. Agents in Canadian Bank of Commorce. Agents in New York – Importers and Traders National Bank. Agents in London, England.– National Bank of Scotland, London. Traders

THE

Western Bank of Canada.

-Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Branches.-

Branches.—Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Wittby and Millbrook. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collec-tions solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Correspondents at New York and in Canada, The Morehants Bank of Canada. London, England, The Depend Rank of Scolland.

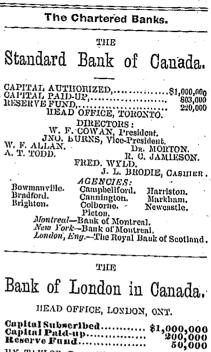
Royal Bank of Scotland.

Union Bank of Lower Canada.

CAPITAL PAID-UP. \$2,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

DIRECTORS : DIRECTORS : ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq., President, Hox, G. IRVINE, Vice-President, D. C. Thomeon, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq. Hom. Thos. McGreevy. J. C. Hale, Esq. Acting-Cashier-E. Webb,

BRANGIES-Savings, Bank (Upper Town) Mont-real, Ottawa, Three Rivers, Winnipeg, Foreign Agents-London-The London and County Bank, New York-National Park Bank,



IIY. TAYLOR, Pres., JNO. LABATT, Vice-Pres. DIRECTORS :--W. R. Mcredith, W. Duffield, Isalah Danks, F. B. Leys, Theor. Kont, Bonj. Cronyn, Thos. Long (Collingwood), John Morrison, (Toronto), John Leys (Rice Lawis & Son, Toronto).

MANAGER-A. M. SMART,

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

Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIRECTORS :

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

T. R. MERRILL, 2007, tharines, Esq., T. R. WADSworth, Esq., Robert JAFFRAY, T. R. WADSworth, Esq., P. HUGHES, Esq., WM, RAMSAY, Esq., HON. ALEX. MORRIS.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier,

B. JENNINGS, Inspector. HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO.

Branches – Fergus, Ingersoll, Port-Colborne, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Winnipeg, Woodstock, Brandon, Essex Centre, Dratts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

١v

Eastern Townships Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

R. W. HENEKER, President, Hon. G. G. STEVIENS, Vice-President, Hon. M. II, Cochrane, John Thornton, Hon. J. H. Pope, G. N. Galor, Thos. Hart, D. A. Mansur, These Margaretics of the second secon T. S. Morey.

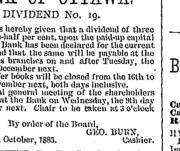
HEAD OFFICE-SHERBROOKE, QUE

WM. FARWELL, General Managor. BRANCHES :-- Waterloo, Richmond, Conticook , Stanstead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Farnham.

Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-Natl. Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank, New York-National Park Bank,

Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

1075



Ottawa, 29th October, 1885.



half-yearly. OFFICE – Albion Block, No. 433 Richmond St., London, Ont.

ONTARIO BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be pay-able at its Bankung House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

Tuesday, the First Day of December Next.

Hamilton Provident & Loan

Capital Subscribed . \$1,500,000.00

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

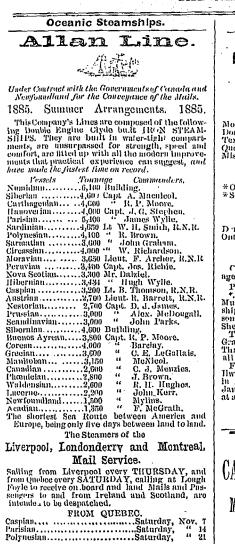
RICHELIEU & ONTARIO Navigation Co.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

J. B. LABELLE,

Traffic Manager. Go Goneral Offices, 228 St. Paul St., Montreal, Oct., 1885. } General Manager.

1076



The Steamers of the Liverpool. Qucenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows :---

intended to be despatched as follows:--FROM HALIFAX. Siberian.....Tuesday, Nov. 9 Peruvian......Tuesday, '- 17 Nova Scotian......Tuesday, Dec. 1 RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHNS. Cabin........S20.00 | Intermediate.......S15.00 Stearing.......S6.00 Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates.

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Pritain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. An experienced surgeon carried on onch vessel. Borths not secured until puhl for. Through Bills of Ludding granted at Liverpool and Ghasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Cauda and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Raltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Raltimore, Bettern and Ghasgow, via Baltimore, Beston, Quebec and Montreal. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Curric, 21 Quait Orleans, Havre; Alex. Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antworp; Ruys & Co., Rotter-dam; C. Huyo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fisher & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8, Brennen; Charley & Matcolan, Belfast; James Sect& Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman IT Graceclurts st., London; Jimes & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde st., Glasgow; Allan Bres., James Street, Liverpool; Allans, Rue & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chleago; H. Bour-Her, Toronto; Levo & Alden. 201 Broadway, New York, 201 Washington streer, Boston, et o. **H. & A. ALLAN**.

H. & A. ALLAN,

State St., Boston, and 25 Common St , Montreal,

	00010IIIII	
Ocea	nic Steam	ships.
R	OYAL MA	IL
	NION FSTEAMSHI	
•	《想私	
Montreal Dominion Texas Quebec Mississippi	3,176 Ontari 2,100 Sarnia 2,700 Oregoi	0
Live	erpool Serv	ice.
#O∙egon from Po *Sarnna [™]	rtland 3rd, fron 17th, 1	i Halifax 5th Dec. " 19th Dec.
B	ristol Servi	ce,
Fon D minion Ontario	AVONMOTTH I	OCK. about 8th Nov. '' 22nd Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND OR HALIFAX.

Cabin, \$50 \$10 and \$80; Intermediate, \$30; Steerage at low rates.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Tickets are granted to and from a fill and a single state of the state of the principal state of the state

Through Brits of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Ganada. For Freight or Passage, apply in London to Me-Ilwraith, McEacham' & Co., 5 Fonchurch street; in Liverpool, to Finn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or 10

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court, Montreal.

日時周期時間 CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, AND THE WEST.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1885, Trains will run as follow :-

TIME TABLE.	Local Express.	Thro' Express	Local Express	Thro' Express
Leave Montreal	А.м. 7.15 11.25	A.M. 9 00 P.M. 12,23	1.M. 6.00	Р.М. 8.00 11.30
Arrive Oltawa " Toronto		9,45		A.M. 8.27
Leave Toronio	л.м. 8.20	A,M. 9,25 P,M. 6,32	P.M. 4.40	P.M. 8.00 A.M. 4.48
Arrive Montreal.	P.M. 12.35	10.00	8.55	P.M. 8.18

The only Line to all Points in Upper Ottawa Valley, And the most direct route to

Winnipeg, Manitoba, and North-West via OWEN SOUND & PORT ARTHUR Connections at TORONTO for all points West, South and North-West.

Magnificent Parlor and Sleeping Cars on Through and Local Express Trains.

For full information regarding Tickets, etc., apply at the following Ticket Offices :--266 St. James St. (conner McGill Street) Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, and at Quebec Gate Station, Montreal. W. C. VAN HORNE, W. WHYTE, Gen, Supt. Vice-President D. McNICHOLL, Heneral Passenger Agent.

EXPERIENCED TRAV ALWAYS TAKE THE **GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY** THE FAVORITE RAIL ROUTE TO MONTREAL, DETROIT, CHICAGO, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Niagara Falls,Peterboro, Quebec, ortland. Halifax, Winnipeg, Portland, Halifax, Winnipeg, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, st. Louis, Pt. Huron, London, Hamilton. St. Paul, and all Principal points in CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. It'ls positively the ONLY LINE in Canada run-ning THE CELEBRATED PULLMAN PALACE SLEEP-ING AND PARLOR CARS, And in connection with the CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, forms the Shortest, Quickest, and Most Reliable High-way to Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Pacific Coast. FOR FARES, Time Tables, Tickets, and General Information, ap-ply at the Company's Ticket Offices. WM. EDGAR, JOSEPH HICKSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. Gen. Manager. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing 16th Novr., 1885, THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS

Railways.

run DAILY (Sunday excepted) as fol	lows	:
eave Levis	8.00	A.M.
rrive Rivière du Loup	12.05	P.M.
Trois-Pistoles	1.15	\$1
Rimouski	3.00	"
Little Metis	4.11	66
Campbellton	7.50	64
Dalhousie	8.32	**
Bathurst	10.32	. 66
Newcastle	12.15	A.M
Moneton		44
St. John	7.00	18
Halifax	12.05	£Ê
	-	

For Tickets and an information in regard to Passengor fares, rates of freight, train arrange-ments, &c., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastorn Freight and Passenger Agent, 1365 St. Jaures Street, (Opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Waures

Montreal. D. POTTINCER, Chief Superintendent.

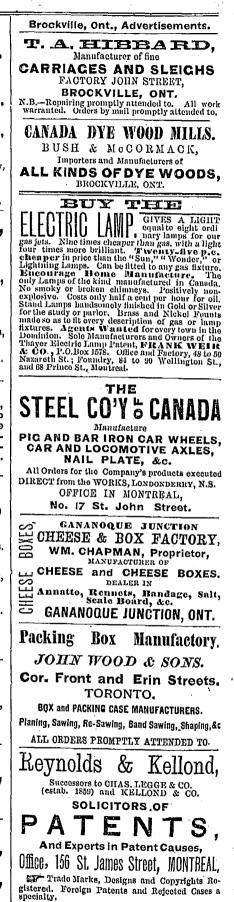
Railway Office, Moneton, N. B., Nov, 11th, 18 5.

Loan Societies.

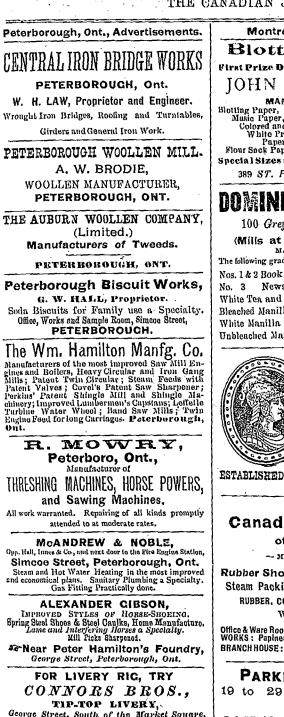
THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Company, Cor. Church and Court Sts., Toronto. ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

Money loaned on Real Estate security. Deposits received and Debeutures issued at current rates of interest.



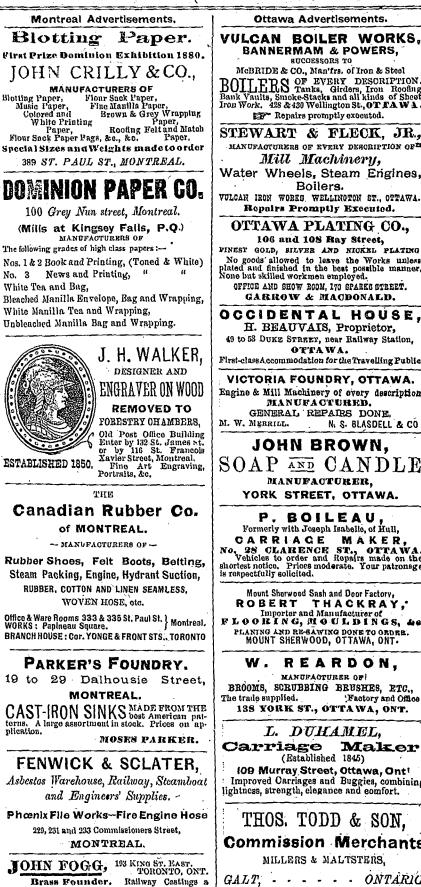


Peterborough, Ont., Advertisements.



George Street, South of the Market Square, PETERBOROUGH, Ont. SARNIA WOOLLEN MILLS. SMITH BROS., Proprietors, MANUFACTURERS OF Tweeds, Etoffes, Flannels, Blankets, Yarns, &c. DEALERS IN WOOL, SARNIA, Ont. CANADA LEAD & SAW WORKS JAMES ROBERTSON, General Metal Mor-Office 20 Wellington St., Montreal, P.O. Box 1500. Lord Pipes, Shot, Putty, White Lord, also Gang, Circular and Cross Cut Saws of all kinds. (Prices furnished on application.) Branchos: Toronto, James Robertson & Co.; St. John, N.B., Jamog specialty. Babbittand Antifriction Metals of all descriptions, Load and Zine Castings,

Hobertson.



SUCCESSORS TO McBRIDE & CO., Man'irs. of Iron & Steel BOILLERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Bauk Vaults, Smoke-Stacks and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. 428 & 430 Wellington St., OT FA W 1. Repairs promptly executed. STEWART & FLECK, JR. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Mill Machinery, Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Boilers. VULCAN IRON WORES WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA. Repairs Promptly Executed. OTTAWA PLATING CO., 106 and 108 Bay Street, VINEST GOLD, SILVER AND NIGENL PLATING No goods allowed to leave the Works unless plated and finished in the best possible manner, None but skilled workmon employed. OFFICE AND SHOW BOOM, 170 SPARKS STREET. GARROW & MACDONALD. OCCIDENTAL HOUSE, H. BEAUVAIS, Proprietor, 49 to 53 DUKE STRRET, near Railway Station, OTTAWA. First-classAccommodation for the Travelling Public VICTORIA FOUNDRY, OTTAWA. Engine & Mill Machinery of every description MANUFACTURED. GENERAL REPAIRS DONE. M. W. MERRILL. N. S. BLASDELL & CO. JOHN BROWN, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER. YORK STREET, OTTAWA. P. BOILEAU Formerly with Joseph Isabelle, of Hull, CARRIAGE MAKER, No. 28 CLARENCE ST., OTTAWA. Vehicles to order and Repairs made on the shortest notice. Prices moderate. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. Mount Sherwood Sash and Door Factory, ROBERT THACKRAY, Importer and Manufacturer of FLOORING, MOULDINGS, 40 PLANING AND RE-SAWING DONE TO ORDEB. MOUNT SHERWOOD, OTTAWA, ONT. w. REARDON. MANUFACTURER OF BROOMS, SCRUBBING BRUSHES, ETC., The trade supplied. Factory and Office 138 YORK ST., OTTAWA, ONT. L. DUHAMEL, Carriage Maker (Established 1845) 109 Murray Street, Ottawa, Ont¹ Improved Oarriages and Buggies, combining lightness, strength, elegance and comfort. THOS. TODD & SON. Commission Merchants MILLERS & MALTSTERS. GALT. - - - · ONTARIO. FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

Ottawa Advertisements.

BANNERMAM & POWERS,















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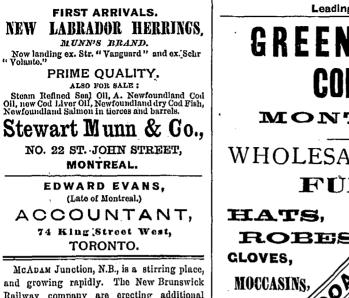




This Company has been organized for the purpose of placing on the Canadian market the best standard brands, and is now prepared to fill all orders,

1 2 3 2

MR. McCaulay, of Edmonton, N.W.T., has left on a mica-exploring expedition to the Rocky mountains, 200 miles west of there. The mica is said to be in large sheets, of excellent. quality, and in large quantities.



and growing rapidly. The New Brunswick Railway company are erecting additional machine and workshops, and have 250 men permanently employed about the works.

SMUGGLING is stated to be on the increase along the coasts of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the employment of customs steam launches is being advocated by the press of those parts.

A SHIFMENT of 800 live hens has recently been made from Annapolis, N.S., to Boston, the birds being carried in crates prepared for the purpose. No duty is exacted on the live article and the business may prove profitable. W. M. CAMENON & Co., hardware, this city, have assigned. Liabilities about \$3,000;

assets small. A meeting of creditors has been called to meet at the court house at the close of the week, when an assignee to the estate will be appointed.

P. G. FRASER, general store and lumber, Pictou, N.S., made an assignment on the 9th inst. Liabilities between \$4,000 and \$5,000; assets supposed to be sufficient to cover liabilities, and creditors have the alternative of signing or not within 30 days.

The results of the regular Autumn auction sales in London, Eng., of sealskins are reported by cable as follows: Alaska fur seals, middling pups and small pups, 15 per cent higher than in March: Labor Island fur seals, prime skins average 30 per cent higher than in January.

THE improvement and extensions contemplated by the St. Croix scap manufacturing company of St. Stephen, N.B. will nearly double the capacity of that establishment. The new building will be 30 by 70 feet and three storeys in height.

¹ Mn. VAN Slooten, an American mining engineer, representing Boston capitalists, has returned to Halifax from England, where he made arrangements for obtaining \$1,000,000 to develop a copper mine at Coxheath, Cape Breton, now owned by Boston parties



EASTERN Townships advices say:-The Nantais mill company will get out a million feet of logs in Woburn this season. It is rumored that the Cookshire mills company will lease next spring the mill of the Berlin mills company at the foot of Lake Megantic.

BRIEF has been the business carcer of Walker Bros., both young men, who started in the hardware line at Markdale, Ont., about a year ago, their capital chiefly consisting of the fruits of their own industry. This has evidently been found inadequate, and their failure is already announced.

IT is calculated from this fall's round up that there must be at least 80,000 head of cattle in the Alberta district, N.W.T. The splendid weather we have had lately has enabled the cattlemen to finish the beef round up in good season.

THAYER & Ellis, jewellers, Toronto, have dissolved, and each will continue on his own account.—E. Decew, of St. Thomas, and Harvey & Co., of Harriston, both in the hardware line, have sold out.—Kenneth McKenzie, saw miller, Glencoe, and H. Rush, grocer, Peterboro', have also sold out

MESSRS. Feedor Boas, Max Boronon, W. H. Priest and L. F. Morison, city, are endeavoring to get the Pike River mills company, incorporated, to manufacture knitted goods in wool, cotton and other fabrics, the place of business being St. Charles of Stanbridge; capital stock, \$75,000, in shares of \$100 each.

J. F. PRIOR, city, formerly Prior & Randall, manufacturers' agents, who some months ago secured the agency of the Thymo-Cresol disWANTED TO BUY-Claims in Judgment Form against W. N. Rogers, of Gananoque. For particulars, Address, Box No. 58, Gananoque, Ontario.

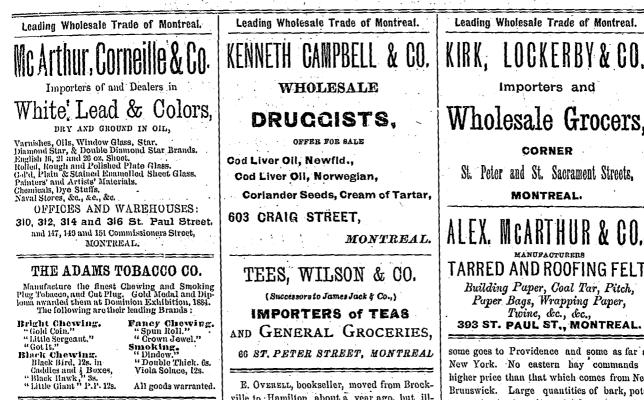
infectants, has made an assignment. His liabilities are about \$3,400, and are largely to various newspapers for advertising. The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE is not among them.

A FARMER of Oxford County, Ont., got a yield of nearly 10,000 bushels of turnips this fall from twelve acres of land, the average being 816 bushels per acre.—The barge Dakota recently arrived at Oswego from Brockville, Ont., with 618,825 feet of pine lumber, said to be the largest load of lumber ever received at that port.

Z. C. JOLICCUR, retail dry goods dealer, this city, is again in difficulties. Jolicceur & Frere failed in July, 1884, owing \$12,500, and showing nominal assets of \$9,270. The following month a compromise of 40 cents in the dollar was arranged secured, but payable without interest in 3, 6 and 9 months. The present debts are about \$6,000, and the assets are nominally as much.

JUDGMENT was recently given at Toronto in the case of Ryan vs. Bank of Montreal, dismissing the action. A forged draft of the Hamilton Cotton Company for \$4,800 was discounted by the bank, and presented to Ryan for acceptance and paid by him, both being in ignorance of the forgery. The Judge holds that the bank is not liable for the amount.

THE surveyors of the Wood Mountain & Qu'Appelle railway have nearly completed



their work north of the valley, and find the work of construction will not be as difficult as at first anticipated. There is no doubt but the building of the road will be commenced in the early spring, as the proper men are at its head. This road will open up a fine section of country.

MR. J. A. MAGUIRE, Consul of the Argentine Republic at Quebec, states that the exports of wood goods from ports on the St. Lawrence this season have amounted to 32,000,000 feet B. M., representing a value of \$5,500,000. The exports of cordage, canned goods and sundries, though not so large as last season, due to the increased value of canned fish, amount in value to about \$130,000.

