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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	
BANK OF MONTREAL. (ESTABLISHED IN 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital all paid up, - \$12,000,000 Reserved Fund, 6,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS : Sin D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President. 1008, GEO, A. DHUMMON, Vice-President. A. T. Paterson, Eeq. W. C. McDonald, Eeq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Eeq. W. H. Meredith, Eeq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Eeq. W. H. Meredith, Eeq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Machider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. A. B. Buchanna, J. F. Gault, Eeq. A. M. Greata, Asst. Supt. of Branches. Asst. Inspec. Dranches in Canada: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branch, St. Catherine St. Almonte, Out. London, Ont. Moncton, N.B. Belleville, "Petch, "Calgary, Alta. Chatham, "Picton, "Edgary, Alta. Conawall, "St. Marye, Now Westmins- Godertch, "Conduct, Winnipeg, Man. Descornt," "St. Marye, "Now Westmins- Godertch, "Chatham, N.B. Victoria, " In GREAT BRIPTAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee-Thos. Skinner, Eeq., A lex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R.Y. Hedden, Agents, ED Will Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRIPTAIN: London, "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster fluctures.	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Fuld-up Capital, & £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, & £1,000,000 Stg. Intercoust Jondon Office, 8 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. Court of Ditterrons; J. I. Brodie. Jondon Office, 8 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. Court of Ditterrons; Jondon Office, 8 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. Court of Ditterrons; J. I. Brodie. Jondon Office, 8 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. Court of Ditterrons; Jondon Office, 8 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. Court of Ditterrons; Jondon Street, J. J. Kingsford. Herefore, Walling, N.B. Brantford Ganda: Herefore, N.B. Mantford Montreal, Manager. Herefore, N.B. Brantford Montreal Victoria, B.C. Harming Convert, B.C. Harming Convert, B.C. Harming Converter, B.C. Harming Converter, B.C. Harming Converter, B.C. Harming Converter, B.C. Harmon, Man. <td colspan<="" td=""><td>THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. Capital Paidup, \$6,000,000 Rest, 3,000,000 Head Office, Montreal, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ADDEW ALLAN, Esq., President, ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President, ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President, Inctor Mackenzie, Esq., J. P., Dawes, Esq., John Cassile, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq., Str Joseph Illckson. Gorar HAGUE, Asst. Gen: Manager. John Cassile, Esq., C. H. Manager. John Cassile, Esq., Str Johne, Quebec, Rerlia, London, Renfrew, Brampton, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que, Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford, Galt, Napanee, St. Johne, Q., Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Toronto, Ingersoll, Perth, Walkerton, Kincardine, Preestor, Windeor. Preston, Mathers in Great Britain.—London, Glasgow, Rimited, Liverpool, The Rank of Liverpool [Ldl]. Agency in New York—62 William st., Meesrs. Henry Hugue and Johm B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in Great Britain.—London, Glasgow, Rimited, Liverpool, The Rank of Liverpool [Ldl]. Agency in New York—62 William st., Meesrs. Henry Hugue and Johm B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in Unided States—New York, American Exchange National Bank: Boston, Merchants Na- tional Bank: Chicago, American Exchange National Bank St. Paul, Min., First National Bank: De- troit, First National Bank: Buffaio, Bank of Newfound- Ind. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Newfound- Ind. Mova Scotia and Merchants Bank of British Columbia. Agencal banking businees transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.</td></td>	<td>THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. Capital Paidup, \$6,000,000 Rest, 3,000,000 Head Office, Montreal, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ADDEW ALLAN, Esq., President, ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President, ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President, Inctor Mackenzie, Esq., J. P., Dawes, Esq., John Cassile, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq., Str Joseph Illckson. Gorar HAGUE, Asst. Gen: Manager. John Cassile, Esq., C. H. Manager. John Cassile, Esq., Str Johne, Quebec, Rerlia, London, Renfrew, Brampton, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que, Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford, Galt, Napanee, St. Johne, Q., Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Toronto, Ingersoll, Perth, Walkerton, Kincardine, Preestor, Windeor. Preston, Mathers in Great Britain.—London, Glasgow, Rimited, Liverpool, The Rank of Liverpool [Ldl]. Agency in New York—62 William st., Meesrs. Henry Hugue and Johm B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in Great Britain.—London, Glasgow, Rimited, Liverpool, The Rank of Liverpool [Ldl]. Agency in New York—62 William st., Meesrs. Henry Hugue and Johm B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in Unided States—New York, American Exchange National Bank: Boston, Merchants Na- tional Bank: Chicago, American Exchange National Bank St. Paul, Min., First National Bank: De- troit, First National Bank: Buffaio, Bank of Newfound- Ind. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Newfound- Ind. Mova Scotia and Merchants Bank of British Columbia. Agencal banking businees transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.</td>	THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. Capital Paidup, \$6,000,000 Rest, 3,000,000 Head Office, Montreal, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ADDEW ALLAN, Esq., President, ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President, ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President, Inctor Mackenzie, Esq., J. P., Dawes, Esq., John Cassile, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq., Str Joseph Illckson. Gorar HAGUE, Asst. Gen: Manager. John Cassile, Esq., C. H. Manager. John Cassile, Esq., Str Johne, Quebec, Rerlia, London, Renfrew, Brampton, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que, Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford, Galt, Napanee, St. Johne, Q., Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Toronto, Ingersoll, Perth, Walkerton, Kincardine, Preestor, Windeor. Preston, Mathers in Great Britain.—London, Glasgow, Rimited, Liverpool, The Rank of Liverpool [Ldl]. Agency in New York—62 William st., Meesrs. Henry Hugue and Johm B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in Great Britain.—London, Glasgow, Rimited, Liverpool, The Rank of Liverpool [Ldl]. Agency in New York—62 William st., Meesrs. Henry Hugue and Johm B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in Unided States—New York, American Exchange National Bank: Boston, Merchants Na- tional Bank: Chicago, American Exchange National Bank St. Paul, Min., First National Bank: De- troit, First National Bank: Buffaio, Bank of Newfound- Ind. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Newfound- Ind. Mova Scotia and Merchants Bank of British Columbia. Agencal banking businees transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.
 " The London and Westminstor Bank. Liverpool—"Pho Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. Scotland—The British Linon Company Bank and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. " The Third National Bank. Hoston—The Merchants' National Bank. " J. B. Moors & Co. Buffalo—Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregom—The Bank of British Columbia. Montreal, Jane 2nd, 1894. 	78th DIVIDEND. THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MOLSONS BANK	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, ESTABLISHED IN 1835. Capital Paid-up - \$1,200,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Board of Directors: JACQUES GRENIEN, ESQ President. GEORGE BRUSH, ESQ. WM, FHANGIS, ESQ. A. PREVORT, ESQ. AUT. LECIAINE. ESQ. T. PREFONTAINE, ESQ.	
THE BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA. INCORPORATED 1855. INCORPORATED 1855. Hend Office, - Toronto, Pald-up Capital,	Are hereby notified that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock has been declared for the entrent half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 20th September, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House, in this city, on MONDAY THE 5th OF OCTOBER NEXT, at three o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the Board, F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS , General Manager. Montreal, 21st August, 1894.	J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier W. R. Richtern, Assistant-Cashier ARTHUR GAGNON, Assistant-Cashier ARTHUR GAGNON, Assistant-Cashier ARTHUR GAGNON, Assistant-Cashier ARTHUR GAGNON, Assistant-Cashier Reset Catherine St. Bast-Albert Fournier, Manager. St. Basse-Ville, P. B. DaNonlin, Manager. St. Jarobae, C. Bédard, " St. Jarobae, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. St. Jarobae, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. St. Jarobae, Que., J. Laframboise, Manager. St. Jarobae, Gue., J. A. Théberge, Manager. St. Jarobae, Bank of Montreal. Nova ScotiaBank of Inalifax. Agents in United States : BostonThe National Revere Bank. New York-National Bank. Jimited, London. France-Leo Credit and Circular Notes for Tra- vellers issued available in all parts of the world. Imperial Bank of Canada. Capital Authorized Capital Paid Up 1,955,525 Rest DIRECTORS.	
BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Capital Authorized, - \$500,000 Capital Subscribed, - \$500,000 Dinkerous-W, Weir, Pres. and Genl. Manager. W. Struchan, Vice-Pres.; O. Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Weir, L. DeGnise, Accountant, Pranch at Lachine	THE OUEBEC BANK. Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818. PAID-UP CAPITAL \$2,500,000 HEAD OFFICE,	 H. S. HOWLAND, President. T. R. MERHUT, Vice-President. Wm, Rameay, Hugh Ryan, Robert Jaffray, T. Sutherland Stayner, Ifon, John Forguson. <i>HEAD OFFICE</i>, <i>JORONTO</i>. D. R. WILKE, CASHERI. B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashler. E. HAT, Inspector. BERGINS IN STALLO. FESSOR, Ningara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Fergus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas. 	

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The Chartered Banks.

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THE CANADIAN	
BANK OF COMMERCE.	
IEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Paid-up Capital, \$6,000,00 Rest. 1,200,00	00
DIDECTORS:	90
GEO. A. COX, Esq., President. JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Vice-President. Jas. Crathern, Esq., Robert Kilgour, Esq., W. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., LL.D	
Jas. Crathern, Esq., Robert Kilgour, Esq., W.	в.
Humilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esq., Q.C., LL.D. Matthew Leggat, Esq.	• 1
B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager.	
A. H. IRELAND, Inspector.	
A. II. IRELAND, Inspector. G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp. New YORK-Alex, Laird and Wm. Gray, Agen	s.
Ailea Craig, Dundas, Ottawa, Strathroy, Ayr, Dunville, Paris, Thorold,	
Ayr, Dunville, Paris, Thorold, Barrie, Galt. Parkhill, *Toronto,	
Belleville, Goderich, Peterbor'gh, Toronto Je	s'n
	le,
Benheim, Hamilton, Sarala, Walkertul Benheim, Hamilton, Sarala, Walkertul Brantord, Jarvis, SSte, Marle, Waterloo, Cayuga, London, Sosforth, Waterloo, Chatlam, †Montreal, Sinceo, Windson,	, '
Chatham, +Montreal, Sincoe, Windsor,	1-
Collingwood, Orangeville Stratford, Woodstoc Winnipeg	
*Hend Office, 19:25 King St. W. City Branch 712 Queen St. E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College;	39; 791

*Hend Office, 19:25 King St. W. City Branches; 712 Queen St. E., 150 Yonge St., cor. College; 701 Yonge St.; 208 College St.; cor. Spädina; 546 Queen St. W.; 415 Parliament St. and 128 King St. E. †Main Office, 157 St. James St. City Branches; 19 Chabollez Square and 276 St. Lawrence St. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, East and West Indies. China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Travellers' letters of credit issued for use in all parts of the world. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CONNESTONDENTS. *Grent Brittin-*The Bank of Scotland. India, Australia & China: Ger.nany, The Doutscho Bk. of Australia & New Zealand-The Unartered Bk of India, Australia & China: Ger.nany, The Doutscho Bk.

Australia & New Zealand-The Union Bs. of Australia. Paris, France-Crédit Lyonnais, Lazard Freres & Cle Brussels, Belgium-J. Matthien & Fils. New York-The Am. Ex. National Bk of New York Chicago-The Am. Ex. National Bank of Chicago. San Francisco and British Columbia. Hamilton, Bermuda-The Bk, of Bermuda. Kingston, Jamaica-The Bank of Nova Scotla.

 Manilton, Bermuda—The Bak, of Bermuda.

 Kingston, Jamaica—The Bank of Nova Scotla.

 THE ONTARIO BANK.

 Capital Paid-up.

 Bill Scotla.

 MEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

 Burzcons;

 C.R.R. Cockburn, Eag., M.P.,

 President.

 A. M. Surrir, Eag., Yice-President.

 A. M. Surrir, Eag., Yice-President.

 Hon. C. F. Fraser,
 Donald Mackay, Eag.

 G. M. Rose, Eag.
 Hon. J. C. Aikins,

 A. S. Irving, Eag.
 C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

 E. MORRIS, Inspector.
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 Aurora,
 Lindsay,
 Port Arthur,

 Bowmanville,
 Montreal,
 Pickering,

 BuckingLaum, Q. Mount Forest,
 Suddury,
 Toronto,

 Cornwall,
 Noutreal,
 Fickering,

 BuckingLaum, Q. Mount Forest,
 Suddury,
 Toronto,

 Condon, Eng.—Part's Banking Co. and the Alliance Bank (Itd.]
 Toronto,
 AGENTS:

 London, Eng.—Part's Banking Co. and the Alliance Bank of Moutreal.
 New York—The Fourth National Bank of Moutreal.

 New York—The Fourth National Bank of Moutreal.
 New York and the agents of the Bank of Moutreal.

 New York and the agents of the Bank of Moutreal.

BANK OF OTTAWA, HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, Capital Anthorized, "Balk of the second second

GEO. BURN, Genéral Manager. D. M. FINNIE, Assistant Manager. HEAD OFFICE, QUEIBEC. Capital Pade-Up, Directores, QUEIBEC. Capital Pade-Up, Content of State S

The Chartered Banks

mainton, mit. rorest, trimeny, Berlin, Barton Street Correspondents in United States -- New York-Fourth National Bk, and Hanover National Bk. But-falo-Marine Bank to Buffalo. Detroit-Detroit Na-tional Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. Correspondents in Great Brilain-National Pro-vincial Bank of England [Ltd]. Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made.

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James Scott, Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Bolloville, Cohourg, Guelph, Lindasy, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther: Dun-das St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 366; 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.

eold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK. OF HALIFAX.

MERCHANTS' BANK. OF HALIFAX. Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund DOAND OF DIRECTORS: THOS. E. KENNT, M. P., President. M. Dwyer, Menry G. Bauld, Henry G. Bauld, Henry G. Bauld, Henry G. Bauld, Honcan, Cashier, W. B. Torrance, As't Cashier Agencies in Province of Quebee: Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manger. "West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneurs Sts. In Maritime Provinces: Antigonish, N.S. Bridgewater, N.S. Moncton, N. B. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Newcastle, N. S. Picton, N.S. Bridgewater, N.S. Dorcheeter, N.B. Dorcheeter, N.B. Dorcheeter, N.S. Lunchurg, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. Correspondents: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New Yow, Chase Nutional Bank. Boston, the National Hilde & Leather Bank. Boston, the National Bank. Boston, the Bank of Bermuda. Collections and the Bank of Scotland. New Youndland, Union Bank of Scotland. Paris, France, Gredit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-mitted for. Tolegraphic transfers and drafts Issued at current Tag. Bancing Contage Contage

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 Branches - St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Mgr.;
 Branches - St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Mgr.;
 Drummondville, J. E. Glovard, Mgr.; Beatharnois, J. Leduc, Mgr.; Laurentides, P. Q., H. H. Ethier, Mgr.;
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 Sasing Department-At Head Office and Branches

Ches. Ches. Correspondents-London, Eng., Le Credit Lyon-nais, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris, France, Lo Credit Lyonnais. New York, National Bank of the Republic, Bank of Montreal. Boston, The Merchants National Bank, Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Ca-nada, the Merchants Bank of Canada, Bank of Britieh North America. ELetters of Credit and Circular Notes for travellers issued available in all parts of the world.

The Chartered Banks.					
UNION BANK	OF CANADA.				
	, - \$1,200,000				
Rest,	- 280,000				
HEAD OFFICE,	QUEBEC.				
	Directors:				
ANDREW THOMSON, ES Hon. E. J. PRICE, - D. C. Thomson, Esq.	q President. - Vice President. E. J. Halo, Esq.				
E. Giroux, Esq.	James King, Esq., M.P.P; eakey, Eso.				
E. E. Webb, J. G. Billett,	- Gen. Manager. - Inspector.				
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Boissevain, Man.	11011000, 000				
Carberry, Man.	Ottawa, Ont.				
Chesterville, Ont.	Quebec, Que.				
Iroquois, Ont.					
Lethbridge, N.W.T.	Smith's Falls, Ont. Souris, Man.				
Merrickville, Ont.	Souris, Man.				
Montreal, Que, Moosomin, N.W.T.	Wiarton, Ont. E				
Morden, Man.	Toronto, Ont. Wiarton, Ont. a u Winchester, Ont.				
	Winnipeg, Man.				
Foreign	Agents:				
London, Parr's Banking	Co. & Alliance Bank (Ltd.				
	g Co.& Alliance Bank (Ltd				

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inking (- "National Park Bank, New York. New York Produce Exchange Bank, Boston, -- Lincoln National Bank. St. Paul National Bank. St. Paul. Buffalo. Queen City Bank. . . . Chicago, Ill. Globe National Bank. Detroit, First National Bank. Great Falls, Mont. North Western National Bank. Minneapolis, - First National Bank. Agents in Canada for the purchase and lesue of cheques of the Cheque Bank, Limited, London.

Capital Paid-up, - \$1.000,000 Reserve Fund - 600.000 Reserve *IIEAD OFFICE*, 10-1 DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President. JOIN BURNS, Vice-President. JOIN BURNS, Vice-President. Allan, Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton, A. J. Somerville. Anencres, Cannington, Kingston, Chatham, Markham, Colborne, Newcastle. Durham, Parkdale, Toronto. Bowmanville, Bowmanville, Brantford, Bradford, Brighton, Brussele, Campbellford, Forest, Harriston, Picton, Stouffville,

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New York-Importers and Traders National Bank. Montreal-Can. Bank of Commerce. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-respondence solicited.

Bank.

Townships Eastern

Authorized Capital\$1,500,000
Capital Paid-Up 1,499,905
Capital Paid-Up 1,499,905 Reserve Fund
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
R. W. HENEKER, President.
Hon. M. H. COCHRANE, Vice-President.
lerael Wood, J. N. Galer Thomas Hart,
N. W. Thomas, T. J. Tuck, G. Stevens,
Jerael Wood, J. N. Galer Thomas Ilart, N. W. Thomas, T. J. Tuck, G. Stevens, John G. Foster.
TEAD OFFICE SHERBROOKE ONA

Branches-Waterloo, Richmond, Coatlcook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon. Conv., Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon. Correspondents: Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Tark Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

THE WESTERN BANK

OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 24.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, being at the rate of Soven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after

MONDAY, THE 1st DAY OF OCT., 1894.

at the Office of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of September. By order of the Board. T. II. MCMILLAN,

Cashler;

Qshawa, August 11th, 1894.

