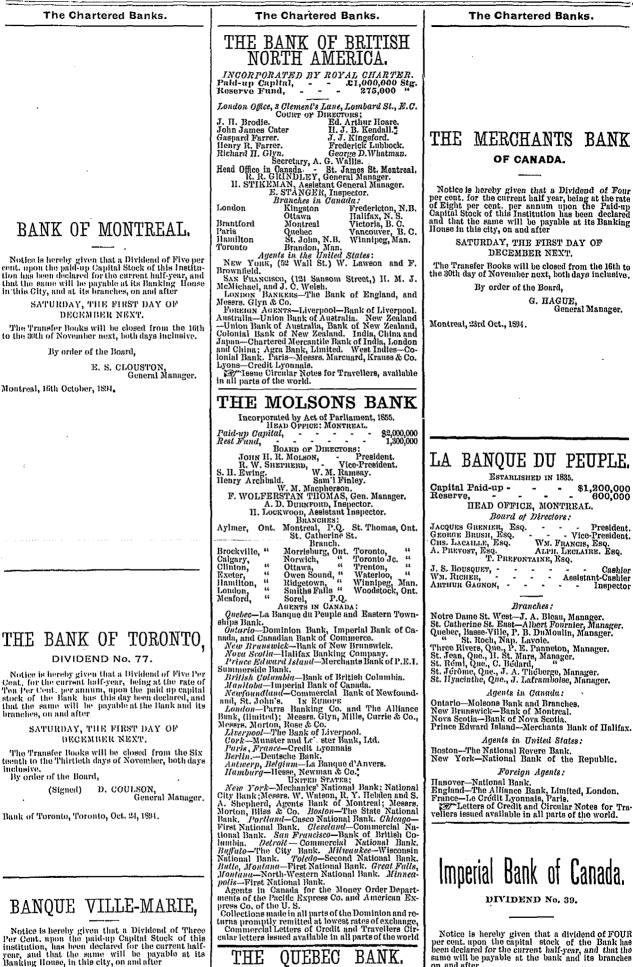
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(Signed) D. COULSON, General Manager.

Bank of Toronto, Toronto, Oct. 24, 1894.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE,

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cont. 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, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF

DECEMBER NEXT.

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

W. WEIR, President.

Montreal, October 19th, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Slock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year [being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum], and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, on and after SAUTED AV, must return The term

on and after SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th of Nevember next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

THE QUEBEC BANK.

THOMAS McDOUGALL, October, 23rd, 1894.

Capital Paid-up - - \$1,200,000 Reserve, - - 600,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Hanover—National Bank. England—The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France—Le Crédit Lyonnie, Paris. The Crédit and Circular Notes for Tra-vellers issued available in all parts of the world.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 39.

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

SATURDAY, 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, 25th October, 1894,

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier

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907 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks The Chartered Banks BANK OF HAMILTON. Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the Capital Stock of the Bank of Four Per Cent., for the half year ending November 30th, has this day been declared, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, UNION BANK OF CANADA. ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1st. THE CANADIAN The Transfer Books will be closed from Novem-ber 16th to 30th, both inclusive. By order of the Board, BANK OF COMMERCE. DIVIDEND No. 56. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, and at the Bank's Bran-ches, on and after J. TURNBULL DIVIDEND No. 55. Cashier. Inmilton, October 24th, 1894. 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 SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 JAS. AUSTIN. President. Sm. FRANK SMITH Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Edvard Leadley, E. B. Osler, James Scott, Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Cohourg, Guetph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther: Din-das St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 306; Sher-bourne St., cor. Queen; Market St., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF The Transfer Books will be closed from the Six-teenth to the Thirtieth days of November, both days inclusive. DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th of November to the 30th November, both days in-By order of the Board, E. E. WEBB, General Manager. clusive. By order of the Board. Quebec, October 23rd, 1894. J. H. PLUMMER, Assistant General Manager. Toronto, Oct. 23, 1894. sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China. Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier. The Standard Bank of Canada MERCHANTS' BANK. Capital Paid-up, - \$1.000,000 Reserve Fund - 600.000 Resorve 1 *HEAD OFFICE*, TOAL DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. Allan, Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton, A. J. Somerville, THE ONTARIO BANK. DIVIDEND No. 74. Bowmanville, Brantford, Bradford, Brighton, Brussels, AGENCIES. Cannington, Kingston, Chatham, Markham, Colborne, Newcastle. Durham, Parkdale, Toronto. Forest, Picton, Notice is horeby given that a Dividend of Three and one hulf per cont, for the current half-year, (being at the rate of Seven per cont per annum) has been declared upon the Gapital Stock of this Institu-tion, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Picton, Stouffville. Campbellford, Forest, Harriston, nankens New York-Importers and Traders National Bank. Montreal-Can. Bank of Conuncree. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-respondence solicited. GEO. P. REID, Manager. ' SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, C. HOLLAND, General Manager. Townships Eastern Bank. Toronto, 19th October, 1894. BANK OF OTTAWA, HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, Capital Authorized, "Subscribed, 1,500,000 "Paid Up, 1,500,000 "Paid Up, 1,500,000 "Paid Up, 1,500,000 "Paid Up, 1,500,000 "Construction of the second second Duter rons: CHARLES MAGEE President, GEORGE HAY, Esq. Vice-President, GEORGE HAY, Esq. Vice-President, Ion. Geo. Bryson, Alox. Fraser, Geo. Hay, John Matter, David Macharen. Branchos-Araptor, Carleton Place, Hawkes-bury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Pembroke, Parry Sound, Ridean Street, Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont., Rat Por-tage, Winnipez, Man. GEO. BURN, General Manager. D. M. FINNIE, Assistant Manager. Branches-Waterloo, Richmond, Conticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon. Correspondents: Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for. La Banque Jacques Cartier. LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-Up, A. GABOURY, Eag., President. FRS. KIROUAC, Esg., Vice-President; R. Andette, Esg. T. LeDroit, Esg. R. Andette, Esg. T. LeDroit, Esg. A. B. Dupuls, Esg. P. LAPHANCK, Casher, A. Contier, Accountant "St. Sauveur. St. Sauveur. "St. Sauveur. "St. Sauveur. "St. Sauveur. "St. Roch "St. Roch Sherbrooke. Medical St. Sherbrooke. St. Prances, N. Est. Beauce N. A. Bolity, "St. Prancois, N. Est. Beauce N. A. Bolity, "St. Francois, N. Est. Beauce N. A. Bolity, "St. Francois, N. Est. Beauce N. A. Bolity, "Agenta-England—The National Bank of Scot-land, London. France-Credit Lyonnais, Paris, and branches, Messre. Grunebaum, Frees & Co., Paris, United States National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revers Bauk, Boston, Mass. Particular attention given to collections_and re-turns made with utmost promptness.k. Barton St. Barton Revers Bauk, Boston, Mass. Particular attention given to collections_and re-turns made with utmost promptness.k. LA BANQUE NATIONALE. THE WESTERN BANK DIVIDEND No. 58. OF CANADA. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a half [3]4] per cent. for the current half-year, 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 HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont. SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY, Mgr.-Director. Montreal, October 20th, 1894.

Reserve Boatin of Differences 52,500 BOATIN OF DIfferences 500 NEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMuttan Gustier.

T. H. MCMILLAN Gashier, Branches-Whithy, Midland, Tikonburg, 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. Correspondence at New York and in Canada-Morchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.



ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

St. Stephen, N. B.

Capital, Reserve,

AGENTS.

London-Messre. Glynn, Mills, Carrie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Mont-real. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal. Montreal.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent. (3)5 per cent.) for the current half year, has been declared on the paid-up capital of this institution, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this City and its branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1894.

Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885). Authorized Capital, ..., \$1,000,000 Gapital Paid-Up, ..., \$607,400 Reserve Fund, ..., \$5,000 *Roard of Directors*: WM. Bell, Eaq., of Guelph, President. C. D. Warren, Eaq. - Vice-President. JOHN DRYNAN, Esq. ROBT, THOMSON, Esq., of Hamilton . W. J. GAGE, ESQ. J. W. DOWD, ESQ. -Head Office, Toronto. General Manager. Inspector. H.S. STRATHY, J. A. M. ALLEY, .. BRANCHES: Hamilton, Ridgetown. Sarnia.

Aylmer, Ont., Drayton, Elmira, Glencoe, Ingersoll, Leamington, Orillia, Port llope, Strathroy, Strathroy, St. Mary's, Tilsonburg, Windsor. Guelph. BANKERS.

Great, Britain—The National Bank of Scotland, New York—The American Exchange Nat. Bank, Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

HALIFAX BANKING CO. Incorporated 1872.

\$1,000,000 1500,000 250,000

DIRECTORS;

Western Bank Note Co'y

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A. Incorporated A.D. 1864,

Engravers and Printers of Bank Notes, Bonds, Share Certificates, Stamps, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.

Fire-Proof Building d every Safeguard

Loan Societies. THE CENTRAL CANADA Loan and Savings Company. Head Office, cor. King and Victoria Streets, TORONTO. GEORGE A. COX, President. Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-Up, \$2,500,000 00 Debentures issued in currency or sterling payable in Ganada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this Company.

FRED. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary

The Dominion Savings

London, Canada.

ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. T. 11. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director.

H. E. NELLES, Manager.

THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society

President, ... G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq. Vice-President, ... A. T. WOOD, Esq.

Banking House-King Street, Hamilton.

H. D. Cameron, Treasurer.

THE-

Western Loan and Trust Co'y., Ltd.

Assets over \$950,000.00,

94 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, P.Q.

Hon, A. W. Ogilvie, - President. J. S. Bousquet, Esg., Vice-President. [Manager La Banque du Peuple.]

The Company acts as agents for financial and commercial negotiations. The Company acts as agents for the collection of rents, interest and dividends. The Company acts as agents for the investment of money in every class of securities, either in the name of the investor or in the name of the Com-pany at the risk of the investor, or guaranteed by the Company, both as to principal and interest.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER, W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

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OFFICES AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS:

Bank of Commerce Building, TORONTO Hos. J. C. AIKINS, ... President.

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.



ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. 本 Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Royal Mail Service.

∧ LLAN LINE

From		From	From
Liverpool	Steamship	Montreal.	Quebec.
25 Oct	Parisian		11 Nov.
1 Nov	Mongolian	17 Nov.	18 Nov.
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Oceanic Steamships.

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for the W as under.

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Royal Mail Service.

From	-	From	From
Liverpool.	Steamship.	Portland.	Halifax,
	State of Californ	1ta	24 Nov.
15 Nov	Laurentian	6 Dec	S Dec.
20 - 뜨	Numidian		22 "
13 Dec	Mongolian	8 Jan	
27 "	Laurentian	17	19 "
10 Jan	Numidian		
24 "	Mongolian	14 Feb	16 "

The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part where least motion is foit. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and Smoking room on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

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London.	Ouebec	and	Montreal
	QUEDCO.	anu	monueai

Service. From Montreal to London on or From London. Steamships.

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Steamships, on or of the From Glasgow,

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

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From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York, From Glasgow. From New York. Steamship

26	Oct	Sinte	of Neb	nekn	. 9	Nov.	1.00 pm
2	Nov	Permy	rian		16	11	

have excertent account of the second Cabin, \$25, Bartes: First Cabin, \$40 to \$60. Second Cabin, \$25, Return, \$50. Steerage to or from Glasgow, Belfast, Dery or Liverpool, \$10. Outfit for Steerage passengers furnished free.

Glasgow, Liverpool, St. Johns, Hali-fax & Philadelphia Royal Mail Service.

					-
From Glasgow,	From Liverpool to St. Johns.	From St. Johns to Ilalifax & Philudel- phia on or about	Steamships.	From Philadelphia to St. Johns.	From St. Johns to Glasgow.
20 Oct.	23 Oct. 6 Nov	31 Oct.	Carthaginian *Corean	13 Nov	18 Nov

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& Investment Society

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THE C	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMI	MERCE 909
	Legal.	Legal Directory.
Montreal Loan & Investment Co. (INCORPORATED.) IIEAD OFFICE, - IMPERIAL BUILDING St. James St. Montrent, Canada. Authorized Capital,, \$1,000,000.00 The Promoters and Directors of this Company are composed of leading Financial and Business Men of Montreal. ALD, N. A. HURTEAU, Esq., President (Lum- her Merchant, Dominion Harbor Commitseoner, Chairman of the City Finance Committee). 0. O. 2017D, Esq., Vice-President (City Clork, Ex-M.P., President of the St. Jean Baptiete Association). Solicitors: Mesers. Maclaren, Leet, Smith & Smith. Sectary-Treasurer, 1 Manager, A. W. BELFRY, Esq. W II. MOCARTIIEY, Esq. Deposite received and intercet allowed at the highest current rates and paid half-yearly. * Money advanced on real estate on easy terms of repayment. Legal. Montreal.	Kingston, Ont. SMYTHE & SMITTH, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., E. H. SMYTHE, LLD., Q.C. C. FRONTENAC SMITH. London, Ont. W. H. BARTRAM, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, &c. OFFICE: 99 DUNDAS STREET WEST. GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN, Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Office: Corner Richmond and Carling Sts. GEO, C. GIBBONS, Q.C., GEO. MCNAR, P. MULKERN, FRED, F. HARPER. Renfrew, Ont. JOHN D. MCDONALD, Barrister, Attorney-atLaw, &c., &c. Office: Richan Scherr. Opposite_Smith & Stewart's Blardware Store. Legal Directory.	ONTARIO - Continued. SMITH'S FALLS Lovell & Farrell ST. MARY'S Armour W. Ford ST. THOMAS MacDougall & Robertson STRATFORD - MacPherson & Davidson TRENTON - MacLellan & MacLellan TEESWATER John J. Stephens THORNBURG Wilson & Dyre THLSONBURG W. A. Dowler TORONTO, Roaf, Curry, Gunther & Green TORONTO - Jones Bros & Mackensie TORONTO - Jones Bros & Mackensie TORONTO J. A. McGillivray VANKLEEK HILL F. W. Thistlethwaite WATFORD - Fitzgerald & Fitzgerald WELLAND - J. Clarke Raymond TORONTO Joseph Nason WESTON do WINGHAM - N - Myer & Dickinson
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10 IN SERIES

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Use any carbon costing about \$15.00 per 1000 pairs. Two sets YOU CAN'T of resistance on top of each lamp, one in circuit and other equal to resistance of arc. Latter is cut in when arc is broken, thus insuring the burning of all other lamps in the series.

CHICAGO. ILL.

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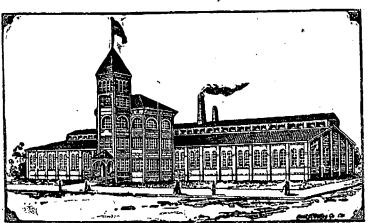
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Manufacturers of

Air Brakes for Freight Cars Air Brakes for Passenger Cars.

