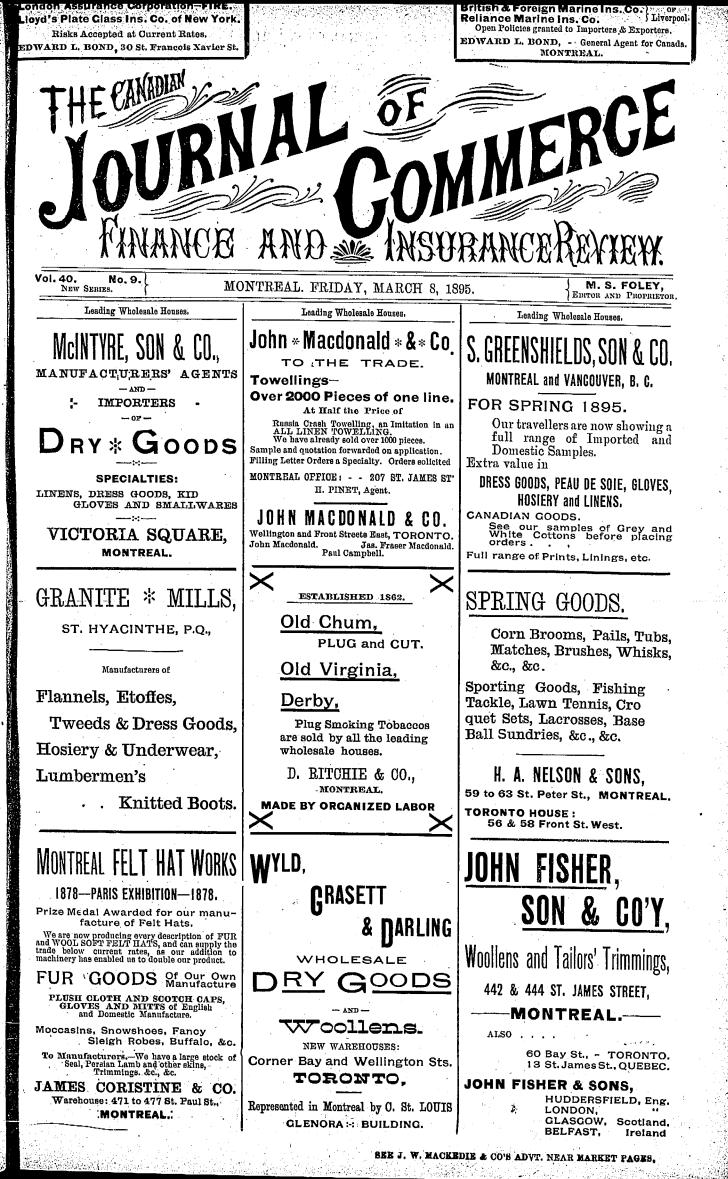
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366 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.				
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.		
BANK OF MONTREAL, (ESTABLISHED IN 1817.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital all paid up, \$12,000,000.00 Reserved Fund, - 6,000,000.00 Undivided Profits, - 809,577.43 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS : Sin D. A. SMITH, K.C. M.G., - President, Itox. (fso, A. DRUMMOND, - Vice-President, A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. High McLennan, Fsq. R. B. Angus, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshielde, Esq. W. H. Meredith, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshielde, Esq. W. H. Meredith, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. Buchanan, J. M. Greata, Asst. Supt. of Branches. Asst. Inspec. Branches in Canada: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. "West End Branch, St. Catherine St. "West End Branch, St. Catherine St. Conwall, "Stratford, " Nethoda, N. B. Belleville, "Ottawa, " St. John, " Brantford, " Perth, J" Halifax, N. S. Brockville, " Peterboro, " Calgary, Alta. Chatham, " Picton, " Regina, Ass'a. Cornwall, " Stratford, " Network, B.C. Gueph, " Wallneelmag, " Vancouver, B.C. (Humlto, " Outebec, Que. " Vertorin, " Kingston, " Chatham, N.B. Victoria, " Lindeay, " IN NEWFOUNDILAND: St. John's, NId, Bank of Montreal. IN GREAT BIBITAIN: London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Alex. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Helden, Acs. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Helden, Acs. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Helden, Acs. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Helden, Acs. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Helden, Acs. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Helden, Acs. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Helden, Acs. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Helden, Acs. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Helden, Acs. Lang, Man. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and R. Y. Helden, Acs. Dank of London. " The London and Weestmineter Bank. " The Dondon and We	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, 31,000,000 Stg. Resorve Fund, 275,000 " London Office, s Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. Court or Differences John James Cater H. J. B. Kendall. Gaepard Farrer. J. J. Kingeford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederick Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn. Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada - St. James St. Montreal. H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector. Branches in Canada : London Kingeton Frederiction, N.B. Gaent of Utawa Halifax, N.S. Brantford Montreal Victoria, B.C. Paris Quebec Vancouver, B.C. Hamilton St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Agents in the United States: New Youk, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and F. Brownfield. SAN FIRANCISCO, (124 Sanson Street.) H. M. J. McMichael, and J. C. Weish. Lonson Bankers—The Bank of England, and Messers. Glyn & Co. Yoursum Adents—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. Colonia Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China: Agra Bank, Limited. West Indiaes—Co- lonial Bank of New Zealand. Colonial Bank of Stores for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.	THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. Capital Paid-up,		
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Dranches, on and after the	St. Hyacinthe, Que., J. Laframbolse, Manager. "
FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.	Agents in Canada:
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th to 30th March, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,	Ontario—Molsons Bank and Branches. New Brunswick—Bank of Montreal. Nova Scotia—Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Jaland—Merchants Bank of Halifax.
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,	Agents in United States:
General Manager.	Boston—The National Revere Bank. New York—National Bank of the Republic.
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· · · ·	IIE AD OFFICE, TORONTO. D. R. WILRIE, CASHIER,
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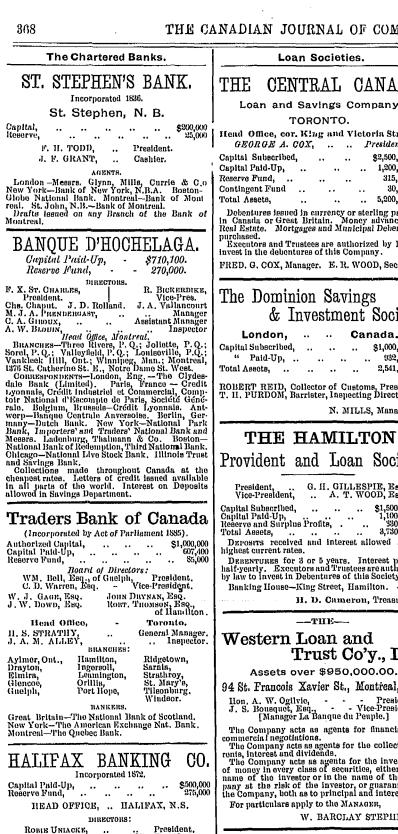
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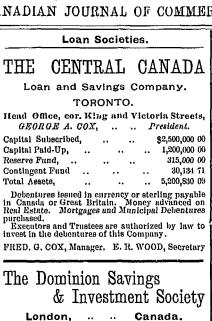
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Cabin, \$50 and \$60, according to location of and number of persons in Stateroom: Round Trip, \$50. Steerage to or from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including every requisite for the voyage, \$15.
These steamers will sail from Portland about 700 p.m. on Thuredays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train, due at Portland about noon; and from Ilalifax about 1.00 p.m. on Staturdays or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train, due at Haifax at noon.
Trains connecting with the steamers leave. Montreal for Portland or Halifax Via—Canadian Pacific Railway, 8.20 p. m. Wedneeday, arriving at Portland 11.45 a.m. Thursday, arriving at Raifax 1.20 a.m. Trainsday, arriving at Raifax 1.20 a.m. Thursday, arriving at Halifax 11.20 a.m. Friday, arriving at Halifax 11.20 a.m. Friday, arriving at Halifax 1.20 p.m. Staturday.
Grand Tunk Railway, 10.10 p.m. Wedneeday, arriving at Halifax 1.20 a.m. Friday, arriving at Halifax 1.20 p.m. Staturday.
Grand Rates.—From Montrea to Portland, ist class \$7.50, 2nd class \$5.50.
Clasgow, Londonderry and New

Clasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

(Late State Line of Steamers.)				
From New Pic	er foot of W. 21st S	treet. New York.		
From		From		
Glasgow.	Steamship			
21 Dec St	te of California	3 Jon "YO om		
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1 Feb*r	Vorwegian	. 21		
S "*G	recian			
And weekly	thereafter. Steame	ers with a * will		
not carrry pass	engers from New Y	ork.		

not carry passengers from New 10.8. The Steamships State of California and State of Nebraska are lighted throughout by electricity, and have excellent accommodation for all classes of pas-

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

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

From Glasgow.	From Liverpool	From St. Johns to Halifax & Philadel- phia on or about	Steamships.	From Philadelphia	From St. Johns to Glasgow

5 Dec. S Dec. 16 Dec. Carthaginian 29 Dec. 8 Jan 19 " 22 " 31 " Corean 12 Jan 17 "

After this date, the service via St. Johns disconti-nued until April 15th. Passengers carried from Liverpool to St. Johns and Halifax, and from St. Johns to Halifax and Halifax to Philadelphia. From Philadelphia to St. Johns, and St. Johns to Glaggow. Steamers sail from Halifax to Philadelphia two days after leaving St. Johns.

Giasgow, Londonderry, Portland and Boston Service,

From Glasgow via Portland to Boston.	Steamships.	From Boston to Glasgow direct on or about,			
8 Dec 19 Dec 20 Dec	Pruesian Scandinavian Sarmatian	29 Dec. 9 Jan. 19 Jan.			
And regularly thereafter. These Steamers do not carry Passengers on voyage to Europe.					

Montreal Loan & Investment.Co.

(INCORPORATED.) HEAD OFFICE, - IMPERIAL BUILDING St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

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Sourceors: Meesrs. Maciaren, Leet, Smith & Smith. Secretary-Treasurer, | Manager, A. W. BELFRY, Esq. | W H. MCCARTHEY, Esq. Deposits received and interest allowed at the highest current rates and paid half-yearly. Money advanced on real estate on easy terms of repayment.

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We have added Latest and Most Improved Machinery

in all our departments so as to enable us to turn out first class work at rock bottom prices. Make a special cast and use special iron for each class of work, Stove, Light and heavy machinery castings. Chilled Rolls for all purposes. Cast Iron Water and Gas Pipes. Special Castings, all kinds cast and wrought iron work.

Before placing orders kindly get our quotations.

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ESTABLISHED 1857.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS, Ship Agents, Commission and Produce Merchants,

-AND DEALERS IN-

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The Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co.

FALL 1894.

GINGHAMS, ZEPHYRS, FLANNE-LETTES, DRESS GOODS. SKIRTINGS, OX-FORDS, COTTONADES, AWNINGS, TICK-INGS, ETC.-NOW READY.

See Samples in Wholesale Houses.

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Varnishes, * Japans and Colors Suppliers to every Railroad Company and Car Shop in the Dominion.

Western Electric Co.. CHICAGO-NEW YORK, Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.

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Works and Head Office, EAST ANGUS, P.Q.

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Machinery, Working. Steam Pumps for every service. Engines and Bollers. Canada Machinery Agency, 345 & 347 St. James St., Montreal. W. H. NOLAN, Manager

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HEAD OFFICE: New York Life Insurance Co's Bldg, MONTREAL.



13 Merchants, Manufacturers and other 139 Merchants, Manufacturers and other business men should bear in mind that the "Journal of Commerce" will not accept ad-vertisements 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.

-A CHINESE restaurant is to be started in this city and Wong Sang, Wong Mow, Goon Hoy, You, Wong Yot, Wong Wing, Wong Hung, Mark Sing and Lee Mun have registered as partners to run it under the firm name of Why Send Low.

-THE recent frost in Florida has caused a scarcity of oranges there, and hotelkeepers at winter resorts, who must have fruit for their Northern guests, are forced to import California oranges for that purpose. Weekly carloads are being sent from Pomona, Cal. to St. Augustine, Fla. for the first time in the history of the trade.

-NOTICE is given of application for letters patent to incorporate the Danville Asbestos Slate Company, capital \$250,000. Corporate members : F. Boas, manufacturer; M. Boas, manufacturer, both of St. Hyacinthe; J. N. Greenshields, advocate; W. Sclater, merchant; B. Sheppard, gentleman, and W. T. Costigan, merchant, all of this city.

-Dissolution has been registered by A. Prevost and Jos. Senecal, Isle Bizard (Prevost & Senecal); M. Leaderoute and Nap. Lamarche, hotel keepers, (Lamarche & Leaderoute); Keeran Aubut and Jos. A. Roy, tea merchants (Aubut & Roy); Lazar Lewanderston, James Singer and Moses Stern, butchers (Lewandersten, Stern, Singer & Co.); Francois Cormond and E. A. Bernard, dealers in "Eau de Javelle" (F. Cormond & Cie.); J. B. McDunnough, alone (McDunnough Baylis Varnish Co).





-DALITON & Co.'s general store at Carberry, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$14,000; insurance \$9,000.

-Ar a meeting of creditors of Bracey Bros. at Hamilton a statement was presented showing the assets to be \$6\$,735 or over \$6,000 in excess of the liabilities.

-THE stock of W. E. Van Volzen, general merchant of Calton, Ont., has been sold to A. E. Adams of Aylmer at 59 cents in the dollar. It was valued at \$1,958.

-W. D. Scorr, formerly Immigration Agent for Manitoba has been appointed western representative of the Great West Life Assurance company. His headquarters will be at Calgary.

-THE Victoria, B.C., municipality is considering the advisability of raising a loan for the purpose of securing better fire protection for the city.

—Fon the seven months of the fiscal year ending on the 28th February last, the revenue was \$21,804,945 and the expenditure \$22,333,052. Compared with the same period last year this shows a decrease of revenue of \$2,281,574 and an increase in expenditure of \$703,589.

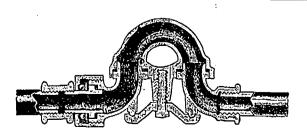
—AMONG the bankrupt stocks sold last week in Toronto were those of J. <u>O'Boyle</u>, Brechin, general store, \$1,500; Sweet & Co., Victoria Harbor, general store, \$1,450; <u>H. T. & S. Molfatt</u>, Orillia, groceries and boots, \$1,585; <u>E. E. Wood</u>, Orillia, dry goods and boots, \$7,228.

-TTE Supreme Court of Rhode Island has decided that if at the time of making an assignment, the insolvent is indebted to a bank which has for collection a note belonging to him, the bank is entitled to the proceeds of the note, as against the assignee.

-Ture sale of timber limits by the Provincial government took place this week. The prices ranged all the way from \$3.25 per square mile for limits in the Gaspe West agency to \$39 for those in the St. Maurice agency. In all some \$30 square miles were disposed of and the sale realized about \$10,000.

-ENCOURAGED by the large shipments to Australia, made by the Everett, Wash., paper mills, and the quantities of paper imported into British Columbia, a company is being organized to start paper mills in Vancouver.

SUYDAM FLEXIBLE METAL PIPE JOINT



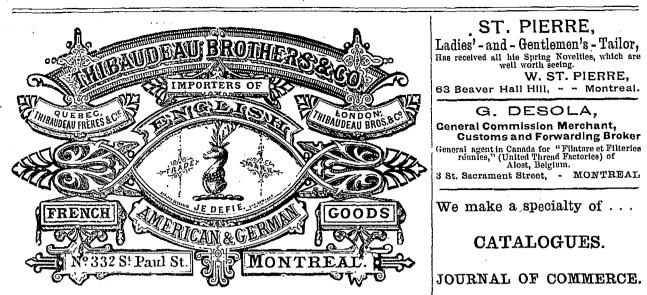
WHAT IS THIS FLEXIBLE JOINT ?

It is an absolute steam joint under any steam pressure It is a practical flexible coupling for metal pipe.

It will allow the joining of iron pipes so that the sections may be easily moved in any direction at will or rotate on a swivel.

It is more durable and less expensive than rubber hose

THE GILBERT BROS. ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED, SOLE MANAFACTURERS FOR THE DOMINION 2666 Notre Dame St., - MONTREAL.



-THE T. E. Mara Co. of London, Ont., have purchased the bankrupt stock of Cash & Co. of Kingston, at $57\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar and have sent in to St. Mary's for sale.

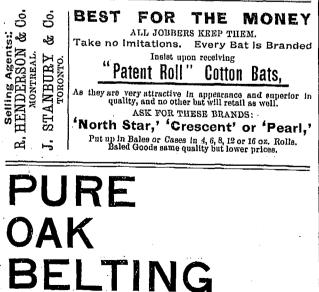
-THE amalgamation of Parsons Bell & Co. and O'Loughlin Bros., wholesale stationery firms of Winnipeg goes into effect on May 1st. The new firm will be known as the Consolidated Stationery Company.

-A JOINT stock company has been formed at Oak Lake, Man., and the stock subscribed for the purpose of erecting a creamery. It is expected that the milk of from four to six hundred cows can be obtained. The incorporation of the company will be proceeded with at once.

-IT is stated that, inside of eighteen months pig iron of a quality sufficient to make basic steel will be produced in the United States at a cost of \$5 per ton. Up to the present the lowest figure reached was \$6.37 per ton for pig iron made with washed coke at Birmingham, Ala.

