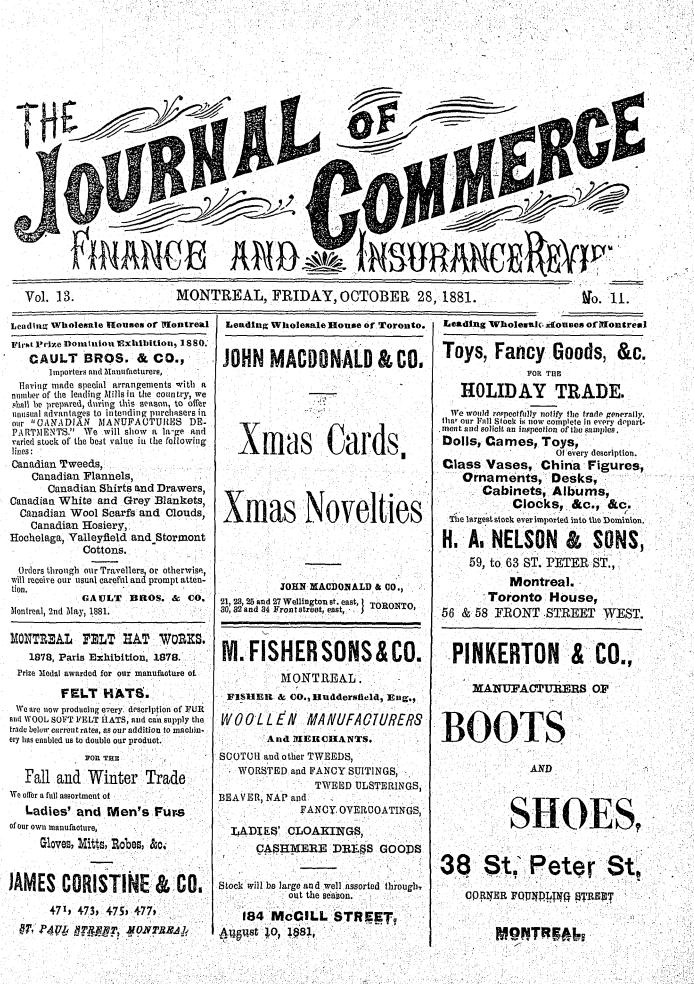
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Bank of Commerce	Oanada.
Head Office, Toronto	물거든 이 이번 것이라. 영화 집에 운영되었는 것을 수 있다.
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The objects of the CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIES are the following :-I. Uypouhecary loans, either for a long term with payment by annuities, or for a short term without

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THE HAMILTON							
Provident and	Loan	Society.					
PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT,		AM HOPE. INFORD, Esq					
Capital Subscribed,		$$1,000.000 \\ 947,247 \\ 150,000 \\ $2,185,060$					
MONEY advanced on th TATE at lowest current R THESO(JETY is prepare drawn at 5 years, with 11 tached, payable HALF-Y I	etes. ed to issue I NTEREST	DEBENTURES					
Hamilton, Aug. 16th, 188		MERON, Treasurer.					

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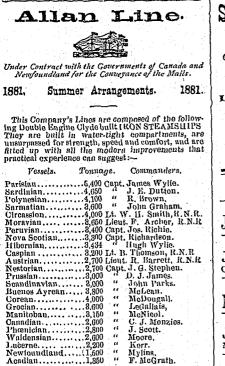
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	" Oct. 22
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Sardinian.	Nov. 5
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Rates of Passage from Quebec.

Steerage...... \$25

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	E)	KΤ	RA SERVI	CE .		
Are intended Liverpool :	to	bo	despatched	from	Quebeo	for
Scandinavian.	•••	•••		• • • • • • •	Oet	. 10

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GLASCOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE

Are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as

follows :		
Corean	 About	Oct. 5
Manitoban.	 	" 10
Buenos Ayreau		. " 17

80 State St., Boston, and Common st., Montreal

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Montreal. <i>JOHN FAIR</i> , <i>ACCOUNTANT AND OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE</i> , <i>COMMISSIONER</i> , For taking affidavits to be used in the Province of <i>Ontario</i> , 1 5 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal	G. G. G. Barriste cery, &c. () W. E
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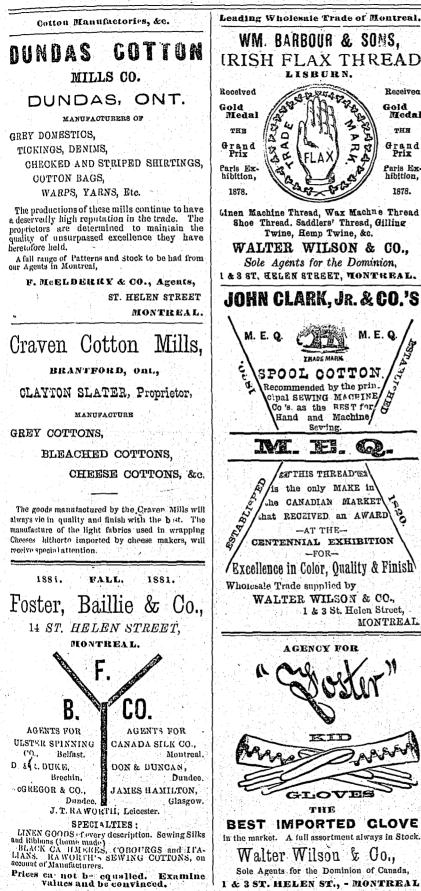
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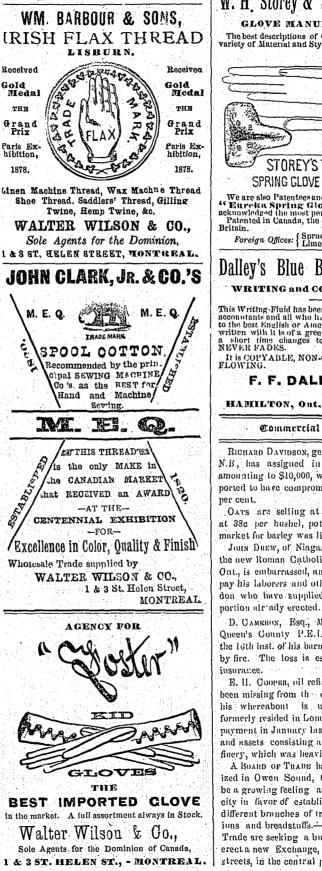
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S. N. HICKS & CO., MONTREAL.

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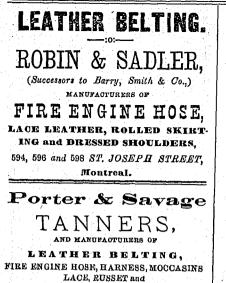


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D. CAMERON, Esq., M.P.P., of Strathalbyn, Queen's County P.E.I., sustained the loss on the loth inst. of his barn, containing crop, etc., by fire. The loss is estimated at \$1,000; no. insurance.

E. H. COOPER, oil refiner, London, Ont., has been missing from the city for some days, and his whereabout is unknown. Mr. Cooper formerly resided in London East, and suspended payment in January last, with liabilities heavy, and assets consisting almost entirely of his refinery, which was heavily mortgaged.

A BOARD OF TRADE has recently been organized in Owen Sound, Ont. - There appears to be a growing feeling among merchants in this city in favor of establishing exchanges for the different branches of trade, other than provis-ions and breadstuffs.-The Montreal Board of Trade are seeking a building site on which to erect a new Exchange, with frontages on three streets, in the central part of the city.



OAK SOLE LEATHERS, OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY: 436 VISITATION STREET, MONTREAL.

MALCOLM MCLEOD, Esq., Q.C., a prominent member of the P.E.I. bar in addressing the Court last week, said the affhirs of the Public Lands Department of that Province were conducted in a "scandalous, dishonest and discreditable manner."

WM. WESTLAKN & Sox, retail dry goods dealers, London, Ont., whose assignment to a local creditor was noticed in a previous issue, have liabilities of about \$12,000, with, stock valued at time of assignment at the same amount, but it only pans out to about \$7,000. The senior partner's wife put in a claim for nearly half the amount named, and the other creditors, chiefly in London, complain of the manner in which they have been treated.

THERE were sbipped on the 13th inst. from Charlottetown, P.E.I., for Liverpool, Eng., 1,331 sheep, 2,100 boxes canned lobsters, 600 boxes pressed mutton and beef, and several head of cattle.—Mr. P. Connoll_Y, of Charlottetown, shipped 12 boxes to Newfoundland a short time ago, and, owing to the boor demand there for horses, did not realize, it is said, the price of one horse.

MR. JOSEPH O. CHALUT, who has for a considerable time past worthily filled the position of Assistant-Inspector of Weights and Measures in this city, has been appointed to the Inspectorship made vacant by the recent dismissal of Mr. Whitton. Mr. G. T. Dorion will in turn be promoted to the position of Assistant-Inspector. In thus promoting experienced and tried officers to higher positions in the service the Customs' Department have pursued a wise policy, and one which might, with advantage perhaps, be followed more closely by all the Departments. Wn continue to receive letters asking for acknowledgment of registered letters for subscriptions, notwithstanding our frequent references to the date on address-label, which is a continual statement of each subscriber's position, and therefore all the acknowledgment required. It would never pay in the office of a paper with so large a subscription list as the



JOURNAL to keep a clerk employed writing out and mailing receipts. Mr. A. E. Nicklin, of Acton, Ont.; and others who have recently written for receipts, will please look for the change in the date of their address-label, and if the change has not been made, notify us at this office.

It is our painful duty to record this week the death of Mr. Thomas Tiffin of this city, principal of the prosperous wholesale grocery firm of Thomas Tiffin & Co., which took place last Sunday at the comparatively early age of 55. Mr. Tiffin was a native of Montreal, and was a director and large shareholder in several of our financial institutions; he endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The different factories in Sherbrooke, Que, are said to be all in full blast, with some working over-time to keep pace with the orders.

THE surveys for the new bridge over the St. Lawrence, near this city, for the Atlantic and North-West railway are progressing, a large staff of engineers being engaged.

A JUDGMENT was recently obtained and executed against the firm of A. D. Currie & Co., general storekeepers, Sydney, C.B., by a Montreal wholesale firm, who are still in possession of the estate, which, it is understood, will shortly be sold by the sheriff.

The agents of several Michigan, U.S., lumber firms have been in this city during the week in quest of shanty-men. They have succeeded, however, in inducing only a small number to leave, owing, it is said, to the high wages being paid raftsmen on the Ottawa.

Abvices from Northumberland County, N.B., to 22nd, report that parties are away to the lumber woods and more are preparing; wages are higher than usual on account of the scarcity of good hands. It is supposed that the mills will close down this season earlier than usual. The harbor is nearly clear of shipping, and very few will come in after this.

JOHN LAMB, the Quebec dry goods merchant referred to last week, is offering to compromise at 50c on the dollar, payable quarterly and extending over twelve months. Mr. Lamb, who by-the-by is quite a young man although nearly ten years in business, appears to have the confidence of his creditors, nearly all of whom have signed the document offering 50c.

AT THE general meeting of shareholders in the Nova Scotia Glass Co.; held at Halifax last week, a highly satisfactory report from the provisional directors was read by the President, showing that the company is fairly established, with good prospects; several large orders have been filled already. The provisional directors were re-elected to hold office for the present year, and the annual meeting is to be held in January of each year.

A STEAMER arrived in New York on Monday from the Philippine Islands with a cargo of 2,300 tons of sugar. She is said to be the first steamer that ever came from the Philippine Islands to the United States, and her cargo is believed to be the largest cargo of sugar ever imported into the United States. The cargo was sold for \$360,000; the duty on the cargo was \$125,000.

The steam-tug *Relief*, owned by Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co., of Chatham, N.B., while at her wharf on the night of the 16th inst, took fire and all her houses were very badly burnt; the captain lost some clothing. How the fire originated is only matter of conjecture; the machinery was not injured to any extent, but it will take at least one hundred dollars to repair the damage.



the vine where bank that the ineques offtier Bank have each declared a half-yearly dividend of 24 per cent. It is understood that Holton, Bothams & Co.,

of Belleville, have secured a settlement at 55 cents on the dollar, and the business will be continued as heretofore.

For the past week large quantities of barley especially and other grains have been delivered at Belleville; though prices are good, many farmers are holding back, anticipating a rise before the close of navigation.

FINLAY MCDONALD, of Mnitland, N.S., boot and shoe dealer, is in difficulties, from buying more than he could sell and pay for. He has assigned all his real and personal estate and stock in trade to William Currie, who is underslood to be an endorser to a considerable amount.

BELLEVILLE harbor is being improved. The Government within a few days past sent Mr. Munson with his dredge, and he is now at work clearing out the mouth of the harbor and making other necessary improvements. Ir is understood that the contract for erecting Government buildings has been awardd to a Belleville firm. Operations have not yet_been begun. The agricultural exhibition for the county of Northumberland, N.B., was held on the 21st inst. at-Bushville, the residence of Judge Wilkinson. The number of animals present was not large, but of good quality; the borses especially were very fine; the improved stock showing some colts from Rysdick and the society horse "Victor Hugo."

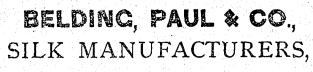
 \hat{C}_{ABLE} advices just received at Ottawa state that the European, American, Canadian and Asiatic Cable Company, which obtained a charter during last session of the Dominion Parli ment, have completed all their financial arrangements, and are now going on with the manufacture of two Atlantic cables. Contractors for the work have put in additional machinery to enable them to deliver the cable as soon as possible.

E. PERRY, the Ottawa bookseller, etc., referred to last week, is understood to be trying to effect a compromise. His difficulty is attributed to carrying a larger stock than his business warranted, and to the dull trade during the summer months. He has been considered slow pay for some time past. The liabilities amount to \$2,600, and assets nominally \$1,800. A meeting of creditors was called for the 22nd anst., but we have not heard the result. MR. L. LIVERNOIS, fruit dealer, this city, shipped two carloads of potatoes lately to a comparatively unknown firm in Detroit, (terms 43 cents per bushel f.o.b.), who on arrival of the goods complained of their condition, sold them to a couple of friendly pedlars and remitted the proceeds at the rate of about 18 cents per bushel to Livernois, who is consequently very wrathy, being indisposed to pay so dearly for his experience.

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BELLEVILLS still maintains agitation for the securing of water works. The committee recently appointed to consider the best method of supplying were divided in opinion, some favoring artesian wells, others drawing supply from the Oak Hills, and others schemes of more or less value. It has been decided to send to New York for an engineer who will likely decide the matter for them in a short time.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Chatham, N. B. under date of 22nd inst., says, "The weather for the past few days has been most favorable for the farmers and all who are engaged in out-of-door work. On Monday night, the 17th, snow fell to the depth of several inches, and the weather was very cold and disagreeable for the time of year. The crops generally have not been good, rust struck the grain very early and spoiled what would have been a good crop; the hay crop is



MONTREAL,

Beg to notify the trade they are preparing, and will have ready February 1, 1881, a full stock of

KNITTING

Of very superior quality and variety of Colors, especially adapted for

Hose, Mittens, Wristlets, Purses, &c.