Air Brakes for Locomotives, The Mason Automatic Train Signal has no equal.



The Mason Quick Release Valve has no equal. The Mason Brake Valve has no equal. The Mason Freight Train Signal has no equal.

WORKS AT ELGIN, LILL.



MONTREAL



-Corrosseed is firmer owing to the recovery in lard. It has sold at the mills, f.o.b., at 24 cents for prime yellow loose.

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---SPECULATORS say that there are 58,000,000 bushels less of wheat in the United States than there were a year ago, and 26,000,000 bushels less in Europe and afloat. This means a total decrease of 84,000,000 bushels.

-Tue stock of Canadian crude oil at Petrolia were only 59,178 barrels on the first of the present against 105,255 barrels at the same period of 1893. During October stocks decreased 34,969 barrels; leaving less than a month's consumption on hand.

-The trial of the appeal of Erastus Wiman from his convicton and sentence to five years and six months imprisonment by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, has been held over until the December term.

-MR. JUSTICE COLLINS has decided that the ownership of the copy-right of photographs belongs to the sitter who pays for

the picture, and that the photographer has no right to sell or exhibit them.

--THE London and Manchester Plate Glass Works which close. down at St. Helens some months ago, will not resume. They are said to have lost \$300,000 a year for the past three years.

 $-A_N$ Alabama pipe mill has secured the contract for \$370,-000 worth of cast iron pipes to extend the waterworks system of the city of Tokio, Japan. The pipes have to be hauled all the way to Tacouna for shipment, and yet the American firm can undercut its English and Belgian rivals.

-THE employes of the Pilkington glass works at St. Helens have received notice that their wages will be reduced; the glass blowers to the extent of 10 per cent. and the glass gatherers to the extent of 5 per cent. The proprietors, it is stated, have decided to take this step owing to the keen competition both at home and abroad. The reduction will affect 3,000 hands.





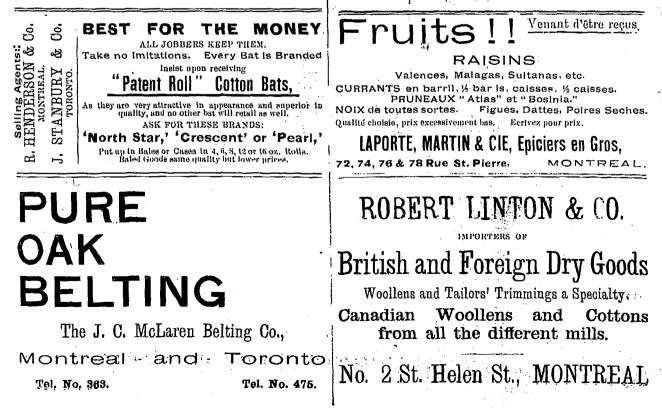
-OUR correspondent at Perce Que., writes:-The firm of Valpy & LeBas, founded in 1876 has lately sold out their fishing establishment, etc., to Charles Robin, Collas & Co. Mr. LeBas the sole surviving partner goes to New Jersey in a few months where he will reside. The Perce Fishing Co., whose known partners are Richardson Tardif of Newport, J. Higginson, A. McLaren, and Alex. McLaren of Ottawa, have organized with a capital of about \$60,000, and have leased for a number of years the old stand, buildings, etc., of the late Hon. John LeBoutillier and Philip LeBoutillier. Mr. Tardif who is one of the ablest chief agents of the Robin Co. will take charge of the Perce Fishing Co., as manager in the near future.

-THE Essex Brass & Foundry Co., London, Ont., is endeavoring to effect a settlement of its affairs at 50 cents in the dollar, a third cash, and the balance at 3 and 5 months unsecured. The company claim assets nominally about \$16,000 against liabilities of \$8,000. Recent losses by failures, coupled with general depression are given as the causes. The business has been in existence for some time, the present company assuming control 4 years ago with an authorized capital of \$30,-000 of which, about \$16,000 was subscribed .--- D. Barrow, harness, North Gower, Ont., has assigned.-T. R. Allison, grocer, Toronto, has assigned. He began in '86 with small capital. His liabilities will be light.

-THE negotiations between the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Chinese government for a \$8,175,000 seven per cent. silver loan, have had very little effect on the price of silver, since it is believed that it will all be swallowed up in paying for munitions and stress in England and hence very little bullion will be required. The security for the loan is ample, supposing that Japan does not attack the treaty ports, and that the Chinese Government in its necessities does not divert the Customs revenues. The bank received 23 per cent. commission for underwriting the loan, and the transaction is certainly a profitable one so far as they are concerned.

-ANOTHER Substitute for attar of roses, called Reuniol, has recently been patented in Germany, where it is manufactured by a firm of essential oil distillers. Reuniol is said to exist in Algerian, French and Reunion oil of geranium. It belongs, according to the scanty particulars given, to the alcohol series, is closely allied to geraniol, and, like it, forms one of the principal constituents of attar of rose. Unlike geraniol, it is said to be economical in use, to resist oxidation, and to resemble the aroma of the tea rose. Pure Reuniol is colorless, but in the course of manufacturing it often acquires a slightly bluish tinge. It is soluble in alcohol, fats and fixed oils.

The total of the corn harvest, as now indicated, is a yield of 1,497,000,000 bushels from 73,500,000 acres. There are evidences of light and chaffy grain. According to present



Room 7, 3rd Flat.

CHICAGO.





returns 73.6 per cent. of the corn grades as merchantable corn. This represents 1,102,000,000 bushels, against 1,386,-000,000 in 1893. An approximation of the available supply of corn for shipment for the ensuing year in States raising three-quarters of the total harvest places it at 15.7 per cent. Wheat feeding is steadily maintained on the low price rather than on its relative value as animal food. There is general complaint in Texas, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas that the dry weather is retarding work.

918

 $-\Lambda_N$ American expert suggests the passing of a law limiting the amount of insurance to be paid by the companies to the assessed value of the property destroyed. This would reduce the amount of insurance in many cases, and the consequent temptation to incendiarism, and at the same time raise the taxable valuation to nearer what it ought to be, thus working well in two ways. If one is supposed to pay a tax on the market value of his property, there is no reason why a house and lot should pay on a certain valuation, while, the house alone may be insured for considerable more.

-Ir is not generally known that colonists residing in a colony where a lean has been raised are entitled to a special refund of any income tax deducted in England on the interest of the lean, no matter what the income may be. In-

China Cuspidors, Tea Sets, <u>Teilet Ware, Fruit Jars</u>, <u>Metal, Broi</u> Lamps, Cu

Metal, Bronze, Piano and Table Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Goods.

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come tax can now be claimed back on dividends of English stocks and shares, wholly or in part, if the income so derived does not exceed £500. It can also be claimed back on dividen is of foreign companies and foreign loans, not being state loans, whatever the income may be. All these claims can be made for the past three years.

-An unusually large quantity of cattle were offered at the Glencoe fall fair, but they were of inferior quality and first class animals vere scarce. Buyers were plentiful, and the choicest steers were soon picked up, the price ruling at 3c per lb.; best butchers' heifers brought 23c; fat cows and common steers, 2c to 23c, while inferior cattle were unsalable. Stockers were in fair demand at from \$20 to \$25 per head. Some good 2-year-old steers sold at \$33, and good 3 year-olds \$47. About 200 head, or one-third of the cattle offered, changed hands. On the whole the prices paid were below those of last year.

-A New lamp wick made of clay and claimed to give 25 per cent. more light than a cotton one will shortly be on the market. It is made capillary by incorporating with the clay while still plastic, filaments of unspun vegetable fibre, which burned out in the baking, leave minute tubes running through the wick, through which the flame draws the oil by capillary

THE CANADA ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO'Y

Head Office: 1740 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

The Mutual Accident Ass'n Ltd., (being the Accident Department of The Palatine Insurance Co. Ltd., of Manchester, Eng.) The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, Accident Branch, and

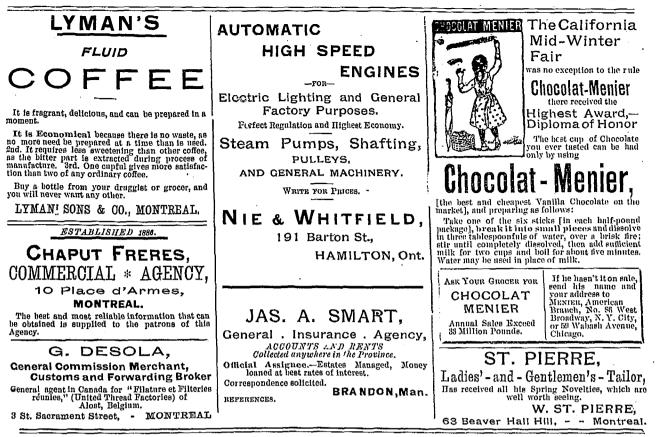
The Sun Life Assurance Company, Accident Branch.

ACCIDENT. - EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. - PLATE GLASS

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attraction. The flame thus fed, it is claimed, is white, odorless and smokeless, while the novel wick itself is almost indestructible.

-Ax extension of time, spread over 3 years, has been granted J. A. Watson, furniture and musical instruments, Mitchell, Ont., already referred to. His liabilities, including mortgage, are \$14,500, and his assets, according to his own valuation amount to \$21,822. Insufficient capital and slow collections are responsible for his condition. He will endeavor to meet his liabilities in 4 quarterly payments of 9 months with interest at 6 per cent. partially secured by life insurance policies.

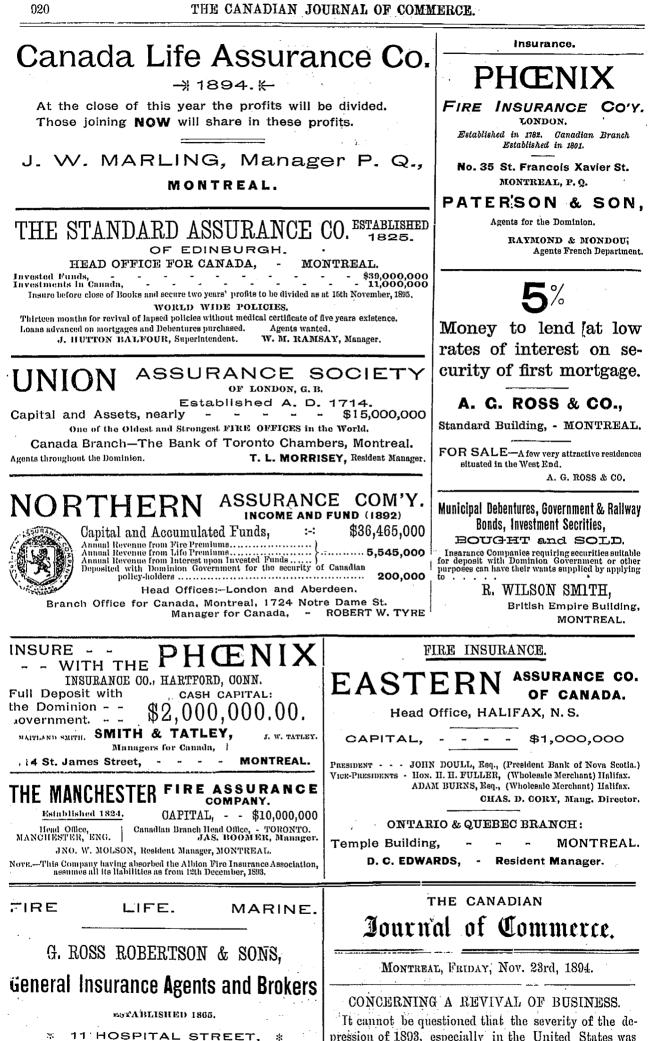
-REFERENCE to the failure of A. C. Cole, grocer, Grimsby, Ont., mentioned in our last issue, our correspondent says : He began 6 years ago with about \$500 capital. Too many stores, however, cut into the profits by the introduction of lower prices. In addition to this drawback, he appeared to be too easily influenced towards extending credit to questionable customers, thereby meeting with considerable loss. He owes about \$1,000 and has assets something in excess. -A COMPROMISE at 50 cents in the dollar has been effected by C. Chouinard, hardware dealer, St. Henri, Que., recently referred to. There are 5 payments spread over 15 months, the last being unsecured.—Liabilities of \$1,900 are held against the estate of Miss Annie Fitzpatrick, milliner, of this city. This amount has accumulated within one year, the business having begun in the fall of .'93.

919

-The creditors of Thivierge, Morin & Morin, a Quebec firm doing a small business as tanners, are asked to accept the munificent sum of 10 cents on the dollar, cash, in full of their claims. Doubtless some of them are already acquainted with such fractional settlements, for the same firm compromised only last Feb. at 35 cents in the dollar. The liabilities are about \$3,000, with very limited assots.

-The general store of L. H. Chouinard, Matane, Que., is under the temporary supervision of the assignee. The statement shows assets of \$34,000, and liabilities \$15,000. It is expected a settlement will be granted. He began some 12 years ago with but small means, gradually extending his business. Difficulty in collecting has assisted in bringing about his present trouble.





11 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL. en a cold Telephone 1277, P. O. Box 2081,

pression of 1893, especially in the United States was increased by the doubts felt regarding the outcome of the silver and currency problems then actively under discussion, problems not yet fully solved. But aside from these reasons for anxiety, peculiar to that country, the commercial depression reaching to every country of the civilized world indicated that general forces were at work whose effects would no doubt in any case have been traceable in America. To analyze a panic and show its causes is one of the most difficult of things yet it is permissible to make one or two general stat .ments under whose terms many minor causes may be covered. Perhaps "overvaluation" is the best single expression to explain so complicated a matter as the reasons for the panic of last year. In all quarters of the commercial world enterprises had become overvalued as regards the possible profits. This overvaluation may have come about through various causes. No doubt in the United States the tariff has been a factor. While industries in a new country must, from the nature of the case, be more speculative-using that word in its good sense-than in older and more settled lands, a too highly protective tariff gives to business an additional uncertainty. If the census figures for manufacturing be accepted as approximately correct, the comparison of 1890 with 1880 shows interesting changes. While during this decade the population of the United States increased about 25 per cent., the capital employed in manufacturing increased 121 per cent., and the value of the whole manufactured output 69 per cent. Having regard to the fall in the prices during this period, it is probable that the manufactured articles embraced in the census tables increased in quantity more than three times faster than the population. For this unduly stimulated activity the tariff is in part, at least, responsible.

