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MONTREAL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914.

Dutch Neutrality

Belgium's action in flooding a portion of land around Antwerp in an effort to keep back the Germans will be repeated on a much larger scale an invasion of Holland be attempted. The Holland ers have found the sea a great defense in times of need, although they have to fight it themselves at all times by means of dykes. In 1574 William of Orange flooded the country and drove out the Spanish invaders, and in 1672 the French were driven

out by a similar measure.

To-day the Hollanders have a system by which the pulling of a lever in Amsterdam wil lopen every dyke and dam in the country, and flood immense areas in the space of a few hours. This would be a fine way of disposing of a few million Germans. A sea bath might wipe out a few stains such as those of Louvain and Rheims.

University Writers on the War

The war forms the subject of a number of arti cles in the latest issues of the periodicals connected with our chief universities—the University Magazine, representing Toronto, McGill and Dalhousie, and the Queen's Quarterly, representing Queen's.
A perusal of their pages will be helpful to those who sire to clearly understand the events leading up to the great conflict.

In the University Magazine, the editor (Dr. An drew Macphail), taking for his title "The Day of Wrath," treats the war as a conflict of ideals between Germany and England. He dwells on the friendly relations which have existed between Canadians and German citizens. "There has never," he said, "been in Canada any enmity towards Germans. They and their descendants form a not in-considerable proportion of our population. They have joined with us in the development of this country. We have eaten at their tables. Their children have married with our children. In the infersities they have been our colleagues. Many educated Canadians have studied in their schools, and have come back profoundly influenced by their insight and industry. Their science we have adopted, and their literature we have made our own. . And yet we will not draw back until Germany destroyed, and Germany will not draw back until its destruction is complete. This resolution has arisen from a clash of ideals. It is a war of civiliation; that is, the determination whether the miliary or the civil method shall prevail. Of the ef fect of the war in Canada, he writes:

"Up to the present we in Canada have enjoyed benefits of war, and have suffered fev of the discomforts. For years we had struggled against an industrial and financial system which was making headway in spite of all resistance. We were face to face with a situation from which the United States had just emerged successful. Our cities were growing at the expense of the country. The factory and its twin ates in the guise of immigrants, were taking possession of the land. The exploiter, the pror the dealer has fastened upon industry and were bleeding it to death. At the first breath of war the whole fabric of speculation came to the ground, and we are free once more. The parasite stands revealed. Honest householders are enabled to proceed on a reasonable basis, since economy may now wear the cloak of patriotism and the stment of charity. There is now a reason r denying our children articles of luxury, which had become to them articles of necessity. Waste has given way to thrift, ostentation to austerity,

Dr. Macphail writes moderately, if forcibly, guage unsatisfying and desire stronger mental food. he may find it in Dr. John Macnaughton's article on "The German Illusion." The Germans—in this respect not unlike other people-"cherish the amiable delusion that they are by far the finest people on earth." But while the same idea may be found amongst the English and American, the aliment—the German measles of national self-conceit—is among them usually an infant malady which does not affect the maturer mind. The ideal of the Engerseted the doctrine of German supremacy over all the rest of the world into an article of faith," claiming "the divine right to rule the world to rule the the rest of mankind their hewers of wood and drawers of water." Here is a specimen of Dr. Mac-

naughton's vigorous writing:- *
"Never since the days when 'dragone tore each other in the slime has the gospel of brute-force been so fervently proclaimed as it has recently been in Germany, or commanded more general adhesion than there. Nor has it ever been more uncompromisingly applied than it is to-day in Belgium and France, evidently as a national policy, and with the entire counten-ance of the highest German authorities. The fact is the German is naturally a good deal of a bully, and it does not take much to convince him that the bully is by everlasting law the rightful master of this world. Hence his readirightful master of this world. Hence his readiness to accept the theory of a mad philosopher, even when it is made unquenchably ridiculous by translation into the biasphemous bombast of a mad Kaiser, to whom Herod was a mild-spoken man-milliner. Besides, the German honestly believes, as we have indicated, however inlieves, as we have indicated, however in-upatible the two things may seem to be, that is the apostle of a culture and type of char-ter of such inestimable value to the world at rece, that no amount of suffering which he in-tits, or endures, is too great a price to pay in a process of its acceptance or its dissemina-man. The incommensurable greatness of the incommensurable greatness of the titles any means whatever—indiscrim-sacre, the burning of

universities, or perfidy no less brutal. The

universities, or perfidy no less brutal. The mostsolemn obligatidis of sworn treaties shrivel
up before the blasing glory of this supreme end
into scorched 'scraps of paper.'