NOTICE.

WE hereby notify having relinquished our business in this city in favour of Mr. WM, JOHNSON, our late Manager, who has assumed all assets and liabilities pertaining thereto since 80th April last.

LEWIS BERGER & SONS, Limited. Montreal, 30th June, 1881.

Referring to the above notice, in which you are acquainted that I have taken over the

PAINT AND COLOUR BUSINESS

Messrs, LEWIS BERGER & SONS, Limited,

I would take this opportunity to inform my friends and the paint t ado generally that I intend to carry on the business in all its branches, assisted by the entire statu bately employed by the Mesers. Berger, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the kind patronage so liberally extended to them. Yours truly, WILLIANI JOHNSON.

fair, but in some localities of inferior quality. Potatoes with those who carefully tilled the land and where it is dry are low average, but in some districts where the land is heavy they are scarcely worth digging."

THE head instructor in the boot and shoe depertment of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville, Ont., was some time since dismissed, and received a few hundred dollars as a retiring allowance. With this he went to Toronto a few days since and returned with a small stock of boots and shoes. Shortly after his return something peculiar was observed in his conduct, and his friends quickly decided that he was afflicted with insanity. The goods were quickly disposed of to a local dealer. The unfortunate family are to be sympathized with.

JOHN MOONE, dealer in dry goods and groceries, Uxbridge, Ont., whose difficulties were referred to in a previous issue, has not yet secured a settlement with his creditors. According to the statement submitted at the meeting in Toronto a few days ago, the estate promises a very small dividend,-the liabilities being placed at \$9,500, with assets of not quite \$4,000. He offered 20c secured, and 25c unsecured, in full payment of all demands, but the creditors refused to accept less than 40c secured, and domanded an assignment, which Moore declined to make without consulting his counsel. It is stated that up to within a fortnight of his failure Moore paid his notes as they became due.

A manny respectable firm of general storekeepers in Oshawa write as follows :-- Enclosed tind (\$4.00) four dollars, amount required to pay for your very valuable paper, ending 1st July, 1882. We hope you will forgive our past neglect. The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE is looked for by us every week as a matter of necessity; its market reports are of great service to us, and we could give you instances where they were of great value, and trust you will in the future always maintain that independent and intelligent spirit that has characterized you in the past. A subscriber in Drumbo says in remitting : "The JOURNAL is the most welcome visitor we have to our establishment." The foregoing is a sample of scores of letters received from appreciative subscribers.

Tus Dominion Fire Insurance Company of Hamilton, Mr. F. R. Despard, Manager; Messrs. Nott & Hanson, Montreal, agents, has sold out to the Fire Insurance Association of London, England, of which Mr. William Robertson is the Manager for Canada.

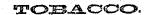
ISAAO LAIDLEY, a retail dry goods dealer of several years' standing on Yonge st .. Toronto, has at last been obliged to assign, with liabilities of about \$25,000, due principally to the Toronto wholesale trade, and assets, consisting chiefly of stock, amounting to about \$16,000 On Monday last Laidley was arraigned before the Toronto Police Magistrate, on the charge of having obtained goods by false pretences, preferred by Messrs, Hughes Bros. of that city, He elected to be tried by a jury, and pleaded not guilty. His request for an adjournment until the 25th inst. was granted, and bail allowed in two sureties of \$2,000 each, with his own in \$1.000.

THE summary punishment of a Montreal officer of the Inland Revenue Department some two years ago and who is now serving a term in the penetentiary, does not appear to have had a salutary effect upon Augus McLeod, of the same Department at Halifax, N.S., who has been

CANADA TOBACCO WORKS. A. D. PORCHERON, Proprietor.

22 & 24 ST. GEORGE ST., MONTREAL.

To the Trade:



The PACIFIC TWIST is the most reliable Chewing Tobacco made in the Dominion. No scraps or sweepings can be used in this tubacco on account of its shape, and none but first-class leaf is used. This Tobacco is retailed by the foot.

If you want to serve your own interest buy Porcheron's ROUGH AND READY 13s; its novelty and quality are both a guarantee to the buyer tha he may turn out some profit and please his customers.

A. D. PORCHERON, Montreal,

Manitoba and the North West Territory FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING LANDS

FOR SALE BY THE

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Under agreement with the Crown, the Hud on's Bay Company are eatitled to one-twentieth of the Lands in the verille belt, estimated at about seven millions of acres, and they are prepared to offer for sule land in the Townships already surveyed by the Government of Canada. Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the undersigned at the offices of the Company in Montreal and Winni-

peg.

C. J. BRYDGES,

Land Commissioner.

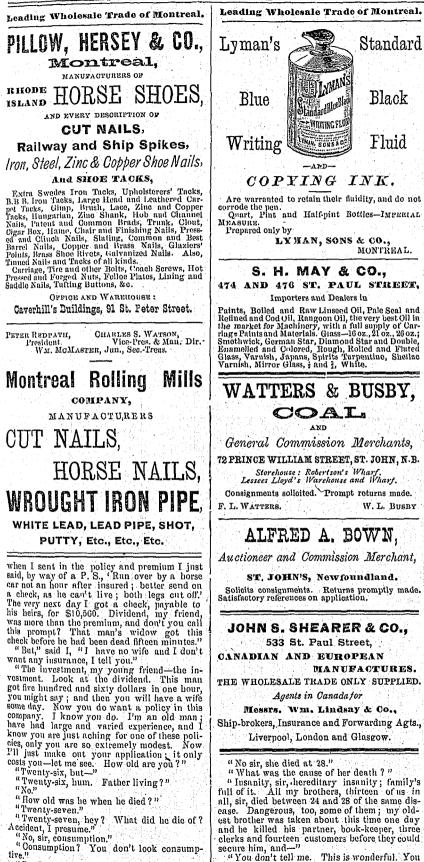
committed for trial before the Superior Court for having embczzled \$1,800 belonging to Her Majesty the Queen.

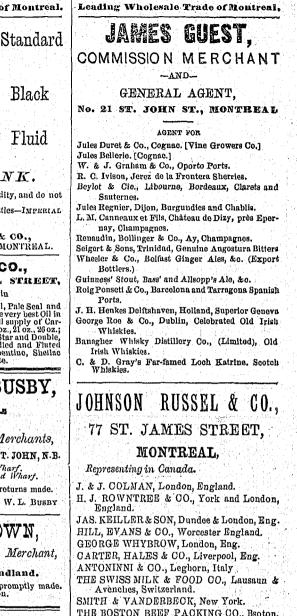
JAMES V. Roy, (formerly in the employ of Mr. R. J. Tooke, whose stock of gents' furnishing goods in the branch store in the Windsor hotel block, this city, he bonght some two years ago) had a capital of about \$1,000, and securing credit for stock on certain conditions, opened a haberdashery store in the same stand, and did a profitable business until a few months ago, when he began to fail to meet his engagements; it was, moreover, whispered about that he was becoming irregular in his habits, and neglecting his business, to the advantage, it is said, of the one on the other side of the partition. He found it difficult to successfully combat this rumor, as latterly appearances were generally against him, and last week he was obliged to assign to his principal creditors, a leading dry goods firm in town. Mr. Roy owes about \$6,000, but it is believed that his stock and book-debts will show a small surplus. The stock will likely be sold shortly.

He was an old man, and said he'd seen better times. I hoped he had, but as I was unusually husy and didn't want any life insurance, if he

would excuse me-"Oh, yes," said he; "all right, young man,

The next day he did "drop in," and, sitting down on my desk, he began: "Nothing in this world, my young friend, will pay so big a rer cent. on the little money invested as a policy in a Mutual Benefit association, the most, and, in fact, the only solid company on earth; capi-tal over seven millions, and so prompt—why, tal over seven millions, and so prompt-why, I insured a man last week for \$10,000, and the same day he was run over by a street car, so





THE BOSTON BEEF PACKING CO., Bsoton. NEW YORK DESSICATING CO., New York. RICHARDSON & ROBBINS, Dover, Del. MORRILL & SOULE, Syracuse, N.Y. Orders from the Wholesale trade solicited.

"Oh, yes; I've had inflammatory rheumatism, pneumonia, dysentery, small-pox, mumps, liver complaint, fits, corns, and—" "Good heavens 1 And you want me to in-sure your life Well, my company is a good company, willing to take an ordioary business risk, but 1 must say I never knew them to in-sure a corpse. I'd like to accommodate you, and I feel interested in your family, but our surgeon wouldn't pass- such an application. Good day."—Oil Oily Derrick.

THREE district lines of the Canada Atlantic THREE district lines of the Canada Atlantic Railway are to be run into Ottawa from the Hurdman Bridge locality, and the most feasible line will be adopted. A line will also be surveyed from the city station grounds to the Chaudiere, so that connection with saw-mills can be made, as the transport of lumber is one of the greatest objects for which the railway is being built;

But I am consumptive, and-" "Mother's living I doubt not?" Black

Fluid

W. L. BUSBY

533 St. Paul Street. CANADIAN AND EUROPEAN

THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Ship-brokers, Insurance and Forwarding Agts.,

"No sir, she died at 28." "What was the cause of her death ?" "Insunity, sir, hereditary insunity; family's full of it. All my brothers, thirteen of us in all, sir, died between 24 and 28 of the same dis-ease. Dangerous, too, some of them; my old-est brother was taken about this time one day and he killed his partner, book-kceper, three clarks and fourteen customers before they could clerks and fourteen customers before they could secure him, and—" "You don't tell me. This is wonderful. You

look like a strong healthy man, likely to live fifty years. Was you ever sick ?"



who naturally view the question from the standpoint of English manufactures. Their grievance is that while the English markets are thrown open to the whole world, the principal European nations and the United States impose highly protective duties on British manufactures. The remedy for this grievance we shall state in the language of Mr. Eckroyd, who may be considered a reliable exponent of the views of the party of which he may be termed the founder : " Freedom to "exchange our manufactures for food is, to "a nation in our circumstances, a matter " of vital necessity. Our own corn laws "deprived us of it in the period before "1846; their repeal opened the door, "and we enjoyed practical freedom of "exchange, until America and other "nations gradually closed it again, just as "completely as before, by heavy duties on "our mannfactures." Mr. Eckroyd proceeds to argue that, if it was imperative in 1846 " to find the freedom to exchange "our calicoes, woollens and hardware for "food, it must be equally so now."

It must not be imagined that Mr. Eckroyd is a protectionist. Far from it. Although, strange to relate, he has been lauded by the advocates of the Canadian N. P., he himself, in answer to Mr. Mongredien, one of the champions of free trade, declares :--- " On this point we are "all agreed, universal free trade would be "much better for every body. But wise "men leave off at last crying for the "moon." Sir Edward Sullivan, on the other hand, expressly approves of the United States policy, saying, "they " understand that manufacturing and "agricultural industries are inseparably "bound up together, that prosperous "manufactures mean prosperous agricul-"ture, and vice versa ; that each consumes "what the other produces; that each is "the best customer of the other." We can scarcely doubt that the difference between the views of Mr. Eckroyd and Sir Edward Sullivan will be apparent to our correspondent and to our readers generally. Sir Edward is a faithful exponent of the views of the chief supporters of the National Policy, while Mr. Eckroyd is in a great degree in accord with our free traders, although, of course, the latter would not be in favor of a discriminating tariff such as our correspondent advocates. It seems to us apparent, taat, to admit British manufactures at the nominal duty of 10 per' cent., and to adopt as our policy what the Duke of Manchester states to be the desire of the Australians, would inflict utter ruin on the various industries that the National Policy was intended to foster. That policy was

precisely what Sir Edward Sullivan has described as that of the United States. Mr. Baden-Powell had expressed a hope that it might be possible "to coax the colonies to deal with England in preference to other countries," on which the Duke of Manchester, writing after His Grace's return from Australia, remarks : "I can assure him that no coaxing is "necessary. It is the earnest wish of "colonists, not only that their trade with "England should be unobstructed, but "that it should be as unfettered as that "between Lancashire and Middlesex." We doubt whether our correspondent or Mr. Dobell is prepared to go as far as this, but we are quite certain that the manufacturing interest is not.

Our correspondent does not concur with us in thinking that it would be a most erroneous policy to impose discriminating duties against the United States. We have not argued that such discrimination might not be adopted if it were deemed wise, but that it would most certainly lead to retaliation, and that in the form that would be most injurious to us. The abolition of the bonding system, which our correspondent has suggested as one mode of injury to us, is met by the contention that Montreal would benefit by its abolition. Strange as it may be, it has been for some time back the custom to import several descriptions of goods to Montreal via Boston in bond, the cost of carriage being less than that to Montreal direct. It is needless to add that goods for Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c., are sent by the same route. We own that we are surprised that any one interested in the commerce of Canada can contemplate with equanimity such a disturbance of our subsisting friendly relations with the United States as would result from discriminating duties.

We entirely differ from our correspondent as to our duties being practically discriminative against the United States. We are persuaded that this idea is one of the many delusions connected with commerce under which many labor. It is imagined that the N. P. has completely put an end to Canada being "a sacrifice market," to use a favorite expression. It is just as absurd an idea as that the revival in business is owing to the N. P-Nothing is more certain than that " from 1873 to 1877 all countries were seriously depressed, and none more so than the United States." We have made the foregoing quotation from Mr. Whitteker's article in the Nineteenth Century. If protective duties can be relied on to prevent depression, how was it that it was so general in the United States? During

that period manufacturers were reluctantly compelled to sacrifice goods for which they could not find a home market, and under similar circumstances they will do so again, notwithstanding the N.P. We admit that, with perfectly free trade or equal duties, the British manufacturers will, under normal circumstances, undersell those in the United States in the greater number of branches, but we are convinced that the great influx of American manufactures was caused by depression in the home markets, and the reduced imports are chiefly caused by a revival of the home demand. We would observe, in conclusion, that what we contend for is that Mr. Eckroyd's "fair trade" policy is to make the Colonies producers of raw material and food to be bartered for British manufactures under a system of discriminative duties, and that this policy would be wholly at variance with that which has been sanctioned by the Canadian Parliament; and we further contend that it would be a fatal blunder for Canada to impose discriminative duties against the United States, and thus provoke that nation to resort to retaliatory measures.

We have not failed to notice that Senator Macpherson, a Cabinet Minister of the Dominion, has given his sanction to the "fair trade" movement in England, which has been promoted by Mr. Dobell. If Mr. Macpherson has given utterance to the views of the Government, then, in our judgment, the only chance of our manufacturers being saved from ruin, is the certainty that Great Britain will adhere to "free trade."