The diving captain E. E. Napier, of South Haven, has been offered \$5,000 if he finds the hull of the lost steamer Chicora. Capt. Napier will begin search as soon as the ice goes in the spring. He has plans of his own for searching the bottom of the lake. There is a likelihood that if he locates the wreck the bodies of the 28 persons drowned will be recovered.

-COTTONSEED oil is dull, and somewhat depressed as the result of the continued downward tendency in lard. There is a good deal of inquiry for off summer yellow, but there is too much difference between the views of buyers and sellers to admit



The J. C. McLaren Belting Co., Montreal - and - Toronto Tel. No. 363. Tel. No. 475.

of business. There is very little interest shown in prime oils, of any kind and they are difficult of sale.

-THE Mapleton Creamery has shipped a consignment of 5240 pounds of butter to the Dairy Commissioner in this city. The government paid 20 cents a pound for it, delivered at Belmont Station, and will face the cost of transport to England, warehousing, storage, commissions and sale. It is expected the loss will be about five cents per pound.

-PRIVATE advices from Europe say the sugar market has strengthened there on a slight reduction of beet crop recently made, and also a modification of ideas as to the Cuban yield, with 800,000 tons now suggested against 1,000,000 tons at the start. The runnors of political troubles and martial law in Cuba caused some comment, but local operators do not appear to place much credit in the stories and the market has into been noticeably influenced.

-ALL advices by mail from Smyrna are favorable to the growing opium crop. In fact such weather as they have experienced this winter in the growing districts, has not been known there for many years. The only fear is that before spring arrives, the other extreme, in the shape of black frost may assert itself. It is reported that purchases of considerable amounts have lately been made in Smyrna for American account and naturally there is a desire to sustain this market pending their arrival.

-The ship canal between the Baltic and the North Sea will be opened by Emperor William on June 20. The canal cost \$37,440,000. It is 53½ miles long, 72 feet wide at the bottom and 213 feet at the water level, and has an average depth of 20½ feet.

VALENCIA RAISINS.





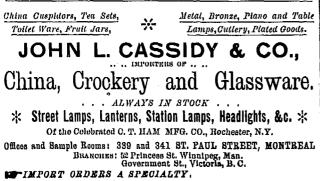
It is expected that 18,000 ships will use it annually. The distance will be reduced 238 miles for all ships bound to or from any point south of Hull. Bremen ships will save 322 miles and Hamburg ships 424 miles.

376

-The report of the Bank of British North America for the half-year ending on the 31st December last reflects faithfully the depression in business on this continent during the last six months of 1894. In round figures the profits for the half year were \$112,000 including \$7,500 brought forward, and after declaring a dividend of 20s per share, or at the rate of 2 per cent. for the half year, the bank was able to carry forward a balance of about \$14,700. This makes the total dividend for the year $4\frac{14}{2}$ per cent.

-ARTIFICIAL rubics made in Paris a few years ago were regarded as scientific curiosities. They are now making a serious disturbance in the jewel market. Large numbers are being sold in London as natural stones. They closely resemble, in all essential respects, the rubics of Burmah. When tried for hardness, specific gravity, lustre, and subjected to all the tests which are usually applied to precious stones they cannot be distinguished from the natural ruby. They are actually crystallised, red alumina only differing from the natural ruby in the process by which they have been produced. When examined with a microscope they betray their origin by the glassy enclosures which they contain, and sometimes by their streaky appearance.

-LAST week inaugurated the trying period for the wheat plant, which is recognized as liable to take shape about this time n the year. While the returns for the most part continue to indicate a satisfactory or promising outlook it is noticeable that en-



larging ar eas are regarded with more of apprehension under the freezing and thawing conditions which have recently overtaken the crop in many districts, the snow covering having disappeared in most regions, while in other instances the winds had previously occasioned an exposure of a large portion of the wheat fields. There is no occasion yet for taking a disparaging view of the position and outlook, but it is fair to say that something of deterioration has resulted from the weather conditions of the recent past and now being experienced. In Ohio there is not much complaint; in portions of Indiana and Illinois the conditions have been somewhat more trying, and in Missouri and Kansas in a still more emphatic degree.

-THE following list of United States patents, granted to Canadian inventors February 19th, and 26th, 1895 is reported for this journal by James Sangster, Buffalo, N.Y.: Edward, E. Horton, Toronto, Canada, tire : Charles J. Stuart, Montreal, Canada, projectile ; Solomon Hyman, Montreal, Canada, cut and plug tobacco and cigars and cigarettes. (Trade-mark); Henry M. Childs, Montreal, Canada, egg-case; Charles L. Higgins, Montreal, Canada, footwear; Samuel Hughes, Lindsay, Canada, heating and ventilating railway-carriages; James T. McCabe, Toronto, Canada, assignor to McCabe Manufacturing Company, support for travelling hangers for step-ladders; James T. McCabe Toronto, Canada, assignor to McCabe Manufacturing Company, door-hanger; Walter Rowlands, Montreal, Canada, railway-switch stand ; Joseph A. G. Trudeau, Ottawa, Canada, electric-current transformer; Jared H. Ceamer, assignor of one-half to W. P. Ryan, Brampton, Canada, machine for cleaning and polishing fruit.

THE CANADA ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO'Y Head Office: 1740 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL. REINSURERS OF The Mutual Accident Ass'n Ltd., (being the Accident Department of The Palatine Insurance Co. Ltd., of Manchester, Eng.) The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, Accident Branch, and The Sun Life Assurance Company, Accident Branch, and The Sun Life Assurance Company, Accident Branch. ACCIDENT. - EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. - PLATE GLASS Good Agents Bud get good contracts.

LYMAN'S	AUTOMATIC	JAMES GUEST & CO.,
FLUID	HIGH SPEED	•
COFFEE	-FOR- ENGINES	Commission - Merchants
	Electric Lighting and General	AND
	Factory Purposes.	GENERAL AGENTS,
It is fragrant, delicions, and can be prepared in a moment.	Forfect Regulation and Highest Economy.	27 and 29 St. Sacrament St. Montreal
It is Economical because there is no waste, as	Steam Pumps, Shafting,	AGENTS FOR
no more need be prepared at a time than is used. Snd. It requires less sweetening than other coffee, as the bitter part is extracted during process of manufacture. 3rd. One cupful gives more satisfac- tion than two of any ordinary coffee.	PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MACHINERY. WRITE FOR PRICES.	George Sayer & Co., Cognac, France. Chas. Coran & Co., Cognac, France. Central Society, Vinevard Proprietors. Wiedom & Warter, Jerez de la Frontera Sherrice.
Buy a bottle from your druggist or grocer, and you will never want any other.	NIE & WHITFIELD,	Warter & May, Oporto Ports.
LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.	191 Barton St.,	A. Houtman & Co., Rotterdam, Holland Gin, Ind, Coope & Co., Burton-on-Trent, Ales. Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Gennine Angostura Bit- ters.
ESTABLISHED 1886.	HAMILTON, Ont.	Dublin City, Distillery Whiskey, Banagher, Irish Whiskey, on the Green Banks of
Chaput Freres,	JAS. A. SMART,	the Shannon. Escheneaur & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets, Sauternes, &c. Joseph Cuzol, Fils & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets, Sau-
COMMERCIAL * AGENCY,	General . Insurance . Agency,	ternes, &c. Neveu, Raphael & Co., St. Hilaire, Sparkling
10 Place d'Armes,	Collected anywhere in the Province.	Saumur.
MONTREAL.	Official Assignee.—Estates Managed, Money loaned at best rates of interest.	Faye & Copie, Macon, Burgundies and White Wines. Royal Hungarian Government Wines of Budapest, Hungary.
The best and most reliable information that can be obtained is supplied to the patrons of this	orrespondence solicited.	James Watson & Co., Dundee, Scotch and Irish
Agency.	BRANDON, Man.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

-A NUMBER of business casualties are reported in this city this week. Pigeon, Gendron & Co., wholesale grocers, have held a meeting of their creditors. The capital of the firm was never considered adequate for a wholesale house, and when their bankers decided to curtail their line of discount they were forced to succumb. Their direct liabilities are \$14,000, and they owe about the same indirectly to their bankers. They claim a surplus of \$10,000 and it is believed a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at .- The Hearle Manufacturing Co., soap-makers of this city, have assigned with liabilities of \$35,000. This company was the successor of J. G. Hearle, who assigned in Jan. '92, his assets being purchased by W. B. Chapman & W. E. Price, who continued it under the above style. Chapman retired in Oct. '92 and Price continued it after under several different partnerships, the last formation being in Sept. '94, when W. E. Price, J. E. M Whitney and J. L. Woods registered as the partners. By the co partnership arrangement Mr. J. E. M. Whitney was to do the city travelling for the firm, Mr. J. L. Woods took the country travelling, and Mr. W. E. Price attended to the formulas for toilet soaps and looked after the books, etc. Considerable money has been invested in the business but it has never proved successful. For one thing their expenses were heavy and competition told against them.

-The Tiger Tea Co., whose financial troubles have already been noted, has obtained an extension of time from its creditors .-George Weldon, an old established and well-known picture framer of this city, has assigned with liabilities of \$1,537. His trade gradually drifted away to younger and more progressive houses .- The Wilson Printing House, of which Mrs. R. A. Wil-

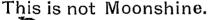
son is sole owner, has held a meeting of its principal creditors. This is a succession to the printing business of the late John Wilson.

THE insurance on the stock of S. Harris & Co., wholesale hatters and furriers of this city, which was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. amounts to \$35,000 distributed among the companies as follows : Scottish Union, \$6,000; Norwich, \$4,000; Eastern, \$5,000; British America, \$5,000; Manchester, \$2,500; Alliance \$1,500; Atlas, \$5,000; National of Ireland. \$2,500, and North America of Philadelphia, \$3,500. It is believed that this will fall far short of covering the loss.

R. P. FREEMAN & Co., drygoods, New Westminster, B.C., succeeded Ogle, Campbell & Freeman in March, 1894. The firm assumed a heavier load than they were able to carry, and, as trade turned out worse than they anticipated, they were unable to carry out the terms of the transfer and have had to assign.

-J. H. McLAuguLIN, general storekeeper of Athens, compromised at 50 cents in the dollar in January of last year. It has been a struggle over since and he has now given in and assigned.-T. Hall, a shoe dealer in a small way at Goderich, has assigned, as has also Jas. Walker, a confectioner at Mount Forest.

J. P. FURLONG, drygoods merchant of St. John's Nfld., is one of the victims of the crisis. He was doing fairly well until the suspension of the banks practically cut off his trade and forced him to assign.



THERE ARE STARS over all and there are "STAR" OVER-ALLS. The former are out of your reach but every increasing the knows a good thing sells "STAR" OVER-ALLS. SHIRTS, COATS, AND THOUSERS. My cutter has had over thirtyyears experience in the largest and best factories in the United States. All garments stamped with my name and "STAR BRAND" are made in my factory by competent opera-tives using the most modern machinery.

They are DOUBLE STITCHED with RIVETED POCKETS and WORKED BUTTON HOLES, and every article is carefully inspected before being placed in stock. One trial will convince you that the "STARS" at better and wear longer than any other overalls in he market. Give them that trial.

ve them that we have a second second





of Toronto during the past two months. Inside - of a period of less than sixty days property to the extent of over two millions has been destroyed, and the loss to the insurance companies has been \$1,396,354 approximately. This loss, was distributed among the 44 companies doing business in the West in the following proportion :-

highormon			
Company	Jan. 6	Jan. 10	March 3
Ætna	7,650	13,500	12,000
Agricultural		5,000	10,000
Albion	• 1,200	••••	•••••
Alliance	7,500	16,500	7,000
Atlas	5,000	60	10,000
British America	15,500	21,000	10,000
Caledonian	4,600	2,250	20,000
Canadian	· · · · · · · · ·		7,500
Commercial Union	13,000	25,000	25,000
Connecticut	7,500	••••	15,000
Eastern	3,000	5,000	12,000
Economical	1,400	2,000	5,000
Fire Exchange	15,000	10,500	••••••
Gore Mutual	5,000	5,950	5,000
Guardian	5,000	19,000	12,000
Hand-in-hand	5,000	15,500	10,000
Hartford	5,500	10,250	15,000
Imperial	11,500	17,000	5,000
Lancashire		16,000	14,000
Liverpool & London & Glose		10,500	26.000
London & Lancashire	•	13,500	25,000
London Assurance	7,500	22,000	30,000
Manchester		10,000	12,000
Mercantile of Waterloo		200	
North Brit. & Mercantile		20,000	25,000
Northern	•	3,000	25,000
North America		250	13,000
Norwich Union	•	15,100	25,000
National		•••••	10,000
Perth Mutual		5,000	•••••
Phœnix of Brooklyn		15,600	25,000
Phonix of Hartford		12,500	10,000
Phœnix of London		1,000	•••••
Queen		5,000	15,000
Queen City		19,000	•••••
Quebec		3,350	•••••
Royal		18,700	19,000
Scottish Union & Natl	-	31,675	25,000
Sun Fire		4,000	15,000
Union	,	22,500	10,000
United Fire		5,000	8,000
Waterloo Mutual	-	•••••	*****
Western	,	20,000	34,000
Wellington Mutual	5,000	2,500	12,500
Totals	\$393,469	444,885	558,000
	, ,		

This amount of fire waste, heavy as it undoubtedly is, becomes much less severe when we consider the number of staunch companies among whom the burden is distributed. But supposing the Utopian scheme of municipal insurance brought forward by certain of the Queen City's aldermen had ever been adopted by the civic council, in what position would Toronto find her finances to-day? A drain of nearly a million and a half of dollars inside of two months would be more than any civic treasury could stand without recourse to its borrowing powers, and yet this is what Toronto would have found itself confronted with had that measure ever passed. The money would have to be paid, and paid at once too; for the insuring public is so accustomed to prompt settlements on the part of the companies that it would not tolerate municipal delays. As it would be impossible to raise the money immediately by taxation, the only alternative would be a loan, and this, owing to the necessity of having the funds in hand at once, would involve the offering of a larger rate of interest than is ordinarily necessary.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM. MUTUAL PRINCIPLE. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association Home Office, cor. Broadway and DuaneSt., New York. MILLION DOLLARS SAVED IN PREMIUMS The total cost for the past 13 years for \$10,000 insurance in the Mutual escrve amounts to less than Old System Companies charge for \$4,500 at dirary life rates—the saving in premiums being equal to a cash dividend of R uearly 60 per cent. 1881. THE ELOQUENCE OF RESULTS, 1894.

bee purpose

	D. Z. BESSET	ΓTE,	Ge	ene	ral M	anager	e.
12	PLACE D'ARMES,	-	-	-	- · -	- MO	NTREAL.
		AGE	NTS	WA	NTED	• .	

The effect upon the city's credit would certainly be disastrous. Not only would the rate of interest perforce paid for immediate funds militate against the city's prospects of borrowing in future at a lesser rate, but it would unsettle holders of previous loans and debentures. New lenders would feel that, in addition to being called upon to accept the ordinary municipal risks, they were saddled with all the vicissitudes of fire insurance as well. They would appreciate the fact that in their case the conflagration hazard, with all its possibilities of loss, was increased by the fact that the fire risks of the city were localized to a dangerous degree instead of being included in the risks of an entire continent, as they are at present, and hence that the prospects of loss would be indefinitely increased. They would also recognize the fact that the outlook for rebuilding in case of an extensive conflagration would be very dubious under any system of municipal insurance. It was the influx of fresh insurance money that enabled St. Johns, N.F., and St. John, N.B., to rise from their ashes. Had they been dependent upon their own municipal funds to recoup them for their losses and start them again on the road to prosperity, their streets might be unbuilt to-day. Could such a system, then, inspire confidence in financial institutions and other holders of mortgages? Would they not, in self-defence; insist upon other insurance being procured in order to safeguard their interests ? Undoubtedly they would. And thus the borrower would find himself compelled to carry two lines of insurance; the one as reliable as a bank-note, and the other largely problematical, but both of which would have to be paid for.

What is true of Toronto applies even more forcibly to the smaller municipalities, whose resources and borrowing power are necessarily less than those of the Queen City. In their case the occurrence of a conflagration might possibly precipitate their insolvency, and this contingency would certainly destroy their prospects of placing their bonds satisfactorily. No investor would accept so dangerous a risk as the inauguration of a system of municipal insurance would involve in addition to the ones ordinarily [attached to such securities, and the consequence would be that they would find their bonds unsalable. The conflagration hazard is one that only a speculative purchaser would care to accept, and such purchasers would not buy save at

rates too low to be remunerative to the municipality. Fortunately such a contingency as the passage of the bill is remote; although in these days of socialistic tendencies, and of class legislation there are few measures of this character that do not find some supporters. Happily for Canada the majority of her legislators are shrewd, hard-headed men, and we are not burdened with the cranks and faddists who have made the 53rd Congress a bye-word. But there is an increasing tendency upon the part of all legislatures to interfere, under one pretext or another, in commercial and industrial matters, and so long as that tendency exists it is always well to sound a note of warning whenever a bill of this character is introduced, no matter whether its prospects of ever becoming law are remote or not.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Many of our readers will doubtless, with ourselves, confess to a feeling of disappointment that Mr. J. S. Bousquet, the general manager, has not given his usual retrospect of the business of the Province for the past year in his otherwise very interesting address to the shareholders of La Banque du Peuple at the annual meeting on Monday last. These succinct yet comprehensive reviews of trade are of undoubted value to business men, and as that usually presented by Mr. Bousquet came at a season when a complete survey to the end of the calendar year was possible, it has been looked for of late years with no little degree of interest. Possibly, however, Mr. Bousquet thinks that the report speaks for itself and certainly the deductions to be drawn from its figures are much more favorable than were anticipated even by the friends of the bank.