EASTWOOD & Barfoot, lithographers, etc., Toronto, formerly Grant, Barfoot & Co., have evidently been unable to meet the fourth payment on their extension of about a year ago, spread over 18 months, as another meeting of creditors is summoned to make some new arrangement. At the time of the former trouble they showed a surplus of about \$10,-000, in assets on liabilities of nearly \$13,000.

The advertisement calling for tenders for the estate of Mr. James Stewart, late the Times Printing and Publishing Co., this city, resulted in one offer, made by Mr. Chas. Walters, presumably on behalf of Mr. Stewart. The amount tendered was \$4,800 cash, which is about 40 per cent of the liabilities. Mr Stewart will resume his job printing business with, we hope, better prospects. The Times will probably await the determination of the " party,"

ville to Hamilton about a year ago, but illhealth overtook him, and being unable to dispose of his Brockville stock he sought and obtained an extension last spring, payable in monthly installments. He is now offering 40 cents in the dollar, payable-10 per cent on January 1st, 1886, and the balance in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, unsecured, which, it is supposed, will be accepted. Liabilities a few thousand dollars.

FROM Moncton, N.B., it is reported that the affairs of the Peters Combination Lock Company are in a fair way of satisfactory settle ment. Charles Fawcett's claim has been adjusted. He wanted \$18,000 principal and compound interest on a loan of \$10,000 made five years ago. Judge King disallowed the compound interest, and Mr. Fawcett's claim was settled for slightly less than \$15,000. The liquidators and directors of the new company which proposes to buy the property, will have a meeting shortly.

Is the leading petroleum centres of the States there has been considerable speculation of late. Yesterday the reported transactions in New York alone reached the enormous total of 27,240,000 barrels, or within 6,000,000 barrels of the total amount of oil above ground. Coupling the New York and the outside markets transactions, the aggregate would probably be 50 per cent more than the actual supply. There was a break of 10 cents per barrel in the price, making 22 cents decline from the highest point touched during the recent "bull " movement.

No LESS than 5,000 tons of hay have been shipped from Carleton County, N.B., during the year. It is sent chiefly to Boston, but

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higher price than that which comes from New Brunswick. Large quantities of bark, potatoes, eggs, apples, sheep, beef, mutton, poultry, etc., are now forwarded from Carleton each year, in such quantities as at times to exceed the carrying capacity of the New Brunswick railway.

R. A. MARTIN, grocer, Tottenham, Ont., has assigned with a considerable nominal surplus over liabilities of about \$1500. Mr. Martin has run the business for some time, but his helpmeet has been no cipher .-- Watson Kirk, formerly of Madoc, carrying a small store at Deseronto, has assigned, with very small liabilitics and smaller assets .-- Wm. Barnes of Whitby, builder and real estate owner, has not been in the best of credit since it became known that his name was on the back of some doubtful paper. His assignment is announced.

A CASE has been recently decided in Philadelphia which is of interest to retail clothiers. A customer purchased, a suit of clothes in a leading retail store, and retired into their dressing room to try them on. He came out to show some alterations to the salesman, and on his return to the dressing room discovered that his old clothes had been robbed during his absence of his watch and other valuables. The suit which followed was decided in his favor, on the ground that no undue negligence on his part- was shown, and this finding was confirmed on appeal.

THE Minneapolis flour mills, of which there are a great number, and some of them of enormous capacity, are said to have stopped grinding till they see a chance to make a little profit. Some of those interested should start a few bakeries in Montreal. We still quote bread here :- 4 lb. white loaf 18 cents; 6 lb brown, made from ordinary brands, 20 cents



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JAMES GUEST, COMMISSION MERCHANT GENERAL AGENT. NO. 21 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL. AGENT FOR Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. [Vine Growers Co.] Jules Bellerie, [Cognac.] W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports. E. C. Ivison, Jerez de la Frontera Sherries. Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgandies and Chablis L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Dizy, prês Eper -nay, Champagnes. Benaudin Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes. Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Gennine Angostura Bitters Wheeler & Co., Belfast Ginger Ales, &o. (Expor Bottlers.) Guinness' Stout, Bass' and Allsopp's Ale, &c. Rolg, Ponseti & Co., Barcelons and Tarragona Spanish Ports. Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine Wines. George Ro & Co., Dublin, Celebrated and Irish Whiskies. James Watson & Co., Dundee, Fine and Scotch Whiskles. E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam Gins., BATTY'S PICKLES C. H. BINKS & CO.. MONTREAL. H. VINEBERC. Wholesale Clothier, 752 Craig St., Montreal. Samples now on the road. Close buyers should not fail seeing them. FISH, HYMAN & CO., Importers of, and exclusive dealers in FINE HAVANA CIGARS. Sole Proprietors of the colebrated Havana Brands : La Rosa de F. H. y Ca., Hugenotte, de F. H. y Ca., Tacon de F. H. y Ca., La Rosa Antillana, Flor de Domingo Garcia, and numerous other well-known brands. - ---- 483 & 465 St. Paul Street, Montreal. P. O. Box 686. The following figures give the amount of Canadian phosphate shipped from Montreal during the season of 1885 :---Shipper. Tons.

Lomer, Rohr & Co	15,070
Wilson & Green	6,115
Millar& Co	1,985
Irwin, Hopper & Co	387
A. D. Cameron	276
Lievre River Phosphate Co	256
R. C. Adams	110
W. M. Knowles & Co.'	91

Total.....\$24,290

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CUARDIAN Fire and Life Assurance Co. OF ENGLAND. ESTABLISHED 1821. Paid-up Capital, One Million Pounds Stg. \$19,000,000 \$3,500,000 Annual Income, Invested In Canada for Sole Protection of Canadian Fire Policy-holders, \$100.630 ROBERT SIMMS & CO. and GEORGE DENHOLM, General Agents, Mot treal. **C**. WILSON, 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 Igurnal of Commerce. MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 27, 1885. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. We chronicled recently the completion of the main line of this Railway. A few words as to its financial position, the work done, etc., will not be out of place, although

done, etc., will not be out of place, although detailed figures will not be obtainable until the annual balance sheet is made up at the end of the year. Meantime the figures at our disposal give us some idea of the annual charges to be borne by the company and its prospects of success.

When the annual meeting of the company was held in June last the Board laid before the shareholders a balance-sheet as at 31st December, 1884, and a forecast of the position in June, 1886, when the main line would be completed, equipped, and ready for traffic. From the former it appears that at that date the company's liabilities, outside of the floating debt, amounted to a little more than \$100,000,000, against which they showed nominal assets of \$210,000,000. Of the latter, \$115,000,000 is shown as the value of the railway and appurtenances built or purchased by the company, but this should be reduced by some forty millions for our purpose, since that amount appears to be charged against construction to cover the discount on stock and bonds sold. These charges might in ordinary cases he fairly added to the cost of the road, as a necessary

expenditure for the purpose of obtaining capital, but in this case the heavy subsidies granted by Parliament may be considered to offset this charge.

The assets include also the unsold portion of the land grant, 21,000,000 acres at \$2 per acre, and \$14,000,000 deposited with the Government as a guarantee fund for a dividend on the stock. The first of these two items might be left out for the present, and the inclusion of the second is of doubtful propriety, since the company doubtless got the benefit of the deposit in the enhanced price obtained for its stock. However, leaving out these matters, there still remains excellent value for the moneys invested, and something of a surplus as well.

Since that date the re-arrangement of the debt to the Government, and the issue of \$15,000,000 first mortgage bonds on the road, as authorized at the last Session of Parliament, has been carried out. The floating debt which then gave the company so much difficulty has been cancelled, and its obligations are now in the shape of bonds of long term, and a debt to the Government not due; till 1891, the greater part of which is secured by \$20,000,000 of the bonds, which will no doubt be readily floated when the time comes, since those already issued find a ready sale within one or two per cent of their par value.

Taking the forecast of the President for the position on the completion of the line, (which must be approximately correct at the present time), and making the deductions mentioned above, the position of the companywould be roughly as follows:

Capital stock	\$65,000,000
Bonds outstanding	15,000,000
Government loans	29,880,000
Canada Central and Q. M. &	,,
O. debts	5,323,000
Land Grant bonds	3,688,000

\$118,891,000

\$126,578,000

with 21,000,000 acres of land, valued by the company at \$2, per acre to be realized on, and a sum of \$12,500,000 in the hands of the Government for payment of 3 per cent dividend on the stock until 1st August, 1893. This is certainly a very satisfactory financial position, and if the land sales and collection for the next 5 years are on such a scale as may reasonably be expected the liabilities of the company at that date should not exceed the one hundred millions representing its capital stock and first mortgage bonds.

The extent to which the earnings of the road may be relied on to meet all fixed charges is a point which has been much discussed. The working of the main line north of Lake Superior has been too recently begun for any close estimate to be made of the earnings of that important section of the road, or the expenses of keeping it in running order through the winter months. From experience during construction, however, it is believed that there is less likelihood of snow blockades there than in some parts of Ontario and Quebec, and that this new departure will detract nothing from the earning powwer of the railay, but on the contrary prove a valuable addition thereto.

The fixed charges of the road till 1891, and practically for the next 7½ years (during which time the dividend on the capital stock is provided for by the deposit in the hands of the government), will comprise : 5 p.c. on \$15,000,000 1st mge.

bonds	\$750,000
4 p.c. on \$29,800,000, due the	<i>\</i>
Government	1,192,000
Rentals of leased lines and inter-	1,102,000
est on bonds outstanding on	
lines purchased	1,060,000
	-,,

The revenue of the road fo ending 30th September was a	s follows :
Gross carnings Working expenses	\$5,908.653 70
Net carnings If they continue in like pro	\$2,289,382 23 portion during

the remainder of the year, the net results for the twelve months will be \$3,050,000.

Of this, \$499,000 is carned from the road itself, as charges for transportation of material, but as this is put at actual cost its omission on one side would reduce working expenses on the other, and the net result would be unchanged. It is evident, therefore, that the road is rapidly getting on a solid basis, with earnings commensurate with its expenses and fixed charges. The provision of a dividend in advance will bridge over the time which must necessarily elapse before the full earning capacity of the line is developed. This is naturally a process requiring time, but if the improvement in its business goes on in the same ratio as has characterized it during the past twelve months it will not be long be fore its earnings will suffice to cover a divi dend on the stock as well as the fixed charges.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COM-MERCE.

For the first time in many years this institution has made a change in its dividend, reducing that for the current half-year to 3½ per cent. That so serious a change was not made without absolute necessity, may be regarded as vouched for by the reputation of those who control the management, and this necessity must be a serious and pressing one to justify such a change, which affects the interests of every shareholder to a far greater degree than the mere shrinkage on the return from his investment for the half year.

Those who are without can only criticize such an act on general principles, but our view is that nothing short of a marked decrease in earning power, or heavy losses, such as would require the reduction of the dividend for a shorter or longer term of years, should be regarded as sufficient cause for disturbing a long established rate of dividend. A steady dividend is of paramount importance, in so far as the interests of investors are concerned, and one main object in accumulating a "rest" is to provide for any casual decrease in earnings or increase in losses. The reduction of the dividend for a half year or a year is of comparatively little value, in the case of the Bank of Commerce effecting a saving of \$30,000 only on each dividend.

It is the consideration of this fact that gives so much importance to the present action. Unless the management are playing with the interests of the shareholders it may be taken for granted that it is seen that the bank's earning power is more or less permanently crippled, or that heavy losses have been made which will absorb all that can be spared from the profits for some time to come. Either of these is a thing much to be regretted. The prosperity of a bank of such prominence, so well known and established, is more or less bound up with the prosperity of the whole community, and its impairment in any direction is a matter of general concern.

It is a little unfortunate that people should recall now that when the last change was made in the dividend, *i.e.*, its increase to 10 per cent in 1875, events proved that the change was made without sufficient forethought, since its maintenance was soon after found to be an impossibility, and a return to 8 per cent was made. But even when it was necessary, in 1878, to take \$500,000, from the "rest," reducing it to \$1,400,000, it was not felt necessary to reduce the dividend below 8 per cent.

COTTON STATISTICS.

We subjoin a statement showing the amount taken by the various countries of the cotton goods exported from the United Kingdom during the ten months ending on the 31st October, 1885, as compared with the corresponding period of 1884. The figures cover piece goods of all kinds:

	-	1884	1885
	Germany yards	42,172,200	38,057,80
1	Holland	38,312,400	33,740,900
	Belgium	48,162,200	45,281,500
	France	43,016,100	39,502,500
	Portugal, Azores & Madeira.	45,959,000	41,868,200
	Italy	76,586,200	78,188,600
	Austrian Territories	7,327,900	5,596,200
	Groece	36,636,000	27,425,100
	Turkey	260,707,900	
	Egypt	102,997,000	127,956,100
	West Coast Africa (Foreign).	49,406,200	36,767,200
	United States	47,361,000	40,969,700
	Foreign W. Indies	70,009,500	63,591,600
	Mexico	26,809,300	20,619,800
	Central America	40,068,400	28,876,600
	U. S. of Colombia (N. Gr'da)	35,593,100	15,627,000
	Veneguela	29,646,200	12,021,100
	Brazil	188,932,200	156,094,800
	Uruguay	38,722,600	20,894,400
	Argentine Republic	58,122,700	54,212,700
	Chill	39,789,600	34,714,900
	Poru	28,566,500	16,358,300
	China and Hong Kong	331,620,000	454,365,700
	Japan	.33,865,400	38,559,000
	Dutch poss'ns in India	101,927,200	90,272,300
	Philippine Islands	31,095,700	46,082,060
	Gibraltar	13,611,400	13,059,400
	Malta	21,244,700	22,970,400
	West Const Africa (British).	38,188,700	27,270,200
	British N. America	24,803,500	30,813,000
	B. W. India Isl'ds & Guiana	38,359,400	32,581,500
	British pos'ns in S. Africa .	17,975,700	19,239,800
	Brit. India—Bombay	485,953,500	458,757,900
	Madras	95,112,700	84,341,900
	Bongal	787,982,700	810,536,500
	Straits Sottlements	109,246,900	103,560,800
	Ceylon	18,360,700	0,002,200
	Australia	79,292,000	89,645,100
	Other countries	130,911,690	125,746,200

Wholly of cotion-

Unblenched or bleached. 2,591,901,400 2,638,408,600 Printed, dyed or colored. 1,112,180,200 1,027,577,700 Of mixed material, cotton

prodominating..... 274,800 177,200

cent larger this year, and it is therefore evident that, notwithstanding the gradual and rapid growth of our home industries the Canadian field is not yet wholly occupied by our home manufacturers.

That the production of Canadian cottons has steadily enlarged since its inception is evident from the fact that the quantity of raw cotton imported into the Dominion for home consumption during the year 1884 is nearly six times as large as in 1874, while the value of imported cotton manufactures during the same decade has fallen from \$11,-182,045 to \$7,513,404. It will be noticed that the decrease in the value of manufactured goods is not exactly commenourate with the increase in the quantity of raw material used. This seeming anomaly is due to the growing demands of the country. The figures are also significant as showing the increased consumption of these goods, owing, doubtless, to the increase of population and the greater comforts afforded by our own people. The following table shows the quantity of raw cotton imported during each year as compared with the imports of manufactured cottons :

	Manuf'd cot-	Raw cot-
Year.		ton, lbs.
1874	\$11,182,045	3,514,287
1875	9,630,836	3,778,109
1876	7,160,013	5,527,428
1877	7,406,066	5,578,222
1878	7,104,517	7,243,415
1879	6,528,558	9,720,708
1880	7,864,004	13,237,168
1881	10,265,284	16,018,721
1882	11,145,896	18,127,322
1883	6,967,979	27,451,349
1884	7,513,404	19,203,569

From these statistics it can be clearly seen that the change has been no sudden one, but that the steady increase in the output of Canadian mills has caused a corresponding decrease in the value of the imports of similar manufactures from other counttries. Canadian cottons are growing steadily in popular favor and, in spite of the severe competition of the English and American manufacturers, if the present standard of excellence be maintained, they must eventually furnish a much larger proportion of our supplies.

THE BANK STATEMENTS.

The bank statements to the end of October, which came to hand this week, show some improvement in the main figures during the month, but we are unable to gather from them that there has been any improvement in general business. The most noteworthy feature is the increase in circulation, over \$3,000,000; which, although in the way of ordinary movement at this season of the year, is more than the usual expansion. The greater portion of the increase is no doubt attributable to the marketing of the crops, which was somewhat delayed in the earlier part of the fall, and would naturally go on more rapidly in October. A considerable portion of the increase however must be due to the large outlays on the Canadian Pacific railway whose requirements for the wages of the men at all points along the road, and especially in the Rocky mountain dis trict, reached very heavy sums.

A very noteworthy increase is that of the holdings of government and other deben! tures and stocks, into which shape nearly \$3,000,000 of the assets of the banks have been converted during the month; the largest amount being in Government debentures. The Bank of Montreal invested \$2,300,000 in this way, the Merchants Bank \$248,000, the Imperial \$197,000, and others smaller sums. We have recently strongly commended this course, which cannot but add to the strength and prestige of the banks adopting it.

We pointed out recently that the last issue of Dominion "fours" was quoted in the London market at a very low rate, something like 101 net; but we learn that hoklers are now much more firm, and the purchases here shown were no doubt very good ones.

The other changes for the month are not important. Deposits have decreased one million, and loans to about the same extent, of which nearly \$400,000 is in the welcome shape of a reduction in overdue bills.

It is much to be regretted that we have nothing like the clearing house returns which elsewhere form so reliable an index to the comparative volume of the business that has been transacted. We have no clearing houses in Canada, and with the existing condition of affairs, are not likely to find them so necessary as to justify their establishment, at least for some time to come. But if the Finance Department, exercising the rights given to it by the Banking Act, were to call for a return of the total amount of the exchanges between bank offices in Canada each month, some very valuable figures would be elicited, and in time the returns would form a most useful record from which to judge of the progress of the country. Such a state ment could be easily prepared, and the banks would no doubt cordially co-operate, in view of the value of the results. If we had such a table at present we could judge with some degree of certainty as to how far the decrease of values is affecting the volume of trade in the country. A return of all the exchanges sent out by every Bank office in Canada to other banks would furnish more complete statistics than any clearing house returns of the ordinary kind could do.

The reduced dividends just declared by the Bank of Commerce is no doubt an in-

dex of the decreased carnings which are affecting bank profits so seriously at the present time. Whether any exceptional losses have been an element in the case we have not yet learned, but we believe that there is sufficient justification in the decreased earnings for a prudent reduction in dividends generally. Decreased returns on capital, wherever invested, is now the order of the day, and holders of bank stocks can hardly hope that they will wholly escape the common fate.

We append our usual comparison of the gross figures of the returns for this month, last month, last year, and ten The changes in the year years ago. nst passed are not striking, but when we

	Sept. 1885.	Oct. 1885.	Oct
Capital authorized Capital subsoribed Capital paid up Reserve fund (Rest)	\$74,179,999 65,720,300 61,636,424 17,784,433	65,720,300 × 61,671,129 ×	- E
11	ABILITIES.		
Circulation Dominion Government deposits on demand	\$31,334,621 4,811,464	34,576,246 - 3,861,978)	3
Dominion Government deposit s payable after notice	100,000	100,000	
Deposits securing Governme at contracts& Insurance	673,611	66¥,596	
Provincial Government deposits payable on demand	717,372	532,635	
Provincial Government deposits payable after notice	1,740,483	1,534,649	1
Other deposits on demand	47,114,454	47,608,860	4
Other deposits payable after notice	51,595,608	50,004,538	4
Loans or deposits from other Banks secured:	12,000		
Do by other Canadian Banks, unsecured	1,028,538	921,361	:
Due Banks in Canada	1,649,035	2,268,590 -	1
Do in Foreign countries	97,935	221,082 -	
bo in the United Kingdom. X	685,660	706,926 -	
Other Habilities	152,863	157,802 .	~
Total liabilities	8111 819 641	8149 120 000 8	- 12
	\$141,713,644 SETS.	\$143,159,263·\$	100
Specie	\$ 9,826,338	\$ 6,852,412	Ş 1
lominion notes	12,591,278	12,470,445 ~	័រ
Notes and cheques on other Banks.	5,707,730	5,325,518	11
Due from Banks in Canada	3,375,698	4,153,056	-
Due from Agencies or Banks in Foreign countries.	14,623,590	15,782,180	12
Do in the United Kingdom	5,294,972	3,327,591	4
	0,404,912		
Available Assets	\$ 48,424,600	\$ 47,911,202	Ş44
Government Debentures or Stock	\$ 1,465,153	\$ 4,214,847 ~	Ş
Loans to Dominion Government	1,249,520	1,394,719	,
Do to Provincial Government.	727,153	1,102,653 -	
Securities other than Canadian	2,950,522	3,142,634	· 1
Loanson stocks, bonds, debentures Can. or Foreign.	11.522,388	10,989,251	11
Leans to Municipal Corporations	2,216,042 16,807,986	2,090,299 } 14,119,263 }	10
Loans or deposits in other Banks, secured	154,247	117,198	
Loans to or deposits in other Banks, unsecured	533,617	278,875	
Discounte	123,358,018	126,009,264 ~	120
Notes overdue not specially secured	1,932,802	1,760,263	3
Overdue notes, secured.	2,389,428	2,162,132	2
Real Estate.	1,397,578	1,309.032 /	1
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by Banks	\$50,873	\$53,013 ·	
Bank Promises	3,291,488	3,297,905	- 2
Other Assets	2,819,866	3,397,427	2
Total Assets	\$222,091,270	\$224,220,007 -	\$210
Directors' Linbilities	8,518,625	8,275,057	
Average Amount Specie during month	6,829,143	6,812,878 -	. '
Average Dominion Notes during month	12,536,762	12,473,036 •	11

THE MILLER CASE.

