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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five per cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and its Branches, on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of December next.

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

By order of the Board,

E. S. OLOUSTON. Gen. Manager.

Montreal, 17th Oct., 1893.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 75

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th days of November, both days included.

By order of the Board,

中国の大部の時代の中国

il.

D. COULSON, (Signed)

Gen. Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1893.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS-W. Weir, Pres. and Genl. Manager; W. Strachan, Vice-Pres.; O. Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Weir. L. DeGuise, Acc'ntant. Wilson and Godirsy Wolf. L. Dechuse, Accritant. Branch at Berthier, - - A. Garieys, Manager. Branch at Lachuto, - - Hy. Frost, Branch at Lachino, C. Langlois, Branch at Nicolet, - L. Bolair. Branch at Sico. Thoreso, - M. Bolsvort, Branch at Ft. St. Charles (oity), W.J. E. Wall, Branch at He. St. Charles (oity) D. P. Riopol,

Aganta at New York: The National Bu k of the Republic and Ladenburg Thalmann & Co Landon-Bank of Montreal. Parts-La Societo Generale.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000 DIRECTORS.

DUNCAN MACARTHUR.	President,
Hon. John Sutherland,	Alexander Logan,
Hon. C. E. Hamilton.	W. L. Boyle,

Deposit received and interest allowed. Collections promply made. Braits issued available in all parts of the Domialon. Sterling and American Exchange .ought and sold

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAE CHARTER. Pald-up Capital, AI,000,000 Str. Reserve Fund, - - & 275,000 Reserve Fund, - - & 275,000 REGEGIVE FURIAL, - KATASOGO BIE.
 LORdON Office, 2 Uliment's Lone, Linmbord St., M.C. COURT OF DIRACTORS :
 L. H. Brodle.
 COURT OF DIRACTORS :
 John James Cator.
 H. J. B. Kendall.
 Gaspard Farror.
 J. J. Kinggstord.
 Henry R. Forrer.
 Frederic Lubbook.
 Riohard H. Glyn.
 Georse D. Whatman.
 Beoretary, A. G. Wallis.
 Head Office in Canada. - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.
 H. Stikeman, Assistant General Manager.
 Brantford Montreal Viotoria, B.C. Parla Quebac Vancouver. B.G.
 Hamilton St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.
 Toronto Bt. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.
 Toronto Bt. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.
 Toronto Bt. John, N.B. States J.
 Medestr, Gly Wall Street.) W. Lawson and F. Brownfield.
 BAM FFANCIBOO, (124 Sansom Street.) H. M. J.
 McMichael, and J. C. Weish.
 LONDON BAMWERS-The Bank of England and Meesser, Glyn & Co.
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THE MOLSONS BANK. Incorporated by Act of Parliamans, 1855. HBAD OFFICE, MORTHALS, 22,000,000 Rost Fund and Control Dissovers. Journ D. Dissovers.

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Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Entiera Towa-

Contract La Banque du Feugle and Kattera Town-ships Bank. Ontsoris-Donalaica Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-zda and Can, Bank of Commerce. New Brusswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scolia-Hiliax Banking Company. Prince Héward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank. Britisk Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Massiloba-Imporial Bank of British Columbia. Massiloba-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. John's. Newford-Tars Banking Co, and The Alliance Bank, (limited): Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Literfool-The Bank of Liverpool, Cerk-Munster and Lonster Bank, Itd. Paris, Prance-Credit Lyonnais. Antwirf, Biginm-La Banque d'Anvers Hamburg-Hesso, Newman & Co. UNITED STATES, New York - Mechanics' National Bank; National Witten R. Y. Hebden and S.

UNITED STATES, UNITED STATES, New York - Mechanics' National Bank; National City Bank; Messrs, W. Watson, R.Y. Hebden and S., A. Shopherd, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Bestow-The State National Bank, Portiand-Casco National Bank, Chicage-First National Bank. Cleveland-Commercial National Bank, Sam Francisco Bank of British Columbia. Detroit-Commercial National Bank, Buffalo-The City Bank, Milwashies-Wisconsin National Bank. First National Bank, Great Falls, Montama-North-Western National Bank, Mismacopoliz-First National Bank, Bank.

Agents in Cauada for the Money Order Departments of the Pacific Express Co. and American Express Co. of the U.S. Express Co. departs of the Dominion and re-Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-

turns promptly romitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world

Commercial letters of credit and travellers circular letters issued available in all parts of the world.

THE QUEBEC BANK. Incorporated by Royal Charter. A.D., 1818. PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$2,500,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$2,500,000 HEAD OFFICE, . . QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ROBERT H. SMITH, . . . Privident. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Gen. Manager Brancius and Agencies in Canada : Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Oat. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thrond, Ont. Three Rivers. O. Arceit? in Nuc Vork-Bank of British North America. Agonts in London-The Bank of Sotland Directors.-Sir N. F. Bellean, K.C.M.G., J. R. Young, G. R., Renirew, S. J., Shaw, J. T. Ross.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

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

FRIDAY, the 1st DECEMBER next.

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

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE, Montreal, 24th Oct., 1893 Gen. Manager

Capital Paid-Up, - . \$1,200,000 Reserve; - . . . 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, . . MONTREAL. Beard of Directors :

M. BRANCHAUD, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. CHS, LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAIRE.

A. PRÉVOST, ESQ.

J. S. BOURQUET, Cashler. . - Assistant Cashler Inspector WM. RICHER, ARTHUR GAGNON, . 1

Branshes:

Brancher: Notre Damo St. West-J. A. Bleau, Manager. St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap, Lavole, "" Three Rivers, Que, P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Rock, Nap, Lavole, "" Three Rivers, Que, P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Rock, Mars, Manager. St. Kemi, "C. Bédard, "" St. Jérôme, Que, J. A. Thébergo, Manager St. Hyaciatho, J. Laframbolso, Maeager. Acada in C. Garda :

Agents in Canada:

Ontario—Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick—Bank of Montreal, Nova Scotia—Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island—Merchants Baak of Hallfax, Agents in United States :

Boston-The National Revere Bank. New York-National Bank of the Republic. Foreign Agents:

Ingland-The Alliance Bank, Limited, Losdos. France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, The Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 37.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. upon the capital stock of the bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

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

By order of the Board,

Toronto, 26th Oc . 1893

D. B. WILKIE,

Cashier.

The Sharterad Sacks.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. REPARTMENT IN 1835.

The Onertered Sanks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent, for the current half-year upon the paid up capital stock of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after the first of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. TURNBULL.

Hamilton, 25th Oct., 1893.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,350,000

DIRNOTORS IN ACCEVE FUNA, \$1,500,000 DIRNOTORS: JAS. AUSTIN, - - President. HON. FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President. I. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Ozier. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Wm. Ince.

Head Office, Toronto.

Acencies :- Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Gueiph, Lindssy, Napanee, Ozhawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther ; Dundas St., cor. Queen ; Spadina Ave., No. 365 Sherbourne St., cor. Queen ; Markei Br., cor. King and Goorge Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Conlineant of Europe borght and zold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japas and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

\$1,100,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KERNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RITORIE, Vice-President. M. Dwyer. Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fullor.

Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. AGENCIES IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC:

Menireal, E. L. Perse, Manager. West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seisneur Sts. Ormstewn. IN MARITIME PROVINCES:

Maitland [Hants Co.].							
N. S.							
Monoton, N.B.							
Newcastle, N.B.							
Picton, N.S.							
Port Hawkesbury, C.B.							
Sackville, N.B.							
Summerside. P.E.I.							
Sydney, C.B.							
Truro, N.S.							
Weymouth, N.S.							

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Consections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at our-mak rates.

La Banque Jacques-Cartier. Elvidend No 66.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3} p.c.) has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of this institution for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its head office in Montreal on ond of the Finiter the Montreal in Montreal, on and atter Friday, the First of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusivo.

By order of the Board,

A. DEMARTIGNY. **Managing Director**

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 54.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, and at its Branches, on Friday, the First day of December next.

Sixteenth to the Thirtieth of November next, both days inclusive.

Quebec, Oct. 27th, 1893. Gen. Manager,

The Standard Bank of Canada DIVIDEND No. 36

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent, for the current half year, upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank has this day been declared, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after Friday, 1st day of December next

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

J. L. BRODIE,

By order of the Board,

Toronto, 24th,	Oct., 1893		Cashier.
Eastern	Towns	hins	Bank.
Authorized Capi	tal,		.\$1.500.000
Capital Paid-U	,		1.485.881
Reserve Fund, BOAT	RD OF DIR	CTOR	625,000
Eor. G. (7. Hensker, 1 G. Stevens, V	Fiesident	dant
Hon. M. H. Coch Thomas Har?. G. N. Galer.	rane.	D. A. E Israel W	fansur. Jood.
HEAD OFF.	ICE, SHER	BROOR	E, QUE,
Branches	o, Granby, Bec real—Bank of J	iford, Hu Montreal,	ntingdon,
London, Englan Boston-Nation	al Exchange H	lank.	otland
New York-Nat Collections mad iy remitted for.	e at all access	ible point	s and prompt-

THE WESTERN BANK

OF CANADA.

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Capital					,	•	•		8	1,0	00,000
Capital					٠	•		•			00,000
Capital) zid	-up	, -	•	• •	• •	•	-	-	3	70,000
Reserve	, -	-	-	•	-	-	•	-		•	86,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

BOARD OF DIRECTORS; JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-Fresident, W. F. Cowan, Esq. N. F. Cowan, Ksq. Thomas Patierson, Esq. T. H. McMurlan, Cashier, Brønches: --Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada--Marchantz Bank of Canada. London, Esgiand Koya Bank of Scotiand

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 58

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER next

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

By order of the Board,

B. E. WALKER.

General Manager

Toronto, Oct. 24th, 1893.

THE ONTARIO BANE DIVIDEND No. 72

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. for the current half year, (being at the rate of seven per cent. per anum), has been declared upon the cap-ital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

FRIDAY, the 1st day of December pext.

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

By order of the Board,

O. HOLLAND Toronto, 20th Oct., 1893. Gen. Manager

BANK OF OTTAWA.

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital Authorized, "Subsoribed, "Paid Up, Rost, \$1 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,335,000 DIRECTORS :

CHARLES MAGEE, - - President, ROBT. BLACKBURN, - Vice-President. Hon. Geo. Bryson, Fort Coulonge; Alex, Fraser, West-meath; Geo. Hay, John Mather, David Macharen. Bronchez-Araprior, Carlton Place, Hawkesbury, Keowatin and Pembroke, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. GEO. BURN, General Manager

LA BANQUE NATIONALE HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

capital I ala-ap,
DIRECTORS :
A. GABOURY, Esq., President.
FRS. KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President.
Hon. J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDroit, Esq.
E. W. Methot, Esq. A. Painchaud, Esq.
A, B, Dapuis, Esq.
P. LAFRANCE, Cashier M. A. LABRECOUE, Inspector
Branches
Quebec, St. John Suburb C. Cloutier, Accountant
" St. SauveurL. Drouw, "
" St. RockJ. E. Huot, Manager
Montreal A. Brunet.
" St. Lawrence St M. Benoit, "
Sherbrooke W. Gaboury.
St Francois, N. Est. Beauce .N. A. Boivin, "
Chicoptimi
Ottawa, Ont A.A Taillon, "
Winnipeg, Man G. Crebassa, "
Agents-England-The National Bank of Scotland,

Agonta-England-The National Bank of Scotland, London. France-Credit Lyonnais, Paris, and branches Messrs, Grunebaum, Frores & Co., Paris, United States National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Kevere Bk, Boston, Mass. Particular attention given to collections and returns made with atmost promptiess. All Correspondence respectfully solicited.

N.S. Woodstock. N.D. CORRESPONDENTS:

Cashier.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

By order of the Board,

E. E. WEBB,

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The Chartered Banko.

The Obsitered Banks.



MONTREAL SAFF DEPOSIT CO'Y

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SIR DONALD A. SMITH, Presiden. SIR JOSEPH ALICKSON, Vice-Pres.

J. ALEX. STRATHY, Managing Director.

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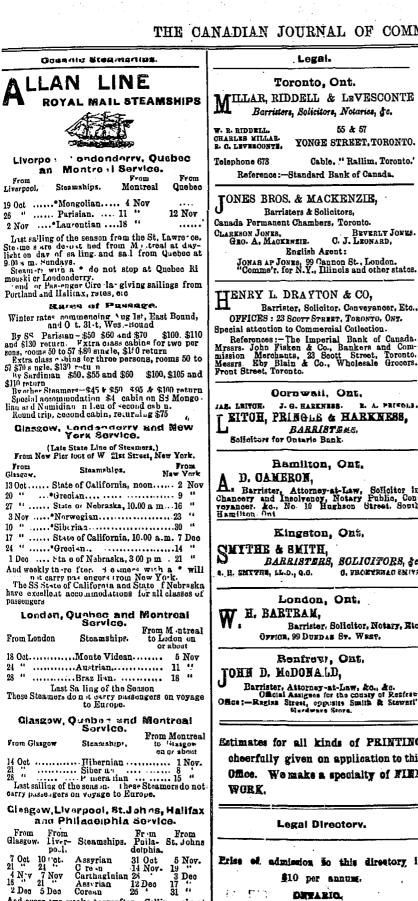
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From Glasgow to Buston	Steamships	From Boston to Gla-gow on or about
15	Srandinavian Nestorian Prus 180	·····18 **
Aud regularly	Scandinavian Nestorian thereafter. These S	teamers do not
For all infor	mation apply to	o Kurope.

H. 🕯	A. ALLAN,
`	95 Common Street, Montres 92 State Street, Neston

Nov. 1893

A: Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Soliditor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Con- voyancer. &c., No. 10 Hughson Street, South Hamilton Out	WINDS
Kingston, Ont,	BEDFO BUCKI COWA
SWITHE & BMITH, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, \$c.	MONTR
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London, Ont. W. H. BARTBAM, Barrister, Solicitor, Notarr. Bio.	QUEBE
VV s Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Ato. Oppice, 99 Dundas St. West.	BOCK STANS WATE
Benfrew, Ont. JOHH D. MeDONALD,	WARB.
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ABTHUR M. M. MasMartin ATLMER Miller & Backhouse BAKEIN . Lount, Diskinson & McWatt BELLEVILLE . M. Baldwin Faltiner	CHAE GNOR
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ABTHUR, M. M. MasMartin ATLMAR, Miller & Backhouse BALLEVILLE, Miller & Backhouse BaLLEVILLE, M. Baldwin Falting BLLEVILLE, M. Baldwin Falting BLLEVILLE, B. Baldwin Falting BCOKVILLE, B. E. Gosmil BOW MANVILLE, B. E. Gosmil BOW MANVILLE, B. Euseel Lesson BEOCK VILLE Fraser, Esymolds & Fraser, CAMP BELLFORD, A. L. Colville CANP NGTON	CHAB GBOR PILOT BED I SELKI
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• 20

The Dodge Wood Split Pulley.

70 p.c. lighter than iron, 30 to 60 p.c. more power with same belt guaranteed. All sizes from 5" to 48" diameter in stock.

The only Pulley which has ever received an award of merit in any General Exposition, in this or any country.

THE DODGE PATENT SYSTEM OF TRANSMISSION OF POWER, by means of Grooved Pulleys, Manilla Rope and slack takeup device, is now well and favorably known throughout the Dominion.

Power transmitted at any angle—any distance, indoors or exposed to weather, and any desired H. P.