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The Chartered Banks.	Loan Societies.	Oceanic Steamships.
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836. St. Stephen, N. B. Capital,	THE CENTRAL CANADA Loan and Savings Company. Hend Office, cor. King and Victoria Streets, TORONTO. <i>GEORGE A. COX</i> , President. Capital Subscribed,	ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. <i>Capital Paid-Up</i> , \$710,100. <i>Reserve Fund</i> , 270,000. DIRECTORS. President. J. D. Rolland. L. A. Vallancourt Manuel Manuel Manuel Manuel Manuel	Debentures issued in currency or sterling payable in Canada 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 & Investment Society	From From From Liverpool Steamship Montreal. Quebec. 12 July Parisian 28 July 29 July 29 July 19 July Mongolian 4 Aug. 5 Aug. 25 July *Lairentian 11 Aug. 5 Aug. 26 July *Numidian 25 Aug. 19 Aug. 9 Aug. *Numidian 25 Aug. 19 Aug. 16 Aug. Parisian 1 Sept. 2 Sept. 20 Aug. *Numidian 29 Sopt. 20 Sept. 30 Aug. *Lairentian 15 Sept. 20 Sept. 30 Sept. Sardinian 29 Sopt. 23 Sept. 30 Sept. Parisian 6 Oct. 7 Oct. 30 Sept. Parisian 6 Oct. 7 Oct. 30 Sept. Mongolian 18 Oct. 14 Oct. 4 Oct. *Lairentian 120 Oct. 10 Oct.
 M. D. A. HRINKUSSI,	London, Canada. Capital Subscribed, S1,000,000 00 "Paid-Up, S1,000,000 00 "Total Assets, S32,474 97 Total Assets, S3541,274 27 ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director. H. E. NELLES, Manager.	11 OctSardlinian
many-Dutch Bank. New York-National 'Park Bank, Importers' and Traders' National Bank and Messre. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Boston- National Bank of Redemption, Third National Bank. Chicago-National Live Stock Bank. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Collections made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Lotters of credit issued available in all parts of the world. Interest on Deposits allowed in Savings Department. Traders Bank of Canada	President, G. II. GILLESPIE, Eeq. Vice-President, A. T. WOOD, Esq. Capital Subscribed, St. 500,000 00 Capital Paid-Up, 1,100,000 00 Reserve and Surplus Frontis, 330,027 00	at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and Smoking, room on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Stuterooms are heated by steam. Steamers are despatched from Montreal at day- light on the day of sailing, and sail from Quebec at 300 a.m. Sundays. Steamers with a * do not stop at Quebec, Rimou- ski or Londonderry. The steamship "Laurentian" carries Cabin pas- sengers only on the East bound trip. RATES OF PASSAGE.
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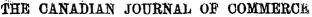
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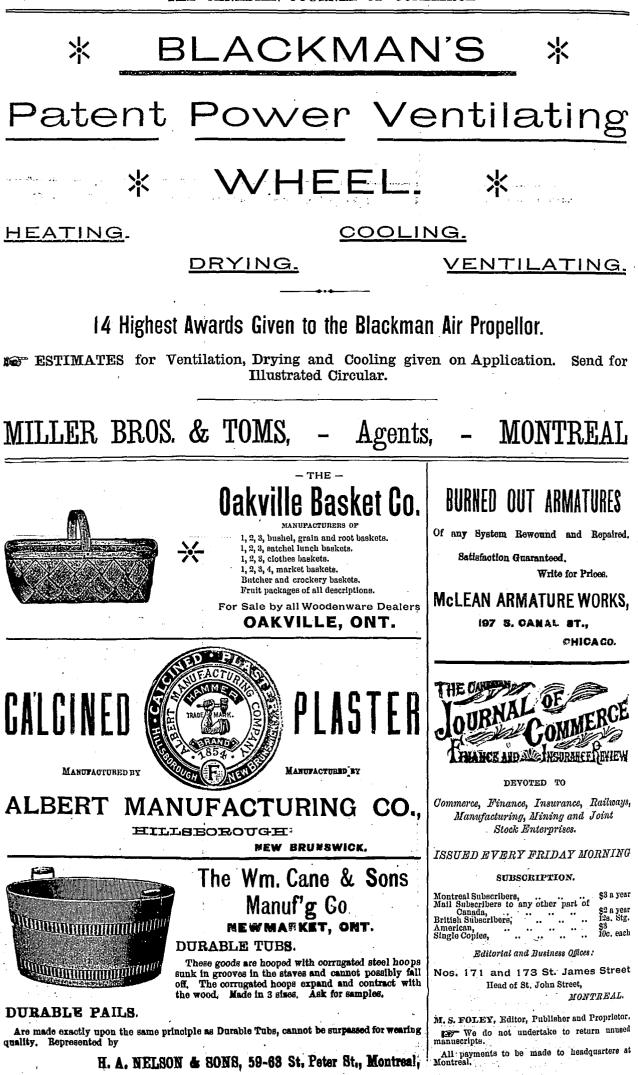


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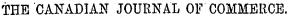
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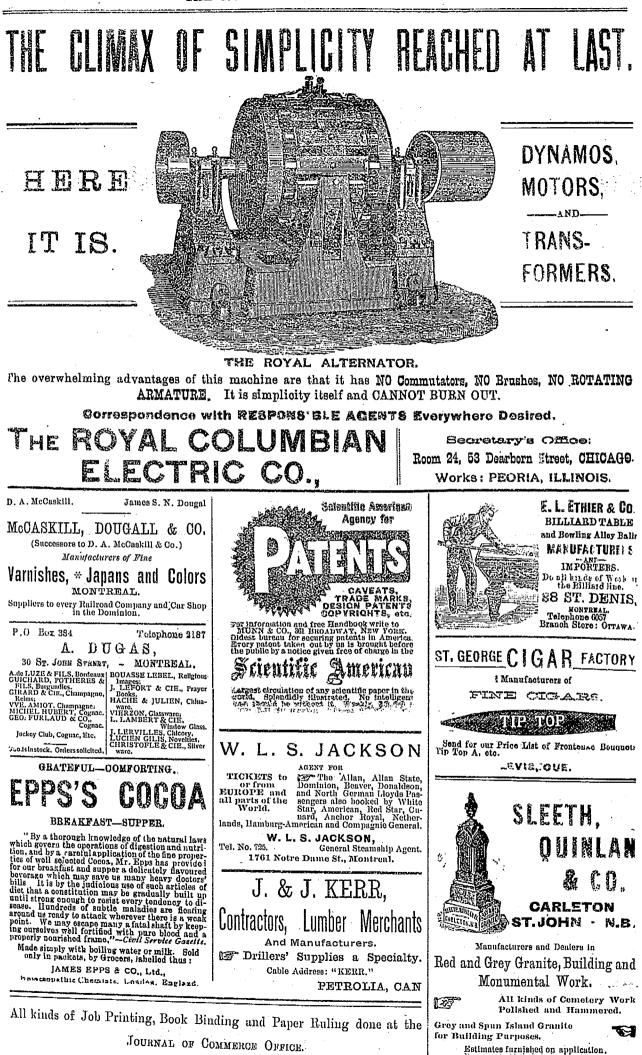
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JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OFFICE.





WALTERSS. WICKES, President. EDWARD F. LUCS, Manager Ost Department,

Merchant Tailor. 259 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL. Newest Styles for Gentlemen. Ladies' Tailor-made Costumes; Commercial Summary.

12 Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept advertisements through any agents not specially in its employ. Its circulation—extending to all parts of the Dominion—renders it the best advertising medium in Canada—equal to all others combined, while its rates do not. include heavy commissions.

THE placing of lumber on the free list gives New Brunswick lumber mon an advantage in the American market over their competitors in Maine, as the stumpage is only \$1.50 in New Brunswick against \$2 in Maine.

-An English syndicate has practically closed a deal for the purchase of all the paper and pulp mills in Wisconsin. The mills in the deal number 84, and the price agreed upon is \$14,000,000. The transfer will be made March 1.

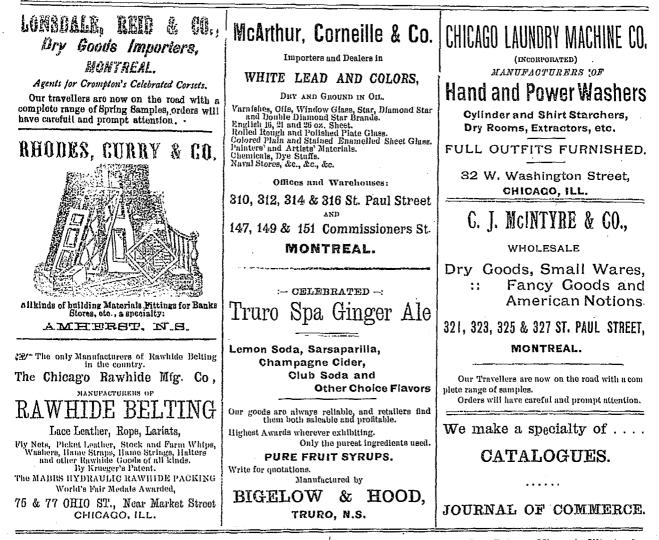
-THE projectors of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway have asked for a bonus of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars from the city of Hamilton and have offered to pay the expense, of submitting a bonus by-law to the citizens.

-THE latest crop reports from Southern Manitoba are most encouraging. As the threshing progresses it is found that the yield is greater than formerly estimated. Cutting is practically completed, and stacking is well forward.

-THE different railroads centreing in Chicago have fyled statements of the losses caused to them by the recent strike. The gross loss on the Alton was estimated at \$286,360. The damage to the Lake Shore was put at \$5,164. The loss in earnings was not given, not having yet been compiled. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois filed a statement showing the loss of the road to have been 40 per cent. of the receipts of an ordinary year. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road declared the property loss to have been \$115,000. The Chicago and Northwestern road submitted a statement of loss amounting to \$552,690. The Illinois Central estimated the gross loss of the road at \$749,000. The Chicago and Erie, put the loss of that road at \$115,876.

DeLORIMIER, Gentlemen's Furnishings Shirts and Collars made to order a Specialty.

700 Notre Dame St., MONTERPAT



-THE Canadian Electrical Association will meet in this city on the 18th instant.

-A NEW hotel, to cost \$50,000, is to be built at St. Hyacinthe. The contracts are being awarded.

-JAMES MORRISON, formerly connected with the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, has arranged to open a private bank at Virden.

-THE new sardine canning factory at Kamouraska is reported to have put up 40,000 boxes already this season.

-THE Canadian Pacific railway has reduced its rates twentyfive per cent, on dairy products from all stations on the Edmonton branch to points on the main line east and west.

--FROM Drummondville, Que., we learn that the extension of the Drummond County Railway is rapidly approaching completion.

-FIFTY-SIX carloads of cattle were in the Canadian Pacific railway yards at Winnipeg last week on route to this port. This is the largest shipment in one week on record.

-THE Hamburg-American Line have made another cut in steerage rates at New York by reducing the steerage tickets to Southampton by express steamship from \$15 to \$10.

ATVANT

-LATE corn has improved in Dakota, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia and Maryland; the crop is maturing rapidly in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, and will soon be free from danger from frost in the States named.

--Tonacco catting is progressing in Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland; late tobacco has been improved by recent rains in Tennessee, Maryland and Virginia, and the crop is curing in excellent condition in North Carolina.

-THE Winnipeg papers say the general rate of municipal taxation for the year 1894 has been fixed at 15.50 mills and the school rate 4.10 mills, making a total of 19.60 mills on the dollar.

-IN Costa Rica the Government has decided to grant a bonus of 25 cents a tree to persons planting 500 or more cocoa trees and cultivating them for a period of three years.

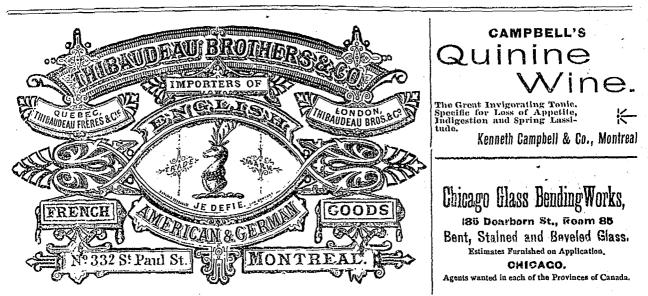
-The effect of the new United States tariff in Germany has been the immediate increase in the exportation of decorative china, ready-made clothing, paper ware, and chemicals.

-The total bank clearances in the United States last week amounted to \$746,000,000, 14 per cent. more than in the last week of August, 1893, but nearly 23 per cent. less than in the corresponding week in 1892, two years ago.

Seattle and the second of



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



-ALL lines of crude drugs coming from China or Japan have stiffened up and in some instances have materially advanced, as in the case of shellac, Japan wax, anise and cassia oils, camphor, rhubarb root, Singapore pepper, etc.

-THE stockholders of the Calgary Herald Publishing company have decided to cease publishing their journal and retire from the publishing business. It is reported that a strong company will be formed to re-commence publishing in a few days.

--MANITOBA dealers, speaking of opening grain markets at country points, say that from 40 to 42 cents per bushel will be offered the farmers for their wheat. Many buyers have already been appointed, and will be sent to the grain centres shortly.

--THE first ship load of British Columbia lumber sent to Egypt will start from Vancouver in a few days for Alexandria. The cargo goes on the bark "Verejean," which is now loaded with 1,630,000 feet. She is 1,824 tons register, so that the cargo is an unusually large one for her.

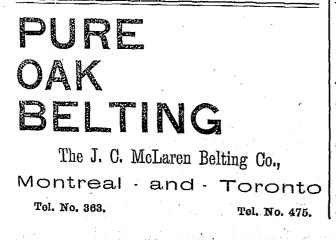
-THE Canadian Pacific has laid off twenty-five per cent. of its hands in the Hochelaga shops, and the remainder are on half time. A notice was posted in the shops on Saturday to the effect that the shops would be closed on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week for a month.

-EUMONTON, N.W.T., is fast becoming the trade centre for furs from the Mackenzie, Peace and Athabasca rivers, Lac la Biche, Jasper Pass and even British Columbia. About \$250,000 worth of furs have already been marketed there this year, and large shipments are reported on the way.

-THE numerous canneries along the Fraser and the gulf have about 75 per cent. of their pack completed. On the whole it will be a successful year for the canneries and, barring unforeseen circumstances, will bring into the country about a million and a half of specie.

-The immediately available supply of unbleached coriander seed has been concentrated in the hands of one New York firm, who have bought up everything on the spot and to arrive to October 1st. Prices have advanced about half a cent per pound.

-The number of tourists who went to Muskoka this summer is, so far, about double that of any preceding year. A large number of the visitors were Americans, and these are increasing in number from year to year.



-THE anthracite coal agents have decided to restrict the production of coal in September to 2,500,000 tons. No change was made in prices, nor was there any action taken regarding the distribution of the ontput among the producing companies.

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--Nonwedian colliver oil has sharply advanced abroad on account of growing scarcity, and prices have gone up \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel in New York within the week. The demand has been active and over one hundred barrels have sold on the spot and to arrive, the stock to come bringing the highest prices.

-IT has been decided that when a life insurance company is adjudged insolvent, the measure of the damages suffered by a policyholder is the net value of the policy, without regard to the health of the holder, and calculated as of the date of dissolution according to the life-insurance tables of mortality.

-THE Ætha Live Stock Ins. Co., of Cincinnati, has gone into the hands of a receiver, with small liabilities and assets to match. It was an assessment organization, and adds another proof that live stock insurance cannot be carried on successfully under the conditions which surround it in this continent. Three of these companies have failed in Iowa within the last year.

-Frve car loads of Dominion government pen itentiary made binding twine, have been distributed to the farmers along the C.P.R. main line to Brandon and up the M. & N.W. to Minnedosa. Five more car loads have arrived. Mr. Connors, the practical superintendent in charge, states that it has been a great relief to the farmers to have the twine distributed at this time.

-True bureau of engraving at Washington, D.C., now print the United States postage stamps instead of the American Bank Note company, as heretofore. As a distinguishing mark the stamps will now bear a small triangle in the upper corners. In other respects they are similar to the issue of 1890, which was in use before the big Columbian commemorative stamps were issued.

-BARRATRY, heretofore punishable with death, is no longer a capital crime, President Cleveland having signed a bill changing the penalty to imprisonment for a term of years, at a discretion of the court. The change has been made in the interest of the marine underwriter who avoids the payment of insurance of barratry is proven. This has heretofore been found impracticable on account of the death penalty.

ROBERT LINTON & CO. IMPORTERS OF British and Foreign Dry Goods Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings a Specialty. Canadian Woollens and Cottons from all the different mills. No. 2 St. Helen St., MONTREAL

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



-NEVER in the history of recorded atmospheric conditions has there been such a dry summer in Canada as the present. August, 1877, was the only Angust with loss rainfall than that of this year in the 55 years of the Weather Bureau's observations, and taking June, July and August together the rainfall was low beyond all precedent.

--SALES of wool in the United States during the past week am ount to 3,648,000 pounds domestic and 336,000 pounds foreign, a total of 3,984,000 pounds, an increase of 1,605,000 pounds over the previous week and an increase of 2,942,000 pounds over the corresponding week of last year; since January 1, 98,558,935 pounds, against 78,070,000 pounds a year ago.

-Tue largest orchard in the world is in Santa Barbara, Cal. It is a tract of 1,700 acres, and contains 10,000 olive trees, 8,100 in full bearing, the remainder being young trees set out during the past year and a half. Bosides the olive trees there are 3,000 English walnut trees, 4,400 Japanese persimmon trees, 10,000 almond trees, and about 4,000 other fruit and nut trees. The 10,-000 olive trees yielded 40,000 quart bottles of olive oil last year, which found ready market at 4s a bottle.

--AN offer of 50 cents on the dollar, cash, is being submitted to the creditors of A. Paul & Co., dealers in dry goods and boots and shoes, at Sudbury, Ont., referred to in our last issue. The business was started by A. Paul early in '80, who subsequently became involved through the failure of Lindsay Gilmour & Co., of this city, which terminated in his assignment in Feb. '91. His wife bought in the stock and the business has since been conducted as above. Carrying too heavy a load seems to have been the cause of the present trouble.

-OWEN SOUND, Ont., celebrated on the 29th ult. the completion of the new connecting railway line between that place and Parkhead where connection is made with the general system of the Grand Trunk Railway. Thousands of visitors were welcomed, brilliant speeches and a banquet assisting the proceedings which proved a credit to the enterprising inhabitants of that prosperous town. The completed link is elven miles in length.