-But the great factor in the increase of production all over has undoubtedly been the more extended use of credit. The machinery for the collection and lending of money to business men has been brought to much greater perfection of late years, and there has been increasing willingness to lend credits either in the form of money or of goods up to a larger proportion of the assumed value of the business than was formerly the case. Those who had and even those who had not knowledge of some particular industry, or those who saw chances for making money in some scheme, found no difficulty in borrowing the greater part and sometimes the whole of the capital necessary to enter upon the pursuit. Some of the census returns upon the true value of the real and personal property in the United State will serve for a striking illustration of this extended use of credits. The North Atlantic States, which are stated to contain one-third of the whole national wealth, increased the value of their real and personal property from 1880 to 1890 almost exactly in proportion to their increase in population-about 16 per cent. Montana, on the other hand, by the investment of outside capital-that is, by means of creditincreased its wealth 1,000 per cent., an advance three times greater than its growth in population. Colorado. a state often in the popular mind, in like manner increased the value of the property within its boundaries about 380 per cent., an increase more than twice greater than the population. In these two typical Western States there is to-day going on a further shifting of values on account of the changes in mining and agricultural industries which do not yet seem to be complete. Thus, by means of the abundance of credit, business in all branches throughout the world became

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association INCORPORATED. E. B. HARPER -President. Total Death Claims paid since Jan. 1, 1894, \$2,236,761.84 Total amount of Death Claims paid since or-ganization in 1881, 19,921,005.70 Total Cash and Invested Reservo and Emer-gency Fund, over 3,725,000.00

NEW BUSINESS FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1893-94.

			1893.	1894,	Increase for 1894.
January - February March - April - June - July - July - September		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	\$6,615,060 00 4,270,550 00 5,071,200 00 4,531,350 00 4,531,455 00 4,639,900 00 4,630,025 00 4,101,660 00 4,940,500 00	$\begin{array}{c} $10,935,600 & 00\\ +1,405,750 & 00\\ 5,269,950 & 00\\ 5,142,510 & 00\\ 5,142,510 & 00\\ 5,660,090 & 00\\ 5,960,090 & 00\\ 5,960,090 & 00\\ 5,960,205 & 00\\ 6,716,750,200 \end{array}$	\$4,259,640 00 \$135,200 00 195,770 00 1,453,210 00 1,617,270 00 1,006,190 00 1,006,190 00 1,28,665 00 1,776,250 00
TOTAL	-	-	\$42,843,920 00	\$55,653,865 00	\$12,510,645 00

\$1,000 REWARD

Offered in 1887 for the name of any honest death claim due and unpaid or which has not been paid in full, the fact to be determined by any two Bank Presidents in New York City, and to cover the entire history of this Association, has never been claimed—and still holds good.

D. Z. BESSETTE, General Manager. MONTREAL 12 PLACE D'ARMES, AGENTS WANTED.

overdone. For a time production has outstripped consumption. A fall in prices and in profits made necessary a revaluation of the properties and franchises involved, with the consequent loss in many cases to both lender and borrower. The effect of these general forces was heightened by the discoveries of new methods of manufacturing in many lines of business, which so reduced the cost of production as to render invested capital almost worthless. A similar condition of things is found in Canada.

Credit panics, we are told, come in cycles; it is certainly true that the industrial advances of the modern world are due to the employment of credit,-a most efficient force, but one which people have not yet learned hew to control within safe limits. Following the discovery that the general business of the world had been overdone, and that the range of values was too high, came liquidation; that is, every one tried under pressure to pay off his debts. One way of accomplishing this was by the forced sale of such articles as were available for that purpose. One reason for the low price of staple commodities, noticeable of late years, lies in such forced sales. These efforts resulted in the disasters of 1893. Even the shipments of gold from New York had their rise partly in the desire on the part of foreign holders of railway stocks to realize, led on by the disquieting-often exaggerating-reports in the newspapers, as recently explained to the editor by Sir William Van Horne, the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The period after a panic is essentially one of readjustment of business to the changed conditions. Whether this readjustment will continue for a long or a short time, or whether it will bear severely or mildly upon the community, are matters about which no one can prophesy. The results depend upon the circumstances of each case, together with the combined effect upon business in general. Of one thing we are sure ; there is no doubt of the altimate outcome. The agricultural, mineral, and other resources of the new world

MUTUAL PRINCIPLE

are so great, and the natural intelligence and activity of the people so pronounced, that when once the level under the new conditions is found we shall have a period of prosperity on hand again. But while this is likely to prove true as a general prophecy, it is, after all, the individual men, the special company or the particular enterprise, with which business men and investors are most concerned, and in such cases it cannot yet be said that capitalists have settled down to a belief in the permanency of present values in all instances. It is this feeling of doubt regarding the future of particular enterprises during this period of readjustment which keeps money lying idle in the banks and makes the rate of interest on safe security so low in all the money centres of the world.

The low prices of many of our staple agricultural pro ducts form a serious factor in our problem. It may be that wheat (for illustration) will continue low in price under ordinary crops for some time to come. It is probably true that the new world will be found in the long run producing wheat as cheaply as any country; but agriculture, proverbially the slowest of all the great industries to yield to changes in the industrial situation, is particularly so in countries like India, Russia, and the Argentina. No one can tell how long it may be before the wheat supplies in those countries will fall off because of the loss of profit under continued low prices. Meanwhile new factors, such as the building of the Russian Trans-Siberian Railway, are constantly coming up, whose effect upon the wheat supply of the world it is impossible to foresee. As to the western farmer under these circumstances, it is to be said that the prices of the things he buys have fallen in something like the same proportion as the things he sells. It is difficult to say whether, on the whole, he is worse off than he was five years ago; and, if so, whether his real loss of in. come is at all serious. The western farmer had one dubious advantage over his brother the storekeeper, in that his land was always available for greater borrowing. The agriculturist who has gone into farming of late years, mainly on credit, or whose land is not in the fertile sections, may find it hard to make both ends meet. If so, in time he must give place to others who have better resources or have used better judgment. But such a process requires time and presupposes some loss.

The planter in the South is, generally speaking, in better condition to meet a period of depression than before, in spite of the fact that cotton is low in price. The wasteful methods under which cotton-planting was conducted entirely on credit at a cost of 15 or 25 per cent. interest annually, are slowly giving way to new measures of financing and of cultivating the crop, which admit of a small profit though at low prices, a thing never before thought possible. The Southern farmer, the present year, has grown corn enough for his own nse, and in similar ways is more independent than formerly. The railways may not earn so much, but the Southern people themselves will be found in better financial circumstances.

The pressure of a possible production beyond the consumptive demand is felt perhaps more severely in manufacturing than in any other line of industry, and readjustment here will very likely be more prolonged, and may carry greater changes. The discovery of cheap iron ore in the Mesabi regions of northern Michigan, for example, has brought the ironworks along the Atlantic coast face to face with the problem of existence. However the question may be solved, neither the Western nor the Southern nor the Eastern ironmaster is likely to yield easily. Upon this question of the best location for the assembling of all materials which enter into the manufacture of iron depend other questions of importance, such as the continued supplying of coal, dry-goods, and other merchandise.

One result of the depression will be an increase in the tendency toward large corporations. To manufacturers and business men confronted with a loss of trade both in volume and profit, a natural remedy is a combination which shall extract from the small volume of trade a profit large enough to compensate all the members. So far as such a combination attempts to give hadly located or poorly equipped factories a gain to which they are not economically estitled, the result in most cases must be merely a postponement of the inevitable. But there are legitimate reasons for the formation of large companies ; experience is showing that only in this way can the best results be obtained. Although at first the consuming public be not allowed to share in the advantages of the combination through a reduction in the price of the product, yet such is likely to be the ultimate result, either through the workings of natural forces or by legislation. But the point now to be considered is that until the distressed producers accept their losses and reorganize their business, or take advantage of the temporary remedy of combination and thus put themselves upon a figancial basis which shall seem sound for a time, the capitalist will be timid about loaning them large sums of money. Of course the majority of our manufacturers, who have been prosperous and will be prosperous again, need have no fear so soon as their strong position is recognized.

The reluctance of the capitalist to invest his money in commercial enterprises until the readjustment shall seem to be over, is the important festure of the present year. Indeed, in spite of comparatively large profits shown by many small enterprises in the years previous to 1893, there has been of late a steady decrease in the returns received by investors in our large industries. The railroads, for example, have been carrying a growing volume of traffic with a declining rate of earnings until transportation has become, commercially speaking, unprofitable. This has comeabout, not so much by the increase in the wages paid employees-though that must be considered-as by the continuous decline in the rates of freight, a decline carried by competition and by legislation beyond all reason. Nor is stock-andbond-watering a satisfactory explanation of the small average return now received on railwoy capital. Roads built a dozen or more years ago were commercially entitled to such an increase in value as was obtained by neighboring industries in their territory. Whether these companies pay high returns or small capital, or lower returns on an increased capitalization, is immaterial; at any rate, of late years rail way earnings per mile of road have shown a continual decrease. It seems almost hopeless to expect a return of full prosperity until the question of the commercial right of the railway owner to a profit is in the way of being settled. It may be that an increase in railway net income will come simultaneously with an increase in the profitable-10 ness of the majority of our industries.

The comparative steadiness of prices in the bond and share markets up to this time, and the reports of the improved volume of business during the fall, tend to confirm the opinion already expressed that the general basis of business values has not been disastrously affected, and that when the readjustment is complete, there will come a period of prosperity. There is no doubt, too, that a large proportion of the firms and corporations in the United States will come out of the business depression without loss of credit. This belief is in some degree the foundation for the present high range of quotations for the bonds of such companies as are considered to be beyond doubt. But these high prices for "gilt-edged" securities are of themselves sufficient to deter investors from buying such bonds heavily, even supposing that they could be readily obtained-which is far from being the case. There is no doubt also that many of the bonds and stocks now selling at low prices will advance in price when the majority of people believe that the commercial situation is settling down into normal conditions again. But until normal times approach, low-priced shares and mortgages may not appreciate greatly. The difficulty here is the same as that already indicated, that there is uncertainty in the minds of the majority of investors as to the immediate future of the particular firms and companies whose commercial paper or bonds or shares such persons or institutions may be inclined to buy. There may be doubt whether particular firms have not been overtrading; whether certain railways have not been capitalized too highly for the rate of profit which they are now obtaining on their traffic; and, in the case of large corporations of every kind, whether they are not arranging their accounts so as to show a paper profit from the year's operation while really borrowing money to meet deficiencies. From the point of view of the moneylender, it does not alter the case to say that in many instances this latter policy is being pursued with the best of motives, and with confidence on the part of the managers or directors that if the period of depression can be tided over by the use of long-established credit, a few prosperous years will put the company back into its old position of soundness. The purchaser of evidences of indebtedness, while believing, as he does and must, in the future of the general business of the country, ought at the same time to be careful at this particular juncture to see that his money is loaned to companies which have, besides a fair prospect for the future, a really sound basis for credit during the period of dull trade. The investor or the speculator who buys bonds or shares without this investigation may lose the whole or a part of his money; on the other hand, he who makes such careful investigation and buys with sound judgment at the time when the danger of failure is seen to be past, will unquestionably reap benefits from the general prosperity which, at some future time, all good judges are agreed, will bless the country. The foregoing review is adapted from an anonymous contribution in the Forum.

THE WINNIPEG CONFLAGRATION.

Last Friday will certainly be marked with a black stone in the calendars of the fire insurance companies doing business in Winnipeg. On that day \$260,000 worth of property was utterly destroyed, and in two hours \$142,000 was added to the total of their fire losses for 1894. Hardly one of the leading companies escaped; but fortunately the risks were so apportioned

hat no single institution was called upon to face a particularly heavy loss, and only in four instances did the claims upon any one company exceed \$10,000. The following is the list in detail;

io and is the fist in details	
Alliance	\$ 3,800
British America	6,500
Caledonia	2,500
Commercial Union	9,600
Eastern	5,000
Guardian	8,000
Hartford	2,500
Imperial	2,000
Lancashire	4,000
Liverpool & London & Globe	2,000
London	4,000
London & Lancashire	800
Manchester	2,850
National of Ireland	17,000
Norwich Union	13,500
North British and Mercantile	4,500
North-West	600
Phœnix	3,000
Quebec	1,500
Queen of America	7,500
Royal	12,500
Scottish Union	3,250
Sun	12,500
United Fire	1,500
Union	5,100
Western ,	5,900
	@1.41.000

Total \$141,900

So sudden and serious an addition to the aggregate of Canadian fire-loss for the year 1894 is disquieting, and it becomes still more so when we are informed that the magnitude of the loss arose from the culpable deficiency of the fire apparatus of the Prairie City, and that the fire department, upon whose excellence Winnipeg merchants based their claims for a reduction in rates, collapsed utterly when confronted with a serious conflagration. With a fire brigade disorganized through two sudden calls upon it for assistance, a totally inadequate water supply, and apparatus that broke down the moment a strain was placed upon it, there was nothing to prevent the flames from sweeping the entire city. Of the three engines ,Winnipeg possesses one was at the Vulcan Iron Works dismantled for repairs, the second collapsed after an hour's work, and only the third remained to battle with the flames and protect the valuable business blocks surrounding the Western Canada Loan Co's building. One chemical engine was all that was available to cope with the fire that suddenly broke out and destroyed the Grand Union Hotel as well as the warehouse of Merrick Anderson & Co., the stores of Wright Bros., W. R. Johnson and W. J. Mitchell and a number of private residences. The water supply was even more inadequate. When the hose arrived the pressure from the hydrants was barely sufficient to lift the stream a foot from the nozzles. All that could be done was to form a bucket brigade of citizens, and with these primitive appliances Winnipeg's fire chief was compelled to fight the flames. Even the hook and ladder truck broke down. The firemen were unable to reach the upper stories of the burning building and the procrastinating policy of the city in neglecting to purchase the aerial truck proposed last spring, caused the loss of many valuable documents that might otherwise have been saved.

The lesson to the insurance companies is legible The fire apparatus of Winnipeg must be enough. made at once equal to the standard for a city of its insurance rating, or that rating must be lowered commensurately. That a city of its size and importance should possess only one fire engine ready for work, and a water pressure useless beyond the first floor of a large building, is monstrous. Practically its fire appliances were hardly equal to those of a progressive village. And yet Winnipeg's merchants have been most persistent in insisting upon a reduction in rates and one of the principal sufferers recently reduced the amount of insurance carried on the stock on the ground of excessive cost. It needed the sharp lesson of Friday last to point out to both the merchants and the companies the true standing of Winnipeg as a fire risk. The state of false security in which the merchants of the Prairie City were carrying on business has been suddenly and ruthlessly exposed. It now remains for them to show their usual energy and prompitude in at once providing a fire equipment adequate to cope with such an emergency as the one we have just chronicled, should the necessity for it unfortunately arise, and it is the duty of the companies to see that the new appliances are really what they are supposed to be, and to exercise a constant supervision over their fitness for immediate service.

THE CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.

The season of navigation is over so far as this port is concerned. The last ocean-going vessels have left for sea, or for their winter quarters, the long lines of wharf sheds are being removed; the electric lights have been taken down, and soon the desolation of winter will brood over the bare expanse of wharves which only a few short weeks ago were alive with bustle and activity and lined with steamships and river eraft of every description.