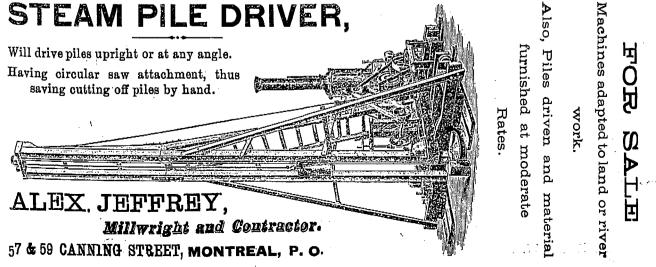


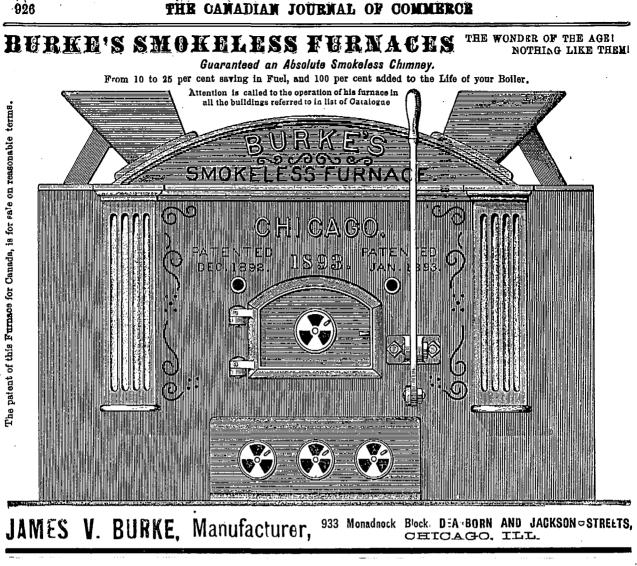
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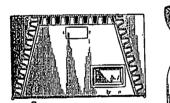








THE LYTLE NO TOY, FΔ NO MERE ORNAMENT. BUT SOMETHING EVERYBODY NEEDS



In off-ring to the Canadian public the LYTLE HEATER we desire to call the attention of all who >re interested to

their improved FIRE-PLACE HEALER, and ask your examination into the merits of the same. Being constructed with a cast iron back with corrugations on both sides, with an air chamber back of the corrugated back, with a cold sir pipe running to the outs de of the building, bringing in a stream of pure air into the air chamber which is heated and passes up an

iron pipe in the climney and is brought out into the house HOT AIB through the register in the breast of the chimney. There is also a wat There is also a water pan under the heater giving moisture to the air, which gives the user pure air at all times.

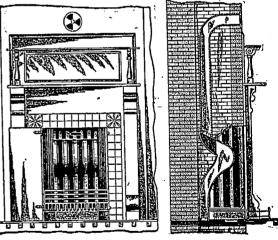
POINTS WE CLAIM FOR IT.

1st. We save 95 per cent of the radiating heat of the cosl. 2nd. We add to that the radiating heat of the corrugated 'ron back, which weighs about one hundred an i fifty pounds, which combines with that of the coal, by reason of its corrugations gives four times more radiating heat than any straight back fire-place and more than double that of any fire-place in the market.

3rd. Besides that we pour into the house a stream of hot air, coming in through the register in the breast of the chimney, about two feet below the celling, filling the house with pure hot air and driving the cold and impure air into the fire-place and it is carried out by the draught through the smoke flue.

Ath. We can heat any four or six room flat. We not only give the user more heat than any other fire-place in the market, but we give the house perfect vontilation. It is a parteet hard coal barner, NO BLOWER BEING REQUIRED. 5th. It is the only fire-place heater that can produce any heat burning ustural gas as fuel, it can be put into any fire-place and is gua-ranteed to work in any flue, regardless of stove or f rance working in same flue.

We doe re to sell the Canadian Patent of this heater offering reasonable terms, and ask Stone and Furnace Manufacturers to examine our heater and see if our claims are verified. For further particulars,



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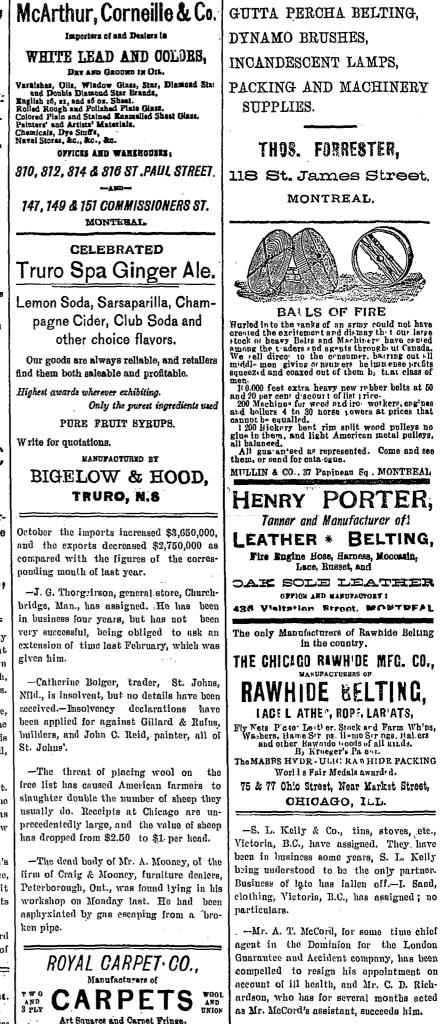








980



Dealers in Chenille Cartains, Rings, Poles and Trimmings. GUELPN, Ont catch of the North Pacific will be nearer



145,000 skins than 120,241,, as at first estimated. It appears that a number of schooners landed their catches at Yökohama or Hakodate in order to not glut the home market.

-The committee of wool importers have decided that next year six series of official wool sales will be held in London instead of five as hitherto. The first will be held on the 16th January next, and will comprise 190,000 bales, of which about 50,000 bales have already arrived. The second series opens on the 27th February, 1894.

-The latest in speculative circles is the belief that the bulk of the wheat held for a raise by New York houses for the past two months has been sold out this week. This looks as if the speculators on the "long" side felt that the time for a raise in wheat had gone by, and that at present, there is nothing on which two base a bull movement in wheat.

-The number of railway accidents that have occurred lately has caused a rush for the twenty-live cent accident policies, and

the companies are doing great business. There is a belief among passengers that a man with an accident policy is less liable to be hurt than one without, and it is for this reason, more than as a measure of foresight, that people buy them.

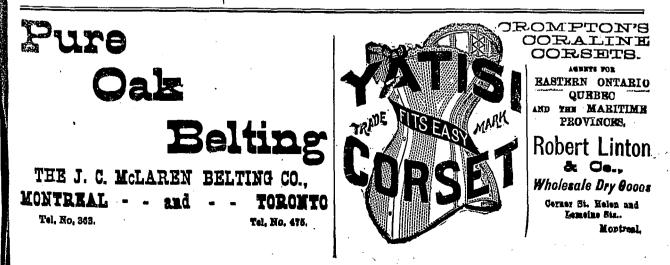
-The New York Journal of Commerce places the fire-loss of the United States and Canada for the ten months ending, on the 31st of October at \$132,847,000. This is twenty-four and a half millions more than during the same period of 1892, and twenty-three millions more than in 1891. The result of the depression in commercial circles, as mirrored in the increase in the moral hazard, is too plainly evidenced here to need comment.

-There was apparently a somewhat stormy meeting of the directors of the Anglo-American Loan and Savings Co. in Toronto last week. The president, Wm. O'Connor, M.D., was called upon to resign, and did so, on condition that he should be given a week in which to settle up his accounts with the company. His opponents state that he has not paid for some \$6,000 worth of the stock he holds, and that his total indebtedness to the company, (including this liability), is \$7,604.

981

-To-morrow afternoon there will take place on the Eric canal near Rochester an experiment of the utmost importance to all interested in cheap transportation. It is nothing more nor less than the application of the trolley system to canal boats. Wire has been strung along the canal, and an ordinary barge, fitted with a trolley arm and motor, will be used. If it prove successful it may revolutionize canal transport and do away with the need for tugs and horses.

-In some way not yet discovered, two wood choppers named Patrick Murray and Alexander Reid, secured a large roll of \$5 bills of the defunct Royal Canadian bank. They found no difficulty in passing them on the farmers of Broodsdale and West Zorra, and made the money fly in Embro and the neighboring villages until the fraud was found out by some of the storekeepers who remitted the bills to their suppliers. They are now in jail at



and a state of the state of the

A. R. MCKINLAY & CO. Successors to MACFARLANE, MCKINLAY & CO., WINDOW SHADES,

Brass Goods, Poles, Rollers, Fringes, Laces TORONTO. ONT

POTATO STARCH! POTATO STARCH!

The Finest, Best and Oheapest in the Canadian Market. Send for a sample and prices.

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Woodstock, but a number of the bills are still in circulation and should be watched for.

-In another column will be found a facsimile of the cheque for \$1,565,310 given by the World's Columbian Exposition Co., on Chicago day, to the Illinois Trust and Saving's Bank, Chicago, to pay off the bonded indebtedness of the World's Fair, which practically freed it from debt. This great cheque was punched on the Abbott cheque perforator, and the Abbot Machine company of Chicago have issued a fac-simile of the chieque is an interesting souvenir of the greatest exhibition the world has over seen.

-Lumber values in Ottawa are looking up somewhat. For thick lumber prices are \$2 to \$4 a thousand feet better than last year's rates, and fifty cents better than last month. The stock of dry lumber is not equal to the demand, and it is said a considerable quantity is going forward from the mills before it is ready to handle. During the past two weeks shipments have averaged two million feet a day. The-South American trade is also picking up, and one firm is engaged in shipping a cargo of a million and a quarter feet of 12inch stock to Buenos Ayres.

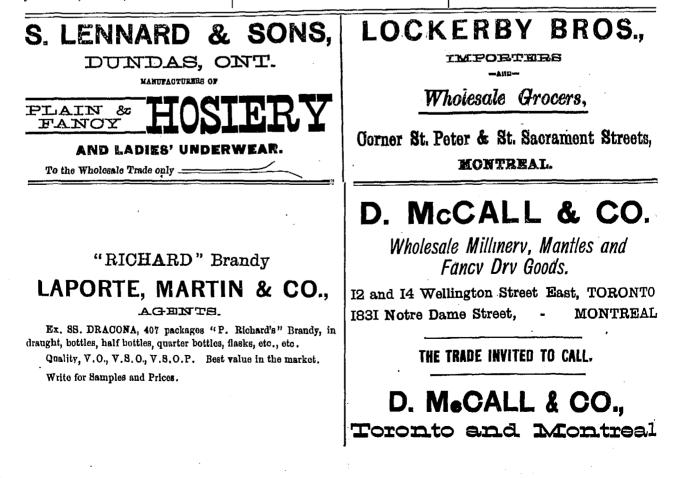
-The Board of Trade are again urging upon the Government the necessity of a system of insurance of registered letters similar to that now in force in Great, Britain. In the British Isles a payment of 4 cents insures a letter up to \$25 in value, each additional two cents insuring a similar amount up to a maximum of 22 cents for \$250. This system the Board of Trade desire to see established here, in view of the absolute security it would

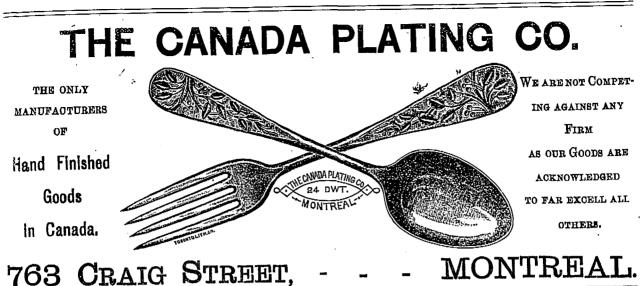


Dry Goods, Small Wares and Fancy Goods, 847 and 849 St. Paul St., MONTREAL. Agents for The Churchgate brand of Hoslery

afford to those sending money and valuables in this way, and the minimum of cost it would involve to the postal authorities.

-Mr. Justice Tait has rendered a long and elaborate judgment on the interim injunction obtained by the Canada Paint Co. Ltd., against Wm. Johnson & Sons., Ltd. The judgment maintains the injunction on the clauses relating to the use of the various trade-marks, but quashes that portion of it which restrained Wm. Johnson & Sons from carrying on business, and permits them to continue business in their corporate name under the restrictions specified. As a result of this judgment Wm. Johnson & Sons have taken an action for \$100,000 against the Canada Paint Co. for damages incurred by their restraint from carrying on business.





-On Monday last Mr. John McLaren, manager of the Royal Insurance Co., and the greatest English authority on fire insurance, died at his residence in Birkenhead from heart disease. Mr. McLaren commenced his career in the Scottish Union and National. When the Lancashire was organized in 1852 Mr. McLaren became its fire superintendent. Ife then became assistant-secretary of the Royal, and at the death of Mr. Dove in 1868 was elected general manager, a bost which he held until his death in spite of his advanced age. Among the many able insurance men he has trained is Mr. Wm. Tatley, the manager of the Royal in this city.

-The creditors of Mr. George H. Stevens, proprietor of the Hope Coffee House, were considerably astonished when they were told that his immediate assets were only \$1,700, while his liabilities were placed at \$8,000. He had always been looked upon and had quoted himself as being worth \$25,000, and the sudden shrinkage in his estate was calculated to take their breath away. But there was no help for it. Any attempts to realize upon the assets would not have realized sufficient to meet the privileged claims, and so they were compelled to accept Mr. Stevens' offer of 10 cents on the dollar cash, and 10 cents in four and eight months, or 30 per cent. in all of their claims.

-Some Russian methods of finance arre so crude as to strongly suggest the primitive modes of their Tartar forefathers, There has been a deficit in the postal branch of the Czar's government for some years past and in order to put the department on a paying basis a decree has been issued (which came into effect upon the 7th inst.) that all registered letters are to be opened by the postmen in the presence of the receiver, and, if found to contain money from abroad, 25 per cent. is to be seized and handed over to the department. For simplicity and effectiveness this plan of meeting a deficiency can hardly be equalled ; but, if the ukase continues in force long, a registered letter in Russia will soon be as great a rarity as a white crow.

-Reports from England to Canadian shippers of furs show that at the last London sales all kinds of bear skins were in demand, and, although the best grades did not EGGS AND PRODUCE AULD BROTHERS, Whoiesale Grocers and Dealers. Grafton St., GHALOTTEIOWN, P.E.J

reach the extreme figures of last June, the lower and medium grades did well. Brown muskrat did extremely well and sold steadily at previous rates; but black musquash was a drug in the market, and fell fully 25 per cent. below the figures of the last sale. Marten was in less demand. High' grades fell off, but the lower lines maintained their position. Mink fell fifteen per cent from last June's figures, while skunk was firm at the old prices. The exact date of the fur seal sale has not yet been fixed, but it will take place either at the end of the present month or during the first days of December.

-The following list of United States patents granted to Canadian inventors, October 31, 1893, is reported expressly for the Journal of Commerce by James Sangster, Solicitor of Patents, Buifalo N. Y. : Eli Danner, Willoughby, churn ; Charles Kelly, Toronto, commode ; Frederick D. H. Sims, Toronto, rotary brick press ; Gooderham & Worts. limited, Toronto and Montreal, whisky, (trade-mark.) The letters G.W. in script and connected by the character & and enclosed by an elliptical band bearing the words "Gooderham & Worts, Toronto." THE GARLOCK PACKING COMPANY Manufacturers of Garlock's Patont Steam, Water and Ammonia

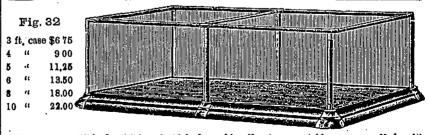
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Dealers in Usudurian and Plumbago Flange Packing and Engineers' Supplies. Our Packing is in uso in over 3000 Engine Rooms in Canada.

COR. CATHABINE & REBECCA. - HAMILTON. ONT Write for Catalogue and References.

Used since April 5, 1884. Arcand Brothers, Montreal, hygicnic coffee, (trade-mark.) The central figure, a picture of the famous German priest, Father Kneipp, with his facsimile signature. Used since May 31, 1893. Total issue, including patents, designs and trade-marks, 491.

-Oshawa notes : The Newsoms have sold out to A. R. Farewell .- F. W. Brooke, tailor, compromised with his creditors last week, getting a favorable settlement, and is again going on. He attributed his inability to pay to credit losses ; he now delivers for cash-better late than never .--G. N. Bloomfield, grocer, has sold out his business, which was going behind. The stock was bought by S. Torrens, who removed it to his own shop .- Warren's tannery has been sold by the assignee to a Mr. Knees for \$1,500. It cost Warren about \$12,000. Mr. Knees will begin operations at once.- The Wilson Block and Music Hall are, to be sold by public auction on the 25th inst., in order to divide the Wilson estate .- H. King, who failed a



DIMENSIONS :---17 inches high and 284 inches wide, all extreme outside measure. Made with frames of walnut, cherry, antique oak, ash or imitation of ebony, with best German silver trimmings. All glass is extra heavy double thick French. Choice of horizontal slide or spring-hinge doors.