"And yet this outrageous bully among the nations, openly professing both by word and deed
the brutal violence which his orthodox philosophy has theorized into a virtue, with nothing
but contempt for the unmanliness of compasston good feith and fair plant succession by sophy has theorised into a virtue, with accuma-but contempt for the unmanliness of compas-sion, good faith, and fair play, succeeds by a feat of truly Hegelian logic in posing almost in the same breath as a martyr to the murderous envy and malicious predatory plots of almost all his neighbours, plots not so much to rob him of what he has as to keep him from what he has not yet laid hands on. The wolf can drop tears of self-pity to think of it, and bleat like the wooliest of lambs, especially whe members the hated name of England."

In the Queen's Quarterly, Professor James Cap-pon has an interesting review of what the present war means. Dealing with the "Issues of the War."

"There may be some room for doubt and discussion as to the causes of this war, but there can be little as to the great issues it involves. The ideals of Germany at present are those of

a military aristocracy. It is to carry out the ideals that the strenuous Prussian disextended its iron hand all over the land. Those ideals involve, just like those of old Rome, the reduction of all possible rivals to a condition of helpless subordination; they involve the prac-tical suppression of the independence of small nationalities; they involve a form of military rule and privilege dangerous to civil freedom.
The triumph of the two Germanic Powers, with their Magyar comrade would mean the cessa-tion of that kind of democratic progress which gives the people a voice in the decision of war and peace, and in the making of their own des-tinies. It would threaten, I think, all that kind of progress which is based on the general public opinion of Europe. . . The present war has many aspects of racial, military and commercial rivalry, but its most fateful aspect is that it is a struggle between humanitarian ideals and those of a military autocracy. The open mpt for international law which Gern has already shown in Belgium and elsewhere

merely lifts an edge of the curtain."

Professor O. D. Skelton writes of "The European War and the Peace Movement." That the peace movement has failed is clear enough, but it equally clear, he argues, that the "policy of preserving peace by preparing for war has failed even more signally." What is to occur after the war?
Professor Skelton discusses this aspect of the sub-

"After, as before the war, there will, of course, be wide differences of opinion in carrying out this principle. What is the danger? What allies can we rely upon? What provision must we ourselves make? are questions on which there is room for honest difference, and for dishonest manipulation. Whether additional defences demanded are really in the country's interest or needed only to swell the dividends of Krupp or Creusot, will still need to be investigated. In Canada similar questions will have to be faced again, and faced more seriously. What our relations are to be with the other parts of the Empire, what responsibilities each part is to shoulder, whether we wish to rely on Japan for defence in the Pacific, what our relations to the United States and other American powers are to be; the relative merits of the German system of compulsory training and the British system of a volunteer force; the place of the battleship and cruiser, of submarine and air-craft, of fort and mine, these and other matters of policy or of technique will receive much attention. Whether there was really a naval emergency in Europe, and if so, whether it was an emergency for Britain and her allies, or for the Kaiser: whether Canada's part in sea defence could best have been taken by extra Dreadnoughts stationed in the North Sea or by cruisers in Atlantic or Pacific waters issues on which difference is possible, though it is to be hoped that the party true which has been proclaimed and observed by all except a few newspapers and politicians whose partisanship exceeds their patriotism will con minimum the threshing of old straw, and to make possible definite and united Canadian ac-

Professor W. L. Grant, in dealing with current events, offers some criticism of British diplomacy, to which reference has already been made.

Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassadon o the United States, declares that it would be no violation of the Monroe Doctrine for Germany to land a force in Canada. We are quite willing that he should make the attempt. Never mind the Mor

The Germans are now threatening Holland, and us. No other way out exists, and the

year ago to the Honourable Miss Pelly, Lady-in Waiting to H. R. H. Princess Patricia.