That 1894 was a year of general business depression may be frankly acknowledged. It was a year of curtailment in most branches of income as well as of expenditure, The railroads of this continent alone suffered decreases of \$150,000,000 in their receipts and our two Canadian railroads found their earnings cut down by over \$5,600,000. In every branch of trade the same policy of contraction has been observed, and yet the report shows that despite the severity of competition, the progress of the Banque du Peuple has been onward and upward. During this period of dullness in trade the profits of the bank increased from 9 to 95 per cent. on the paid-up capital. The deposits on demand have grown \$287,600 during the year, and those after notice are \$997,927 larger than they were in March, 1894. The circulation of the bank has certainly fallen off a little, although not more than is commensurate with the decline in the value of commodities, and the bank has made no addition to its reserve fund this year. But the management have been able to carry \$42,857 forward to the credit of profit and loss, after paying dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the shareholders; and a bank having a reserve of \$600,000 against a capital of \$1,200,000 can well afford to rest on its oars for a while.

One of the most gratifying features of the report to the management is the assurance it gives that the result of their enterprise in building their own premises has justified anticipations. It now seems assured that the new building will return 4 per cent. per annum in rents upon the sum invested, besides furnishing the bank with its magnificent offices free. This is a very

fair return for the money, as interest rates go in these days, and when it is considered that besides furnishing every possible convenience to the bank the building, within and without, is one of the architectural ornaments of the city, the directors are to be congratulated upon the step they have taken.

These are the salient points of the report which appears at length in another portion of these columns. For the rest, it may be said that, while fully acknowledging the difficulties through which business is now passing, it breathes a quiet air of confidence in the future. It points out that Canadian trade is now on so prudent and conservative a basis that the slightest signs of improvement in the situation must be felt immediately, and it predicts a light degree of activity in the spring to be followed by a more rapid expansion in the volume of Canadian commerce as the year advances-

BUILDERS HARDWARE.

The progress of art in architecture has been most marked during the past quarter of a century-it might almost be said, within the past decade. The rise of æstheticism, ridiculed as it was, gave the first impulse to that renaissance from the clumsy conceptions of the Georgian era which has resulted in the graceful villas which now lend an added charm to our great cities. The house of to-day is no longer the brick and stone box in which our fathers were content to dwell. It is a creation that rests and pleases the eye, and if the tendency of modern architects is to copy the styles of other centuries rather than to elaborate new forms of their own, it is not from any paucity of invention upon their part but because the quaint conceptions of older masters can be so blended with the requirements of modern convenience as to form an artistic, if not always congruous, whole.

With the increased beauty of the exterior has come naturally more attention to the artistic details of the interior. The formal wall-papers, the prim borders, the porcelain door-knobs, and clumsy locks of our fathers have been replaced by a wealth of decoration that a few years ago would have been deemed out of the reach of any but a millionaire. The house builder of to-day can have each separate room typical of a separate century. He can have Napoleonic, Louis Quatorze, Renaissance or Moyen-Age salons so faithfully reproduced that a step across the threshold places one amidst the surroundings of long-forgotten days. And this, too, at a comparatively moderate cost ; for although the better forms of artistic decoration are certainly expensive, they are reproduced in styles cheap enough to come within the means of a comparatively slender purse. This is especially true of builders' hardware, now one of the most important portions of interior decoration. Ten years ago, it was a comparatively insignificant detail, and a few door-knobs, hinges and sash-fästeners comprised its extent. To-day an architect spends as much care in selecting his hardware as in the finish of his walls, and he has a variety of design, and a scale of excellence of finish to select from, that is almost bewildering.

Naturally the Napoleonic craze has made itself felt in builders' hardware, and Empire styles are the most called for. Door-plates in bronze, inlaid with gold, are shown which run as high as \$35 per pair, and even prettier ones in silver at about \$14 which Madame Recamier might have envied. Still older styles are called for and admired. Black iron door plates and knobs, worked almost like jewellery, and treated by a patent process which prevents their rusting, are much in favor, and are just as costly as those made of presumably more precious metal. The set of locks, knobs, and hinge plates on the door of the Bank of Toronto in this city cost \$160, and for a really artistic set, suitable for a moderate dwelling room, \$32 is a fair price. These in their turn are duplicated in cheaper styles, so that the most modest home can be fitted with choice and appropriate hardware at a comparatively slight cost.

Among other revivals in builders' hardware is the door-knocker of our grandfather's days. It is the same, yet not the same ; for it is fitted to-day with an electrical attachment which rings a bell as the knocker is lifted from the plate. The designs are the familiar ones of Colonial days reproduced ; the most popular being a reproduction of that which hung on the door of the Massachusetts house at the World's Fair which is said to have been the property of Miles Standish. The old lion's head knockers, dear to the lovers of Dickens, are also much in demand, and a variety of other quaint and grotesque conceptions are offered. The finer class of these are first rough cast and then chiselled by hand, and display all the minute attention to detail of the jeweller's art.

But it is not alone in the direction of art that the attention of inventors in builder's hardware has been turned. Usefulness has not been lost sight of, and not the least important of hardware novelties are the burglar proof sash fasteners intended for the protection of banks and dwellings. These consist of two wrought iron plates closed by bronze thumbscrews strong enough to defy the efforts of the most skillful cracksman, and they are supplemented by a series of elaborate and complicated locks that seem to render security absolute. In fact there is no end to the variety of locks offered. From the heaviest forms, suitable only for ponderous doors, to the lightest and most graceful fastenings for delicate cabinet-work, their name is legion. Their prices vary as indefinitely as their styles, and these range from the quaintest medieval to the most business-like of Yale locks. But all are remarkable for the excellence of their finish and their fitness for the purpose for which they are designed, and in most there is distinct evidence of that revival in art and that striving after elegance of effect which is so abundantly manifest in other lines of manufacture.

CANADIAN TRADE PROGRESS. (Sth Article.)

The two fairly representative towns treated of this week, though not exhibiting as marked a degree of popular growth as places where "booms" have been more or less manifest, yet show what should be regarded as highly satisfactory progress. There is one feature of these statements which has doubtless not escaped our readers, namely, that though the population has not made as rapid advances as in more southerly towns, the growth of wealth has evidently more than maintained its proportion—that there is a greater degree of comfort as compared to the population—which, notwithstanding Goldsmith's oft-quoted

couplet, is something of which we have reason to be proud—than is recorded for so-called "more-favored" localities :—

CHATHAM, ONT.

	1868	1884	1894
Population		8,500	9,055
Business houses	167		269
Capital invested	\$605,000	\$1,678,000	\$2,285,000

Among the business houses of Chatham in 1868 continuing through 1894 are : Robert Cooper, books ; S. Barfoot, broker, etc.; Baxter & Reed, grocers ; Wm. Gray & Son, carriages, etc.; F. Jacques, harness ; Jas. Lamont, grain and produce ; H. Malcolmson, grocer ; Morton & Adam, hardware ; E. C. Kadley, drugs; Smith & Richardson Co., tailors; Thos. Stone, drygoods; and G. E. Young, grocer. In addition the following have been in business continuously since prior to 1884 : L. Anderson, cooper; S. Backus, saddler; Wm. Berhorst, tailor; N. J. Bogart, grain; D. Brennan, grocer; Broderick & Morley, tailors; R. C. Bnrt, drugs; J. S. Butler, photographer; M. Campbell, fanning mills; Chatham Manuf'g. Co., wagons, etc.; A. Coltart, cabinetware; J. J. Couzens, soap; C. E. Hammond, pictures, etc.; Heyward & Kitchen, grocers; Jas. Holmes, books, etc.; J. E. Johnston, grocer; E. D. Jordan, shoes, etc.; Lambert & Turner, soda water; A. Lamont, meats; H. M. Levasseur, grocer; W. Manning, confectionery; J. Marshall grocer; McCorvie & McKerral, grocers; A. McKay, lumber; John. McKay, grocer; C. B. Moore, grocer; T. Nichol & Son, gunsmiths; Parke Bros., machinists; Jno. Piggott, lumber, etc.; Powell & Davis, drugs; J. Richmond, confectionery; Scott & Flater, clothing; J. L. Simpson, grocer; D. Smith, seeds; H. Snell, grist mill; Taylor & Williamson, grocers; Vongunten Bros., jewelers; Mrs. H. Weaver, grocer; E. & A. Wigzell, confectionery; and W. Wing & Co., bakers.

SARNIA, ONT.

	1868	1884	1894
Population		5,000	6,700
Business houses		134	179
Capital invested	\$450,000	\$1,617,000	\$1,570,000

Among the business houses of Sarnia continuing since Confederation are: W. B. Clark & Sons, general dealers; Francis Blaikie, foundry; Wm. Farr & Son, wagons; Jas. Foulds, confectionery; David Gray & Co., shoes; J. H. Lambert, tailor; J. Lowrie, wagons, etc.; Geo. Lucas, saddler; S. Lucas, saddler; J. Mahoney, stoves, etc.; D. McCart, grocer; Mc-Kenzie, Milne & Co., hardware, etc.; D. McMaster, books, etc.; N. C. Peterson, foundry; T. Symington & Co., drygoods; D. Tremblay, implements, and N. Wanless, grocer, etc. In addition the following have been in business since prior to 1884 : David Barr, watches; J. Barron, photographer; Callum & LeSeuer, shoes; J. J. Clements, drugs; C. S. Ellis, dry goods; James Higgins, confectionery; J. Johnston, grocer; James Kelly, fruit, etc.; Randall Kenny, grocer; Thos. Kenny & Co., wholesale grocers; Jno. Langan, shoes; Jacob Lawrence & Sons, lumber; James Lockhart, lime; J. S. Longhead & Co. hubs and spokes; J. G. McCrae & Co., coopers; John G. Mc-Crae, stationery; Finlay McGibbon & Sons, lumber; Chas. Morris, feed and seeds; C. Sanders & Son, cabinetware; Wm. Storey, cigars, etc.; J. S. Thom, photographer; D. Turner, jewellery; T. Walker, shoes; Gec. Wanless, grocer; Geo. Wenino, grocer; August Wocker, grocer; and J. F. Wood & Co., wholesale fruit.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY. Return of traffic week ending March 2nd, 1895 :

-		Earning	58	1895. 92,571	1894. 97,810 242,502
Total	do. Decres		i. \$23.789.	\$316,523	\$340,312

COMMERCIAL MORTALITY.

Usually when a young man is about to start in business for himself some good-natured friend reminds him that statistics show that 97 per cent. of all the new firms started fail to succeed, and that only three per cent. attain the haven of success. This cheering statement serves a three-fold purpose. It either disheartens the young man or causes him to set his teeth and determine to be one of the successful three per cent., it consoles men who have neither the means nor the energy to go into business for themselves, and it flatters the members of the suppositious three per cent. who have run their business careers without the assistance of the assignce. For all these reasons it has been extremely popular, and many a merchant, now successful, has heard it with a sinking heart as he stood hesitating on the brink of his first commercial venture.

Now, however, there comes an iconoclastic statistician who states that this venerable statement is altogether incorrect, and startles the commercial world by asserting that if they had taken the least steps towards verifying its accuracy they would have found that out long ago. A careful compilation of the figures of the agencies and of the statistics of insolvency shows that, in normal years, the percentage of insolvencies annually is only 1 per cent. of the total number of concerns in business. It rose on this continent to 14 per cent. during the panic year of 1893; but has never varied for the thirteen previous years. And of the firms composing this annual one per cent. of failures 90 per cent. had capitals of under \$5,000 and very moderate, or no credit ratings. In fact nine-tenths of them were small concerns whose chances of success were limited from the start.

This puts a very different complexion upon this much. reiterated statement; for if the annual failures are only 1 per cent. the chances are less than one in three that an average firm would fail within any given 30 years. Possibly what its originator meant was that 97 per cent. of the men starting in any particular business do not continue in it to success. But they do not fail in the mercantile sense. When they find their business, or any particular branch of it, unprofitable, they simply drop it, and start something else. That is all. The amount they lose must depend upon the promptitude with which they recognize the situation, and the degree of obstinacy with which they cling to the hope that it may yet prove remunerative. But they are not wrecks in the business sense. They do not pass through the assignce's hands, they do not figure in the commercial mortality tables, nor are their records embalmed in the obituary columns of the trade journals. They simply change their sphere of activity ; sometimes but little the worse, and sometimes almost on the verge of insolvency. But they succeed in extricating themselves from their difficulties in time to embark in some new enterprise where their energies are more abundantly rewarded, and hence they cannot be included in the category of failures.

The correctness of this theory is proved by the articles on "Canadian Trade Progress" which are now appearing in these columns. Were it true that 97 per cent. of new ventures fail, we should not witness so steady an advance in prosperity as that record indicates, and thus the fact that the progress of our Canadian towns is so marked is a more emphatic refutation of such a statement than the most carefully compiled columns of statistics. So far as Canada is concerned the number of successful firms is far greater than three per cent., or there would not be so large a percentage of flourishing firms who have been in business for over a quarter of a century still on the business rolls of the country.

THE GERMAN SUGAR BOUNTY.

Mr. C. Czarnikow, the English sugar expert, referring to the proposed change in German customs laws imposing a tax upon the larger sugar factories and payment of an export bounty on raw and refined sugars, proceeds as follows: "Beyond the normal quantity the fabricant gets no bounty (instead of 71d per cwt. hitherto), but he is not fined either, and is evidently so much better off that transgression will have no terrors for him, especially not for the larger ones, against whose expansion the law was directed. Everybody will sow liberally in order to provide against the possibility of missing the full bonus through bad harvest or quality. Some modifications will probably be introduced ; the factories do not want the tax on manufacture, and justify the higher bounty -especially by the French premiums, which at 30 francs above 7% per cent. yield, will probably be over 2s 3d per cwt. raw sugar. Relgium is estimated to pay considerably more, but Austria pays fl. 1.60 per bag on a maximum export of only 3,125,000 bags, and the prospect of getting nothing on any excess has not prevented sowing to produce an export quantity of 7,000,000 to 7,500,000 bags, thus bringing the average bounty down to 7d per cwt. on export (on home consumption the actual bounty becomes higher), notwithstanding the increased cost of transport to Hamburg. The Austrian producer will now be trebly justified in clamoring for a higher bounty, and though everybody knows that another crop of 5,000,000 tons (barring Colonial failures) may be worth little over £35,000,000, whilst a crop of 4,000,000 tons would easily fetch £40,000,000 and more, yet the difficulty, as with standing armies, is to come to an understanding. Germany has, even under a low bounty, increased her production proportionately more than other countries, and the increase (and probably more) if adopted and backed up by sowings will go into the pockets of the English and American consumers.

HOW CANNERIES ARE STARTED.

It appears from the indignant comments of canning houses in the West that certain firms who deal in cannery supplies are inducing the smaller villages to start factories by means which they do not consider are honorable. These firms send a smart agent to the place in which they propose to start the factory. He talks the matter up and tells how much money there is in the canning business and gets a committee appointed to investigate the matter. The firm takes this com mittee to the city, paying all expenses, including incidentals for entertaining them. There they show the canning machinery, set up and ready to run, and also introduce the committee to interested brokers, who expatiate upon the profits of the canning business. The committee is then taken to some near-by town in which the promoters have a factory with machinery in running order, which is represented as being an independent concern yielding large profits. By the time the committee arrive home they are ready to immediately recommend the opening of a factory in their locality. A subscription paper is started to raise the necessary funds and some man out of business is selected to manage and run the concern. Now comes the work of the agent. This subscription paper is so worded that it becomes a contract with the firm, who are to erect the factory and equip it with machinery ready for running at a fixed price. They invariably get a good deal more than the plant is worth. No one looks into the matter or offers objection, because the man who has been picked out for manager is hand-in-glove with the promoters. In many cases, the stock owned by the manager is paid for by the firm which supplies the plant.

EASTER LILIES.

The latest combination formed is one amongst the growers and shippers of Easter lilies in Bermuda, from which favored islands all our supplies of these flowers are drawn. Growing lilies for export became an industry in Bermuda about twelve or fifteen years ago, and it has steadily increased until at present it is a very important industry on the islands. The lilies were grown for the bulbs until about five years ago when growers began to send the buds or flowers here, and they are coming in increased quantities every year. The outlook is very favorable this season, as Easter does not come until April 14, which is three weeks later than last year, and this will allow the lilies to mature more, and will cause a larger quantity to be marketable while the probable warmer weather, especially while the flowers are in transit, would allow them to arrive in very fine condition. This, of course, would weaken prices, and hence the forming of a combination to restrict prices by curtailing shipments. Fortunately for the lovers of these flowerc one of the largest growers holds out against the combine and as there has been fully as much box material imported into Bermuda as in previous years, lily importers claim there will be no scarcity of lilies, and that the supply here will doubtless be larger, than last year. At any rate, New York dealers are taking orders at the same prices as last year, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per case, holding about five dozen buds, to be delivered from any steamer after March 20. The lilies are hardy and keep in good condition about two weeks or longer if properly taken care of. By cutting a small portion off the stem and placing the buds in a warm light room in lukewarm water with a little salt added, the buds-will develop and open very quickly, and if the buds are kept in cool water in a dark room they will keep closed a long time. When the lilies have been exposed to frost dealers advise putting the box in cold water a short time before unpacking.