The above prices net, baxed f.o.b. cars in Chicago. Prices net, boxed on board cars at Chicago. Write

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pany that loans money on its policies has

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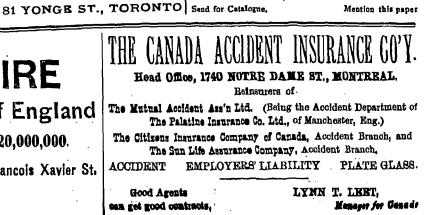
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KATABLISHED

12 YEABS

-Writing from Shelburne, Ont., a correspondent says : Crops around here, upon the whole, have been excellent. Wheat in some places is light because of the midge. Barley, oats and peas, a full crop, roots the same. Everything was harvested in grand order as the weather since 1st July has been simply perfect, and up to this time, quite mild, save for two or three days. No wheat is coming in to speak of. Oats 2Sc to 29c, peas, 50c to 55c, wheaft 60c, barley low 30c to 40c, butter 19c, potators, per bag, 35c to 40c, geese, ducks, and chickens 5c to 6c, turkeys 8c, pork \$5 per 100 lbs., live weight, apples almost a failure. The two leading hardware men,





win additional respect for them in the

eyes of the commercial community.

81 Yonge St., TORONTO.

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BICYCLES, GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

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RUDGE and NEW HOWE CYCLES,

Schumacher's Gymnasium

Supplies, etc.

H. P. DAVIES CO., Ltd



ADIKIDIG PUMP.

C. ..

FIRE OR PRESSURE PUMP.

of all the Highland tartan plaids, which are becoming so popular of late as dress goods.

-Leonard & Crawford, traders, Red Rapids Bridge, N.B., have assigned. They began in February '01, succeeding Geo. Morton, and were apparently doing a fine trade, to the assignment is somewhat of a surprise, no particular cause being given for it.

-L. N. Piche, grocer and trader, Drummondville, Que., has assigned and owes \$11,000. He has been in business in a small way 10 years, but of late has been going behind, becoming widespread and unable to meet maturing obligations.

-The business changes in the maritime provinces include the following :-Jas. R. Welch, general store, Wentworth, N. S., Jas. W. Wry, trader, Sackville, N.B., and Wellington Parker, trader, Campobello, N. B., have all assigned. The latter has been keeping store for three or four years, but always in a small way.-Jas. Hartlin, Canso, NIS., has assigned.-McKinnon Bros., New Glasgow, N. S., have assigned. They have been in business about a year in a small way, and had no previous experience. so that success was doubted from the start.

-A. M. Johnson, trader, Port Hastings, N. S., has assigned after an experience of about nine years. He built a house in '91, and this locked up his means to a certain extent. He has been pressed for payments more or less since.—J. A. Campbell, baker, Sydney, N.S., has assigned. He has been in business some 25 years, but invested too heavily in real estate.—Thos. M. Boggs, grover, Pictou, N.S., has assigned with liabilities of \$2,700. He has been a rolling store, having been in business at different points in the Province, reaching his present stand last year.

-In this province, Urbain Boldue, general stree, B is St. Paul, has assigned. He has been in business over four years in a very small way and principally peddled. Lighthities \$1 200.-Menry Cross, trader, Meple Grove, has compromised at 25c on the dollar, each. His business record extends marky over a quarter of a century. He went too largely into farming and erippled himself by thus locking up Tunds.-T. Naud & Co., hoots and shors, city, have assigned at the demand of Chas. Mignault, with liabilities of \$500.-P. F. Ferland & Co., contractors, eity, have assigned at the demand of Pierre Catelli, with liabilities of

Largest Stock. Greatest variety and lowest prices in Canada.

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If you cannot wait for our travellers send for Catalogue and Price List,

We are sole agents in Canada for THE CLARK BROS. LAMP Co. of Trenton, the largest manufacturers of Vase, Bouquet and Hanging Lamps in the world.

All New Lines. No Old Stock.

James A, Skinner & Co. TORONTO & VANCOUVER.

\$15,000. The principal creditors are : Joseph Brosseau, \$1,500; Thos. F. G. Foisy, \$2,575; E. P. Ferland, \$2,161; Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co., \$5,000. A demand was made on Mrs. Ferland, doing business as above, last October, but she contested it, and it was thrown out on a technicality .- P. Isaie Boivin & Co., shoes, Quebec, have assigned. P. I. Boivin was formerly a manufacturer, but of late has only kept a retail store .-- L. L. Dussault, dry goods, Quebec, is compromising at 40c on the dollar.-L. Goulet, wheelwright, Quebec, has assigned with liabilities of \$3,570; assets \$2,800 .- Jules Gauthier, trader, St. Alexis, has compromised at 45c, part each and balance at 6 months. Liabilities \$5,200. He has been in business about 15 years, but went rather largely into theb usiness of getting out spool wood and met with losses in this connection.

-In Ontario, Stamp & Franks, painters,, Hamilton, have assigned. They succeeded Stamp & Waite, who failed and dissolved partnership in February '84, Stamp continuing and admitting Franks. Business in their line has been extremely dull of late. -C. A. Calkins & Co., men's furnishings, Humilton, have assigned. They commenced business in the fall of '90, succeeding T. C. Jackson. Calkins was then the sole member of the firm, but early in '91 admitted Geo. Bruce, his brother-in-law. They dissolved about a year ago, Bruce retiring and Calkins continuing. He has had a tendency to overstock and attempt too much for his cavital .- John Ogilvy, men's furnishings. Ottawa, has assigned. He began in the fall of '86, succeeding A. M. Sutherland, but has always had more or less hard work to get along. He was not quite as attentive as he might have been and his business has been running behind for some time past .- Gro. Murphy, shoes. Ottawa, has assigned. He has been in business about 20 years, but does not appear to have ever made much of a success. He failed a number of years ago, and in '88 effected a settlement with his creditors. -S. K. Chapman, grocer, Toronto, has assigned. Ho succeeded T. W. Gardner in the spring of '90, but was always in a small way, and with his limited capital has not been able to make a success in face of strong competition. He also has had some extra expruse to bear on account of sickness in his family .-- Wm. Louder, trunks, Toronto,has asigned. He succeeded Eveleigh & Co. in January last, and his stand

M. ≇ L. Samuel Benjamin & Co.,

26, 28 & 30 Front St. West, TORONTO.

Importors and Dealers in British, American Foreign and Continental

Shelf and Heavy Hardware Metals, Tinplate, Tinware, Tinners', Plumbers', and Steam Fitters' Supplies, Gas Fixtures, Lamos and Lamp Goods,

English House, SAMUEL, SONS & BENJAMIN 164 Fenchurch St., London, E C.

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was not a good one .- Raymond Walker, a Toronto instalment house, has assigned. He succeeded Walker Bros. in the spring of '88, which firm failed a short time previously, he compromising liabilities and taking over the business. He became involved about two and a half years ago and got an extension from the principal creditors.-H. J. Bailey, Ottawa, has assigned. He did fairly at the start, some 12 or 13 years ago, but of late business has not been good and he has gone behind .- Allan Denoon, cattle, Milton,, has assigned. He succeeded his father six or seven years ago, but has not been able to make a success. He has not, apparently, been as prudent as he might have been in the carrying on of his ventures .- Oliver, Coates & Co., auctioneers, Toronto, have assigned. J. D. Oliver is the sole owner. Of late trade has run down a good deal, and ventures in real estate did not prove profitable. A small judgment forced the assignment, the firm having no reserve fund .-- Morgan, Davis & Co., tea brokers, Toronto, have suspended payment. One estimate places the linbilities at over \$30 000, but they are believed to be considerably less. Davis holds privileged claims .- P. S. Wright, Stamford Township, has assigned ; no particulars .--W. H. Trebilcock, dry goods, London, has assigned. He got into difficulties carly in '86, and compromised at 65c on "the dollar on liabilities of about \$24,000. He became embarrassed again a short time since and asked an extension of time, but this apparently has not been granted him. Liabilities are said to be \$12,000.

THE GRAND TRUNK REPORT.

The report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the half-year ended on the 30th June last may be considered fairly satisfactory in view of the exceptional difficulties with which the company were called upon to contend. During the winter months of the half-year weather of continuous severity prevailed over the entire system. Trains were stopped and delayed, or run through with greatly reduced londs and at consequently greater expense. Besides this, the rolling stock and permanent way were much damaged. In addition, the depression in the United States was steadily increasing, and, owing to the low prices for agricultural products ruling in Europe, grain was largely held back, or shipped only at the barest margin of profit to the road, with

Thorold Cement.

It is the best Hydraulic Coment. FOR Abutments and Piers for Bridges, Concrete for Foundations, Cement Drain Pipe, Cisterns, Floors for Cellars and Stables, Sewers, and all Mason Work in Moist or Wet Places. ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE Thorold Onterio.

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It is economical because there is no waste as no more need be prepared st a time than is used. 2nd. It requires less sweetening than other coffee, as the bitter part is extracted during process of manufacture. 3rd. One cupful gives more satisfaction than two of any ordinary coffee.

Buy a bottle from your druggiet or grocer, and you will never want any other.

LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTRE L

the result that the average rate per ton per mile fell to 0.66 of a cent-the lowest rate ever recorded on the Grand Trunk system.

Still the volume of freight and live stock traffic over the road was 4,381,746 tons, or an increase of 58,751 tons over the corresponding period of 1892, of 490,970 over 1891, of 319,252 over 1890 and of 781,742 over 1889. Unfortunately while the volume of ireight shows such a remarkable expansion during the past four years, the average rate of freight per ton has fallen nearly 25 cents during that period with the result that the total freight received was £23,653, or 1.89 per cent. les: than that of the first half-year of 1892.

For-passenger traffic rates are (fortunatel; for the road) still practically identica with those charged in 1889. In this instance, therefore, the increase in the number of passengers carried by the road from 2,827,534 to 2,923,288, or 3.39 per cent., is accompanied by an increase in the receipts from passengers of C20,924 or 5.8 per cent., and as the World's Fair traffic fell principally within the current half-year, the figures of the 30th December next should make a much more satisfactory showing.

As usual the two lines controlled by the Giand Trunk showed heavy debit bal-

LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO.

Importers

Wholesale . Grocers.

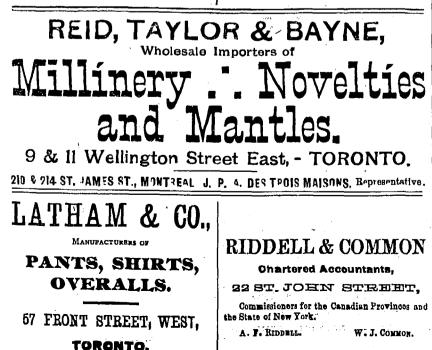
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

"EMPRESS QUEEN BRAND."

All goods packed under this brand being. of finest quality.

ances. The Chicago and Grand Trunk has replaced the credit balance of June, 1882 with a balance on the wrong side of £46,940, while the Detroit, Grand Haver and Milwaukee line is £22,532 behind. The net loss for the last half-year on these two roads is thus nearly \$317,-



JAMES GUEST & CO., Commission Merchants Commission Merchants EENERAL ACENTS. 27 & 29 St. Sacrament St., Montreal. AGENTS FOB George Sayer & Co., Cornac, France. Contral Society, Vincerna, France. Contral Society, Vincerna, France. Contral Society, Vincerna, France. Wisdom & Warter, Jerse de la Frontora Sherrier. Wisdom & Warter, Jerse de la Frontora Sherrier. Warter and Max, Oporto Ports. Hair & Co., Tarneona Ports. Hair & Co., Tarneona Ports. Hair & Co., Tarneona Ports. Hair & Sons, Trinidad Gennino Angostura BL.

bolk to a.
bulin City. Distillery Whiskoy.
Banaghor. Trish Whiskoy, on the Green Banks of the Shannon.
Eschenenur & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets, Sauternes, &o Joseph Cnuol, Fils & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets. Sauternes, etc.
Neven, Raphael & Co., St. Hilaire, Sparkling Saumur
Fave & Conio. Macon, Bargundies and White Wines
Royal Hungarian Government Wines of Budapest, Hungary.
James Watson & Co., Dundee, Scotch and Irish Whiskey.

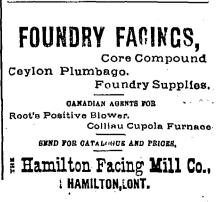
000. In addition to this, the company have expended about \$300.000 on capital account, including \$150,000 for new sidings, stations, bridges. etc., \$22,000 on the double track, \$27,000 on rolling stock, and \$16,000 on real estate.

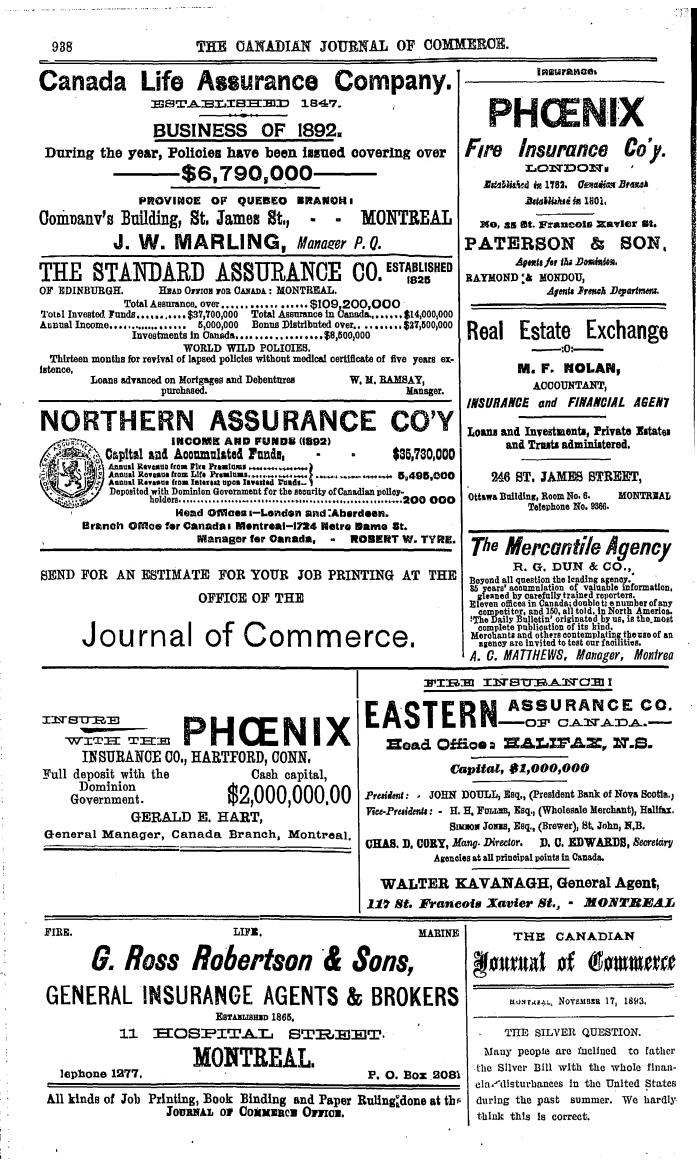
During the half-year the train mileage increased by 116,393 miles, and the gross receipts by £16.439. The working expenses increased 0.67 per cen't., but their total percentage to the gross receipts, decreased from 72.66 in June, 1892, to 72.52 per cent. in June, 1893. The fact that this reduction took place in the face of a fall in the average rate per ton per mile to the lowest point ever reached in the history of the company says much for the administrative ability and economy of its officials, and must have been one of the most encouraging features in the report to the shareholders.

DON'T!

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'A series of "don'ts" has been compiled for the use of merchants by an old insurance man. He says : Don't place your risks in a doubtful company simply for the sake of a cut rate. Don't hand over the placing of your insurance to some poor relative or needy friend in order to give them a hand. You will find it cheaper to give them cash. Don't give anyone an order through pity, or you may be a subject for compassion yoursell. Don't have policy forms drawn by novices. Don't neglect to read your policy. Don't forget that the broker is your agent and not the company's. Don't trust your premium payments to anyone. Py the company direct yourself.







We might ask in the first place what the Silver Bill is,-what was intended to be the effect of it,-what was really the effect, and what has been the result of its operation.

The Silver Bill was the result of an the Silver Kings agitation by oî the Silver producing States to have the United States buy up their product at a high price,-thus creating a factitious market for it.

This Bill was passed after a great deal of discussion in the year 1890, and supplemented the Bland Act under which two millions of silver dollars were coined every month for a number of years previously. It was estimated that the totar product of the United States Silver mines amounted to 54million ounces per annum.

The price of Silver bullion had sagged for some years before and the silver mining companies thought that if the purchases by the United States were extended to 54 millions ounces per annum, the price of filver would immediately advances and be kept at the proportion of about 16 ounces of silver to one of gold, which was the theoretical value for many years. That was what was intended to be the effeet of the passage of the Sherman Silver Bill of 1890.

١. The immediate result of the passage of the bill was the advance in the price of silver bullion to about \$1.20 an ounce from somewhere in the neighborhood of 90 cents, but after a very short of silver bullion, provided for by the interval of high price it fell away Sherman Act, was really a matter of again, as the production of silver in-) creased, until it reached much lower figures than the price at which it stood determined action against the repeal when the act was passed.