Our attention has been lately drawn to the, in our opinion, somewhat unfair attacks made by one or two of our American confreres on a Canadian life assurance company ; and which appear to have arisen from " misapprehension of the facts of the case at

compare Oct. 1885, with Oct. 1875, we can see what the growth of a decade may be. The public claims on the banks for circulation, deposits, etc., have in that time increased \$46,000,000, while the loans to the public of a commercial character are comparatively little changed. In the ten years the holdings of Government Bonds and other public securities have increased \$6,-000,000, and loans on stocks \$4,000,000. It is not a reassuring sign that while the cash reserves show a large increase as we would expect in view of the increased liabilities, the stock of specie held by the banks remains unchanged, the increase being wholly in Dominion notes:

g, but when we	-				- 1
	Sept. 1885.	Oct. 1885.	Oct. 1884.	Oct. 1875.	
	\$74,179,999	\$ 74,179,999 -	\$ 71,896,666	\$ 75,066,666	ļ
	65,720,300	65,720,300 >		70,492,556	1
	61,636,424	61,671,129 -		65,302,586	
	17,784,433	17,784,433			
	ABILITIES.				
			/	07 200 000	}
	\$31,334,621	34,576,246		23,599,828	ł
on demand	4,811,464	3,861,978	2,986,261	3,641,034	Į
ayable after notice	100,000	100,0003	130,000	2,522,281	l
ntracts& Insurance	673,611	664,596	699,322	1 111 800	. [
payable on demand	717,372	532,635	613,044	1,444,699	1
myable after hotice	1,740,483	1,534,649)	2,081,372 43,055,948	3,528,590 30,422,597	
******	47,114,454 51 505 609	47,608,860	49,541,275	25,708,134	1
ks secured:	51,595,608	50,004,538	405,749	2011001103	1
unscoured	12,000 1,028,538	921,361	1,409,194		1
	1,649,035	2,268,590 -	1,301,872	2,386,030	ł
	97,935	2,200,050 -	59,537	589,132	ł
n. X	685,660	706,926 -	522,553	2,497,789	ł
	152,863	157,802	127,534	351,930	1
·····	·····				l
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$141,713,644	\$143,159,263.\$	130,832,041	\$ 98,692,648	ł
-AS	SETS.	0 0000 410 /	C 7 F00 070	P 0 100 400	1
*******	\$ 9,826,338	\$ 6,852,412	\$ 7,529,076	\$ 6,406,486	ł
	12,591,278	12,470,445 ~	11,659,397	7,912,430	l
.8	5,707,730	5,325,518	5,643,562	4,029,141	L
oreign countries.	3,375,698 14,623,590	4,153,056 - 15,782,180	3,024,630 12,538,673	3,273,578 5,709,805	l
oreign countries	5,294,972	3,327,591	4,521,389	1,705,456	ł
*****					1
•••••	\$ 48,424,606	\$ 47,911,202	\$44,916,727	\$ 29,036,896	l
v	\$ 1,465,153	\$ 4,214,847 ~	\$ 993,229	1,331,053	Ļ
•••••••••••••••••••••	1,249,520	1,394,719 -	945,417	138,904	ł
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	727,153	1,102,653 -	855,553	127,748	Ł
- Onn in Francisco	2,950,522	3,142,634	1,550,800	0.430.017	ŀ
s Can. or Foreign.	11.522,388	10,969,251	11,544,005	6,226,017	ł
	2,216,042 16,807,986	2.090,299 } 14,119,263 }	1,637,054 15,814,451	3,638,238	Ļ
secured	154,247	117,198	694,316		ſ
ks, unsecured	533,617	278,875	438,334		ł
	123,358,018	126,009,264 ~	126,290,648	125,805,611	ł
ed	1,932,802	1,760,263	3,001,684	4,874,425	ł
	2,389,428	2,162,132	2,681,758	2,527,053	l
	1,397,578	1,399.032 /	1,198,740	844,938	ł
Banks	\$50,873	\$53,013	825,653		1
	3,291,488	3,297,905	3,1-4,673	1,978,897	ł
••••••	2,819,866	3,397,427 -	2,419,612	3,464,312	1
	8000 001 070	5001 Dun 007	8010 012 AF 1	\$183,498,501	ł
	\$222,091,270	\$224,220,007 -			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8,518,625	8,275,057 1	7,797,129	1,507,940	1
nonth	6,820,143	6,812,876 v	7,404,957	••••	
nonth	12,536,762	12,473,036 •	11,449,372	•••••	l
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				I

issue. As the points involved are of vital. importance, not only to the policyholders of the company in question, but also to the public at large, we feel called upon to give a brief summary of the circumstances of the case, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions from the facts elicited during ---- course of legal proceedings. In a com-

pany like the one to which we refer, the Confederation Life Association of Toronto, which allots no less than ninety per cent of its profits to its policyholders, it can be readily understood that the interests of the policyholder in resisting unfair claims upon its funds are nine times as great as those of the company itself, and it is therefore in the public interest that we draw attention to the case. The facts, as we understand them, are briefly as follows :---

On the 10th December, 1883, Mr. George Miller, of Markham, Ont., made an application to the local agent of the Confederation Life Association for a 20 years' endowment policy for \$10,000. He was examined by the doctor, approved, and the risk accepted. Nothing further was heard of the case by the authorities at the head office until June. 1884, when the directors were informed that the risk was one which should never have been recommended by the doctor, as neither the habits, physical condition nor family history of Mr. Miller was truly set forth in the application, in fact, that he was intemperate, that his brother had died from pulmonary disease, and that he himself had had a severe attack of some lung affection in the autumn of 1883. It also appeared from his own deposition in a suit against the Township of Scarborough that he had met with severe internal injuries from an accident in 1880. All these facts had been suppressed in his application. Immediately on receipt of this intelligence the company instructed their local agent to notify Mr. Miller that the policy was void, for the substantial reasons given above, but in the meantime Miller had removed to Manitoba and it was not until August, 1884, that the company succeeded in discovering his whereabouts, their letter only reaching his family a day or two after his death, which took place on the 14th August, 1884. It may be remarked that the note given for the premium was paid by Miller's brother; the chief. mover in the claim.

Notice of death was served on the company by a solicitor in Brandon, when it was unanimously resolved by the directors to declare the policy void, in consequence of the gross suppression of facts in the de ceased's application; but, while legal pro ceedings to that effect were still in progress a suit at common law was commenced by Miller's executors, and on the 8th October the case came up for trial at the York assizes. It appears from the evidence of the deceased's own relations that he had suffered frequently from inflammation of the lungs. that one of his brothers had died from consumption at the age of seventeen; and that his own habits were far from regular. Unfortunately, for the ends of justice, both the examining physician, upon whose recom

mendation the risk had been accepted, and also Mr. Miller's private doctor, on whose evidence the company based their case to a large extent, died previous to the trial; and, owing to the usual sentiment prevailing amongst Millers' neighbors and associates which may be summed up in the phrase "De mortuis nil nisi bonum," it was found impossible to bring forward satisfactory evidence as to his health and habits.

The bias of a jury it is well-known, is universally against a corporation when engaged in suit with an individual, unless the evidence be overwhelmingly conclusive in favor of the former, and the Miller case proved no exception to this rule as, in spite of the spirited stand made by the company, the jury decided in favor of the plaintiff.

Notwithstanding the temptation to earn popularity by paying out \$10,000 of the share and policyholders' money, the directors appear to have realized that a great principle was at stake, and that they would fall short of their duty as trustees for the thousands of honest policyholders in the association under their charge, if they failed in defending an action for an amount chimed under a policy obtained under such circumstances as those related, and, after an impartial examination, we feel sure that our readers, especially those interested in the welfare of life assurance in this Dominion will sustain them in their action.

THE OYSTER TRADE.

The principal feature of the oyster trade in recent years has been the tendency of sellers and buyers to avoid the wholesale commission houses and drift more into direct intercourse with each other, and, in consequence, although the general trade of the country has steadily increased, the movement at this point has remained about the same. The Lower Ports steamer Miramichi, on her last trip, brought about 500 barrels, which sold readily. The stock now in this market is estimated at 500 to 600 bris., one party holding about 300 brls. Shell oysters, Malpeque, are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per brl. Southern oysters in bulk are relatively much cheaper, selling at \$1.20 to \$1.40, wholesale, per imperial gallon. Much fault has been found with the Government in connection with the oyster fisheries, but the question of protection to planters is undoubtedly surrounded with many difficulties. The business has, so far, been anything but a successful one to those who have attempted to control beds of their own, due principally to three causes, viz. :- the low price of imported oysters, repeated failures in planting, and inadequate protection for the beds. Parties in the trade favor government protection to prevent waste, and an extension of the existing natural beds by careful and competent men at the proper season. The interference and damage by ice is a drawback, which, it is feared, will always prevent a successful trade being carried on, the beds being closed from this cause at the most profitable season of the year. To show the present relative importance of the trade in Canadian and American oysters, it may be stated that the product of 500 brls. (size of the Miramichi's cargo) is frequently sold in Montreal in one week. American ovsters in bulk, in quantity equal to 500 barrels, sell at about \$1,125, while the 500 barrels of the Miramichi's cargo, cost at the lowest estimate \$1,500 in shell, and to reduce this quantity to bulk an outlay of \$250, in addition, would be incurred.

PRINTED COTTONS.

As the season is now rapidly approaching when the voice of the commercial traveller with his samples of spring goods will be heard in every section of the Dominion; it may interest our subscribers to learn the prevailing styles of printed cotton goods that will be offered for their inspection. Imported prints show an entirely new departure from last season's patterns, nearly all the new goods having a Delaine or Holland finish; in color also they follow the Hollands, light grounds of course predominating. The patterns are largely copied from woollen goods, and it is expected that combination stripes will be the favorite, as that pattern is now the rage in England.

Domestic prints, in spite of the severe competition of the English printing houses (some of whom are placing their makes on the market at net cost), backed as they are by all the advantages of cheap skilled labor, cheap coal, and the command of the markets of the world, will still be largely used for staple patterns on account of their high intrinsic value; but, although our Canadian printers have done a large and increasing business in fancy prints, the bulk of these have been, as heretofore, purchased in the English markets.

Amongst the leading Montreal houses the belief gains ground that prints will not be so largely in demand as in former years, their place in popular esteem being taken by the ginghams, which are coming into greater favor, but in the east prints will still be the favorite line, on account of their brighter colors and more showy character.

Trade in this line appears to be passing through the same period of depression as is felt in the other branches of commerce in the Dominion, but on all hands it is considered that the outlook for the spring is hopeful. In New York the market for

domestic cotton goods remains somewhat dull in the jobbing trade, but fairly active in the takings of manufacturers and converters. The demand for export fabrics is fair, and perhaps as large as is usual at this season of the year, but the tone of business is flat, and the market lacks activity. Low prices are the rule, and buyers seem to tako only their current requirements, the largest business being done in cottonades and denims for which there is always a good demand.

The following weekly statistics in regard to printing cloths and cotton are compiled for the New York Commercial *Bulletin* by Mr. J. Le B. Willard of Washington:

NEW YORR, NOVEMBER 21, 1885.

_ .		Print	ing Clo	:hs,		Cotton Mid'gs.
1885Ex	. 64x1	34. 31-8	Stand'd	56x60.	2 13-1	697-16
1881	"	31-8*	44	**	234	10}
1883	"	3}	46	**	3 1-8	103
1882	"	. 35-2	"	्ध	31-4	10 5-8
1881			"	"	31	11 15-16
1880	"	41-4	5 6	"	35-8	111-10
		•				
# Plus	ł per	cent.	†Plus 1	per cor	18.	

Total stock on hand for week ending	(estimated)-
~	Pieces.
1885-November 21	696,000
1884—November 22	
883-November 24	863,000
1882-November 25	711,000
1881-November 26	906,000
880-November 27	850,000

THE NEW TRUNK LINE CONTRACT.

A most important contract was signed on the 7th ult. between the representatives of the Grand Trunk Railway and the six largest Trunk lines of the United States, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a joint tariff, both passenger and freight, for competitive traffic over their respective roads. It deals with the subject in a most exhaustive manner, and is to continue in force until the 31st December, 1886. Among the most important provisions are, the appointment of a permanent Arbitrator to whom all differences are to be referred, and who is to devote all his time to the duties of his office ; the abolishing on and after January 1st, 1886, of all commissions to agents or solicitors for sale of tickets or for securing passenger traffic, and the placing of all agents of fast freight lines under the sole control of the Trunk line, over which they operate, and providing for their immediate discharge in case of their offering any inducement to secure freight. It also states that no contract guaranteeing a rate for a period of time shall be allowed except in the case of traffic which can be forwarded within ten days. Any violation of the rules is to be reported through the commissioner to the Trunk Line executive committee, and, pend ing their action, no reprisals will be allowed,

1098

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END OF THE OLDHAM STRIKE.

The celebrated strike at Oldham, England, has at last ended in what may be termed a temporary compromise, as, after three months' idleness, the members of the Union have consented to return to work at a reduction of five per cent for the next three months. At the end of that time the question of wages is to be again considered, and, should the state of business make it necessary, the employers may propose a further reduction of five per cent. As the original reduction to which the Unionists were called upon to submit before they went on strike, was ten per cent, it is difficult to see how either party can claim a victory. The employers, indeed, seem to be utterly indifferent as to what name is given to the temporary settlement of the dispute, but the Unionists assert the success of the strike, apparently considering that the avoidance of an immediate reduction of 10 per cent is a sufficient set-off to the loss of a quarter of a year's wages. From a business standpoint this long-continued struggle seems to have produced nothing for the workman but an immense immediate loss, with a very doubtful chance of future advantage. When the three months for which the 5 per cent reduction is to last are over, should another fall in wages be proposed by the employers, the Union will have to choose between submitting to it or beginning another fight with much diminished resources. Although Trades Unions may, and undoubtedly do, afford some advantages to the workingman; yet we fail to recall any case in which permanent advantage to either party has resulted from a lengthened strike ; and we cannot but think that these associations afford only too many opportunities to restless, and perhaps interested, demagogues for sowing the seeds of discontent and classhatred among their fellow-workmen.

THE OUT-LOOK ABROAD.

There is little change in the financial aspect of affairs in England this week. The increase in the bank rate had not at first the effect of drawing up the market as much as was expected, as the joint-stock banks did not as usual increase the rate allowed on deposits pari passu with the bank rate, and consequently were in a position to compete with the bank on favorable terms. Subsequently the street rate went up to 23 to 2 7-8 per cent, but the bank rate having had the effect of attracting money to London from the continent the rates are at latest advices somewhat easier. The Eastern war has, so far, had no more effect than we have already stated, namely, to create an unsettled and uneasy feeling, without really affecting the rate at which transactions are done.

The Board of Trade returns for October indicate a further and distinct decline in both the import and export trade. The Economist summarises the report as follows : Owing chiefly to a falling-off in the arrivals of textile materials, especially under the head of cotton, the imports last month amounted to only £29,757,000, being a decrease of £1,340,000 or rather over 41 per cent as compared with the same month of 1884. The exports in October amounted to £18,674,000, showing, as compared with last year, a decrease of £1,740,000, or exactly 81 per cent.....Although these figures cannot be considered favorable, yet it must be remembered that the unsettled state of affairs in the East has greatly hindered business, and that in the face of this the figures for the past month are somewhat less gloomy than the monthly average for the preceding nine months.

In the lines in which we are especially interested we note a great falling-off in cattle from this side, the decrease being nearly 40 per cent in number and about 45 per cent in value as compared with last year. The importation of cheese and butter also shows a large diminution.

In New York an easier feeling financially prevails, with a slightly lower range of prices on the Stock Exchange. The causes of this are not difficult to find; the demand for money in the South and West has fallen off, and the flow is now towards the centre; the stocks taken in European account have brought bills on the market and led to the payment of stock loans; the re-payment of the gold borrowed from the banks by the Trensury some time since and other causes, all tend in this direction.

In Sterling Exchange the market has been sustained at a comparatively high rate, notwithstanding the supply of bills against securities which have supplemented the somewhat meagre supply of documentary sterling. But no more security bills ore now coming in and rates are likely to be kept firmly where they now are. Commercial bills cannot be looked for in free offerings, for prices in most lines on this side are in advance of those abroad, and until the speculators let go a little, shipments will not be large.

In general trade the reports from the United States are, on the whole, favorable. The crops are moving freely, the clearing house returns indicate an increased volume of trade, and in the iron and steel markets better prices and heavier orders are reported.

Although on the Stock Exchange prices have within the past few days settled down to a more reasonable level, it was only after a period of very great excitement and speculation. The *Chronicle* thus describes the movement, in somewhat exaggerated fashion, but in the main we believe correctly:

It is almost impossible to convey an adequate idea of the character of the stock market 'he past week-the intense excitement pro-

vailing, the enormous transactions, the wild, reckless buying, the spurts upward of 2 to 5 points in a single day (sometimes in a single hour), the insatiable desire to share in the rise, the absence of all caution, of all inquiry, of all regard for merit or the lack of merit-these are peculiarities of the movement, and may be referred to as its distinguishing features, but can hardly be described in their full intensity. The supposed settlement of trunk-line affairs, and the apparent continued progress toward a permanent and lasting peace everywhere indicated, have been the incentives to the rise. They certainly furnished a good original basis for an appreciation in values. But now the movement is exceeding all bounds, and has taken the form of a great speculative mania, in which anything and everything is being greedily absorbed. Caution is thrown to the winds, and no rumor is too absurd to find belief. Prices have been unreasonably depressed, everyone knows, and the situation has completely changed, so good properties may even yet be cheap, notwithstanding the advances in them that have been established.

But it is not good properties that are chiefly in demand—that was the earlier phase of the movement—now it is the fancies, the lowpriced stocks, the cats and dogs (as in the vernacular of the Street they would be called at any other time), that everybody is after. No one concerns himself about the intrinsic merit of these things. If the quotation be low (though the property be good for nothing), that is sufficient reason why they should go higher. The banks will not lend on such shares, so it is suspected that the movement is manipulated, but the advance is a fact all the same.

FORGED \$5 BILLS .-- A very dangerous counterfeit of the \$5 bill issued by the Bank of British North America is in circulation. The following differences between the forged and the genuine note may probably save some of our subscribers from being victimized. It will be noticed that the numeral of the date in the face of the Bill and also the-fine line. under the accountant's signature are omitted and that the portraits are very inferior. The pattern of the carpet on the throne of Her Majesty in the counterfeit is very indistinct and the border dark, while the ribbon on the shoulder is invisible. In the genuine bill these points are light and beautifully distinct. The ink in which the back is printed is much fainter, and the blue numerals on the face are pale, and in a longer thinner type than those in the genuine. In the figure to the left the nose is of an unknown pattern, while in the genuine it is a pure Grecian or Roman type; the mouth in the former is like an ink spot; in the genuine it is quite clear and defined. The hair falling on the shoulder front is curled in the genuine, and straight in the false. The shield held in the right hand is clearly defined all round its circumference in the genuine; in the counterfeit only about one-third of the circumference is visible and this is marked by a white line. This white line and the fastenings of the sandal, which in the false bill are quite dark, though invisible on the genuine, constitute with the absence of the date, the most marked differences. But, as there is room for the date it is possible that it may be restored in a later issue, that is, supposing the copperplates to endure further impressions. Fortunately these do not bear a great many impressions; as steel plates do. The forged bill is numbered 181356. The plate is marked with the letter D.