So far as ocean transport is concerned the season of 1894 has been one of the most unprofitable in the history of the city. It is doubtful if a single one of the many different lines visiting this port has made money during the summer of 1894, and many of them have lost on every round trip: Freight both inward and outward has been unusually scarce, and eagerly competed for. The number and tonnage of the vessels arriving from sea has fallen but little below that of 1893, as the Harbor Commissioners report shows that up to the first of the present month 637 steamships and 45 sailing ships of an aggregate of 1,022,915 tons had arrived from sea as against 752 vessels and 1,067,689 tons during last year. But many of this season's arrivals come out in ballast, or only half-laden, and had to depend for profit on the meagre freights they could pick up on this side. This was the case not only with tramp steamers, but with the vessels of regular lines. The fleet of the Johnston Line, and many of the Head Line were forced to come out in ballast-a condition of the freight market which has not obtained at this port for many years.

Grain has been unusually scarce this season, owing to the diversion of the bulk of Manitoba grain shipments via New York in preference to this port, owing to our limited season of navigation and to the fact that shipments are now made largely to minor. European ports. These ports are connected by regular lines with New York, and hence shipments can be made from that port of any size; while to reach them from here it is necessary to charter a steamer specially. In New York, too, the storage facilities and opportunities for securing especially low freights, or for disposing of the grain should prices take a favorable turn, are superior to our own, and hence, freights being equal, grain shippers naturally prefer the larger and more convenient port. This rendered grain very scarce here, and during the year the rate to Liverpool fell to 3d per 480 lbs; to Glasgow to 6d, and to London to 9d per quarter. At the close of the season freights improved a little, and the last steamers got from 1s to 1s 6d per quarter for their grain, or from 3e to $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

Flour rates were but little better than those for grain. They fell to 5s per ton to Liverpool and rose again to 9s 3d. To Glasgow the rates ran from 7s 6d to 10s per ton. London closed a little higher, as the accident to the Rosarian, the last vessel leaving this city for that port, compelled the transfer of the whole of her cargo to the Iona and this stiffened the market. Apples have paid better than any other line of freight. To Glasgow they have been 3s all season, and to London and Liverpool they have ranged at from 2s to 2s 6d per barrel. Measurement goods have been paying 10s to 12s 6d per 40 cubic feet to Liverpool and 12s 6d to 17s 6d to London.

Cattle and sheep have been shipped in larger quantities than was anticipated; the total shipments being 88,604 and 139,763 respectively, as against 83,322 and 3,743 in 1893. But the rates obtained have been disappointingly low. They have run from 30s to 50s during the season and close at 45s. The marine underwriters have suffered equally with the vessel owners in this respect. Cattle close at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. all risks, as against 5 per cent. last year, and sheep have insured at 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The lowest rates of the season, however, were those on cheese. During the summer months they fell to one-fifth of one per cent., which is the lowest on record.

The losses to the marine underwriters have been somewhat over the average up to the present, and may possibly be larger still if the request of the companies that a tug patrol the channel between this city and Quebee be refused. At this season of the year the ice is apt to form round the buoys and sink them, thus rendering navigation more than usually dangerous and the channel needs constant watching if we are not to hear of further disasters.

INSURANCE AND TRAFFIC.

The steady increase in the rapidity of communication between Canadian ports and European manufacturing and shipping points has been gradually influencing trade methods. In former years the retailer was necessarily compelled to order his supplies long before he expected to use them, that his customers might not be obliged to wait for goods. Thus compelled to carry a heavy stock, his risk of loss from fire or from an error in forecasting the prospective trend of fashion was much increased. As the country grew westward the transportation facilities naturally expanded in proportion. Fast freight lines and telegraphic communication brought the country storekeeper into closer touch with his suppliers. He found it unnecessary to earry such large stocks of goods when a few days

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would transfer them from the wholesale warehouse to a they will its ultimate benefits. The proportionate inhis own. Gradually he compelled his suppliers to carry his stock for him, and thus assume the risk that the goods their buyer had selected might not take the pop-Travellers who had previously made ular fancy. three or four trips a year, found themselves compelled. to be constantly on the road if they would hold their trade. The sales at each visit were growing smaller, since the buyer, secure in his ability to wire for such as he wanted and to have them on his shelves in a day or two, did not care to saddle himself with more than just sufficent to meet his immediate requirements. To such an extent has this practice been carried that millinery houses in the smaller towns will sell a hat or bonnet from a sample, wire to Montreal or Toronto for it, and deliver it, by means of the express service, to their customers the next morning.

For a while this bore very heavily on the wholesale houses. When vessels were few and far between, and the transatlantic trip occupied from two weeks up to a month, from a freight standpoint, they were compelled to carry heavy stocks. But now that the ocean ferry is really worthy of the name, and express trains, fast ocean greyhounds, and better terminal facilities have reduced the time of transport down to practically a few days over a week, they can, in their turn, take a leaf out of the retailer's book, and compel the European house to carry their stocks for them also. In this way they can keep it always bright, well assorted and up to date, without incurring the risk of overloading themselves. They can meet the requirements of their customers without being forced to carry such heavy stocks as in former years, and thus they can strengthen their own position by transferring a portion of the burden to the shoulders of the manufacturer. Domestic manufactures, as far as they gradually have been replacing certain foreign staples, afford still greater facilities to wholesalers. Change in the method of importation has come naturally to be felt by the insurance companies, since mercantile houses no longer require the amount of protection from fire that they did in the old days. The volume of their trade is doubtless much greater now; but they carry fewer goods in their warehouses and hence take out smaller policies. In some cases, more especially where extreme caution is observed, the amount of insurance carried has been reduced by onethird, and, taking the wholesale dry-goods and millinery trades as a whole, probably the total amount carried has declined as much as one-fifth. This means a saving to the merchants; but it involves a falling off in the premium income of the companies in this country. The total volume of insurance is, of course, not impaired; but a larger proportion of it is placed by European manufactories in the head offices at home, and a less amount in their branches in this country. This renders the returns of the Canadian offices less favorable than they otherwise would be, and conveys the impression that the prosperity of Canada is suffering, when the true reason is that one branch of commerce is re-adapting its methods in order to secure the fullest advantage from the improvement in traffic facilities. It is simply a case of a change in business methods; but, as is unavoidable in all cases of readjustment, it involves a contain amount of disturbance in kindred lines who feel its early disadvantages naturally more" keenly" than

crease in the underwriting on our domestic manufactured goods has had of course some compensating influences. 5 6 6 2

RETAILERS' PROFITS.

"Were every retailer to pay cash or give such security as would enable his creditors to obtain payment in full, there would be little interest attached to their after disposal-as to whether they were being sold at a fair profit or sacrificed for the purpose of glory, of advertising, or other personal object or desire. Their only concern would be-if at all-that those who bought from them should continue good customers. But as this is not the case, and because of occasional sacrifices of goods, often as "leaders," while they are probably still unpaid for, a glance at the methods adopted from time to time may not be amiss.

In a Toronto contemporary of recent date this subject is handled, presumably from the complaints of certain retailers who " are troubled by their neighbors who persist in underselling them." With all due respect to the "complainants" we do not believe there are a dozen merchants doing business in Canada to-day who will openly admit that they are being undersold in the same town. The retailer who would do so would be easting a reflection on his store. To have it said of him would not only be in a large measure untrue, but call for immediate denial, because it would in the first place prove impossible for him to continue business if goods of the same kind and quality as he handled were being sold elsewhere for less money. Before a month elapsed one or more bargain seekers" would know it, and the dealer would soon find his higher priced goods remaining unsold in his shop. He would not be long in arriving at the conclusion that the only way to recover his custom would be by reducing his prices to a parity with those of his rivals, better even at a small margin, than it to hold them in his store unsold. There may be found in every town of the Dominion merchants who persist in sustaining custom and increasing their business by advertising "special sales." It is common with grocers to occasionally advertise sugar at cost for 30 days, but during that limited period is it to be supposed that all the other goods in these stores are sold at cost, or at an advance of even 10 per cent ? And when the dry goods merchant, who secures the balance of a line of print or a large quantity of cotton, and, for the sake of a little retaliation on his competitors in the town and also to advertise his store and dispose of other profitable goods to his new-found customers, advertises these goods "for a quarter cent a yard profit" for a limited period, is it to be inferred that he is selling all his goods at the same margin ? Surely not. He considers how much his sales of regular goods may average in excess of what would be likely if lacking such inducement. He merely reckons sufficient profit on his one or two "leaders" to pay advertising expenses. To increase his sales of regular goods-advertising his store in the meantime-is his aim ; and disregarding any idea of profit from his leaders, if he has increased his other sales his "special" has been a success, and he will adopt it again from time to time. . .

If a certain retail hardware idealer chooses to weigh Dift hails in small garcels that such a fractional adsand and many set in bought of

vance over cost" that his profit is thereby wiped out, as is admitted by our contemporary, he is doing something that has certainly not been practised within the memory of most middle-aged merchants of to-day; something that no dealer could possibly see any benefit in, and consequently would not adopt. When a man requires a few pounds of nails, he does not, as a rule, question the value in so far as determining whether or not be will pay the price. The time when the customer of a hardware store is likely to want a "cut" price on nails is when he is about to build and requires twenty to fifty pounds or a few kegs. He is then only following cstablished usage in buying them as low as possible. But to persist in selling nails by the pound at unprofitable prices would result in no good to the dealer, as any hardware merchant will readily admit.

In a western city some years ago a dealer in teas, coffees and spices adopted such measures as these in securing custom, and he drew quite a trade to his store. One week he would advertise soda-biscuit at wholesale cost, including in his hand-bills the apparently low prices of his teas, etc. The next week he sold currants at cost, the following week he sold raisins at cost, the next week popular brands of soap, next starch, and so on, till, if his competitors in the town were in any degree of a pessimistic turn they would have the very best cause to complain to the commercial paper which they read, of "their neighbor who persisted in underselling them." But they were business men imbued with ordinary business acumen and reasoned otherwise. When informed by their regular customers of the doings of this tea dealer who was "tearing prices and profits to pieces" they smilingly, responded that were they to handle the quality of goods sold by this man they could undersell him at a profit, but they would not handle them at any price, simply because they would only injure their trade. And in the case of a few lines that would not admit of such reasoning because they were only manufactured and put up in one grade or quality, a few opposition dealers placarded their stores with prices as low on these goods during that week as those advertised by the "cut rate" dealer, and thus effectually barred his chances of winning customers for his regular goods by sacrificing the profits on others.

To those dealers who, as our contemporary says, "are troubled" because of their neighbors' underselling methods, we would say that such ideas are common to many lines of business, nor are they altogether characteristic of recent years; they found their origin in the early days of the country, as referred to from time to time in these columns, any reader of which has yet to acquaint us with such "troubles" as those above mentioned, for one reason at least, that as constant readers of the JOUNNAL OF COMMENCE they keep acquainted with modern business ideas and thus keep themselves abreast of the times.

THAT GLOVE SEIZURE.

The mills of the government at Ottawa, like those of the gods of when Longfellow wrote, may or may not, "grind exceeding small," but they certainly grind very slowly. The many wholesale dry goods houses of the country, long suffering, slow to wrath, have been wondering lately what has become of that glove seizure case, and how soon they may feel safe in importing goods that pay an honest duty. There are some disquieting rumours in the connection, caused by a certain legal visit to Great Britain,—but everyone knows that common report is sometimes unreliable.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The session of the Legislative Assembly which opened at Quebec on the 20th inst. will be memorable chiefly because of the discussion (promised) over the new loan, already reviewed in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE on the 12th and 19th Oct., and 16th November, and concerning which it is highly desirable in the interest of public morality certain allegations should be denied. If the whisperings freely indulged in on our public walks-and which have doubtless reached the ears of the party alleged to be chiefly concerned-if these open " confidences" have any foundation, however secure or insecure, it is high time, failing any repudiation, that representatives in Parliament make themselves heard, and that loudly, in exposure and denunciation. It is expected, however, that timely denial may be heard from the proper quarter. It should also be contradicted that a certain large debtor was given to understand that payment had better be withheld during a recent crisis. Let the cap fit where it will. Wise people-politicians as well as statesmen-usually shape their course as public men in such wise that no suspicion shall attach to their acts- or their motives questioned. Thev must not only steer straight but avoid the appearance of tortuosity. High winds. of course blow on high hills, and no public man can scarcely hope to escape always from the censure or traducement of his political opponents; but it is no less true that such men owe it to themselves, their friends and the public at large, to deny any imputation on their public conduct.

LOW-GRADE GOODS.

The disposition among some manufacturers during the present season to improve the quality of their output by adding a better finish is proof of the beginning of an era of better goods and better prices. That the public have been influenced in a large measure in creating a demand for the lowest grades of goods, there is no doubt. In every line of merchandise that admits of different grades the number has been constantly on the increase for many years, with the result that while considerable improvement is shown in the production of certain goods compared with those of former years, the opposite effect has been brought about in a greater degree. If we claim to be living in a more enlightened age than our predecessors why do we import, sell and use a quality-of tea, for example-which would not then be considered fit to drink ! Nor would any retailer of that time offer such goods to his customers. They would consider them simply as deliterious trash. Yet in many towns in the Dominion one or more grocers may be found who handle a tea that could be sold profitably at 15 cents per pound. This they claim to be equal to the 25 cent tea; their 25 cent article equal to a 40, their 35 cent equal to the ordinary 50 cent tea, etc. Advertising it in this manner it is not difficult to see the ultimate effect. The inferior article is advertised and its "merits" lauded by the dealer for the sake of patronage. He may be out of business the following year, but the system of prices he introduced must be maintained to some extent by the other dealers to maintain custom.

Were bakers to introduce several grades of bread, the efforts to increase their trade by such a method would not only be futile but would tend to injure the custom they already enjoyed. Yet the public should naturally be as particular about what they drink as to what they eat.

In like manner grocers are often tempted to handle compounds in mustards and ground spices which they are told by the anxious commercial travellor "are just as good as the genuine—that no person can really tell the difference in their use, and there is more money in handling them." It is only when such retailers find the regular demand for these goods diminishing, that they see the folly of looking for more profit through low grade goods, instead of more sales by keeping only those which are pure.

The modern grocer who endeavors to keep a full variety of all goods in his line is hampered for space in which to display or even hold the great variety of teas at present on the market and required, to a certain extent, in every town. A quarter of a century ago if he had a 50 cent and an S0 cent Hyson, and a Gunpowder, Congou and Japan, at 80 cents per pound he was fairly equipped. He would now require 30 to 35 different teas, considering kinds and grades, in order to satisfy the demand. This has been largely brought about by the recent introduction of Indian and Ceylon teas, but in a great degree also by inferior grades, anything possessing the appearance of tea that could be offered at a price below the prevailing limit of the market.