When the act was under discussion it had many opponents among sound, financial men, who argued that the silver producincreased price would stimulate production, and that the increased pro-la ume of currency in the United States

the forced purchases of the United States Government, and the surplus would be as large as ever and cause a consequent reduction in the value of silver bullion,-and that is exactly, what happened.

That is one result of the Sherman Act; but another and a much more important one to the silver producing States was that silver mining was stimulated to a very great degree, and consequent prosperity in business in those States followed. Mines were prospected in all directions. Capital to work these was attracted to the States, and miners flocked thither in large numbers, attracted by high rates of wages to be earned there. Business of all kinds flourished.

Silver can be produced , at a profit if sold at 60 cents an ounce in most mines, and in others can be produced at much less. Sixty cents per ounce yields a very handsome profit. 10 course there are some mines where it costs more than 60 cents to produce it, but largely the price obtained for silver bullion since the passage of the Sherman Act yielded immense profit to the mining companies, twenty per cent per annum to the shareholders on very large capital being about the average return, besides paying enormous salaries to officials and setting aside large reserves for emergencies.

It will seen, therefore, that the continued purchase of the large amount life or death to the silver producing ⁹States, and this will account for the made by the senators from those States.

In the meantime the result of the Sherman Act was a continual expaning States, and the increase in the volduction would, of course, neutralize based upon silver. But at the same

time a currency which purchased quite as much throughout the United States and Canada as the best gold dollar, could have done no damage to the internal trade of the United States. Therefore it may be claimed that the Silver Act was of great benefit. That it has encumbered the U.S. Treasury with a mass of ursaleable metal is a matter with which we have nothing to do. That is the business of the Unlted States Government, and especially so since it has guaranteed to pay in gold the certificates issued against this silver ...

The currency issued to pay silver purchases too, has filled a blank caused by the retirement of a large portion of national bank notes, and this expansion of currency has been beneficial to a great degree; in fact, it is difficult to see how the currency needs of the country could have been supplied without it. It will be seen, therefore, that the good the Silver Bill has done has been the providing of a plentiful and reliable system of currency when it was needed, and the stimulation of trade in the ilver producing States, which must have reflected upon a large portion of the union.

Now, what detriment has the Silver Bill worked that so much outery should be made about it? It may be said here. that a great deal we have heard about the Sliver Bill came from Wall Street. Owing to the working of the U.S. tariff our commercial relations with the United States are not by any means, as close as they were some years ago, but through our financial connection with that country and New York we are brought intimately in connection with their monetary system. Now, the whole system of the United States centres in the city of New York, and Wall Street may be called the heart of that city.

A great many people in our own

elty and in other cities in Canada, Many more than people generally suppose, and a different class to what we would suppose also, earry on more or less speculation in Wall Our banks too, do their Street. transactions exchange largely through Wall Street; especially in the summer season, it being the only place where the large amounts of exchange bought against Canadian produce going forward in summer, can be sold and the money realized upon it. Hence, any disturbance of financial affairs in Wall Street reflects upon us very quickly and we are sure to hear a great deal about it. This has been the course during the past summer, and we hold the Silver Bill has been largely responsible for the disturbance in Wall Street.

It is well known that for many years chiefly since the United States war, a great deal of European money has been invested in United States securities, government, state, municipal, railroad, and to some extent industrial. Great Britain being the richest country in Europe, it naturally follows that it has the largest investments in the United States.

Some years ago there was a very great fear experienced that United States obligations, that is, their government bonds, might be paid in some other medium than gold. The result of it was that United States securities were looked upon with disfavor, and it was only after the matter had been thoroughly discussed in Congress and the government had pledged itself to pay its obligations in gold, that they were restored to lavor. (A silver dollar is worth intrinsically about 70 cents.)

At the present time the stocks of all the railroads and many of the bonds and other obligations issued by them are in currency, but these do not sell readily in Europe, so that it is very rarely now that any issue of bonds or other obligations are put forth which are not payable, interest and principal, in gold coin of the present standard and fineness. This practice has come into use more of late years. English investors have a thorough knowledge of financial matters, and although the United States is piedged to pay its obligations in gold, yet, governments in some contingencies are not more powerful or competent to fulfill obligations than private individuals.

Investors on the other side watched with much apprehension, the continual

accumulation of silver in the United States Treasury, and the consequent depletion of gold. They began to fear that the United States Government, although its intentions were to pay its obligations in gold, would not be able to do so, and when they saw the continual depletion of the quantity of gold coin in the treasury, and the great outery made about it on this side,and early last spring saw the failure of the Silver Congress which met in Brussels to arrive at any mutually satisfactory decision, they began to realize largely upon their investments in the United States which were not made payable specially in gold. The selling of these securities and their return to New York had the effect of loading up investors on this side beyond their power to carry, and a constant depreciation in value ensued. This culminated in the severe fall on Wall Street last May, and the consequent disturbances in finances in that city.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Silver Bill, or the purchase of silver has had more of an effect on the foreign trade of the United States than on the local, and while on the one hand it benefited the home trade of the country it had a bad effect on the country's securities in foreign markets, thus bringing about the crisis in Wall Street, or more properly the stock exchange.

As pointed out, our chief connection with the United States is through Wall Street, and while our ideas have been fixed chiefly upon that centre we have, to a very great extent, overlooked the severe commercial depression which has existed throughout the United States for many months past.

This commercial depression, as we may endeavor to show at another time is of far greater importance to the people of the United States than anything that has taken place in Wall St., and it has been brought about very largely by causes entirely beyond the effects of the Silver Act.-Com.

CXCLES OF DEPRESSION. The recurrence of what may tairly be

The recurrence of what hay fairly be termed cycles of commercial and industrial depression, at apparently regular intervals, has long proved a puzzle to students of political economy. The fact that these periods of depression are not confined to any one country, but prevail to a greater or less extent all over the industrial world, shows that they do not arise from locar conditions and proves that they have one dominant and universal cause sufficiently powerful to over-rule the diverse fiscal arrangements and local differences of the various countries and nationalities and to produce a simultaneous depression of trade in all. Of course these periods of depression vary in Intensity according to the commercial characteristics of the various localities in which they occur; but, whether the country be under free trade or protection, whether it be a consumer or producer, whether it import its raw material, or raises it within its own borders, it feels the effect of the depression as certainly and as promptly as its neighbors.

During the present century there have been fourteen marked periods of depression. They occurred irregularly until 1830 after which time they have appeared at tolerably regular intervals of ten years apart. What then is their cause? To decide this most of the great countries have appointed commissions or committees of their legis latures to investigate and report. But as all these commissions naturally confined their enquiries to their own countries, their scope was not sufficiently broad to indicate a universal cause, and it was left to Dr. Lyon Playfair to suggest that possibly this cause would be the fact that the world had not yet accommodated itself to the wonderful changes which science and invention had introduced into the modes of production and the interchange of commodities.

Briefly speaking, he contends that the improvements in machinery by new inventions are constantly producing great changes in the rapidity of production and economy of distribution of goods and so altering the system of commerce, and that the improvements in the machinery used in production have increased the supply of goods beyond the immediate demands of the world and have displaced too rapidly the old forms of labor. These two causes, he holds are the main springs of the tide of universal depression which sweeps at intervals over the whole muchine using countries of the world, and these contentions he sustains by showing that the leatures of these periods of depression are alike in all countries; no matter what their political or fiscal complexion may be. In all we find first, that though the prices of commodities are largely reduced, the volume of production and commerce are not lessened in anything like the same proportion; second, that though wages fall they do not decline in proportion to the drop in values; and third, that thus the bulk of the depression is felt by capital and not labor. For years past, on an average, capital when applied to the production of staple commodities, has been glad to be convou. with less than ten per cent. of the cost of the conversion of raw material into the finished product, while labor secures the remainlug 90 per cent. Of the ten per cent. which goes to the capitalist only about one-half can be considered as profit, as the balance must be absorbed by the wear and tear of plant and machinery. Labor then suffers much less than capital during a period of depression. Wages do not suffer any appreciable reduction as a whole, and the principal volume of the loss is met by the reduction of the margin of profit to the capitalist to the lowest ebb possible. , i l . . i.

No doubt the enormous reduction in the cost of transportation which has taken place during the last decade has told heavily on the agricultural population of every country, since it has destroyed largely all the advantages of national and local markets and made practically only one market-- the world. The same is true of manufacturing. The fow cost of 'freight enables raw material to be distributed cheaply everywhere, until now the value of the raw material is the lowest factor of production while the value of intelligence in converting it into the finished product in the cheapest and most effective way is now the highest and most dominant factor. With the whole industrial world then, standing practically on the same basis so far as food products and raw matertal are concerned, we can easily see how one cause could affect all simultaneously and with a severity but slightly modified by local advantages or opportunities. This cause, Dr. Playfair holds, is the fact that modern inventions have produced commodities laster than the world can absorb them at remunerative prices, and in doing so that they have displaced the old forms of labor with too great rapidity for its absorption by replacement. This line of reasoning seems to be sound and based upon a careful study of the industrial situation. It is to be regretted that while thus indicating the cause of these cycles of depression,

Dr. Playfair candidly confesses that he sees no method of preventing their recurrence.

WHAT IS WRONG IN FIRE INSUR-ANCE ?

The figures to which we have drawn attention, showing an average difference of over a million and a quarter dollars a year between the premium receipts and the loss payments of fire insurance during the years 1869 to 1892 inclusive, are of such vast significance to the honest and careful owners of property that we need not apologize for drawing further attention to them, this especially when we turn to page V of the Superintendent's Report, where we find the record for 1892 to be: Received for premiums • - \$6,512,327 Paid for losses - -4,377,270 Margin between losses and premiums 2.135.057

The margin between losses and premlums during 1892 was over two million of dollars; yet 1892 has been quoted a bad year for fire insurance, and propositions have been very gravely made for increasing the rates of premlum.

Is it not possible that there are other and better measures open to the companies, and that if the companies are not equal to the occasion, that the public may step in to suggest them?

Are there not limits to the benefits of competition in fire insurance matters? Is it for the benefit of the honest and careful insurer that so very. large a proportion of the inhabitants of villages, towns and cities are fire insurance agents, canvassing against each other for fire insurance premiums? Is it for the public welfare that so many fire insurance companies should be urging agents and brokers for business, and, in this competition, so increasing the expenses of the business that two millions out of six is absorbed by expenses? Is this the only injury to the public? Is it not true that reckless competition for risks means also reckless adjustments of losses or rather settlements which are not adjustments-but which lead to payments whereby excessive claims for losses are encouraged and promoted? Is it not true that agents now in many cases dictate to their companies as to the business and as to the payment of excessive claims at their agencies? Is It not also true that there are innumerable so-called adjusters whose only experience is that they have been employed to appraise a damage on a woodshed, and that these are more concerned for their personal popularity than for the careful adjustment of losses?

Have not many of the companies agencies which cannot possibly pay the expenses of inspection, or calendars, and of the adjustment of one loss per annum, and that if they work up such an agency into a condition of solvency that there will be a dozen inspectors after the agent and his business?

Would it not be more profitable to many of the companies if they withdrew all their agencies from towns of less than ten thousand inhabitants, and then established underwriting agencies whereby one good man would represent the interests of a dozen good companies who would unite in the issue of one policy on a risk instead of a dozen taint-hearted ones, and, where whenever a loss occurred, one searching investigation could be made instead of a buildozed settlement?

Would not such a course reduce expenses, reduce losses, and as a matter of course reduce premfum rates ?

We feel convinced that the public will demand reforms in fire insurance matters and will not brook increases in premiums to be expended in the promotion of demoralizations, such as now so generafly prevail, and that if the insurance companies do not inaugurate these reforms they may expect a parliamentary commission of investigation to do it for them.

UNFAIR DECEPTION.

There are few articles of common consumption in which so much deception and sophistication are found as in the ordinary commercial wines and spirits, sold over the average bar, or at the counter of a middle grade grocery. The reason for this is that in no other article is sophistication so profitable, or so easily concealed from, and condoned by the purchaser.

Fortunately for him there is more deception than sophistication as a rule, and the injurious adulterations so luridly depicted sensational newspaper writers exist principally in their imaginations, and have no foundation in fact so far as Montrear is concerned. A certain proportion of American corn spirit does certainly reach here by way of the St. Lawrence and St. Pierre Miqueion. But the amount is very trilling, compared with the amount of genuine liquor sold here, and it is generally sold diluted in the shape of low grade highwines to the poorer groggeries and not used for purposes of sophistication. Genuine Tiquors of common grades can be imported too cheaply now to render the manufacture of imitations particularly profitable, and when a genuine cognae brandy can be landed here from \$6 per case, it does not pay anyone to manufacture and bottle it in this city.

We may then lay sophistication to one side, and consider the two principal methods of deception used respectively by the low and high class retail liquor trades. In the low class trade the favorite method of increasing the margin of profit consists simply in disting the liquor with water and then adding burnt sugar in the case of brandy and white wines, and logwood or rose-aniline in the case of red wines, to restore the color, rendered fainter by dilution, to its normal shade. Occasionally a little red pepper is added to increase the "bite," and (but very rarely) a little blue vitriol is scraped in for the same purpose. These additions are not actively injurious to the human system and the poor quality and imperfect rectification of the liquor itself, and the consequent presence in it of amyl-alcohol and fusel oil, are really responsible for its evil effects upon the constitution.

In the case of the high class trade the deception takes a different form. In the better class hotels and groceries the customers usually ask for a particular brand of the liquor they prefer, such as Hennessy and Martell in brandles, Booth and De Kuyper in gins, and Walker or Gooderham or Dewar in whiskies. They know well the partieular bottles and labels of their favorites; but often are not so well acquainted with their contents. Here is where the deception comes in. The bottles are genuine enough; but they are refilled from "bulk" liquor, and therefore are not genuine case goods. Low grade French brandles masquerade under the labels of Hennessy and Martell, and the product of obscure country distilleries is served out from "Club Rye" bottles. In other words the consumer pays for something which he does not get, and therefore he is deliberately defrauded by the seller.

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If the injury to the consumer is great, the injury to the manufacturer of the genuine article is still greater. People ask for his goods and receive a cheap and perhaps nasty imitation in one of

his own bottles and with his own labels on it. Naturally they jump to the conclusion that his goods are not what they are advertised to be, and the next time they buy they take some other They tell their friends how brand. they were taken in, and soon the demand for that particular brand fails off, without any fault upon the part of the maker but simply in consequence of the fraud of the middleman through whom his goods pass to the public. Of course whenever this method of fraud can be proved the agents of the distillers take steps to punish the offender at once. But, in nine cases out of ten, it is impossible of detection. The culprit purchases a fair supply of the real goods to satisfy those of his customers whose palates are sufficiently educated to enable them to detect the difference, and calmly fills up the empty bottles with cheaper whisky for those who are not so discriminative in their tastes. It adds largely to his profits, his customers do not grumble, and the unfortunate manufacturer, whose reputation he is undermining, has to grin and bear it.

SPRING GOODS.

The majority of the buyers for the large wholesale dry goods houses are now back in town, although a few are still in England waiting for their samples. They all seem to anticipate a fair spring and summer trade, and all appear to have bought freely. In fact it is assorted that some Western houses have been too sanguine in their pur, chases, and that the knife may have to be used in order to get rid of the stock before the season is over. As to prices, the buyers all say that, where novelties are concerned, they are barely a shade under last season's values and that, had it not been for the unsatisfactory state of the American market, there would have been a slight advance this year. This is, of course, for new goods that have to be manufactured. For old goods, and goods in stock, prizes are as much cut as ever, and a shrewd buyer stands a good chance of picking up a bargain.

In dress patterns the most fashionable shades will be the greens in the whole range from the lightest Nile green to the darkest bottle-green. Next will come the tan-browns and greys, next the heliotropes both alone and in combination with black, the shade being slightly more plnk than that of

last year, and then the black and white "mag-pie" combinations and, lastly, pure black. Navy blue is not wanted this year. The favorite range of prices will be from 18 to 35 cents, and as skirts will be made narrower in future, dress lengths run from 'seven to seven and a quarter yards, double width. Everything is double width this year, and single widths are almost unsatable except at a heavy reduction.