COUNTERFEIT .- One of the most dangerous counterfeits yet issued is a Dominion of Canada S2 bill, plate C, payable in Torontodate June 1st, 1878. The numbers, which on all bills payable in Toronto appear in red figures, are on the three counterfeits shown to us, 207439, 108763 and 037019 respectively. The difference is apparent in the general workmanship which, being on copper plates, as in all counterfeits hitherto made, is coarse and more like a wood than a steel engraving. The portrait of Lord Dufferin in the centre is noticeably lacking in the fine lines of the genuine issue. The beard looks heavier, and as coarse as a shoe brush while the wrinkle from the nose to the corner of the mouth is straight and coarse in the counterfeit, and curved and delicate in the genuine note. Perhaps the most noticeable difference is in the background of the portrait, which in the false is of a blueish gray, reminding one of a wincey pattern, and is very nearly uniform, there being little or no shading on one side, as in the genuine bill. All the dark portions of the face of the counter_ feit are bluer than in the genuine, which, as compared with the former, are rather of v_i brownish black. The flowers at either side the foot of the portrait are also of the same blueish tinge and much darker than in the genuine. The back of the bill presents fewer

FORGED BILLS OF LADING-A Well-planned swindle on our American cousins was recently uncarthed in this city. On the 14th ulto, two drafts, for \$1,000 and \$600 respectively, drawn by Messrs. Donat Lefebvre & Co., of St. Michel, on Emerson, Edy & Co., of Boston, were presented for collection at the Jacques Cartier Bank. Attached to the drafts were bills of lading for some hundreds of tons of hay, purporting to be signed by the Grand Trunk agents at St. Remi and St. Constant. The first draft was sent to Boston, accepted, and the money paid to the New York agent of the bank. In the meantime the Boston firm took the precaution of telegraphing to St. Remi, when it was discovered that the bills of lading were forgeries, no hay having been shipped from there. Under these

differences, but the workmanship and printing

are equally rude.

circumstances the bank refused payment on the draft, and ordered their New York agent to refund the money to the parties in Boston.

TWO IMPORTANT ENTERPRISES .- The announcement that the Dominion Government has awarded the contract for the construction of the short line railway from Montreal via Sherbrooke to the ports of St Andrews, St. John and Halifax to the International railway company, which company only recently elected Messrs. George Stephen, Duncan Mc-Intyre and R. B. Angus to positions on its board of directors has been followed by an award of contracts for the completion of the long projected Canadian Pacific railway bridge over the St. Lawrence near Lachine, Whether taken singly or as part and parcel of one comprehensive scheme it is impossible to ignore the great importance to the public of these two undertakings. To revert in the first place to the short line railway scheme, it has been stated in despatches from the capital that the amount of the contract is ten millions of dollars, also that the road is to be commenced six months from date and completed in four years from July next. The Subsidy Acts of the past two sessions provided for a subsidy of \$250,000 a year for twenty years, the amount to be handed over as the work of construction proceeds, and it may be doubted whether better terms have been made with the present contractors, as is alleged by the opposition press. It has no doubt and with great reason been felt desirable " that the owners of the western and middle portions of the Canadian Pacific railway system should have as strong an interest in the Atlantic end of the line as they have in the Pacific end." As to the proposed consort of the world-renowned Victoria bridge it may be stated that the contract for the piers has been given to Messrs. Reid & Fleming and for the iron work to the Dominion Bridge company. The valley on the Lachine side of the river will be crossed by an embankment averaging 30 feet over the Grand Trunk lines, the Lachine road ways and the Lachine canal, the latter to be spanned by a draw of 230 feet in length. The following is a description of the bridge itself : Three deep girders 80 feet long, eight spans of 242 fect centre to centre of piers, two spans of 269 feet 10 inches centre to centre, and two spans across the steam-boat channel of 408 feet each, making a total of 3,547 feet from the face of the abutment at the Lower Lachine road to the pier on the Caughnawaga shore, the river at this point being about 3,300 feet from shore to shore. The ten short spans will be deck trusses and about 25 feet between the under side of the bridge and the water; the channel spans, however, will be built on the cantilever principle, giving a clear head-way for vessels of 60 feet over the summer water, the train passing through these trusses. Steel will be used almost exclusively, and the bridge, though perhaps of frail appearance, will be of great strength. The bed of the river is solid rock at this point, and the piers will have a splendid foundation, it might also be stated that the water is generally shallow, there being only three deep water piers. This bridge possesses peculiar importance, as on its completion, what may truly be called, the most formidable "gap" on the great Canadian thoroughfare connecting the shores of the Atlantic with those of the l'acific will have been overcome.

A GOOD SIGN .- Many of the principal banks have been enlarging and improving their premises of late. Foremost in extent is the transformation taking place in the Bank of Montreal which has been in progress all summer, and will yet require probably months to complete. The handsome facade will not be changed, but there will be a considerable enlargement of the wing. The interior, if one may judge of the whole from a part, will doubtless prove in every respect as much superior to anything of the kind yet seen as the capital and business of the bank exceed those of any bank on the continent. The substantial premises of the Bank of British North America are also undergoing considerable extensions and alterations, rendered necessary by increased demands on their space. When it is remembered that not many years ago, the upper portions of these banks were occupied as residences by the families of the then managers, and that they have long since been converted into offices for the general managers, accountants, etc., one can form some idea of the enlarged business of these institutions.

The INSTALLMENT PLAN.—The retailing of goods on terms of weekly or monthly payments, which for many years was confined chiefly to sewing machines and musical instruments, is being gradually extended to other household articles of utility or luxury. Furniture is sold in this manner, and pictures have lately been added. There are one or two picture dealers in this city who transact the bulk of their business on the weekly instalment plan, and it must be found profitable, if we are to infer from its continuation.

GARSLEV vs. BRADSTREET.—This interesting case, referred to recently in our editorial columns, was brought to an issue on Friday last by the ruling of Judge Loranger, who awarded damages to the plaintiffs of \$4,000, besides costs. The opinion of the judge, given at full length elsewhere, will be read with no ordinary interest.

"EPARGNE," Three Rivers.—The report appears to have originated in England. The concern has been harassed considerably by vexatious law-suits since the collapse of the Exchange Bank.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican says:-The New Hampshire people have got into a very serious predicament by their treatment of insurance capital, and the stress grows more severely daily. The Legislature langhed at the threat of the underwriters to leave the State, but it has been carried out, not to buldozo the people but to protect insurance interests. Whatever may be thought of the valued policy law, the New Hampshire people are foolish to suppose that the withdrawal of companies is intended to force them into a different position. The companies do not think they can allord to take risks under the pew law, and that is their business, and they retire and they do not use any hard words

about it. All the vituperation is on the part of the New Hampshire newspapers and people. But the managers of many great properties in buildings, machinery, etc., are much dis-tressed. The White Mountain hotel proprietors' and manufacturing interests all over the State are running great risk, as policies expire. The insurance interest finds ample field in 36 or 37 other States, and gets along better without New Hampshire than New Hampshire can without it

Plans and specifications have been filed at the Treasury Department, Washington, by F. A. Cloudman, of Rondout, N.Y., for the illumination by night of the Atlantic Ocean, by means of specially devised lightships, bearing electric candles of enormous power and connected with each other and with a submarine cable by suitably adjusted wires. The practicability of this is on what are styled two undisputed based possibilities-namely, that a light ship will lie at anchor in a heavy sea without protection, and that electrical communication may readily be maintained from such a ship with the two continents .- Iron World.

To show how vile a slander is this idea of the trickiness of grocers, we will mention that during the rain storm of last week one of our big grocers spread a tarpaulin over a lot of dried apples which were piled up on the sidewalk in front of his store. When a business man rises to such a height of moral grandenc as this the fact should not go unrecorded. Talk about rescuing your neighbor's ass from the pit. It cannot compare with taking in dried apples out of the wet .- St. Louis Grocer.

THE GREAT MERCANTILE AGENCY OASE.

In the Superior Court, Friday, November 20th, judgment was given in the celebrated case of Samuel Carsley et al vs. The Bradstreet Company, Present, Mr. Justice Loranger. The court, in giving judgment for the plain-tiffs made the following observations :

The plaintiffs, wholesate dry goods merchants, claim damages to the amount of \$50,-000 from the defendants, a mercantile agency, for having, on the 16th June, 1884, caused their firm name, Carsley & Co., to be inserted in a certain circular printed and published by said defendants at Montreal, styled "Sheet of Changes and Corrections," with the words "Call at office," after their said firm name, and for having published and circulated the said sheet among their subscribers and among the customers of the said plaintiffs and others throughout Canada, the United States and Europe, the said words "call at office" meaning and intending to convey, as in hact they did convey, say the plaintiffs, to the persons receiving the circular that the defendants possessed information regarding the plaintiffs, which injuriously affected their standing, credit and position. The plaintiffs allege, further, that divers in-fluential persons at Montreal and elsewhere were induced by the said circular to call at the office of the defendants for information, and were informed that plaintiffs had asked for an extension of time for the payment of a large sum of money, to wit, about \$300,000, which defendant alleged was due by said plaintiffs to their creditors in England; the whole of which statements were fulse and untrue. The defendant admits having printed, published and sent the said circular to its sub-

scribers, with the addition of the words "call at office" to the name of the plaintiffs, but denied having done so maliciously and with the view of injuring the plaintifis; and the plea specially alleges :

" That the empany, defendant, has contracts in writing, founded upon valuable consideration, with its subscribers, which contracts required the defen-dant to seek for, and furnish its subscribers any report of change in the flumical standing or other-wise of merchants, that might come to the know-ledge of defendant." "That in furtherance of said agreement, and on and prior to the 16th day of June last past, defen-dant had been in the habit of issuing to stid sub-scribers only, for their sole use and benefit, and in strict confidence, circulars or sheets studikt in all material respects to the one particularly mentioned and referred to in said complaint."

Instead respects to the one particularly mentional instead respects to the one particularly mentioned and referred to in stild complaint."
"That on the fifth day of June last past, in further pursuance of said agreement afforcasid, defendant having received certain information concerning said plaintiffs of interest to their customers, defondant cuused to be printed and delivered to its subscribers only, the aforeasid chrentar or sheet, bearing date on that day, wherein, referring to the plaintiffs, was the following: "Montreal, S. Carsley & Co., W. dry goods; call at office," but the defendant expressly denied that by said freadure in any way to state to its subscribers, or to have its subscribers know and understand that the plaintiffs in some way or manner had become innarially meant in any way to state to its subscribers, or to have its subscribers know and understand that the plaintiffs in some way or manner had become innarially endbarrased in their business, and that their instance of the defendant.
"That all that was meant to be conveyed by said certain confidential information of the said plaintiffs which it donaled in the or business and which its thread in any dry to be subscribers."

The whole case of the defendant, as can be seen, rest upon their claim of a privileged communication between it and its clients or subscribers, such communication having been made without malice and under a special contract with their subscribers. The defendant contends that, true or not, such communication is not actionable if made without malice and in the course of their ordinary business. The case is of some importance for the commercial community and has been argued with care and ability. Counsel on both sides left no book unopened among those where this question of privileged communication is to be found, and the court has been greatly assisted by their able argument. It has been said by the plaintiff's counsel that the French law must apply, and so do I rule. But there is no difference, as will be shown hereafter, as to the principles in the matter between the English and French law; and before coming to the facts of the case, it is well to state what the law is as to the so-called privileged communications. Privileged occasions are of two kinds, says Odgers, those absolutely privileged and those in which the privilege is but justified. In the first-class the immunity is confined to cases where it is to the public interest that the defendant should speak out his mind fully and freely, but there are not many such cases, nor is it desirable that there should be many. The courts refuse to extend their munber. In short, says the same author, neither party, witness, counsel, jury nor judge can be put to answer civilly or criminally for words spoken in office. As to cases of qualified privilege, they come under three heads: 1. When circumstances cast upon the defendant the duty of making a communication to certain other persons to whom he makes such communication in the bona fide performance of such duty. 2. Where the defendant has an interest in the subject matter of the communication and the person to whom he communicates it has a corresponding interest. 3. Fair and impartial reports of the proceedings of

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any court of justice or of Parliament. This case would come under the first and second class. Under the first head, according to Odgers, and the principles laid down by him are acknowledged under the French law, the privilege extends to communications which enst upon the defendant a duty which he owes to society, or to his family, or to himself; such communciations are : Characters of servants, confidential communications of a private nature, information given to any public officer imputing crime or misconduct to others, statements made to protect the defendants'. private interests, statements, provoked or invited by previous words or acts of the plain-tiff. In all these cases (No. 198) it is a question of bona jides, in determining which the judge will look at the circumstances as they presented themselves to the mind of the defendant at the time of publication ; supposing, of course, that he is guilty of no laches, and does not wilfully shut his eyes to any source of information. If, indeed, there were means at hand for ascertaining the truth of the matter, of which the defendant neglects to avail himself, and chooses rather to remain in ignorance when he might have obtained full information, there will be no pretence for any claim of privilege. Moreover, the communication to be held privileged must be made fairly, impartially, without exaggeration or the introduction of irrelevant calumniatory matter. As to the second class of privilegethat is, where the defendant has an interest in the subject matter of the communication, and the person to whom he communicates it has a corresponding interest-such common interest must be one arising from the joint exercise of any legal right or privilege, or from the joint performance of any duty imposed or recognized by the law. To be within the privilege (No. 234), the statement must be such as the occasion warrants, and must be made bona fide to protect the private interest both of the speaker and of the person addressed. But (No. 237) where a large number of persons' have an interest more or less remote in the matter, defendant will not be privileged in informing them all by circular or otherwise unless there was no other way of effecting his object. * * * * A communication can scarcely be called confidential which is addressed to some two or three hundred people at once (239). And, a fortiori, if the words be spoken in the presence of strangers wholly uninterested in the matter, the communication loses all privilege. The defendant has cited Odgers No. 210, 211. But the citation does not lean upon the present case, as, in the case cited, it is spoken of communications made in discharge of a duty arising from a confidential relationship existing between the parties, that is, where the parties are principal and agent, solicitor and client, guardian and ward, partners, or even intimute friends, which is not the case in this instance. The case of Henwood and Harrison, quoted from the 7th vol, Law Rep. Com. Pleas, has no more bearing upon this "The plaintiff, a naval architect, had case. submitted to the Admiralty proposals for the construction of certain ships; his proposals were rejected, and in the minute prepared by the controller of the navy, the plans of the plaintiff were criticized and noted as having no weight whatever from the known antecedents of their author. At the trial of the action for this libel the judge, assuming the minute to be prima facie libellous, and it being conceded that the publication was without malice, non-suited the plaintiff on the ground that it was a fair criticism upon a matter of public and national importance, and therefore privileged. It was held that every man had the right to discuss freely so long as he

does it honestly and without malice any subject in which the public are interested generally; to state his own views and to advance these of others for the consideration of all or any of those who have a common interest in the subject. In the case of Taylor vs. Church, 8 N. Y., 452, it has been decided that one who undertakes for an association of merchants to ascertain the pecuniary standing of merchants and traders who are customers of some members of the association, and who furnishes reports to all the members of the association, irrespective of the question, whether they have an interest in the question of the standing of such merchants and traders, is liable for any false report made by him prejudicial to the credit of the subject of it, although made honestly and from information upon which he relied. It has been decided in the case of Sunderlin and Bradstreet, 7 Com. L.R. 722, that reports of financial condition of merchants, although disseminated in good faith from an intelligence office by means of semi-annual publications in leaf numbers, are not privileged communications within the rule; and the publishers are liable for any false report, although honestly made, notwithstanding the libellous matter is in cypher, understood only by the subscribers. Such a communication to be privileged, must be confined to those having an interest in the information. The learned judge in delivering his judgment admitted that the business carried on by the defendant was lawful and of a general utility and perhaps a necessity to commerce, but that in its conduct and management, it must be subjected to the ordinary rules of law, and its proprietors and managers held to the liability which the law attaches to like acts by others. In that case 10,000 copies of the libellous publication had been transmitted, and few of the persons to whom it had been transmitted had any interest in the pecuniary responsibility of the plaintiff, and the court held that there was no just occasion or propriety in communicating the information to those who had no such interest; that the defendants in communicating the information assumed the legal responsibility which rests upon all who, without cause, publish defamatory matter of others, that is, of proving the truth of the publication, or responding in damages to the injured party. Further, the court lays down the jurisprudence of the state on the subject, saying " that in those cases in which the publication has been held privileged, the courts have held that there was a reasonable occusion or exigency, which for the common convenience and welfare of society fairly warranted the communication as made. But neither the welfare nor convenience of society will be promoted by bringing a publication of matters, false in fact, injuriously affecting the credit and standing of merchants and traders, broadcast through the land, within the protection of privileged communica-" Now that we have seen what the law tions. and the jurisprudence are in England as well as in the United States on the subject, let us see what the French law is. As I have already mentioned, it has been properly said that the French law must apply, but the law does not differ. The principles are the same, and they are repeated in France by articles 1382, 1383 of their Code, which is article 1053 of our Code, that is, every person capable " of discerningright from wrong is responsible for the damage caused by his fault to another, whether by positive act, imprudence, neglect, or want of skill." The old French text writers, says Mr. Justice Badgley, re Poitevin vs. Morgan, 10 Jurist 98, had furnished little assistance upon the subject of privileged communications, nor has the modern law

done much to remedy the deficiency. Ín modern France it will be found that the publicity given to the defamation constitutes the debit, which character is removed from it if it be made in a place non publique. The French jurisprudence rests the privilege upon the place where the words are spoken, the English upon the persons to whom they are spoken; the principle at the root of both systems plainly being that communications of this sort were not meant to go beyond those immediately interested in them at the time, and must have been made in the discharge of a duty. This case of Poitevin v. Morgan, was decided in 1866. Since that time, we find an arret de la cour de cassation of 1869, where the same principles are recognized, and in a case of a perfect analogy with this one. The action was against a mercantile agency for shander against a trader in Marseilles. The slander against a trader in Marseilles. report is to be found in the Jurisprudence Generale of Dalloz for 1869.

After citing the French authorities, his Honor continued :

Our Court of Appeal in 1879 has maintained the same principle in the case of Girard vs. Bradstreet, the company defendant. Now, what are the facts in this case, and will the principles of law and the precedents above cited apply? It appears, by the evidence of Joseph Priestman, manager of the company defendant in Canada, residing in Toronto, that he had been informed in the beginning of May that the plaintiffs had asked or had obtained an extension of time. He wrote to the superintendent in Montreal, asking him to advise him of the currency or whether he had any information to warrant or confirm this rumor, but received no answer. Nothing occurred during a month after, until the 16th June following, when Mr. Priestman communicated with the office in Montreal, informing the superintendent that information had been given by a creditor of Carsley in Toronto that a cable message had been received by an agent of a creditor of Carsley & Co., in London, stating that he had obtained, or asked for, an extension on liabilities of about £60,000 sterling, or \$300,000. This information had been conveyed to Mr. Priestman by a reporter of the office in Toronto named brown. That reporter Brown has been examined, and here is what we says:- A man by the name of Torback, manufacturers' agent, representing an English house in Toronto, told him, on the morning of the 16th June, that he had a cable saying that Carsley & Co. were asking for an extension of time on liabilities of £60,000 sterling. Brown immediately went to Priestman to acquaint him with the information, and the hatter, on the same day, conveyed it to the office in Montreal, as aforesaid. At that time no information of any kind about the plaintiffs could be found in the office in Toronto. The alleged cable never was seen either by Brown or Priestman, who had not even the thought which would have occurred to the mind of any man of common prudence, viz., to call upon Torhack to exhibit this cable ; upon the mere information of an outsider, of their office, who may have been actuated by malice, for what we know, he transmits the report to the city, where the plaintiffs are keeping their place of business ... It must have been hurried by telegraph, as the circular issued by the office in Montreal is of the same date. It has been circulated among 60b persons, many of whom were not subscribers, and was received as a dauger signal, says the manager of one of the banks in this city with which the plaintiffs are doing extensive business. Many of the subscribers called at the office for information, and there they were informed by the superintendent that it was

stated that plaintiffs had asked for an oxtension of time in England for liabilities of about S300,000. A written report was sent to the same effect to some of the subscribers. It is proved that the rumor had been circulated in England in the latter part of June. On the other hand, it is in evidence that the information was a complete falsity; that the plaintiffs enjoyed at the time in England, as well as in Canada, a good commercial reputation and credit. Some of their creditors in London were examined, and testify to the high standing of their firm. On the 18th June the plaintiffs instituted this action, and on the 19th the circular was withdrawn, but those to whom it had been addressed were not informed of such withdrawal. In the meantime one Mr. Wallace, correspondent of the Mail of Toronto, having received, though not a subscriber, the same information from the manager, as all others, had communicated to the said journal the result of his interview with the said manager. The plaintiffs are doing a large business in this city and elsewhere, and the rumor created some excitement in commercial circles, as well as among the public generally, and must have had a very damaging effect upon their credit and reputation. It has been proved that the plaintiffs did not owe in London the amount stated by the defendant, their total liabilities in England being \$152,-000 instead of \$300,000, as mentioned by the defendant; so that the report made by the defendant was false, not only as to the demand for an extension of time, but was also exaggerated as to the amount. But in this present case there is more; the plaintiffs do not even guarantee the correctness of its infor mution to the subscribers. It is so stated in plain terms in the contract; so that they may be at liberty to circulate any amount of false runnors, and still they would claim that this is a privileged communication. A trader not a subscriber, as is the case for the plaintiffs, might have been ruined by such false rumors, and because it would have pleased the subscribers to relieve the company in a private contract of the responsibility of its own acts, we are to be told that this is a privileged communication, and that such trader must submit to a contract to which he has been no party and suffer for it. This is not and never has been the law. This contract may be binding between the parties to it, but amounts to nothing as regards third parties, and will not under any circumstances be considered as one conferring on the informer the right of hiding himself under the cover of a privileged communication against the party whose name, reputation or credit he would have blackened. It does not come within the class of any subjects known and recognized by the law and jurisprudence as above mentioned, in which such right to privileged communication may be admitted. The defendant argues that its industry is one of public utility and of necessity for commerce. It may be, though the fact is open to discussion. One may question the interest which the public in general may have to know whether the firm of Carsley & Co. has asked or obtained an extension of time from their creditors. As to being a necessity of commerce, I could only say this: that the evidence in this case shows such a lack of prudence in the way of procuring information, and taking into consideration the fact that defendant does not even guaranthe correctness of its information, 166 that if mercantile agencies are all of the same species, they would constitute a danger for commerce. But, admitting the utility of such that they companies. it does not follow are not, like all individuals, submitted to the law. So it has been decided lately by our own Court of Appeals in the case