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The President and Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Messrs. George Stephen and Duncan Mc-Intyre, recently organized an excursion trip to Mattawa, about 203 miles from Ottawa, and the point to which the line is completed, although there has been a good deal of work done west of that place. A number of influential citizens of Montreal accompanied Mr. McIntyre to Ottawa on the evening of Tuesday, the 11th inst. where the party was joined by Sir John A. Macdonald, several members of his Cabinet and other prominent citizens of the Capital. The Pacific Company was represented by its President and Vice-President, by Mr. Drinkwater, Secretary of the Company, and Mr. Schreiber, Chief Engineer of the Government Railways, was among the guests. The party seem to have lost no time at Mattawa, and the entertainment was given in a dining car

attached to the train. The toast of success to the Pacific Railway, proposed in very complimentary terms by Mr. A. W Ogilvie, afforded Mr. Stephen an opportunity of making some remarks which are well worthy of notice. He stated that, when he first considered the question of embarking in the enterprise, "his difficulty "was the line north of Lake Superior-"He felt that it would be an almost hope-"less task to be able to run successfully " for through traffic a line of railway nearly "1000 miles long without the advantages of " local traffic. But the more he had studied " the question, the more convinced was he " that he had been wrong in this view, and "that it was an absolute necessity to the " success of the whole enterprise, on com-"mercial as well as on national grounds " that the line north-west to Lake Super! " ior should be built and built at once, so " that they might have a direct line to the "Canadian seaboard in the summer " through Canadian territory. So confi-"dent was he of this that the Company " was guite resolved to press with the " greatest energy the construction of the " line north of Lake Superior, and he be-"lieved that long within the time speci-" fied in the contract they would have it "completed." Such language from the President of the Company ought to remove all doubt as to its good faith in prosecuting what all will admit is the most diffi. cult portion of the work. Mr. McIntyre fully confirmed what Mr. Stephen said on this subject. There does not appear to have been any reference to the branch to Sault St. Marie, but it is known that the contract for that line has been entered into, and there is no doubt as to its early completion. It was at one time apprehended that, by insisting on the line being at once carried through Canadian territory, the early completion of the Sault branch would be endangered, and that branch is so important to Montreal, owing to its giving it a connection with the great grain producing states of the North-West, that it is not surprising that a good deal of anxiety was felt on the subject. At present it seems highly probable that there will be two competing lines to the Sault, which, whether desirable or not in the interest of the Railway Companies, cannot be otherwise than beneficial to Montreal.

It is worthy of notice that the Pacific Railway has already been the means of developing a most important traffic, viz., that in square timber to the East. It is stated that upwards of 1000 cars, containing 600 cubic feet of timber each, have been sont on to Quebec by rail this year, and that seven or eight hundred car loads

are ready for the railway to transport them. It seems not improbable that branch lines will be constructed to the timber limits north of the Ottawa, and that the railways will compete successfully with the water. It is much to be regretted that the Pacific Railway has not yet been removed from the political arena, and that no effort is spared to create dissatisfaction with the Company. So long as the ques. tion was under the consideration of Parliament, it was natural for the Opposition to criticize the policy of the Government, but the time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the enterprising gentlemen who have succeeded in organizing the Company.

CANADA'S LIABILITIES.

The London Economist has taken some trouble to ascertain the approximate amount of Canada's indebtedness to Great Britain, and has arrived at the conclusion that the Dominion, Provincial, Municipal and corporate liabilities are about £70,-000,000 sterling, which, at an average rate of interest of 41, would give £3,150,000 sterling, or nearly sixteen millions of dollars as the amount to be annually remitted to England in payment of interest. The total exports to Great Britain in 1880 of goods the produce of Canada, amounted to about thirty-five millions of dollars, so that very nearly the one-half would have been required to pay our indebtedness, irrespective of imports. The Economist, however, further points out that the borrowing is going on, and it is very obvious that it is likely to continue, as the money for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway will probably be largely supplied by Great Britain. It is tolerably clear from the above facts that it is a complete delusion to base any calculations on a supposed "balance of trade," founded on the official returns of imports and exports.

THE COAL TAX.

One of the principal topics of discussion in the Western papers is the duty on coal, which presses rather severely on all classes of the population. The *Mail* and other advocates of protection insist that the Canada duty is paid by the United States exporters of coal, while Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Goldwin Smith frankly admit that the duty is strictly protective and, moreover, indefensible on what may be termed its merits. It is singular that writers can be found ready to take the responsibility of maintaining that the coal duty does not fall on the consumers of the

article. We should have imagined that if any duty imposed by the tariff falls on the consumer that on coal would not be an exception. There is probably not a single commodity in the tariff that it would be so desirable to have admitted free of duty. During our long and severe winters it is an article of urgent necessity to all classes of our population and the increase of price is severely felt by the poorest classes. Again it is a raw material which is required by our manufacturers, and which it is desirable that they should obtain at the lowest possible price. It is likewise required by our railroads, which at the present time are subjected to the keenest competition by rival companies in the United States, and which, conse. quently, feel every exceptional charge, such as that of a duty on an article of indispensable necessity.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has recently informed the English public that the coal duty is the only protective duty imposed by the Canadian tariff, and, although the statement is wholly without foundation. as there are many other articles the duties on which are avowedly protective, still it may be accepted as an admission of the fact, by a supporter of the tariff, that it is protective. Sir Charles Tupper. in the course of a recent speech in British Columbia, frankly acknowledged that the tax was a most objectionable one, and that it was desirable that it should be removed, but he placed the responsibility on the United States, which, by refusing to abolish the coal duty, has at least given an excuse for the countervailing duty imposed by Canada. If coal were admitted duty free into the United States and Canada, as it was while the reciprocity treaty was in force, there can be little doubt that Ontario and Quebec would be largely supplied by the United States collieries, while, on the other hand, Maine, Massachusetts, and possibly some other Eastern States, would receive their coal from Nova Scotia. The United States insist on levying a duty on Nova Scotia coal, and, while there is a general admission that this is a most unwise policy, there is a difference of opinion in Canada as to the course which she ought to pursue under the circumstance.

It cannot in our opinion be denied that there is much to be said in support of both views. It may be argued on one side, that under no conceivable, circumstances can it be sound policy to impose a duty on a raw material of such general consumption as coal, while, on the other hand, it may be contended that, so long as the United States refuse to agree to the reciprocal free admission of natural pro-

ducts, Canada would act unwisely were she to give our neighbors all the benefit of free admission without any corresponding concession. Coal is but one of a number of natural products, on which a duty is imposed under the present tariff. subject to a condition that whenever those articles are admitted free into the United States, when exported from Canada, a similar concession will be made by Canada to the United States. It is perhaps scarcely to be expected that party politicians will put the subject fairly before those to, whom they address themselves. We believe that there is but one opinion among the leading politicians, which is, that it would be highly desirable that coal should be admitted free of duty, as well into the United States as into Canada. The difference of opinion is as to whether we should permit the United States to impose duties on our natural products, while we admit their's duty free; and we own that it appears to us that, as regards the article of coal, there is much to be said on both sides of the question.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

It is most unreasonable to hold the Canada Pacific Railway Co. responsible for the freights charged by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Co., which is an entirely distinct corporation although some gentlemen of wealth and influence are shareholders in both. We are not aware whether there are any maximum rates fixed by law in the charters granted by the States of the Union. If not, the rates must of course be governed by competition, and experience has proved that the tendency has been to reduce the earnings of railroads so much that the great majority have proved bad investments. It is probable that the present proprietors of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Minnesota Railroad are earning a good return for their investments, but perhaps if the aggregate expenditure on the road were taken into account the returns would not be found excessive. Be this as it may, the company, like all others organized for constructing and running a railway, has as good a right to make money by its traffic as a newspaper company or a cotton or woollen company. In England and Canada it has been customary to fix in the charters maximum rates for goods and passengers, which cannot be exceeded, and even those it is difficult for them to earn, owing to the keen competition to

which they are subjected. It is probable that the State Legislature have imposed similar restrictions, but, whether they have or not, railroad companies, like all others, will make just as large a profit as they can, but will probably take care to regulate their rates so as not to impede traffic.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

Among the resources of Canada which have received but little development amid the national progress are our abundant deposits of iron ore. There are of course the Iron and Steel Works of Londonderry, Nova Scotia, the products of which bear a high reputation ; while the St. Maurice and Radnor Forges, in this Province, have long been celebrated for their iron. Both these sections have local advantages as regards fuel, the abundance, convenience and economy of which chiefly determine the cost of conversion, and consequently the ability of the manufacturers to compete with the outside world. It is upon the coal beds of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and the forests of the St. Maurice district, that the development of their iron ores depends.

The unsuccessful experiments made a few years ago to develop the Baie St. Paul and the Moisio deposits appear to have had a discouraging effect upon any hopes of utilizing at home the richer deposits in other parts of the country, remote from coal supplies, six hundred bushels of charcoal, as at Baie St. Paul, being too expensive to consume in the production of each ton of pig iron, even in that wooded country. The sum of \$400,000 was sunk in that experiment, but the character of the ore had much to do with the results, being what is known as Titaniferous, the analysis of which gives 36.11 per cent of iron, 29.63 of titanium, 29.10 of oxygen, and 3.60 per cent of magnesia, and which consequently proved too obstinate for the enterprising English capitalists who made the attempts. The Moisic experiments will be referred to again.

Hematite ore contains normally about 70 per cent. of iron and 30 per cent. oxygen, but in many places it is intimately mixed with quartz, chlorite, slate and other rock matter by which the percentage of iron is much reduced. This valuable ore is found in great abundance throughout Canada,—near Londonderry, Nova Scotia; in the township of McNab, Renfrew County, Ontario, where there is a bed 30 feet thick; in Madoc, Marmora, Elzevir and Belmont in Hastings and Peterborough Counties, Ontario, whence large shipments to the United States have been going on for some time, and in other places. That used in the Three Rivers districts is what is known as Bog Iron Ore, of which that section boasts immense deposits. Magnetic Iron Ore, the most valuable of all our iron deposits, occurs in great abundance in various parts of the Laurentian range. That at Hull, opposite Ottawa, is a bed of 90 feet thick. In South Crosby, Ontario, there is a bed of 200 feet thick. The lack of coal renders these and other numerous rich deposits in Canada comparatively valueless: but if the Duryee process,by which a petroleum spray in connection with the principle of the Siemens regenerating rotary furnace, takes the place of coal, performing the operations of smelting, puddling and direct conversion where necessary into steel,-should accomplish even one-half of what is claimed for it by the promoters, there is in store for Canada a prominent position in the manufacture of iron. In this respect, however, it may be said that, even should the new process prove to be a practical success, the future supply of petroleum is not sufficiently assured; besides that the article is too subject to the operations of "rings" and "corners" to warrant the belief that a new and vastly increased consumption would not advance the price beyond the limit of economical use.

The question is naturally put by iron manufacturers : If such great results await the employment of the Duryee process in reducing ores, why do not the American firms of Pittsburg, and other great centres in the United States, where it was first introduced, take to it more readily, instead of, as we find them, still busying themselves with other new inventions having the same object in view, such as the Dupuy process, lately introduced from France? The Americans are not generally slow to adopt new improvements. While the crude experimental tests made recently in Toledo, Ohio, at which one or two prominent Montreal iron merchants were present, appear to have given unqualified satisfaction as to results, it is not a little strange that the representatives of large American iron wor s, who observed and lauded them so highly, have not shown any disposition to give up the old methods of smelting and try the Duryee process. Surely it is not owing to any feeling of jealousy that they hesitate. We are glad to observe that the new system is likely to receive a fair trial in Montreal; some leading merchants and capitalists have already subscribed

for amounts of stock. There certainly is no country in the world which would benefit so much by such a discovery as Canada.

The history of the iron trade abounds in discoveries, no less wonderful or incredible than that of the Duryce process. From the patent of Simon Sturtevant in 1611 for the use of pit coal when the manufacture of iron was forbidden in England- as the quantities of charcoal required threatened the complete de struction of the forests-to the invention of the Siemens regenerating, rotary furnace, every step has been accomplished with difficulty and amid every expression of distrust.

Correspondence.

CANADA AND "FAIR TRADE."

Editor JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

DEAR SIR,—It is perhaps premature to pro-nounce upon the expediency or practicability of the policy suggested under the name of "Fair Trade," till the details of the scheme become more fixed and definite. There will naturally be a good deal of difference of idea, according to diverging of interests. to divergence of interests, even among those who would be inclined to support a change in the trade policy of Great Britain and the Em-pire. Our Free-traders (so called) greatly rejoiced at the differences between our Protec-tionists, and prophesied freely that no govern-ment could frame a tariff which would be generally satisfactory: yet in some way the tariff got itself framed. Ganadians have too great interests, both commercial and political, in the trade policy of the Mother Country to view such a question from only one standpoint. to divergence of interests, even among those view such a question from only one standpoint, or to pronounce on it after considering it only in its crudest form. Although it is true that the text of the resolution referred to in the Jouraxa of the 14th inst speaks of "absolute freedom of trade throughout the whole empire," it is no less true that some of the leaders, realising the peculiar financial necessities of some of the colonies, only propose that Britons, whether at home or in the colonies, should give each other the preference over all loreigners,—a policy which the writer has always ventured to hold view such a question from only one standpoint, the preterence over an intergners,—a pointy which the writer has always ventured to bold ought to have been adopted fifty years ago instead of so-called free trade. For instance were Great Britain to decide to levy a daty of say, 10 per cent. on brendstuffs, that rate would be maintained against imports from Russia for example, or the United States; any of the Aus-tralian colonies which might admit English trainin colonies which imput admit bights goods absolutely free could send back corn on the same terms; while the produce of Canada would be given an advantage proportionate to that which she would give to British manufactures.

A policy of thorough reciprocity of this sort would not only be "Fair trade," it would be very traly "fair play;" for assuredly a colony which chose to tax the products of the Mother Country could not rensonably complain were another, which did not, to receive an equi-valent in a better market. The tendency would be for the colonies to compete to secure the best terms in the "home" market, and care would be constantly exercised to prevent the duties becoming excessive, and also to prevent their being maintained at a high figure after they had censed to be necessary; for, of course, industries which have become well established do not require the same amount of nursing as when they were in their infancy. Qertainly the benefit to the colonies of the proposed scheme could not fail to be great and decided in some important aspects. They would not

only be assured of a good market for their produce at remunerative rates, but their development and settlement would receive an enormous ment and settlement would receive an enormous impetus. Canada especially, whose great want has been a population, and which has heretofore been at a discount in the matter of immigration, would immediately, so to speak, go above par. An Englishman emigrating at the present time by settling in the United States can at once secure a footing in a market ten times larger than Ganada can afford and from which the secure a footing in a market ten times larger than Ganada can afford, and from which the Ganadian is excluded, and at the same time can have just as free access to the "home" market as if he remained a citizen of the empire. Had he to forfeit free-trade with the empire by be-coming a foreigner; should giving up his nationality mean an actual annual loss of so much per cent, he would be pretty sure to re-main under the old fiag. It will be remembered that one of the great arguments in favor of more that one of the great arguments in favor of protection was that it would both help us to retain our artizans and encourage the influx of both labor and capital from abroad. It may be fairly argued that fair-trade would have precisehttp://arguea.unat.nar-trade wond have precise ly the same effect. Moreover, neither the authors of our present tariff nor its supporters have ever claimed that it is absolute perfection; it has been freely acknowledged that it was largely ex-perimental and the it is instructioned medification. been ireely acknowledged that it was largely ex-perimental, and that it might need modification. Suppose that this were found to be the case; --if we then, by modifying our tariff in favor of our fellow-citizens in the Mother Country, instead of making a general reduction, could secure a real advantage for our raw produce in their markets, while taking off a pressure in their markets, while taking off a pressure which might bear unduly on some section of our people, the operation would strongly resemble that known as killing two birds with one stone, and would be of mutual benefit to both England and Oanada; for, with the closer relationship of the new order of things, the growth and prosperity of the colonies would growth and prosperity of the colonies would simply mean better, larger, and permainent mar-kets for Britain. Nor would Britain have to pay larger bakers' or butchers' bills, as there would be enough competition among the col-onies, especially as our great North-west be-comes developed, to protect the British consum-ers from excessive charges for either meat or wheat. or wheat.

