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770 THE	CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM	ERCE.
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Phild-up Capital,	·
BANK OF MONTREAL. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institu- tion has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking flouse in this Giv, and at its branches, on and after SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.	 London Office, & Glement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. J. H. Brodie. Ed. Arthur Hoare. John James Cater H. J. B. Kendall.² Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederick Lubbock. Richard H. Gyn. George D. Whatman. Becretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Qanada St. James St. Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. H. STIKEMAN, Assistant General Manager. B. STANGER, Inspector. Branches in Qanada: - Brantford Montreal. Victoria, B. C. Instrikeman. St. John St. J	THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. OF CANADA. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent, for the current half year, being at the rate of Eight per cent, per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfor Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, G. HAGUE, General Mannger.
THE BANK OF TORONTO,	THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. Ilean OPPICE: MONTREAL. Paid-up Capital,	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. ESTABLISHED IN 1835. Capital Poid-up - \$1,200,000 Reserve, 600,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Bourd of Directors: JACQUES GRENIEN, ESQ VICe-President. GEOINF BRUSH, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. A. PREVORT, ESQ. ALTUL LECALUE. ESQ. T. PREFONTAINE, ESQ. J. S. BOUSQUET,
CANADA. INCORPORATED 1855. Hoad Office, - Toronto, Pald-up Capital,	Meaford, "Sorel, P.Q. AGENTS IN CANADA: Outbee-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town- ships Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Ca- nada, and Canadian Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia-Haifax Banking Company. Prince Edvacrd Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I. Summerside Bank. British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Manitobat-Imprial Bank of Canada. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound- and, S. John's. IN Edward E. Mewfound- and, S. John's. IN Edward Co., and The Alliance Bunk, (limited); Mesers. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.	Branches : Notre Dame St. West-J. A. Blean, Manager. St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. (uebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavole. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavole. Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., H. St. Mars, Manager. St. Jenn, Que., I. St. Mars, Manager. St. Hyacinthe, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. St. Hyacinthe, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. St. Hyacinthe, Que., J. Laframboise, Manager. Magents in Canada : Ontario-Molsons Bank and Branches. New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal. Nova Scotin-Bank of Nova Scotin. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Halifax Agents in United States: Boston-The National Revere Bank. New York-National Bank of the Republic. Foreign Agents: Manover-National Bank. England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. Framee-Le Crédit Lyonnals, Paris.
Brockville	Agents in Canida for the Money Order Depart- ments of the Pacific Express Co. and American Ex- press Co. of the U. S. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re- turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange, Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers Cir- cular letters issued available in all parts of the world	Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FOUI per cent, upon the capital stock of the Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year [being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum], and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, on and after SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMINER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th of Nevember next, hoth days inclusive. By order of the Board, THOMAS McDOUGALL, October, 23rd, 1894. Asst. General Manager.

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SATURDAY, FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier Toronto, 25th October, 1894,

a de la compañía

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Head Office		·	-		To	ronto,
Paid-up Capital,	-	-	•	•	•	\$2,000,000 1,800,000
Reserve Fund,	-	-	-	-	•	1,800,000
	DIR	EC'	PORS	:		
GEORGE GO WM. H. BEA Henry Cawthra, Robt. Refor C	TTY, Eoq. d, Eø harle	Esu W Q., O Sti	G. G. G. G.	Vic Go L. Co Esq.	e-Pre oderh ook, l	əldent. mm, Esq., Esq.,
DUNCAN CO Hugh Leach, Joseph Hend	ULS Ensol	ON, Ai N,	ssista	G nt G	enera enera 1ns	ıl Mgr. ıl Mgr. pector.
TorontoKin	g St.	.W. Bra	R, V nch, '	Vade P. A	wort , Bir	h, Manager
Montreal		J	. Mur	TAV	Smitl	i, ii

"	King St. Branch, T. A. Bird,	44
Montreal	J. Murray Smith,	"
Barrie	J. A. Strathy,	"
Brockville.	John Pringle,	**
Cobourg	M. Atkinson,	"
Collingwood	dW. A. Copeland,	"
Gananoque.		"
London	Thos, F. How,	"
Peterboro'.	P. Campbell,	"
	W. F. Cooper,	"
Port Hope.	E. B. Andros,	"
Point St. C	harles (Montreal)J. G. Bird,	"

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NENT.

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

W. WEIR, President,

Montreal, October 19th, 1894.

The Chartered Banks.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 74.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one half per cent. for the current half-year. (being at the rate of Seven per cent per annum) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institu-tion, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

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

By order of the Board,

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

Toronto, 19th October, 1894.