In silks shot effects will be the style. Shot satins at from 30 to 50 cents will be good sellers, and shot silks in better qualities at from 65 to 95 cents are expected to take wefl. Plain colored surahs at about 50 cents will be large. ly run on, and most houses show complete ranges of this popular silk in all qualities from 25 up to 95 cents for colored, and from 45 to 85 cents for blacks. Pongee sfiks will also be largely used for trimming. Bengalines are not much fancied. They have a hard harsh feet that does not recommend them to this market. Moire antique is a strong leader, and all satin-faced goods are sale investments.

Ribbons are not in as strong a position as silks, and it is doubtful if they will be as largely employed for dress trimmings as was predicted earlier in the season. Double-faced satins, and satin and gros-grains are still the leaders. Delicate rainbow and graduated hair line effects are among the latest novelties, and it looks as if narrow widths would continue to be the favorites. As to stocks, the leading houses say that last summer's stocks were fairly well broken; but the same cannot be said of fall stocks. The mild open weather, and the general curtailment of expenses, has left the retailers with their shelves still full, and wholesalers stocks are still but little broken. So far as this city is concerned, stocks, though larger than they ought to be, are in fairly good shape. But it is palpable that some of the Western houses are overloaded, and from the quotations they are giving to their customers it looks as if they were putting the knife into prices in order to get rid of the goods.

CANADIAN HAY EXPORTS.

One of the most remarkable features of our export trade has been the enormous increase in shipments of hay. And now it appears that some excellent samples have reached the other side leading unscrupulous dealers to pass it off as the

best English and European product. The same thing was done with Canadian cheese until it became widely known and secured a name of its own, also with apples and other products of the Dominion. So far the only objection we have heard is that the hay contained grasshoppers, and that the British agriculturist is much alarmed thereat, fearing the introduction of the grasshopper plague. The German farmer has a more serious objection to offer against foreign The importation of hay competitors. and straw from Russia has been large, this season, so the cry is raised that such leed is a conductor of infectious matter, productive of cattle disease, and likely to introduce the contagion of the rinderpest, etc. The result has been a decree against the importation. As in Germany and France, the hay crop of Great Britain has been unusually light. During Jul: 18,636 tons were imported, against 3.614 last year, and this heavy importation was more than doubled during August whet 38,416 tons were brought in, as compared with only 2,497 in August, 1892. The shifting of the source from whence the supplies were drawn is significant. During July, 1892, the American continent furnished but 1,458 tons, or 40.8 per cent. of the total importation for that month; in July, 1893, the same source supplied 13,692 tons, or 73.5 per. cent of the total. In August, 1892, this continent supplied only 267 tous, or 10.7 per cent. of the total, and in August, 1893, 33,127 tons, or 86,2 per cent. of the total. The imports of hay for eight months rose from 32,177 tons in 1892 to 119,818 tons in 1893. Canada sent 6,761 tons in July and 11,784 tons in August, whilst in 1892 exports were only 655 and 94 tons respectively. Our total for the eight months was 23,-517 tons as against 8,350 tons last year. United States exports during the same period were 54,319 tons in 1893 and 7,375 in 1892. -

DUGALD GRAHAM VS. MUTUAL LIFE.

The papers in the suit for damages brought by Mr. Dugald Graham against the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, particulars of which were first published in our issue of the Srd ult., have at last been served, and the reply of the company is expected to be fyled in about ten days. Brieffy, Mr. Graham claims \$150,000 for the injury done to his interests through the Mutual Life inducing him to resign from the directorate of the Elmira Municipal Improvement Co. and putting that company into the hands of a receiver.

Mr Graham's side of the story is as follows: When the Elmira (New York) Municipal Improvement Co. was formed to poor the interests of five smaller concern in which he was interested, he became a director therein. At that time David C. Robinson, of Elmira, was the manager. The new company became short of funds, and in order to raise money Robinson made notes to the extent of \$26,500 which Mr. Graham endorsed, Subsequently Robinson failed, and the Im-

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provement Company was practically embarmassed by his failure. Mr. Graham asserts that Robinson assigned all his assets, including his interests in the Elmira Municipal Improvement Co. to the Mutun! Life on condition that the Mutual Life should pay all his liabilities including the notes above mentioned. Instead of doing this, Mr. Graham claims that they induced him to resign from the company and the moment they secured control of it they put it at once into the hands of a receiver whereby he suffered damage to the extent of \$150,000.

This is his side of the story. That of the Mutual Life is still to be told. When spoken to on the subject an insurance oflicial well acquainted with the case said : "Auy intelligent person could pick a dozen flaws in Mr. Graham's plea. Is it likely that a company like the Mutual Life would agree to take over a number of such assets from a debtor and agree in return to pay all his liabilities whatever they might be? Did you ever hear of such a transaction in business? I think not. But if we suppose for one mement that they did agree to such an extraordinary bargain, is it likely they would deliberately depreciate the very securities upon which they relied as collateral for the money they were to pay out? It was to their interest to see the Elmira Municipal Improvement Co. a success just as much as it was Mr. Graham's, and you may depend upon it they would not have placed it in the hands of a receiver if they had seen any fair prospects for its Tuture."

CASHIER FRANK MAY RETIRED.

For the first time in the history of that great financial institution the manager of the Bank of England has been forced to resign. Mr. F. May, for twenty years the chief cashier and virtually manager of the bank, has sent in his resignation under pressure, and his well-known signature will no longer appear on Bank of England notes.

There is no imputation against Mr. May's personal integrity, nor does the bank itself suffer by him. But he used his position to bolster up the transactions of his son who was a partner in the firm of Coleman & May, and induced the customers of the bank to invest in the trust companies which that firm controlled, notably the Industrial and Genera! Trust, a wrecked concorn which last Marcl. claimed a net revenue of over \$580,000 and last month admitted it was over five million dollars behind. One of its directors was Mr. Coleman, of Coleman & May, and at one time the Bank of England held \$1,500,000 of its shares as collateral. The firm sold out \$5,000,-000 in shares before the อากสโเ came, and it is claimed that they used Mr. May's influence to unload the worthless stocks upon the May's influence to customers of the Bank of England whom he recommended to invest in companies which he should have known were rotten to the core. When these companies were liquidated their affairs were found to be in a disgraceful condtition and naturally the persons who had invested in them

on the strength of Cashier May's representations laid the affair before the Governor and directors of the bank who at once ordered Mr. May to hand in his resignation.

The resulting shock to the prestige of the bank is irreparable, and the stock at once dropped five to six per cent. in the market. The Bank of England has always been considered as above suspicion, and people were startled to find that it was as much liable to irregularities upon the part of its officials as the other banks. What the amount of its losses are will probably never be permitted to become public; but it seems certain that Mr. May was interested in the speculations of his son and that he made loans to him, without the cognizance of the directors, on very dubious collateral.

SIGHT AND SMELL IN BUSINESS.

Business men have long been in the habit of seeking to attract custom by displays pleasing to the sense of sight. With the dry goods men, milliners and fancy goods retailers, in large cities, the dressing of shop windows is almost an art, and progressive grocers, in the best localities, are not b hindhand in making a nice arrangement of delicacies in fancy packages, or otherwise, calculated to please the eye, and loosen the purse strings, of the casual visitor, or regular patron. In this age of ideas and progress it seems strange that such little account should be taken of the sense of smell, and yet such a factor cannot be dismissed as absurd and trifling. It might be argued that the world is made up of trifles. Who does not know the pleasant fragrance of freshly ground coffee and the attractive aroma of certain spices ? In Canada, we have largely followed the British custom of drinking ten, whilst in the United States, and on the continent, coffee is the favorite beverage. People entering a grocery store, where coffee is freshly ground, do not want it thrust under their eyes as they are attracted by the smell, and will buy a litthe for trial just because, as they say, "it smells so nice." Its freshness and fragrance is more in its favor than its appearance, and the same is true of other table luxuries, or necessities. It has been remarked that, in Canada, there are few cooks, in private families, that can make a first class cup of coffee ; certainly complaints are not infrequent that it is difficul. to get it good. It would seem as if it were necessary to be a coffee drinker to be able to make it and, as our women cooks, generally speaking, are tea drinker: they do not speedily learn how to produce good coffee. On the subject of beverages, our wet-goods friends could possibly tell us that such a simple thing as the popping of a cork may make a strong appens to the palate, tickling the senses or hearing and of smell at the same time, but we do not wish to pursue the subject to such lengths, at present. Enough has been said to show that there are other senses, besides those of sight, capable of being successfully appealed to, by the clever and painstaking business man of to-day.

THE WHEAT MOVEMENT.

.... A St. Paul miller, who is credited with a thorough knowledge of the position " of the farmers of Minnesota and the two - Dakotas, holds that only eighty millions of the total crop of 100 million bushels are available for sale, and that fifty-two imillions have already been sold and This leaves only twenty-eight moved. millions in hand which will be requied by the Minneapolis and Duluth mills, and for local consumption and seeding, without leaving a bushel for sale outside. The reasor, for this unusually early sale of so large a proportion of the wheat crop he states is that the farmers were badly in need of money, and so were compelled to sell at once, and that owing to the low pricer ruling they had to sell twice as much wheat as ordinary in order to raise the money necessary to keep them through the winter and start larming operations next spring. All the farmers recognize the necessity of turning their attention to other crops beside wheat, but very few of them have the cash necessary to make the change just now, and therefore, he holds, must continue raising wheat almost exclusively for some years to come. The farmers of Manitoba seem to have been as active in getting their wheat to market, as those of the American Northwestern grain States. Estimating the total crop at fifteen millions of bushels, the movement up to the end of this month will leave not more than four millions yer to be marketed. The Canadian Pacific have shipped East six and a half millions to date and expect to take another million and a half during the next fortnight, if farmers deliveries are as active as at present. Leaving three millions for the big local milling companies, local consumption and seeding purposes, this means that the bulk of the Canadian wheat crop has already been marketed.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

A new danger threatens the wheat raisers of the great Northwest in the shape of the Russian thistle which was introduced into South Dakota about seventeen years ago in a consignment of Russian flax-seed. It attracted but little attention at first; but of late it has spread so rapidly that last year it inflicted a loss of four million dollars on the farmers of the United States and, as it is spreading northward, will soon commence to invade the Canadian Northwest. The State botanists say that it is a powerful hardy plant, closely allied to the tumble-weed, and, although armed with sharp spines, not a true thistle or cactus at all.

The seed germinates in May or June and sends up a tender branching shoot with harrow succulent leaves. During the warm weather in July and August when other seeds are less aggressive, this one mokes its best growth and by September has changed from an innocent little seedling to a vigorous spreading weed two to six feet in diameter and half as high, with a dense bushy mass of rigid branches offering an effectual barrier to the passage of man or beast. The long tender leaves have fallen, and at intervals of half an inch or less on the branches are clustered three sharp spines a quarter to half an inch long.

To get rid of this pest the farmers of the American Northwest are petitioning Congress to give the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture power to take vigorous measures. They say a judicious expenditure of \$2,000,000 would probably exterminate the thistle, and, as it did double that amount of damage last year, and, if not checked, will do still more this, it would be money well spent.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The statement of the result of the business of the Bank of Montreal for the half year ended on the 31st October last must have proved pleasant reading to the shareholders. After deducting the cost of managemment, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profits for the six months were \$635,-Thus, after paying the comforta-010 ble dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year the Lack is able to add \$35,000 to the credit of profit and loss. With a 'rest" of six millions, and \$726,000 of profits carried forward behind it, it is little wonder that, on the last day of the half year, the market price of Bank of Montreal stock was 220 per cent. or equal to \$440 per share.

FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTIONS.

From time"to time we have discussed the Government reports dealing with adulterations by our manufacturers, yet we never hear of any convictions before the courts for this dishonesty of practice. It is gratifying to one's sense of right to read of severe penalties inflicted in one of the English Boroughs upon a firm, who applied the description "natural wool" to a mixture of "wool and cotton." But what is further noticeably is the fact that the conviction was peached at the instance of the Board of Trade of the place. It does seem proper thac such a board which stands proxy for all the best business interests, should in every place where it exists be the prime mover in securing honest trade marks and honest goods in trade, and without fear or favor acting as the agent of consumers generally to prosecute those who commit an infraction of the law.

THE PRICE OF WHALEBONE.

The tremendous fall in the value οí whalebone since last year is a striking instance of the promptitude with which substitutes can be found, in this age of inventive genius, whenever the price of ar article renders it remunerative to do The price of whalebone rose stead-60. ilv from 85 cents in 1870 to \$5.38 in 1891. Last year it had only fallen to \$5.35, in spite of increased imports; but the fact of the price still remaining above the \$5 limit led to so large a production of substitutes in the shape of steels, featherbone and celluloids, that the demand for genuine whalebone fell off rapidly until the last sale of 11,000 pounds of Arctic whalebone was made at two dollars-a price which it has not touched since the close of 1882.

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Since then there has been a slight reaction and prices have risen to \$2.25 on the report that although the steamers which wintered at Herschel Island made unusually large catches the sailing whalers have done very poorly. At present the entire stock of whalebone, produced or available, is 350,000 lbs., as 197,000 pounds is still on board the steamers at Herschel Island. Out of this 60,000 pounds represents the stock of New Bedford holders and the balance is held by the Pacific Whaling Co. This latter company practically controls the whalebone situation and, were it not for the increasing popularity of the substitutes we have mentioned, could force the price up to any ligure they chose.

A MARKED ADVANCE.

There has been a sudden and marked advance in Canadian Pacific stock in London at a time when other stocks are weak and neglected. This is reported by cable to be due in part to the fact that the shorts are covering, owing to the favor with which Mr. Van Horne's circular assuring the shareholders that the fall in the price of shares is not justilled by either the present condition or the fucure prospects of the combeen received by the pany has public. But the principal cause seems to be the existence of a large buying order, said to come from this city, in the market. As several of the directors of the Duruch, South Shore and Atlantic R. R. are in Yown, and in conference with the C.P.R. managers, the "screet" conmeets their presence with the, buying order in London, and predicts that a new large tratic deal is in process of consummation.

A CANADIAN LUMBERMAN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The following from the N.W. Lumberman of Chicago possesses some interest for our readers: "William Liccle, of Montreal, a sort of wasking encyclopedia on ; the subjeet on Canadian lumbering, spent two days in the city last week en route from the World's Fair. Mr. Little states that there is a rapidly glowing sentiment in the Dominion an agonistic to the continued export of logs from Canada to American manufacturing points free of duty so long as the Americans levy an import duty on Canadian manulactured lumber products, and he says that a measure will soon be put through levying an export duty on logs sent into any country that levies an import duty on Canadian lumber. The spruce duty of \$2 a thousand is particularly obmoxious to the Canadians. He says that this log export duty will go through in spite of the opposition of Canadian pine lumber manufacturers who are reaping the benefit of the \$1 duty by reason of the free export of logs, and thinks that the rebate of \$1 a thousand on pine lumber sent into the States is of really little practical benefit to Canadians as compared with that which Americans derive by receiving saw logs free of duty. He says that all that

Canada asks is fair treatment, and that she is willing that her logs should go into the States free provided her manufactured lumbor and pulp wood is permitted free entry into the American market. That Mr. Little represents a strong following in his views is quite generally conceded here, and lumbermen operating in Canada for the pu.pose of blinging over logs to be manuacoured are apprehensive that such a measure as he indicates will be pressed at an early date. A heavy log duty would effectuarly check further operations in the Georgian bay region, and those who have putchased limits there would simply play a waiting game. Lumbermen here will interpose no objection to taking the \$1 ducy off the manufactured lumber imported from Canada, but the people of Maine are quite likely to object to the free entry of sp.uce, and the Southern States that are now munishing large quantities of lumber to northern markets will be pretty sure to object to any justher competition of cheap Canadian lumber. In fact, Mr. Little is consident that this opposition has already been quierly laid b.o.e the ways and means committee, and he is informed that in the bill to be soon laid before congress by that committee will contain no provision for removing the duties on manufactured lumber, although it has been generally expected by lumbermen here that the bill would put lumber on the free list. The question, marticularly that which is likely to affeet the free entry of Canadian logs to American ports, is, therefore, invested with no little degree of interest to lumbermen on the Lake Hu. on shore, as well as many at lower lake points."

-The Portland, Maine, Lloyds, a maribe insurance company which has carried on a successful business in that city for the past 25 years, has decided to go out of business.

- t decree has been issued winding up the endowment order branch of the American Mutual Relief Association of Bostcu. The receiver has also been instructed to bring suit against the officers of the order, who have illegally divided ancugst themselves funds belonging to it.

Correspondence.

TO THE RESCUE.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir—As the "Journal of Commerce" has probably no axes to grind, it may lind room for a suggestion respecting the much discussed reform, now generally admitted by all right-minded citizens as absolutely necessary in our civic legislation in order to save the city from absolute oppression.