THE OURRANT MARKET.

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The currant market at Patras has been excited and operations have taken place daily at advancing rates, until the price of Provincial in cases and bags, which stood a month ago at 5s 6d f.o.b., and 14 fr., c.i.f., has been raised to 11s f.o.b., and 25 fr., c.i.f., Odessa, respectively. All this is due entirely to a strong demand from Russia, which has now suddenly become one of the largest importers of currants, and bids fair, by consuming the annual surplus of crop over what is required for eating purposes, to bring the currant trade back to its former flourishing condition. Already confidence has been fully restored ; growers, instead of pressing sales, are holding their fruit firmly in the hope of further im. provement, and, speaking generally, everyone is now looking forward to "good times." The suddenness of the Russian demand is apparent from the following figures : From crop of 1892 they took 596 tons; and in 1893, 9,887 tons, mostly taken during the spring of 1894. From crop 1894 the shipments have already reached 19,127 tons, 4,000 ton; are shipping and held for immediate shipment, considerable quantities have been sold for future shipment, and it looks as if best portion of remaining stock would go to same destination. Market is firm at the equivalent of 10s 6d f.o.b., half-cases Provincial, or say 24 fr., c.i.f., Odessa ; but Russian buyers for the present will not pay over 23 fr. c.i.f. The Continental and English markets have followed the advance; but the United States, which will require some 4,000 to 5,000 tons, have not bought anything lately.

COD-LIVER OIL.

There are two very strong features in the Norwegian codliver oil situation which should strengthen the market for Newfoundland oil. The first is that all cables point to the fact that there is a real failure in the Lofoden catch up to the present moment, and in the second place all the surplus stock on this continent has been bought up by London and Hamburg dealers and is being actually re-shipped to Europe. It therefore seems reasonable to suppose that if manufacturers in Norway had oil to dispose of, these buyers would not come here to seek supplies, and it appears a strong indication that extreme prices will probably rule this year. Of course, the month of March is well known to yield the great bulk of the crop, but if the fishing in January and February has proved a failure, March may also be a failure, and in any case, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot yield enough oil to make up the deficiency caused by the previous shortage. American consumers and dealers have mostly refrained from buying, preferring to take the chance of an improvement in the fishing, but if their expectations are not realized, they will rush in to buy, put the market up on themselves, and lead to a general 'boom' in the article. Relief cannot be expected from Newfoundland, for that market is cleaned up already on London orders. Quotations for Lofoden oil are nominal, and depend altogether on the holders' faith in the future.

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The fifty-third Congress of the United States sank into well merited oblivion on Monday last, and the business community will breathe more freely now that Washington has ceased to be the focus of a political unrest that has kept the whole country in a state of apprehension and suspense. The air is now cleared from the fever of political strife. For a time at all events, the progress of trade will be unchecked by the fear of unwise legislation, and it is not too much to hope that the resumption of activity will be more pronounced now that the dread of silver monometallism is removed for a while.

All that the past Congress can point to as justifying its existence is its repeal of the purchase clauses of the Sherman Silver Act, and its passage of the emasculated Wilson tariff bill. It has persistently blocked the efforts of the Cabinet to give the country a sound system of currency. It has compelled the increase of the national debt by over \$160,000,000, and it has left behind it a record for legislative obstinacy and incapacity that it is to be hoped will never again be equalled in the history of the United States.

THE HOME SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

In spite of the abundance of money seeking safe employment during the past year the report presented at the 16th annual meeting of the Home Savings & Loan Co. of Toronto, is a fairly prosperous one. The profits of the year, added to the premium received on the new issue of stock, enabled the management to pay dividends to the extent of \$13,359, add \$10,000 to the reserve fund, and place an additional \$5,000 in the contingent fund. The company has now a reserve of \$185,000 and a contingent fund of \$8,000, and as the deposits in it now amount to nearly two millions of dollars it is evident that the public have full confidence in its management.

"UNGEDULD."

Some shareholders in the Citizens Ins. Co., which our readers may remember was rather quietly absorbed some two years ago by the Guardian Ins. Co. at the same time that the manager, Mr. E. P. Heaton, prudently transferred his allegiance from the one to the other, are beginning to feel impatient about their property for which it was bruited about at the time they would probably receive some \$7 per share. We learn that a meeting of the Citizens' shareholders will shortly be called for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings in the matter.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

--INSURANCE, City.---It is all made out of "whole cloth," probably under some ganpowder plotting or other midnight influences.

-Among the failures in Ontario during the week are:-John Hoadley, sawmill, Agincourt, who has assigned, it is said, through losing money by a son.--Wesley Snell, of Exeter, lost money as a farmer so he started as a butcher last summer. He had no experience in business and naturally his second venture is also a failure.--Pomeroy & Co., general storekeepers of Fullecton, Ont., have assigned. The present firm bought the stock of R. II. Pomeroy when he failed, and handed it over to him again to manage. Naturally with the same result.--J. C. Brain, a Huntsville tailor, has assigned. If is means were fight, and he lost money by a fire in April 1894 which he was not able to replace. C. S. Ratz has kept a general store at Rostock for the past thirteen years. Unfortunately he locked his capital up in mill property and thus, when the pinch came, he had to assign.--E. H. Shellield continued the drygoods business of Sheffield Bros, at Walkerton, when they dissolved in 1880. About two years ago he succeeded in compromising at 75 cents in the dollar, and now he has assigned.--John Brazier succeeded Lozier & Meyer in the hat business at Belleville in 1892. He was supported by a Montreal house, and on their failure in 1891 was obliged to compromise at 50 cents in the dollar. Since then he has run down until an assignment has become necessary.--M. Quinlivan, grocer of Brantford, is offering 25 cents in the dollar, secured, in three, six, nine and twelve months, on liabilities of \$2,200.-J. S. Thompson & Co., drygoods, Belleville, are now offering 45 cents in the dollar to their creditors.

-AN offer of 75 cents in the dollar has been made by H. McElroy & Sons, general dealers, Richmond, Ont. The payments, 6 in number, are spread over 18 months, the last 4 secured. The direct liabilities are about \$46,000, indirect \$\$,000. Assets about \$63,000. Their difficulties have been previously referred to.-A. Ribout, tobacco, Ottawa, and H. S. Leverton, butcher, Spar'a, Ont., have assigned. Both small.-Thos. Babe, general dealer, Toronto, has given the assignee possession. He has been doing a quiet trade for about 12 years, beginning with moderate capital.--The assignment is reported of J. & W. Milne, saw-mill owners, Stayner, Ont.-W. L. Reeve, a recent addition to the jewellery trade at Stouffville, Ont., has assigned. He began in '93 with small means.

means. —An offer of 50 cents in the dollar is being considered by the creditors of P. Jordan & Sons, clothiers, St. Johns, Nfld. They owe \$7,600.—Thomas Fitzgibbons, general dealer, same eity, has settled at 35 cents in the dollar.—Campbell & Smith, comm'n., same eity, compromised at 40 cents.—Hayward & Co., wholesale liquors, same place, offering 30 cents in the dollar.—S. March & Sons, ceal, same eity, an old established house, are offering 30 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$80,000.—M. G. Lask, furniture, same eity, has been declared insolvent.—A meeting of creditors of F. Smallwood, shoes, same eity, has been called. He began in the fall of '91 with small capital.—A. F. Heckler, fancy goods, Halifax, N.S., has assigned. He began in '92 being previously at Salt Lake City. Is this province F. A. Thompson & Co. general storakeopers

-IN this province F. A. Thompson & Co., general storekeepers of Buckingham are offering 50 cents in the dollar. Insufficient means and dull trade are the causes of their trouble.—C. M. Hondloy, hotel-keeper at St. John's Que., has assigned. He started in May, 1893, and is said to thoroughly understand his husiness, but he was forced to make so many repairs to the hotel that his means were exhausted .—J. Urgale Paquin started a general store at St. Eastache, with the help of his father, in the fall of 1891. It has not proved a success and he has assigned.— F. X. Cayer, has kept a small general store at St. Nicolas since the summer of 1892. He has lost ground steadily and now assigns with liabilities of \$1,400.

-As offer of 50 cents in the dollar has been made by Buckley & Co., furniture, Cornwall, Ont., previously referred to as in difficulties.-John Devine, a Hamilton, Ont., shoe dealer, has assigned. He has been doing a small business for about 9 years.-R. J. Davison, general dealer, Newmarket, Ont., has assigned. He was formerly of the firm of Hamson & Davison who failed in '80. The stock was bought by Mrs. Davison at the time, Davisson taking it over 5 years later. He did not prosper, and advertised the business for sale last month.--W. W. Pegg, money lender, Newmarket, Ont., has assigned.

-As offer of 70 cents in the dollar is being made by Jasmin & Valieres, drygoods, this city. The payments are to be monthly and spread over a year, beginning May 1st. They owe \$23,000. They began business over 3 years ago with a capital of some \$1,800. They show a small nominal surplus.—Pigeon, Gendron & Co., wholesate grocors, referred to elsewhere, are offering 60 cents in the dollar, cash.—One-half, to be paid in cash, is offered to the creditors of J. II. Merrill, general dealer, Smith's Mills, Que., previously reported as in difficulties.

-AN extension is being asked by G. A. Jenkins, general dealer, Carman, Man. He began in '87 with small capital.-Curtis & Newsome, hardware, Vancouver, B.C., have assigned. They succeeded to the retail business of the Cunningham Hardware, Co. Lt'd., in the summer of '93. -THE fire loss in Canada and the United States for the month of February aggregated \$12,360,200. This is an increase over the February figures in 1893 and 1894. The following comparaparative table exhibits the losses for the first two months during the past three years.

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January February	1893 \$17,458,400 9,918,900	1894 \$10,568,400 11,297,600	1895 \$11,895,600 12,360,200
Totals		\$51,866,000	\$24,246,800

-THE firm of George Wait & Co., general produce merchants of this city, consisting of the late George Wait, George S. Wait and John McBeth Taylor, has been formally dissolved, and a 'new firm formed, consisting of George S. Wait and John McBeth Taylor, who have been connected with the firm for the past 18 and 29 years respectively, general partners; and Mrs. George Wait, special partner; the latter contributing \$10,000.

--H. McELMOY & SONS, general storekeepers of Richmond, Ont., have called a meeting of their creditors. This is an old established business. The father died in April '93 and the business has since been continued under the old style by the sons. They became widespread and being unable to meet engagements at maturity thought it best to prepare a statement of their position and lay it before their creditors. It is understood they have a large nominal surplus, but it is in locked up shape.

-THE Beaver Line settlement has been sanctioned by the English Court of Chancery which has authorized the sale of the vessels to enable the liquidator to pay to the English creditors 7s 6d in the pound on condition that the Canadian creditors accept 7s 6d in the pound in full discharge of their claims also.

-JOHN HEBERT, started in the general store business at Pilot Mound, Man., in'86. For a while he did fairly, but when the dull times struck Munitoba his trade fell off until he could no longer make both ends meet and had to make an assignment.

-THE new catalogue (for 1895), just issued by Messss. Caverhill, Learmont & Co., of this city, is handsomely illustrated with cuts of the various makes of summer door and window appliances, lawn-mowers, wove wire, ice-cream freezers &c. Those in the trade who have not received a copy should send for one.

-MRS. M. G. SABOURIN, general store, Glen Sandfield, Ont., is offering 25 cents in the dollar. Her husband, J. H. Sabourin, got into dillculties four or five years ago, and has since been doing business in her name. -Theo. Kottman, who kept a small grocery at Chalk River, has assigned.

-McCURDY, WILSON & HILL, furniture makers of Truro, N.S.,-have assigned with liabilities of \$6,000. Their capital was insufficient for the class of trade they endeavored to do.-R. Ross & Co., grocers in a small way at New G lasgow, N.S., have assigned after a business career of 18 months.

--D. MCALPINE & Co., books, St. John, N.B., has assigned with liabilities of \$6,000. He appeared to be doing a good trade and yet he was loing ground steadily.--W. H. McInnes, tailor of the same city, has assigned. Ite had no means, and was only in a very small way.

-JOS. MALO, tinware, Vercheres, is offering 25 cents in the dollar. Ilis business was too small to be lucrative.—A. A. Farley, general storekeeper of Victoriaville has assigned with liabilities of \$2,300. He was formerly of Farley, De Billy & Co., tailors, who dissolved last July.

--RUSSELL MCDONALD & Co., variety storekeepers of Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., are trying to effect a settlement at 25 cents in the dollar.--J. G. Brown, contractor, Victoria. B.C., has agsigned.

-JOS. LAURTER has run a general store at St. Roch L'Achigan for over a quarter of a century. He did well until he began to dabble in politics. Then his trade fell off for lack of attention and now we hear of his assignment.

-THE Campbell Lumber Co., who succeeded Archibald Campbell in business in St. Johns, Nfld., about two years ago, have assigned owing to the financial crisis, alleging inability to collect. They claim assets of \$87,000 against liabilities of \$52,000.

--P. L. G. VEZINA, furniture maker of St. Jerome is offering 50 cents in the dollar. He seems to have attempted too much for his means.-John Norrts, drygoods, Winnipeg has assigned. He succeeded Preston & Norris at the biginning of the year.

-J. R. TOMLINSON, general storekeeper of Tay Creek, N.B., started a year ago with very little means and no business training. His assignment was only a matter of time.—Tart Dickinson, lumber, of Canterbury, N.B., has assigned.

-THE assignce has taken possession of the grocery stock of J. C. Poirier, Windsor Mills, Que. He owes \$1,000. He began in the fall of '93 with limited means,

-ERNEST STREI, general storekeeper, of Ormsby, Ont., has assigned after lifteen months experience. He had but little means and in other ways he was not fitted to command success.

THE EASTERN ASSURANCE CO.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Assurance Company took place at Halifax on the 28th ulto. It would seem that the income for the year had undergone a sensible reduction, due, doubtless, to the discontinuance of certain re-insurance treaties which had contributed largely to the premium receipts of previous years. Though, at first, is source of substantial profit, these had subsequently developed disappointingly, entailing losses which necessitated an inroad on the reserve fund to the extent of \$37,500, and the Company prudently decided not to renew the contracts. Adding to this that the company's experience for the year formed no excention to that of fire offices fund to the extent of $\37,500 , and the Company pridently decided not to renew the contracts. Adding to this that the Company's experience for the year formed no exception to that of fire offices generally, and the further fact that its position had been to some extent prejudiced by the injudicious and unfortunate utterances of a few pessimistic shareholders, we find a com-bination of influences to which the regrettable outcome of the year's work can be easily traced. In a spirit of hopefuness, engendered by confidence in the management, and a belief that the elements of success are still within the Company's grasp, the shareholders decided by a large majority to continue operations and to apply for permission to reduce the capital stock from \$1,000,000. to \$500,000, and also to lop off from the paid up capital the sum of \$50,000 which is more than the impairment. It pro-poses in keeping with the policy adopted elsewhere to curtail its operations in one or two unprofitable districts. It is claimed that the last year showed a profit of 4 per cent. on the paid up capital, exclusive of interest from investments. This would seem to point to a state of things which gives a promise, if not a guarantee that a good and safe business can be retained and gradually extended to proportions which will compensate all concerned for any discouraging features that may have lately characterized the history of a company which heas its supporters and its wall without the Dominion may have lately characterized the history of a company which has its supporters and its well-wishers throughout the Dominion. It is not believed that any stand against the proposed reduction will be taken by any time policy-holders in the Company.

HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in the company's oflice, No. 78 Church street, Toronto, on Thursday, February 21st, 1895, at 3 o'clock

p.m. The president, Hon. Sir Frank Smith, occupied the chair; the manager, Mr. James Mason, acted as secretary.

The secretary read the notice calling the meeting. The minutes of the last annual general meeting, held 15th February, 1894, were, upon motion to that effect, taken as read, and were confirmed.

The secretary then read the annual report and financial statement, as under :

REPORT.

The directors beg to submit the sixteenth annual report, with accompanying financial statements, showing the result of the company's business for the year, ended 31st December, 1894, and

The year just closed has been remarkable for the abundance of money, both private as well as public funds, seeking safe em-ployment, being largely in excess of the good investments offer-ing. The consequence of this was a very considerable reduction ing. The consequence of this was a very considerable requeston in the rates of interest obtainable, and greater difficulty in placing money.

After paying and providing for two half-yearly dividends, at After paying and providing for two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and paying all expenses. including salaries, printing, advertising, auditors' fees, and all commissions on loans, and providing for directors' compensation, there remained a net profit of \$5,676.27. To this is to be added \$1,002.43, balance profit and loss account, and \$6,250, premiums received on new issue of stock, making in all \$15,928.70. Of this sum \$10,000 is added to the reserve fund, \$5,000 added to the contingent account, and the balance, \$928.70 placed at the credit of profit and loss account. The reserve fund has now reached the sum of \$185,000, and

there stands at credit of the contingent account \$\$,000.