But unlike adulterated spices, extracts, etc., there is little profit either to the wholesale or retail dealer in handling the lowest grades of tea. They take equal space to hold, the same time to sell, yet the same amount of money is not involved in the transaction nor the same percentage of profit. Therefore in comparison with the better grades their sales show a double loss. Besides, the consumers are not benefited. They are merely the victims of extreme measures adopted by the dealers in attempting to further their sales. It is a simple matter for a dealer to advortise 50 cent tea for 35 cents. A fair tea ordinarily retailed at that figure would cost 30 to 32 cents, consequently he is merely introducing a cheaper grade possessing probably a little better style of leaf.

In woollens the same tendency is in full swing. The recent depression has even intensified the change to cheaper grades in this industry. Woollen underwear is shown in almost every dry goods window at prices which at once bring the quality into question. The profit on these is much lower than on the better grades yet the latter are more profitable to both buyer and seller.

A large share of the cause of this growing tendency towards lower and still lower grades of goods may be traced directly to the retail dealer instead of his customers. In his hurry to sell and sometimes to undersell he selects a cheaper grade by way of accomplishing his object. Competitors are selling the same perhaps within a week of the time he created a local sensation by his apparent low prices. Next the cheaper grade is lowered which sooner *.r* later defeats its object, and, in addition, injures the sale of the superior and more profitable article.

A dealer may lower the price on some of his regular goods expecting to increase his sales, but if his competitors meet these prices, he has done himself and them an injury and has accomplished no good. If, instead of introducing lower prices and dealing in low-grade goods, retailers would devote more time in reasoning where necessary on the economy of using the better grades it would gradually result in driving from the field of commerce the unsatisfactory, unprofitable and unwholesome trash at present largely dealt in by a certain class of trade ; and who, by their influence, work injury to the better class of dealers or cause them to keep in stock a like quality for disposal when necessary.

FREIGHT INDUCEMENTS.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has just decided in favor of the Quebec Steamship Co., a case of great importance to shippers of goods, upholding the right of vessel owners to keep trade in ther own hands by offering inducements to their customers to forward goods by their vessels in preference to those of their rivals. Among other lines the Quebec Steamship Co. runs a service from New York to Barbadóes and has hitherto charged 40 cents per dry barrel of 5 cubic feet for freight to that island. Recently a steamer leaving New York for South American ports has called at Barbadoes, and in order to keep their own customers the Quebec Steamship Co. reduced their freight rate to Barbadoes, during the week in which the rival steamer sailed, to 25 cents per dry barrel, on condition that the shipper should not send any freight by their opponent during that week.

A New York commission house determined to test the legality of this proceeding and insisted that the company should carry goods for them to Barbadoes at the reduced rate, but declined to agree not to ship by the other line to Barbadoes during the same week. The Quebec Steamship Company refuted to take the proffered freight unless this stipulation was made, and the firm brought a suit in the Supreme Court to enforce their domand. The plaintiffs' complaint was dismissed upon the trial, and the action of the trial Judge in dismissing it was affirmed, upon the intermediate appeal to the General Term. The case then went to the Court of Appeals at Albany for a final determination.

This was also in favor of the steamship company. The Court held that the company was only bound to carry goods at a reasonable rate. The evidence showed that 40 cents per dry barrel was a reasonable rate, and that the company lost money on the 25 cent rate. The lower rate was offered to all shippers alike, and hence did not come under the heading of unjust discrimination. As to the claim that the action pursued by the company might tend to give it a monopoly of the traffic the Court held that when the service is performed for a roasonable and just hire, the public have no interest in the question whether one or many are engaged in it. The monopoly which the law views with disfavor is the manipulation of a business in which the public are interested, in such a way as to enable one or a few to control or regulate in their own interest and to the detriment of the public, by exacting unreasonable charges. But when an individual or a corporation has established a business of a special and limited character, such as the defendants in this case had, they have a right to retain it by the use of all lawful means.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS.

The three firms engaged in the manufacture of window-shades in Canada, after a thorough canvas of the situation, have mutually resolved on a new step. The machinery employed for some time past in the making of this class of goods for the Canadian market has been more than ample for the purpose, with the result that business houses handling them became considerably overstocked. Arrangements have accordingly been perfected by which George H. Hees Son & Co., and Menzic, Turner & Co., have jointly purchased the plant, the stock and the good-will of the business of the Macfarlane Shade Co., and Mr. Macfar lane and the son of Mr. George H. Hess have leased commodious premises-now being erected-in Detroit where the nearest factory to them in the United States will be a thousand miles away. Macfarlane Hees & Co. have agreed not to manufacture in Canada for a term of years. The new factory in Detroit will be equipped with the latest machinery and appliances for window shade manufacture.' This movement is quite in keeping with the general tendency to economise and desist from the over-keen or cut-throat competition, as it is called, which has led so many manufacturers both in the United States and Canada into bankruptcy, or to the very verge thereof. All the parties concerned are quite satisfied with the new arrangements. As the young men going to Detroit have had long experience in the matter-Mr. MacFarlane himself received his long experience in the princely wholesale dry goods house (linen department) of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago-they will not be new to the field they have undertaken to cultivate, and their many friends wish them a full measure of success.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Return of traffic week ending Nov. 17th 1894 :

				1894.	1893.
Passenge	r Train E	rning	8		138,335
Freight	do.	do. ¯		295,134	292,140
Total				<u> </u>	\$430,475
	Decrease	1894,	\$27,150.		•

THE CANADA PLATING CO.

The creditors of the Canada Plating Co., of this city, are engaged in examining into its position. Stock is being taken and the books, which it is understood are considerably in arrear, are being brought up to date in order that an exact statement of the company's assets and liabilities may be prepared. The Canada Plating Co., of which Mr. George Gray is the originator and moving spirit, appears to have labored under disadvantages from the start. Mr. Gray who was an accountant and general agent by profession, had no practical knowledge of the business and, in consequence, the company took a good deal of work at unremunerative prices. Then again the company did not manufacture its own blanks but purchased them from other concerns in the same line of business, thus further reducing its margin of profit. Lastly it had to face the competition of old, well established firms run by practical men, and furnished with the newest and most improved appliances. Naturally it had an up-hill fight, and only the constant infusion of new capital, and the exit of the old partners as their resources became exhausted, enabled it to run along until the present time. The first company was termed the Canada Rule and Level Co., and was formed in February, 1886, by Gray in partnership with T. E. Green and W. H. Jones. The concern only lasted a few months, and in November of the same year Gray formed a partnership with an electroplater named John Haggion under the present style. Haggio lasted about twelve months, and then the company dissolved, and Gray ran alone until March 1,1891, when he admitted Mr. Joseph N. Babson, who was understood to put in \$5,000 in cash. This enabled the concern to run along a little while longer; but the same conditions were always working against it and, when Mr. Babson's sickness allowed the books to get into arrear, the creditors thought it best to step in at once and find out what the position of the company really is.

ACCOMMODATION NOTES.

The real estate man who in sunny days was not fortunate enough to secure a bank account or a friend who was more lucky than himself, is driven to various shifts nowadays. One of the commonest resources is one—generally an accountant—who for a consideration is ready to allix his name as a second on the back of an accommodation note, one whose expressed opinion of the other two names—the maker and endorser—is sufficient to overcome the scruples of the assistant bank manager. The quantity of such "paper" accepted at one time in a certain small branch was enough to warrant a trip even to Chinatown.

THAT PULP SEIZURE.

The Laurentian Pulp Co., of this city, expect to arrange their difficulties with the American customs authorities amicably within a few days. The company have been in the habit of entering their wood pulp at Richford and Rouse's Point at \$12 per 2,000 lbs. and at Suspension Bridge at \$12.45 per ton. The collector at Detroit, however, refused to accept this valuation, and insisted upon its being entered at \$15, plus $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, on 2,000 lbs. To enforce this decision he seized three carloads of the pulp. The company paid the duties under protest and referred the matter to the Board of Appraisers.

-An offer of 25 cents in the dollar is being offered by Ovide Julien, general dealer, Scott's Junction, Que. He has been in business I4 years though always in a limited way.-F. H. Soucy, grocer, Quebec, has assigned. He owes \$5,500. He was formerly of Soucy & Bedard who failed in '90 settling at 60 cents in the dollar, the former continuing.-W. A. Harper, pork packer, St. Honri, Que., has assigned, owing \$10,000. He began in the spring of 293 with a capital of \$6,000 or 7,000 contending with keen competition. He invested considering this means in factory "property which proved a drawlood" this means in factory "property which proved a drawlood" the former to, are now offering 40 cents in the dollar spread over 12 months, secured.-Nap. Turcot, plumber, of this city, alraady noted, has effected a settlement at 50 cents in the dollar, secured, and spread over 12 months.

-Tuk following are among the minor Ontario failures of the past week : A. J. Abernethy, general dealer, Almonte, has assigned. He succeeded Newman & Abernethy last March.-J. Stephens, Blanchard, has assigned.-W. H. Osborne, of Bowmanyille, left his farm in the spring of '93 and began as a grocer.

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Devoid of any practical experience, he has assigned.—Chas. Hill, Lucan, has assigned.—Thos. Kelly, dry goods, Peterboro, has assigned. He compromised in '90 at 75 cents in the dollar.— J. J. Bennett, crockery, St. Thomas, owes about \$1,500, shows assets of \$3,500, and is endeavoring to get an extension of 6 months.

-CHANGE OF MANAGERS.-Mr. H. C. Bellew, for some time past cashier and bookkeeper in the French department of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, has been appointed manager of the French department of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., with headquarters for the province of Quebec in the city of Montreal, in place of Mr. A. D'Orsonnens, who has resigned Mr. L'Heureux lately connected with the New York Life Insurance Co., has replaced Mr. Bellew in the Sun office.

-W. F. BECK, crockery dealer of this city, has assigned for the third time owing \$1,500. He failed first in ISS5, started in wife's name and failed again in January 1893. Then he started once more in his own name, and has once more come to grief. His trade was too small to be profitable.-P. C. Blouin, trader of St. Jean Isle d'Orleans, has assigned. Last summer he settled with some of his creditors at 40 cents in the dollar.

-LIABILITIES of \$3,200 are held against the estate of Mrs. P. Lalonde, grocer, Ottawa, Ont., who has assigned. She succeeded her husband who died some 7 years ago. Frank Mercer, Peterboro, Ont., started in the fruit business in the fall of '91 with little capital. He has latterly fallen behind for rent, etc., and now the assignee is in possession.

-E. E. ROGERS a young man in the stationery and fancy goods business at Oshawa, Ont., has left the precincts and is now said to be in the States. He was in financial difficulties owing, it is supposed, to injudicious buying. It is believed that his father will pay everything,

--W. B. SMITHETTS, general storekeeper of Saltcoats, N.W.T, has assigned. He had a considerable experience, having travelled for a dry goods house for years : but a very limited capital and dull trade were too much for him.-J. Beer, a New Westminster grocer, is offering 50 cents in the dollar, cash. The foreclosure of a chattel mortgage on his stock is the cause.

-The fur trade for this season has opened at Edmonton N.W.T. but only small lots of poor fur are yet offered, such as will scarcely bear the export. Bear, silver fox and marten are up; but rats, lynx, beaver and mink are lower.

-THE friends of Mr. S. Davis, the well-known cigar manufacturer of this city, will be glad to learn that he has recovered from his late illness and is once more able to attend to business personally.

-FRED. MILLER, of this city, began in the livery business in the spring of '89 on borrowed capital, and, as usual in such cases, has failed. His creditors are now looking for some \$3,400.

-The"Insurance Agent" is the title of a nicely printed little work designed to present the rights, duties and responsibilities of this important class of workers as laid down under recent legal decisions. It will be found a handy compendium of advice in the many instances where an agent is compelled to decide upon some point without having time to consult with his companies, and it explains fully the position which he occupies toward the insuring public.

-A WINNIFEG milk dealer named Evans, has assigned. Probably the water of the Red river has not the same blending qualities as are obtained in those of the east.

-MR. F. W. SAFFERY, for years manager for Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer in this city, has made a desirable engagement with one of the largest music houses in Baltimore, N.S., whither he goes immediately to take up his connection with the firm.

-MR. FRANKENBURG, proprietor of the Globe India-Rubber Works of Manchestor, Eng., has accepted the bonus offered him by the City Council of Quebec and will open a factory in St. Rochs.

-The following bankrupt stocks were sold in Toronto on Wednesday last :-T. G. Watson, Paris, hardware, \$3,000 ; Hugh Mitchell, Fergus, \$10,000, general store ; and the millinery stock of Mrs. E. R. Nixon, Toeswater.

Spring Trade 1895. J. W. MACKEDIE & CO. Spring Trade 1895.

Dear Sirs,

Our representative will soon have the pleasure of calling on you with samples of spring and summer clothing for next season. As our old stock is well cleared out, almost everything he will have to show you will be new. All our lines have been very carefully selected with a view to meet the new and changed conditions of the trade, and prices of both Canadian and imported goods will be found lower than ever.

Our new Foreman-Designer has introduced several novelties you will appreciate, and you will find our reputation for turning out the best fitting, best finished and most stylish goods in the trade will be fully maintained.

An inspection of our samples before placing your order is earnestly requested.

Montreal, Sept., 1894.

Yours faithfully, J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.

Nur Inducements.

- A Good Article At a Fair Price.
- OUR CELEBRATED BRANDS
 - "Cable Extra,";
 - "Mungo,"
 - "El Padre," and
 - "'Varsity."

Are as staple as flour, sell readily and always in demand. Millions of each brand sold annually; sales constantly increasing.

S. DAVIS & SONS,

The Largest Cigar Manufacturors in the Dominion.

THE POSITION OF THE FARMER.

Mr. Henry Clews points out that there exists a manifest disposition to exaggerate the effects of low prices for wheat and cotton upon the agricultural interests. It is overlooked that both wheat and cotton can be raised much more cheaply than formerly, and that it costs less to handle and transport these articles than ever before. In some portions of the South cotton can be grown probably with profit even at the present depressed price, and in other sections where low prices press hard some compensation is had from better fertilizers and better methods of cultivation. Again there is abundance of these low priced commodities, which brings their aggregate value up to normal value. Consumers are benefited by these low prices, and have more to spend in other directions. About 50,000,000 bushels of wheat have already About 50,000,000 pushels of when the been fed to cattle with advantage, not wasted, and good authorities estimate that as much before the next crop. When all these and other offsets are considered, it will be seen that the present condition of the farmer, while bad enough, is not quite so bad as many would have us believe. Through all as many would have us believe. Through all these long months of panic and distress there were fewer complaints from the farming than from the manufacturing districts ; and as the farmers in common with others are sharing the cheapened cost of living, they are no worse off than other divisions of labor.

Financial.