Discussions about tenant-rights in Ireland were doubtless quite in order in their day. A tenant who made improvements in his holding was tolerably sure to find his rent increased proportionately the following year. Here in Montreal we go a step further, for not only is the tenant compelled to pay more taxes and rent-because of street and other improvements over which he has had little or no controlbut no sconer does an enterprising or wealthy citizen undertake to improve his holding-to build a new house, to erect a palatial residence, an ornament to the city -on what before was little better than

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waste ground-or even a stable-than away up goes the value for purposes of taxation, as if for the very object of warning any of our citizens similarly inclined to refrain from like expenditure, from keeping mechanics and others employed in building operations, and from living among us, instead of freely expending his great wealth in foreign countries.

And now, Mr. Editor, let me ask why men like Duncan McIntyre, or his son, Wm. C. McIntyre, or R. B. Angus, A. F. Gault, Jas. Coristine, E. K. Greene, Jonathan Hodgson, A. A. Ayer, and others that could be named, do not allow themselves to be brought forward for election ? Some of these grathemen have long practically retired f. on business, many of them well represented by their sons, their brothers, or partners, and all of them probably men who if not already retired, could well afford to be so. Such men as these are the proper material to bring about the necessary reform, men who cannot be brow-beaten, whose character and wealth amply qualify them for the position, men who would inspire and maintain confidence in the minds of our citizens as well as in the great monetary centres of the world, where the credit and character of our city should be maintained second to none. Do publish the foregoing, Mr. Editor--

Do publish the foregoing, Mr. Editorstart the ball rolling, and oblige many of our citizens especially. Yours truly,

MOUNT ROYAL.

Montreal, Nov. 13, 1893.

Financial.

Thursday Evg., Nov. 16, 1893.

The local market was quiet at 6 to 6½ per cent. on call. Money in London was quoted at 2½ to ¼ and the bank rate wan. 8 per cent. Sterling closes dull. Sixty day bills 8½ to ¼, and 8½ to 9; demand 9½ to ¼ and 9½ to ¾; cables 95-16 to 7-16 and 9½ to 10. New York funds ½ to 3-16 and ½ to ½. Documentar: sixtics 8½ to ½. Cattle bills, 8 days, 8½ to %. The stock market has been characterised by extreme dullness. Caradian Pacific has led in activity and at closing the market was firmer in sym-

pathy with London. There was also more doing than for some time in Duluth possitly on account of late rumors concerning connections. Street Railway was weaker at closing and may be affected by legislation at Quebec where the company is applying for increased powers. Gas fairly steady but only moderately active Other stocks without special feature. Following is the record for the week, as per C. Meredith & Co., stock brokers:

banks.	No. Bharea.	Bighest price.	Lowest price.	Averag this we last ye
Montreal,	22	225	223	234
Molsons	65	165	155	
Merchants	34	157	156	1641
Oommore9	45	139	139	146

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1405	140	156
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MONTREAL"WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evg., Nov. 16, 1893.

The weather has continued fine and dry, and farmers have been enabled to do a great amount of field work which, otherwise, would have been delayed until spring. Most retail traders would like to see colder weather. The trouble with many is that, in the rush of competition, they buy too early in the season. Their shelves are laden with goods, not presently required by their customers, and efforts to force trade ahead prove futile. A disposition is thus created to grumble at Providence because weather is not sent to suit their particular case. The old fashioned plan of buying quite closely to actual requirements would prove more satisfactory, in the long run, in nine cases out of ten. The enforcing of winter freight rates, since our last, is causing slightly higher prices to be quoted for heavy goods. Wheat continue to bring low prices but the same may be said of sugar, tens, raisins, currants, and some other grocery articles, whilst a reduction has been made in certain lines of bleached cottons. Butter and cheese are both selling at profitable prices, despite a recent slight decline in the latter, and the season's make is now nearly all out of first hands. Live stock have found free sale from breeders' hands, at paying prices to them, although returns to shippers from Britain have not been satisfactory. Hay has also been a good standby for the agriculturist this season. It has been a decidedly "off year" for apples which, last year, constituted an important item in our exports. All things considered, the country should be well able to meet its obligations, but there is

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nothing to encourage extravagant hopes and high living expenses.

Apples.—The crop is not moving in any quantity and the shipments, to the close of navigation, will look small in comparison with last year. The figures last week were 4,900 barrels to Liverpool, 7,000 to Glasgow and about 500 to other ports. This week, it is estimated 5,000 will be booked for Liverpool, 5,000 for Glaegow and 3,000 for other points. Last cabler were discouraging for sellers but the European crop is being quickly exhartsted. Apples, on spot, sell at auction in car load lots, and larger quantities, at \$2 to \$3.50. Good No. 1 should readily bring \$4 by the single barrel.

Ashes.-Receipts are again light; the demand has been rather in excess of supply, and all pots offered have been freely taken at \$4.80 to \$4.821-2, as to tarcs, for first; second nominal at \$4.10 to \$4.20, with none in stock. Pearls nominal at \$5.80. Receipts since 1st Jan. 1,446 brls. pots, 141 brls. pearls; deliveries 1,528 brls. pots, 159 brls. pearls; in store 16th Nov. at close of store 18 brls pots, 34 brls. pearls.

Butter and Cheese.—The situation in butter has varied but little. A large proportion of the creamery has left producers' hands and palatable dairy continues scarce and firm. Supplies all round are light, and quickly taken up, and market is steady. Sales of fine fall creamery are reported to have taken place at equal to 22 T-2e to 23° on spot and possibly more has been paid. Finest Township dairy may be quoted at 21e to 22e and finest Western at 19 1-2e to 20e. The protracted strike in Great Britain may have contracted the sales of cheese to a certain class of the population and, at any rate, the cable came lower, having dropped to 54s. English reports are not too encouraging, at the moment, but holders here seem to thind, that supplies will all be wanted later on and are slow to concede, except possibly to close out a few odd lots. It is reported that an Ottawa Valley combination has sold balance of season, comprising 800 boxes, at 10 3-4c. Ingersoll offerings this week were 6,000 boxes September and balance of season. There were no sales, 11e being refused. Montreal retail market prices are : Choice print butter 25e to 28e, ereamery 25e, good dairy 22e to 25e; mild cheese 12e to 14e. strong 17e to 20e.

Drugs and Chemicals.—The demand is quite moderate. There is a reported advance in glycerine of £2 per ton, Quinine is doing fairly and is firm abroad. Opium depressed. Menthal is stronger and eables from Palermo advise an advance of 25 per cent. in manna. Chemicals steady but irregular in demand. Shellae has improved abroad.

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Dry Goods.—Our manufacturing interests appear to be well engaged and, with the exception of some lines in blached shirtings, prices are maintained. In those goods a reduction has been made in the list since our last writing. Manufacturer's retain the policy of manufacturing to order. Wholesalers report a comparative absence of orders owing to the stocks of fall goods, in many instances, being yet unbroken. The weather being so mild farmers keep pegging away at their ploughing, and other out-door work, and the women folk must wait until some of the products of the farm are marketed before they can make their full purchases. City storekeepers have done a good week's business, but there is no rush, only a fair average trade. Suburban custon has also been fair, but would be better with colder woather. Liverpool cotton easy. American middlings 4.1-2d. New York cotton futures steady; Nov.

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8.04c, Dec. and Jan. 8.10c, Feb. 8.18c; close, spot quiet; uplands 8 3-16c, future steady; sales, Nov. 8.04c, Dec. 8.10c, Jan. 8.12c, Feb. 8.19c, March 8.27c, March 8.34c

Flour and Grain .- There has been little doing in flour and prices have favoured buyers. A few brands can be bought to better advantage than a week ago. Movement in grain locally has been small. The chief business has been in oats, peas and buckwheat. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is quoted here at 69e to 70c. The United States corn crop naturally has an important bearing on the breadstuffs markets of the world. The November report of the Department of Agriculture points to the enormous crop of 1,648 million hushels. Last year the crop was estim-ated at 1,628 million bushels, the year hefore at 2,060 million bushels. Indian shipments of wheat continue small. The total for the senson is 14,080,000 bush., against 24,780,000 a year ago. The in-crease of 1,128,000 bushels in the amount of wheat on passage is attributed to heavy shipments from Russia, prior to the usual ice blockade. Less acreage will be devoted to wheat next crop year in Kansas, due to uniavorable weather con-ditions and low price of wheat. Winter wheat is in fine condition in parts of Missouri, but late sown, possibly 20 per cent of the crop has not come up, on account of the drought. Canadian peas in Liverpool are cabled easier at 5s 2d. London reports : Cargoes off coast, wheat slow, maize nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and maize weaker. English and American flour inactive. Weather in England wet. Liverpool wheat, spot, downward tendency; maize little demand; mixed maize 4s 1 1-2d. Wheat in Chicago steady at 60 1-8c Nov., 61 1-2c Dec., 68 3-8c, May.

Farm Produce.—Potatoes have been in good demand with sales in a small way on the retail markets at 80c per bag. Oats sold at 80c to 90c per bag from farmers' waggons. Poultry and game firm and scarce. Medium to large chickens 50c to 75c and fowl per pair, 70c to 80c. Turkeys 75c to \$1.25 each. Goese 65c to 85c Ducklings per pair 75c to \$1. Partridge, per brace, 50c to 75c. Black ducks 90c to \$1.

Green Fruits.—Among the sales of the week were one car western apples at \$2.50 to \$4.25, 50 bunches bananas \$1.40. Palermo lemons \$4 to \$4.25 for best. California peaches \$1.25, 100 crate Spanish onions \$7. Almeria grapes, not in prime condition, were sold to the extent of 200 barrels, highest price being \$3.20. Floride oranges \$1.50 to \$2. Catawaba grapes 21c to 25c.

Grocories.-Jobbers have been fairly busy getting out goods, prior to the close of navigation, this being especially true of houses in the East End, who do business with the French districts of the Province. Owing to the short erop of apples both gallon and evaporated apples are stillening in price. Refined sugars are quiet, at the moment, but a fair business has been done since last week's decline. We quote granulated at 4.8-4c and branded yellows at 3.3-4c to 4.1-2c. Syrup in half barrels is unchanged at 1.1-2c to 2c. The last vessel is reported to have left Japan and teas are on the up turn. There is a reported advance of le to 1.1-2c but full particulars have not been received. A few scattreed orders for Japans have been filled on spot and there is a botter feeling. Prices are said to have been 15c to 18c. Teas which formerly sold at 15c are said to be held a': 16.1-4c in Japan to-day. Gunpowders are firmer and 570 boxes pinheads were recently sold to go to Chicago at 17.1-2c to 22c, at better prices by 1e to 11-2c thus, could have been obtained here. The supply of Gunpowder is not now large but there is plenty of Japan, China and other teas. Valencia raisins in 400 box lot, enn be bought at 41-Sc, but for or-dinary trade we quote 41-4c to 5c. Layer Valencias in fair sized lots 51-2c to 58-4c to 6c. These prices, as to cheap-ness, compare favorably with those of last year. Currants have rarely been so low priced as at present and this is due to the plentiful crop. Provincial are to the plentiful crop. Pr selling at 3 3-4c to 4 1-2c. Canned pink salmon are worth 90c on the coast and \$1.05 laid down. Lobsters are quoted at \$6.50 hr the case in lots. A recent at \$6.50 by the case in lots. A recent London cable on sugar says: Cane quiet; Java 155 9d, refining 138 6d. Beet dull; Nov. 13s 11-2d, Dec. 13s. The cable re ports from Amsterdam give the result of the Dutch Government sale of Java col-fee at le above brokers' valuations, with market firm at 53c for good ordinary Java. The market for Rio and Santos growths fails to improve in New York, as although the statistical position is strong, outlet is slow, and there appears to be a desire on the part of European holders to place stock on the American market.

Hops.—The local market is quiet and steady, with 20e to 25e the quotation, necording to quantity and quality. High grade shipping stock is firm at New York and there have been liberal shipments. Sales of selected shipping are mentioned there at 23e. In the interior of New York State business is reported at 18e to 20e.

Iron and Hardware.—These markets have continued dull. Prices are steady to firm, as the close of navigation and advance in freights, has had a strengthening effect. Imports for the winter are not excessive and about equal to actual needs. Warrants are cabled about steady at 428 4d. Figures show that there has been an increase of 874,619 tons in production of British pig iron during the first half of this year, as compared with '92, but there was a decrease of 921,000 tons in that year, owing to the Durham strike. There is a net decrease of 90 in furnaces, representing a falling off in production of 1,530,000 tons annually. An encouraging feature of the situation is that present stocks are not equal to more than a month's capacity of the furnaces. In London spot tin closes at £75 175 6d, 3 months £76 128 6d. Spot copper £42 155, futures £42 155. Prices are higher on this side for Lake Superior ingot and it is said the Calumet and Heckla Company has recently closed large contrats for ingot. Soft Spanish lead in London £9 155. Spelter £17 for good brands.

Leather and Shoes.—The leather trade is quiet. The boot and shoe factories have taken a fair number of orders, but it is for work well ahead, and they are not rushing things in the meantime. The dry open weather has caused fall sorting orders to be small. Leather men state thay orders for leather are quite trifling. Hides are unchanged, the basis being \$4 for No. 1.

Meal and Feed.—Demand for oatmeal moderate and prices unchanged. Standard in barrols \$3.80 to \$4.10 and granulated \$4.20 to \$4.30; rolled oats in barrels \$4.25 to \$4.35. Feed firm and selling well. Bran \$15 to \$16, shorts \$16 to \$19 and moullie \$22.

Provisions and Eggs.—Business has been moderate in pork and meats, and the markey is not so firm for the former. Canada short cut is still quoted at \$22 to \$23 and new Western at \$21 to \$22.Hams 12e to 13c and bacon 11 1-2e to 12 1-2e. Canada lard quiet and steady. Pork in Chicago recently sold at \$15 Nov., \$18.80 Jan. Lard \$8.12 1-2 Nov., \$8.10 Jan.



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\$8.12 1-2 May. Short ribs \$8.10 Nov., \$9.12 1-2 Jan. Dressed hogs on this market are quoted at \$7.65 to \$7.75. Fresh boiling eggs are selling at 18c for selected but ordinary can be obtained az 16c. At the retail city markets strictly new laid were held at 30c to 35c and case eggs at 15c to 17c.

Raw Furs .-- The fur sales commencing the 25th ult., and continuing up to the 6th inst., notwithstanding strong doubts of their success were, on the whole, satisfactory. Bear maintained prices for medium and lower grades, but better sorts dropped 10 to 15 per cent., compared to prices to the corresponding period last year. Large offerings of coon of over 66,000 brought full last year's prices, especially the lower grades, which were somewhat higher. Musquash were sold with a decline on the low prices of last yeal. Beaver and otter maintained prices of last June. Mink, contrary to expectations, sold at an average of 25 per cent. lower than last sale. Austral-ian furs, of which there was a large offering, and which are largely used in this market, viz., opposum, wallaby and wombat, were sold out freely. The offering of wombat was inferior; finer goods sold at full prices and lower grades at a decline. Wallaby brought an advance of Wallaby brought an advance of about 10 per cent. Medium and lower gradee of opposum maintained full prices of last season, while the finer skins sold at a small decline. The probabilities favor a range of prices of about the same values as last year, for the coming sea-son's collection of Canadian raw furs. We quote: Beaver, prime, \$5 per lb., otter

\$10 to \$12.50 for dark skins, mink \$1.50, martin \$1, fisher \$6, muskrat, fall, 10c, spring 18c; skunk, black, \$1.25, half striped 75c, broad white striped 25; bear, large army, \$25, large cubs \$15, lower gradee of bear at much reduced prices. Racoon, No. 1 large, 75c, No. 2 50c, No. 3 40c, No. 4 15c to 20c; lynx \$3 for large, medium \$2; red fox \$1:40. We have, just received advices of C. M. Lamp son & Co.'s offerings of seals by auction on 29th inst., viz., 7,500 Alaska, 32,800 Copper Island, 70,000 Northwest Coast, besides other collections which will be offered about the same time, viz., 23,000 Northwest Coast, 9,200 Lobos and 1,150 Cape.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.) Toronto, Nov. 16, 1893.