An encouraging factor for the Allies, which receives too little attention, is the limited sup-ply of horses available for use by the Ger-mans and Austrians. Severe work, such as has been going on since the war broke out, reduces the life of a cavalry horse to about ten days. Germany and Austria must even now be scarce of horses, and, if the war continues for many months longer, the cavairy arm of these two countries will be paralyzed. Even admitting that they had a sufficient number of horses at the outset, the hard campaigning of the past three months must have severely depleted their supply of animals. They cannot purchase horses elsewhere, and in this respect are in a worse position than the Ailles, who can buy good remounts in the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina and elsewhere throughout the world. Russia and the United States together possess 58 per cent. of the world's horses. The the world. Russia and the United States together possess 58 per cent. of the world's horses. The supply of these two countries, as well as of the rest of the world, is available to the Allies. In the next tew months, when the Allies are driving back the Germans, the latter will be severely handleapped because of their lack of cavairy. The German Emperor may yet re-echo the cry of an English King, who said, "A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a

BRITISH AND GERMAN SHIPPI in German or neutral peris or have already ran-navies, except such of them as have already ran-as prises to British watchips, or have been seized in a British ports. The enormous superiority of British p shipping is shown in the same report. At the end of 1912 the United Kingdom possessed 5,516 satting of 1912 the United Kingdom possessed 5,516 satting which and 11,883 steamships, of a total capacity of

(By William Cullen Bryant.)

Ay, thou art welcome, heaven's felicious breath
When woods begin to wear the crimeon leaf,
And suns grow meek, and the meek suns

brief.

And the year amiles as it draws near its death.

Wind of the sunny south! oh, still delay.

In the gay woods, and in the golden air,

Like to a good old age released from care,

Journeying, in long serenity, away.

In such a bright, late quiet, would that I Might wear out life like thee, 'mid bowers

And, dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks, And music of kind voices ever nigh; And when my last sand twinkled in the glass, Pass silently from men, as thou dost pass.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

She-Albert, dear, while looking through some of dered a new dress on the strength of it. He_What was it dear?

She-Half a dozen cheques that had never been A colored philosopher "down South" is reported to

ave said, "Life, my breddern am mos'ly made up of prayin' for rain and then wishin' it would cl'a cl'ar off.-Christian Register. "Clever deduction is everything," declared Sher

lock Holmes. "For instance, if you see a lady going out in ball costume it is safe to deduce that she i going to a ball." "Not at all," objected Dr. Watson. "Many of girls have adopted it for ordinary street wear.

"Yes. I can secure you a divorce. And withou ublicity too."

"You don't understand. I am an actrace "Pardon me, I understand. All the publicity you

An anecdote from Geikie's Scottish Reminiscence relates how a country doctor who was attending a laird had instructed the butler of the house in the art of taking and recording his master's tempera morning call, he was met by the butler, to whom he said: "Well, John, hope the laird's temperature is not any higher to-day." The man looked puzzled for a minute and then replied: "Weel, I was just

and, as he hesitated a good deal and seemed unwill, have the health of summertime if only they will defy ling, after much persistent questioning, to tell what he knew, the judge said to him. "Come, Mr. Gunn, don't hang fire."

After the examination had closed the bar was con rulsed by the judge, adding:

"Mr. Gunn, you can go off; you are discharged."

little effect. At last the president tried his hand, and after long and minute explanation some inkling of the situation seemed to be dawning on the farmePs mind, Much encouraged, the president said:-

A TENNYSON CALL TO ARMS.

Pathetic Poem that Might Have Been Written For

reminding them that from now on the German
watchword is "Who is not in favor of us, is against
Lord Tennyson which has been forwarded to the edito hand their heads in shame.—Hamilton speciator. The following hitherto unpublished poem by Alfred strongly needed to introduce far more civilized centres quoted one of the three stanzas in the course of a speech, is printed by the London Spectator.

As the editor of the Spectator remarks, the poem Servian student who killed Archduke Ferdinand "fir-

O where is he, the simple fool,

Who says that wars are over? What bloody portent flashes there Across the Straits of Dover? Nine hundred thousand slaves in arms May seek to bring us under But England lives, and still will live, For we'll crush the despot yonder. Are we ready, Britons all, Arm arm arm!