-THE Secretary of the U.S. Treasury has decided that under the terms of the new tariff bill payments of sugar bounties on claims already filed cannot be legally made. Section 182 of the new act provides among other things that hereafter it shall be unlawful to issue any license to produce sugar or to pay any bounty



for the production of sugar of any kind under the act approved October 1, 1890.

-CHICAGO bankers make the following crop summary: Nebraska has one-fifth of a corn crop in its poorest and one-half of a corn crop in its best section. In Kansas corn runs from onehalf a crop to a total failure. The Iowa corn crop ranges from one-third to two-thirds of an average crop. North Dakota has a full average crop. In South Dakota wheat is one-half a crop, except in the Black Hills, where the crops are excellent.

-A PAISLEY cattle dealer named W. W. Hogg has applied to the authorities for assistance to bring back John Storey, to whom he entrusted the sale of about \$1,500 worth of cattle and who, after selling the animals at a slight loss, went off to the States with the proceeds. Storey has written to Hogg explaining that he has only borrowed the money temporarily, but this does not satisfy his employer.

-IMPORTERS and merchants of San Francisco claim a serious blunder has been made in the new tariff law. Cocoanut oil is admitted free of duty, but copra, which is the raw material of which the cocoanut oil is manufactured, is subjected to a duty of 30 per cent. Copra is the raw, sun-dried product of the cocoanut, and cannot be used for any other purpose than making cocoanut oil, which is chiefly used in the manufacture of soap.

-THE trade returns for the Dominion for the new fiscal year have not opened as well as could be desired, the exports for July showing a falling off of \$1,232,370 from July last year; and goods entered for consumption a decrease of \$634,411. Duty collected during the month was \$1,372,086, which is \$340,276 less than same month last year.

--THE Atlas Distilling Company, capital \$600,000, was incorporated this week at Peoria by Sam Woolner and his two sons. It will be the largest in the country, with a capacity of 8,000 bushels daily and 32,000 gallons of spirits. It was begun four months ago, and the structure is all up and most of the machinery in. It will be an independent house.

-BOTH the Customs and Inland Revenue departments report a decrease in the receipts of the past month over the corresponding month of last year. During August, 1893, the Customs received \$720,053.37 while last month there was received \$543,033.79, being a decrease of \$177,019.58. The Inland Revenue received during



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August, 1893, \$195,688.36, while last month there was received \$186,192.87, being a decrease of \$9,495.49.

-THE reports on the world's crops made at the Vienna Fair are generally regarded as materially underestimating the probable output. The opinion gains ground that the aggregate supply of wheat from all sources will turn out to be the largest in the world's history. Should this prove to be lhe case, it will afford a valuable help towards the abatement of political discontent and the recovery of depressed industry among the European nations.

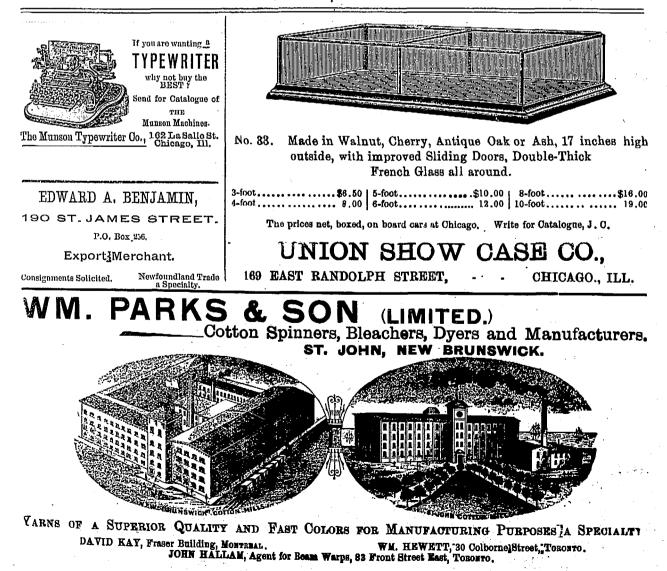
-A CARGO of Canadian lumber, consigned to Georgetown, D.C. arrived a few days ago, and the consignees demanded free admission for it under the new law. The secretary of the Treasury at once wired the Dominion Government to ascertain whether it still imposed an export duty upon logs. The answer received was such that he has denied free admission to this cargo, and has

directed the collector of customs to assess the McKinley duties upon it.

MONTREA]

-A MEETING of underwriters, representing the principal London marine insurance companies, was held last week, to consider the rates of war-risk to be agreed upon for cargoes to Eastern waters in view of the war between China and Japan. Six guineas per cent. was paid at Lloyds on munitions of war carried by the Glen line of steamers to Shanghai and thence by transhipment to Tientsin. Five guineas per cent. was paid on a cargo of coals to Shanghai.

-THE Manitoba Free Press predicts that with an average yield of grain and exceptional sales of cattle and swine, more money will be circulated among the farmers of that province this fall than has been experienced for many years, consequently a more hopeful tone prevails in commercial circles, and there is gradually gaining a confidence that the financial stringency which has



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-The projected combination of the American vine growers and dealers has fallen through, for this season at least, and growers will find their own markets for their grapes. Wine merchants will make individual contracts with the growers. The California Wine Association, composed of dealers, has adopted a resolution practically refusing all that the growers demand. The growers say that the season is too far advanced to secure control of the grape crop.

-The total catch of seals on the Japanese coast this year falls considerably under last years figures. The totals are : for the Canadian fleet, 44,669, or an average of 1,276 skins per schooner ; American, 20,289, or an average per schooner of 811½. Several of the American vessels and a majority of the Canadian fleet are now homeward bound direct, while others will cruise for a few weeks longer to the north of the Japanese archipelago. None will enter Behring Sea, and only a very few will try the Russian side.

China Guspidors, Tet Sets, <u>Toilet Ware, Fruit Jars</u>, <u>Toilet Ware, Fruit Jars</u>, **Metal, Bronze, Plane and Table** <u>Tamps, Cuttery, Plated Goods</u>. **JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO.**, China, Crockery and Glassware. *ALWAYS IN STOCK*.... * Street Lamps, Lanterns, Station Lamps, Headlights, &c. * Of the Colebrated C. T. HAM MFG. CO., Rochestor, N.Y. Offices and Sample Rooms: 339 and 341 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL BULANCIES: 52 Princess St. Winning, Man. Government St., Victoria, B.C. F. IMPORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY

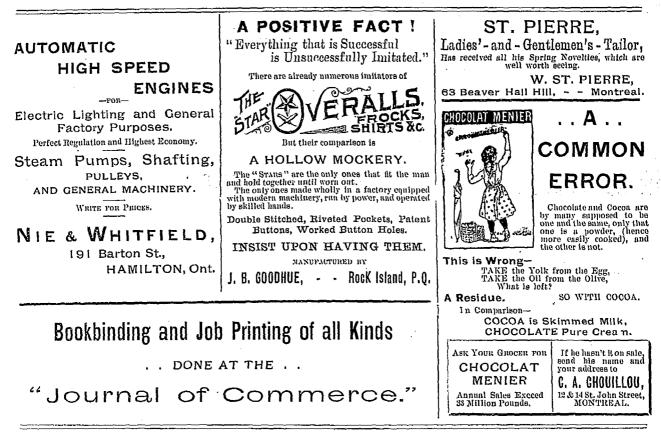
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-THE export lumber trade at Ottawa has been fairly satisfactory, this year, in spite of the general depression. At the opening of the season the unusually low freight rates offered by Atlantic steamers induced the English dealers to purchase large quantities of deals. This kept shipping fairly brisk all summer, and just as this market was falling somewhat the free lumber clause of the American tariff bill had the effect of increasing the trade in ordinary plank and boards sufficiently to take the place of the English trade.

-As a result of the disastrous fire in the Booth piling grounds the representatives of the leading insurance companies carrying risks in Ottawa are to have a meeting between their agents and prominent lumber men of the city, with a view to considering matters affecting further insurance. It is said that there is a possibility of the conference resulting in the refusal of the companies to accept further risks unless the lumber men agree to take some

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very decided and practical steps towards the better protection of their mills and yards.

-The Duluth Dry Goods Co., a mammoth dry goods concern has held a meeting of its creditors. The company obtained an extension from its creditors last October, payable in notes at four, six, nine and twelve months. It met two of the payments, but is unable to meet the third. At the meeting it offered to compromise the last two payments at lifty cents cash on the dollar, which would make the total payments on the extension seventyfive cents on the dollar. A statement was presented showing liabilities of \$267,000, and nominal assets of \$242,000 and actual assets of about \$175,000.

-SOME portions of western Ontario are experiencing an almost unprecedented drought, scarcely any rain having fallen during the past two months. This has already proved of serious consequence in some sections, the dairying interests suffering to a large extent. Many farmers are experiencing difficulty in procuring sufficient water for their stock. Butter has advanced in price owing to the lack of pasture, and cheese outputs at some factories are showing a rapid decrease. Another serious result is found in the prevalence of bush fires which are causing wide destruction in some localities.

-ENGLISH returns state that 101 cotton mills at Oldham show a debit balance of £282,000. The shares of 91 mills are below par, while 7 show a premium ; 24 of the newest mills show no dividends, and 11 mills show dividends of 3 per cent. Evidently, there, the cotton spinning industries of England are not in a flourishing condition, and if these conditions continue to prevail it does not indicate a rate of consumption of actual cotton to give much relief to the spot markets when cotton begins to be marketed in England, and therefore, it may be necessary to look to American and Continental spinners for a spot demand. The general situation and feeling is bearish.

-The abstract of the condition of 8,767 National banks of the United States shows that on July 18 the loans and discounts amounted to \$1,934,000,000, an increase over the call of May last of \$20,000,000; stock, securities, &c., \$191,000,000, an increase of \$6,000,000; due from reserve agents, \$258,000,000, a gain of nearly \$1,000,000; lawful money reserve, \$439,000,000, a decrease of \$13,000,000; capital stock paid in, \$671,000,000, a decrease of \$4,000,000; surplus fund, \$245,725,000, a decrease of nearly \$1,000,000; dividends unpaid, \$2,586,000, an increase of \$300,000; individual deposits, \$1,678,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000, and bills payable, \$9,999,000, an increase of \$700,000.

-THE Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the recent case of The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Ryals, that a telegraph company does not incur liability for the statutory penalty because of delay in transmitting and delivering a message unless the delay occurs after actual payment or tender of the charges ; and that where, by mutual agreement of the sender and the company's agent or operator, the charges are held open as a debt to be subsequently paid by the sender, or by him and a third person jointly, this is neither actual payment nor any substitute therefor with reference to the penal element of the statute, and it makes no difference that the message is forwarded over the wire nominally as a prepaid message.

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-THE National Blindness Insurance Company of England, a concern of very recent formation, has not managed to survive its infantile troubles, having just now entered upon what islikely to prove the most lengthy portion of its existence—the winding-up period. When it was started insurance men predicted that, while in all probability a company transacting accident business might find it pay to have a special blindness branch, with very low premiums covering the one risk, there was not enough in the scheme to warrant the formation of a company depending exclusively upon blindness assurance. That opinion has now been justified by recent events. Another company of a similar nature —the Blindness Insurance Company of Cardiff—is still in the field, but it is doubtful if it maintains its position there very long. In any event it cannot possibly attain any considerable proportions.

-CASH policies are non-assessible in mutual companies even in the interest of outside creditors, according to a decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This decision is of exceptional interest because the court defines the distinctions between those insured under cash and note premiums in mutual companies, and those insured for cash premiums in stock companies. Both of the former classes, according to the court, are alike members and partners entitled to share in profits, etc. The policyholder in the stock com pany on the contrary acquires no right of membership. His policy is issued on the credit of the capital stock and he is neither interested in the profits nor concerned with the losses. The mutual member, on the contrary, is responsible for the losses to the extent of the premium paid or agreed to be paid.

-Mosr of the apricot crop of California is now dried. The later sections—such as the Santa Clara Valley—are in the midst of drying. The quantity of this year's product of dried apricots is established variously at from 700 to 1000 twelve-ton carloads, or from 8000 to 12,000 tons. Owing to comparatively short fruit crop in the eastern states and to nearly if not quite all of the product of dried apricots and other dried fruits of the crop of 1893 having been consumed, California producers were in hopes of getting good prices, especially for all the early stock. Some shipments were made the very last of June, but on account of the THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE



rallroad strike none of these shipments got outside of California. In the meantime the pressure to sell by growers is great, owing to many causes, first of which was their failure to realize on green-fruits shipments, which were entirely stopped, together with all other shipments, by the railroad strike.

-Just as lace held first place among trimmings during the summer so jet passementerie is the elect of autumn decorations. Fashion is consistent in giving prominence to jet passementeries for fall as they are much more appropriate to the season than fluffy garnitures of lace. Jet is a decidedly pretty and striking trimming and in the finely cut varieties imparts an indescribable touch of magnificence wherever it is placed. Unlike most glittering ornamentations, it is not dulled by exposure to atmospheric influences, and is exceedingly durable, therefore commending itself as an economical trimming. In the fall goods the designs and combinations are entirely new. Seed-like beads, very linely cut, and oddly shaped uncut jet stones, enter largely in their make-up. These stones increase the desirability of the new trimmings by their unique shapes as well as their wonderful brilliancy. Some are flat and round or oval, while others are triangular or elongated and sharply pointed. Very decided novelties which are proportionately high priced, have cabochons with a satin or moire finish.

--A cable from England says: Wheat at eighteen shillings a quarter is perhaps the most important fact of the week. The English farmer is now face to face with both a moderate harvest and the lowest prices ever known. The harvest is only moderate, indeed, when compared with his hopes of last month. Down to that time the weather had been good. It has since broken, and, while the yield remains large, the quality will be inferior. The wheat estimate is 31 bushels per acro, as against an average of 29.23 bushels for the last ten years. Barley is reckoned at 34 bushels and onts at 42. Grass crops are still 50 per cent, above the average, but for the last three weeks large crops have been lying cut, which could not be carried on account of almost continuous wet weather. The best prices for wheat are quite four shillings per quarter less than last year. If these low figures be maintained, the condition of the British farmer will be, says a

high authority, "deplorable." Twenty years ago wheat profits of highly cultivated farms in England were from fifty to ninety dollars per acre. This year's crop is hardly expected to yield a profit exceeding thirty.

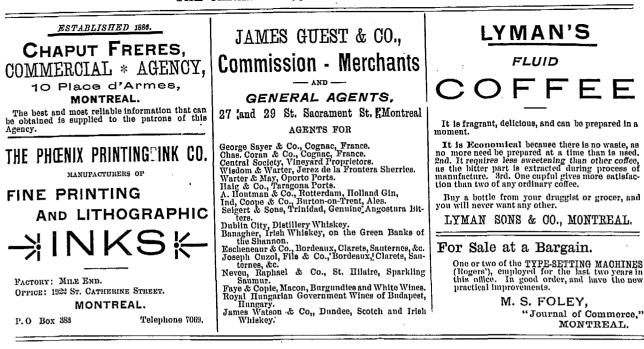
-THE following are included in the recent business difficulties in Ontario : J. A. Moore, general dealer at Worthington (near Sudbury) who has assigned. He took over the business of his brother who failed about a year ago. The concern was small.-Oliver Bros., wall paper dealers, Petrolia, have assigned. The business originally belonged to F. Oliver who admitted his brather, W. C. as partner in the spring af '92. Too limited capital seems to have kept them cramped, and besides, their line of goods will not readily admit of successful efforts to keep stock from accumulating.-D. M. Shields, grocer, also of Petrolia, has found his trade merging into unprofitable channels and has assigned. He was formerly of Whitney & Shields but has been pulling alone for some five-years.-F. Comfort, Gainsboro, Tp., has assigned.-Wm. McKeever, Hamilton, who has been conducting a small coal and wood business for some years has assigned.

-BUSINESS difficulties in this province during the past week include : E. G. Belisle, general dealer, St. Andre Avelin. He began about eighteen months ago and might have succeeded but for a loss by fire last Feb'y., since which time he has been endeavoring to regain a footing but at length has been compelled to assign.—Alfred Demers, of this city, who has been conducting a limited trade in boots and shoes for some years has given the assignee possession. He owes about \$500.—A brief experience in the grocery trade has taught R. A. Dubrale, of this city that there are many things to be considered in the retail city trade to-day besides the belief that buying a stock of goods from the wholesale house and placing it for sale will sustain the holder. He began about eight months ago with limited means and now assigns owing some \$1,500. Too much competition did not allow him a chance to make any headway.

-MR. JOHN BOGART, consulting engineer to the Cataract Construction Co., has inspected the Kakabeka Falls on the Kaminis-



THE CANADIAN ... JURNAL OF COMMERCE.



tiquia River, which falls into Thunder Bay, to test their suitability as a location for a large pulp and paper mill to be one of the largest, if not the largest, in Canada. Mr. Bogart found the falls to be 40 feet wide and 125 feet high, and suitable to develop a remarkable power. The region abounds in spruce and other woods. The parties who are back of this scheme are from Philadelphia, New York and Bangor. It is the purpose to build a million-dollar mill for the manufacture of paper for shipment to the English market.

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-BELLEVILLE, Ont., suffered a heavy loss by fire on the 3rd instant, the large shoe store of Haines & Lockett being almost entirely consumed. The loss will reach about \$43,000. The following insurance companies are interested : Queen's, \$6,000; Royal \$6,000; British America, \$5,000; Northern, \$5,000; Caledonia, Phoenix of England, and Manchester, each \$3,000; National of Ireland, \$2,800, and North British & Mercantile, \$2,000.-At Pointe Au Pic, Que., on the 2nd inst., twenty-five buildings were destroyed causing a loss of about \$50,000.

-The firm of Belcourt McCracken & Henderson, barristers, etc., Ottawa, Ont., has dissolved, Mr. N. A. Belcourt has formed a partnership with J. A. Ritchie, under the style of Belcourt & Ritchie, whose offices are those occupied by the late firm. The acceptance of the position of Crown Attorney for Carleton county Ont., by Mr. Belcourt will not in any way interfere wilh his practice in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec as heretofore.

-AT Campbellton, N.B., W. A. Mowatt & Co., general dealers, have assigned. The firm began business about two years ago and appeared to be doing well.—Some surprise was caused by the assignment of Max Ross, cigars, St. John, N.B. His liabilities are estimated at about \$5,000. He began somo four years ago and seemed to share a fair measure of prosperity.

-THE vacancy on the Board of Directors of the Bank of Yarmouth, at Yarmouth, N.S. caused by the death of Mr. J. W. Moody, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. S. Δ . Crowell one of its leading merchants.