The placing of the new issue of American bonds does not progress very rapidly, in spite of the abundance of money. It is not believed that the banks are adopting a

waiting policy in order to coerce the government into accepting, their 'offers; but they certainly have not reached any conclusion yet as to the way in which their proposals shall be put in. A few of the banks who hold large quantities of gold do not care to exchange it for bonds at this time, but the rest are prepared to take the gold out of their own vaults for the purpose and a joint bid for \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000 will probably be made from New York this week. But they will not undertake to purchase for their customers unless the latter agree to furnish the necessary gold themselves. The prospect of the absorption of so large an amount has stiffened the money market in New York ; but the call rate is still 1 per cent and commercial paper discounts at from 234 to 51/2 per cent as to quality. In London, private discount is stiffer. Call money is 1/2 per cent, and the open rate for discount has advanced to $\frac{7}{6}$ to 1 per cent for both short and three months bills. In this market money is very easy at 4° per cent on call, and bankers have difficulty in placing money on the street at that figure. Discount is unchanged at 6 to 61/2 per cent Cables from London announce that \$600,000 worth of 4 1-2 per cent. Royal Electric bonds have just been put upon that market.

The rise in discount in London strengthened short sterling and weakened long Posted rates in New York were $4.87\frac{1}{2}$ for sixties and $4.88\frac{1}{2}$ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80\frac{1}{2}$ for sixties, $4.87\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for demand, and $4.87\frac{1}{2}$ for cables. In this market rates between banks were $9\frac{3}{6}$ to 7.16 for sixties, and $9\frac{5}{6}$ to 11-16 for demand. Cables, $9\frac{7}{6}$. New York funds 1-32 disct. to par. Over the counter sixties were 9.9-16to 11-16, demand $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{6}$, cables 10, and New York funds $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ premium.

The business of the week on the Stock Exchange was disappointing. In spite of some fair buying orders, only 8,600 shares changed hands, and prices closed generally under last week's figures. The dull conidtion of the New York market, and the decline in wheat, are blamed as the causes; but the public are evidently unwilling to place confidence in any marked advance under present business conditions and the support of the market is purely professional. The following are the transactions of the week as per Chas. Meredith & Co., stock brokers:

BANKS.	Shares. Inghest.	Lowest,	Last Yea
Montreal X.D Ontario X.D Molsons X.D Merchants X.D	2 168.	107 168	158

CommerceX.D Ottawa	$^{2}_{8}$	$\begin{array}{c} 138 \\ 176 \end{array}$	138 176	
MISCELLANEOUS.	Ū	1.0	110 .	••••
Pacific	128	60%	583/	731/2
Dul. Com 2	25	4′°	. 4 .	
Dul. Pref	50	91/2	91⁄2	16
Cable 21	106	$142\frac{3}{4}$	139	134
	50	1531	1581/4	140%
R.&O 4	150	85	8334	621%
Passenger 12	213	158	$156 \frac{1}{2}$,164 1 5
New Pas)50	155%	15434	
Gas 20	080	18712	1851	178
Bell Tel	75	1531/4	1523	J140 👘
Royal Electric	25		1293	
Dominion Cot.XD	50	96		

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Wednesday Evening, Nov. 21, 1894.

Owing to Thursday being Thanksgiving our market reports have been closed one day earlier. This, together with the fact that the winter freight rates are now in operation, admits considerable less than the usual volume of business to review. In dry goods the feeling has been better so far during the week, notwithstanding the effort on the part of the weather to linger in the lap of autumn. Hardware is dull and inclined to remain in that state till the turn of the new year. In sugars the feeling is somewhat easier, although no change has taken place. The presence on the market of German refined sugar may have the effect of lowering prices somewhat the price of raw beet sugar on the continent having reached its lowest notch this week. City retail trade is picking up, some prominent merchants reporting sales so far during the present month as considerably over those of a year ago. With the closing of navigation a quieter feeling usually predominates for a few weeks till the presence of the holidays is seen in the greater liberality attached for the time to all purchases.

Ashes.--Receipts have lately been light but there has been little demand for Pot ash, which now sells at \$4.20 for first sort and \$3.70 for seconds. Pearls sold recently at \$7.00 for first sort, but business has been very limited for sometime. The market for both pots and pearls will now likely be caster. As freight will be much higher via Portland. Received since 1st January 1894. 1798 Bris do. 201 do. Pearls Delivered since 1st January 1894. 1739 do pots [28 do pearls. In store 21st Nov. at 3 p.m. 106 do. pots, 13 do. pearls.

Butter.—In this article there, is not much doing and the market continues to rule quiet and dull; the only business passing is in a local way to the city jobbers and retailers, and for the best goods only. Held medium and stale qualities are entirely neglected with no

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sion Cableways, Horse-Power Hoisters, Gang Stone Saws, Centrifugal Pumps, For Water Sand and Gold Mining, and other contractors' plant.

JAS. G. STEWART, MONTREAL, - - - Agent.

E. A. SMALL & CO. MONTREAL.

→ Manufacturers of Clothing ⊱

. . .

SPRING TRADE 1895.

OUR TRAVELLERS WILL BE SHORTLY ON THE ROAD.

Fall . Suitings

NOW READY.

Choice Colorings-Latest Styles.

SEATH & SONS,

TALLORS. Established 1850.

- - 1817 Notre Dame Street. - -

prospect of an early outlet for the large glut of poor qualities that dealers at present carry in stock. Prices on line late fresh made creamery and dairy packed butter rule firm but very unsettled, and showing a wide,range on the poorer qualities. Fresh rolls are coming in more freely and selling well at from 15 to 17cents. We quote, finest late creamery 21 to 22c; earlier makes 17 to 20c; finest late townships dairy 18 to 20c; summer makes 15 to 17c; western finest 15 to 17c; ordinary 13 to 14c; poor qualities 10 to 12 cents.

Coal and Wood.—A good demand continues to exist; Dealers, however, notice a perceptible change to more economical methods adopted by some in ordering supplies, This they speak of in an assuring tone, as they prefer it to more careless orders which occasionally result in loss. No change in prices; the outlook is that they will remain sf atlonery. Quotations are: Stove per.ton, \$6.00; Ohestnut, \$6.00 Egg, \$5.75; Cape Breton, ex-ship, \$3.75 Pletou, do \$4.25; Lower ports screen, retall, \$5.00; Scotch, do \$6.00; Dry maple wood per cord, \$6.50; heech, \$6.00; birch, \$6.00; mixed \$5.00; tamarae, \$5.00.

Cheese.—The market rules dull but very firm. Considerable fresh business has been transacted and higher prices are expected. Cable firm at 51s.—At Ingersoll, Ont., on the 20th. inst., 6,510 boxes were offered, balance of season's make. 1325 sold at 101-8c. This figure was freely bid but refused by many.

WHOLESALE.

Cement, Fire Bricks, etc.—The last steamers for the season carrying cement, have arrived, and dealers are busy filling jobbing orders, and removing shipments into store. The aggregate arrivals for the season show a falling off from last season's importations of over 57,000 casks, or nearly 30 per cent. and this shrinkage ..in volume with the unprofitable figures at which cement has been sold during the year has made the trade a very unsatisfactory one to the importers. Quotations are \$1.95 to \$2.05 for English and \$1.85 to \$1.95 for Belgiam brands ex-ship, and 10 cents extra per cask from store. There is only a moderate demand for fire brick. and stocks in dealers yards are quite up to the average for the close of the season, but prices are firm at \$16.00 to \$22.00 per 1.000 ex-ship, and \$1.50 extra per 1000 from stores.

Dressed Hogs.—Receipts show a large increase and the market has more than it can handle. Prices are unsettled and rulingl ower, car lots offering at \$5.25 to \$5.40; sales in a jobbing way at \$5.40 to \$5.75.

Dry Goods.—It has been a busy week in both wholesale and retail dry-goods markets. Trade has been brisk, and the cold snap has filled the stores with customers. Travellers are sending in more and larger orders for spring delivery and prices are firm except in certain lines of cottons. Money receipts have shown improvement and some houses report payments better than at any time during the past two months. Some complaints are heard of cautious buying but as a rule the trade seem satisfied with the week's work.

Dressed Poultry.—The supply during the week has been large and in excess of requirements. With unsettled and unfavorable weather for handling dressed poultry receivers have been obliged to reduce prices in order to keep their large receipts moving. At time of writing prices are unsettled and show a wide

range, turkeys selling at from 71-2 to 9c per 1b; geese 5 to 7c; chickens 6 to 8c; ducks 7 to 9c; partridges 30 to 40c; per brace; hares 25 to 30c per pair. Eggs.—Receipts of new fresh stock are running much lighter and prices rule firm with sales from 18 to 22 cents.

Eggs.—Receipts of new fresh stock are running much lighter and prices rule firm with sales from 18 to 22 cents. Held summer refrigerator stock is still in large supply, offering from 12 1-2 to 14c, but hard to move as buyers prefer paying higher prices for fresh new stock that can be relied on. Limed eggs are coming in more freely and prices are ruling easier; Ontario stock 12 to 13 1-2 Montreal limed 14 to 15 cents.

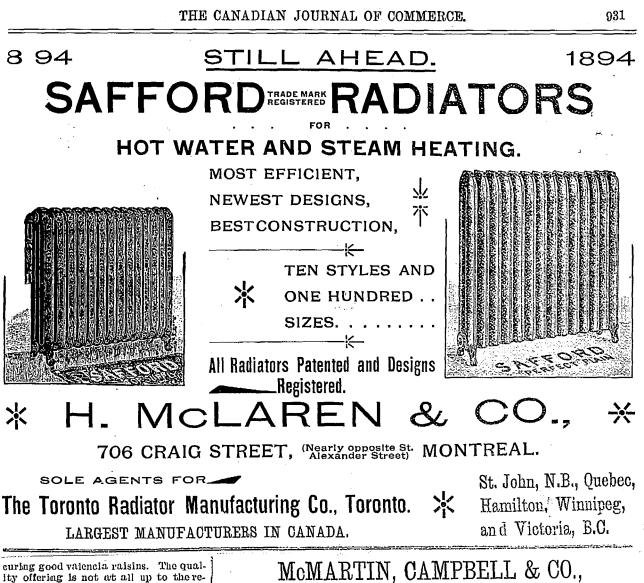
Flour and Grain.—The flour market can be fairly termed firm. There is a good demand from both city and outside buyers and Manitoba flours sell readily at \$3.65 for patents and \$3.50 for strong bakers. Feed is steady under a fair movement in bran at \$17.00, shorts at \$18.00, and mouille at \$22.00. Oatmeal is quiet and unchanged at \$3.90 to \$3.95 for standard. The grain market is quiet and transactions locally were in No. 2 Oats at 34 1.2 to 35 cents and peas at 66 112 to 67c per 66 lbs allowt. Mahitoba wheat is quoted here nominal at 66 to 67c for No. 1 hard amd 64 to 65c for No. 2. Beerthohim's cable advices to day are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat firmly held; maize, maize, mil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat steadily held; maize, quiet. French country markets, firm. Liverpool spot wheat, firmly held, spot maize, slow; mixed maize, 4s 10 1.2d. Canadian peas, 4s 9 1/2d. Indian shipments of wheat to the United Kingdom for week ended November 17, nil, as compared with 50,000 quarters the previous week; to the Continent, 20,000 quarters, as against nil the week previous. Russian exports, wheat, \$71,000; maize, 89,000 quarters.

Fish and Oils.—The demand for fish Oils are quiet and unchanged in prices. continues steady with large green cod showing a slight improvement in price. We quote \$5.00 to \$5.25, dry cod \$450; Cape Breton herring, July \$5.50 to Breton herring, July \$5.00 to \$5.50 do. August \$4.50 to \$4.75 Labrador \$4.75; North Shore \$3.50 to \$4.00; Nova Scotia, \$4.00 to \$4.50;

Green Fruits.—The cold weather has caused a brisker movement in the local demaind for winter apples which have beem distributed freely at the present ow figures. Prices are unchanged from those of last week which are : Winter apples, car lots \$2.25 to \$2.50; retail \$2.75 to \$3; fall do. \$1.50 to \$2.50. Granges Jamaica's bris., \$4.50 to \$5.00. Florida's \$2.00 to \$2.75. Lemons, choice \$3.00 to \$3.50; fancy \$4.00 to \$5.00; Malaga chests, \$7.50 to \$8.00; California peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25; California grapes (Tokay's) \$2.75 per crate; Malaga grapes per keg \$5.50 to \$6.00"; heavy weights, \$6.00 to \$7.00; bananas, finest full fruit, per bunch as to size, \$2.50 to \$3.00 ripe coming by express. Evaporated apples per lb. \$c; Canadian onions, bris. \$1.75 to \$2.00; Spanish onions, 75c. to 80c per crate; nuts, filberts, 9c; almonds 18c; walnuts old, 10 to 13c; walnuts, new Maples, 13½ to 14c. Peanuts 8 to 9c. Sweet potatoes \$2.50 to \$2.76 bri.; Cranberries Cape Cod \$10 to \$10.50, do Canadian large. bbls \$9.00 to \$10.00; pears, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Basket pears, 25 to 35. California winter nettes, \$2.50 to \$2.76.

Groceries.—Wholesale houses here report a fair trade doing for this season, which does ont admit of much activity drawing to the close of the year. Considerable complaints are heard regarding the apparent impossibility of pro-

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curing good valencia raisins. The quality offering is not at all up to therequirements, and contrary to the experiences of former seasons in which poor goods were on the markets, the better grades are now extremely difficult to obtain. An advance in California fruit, equal to 1-2c per bb. has taken place within the past two weeks. This fruit shows superior quality and gives general satisfaction. Sugar is steady with a tendency towards a further fraction-al decline. The present price of raw beet on the continent of Europe is the lowest ever reached, being quoted at 9s 4 1.2d f.o.b. Hamburg. It is reported one refinery here shaded a round lot of ex-granulated to 4c, but this was doubt-less, in order to meet the competition of German sugar which is being offered here. The Berthier product is also on the market. The expectation is there-fore that prices may be lowered in the near future, though no change has yet really taken place. Low grade yellows are extremely scarce here, and the same may be said of syrup which is picked up where available. (Molasses are a shade lower. In teas the market has assumed a quieter tone, small lots con-tinue to move freely but the bulk of the heavy trade may be said to be over till the advent of the new year. Coffee, rice currants, spices etc., are unchanged. Payments are considered fairly satisfactory, with few failures recorded.

Hides.—This market is well cleared of stock at the present, shipments within the last ten days reducing the supply much beyond the usual standard. Prices show no deviation from those previously

128 B. S. S.

existing which display the same inelination for unsteadiness as here;tofore. Lambskins are steady at 55 to 60 cents.