O shame on selfish patronage, It is the country's ruin. Come, put the right man in his place, And up now, and be doing! In every town and village For theer are tigers-fiends not men-May violate, burn, and pillage! Are we ready, Britons all, To answer foes with thunder?

stout limb'd veomen, leave awhile The fattening of your cattle And, if indeed ye wish for peace, Be ready for the battle! To fight the battle of the world, Of progress and humanity, In spite of his eight million lies And bastard Christianity! Are we ready, Britons all, To answer foes with thunder? Arm, arm, arm!

rents, bigotry and oppression in Ireland surveys and oppression in Ireland surveys stream of emigration which in less than a generation transplanted two million inhabitants of that country transplanted two million inhabitants of that country transplanted two million inhabitants of the country and surveys and the country streams of the country transplants of the country sailing decade. From the United Kingdom and from Ger city of many we drew over ten million settlers between 184 and the end of the century. Their value to this

Latterly immigration from the most advancountries of Western Europe has been on a smal scale. In 1915 we got less than ten thousand from France, only thirty-five thousand from Germany and eighty-eight thousand from England, Ireland countries and the United States, the balance was

Directly and immediately we shall lose a great de Probably money will be dear and enterprise checked treaties are signed. Industry will be decimated, tax have poignant memories of what it means to live in the shadow of the sword. To the most intelligen enterprising and energetic, the United States ma again be the country of distinctly superior oppo -Saturday Evening Post.

GERMAN NAVY INFERIOR.

Whatever pre-eminence the Germany navy may have established in submarine, the British navy has proved itself decidedly superior in surface fighting coast on Saturday had the cruiser Undaunted of 3. 500 tons, in addition to the same number of to pedo boats that the Germans had. But none of thes ships were armored and the superior speed of the torpedo boats over the cruiser compensated in part for their lack of heavy guns. The Germans should have accounted for sor ne British boats, at least, in

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

There is the notable encouragement to be derivefrom the mission of Sir George Paish and his colleague to this country, in an endeavor to co-operate n the work of financial readjustment; and also in the hopefulness of his views as to ease in Londo ney, the approach there to normal conditions, the likelihood of reasonably early resumption of exchange trading, the dimensions of our debts abroad and particularly the unlikelihood of any deluge of for eign liquidation of our securities.

and still dwindling proportions .- Boston News Bu-

HEAVEN'S GERMICIDE, FRESH AIR.

Right living rather than medicine; fresh air a the best of germicides. That is the new therapy. Every day it becomes more generally recognized in the automobile, or the auto truck, part of the material of war now as the official agents of health.

Director Harte, of the Department of Public —is a more effective supporter of settled, contributes Philadelphia's mite to the proderin' that myself. Ye see, he deed at twal pseuda with a weekly bulletin urging fresh air as a other forms of gas propelled instruments preventative of all the "colds" of winter. Not only lation, have proved of immense service tuberculosis falls before that cheapest of medicines, movement of troops. They demand roo A well-known judge often relieves his judicial wis-dom with a touch of humor. One day during the trial of a case, Mr. Gunn was a witness in the box, aleep and work with the windows open. They can be moved by autos far more rapidly even than the and, as he hesitated a good deal and seemed unwill-have the health of summertime if only they will defy

DISILLUSION THROUGH DISASTER.

The Kaiser is not without warnings, but seems now to be without capacity to take them into account. His present foes have by their former errors and divisions given to him examples to avoid which he be-During a financial panic, according to a contem-lieves he is strong enough to flout. He is not, but he believes he is. Before ideaster and by disaster money. He was told that the bank was not paying must come disillusion. Through disaster and by disaster out money, but was using cashler's cheques. He aster it will come. It is coming. Distillusion is only could not understand this, and insisted on money.

The officers took him in hand, one after another, with

Brooklyn Eagle.

MADE KITCHENER SMILE.

ers mind, and enter encouraged, the location and are recommended and a state of the rits like dis, aindt it? Ven my baby vakes up at her is just a suspicion that K. of K. did let go pleces are required, such as mortans night and vants some milk, I gife him a milk ticket." somewhat. If he did not, he is past hope.—Calgary

RUSSIA BANS LIQUOR.

It seems like the realization of an altrustic dream that Russia-the home of alcoholism-is placing a ban on strong drink. Indutiable confirmation is projectile high into the air and drops its behind

eems almost as if it were written for the present ed a shot heard 'round the world."—Hamilton Herald.