-AT Arnprior, Ont., P. T. Dagenais, tailor, has been forced to assign. He has been in business some five years, without, however possessing much capital, and difficulty in collecting of late seems to have brought about his present trouble.

-NOTWITHSTANDING the proclamation issued by Governor Chapleau for the observance of "Labor Day," Monday 3rd inst., as a statutory holiday, Chief Justice Cazeau of Quebec held open court throughout the day, practically combatting the right to issue such a proclamation.

-ANOTHER carriage factory is spoken of for Kingston, Ont. A Gananoque dealer is the promoter.

-AT Selkirk, Man., a general dealer named Paul Magnuson has been forced to assign through pressure of dullness in trade. He has been in business about five years.

-THE Montreal Street Railway Company has petitioned the St. Antoine Council for a permit to lay a double track on Western avenue from Victoria avenue to the western limits of the municipality.

-Towns and villages contemplating the adoption of a new light will find it to their interest to correspond with the Incandescent Gas Light and Construction Co., of Grand Forks, N.D., of which Mr. Thos. Hennesy is the general manager. This company are prepared to erect plants under their system which will cost about one-half the old system, and not much more than an electric plant would cost. The cost of the light will be less than half the cost of electricity and the users have the convenience of having the gas for cooking, heating, lighting and power, while electricity is only used for lighting and then generally only until 12 p.m. It is the general experience of gas men who operate both plants in conjunction that, the gas plant has to carry the electric, or in other words the money made in the gas department has to go to meet the loss in the electric department and, if either is given up, the electric is the one to go. This has been the experience of managers of plants in cities of under 10,000 population. The public naturally like to give electricity a trial; but when they find out how costly it is, they soon seek out a good gasplant again, for it is a well-known fact that the life of an electric plant is only about five years and the wear and tear and renewals required in that time will about equal the original cost of construction. Parties who are interested in constructing electric plants will deny this statement, but if any one will take the trouble to wr.te to any gas company who operate an electric plant in connection with their gas system they will find the above statement will be corroborated. On the other hand a gas-plant constructed under this system will require but very little expense for repairs after the first cost. It is the only system yet discovered which can be successfully introduced and operated in towns of 2,000 or upwards.

-THE record of gross and not earnings of the American railroads for the first half of the current year, as compiled by the *Financial Chronicle*, is not an agreeable one. The losses have been tremendous, as the following summary for the six months ended June 30 will show:

		— Decrea	se
1894.	1893.	Amount	P. ct.
Gross earnings\$350,945,	696 \$419,735,757	\$68,790,061	16.39
Operating exp 254,099,	449 299,294,474	45,195,025	15.10
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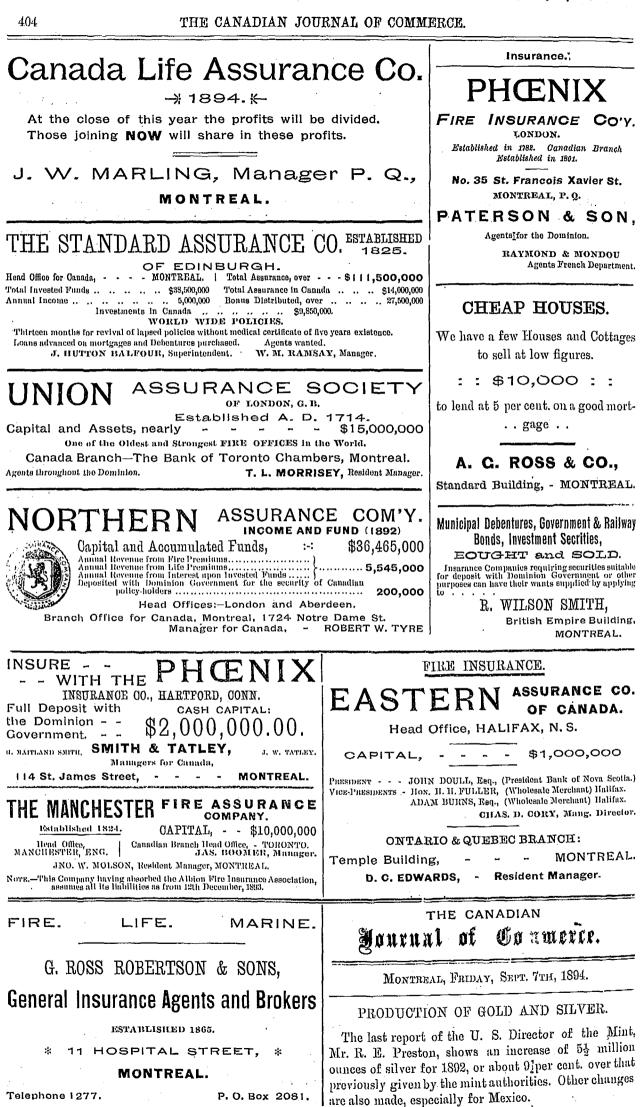
Net earnings.... \$96,846,247 \$120,441,283 \$23,595,036 19.59

The decrease practically wipes out the increases reported in the previous four years. Last year the net increased only 1 per cent., the year before 5 per cent., in 1891 3 per cent., and in 1890, 13 per cent. All these increases have been lost, and net earnings are about where they were in 1889.

--THE Hamilton, Ont., Customs returns show duties collected in August amounting to \$70,246.89, against \$46,825.84 for the same period last year, an increase of \$23,421.55.

-THE electric railway between the towns of Galt and Preston, Ont., is shortly to be extended to Hespeler, a thriving town some miles distant from the latter place.

-THE Customs receipts at Halifax, in August were \$68,494, a decrease of \$9,438 as compared with August last year.



Mr. Preston gives the silver yield of the U.S. for 1893 at 60 million fine ounces, equal to about $46\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, as against $63\frac{1}{2}$ million ounces of the value of $55\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars in 1892. The value of the gold output in that country increased from about 33 million dollars in 1892 to 36 millions in 1893. Montana and Colorado decreased their silver but added to their gold output. For last year the value of the total gold yield of the world is estimated by Mr. Preston at about 155 millions of dollars and the output of silver at 161,160,-000 ounces. The subjoined comparative table is given:

THE WORLD'S PORDUCTION.

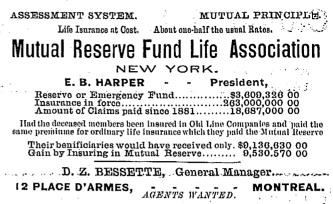
	Gold.	Silver.
Year.	\$	Fine Ounces.
1893	155,000,000	161,160,000
'92	146,000,000	152,940,000
'91	130,000,000	137,170,000
'90	119,000,000	126,094,000
'89	123,500,000	120,214,000
'88	110,500,000	108,827,000
'87	100,750,000	96,124,000
'86	100,600,000	.93,276,000
'85	108,350,000	$91,\!652,\!000$
384	100,700,000	81,597,000

An examination of the table will disprove that the contention of bi-metallists, that it was the inexpansiveness of gold production in the face of an increased currency demand for the metal owing to the diminished use of silver, which was the actual cause of the fall in the prices of commodities. Were their theory tenable, the large increase in the yield of gold, as shown by the table, would have again sent prices up. On the contrary, as is well known, prices have been sagging all the time. It is estimated that the average fall in prices since 1883 has been fully 15 per cent.

Dealing with the subject, the *Economist* of London (to which we are indebted herein), replies to the possible argument that it was only until 1888 that the gold yield showed any material increase, and that low though the general level of prices now is, it is not much lower than in 1886.

"If from that," says our contemporary, "it is sought to draw the conclusion that although the addition to the world's gold supplies has not yet sufficed to produce a rise in prices, it has, at all events, prevented them from falling as they had done prior to 1886, then it is necessary to point out that the rise between 1886 and 1888 took place before the supply of gold began to be appreciably augmented, and that since 1888, although the gold production has been increasing rapidly, the downward movement in prices has been far more pronounced than it was in the previous five years. It is evident, therefore, that the supply of gold has not had that overmastering influence upon prices which the bi-metallists seek to ascribe to it."

In connection with the influence which the supply of the precious metals may have had upon prices, Mr. Preston directs special attention to the fact that the world's gold product in 1893 did not fall very much short of the value of the gold and silver product combined prior to 1873. According to Dr. Soetbeer, the value of the world's output of both gold and silver in the five years 1861-5 averaged \$170,925,000 per annum, and in the succeeding years 1866-73 the average was \$190,830,000. In 1893, as has already been shown, the value of the gold product alone was \$155,550,000; in the current year it bids fair to reach \$170,000,000, and a similar increase in 1895 would bring the total up to about \$185,000,000. Mr. Preston goes into calculations as to the amount of gold used in the industrial arts, as to the quantities formerly absorbed by India for other than monetary purposes, and as to the present accumulation of gold by the Russian Government.



As the outcome of these he arrives at the conclusion that the value of the gold and silver "that might have gone to add to the monetary circulation of civilised countries in the years just previous to the depreciation of the white metal (1866-73) was \$60,560,000, as compared with \$77,520,000, the value of the gold alone, available in 1893 for coinage purposes, an increase in the latter year of \$7,000,000." If, however, estimates of the total production of the precious metals must be to some extent conjectural, the estimate of the quantities used for industrial purposes are more conjectural still. They are, indeed, only vague guesses, and different people guess very differently.

Mr. Preston, taking the mean of a number of different estimates, puts the value of the industrial consumption of gold throughout the world at \$60,000,000, but whether that is near to or wide of the mark there are really no means of ascertaining. We prefer, therefore, not to go into that portion of his calculations. The chief point is, as he puts it, that "the fact that the value of the gold output in the near future will probably equal the value of the average output of both gold and silver in the years immediately preceding the beginning of the depreciation of silver, must have an important bearing on the question of international bi-metallism," although, of course, "it cannot be admitted to be decisive of such necessity."

OUR FIRE BRIGADE.

It is strange the delusions we sometimes labor under. We have always had the impression-we might say conviction-that the fire brigade was formed and kept up for the purpose of putting out fires, just as part of the duties of a police force-though there may be some among our citizens to whom this will sound like a grotesque satire-is to prevent robberies and capture robbers. But alas ! So far as Montreal is concerned we have come by this time to the conclusion that we have been the victims of misplaced confidence, and that our fire brigade has been inaugurated and is carried on chiefly to parade the streets in shining brass helmets with appropriate uniforms when visitors come to our city for a holiday, to gallop round the Champs de Mars for the amusement of nursery maids and children should sailors from the briny ocean favor us with their presence, or to take trips down the river and have a good time if a few firemen from the neighboring States arrive to interchange views regarding the methods and appliances employed in fighting the devouring element. We are aware that to the uninitiated this may appear to savor of rank heresy; for are they not accustomed to read in the daily newspapers, which somehow they consider to be like statistics and cannot lie, that at a large fire the brigade did "noble work" and by "heroic efforts succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which they started?" These words have been repeated so often that they are open to the charge of monotony, of which we should not complain were it not that they not unfrequently gloss over the disagreeable truth with the pleasant poetry of imagination.

What are the facts of the case, let us ask, looking the matter squarely in the face? Montreal is one of the most solidly built cities in America; we have an ample water supply, abundance of engines, ladders and other appliances, to which lately has been added a watertower. And yet we find that almost every fire, beyond a mere incipient blaze, results in the total or nearly total destruction of the property contained within the walls of the building in which it started. That the fire seldom (not always) extends beyond these walls, is, we are fain to suspect, due to the walls themselves rather than to any great merit on the part of the brigade, for where the walls have been of flimsy construction the fire generally has extended, as an instance of which we have merely to allude to a recent fire, which began in a brick encased stable and was allowed to work its way through an adjoining coal shed into a steam laundry, which latter was gutted from cellar to roof. But of course, this fire, like all others in Montreal, according to the newspaper reporters, was magnificently handled, and it redounded to the credit of our brigade. A few days subsequently another large fire occurred in Craig Street, resulting again in a heavy loss, to which the new watertower was brought but not used, causing the very natural exclamation from a manager of a company largely interested-" What is the Water-tower for anyway? Is it for ornament?"

We freely admit that our Montreal brigade have great difficulties to contend with during our severe winters; but from observation it would seem that our fires are just as disastrous in the summer as in the winter, and we cannot help asking how it is that Toronto, for example, which is not nearly so substantially built as Montreal, and whose brigade has not such numerous equipments, does not suffer from her fires as we do? Surely the only answer is that "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark" with us, and that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

When our brigade succeeds in putting out the majority of other than incipient fires without serious loss, —when it fulfils this duty and omits its useless and inane parades for distinguished visitors, Jack-Tars, and "sich," then but not till then, shall we heartily echo the praises bestowed upon it by our daily contemporaries. Until such time our insurance rates are likely to remain higher than in Toronto and elsewhere, but at present for incompetenncy and bombast we can only compare the Montreal fire brigade to the Montreal police force. Give us a stronger comparison and we will use it.

In conclusion let us not be misunderstood. The men themselves may be all they should be if properly directed, but Napoleon's remark that "an army of stags commanded by a lion is better than an army of lions commanded by a stag," is applicable to the guidance of any large force of men.

One word respecting trips and pienics: Every fireman, from the Chief downwards is entitled to a holiday occasionally; but as in every large establishment or army, these holidays should be arranged so as not to lessen the efficiency of those left on duty, it would be thought very properly the height of folly, for a general stationed in front of an ambushed enemy to propose, or even allow, a considerable portion of his army leave of absence, if only for a day. Well, fire is our brigade's ambushed enemy, which should never be permitted to catch them at a disadvantage.

Abolish childish parades and picnics, knock on the head all aldermanic interference, and instil useful drill and discipline into the force, or we shall never be able to be justly proud of our fire brigade.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

The strike now going on among the workers in the forty large cotton mills in Fall River, Mass., deserves more than passing mention. Although primarily inaugurated to resist a cut in wages, it is really an attempt upon the part of the employes to force up the market for cotton goods. They recognise that their employers are not in anyway to blame, and that the cut has been brought about by the overproduction in cotton goods. They argue that in order to keep up prices it is necessary to cease production until the country has consumed the surplus, and hence they have gone out on what they call a "vacation" to permit that end to be brought about. Were they able to control the entire cotton production of the United States no doubt they might be able to increase prices in this manner, or, in other words to compel every wage earner to pay more for everything they manufacture. But, fortunately for the country, they can only shut down 2,546,488 spindles and 59,879 looms, out of the 15,640,000 spindles and 324,866 looms that supply the American market. This means only about 151 per cent of the supply; hence the result of this attempt to interfere with the current of trade is tolerably certain.

The troubles which culminated in this peculiar movement began in 1892 when the first announcement of a suggested reduction in the measure of protection was made in the Democratic platform. At that period the average price of the goods principally made in Fall River was 4.1-16 cents per yard, and the average overstock of all the mills, 7,000 pieces. In that year the week's labor was reduced by law to 58 hours. This meant practically an increase in pay of 31 per cent. Just before the Presidential election the mill-owners increased the wages 63 per cent of their own volition, and it was charged that they did this for the sake of influencing votes. As a matter of fact it was done to avoid a strike. They were making money, prices were good, and the Their employes were just preparing to mills busy. demand their share of the profits, and so the mill owners figured out that they might as well give it freely, and reap what credit they could out of it, since it had got to come anyway.

But soon a change came over the market. The price of Fall River goods fell to 4 cents in January 1893; to 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents in April, when it became a certainty that the tariff was to be altered; to 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ in July; to 2 $\frac{2}{4}$ cents in August; and finally to 2 $\frac{2}{5}$ cents when it became known that the changes were not to be according to the Democratic platform, and no one knew what they were actually going to be. Not only this, but the demand fell off. Most of the factories work from six to nine months ahead of the market, and so rapidly did the decline in demand set in that, in spite of their caution, the overstock began to grow steadily until on August 18th it reached S35,000 pieces, and at the close of last month, ないたというなななからないというないためであったとうないという

despite the fact that the strike had been in force a fortnight, it was still 650,000 pieces.

In the latter part of 1893, when prices were sagging, the manufacturers cut off the 10 per cent increase they had granted the year before. This was done without a strike; but not without much grumbling and discontent. It was held by the manufacturers that the actual cost of making the goods was $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and hence that the cut was justifiable; while the men contended that the cost was only 2 cents, and that there was no necessity for the reduction. The truth is probably somewhere between the two.

Be that as it may, the steady fall in prices brought them so perilously near the cost line that in February last another cut was spoken of. This was at first opposed by many of the manufacturers on the ground that it must lead to a strike, and that it was cheaper to keep the mills open and make goods at a small loss than close them in view of the heavy fixed charges. But when the price struck 25 cents all those who were holding out came in to the agreement, and the second 10 per cent was ordered on the ground that the selling price was less than the cost of the goods. The mill-men offered to show the employes their books to prove the truth of this contention, and so satisfied were the latter that it was true that all agreed to the cut, with the exception of the weavers. These latter took the curious ground that, while it was evident there were 835,000 pieces in stock, and that the price of 25c was not remunerative, they would prefer to have the mills closed rather than accept reduced pay. They hold that in a month this overstock will have disappeared, that the demand is reviving, and that when the surplus is absorbed prices will rise and there will be no necessity to accept lower wages. Accordingly they have taken a "vacation ", and the mills are closed.

It now remains to be seen which will prove to be right; the mill-owners, or the men. The owners say that low prices have come to stay. The men argue that they are only temporary, and that they can force them up by voluntarily abstaining from work. In the meantime they are losing \$173,000 every week in wages; they are eating up their savings, and running into debt in hopes of controlling a market in which their product only figures as $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total supply. The result is easy enough to forecast. The weavers will learn a costly but salutary lesson as to the operation of the laws of supply and demand, and finally they will go back to work quite satisfied with their first attempt to force up the price of manufactured goods by cornering the labor market.

MUNICIPAL PAWNSHOPS.

Some form of impledging effects as security for advances in money or produce has existed almost since prehistoric times. It is as ancient as barter, and far older than banking. Records of pledging are found among the Chinese and the Greeks at very early dates, and that it existed amongst the Israelites, the Egyptians, and the Assyrians, is proved by the frequent references to its practice in the Bible. All the early money-lenders were pawnbrokers before they were bankers. In the early days of finance banking and pawnbroking were indissolubly connected, and though, in course of time, the two branches became differentiated, the pawnshop may still be looked upon as the

poor man's bank, and the banker as the rich man's pawnbroker.