There is one subject on which much has been and which has not been either very profound nor wholly logical, namely about "the most favored nation." Years ago, before the N.P. was ever thought of, it occurred to the writer that England was not on the same footing as that longiand was *not* on the same houring as the most favored nation as regarded Canada, and the question shaped itself: Why should our countrymen and fellow-subjects have to deal with us at a disadvantage as computed. deal with us at a disadvantage as compilted, with rivals, and possible enemies, the United States? Why should we not allow the British a discount off our reg dar tariff rates which would practically bridge the Atlantic, by enabling them to pay ocean freights, insur-ance charges, &c., so as to compete with the Yankees at our own doors and on equal terms? Of coarse up to the present time there would not have been the slightest use in our making such an offer, as the eccentric theories of the "Manchester School" would have prevented its being even seriously considered, as accepting favors from fellow-countrymen was considered to be as wicked and positively immoral as discriminating against foreigners. But, fortun-ably for the stability of the empire, the correctness of those theories is no longer unquestioned, and there are signs of the rise of a new school whose principles might be summarised by the motto, "The Empire Fir t1" Another error into which people unconsciously fall in regard to that cabalistic formula, "the most favored nation" is that of arguing as if Great Britain and the several colonies were wholly distinct and separate nationalities, and not merely differ-ent parts of one great empire. The fact that The fact that we have local governments and at present tax we have local governments and it present that each other's products as we see fit is merely a matter of internal detail about which foreign nations have no concern. Before we carried out the Ganadian confederation the different North American colonies drew their customs lines between each other just as sharply as

against foreign nations; and when, for purposes against foreign nations; and when, for purposes of our own, we chose to abolish the intercolouial custom houses, had any foreign nations made any impertinent claims as to "the most favor-ed nation," it is to be hoped that they would have been politely asked to mind their own business. Similarly should the various colonies and the Mather Country choose to make special trade arrangements with each other, any objection from foreign uptions would he superiment as a attemut nations would be as impertinent as an attempt to interfere in the trade relations existing between Russia and Siberia, or, for that matter, between England and the Isle of Man.

As for the suggestion that the United States, our rivils and competitors, might be offended should we dare to favor our fellow-subjects, that is the pasillanimous argument, and it may be doubled whether it deserves any answer other than a reductio ad absurdum. When the whole country was lying paralysed under a severe business depression, and Yankee agents severe business depression, and Tankee agents were slaughtering prices and legitimate trade on all sides, the proposition to aid and protect our own industries was met by the terror-stricken cry that our "American Cousins" might get angry; a cry little headed by the great mass of our people. Protection was in-sisted upon and was instituted—a protection too which discriminated against the "States" and in favor of Britain, not indeed in explicit and in favor of Britain, not indeed in explicit terms but none the less really, by classification, terms but none the less reality, by classification, with the effect of greatly diminishing our pur-chases from the States while our trade with Britain has largely increased. What the United States could do to us without suffering still more themselves is not very evident. They might abrogate the bonding privilege it is true, They which might be a blessing in disguise: such action could hardly fail to drive such trade as may be done through some of their ports. to flow through the St. Lawrence. Montreal certainly would not suffer from such a change.

However if the aggressive arrogance of foreign nations and the sentimental humanitarianism of Manchester doctrinnires have brought rianism of Manchester doctrimires have brought Britain to be willing to submit to external interference in her own domestic affairs, the sale of "the property and effects of John Bull, Esq.," advertised to take place "at the Boar's Head," might as well be proceeded with, as well as the returning "to their former owners the barrand maind according to their former owners the large and varied assortment of war trophies, the rarge and varied assortment of with tropines, including Russian guns, etc., to which he has no moral chaim," and he had better " retire from business" as speedily and as gracefully as possible, like the sensible little dog which walked out of the house to avoid being kicked walked out of the house to avoid denig kloked out. However, notwithstanding the vagaries of radical liberalism (so called), John Bull is still blessed with enough independence of character to arrive at his own decisions, irrespective of other people's opinions, and has enough practical common-sense to decide business questions upon business considerations, and not leave them to be decided by a set of philosophising theorists, who would rather see the country rained than to the decide during the set of philosophising theorists. admit that their opinions might be wrong.

MERCHANT & MANUFACTURER.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(By Telegraph.)

(By Telegraph.) Bosrox, Oct. 27.—Butter is unchanged at 32c to 34 per lb. for creamery, and 26c to 3³⁰ for dairy. Cheese is also unchanged at from 12c to 13c per lb. Eggs are selling at 27c to 28c per doz. There is no change in Pork. There is a steady demand for prime at 516.50 to 517; for mess at \$19.50 to \$20. Lord is steady at 124c to 13c per lb. Potatoes sell at 85c to 95c per bush. Hay is in good demand at \$23 a ton for the best quality. Apples are dull at \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl. The Flour market is very dull. Western superfine sells at \$5.25 to \$5.75; com-mon extras at \$6 to \$6.00. mon extrus at \$6 to \$6.50.

Ohiengo, 1.00 p.m. — Wheat, \$1.35¹/₂ Nov., \$1.37¹/₂ Dec., \$1.33¹/₂ Jun. Uorn, 62¹/₂ commad Oct., 62³/₄ c. Nov., 64¹/₄ c. 10.64¹/₃ c. Dec., 69³/₄ c. May. Oats, 44³/₃ c. Oct., 44¹/₃ c. Nov., 44¹/₃ c. Dec., 48c May. Pork, \$18.02¹/₄ Jan., \$18.25 Feb., \$16.70 nominal

Oet., S16.70 nominal Nov. Lard, \$11.50 to \$11.55 nominal Oct., \$11.55 asked Nov., \$11.52 asked year, \$11.90 asked Jan. Milwaukee, 1.00 p.m.—Wheat, \$1.353c cash Oct., \$1.354c Nov., \$1.364c Dec. New York, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat, No. 2 Red, \$1.494 cash, \$1.494 Oct., \$1.494 Nov., \$1.524 Dec., \$1.553 Jan. Occu, 70c to 714c cash, 70c Oct., 724c Nov., 724c Dec. Onts, stendy.

MARITIME MARKETS.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 27, 1881.

Trade in all departments has been fairly active in fish, which have advanced considera-bly. Export demand good West bly. Export demand good. Weather has been variable, an extremely cold wave for the season is sweeping over us at the present moment. We quote an ensier feeling in flour in sympathy with western and continental markets; supply moderate but equal to demand. Patents, such as Rolsart, SS.00 per barrel; choice high grades Superior, S7.35 to S7.50; Superiors, S7.00 to S7.15; Extras scarce, noninally SC.85 to S6.95; Fancey and lower grades, market bare. Oat-meal scarce, and quoted at. S5.00. Cornmeal S3.80 to S3.90. Butter, 17c to 20c. Pork, Mess S20 to S21; prime Mess, S18 to S19. Onts. 45c to 46c ner 34 1bs. Pontoes, 50c to 60c per 60 lbs. Fish, Labrador Herrings scarce, S5.56 for No. 1; S2.50 for No. 2. Shore Herring, S4.50 for No. 1; S2.50 for half barrels. Table Cod, S4.25 to 54.50 per quintal, and fishermen's deliwith western and continental markets ; supply 84.25 to \$4.50 per quintal, and fishermen's deli-veries of Dry Cod, \$4.00 to \$4.10 per quintal for large and small quotations. Three months excepting fish, which are cash.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 27. BEFRUOHM'S Auvices-Cargoes-Wheat and Corn, floating, on passare and for shipment inactive. Red Winter Wheat, off coast, 54s 6d; California Wheat, off coast, 53s 6d; Mixed American Corn, off coast, 30s; do, for prompt shipment, 29s 6d to 30s; California Wheat on passage, just shipped, 52s; nearly due, 53s; No. 2 Chicago Spring Wheat, for prompt shipment, 51s; No. 2 Red Winter Wheat, for prompt shipment, 53s 9d. What in Paris steady. Flour (8 marks) in Paris firmer. On passage for the United Kingdom-Wheat, 2,375,000 qrs; Corn, 290,000 do. English Country Wheat market, slow; Freich do., firmer. Liverpool Wheat, spot, weaker; do., Corn, inactive. Liverpool Exchange, 3 p. m.-Bacon, C. C.,

Liverpool Exchange, 3 p. m.—Bacon, C. C., 495 6d ; Hams, L. C., 488; Prime Western Lard, 598; Shoulders, 388; Prime City Tallow, 428.

Financial and Commercial.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY, 27th October, 1881.

There is little change to note in the trade situation, as compared with last Thursday. In some departments, notably dairy produce, provisions, hides, oils and breadstull's, quietness prevails, while in other branches-hardware, drugs and chemicals, fruits, potatoes and other export articles of produce-business is active, being stimulated somewhat by the near approach of the close of navigation, when higher rales of freight will be enforced. The last steamer is advertised to leave Liverpool for the St. Lawrence on the 27th instant. Dry goods, leather, wool, etc., rule steady and unchanged. Remittances continue good in all branches, and on the whole a healthy, satisfactory business for the season of year is being done. The money market has been fairly active, at unchanged rates of interest and discount. There has been a good enquiry for advances on stocks,

and the demand for accommodation from commercial borrowers is also reported fair. Sterling Exchange steady and quiet, at 1081 between banks for round amounts and 108% cash over the counter. Drafts on New York drawn at 3 to 3-16 prem. The stock market has been purely a speculative one all week; leading brokers report that they have not been so full of orders for a long time. Values have fluctuated considerably, according to the relative strength of the "bulls" and "hears;" both classes seem more than usually bold and determined. Ontario advanced to-day bonand actermined. On into a dvatced to day to 59, at which figure large transactions were made; Montreal closed at 1983 bid and 199 asked; Merchants' at 1274 bid and 128 asked; Commerce at 1401 to 1402; Richelien at 442 and 45, and Montreal Telegraph at 1254 and 1253 1253.

1254. Sales to-day: Morning Board—5 Montreal at 1984; 9 do at 1983; 50 do ex-div. at 1954; 175 Ontario at 58; 100 do at 573; 210 Commerce at 1393; 490 do at 140; 45 Montreal Telegraph at 1254; 170 Richelieu at 443; 150 do at 45; 50 Dominion Telegraph at 96; 350 Orty Pas-senger at 126; Afternoon Board—50 Ontario at 58; 50 do at 584; 25 do at 584; 25 do at 584; 1035 do at 59; 20 People's at 884; 30 Molsons at 1154; 525 Commerce at 1404; 200 Richelieu at 45; 150 do at 444; and 8 Canada Cottou Co. at 132. Cotton Co. at 132.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Travellers out on their sorting-up trip are doing well ; the recent colder and wet weather has been favorable for this branch of trade, and manufacturers generally expect to do a larger sorting-up business this season than for many previous corresponding periods. The majority, however, are still busy on back orders, and seem likely to be for another fortnight, while some have already commenced to make up Spring goods. Remittances continue satisfactory; one leading firm reports that during the past year their losses do not exceed \$100, a record never made in any previous year in the whole course of their experience.

CATTLE, ETC .- The arrivals of live stock at the Grand Trunk yards, Point St. Charles, for the week ending Sunday last comprised 1,994 head cattle, 1,682 sheep, and 1,880 hogs. The offerings of shipping cattle on Monday showed a decided improvement in quality, as compared with previous week, and sales were made at from 41c to 51c per 1b., live weight; 42c to 5c was the average range. There was a good export demand for sheep, which also sold at 41c to 5c per lb. The market was glutted with live hogs, and prices fell about 25c per ewt, the ruling figures being \$6.50 to \$6.75, while \$7 was, paid for a very choice lot. At the butchers' market between 400 and 450 head of fair to good beeves were offered, and met with a fair demand at 4c to 4½ c per lb., live weight, for good stock, while small lean cattle were difficult to sell at any price. It would appear that the French farmers require to improve their breed of cattle, as their offerings are complained of as being of decidedly inferior breed. plained of as being of decidedly interior ored. Sheep, on the butchers' market, sold at \$6 to \$7 each, and lambs at \$3 to \$4. Late cable advices quote choice Canadian cattle in Eng-land at 7d to 74d, live weight, while rough grades over there are neglected. There is evidently a good demand for Canadian sheep and lambs, for the American markets; large numbers have been shipped from Ontario to the States during the past few weeks. On Friday Inst 1,463 Canada sheep and hunbs were sold in New York at \$4.25 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. Shipments of live stock for this week from this port were : 754 head cattle, 1,067 sheep. Last week, 1,166 cattle, 2,575 sheep. Total to date, 40,841 cattle, 59,098 sheep.

COAL, ETC .-- Owing to the short supply, and an unusually large demand, together with the first temper of the Coal Mining Companies, dealers in this market further advanced their prices for hard coal last week; for stove

and chestnut coal \$7.00 is now asked, and for egr, \$6.75. Even at these figures dealers seem indifferent about selling, as they believe that all the conl that can be imported between now and the close of navigation will be in demand, at still higher prices; it appears that the bulk of shipments arriving here this season has been taken direct from the barges to consumers' cellars. Cordwood is selling at \$8 per cord for maple; \$7 for beech and birch; and \$6 for tamarac.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The tone of the English breadstuff's markets since our last reference has been remarkably quiet, for both spot and future offerings. British farmers have been delivering more freely of late, and this, together with liberal offerings of American flour, and free offerings of wheat from the Pacific coast, has onerings of what from the Facilie const, has produced an ensire feeling in Great Britain. Imports in the United Kingdom for the week show a decrease of 120,000 qrs. wheat, of 65,000 qrs. corn, and an increase of 660,000 brls. flour, as compared with imports for the week previous. The western wheat markets showed an upward The western when imprets showed in upward tendency until Tuesday, when as the result of an advance in freight rates by some of the rail-road companies, a decline of l₂ to l₂c per bush, for Chicago No. 2 Spring wheat was recorded. Corn, however, was not apparently influenced by the change. Yesterday wheat closed l₂c higher in Chicago for Nov., and l₂c bisher to Don delivery, add this afternoon a closed ic higher in Unicago for Nov., and ic higher for Dec. delivery, and this afternoon a further advance of ic is advised by telegraph. The local grain and flour market has been for the most part dull all week; in wheat buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and no busi-ness can be done. For Canada White \$1.40 is reported obtainable, and for Canada Red Winter \$1.44 was bid, but holders ask more money. A cargo of Canada White Winter on spot was recargo of Canada white winter on spot was re-ported sold yestérday at \$1.39; a cargo of 11,000 bishels oats changed hands Tuesday at 404c, and peas are held at 95c, although some small lots are reported to have been sold at 94c. Complaints have been received from Liverpool regarding the soft and bad condition in which Canadian peas have been landed. There are sellers of rye at 98c and buyers at 96c. In flour there have been few sales reported, but prices annear to favor the selling interest. Yesterday appear to favor the selling interest. about 600 or 700 barrels of Superior changed hands on p.t., but said to be at about \$6.45. IJolders quote the price of Superior at \$6.40, without buyers. The sale was reported of a lot of 1,000 sacks of Ogilvie's Superior over the cable on Tuesday at \$6.55.