General trade this week has been modcrately active, the colder weather giving some impetus to dry goods and furs. Business, however, is not up to expectations, and the feeling generally is not as hopeful as it was. There is a fair movement in groceries and hardware, with but little change in values. Money is slightly easier, with call loans quoted at 6 1-2 per cent. Discounts 6 1-2 to 7 per cent!. Skerling exchange is firm. The stock market continues to rule dull, but bank issues are very strong, it being generally supposed that carnings are good. Montreal firm at 225 cum-divided, and Ontario sold at 110 1-2 exdividend. Standard sold at 167 cum-divid dend and at 164 ex-dividend. Imperial sold at 182 1-2, Commerce at 139 1-2, Dominion at 272 1-2. Cable very dull at 185 to 135 1-2 bid, and C.P.R. sold at 71 3-4. Gas sold at 186, and Dominion Telegraph at 106 1-4, Telephone 140 bid, and Duluth sold at 641. Loan Company issues are very dull, with sales of Canada Landed at 128, and Building and Loan at 101.

MONTREAL

33 VICTORIA SOUARE,

Ulsters,

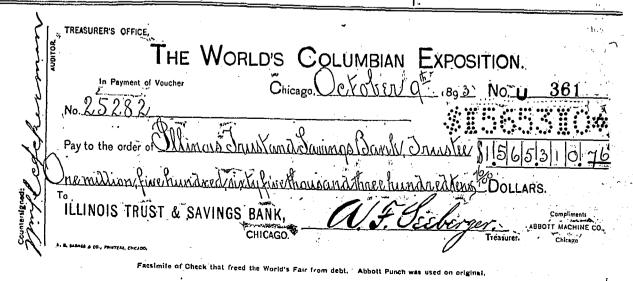
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Butter.—The receipts are larger, and prices have yielded some. The best tub sells at 20e to 21e and creamery at 22e to 23e. Pound rolls 24e to 25e. Medium tub 16e to 18e. Cheese is firm with sales of August make at 11c and September at 11 1-2e. Eggs are unchanged at 17e to 17 1-2e per dozen for Iresh, and 15e to 15 1-2d for limed.

Dressed Hogs.-The market is weaker, with sales at \$7.00 for some packers.

Flour and Grain.—Trade in flour is quiet. with sales at \$2.75 for straight rollers for export, and choice brands held at \$2.85 to \$2.90. Ontario patents at \$3.00 to \$3,15. Manitoba patents steady at \$3.-75 to \$3.80, and bakers at \$3.50. Wheat quiet. Sales of white at 57c middle freights and of red winter at 56 1-2c middle freights Spring sold at 60c on the Midland. No. 1 Manitoba hard sold at 59c to 59 1-2c. Fort William, and at 70c west. No. 2 hard nominal at 69c. Montreal freight. Peas steady with sales outside at 51 1-2c to 52c Oats soll at 32 1-2c on track, and at 28 1-2c to 29c outside. Buckwheat unchanged at 43c to 44c, and rye at 43c





whele edition is bespoken in advance, be-

and green unchanged at 3 3-4c for No. 1, st 2 8-4c for No. 2, and at 1 8-4c for No.

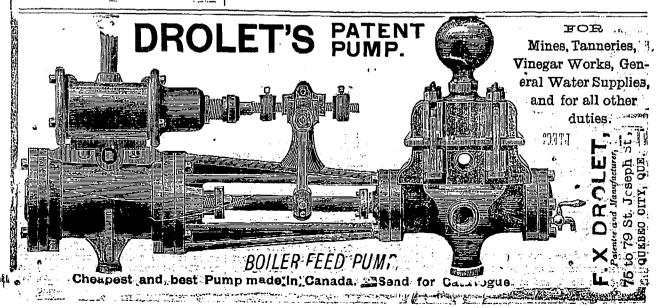
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eed for five years. They are efficient and gis; universal satisfaction. Mr. Simpson, the manager of the Simpson Electric Mfg. Co., is a pleasant, genial gentleman, and will be glad to show millers through the company's plant at 89 West Washington street, whenever they are in Chicago.

THE UNION SHOW CASE COMPANY OF CHICAGO

Notwithstanding the high tariff wall, the Americans are awakening to the fact that Canadians want their goods, and must have them. Accordingly we find many houses are availing themselves of the peculiar and special channels, offered through the Journal of Commerce, to place their articles before Canadian consumers. A glance at our pages will leave no doubt of this fact. One of the latest caterers for Canadian patronage is the Union Show Case Co., of 167-169 E. Randolph st., Chicago, who are manufacturers of the latest and most improved styles of walnut, cherry, antique oak, and ash show cases. They have just put upon the market their new style of wall show cases, known as No. 75 in their catalogue (which is really a picture book of itsell), and every user of show cases should see before purchasing This company is officered by substantial and respectable citizens of Chicago. and can be relied upon for doing what they claim in their advertisement. The president is Mr. E. Hechinger, a well known Chicago business man, whose name alone should be a guarantee that all goods sold will be up to the catalogue.



for a single copy is ready for sale. It is reported that the price is to be only 25 cents.

VAN AUKEN'S AUTOMATIC AIR VALVE

It is claimed for these valves that they wil' automatically discharge the accum-ulation of air in the radiator at all times, thus causing a constant circulation. They thus causing a constant circulation. They will automatically open when water is drawn, off from the system, thus draining the radiator dry. By automatically verting the radiator users will keep an even temperature throughout the build-They save time and trouble as they irg. require no attention whatever, and are so constructed they cannot be tampered These valves have been in use two with. years, proven satisfactory and are no lorger an experiment. The price is \$3 each, and they are manufactured solely by the Van Auken Steam Specialty Com-pany. Canal street, Chicago. The Domipary. Canal street, Chicago. The Domi-nica inspector of public works at Win-nipeg, Mr. D. Smith, wrote the firm as follows: Gentlemen :-- I have the honor to report that on receipt of your Hot Water Automatic Air Valve I handed it over to our engineer with instructions to give it a fair test and he reports that it has given entire satisfaction. This Air Valve is of special benefit in large buildings, where the rooms are occupied for offices, where those occupying them do not understand the nature of hot wat heating and frequently have trouble with air in the pipes. Your Valve overcomes this difficulty. I have reported favora-bly on them to the department at Ottawa.

THI: SIMPSON NOISELESS DYNAMO.

The use of incandescent electric lights for lighting flour mills is becoming more and more general, and the time is not far distant when the main ity of mills running nights will be lighted by this system. The dangers of exposed lights are well known to those who have experienced dust explosions and conflagrations resulting from flame getting too near to wood. When a mill is well lighted the miller will not neglect hiduty in the dark places, or light matches to explore those places and then throw the matches on the floor. The 25-light Simpson dynamo is a special size that is meeting with a ready sale among millers. The machine is simple and runs without noise or sparking. It has perfect balance, very large commutator and extra wide brushes. It is run at slow speed, and does not heat. The boxes are made of brass and babbitt, and are fitted. with grease cups. The armature an field core is made of wrought iron. Bein automatic and compound wound, it will light 25 lights practically without overload, or one light without variation in candle power. Althouch cherp the dynamos are durable, and are fully guarant-

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SURETYSHIP	Pro THE CONTRACTOR	<u>.</u> -	STOON	S ARD	BONDS				
The only Company in Canada confinitie itself to tins business.	Ялы».	Valle	Cayital Bab- toribad-	Capital paid-up	Best.	Dir lasi 6 Hs	listss of Dividends.	rice Nov. 16	Cash value per B
THE GUARANTEE CO.	Reil Kath Americaso Gan. Bank Compares Compares Banktoba	8 5 48) SS	\$6,868,686 6,000,004 587,900	4,626,566 6 000,000 546,950	1 289,666 1,000,000 59,000	81 81. 91	April Oct June Dec 2May, 2Nov	100	279 86 67 12
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One-Haif per cent. Boy annum is reached. This Company is under the same experiesced man-	Merchants' Can Morchants, Halifax Molcons	100	1,000,000	1,100,000	510,000 1,100,000 6,000,000	1	1 Aug 1 Fei 1 April 1 Oc 1 June 1 Dec		140 00 78 50 440 00
sgement which introduced the system to this continent over thirty years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction	Nationale	200 80 100	500,000	DOOPROOD	500,000	, 2 , 6.,	1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July 1 June 1 De	249	27 60 249 00 11' 50
of its clients. \$962,000.00 have been paid in	Onterio	100 100 150 100	1,500,000 1,580,000 180,000	1,560,000 1,335,000 180,000 2,500,000	845,000 707,549 195,000 550,000	81 4 81	Jan. July June Dec	155 1331	155 00 2(0 00 122 (0
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EDWARD RAWLINGS Vice-President, WM. J. WITHALL	Union, (Hallian)	100 50 100	2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000	500,000	40,000	5 3 8	1 June 1 De 2 Jan 2 July	123 102	61 50
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"N.BThis Company's Boposit is the largest made for Guaranias business by any Company, and is not	Can. Say: and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Say. Co Dominion Say: and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	1 50	1,000,000	1,000.000	11 \$50,000	8	June De Jan. Jul 30 July 81 De	o 130 y 120 o 88	65 00 120 00 44 00
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MANUFACTURERS OF BACS,	Hochelaga Cotion Co. Huron'& Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.	100 50 109 100	500,000 629,850 700,000	815,03 625,90	47,570 106,000	3	March-otly. 2 Jan 2 Jul 8 Jan 8 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul	y 120	81 0 120 0 119 0
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	Montreal Cotton Co	100 101 50	800,000					1214 100 t 120	121 2 103 0 62 5
Bookbinding and Job	Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	100	1,000,000 486,800 2,000,000 600,000	1,300,00	415,000	1 81	30 June 31 D 1 Jan 1 Ju	a 100 y 131	100 0 131 0
Printing	People's Loan and Dep. Co. Real Mat. Loan and Deb. Go Richelicu and Ont. Nav. Go Royal Loan and Say: Co	100 100	800,000 1,619,000 500,000	1 477,20 1 350,00	9 5,0 0	0 8	Jan Ju 9 Feb 15 Se	7 78	45 0 39 0 62 2 65 0
Journal of Commerce.	Starr M'fg Co., Halifax.	.j 100	800,000) 200,00) 800,00	[5.	March 1 eb-Qtly	25 187	25 0
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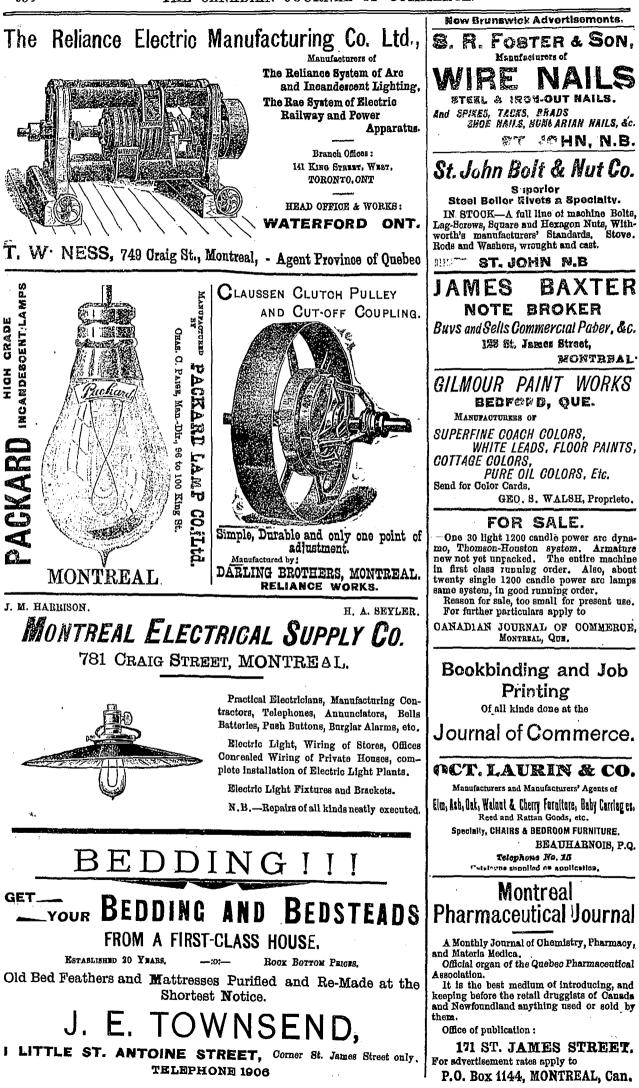
Mr G. Keckeisen is the secretary treasurer, and a company composed of such eitizens, both of whom are practical mechanics, speaks well for the corporation.

CONFECTIONERS' MACHINERY.

We beg to call the attention of manufacturing confectioners throughout Canada. to the announcement of Messrs. R. Savage & Co., of 42-44 Michigan street, Chicago, who are the patentces and manufacturers of some of the finest confectioners' manufactory, exhibited at the World's Fair. They are just entering the Canadian field, and confectioner-manufacturers from Newfoundland to British Columbia will find it to their advantago to correspond with Messrs. Savage. This firm has just patented what the inventor calls "The Savage Tilting Mixer," which is a little wonder in itself, judging from the comments made upon it by the World's Fai- Commissioners. They call special attention to their machine for manufacturing hore hound stick candy, which can be made in any size, and ranging in price from \$125 upwards. Their mixers are made in three sizes, 25, 35 and 50 gallons capacities, and are soll lockers at three different points. They are manufacturers of all classes of labor saving confectionery manufactory and we hope they will meet with the success that their energies deserve.

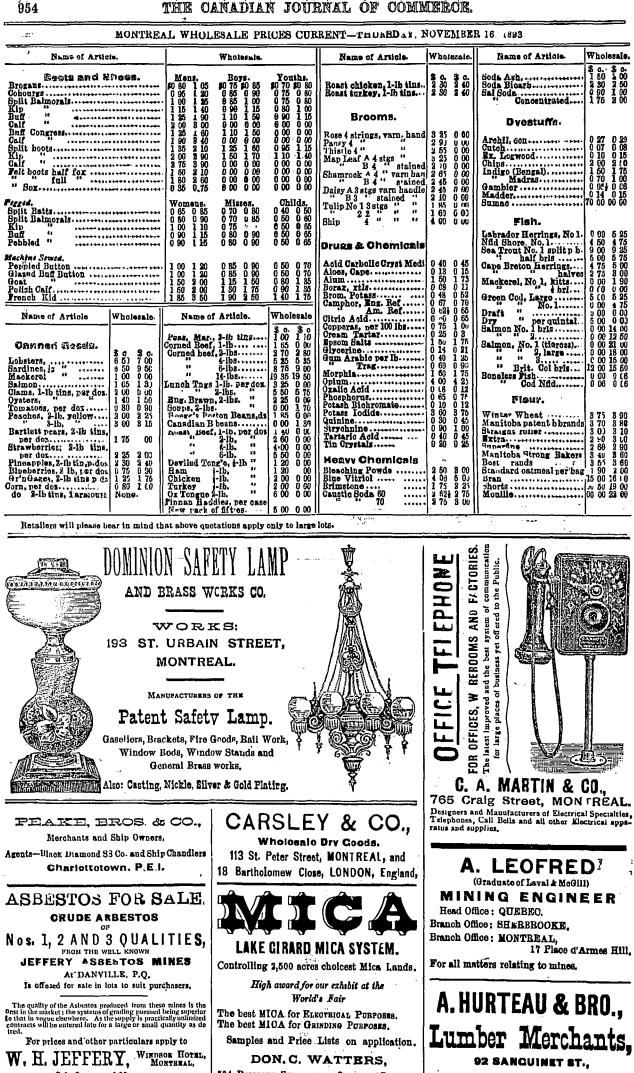
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



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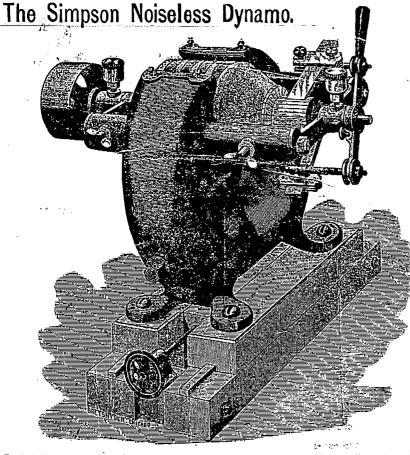
Sole Owner and Manager.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY NOVEMBER 16 1993.

