

passenger traffic, \$95,415; mails and express, \$11,000; merchandise, \$231,911; total, \$338,326. For the corresponding week of 1883, passengers, \$139,273; mails and express, \$13,349; merchandise, \$264,938; total, \$417,560. The aggregate receipts for nineteen weeks were \$728,829 less than in the corresponding period last year. Of this decrease, \$445,586 was in passenger traffic; \$8,849 in mails and express, and \$274,394 in freight traffic.

The aggregate G.T.R. traffic for the past nineteen weeks was \$6,687,149 as compared with \$7,415,973 in the same time last year, being a decrease of \$728,829. Between the same dates the number of passengers conveyed on the Company's trains were 2,294,581 and 2,345,297.

Major Jackson, of Augusta, Ga., President of the Enterprise Cotton Mills, has been arrested on indictments charging him with misappropriating \$152,000.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following remarkable statement of the sales of whiskey and beer or porter in Prince Edward Island, where the Scott Act went into force two years ago:—

Whiskey Gals.	Beer & Porter, Gals.
1878..... 10,924	1878..... 66,415
1882..... 19,366	1882..... 29,711
1883..... 22,551	1883..... 19,505

Correspondence.

WHOLESALE vs. RETAIL CUSTOMERS.

Sir.—I have read with no little interest your remarks upon what you term "illegitimate trading between manufacturers for the wholesale trade and the customers of the latter." The practice is largely on the increase, and the causes are not far to seek, as experience has shown every one who has engaged in manufacturing in Canada that the wholesale merchant prefers to be an importer, and therefore discourages native industry by every means in his power. He claims that the moment a line of manufacture is taken up in Canada the chances for large profits are gone, and therefore it is not to his interests to give it encouragement. The result is that the Canadian manufacturer is placed in a peculiar position. If he confine himself exclusively to the wholesale trade he is apt to be left without a customer at all for his wares, as was well illustrated in 1874 in the bolt industry. Previous to that year there were some seven or eight establishments engaged in this particular industry scattered from Halifax on the East to London on the West, not less than \$200,000 was invested in the business and there was ample machinery in the country to supply the wants of the trade. During the depression which commenced in the United States the bolt manufacturers in that country resolved to capture the Canadian trade, and by an arrangement among themselves decided to sell below Canadian makers. Name the price you are willing to pay and send in your orders. The result was the closing up of every bolt factory in Canada as when the wholesale dealers withdrew their patronage, their business was at an end. In the struggle to re-establish themselves during the past three or four years the bolt makers were obliged to go to the retail trade or their machinery was condemned to stand idle. But wholesale dealers and jobbers are themselves quite as culpable in this respect as regards "illegitimate trad-

ing" as the manufacturers. I have before pointed out to you how business has been drifting in the hardware trade by the methods which are being adopted. If commercial travellers cannot sell to retail houses in a town their next resort is to the waggon makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc., and thus we find the trade being cut all to pieces at its very foundation.

Again, it is a very common complaint among manufacturers that the wholesale trade will not keep stocks of Canadian goods on hand but merely order from the factory as they require them. A leading maker of knitted underwear assures me that wholesale dealers who formerly kept large stocks of his goods on hand now send in such orders as "one dozen shirts," and even as low as half-a-dozen, showing that they are merely doing a petty retail trade. This manufacturer has come to the conclusion that he can do the general trade himself and will in future shape his course accordingly, as in that line of business he requires to manufacture large quantities ahead to meet the demand at special seasons, and to be left to the caprice of wholesale dealers as the trade is now shaping would result in disaster.

So you see that the manufacturer is not the only sinner in respect to the practices and methods you allude to, and the other side of the question is fairly worthy of consideration.

I am yours truly,  
TRAVELLER.