MANUFACTURERS OF

(WHOLESALE,)

256 St. James Street, Adjoining the New Bank of Toronto Building,

Iron and Hardware.—The week has been dull in the heavy metals despite the close of navigation. Only one large transaction in pig iron is reported and that was a forced sale of 100 tons Summerice which changed hands at a price in the vicinity of \$20.50. A small jobbing trade in Canadian pig can also be chronicled at last week's figures. For bar iron values range at from \$1.57 1.2 to \$1.65, with \$1.60 as the ruling figure. For anything that can be got at the mills \$1.57 1.2 would be accepted, but they have only small stocks and very few sizes on hand. Not much is doing in tinplate and the other metals are dull and lifeless. It is precisely the

same in the United States. There busluess **m** iron and steel has not been so stagnant for months before, and dealers do not expect any improvement before the end of the year.

MONTREAL.

Leather and Shoes.—A fair ordinary business is transpiring in the leather market, which is however, devoid of any notable features. Prices for all lines remain without change from last week. Some shoe manufacturers report the outlook for spring goods as more promising than the business of last season. Travellers for this line also report stocks in the country sold to finer proportions than are generally shown.

Potators—Transactions in this market are heard of as being only in a jobbing way. Holders still adhere to fixed prices which are a shade too high to

SURETYSHIP.			STOCK	S AND	BOND	B.			
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this basis	NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capitai paid-up,	Reet.	Div. last 6 Mg	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Price Nov. 21.	lvalue
The GUARAN'TEE Co. of north america.	British North Am Can. Bunk of Commerce Commercial, Nid Commercial, Windsor. Dominion Du Peuple	9,134 50 200 40 50 50	+ 66,666 ,000,000 306,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	1,338,333 1,200,000 100,000 90,000 1,500,000 600,000 650,000	4½ 3 5 & 1 3	Mch Ser	13S 200 105 276	3S0 2 69 0 300 0 42 0 13S 0 61 1 62 5
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes) 304,600 Resources, 1,119,946 *Doposit with Dom. Gov'l, - 57,000	Eastern Townships Federal Hamilton Liochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier	50 100 100 100 25 100	1,500,000 1,250,000 710,100 1,953,600 500,000 6,000,000	1,250,000 710,100 1,954,525 500,000	in liquid 675,000 270,000 1,152,252 215,000	ation 4 3&1 4&1 3½	June Dec June Dec	c 156xd 123½ 183xd 111½	156 0 123 5 183 0 27 8 163 0
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of One-half per cent, per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this	Merchants' Can. Merchants' Halfax Molsons Montreal. Nationale. New Brunswick. Ontario.	50 200 30 100	1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000	1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,900,000 500,000	600,000 1,300,000 6,000,000 30,000 525,000 345,000	3½ 4 5 8	Aug Fel April Oc June De May No Jan Jul	t 151 t 165 c 218½ v 56 y 249 c 105%	165 0 151 0 82 5 437 0 16 8 249 0 105 7
continent over thirty years ago, and has since ac- tively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients. \$962,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.	Ottawa People's of N. B. Quebec. St. Stephen's Standard Toronto. Union (Hallfax)	100 150 100 100 50	1,500,000 180,000 2,500,000 1,000.000 2,000,000) 1,459,610) 150,000) 2,500,000) 200,000) 1,000,000) 2,000,000	\$19,05 110,000 550,000 45,000 600,000 1,500,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	June De Jan Jul	e 170 y 133¼ c 127 c 165xd c 245xd	170 (200 2 127 (52 (245 (61 2
President and Mannging Director: EDWARD RAWLINGS. Vice-President, WM. J. WITHALL <i>HEAD OFFICE</i> :	Union (i Italifax) Union of Can Ville Marie Brit, Can. Loan & Inv. Co Brit, Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Aseco Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co.	100 100 50	500,000 1,200,000 500,000 630,000 1,937,90 450,00 750,00	0 1,209,000 0 479,500 0 526,00 0 386,28 0 311,973 0 750,00	259,00 120,00 105,00 75,00 112,00	0 3 · 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 4 0 3 4 0 3 4 0 3 - 1 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4	Jan July	s	100 87 115
Dominion Square, Corner Metcalfe St., MONTREAL *N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest rande for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co. Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't C Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Oc Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	0 100 100 50 100 100 50	2,700,00 2,008,00 5,000,00 750,00 2,500,00 1,000,00	0 2,700,00 0 1,004,00 0 2,600,00 0 734,17 0 1,200,00 0 930,62 0 1,000,00	0 0 1,450,00 5 200,00 0 300,00 7 10,00 0	· ·	Jan Ju June D Jan Ju July D	lý 176 ec 118 ly 123½	55 65 176 59 123 37 55
ESTABLISILED 1882. THE CANADA JUTE CO.	Dominion Cotton Mille Co. Farmere' Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. aid Loan. Home Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Erie Loan & Sav. C	. 100 . 50 . 100 . 100 . 100	3,000,00 1,057,25 8,221,50 1,500,00 2,000,00 2,500,00	00 3,000,00 00 611,43 00 1,319,10 00 1,100,00 00 1,100,00 00 1,300,00	0 0 152,94 0 659,53 0 300,00 0 175,00 0 602,00	19 50 10 10 31 10 31	Mar—Qtly 2 May No 2 Jane D 2 Jan Ju 3 Jan Ju	93½ 109 ec 135xd ly 127 ly 135	93 54 185 127 185 82
MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS. Importers of Twines, Hessians, Pad- dings, Buckrams, etc.	Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan, Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Joan Co. London Joan Co. Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co.	. 100 . 100 . 50	629,88 700,00 5,000,00 679,70 2,750,00	697,50 00 678,84 00 700,00 00 631,50 00 550,00 00 375,00	0 135,00 S 145,0 0 405,0 0 68,5 0 160,0 0 111,0	00 34 00 5 00 4 00 3 00 3	2 (Jan Ju Jan Ju Mch S Jan, Ju 6 Jan, Ju	ly 109 ly 11594 ep 128 ly 104 ly 95	109 115 61 52 95 82
17, 19 and 21 St. Martin Street, MONTREAL.	Montreal Telegrafile Co Montreal Gas Cold Montreal Street Ry, Co Montreal Cotton Co. Morthants M'fg (Co Montreal Loan and Mortg.	. 40 .40 	2,000,0 2,500,0 1,800,0 1,400,0 600,0	00 2,000,00 00 2,497,70 00 1,800,00 00 1,400,00 00 600,00 00 500,00	N) N) N) N) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	·· 2 ·· 6 ·· 4 00 4	Jan-Qtly April C May N March-Qtly Feb A	15214 let 1551% ov 15714	_60 74 78 120 110 32
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS	Ont. Indus. Loan and Ihv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co Toronto Electric Light Co.	100 50 50 40 100	466,S 2,000,0 600,0 841,3 1,350,0 500,0	00 314,2 00 1,200,0 00 599,4 20 373,6 00 1,350,0 00	11 185,0 00 482,0 29 112,0 50 50,0	00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3 00 3	4 Jan Ju 2 Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju	11y 100 11y 130 11y 50 11y 75 11y 75 80	100 65 25 37 80 175
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.	Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan and Sa	1 50	1,000,0	00 -	260,0 770,0	00 4	Jan Ja	nly 125 nly 168	62 51



JAMS, JELLIES and PRESERVES, WAIRANTED FRUIT AND SUBAL. FOR COMMERCE: Specially prepared for Bakers' and Con-fectioners' neo. FOR THE HOUSEHOLD: For Hotels, Boarding Houses, Olubs, Colleges, Convents, Hospitale, Asylana, etc. Also, for travelling, hunting; fielding, yachting excursione, picnice, otc. Put up in Soz. and I lb. glasses; also in tins from 1 lb: to 10 lbs., and in wooden paths of 7, 14 and 30 lbs.

MICHEL LEFEBVRE & CO., MANUFAG-MONTREAL, P.Q. Established 1849. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, 20 First Prizes.

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admit of any profit to large dealers. We quote 50 to 55 cents, with 55 to 60 cents paid in a small way by grocers etc.

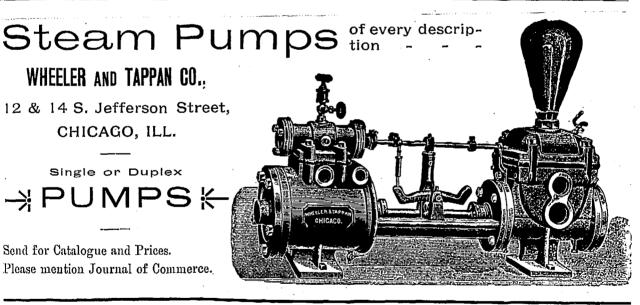
Paints, Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.-The winter freight rates being now in operation, it is scarcely expected there will be much movement in these lines except to meet immediate wants, many orders have gone forward the first half of the present month which will be sufficient for some time. Prices show no material change from last week.

Venison.—The market is fully supplied and ruling lower, carcasses offering at from 5 to 6c per 1b, and saddles at 7 to 10 cents.

Wool .- There is practically no change in this market. Sales are reported steady but only in a jobbing way. There is no alteration in prices. A despatch from Antwerp dated 20th . At to-day's sales wool savs. 2,400 bales of good quality were offered 2.400 bites of good quarty were chered There was poor attendance; demand restricted. Prices showed a decline of 10 to 15 frames as compared with rates at the last sales, 170 bales of Argentine sold at 70 to 135 frames per 100 kilos and 324 bales of Montevideo at 105 to 120 frames. Motheware obles at 105 to 120 francs. Melbourne cables re-port wool in active demand; market active; prices unchanged.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, NOV. 21, :894.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale,	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Cobourgs Split Bulmorals Kip " Bulf " or Congress Calf " \$2.00 to \$3.50 Bu	te 2 75 3 90	Ronst Chicken 1-lb tins Ronst Turkey, 1-lb tins Brooms.	\$ c. \$ c. 2 25 0 00 2 25 0 00	Soda Aøl Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda "Concentrated	\$ c, \$ c, 1 50 2 00 2 30 2 50 0 75 0 85 1 50 2 00
Gaif Congress. Split Boots Felt Boots, S200 to \$3.00, Felt Sox Felt Boots, half fox Split Batts or Bals Kip Pebbled or Buff Bals Kip Pebbled or Buff Bals Glazed Buff Button. Goat French Kid "	1 25 2 00 1 15 1 50 0 85 1 10 1 75 2 90 1 40 1 70 1 00 1 00 0 30 0 60 10 do full \$1 75, \$2 50 Womens, Missen, Childs,	Rose 4 varn. hand heavy Pansy 4 " " medium Thistlo 4 " " medium " B4 ff stags. " B4 ff stained Shamrock 4 " varn han " B4 " stained Daisy A Setzs varn handle " B3 " stained " " B3 " stained " " 13 ustage" " " " Curling 4 "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs. Archil, con Cutch. Ex. Logwood. Chipa. Indigo (Bengal). Indigo (Bengal). Indigo Madras. Gambler. Madder. Sumac.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Mens' Calf, Bals. Cong or Butt. G. "Tan Russia Calf, Bals. Cong "Tan Russia Calf, Bals. Cong "French Pat. Calf or Enamel Ladies' Glazo Dong. Butt. and Bals. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""		Citric Acid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fish. Cape Brit. Herring, July. "" " " Aug. Labrador Herrings Sea Trout No. 1 split p. b " half bris " half bris " Nova Scotla " " Yova Scotla " " ' ' ' barrel Graen Cod	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Canned Coods. S c. 8 5 00 6 Sardines, 4 800 9 Mackerol 4 doz. case 000 5 Clams, 1-lb tins, por doz. 200 0 Oysters " Tomatoes, 8s, per doz. 0 92 0 Peaches, 2-lb. yellow. 175 0	Corn Beef 1-lb \$c. \$c. "2-lbs 165 000 "4-lbs 532 000 "4-lbs 1900 00 Lunch Tngs 1-lb per doz. 100 325 "2.lbs" 200 225 Soups, 2 lbs 000 170 3 lb Baked Beans 000 130 Ronat Beef, 1-lb., per doz. 140 000 "2.lbs." 200 000	Epeon Saite Glycerine	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mackerel No. 1, kitts Mackerel No. 1, kitts Green Cod,	
Bartlett Pears, 2-lb. tins, per doz	b) Ham, ½-1b. "120 000 5) Chicken, ½-1b. "200 000 0) Turkey, ½-1b. "200 000 0) Turkey, ½-1b. "725 000 0) 0, Tongue, ½-1b. "725 000	Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol Gaustic Soda 60	2 25 3 00	Extra. Supertine. Manitoba Strong Bakers. Best Brands. Standard extment. br	3 35 5 0 00 2 90 3 00 2 65 2 70 2 50 2 60 3 50 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 50 0 00 17 00 00 00



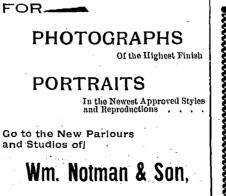
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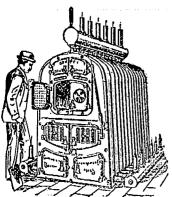
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Hon. D. J. Brewer, Justice of the U.S. Supreme (Jourt, writes) L commend is to all as the one great standard authority.

MONTREAL	WIIOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURSDAY,	NOV. 21,	1894.