During the year the mortgage loans fell off \$36,585; loans on collaterals increased \$126,799.97, and deposits increased \$100,-160.26,

The further issue and allotment of two thousand five hundred The further issue and allotment of two thousand nive number shares of the capital stock of the company, for which authority was given at the last annual meeting, was made during the year, and all taken up, and the first call of 10 per cent. paid in. The subscribed capital is now \$2,000,000. In common with the banks and loan companies generally, a re-duction in the rate of interest paid for deposits has been made, taking effect from January 1st, 1895—the rate paid by the com-pany from that date being $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. instead of 4 per cent. as formerly.

formerly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK SMITH President.

Toronto, February 11th, 1895.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1894. Assets

Loans on collaterals of stocks, bonds and deben-

tures..... \$1,302,653.59 Mortgage loans. \$918,855.00 Less amounts retained, not yet paid 2,617.59

over

916,287.41

Municipal debentures Real estate—including office premises Cash in bank	757.44 28,011.20
Cash on hand	151,822.94 1,788.81
	\$2,401.270.89
Liabilities.	
Capital stock, subscribed, \$2,000,000, upon which has been paid 10 per cent., amounting to Due depositors, principal and accrued interest,	\$ 200,000.00
added 31st Dec., 1894	1,997,866.79
Dividend, payable 2nd Jan., 1895	6,975.40
Directors' compensation Reserve Fund as on 31st Dec., 1893 \$175,000.00 Reserve Fund added 31st Dec., 1894 10,000.00	2,500.00
iteserve Fund ander bist Dee., 1004	185,000.00
Contingent account, as on 31st Dec.,	• •
1893 3,000.00 Contingent added 31st Dec., 1894 5,000.00	.
Balance profit and loss account	8,000.00 928.70
	\$2,401,270.89
PROFIT AND LOSS.	
Dr.	
Interest paid and credited depositors Expenses of management, including all commiss-	\$ 73,321.51
ions on loans	14,048.89
Anditors' fees Directors' compensation	650.00 2,500.00
Dividend paid 2nd July, 1894\$ 6,384.35 Dividend payable 2nd January, 1895 6,975.40	•
Delawar	13,359.75
Balance-appropriated as follows :- Added to Reserve fund	
	15 099 70

15,928.70 \$ 119,808.85 Cr. Earnings for the year..... Premium on new shares allotted..... \$ 112,556.42 6.250.00 Balance Profit and Loss account last year..... 1,002.43 \$ 119,808.85 JAMES MASON, Managor.

To the President and Directors of the Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited:

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined the books, receipts and vouchers of The Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December, 1894, also the securities and cash on hand, and round to cordance with the above statements. J. M. SULLIVAN, curities and cash on hand, and found the same correct and in ac-

Auditors. J.G. HALL,

Toronto, 11th February, 1895.

The adoption of the report and financial statement was moved

The adoption of the report and inancial statement was moved by the president and seconded by the vice-president, Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, and carried. It was then moved by Mr. Hugh Ryan, seconded by Mr. Jas. Gunn, and carried, "That the thanks of the shareholders be and are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president and direc-tors, for their careful attention to the affairs of the company dur-ing the next year."

ing the past year." Moved by Mr. M. O'Connor, seconded by Mr. Edward Stock, "That the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby given to the manager and other officers of the company for the efficient manager and other oncers of the company for the efficient manner in which they performed their respective duties during the past year," which was also carried. On motion of Mr. J. J. Foy, Q.C., seconded by Mr. W. T. Kiely, Messrs. John Sullivan and John G. Hall were appointed

the auditors of the company for the ensuing year; to be paid the sum of \$750 for their service.

Moved by Mr. John Foy, seconded by Mr. E. O'Keefe. "That the poll be now open for the election of directors, and that the same be closed whenever five minutes shall have elapsed with-out a vote having been tendered; and that Messrs. R. B. Street and A. Foy be the scrutineers to take the vote, and that they re-port the result to this meeting." Carried. The election was then proceeded with, the result of the ballot being the unanimous re-election of all the retiring directors as follows: Hon. Frank Smith, and Messrs. Eugene O'Keefe, Wm. U. Kielu, John Pay and Fourier Stock.

10110ws: Hon. Frank Smith, and Messrs. Eugene O Reete, wm. T. Kiely, John Foy and Edward Stock. A motion made by Mr. W. T. Kiely and seconded by Mr. James Gunn, having been carried, that the president leave the chair, and that Mr. Hugh Ryan take it. The following resolution, moved by Mr. Hugh Ryan and seconded by Mr. Matthew O'Connor, was unanimously electric.

adopted : "The shareholders take this opportunity to tender to their president, Sir Frank Smith, their sincere and hearty congratula-tions on the honor bestowed upon him since their last meeting by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, when he was raised

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to the dignity of knighthood; and it is the earnest wish and hope of the shareholders that he may be long spared to enjoy the distinguished and well deserved honor thus conferred upon him a wish they feel sure is shared by his fellow-citizens of Toronto and his many friends throughout the Dominion."

The meeting then adjourned. At a meeting of the new board, held immediately after the close of the above, the Hon. Sir Frank Smith was re-elected president, and Mr. Eugene O'Keefe re-elected vice-president of the company.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of La Banque du Peuple took place in the board room of the bank Monday, March 4th at three o'clock. The president, Mr. Jacques Grenier, occupied the chair ; Mr. J. S. Bonsquet, the cashier, acted as secretary, and among the other gentlemen present were Messrs. George S. Brush, vice-president; A. Leclaire, T. Prefontaine, William Francis, A. Prevost, Charles Lacaille, John Y. Gilmour, George A. Muir, Hon. F. E. Gilman, J. S. Coutlee, Godfrey Weir Dr. Edward Desjardins, M. Burke, M. Nolan deLisle, John Mann, Rudolph Forget, W. S. Evans, A. Turcotte, A. W. Stevenson, W. St. Onge, Louis Armstrong, Charles Whittiman, John Morrison and John Crawford,

In opening the meeting Mr. Grenier remarked that in accor-

In opening the meeting Mr. Grenier remarked that in accor-dance with precedent, though, perhaps, it was hardly a law, he would take the chair, if that were the will of the stockholders, and Mr. Bousquet would act as secretary. Mr. John Crawford said that if there was to be a choice out of all the stockholders, Mr. Grenier would be the man whom they would place in the chair. Mr. Grenier said that for the past two years it had been the custom to conduct the proceedings in English only, most of the stockholders being English. If there was no objection, they would follow that practice to-day. No objection being offered. Mr. Grenier read as follows the

No objection being offered, Mr. Grenier read as follows the ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the statement of the affairs of this bank for the year ending 28th February, 1895.

The net profits of the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts and deducting cost of management, amount to \$114,280.18.

Out of this sum we have paid dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, amounting to \$84,000, and placed to the credit of profit and loss \$30,280.18.

The business of the bank, both at the head office and branches, is steadily progressing, and the number of current accounts annually increasing.

We find that the convenience allorded to the public by the local branches is appreciated and forms a valuable aid in the maintenance of the bank's relations with clients in the outlying parts of the city.

It is the desire of the directors to employ the bank's resources as fully as possible in the locality whence they are derived, so as to assist in every legitimate way the commercial and agricultural interests of the country.

All our ag noices have been thoroughly inspected during the year, and we notice a large increase in the volume of transactions; they are working very satisfactorily. We are happy to bear sincere testimony to the industry and attention displayed by the officers of the general staff and branches in the conduct of the affairs of this institution and fully concrete the officer where the officer where the officer where the other the officer where the other appreciate their efforts in assisting your board to promote the best interests of the bank.

The whole respectfully submitted,

J. GRENIER, President.

Montreal, 1st March, 1895.

Mr. Bousquet then presented the following :-

STATEMENT OF PROFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1ST MARCH, 1895

Dr.

Dividend, 3½ per cent., paid September 1st, 1894. Dividend, 3½ per cent., payable March 4th, 1895. Balance of prolit and loss carried forward	\$ $\begin{array}{r} 42,000.00\ 42,000.00\ 42,857.60 \end{array}$
	\$ 126,857.60

Ur.	
Balance of profit and loss account 28th February,	
1894	\$ 12,577.42
Net profits of the year after paying expenses and providing for all bad and doubtful debts	114,280.18

\$ 126,857.60

GENERAL STATEMENT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 28TH FEBRUARY, 1895. Dr.

To Circulation	\$ 746,798.00
To deposits not bearing interest	1,256,080.49
To deposits bearing interest	5,367,856.02

To amount due to other banks		150,584,14
To capital paid up	\$1,200,000.00	
To Reserve fund	600,000.00	
To profit and loss	42,857.60	
To dividend No. 98, payable 4th		:
March, 1895	42,000.00	
To unclaimed Dividends	4,209.07	
		1,889,067.27
0-		\$9,410,385.92

Cr.	
By Specie	\$ 69,051.10
" Dominion notes	487435.00
" Circulation redemption fund	42,318.06
" Notes and cheques on other banks	272,452.84
" Balances due by other banks	18,538.89
" Call and short loans on stock and bonds	752,818.39
Immediately available	\$1,642,609.28
" Loans and discounts current	7,297,210.40
" Notes and bills overdue, secured	24.032.68
" Notes and bills overdue, unsecured	15,042.12
" Mortgages and hypotheques	80.240.06
" Real estate	71,251.88
" Bank premises	280,000.00
	\$9,410,385.92
J. S. Bous	

Cashier.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We, the undersigned auditors, named at the last annual general meeting of the shareholders, after having examined the books, verified the specie and legal tenders on hand, in a word, after having taken cognizance of the assets and liabilities of the corporation of "La Banque du Peuple," have the honor to report that we have found the whole to be correct and deserving our approval.

P. P. MARTIN, NOLAN DELISLE, LOUIS ARMSTRONG Auditors.

Montreal, 1st March, 1895.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Grenier, in moving the adoption of the reports of the directors and auditors, said : It would be useless for me to enter into details or go into long discussion, because as business men you know the position of the country just as well as any one of the directors Although we have been privileged by Providence in that business has not been so bad in our country as in the the neighboring Republic, and indeed, almost all over the world, not work and and indeed. Almost all over the world, the neighboring Kepublic, and, indeed, almost all over the world, yet we also are passing through a little crisis. I hope that in the spring things will improve, but until the Government have de-cided what is to be done, I think a certain amount of depression will be felt in the city of Montreal and throughout the Dominion. The report of the directors speaks for itself. Though we have not made much progress, yet we have made some. The profits are \$7,000 more than last year. The percentage is 9½, as against 9 last year. That is not a very great improvement, but it is an improvement, and the stockholders are certainly justified in ex-pecting that our progress will be much greater next year, if busi-9 last year. That is not a very great improvement, but it is an improvement, and the stockholders are certainly justified in ex-pecting that our progress will be much greater next year, if busi-ness improves. When we met in March of last year, this build-ing was very far from being completed. It is now completed, as you see; it looks exceedingly nice, and I think it is a credit to the stockholders as well as the directors. (Hear, hear). Every-one of the stockholders who has visited the building, and even strangers from America and elsewhere are delighted with it. Last year I told you that I expected that the revenue from the rents of the building would pay 4 per cent, on the capital in-vested and give us the bank promises free. At the beginning of May we had only about one storey rented, but we made progress in June, July and August, so that by the end of the year we had three storeys let out of five. We have now only about one storey unrented, and we have applications for it. I hope by the first of May next every part of the building will be rented. My pro-phecy of last year that the rental would give us four per cent, on the capital invested and the bank free will, I think, be fulfilled, and if we realize that, it will, I think, be a very good investment for the stockholders. This year the net revenue from the build-ing, after paying all expenses, is \$5,202, a little over 2 per cent, on the capital invested, but when you take into consideration the fact that we have only had one half of it rented for the whole year you will see that I am justified in what I said a year ago, that the stockholders will get 4 per cent, on the capital invested and have the bank free. When we realize that I think we shall have done well. I hope that any of the stockholders who have not paid a visit to the bank will look through after the meeting is over, and I am sure we shall be very happy to show them round. I move the adoption of the report (seconded by Mr. Brush), and shall be pleased to answer any questions. Mean-whil

MR. BOUSQUET'S REVIEW.

Mr Bousquet: I will simply add a few remarks by way of supplement to what the president has said, as I do not intend to make any retrospect of the commercial situation of 1894, as I used to formerly.

To say that 1894 has been a period of depression in trade and industry is to say what everyone knows from personal experience.

The trade of the Dominion, in common with that of all other yuntries, has sustained of late a check. The movement of mercountries, has sustained of late a check. The movement of mer-chandise has not enlarged this year, while the bane of falling prices in many important commodities has discouraged ventures that otherwise would have been undertaken, and rendered returns to producers less profitable, After the commercial disturbances of 1803 in the United States,

After the commercial disturbances of 1808 in the United States, which reflected to some extent on Canada, it would have been un-reasonable to expect that 1894 would display buoyancy, but at least, one would have been justified in supposing that the year would be a period of decided recuperation and recovery. This it has not been ; on the contrary, the prostration of industrial in-terests became deeper and more pronounced as the year pro-gressed gressed.

I do not mean to recall in detail and give a summary of the facts and conditions which have tended to disturb and suppress industrial movements during the year, but after considering the terrible strain endured in every line of business, the thought will find general every invested and business. find general expression amongst our shareholders that the results obtained are not nearly as bad as the year's advent prepared the

public to anticipate. Conducting banking business amid such aggravated circum-stances and restraining influences can lead but in one direction, smaller profits and heavy losses; of course such results are not

encouraging. To interpret our report correctly the constitution of the field of our operations must, I repeat, be recalled and the strain those events have caused be borne in mind.

When so considered no one can hesitate to accept the statement

as satisfactory. The energy of the president, directors and managers is, of course, as a natural consequence of the responsibilities of their duties, devoted to the legitimate of variable responsibilities of the and velopment of the affairs of this institution. No opportunity has been lost by them of making any step forward, in the way of business accommodation, extension of commercial relations and other facilities to the trade auxiliary to improvement in view of putting this bank on a standing equal to the requirements of its customers.

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customers. I am glad to state that, as a result of their endeavors, our busi-ness has increased materially during the year, and a number of depositors and new accounts have been added to our list so that our deposits stand \$6,623,936.51. The public deposits rose \$710,327.92; those on demand decreas-ing \$287,599.72; and those after notice increasing \$997,927.64; the better depublics being from the savings depublic deposite

the latter doubtless being from the savings department inaugu-rated in our new premises which has proved to be a success and so far reached beyond our expectations.

The increase in our advances is due chiefly to the acquisition of-commercial accounts at agencies and here, and these accounts have undoubtedly been acquired through the business facilities and commercial opportunities we can now afford to give to the public. Of course in banking to-day like every other business competition has set in and we cannot expect any improvement or increase of transactions, if we are not in a position to grant equal

advantage with our competitors. The circulation, it will be observed, was at the close of last month, just S p.c. less than at the corresponding period a year ago; a decline not greatly, if at all, out of proportion to the fall in prices of staple articles, leaving the inference to be drawn that in point of volume, at any rate, the trade of this bank has not been diminished.

that in point of volume, at any rate, the trade of this bank has not been diminished. Special attention has also been given during the year to the extension of commercial relations; it is a pleasure for me to state that we have lately completed agreements with foreign bankers which enable us to float Government bonds and city de-bontures on the English market, with as much chance of success as any other institution, and in fact during last year we have effected several large loans and sales with benefit. Hence it is gratifying to be in a position, after such a year of general depression, to state to the shareholders that as a result of our endeavors, we have in almost every respect gained ground.

general depression, to state to the shareholders that as a result of our endeavors, we have in almost every respect gained ground, that the general statement shows an increase of deposits and advances to the public, while the earnings have netted $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which may be considered a fair result. So far as the commercial situation of the Dominion is concern-ed, although trade is admittedly quiet, and for a period may con-tinue to be restricted mainly to present wants, we have every reason to believe in a rapid expansion when circumstances and conditions warrant. With the output of forest, farming produce and fisheries remaining large, the export trade well main-tained and the domestic business conducted upon prudent and conservative lines, we have every reason to believe that a light degree of activity will set in at spring especially. There certainly also exists actually in Canada a feeling of un-certainty as to the future, due to pending elections. The fear of radical changes is always detrimental to business, and is a great influence in arresting the wheels of commerce, and while the un-

radical changes is always detrimental to business, and is a great influence in arresting the wheels of commerce, and while the un-certainty exists it causes suspense and this in itself causes stag-nation in all the departments of trade and industry. But the causes of the present state of things being removable by wise government there is good ground for believing that any party elected into power will enact industrial legislation to not seriously disturb the machinery of our general trade.

THID DISCUSSION.

Mr. Frank F. Gilman enquired what was included in the item

of \$280,000 for bank premises. Was it simply the head office ? Mr. Grenier said the Montreal building was put down at \$250,-000. They paid \$14,000 for the building at St. Johns, which cost the Bank of St. Johns \$25,000; and they had built a very nice bank at St. Jerome for \$16,000. Mr. John Morrison thought the only institution to be compared with this was the Bank of Montreal. The latter's bank premises stood in its books for five per cent. on its capital, while the Bancue du Benple's was 25, but there was this difference that

Banque du Peuple's was 25 ; but there was this difference, that the Banque du Peuple derived a revenue from its building which practically gave it the bank premises free, while its Bank of Montreal drew no revenue.