PARIS, ONT., Nov 3rd, 1884.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO, *Midland*, Nov. 10.—Four houses, belonging to the British Canadian Lumber Co., were consumed. The loss on the B. C. L. Co.'s houses is about \$2000; no insurance. *London*, Nov. 10.—The three barns of Mr. Groat totally destroyed, including their contents. Loss, \$4,000. *Niagara Falls*, Nov. 10.—The Michigan Central depot totally destroyed; loss not known. *Blenheim*, Nov. 10.—The barns and contents of T. R. Jackson destroyed; loss about \$2,000, insured for \$1,400 in the Western. *Toronto*, Nov. 10.—A house occupied by Thomas McCance, and owned by Mr. Wm. Rolston, damaged to the extent of \$100. Mr. McCance holds an insurance of \$500 on his furniture in the Waterloo Insurance Company, and the building is fully insured.

Quebec, *Montreal*, Nov. 11.—J. B. Grégoire's residence damaged to the extent of \$2000; insured in Royal Canadian. *New London Cove*, Nov. 11.—The residence of Wm. Munro destroyed. No insurance; loss not known.

NOVA SCOTIA, *Halifax*, Nov. 11.—Dr. Slayter's residence damaged. Loss not known, but covered by insurance. *Lower Stewiacke*, Nov. 7.—Robt. Pollock's three barns destroyed. Loss \$4000; insurance \$1000.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM  
DISTILLER,

WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

Alcohol, 65 O.P.

Pure Spirits, 65 O.P.

Pure Spirits, 50 O.P.

Pure Spirits, 25 U.P.

Old Rye, Malt and Family Proof Whiskies

Sole manufacturer of the celebrated

WHITE WHEAT WHISKEY.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Nov. 13, 1884.

Continued absence of animation marks the general features of trade, and yet there is a larger aggregate of business passing from week to week, than a mere cursory glance at the situation would reveal. The days of heavy transactions between importing, wholesale and jobbing houses, appear to have been relegated to a bygone period, followed by a hand-to-mouth system of trading, the volume of which is less easily measured, owing to the difficulty in keeping track of the innumerable smaller transactions that now take the place of former large ones. Remittances are certainly coming in better than they did last month, and if farmers would only sell their products a little more freely there would be little complaint on the score of payments. The money market shows no improvement, the supply of funds being abundant and the demand therefor light. Good commercial paper is readily taken at the banks at 7 per cent. discount, and call loans are easily obtainable at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent. on stock collateral. Sterling Exchange has been dealt in between banks at 8 1-8 to 8 3-16 for sixties; and 8 7-8 to 9 demand. Counter rates 8 1/4 to 8 3-8 for sixties, and 9 1-8 to 9 1/2 for demand. Documentary 7 3/4 for sixties. New York funds, firm at 1-8 premium. The Montreal stock market closed steady for both bank and miscellaneous securities, Bank of Montreal closing at 188 1/2 to 189 1/2, regular, and 183 1/2 to 184 1/2 ex dividend. Peoples, 44 to 45; Ontario 107 to 110; Toronto, 171 to 173; Merchants, 109 1/2 to 110 1/2, regular and 106 1/2 to 107 ex dividend, Commerce 116 to 116 1/2 regular and 112 to 112 1/2 ex dividend; Federal 42 1/2 to 44 1/2; Montreal Telegraph, 110 1/2 to 111; North West Land Co., 378 to 398. Richelieu, 56 to 56 1/2; City Passenger, 112 1/2 to 113 1/2; City Gas, 174 1/2 to 174 3/4 and Canada Pacific Railway Co., 45 1/2. The stock of the Federal Bank declined rapidly during the week, in anticipation, as alleged, of the character of the approaching statement by the new general manager. The stock had been maintained at about 50 for sometime, although it would be difficult to say what could maintain it at such a figure. If the bank has, as reported, only \$200,000 left, how is it possible to reorganize on 50 per cent of its published capital? The following were the quotations of, and business in Montreal stocks during the week:

Banks.	Shares	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Commerce.....	577	117	112 1/2
Federal.....	25	43	43
Merchants.....	155	116 1/2	110
Molson's.....	101	108	107
Montreal.....	523	189	184
Ontario.....	21	107	107
Union.....	23	67	67
Miscellaneous.			
Gas.....	710	174 1/2	174
Mon. Tel. Co.....	196	110 1/2	110
Nor. West Land.....	100	39	39
Passenger.....	600	113 1/2	110
Richelieu & Ontario	328	57	56 1/2