Baccarat, the little town in the department of Meurthe and arrondissement of Luneville, which ha had to play its part in the recent fighting, has apparently no connection with "Baccarea, Bad Luck and Bankruptey," though it is not clear how it ac ported into France by the soldiers of Charles VIII. from Italy, where it was called Baccara. Oulda uses "Wanda,' when she says: "You may not steal, you may beggar your neighbor at Baccara.

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The automobile, or the auto truck, The armored auto-first used, we believe least a smooth and open country. But good ros

MODERN ARTILLERY.

shields, never see the object at which they are fir ing. A battery commander, perched on a support scientifically finds the range and then corrects it observing bow the first shots fell. The accur of fire is amazing. If there is any pl game, the battery commander has it all; for he ale nel explodes. Also he is more likely to be killed than his men because of his elevated station. T guns now employed on the battleground vary for the three-inch f "piece with a range of 3% n firing a 15-pout. projectile, to the German 8.4 It is a tradition that Kitchener never smiles. But inch field howitzer, firing a projectile weighing pounds. For slege work, for battering down f bore over 11 inches in diameter and fire weighing 500 pounds and more. whether it be used in the field or behind a fixed barrier, has its special use. Against men under cover, for example, the ordinary field gun is useless. gun must be brought to bear which throws an embankmentor on top of a bomb pi

GERMANY'S RESISTING POWERS.

world will not yet be disposed to forego opinion as to the probable outcome keep on doing what Germany is doing now. But clearly she can keep up the game far longer than most of us imagined.—Baltimore News. GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Before the war Germany's foreign trade had reached the annual total of \$2,200,000,000, of which 70 per cent., or, in round figures, \$1,500,000,000, was sea borne trade. Of this 25 per cent., or about \$375,-000,000, was carried in British ships, and 50 per cent or about \$750,000,000, was carried in German ships Both of these divisions of her foreign trade Gern evidently stands to lose.-New York Journal Commerce.

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VOL. XXIX No. 145

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of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank of (possess five hundred shares or over is rely short, there being only seven in the

ighteen in the latter. securities of these banks are except held, and, being for the most part in strong hands, they have been bought l

largest holder of Bank of Nova Scotia he president, Mr. John Y. Payzant, of H. s, he having 737, with the Premier of Canad Hon. Sir Robert Borden, a good second, Mr. H. S. Holt, the president of the Royal,

largest shareholder, having 2,100 shares, while L. Blair, of New York City, is the second is ith 2,063. The only other holder of 2,000 sha Mr. W. Smith, of Halifax. Nine holders have res and over. Here is the complete list of those possessing

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THE COFFEE EXCHANGE.

New York, October 26 .- Referring to the notice s October 5th, the Voluntary Liquidating Co ttee of the Coffee Exchange strongly recommen all open contracts be margined down to priiven below, and that all such margins be paid or before 3 p.m. October 29, direct to the firm call ead of being deposited in banks or trust co nies. Revised margin prices follow:-...... 5.90 March

ember...... 5.90 April 6 May June 6 6.10 nary.... 6.20 July

CHICAGO CLEARINGS. Chicago clearings, \$48,084,060; decrease, \$2,437,4

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of TW D-ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paidtal Stock of this Institution has been declared i three months ending 31st October, 1914, also ONUS OF ONE PER CENT., and that the sam payable at its Banking House in this City, ar Branches, on and after TUESDAY, the FIRS by of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of reco

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholde will be held at the Banking House of the Institution MONDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBE The Chair to be taken at Noon

order of the Board, FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager. Montreal, 23rd October, 1914.

OVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

NO. 154. ATLAS GLASS WORKS, LIMITED, AND

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY, NOTICE is, hereby, given that a demand to hav

ion of the Liquidator fixed at the sun 1,000.00 and the remuneration of the inspectors a sam of \$255,00 each, with the exception of Mr IGH, whose remuneration will be \$125,00, will be set to the Superior Court of this District. Practice 1916, and 1916 on the Superior Court of this District.

clock in the forenoon.

As creditors, the shareholders of the said Company dation and all parties interested wishing to op-he said demand must appear before the said on the said 5th November, 1914, and then and eir objections. 8 & ANGERS.

120 St. James Street, Montreal. itors for the liqu

N. Z. CORDEAU, real, October 23rd, 1914.