Name of Armoio	Wholesaie	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Nation of Articia.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesals
Farm Products. Surras: Creamery Western dairy Township Craves - finest Ont Finest Que Medium	0 191 0 20 0 21 0 22 0 11 0 1;1 0 101 0 1;1	Greceries. Pre (HfChest & Cad.)	043044 068059 076057 090007 090063	Molasses. (Barbados) im's Porto Riso	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 2 25 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 20 2 25	Vermicelli; Canadian Macaroni Tialian Orango Jengo Sisrck : Can. Laundry Silver Gloss Sincor Strep. Corn	0 08 017
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" Yearlings " Utd	0 15 0 19 0 0 0 0 40 7 65 7 75 0 12 75 0 12 0 30 0 00 00 00 22 0 3 8 9	Fund. com	0 36 0.45 0 17 0 18 0 25 0 32 0 16 0 19 0 28 0 50 0 121 0 15 0 22 0 25 0 25 0 27	Figs in bags New layofs Sh. Almonds, bxs S. S. Tarragons Almonds, paper shell Wainuts Grenoble	0 071 0 71 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 0 01 0 251 0 11 0 1 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 104 0 12	Cider X XXX Seaf : Best Laundry Common Hatckes : Telephone Parlor Telegraph Star.	0 20 0 00 0 27 0 00 0 06 0 06 0 02 0 05 3 0 0 00 1 75 0 00 3 50 0 00
Western do Mess New Western " Common Refined SEEPS : Clover, red, per bushel Alsike, per lb	2: 00 22 00 0 11 0 124 0 83 0 94 10 00 10 25 0 14 0 16	Ningchow common	0 352 0 45 0 15 0 16 0 20 0 234 0 274 0 35 0 40 0 6) 0 26 0 81	Alce Cassia	0081009 007007;	Neison's Matches : Steamboat Railroad Wathberds : Neison's Favorite Mardware.	2 95 20 00 1 20 0 00
Timothy, (Can'n) per bah Western Potatoes, per bar 30 lbs Honey, in comb strained Beeswar Boswar	2 80 8 00 2 50 2 70 1 20 1 25 0 65 0 8) 0 18 0 0; 0 06 0 8 0 00 0 00	Java Maracaibo Jamaica Rio. Plantation Ceylon Chloory Savger: Ex Ground, in bris	0 26 0 30 0 20 0 25 9 19 0 22 0 18 0 21 0 00 0 00 0 11 0 13	Jamaica Ginger, Bl. Unbi Pimento Popper, Black Muttard, 4 lb. per jar, Eng 1 lb. 4 lb. jars, Cana.	0 15 0 19 0 08 0 10 0 07 0 08 0 09 0 12 0 13 0 2 0 72 0 77 0 72 0 77	Antimony. is: Block L & F per Ib Sitaits Sitaits Shoets New Cur NAIL SCHEDULE.	0 22 0 22 0 22 0 00 0 00 7 25 8 111 0 12 0 15 0 22
Crain. Crain. Exrimations, No. 1	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 69 0 70 0 67 0 68	Powdered, in bris Paris Lumps, in bris kalf bris 100-lb, brs Ex Granulated, bris	0 00 0 05 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05	Rics, large lots	3 60 3 85 4 75 5 50 0 00 0 00	Base-50d and 60d, f.o.b. Cut nails per keg Steel nails Cut nails, fence and cut spikesHot out.	9 25 0 00 2 35 0 00 1 1
Oats affoat	0 36 0 37	Brandad Vallows	0 031 0 0 1	Gelatine, 1 qt pk i li qt. pk		40d	0 05 20 00

Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. "Note.-Refiners prices to the wholesale trade : jobbers would have to par +e additional.



Perfect Ba'ance, Noiseless, no Sharking, Slow 'Apeed, Very Large' Commutator, Extra wide Brushes, no Heaving. Bixes made of Brass and Babbitt and Fitted with Grease Cups. Arm stu e and Field Core made of Wrought Iron. Compound Wound. TITST PRIJES. With 8 Light (16 candle), \$35 00 25 "6"65 00 100 "6"225 00 Illis

39 W, Washington Street,

DILG

OHICAGO, 1LL.

SIMPSON ELECTRIC M'F'G CO.,

MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1842

White Lead, Colors' Varnishes. &c.

STRUTHERS'

Refrigerator . Works, 79 UNI JN ST., OWEN SOUND, ONT.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

	MON	TREAL WHOLESALE P	PRICE8	CURRENT- (HUBSDA	Y, NOVE	MBER 16 1823	
hame of Artisis.	Wholesale		holesale.	Name of Articla.	Wholosale.		
Hardwers-Constants Sod Sod <	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Terms, 4 months, or s pc or 30 days	00 0 02 1 00 0 7 50 00 1 00 00 1 00 00 0 0 00 00 0 0 00 00 0 0 00 00 00	Bros per 102 ins Lead Fips per 102 liss "Speiter Machinery sorgp. Machinery sorgp. Michinery sorgp. My out iron "Michiner F F to F F Carada Blasting F F to F F Carada Blasting F F to F F Carada Blasting F F to F F Carada Blasting alved Wire- 24 4 barbs Gaivalos. "Staples "Staples" "No. 1 per 100 liss "No. 2 wire- tor sorted. cured and insp'd Nora The above are for sorted. cured and insp'd Nora The above are prices in the west. Shepenskins Calfabing.mapseded forselides western. each "Calfabing.nethed west. Shepenskins Calfabing Tanners pay 500. more for sorted. cured and insp'd Nora The above are for sorted Calfabing.nethed Tallow, refned No. 2 """	6 65 6 75 5 0 0 50 0 50 4 75 5 6 65 0 0 50 4 75 5 6 50 0 55 0 55 0 55 0 55 0 55 0 55 0 55 0 50 0	" Light	
Horse Shoes	ear in mind Discounts or	DXX " Terme Plate 10, 20 x 23	50 11 60 75 5 50 90 6 25 90 3 00 00 4 25 aly to large to deliver	No. 2 Siangher, No. 7 Harness Upper Hesys e lots. y, and for quantities name	600 0 00 600 0 00 0 13 0 15 0 21 0 32 0 17 0 19 0 22 0 28 0 23 0 26 d of each ki	nd soperatoly.	
*255 Terms for Gut Caving, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 5 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 30 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months note or 5 per cent. off for cash days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 50 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. THE GANADA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY (LIMITED), Manufactured by THE BEAVER FILE WORKS CO., I EVIS, QUE. Manufacturers of 'Refined Sugars of the well-known Brand Send for Price List.							
Manufacturers	Telephone mpany of Canada						

Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

"CROWN" GRANULATED, Special Brand, the finest which can be made.

EXTRA GRANULATED, very Superior Quality.

'CREAM" SUGARS, (not dried).

si.

YELLOW SUGARS of all Grades and Standards.

SYRUPS of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels.

SOLH MAKERS of high class Syrups in tins, 21b. and 8 lb. each.

Bell Telephone	
Company of Canada	
C. N. MISH, IN S I I I I R F Y Gen GEO. W. MOSS, I I S N N VIC-P: den C. P. MCEATHE, S N N N S S 500. Pressure	1
This Company Manufactures and will coll its Molephonis Instruments, includin the inventions of Bell, Blaks, Mdison, Gra Phalps, Berliner, Anders, Watson, Stoot man, Gilliand, and the Law and Compoli- ated Companies, many of which are full protected by patents, at prices rangin from \$10 to \$50. It also manufactures every description of Electric Fire Alarm Apparatus, an will contrast to supply Cities and Kewn with the same.	

for all Meetrical purpose, on reasoning terms. It manufactures and has for sale every description of solton and silk sovered wire for sleetrical work. For particulars apply

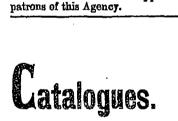
THE GOMPANY'S OFFICE.

30 St. John Street, Montreau

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLE	SALE PRICES	CURRENT-	THUR DAY	NOVEMBER	18 100

	Name of Article,	Wholesale.	ALGRAN AT TT STATOS	Wholesale.		Wholesalo		Wholesale.
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	Glass. (5) ited inches, 00 to 25 nited inches 26 '' 40 41 '' 50 '' 51 '' 60	1 30 1 85 1 40 1 45 8 C0 3 25	Canadian, in small bags. Ganations. Guarters. Guarters. Rice's pure dairy, per bag. Cheese sait per bag 219 lbs Turk's Island bush	2 20 2 75 0 321 0 35 1 10 1 25 0 321 0 35 0 321 0 35 0 00 2 00 0 00 6 50 1 75 0 60	Ryo Whisky	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0	Jno. De Kuyperper sal	5 50 5 70 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00
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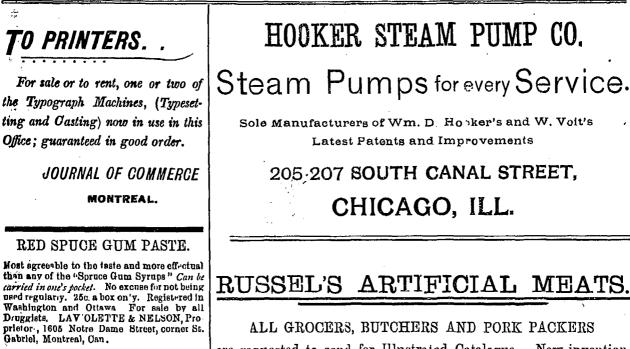
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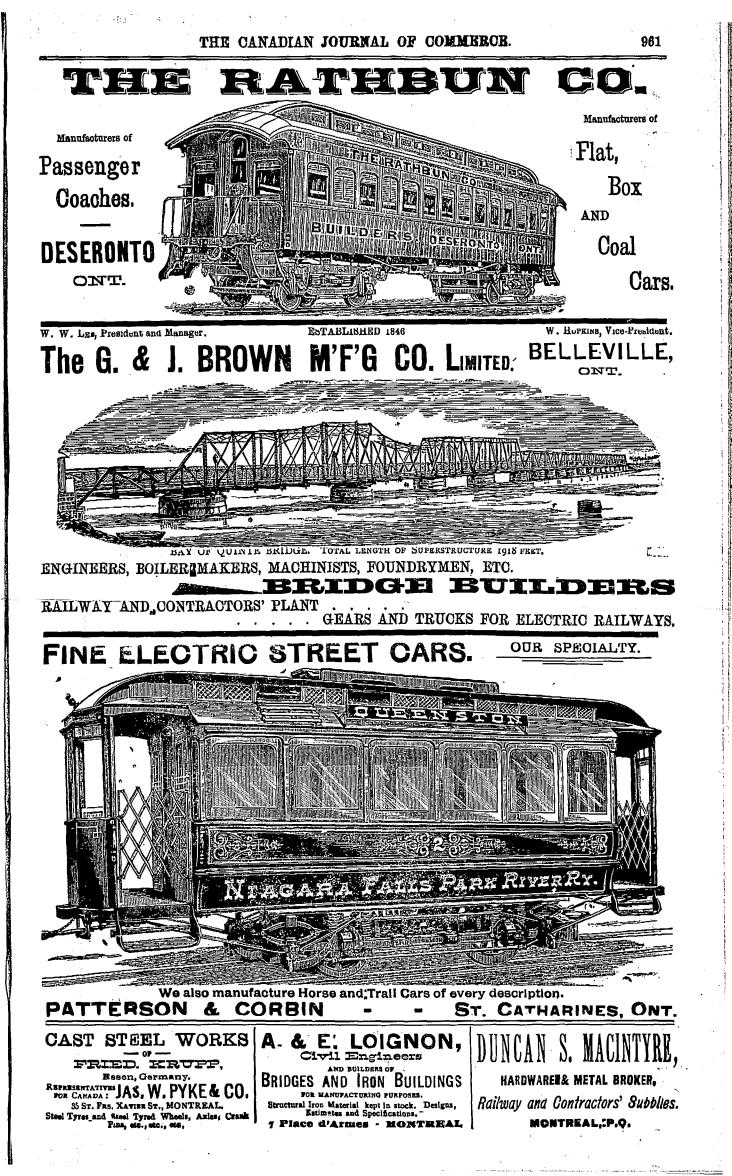
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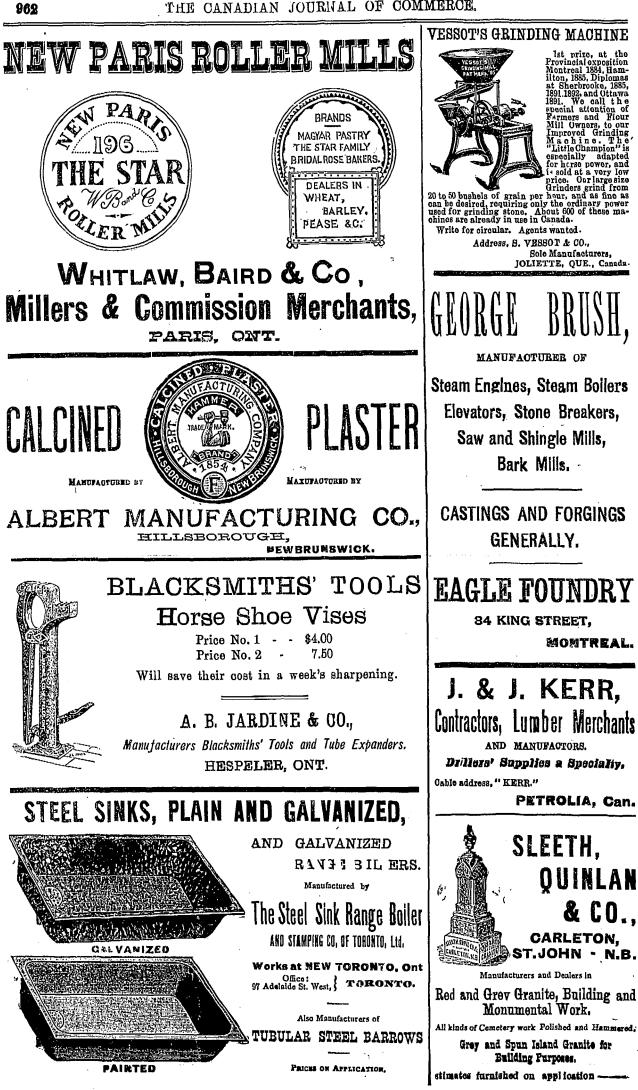
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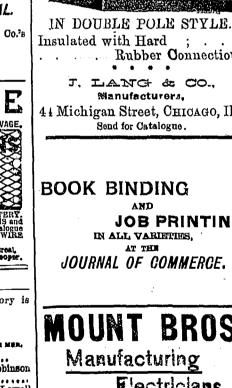
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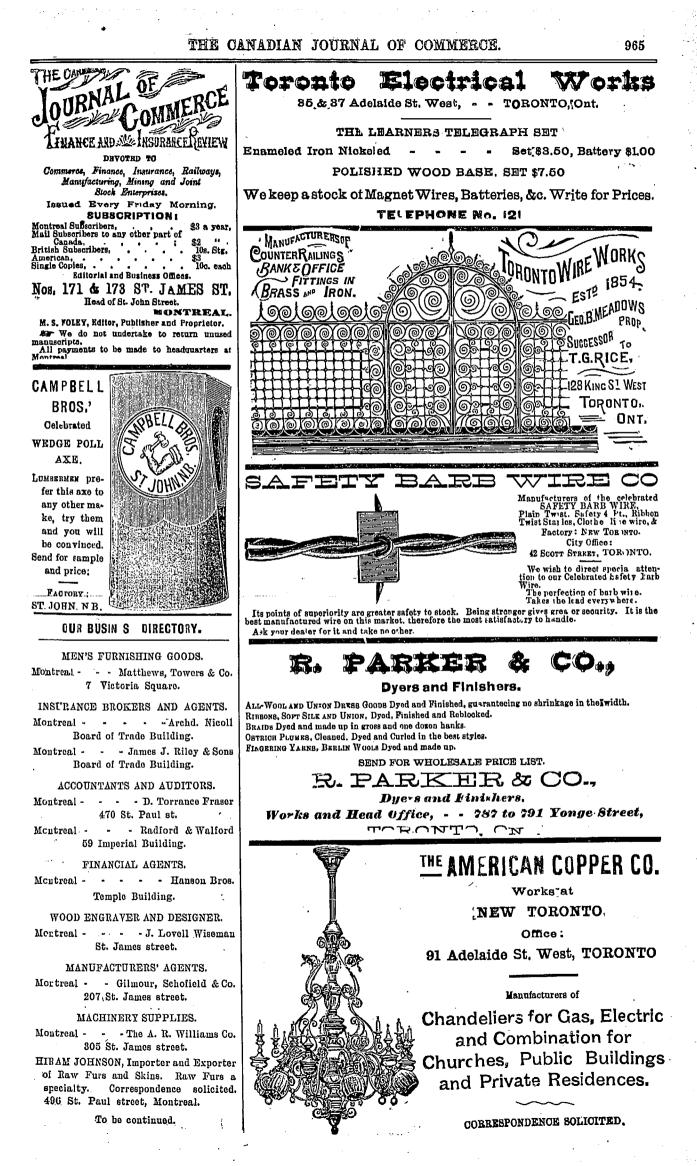


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