of the Grand Trunk and Meegan, reported in the number of July, 1885, of the Montreal Law Reports, Queen's Bench series, p 228. I have no hesitation, under the circumstances, in saying that this case does not come within any class of subjects of privileged occasions, and that the private conuncts between the defendant and its subscribers is no answer to an action for damages arising from false informations given under the cover of such contract. Now comes the question of damages. The plaintiff's claim is for \$50,000. The defendant's answer is that no special damages were proved, and, moreover, there being no proof of malice, no dam-ages can be awarded. The absence of evidence of any special damages is no ground for re-fusal to grant damages at all. This is a matter left altogether to the judge who will have to consider the circumstances of the case as to the amount to be awarded. It has been rightly held in Girard and Lepage, 4 R. L. 554, that the difficulty in determining the exact extent of the injury suffered, and the absence of means to fix the amount of damages, are not a reason for dismissing the demand, as it rests with the judge in such case to determine the amount as a jury would do. It is a well settled rule that in actions for malicious injuries juries have always been allowed to give what are called vindictive damages and take all the circumstances together. It has been ruled in many instances that the actual pecuniary damages in actions for defamation, as well as in other actions for tort, can rarely be computed, and are never the sole rule of assessment. As to malice, it is no doubt a necessary ingredient in slander, and the declaration usually charges the utterance to have been malicious; but, as remarks the learned judge in the case of Meegan above cited, it need not necessarily do so, because the law itself prima facia implies malice in the utterer of defamatory words to the injury of another. The word malice must be understood in its legal signification, and is thus defined : Malice in common acceptation means ill-will against a person, but in its legal sense, it means a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse, as has been the case in the present instance. Even admitting the want of malice on the part of the defendants, they are responsible for their own imprudence and negligence, and I must say that the evidence discloses gross negligence in the way of procuring the information which they have circulated not only to their subscribers, many of whom were not interested in the subject, but even in communicating it to an outsider, whom they knew to be con-nected with the press. I have no hesitation in saying that the defendant has to answer for the wrong it has done to the plaintiffs. The only question is as to the amount to be allowed. No special damages have been proved, in this sense that it was impossible for the plaintiffs to come to any definite amount. But it has been admitted by all the witnesses that the circular was received and considered as a danger signal, it must necessarily have had a damaging effect upon the plaintiffs. No one would have made any transaction with them until further information. One of the banks refused further advances, and it is only after enquiry in England, and after having been acquainted with the falsity of the report which had been made to it by the defendant, that it granted the ordinary advances, and this was in August, more than a month after the issuing of the circular. Had it not been for the prompt action of the plaintiffs in the matter and the good standing of their firm, they might have been ruined. The firm of Walker & Co., in Ontario, refused to execute an order given to the plaintitls. The defendants attempt to prove that rumors existed long before the 16th of June

concerning the plaintiff demanding an extension of time, has failed. His own witnesses, with the exception of his employees and one travelling clerk, are uncertain as to dates. As to the employees, they are those who have circulated the rumors themselves. On the whole, taking the facts together, and considering that in a case of this description the damages are not only meant as a compensation for the loss suffered, but will also be considered as a punishment to the defendant for his misconduct, and sitting as a jury, the court will grant to the plaintiffs the sum of \$4,000 with costs. I might have given more were it not for the fact that the case of Samuel Carsley individually is submitted upon the same evidence, the result of which is necessarily a verdict for the same amount in favor of the plaintiffs. It is well to say that in this last case it has been proved that report was not only exaggerated as to the amount due in England, but utterly false in toto, as the plaintiff's owed nothing in that country at the time. His only indebtedness was in Canada, and for an amount of \$30,-859.80.

Correspondence.

THE BREAD QUESTION.

DEAR SIR,-Seeing your article as to the price of bread being in Montreal 18c to 20c, the 4 lb loaf or 10c the 5, I must say the bakers there are trying it on a suffering public with a vengeance, that to say the least is most discreditable and calls for immediate redress and relief from this worse kind of extortionate monopoly and grinding taxation of what must be a local ring, as bread through here and other towns, Hamilton, London, etc., is sold universally for just about one-half these prices; or 5c for 2-lb loaf and 10c for 4-lb loaf, as I have priced it and bought it time and again; and as flour is but a trifle higher east than west there is no need of a 100 per cent profit on the staff of life, and I should advise all to bake their own bread and down this mononoly.

Yours, C. M. J.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Nov. 16, 1885.

financial.

THURSDAY EVG., NOV. 26TH, 1885.

To-day being Thanksgiving day in the United States business was suspended, and no quotations were received, even-from English sources, except by private wire. Sterling closed strong on this market, and New York funds firm and wanted. Shipments of gold to New York are reported. Quotations were : --Sixty days' sight, between banks, 8 11-16 to 8 13-16 and 9 1-10 to 9]; counter rates, S 13-10 to-8% and 9% to 9%; cables 9% to 9%; New York funds, 1-10 to 3-16 premium, between banks ; } to } counter. The stock market weakened on the news being received of the reduction, elsewhere noted, in the Bank of Commerce dividend. The stock of the bank sold as low as 122 or 119 ex-dividend, and the rest of the market suffered, but to less extent. The market to-day was quiet, interest being still centred in Commerce, which was the only security freely dealt in Sales were made at 1232 1237 and 1231 and at 1201, 121, 1203, 121 and 1203 ex-dividend. Hochelaga bank stock sold in a small way at 80. This bank has recently declared a half yearly dividend of 3

per cent, and is said to be prospering. Gas was quiet, with a sale at 1054. Bank of Montreal changed hands at 202 ex-dividend and Merchants at 116 ex-dividend. Fifty Loan and Mortgage sold at 74 and 25 North-west at 47. Canadian Pacific was firm, selling at 55 and 554. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices of leading stocks for the week :--

Banks.	Shares.	Highest	Lowest	•
		price.	price.	
Commerce	1375	1301	122	
Commerce Ex-Div.	1425	1271	119	
Federal	75	1231	1237	
Hochelaga	10	80	80	
Merchants.	438	1161	116	
Molsons	40	1221	$122\frac{1}{2}$	
Montreal	525	203]	20读	۰.
Ontario	310	1053	105	11.
Peoples	5	7,4	74	
Toronto	110	1851	185	· .
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Miscellaneous.	}	1	} .	
	1			· _
Abattoir Bds	\$4,500	963	963	
Bell Telephone	50	77		- ¹ 1
Can. Cotton Bds.	S900	100	100	
Can. Pacific Ry	2450	55]		<i>e</i> .
Dundas Cotton	8	63	63	
Gas	3050	196	1951	
Harbor Fives	S25000	1053		
Loan & Mortgage	75	73	73	
Mon. Cotton Bds	S10000	Par	1	
Mon. Tel. Co	227	128	1274	
N. W. Land	35	47	46	,
Passenger	775	1233	122	
R. & O. Nav. Co	. 80	. 59	593	
Royal Can. Ins	1 6	S134	S131	÷.,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVG., NOV. 26, 1885;

Navigation is closed for the season at this port, and the shipping movement, especially in heavy goods, has fallen off materially for the time being. With the extension of the railway system of the country and the splendid facilities for the prompt transfer of freight to allimportant points, now available, general business is; however, less affected by the closing of the water routes than in previous years, and a satisfactory number of orders are being received and executed in most departments of the wholesale trade. The advent of more seasonable weather in the shape of frost and snow has been a welcome change, and the effects of this are already visibile.

ASHES.—Receipts are light; sales of First Pots at \$3.55 to \$3.60 and one or two lots at \$3.65. Seconds \$3.10. Pearls would sell'at an advance on recent quotations, but the stock is much reduced, and none have come forward for some time. Receipts since 1st January 4,924 brls. Pots, 357 brls Pearls. Deliveries, 5,187 brls. Pots; 481 brls. Pearls. Stock in store at 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening 1193 brls. Pots, 85 brls Pearls.

CANNED GOODS.—Tomatoes have been steady at \$1.40. Lobsters \$5.65 to \$5.75 per case; mackerel, \$2.75 to \$3; sardines; fine; \$10.50; to \$11; common, \$9.50; salmon, per doz; \$1.25 to \$1.30; spiced salmon \$3; finan haddies \$1.25; Hoegg roast beef \$1.95 per

2-lb tin; tomatoes, \$1.15 to \$1.20; pie peaches, \$1.90; corn, \$1.20 to \$1.80, the latter for Portland packing; peas, \$1.25; new strawberries per dozen, \$3; raspberries, \$1.75.

CEMENT AND BRICKS.--A good demand has been experienced for cement, stocks light, and prices firm. Speculators took 6,000 to 7,000 brls. Cement §2.75 to §3 per brl. as to quality fire bricks in moderate demand at §25 to \$27.50 as to brand.

COAL AND WOOD.—Receipts of anthracite are now all in; stocks are light, being several thousand tons below the supply last year. Stove and chestnut have advanced 25e per ton. Lower Ports steam and Scotch grate is also higher. American anthracite in ordinary distributing lots, stove, \$6.75; chestnut, \$6.50; egg and furnace, \$6 to \$6.25. Lower Ports steam \$3.75 to \$4.25; Scotch steam, \$4.25. Scotch grate \$6 to \$6.50 in retail lots. Cordwood—Yard prices per long cord (caringe 50c extra) are as follows: —Maple, \$6; birch, \$5.50; beech, \$5; tamarac, \$4.50; hemlock, \$4. Wharf prices about 50c lower.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- Butter is dull and easier; creamery and fine dairy have been offered at flower prices, and the waiting policy has again proved a failure. The outlet is limited, and the movement is light and confined to small lots. Some last year's butter has sold at 7c. Jobbing selections of fine butter realize a little above our quotations. Cheese .- A prominent dealer in the city undertook to settle the disputed question of stocks, only one house declining to give the required information. He reported the result to be that 26 firms had in stock 73,983 boxes; sundries, in retail stores, etc., were estimated at 2000 boxes. Stock of the firm declining to " chip in" was estimated on an average, by five gentlemen, at 18,000 boxes; thus making a total of 93,988 boxes. At a meeting of merchants at which the statistical portion was discussed the stock in the Dominion was estimated at about 219,000, made up as follows : west of Toronto, 100,000; cast of Toronto, 20,000; French country, 5,000; Montreal, 94,-000. In London, Ont., 450 boxes sold at 94c and 9,335 were offered. At Woodstock, Ont., offerings were 10,200 boxes ; no sales reported. On this market few sales have been made, but there is more than the usual wrangling between the "bulls" and "bears." Liverpool cablegram 45s. At Utica, this week sales of cheese were: 55 boxes at 71c; 500 at 8c; 100 at 81c; 2,100 at 84c; 500 at 84c; 288 at 84c; 50 at 84c; 1,550 consigned. Market 4c lower, but on later made stock very dull. At Little Falls sales of cheese were: 100 boxes at 71c; 300 at 8c; 1,170 at 8¹/₄c; 1,040 at 8¹/₄c; 100 at 8¹/₄c; 730 at 9c; 630 consigned, and 300 farm dairy at 8c to 83c; also 45 packages of butter at 15c to 17c. Provisions.—Meat and lard quiet. Fresh eggs firm at 22c; limed 174c to 18c. Best Canadian in New York 224c to 234c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The volume of trade has been about up to the average. Gum arabic has again advanced, and is expected to go still higher. Camphor is firmer, the stock of crude being well controlled; oil of peppermint and castor oil are dearer. As to the latter, report goes that the crop of beans in

the United States this year is small. For bromide of potash the demand has been large, one U.S. manufacturer having bought 100,000 lbs. of bromine within 60 days: there is little of the latter in first hands, and manufacturers are in combination. The fact that bromine is being used to some extent by aniline manufacturers has, it is said, caused the advance. Quicksilver has risen 2c per lb. Spermaceti is in demand for export, and manufacturers will not name a price for forward delivery. Quinine is easier, having declined about 5c an onnce, but this is only looked upon as temporary, some large speculators being desirous of realizing. Opium has again advanced 10c per lb. In heavy chemicals there is no change. Late advices from Liverpool are as follows :---Chemicals remain quiet. Bleach, £6 to £6 5s in hardwood casks, though some makers won't sell under £6 10s to £6 15s. Sal soda, £2 17s 6d to £3. Caustic Soda, 60 per cent. £7 13s 9d, 70 per cent. £8 15s. Soda Ash, 1 3-16d to 14d for carbonated, 1 1-16d, to 14d for causticated. Alum, £5 to £5 5s. Sulphate of copper, £15,all less 21 per cent to 31 per cent. Oxide of cobalt, black 10s, prepared 11s, 221 per cent. Saltpetre, 22s to 22s 3d per cwt. in kegs, f.o.b. net cash. Raw linseed oil, 24s per cwt. Olive oil has advanced £1 to £2 per tun, £39 to £41. Borax, 40s per cwt. Canary Seed, 45s to 46s per 464 lbs. Hemp seed, 33s 6d to 35s per 336 lbs. Bottles, 14s 6d for 1sts quarts, 12s 6d for 2nds. Dye stuffs -- Cutch, 74c to 8c; sumac, \$90 to \$100 per ton for prime brands; extract of logwood 73c; chip logwood 14c to 2c; archil, 27c to 30c per lb for concentrated. Gambier 6c to 7c; indigo \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Day Goods.—The first snow-storm of the season was in progress when our usual rescarches were being made, and this seemed to have a cheering influence, taken in connection with the extraordinary falling off in the death rate from what we can almost now speak of as the late scourge. That this branch of trade suffered considerably during the earlier stages of the out-break is unquestioned, but it is equally true that a feeling of great hopefulness is now springing up; orders being sent in go to prove faith in the coming season and are, in general, satisfactory to the trade. Remittances with some are fairly satisfactory, but complaints are also heard on this head. The leading city retail men have done a fair business within the past few days, but the smaller stores have not been so fortunate.

FISH AND OILS.—Little change has occurred in these markets during the week. The steamer Coban from St. Johns, Nfld., brough about 600 brls. Labrador herrings and a small supply of cod-oil. The last vessel, the Polino, now due, will have some lots of herrings and seal oil. When the wharves are cleared prices are likely to be firmly maintained. Green cod closes weaker under large receipts. Fish oils unchanged at the moment,

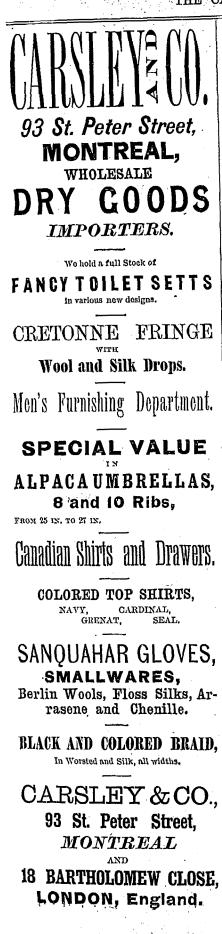
FLOUR AND GRAIN.—In the local grain mar. ket there has been little done, since our last, and prices are nominal. Sales of Canadian barley in New York include 5,000 bushels ungraded at 01 and 10,000 No. 2 at 80c. Messrs. Gaylord, Downey & Co.'s Oswego grain circular of recent date says:—Comparative receipts of bacy to date are: 1885, 20,475,000 bus.; 1884, 2,573,200 bus.; 1883, 2,029,600 bus.;

1882, 3,348,500 bus. ;- The following sales have been reported : 5,000 extra 3 at 724c-10,000 do. at 72 dc., 10, 000 by sample at 78 dc., 6,000 at 80]c., 6,000 at 75]c., 9,000 at 89c., 10, 000 at 83c., 5,600 at 70c., 10,000 at 73c., 10,000 at 78c., 2,500 at 731c., 75,000 at 72c .--- We are having an active inquiry for barley, and all the intermediate qualities continuing in light supply are very firmly held and as sales can be effected good prices are obtained.; No. 2 may be quoted at 751c. to 76c., ex. 2 83c., No. 1 91c to 92c. Ex. 3 is still in liberal supply, but the demand is sufficient to keep prices steady. -At Mark Lanc wheat has been slow and corn quiet. The English and French country wheat markets have been firm, while the Paris markets were quiet. The imports of breadstuffs into the United Kingdom last week show a decrease of 30,000 quarters wheat, an increase of 15,000 quarters corn compared with the previous week, an increase of 30,000 quarters wheat, an increase of 20,000 quarters corn, a decrease of 15,000 barrels flour, compared with the same date last year. Clear weather in Britain has favored wheat sowing. Sales of English wheat 58,096 quarters at 30s. 10d, against 68,663 at 31s 1d same week last year. The local flour market has ruled quiet, buyers' wants being apparently supplied for a time; demand principally local. Sales of three cars Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.95 to \$5 and of choice superior at \$4.40. number of changes will be discovered in prices current.

FURS.—Bear and otter are wanted for immediate use in the local market, and higher prices are being offered, beaver, coon and skunk are also freely taken up at quotations. Prospects for shipping furs, fox, martia, fisher, etc., are poor. Mink and muskrat are still much neglected, and only choice lots bring fair prices. Manufacturers report numerous small orders, and are fairly busy. We quote strictly prime skins as follows:—Beaver per lb., $\S2.25$ to \$2.75; bear, large, per skin, \$8to \$12; bear, small, per skin, \$5 to \$7; bear, cub, per skin, \$3 to \$6; fisher, per skin, \$2.50to \$4; otter, per skin, \$8 to \$10; lynx, per skin, \$2 to \$3; mink, per skin, 52 to 50; marten, per skin, 50; skunk, per skin, 25 to 50;

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Apples have sold at \$2 to \$2.50 in lots. Valencia oranges, \$5.50 to \$6 per case. Oranberrics \$6.50 per barrel. Almeria grapes, \$5 to \$5.50 per keg. Malaga lemons, \$3 per half chest; \$6.50 per chest. Coccon-nuts, \$5.50 per 100. Fancy Eleme figs, one lb to ten lb boxes, 132c per lb. Vegetables.—Spanish onions, \$4 per case; Canadian in brls, \$2 to \$2.25. Sweet potatoss \$3 per brl. Quebec turnips, 50c per bag, \$1 per brl.

GROCERIES.—The market has been seasonably active since last issue, and the prospects of the holiday trade are already being canvassed. Interest has centred largely in the sugar market which has been firm and active, Granulated in wholesale lots is now steadily held at 63c, and yellows are worth 53c to 6c. The Liverpool market remains flat, as per mail reports, with a drop in price of 3d to 6d per cwt, but sold at 14s per cwt. for new and 13s 103d for old crop; excess in stock 20,920 tons.