Mr. A. W. Stevenson said the statement was very satisfactory,

of Montreal drew no revenue. Mr. A. W. Stevenson said the statement was very satisfactory, and the stockholders had every confidence in the management. Mr. Bousquet's well known ability made him very much sought after for outside undertakings, and though Mr. Stevenson did not wish to express any censure at all, he doubted whether it al-ways tended to advance the bank in the estimation of the public. Mr. Grenier said that the directors had drawn Mr. Bousquet's attention to the matter, and he had promised to limit his outside interests. There could be no question that the bank owed a great deal to the intelligence and ability of Mr. Bousquet. Dur-ing five years, under his management and in the face of severe competition, it had made more progress than during the forty-five years preceding. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Crawford suggested that it would be a legitimate subject for the directors to consider whether the salary paid to Mr. Bousquet was adequate to his abilities and the demands made upon him. Mr. Crawford thought the dividend was highly satis-factory under the circumstances, and the directors were entitled to the best thanks of the stockholders for the position the bank occupied to-day. The manager predicted some years ago that they would amass gold equal to 50 per cent. on the paid up capi-tal, which, in Mr. Crawford's opinion, was quite enough for any well managed bank. They had now achieved that, but Mr. Craw-ford thought it would be well to safeguard that by accumulating a reserve fund for emergencies of 12½ per cent. on the paid-up capital. As a stockholder he would willingly forego all dividend over 7 per cent. until that position had been arrived at. He be-lieved he expressed the feelings of every stockholder in saving over 7 per cent. until that position had been arrived at. He be-lieved he expressed the feelings of every stockholder in saying that he was abundantly satisfied with the past management of the bank, and had every confidence for the future, so long as the

president and manager remained at their posts. The report was adopted. On the motion of Mr. J. Y. Gilmour, seconded by Mr. Craw-ford, Messrs. P. P. Martin, Nolan de Lisle and L. Armstrong were re-elected auditors.

THE AUDITORS' TESTIFY.

Mr. deLisle, in acknowledging the compliment, said they had gone with very great care into the examination of the assets of the bank and the lines of discount granted. They suggested the reduction of certain accounts, and they had found that sugges-tions made by them the previous wear had here for the fully tions made by them the previous year had been faithfully carried out. Every document and detail they had asked for had been tions made by them the previous year had been faithfully carried out. Every document and detail they had asked for had been placed at their disposal wi thout the slightest hesitation. They did not visit the outlying agencies, but they had excellent reports from the inspector, Mr. Gagnon, who was to be complimented upon the admirable manner in which he exposed his accounts. At first the auditors thought some of the accounts were very large and ought to be curtailed; but on consulting Mr. Gagnon's reports they found they were the very best accounts in the towns where their agencies were situate, and they decided to leave them alone. Some of the agencies had gained public con-fidence to such an extent that the deposits were equal to the discounts needed, so that there was no need to send capital from Montreal to conduct the business of the branch. The deposits had increased considerably, and none of the agencies had suffer-ed any serious loss. The whole of the losses had been rubbsd off, and the net profit on the balance sheet was absolutely clear. Everything had been balanced up, and though there might, of course, be losses which they could not foresee in the \$7,000,000 on the books, so far the losses had been very small. Mr. deLisle expressed his satisfaction at the introduction of new blood to the bank in the person of Mr. T. Prefontaine, who had been a valuable acquisition to the directorate. Mr. L. Armstrong said :—I fully endorse the speech of my colleague, the previous speaker, in regard to our work in the audit of the affairs of our bank and the satisfactory exhibits placed before us by the general manager, and only desire to ex-tend on his remarks to further emphasize the satisfaction afford-ed by the returns of the inspector, Mr. Gagnon. Those docu-ments bear on their face the character of careful scrutiny and overhauling of the business, in the frank, open and clear exposi-tion of its features. We were not only pleased and satisfied to

ments bear on their face the character of careful scrutiny and overhauling of the business, in the frank, open and clear exposi-tion of its features. We were not only pleased and satisfied to find every item in the general statements of the agency depart-ment, substantiated with full detail in subsidiary statements carefully prepared; but also with able documents, annotations and suggestions. The method of Mr. Gagnon savors of frank and honest dealings with his subjects, and suggests full confi-dence in his reports, which we have pleasure in endorsing. We feel confident that the supervision of the branches is thorough, and great attention is given by the administration to reducing. and great attention is given by the administration to reducing, consolidating and further securing accounts requiring close watching. The business at all points in the agency department, as well as in the head office, is progressive, tending to judicious increase in volume and quality. The proceedings concluded with votes of thanks to the presi-dent directors, applies and the auditors.

dent, directors, cashier and the auditors.

BOILER INSURANCE

An engineering insurance company in England has recently made public some interesting figures concerning the causes of accident to engines and boilers. During the past year the company found that 33 per cent of the accidents to the boilers insured in their company were owning to weakness, faulty construction, and bad workmanship; 27 per cent were due to purely accidental cause; and only 12 per cent were the result of carelessness of owners or attendants. The great majority of the accidents were owing to the failure valve gearing and to defects in valves and valve gear. A large number, however, were due to defective columns, bed plates, and pedestals, and to the failure of screws, bolts, cotters, and straps. The company held in all some 40,000 boiler inspections, and these led to the discovery of 575 cases of defeating and the function of the function of the function before the company of the function of the function of the function defeating that functions and the function of the defective grooving, 146 fractures and blist-ers, 150 safety valves dangerously overload-ed, and 175 water gauges out of order. The report finally states that out of nearly 1,000 boilers found to require immediate atten-tion, a great many would have been run without repair until they had exploded.

Financial.

Thursday, March 7th, 1895.

The week opened with a sharp flurry in call money in New York caused by the banks getting in their funds to meet payments to the syndicate for the new bond issue which had to be paid for on the first of the month in order to avoid interest at 4 per cent from that date. It was only temporary; but it left call money higher at 11/2 to 2 per cent, brought time loans up to 3 to 4 per cent as to date, and commercial paper to 4 to 41/2 for endorsed and 41/2 to 6 per cent for single name paper. In London the report of a new sterling loan for India stiffened rates for a while ; but as the French government have made no move as yet towards the funding of their £40,000,000 floating debt, and Austria has decided to borrow only five instead of ten millions sterling in gold, call money sagged back to ½ per cent, with the rate of discount in the open market at 13-16 per cent. In this market call money is abundant at 4 to 41/2 per cent, and commercial paper discounts at 6 to 61/2 per cent.

Sterling exchange is strong on a moderate inquiry and a limited supply of bills. Owing to the rise in private discounts in England the price of demand exchange is disproportionately high. Posted rates were 4.881/2 for sixtics, and 4.90 for demand. Rates actually paid were 4.871/2 to 3/4 for sixties, 4.891/ for demand, and 4.891/ for cables. Commercial bills were 4.871/4 and documentaries 4.87. Paris francs were 5.16% for long and 5.15% for short. In this market rates between banks were 95% to 11-16 for sixties, 10 to 101/8 for demand, 10 3-16 for cables, and 1-32 discount to par for New York funds. Over the counter rates were 97% to 10 for sixties, 101% to 1/4 for demand, 101/2 for cables, and 1/6 to 1/4 premium for New York funds. Bar silver in London 27 11-16d.

The Stock Exchange closed with a dull and dragging market. A "bear" raid was made on Canadian Pacific, in consequence of the passing of the dividend on the com-

mon stock, and it was forced down five points closing at 39½ the lowest price reached in the history of the road. The Street Railway and Gas monopolized what speculation there was outside of the C. P. R. They closed dull at 189 for old Montreal S. R. stock, 187 for new, and 76 for Toronto. A modest investment business was done in the banks, and in industrial stocks the sales were 75 shares of Colored Cotton at 40 and 36 Dominion Cotton at 90. The following are the transactions of the week as per Chas. Meredith & Co., stockbrokers :--

BANK8.	Shares.	Ilgheat	Lowest,	Last Year
Montreal	28	219	218	222
Peoples	26	114	1131/2	
Molsons	15	175	175	165
Merchants	17	165	$163\frac{1}{2}$	1571/2
Commerce	116	135%	1331/2	135^{-}
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Pacific	2341	44 1/2	391%	6734
Cable	910	1471	1451%	1391
Telegraph	82	159	$157\frac{1}{3}$	1471/2
R.& O	665	96	95	8214
Street Railway New " " …	1413	189%	187	1721/2
New " "	2375	$187\frac{1}{4}$	1851/4	
Toronto St. Ry.	519	76 -	7414	
Gas	1224	193	190	$185 \frac{1}{2}$
Bell Tel	5	15714	1571/4	1391%
Royal Electric	100	142°	139	131
Colored Cotton	75	40	40	
Dom. Cot	36	90	90	• • • •

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE

Total for Week End ing March. 7, 1895.	l- Clearings. \$10,035,562	Balances. \$1,461,537
Corresponding Week of 1894 " " 1893 " " 1892	10,164,765 12,147,087 10,022,659	1,003,093 1,758,498 1,326,628

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Thur sday evening, Mar. 7th, 1895. The millinery openings are a decided reminder that spring is about to appear on the calendar if it is not yet to be perceived in the weather. A cheerful tone has been imparted to the dry goods district, and bright sunshine and good winter roads have favored our visitors. The opinion is expressed that if the thought of bad times could be eliminated from the imagination a good point would be gained. The spirit of reckless over-trading seems to have been absent in both city and country, or those who have erred have paid the penalty. While there is not much profit in the business at the moment there are those who believe that conditions are sound. March paper was well cared for on the whole. Improvement may be slow owing somewhat to uncertainty about the elections; also profits on our exportable products continue light. Shipments of spring goods will be neglected until next month when the reduced rates of freight take effect.

ASHES.—Receipts continue to be extremely light. 50 brls potash were delivered for shipment on 2nd March. Sales of pots at \$4 to \$4.05 for first sort and \$3.70 for second. Pearls \$6 to \$6.10 for first sort. Received since 1st January, 210 brls pots 27 brls pearl. Delivered since 1st Jgnuary, 140 brls pots 14 brl pearl. In store 6th March at 6 p.m., 144 brls pots 16 brls pearl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The demand for fresh makes of creamery is fair but there is little doing in other grades of butter. Receipts have been liberal at New York with finest goods down to 20c. Even that price has not attracted much attention and the feeling is weak and unsettled. The cheese market locally is steady and some scattered buying of summer stock is mentioned with probability of more business. English markets havebeen dull up to quite recently but cables now denote an improvement. New York reports mention a fair local enquiry and fine to fancy colored is held there with considerable firmness.

COAL AND WOOD.—We quote: Stove per ton, \$6.00; Chestnut, \$6.00; Egg, \$5.75; Cape Breton, (ex-ship,) \$3.75; Pictou, do. \$4.25; Lower ports screen; (retail) \$5.00; Scotch, do. \$6.00; Dry maple wood per cord, \$6.50; beech, \$6.00; birch, \$6.00; mixed, \$5.00; tamarac, \$5.00; slabs, \$4.00.

DYE STUFFS, GLASS, ETC.—Gambier is improving as supplies are low and there is a better feeling abroad. Business on all heavy lines is slow as spring rates will only be in operation next month, probably 1st April. Orders are coming in fairly well in anticipation for delivery at a future time. Turpentine is about 1c higher in the South than a week ago as extreme cold weather has lessened production. A decision has also been come to not to 'tap'so many trees. No change has been made in the price here. Our prices are revised downwards for glass.

Day Goods.—The paper falling due on the much dreaded 4th of March was unexpectedly well met and the country evidently has more money in it than was anticipated. Most houses report 75 per cent of the maturing bills taken up, and as there have been no failuros of any importance, except for good and sufficient cause, the wholesale houses feel more confidence in the situation. The millinery openings have brought a number of buyers into the city and this has livened up the staple trade also. Travellers complain that the extremely cold weather keeps back orders for spring goods, but they would sooner see it come in March than in April as they can make up for lost time later on. The suburban trade has been better this year than last during February, and although this is the dull season the city trade has kept up remarkably well

Eccs. — Milder weather, which has brought a large increase in supplies of new fresh stock which seems to have frightened receivers, has resulted in causing the market to fall several cents per doz. on Wednesday. This stock offers freely to-day at 22 to 23c, with a probability of a 20c market to-morrow. Limed offer freely at 17 to 18c per doz. A New York report says: Express receipts large, and with more liberal offerings, prices declined to 25c for best Western.

FISH AND OILS.— Labrador herrings have been extremely scarce, but a car of genuine just arrived and worth \$4.50 to \$4.75. There are a few sea-trout in, which could be bought in a large way at \$4.50 in half brls, and \$8 per brl. There is a good run for green cod which is scarce. Some houses are out of salmon and what lots are selling are worth prices quoted. Since the sales of cod oil already noted, fish oils have been quiet but prices are firm. Scal oil has scored a considerable advance in Europe.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There has been a fairly active trade in flour on local account and prices are firm for Manitoba grades. Winter wheats run from \$3.60 to \$3.75, spring wheat patents from \$3.75 to \$3.90

Melissa Manufacturing Company.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

NEW PATTERNS & STYLES.

Melissa is too well known to need description and holds its place as the best rainproof fabric in the world.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO., Wholesale Clothiers, - - - MONTREAL.

Nur inducements.

Agents for the Dominion .-

A Good Article

OUR CELEBRATED BRANDS

"Cable Extra,"

"Mungo,"

"El Padre," and

"'Varsity."

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

S. DAVIS & SONS,

The Largest Cigar Manufacturers in the Dominion.

and strong bakers at \$3.75. Oatmeal is quiet but prices are firm at \$3.80 to \$3.90 for standard. Feed is strong under a small supply and an active demand. Ontario bran sells at \$17 and shorts at \$18. In the grain market the feature of the week has been the sale of 30,000 bushels of No 1 hard Manitoba out of stock here to Ontario millers. The price is kept secret, but it is believed to be a high figure. Oats are strong and have advanced again. Sales have been made at 40½ to 41c for car lots. Buckwheat is also wanted but offerings are small. Cable advices to the Board of Trade are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat steady; maize quiet. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, La Plata wheat, sailer, March and April, 21s 9d; three cargoes of wheat sold; maize quiet and steady. English and French country markets, firm ' Liverpool spot wheat, firm; demand poor; spot maize, easier; demand less active; mixed maize, 4s 0½d. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 15s. Liverpool futures—Wheat steady; 4s 73/d March, 4s 8d April, 4s 1½d May, 4s 90/gd March, 4s 0½ July; maize steady; 4s 1½d June, 4s 1¾d July.

GROCERIES.—Several cheerful reports have been given us about payments in this particular branch of trade. A large operator said: "Payments are not bad at all, especially from the country and "slow pays" in the city would soon have to shut up. In spite of the hard times there are few failures in the trade. I am especially pleased with the returns from the rural districts, showing that the country is in a safe condition. You must notice, however, that nobody is buying freely and business must be set down as quiet and uneventful. One cause is that winter rates are, of course, still in force." Another authority said: "Payments are better than you might expect because business for the

Western Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 25.

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 Seven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after

MONDAY, THE 1st DAY OF APRIL, 1895, at the Office of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of March.

Notice is also given that the Thirteenth General Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Hend Office of the Banks on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, 1895, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.

. By order of the Board. T. H. McMILLAN,

Cashier.

Oshawa, February 9, 1895.

past twelve months has been curtailed and there is not so much to pay for. If a larger business had been done, that is, if weak concerns had attempted to carry large stocks, there would have been more bills to meet now and failures would have been much more numerous." Barbadoes molasses is said to be obtainable in a large way_at_30c; jobbing lots at quotations. Teas are lifeless, but Indian and Ceylon continue to gain favor. The American visible supply of Brazil coffee at late writing was 400,058 bags, against 483,863 last year. The Dutch sale at Amsterdam went off at about ¼c below broker's valuation. There have been larger receipts recently at Rio² and Santos, but Europe is a turn better with American markets responding. The world's visible supply is stated as 2,678,335 bags, a decrease of 44,052 bags during last month. In sugar, local competition is keen and prices unsettled. Refiners price for granulated is 3%c and this may have been shaded for extra round lots. At Hamburg the lowest point for beet in January was 88 6d, now 98 1¼d. The raw market in New York has been strong; stocks there are scarce and prices have gone up about ¼c for Cuba crystals. Refined in New York has been strong; stocks there are scarce and prices have gone up about ¼c for Cuba crystals. Refined in New York has been strong; stocks there are scarce and prices have gone up about ¼c for Cuba crystals. Refined in New York has been strong; stocks there are scarce and prices have gone up about ¼c for Cuba crystals. Refined in New York has been strong; stocks there are scarce and prices have gone up about ½c for Cuba crystals. Refined in New York has been strong; stocks there are scarce and prices durits dull. Recent London tea auctions developed no new features and and only really good teas were competed for. Among the China teas only the greens were all sold. Exports of tea from Japan have been larger than last year but not so large as in the previous year.