In mediaval times pawnbroking was synonymous with usury. It was then largely in the hands of the Lombards, who appear to have taken kindly to it from the outset, and the three balls which now hang in front of most pawnbrokers establishments are the escutcheon of the Medici family, who were pawnbrokers before they were princes. It was the exactions of these Lombards which led the Italian church to form charitable institutions intended to liberate the poor from the hands of usurers by granting them loans at moderate rates of interest, and often with no interest at all. These institutions were called Monti di Pieta, and became the model of all future pawnshops in continental Europe. The first instance of a pawnshop regulated in the interest of the borrowers was in Bavaria as early as 1198. There was one in the Franche Comte in 1350. The first Italian one was founded at Perugia in 1440, and it was not until 1577 that one was established at Avignon in France By the end of the seventeenth century there were Monts de piete, formed more or less after the Italian model, in most of the countries of Europe, and the characteristics of the original institutions are perpetuated in those of to-day, although they have long since ceased to be managed by the clergy or to be under the influence of the churches. The main object-the protection of the poor from usury and their relief from distress-is still maintained ; and in all the Latin countries they are connected with hospitals and charitable institutions to whom their profits are donated. In forty-four towns in France there are municipal pawnshops of this character. The highest rate of interest charged in them is 12 per cent. per annum, while in England the minimum rate is 27 per cent. and the maximum rate reaches as high as 1014 per cent. In the endowed Monts de piete, such as those at Montpelier and Grenoble, no interest whatever is charged. In Germany there are over a hundred institutions of this class, and in all the large towns and cities the rate of interest charged is 12 per cent. At Dresden the interest is 9 per cent., and at Leipzig it is only 8. Almost all the municipal pawnshops are connected with savings banks, and are self-supporting, and in most of them the interest charged is from four to five per cent. In Austria the system closely resembles that of Germany; but in the Royal pawnshops in Vienna and Prague, 10 per cent. interest is charged. In Spain the rate in the municipal pawnshops is 6 per cent., and in Holland and Belgium it runs from 5 to 8 per cent.

From these few facts concerning continental pawnshops it will be observed that they are all organized in the interest of the borrowers and the community. Let us now look at the laws regulating pawnbroking in England, and in our own country, and we shall find that they are framed to protect the lender rather than the borrower, and hence that there is an opening for the establishment of municipal pawnshops upon the continental model that will really relieve the necessities of the poor.

In England the only attempt at pawnshops in the interest of the borrower was made in 1695, when the directors of the Bank of England contemplated opening a "Lombard" (pawnshop) for the reception of small pledges at a penny a pound interest. This idea was never carried into effect, and from that time the

pawnbroking trade was not recognized by the law until 1784 when the interest was regulated for the first time. It was then fixed at { per cent. per month, and the period of the loan confined to one year. Various other acts, were passed-all more or less favoring the lender --until 1872 when the present law was framed. This act permits interest at the rate of 27 per cent. per annum theoretically, and on large sums this is the rate charged ; but on loans under 10s the pawnbroker can charge 4d for the ticket and 4d profit on each two shillings, or part of two shillings, for each calendar month, or part of a month. This makes the profit on the sum of 2s lent out for one week at the rate of 2163 per cent. per annum. Considering that a number of the pledges taken in the poor districts are for sums under 2s, the following table gives the percentage of interest really levied by the pawnbrokers :---

Loan	Period	Annual rate
2s	One week	216_{J}^{3}
28	Three days	505
1s 6d	Three days	676
1s	One week	400
ls	Three days	1014

These figures savor strongly of usury. And when we remember that statisticians estimate the number of pledges taken in every year, in England at 400,000,-000, and the average value at 4s, thus making the total loans \$100,000,000, we can see what a strain upon the poor this enormous rate of interest must be. At the minimum rate it would amount annually to \$27,000,000 and could its real extent be ascertained it would certainly be far larger. In no country is the amount of pawning done so large as it is in England, and nowhere else does the pawnshop play so prominent a part in the domestic economy of the working man. Yet England is one of the few nations who have neither state nor municipal pawn-shops and where usurious interest is permitted to grind the faces of the poor.

In this country the rate of interest allowed is 2 per cent per month, or portion of a month, with a further charge of 2 cents for the ticket up to \$5, and of 5 cents over that amount. This is the lowest rate on this continent. In the State of New York the legal rate is 3 per cent. per month, and in Massachusetts 5 per cent. per month, or fraction of a month. These rates are open to the same objection as those in England; namely that they bear severely on small sums lent for short dates, and thus have a tendency to grind the very class whose poverty should most entitle them to protection and to whom the existence of a municipal pawnshop, charging even as high as 10 per cent. per annum would be an inestimable benefit.

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It may not be deemed desirable by many that such institutions should exist. But unfortunately, in the present state of society, the pawnbroker has become as necessary as he was under other and earlier systems of eivilization. So long as there are recurrences of prosperity and depression, a vast population living from hand to mouth, and a fierce struggle for very existence, the pawnbroker must be indispensable. The army of easual workers, whose employment is uncertain and earnings small, depend on his help, and even men in regular work must go to him, when incapacitated by accident or illness, in order to tide over their difficulties. It is useless to say that they should have saved money for just such an emergency. In most cases their pay leaves no room for saving, and they have no bank account that they can overdraw at a pinch, as some do who preach most loudly about the improvidence of the working man. All that they possess are their personal effects and their capacity for labor. When they need money they are forced to raise it on the only security they have to offer. There is nothing dishonorable about the transaction and nothing to be ashamed of. Should they not then be enabled to obtain the loan they require at cheaper rates than they are now forced to pay? And would not this end be best attained by the formation of municipal pawnshops on the same system as that which has stood the test of practical experience so successfully in continental Europe?

TAXING MORTGAGES.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Halifax Herald*, in a well written editorial, takes issue with us on the subject of taxing mortgages. It holds that we err in believing that any tax would, in the long run, be paid by the mortgagor instead of the mortgagee, and thus that it would simply mean an addition to the burden of the former interest paid. It argues that, as mortgages represent the ownership of a certain amount of property and as people are taxed according to the amount of property they own, why should not they pay taxes on mortgages ?

Here at the very outset is an erroneous proposition. The mortgagee does not own the property on which he advances his savings, any more than a pawnbroker owns his pledges. He simply holds it as collateral security for the money he has loaned. The true owner of the property does not transfer the use or enjoyment of it to him in anyway, and hence, as the mortgagor is still the *de facto* owner and enjoyer of it, the law looks upon and taxes him as such.

In support of its argument the *Herald* cites a hypothetical case :---

"A man owning a \$5,000 house, mortgages it for \$3,000, and invests the \$3,000 in business plant or goods; how is he now taxed? He is taxed on the full value of the house and also on the value of the business plant, that is on \$5,000. Yet it is perfectly clear that that man really owns only \$5,000 worth of property. Who owns the other \$3,000. Why certainly the mortgagec."

Not at all. Our contemporary bases its argument on fallacious grounds. The ownership of the house has not in anyway been transferred. The mortgagor continues to reside in it, or rent it, and hence is justly called upon to pay taxes upon it. The \$3,000 he has borrowed on its security is presumably also earning money, and hence is equally subject to taxation. As no prudent man would borrow money unless he felt that the investment of it would at least return him the interest he paid for its loan, as well as a profit to himself, he actually has \$\$,000 invested for his own benefit at the time and must consequently pay taxes thereon. It rests with himself to ascertain before borrowing the money that its investment will return sufficient to cover all imposts and still yield him a proper proportion of remuneration.

Our contemporary goes on to say that the final incidence of the tax cannot be predicted with certainty. It alleges that the same objection was urged against the

proposal to make the real estate tax in Halifax a lien upon the property, thus taxing the owner instead of the tenant. It was then predicted that rents would rise by the amount of the tax, which the Herald says they did not do. Here again we join issue. We hold that the final incidence of the tax can be predicted with absolute certainty,-and that it will fall on the shoulders of the mortgagor. The instance cited of the failure of the imposition of a tax to increase the price of rents in Halifax has no bearing whatsoever on the case. There is no parallel between the renting and the mortgaging of a property. These are governed by entirely distinct laws. House rents fluctuate solely in accordance with the laws of supply and demand. An increase in building, or a decrease in the number of house seekers are the causes of a decline in house rents, as an influx of new inhabitants or a scarcity of suitable tenements will cause them to rise. With mortgages it is different. ()wing to the practically fixed rates paid for money by the banks and governmentor other savings institutions, the rates of interest on mortgages are similarly unchangeably fixed at a slightly more remunerative rate. To reduce that rate by the imposition of a tax would be to render the loaning of money on mortgage less desirable. Capital would seek other channels. Mortgages would be more difficult to secure, and the result would be that the borrower would be compelled to pay a larger interest in order to make up for the deficit caused by the tax. The lender, in fine, must have the full worth of his money.

This is one of the many instances in political economy where theory and practice clash. Theoretically, a tax imposed upon a certain class is paid by that class; but practical experience furnishes us with many examples to the contrary. Economic and social conditions interfere to warp its incidence, and the result is often directly opposed to the intentions of its framers. It has been the mistake of our contemporary to base its arguments upon theoretical grounds and, as a consequence, they will not stand the test of actual practical conditions.

AMERICAN RAILWAY PROSPECTS.

According to Henry Clews, United State, crop reports show improving prospects for the railroads. The latest estimates indicate a probability of fully 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. Up to the 20th of August, the crop of corn was estimated at about 1,500,000,000 bushels ; but later weather conditions have encouraged the hope that the yield may prove to be close upon an average. So far as respects transportation interests, the increase in wheat, amounting to something noar 100,000,000 bushels, will probably quite offset any possible falling off in corn ; for, relatively, a smaller portion of the corn crop than of the wheat crop is subject to long hauls; and the large increase in the latter crop will have to travel from west to east for export. It therefore would not be surprising if the earnings of the railroads out of this year's crops quite equal those of average years. So far as the crops affect the farming interest and its ability to purchase supplies at the east, the chances are much better, than they were earlier in the season. If the price of wheat is low, yet its yield is now estimated at 25 per cent. greater than last year's ; and, for any reduction, of say 10 per cent., in the crop of corn, there is, at present, the compensation of an advance over last year's prices of the same date of fully 30 per cent. The farmers' prospects may therefore be reckoned as fully up to the average of late years.

PACIFIC COAST FURS.

Letters from Vancouver say the catch of land furs during the past season has been an excellent one. Not only is the quantity nearly double that of last year, but the exceptional length and severity of the past winter has rendered the quality far better than usual. Bear is especially predominant. All varieties are represented by thickly furred skins and thanks to the persistent efforts of the dealers, the Indian hunters are at last not only giving their peltry better care, but are preserving the head and claws most satisfactorily. This applies also to the several kindred furs. Congar, coyoto and wolf have also arrived in greater numbers, but here the effect of the governmental bounty is still met to the mutila-tion of many a magnificent rug. The take of marten and mink has been large, but a great number, constituting the coast catch, are not so well colored as is desirable. The supply of beaver is large and satisfactory, both in quantity and quality. A large number of them being of a beautiful dark shade, are well adapted for making up unplucked. These were sent down in large numbers from the Kootenay. A few otter and silver fox have been sent down, but in no greater numbers than usual. The following are the prices quoted :

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	и 11. к 1. к	No. 1, Large	No. 2, Medium	No. 2, Large	No. 3	
	Bears, black	\$ 25	\$ 15	\$ 9	\$ 6	
	Bears, brown	. 22	14	້ ຄ	6	
	Bears, grizzly	. 25	15	9	6.	
	Bears, cubs	. 6	5	3		Ĩ
	Mink	50				
	Beaver		6	4	2	
	Otter	. 6	5	3	1.50	
	Marten, dark	. 2	1.50	1	50	,
-	Martin, pale	1	.75	.50		
	Fisher	6	5	3		Ċ
	Lynx	3	2.50	1.50		į
	Fox, red	1.75	1.25	75		
	Fox cross	6	5	4	2	
	Fox, silver	75	50	25	10 ·	
	Wolf	3	2	1 .		
	Wolverine	5	3	2	1	
	Raccoon	.40	.30	.25	• • • •	
	Wild cat	.75	.50	.30		

With marine furs the case is different. According to the San Francisco correspondent of the *Fur Trade Review*, the take of seal-skins this year has been of exceptionally poor quality. Really sound and good-sized skins are scarce, and the bulk of the cargoes are composed of small pups, extrasmall, and gray pups. From 60 to 65 per cent. of gray and pinky skins is reported. In fact no lot is without an extraordinary proportion of pinky skins, and experts can give no reason for this except that the salt used this season did not possess proper curing qualities. On this account the hunters propose to put their salt through an analytical process before using it next year.

The first lots offered sold at from \$8 to \$8.25; but as the vessels continued to come in, buyers found that the skins did not run well, and an immediate drop in values was the result. Each lot contained from 20 to 30 per cent. of gray pups, beside a large proportion of pinky skins, and it soon became apparent that out of the 100,000 skins of the North West catch there will be only 30,000 or 40,000 desirable skins suitable for manufacturing purposes. Consequently buyers held off. But, just at the critical moment, came an offer from Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., of \$7 advance per skin for all shipments consigned to their house. This closed out the local houses in Victoria, B.C., at once. The hunters figured up. that an advance of \$7 per skin was far preferable to accepting \$8 on a positive sale, as in any event they could only lose \$1 per skin on shipments. They did not figure at all on the skins bringing less than \$7 at auction in London, as they did not consider themselves responsible for any margin. Business of this kind is well enough in its way, but local dealers feel that it ought to be stopped, as they are being gradually shut out from active participation in the market. Even when offered fair prices the hunters refuse to sell to the

dealers, except at so much per skin all around, without permission to sort out the various sizes. This prevented coming to terms, as the dealers would not consent to pay as much for a gray pup as they would for a good sized skin. As a consequence local exportors are making but few purchases, and the eatch of the season will be tolerably evenly divided between C. M. Lampson & Co., Culverwell Brooks & Co., and the Hudsons Bay Co.

THE EATON FAILURE.

The failure of James Eaton & Co., dry goods merchants of Toronto, with total liabilities of \$150,000, was one of the most unexpected and complete in the history of the dry goods trade. Several months ago young Eaton came to this city to buy goods. No one ever dreamt that the house he represented had been practically insolvent for years. The glamor of the name dazzled local merchants, the house was known to be doing a large business, and no one over thought that a firm would be adding fresh departments to its stores and making extensive alterations on the very eve of suspension. Yet such proved to be the case. Young Eaton cut a wide swath while he was down here. He purchased the stock for a new clothing department, amounting to nearly \$7,000, besides buying from nearly every leading house in the city. And he purchased all his goods on the usual terms, discounted the time, and gave notes at thirty days. This confirmed the opinion of his solvency.

After his departure, however, certain creditors began to feel uneasy. It was whispered that the Toronto houses had become afraid of him, and had unloaded his account on this city. But no one suspected the crash was so near, or that the estate was as poor as it turned out to be. When the news came every one anticipated a fair dividend at the worst. Then it leaked out that, in addition to the \$60,000 he owed to Canadian creditors, he was indebted to the firm of Stewart & McDonald of Glasgow in the sum of \$96,000. This came like a thunderclap upon the local creditors; for it was next learnt that the Manitoba lands held by Stewart & McDonald and valued by Eaton at \$70,000, were really worth only about \$10,000 and thus that there would be \$\$6,000 of Scotch claims in addition to rank on the estate. Considering that the stock was only valued at \$33,529, this made the lookout an extromoly blue one, and it is felt that if the estate pays 10 cents in the dollar, it will be all that can be expected.

The loss falls with particular weight upon the Montreal creditors; for many of them have not seen one cent of money for their goods, as Eaton failed before the first payments fell due. On the \$30,000 worth of goods he bought in Montreal it is questionable if he has paid \$3,000. His largest creditors here, who sold him \$6,800 worth of clothing, have only received \$100, and others have the same experience to recount. The Toronto houses have fared better; but even in their case there are good grounds for complaint.

It looks as if young Eaton had expected that Stewart & Mc-Donald would consider their claim for \$96,000 offset by the Manitoba lands, and go on extending to him the same credit as they did to his father, who is now said to be imbecile. But they did not. Although they had dealt with James Eaton for thirty years they were not prepared to give the son credit when there was so heavy a liability against the firm in their books. Possibly they mistrusted his youth and business capacity. At all events all his efforts to secure an arrangement with them failed, and the stock was ordered to be sold on the 12th inst. The principal creditors in this city are :- Doull & Gibson, \$6,806; Robt. Linton & Co., \$4,686; McIntyro Son & Co., \$4,031; Gault Bros. & Co., \$2,804; Lonsdale, Reid & Co., \$1,717; Geo. Leslie & Co., \$1,001; S. Greenshields Son & Co., \$1,316; B. A. Boas & Co., \$906; J. McGillivray & Co., \$820; Thos. May & Co., \$897; Cavorhill, Kissock & Co., \$735; Belding, Paul & Co., \$547; Mont. Waterproof Co., \$469; Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., \$373.

In Toronto they are:—Caldecott, Burton & Co., \$3,700; A. Bradshaw & Son,\$2,936; Samson Kennedy & Co., \$2,519; Reid, Taylor & Bayne, \$2,009; Gale Mf'g. Co., \$1,286; John Macdonald & Co., \$1,198; Gordon McKay & Co., \$1,105, Toronto Lumber Co., \$1,950; Lailey Watson & Co., \$1,009; Crompton Corset Co., \$326; John Ritchie, \$702; Allen Mf'g. Co., \$686; St. Lawrence Foundry, \$650; McMillan & Wallace, \$836; Diagman & Lorimer, \$552; Wm. Bryce, \$545; Alexander & Anderson, \$523; F. C. Daniel & Co., \$515; S. F. McKinnon & Co., \$476; Evening Star, \$450; McWilliam & Everest, \$428.

Besides these there are:—John B. Chapman, London, \$584; Leitch & Turnbull, Hamilton, \$500; P. M. Lawrenson, Woodstock, \$400; C. Turnbull, Galt, \$322; T. Bradburn, Peterboro, \$305. The preferred claims amount to \$2,858.

This failure would seem to furnish a further argument in favor of a Merchant's Exchange, where wholesalers could meet, exchange views, and ascertain what new customers, like Eaton, were doing with other houses in the trade. Such an exchange has been frequently advocated in these columns, yet not only have no steps been taken to form it, but even the daily meetings of dry goods men on Change, inaugurated when the new Board of Trade building was opened and from which so much benefit was expected, have been practically discontinued for some time past.

THE MONTAGNON CASE.