Cablegrams note a reaction and higher markets. Tea .-- The local demand for low-grade Japans and blacks has continued fair. At Liverpool fair enquiry continues, and Packlin sorts are id per 1b dearer. Common black and red leaf 61d to 71d per 1b. Greens, common Y. Hyson is still in good request 61d to 7d ; good, 93d to 1s ; No. 1, 1s 11d to 1s 23d; Finest, 1s 101d per lb. Common Hysons and. imperials, 71d to 81d; good, 103d to 1s 01d. For coffee there has been a moderate enquiry here at steady prices, and fruit has continued firm and in demand. The following is a late report of the situation at Liverpool:--Coffee-No change during the week. Jamaica, 38s to 45s; plantation, 68s to 75s; mocha, 78s to 85s 45s; plantation, 68s to 75s; mocha, 78s to 85s per cwt; manilla, 41s to 46s, Spices, rather slow this week. Black penang pepper, 74d; Singaphore, 7 7-8d; white, 104d to 114d per lb. Pimento, 25d to 3d. Cloves, 53d to 54d per lb. Nutmegs, 130's, 1s 44d to 1s 5d; 120's, 1s 6d; 110's 1s 7d; 100's 1s 8d per lb. Sago, 11s 6d to 12s 6d; dark 11s per cwt. Tapioca Flake, 15d to 15d per lb; medium and seed pearl, 15s to 16s per cwt. Ginger African, 28s to 29s 6d. Bengal 21s 6d. Cochin 36s. Jamaica 45s per cwt. Chills, 36s to 37s 6d. Cassia, 28s; broken 26s 3d per cwt. Rice.--Cassia, 283; broken 265 3d per cwt. Rice.-easier, 88 3d to 88 71d per cwt. Fruit.-Mar-ket remains firm.-Currants. The deficiency in the crop is confirmed, and advancing prices are expected. France is buying freely any thing cheap, having taken 20,000 to 30,000 tons, Provincial is 188 6d to 198 c. and f. to Translantic ports, or here 28s to 29s; less 7s. Valencia Raisins.—Some of the shippers at Denia have closed for the season. The esti-mates give only half the usual crop. At Denia 27s 6d to 28s per 4 boxes for ordinary off-stalk is the lowest, and here 38s to 40s, less 7s; No. 2 quality 24s to 25s per box f.o.b. Denia. Sultanas rather quieter, 34s to 36s for common less 7s. Elemes are dearer, 36s to 38s, less 7s; Malaga market is strong at previous quota-tions. Figs, common 48s, good 50s to 55s, less 7s; in bags (in skeleton cases) about 20 lbs each; 30s, 12 lbs 32s, 8 lbs 35s, less 7s. Naturals in boxes 29s, in large bags 27s; Tap-nets 20s, all less 7s. Prunes in kegs 11s 9d, in half cases 12s, 91s to 95s 19s f.o.b. Bordeaux Bosnian Plums, in bags 20s, in cases 23s c. and f. to Liverpool. Walnuts, lots and cornes 18s marbots 22s per bag f.o.b. Bordeaux double bags 1s extra. Barcelona nuts, 23s 9d f.o.b., and S.S. Almonds 41s to 42s per cwt. f.o.b. Tarragona. Candied citron peel here 92s 6d Larragona. Contaided entron peet nere 928 out fo.b. English cob nuts lower, 30s per 100 lbs in the country. Oranges, new Valencias 17s to 23s 6d per case of 420's. Palermo Lemons 6s per box. Messina in cases 10s to 15s per case. Grapes, barrels 10s. to 11s., kegs 5s. to 6s. but mostly wasty ; good reliable quality 15s. and 8s. respectively. Dates Persian, 6 6d to 19s per cwt in cases and half cases ; Hallawee, in fancy baskets, 16 and 25 lbs each, 21s to 22s per cwt.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—The hay market is firmer, receipts having been moderate and the demand brisk. Choice timothy sold at \$13.50and inferior at \$10.50 to \$11 per hundred bundles. Straw \$6 to \$7.50 as to quality. Best timothy in bales is quoted at \$15 per ton, and secondary quality at \$14. Straw per ton, ressed \$9.50. Shorts, best, \$20; ordinary, 17. Moulie, \$22, \$20, and \$18. Bran, \$14 er ton. Buckwheat, 50c per bushel.

HIDES AND TALLOW .--- No change in the local market for green hides. Stocks of im-

ported continue small, and prices here are firm. There has been a slight falling off in Chicago in heavy hides, but light hideg there are firm. Three car lots of Northwest dry hides sold on arrival at 154c. In the leading markets of the United States domestic wet salted hides continue very scarce: It is reported that Messrs. Fayerweather & Ladew of New York have purchased the becember take off of Messrs. Armour & Swift's Chicago slaughter hides at 114c, for crop leather, the take off amounting to about 100,-000 hides. This is the extreme price of the market, and the sale, if made, cannot but have a strengthening effect upon crop sole hides. Tallow is unchanged here.

IR ON AND HARDWARE .- In regard to pig-iron the season has practically ended, all deliveries having been made on direct shipments to Montreal. Future lots will have to come via Portland and Boston. A moderate movement is reported here in sheet steel and boiler plate steel at fair figures. Heavy metals generally have been quiet and unchanged There has been a moderate movement in slielf hardware in season at this time of the year, such as skates, sleigh bells, etc. Recent cablegrams report an advance of 1s onspecial brands of Scotch pig-iron and one goes so far as to say that makers have withdrawn offers. The advance is thought to be purely speculative, as makers have not been decreasing the output, and the consumptive demand has shown no material increase. A letter from a prominent firm received by last mail, dated the 13th inst., speaking of heavy metals says — "Business is still dragging along, and we do not look for any changes this side of Christmas. Tin-plate makers were unable to maintain the strong position taken by them on quarter-day, and prices have certainly receded considerably. Present in-dications do not point to any improvement and we have to report a continued depression in all branches of the iron trade." The rolling mills and nail factories of this city will close down in a week or so for repairs. Prices of nails, horses-shoes, etc., are unchanged. There has been an advance of over £3 in the London tin market, which has produced an advance of 1c here, the market being firm on light stocks at 23c for Straits' and 231 to 24c for Lamb & Flag. Copper is unchanged at 13c, while lead has improved a fraction. Latest London cables compared with a week ago are : Tin, £94 15s, £3 7s 6d higher; best selected copper, £45, 10s higher; Chili bars £41 15s, and soft Spanish lead £11 10s.

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LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHORS.—Sole leatherhas been moving more freely, and among the sales mentioned are one lot of 5,000 sides and another of 9,000 to 10,000 sides. The bulk of the above consisted of the cheaper grades realizing about our inside quotations. Upper has been in good, steady demand. Some cheap lines of Quebec buff have been placed. Slaughter sole is firm, and we quote No. 1 at 26c to 27c. At the boot and shoe factories a fair: business is being done, but stock, taking is becoming general, and purchases of leather are not so heavy, and they will probably be in January. Manufacturers report no change in the situation, but the market is in a firm position.

LIVE STOCK.-The last ocean steamer has left port for the season, and reference will be 

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made to the export statistics elsewhere. Stock grading as suitable for shipn ent has been in light supply with a poor demand : prices fairly steady at 34c to 4c, live weight. There was a good demand for butchers' cattle and a few good lots were purchased at 3c to 34c. Hogs easier, with sales at 44c to 44c. Sheep quiet but steady at 24c to 3c. Calves \$3 to \$10 each, as to quality. Cables report an improvement in prices in the British market, Liverpool having advanced 1c, or from 121c for prime Canadian steers. to Buyers, in view of anticipated larger receipts from all sources, evince a disposition to hold back, and the feeling at the close is not so strong as earlier in the week. Fair to choice grades 12c, fair to medium 11c, and inferior and hulls 84c to 10c. Quotations calculated at \$4.80 in the £. Dressed beef in Liverpool is cabled at 4§d. Another Liverpool cable quotes refrigerated beef at 51d for hind-quarters and 3§d for forequarters. A London cable quotes refrigerated beef at 3s 5d for hindquarters and 2s 4d for forequarters per 81bs, by the carcase.

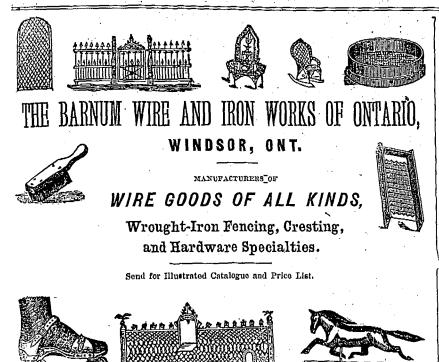
LUMBER .- There has been an active demand, and the market wears a healthy tone. Orders from all sources have shown an increase, and larger quantities than usual seem to be wanted by many buyers. Stocks in yard are below those of last year at the close of navigation prices steady and unchanged, payments fair. i

PETROLEUM .- A good demand at steady prices has continued to prevail. Quotations in prices current.

POTATOES .-- Sales have been made as high as 50c and as low as 35c per bag.

SALT .- In this market no changes are reported. Some sales ex-wharf occurred at easier rates. In Liverpool, salt is rather easy at 6s per ton at works. Quantity shipped to Quebec and Montreal 40,784 tons, as against 35,839 Inst year.

Woor .- The demand for domestic wools has kept well up to supply. Great interest is being taken in the London Sales by holders of foreign grades. They opened with a large attendance of buyers and a firm undertone, and an advance is expected. Later advices report sales at extreme prices which are firm-ly adhered to. Any disposition shown by buyers to stock up would lead to better prices. Here, a fair movement is reported in fine foreign wools, stocks of which are not large,



Cape wool has been purchased freely by manufacturers, and sales are reported of 200,000 lbs at 15c to 18c. Sales of domestic have reached about 30,000 lbs. The market was excited in London on Monday: 9,500 bales, chiefly Port Philip and Sydney were sold.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.) TORONTO, NOV. 26, 1885.

The wholesale trade of the city was, as a rule, quiet during the past week. The weather has been somewhat unsettled, and country roads very bad. Orders for fancy and holiday goods have slightly improved, but the general movement is only moderate. Payments are fair. The money market is very dull, and rates unchanged. Call loans on bank stocks are sleady at 41 to 6 per cent, and on bonds and debentures 31 to 4. Time loans rule at 6 and 7 per cent. Commercial paper in fair offer ; A 1 is discounted at 6 to 61, and the general rule at 7 to 71 per cent. Sterling Exchange is dull; 60-day bills are quoted at 1084 to 1083 between banks, and demand bills at 109 to 1091 between banks. The stock market has been dull and easier, culminating in a serious decline, in Commerce, owing to the reduction of the semi-annual dividend from 4 to 31 per cent. The sales here for the past few days were : Montreal at 202, Ontario at 105, Toronto at 1851 and 1814, Merchants at 115], Commerce at 130] to 122] cum-dividend and at 1271 to 120 ex-dividend, Federal at 100 and 993, Building and Loan at 108, British Canadian at 104, Western Canada at 186, Northwest Land at 47], and Gas at 165]. Following are prices bid to-day as compared with those of last Thursday :

Banks.	Bid Nov. 26	Bid N'v 19		Bid N'v 26	Bid Nov. 19
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion Hamilton Standard Federal Imperial Molsons	2011 183j 104 115 123 200 124 1181 1181 99 123	185 105 116 130 200 123 118 100 124	Can. Per Frechold Western Can Bildg & Loan Furmers' Loan. Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Lean Hamilton Prov. Imperial Sav	166 185 107 113 145 125 110 128	210 x166 <u>4</u> 185 107 145 <u>1</u> 125 125 128 112 <u>4</u>

BUTTER.—The supply is increasing, and prices remain steady. All kinds except choice dairy are plentiful. Sales of ordinary to good store-packed have been made at 11c to 13c, and choice dairy at 16c. No export demand yet. Eggs are in moderate supply and prices firm. Really fresh will bring 21c, but there are few offering. Pickled sell at 18c. Cheese is inactive, and if anything a trifle weaker; the best job at 9c to 91c, and ordinary to good qualities at 8c to 82c.

COAL AND WOOD.—The demand for conl is fair and prices firm. Stove and nut sell at \$6 a ton delivered, egg and grate at \$5.75, and the best soft at \$5.50. Wood is firmer at \$5.00 a cord for the best hard \$4, for second quality, and \$4 for best pine.

COAL OIL.—Prices are a little irregular, but at the close are unchanged from last week. Single barrels of Canadian sell at 154c, and five to ten barrel lots at 15c. Carbon safety at 19c. American oils unchanged at 23c for prime and at 20c for water white. Crude lower at 78c to 784c per barrel in Petrolea, and refined unchanged at 11c per gallon in car lots.

DRUGS.—Business is reported fair, and prices generally firm. Turpentine 58c to 60c a gallon; alcohol at \$3.27 per gallon; eastor oil at 10c to 12c; opium at \$3.80 to \$4.00; glycerine, steady, at 16c; quinine, \$1.15 to \$1.20; morphia, \$1.90 to \$2.00; bicarbonate of potash, 18c; potass iodide, \$4.40 per lb; tartaric acid 55c to 60c; cream of tartar, 33c to 35c; liu-

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seed, raw, 66c; do, boiled, 68c; best Dutch madder, 123c to 14c; cochineal, 40c to 45c; camphor, 35c to 45c. Oil of peppermint firmer at \$5.20 to \$6. Hemp seed, 5c to 51c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour trade has been very unsatisfactory this week; and quotations are slightly easier. Sales of superio extras have been, made at \$3.80, and more offer at this price. Extras offer at \$3.70 and spring extra at \$3.65, but no sales reported No. 2 patents are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50. The stock in store is 500 barrels, against 375 barrels last week and 500 at the corresponding period of last year. Wheat .- The trade in this cereal has been very flat and prices weaker. The only dealings were in car lots of No. 2 fall for millers' use and they sold at 85c. No. 2 spring is nominal at 86c to 87c. Holders as a rule are not offering much. The stock in store is now 135,498 bush., against 191,270 bush. last week, and 146,597 bush. at the corresponding period of last year. Barley in good demand and firmer. There have been . sales the past few days of No. 1 at 87c, No. 2 at 78c, No. 3 extra at 70c No. 3 choice at 66c, No. 3 at 60c, and No. 4 at 50c. The stock in store is 179,121 bushels as against 207,906 bush last week, and 139,153 bush. at the corresponding period of last year. Outs quiet and steady, with sales of new at 321c to 33c on track. No stock in store. Peas are quiet and firm, with sales outside at equal to 61c here. The stock in store is 25,792 bush. against 32;-925 bush. last week, and 13,437 bush. at the corresponding period of last year. Rys is quiet and unchanged at 60c. Stock in store 444 bush. Oatmeal is unchanged at \$3.75 to \$3.80 for car lots. Small lots sell at \$4 to \$4.30. Bran is quiet and a little firmer; cars on track will bring \$10.50.



GROCERIES.—Trade has been rather dull this week, with few changes in prices. Fruits continue the feature, and are firm. Teas are in slightly better demand. The quotations for raisins are: Layers \$2.50 to \$2.75; New London \$3.25 to \$3.50; new black baskets \$3.75 to \$4.00, and Valencias 83c to 9c.

HARDWARE.—There is a moderate sorting-up trade in shelf-goods, but the movement in metals is slack. Galvanized iron in limited demand and prices firm; Ingot tin is also firm, while window glass is slightly easier.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Ilides are scarce and prices firm. Sales have been made at 9½c for cows and 9%c to 10c for steers. Green unchanged; No. 1 steers bring 9c and No. 1 cows, 8½c. *Calfskins* are almost noninal at 10c to 12c for green, and 13c to 14c for cured. *Sheepskins.*—There is a good demand, and prices rule firm; country receipts are fair and prices from 60c to 70c; the best offering now being 85c. *Zullow* is dull; rough is quoted at 3c and rendered at 6c.

LIVE STOCK.—The receipts of cattle on this point have been fair during the week, and prices remain steady. The bulk of offerings however are of inferior quality. A few head of shipping cattle sold at $4\frac{1}{3}$ c. Butchers in good demand, with sales of the best at 4c, and inferior at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sheep are in limited demand, and prices steady at 3c for the best and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ e for inferior. Lambs in limited supply and prices higher at §3 to §3.75. Calves firm, with sales at \$6 to \$12 a head, according to quality. Hogs easier ; heavy fat are dull at $3\frac{3}{4}$ c and light at 4c to $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.

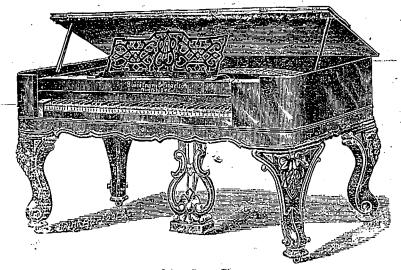
PROVISIONS.—Business is quiet, with transactions restricted to small lots of new. Bacon is rather firmer. Long clear bacon sells at 7½ to 8 c; and new Cumberland Cut at 7½ c. Hamsin moderate demand; new smoked sell at 11½ to 12c, and old at 11c. Lard is in fair demand; round lots in tierees are quoted at 8½ c, and small lots in tubs and pails sell at 9½ c to 9½ c. Pork steady, with sales of small lots of new at \$12.50 to \$13. Hops are quiet, and prices unchanged, at 8 c to 10c for new. While Beans sell at 51.25 a bush for hand-picked. Potatoes are steady, with sales of car lots at 47 c to 50c on track, and small lots at 55c to 65c per bag.

Wool.—A fair trade is reported, and prices rule steady, selected fleece is quoted at 21c to 22c and ordinary at 19c. The demand from the factories is good, with sales or Supers at 23c to 24c, and extras at 26k tof 27c.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Flour prices steady, domand moderate. Spring patents range from \$5,50 to \$6 and winter from \$5.50 to \$5.85. Spring wheat extras unchanged, and quoted at from \$4.50 to \$5; choice extras from \$4.25 to \$4.50, and common extras \$3.90 to \$4.15. Commeal quiet at \$2.35 to \$2.45. Oatmeal unchanged, at \$4.50 to \$4.75 sine, \$5 to \$52.5 cut. Hay, choice firm and in good demand at \$19 to \$20, fair to good

HEAP'S PATENT DRY EARTH OR ASHES CLOSETS INODOROUS BEDROOM COMMODES. THE BEST IN THE WORLD-16,000 IN USE. SPATEN IEAP "Over 20 of these Commodes are now in use in the Mount Royal Rospital, Montreal, and the Medical Men and Lady Nurses express themselves well pleased and satisfied with them. Nº 21660 13-1885 Awarded a Special Silver Medal, TORONTO, 1885, & 14 other FIRST PRIZE MEDALS. These Closets can be fitted up indoors, or out, being PERFECTLY INNOXIOUS. "Heap's Patent" Dry Earth or Ashes Closet Co. (Limited.) 57 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO. BEDROOM COMMODE. Wm. HEAP, Man. Dir. J. B. TAYLOR, Sec. Treas ALWAYS THE BEST.



7] Octave, Square Plano. SWEETNAM & HAZELTON, Sole Manufacturers.

WORKS :- GUELPH, Ont.

WILLIS `& CO., Sole Agents, Montreal, Que

selling at \$17 to \$18. Butter in moderate demand, prices about the same, extra creamery quoted at 28c, choice 23c to 25c, good to choice 20c to 23c. Cheese dull, extra quoted $9\frac{1}{2}$ c to $9\frac{3}{4}$ c, choice 9c to $9\frac{1}{4}$ c, common to good 5c to 8c. Eggs easy, sales of Canadian 26c to 27c. Canada Peus quiet at 85c to \$1.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Refiners Oil Company (limited) Petrolia, Ont, is an organization, which, as many of our readers are aware, was formed during the present year through the instrumentality of Mr. T. A. Fitzgerald, formerly President of the Imperial Oil Company. This gentleman claims that the new combination is calculated to protect the rich and poor producer alike. The plan heretofore adopted by some firms was to make an inferior oil, which they could well afford to sell cheap; and when the better class of oils, manufactured, perhaps, by smaller producers, was placed on the market it frequently could meet with no sales at a profit. The old system, generally, caused a great deal of mischief, trouble and loss, and so Mr. F., wishing to establish a sort of protective organization, whereby only certain grades of oils would be made, and a uniform price charged, projected the present company, which is composed of nearly every oil refiner and producer in Petrolia, and which already has accomplished much good. A recent visit to the wells of the company reveal the fact that by certain new processes it is producing two or three extra fine brands of Canadian oils for lighting purposes, equal to anything imported to this country. Their white brands are as clear as water-the oil does not smoke, and issues no offensive odor. - With the presont directorate the company should continue





THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. JOR SONS, KEMPT & WATER STREETS PICTOU, N.S PROPRIETORS ריק. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF -Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Confectioners. COMPANY. & MATHESON ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS, NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA. -MANUFAOTURBES OF-

Steel and Iron Stationary and Marine Boilers. Rivet holes drilled in place. Stationary and Portable Engines,



1111

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF MAIL BAGS.

CEALED TENDERS addressed to the Post-master General, (For Printing and Supply Branch,) and marked "Tender for Mail Bags." will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 22ND NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather

Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion. Samples of the Bags to be furnished may be seen at the Post Offices at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Man., Vic-toria, B. C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa

Ottawa. The Bags supplied, both as regards material and manufacture, to be fully equal to the samples, and to be delivered from time to time in such

and to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required at Ottawa. The contract, if satisfactorily executed, shall continue in force for the term of four years, pro-vided always the workmanship and material be satisfactory to the Postmaster General. Eachtender to state the price askedper bag, in the form and manner prescribed by the form of tender, and to be accompanied by the written unarantee of two responsible marines under-

of tender, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, under-laken that, in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded, undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the due performance of the contract. Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Offices above named, or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

be accepted. WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, OTTAWA, 1st October, 1885.