BANK OF OTTAWA. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital Authorized, S1,500,000 "Subscribed, 1,500,000 "Paid Up, J,475,310 Rest and Undivided Profits S77,373 Diffections: CHARLES MAGEL President. GEORGE HAY, Esq. Vice-President. Hon. Geo. Bryson, Alex. Fraeer, Geo. Hay, John Mather, David Maclaron. Branchos-Amprior, Carleton Place, Hawkes-hury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Prembroke, Parry Sound, Rideu Street, Bank Street, Ottawa, Ont., Iat Por-tage, Winnipeg, Ma. GEO. BURN, General Manager. D. M. FINNIE, Assistant Manager.

LA BANOUE NATIONALE.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the Capital Stock of the Bank of Four Per Cent., for the half year ending November 30th, has this day been declared, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches,

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1st. The Transfer Books will be closed from Novem-ber 16th to 30th, both inclusive. By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL

Cashier.

Hamilton, October 24th, 1894.

THE DOMINION BANK. Capilal, \$1,500,000 | Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 DIRECTORS: JAS. AUSTIN. Sun FRANK SMITH Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler, James Scott, Wilmot D. Matthews.

James Scott, Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies—Brampton, Belleville, Colourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshaws, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Bether: Dun-das St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 386; Sher-bourne St., cor. Queen; Market St., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.

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In Maritin	ne P
Antigonish, N. S	Mai
Bathurst, N. B.	
Bridgewater, N. S.	Mo
Charlottetown, P.E.1.	Net
Dorchester, N. B.	Pic
Fredericton, N. B.	Por
Guysboro, N. S.	Sac
Kingston [Kent Co.].	Sur
N. B.	Syd
T 2 3 3 37 D	

M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C. HEAD OFFICE, Halifax, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Cashier, W. B. Torrance, As't Cashier Agencies in Frovince of Quebec: Montreal, E. L. Pense, Manager. "West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneurs Sts. In Maritime Provinces: Antigonish, N.S. Maitland, Hants Co.], Bathurat, N.B. N.S. Bridgewater, N.S. Moneton, N. B. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Newcastle, N. B. Dorchester, N. B. Ploton, N. B. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Newcastle, N. B. Kingston [Kent Co.], Summerside, P.E.I. N. B. Londonderry, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Truro, N.S. Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Bermuda, the Bank of Bermuda. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bark of Scotland. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bark of Scotland. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Scotland. Confections made at lowest rates and promptly re-mitted for.

rates.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

DIVIDEND No. 58.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a half [3%] per cent. for the current half-year, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

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

A. DE MARTIGNY, Mgr. Director.

Montreal, October 20th, 1894.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The Chartered Banks.

DIVIDEND No. 56.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city, and at the Bank's Bran-ches, on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Six-teenth to the Thirtieth days of November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

Quebec, October 23rd, 1894.

E. E. WEBB, General Manager.

The Standard Bank of Canada Capital Paid-up, - \$1.000,000 Reserve Fund - 600,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. W. F. COWAN, President, JOIN BURNS, Vice-President, JOIN BURNS, Vice-President, W. F. Allan, Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton,

T. R. Wood,		A.J. Somerville,
Bowmanville, Brantford, Bradford, Brighton, Brussels, Campbellford,	AGENCIES, Cannington, Chatham, Colborne, Durham, Forest, Harriston,	Kingeton, Markham, Newcastle. Parkdale, Toronto. Picton, Stouffville.

BANKERS. New York—Importers and Traders National Bank. Montreal—Can. Bank of Commerce. London, England.—National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor-respondence solicited. GEO. P. REID, Manager. (

Bank. Eastern Townships

John G. Foster. **HEAD OFFICE**, SHERBROOKE, Que. Branches-Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon. **Correspondents:** Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Park Bank. New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

THE WESTERN BANK

OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS;

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMILLAN - Cushier, Branches-Whithy, Midland, Theonhorg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Penetangnishene, Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposite received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondence at New York and In Canada-Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland,

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

MERCHANTS' BANK.

OF HALLEAA. Capital Paid-Up, \$1,100,000 Reserve Fund BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS Rirecture, Vice-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C.

The Chartered Banks.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

St. Stephen, N. B. 5. H. TODD, ... President. J. F. GRANT, ... Cashier. Capital, Reserve,

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

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent. (3½ per cent.) for the current half year, has been declared on the paid-up capital of this institution, and that the same will be psyable at its Banking House, in this City and its branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Thirtieth of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1894.

Traders Bank of Canada (Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885).

Anthorized Capital, ... \$1,000,000 Capital Paid-Up, ... \$607,400 Reserve Fund, ... \$5,000 *Board of Directors*:

WM. Bell, C. D. Warre	Esq., of n, Esq.	Guelph -	Preside Vice-Preside	nt. nt.
W. J. GAGE, E J. W. Dowb, E	sq. sy.	John Roet,	DRYNAN, Est THOMSON, E of Hau	z. sę., tiltou .
Head Of		~	Toronte	
H, S. STRATH J. A. M. ALLI	Y, SY, BR.	ANCHES:	General Ma	nager. pector.
Aylmer, Ont., Drayton, Elmira, Glencoc, Gneiph,	Orillia	soll, ington,	Ridgetow Sarnia, Strathroy St. Mary Tilsonbu) 8.