As was expected, news has been received from France, that the reported death of the absconding contractor, Jules Montagnon, which was commented on in our last issue, was incorrect. The missing man has been found, and is living and in good health. The information sent to Jules Montagnon's wife, to Rev. Father Grenier, of the Oblat Order, and to Mr. Simeon Cognait, insurance agent, that he had been killed while visiting his mother in France, is ovidently unfounded. Consequently the insurance companies and benefit associations who had been requested to pay out the various insurances on Montagnon's life will have nothing to pay, at least for the present. They are, however, investigating into the matter to find out how the story originated, and who wrote the letters in question.

We have received the following letter from one of our subscribers in British Guiana, and publish it in order that it may reach the people chiefly interested in Canada. It is to be hoped that our friends in St. John will see to it that no obstacle stands in the way of direct trade with our fellowcolonists in British Guiana.

Georgetown, British Guiana Aug. 11, 1894. The Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Montreal, Canada.

 D_{EAR} Sir,—The following letter from Mr. S. A. Harvey Culpepper, who is town agent for some of our largest sugar plantations, speaks for itself :—

To E. D. Mackay, Esq., Georgetown.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been directed by one of our merchants in the sugar business to the fact that the railway charges from St. John and Halifax to Montreal and Lower Canada operate against the Canadian line of steamers being availed of for carrying sugar, and that sugar can be delivered by rail from New York to Montreal at a much cheaper rate. These excessive railway charges should engage the consideration of those desirous of furthering the sugar business direct with Canada and I point out this anomaly that you may bring it to the notice of those interested in the extension of our trade relationship. Yours truly,

S. A. HARVEY CULPEPPER.

Again—I learn that stevedore charges at St. John, N.B., are so high that it is almost impossible to ship by that port for western provinces. Why, we are told down here that owing to this fact it is cheaper to ship to Moneton via Halifax than by St. John ! Can these faults be remedied?

I am, dear sir, Yours faithfully,

E. D. MACKAY.

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THE FALL FAIRS.

A gratifying feature of the numerous annual exhibitions held throughout the Dominion is the growing success which almost invariably attaches to them. The visitor who attends the exhibition without any desire to buy or sell, is taught, perhaps without having given it previous consideration, many lasting lessons. Every article shown is made as perfect as the skill and judgment of its owner can devise, and is displayed to the public in the simplest and best manner possible in order to better exhibit its improved qualities. The skilled mechanic who perhaps thought himself foremost in his art, observes here some handiwork which, surpassing his own former achievements, begets in him at once a desire to further his efforts.

The rapid progress made through the various uses to which electricity is now applied, is full of interest to those whose occupations keep them removed from the centres of population. The yearly exhibitions are to them more interesting from many points than to those who dwell in the towns and eities. Being producers themselves of much that is admired, they have a double interest in viewing the choicest productions in the land.

The Fair which is being held at Sherbrooke this week is proving even a greater success than was anticipated by the directors. The Industrial Fair which opened at Toronto on the 3rd instant also gives promise of outdoing the achievements of former years.

ANOTHER OPENING FOR OUR LUMBER.

Norwegian lumber journals comment on the large shipments of planed boards from that country to Australia. A number of vessels are now loading in Norwegian ports for the Island-continent and, with what has gone out before, the quantity of planed boards for Australia this year so far will amount to fully 10,000 standards. Sawn goods have also been shipped, but the quantity will hardly reach 1,000 standards. To South Africa shipments of planed wood were somewhat frequent during the earlier part of the year, about 4,000 standards having been consigned to there during the first six months of IS94, against less than half that quantity in 1893. The shipments of deals from Norway for Africa are of no importance, but from Sweden the quantity appears to have been about 5,000 standards. Why shouid not our lumbermen secure a portion of this trade?

THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

The eyes of the silver producers in the United States are now anxiously turned towards the new "El Dorado" in western Australia which, if we are to credit the figures on the London Stock Exchange and the statements of the Agent-General of the colony, bids fair to cast into the shade the greatest gold-fields on record. Some of the sensational "finds" reported yielded over 4,000 ounces of gold to the ton of ore, and in another instance the precious metal is said to have been half the weight of the stone treated. The most prolific steady yield heretofore, that from the Mount Morgan mine in Queensland, is barely three ounces to the ton, and this mine paid dividends during the last seven years of $17\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars. The export of gold from the colony has increased from \$6,000 in 1886 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars for the year ended June 30th last. There is however quite a difficulty in the way, owing to the scarcity of wood and water.

The general belief that business in the Maritime Provvinces' escaped the prevailing dullness of the more westerly portions of the Dominion, and especially of the United States, is confirmed by the experience of prominent houses. Mr. N. Curry, president of the large building and manufacturing establishment of Rhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, N.S., who has been sojourning a day or two this week in Montreal, is one of those who brings such good tidings. The house of Rhodes, Curry & Co. maintain on their pay-roll some 450 hands, employed on their various contracts, of which 125 are engaged on the Dominion Coal Co.'s works at Cape Breton.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Travellers visiting this city from the United States say that the final settlement of the tariff has already led to an improved tone in business. Already the movement of manufactured goods westward is making itself felt in increased westward-bound transportation on the railroads, and if all the reports are true of the low stocks of these goods remaining on hand at western distributing points, they will require large amounts to fill them up. This ought to revive the manufacturing interests of New England and make a market for the unsold surplus of their product which now encumbers mills like those of Fall River and New Bedford, and has compelled them to suspend operations until they can obtain labor at cheaper rates. After this is effected they will probably be ready to go on as briskly as they did before the panic, and a similar good fortune, it is to be hoped, awaits similar establishments in other parts of the country. A few weeks will, however, demonstrate the truth or the fallacy of these forecasts, and the making of them is more interesting than important. Whatever be the result, there is no denying that a more cheerful feeling pervades the business community, and whether it be produced by solid facts or by unsubstantial imaginings is of no practical moment.

THE PRODUCTION OF CAMPHOR.

The war in the East has seriously affected the value of camphor; for although camphor was formerly produced in Sumatra, Borneo, and other parts of the East Indies, all now known to the trade comes from Japan and Formosa. The camphor tree is a large evergreen of symmetrical proportions, somewhat resembling a linden. It bears a white flower, which ripens into a red berry. The camphor is extracted from chips taken from the roots or from the stem near the root, the wood yielding about 5 per cent. of camphor, and the root a larger proportion. The annual export of Japan camphor averages about 5,000,000 pounds. The forests in Japan owned by the people are now almost denuded of tim ber, but the government still possesses large woods of camphor trees, which, it is estimated, will maintain a full average supply of gum for the next twenty-five years. Plantations of young trees are also making and are well taken care of, and, although camphor has not hitherto been extracted from trees less than seventy or eighty years old, it is expected that under the present intelligent management equally good results may be realized in twenty-five or thirty years.

CAPPING A CLIMAX.

Four pieces of felt cloth (cap material) which were passed through the Custom House here last Tuesday for Maclean, Waldron & Co., paid on the 25 per cent. ad valorem duty \$32.75, and on the 5 cents per lb. duty the sum of \$24.45, making a total of about 45 per cent. duty. The freight, wharfage and entry were \$7.12. The caps for which the goods are used are those mostly worn by the artisans and the poorer classes of our country population who cannot afferd fur coverings. The goods are also largely employed by the chief wholesale clothing houses, such as J. W. Mackedie & Co., H. Shorey & Co., E. A. Small & Co., and others for the manufacture of the cheap, warm overcoats in demand by the same classes.—And yet it is asserted that the country has an equitable tariff and: a paternal government 1

LET YOUR LIGHT SHINE.

Inquiries reach us frequently from readers wishing to know where goods not advertised in our columns are to be bought. Tuesday a Quebec man asked for the addresses of hop-dealers; yesterday we had inquiry from a Kingston firm wanting the addresses of any one manufacturing Sheepskin Matts. Why don't people keep themselves and their business before the public?

-PREVOST & OUIMET, dry goods, of this city, have assigned with small liabilities.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY. Return of traffic week ending Sent. 1st. 1894:

search of theme week chang bene rat,	1894.	1893.	
Passenger Train Earnings Freight do. do	153,143 235,569	195,895 218,054	-
Total do. do Decrease 1894, \$20,237.	\$388,712	\$408,949	,

-The harness business of T. Donkin & Co., at Shelburne, Ont., is in the hands of the assignce after a 5 years' existence. Liabilities about \$1,400.—A pressure of claims has caused the assignment of T.J. L. Orme, grocer of Port Stanley, Ont. He began with little capital in the summer of '90.—G. B. Haskins, tins, Melbourne, Ont., has assigned after a business experience of four years.—J. B. Bowe, a founder in a small way, at Paisley, Ont., for some years, has been pressed into assigning through lack of business.—C. Price, general dealer, Holland Centre, Ont., has assigned after an unsuccessful attempt at an extension of time... He compromised some 15 years ago and appeared to be afterwards regaining.

-N. E. BRAIS, manufacturer of shirts in this city since the summer '91, has assigned. If is fiabilities, direct and otherwise, will foot up some \$25,000.-U. Maleette, barber and tobacco dealer in this city has assigned owing some \$3,500. He has been in business about 12 years, succeeding fairly well till ambition prompted him to open a second store through which added care he seems to have abandoned his previous order of business.-A. Larouche, general store, Baie St. Paul, Que., after a business experience of several years has assigned with fiabilities of about \$3,200.-J. H. L'Herault, dealer in hay, at St. Valerein, Que., met with losses which has caused himto assign. He owes about \$7,000.

-The many friends of Mr. John W. Alexander, brother of Mr. A. W. Alexander, formerly manager of the Bell Organ and Plano Manufacturing Co., Guelph, Ont., will be pleased to learn—as we gather from the *Mercury*—that he has, in connection with Mr. John Kidd, superintendent, and Mr. W. McConnell, traveller,

-Ar the German maneuvres a new shoe sole for soldiers will be tried. It consists of a kind of paste of linseed oil, varnish, and iron filings with which the soles of new shoes are painted. It is said to keep the leather flexible and gives the shoe greater resistance than the best nails. Already, in many regiments, the usual iron nails have been exchanged for nails of aluminum.

Tinancial.

Thursday 6th Sep., 1894.

The report presented by the directors of the Bank of British North America at the semi-annual meeting was a disappointment; the earnings of the bank falling under expectations, In fact in order to pay an interim dividend of 21/2 per cent. it was necessary to call upon the amount brought forward, as the net profits of the half year were only £19,512. The stand taken by the directors in immediately cutting down the dividend is generally approved of ; but there is is a possibility that the next dividend will not exceed 3 or 31/2 per cent., and hence that the total dividend for the year may fall under 6 per cent. instead of being the 7½ per cent. generally paid. On the Stock Exchange the week has been a quiet one. Offerings were light, and the trading was narrow and professional; although there was an increase in the investment demand. Street Railway was the only stock the sales of which went over the thousand. It closed at 1551/2 for straight, and 152 for new stock, against

bought out the Dominion Organ and Piano Co., of Bowmanville. The new firm is now in possession.

—AFTER an unsuccessful attempt to obtain an extension of time, A. Descary, tobacco dealer, of this city has assigned. His liabilities will reach about \$10,000. If is career has been brief, having only began in the spring of '98. He is said to have met with some losses in the interval, which assisted his failure.

--THE grocery business of W. S. Blackwell, Toronto, has been seized by the bailiff under a landlord's warrant.-A. C. Fraser, wholesale and retail dealer in hardware and coal, Toronto, has called a meeting of his creditors.

-MR. A. W. MURDOCH, of Toronto, of Murdoch, Barber & Co., is in the city endeavoring to arouse some interest among manufacturers in his scheme for intercolonial trade with Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, &c.

-CHARLES A. LEPAILLEUR, formerly a bank clerk, but who absconded with \$2,700 in August 1893, has just committed suicide in this city at the age of only 20 years. The way of the transgressor is hard.

-An application for incorporation has been made for the London Electric Company of London, Ont. The capital stock is \$250,000.

-A. F. CHURCH, woodenware, Bedford, N.S., and A. J. Cameron, Port Howe, N.S. have assigned.

-C. BOURASSA, contractor of this city, has assigned. Liabilities \$4,000.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Duncan McIntyre, of the wholesale dry goods firm of McIntyre, Son & Co., left last Monday on a trip to Great Britain and the continent. The head of the firm, his brother, Mr. Wm. C. McIntyre, has but newly returned from a visit to the trans atlantic markets.

Mr. Geo. S. Waldron, of the wholesale hat firm of Maclean, Waldron & Co., is again in the vortex after a pleasant trip to and sojourn in England and the continent.

Mr. Walter Ellis, of the leading wholesale dress goods house of Th. Michau & Co., London, England, is on a visit to the city, and is staying at the Windsor.

154 and 149% at the opening. Gas also gained two points on the week. The decline in sterling exchange in New York, owing to the light demand and the increased disposition on the part of the banks to draw, was faithfully reflected in this market. Posted rates were 4.86 and 4.87. Actually paid 4.85 to 4.851/4 and and 4.85% to 4.86. Cables 4.86%. In this market sterling sixties sold at 9 to 1/4 and 91/4 to 93%. Demand 9.3-16 to 5-16 and 91/2 to %. Cables 9% to 兴. New York funds are at 16 to 1-10 disct, between banks, and par to ¼ premium over the counter. Call money still rules at 4 to 41% per cent., and discount at 6 to 61% per cent. In New York money on call is 1 per cent. Time money is dearer at 21/2 per cent. for three months. Commercial paper is less active at from 3 to 51/2 per cent. as to name and date. In England the Bank of England rate is still 2 per cent, but call money on the street is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and discount 1/2 to 9-16 per cent. Bar silver in London 30. 3-16d. The following are the transactions on the Stock Exchange for the week as per Chas. Meredith & Co., stock brokers :

BANKS.	Shures.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Year
Montreal	22	221	220%	2151%
Peoples	38	124	124	1111%
Molsons	10	168	168	170
	61	$167 \frac{1}{2}$	165	1511/4
Union	45	103	103	104
Commerce	8	141 1	1411/4	182
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Pacific Land B'ds.\$6	000	109	109	
Dul. Com	100	5	5	73/
" Pref	50	14	13	16 🚀

Cable 285	1421/2 1413/2 128
Telegraph 3	151 151 139 1/2
Richelieu 893	84 81%
Passenger 296	155 1 154 172 1/2
New Passenger 1328	152 1491/2 1761/4
Gas 598	166 168 195
Bell Tel 7	149 149 136
New " 50	146¼ 146¼
Loan & Mort. Co. \$500	par par

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for Week End ing Sept. 6th, 1894	1-	Balances. \$1,138,241
Corresponding		
Week of 1893	10,331,686	1,201,290
" " 1892	10,505,912	1,517,097
" " 1891	9,948,796	1,605,970

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday Evening Sept. 6, 1894.

The business situation continues to show signs of improvement in some lines by more liberal purchases of goods and larger quantities of orders received. The fall millinary openings this week attracted considerable attention, but some dry goods merchants are not satisfied with the result of payments maturing on the fourth. The Westspeaks more hopeful, however, where notes appear to have been better met than here. In the grocery trade sugars are moving brisk, and tea is also claiming the attention which has been encircling it for some weeks, and is constantly appreciating This is brought about by more in value. than a single cause. The rate of exchange is gradually becoming higher on account of silver advancing, which means that everything we buy from China and Japan will now cost more money. These countries are borrowing money and silver being



"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 Manufacturers in the Dominion,

legal tender with them means also an advance in that metal in the siver producing countries. Rice is firm at present quotations. New crop raisins are offered at advanced figures as the market here is bare. Payments in the grocery trade are reported good.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Scarcely any purchases on export account are being made in butter, and transactions are simply in a jobbing trade. Finest creamery seems to attract a little more attention lately and purchases have been made of latest output at 10c, a few small transactions at a fraction over this figure have been heard of. Dairy is quiet at 16 to 17c for finest townships. *Cheese.*—With advanced cables and advancing prices in the country, the cheese market continues to wear the same features which characterized it during the past weeks. With buyers paying the same price to the factorymen as prevails here, it should mean another $\frac{2}{5}$ cadvance in this market. The situation is looked upon in the light that the market being entirely in the hands of speculators, so long as they continue to advance. Present quotations are given in prices current on another page.

CEMENT, ETC.—Arrivals of cement during the week aggregate over 10,000 casks, which have relieved the scarcity of stocks on spot, and importers are now in a position to fill their orders promptly. Prices are very firm, ocean freights having advanced from 1 to 2s per ton over summer rates, and quotations now range from \$1.95 to \$2.05 for English brands, and \$1.85 to \$1.95 for Belgian ex-ship. The demand for fire bricks is light and stocks on hand more than ample to fill orders for present shipment. Prices quoted are \$15,00 to \$21.50 per thousand ex-ship, according to brand and quantity.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—No new features have transpired in these lines. A steady trade is being done and prospects brightening. In the English market solvent naptha is easier, but not markedly so; sellers seem rather more inclined to meet buyers' views, but there is no pressure of stocks. Creosote maintains its high level of value, and is expected to do so, as the Scotch coal strike is keeping supplies low. Carbolic acids of all qualities are dull and rather lower in price. Acetates of lime are quiet, buyers' wants being well covered, but prices are firm, and expected to improve before long with the customary advance in freights from America. Acetate of soda is rather dull on spot, but there is more enquiry for forward delivery, prices ruling very low and steady. Acetates of lead are quiet, and the recent reduction of £2 per ton in foreign white has caused no increased demand. Nitrate of lead is moving better. Prices of alum for export have been reduced 5s per ton. Carbonate of ammonia has less enquiry, and muriate of ammonia is rather easier. Carbonate and caustic potash are quite firm, and prussiate of potash maintains its value.