N.B.-The time for the reception of Tenders for the supply of Mall Bags has been extended by the Postmaster General for one month (until noun on WEDNEBDAY, the 2ND DECEMBER, 1886), certain changes having been made in the form of Tender, as shown in the amended form of proposal, to be had from the Postmasters of the following places:-Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebee, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Ham-liton, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa, WILLIAM WHITE, Secretery Post OFFICE DEPARTMENT CANAD

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA, OTTAWA, 24 October, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF. PER CENT (3) per centy upon the puid-up stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in Montreal, on and after

TUESDAY, the 1st day of December Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order, U. GARAND, Cashier, Montreal, 26th October, 1885.

MONEY SAVED.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND CONVENIENCE Secured to merchants by using our ROLLED WRAPPING PAPERS,

ACULLERD WEAPPING PAPERS, In connection with THE HUNTER PATERT PAPER CUTTER AND HOLDER, Merchants can save 40 por cent, of the paper by buying it in rolls. All kinds in stock, at usual terms. Send for circulars, sam-ples and prices.

British American Boll Paper Co., Belleville, Ont,

Onc-haif p. Cent per Annum is reached.Nationale	value 290 78 33 1175 50 00 101 75 50 00 101 76 55 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 56 00 55 00 56 00 56 00 57 20 70 124 50 13 75 110 00 51 15 75 101 50
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Managing DirectorEDWARD RAWLINGS. Ville Marle	81 00
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And dealers in A. RAMSAY. ALEX. MANSON.	LEA
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426 & 428 NOTRE DAME ST. Importers of SUNBEAM STOVE PO MONTLEAL. Paints, Oils, Colors	LISH
are the best Stove Poli	shes
ROBT. MCCREADY & CO. WHOLESALE And Artists' Materials, English and Belgian Sheet and Polished Plate Glass, NHOLESALE	
MANUFACTURERS, &c., TELLED DOTIMETI	0.01
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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Warehouse, 37, 39 & 41 Recollet St., Sola Malene	
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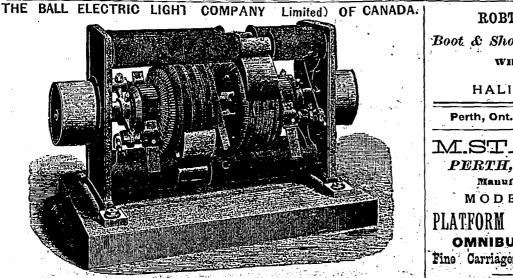
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .-- THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1885.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article,	Wholesale,	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
				Trance of Article,			
Dairy Produce. Creamery, fine to choice	\$ c. \$ c.	Flour.	S c. S c.	Barbadoespor lb.	SC. SC. 000 000	w w xxx	\$ c. <u>\$</u> c. 0 30 0 00
Townships, choice	0 17 0 18	Patent Superior Patents Choice Superior Extra	4 56 5 00	Yellow Refined "	0 042 0 051	W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. X	0 25 0 00
" fair to good Brockville, choice	0 14 0 163	Superior Extra	4 00 4 26	Paris Lump " Granulated "	0 08 0 08	W. W. X Pure Malt.	0 20 0 00
Morrisburg, choice	0 13 0 17	Canada Strong Bakers	4 35 4 45	Syrups: Extra "	0 03 0 04	Cider X " XXX	0 20 0 00
Wostern Dairy Cheese, September	0 12 0 15	American " " …	4 80 5 00	Good "	0 03 0 031	" XXX	275 000
* August	0 071 0 08	Superior Extra Extra Superfine. American " " Manitoba " " Fancy. Spring Extra. Superfine.	0 00 4 10	Fair Molasses(Barbados)im.g	0 011 0 02	Matches : Common Parlor Eddy No. 1	2 25 0 00
Poor to Medium	0 01 0 07	Spring Extra	4 05 4 10	Prinidad 4	0 221 0 23	" Eday No. 1 "Telegraph	375 400
Drugs and Chemicals.		Fine	3 60 3 70	Antigua " Fruit: Loose Muscatel	0 00 0 00	Hardware.	
Acid Carbolic Cryst. Medic "No. 3	0 50 0 60	Middlings. Pollards. Ontario Bags. City Bags, delivered Oatmen, bris.	3 45 3 65	Sultanasp. lb.	0 071 0 08		0 00 0 23
Aloos Cano	1016 018	Onturio Bags	1 80 2 05	Seedless	0 00 0 00	Tin: Block, L & F per lb.	0 00 0 23
Alum Borax, xtls	1 10 10 10 19 1	Oatmeal bris	0 00 2 50		0 05 0 05	Conner: Ingot	0 00 0 25
Bleaching Powder	1 2 00 2 25	Cormneal, white			0 04 0 04 0 05 0 06	Sheet" Cut Nails, Net Cash:	0 19 0 24
Blue Vitriol Brimstone	1005 0001	" yollow	000 000	Figs, C. Mats" H. S. Almonds, bxs. " S. S. Tarragona"	0 22 0 25	1 1100 UNL 2111, UT UAR, PACT	
Brom, Potass,	1050 055	Grain.		S. S. Tarragona " Walnuts, English "	0 13 0 14	3 in and above " "	2 40 0 00
Camphor, Eng Ref Am. Ref	0 40 0 48	Canada Winter Wheat "White Winter	0 94 0 96 1	" Gronoble, new "	0 12 0 14	9 8 9 1 100. If 11	2 05 0 00 2 90 0.00
Castor Oll	1 0 00 0 10 1	" Spring No. 2 White Michigan, No. 1 Red Winter, No. 2 Toledo.	-0 94 0 97	Filberts	0 051 0 08	11& 11 ins. Am. "	3 15 0 00
Caustic Soda Citric Acid	21212225 065 076	Red Winter, No. 2 Toledo.		Dettute Malah Dielder der	1 1	11 ins. "" " 11 & 11 Cold Cut, Can."	3 90 0 00
Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 95 1 10	Chicago, No. 2, in bond	0 00 0 00	" Mixed " "	2 90 2 80	1 1 ins. " " "	3 40 0 00
Cream Tariar Epsom Salts	1 * DK 1 10	Aliiwaukee, " " …	0 00 0 00	" Nabob Sauce, pts.		Casing, Box, Shook : 1 inp. 100 lb. keg	4 40 0 00
Extract Logwood, best	0 09 8 00	Chicago, No. 2, in bond Chicago, No. 2, in bond Milwaukee, " Oats Pens, por 66 lbs Ryo.	0 00 0 00	Spices : Cassiaper lb.	089 095	1 11 in. to 11 " " "	3 65 0 00
Glycering ordinary	0 011 0 081	Ryo	0 73 0 734	Maco" Cloves"	0 14 0 22 0 45 0 70	24 in. 4 to 2 " "	3 40 0 00 3 15 0 00
Gum Arabic, per lb	0 40 0 70	Rye Corn, in bond	0 00 0 60	Nutmegs	0 20 0 26	3 in. to 41 " " Cut Spikes : all sizes	2 90 0 00
Extract Logwood, best "" ordinary Glycerino " Traj." Indigo, Madras Morphig	0 45 0 90	Groceries.	· ·	African	0 13 0 18 0 11 0 14	L'IMISHING AVAILS?	1 1
Morphia Modder, bost ordinary	1 75 1 90			Pimonto 4	1 0 061 0 08	1 in. to 1 p. 1001b. keg	5 05 4 30
" ordinary	0 08 0 09	Japan, com. to med., lb. good med. to fine, "finest to choicest.	0 18 0 22	Popper, Black	0 17 0 18	2 in. and up " "	4 05 3 80 3 30 0 00
" ordinary Opium Oxalie Acid	3 90 4 35	" finest to choicest.	0 37 0 48	Mustard, 4 lb., per jar 1 lb.	0 00 0 75		1
Phosphorus	0 65 0 90	"Nagasaki " Y. Ilyson, com. to gd	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 19 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 25 \end{array}$			1 in. & 1 p. 100 lb. keg 1 i. & 2 ii ii 2 ii 8 ii ii	4 45 3 50
Potash Bichromate	0 08 0 09 1	" fine to finest, lb.	0 36 0 60	Rice p. 100 lb.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2] "8 " " Clinch and Heavy Clinch	3 05 2 95
Potass lodide Quinine	1 1 15 1 95	Gunpd. fair to med., " " good to fine "	0 28 0 34 0 40 0 50	Sago per lb. Tapioca, Pearl " "Flake "	0 00 0 041	3 in, and up	4 20 0 00
Soda Ash		" finest "	0 57 0 65	Tapioca, Pearl "	0 05 0 06	3 in, and up Flat & Sharp pres'd Nl's	: 0 00 0 00 . 8 85 6 85
Sal Soda	100 112	Imperial, med. to gd. " " fine to finest "	0 25 0 33 0 37 0 58	I Gelatine, Favorite,	1		5 85 0 00
Sal Soda Strychnine Tartaric Acid		Twankay, com. to gd. "	0 12 0 18	(Poliwka's) 1 lb. can. " 1 qt. pk.	1090 020	1 and 14 in. por 100 lbs 1 "14" 14" "" 2 " 21 " " 21 " 21 " "	0 00 5 50
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FISH, Labrador Herrings No. 1	2 191 3 01	" med. to good " " fine to finest "	0 23 0 30 0 36 0 65	" " G'8	16) 163	ll 25 per cent disconnt.	4 16 0 00
Labrador Herrings, No. 1 No. 2	0 00 0 00	Souchong, common "	0 16 0 20	Vermicelli	0 071 0 081	Nett 30 dys. or 4 mos. not with int. These terms ap ply to all the above nails	3 65 0 00
1101VC8.	1 2 10 2 15	" med, to good "	0 25 0 30	Macaroni. Italian	0 90 0 13	ply to all the above nails Horse Nails : P.& F.Brigh	. 0 00 0 00 t 0 00 0 00
Cape Breton Herrings Mackerel, No. 1	0 00 0 00	Coffees groen Mocha 4	0 36 0 66 0 25 0 27	Starch : Boxes, 28 to 42 lbs.		4 4 No 7	0.94 0.00
11 11 2	0 00 5 00	Java	0 18 0 22 0 11 0 14	No. 1 White Canada Laundry	0 06 0 07	" " No. 8 " " No. 9	0 23 0 00
Green Cod, Large	0 00 4 25	1 Cana . 4	0 12 0 14	No. 1 Blue	0 054 0 00	"M"Brand 40 to 5 & 5 pc di	5
Green Cod, Large " No.1	0 00 4 25	Jamaica	0 09} 0 10	Silver Gloss	0 08 0 084		8
Dry "	14 50 15 00	Singapore & Cevion. "	017 024	Satin Canada Com Benson's Prepared	0 07 0 00	7 1-16 and 1 in	. 3 90 0 00
" " <u>2</u>	12 75 13 00	Chicory	0 14 0 16	Benson's Prepared Vinegar: 1mp. Triple	0.0310.00	3-8 in 5 1-16 in	4 25 0 00
" Brit. Col	10 00 10 50	Sugars, (Casks & Bris.) Porto Ricoper lb	00 0 0 0 0	Cole D'or	0 35 0 00	j in (Dis. 20 to 25 p. c.)	4 75 0 00
•	1	Jamaica "	0 00 0 00	Crystal Pickling	0 28 0 00	(Dis. 20 to 25 p. c.)	
	1		1		· ·		

* Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. (IFT orms for Cut Casing, Box and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, net cash within 30 days; or four months' Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days.



Manufacturers of Electrical Apparatus for lighting streets, squares, docks, railway yaids, depots, warehouses, industrial establishments, hotels, summer resorts, steamboats and all places where perfect illumination is desired by Ano or INCANDESORNT systems.



1885 NOV

MONI	TREAL WHOLESALE	PRICES CU	JRRENTTHURS	SDAY, NO	V., 1885.	
Name of Article. Whole Rute		Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Raies.
Boller Plates	3 35 Shot per 100 lbs. 6 00 Zinc : Sheet, lb	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 Small. Small. cather Board. Canada canneled Cow, per ft. cbile Grain. S. Calf. rush (Cow) Kid Brush (Cow) Kid Buff. Heavy. Kaddlers'. Mt. Fr. Calf. Meats. Eggs. &c. Meats. Eggs. &c. (Ges Pork, short cut Wostern. Hams. City Cured. Lard, in pails. Bacon, per Ib. Begs. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Hai'lax. Gaspó. Grand. Straw Scal. Straw Scal. Straw Scal. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Hai'lax. Gaspó. Grando Coll. Straw Scal. Straw Scal. Straw Scal. Pale Scal. Cod Liver Oll. Note. Insced Raw. " Boiled. Olive, Pure. " Machinery. " Linsced Flasks. Plagniol. Tarpatit, pis., 4 doz Barretti, pis., 2 dox " Jpis., 4 doz. Bartetti, pis., 2 dox " Gaspó. " Turpentine, bris mitorine Class. United inches. 14 to 25 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Water Lime, brl. Fire Bricks. per M Drain Pipes, 4 in. to 12 in per yard. Salt. Liverpool per bag Elev'nu Do Iwelvei Canadian, 1n small bags. Factory-filled, per bag. Eureka factory-filled, do Timber, Lumber, &c. Ash, 1 to 4 in., M. Basswood. Butternut, per M. Butternut, per M. Cedar. round, lineal foot. Cherry, per M. Elim, Stof, 1st. Hemlock, M. Maple, hard, M.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	J.&A		ET WORKS. RONG & CO.		ECHNIE & BER Nda tool w	ORKS,
P. DUN COTE ST. PAUL, P.Q. (Near M Manufacturer of WIRE FENCE AND	MONTREAL.) HOOP STAPLES. WOOL	MANUFACTU	RERB OF DAMASK CAHPETS. and designs,	Machine S Implemen CONTRAC Tenders gi	DUNDAS, ONT. complete outfits of Machine hops, Locomotive Builders t Manufacturers, Planing TE taken and fuilled at s iven, and Price Lists and (application.	ry for Railway , Car Builders Factorics, etc bortest potice
THE CHAT	HAM MAN	JFACT		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	IPANY [L] HAM, OI	,
D. R. VANALLEN.	,100,000.			5 2 - 1 - 6	Vice-President.	
D. K. VARALLEN. President and Manager.						H
GEO. E. IRELAND, SecyTreasurer.						Hardwood
						Lumber, Plank.
Of Wa						
						inc.
acturers o			YUY			and Ship

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FROM THI

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS MONTREAL. OF

A great many exaggerated reports having been circulated throughout the country concerning the epidemic in Montreal, and the possibility of contagion being transmitted through various classes of merchandise, we, the undersigned Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of the City, are pleased to be able to inform the Trade and the public generally that ample precautions have been taken by us to prevent any possible danger of contagion from the class of goods we manufacture. It is acknowledged by the Medical Faculty that the combinations of chemicals used in the tanning, coloring, and finishing of leather, as well as in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, are in themselves very potent disinfectants.

Our manufacturing establishments are entirely outside, and far removed from what is known as the Infected District. Our employees and their families are all vaccinated or re-vaccinated, and their homes have been examined by competent physicians. We are informed by the Inspector of the Ontario Board of Health that not one case has been known where contagion has been carried through Boots and Shoes.

We have also complied with every requirement of the ONTARIO BOARD OF HEALTH, and, after close examination of our factories by Docton Covennton, their Chief Inspector, we have received his certificates.

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO., AMES, HOLDEN & CO., JAMES LINTON & CO., GEO. T. SLATER.

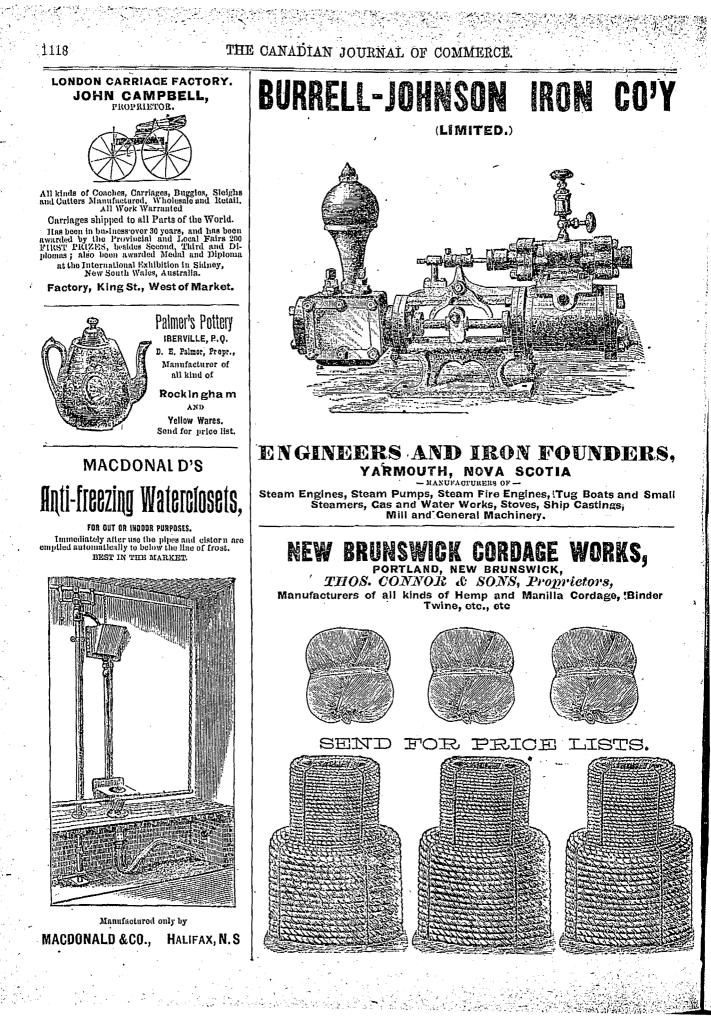
JAMES POPHAM & CO., JAMES WHITHAM & CO.

JAS. M'CREADY & CO., R. M'CREADY & CO. FOGARTY & BRO.