Name of Article.	Wholesalo,		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesa1e.		Wholesale
Farm Products. Burren; Creamery, Townships, dairy, new Western, new	0 18 0 22	Barley, malting "feed In store 66 lbs, alloat Rye Corn, in hond "duty paid	0 661 0 57 0 00 0 00 0 49 0 50	Molasses (Barbados)img Porto Rico Cuba Baking Powder Case I, 3 0%. 5 0%. tins 	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " "Italian Peel-Citron Orange Lemon Starck:	014 016 013 015
CHEESE: Finest West, col'd fall m'k Finest Western white " Finest Eastern colored" Finest Eastern colored" Finest Eastern white " Under grades	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 001 \\ 0 & 001 \\ 0 & 001 \\ 0 & 001 \\ 0 & 001 \\ 0 & 001 \\ 0 & 001 \\ 0 & 001 \\ 0 & 001 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 $	" fancy Y. Hyson, com. to good " fine to finest, ib Gunpowder, com	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 38 \\ 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 25 \\ \end{array}$	Pruit : Looso Muscatel Layers, London Con. Cluster Imperfal. Extra Dessect. Royal Bucking'm Cluster Sultanas	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 25 & 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0$	W. W. XX W. W. X Pure Malt. Cider X. " XXX Soap: Best Laundry " Common. Matches: Telegraph. " Telegraph. " Telephone " Parlor " Star	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 $
Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl. heav do light	14 50 15 50 14 50 15 50 18 90 00 00 0 09 0 094	Ceylon	0 15 0 25 0 30 0 50 0 26 0 30 0 26 0 30 0 26 0 30 0 20 0 25	" Sicily " Spices: Cassiamats Mace	0 07 0 071		275 00
SEEDS: Clover, red, per bushel Aleike, per b Timothy, (Can'n) per bsh. "Western Flax 56 lbs Potatoes, per bush Iloney, starined	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Plantation Geylon" Chicory" Canadian do" Sugars: Ex Ground. in bris Gara Lunne, in bris Powdered, in bris Paris Lunnes, in bris	0 00 0 09 0 015 0 00 0 017 0 00 0 015 0 00 0 015 0 00 0 015 0 00	African " … " Pimento… " Pepper, Black… " " White " Mustard, 41b & jar, Eng. " 11b * " "	0 05 0 10 0 074 0 05 0 07 0 09 0 09 0 15 0 72 0 75 0 23 0 254	Tin: Block, L & F, B h Strip	0 18 0 00 0 181 0 00 0 20 0 22 0 10 0 00 0 15 0 22
Beeswax. BEANS: white ordinary bus band-picked. Crain. Unrd Manitoba, No. 1 ""No. 2 Dats No. 2.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" " half brls " " 100-lb bxs " " 50-lb bxs Ex Granulated, brls	0 043 0 00 0 042 0 00 0 04 0 041 3 3-1610 033	Rice, large lots, standard B " Patna P 100 lb. " Japan " " Carolina B tb.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Base-50d and 60d, f.o.b., Cut Nailsper keg Steel nails, fence and cut spikesHot cut. 40dper 100 lbs	16500 17500



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Goods delivered promptly from stock in Montreal. Description books on application. Price lists to the trade only.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1894

					<u>11, 10</u>	. ~1, 1001	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware Continued. 30d	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Morewood & Deathfield, Queen's Hend, or equal. Continess. Calthers. Calthers. Calthers. Calthers. Calthers. Summerlee. Gartsberrie. Carnbroe. Eglinton. C.J.F.T.Riv.Charcoaliro. No. 1 Ferrona. Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Ord. Crown. Best Refined. Norway. Sheet Iron 16 G & heavie: """ 18 1-31 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Galvd. No 7, " Trade discount on above 20 per cent. Barbed Wire- 2 and 4 barbs Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs. Ribbon Staples Wire Naile-15, 10 and f p.c. off list. Hides and 7 allow Montreal Green Ilides "No. 1 per100 lb "No. 2 Tanners pay 50c more fo sorted, cured & inspect' Sheepskins Calfskins, uninepected Horse bides weet., each	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
7/4 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 "Spring, 100 lbs" "I'reg, 1" "Sleigh shoe, 100 lbg." "Machinery		Leather No.1 B. A. Sole No.2 " " No.3 " " No.4 " " No.5 No.1 No.2 " " No.5 No.1 No.2 " " No.3 " " No.1 No.1 No.1 Slaughter. No.1 No.2 Slaughter. No.1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cod Oil, Newfoundland "Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nid "" Oil, Dorwegi Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra " No. 1. Linseed, raw " boiled Olive, pure " Lixtra, qL, per ca " pts. do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. The for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Burrel, Cliuch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Bolts; Carriage and Tire, 75 to 50 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Nails and Horse Shoos, three per cent. off, within 30 days. Horse Nails and Spikes, four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. Oils, Turpentine, Lead, Glass, cic 4 mos. or 3 per cent. off in 30 days.

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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.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT_THURSDAY NOV 21, 1894.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Coal Oil: Car Lots Store, [2. p.c. off 1 to 20 brls	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Canadian, in small bags do Quarters Tractory Filled per bag do Quarters Ricers Pure Dairy, per bag. do quarters. Cheese Salt per bag 210 h. Tark's Island per busb Tobacco duty paid. No, 1 Black Chewing, cads No, 2 do Old Chum bri't do sol. 8s. Navy, Bright Smoking 3s. do do do 5s. Derly Plug Smk'g sol. 12s. do do do 5s. Myrtle Navy Plug Smkg sol do Smoking sol. and R. & R Ss. do Cut Smoking. 9s. Myrtle do do 9s. Can. Chewing	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Spirits Canadian-per gal. Alcohol65 O.P. Spirits	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<i>din</i> — <i>do</i> green <i>do</i> <i>do</i> green <i>do</i> <i>do</i> hhds	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

TELEPHONE BELL 2899.

Messrs, Archambeaud Frères

L. Danlaud Fils & Cie, Engrand Frères,

La Compagnie d'Approvisionnements Alimentaires

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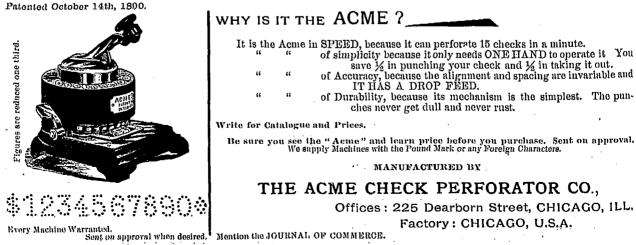
Cognac, Bordeaux, St. Pierre	"	E. Cusenier,	"	"	Paris, "Borde
(Martinique) Rhum Diamant. Kingeton, Jamaica, White Ball Rhum.		harles de R L Bourgeois "		:	Reime
Cognac, - Charles Duc Brandy. "Angouleme,Cognac,Brandy.		. & J. Leco Thevrier, Ph		:	Paris,

(1	11. Ouechier, 2 110 11	<i>"</i> ""		
"	Charles de Rancourt,	-	Bordeaux,	-
44	E. Bourgeois	-	Reims.	
"		•		-
66 66	C. & J. Lecourt Freres Chevrier, Pharmacien,	÷	Paris.	:
	• •	Etc	Ete	$-\mathbf{E}t$

Liqueura Françaises, Vin Stimulant. Clarets & Sauternes. Morizet Champagne, Grand Vin des Am-bassades. French Produce. Chevrier Wine, 253

Check Perforator. ⁻he Acme

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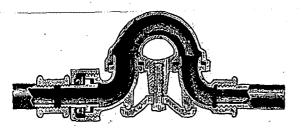
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MANUFACTURERS.

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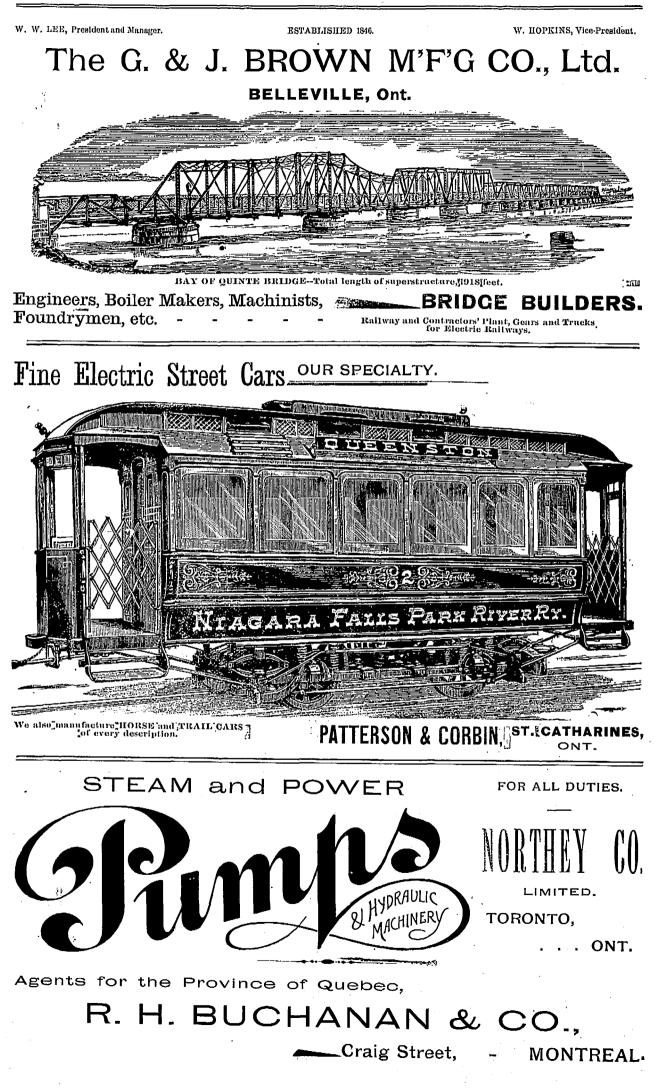


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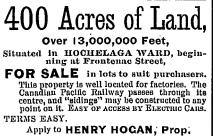
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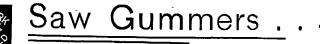


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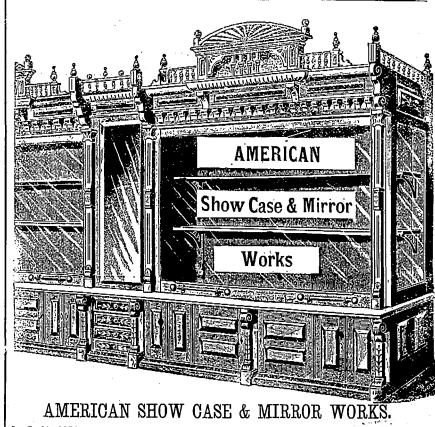
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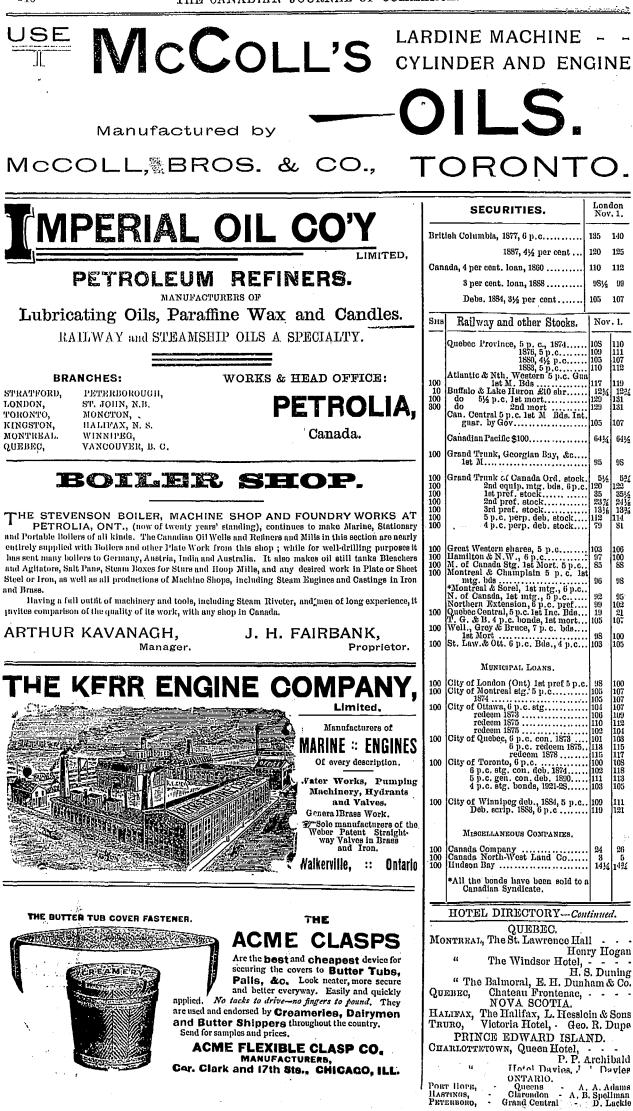
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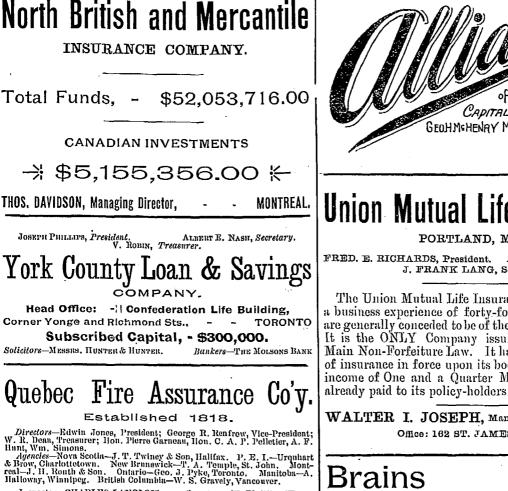
WHOLESALE MEN

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

STOCKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE	COMP/	NIES-CAN	NADIANMO	ontreal Quot	ations Nov. 6, 1594.
NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British American Fire and Marine Januda Life Jonfederation Life Vestern Assurance	2,500 5,000 25,000	3½-6mos. 5-6mos. 7½-6mos. 5-6mos. 6	350 400 100 40 50	\$50 50 10 20 10 50	115 115 301 300 150½ 150½ 100 110

BRITISH AND FOREIGN .--- (Quotations on the London Market.) Nov. 2, 1894. Market value p. p'd up sh.

					1	
Atlas	21,000	15s. p. s.	50	6	£221/2	£2316
British and Foreign Marine		25	20	4	£221/2	£231/
Caledonian		128.	25	5	£27	£28
Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine.		25	50	5 5	£331/2	£34½xd
Edinburgh Life		10	100	່ ລັ	50	00
Fire Insurance Association	100,000	10 5	£10	£2		
Tire Insurance Association	200,000	7%		~ 5	91/2	10 %
Guardian Fire and Life		172	10 20	5	27 272	28
Imperial Fire	00,000	30 p. s.	20	2		
Lancashire Fire	130,493		20		51/2	6
Life Association of Scotland	10,000	15	40	S ³ 4	A=	
London Assurance Corporation	35,862	20	25	12%	£58	55
London & Lancashire Life	10,000	158.8	10	2	4	4%
Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life	391,752	75	St.	22	47	48
National	50,000	25	10	2	1 14	%
Northern Fire and Life	30,000	221/2	100	10	66	6S ¹ /2
North Brit. & Merc. Fire and Life	110.000	10. 0. 6.	25	614	37	38xd
Phænix Fire. Queen Fire and Life	6.722	£131/2 p. s.	50	50	£263	£268xd
Owen Fire and Life	200,000	30	10	1 1	7 1-16	6 13-16
Royal Insurance Fire and Life	193 924	551%	20	3	51	52
Re-Attah Tumpedel Tife	50,000	10%	10	ี่ 1	1-10-0	0.0
Scottish Imperial Life Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	20,000	15 15	50	3	1	
Scouisa rrovincial Fife and Life	~0,000	1 10 10 16	<u>س</u> ا	l v		
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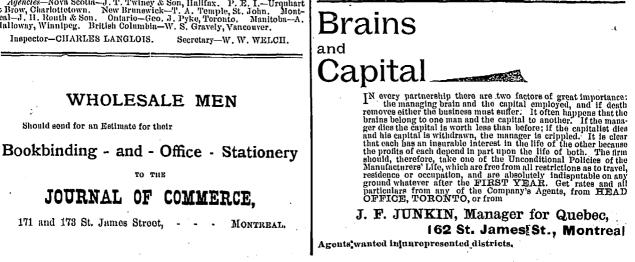
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