Day Goops.—The paper maturing on Tuesday last was very poorly met. Most houses report that less than fifty per cent. of the notes due on that day were paid, and that partial and even entire renewals were the rule. The usual improvement in remittances noticeable at the commencement of each month was absent, and merchants report money slow and collections difficult. The fall millinery openings attracted a large number of buyers; but trade has not been brisk, and one large house reports its trade \$30,000 behind that of last year. Travellers on the road are sending in fair orders, although many houses are not inclined to press goods and buyers still operate cautiously. The city retail trade is dull, and the improvement expected from the opening of the schools has been retarded by the warm, wet, disagreeable weather of the beginning of the week. But wholesalers' report a better feeling all over the country, and now that the crops in the North-West are beginning to move both trade and remittances are expected to improve.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The Manitoba crops are commencing to move at prices varying from 40 to 42 according to location. These figures are equal to 56c at Fort William, or a shade higher than Duluth wheat. Farmers evidently intend to thrash and sell at once and the moveto thrash and soll at once and the move-ment of wheat promises to be brisk and in-creasing until the end of next month. The quality of the wheat is, if anything, better than last year, and the yield is about 2,000,-000 bushels larger. The oat crop is also above the average. Old wheat delivered afloat at Fort William is quoted at 58c and new at 57c. In this market trade is unit new at 57c. In this market trace is quick and prices for wheat are purely nominal. Peas in store bring 71 to 72c, and No. 2 oats sell at from 33¼ to 34c. Beerbohm's cable advices say :—Cargoes off coast, wheat, quiet but steady; maize, nil. Car-goes on passage and for shipment, wheat maize quict. Mark Lane English and new at 57c. In this market trade is quiet and maize, quiet. Mark Lane English and and maize, quiet. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, quiet. American maize, very firm. Danubian maize, not much de-mand. California wheat, off coast, 238 9d; promptly to be shipped 24s; nearly due, 238 9d. French country markets, rather easier. Liverpool spot wheat, firm, but not active; spot maize, steadily held. Flour is not active but the demand form is not so active, but the demand from abroad continues and a fair average busi-ness was transacted at \$3.50 to \$3.60 for Manitoba patents, and \$3.30 to \$3.45 for strong bakers' as to brand. It is said the Minneapolis mills are now using 5 bushels 45 pounds of wheat to the barrel of flour instead of 4½ bushels as heretofore. This is to throw more into the bran for feed for which there is a strong demand. It will make a difference of 100,000 bushels of wheat at this point alone. In this market feed is also active under a strong demand. Prices are firmly held. Oatmeal is quiet Prices are firmly held. and unchanged.

GREEN FRUITS.—Heavy supplies continue to come forward, and, as a result, prices are being kept low. A good demand, however, exists and dealers are satisfied with the season's trade. As reported in our columns some weeks ago the latest estimate for the winter apple crop shows about 50 per cent. of a produc-

tion. Quotations are :--California Peaches 40 to 60c per basket ; blue grapes 25 to 30 c per basket of 10 lbs. Oranges Messina or Catania, \$5, 160 size, \$4 to \$4.50. Bananas, finest full fruit, per bunch as to size, 75c to \$1.00. Evaporated Apples per lb. 14c. Egyptian onions per bag about 112 pounds 75c. Nuts, Filberts, 9c, Almonds 13c, Walnuts 10c, Peanuts 8 to 9c. California peaches \$1.00 to \$1.25; plums, \$1.25; Pears, California, ripe \$1.50 to 2.00; Green \$2.25 to 2.50. Apples, brls. \$1.25 to \$2.00; basket 20 to 30c. California grapes (Tokay's) \$3.00 to \$3.25 per crate; California muscat grapes, \$2.50. Canadian Peaches per basket 50 to 60c; Canadian Plums 60 to 85c. At an auction sale in this city on the 5th inst. Bartlett pears sold at \$1.60 to \$2.10 per box; Congress do., \$1 to \$1.00. German prunes, 95c to \$1.10. Yellow egg plums, \$0 to 90c. Crawford peaches, 70 to 80c; Clings 60 to 70c. Muscat grapes, 95c to \$1.20; Tokays, \$1.60 to \$2.90. Lemons, \$1 to \$1.75 per box. Apples, \$2 to \$2.75 per barrel. Bartlett pears sold at \$2 per brl, kegs \$1.76. Plums in baskets, 571% to 65c.

GROCERIES.—Tea continues to hold an active part in the grocery trade 'through the same causes which infused new life into it some weeks ago. A private cable from Japan this week tells of a further advance equal to 2 cents per pound. Trade is fairly brisk as retailers see nothing to lose in supplying themselves ahead if within their means. A large business is being done in sugar at unchanged prices. Ex-granulated is held at 4¼c, and yellows at 3¼ to 4c, as to brand. Syrup continues in light supply. The season for a better movement will shortly be on hand and some dealers anticipate an advance, basing their calculations on the disparity between the present price and that of sugar. New Valencia raisins are selling to arrive at 6 to 7c. New currants are expected to be in light supply owing to a reported shortage in the crop. In canned goods the new prices have not yet been fully placed. The market continues quiet and unchanged. Red salmon is likely to be scarce, and sales have taken place at \$1.25 to \$1.30 on spot. Coffees are fairly active and firm at prices noted on another page. Trade on the wholo is decidedly better, and the business of the country is looked to as satisfactorily sound. During the depression in the carlier part of the year the retail grocers were among the first to buy sparingly and only for actual needs. This resulted in a large measure in turning many balances of stocks into money, which otherwise would have added to the supplies carried forward, and the beneticial result is now shown by the promptness with which grocery bills are met in the present season which admits of less ready money among country dealers than will prevail later.

HIDES, ENC.—The supply continues light. In fact there is no stock of light hides on hand. The boom evidently continues in regard to lambskins which are now quoted at 45c. Montreni green hides, are unchanged from last week at \$4.00, \$3.00 and \$2.00 for No. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Tanners paying 50 cents more for assorted, cured and inspected. While some occasional sales are reported above these figures, the quotations given are a fair basis.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Business in leather continues comparatively unchanged. A somewhat better movement is reported in sole, but with this exception transactions are confined to small orders. Among the shoe manufacturers a better business is reported from some sources, owing to the increase of mail orders, which, while not heavy, are inade up by numbers.

Hors.—A plentiful yield greets the growers of hops this season, both near and far. This added to the fact that there is still a rather heavy supply of old stock in

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J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

LADIES' JACKETS, CAPES, ULSTERS,

IN BEAVERS, KERSEYS BOX-CLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS, Etc. ALL THE STAPLE AND NEW SHADES.

MELISSA RAINPROOF WRAPS in Tweeds, Worsted Mixtures, Serges, Etc., Etc.

Our Ladies Goods Are all Tailor-made in the Latest Styles.

Merchants should see our Goods before placing Sorting Orders.

> PROVISIONS AND EGGS.-A better enquiry existed for provisions during the early part of the week, principally from the country. Canada s.c. heavy is now quoted country. Canada s.c. heavy is now quoted at \$19.00 to \$20.00. The Chicago market has advanced, and holdings here are very light. Lard is active and firm with an ad-vance of 14 c in compound refined, which is now held at 71½ to 754 c. Eggs.—The market is still full of stock which, not of the choicest, is difficult to move. Best can-dled stock are held at 9 to 10c, the greater number of transactions being at the for-mer figure. Select fresh stock are scarce and difficult to procure; 11 to 12c being the quoted figures. There are retailed here at all prices up to 25c.

SEEDS .- There is scarcely any timothy or clover offering as yet. Only those farmers who really need money sell early, others hold for the colder weather. Threshing already done shows fair timothy and clover, but outs shows lighter grain and of light weight. Beans are unchanged in price at \$1.45 to \$1.50 per bushel for white ordinary, and \$1.50 to \$1.55 for hand picked.

Wool .- Manufacturers who are needing supplies are now buying freely and paying 5 to 10 per cent. advance. The present available stock here is extremely light. A cargo consigned to a firm in this city is excargo consigned to a first in this city is expected to reach here about the 15th inst. A private cable from London this week speaks of business there as contined within very narrow limits, with an advance of 5 to 10 per cent, in prices.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

Toronto, Sept. 6, 1894.

Travellers are all in; dealers are preparing for a large store trade, which usually takes place during the progress of the Industrial Exhibition. Prospects are good, with an improvement expected on last autumn. September payments have been well met, and the number of failures are likely to be small. Money on call continues cheap at 4 to 4% per cent and prime discounts are quoted at 61/2 to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange is weaker in sympathy with New York market. Business on the Stock Exchange is fair with values generally steady. Dominion sold at 279, Standard at 1681/2, Commerce at 140%, Imperial

33 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

at 1831/2, Gas at 1931/2, Western Assurance at 1461/2, Cable at 142, Canada Landed Loan at 120½, Canada Permanent at 178, Farmers at 115, London & Canadian at 129, Frechold at 140.

BUTTER, &C .- Receipts moderate and prices unchanged. Choice tub dairy sells at 171/2 to 18c, and inferior 14 to 16c. Large rolls 15 to 18c. Creamery 20 to 22c. Eggs firmer at 8 to 9% per dozen, while strict-ly fresh bring 10% to 11c and cheese un-changed at 9% to 10c for new.

DRESSED HOOS .- Offerings light and the demand limited. Small lots of fresh sell to butchers at \$6.75 to \$7.00.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-Flour is dull, with prices heavy. Straight rollers at \$2.45 to \$2.60, Toronto freights. Manitoba flours dull at \$3.40 to \$3.50 for patents and \$3.30 to \$3.40 for strong bakers. Oatmeal dull at \$4.00 to \$4.10. Bran is steady, selling at \$13 Toronto freight, at \$14.00 for small lots here. Shorts \$16.50 to \$17.00 here. Wheat irregular with demand limited. Wheat irregular with demand junited. White sold at 52½c for new west and red at 52c. Spring sold at 56c on the Midland. No 1 Munitoba hard at 67c west, and at 69 to 70c east. Barley firm, with none offering. Peas sold at 56c for new outside. Oats firmer with sales of new at 29 to 30con track and at 25 to 26c outside. outside.

GROCERTES.—There is a fair trade with prices generally firm. Sugars sell at 41/2 to 45/3c for granulated and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 41/3c for yellows. Coffees firm at 21 to 21/3c for Rios. Teas are firm, with a fair demand. Canned vegetables sell at 90c. New fruits will be arriving within a few days.

HARDWARE-Trade is on the quiet side, but the feeling is improving.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides are in fair demand with cured quoted to 3% c. Dealers pay 3c for No. 1 green and 2c. for No. 2 Sheepskins unchanged 30 to 85c. Tallow is being bought at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{5}{4}$ and sold at 6 to 6¼c.

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts have increased, and prices are inclined to be heavy. The best shippers sold at 4 and medium at 31% to 3%c. Choice butche rs bring 33%c to 3½ co medium 3c, and inferior 2¼ to 2½ co Sheep for export in demand at 3½ co per 10., and spring lambs dull at \$1.75 to \$2.75. Hogs easier the best bringing \$5.45 thick fats \$4.90 and inferior \$4.25 to \$4.50.

consumers' hands leaves the market ex-tremely dull. Prices for the new crop, as a consequence, are very low as compared with the opening prices last season. In the United States the yield is expected to show almost double that of '93. The long con-tinued drought had the effect of prevent-ing, to some extent, the full expansion of the leaves, but the crop is nevertheless first class. The dry weather will, however, cause the hops to weigh somewhat lighter.

IRON AND METALS .- Very little is doing in pig iron. Scotch iron is too dear to touch, and as a consequence American pig is still coming over the border and more of our buyers are going there for their sup-plies. The final ending of the coke strike in the United States has been followed by the putting of so many new furnaces into blast that prices have sagged again at Pittsburg. This enables them to land American pig in this market at \$17.50 of a quality equal to Scotch iron costing \$20 per ton ex-yard. Canadian pig is dull, but holds its trade well at \$16,50 to \$16.75 for No. 1 Siemens and Ferrona. Bar iron is dull and weak at \$17.0. Tin plates have lost their upward tendency in England, and here they are weak and lower. We quote \$2.75 to \$2.85 for I. C. cokes, and \$3.25 to \$4 for charceals according to brand. The stock at Swansea is cabled at 286,000 boxes, or an increase of 45,000 boxes over last years' figures. Tin, copper, zine and lead are quiet. We quote copper at 91%c in small lots and 10c in large. Camada plates are steady at \$2.10. In the United States the market is dull, and the enquiry for finished iron keeps within the narrowest limits. is still coming over the border and more of enquiry for finished iron keeps within the narrowest limits.

POTATOES .- The market continues well supplied from local points. The low price of 50 cents per bag which at present prevails, will, it is thought by some dealers, be of short duration, owing to the scarcity in the Western Status and the lowering of the duty which will cause more shipping from here. Complaints of blight are heard from some sections but these are not by any means general. The drought in Ontario has caused a shortage there.

OLLS, ETC .- An advance in Norwegian cod liver oil, equal to 121/2e has taken place in the primary market. Glycerine con-tinues firm, Glass and white lead are firmer though not advanced here. Late firmer though not advanced here. Late transactions in this market have been only of a small nature. Coal oil is somewhat firmer as the active season approaches, though prices have as yet undergone no change. American in car lots, 15c; all smaller quantities now 16c.



Wool..-The market is quiet with prices unchanged. Fleece brings 16½ to 17c and fine clothing 18½ to 19c. Pulled supersare quoted at 19 to 19½ and extra at 21½ to 22,

wholesale houses in the city during the last fourteen years, Mr. McMartin having for his field the great west and Mr. Camp-bell the Maritime Provinces. The hand-some premises of the new house, four floors, at 256 St. James street, adjoining the new Bank of Toronto building, are now fitted up and lighted by electricity. In of certain standard builds. In attempting to strike a few average sizes, some of the oldest houses often succeeded in fitting nobody. A United States establishment has fits for everybody. The new firm has introduced among many other varieties the "Stout Man's Coat" and suit, which cannot fail to be in demand by many middle-aged men throughout the Dominion. The new method of strengthen-ing trojiers where they usually rive way ing trousers where they usually give way first, is also worthy of notice. The idea had already been introduced in England in the preparation of the more expensive class of men's underwear, except that in the trouNAME.

Commercial, Nild.....

Commercial, Windsor.. Dominion..... Du Peuple.....

Eastern Townships.... Federal..... Hamilton.....

Hochelaga Imperial

Imperial Jacques Cartier.....

Jacques Cartier..... Merchants' Can..... Merchants' Halifax.... Molsons Montreal.....

Nationale New Brunswick

Ontario.,....

Ottawa People's of N. B.....

Quebec..... St. Stephen's..... Standard

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The GUARANTEE Co. OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital Authorized, Paid up in Cash (no notes) Resources, *Deposit with Dom. Gov't,	-	-	\$1,000,000
Paid up in Cash (no notes)	-	-	304,600
Resources,	-	-	1,119,946
*Deposit with Dom, Gov't,	-	-	57,000

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 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.

President and Managing Director:

EDWARD RAWLI Vice-President, - - - - -

HEAD OFFIC.

Dominion Square, Corner Metcalfe St., N

*N.B.—'This Company's Depo made for Guarantee business by is not liable for the responsibi-risks.

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17. 19 and 21 St. M MONTREAL

BOOKBIND

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JOB PRINTING OF DONE AT THE

JOURNAL OF CO

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1 1 0 PL 66 1 33					business is				



PURE VINEGARS. WARRANTED PURE, of natural strength, and free from any added acids. Manufac-tured solely under the supervision of the Inland Revenue Department. Unequal-led for table use and pickling purposes. Put up in wood, all sizes, and in demijohns. MIXED PICKLES. EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED SIMILAR GOODS. Put up with selected fresh vegetables, in pure vinegar, in 20 oz. round bottles, and in wood packages of 1, 3, 5 and 10 gallons

JAMS, JELLIES and PRESERVES, WARRANTED FRUIT AND SUGAR. FOR COMMERCE: Specially prepared for Bakers' and Con-fectioners' use. FOR 'THE HOUSEHOLD: For Hotels, Boarding Honses, Clubs, Colleges, Convents, Hospitals, Asylums, etc. Also, for travelling, hunting, fishing, yachting excursions, pienies, etc. Put up in 8 oz. and 1 lb. glasses; also in tins from 1 lb. to 10 lbs., and in wooden paths of 7, 14 and 30 lbs.

MICHEL LEFEB	VRE & CO.,	MANUFAC- TURERS.	MONTREAL, P.Q.
Established 1849.	Gold, Silver and	Bronze Medal	s, 20 First Prizes.

facture the three nd more durable. Campbell & Co., me when-though high-water markbusiness is not as yet at high-water mark— one large house has finished winding up, the owner of which is enrolled among the millionaires of the city; and it goes with-out saying that the new aspirants will try mighty hard to reach and deserve in due time a place quite as high on the ladder of success; and we need scarcely say also that many good wishes attend them by the way.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As the piano factory of Mr. L. E. N. Pratte has been in active operation during the summer, not only during the usual working hours, but even at night, the public can expect a display of his pianos in September which will surprise them.

Experts who have had an opportunity of Experts who have had an opportunity of seeing these planos in course of construc-tion express themselves delighted with them, and confess that they stand unrival-led, not only in musical qualities, but also in the rarity of the woods, the perfection of finish and the delicacy of carving and mar-queteric employed in their cases. Although many have been sold before

Although many have been sold before being finished, they will probably be on view before being delivered, so that our amateurs can have a chance of inspecting them.

416

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Capital paid-up.

806,500

260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000

1,499,905

1,250,000

710,100 1,951,525 500,000

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Rest.

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270,000 3 & 1 4 & 1 $3 \frac{1}{4}$

1,159,259 215,000

2,900,000 600,000 1,200,000

6,000,000 30,000 525,000

845,000 818,084

110,000 550,000 45,000 600,000

Dates of Dividends.

Dec 200

Nov Sep 121

July 135

Dec 160

Dec Dec Dec

Dec Feb Oct 165 14S 166½

Dec Nov July 2201/2 65 249

Dec Dec July 108 170 133½

Dec Oct Dec

Per Cent Price Sept. 6.

 $\frac{105}{279}$

125 153½ 110

127

iis

101 57

120%

140 125

175 124 16S

165%

Cash

value per S

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300 00

62 50

160 00

165-00 145-00 83-25

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81 25

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25 25 57 00

Capital Sub-scribed.