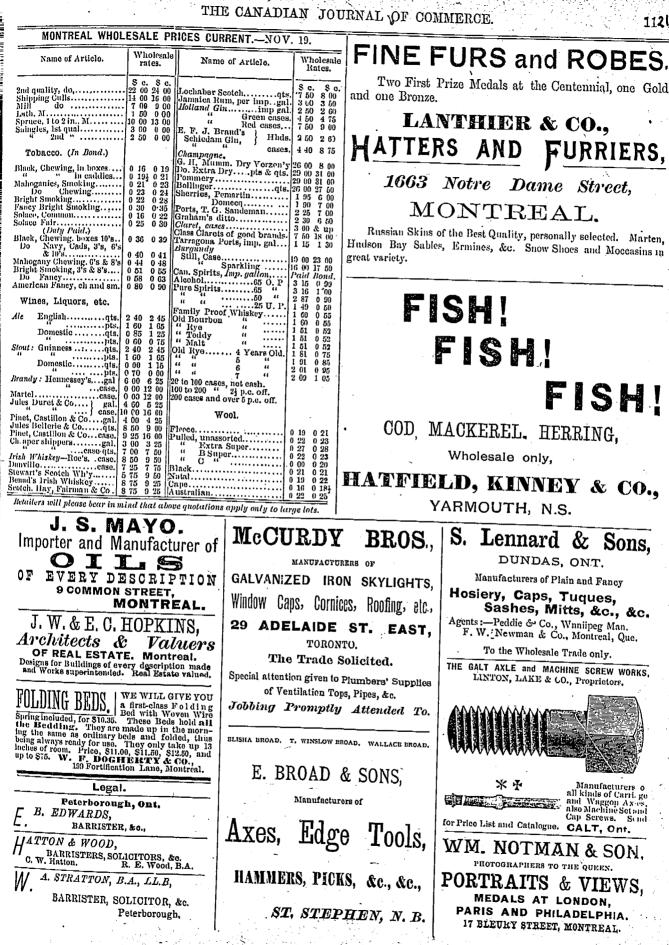
















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	BANKS.	Specie.		Notes Dieq. on other Bks	from Bks	from Bks	Bks or Ag	Dom. Gy Deb. or Stock.	Prov'l., o Pub. Sec's not Can.	to Dom	Lns to Prov. Govts,	Loans, on Sec. of Crp'ns Db's. or other Coll.	La ans to Munici palities.	Loans to other Corp.	Loans to othr Bks secured.	–
2 C 3 L	foronto commerce comm	\$ 228,557 562,541 148,918 219,777	821,477 450,021 381,721	\$ 145,046 538,299 267,064 199,132	\$ 58,091 205,858 252,137 98,722	2,141,412 521,828 184,548	296,166	152,000	551,57 445,70 267,00		16,298	\$ 519,072 645,085 1,640,149 94,960	\$ 173,971 214,831 77,609 68,761	1,103,878 53,356 226,853		1 2 3 4
6 1 7 1 8 C	tandard 'ederal mperial entral 'raders	101,950 94,711 320,028 37,663 10,753	155,1°4 227,268 297,968 127,538 .62,690	$\begin{array}{r} 145,682\\ 247,297\\ 146,808\\ 88,559\\ 30,262\end{array}$	150,458 86,503 194,819 20,966 36,906	21,337 15,731 124,138 22,001 6,821	26 55 61,17 17,97 1,17	197,863	3 132,93	1	56,803	\$ 510,072 645,082 1,640,145 94,966 307,416 74,590 414,012 36,400 	70,441 329,000	240,306		5 6 7 8 9
10 1 11 C 12 V	lamilton Ottawa, Vestorn Jondon:	94,944 93,767 11,977 34,683	$\begin{array}{r} 122,063\\ 98,285\\ 8,423\\ 35,627\end{array}$	78,877 77,621 28,112 98,955	61,04× 19,820 112,318 2,980	32,333 346 748 4,422 43,563	32,89	186,886)	-		266,810	2 00(5,70' 4,135	/ · · · · · · · · · · ·		112
1.4 3	Total Ot Iontreal	1,960,277 2,277,419	0,785,843 2,654,522	2,059,630 1,006,101	1,301,632 137,198	3,628,794 8,326,200	802.09	8 2.304.079		1.002.24	3 73,101 0 572,689	1,794,045	946,40 386,89	5 511 000		14
15 H 16 I 17 J 18 V	3. N. A)u Peuple lacq. Cartier /ille Maric.	420,376 32,313 17,255 5,765	754,318 127,834 36,689 34,572	209,761 93,511 59,381 46,948	120,519 103,799 156,853 31,028	31,042 7,692	21,01 14,71	4 	759,00	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,506,07 152,67 9,486	51,28	671,313	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	15 16
19 I 20 M 21 M	PHochelaga Iolsons Ierchants Vationale	43,798 366,630 316 393 118 826	47,000 683,987 1,404,490 212,174	55,176 256,806 619,861 91,530	88,197 73,094 340,144 191,088	29,548 85,425 1,072,159 85,784	52,60	999.37	. 10,00	0 2,62	0 130 00r	1.616.518	30,14 457,63	1,810,935		21 92
23 C 24 U 25 S	Inebec Inion L. Jean L. Hyacinthe	74,609 92,198 4,793		170,313 112,711 5,076 12,079	191,088 323,75* 41,389 7.547 42 079	109,612 35,579 2,467 23,004	37,53	• • • • • • • • • • •	}		.]		3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24 25 26
27 1	L Townships Total Que. Sova Scotia .	10,396 11 (,827 3,918,513	7,017,805	29,810 2,803,071 143,426	336,699 1,996,400 336,6 0	305,987	7,08	1 3,571,88	1 859,0	0,1,036,87	·	6,531,81	1.098.45	9,802,002	67,198	
29 A 50 I 31 I	le chants 'cople's Bk Jaioa	222,453 199 S24 40 721 27,767	251,436 39,494 55,323	16,752 15,410 21,453	129 936 51,259 13,722 8,729	55,808 32,660 3,187	7,05 7,38	1	. 38,3 6 220,5	5 11,15	5 7.63	21,83	12.42	1 769,64		29 1:0
33 34 35	lallfax B. Co farmouth fxchange fictou Bank.	28,843 25,179 10,986 10,594 11,594	11,865	49,975 10,595 2,620 13,866 5,715	6,125 55,771 15,584 17,183 4,162	21,864 21,978 3,337 30,665 13,351	10,72	2 18,21	3 2,0			6,09	3.88	51,241 8 95,251		34
37 1 38 3	Jom'i W'dsor Total N.S V. Brunswick daritime	14,237 571.614 195.635 19,463	972,973 348,952 140,899	5,715 339 817 46 477 31,178	633,250 60,695 16,317	13,331 777,225 181,983 34,662 71,280	114,31 117,36 35,94	0 45,98 5 11,57	0 \$25.6 2 60.8	8 15,49	6 194,580	79,710	33,27	B 1,579,270 19,903 4 55,928		37
40 0	it. Stephen's Total N.B., Com, B. Man Bank B.C	26,000 181 098 1,933 218,945	459,842 23,348	34,588 112,243 9,956 797	26,987 101,000 77.087 40,784	287,926 8,283 110,437	156,80	4 11,575	2 60,8			55,85	7 5,24 0 6,85	0 21.01		- 40
	Gr Total	6,852 412	12,470,445	5,325,517	4,153,055	15,782,180	3,327 59	1 4,214,84	3,142,63	3 1;391,71	9 1,102,65	10,969,25	2,097,29	8 14,119,26	2 117,198	3
	BANKS.	Loans other B unscen	ks. discours		ie debts i	m- overdin	, or Bides	, be- M'te Bk. R. F tises. by I	l. sold prov	nk Ol ises. As		l'otal .Linbili Dire Assets and thu	ties of A tors fr firms. fo	verag specie p r month du	vernge of ani, Notes ir, month	=
	Toronto 2 Commerce 3 Dominion 4 Ontario 5 Standard	. 10,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	320 120 951	220 21 22	5,407 8 1,408	[0,472] [4.556]	59,898 28 13 47.668 16	1,938 3,448 3,641	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,916,034 ,650,225 ,790,399	25.841 8 41,394 418,000 134,847	226,907 \$ 562,00 \ 148,000 214,900	392,800	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} $
	6 Federal 7 Imperial 8 Central		3.854,2 4,352,0 035 1,440,4	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	325 190 583 	6. 	2,906 7	1,899 8,623	11 43,008 12	2,979	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$,236,595 ,082,640 ,183,167 ,820,924	95,966 174,866 279,275 65,012 7,661 153,101	101,723 95,977 318,827 36,107	187,451 347,725	5 6 7 8
1 1 1	9 Traders 9 Ha ailton 1 Ottawa 2 Western	. 75	446,2 079 2,788,1 2,795,3 794,0	86 9,3	366 (792) 169	30	2,609	3,206	2	2,040 0,072 1,125		697,474 ,206,156 ,619,327 ,005,451	7,661 153,101 441,499 8,427	7,720 95,300 93,828 12,901	53,018 106,967 1 96,930 1 27,786 1	1
	8 London Total Ont	. 223,	105 593,6 220 51,158,7	96 <u>- 3;</u>	216	501 488		·	61,942 1,05				55,844 896,539		36,082 1 3,710,589	3
1- 1- 1-	i Montreal 5 B. N. A 6 Du Peuple, . 7 Jacq. Cart e 8 Villo Mario. 9 D'Hocholagy 1 Molsons 1 Merchants 2 Nationale 2 Quebec 1 Union, 5 St. Jeau 8 St. Hyacinki		15,243,0 5,590,4 2,584,0 925,7	51 191,3 49 13,3 49 41,1	771 252 928 553	18 10 40 18	2,544 13	209	20 9,512 3		10,952 45 11 7,133 3 228,426 2	165,333 305,607	2245 0160	2,285,441 411,491 29,025	3,542,019 1 521,592 1 124,960 1 20,790 1 18,514 1 41,540 1 697,903 2 1,145,000 2	4 5 6
	Nata, Onice S Ville Marie D'Hochelag Molsons		797.8 1,361,0 000 7,123,5				3,580 0 5,402 0 1,758 3	7,896 3,986 2,351	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7,000 Ē			93,416 87,531 101,068 138,640	$\begin{array}{r} 16\ 232\\ 6,575\\ 43,180\\ 364,827 \end{array}$	20,1901 18,5141 41,5401 697,9032	7 8 ปฏ
21 21 21 21	2 Nationale 3 Quebee 1 Union ,		11,796,2 3,243,8 4.377,0 3,188,7		161 900 796 11,1 102 174 132	14 14 14 31 19	3,119 18 9,156 9 2,069 1	0,310 11,093 7,255	26,553 9 29,488 11 38,150 11	2.590	35,355 4	,506,557 1, ,877,752	507,038 290,000 154,471 288,666	339,000 120,000 75,922 87,475 1,727	1,145,000 2 210,000 2 442,309 2 293,257 2	123
222	5 St. Jean 5 St. If yacintl 7 E. Townshij	18 	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ 2,982,9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	<u>83</u> 58,	132 056 280 				1,614 1 75,980 10	1,700		·	13,631 57,543 201,663	1,727 10,608 108,025	210,000 2 210,000 2 442,309 2 293,257 2 5,500 2 26,714 2 90,999 2	5 6 7
2	Total Que. 8 Nova Scotia 9 Merchants, 9 Feople's Bk		2,213,0	661 (39)	028 24	922 5	8,901 (8,153 7,584	94,361 6 66,181 7,148	18,339 8 6	4,405 3,1 9,643 0,000 5,900	28,559 5 10.223 3	,337,558	086,852 235,189 312,960 41,116	213,662 182,600	7,180,077 485,235 2 187,250 2 30,381 3	,8 19
-3	l Union 2 Halifax B. C 3 Yarmouth	0	618,0 1,831,3 583,4	$\begin{array}{cccc} 03 & 25, \\ 27 & 39, \\ 96 & 3, \end{array}$	458 318 907 150		0,985	2,900	•••••• •••••		12,000 1	285.025	244,557 12,720 109,038	39,928 25,557 27,431 24,301	69,783 3 89,804 3 18,318 3 11,692 3 17,291 3 10,563 3	123
3	5 Pietou Bank 6 Com'l W'dse)r	826,7	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	572 537 1,5		6,520 8,600	1,304	1 	1,000	837	,069,972 695,214	108,057	11,018 10,474 13,510		
3	Total N.S 7 N. Brunswic 8 Maritimo 9 St. Stephen'	k	1,897,3	28 - 3, 34 - 7,	071 024	•••		8,447 12,557	4,200 3	0,000 4,697	3,268 1	,068,583 ,451,670 ,027,639	063,637 170,719 37,251	548,511 134,146 22,444 26,750 .	925,817 397,075 3 48,062 3	8
4	Total N.B Com. B. Mar Bauk B.C.	1.	465,9	37	996 2,0	650 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		34,931 2,130			1,50 1 15,351 2	675,406 ,855,206	207,970 20,059	.183,340 2,040 231,673	435,137 22,500 4 198,915 4	0
	Gr. Total	278,	\$75 126,009,5	61 1,741,	310l 18,9	014 2,16	2,132 1,39	09,031 8	53,012 3,20	7,904 3,:	197,427 22-	,220,006 8	275,057	6,812,875 1	2,473,035	

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	ment of Danks acting		ASSETS.		· ······	<u> </u>		LIABIL	ITIES.			-	-
	BANKS.	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed,	Capital Paid up.	Reservo Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum.	Notes in Circulation	Dom, Govt. Deposits on Demand.	Dom. Govt. Deps.p'yble after notice	Deposits se- curing con- tracts & Ins	Provin dej s on D	cial Gov. wält e cnand,	
2 3 4 6 5 FL C 1 FL FL FL FL FL C 1 FL	ank of Toronio, anadian Bk of Com. Jominion	\$2,000,600 6,000,000 1,600,000 2,000,000 1,550,000 1,550,000 1,600,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	\$ 2,600,000 6,000,600 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,500,000 500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	\$ 2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 803,700 1,500,000 326,600 185,420 999,500 1,900,000 256,600 256,600 200,049	\$ 1,150,000 2,100,060 950,000 455,000 220,000 160,000 10,000 Nil. 270,000 160,000 15,000 50,000	8 8 10 7 6 8 6 Nil. 8 7 7 7	 \$ 1,194,359 2,985,168 1,331,015 1,205,256 721,460 715,795 1,143,119 318,745 182,570 987,920 690,769 224,750 196,875 	8,235 42,9 3 29,678 33,530 24,474 11,397 35,031 17,115 14,936		6,440 51,560 6,695	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	10,515 48,000 20,989 8,999 9,965	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 2 3
$ \begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 11 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 95 \\ \end{array} $	Total, Ontario fontreal	$\begin{array}{c} 21,750,000\\ 12,000,000\\ 4,866,656\\ 1,200,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 6,000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 3,000,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,063,700\\ 12,000,000\\ 4,500,600\\ 5,00,000\\ 5,00,000\\ 7,10,100\\ 2,000,000\\ 7,10,100\\ 2,000,000\\ 5,738,267\\ 2,100,000\\ 2,560,000\\ 2,560,000\\ 2,560,000\\ 2,560,000\\ 5,40,000\\ 5,40,000\\ 5,40,000\\ 5,40,000\\ 5,41,27,600\\ \end{array}$	263,310	6,020,000 6,000,000 1,05,100 200,000 140,000 20,000 50,000 675,000 1,375,000 N11 325,000 N11 35,000 35,000	10 6 6 7 6 8 7 Nil. 6 Nil. 6 7 7	11,831,551 6,098,887 1,007,658 374,820 403,238 422,470 600,003 1,926,558 3,912,863 -43,793 609,700 811,839 95,145 104,869 731,948	$ \begin{bmatrix} 221,304\\ 3,907,568\\ 11,732\\ 4,186\\ 63,564\\ 35,926\\ 43,158\\ .0,433\\ 217,740\\ 6,138\\ 21,588\\ 17,402\\\\ 967\\ 41,176\\ \end{bmatrix} $	300,000	385 1,490 27,100 28,907 13,356 21,731 33,101		3,930 3,653 4,123 148,312	$\frac{1415}{167} \frac{167}{18} \frac{190}{122} \frac{1223}{22} \frac{245}{247} \frac{107}{27}$
28 29 30 31 32 33 33 33 35	Total, Quebec., Bank of Nova Scotia, Mrchis B, of Halifax, People's Bank Halifax Banking Co., Bank of Yarmouth Exchange Pieton Bank Com, Bk. of Windsor	28,566,666 1,270,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 400,000 280,000 500,000 500,000	34,599,233 1,114,300 1,000,000 600,000 1,000,000 500,000 400,000 250,000 250,000 500,000	$\begin{array}{c c}1,114,309\\1,000,000\\600,000\\500,000\\500,000\\500,000\\390,870\\245,910\\245,910\\250,000\end{array}$	10,260,100 349,600 200,100 35,000 40,000 50,000 30,000 N il.		18,047,206 861,655 814,426 152,133 122,842 425,780 84,872 34,937 222,390 64,068	27,191 32,038	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4,433 3,07	1 	195,313 640 3,127 11,031	28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
38	Total Nova Scotia 18k, of N. Brunswick Maritime Bank St. Stephen's Bank	7,239,000 1,000,600 2,000,000 200,000 200,000	000,000,1	1,000,000 321,900	300,000	8 6 5	. 2,773,107 429,067 316,964 243,496	13,187		9,07 3 	7	14,809 98,591	37 38 39
	Total N. Brunswick. Com.Bank Manitolm. Bank Brit. Columbia Grand Total	3,200,000 1,000,000 2,433,355 7-1,179,659	500,100 2,151,000	161,660	NII, 316,333		. 989,527 150,000 764,254 31,576,246	609, 8 67	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·· [0	98,594 7,466 4,923 532,624	40
	BANKS.	Prov. Gov. Dep payble after notice	Other Deposits on Demand,) Other Dep payable afte notice.	s, Loans fr.	Loans by	Due other Banks in	Due Dant	ts or Due	other r Agts U.S. Linbi	her litics.	Total Liabilities.	
1234567891011213	Traders Bank of Can Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa Western Bk, of Can.	31,000 101,579 50,000	$\begin{array}{c} \$ 2,5,36,720\\ \$,860,006\\ 2,603,001\\ 2,503,001\\ 1,003,007\\ 1,29,4,297\\ 2,272,676\\ 468,508\\ 133,951\\ 1,144,521\\ 508,238\\ 140,068\\ 202,765\\ \end{array}$	\$ 1,906,9 6,277,5 3,431,1 1,703,5 1,257,0 1,253,0 1,253,0 1,453,2 588,0 87,5 87,5 87,5 84,2 2,078,6 319,3	19 133 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	S 137,047	\$ 23,966 		5,957 1:	52,010		\$ 5,849,860 13,350,575 7,002,954 5,621,957 3,146,568 3,553,022 4,983,562 1,453,222 409,676 2,819,120 2,819,120 2,300,034 718,965 665,354	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 155 16 17 18 19 21 22 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Brit. North America People's. Jacques-Cartier Villo-Marie. La B. d'Hoehelnga. Molson's. Merchants' Nationale. Quebee. Union St. Jean. St. Jean.	. 900,000 . 100,000 150,000 . 34,720 	$\begin{array}{c} 18,051,316\\ 9,433,880\\ 1,661,424\\ 694,533\\ 560+503\\ 135,656\\ 947,359\\ 2,869,761\\ 4,648,651\\ 1,038,631\\ 3,622,391\\ 631,128\\ 16,769\\ 21,646\\ 631,28\\ 16,769\\ 21,646\\ 631,28\\ 16,769\\ 21,646\\ 10,769\\ 21,646\\ 10,769\\ 21,646\\ 10,769\\ 21,646\\ 10,769\\ 10,7$	271, 303, 205, 2,129, 4,731, 600, 1,065, 596, 52, 360,	443	707,22	7 323,87 14,70 . 5,16 . 19,70 . 5,16 . 322,29 . 90,05 . 90,05 . 37,85 . 39,95 . 44,10	7 2 9 3 6 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 6 -	22,756 H,635 783 6,290 5,173 155 	37,125 55,200 78,237	4,488 8,165 1,538 3,843 6,209 13,752 9,309 2,896 237	$\begin{array}{c} 51,878,212\\ 26,277,665\\ 6,604,739\\ 1,888,860\\ 1,400,232\\ 936,877\\ 1,209,061\\ 7,395,625\\ 14,101,700\\ 2,458,109\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,169\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,450,160\\ 5,1$	- 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 21 25 26
2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Total, Quebec Bank of Nova Scotig Merch'ts B. of Halif People's Bank		385,270 25,314,646 882,366 518,945 127,528 147,000 246,518 87,361 25,456 151,618 41,603	1,509, 23,661, 1,759, 953, 234, 371, 1,045, 185, 42, 421, 166,	759 718 718 718 718 718 718 718 718	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		3 0 7 1 30 6 85 8 87	44 1,630 3,147 568	30,447 65,657 15,830 51,865	46,074 40,665 681 373 55,092 758 611 295	2,713,247 74,057,909 1,827,958 2,537,801 546,899 710,781 1,\$01,797 390,754 105,058 790,811 346,743	289 30 31 32 33 4
3	Total, Nova Scotla Blk of N. Brunswick Maritime Bank St. Stephen's Dank.	k	2,198,386 573,005 310,241 74,638	5,209, 405, 245, 55,	027 697 258 000			13	3,120	33,352	98,387 2,692	11,061,630 1,691,317 1,032,300 399,248	3 5 6 37 6 39 8 39
	Total, N. Brunswiel Com. Bank Manitot Bauk Brit. Columbi	k. Da a. 29,213	- 057,887 318,165 708,454	705 25 51	075 463 000				3,120	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,692	3,123,960 501,091) 1 4n

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Shrs. Railway & other Stocks. New Brunswick 6 p. c. 1886 90. Nova Scotia 6, p. c. 1886 90. Quebre Prov. 1991 5 p. c. Do do 1995 5 p. c. Use Paris, 1979. ster, Ioks, sc. all rid, 1912 Atlantit & St. Lawrence Shs 6 p. c. 100 Budist, sc. all rid, 1912 Atlantit & St. Lawrence Shs 6 p. c. 100 Do, 6 p. c. 28t Mort. 100 Do, c. 2nd Mort. 100 Con. Contral 6 p. c. 18t M. Bds Int gaar, By Gov Camadian Pacific \$100. Grand Trank June, Ry, 5 p. c. 100 Boods. 101 Boods. 102 Donds. 103 Boods. 104 Boods. 105 Boods. 106 Boods. 107 Boods. 108 Boods. 109 Dist pref, stock. 100 2nd pref. stock. 100 2nd pref. stock. 100 Stock. 100 Stock. 100 Stock. 100 Stock. 100 Stock. 101 Stock. 102 Stock. 103 Stock. 104 Stock	102 102 103 104 105 106 106 107 109 111 109 111 109 117 109 117 109 117 109 117 109 117 109 117 109 117 109 107 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109	International Ilotel, GANANOQUE, ONT., D. BROPHY, D. BROPHY, D. BROPHY, D. BROPHY, D. BROPHY, D. BROPHY, D. BROPHY, D. BROPHY, D. BROPHY, D. BR	Lead-Burner. Specially:-Re-medelling and repairing defective plumbling and drainage at reasonable r.tes. 16 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL, CANADA VINEGAR WORKS, T. A. LYTLE & CO., Bonded Manufacturers, 108 RICHMOND ST. WEST, Toronto, Ont. THE Canadian Reporting & Collecting Association. Established 1869. Head Office for Ontario, - Toronto St., TONONTO. Head Office for Ontario, - Toronto St., TONONTO.
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