GROCERIES .- The business doing is of the ordinary kind at this season. Speculation is not active, and consequently a safer state of things is likely existing. Sugars .- A slightly essier feeling, with Granulated 91c to 91c. Yellows are the shade lower. *Teas.*—For good drawing stylish Japan Teas there is fair enquiry and firmness. Lower qualities not in much demand. Japanese cable advices note drop in low qualities and slight full in fine. Young Hysons and Black Teas without change. Molasses.-Barbadoes has been sold about 53c in heavy lots, held in ordinary way 54c to 58c. Syrups firm. Rice without change. Coffees quiet, and for Mocha firmness prevails. Spices show little of change for the week. Fruits.-Valentin Raisins on the spot are scarce, 94c is lowest point for them here. To arrive, a triffe less for quantity would be accepted; ordinary trade 94c to 10c. Malaga fruit is not in large supply here but is dull. Sultanas a little lower. Currants show little change. Filberts keep up and are scarce.

Oils .- Market quiet, at unchanged prices ; no quotable transactions to note, the demand having been less active for all kinds.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- Business has been fairly active since our last report, and prices of. all the leading lines of goods are quite firm, with prospects of higher figures prevailing in the near future. The advance in freights from England enhanced values on this side, and buyers here were holding off, expecting freights to recede. Stocks became pretty much exhausted here in consequence of this hesitation, and the supplies in the market are much lighter than usual at this season of the year. This will have the effect of keeping prices lirm, and any change will be in the direction of enhanced values. Sal Soda is enquired for in 50 to 100 brl. lots at $$1.02_4$ to \$1.05, without finding sollers, \$1.10being generally asked for round lots. Bicarb Soda in small lots, $$3.12_4$ to \$3.20. Boraz searce and firm, at 14 $_4$ c in brls, and 16c to 17c in smaller quantities. Optimm and Morphia dull. Quintine inclining downwards. Other goods unchanged.

DARY PRODUCE—The Buller market has continued dull and uninteresting all week, no sales of import having taken place or being possible, apparently. Beyond the report on the "street" to-day that shippers are commencing to make enquiries once more, there is nothing new in the situation as reported last week. Inferior qualities changed hands .n small lots yesterday at 14c, and Morrisburg was offered at 18c. Cheese has also been unsaleable until to-day where there is a better feeling, as the result of an advance of 1s per cwt. in Liverpool, where it is quoted at 58s, but no recent sales have been reported here. The production for the senson is almost over, and it will be interesting, as supplies concentrate in the large centres and the extent of stocks become known, to watch the turn of the market, to see who gets the advantage in prices, holders or consumers; at present buyers and sellers remain apart, equally confident of their views. At Little Falls on Monday the market was " brisk and improved."

Day Goops.—Reports differ, but on the whole the week's business has been fair for the season. Sorting-up orders for winter goods forwarded by travellers have been fairly numerons, and there has been a few customers in the market from the Ottawa district and near-by places in the Eastern Townships. The city retail merchants, who, like their friends in the country, are getting busier as the cold, raw weather approaches, have also been sorting up during the week. Purchases are in no case large at this period of the year. Flannels, especially heavy blankets, are decidedly scarce; and repeat orders are difficult to place. Payments uniformly good, as they have been during the whole month; one house reports that their aggregate shows an increase of 20 per cent. over that for October last year.

Fish.—Three fresh cargoes, comprising nearly 4,000 brls., of Labrador herrings have arrived since the issue of our last report, and under an active demand they have been selling fairly well at \$6.50, in lots, while a cargo was reported sold at \$6.25 per brl. Of Nova Scotia Split herrings there are no straight lots of any kind in the market but No. 1, which is selling at \$5.50; other kinds are worth from \$4 to \$5 per brl. Green Cod is in fair request, at \$4.75 for No. 1 and \$3.75 for No. 2. Stocks of North Shore Sulmon light, and chiefly, if not entirely, in the hands of one firm; prices stendy and unchanged, at the figures quoted last week. British Columbia Salmon selling in small lots at \$18,65 per brl.

A t\$16.50 per brl. Faurrs.—Trade has continued brisk. The American demand has continued good, and prices remain strong at \$3 to \$3.50 for good winter stock; a sale of 500 brls good colored stock was made yesterday at \$3.50. No Fall apples left, and Montreal *Pameuse* are scarce and firm at \$2.50 to \$3, under a good export demand for Boston and other. American points. A despatch from Halifux yesterday says:— Apples sold at auction to-day brought \$1.50 for inferior pippins, and \$1.90 to \$2.75 for superior fruit. Arrivals of Canadian and American apples in Liverpool for the week ending October 11th comprised 7,934 barrels, against 27,505

HARDWARE AND IRON.-Business continues brisk; travellers for the leading houses here are doing well on the road, and one firm reports a larger number of orders on their books than they will be able to fill before the close of navigation. Cable advices received yesterday note a further advance of 5s sterling in Liverpool for Bur Iron. Holders here are generally firm, at \$2, although a lot of 50 tons was sold this week at \$1.90. Tin stiff, at last week's quotations; ingot tin is very scarce, Tin Plates strong, and in good demand, with \$5.75 now gen erally asked for charcoal; sales reported at this figure. Several large shipments have been made to Winnipeg this week at \$5.75 to \$6 for charcoals, and \$5 for cokes; other sales include 700 boxes of cokes at \$4.75, at four months, and 110 boxes Bradley plates at \$6, not cash. Copper, Nails, etc., steady at unchanged quota-tions. Pig Iron-A quiet week has to be noted for this article, with prices well maintained, and holders confident of even higher figures ruling later in the year. Some shipments are expected here shortly, but stocks for the winter at this port will be unusually light, and in few hands. The demand from Western consumers scems The demand from Western consumers seems to continue steady, but sales are neces-sarily small, and for the past week include ten carloads of Summerlee in one lot at \$24.50, at thirty days; another small lot ex-ship at \$24, small lots of Carnbroe at \$23, and of Eglinton at \$23.50. No Calder nor Langloan offering. Our outside quotations would un-doubtedly be shaded in the event of heavy transactions. The following extract from Wm. Fallows & Co's. Birmiugham circular of recent date, is full of interest: "A very considerable change has taken place in the condition of the iron trade since the issue of our last circular. iron trade since the issue of our last circular. During the months of July and August there were evidences of improvement in the demand for manufactured iron, and prices were slowly but steadily hardening. On the other hand, pig iron remained depressed, on account of the over-production and increasing stocks; but so soon as it became known that the makers of pig iron in Scotland and Middlesborough were resolutely determined to carry out the proposal to reduce the make by 121 per cent., it became manifest that the price had been unduly depressed by " bear" sales, and the engerness to cover these caused a smart rally in prices. This was followed up by large buying on the part of speculators and consumers, all of whom were anxious to get in before prices had advanced to any very serious extent. This movement in pig iron was followed up by the announcement, on the part of the leading Staffordshire makers, of an advance of 10s. per ton on finished iron, which led to large buying on the part of mer-chauts and consumers, so that the manufactu-rers are well filled with orders, which will give the works full employment for some time to come. Coal was advanced 1s. per ion in several districts on the 1st October, and a corresponding advance in wages was given to the men. The colliers in other districts are agitating for an advance of wages, and it is quite anticipated that coal may be advanced still further."

HIDES AND SKINS.— Dealers in foreign hides report an active demand, one leading firm having sold about 1,000 Am erican hides this week, in car lots, at 104c for No. 1; but the market for native hides seems to have been rather quiet. Notwithstanding the lower prices recently established, some dealers have experienced a decidedly less active demand from tanners. Sheepskins rule steady, at 90c to 95c as the average range of prices paid to butchers; occasionally §1 has been obtained for extra choice skins.

LUMBER.—Nothing new to report. Transactions are limited for want of stock to dispose of. Active preparations are being made for work in the woods. All the available men are being engaged at high wages. Several squads left this week from the Quebec district for Michigan and other points west. It is more difficult to procure men than formerly; as, with good crops and high prices, men on farms don't feel the necessity of going from home as in former winters. The cost of lumbering this winter will be very high, owing to the advance in wages and high price of pork and flour; also of hay and oats. Prices of lumber will, therefore, have to be well maintained, to repay manufacturers.

LEATHER .- Trade generally for the week has been fair, and has shown a slight improvement. There has been a moderate enquiry for all There has been a moderate enquiry for all kinds of stock; values remain nowinally un-changed but generally firm. It is expected that the slightly firmer feeling for Sole leather in New York and Boston will shortly be reflect-ed in this market; during the week the price has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. in New York with large sales, and a Boston house is reported to here sole, $\frac{150}{200}$ adds of New York with have sold 150,000 sides of Sole leather within ten days. In this market plump No. 1 Spanish Sole is still scarce and wanted at 26c for No. 1, and 24c for No. 2 B. A. Slaughter Sole is also rather active, large sales having been reported at our outside quotation. Measured leathers have recently been sold at prices which would not begin to pay the tanners, and it is stated that Buff will command more money in the English market than here; about 1,000 sides were sold here this week at a very low price, understood to be at 112c. Splits, especially heavy grades, are quite dull, offering at from 21c to 26c for heavy; stocks are large and considerably in excess of the demand. There has been rather more business doing in Upper but prices are weak. An attempt is being made by holders of enameled leather to raise the price 2c per foot to 18c, as it is claimed that the present rate is unremunerative.

PETROLEUM.—The market is reported active, at unchanged quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The stock of Mess pork now in Chicago is estimated at 70,000 brls., and of lard at 70,000 tierces, while the number of hogs packed in that city during the past summer is estimated at 2,595,000 head, against 2,818,000 for the like period last pear. Chicago provision market has been stendily declining this week until yesterday, when a reaction occurred, and pork sold at an advance of 324c for November and 174c per brl. for January delivery, while lard was also 24c higher for Nov. and Jan. deliveries. Pork is \$5.624 to \$5.70. higher. in Chicago to-day than a year ago, and lard is quoted \$4.00 to \$4.774 higher than a year ago. The steady decline in the West seems to have cuecked business here, the den and having been light all week, and pricesfor Mess //ork have further receded ; in a jobbing way \$22 to \$22.50 has been paid, but these prices night be shaded for arrivals towards the close of this week; a few carloads to arrive have been placed at \$21.50. Lard continues quiet, there being

Statement of Banks acting under Charter, for the month ending 30th Sept., 1881, according to the Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance

Ì		DAPITAL.		<u></u>		LIABILI	MES.	Dan hald as l		L Dunuin ain)
	BANKS.	Capital Authorized.	Capital. Subsoribed.	Capital Paid up.	Notes in Circulation.	Dominion Govt. Deposits payable on Demand.	Dom. Govt. Deps. p'yble after notice, or on a fixed day.	Dep.held as Security for execution of D.Gov. con- tracts & for Ins. Cos.	Provincial Goy. deposits payable on Demand.	Provincial Gov. Depos- its payable after notice, or on a fixed day.
ļ	ONTARIO.	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	2,000,000	\$ 1,446,061	\$ 61,655	\$	\$ 4,750	\$	\$
	Bank of Toronto Bank of Hamilton Canadian Bk of Com. Dominion	1,000,000 6,000,000	1,000,000 6,000,000 970,250 1,500,000	751 550	73%,042 3,519,002 959,325	19,045 81,798 19,464 95,516		42,000 32,985	149,767	200,000
	Dominion	1,000,000	970,250 1,500,000	6,000,000 970,250 2,998,280 603,290	1.174.516	19,464 95,516		1,350	122,294	216,784
	Ontario Standard B. of Can	1,000,000	619,490 1,395,100	603,290 1,367,260	549,295 1,346,141	81.534 33,754		55,550	1,781	
	Federal Bank of Ottawa Imperial Bk of Can	1,000,100 1,000,000	600,000 1,000,0.0	600,000 1,000,000	429,631 1,127,106	34,403 82,642	50,000	5,480 103,600	33,101	150,000
	•	10,000,000	15,084,840	16,290,630	11,327,179	509,811	50,000	245,665	308,930	566,784
	Total, Outario QUEBEO. Montreal Brit. North America.	12,000,000	12,000,000	11,999,200	5.007.688 1,014.309	8,787,564	2,100,000	401.385	212,146	
	Brit. North America. People's	4,866,666 1,600,000	4,866,666 1,600,000	4,866,666	1,014.309	22,530 4,156		15,083	•••••	
	Nationale Jacques Cartier	2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000	$\begin{array}{r}175,991\\881,371\\422,795\end{array}$	4,823 24,758	25,000	770	•••••	10,822
	Brit, North America. People's Nationale St. Jean Eanque de St. Hyac. La Bk d'11 ochelaga. Eastern Townships Exchange Bk. of Can. Molsons .	500,000 1,000,000	500,000 540,000	459,680 224.820	315,074 136.917	7,051 20,576 1,370	25,000 15,000		6,370	
	Banque de St. Ilyac La Bk d'il ochelaga	1,000,000 1,000,000	504,600 680,200	2-4,780 680.060	210,457 524,051	25.679				
	Eastern Townships Exchange Bk. of Can.	1,500,000 500,000	1,479,6 Ki 500,000	1,392,787 500,000	857,496 611,028	83,320 15,427 64,423		••••••	25,096	
	Merchants'	2,000,000 6,000,000	2,000,000 5,798.267	2,000,000 5,614,570	2,122,465 3,487.732	64,423 882,206 30,301	200,000	36,037	4,553 5,178	
	Quebec Union	3,000,000 2,000,000	2,500,000 2,000,000	2,500,000 1,995,510	808,877 771,522	30,801	100,000	51.561 3,398	627 128,980	
		39,466,666	37,469,333	36,578,073	17 315,374	4,475,766	2,465,000	601,306	382,952	10,822
	Total. Quebec Nova Scotia . Bank of Yarmouth	400,000	400,000.00 1,000,000.00	383,010.00	96,121.67	80,664				
		400,000 1,000,000 400,000 1,000,019	1,000,000.00 400,000.00 1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00 350,030.00 900.000.00	870,615.41 34,669.05 540,062.94	319,829			21,795	
	Merch'ts Bk of Halifx People's Bank	800,000	600.000.00	600,000.00	183.040.79	194,570		- 190	12,951	10,000
	Union Bank.	1,000,000 500,000	1,000,000.00 500,000.00	50),000.00 200,000 00 500,000,00	183.040.79 133 287 34 144.839.00	28,925				
	Exchange Exchange Merch'ts Bk of Halifx People's Bank Union Bank Fratou Bank Halifax Banking Co Com. Bk of Windsor.	500,000 500,000	500,000.00 500,000.00	260,000.00	199.427.74 78,537.25	48,617			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	Total, Nova Scotia New BRUNSWICK.	6,100,000	5,900,000.00	4,693,040.00	2,280.601.19	691,543		190	87,749	10,000
	Bk of New Brunswick	1,000,000	1,000,000.00 738,000	1,000.000.00 590,900.00	558,359.50	258,165		876		
	Maritime Bank St. Stephen's Bank	2,000,000 200,000	200,000.00	200,000.00	5.776.00 233,300.00	41,6:10 49,909			2,208	835
	Total, NewBrunswick	3,200,000	1,938.000.00	1,790,900.00	797,435.50	852,674		376	2,208	335
ļ	Grand Total	64.746.606	60,3-2,173.67	59 352.643.3		6,-29,800	2.515,000	847,537	729.847	587,941.41
	BANKS.	Other De- posits Paya- ble on De- mand.	Other De- posits paya- ble after no- tice, or on a fixed day.	Loans from or Deposits made by Banks in Can.secd.	Lonns from or Deposits made by Banks in Canada unsecured.	Due to other Bks in Canada,	Due to oth Banks or Ag not in Canada.	er Due to ts. other Ban or Agen in Unite Kingdon	ks not includ- ts ed under d foregoing	Total Liabilities.
	ONTARIO.		\$		*	\$	*			\$ 5,070,163 1.921,263
	Bank of Toronto Bank of Hamilton	2,285,060 787,468	1,201,066 299,058		58,251 161,678	18,785 18,094		19,5		$ \begin{array}{r} 5,076,163 \\ 1,921,263 \\ 16,762,285 \end{array} $
	Canadian Bk of Com. Dominion	6,240,487 1,750,284 2,423,708	5,870.870 1,824.801 1,188.689		101,018	20,665 23,838 67,788 -8,164		479.0 168,2	12	4,825,956
	Ontario Standard B. of Can.	821,190	415,550		50 000	• 8,164				5,647,675 1,875,764
	Federal Bauk of Ottawa Imperiat Bk of Can	2,099,100 401,185 1,590,344	2,946,511 595,299		50,000		••••••	•••• [••••••		$ \begin{array}{r} 6,738,388 \\ 1269,269 \end{array} $
			1,402,081		269,930	28,929		87,1		4,654,952
	Total, Ontario QUEBEO.	18,438,774 9,069,958	6,042,158			225,720		1,277,4		48,771,719
	Montreal. Brit. North America.	1,054,021 960,460	8 629 649	•••••	567,241	132,872 17,258 60,887 83,007	21,7	47	74,072	27,485,092 5,778,203 1,906,902 2,649,552 1,642,341 601,696 409,845 721,462
	People's. Nationale. Jacques Cartier Ville Marie.	1,209,131	622,861 477,200 231,726		75,000	83,007		21	8,014 7,314 2,661	2,649,552
	Ville Marie	910,040 78,105 55,208	144.515		20,000	50,358			2,001	1,642,341 601,696
	St. Jean. Bauque de St. Hyac.	12,655 202,144	181,873 499,609 155,814 1,267,116			•••••		····		409,645 734,462 916,428
	La Bk d'Hochelaga Eastern Townships Exchange Bk of Can.	423,533	1,267,116		700.000	2,759			8,738	910.428 2.662,86S
	Molsons	829,308 2,410,684 8,105,402	542,628 1,589,874		100,000 30,000	2,759 35,814 274,635 80,717 177,293		66,48 894 115,5	54 50,000 55 26,259 7,162	$\begin{array}{c} 910.428\\ 2.062,868\\ 2.25,061\\ 6.643,305\\ 11,880,311\\ 4.483,762\\ 2,805,167\end{array}$
	Quebec	2,678,517	8,980.869 736.583		645,005 114,000	177,293		···· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4.483,762
		28,867,331	20,833,867		1,551,250	48,418		<u> </u> <u>53,4</u>	····· [······	
	Total, Quebec Nova Scotia. Bank of Yarmouth		100 000 00		*,001,200 ₁	858,418	26,0	62 235,5	28 199,148	72,846,430
	Bank of Nova Scotia. Exchange	68,892.90 490,614 98 36,434.02	1,834,266.25		20,000	1,030.06 76,350.60	16,1	64 61,225.0	57	8,21,861
	Bank of Nova Scotia. Exchange Merch'is Bit of Halifx People's Bank Union Bank Pietou Bank Halifax Banking Co. Com. Bk of Windsor	36,434,02 239,077,45 203,472,83 92,263,07 112,102,74	1,331,266,25 27,225,00 028,628 03 293,470,14 436,464 53 834,127,19		80,000	$\begin{array}{r} 25,134.77\\ 8,421.22\\ 9,814.73\end{array}$	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4,399.	69 488.95	369,742 8,21,864 98,828 1,972,063 720,812
	Union Bank	92,268.07	436,464 53		• • • • • • • • • • • • •	9,814.73 44,539.52	2,8	60	1,018.05	101.021
	Halifax Banking Co. Com. Bk of Windson	18J,401.08 33,261.58	169,713.18 93,552.19			44,009.02 1,14 2.36	•••••	21,979.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	658,088 501,444 255,110
	Total, Nova Scotin	1,406,520.25	8,740,479.74		50 000	السبية ومبد لينبيه ج	19,0	19 00 00	18 0 000 00	255,110
	Bk of New Drugswick.	660,060.69	1,050,950 49		50,000	166,433.26 56,226.48	10,01	42 90,604.	18 3,860.39	8,497,029
	Maritime Bank St. Stephen's Bank	119,138 65	1,000,000 19		•••••				175.60	2,584,188
			1 010 010 40		·····	56,226.48		<u></u>	888.0J 1,063.60	401,489
	Total, New Brunswist-	770 100 94								
	Total,New Brunswick Grand Total	779,199.84	1,050,950.49		1,871,180	1,806,799.09	46,0	{	{	. 138,156,90

15								ASSETS.								=
	BANKS.	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	on other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks in Can- ada.	Banks or Agents not in Canada.	from othr	Deben- tures or Stock.	Prov'i.,Brit For'gu. or Col. Public Sec's. other than Cana- dian.	to Dom- inion Govern- ment.	vincial Govern- ments,	Loans, Disc'ts advances fo which stock, B or Db's, of Crp or Canadian, B or For'n Sees. 1 held as collater	ds. Munici- ns Munici- tt. pal cor al.		Banks secured.	1
	ONTARIO, Toronto Hamilton Commerce Dominion Standard Federal Oftawa Imperial	75,13 755,971 100,711 154,635 62,190 217,418		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	103,173 543,610 145,419 127,143 117,626 277,507 9.1,217	$\begin{array}{c} & 8.825 \\ 8.915.802 \\ 435.722 \\ 70.751 \\ 13.833 \\ 5.505 \\ 160,495 \end{array}$	* 31,421 1,442 16,278 93,723	24,333 •••••	670,219 582,596	8,054		843,3 192,6 1,868,9	81 253,38 96 37,10 95 33 70,00 4,22	5 218,881 81,248 9,750 28,457 545,599 1 1,600	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17
18 14	Total QUEREC, Montreal B. N. A Du Peuple Nationale Jacq. Cartier	1,919,640 1,837.558 420,525 19,180 97,7 (8	3,311,815 3,460,432 715,845 182,470 265,873 84,654	$\begin{array}{r} 2,275,749\\ 1,209,181\\ 262,761\\ 105,724\\ 64,477\\ 80,597\end{array}$	1,779,490 107,509 53,557 9,315 155,337 57,066	53,664 4,698,071 8,085.061 3,271,863 8,997 68,792 21,748	142,806 3,525,073 9,238 181,337 15,158		1,352,809		16,739 308,182	847,0 8,627,2 2,437,8 841,2 241,7 199,4	18 437,09	1,838,667 8,828,758		13
16 17 18 19 20 21 23 23	St. Jean, St. Hyacinthe D'Hochelaga, E. P'wnships, Ex. B. of Can, Molsons Merchants Ouebee.	7,848 14,648 28,253 99,685 81,738 270,361 393,807 103,780	5,859 86,836 45,351 81,778 24,529 519,935 518,752 275,827	5,633 13,213 51,830 21,935 115,887 398,452 68 5,589 373,277	6,779 11,643 74,825 57,037 296,050 54.362 82,548 82,846	2,858 10,002 16,619 6,583 208,002 25,167 48,035 1,548,534 59,842 14,442	42,832 63,939 5,697 41,647 230,955	145,433		5,303 4,142 730	81,674	2,437.8 8,41.2 241.7 109.4 42,56 80.4 811.8 271.9 217.5 894.10 1,145.4 87,0	4,650 4,650 50 80,533 7 55 24,770 174,900	300,728 65,131 615,551 89,030	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	17 18 19 20 21 23 23
24 25 26 27 28 29 80	Union Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia. Exchange. Merchants Pople's Bank Union	41,011.81	6,285,723 18,321.00 139,233.00 11,470.00 79,174.00 108,718.00 57,550.00	3,561,887 8,214.62 132,158.44 3,129.00 95,262.97 28,269.11 37,398.80	12 0.12 0.4	$\begin{array}{r} 14,227\\ \hline 13,692.092\\ 34,684.63\\ 47,015.73\\ 11,816.28\\ 20,705.23\\ 48,714.87\\ 40,997.95\end{array}$	4,115,851 30,234.30	410,539 20,331	95,045	793,221	339,850 71,660	6,771,2 	557,020	4,966,088	• • • • • • • • • •	24 25
8J 82 83 83	Pictou Bank, Halfiax B, Co C, B, W'dsor, Total, N, BRUNSWK N, BRUNSWK Maritime St. Stephen's	40,C37.82 34,649.38 13,219.45 434,459.28 178,060 37 0.77 37,376.00	22,794.00 56,679.09 11,143.89 505,082.89 189,950.00 512.00	2,842.99 353.785.50 68.200.00	399,462.20	$\begin{array}{r} 1,049.54\\ 25,747.93\\ 28,190.38\\ \hline \hline 254,012.57\\ 72,532.14\\ 384.57\\ 80,473.86\\ \end{array}$	5,364.67 22 983.33 309,923.46 143,613.14		263,590.76 43,140.00 6,400.00	•••••	71,669 95,480	84,00 2,00 133,55 124,05 291,31	7 $134,2137 22,781$	827,043 41.146	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	84
	Total Gr. Total	215,437.14	190,642.00	109,261.07 6,300.684	165,907.69 3,446,221	153,390.57	172,665.19	1 101 941	49,540.00	55,911 856,511	96,480	415,3	5 48,692 4 1,177,026	41,146		
	BANKS.	Loans to or dep'ts.	Othercur. louns, dis. and ady's. to the public.	Notes AC. overdue and	Other Overdue	Notes, etc., overdue and ther overdue lebts secured in real estate, or by deno-it of or lien ou stk. &	Real Estate	M'tgages on real		Oth'r A sets no iuclude above	t To	tal Liebilit Direc and fir s013. which th uny inte	lea of tors ms in cy have rest. m	verage ount of pecie d dur-	Average smount of om, Notes old during te month,	•
8	ONTARIO. Toronto Hamilton Commerce Dominio Ontario Standard Federal Otawa Impe. lal	70,0、0	3,579,366 6,539,257 1,766 (21)	\$ 4,040 7,784 267,129 29,223 9,931 66,465 22,159 3,979	\$ 56,174 22,810	32,526 16,274 200,305 88,94 t 258,208 3,500 7,141 26,401 8,600	\$ 17,017 68,937 12,539 107,798 9,032 7,750 13,075	\$ 16,51 60,72	. 14,000 0 280,133 87,080 . 145,014 . 127,687 0 5,050	\$ 20,2 16,5 2 '1,4 5,4 26,1 8 10,6	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	16,991 5 05,129 8 99,740 1 20,159 15,891 26,578 1	11,824 23,517 20,410 50,934 13,799 09,005 17,229	\$ 212,799 77,473 625,461 100,790 152,500 63,421 194,170 22,984 No5,959	\$ 66,882 2 9,200,307 3 270,620 4 516,306 5 97,121 6 314,550 7 84,579 8 269,553 9	5
10 11 12	Total QUEBEG. Montreal Du Peuple Nationate Jac. Cartier B. V. Marie. St. Jacan St. Hyacinthe D'flochelaga.	295,735 56,650	43,891,375	410,717 121,180 6.962 58,710 86,597 10,903 41,573 12,710	78,095 34,160 40,210	642,899 161,871 84,261 164,020 245,965 212,440 18,740 18,740 19,627	276,017 52,944 10,251 49,605 225,207 820,711 90,250 550	95,50 64,07 6, 84 2,00 22,25 7,80	2 815,729 1 435.520 2 200,000 8 35,000 0 65,909 9 80,000 0 36,000 18,853	280,7 945,5 44,6 49,1 162,4 227,4 5,5	717 68,59 260 45,19	07,348 1,5 03,694 83 17,593 56,167 11 27,926 55 57,393 13,264 1	38,057 1,1 33,908 29,215 52,574 55,073		8,125,308 8,815,577 1 234,560 1 102,770 1 184,800 1 83,886 1 12,274 1 6,454 1 80,702 1 47,070 1 47,070 1 74,954 1	012345
19 20 21 22 23	Ex. B. of Can. Molsons Merchants Quebec Union	5,000	$\begin{array}{c} 650, 59 \\ 1, 140, 139 \\ 2, 548, 154 \\ 2, 288, 757 \\ 7, 012, 528 \\ 11, 628, (89 \\ 4, 555, 503 \\ 8, 759, 659 \end{array}$	22,445 6,415 33,704 2,655 20,966 191,679 62,427 43,570	1,585 7,314 	47,194 10,560 70,441 24,281 70,085 115,355 179,290 54,672	$\begin{array}{c} 4,796\\ 78,114\\ 46,291\\ 26,251\\ 138,360\\ 426,007\\ 426,007\\ 426,442\\ 33,840\\ \hline\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	44,0 89,7 1,1 8,3 91,0 10,2 84,2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14,793 14,725 14,725 14,725	16,576 9,915 0,394 12,881 13,946 19,929 15,252 15,067	80,627 66,838 79,000 19,810 29,248	19,054 2 459,824 2 651,000 2 263,435 2 56,462 2	78901231
26 27 9 9 0 81 82	Total. Nova Scotia. Yarmouth Nova Scotia. Exchange Merchauts People's Bank Union Pictou Bank. Halinax B.Co.	•••••	64,173,368 520,085 3,105,833 245,220 2,215,887 956,892 790,791 751,177 707,885 410,127	712,503 103,505 16,892 111,009 46,983 16,454 32,726 27,879	144,540	1,477,964 12,21(16:30) 30,796 ,14,300	6,488		8,000	41,4	89 8 148 4.5 152 3,1 152 3,1 152 1,4 152 1,3 132 1,35 171 90 108 1,04	55,732 70, 49,084 417, 50,007 27,583 814, 96,406 115, 48,345 156, 95,765 76, 45,981 35,6	SS8.80 S8 112.00 102 102.00 102 102.00 102 112.00 102 112.00 102 112.00 102 112.00 102 112.00 102 112.00 102 112.00 102 112.00 102	421.72 076.09 163.00 216.00 551.00 11 442.00 844.00	5,597,692 18,352 00 22 1,397.00 22 11,617.00 22 95,750.00 22 (6,748.00 22 95,655.00 32 21,425.00 3 18,000.00 32 18,000.00 32 2,315.89 32 18,000.00 32 2,315.89 32 18,000.00 32 2,315.89 32 18,000.00 32 2,315.89 32 18,000.00 32 2,315.89 32 19,000.00 32 2,315.89 32 19,000.00 32 10,000.00 32	567599122
33 84 85	C. B. W'ds.r. Total. N. B. UNSW'K N. Brunswek. Maritime St. Stephen's. Total		410,127 9,764,300 2,793,937 425,469 8,216,406	21,315 8,335 363,756 37,124 2,191 	2,140 7,570 2,000 790 2,790	0.00 51, SS 131,49 107,50 2,24 8,67 118,42		[3 273,515 . 80,000	405,4 6,0 65,2 6,0 77,2	53 14,28 00 4,16 49 39 25 60	32,779 1,186,9 54,054 192,1 53,346 58,593	16 80 428, 81.00 173, 36,	853.10 54 653.88 10 0.77 742.00	2,315.89 11,157.89 31,230.00 512.00 31,742.00	1
1	Gr. Total	641,885	3,210,400 121,045,451	1,526,322	2,790		9 1,847,055			2,471,6		50,670 7,575,0		}	,425,900	-