306,000

500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000

1,500,000

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710,100 1,963,600 500,000

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Par Val'e

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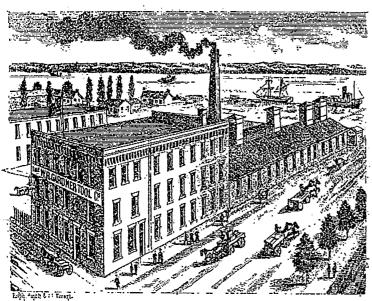
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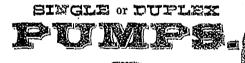
MON	TREAL WHOLESA	IN PAION		<u> </u>	91 1, 0, 1004.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogans Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip " Buff "	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Youths. \$0 55 \$0 70 0 65 0 80 0 70 0 80 0 75 1 00 0 90 1 15	Roast Chicken 1-lb ting. Roast Tarkey, 1-lb ting Brooms.	S. C. S. C. 2 25 000 2 25 000	Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda "Concentrated	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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Machine Sewed. Poppled Button Glazed Buff Button Gott Polish Calf French Kid Nume of Article. [Wholesale.]]	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 50 0 70 0 50 0 70 0 80 1 35 0 90 1 35 1 40 1 75 Wholesale,	Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Alocs, Cape. Brom. Potass Camplor. Eng. Refor. ck 'Ref Rings Citric Acid	0 13 0 15 1 75 2 50 0 07 0 09 0 55 0 60 0 70 0 72 0 65 0 70	Labrador Herrings No. 1. Ntd. Shore. No. 1. French Shore. Sea Trout No. 1 split p.b. " half brls. Large C.B. Herrings " halves. Mackerel No. 1. kitts " ' karrel.	0 00 0 00 5 75 6 00 3 00 3 10
Sec. Sec. Sec. Lobsters 6 00 6 50 50 Sardines, M 8 00 9 50 9 Mackerel 4 doz, case 3 75 4 00 Sultinon 3 65 3 75 Chung, 1-th ting perdoz 9 00 0 00	Corn Beef 1-lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Grean Tartar. Grean Saits. Giverino. Gun Arabic per lb Worphita Ophim Oxatic Acid Phosporus Potush Bichromate Potush Codde	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Drat Codi, Dry " per quintal. Salmon No. 1 bris " 3 Salmon, (tierces) Boneless Fish Cod Nild	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
 a 3-15, b 13-15, c 13-15,	2 In Janken B. heubs Koast Beef, 1-15., per dox. "2-1bs. " Deviled Tong's, ½ 1b. " Ham, ½-1b. " Turkey, ½-1b. " Turkey, ½-1b. " Cx Tongwe, 1½-1b. " " " 2½-1b. " " " 2½-1b. " " " 2½-1b. " " " 2½-1b. " " " " 2½-1b. " " " " 2¼-1b. " " " " 3 -1b. " Finnan Haddles,50's	1 40 0 00 2 70 0 00 1 20 0 00 1 20 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 7 25 0 00 8 25 0 00 11 00 0 00	Strychnine Tartaric Acid Tin Crystals	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 93 & 0 & 100 \\ 0 & 90 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 25 \\ \end{array}$	Flour. Winter Wheat	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.

WHEELER & TAPPAN CO., 12 & 14 S. JEFFERSON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

: --420

如果是是一个人的。如果是不是是一个人的。如果是一个人们是一个人们的,我们就不能是一个人们的。""你们就是一个人们的,你们们就是这些人们的,我们们就是你们的,你就是 第二十一章 "我们们就是是是是不是不是不是不是不是不是不是是不是是不是不是不能是一个人们的,你们就是不是不是一个人们的,我们们就不是一个人们的,我们们就是你们就是



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Mount Bros. Manufacturing Electricians, 776 CRAIG STREET MONTREAL.

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	MONTR	EAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURS	day, se	PT. 6, 1894.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	11	Wholesale.	· · ·	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Farm Products. Burren; Creamery, Townships, dairy, new Western, new	0 18 0 19 0 16 0 17	Barley, malting "feed Peas, per 60 lbs, adloat In store Rye Corn, in bond "duty paid	0 00 0 00 0 71 0 72 0 52 0 53 0 00 0 00	Molasses (Barbados)img Porto Rico Cuba Baking Powder Case I, 3 02. 5 02. tins 	\$ c. \$ c. 0 30 0 32 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " " Italian Peel-Citron Orango Lemon Starch:	0 06 0 07 0 10 0 13 0 20 0 00 0 14 0 16
Curres: Finest Western colored Finest Western white Finest Townships' Finest Eastern white Under grades Cable Eastern white Hoder grades No. # No. # Hors: 1893, per lb " Old Bacon, smoked, per lb Dressed Hogs, " Hams, city " Canvassed Prosted	0 00 0 10 0 07 0 05 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 05 0 00	 Teq. (IIf. Chest & Cad) Japan, com. to med., fb good med. to fine facey facey Y. Hyson, com. to good "fine to finest, fb Gunpowder, com" "good" Pingsuey, med to good" Oolorg" Congou, common" "good common" 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Prul: Loose Ameciel Layers, London. Con. Chuster. Con. Chuster. Inperial Extra Dersert. Royal Bucking'n Cluster Bultanas. per la "Gurants" "Gurants" "Trunes, French" "Bosniu" "Figs in bags" "new layers" Sh. Almonds, bxs" Almonds, paper shell "Walnuts" "Gerenoble"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Can, Laundry Silver Gloss Benson's Prep. Corn Can, Pure Corn Vinegar': Imp Trip, 1 brl. Cote D'or. Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX Soap: Best Laundry " XXX Soap: Best Laundry " Telephone " Parlor Shar	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
do light Mess, Now Western Lard, per D " Com. Refined SEEDS: Clover, red, per bushel	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ceylon	0 30 0 50 0 26 0 30 0 26 0 30	Filherts	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 061 & 0 & 071 \\ 0 & 061 & 0 & 071 \\ 0 & 00 & 1 & 20 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 45 & 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 151 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 151 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 071 & 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 073 & 0 & 012 \\ \end{array}$	Railroad Waakbogrids: Nelson's Favorite Hardware. Antimony Tin.: Block, L&F, Bb Struits "	1 20 0 00
Alske, per " Western Timothy, (Cau'n) per bsh. " Western Potntoos, per bush Honey, strained. Beasway, white ordinary bns " hand picked	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"Sugars: Ex Ground. in brls "u" in bxs Powdered, in brls Parls Lumps, in brls "half brls "u" half brls "u" 100-lb bxs	0 0.13 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 0.14 0 00 0 0.14 0 00 0 0.5 0 00 0 0.14 0 00 0 0.14 0 00 0 0.5 0 00	Mustard, 41b B jar, Eng Mustard, 41b B jar, Eng "1b "" "41b jars, Cana "1b" <i>Rice</i> , large lots, standard B "Pathan	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Strip	0 10 [°] 0 11 0 15 0 12 1 75 0 00
Crain. Hard Manitoba, No. 1 " No. 2 Oats No. 2.	0.02 0.012	Ex Granulated, bits Branded Yellows Syrup	0 031 0 04 0 011 0 021	Gelatine, 1 qt pk " "14 qt pk " "2 qt pks "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cut nails, fence and cut spikes.—Hot cut. 400per 100 lbs	1

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Hardware-Continued. 30d. 15d and 12d. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	3 00 0 00 5 0 50 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 </td <td>Sheet Fron 16 (F & heavier "" 18 1-24 "" " 25 G " " 28 G " Boller plates, iron, 34 in "" " 346 in Hoiler Heads, steel</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>Hillyd. No '1, 'a Trade discount on above 20 per cent. Barbed Wire— 2 and 4 barbs Ylain Twist 2 and 3 wrs. Ribbon Stadles Wire Nails—75, 10 and 5 p.c. off list. Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 2 "Anores pay 50c more for Tanners pay 50c more for</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain. Kip Skins, French English. Canada Kip Ilemiock Calf " Light French Calf " heavy " small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft. Peloble Grain Glove Grain Brush (Cow) Kid Burs. (Cow) Kid Burs " No. 2 " Saddlers" Imt. French Calf " No. 1 " No. 1 " Colored Pelbles " Calf</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td>	Sheet Fron 16 (F & heavier "" 18 1-24 "" " 25 G " " 28 G " Boller plates, iron, 34 in "" " 346 in Hoiler Heads, steel	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hillyd. No '1, 'a Trade discount on above 20 per cent. Barbed Wire— 2 and 4 barbs Ylain Twist 2 and 3 wrs. Ribbon Stadles Wire Nails—75, 10 and 5 p.c. off list. Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 2 "Anores pay 50c more for Tanners pay 50c more for	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain. Kip Skins, French English. Canada Kip Ilemiock Calf " Light French Calf " heavy " small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft. Peloble Grain Glove Grain Brush (Cow) Kid Burs. (Cow) Kid Burs " No. 2 " Saddlers" Imt. French Calf " No. 1 " No. 1 " Colored Pelbles " Calf	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4d,	$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 85 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 25 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 75 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 75 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 75 & 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 25 & 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 25 & 0 & 00 \end{bmatrix} $	Iloops and Bands Candia Plates: Good Brands Wro't Iron pipe, 3 to 2 h 70 p.e., over 2 h 67% pc. Steel, cast per h "Spring, 100 hs "Spring, 100 hs "Steigh shoe, 100 hs "Michinery	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sheepškins. Clipe. Lambekins Calfskins, uninspected. Horse hides west, each. "City Tallow, refined. "rough	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Oils Cod Oil, Newfoundland. "Gappe S. R. Pale Seal. Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil. W. P. Salud Oil. <i>Distributing Prices.</i>]	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 32 \pm 0 & 33 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 70 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 1 & 10 & 1 & 30 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 80 \\ \end{array}$
3 inchper 100 lb 2½ and 2% " " " 2 and 2% " " " 14 and 1% " " " 1¼ and 1% " " " 1¼ and 1% " " " 1¼ and 1% " " " 1% " " " 1% and 2% " " " 3 inchper 100 lb " 3 inchper 10 lb " 14 " " " 11 " " " 11 " " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	IC Coke. IC Charcoal. IX " IX "	3 25 0 00 Usual Trade Extras. 5 75 6 00 0 10 0 11 0 04 0 05	No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 " " No. 1, ordinary sole No. 3 " " No. 3 " " … No. 3 " " … Buffalo Sole, No. 1 " " No. 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gaepe S. R. Pale Scal Straw Scal. Cod Liver Oil, Nild Gastor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra "No. 1 Lineced, raw. "boiled	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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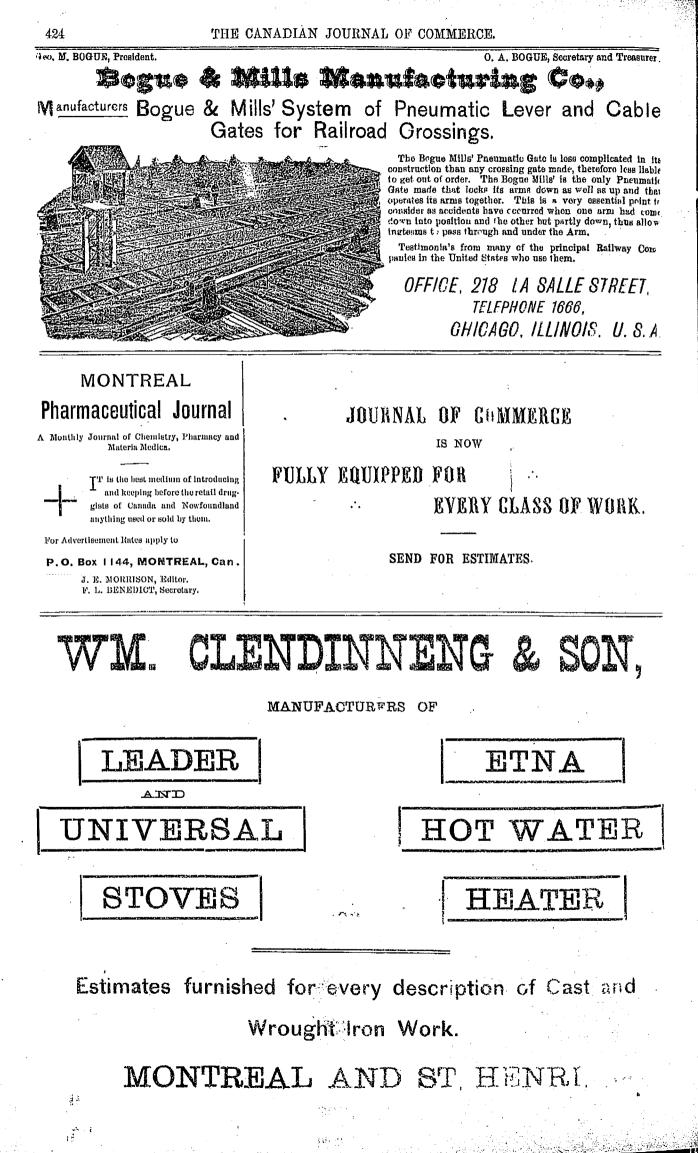
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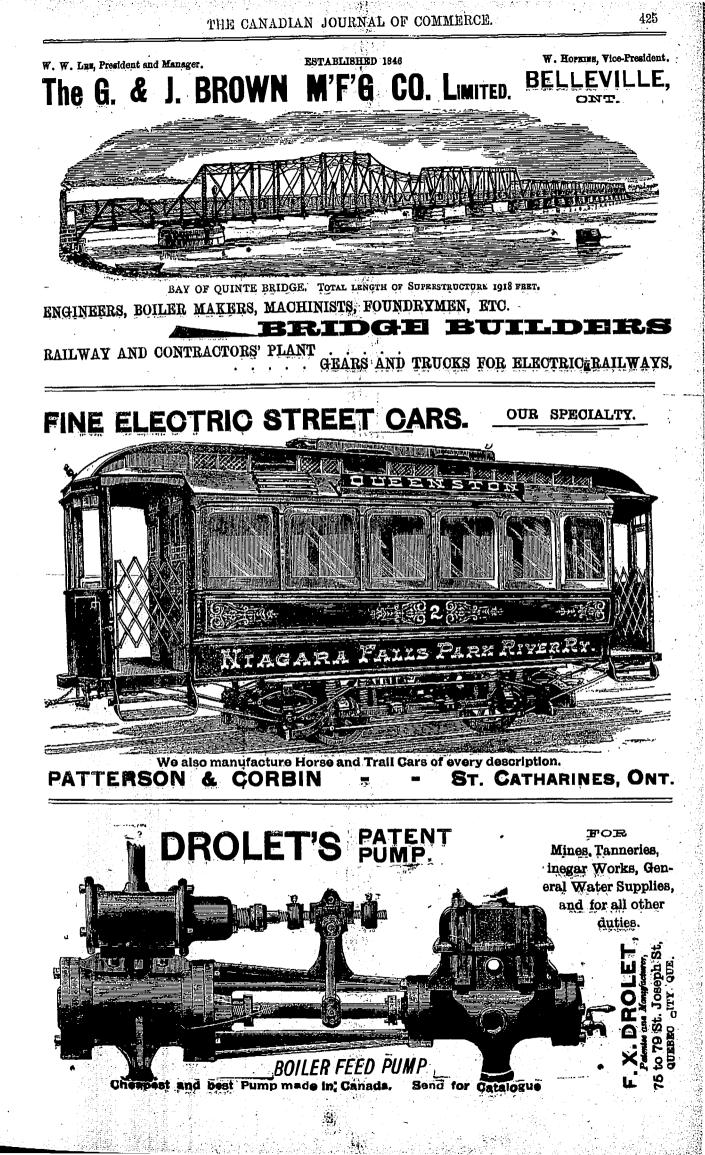
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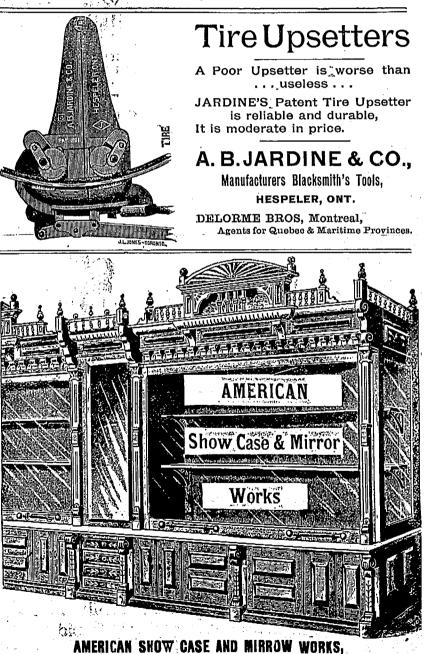
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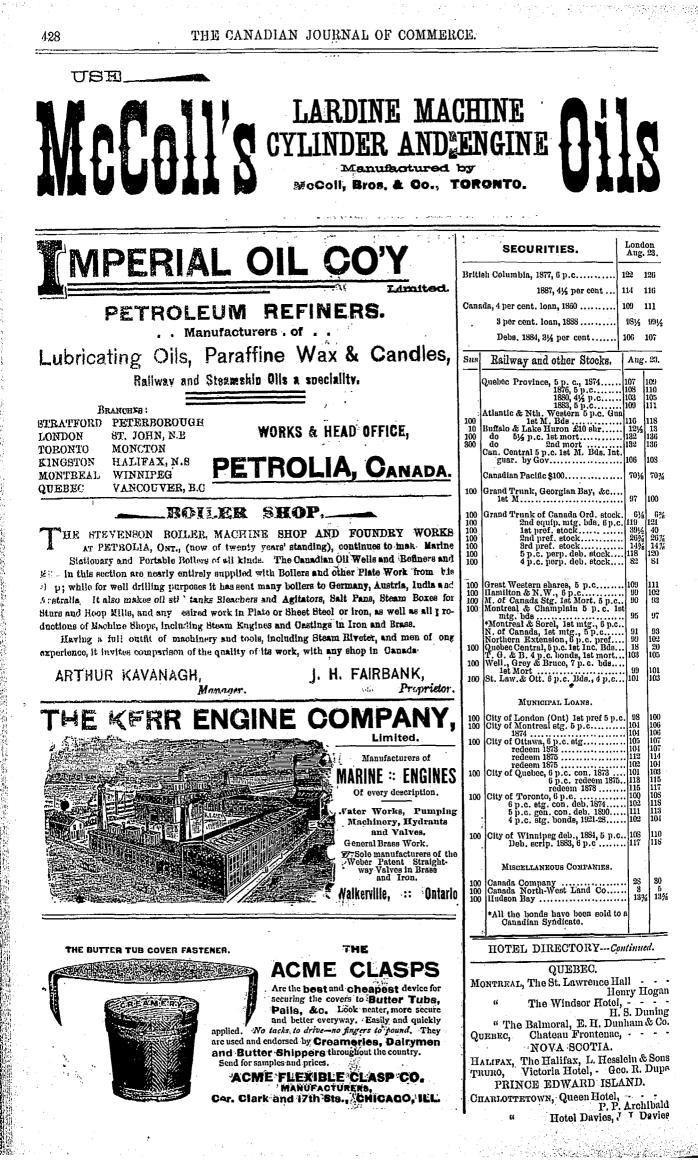
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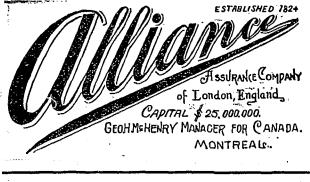
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