GREEN FRUITS.—Business is improving as spring advances. There is a greater variety of goods under offer. New Bermuda potatoes, full size, are held at \$9 per brl. Sweet potatoes higher at \$4.50 per brl. Pineapples in fair supply and selling at 15c to 25c each. New tomatoes could be bought at \$5 to \$5.50 per 6 basket carrier. Bermuda onions \$3.50 per crate. Quotations are : Apples, car lots \$2.65 to \$3.50; do, retail, per brl, \$3.00 to \$4.50; Oranges Florida's free from frost 126's \$3.75 to \$4,00; 150's \$4.00 to \$4.25; 176 to 200's \$4.25 to \$4.50. Lemons, Messina's choice \$2.50 to \$2.75; fancy \$3.25 to \$3.50; Malaga grapes per keg \$6.60 to \$7.50; bananas, finest full fruit, per bunch as to size, \$2.50 to \$8.00 ripe coming by express. Evaporated apples per lb. 6¼ to 6¾; Canadian onions, brls. \$1.75 to \$2.00; Spanish onions, \$1.00 per crate; Nuts, filberts, 8 to 8½c; almonds 13 to 14c; walnuts old, 10 to 13c; walnuts, new Naples 13½ to 14c; new Grenobles, 13½ to 14c; peanuts 8 to 9c. Italian chestnuts 9 to 10c; Cape Cod cranberries \$15; do per bush. box \$5.00; pears, brls, \$2.00. California winter nelles, bxs, \$2 to \$2.25; Valencia oranges 420 size \$3.75 to \$4.00, do 714s \$5.25.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The hide market is firm and stocks are reported to be moderate. Our prices are unchanged. Rendered tallow is quoted at \$5 and rough at \$2 to \$2.50.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—As was anticipated the nail combination did not hold together very long. The base price has again fallen to \$2 and will go lower yet. It is an open secret that the largest holder of nails outside the combine objected to the \$2,10 rate on the ground that it was too high and would kill trade. He wanted only a ten cent advance and the adoption of the American list, and it looks as if he was right in doing so. At all events buyers are shy in handling nails at present prices. In pig fron the principal point is the steady influx of American iron which can be laid down here fully \$1 per ton cheaper than Scotch. Unless prices rise on the other side of the line American iron has come to stay and so satisfied are importers of the fact that they are hardly ordering a ton of Scotch iron this year. Tin plates are dull in spite of the prospect of dear freights from Bristol and cokes run from \$2.50 to \$2.85 with charcoals at \$3.75 for P. D. Crown. Canada plates are weak and sales have been made at \$1.95 in 100 box lots. Bar iron is quiet and runnours of cutting are rife in all quarters. In other lines the situation is unchanged.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Prices of leather are firm and in some instances an advance is asked. Hides are stiff, and with any improvement in business value of leather should advance. The boot and shoe factories appear satisfied with the number and size of spring orders and are busy getting stock ready for shipment. At Toronto, orders are said to be larger than at the same period last year, but not up to those of 1893. Prices at Quebec are firm and makers all fully employed. Jobbers find it more difficult than usual to work any cut on existing prices.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is jobbing out at \$14 to \$5 for heavy short cut. Hams quiet at 9c to 10½c and lard in pails at 9c to 10c. Chicago market dull.

SEEDS.—The season is opening up fairly, but the high prices of some goods tend to curtail the size of orders, which may not be so extensive in a few lines as in former

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DRESSED Hoos.—Offerings are small and the demand good. Packers are selling at \$5.00 to \$5.75.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Flour is dull, with little change in prices. Straight rollers quoted at \$2.55 to \$2.65, and choice at \$2.70 to \$2.80 Toronto freights. Ontario patents \$2.80 to \$2.90. Manitoba patents \$3.80 to \$3.90, and strong bakers \$3.65 to \$3.70. Wheat firm, with white selling at 58½ c west and at 59½ to 60c on Northern. Spring nominal at 63½ to 60c on the Midland. Manitoba hard is steady with sales at 70c west and S2c grinding in transit, Sarnia. Barley is irregular, Sales of No. 1 being reported at 48 to 51c, according to weight, No. 2 at 44 to 45c, and feed barley at 40 to 41c. Oats are higher, selling at 32 to 32½ c for mixed outside and at 33½ to 34½ c for white. Peas sold at 58c, both east and west. Buckwheat unchanged, selling at 38 to 39c outside. Rye firm

Woon.—Manufacturors seem to be a little busier and trade is improving, in England, in the line of woolen goods. The London wool sales will open on the 12th and buyers are reluctant to operate in the meantime. There are small sales of Cape at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c to 16c. Stocks generally are low and domestic is not to be got. Two cargoes of foreign are on the way and will be wanted on arrival.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. Toronto, March 7, 1895. (Revised by Telegraph).

There is little change in the business situation. Some anxiety was felt as to March settlements, but they are said to have been fairly well met. There is as yet no snap to trade, and the country merchants still report a scarcity of money. Wholesale merchants here are hopeful as usual, but there are few signs of improvement, and the prospect of a Dominion election before long will increase the feeling of uncertainty. Money is plentiful, with call loans quoted at 4 per cent., and commercial paper discounted at 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sterling exchange is firmer. There has been a fair business on the Stock Exchange this week, with some irregularity in prices. Commerce sold at $134\frac{9}{21}$, Imperial at 179, Hamilton at $153\frac{1}{22}$ Toronto St. Ry. at $75\frac{1}{25}$, Cable at $145\frac{9}{24}$, In-

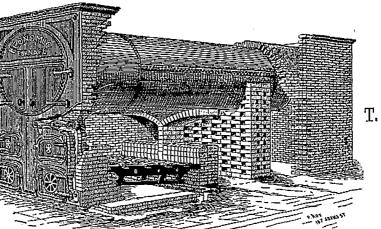
Stock Exchange this week, with some irregularity in prices. Commerce sold at 134%, Imperial at170, Hamilton at 153% Toronto St. Ry. at 75½, Cable at 145%, Incandescent at 111, C.P.R. at 40½. Western Assurance at 149½, Dominion Telegraph at 116%, Telephone at 156%, Western Canada Loan at 161, Union at 125, Canada Per. at 165¼, Hamilton Providentat 128.

BUTTER, &c.—There is very little choice butter offering, and the demand for poor quality is limited. Choice tub is quoted at 16c, large rolls at 14 to 15c and inferior

* ECONOMIC SMOKE * PREVENTING FURNACE CO.,

Economy in Fuel and Freedom from Smoke Guaranteed.

OFFICE: 829 The Rookery, CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.





McMARTIN, CAMPBELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

(WHOLESALE.)

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

MONTREAL

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE----

AND OTHER LEADING INSTRUMENTS OF AMERICAN & CANADIAN MAKE.

WILLIS & CO. Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.



45c outside. \$17 on track. Bran scarce at \$16 west, at Oatmeal firm at \$3.75 to \$4.00

GROCERIES .- Business quiet and prices generally unchanged. Sugars unchanged at 3½ to 3½ of for granulated and at 8 to 3¾ for yellows. Teas in moderate de-mand. Fruits firm, with sales of currants at 4½c. Rio coffee, 20 to 22c. Canned goods 85 to 90c.

HARDWARE.-A fair trade is reported, and prices generally steady.

HIDES AND SKINS .--- Hides dull and unchanged at 5 to 5% c for cured. Green unchanged, dealers paying 4c for No. 1 an c for No. 2. Sheepskins firm at 85 to 90

and calfskins 4 and 6c, the latter for No. 1. Tallow is quoted at 5¼ to 5%c.

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts of cattle large and prices heavy. Sales of a few exporters at 4 to $4\frac{1}{6}$ c per lb. and bulls at $2\frac{34}{16}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ c. The best butcher's cattle sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per b; medium at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{2}$ c; inferior 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ Sheep sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{2}$ c per lb., the latter for ewes. Choice lambs at 4 to 5c, and medium at $3\frac{3}{2}$ c per lb. Hogs are firm at $\frac{54.25}{10}$ to $\frac{54.30}{10}$ per hundred for choice, $\frac{54.05}{10}$ for stores; \$3.50 for sows and \$2.75 for stags.

PROVISIONS. - Trade quiet, with the feeling a little firmer. Mess Pork sells at \$14,50, to \$15.00 and short cut at \$15.00.

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THAT FARM OF YOURS

needs a good fence and the neatest and best fence is the **PAGE**. Used by all the leading railroads and by farmers everywhere. Send for circulars and our illustrated monthly paper.

The Page Wire Fence Co. of Ontario Ltd., WALKERVILLE, Ont.

Long clear bacon 634 to 714c, hams 934 to 1014c, and lard 714 to 814c. Beans \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel. Hops 7 to 10c. Potatoes are firm at 50c to 55c for car on track.

WOOL .- Trade inactive and prices firm. Fleece is nominal at 19 to 20c." Pulled supers 19 to 21c and extras 21 to 221/2c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A SMOKE CONSUMING FURNACE.

From time to time various smoke consuming furnaces have been put upon the market. All have been more or less suc-cessful-generally less. It has remained for the Economic Smoke Preventing Co., of Chicago, to solve the problem. Their

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SURETYSHIP.		1	STOCK	S AND	BOND	s.	1			
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Me	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Price Mar. 7.	value	
The GUARANTEE Co. of north america.	British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Nild Commercial, Windsor	2439 50 200 40 50	4,866,666 8,000,000 306,000 500,000 1,500,000	4,568,666 6,000,000 306,500 257,520 1,500,000	1,200,000 100,000 90,000	41/2 3	Apl. Oct. June Dec. June Dec.	131 <u>9,1</u> 200 105	380 2 65 8 300 0 49 0	
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes) - 304,600 Resources, 1,200,000 •Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000	Dominion Du Penple Eastern Townships Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier	50 50 100 100 100	1,200,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 788,400 1,963,600	1,200,000 1,499,905 1,250,000 788,040 1,961,740	1,500,000 600,000 650,000 675,000 270,000 1,155,860	81/4 31/4 4 3 & 1 4	Jan July June Dec June Dec June Dec	114 135 153 <u>1/2</u> 123 179 <u>1/2</u>	$\begin{array}{c} 135 \\ 57 \\ 62 \\ 153 \\ 129 \\ 179 \\ 5\end{array}$	
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.	S Merchants' Can. Merchants' Halifax Moleons Montreal. Net Brunswick. Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B	80 100 100 100 150	500,000 6,000,000 1,100,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	500,000 6,000,000 1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	225,000 3,000,000 680,000 1,300,000 6,000,000 30,000 525,000 925,000 110,000	3½ 4 3½ 5 6 8½ 4 4	June Dec June Dec Aug Feb April Oct June Dec Jan July June Dec Jan July	112 16355 157 170 218 5554 949 90 175 13356	28 0 163 5 157 0 85 0 436 0 16 7 249 0 90 0 175 0 200 9	
Over \$1.140,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.	Quebec St. Stephen's Standard Toronto	100 100 50 100	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	200,000	600,000) 3 ⁻ 4	April Oct June Dec	128 161 2 230	123 (80 (239 (
President and Managing Director: EDWARD RAWLINGS. Vice-President, • • • • • WM. J. WITHALL <i>HEAD OFFICE:</i>	Traders Union (Halfax) Union of Can. Ville Marie Agri, Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	100	608,400 500,000 1,200,000 630,000 1,620,000 450,000	479,500 626,000 395,498	\$5,000 140,000 289,000 120,000 112,000	0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8	Jan July June Dec Jan July	98 123 7 101 6 70	98 (61 1 101 (70 (111 (
*N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Building and Loan Assoc Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co	25 100 100 50 50 100	750,000 2,700,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 750,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	750 000 2,700,000 1,004,000 2,600,000 722,000 1,200,000	124,07 350,00 1,450,00 195,00 324,00	5 8 	Jan July Oct Jan July	35 y 121 y 165 c 114 y 1231/2	24 35 60 165 57 123 38	
ESTABLISHED 1882.	Dominion Telegraph Co Dominion Cotton Mills Co Farmers' Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co	50 100	1,000,000 3,000,000 1,057,250 3,223,500	1,000,000	146.19	1%	Jan-Otly Mar-Otly	113 90 v 109	56 90 54 180	
THE CANADA JUTE CO. MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS. Importers of Twines, Hessians, Pad- dings, Buckrams, etc. 17, 19 and 21 St. Martin Street, MONTREAL.	Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Say, and Loan Co Huron & Erie Loan & Say. Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Street Ry. Co	100 100 50 50 100 40 40	1,500,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 6,79,700 2,750,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,500,000	200,000 1,937,000 703,555 674,351 700,000 659,050 550,000 375,000 2,000,000 2,497,70	175,00 670,00 164,05 145,00 405,00 74,00 160,00 111,00	0 31/2 44/4 1 31/2 0 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 8 4 9 0 3 4 3 8 2 9 0 3 1/2 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4	Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Mch Sej Jan. Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul	y 135 y 164 y 110 y 112 p 119xd y 102 y 102 y 112 y 95 1571/2 t 19132	124 135 52 110 112 50 51 112 95 63 76	
-#BOOKBINDINGK-	Montreal Cotton Co Merchants M'Fg Co Montreal Loan and Mortg Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Out. Loan and Deb. Co	100 100 25 100 50	1,400,000 600,000 500,000 406,500 2,000,000	1,400,000 600,000 500,000 314,310 1,200,000	600,00 300,00 190,00	0 4 . 4 0 3½ 0 3 0 3½	March—Qtly Feb Au Mch Se Jan Jul Jan Jul	117 g 110 p 130 y 50 y 130	117 110 32 25 65	
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS done at the journal of commerce.	People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co Toronto Electric Light Co Toronto Street Railway Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Con. Loan and Sav. Western Con. Loan and Sav.	40 100 100 50 50	600,000 5\$1,000 1,350,000 6,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	321,880 -1,350,000 -1,350,000 -1,350,000 	250,00 20,00 260,00 770,00	0 2 0 3 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 4 5	Jan Jul Jan Jul	y 70 94 160 55% y 125 y 161		
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	FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN scientific study and practical exp the object of which has been to								imen cure	
LION "L" BHAND. PURE VINEGARS. WAINED PURE, of natural Jured sololy under the sume	Handle th			ds t	ime and 5 produc oilers,	in the e con This	e exact quant nplete combus being obtain	ity over stion un ed, econ	the fi der t omy	
Interview of the solely wider the super- led for table use and pickling purposes.	l strength, and free from any e vision of the Inland Revenue J Put up in wood, all sizes, and ILAN GOODS. Put up with sel	in dem	ijohns	equal- f	uel is a ented,	ssure By th	d and smoke ie introduction all hydro-car	absolute n of the	ly p prop	

PURE VINEGARS. WARRATED PURE, of natural strength, and free from any added acide. Manufac-led for table use and pickling purposes. Put up in wood, all sizes, and in demijoins MIXED PICKLES. EQUAL to ANY INFORTED SUITAR 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 Houses, Clubs, Colleges, Convents, Hospitals, Asylums, etc. Also, for travelling, hunting, fishing, yachting excursions, plenics, 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 LEFEBVRE & CO., MANUFAC- MONTREAL, P.Q. fold, Silver and Bronze Medals, Established 1849, 20 First Prizes,

by increasing the heat of the lire and dis-tributing it under the boiler, greatly im-proving the steaming of the boiler and adding to the efficiency of the plant in every respect. It secures a pure, incandes-cent flame without a trace of smoke. In every plant where these furnaces have been placed they have given complete satisfaction, and have proven a great sav-ing of fuel to the owner of the plant, and ing of fuel to the owner of the plant, and labor to the fireman.

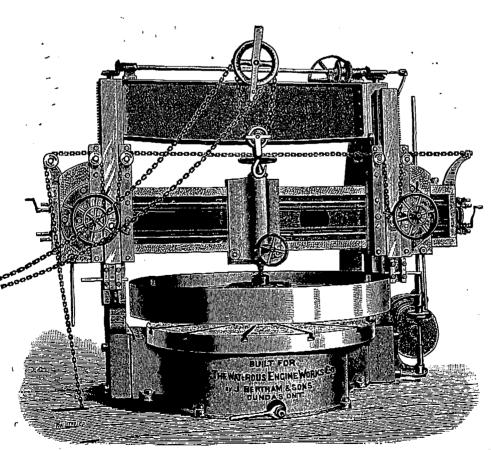
vented. By the introduction of the proper amount of air all hydro-carbons are taken up as they are liberated by the heat there-by increasing the heat of the fire and dis-

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.