1.11

little or no demand. American sells at 15c to 154c in pails, and Canadian is worth 15c in pails and 144c in tubs. Hams also in light demand at 18c to 144c, as to quality. Eggs quiet and steady; receipts have increased, but prices remain firm, at 22c for anything like a round lot, while single cases of strictly fresh bring 23c to 24c per doz.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE ADVERTISERS DEALING IN

"SPECALITIES in DRY GOODS,"

Having a large connection with the retail trade throughout Canada, are desirous of obtaining additional lines of Goods. Correspondence solicited.

P. O. Box 1939, Montreal.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. TORONTO, Oct. 27, 1881.

With the exception of breadstuffs and provisions, the movement during the past week has been comparatively large. There has been an active demand from the country for dry goods and hardware, and prices show much firmness. Orders from travellers for dry goods are numerous, and the feeling among the trade is one of hopefulness. While there are fair stocks of nearly every description of woollen goods, there are but small stocks of cottons, and dealers are unable to supply the demand for bags and grey cottons. Shirtings are also in small stock, and prices appear to be firm throughout. Orders are mostly of a sorting-up description, and the number of store customers is not great. Some good orders are arriving from the Northwest, and the volume of business with that section has largely increased the past. season. In hardware there has been an active demand for heavy goods, and dealers prefer selling small to large parcels at present quotations. Manilla rope, bar and pig iron are higher. The movement in groceries shows a slight falling off; stocks in the country are not broken much, but, as roads harden, an increased demand will spring up. Provisions have been very quiet, owing to small stocks and the close of the season. Flour and wheat have been unusually dull, there being no demand beyond the wants of immediate requirements. Barley has been in active demand, and shows an advance of 5c during the week. The money market has been somewhat firmer; call loans are being made at 52 per cent., and in some instances 6 has been obtained. Commercial paper is in fair offer; gilt-edged is discounted at 6 per cent., and the ordinary at 7. Sterling exchange is steady; 60day bills are quoted at 1081 between banks and 108# to 108½ over the counter, and demand bills at 109 to 1091. Gold drafts in New York are 1 premium. The stock market has been active and irregular; some banks show a decline, while others are higher than a week ago. Among sales the past few days were the following :-- Montreal at 1984, 198 and 199, Toronto at 165 and 1651, Ontario at 57 571, 57, and 563, Commerce at 139, 1382, 140, 1393, and 1392, Dominion at 182; 183 and 184, Merchants at 127, Standard at 1103 and 112, and Imperial at 1324. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet and generally firm, with the following sales :--- Huron and Erie at 1553, Farmer's Loan at 1313, London and Ontario at 116, Union at 1332, Canada Landed Credit Co.,

at 138, London and Ganadian at 1441, Toronto House Building Association at 140, Consumers Gas at 141, and British America Assurance at 143 and 140. The market closed steady, with sales of Ontario Bank 55 and 573; of Commerce at 140 and 1393; o[°] Dominion 1861 and 187; Federal at 1503, and Cauada Permanent at 2055 Following are the closing bids to-day as

compared with those of last Thursday :

Banks.	Bid Oct. 27.	Bid Oct. 19,	Loan Cos.	Bid Oct. 27.	Nid Oct. 19.
Montreal	198	200	Can. Permanent		204}
Toronto Ontario	161	591	Freehold Western Can	$163 \\ 173$	173
Merchants Commerce	$127\frac{1}{1}$ 1394	1263	Bldg. & Loan Imp. Savings	1021	1021
Dominion	187	180xd	Farmers' Loan.		
Hamilton Standard	122 1114		Lond. & Can'dn Huron & Erie.		140
Federal Imperial .	150 182	150	Dom. Savings Outario Loan	120 134	134
· Molsons			Hamilton Prov.		134

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The demand has been less active, and the volume of transactions smaller than during the previous week. Prices continue unchanged, and are stendy in consequence of the firmness in leather. Manufacturers are busy, and payments reported as satisfactory.

COAL AND WOOD.—There continues to be a good demand for coal, and deliveries are large. Prices are the same, viz: \$6.50 for all kinds of hard, \$6.50 for first quality of soft, and \$5 for second quality. Wood is fairly active and firm at \$6 per cord for hard, and \$4 for pine.

COAL OIL.—The demand for refined oils is active, and sales have been large during the week. Single barrel lots sell at 24c for imperial gallon, and five to ten barrel lots at 23 dc. The crude market in Petrolia is quiet at \$1.75 to \$1.85 per barrel.

COUNTRY PRODUCE .- Apples .- The demand is aclive, but offerings are limited; there are buyers of choice winter fruit at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per barrel for car lots; holders generally ask \$3. A good many United States buyers are in the market. Good Fall apples sell at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a barrel. Beans are higher, with receipts very light; car lots are worth \$2 to \$2.15, and jobbing lots sell at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel. Eggs are in limited supply and firmer under a good demand; case lots are worth 21c. Hops nre firmer, with sales of really choice to specu-lators at 20c and 21c. Yearlings are worth 124c, and dealers seem to look for still higher figures. Hogs are in moderate supply and prices are firm at \$8.25 to \$8.75. Unions are figures. quiet and firm, there being few on the market; prices range from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel. Polutoes are fairly active, with prices of car lots a little easier, at 80c to 822c per bag. Poullry more plentiful and easier; chickens and fowls bring 50 to 65c per pair; geese 64c to 7c per 1b., and turkeys 104c to 11c per 1b. Tallow is quiet and firm, with sales of small lots at 8c; dealers pay 4c for rough and 74c to 71 for rendered.

DRUGS AND CHEMIOALS.—Business continues fairly active, and prices, as a rule, are steady. Opium is steady, with sales at \$4.75 to \$5. Quinine ensier, at \$3.05 to \$3.25. Tertaric Acid is unchanged at 58c to 60c. Cream of Tartar unchanged at 35c. Turypentine steady at 90c to 95c. Linseed Oil steady at 79c for boiled and 76c for raw. Glycerine firm at 45c to 47c. Potass Iodide, \$3 to \$3.25 per lb. Potass Iromide, \$3 to \$3.25 per lb. Potass Inomide, \$3 to \$3.25 per gallon. Morphia firmer at \$2.70 to \$3 an ounce. Cubeb berries unchanged at 70c per lb. In chemicals business shows a slight improvement.

FLOUR AND MEAL - Flour has been dull and inactive the past week. There has been very little demand, and, owing to sellers prices being much above the views of buyers, the volume of trade has been small. Superior Extra sold on Friday at \$6.25, and a common brand of the same grade sold at an joutside point on Saturday at equal to \$6.10. Cars of ordinary Superiors now offer at \$6.15 fon spot, with buyers at \$6.10. Extra sold last week at \$6.15, but would not bring much over \$600 to \$6.10. The stock in store is 1,800 barrels, against 1,275 barrels last week and 1,905 barrels the corresponding week of 1830. Bran is in good demand and firm, with sales on Monday at \$14 on track. Oatment is in demand and firm; car lots fare worth \$4.60 to \$4.70. Comment is quiet and unchanged at \$3.75 to \$4 for small lots.

WHEAT.—There has been little demand for wheat the past week, and prices are for the most part nominal. Buyers and sellers are apart owing somewhat to the irregularity of outside markets. Offerings, however, have not been large, and receipts are light. No. 1 Springoffers at \$1.40 cash and for January delivery, with buyers at \$1.35. No. 2 Spring is held at \$1.35, with bids at \$1.32. No. 2 Fall offers at \$1.34, with buyers of cargo lots at \$1.31 and of car lots at \$1.30. The stock in store is 178,582 bushels, against 206,854 bushels last week and 37,596 bushels the corresponding week of last year. The market closes quiet and quotes nominal.

COARSE GRAINS .- Barley .- There has been a fair movement in this grain the past week, and prices are much higher than in our previous report. The demand has been active and offerings restricted. The latter part of last week: sales of No. 1 were made at 95c and 96c for car lots, and at 96c and 97c for cargo lots. On Tuesday there were sales at 97c to 99c for No. 1, and holders yesterday were asking \$1. No. 2 choice sold on Tuesday at 94c." No. 2 ordinary sold at 90c on Saturday and at 92c on Tuesday. No. 3 Extra sold at 85c on Saturday and at 86c on Tuesday, and No. 3 at 80c on Monday. Yester-day No. 1 sold at 99c, choice No. 2 at 951c and ordinary No. 2 at 92c. The market to-day is steady, with a sale of No. 1 at 98c and No. 2 choice at 952c, No. 3 Exira offers at 88c. The stock in store is 283,055 bushels, against 320,010 bushels last week and 346,802 bushels the corresponding week of 1880. Outs have ruled firm, and receipts for the week were limited is alles were made the latter part of last week and on Monday at 42c on track; and on Tuesday at 42g on track. Peas are firmer; on Tuesday at 423C on track. *Fras* are inner, offerings are small and the demand fair; cars of No. 2 sold on Tuesday at 80c and No. 1 are nominal at 82c. The stock in store is 6,348 bushels, against 4,529 bushels last week and 18,375 bushels the corresponding week of 1880. Rye is moderately active and easier; a car lot sold on Monday at 96c on track, and 4,500 bushels on Tuesday at 95c on track. Stock in store 7,222 bushels, against 5,454 bushels the corresponding week of last year. Corn dull and purely nominal at 78c to 80c.

FREGHTS.—Rail freights on flour and grain by Graud Trunk Railway are firm and unchanged. Lake freights are also unchanged.

GROCENES.—The demand has been less active from the country this week, but the firmness in values still continues. Fruits have been in demand; Valencia raisins are held at $9\frac{1}{2}c$ in lots, $9\frac{1}{4}c$ being refused. Currants are slightlyensier at 7c. Sultanas in small stock and firm at 15c. White fish are firmer at \$4.50 to \$4.75, and trout at \$4 to \$4.25. Sugars are unchanged from last week notwithstanding higher prices in outside markets. All other lines unchanged.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—There is still an active demand for nearly all articles in this department, and in some instances prices are higher than last week. In consequence of small stocks and the delay in supplies coming for-

ward, business has been somewhat checked. Barbed Fencing Wire is fairly active and firm at 74c to 74c for galvanized, and 64c for painted. Canuda Plates active at \$3.25. Ingot Copper 74c to 74c for galvanized, and 64c for painted. Canada Plates active at \$3.25. Ingot Copper firm at 184c to 20c; pig, 18c to 19c; sheet, 26c to 28c. Aails are in good demand and firm at \$2.65 to \$2.70 for 10dy to 60dy hot cut, American or Canadian pattern; \$2.90 to \$2.95 for 8dy to 9dy. Galvanized Iran active and firm at 64c to 65c for No. 28, and half a cent less for No. 26. Glass firm, with closest quota-tion at \$1.75. Bar Iron in good demand and higher at \$2 to \$2.10. Pig Iron higher; Summerlee is now quoted at \$26; Carubroe at \$25.50 and Siemes at \$25 to \$26.50. Manilla Summeries is now quoten at \$25; Carnorov at \$25.50 and Siemens at \$25 to \$26.50. Manilla Rope is higher at 124c to 134c. Tin Plates active and firm; IC Coke, \$5 to \$5.25; IC Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6; IX Charcoal, \$7.75 to \$8; IXX Charcoal, \$9.75 to \$10.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides are easier this week, with sales of cured at 91c. Green have declined Jc, and are now 8 dc for No. 1 cows and 9c for steers. *Calfskins* are quiet and nominally unchanged at 14c to 15c. *Sheepskins* are in fair demand and firm at \$1.

LEATHER .-- Trade this week has been fairly active and prices firm. Orders from the country are numerous, and stocks of heavy goods are small. We quote : Spanish Sole No. 1, all weights, 27c to 29c; Spanish Sole No. 2, 25c to 27c; shughter sole heavy, 29c to 29c; shughter sole, light 27c to 29c; Buffalo sole, 23c to 25c.

LIVE STOCK -- Cattle -- About twenty-five loads offered the past week and all sold well. The demand for first-class butcher stock is good, with sales at 4c to 41c per lb. Secondclass rules at 3c to $3\frac{3}{4}c$. Stockers" are in demand and firm at $3\frac{1}{4}c$ to $3\frac{3}{4}c$. Sheep are unchanged at $4\frac{1}{4}c$ to $4\frac{1}{2}c$ per b., with few offer-ing. There is an active demand for Lambs, and rices are higher; sales of small lots have been made this week at \$4 to \$4.75 each. Caloes are also higher, and the supply light; choice will bring \$12 to \$15 a head, and ordinary \$6 to \$10. Hogs are unchanged at 6c to $6\frac{1}{2}c$, with offerings fair.