			OURIERI = IHORE			
Name of Article.	Wholesale,		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip " Buft " or Congress Calt " \$2.00 to \$3.50Boot	1 10 1 40 0 85 1 15 1 25 1 90 1 10 1 50 2 75 3 90	Youths. \$0 55 \$0 80 0 70 0 \$0 0 75 1 00 0 90 1 15	Roast Chicken 1-lb tins Roast Turkey, 1-lb tins Brooms.	\$ c. \$ c. 2 25 0 00 2 25 0 00	Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda "Concentrated	
Cair Congress Split Boots	1 25 2 00 1 15 1 50 1 75 2 90 1 10 1 70 0 30 0 60 0 do full \$1 75, \$2 50 Womens. Mieses. 0 60 0 85 0 60 0 70 0 85 1 0 0 70 0 85	0 00 0 00 0 85 1 10 1 00 1 00 Childs. 0 40 0 55 0 50 0 85 0 50 0 70 0 50 0 70 0 50 0 70 0 50 1 35 1 40 1 75	B4 " stained Shamrock A4 " varn han " B4 " stained Daisy A3 stgs varn handle	3 25 0 00 2 70 0 00 2 65 0 00 2 40 0 00	Dyestuffs. Archil.con Ex. Logwood Chips Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Madras Gambler Madder Sumac Fish.	0 27 0 29 0 07 0 05 0 10 0 15 2 00 2 50 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 70 1 00 0 05 0 06 0 10 0 15 65 00 70 00
		2 35 3 50 2 05 3 75 2 00 2 50 3 50 4 50 2 00 3 00 2 00 3 00 1 50 2 50	Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Aloces, Capo. Hum Borax, xtis Brom. Potase Camphor. Eng. Ref ox, cl in in Ref Ring Citric Acid Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 30 0 85	Cape Brit. Herring, July. Labrador Herrings Sea Trout No. 1 split p. b "half bris Herringe North Shore "Nova Scotla Mackerel No. 1. kitts "i ½ barrel Green Cod, No. 1	0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 3 50 4 00 3 75 4 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 8 00
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. \$ c. \$ c. Sardines, ¼ \$ 00 \$ 50 Sardines, ¼ \$ 00 \$ 50 Sardines, ¼ \$ 00 \$ 50 Sainon \$ 00 \$ 50 Clams, 1-lb tins, per doz. \$ 20 0 00 Oyeters ""15 140 \$ 140 Tomatoes, 3s. per doz. 0 9 0 95 Peaches, 2-lb. yellow 1 75 0 00 Tomatoes, 1-lb white 1 65 0 00	Corn Beef 1-lb " 2-lbs " 4-lbs " 6-lbs " 14-lbs Lunch Tngs 1-lb per doz. " 2-lbs " Eng. Brawn, 2-lbs Soung, 2-lbs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Epeom Salts Gyzerine Gum Arabic per lb " Trag Morphia Oplum Oxalic Acid Phospores Potash Bichromate	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Green ' large Draft " Large dry" per quintal Salmon No. 1 bris " " 2 Salmon, (tiercea) Boneless Fish Cod Nid Flour.	. 6 50 7 00 . 7 00 7 50 . 3 25 3 75 . 4 50 4 75 . 0 00 12 00 . 0 00 11 00 . 19 00 21 00
"2-1b, white1 1 65 0 0 Bartlett Pears, 2-1b, tins, per doz	Canadian B. beans Roast Beef, 1-1b., per doz, 2-1ba. Deviled Tong's, ½ lb. " Deviled Tong's, ½ lb. " Chicken, ½-1b. " Chicken, ½-1b. " Turkey, ½-1b. " Ox Tongue, 1½-1b. " " " 2-1b. " " " 2½-1b. " Finnan 'Haddles_50's	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Strychnine Tartaric Acid Tin_Grystals	0 + 0 = 1 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 =	Winter Wheat Maaitoba patent b brande Straight roller Superfine Manitoba Strong Bakers Best Brande. Standard oatmeal, brl Bran Shorte	3 75 3 9 2 80 3 0 2 85 2 7 2 50 2 6 2 50 2 6 2 50 2 6 3 75 0 0 3 75 0 0 3 80 3 9 17 00 18 0 18 00 19 0



John Bertram & Sons,

Builders of High-Class

Machine Tools.

Turning Mills, Boring Machines, Pulley Lathes,

Also Equipments

Bicycle Factories, Repair Shops, Engine Shops.

OUR LINE OF TOOLS THE & LARGEST IN CANADA.

Correspondence Solicited. 11

DUNDAS, Ont.

	MONTR	EAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT_THURS	RCII 7, 1895.	<u> </u>	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	11	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	lt ···	Wholesale.
Farm Products. BUTTER: Greamery, Townships, dairy, new Western, new	016018	Barley, malting "feed Peas, per 66 lbs, afloat In store, Kyo Corn, in bond "duty paid	0 68 0 70	Molasses (Barbados)img Porto Rico Trinidad Guba Raisins: Loose Muscatel California.	0 27 0 28 0 00 0 00 0 051 061	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " Italian Peel-Citron Orange Lemon	0 14 0 16
Finest West, col'd fall m'k Finest Western white " Finest Eastern colored" Einest Eastern colored" Einest Eastern white " Under grades	0 093 C 093 0 094 0 094 0 091 C 694 0 091 C 694 0 091 C 694 0 091 C 694 0 05 C 07 0 05 C 09 008. 458. fid.	Croceries. Japan, com. to med., b "good med. to line "cholcest Y. Ilyson, com. to good "in to dimest. th	0 11 0 17 0 17 0 17 0 30 0 25 0 38 0 45 0 12 0 25 0 30 0 50	Layers, London Con. Cluster Extra Dessert Royal Bucking'm Cluster	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Chacolat Menter. Vanilla, yei, wrap. 24 x ½ lh do Chamols do do do Fink do do Trip. Van. Green do do do do Lilac do do do do Lilac do do do do White do do Uueweet'd blue prem do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Limed	0 18 0 20 0 23 0 25 0 40 0 50 0 06 0 10 0 03 0 07	" good	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Prunes, Freach " Bosnia " Figs in bags " new layers Sh. Almonde, bxs " S. S. Tarragona " Walnuts " Grenoble " Filherts Spices : Cassiamats	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0S & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0O & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 121 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 132 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0S & 0 & 0S\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0T & 0 & 074 \end{array}$	Can, Lainary Benson's Prep, Corn Can, Pure Corn Vinegar: Imp Trip, 1 brl Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XX	0 061 0 00 0 41 0 00 0 85 0 00
do light Heavy Meas Lard, per b "Com. Refined SKEDS: Clover, red, por bushel	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Coffeet, Mocha (green)- Add 4c to 5 for ronsting " Java" Maracaibo" Jamaica" Kio" Plantation Ceylon" Chicory" Canadian do"	0 30 0 50 0 26 0 30 0 26 0 30 0 20 0 22 0 19 0 22 0 18 0 21 0 00 0 00	African " " Pimento " Pepper, Black " " White " Mustard, 4 lb P jar, Eng	0 07 0 09 0 07 0 09 0 07 0 09 0 09 0 15 0 72 0 75	"XXX Soap: Best Laundry "" Common Matches: Telegraph "Telephone " Telephone " Star " Star	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Potatoes, per bush Honey, strained Beeswax BRANS: white ordinary bus "hand-picked	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sugars: Ex Ground. in brls Yowdered. in brls Paris Lumps, in brls " " half brls " " 100-lb bxs" " " 50-lb bxs" Ex Granulated. brls.	0 041 0 00 0 041 0 00	"4 lb jars, Gana 1 lb " " Rice, large lots, standard B Japan Standard " "Crystal Japan " "Crystal Japan "	0 00 3 45 4 25 5 00 4 25 4 40 4 75 5 00	Washboards : Nelson's Favorite Hardware.	2 65 0 00 2 75 0 00 1 20 0 00
Crain. Hard Manitoba, No. 1 "No. 2 Oats No. 2 Sugans. –Refiners pr	0 00 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Off grade gran'd	0 03} 0 00 0 02/ 0 30 0 01 ² 0 021	Gelatine, 1 qt pk " "1 qt pk " "1 qt pks " 2 qt pks "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Antimony Tin: Block, L&F, B b "Straits" Strip" Copper: Ingot" Sheets	0 16 0 16j 0 15j 0 16 0 16j 0 16 0 16j 0 17 0 10 0 00 0 14 0 20



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ton and more economical than any others indus. No repairs necessary. Made any size to cover all requirements. John Bull Steel Cooking Ranges for hotels and private houses, Cast Iron Ranges, Registers, Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, Sinks, Plumbers' Supplies, Hot Air Furnaces for coal and wood, from 8,000 to 50,000 cubic feet capacity. Scales, every description, from post office to 100 ton track. We invite special attention to our LOCKS, KNOBS, etc., which are acknowledged to be the invest of thir line of coold mean factured in Capada

THE

to be the finest of this line of goods manufactured in Canada.

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THE CANADA SCREW CO. Iron Wire, Iron and Brass Wood Screws, Machine Screws, Tire Bolts, Stove Bolts and Rods, Copper and Iron Rivets,

ONTARIO LEAD AND BARD WIRE CO.

Steel Barb Fencing Wire and Staples, Lead Pipe, Babbitt Metal, Steel Wire Nails, Drawn Traps, Chilled Shot, White Lead and Putty.

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



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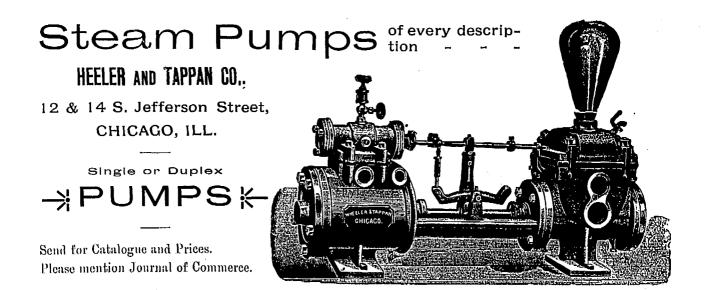
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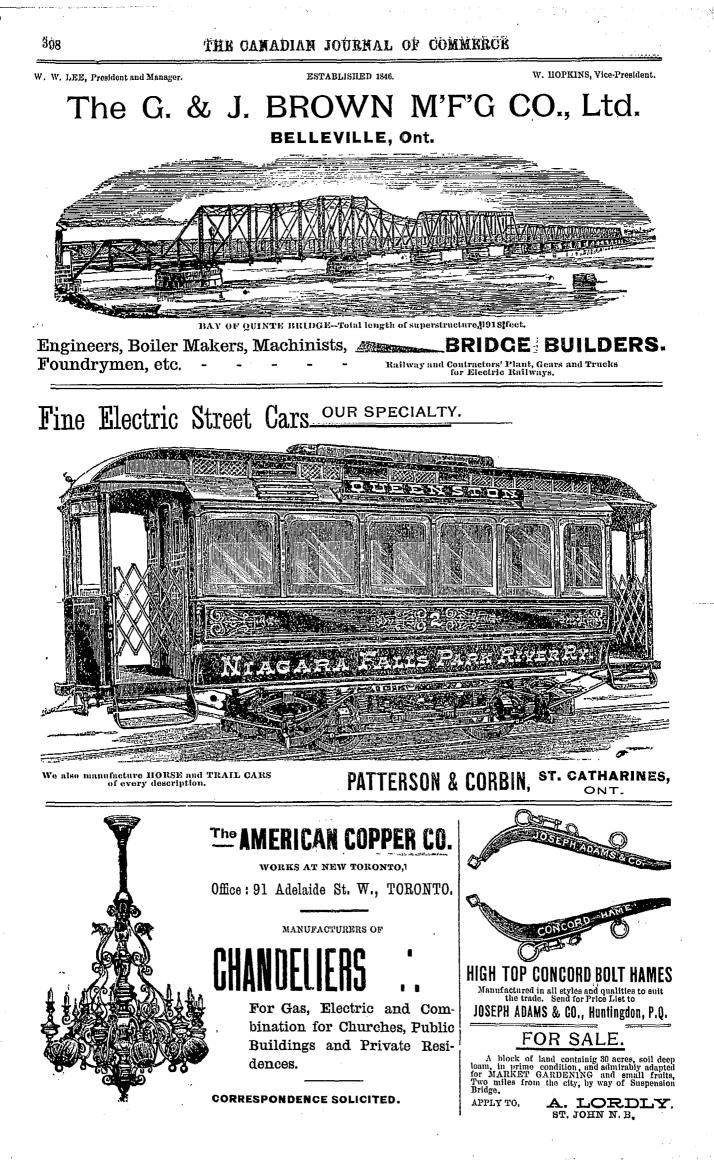
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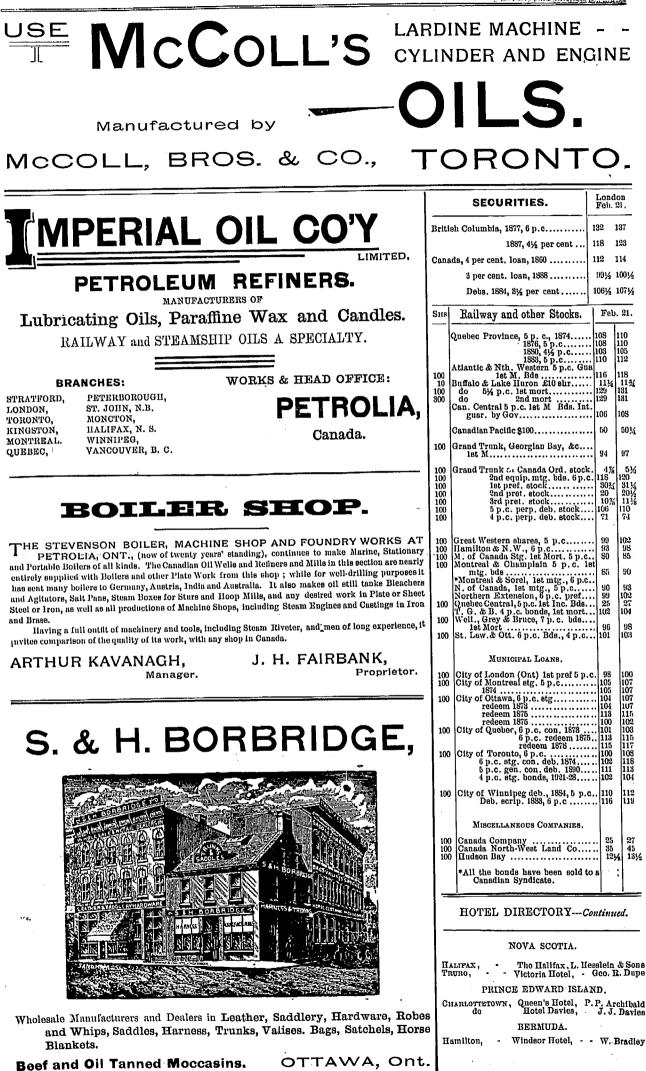
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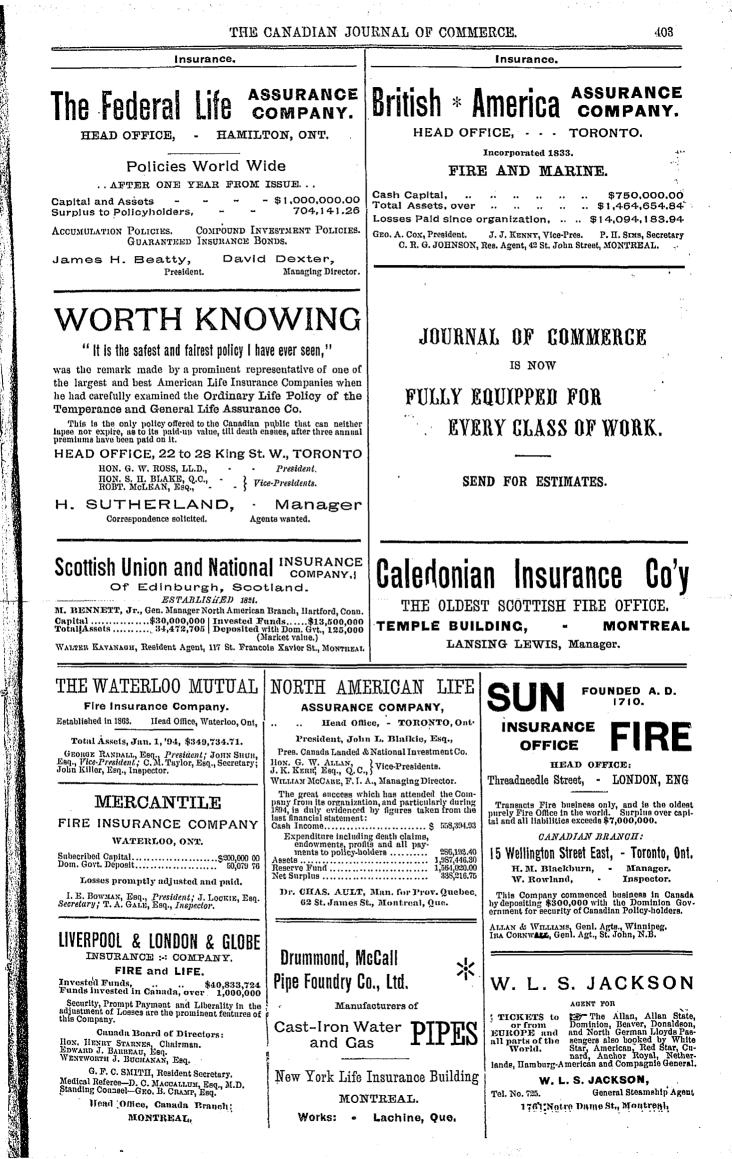
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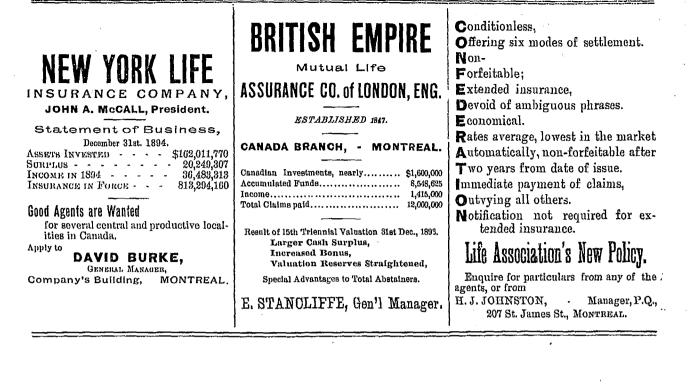
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