PROVISIONS .- Butter .- Receipts are a little more liberal; prices are firm for choice tub at 20c. to 22c., but other descriptions are hard to 206.10 22C, ont other descriptions are mire to sell. Car lots of selections are quoted at 19c Mo 20c on spot. Ordinary store-packed ranges from 15d. to 18c. *Bacon* is quiet and stendy at 13c. for long clear in a jobbing way. No Camberland cut in market. *Hans* sell at 14c t 14t for canvassed in job lois. Mess Pork is easier at \$21 to \$21.50. Lard is in moderate demand and firm at 15c for Canadian refined and 16c for American. Cheese is quiet and s ightly easier at 12c to 13c. Dried Apples are

in fair demand and firm at 6c to 6gc for old lots.

SEEDS .- Clover is dull and nominal at \$5.25 per bushel for smell lots from store. No New offering yet. Timothy is also nominal at about \$3 a bushel. Flax nominally unchanged.

Wool.—There has been a moderate movement in fleece at 24c to 25c. Supers are in fair demand and firm at 27c to 29c, and extra is unchanged at 33c to 36c.

Special Notices.

Try the hardy species of vines, grown and ac-climatized at Beaconsfield by Gallagher & Gauthier of Pointe Claire and Montreal. ther or Pointe Churc and Montreal. A pamphlet containing full instructions for plant-ing and caring will be mailed on application. For further particulars address Gallagher & Gauthier at Pointe Claire or Montreal, who will gladly answer all inquiries. Messrs. Gal-lagher, & Gauthier are also prepared to fur-nish Strawberry and all other kind of Small Fruit Vines in any countity desired Fruit Vines in any quantity desired.

CHURCH STREET. TORONTO.

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- DOMESTIC

- WOOL for Medium Tweeds. WOOL for Coarse Tweeds. WOOL for Etoffes. WOOL for Medium Flannels. WOOL for Medium Flannels. WOOL for Union Goods of all kinds. WOOL for Horse and Shankots. WOOL for Horse and Shanky Blankets.

All selected personally by our MR. BEN. WILSON, now in Europe for the winter.

The Cheapest Wools in Canada. Knitting Wools a Specialty. Sole Agents Hamilton Cotton Co.'y First Prize Silver Medal. Cotton Warps, no other make can compare with them. Every variety at lowest Mill prices. Perfect satisfaction and full length guaranteed. Empty beams roturnable at value. All second-hand Woollen Machinery for sale in Cauada, on our books.

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271 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Russian Furs of the finest quality, personally selected. Marten, Hudson Bay Sables, Ermine, &c., Snow Shoes, Moccasins and Indian Curiosities in great variety. The Fur Department, containing the choicest class of goods is constantly open to the public during the season.

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DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE.

113 St. Peter Street.

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18 Bartholomew Close.

London.

FALL 1881.

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Just to hand, a large consignment of our famous

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at lower prices than ever before.

SPECIALTIES IN

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Terms, 30 days-Nett Cash.

S. CARSLEY,

113 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.

	STOCKS AND BONDS.								
SURETYSHIP.	NAME.	Par Value	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices. Oct. 27.		
HE GUARANTEE CO.	British North America	£50 8 50	8 4,866,666 6,000,000	\$4,866,666 6,000,000	\$1,215,000 1,400,000	2 1 4	103 103 1401 1401		
	Dominion Bank.	60	1,000,000	970.250	451,000 240,000	4	1711 88 89		
Of North America.	Eastern Townships Exchange Bank.	50 50	1,469,600	1,600,000 1,382,705 500,000 1,000,000	200,000 200,000	81	118 140 141		
apital Subscribed, \$1,000,000	Federal Bank	1 100	500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	748,201	80,000 100,000	8] 4	150 152 118		
aid up in Cash (no notes), . 250,000	Imperial Bank.	100	800,000	638.732 1,000,000	175,000	0 8½ 2½	85 88 1821 183 1011 110		
ssets, June, over . , 300,000 Deposit with Government, . 57,000	Hachelaga Imperial Bank. Jacques Cartier Marltime Merchants' Bank of Canada	25 100 100	500,000 800,500 5,798,267	500,000 599,480 5,614,570	525,000	0	1271 128		
Deposit with Government, . 51,000	Montreal	50	2,000,000	2 000,000	(140,000 5,000,000	8 42 p.c. B	115 116 1981 199		
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Nationale Ontario Bank	50 40	2,000,000 8,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	8	94 58 59		
	Nationale Ontario Bank. Quebec Bank Standard	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	825,000 7,550	81	110 1113 112		
this Company renders the Premiums in certain see annually reducible until the rate of	Union Bank	100	2,000,000 2,000,000	1,992,990	86),000	81	155 165 95 97		
ne-half p. Cent per Annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man-	Ville Marie Building and Loan Association	100	590,000 750,000	743,255		81	95 1021 1031		
monout which introduced the system to this contin-	Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co		1,500,000	663,990	120,000	41 6	140 139 140		
it seventeen years ago, and has since actively and necessfully conducted the business to the satisfuc- on of its patrons.	CanadaPerm. Loan and Savings Co Dominion Savings & Inv. Co	- 50 - 50	800,000	717,250	960,000 80,000	4	2011 120 123 95 97		
Over \$140,000 have been paid in	Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co English Loop Co.				8,503.	2] 4	95 97 115 122 104]		
Claims to Employers.	Freish Loan Co. Farmers' Loan and Savings Co Freehold Loan & Savings Co Hamilton Provident & Loan Society.	50 100	1,057,250	611,430	53,000 234,024	3 · 4	131 131 163 165		
President: General Manager:	Hamilton Provident & Loan Society. Hudon Cotton Co	. 100	1,000,000	867,700	125,000	4	135 136 160		
JR A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. EDWD. RAWLINGS.	Huron & Erie Say. & Loan Soc Imperial Savings and Investment So	50			245,000 69,000	4	157		
Head Office:	Hudon Coton Co. Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc. Imperial Savings and Investment So London & Can. Loan & Agency Co London Loan Co. of Canada	- 50 -1 50	4,000,000	560,000 300 950	148,000 17,432	81 4	144 110 116		
			2,000,000	2,000,000		5 4	119 1251 125		
260 St. James St., Montreal.	Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Passenger Ry Co	40				5 8	1403 142 1283 126		
* N.B — This Company's Deposit is the largest ade for Guarantee business by any Company, and	Montreal Cotty Lasenger Ry Co Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y Noticeal Loan & Mortgage S'y	5. 50		401,027	64.000	0			
not liable for the responsibilities of any other isks.	National Investment Co Ontario Saving and Investment S'oy	1 100	1,460,00	280,000	11,500 158,000	81 81 4	1081 111 106 108		
	Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co Toronto City Gas Co	. 50 . 100	1,565,00	1,565,000		24 21	443 45 141 142		
HUNTER & RENNIE,	Union Loan and Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings C	. 50) 500,00	0 462,762 0 1,000,000	100,000 390,000	b 1	185 172 174		
CITY AGENTS, ondon and Lancashire Life Assurance Co. and	ESTABLISHED 18:	_	<u>_</u>		cDONA				
The Fire Insurance Association (Limited)	CANNED VEGETABLES,				ufacturers a	E COLLEMPTOR -			
Of London, England.	CANNED FRUIT, CANNED FISH	•	T			그 제 그 것 같아.	4. S. M. 1997		
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THOMAS HIAM,	JELLIES, D. HATTON &				arly opposite	1 4 C 1 C 1			
INSURANCE BROKER,	IMPORTERS,	<u> </u>			MONTI	EEAL.			
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6 Hospital Street, Montreal.	T A CODDONT	<u></u>	 d o -		Lega	u.			
Legal.	L. A. GORDON	ŠT (00.,	OT AND A	London TLASS & E		т		
For Assignces, Accountants, &c., see other page.)	(Successors to J. C. Gorpon	& Co		7	김 김 씨 김 영양이				
Mount Forest, Ont.	化二乙酮 建长管理 编译系统 流行				TERS, ATTO NOTARI	ES, &c.,			
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WI & JEFFERY,	15 ST. JAMES STRI	ET,		4 D.D.C	Mont Mont	an single in th	m		
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BARRISTERS and ATTORNIES, Office over Canadian Bank of Commerce. Hugh MacMahon, Q.C. A. O. Jeffery.	P.O. Box No. 1567. M	NTR	EAL.		, TAIT &		4)		

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1881

Name of Article:	Wholesal Rates.	Name of .	Artiole.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates
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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, THURSDAY, OUTOBER 27, 1881.

• Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately orms for cut. coving, box and shock, and drishing noils, Nrr cash within 30 days; or 4 mouths Note, adding interest from the date of delivery at seven For Clinch and Pressed, b rrel, and tobacco box nails, 6 per cent dis. for cush thirty days, or 4 months' note. Torms per cent.

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Oct. 27.

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Oct. 27.

SECURITIES.

Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct.

Shrs. Railway and other Stocks. P

Dominion 5 per ct, stock Montreal 5 per cent. Stock.... Montreal Harbor Bonds 6 p. c.

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St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

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SEALED Tenders, endoised "Tender for Fire-wood," will be received at the Warden's Office until near of the 2nd November, for the following quantities of firewood required for the year 1852-3, 500 Cords of Hardwood-Maple and Birch, mixed

in equal proportious. 40) Cords of Tamarac.

Blauk forms of sender will be furs-ished and conditions made known on application to the undersigned. HUNTLY B. MACKAY,

Acting Warsen.

October, 1881.

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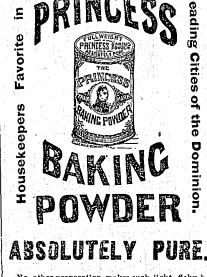
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Barrister, Solicitor. Notary, &c.,	A PPLEBY & COURSER, E Law, Notaries, &c. Wo
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	W	IOLESALE PRICES	S CURRE	NTTHURSDAY, OC'	TOBER 27,	1881.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates.
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	ERC	IAL UN		at above quotations apply NORTHE		Scottish Imp	perial
of $LOND$	NOD	NCE CO. , ENGLA	7V₽.	(FIRE) ASSURA OF LONDO		(FIRE) INSURAL OF GLASGOV	
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INDEPENDEN	T, UNIVE	RSAL AND ECCENTRI(D.	J. C. BRAZIER, In All co	· - · · ·	Wm. JACKSON, S	Secretary
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350 THE JOURNAL O	r COMMERCE-FI	NANCE ANI	J INSURA	ANCE R	EVIEW.		
Insurance.							
CITIZENS		BTOC	KS AND	BONDS.			
INSURANCE COMPANY,	INSUBAN	CE COMPANIES.	- CANADIAN	Montrea	l Quotations	, Oct. 27, 1	 381.
OF CANADA. CAPITAL, . \$1,188,000.) Canada	
CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1881, per Government Blue-Book 352,101.20	NAMB OF COM	PANY. Sha		Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	quotation; per ot.	
Deposit with Dominion Govt 142,000 Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1880. 1,648,176	British America Fire & 1 Canada Life	Marine., 10,	000 5-6mos.	\$50	\$50	146	
DIREC'VORS: Prosident:-SIR HUGH ALLAN.	Citizens, Fire, Life, Guar Confederation Life	antee & Aco't 11,	580 / 1)00 5-6 mos.	400 100 100	50 22 1 10	219 j	
Vice-President HENRY LYMAN. Andrew Allan. N. B. Corse. Robert Anderson. J. B. Rolland. Arthur Prévost.	Sun Mutual Life and Ac Quebec Fire Queen City Fire		000 4-6 mos. 000 to 000 10	100 50	12] 65 10	166	
AROH. MCGOUN, SEC. TREAS. GERALD E. HART, GRN'L MAN'R.	Western Assurance Royal Canadian Insurat Accident Insurance Co.	100 20.	000 7 ± 6 mos. 000 5 500 8 per ct.	40 100 100	20 15 20	208 571	
CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, Special Agent.	Canada Guarantee Co Merchauts' Marine Insu			50 100	20 20		
Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee. RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.	BRIT	ISE AND FOREIGN.	-{Quotation or	, the London	Marker. Oct.	I ^A , 1881.	
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QUEBEO-H. C. BOSSE & Co. Agents. ST JOUN. B. H. CHUBB & Co., Agents, HALIFAX, N. SMCSWEENEY & FIELDING, Agts.	CommercialUnion Fire L Edinburgh Life Fire Insurance Association		000 30 000 10 000 5	50 100 £10	6 15 £2	431 0 6	
(HARLOTTETOWN, P. E. LM. A. CAMERON, Agont, WINNIPEG, MANG. W. GIRDLESTONE, Agont.	Fire Insurance Associatio Guardian Fire and Lite Imperial Fire Lancasure Fire and Life	e	000 13 000 £7 p.sh. 000 30	100 100 20	00 25 2	41 51 p.c. 73 78 p.c 28 25 p.c	
HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. Junes Street, MONTREAL	Lancashire Fire and Lif Life Association of Scot Lion Fire Lion Life		000 15	40 10 10	81 2 2	81 p.c 291 35s 45s 35s 45s 35s 45s	
ALFRED PERRY, late General Manager of the Royal Ganadian Insurance Co.,	London Assurance Corpo London & Lancashire Li Liverp'l & London & Glo	oration	8-2 48	25 10 20	121 1 7-20 2	65 67 p.c ±6 1s. 3d 211 213	
AGENT for the CITY OF MONTREAL.	Northern Fire & Life North British & Mercant	ile Fire & Lite 40	000 70	100 50	6 81	541 55 p.c. 66 p.c. 830	
WM. OANPBELL, INSURANCE AGENT	Phoenix Fire Queen Fire & Life Royal Insurance Fire &	Life	000 (60	10 20	1 8	530 77s 6d 79s 9 293 - 30	đ
ADJUSTER OF LOSSES,	Scottish Commercial Fi Scottish Imperial Fire an Scottish Provincial Fire	id Life 50,	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$.10 10 50		81s. 15 16	
Office: 1 Court Street, Toronto. P. G. Bor 1817.	Scottish Provincial Fire Standard Life Star Life	10. 4	000 681 6 000	50 25	12 11	783 p.e. 15 p c	1
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- CHIEF AGENTS: - N. H. GAULT. 'W	TATLEY.	any part of t when once he Pole or to Ce	e has obtair	ied the p	olicy, he n	nay go to	the North
NURTH BRITISH AND M		cent addit on to the most h the army, ca	al of piemi azaidous in nice -round	um. He naginable I the wo	may char e; he may orld, or de	ige his o travel, h c anythin	coupation unt, enter ng else he
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13 See Reduced Bates for Canada. THOMAS	DAVIDSON, Gen. Agents			к. И	ACAU	-AT, 5	ec y.



M. S. FOLEY, Managing Editor and Proprietor

ASSETS, £2,222,552 Sig.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Moneton, N.B., May 31, 1851