Windsor. BANKERS.

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

HALIFAX BANKING CO. incorporated 1872.

Authorized Capital, ... \$1,00 Capital Paid-Up, \$6 Reserve Fund, \$25 HEAD OFFICE, .. HALIFAX, N.S. \$1,000,000 500,000 250,000

DIRECTORS:

ROME UNIACKE, President. L. J. MORTON, Vice-President. F. D. Corbett, James Thomson, C. W. Anderson

F. D. Coroch, Sames Thomson, C. W. Anderson H. N. WALLACE, Cashier. AGENERS-Nova Scotha: Halifax, Amherst, An-tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke-port, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parresboro, Shel-hurne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Bruns-wick: Sackville, St. John.

Connessones, St. 2000. Connessones, St. 2000. Bank and Branches, New York.—Fourth National Bank of the City of New York. Boston—Suffolk National Bank. London, England—Parr's Bank-ing Co. and the Alliance Bank, Ltd.

Western Bank Note Co'y

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

Incorporated A.D. 1864,

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

THE CENTRAL CANADA

Loan Societies.

Loan and Savings Company. Head Office, cor. King and Victoria Streets, TORONTO.

GEORGE A. COX, President.
 GEORGE A. COL.,

 Capital Subscribed,
 ...
 \$2,500,000 00

 Capital Paid-Up,
 ...
 1,200,000 00

 Reserve Fund,
 ...
 324,007 57

 Workel Assets,
 ...
 5,035,655 09
 Debentures issued in currency or sterling payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estato, Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Excentors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this Company. FRED. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

London, Canada. Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00 "Paid-Up, 932,474 97 Total Assets, 2,541,274 27

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

H. E. NELLES, Manager.

THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society

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

Banking House-King Street, Hamilton.

H. D. Cameron, Treasurer,

-4108-

Western Loan and Trust Co'y., Ltd.

Assets over \$950,000.00. 94 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, P.Q.

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

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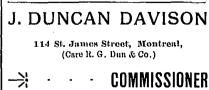
W. BARCLAY STEPHENS.

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TRUSTS CORPORATION OF ONTARIO.

OFFICES AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS: Bank of Commerce Building, TORONTO HON. J. C. AIKINS, President. ...

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.



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Liverpool	Steamship	Montreal.	Quebec.
13 Sept	*Numidian		
20 Sept	Parisian	6 Oct.	7 Oct.
27 Sept	Mongolian	13 Oct.	14 Oct.
4 Oct	Buenos Ayre	an 20 Oct.	
	Laurentian .		28 Oct.
	Numidian		
	Parieian		11 Nov.
1 Nov	Mongolian	17 Nov.	18 Nov.
And weekly	thereafter to a Queb		treal and

The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and Smoking room on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam. Steamers are despatched from Montreal at day-light on the day of salling, and sail from Quebec at 3.00 a.m. Sundays. Steamers with a * do not stop at Quebec, Rimou-ski or Londonderry. The steamenty "Buenos Ayrean" carries no pas-sengers on the East bound trip.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$30, re-turn, \$55. Steerage to or from Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, London or Londonderry, \$15. Every requisite for the voyage furnished without extra charge.

Clasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

(Late State Line of Steamers.) From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York. From From

Glasgow.	Steamship	New York.
14 Sept	State of California	
26 Sept	State of Nebraska	12 Oct., 8 n.m.
12 Oct	State of California	
	And models then a fee	1 1 1

And weekly thereafter. The SS. State of California and State of Nobraska are not surpassed for their excellent accommoda-tion for all classes of passengers. The Saloons are forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the Vessel, and two-thirds of her length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every Stateroom. No cattle carried.

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Winter Senson. Winter Senson. Cabin—\$:00 to \$60 single. \$50 to \$110 return. Second Cabin—Outward, \$30; Prepaid, \$25; Re-urn tickets, \$55; Children, half fare. Infants un-ler one year, free both ways.

For all information apply to

H. & A. ALLAN,

Sept., 1894.

25 Common St., Montreal, 92 State St., Boston.

Montreal Loan & Investment Co.

IIIIIIGAI LUUII & IIIIGAIIIGAI CO. (INCONFORMED.) IIEAD OFFICE, - IMPERIAL BUILDING St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

Socretary-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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G. W. WELLS,

Steamboat . Richelieu & Ontario Navigation



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Unexcelled Comfort in travelling between Montreal and Quebec, on our electric lighted, steam heated steamers, leaving Montreal at 7 p.m., week days and Sunday at 3 p.m.

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A TWATER & MACKIE,

D^{UHAMEL & MERRILL,}

MARECHAL & MACKAY,

GEORGE F. HENDERSON,

HATTON & WOOD,

G. W. HATTON.

Solicitor, &c.,

W. A. STRATTON, B.A., LL.B.,

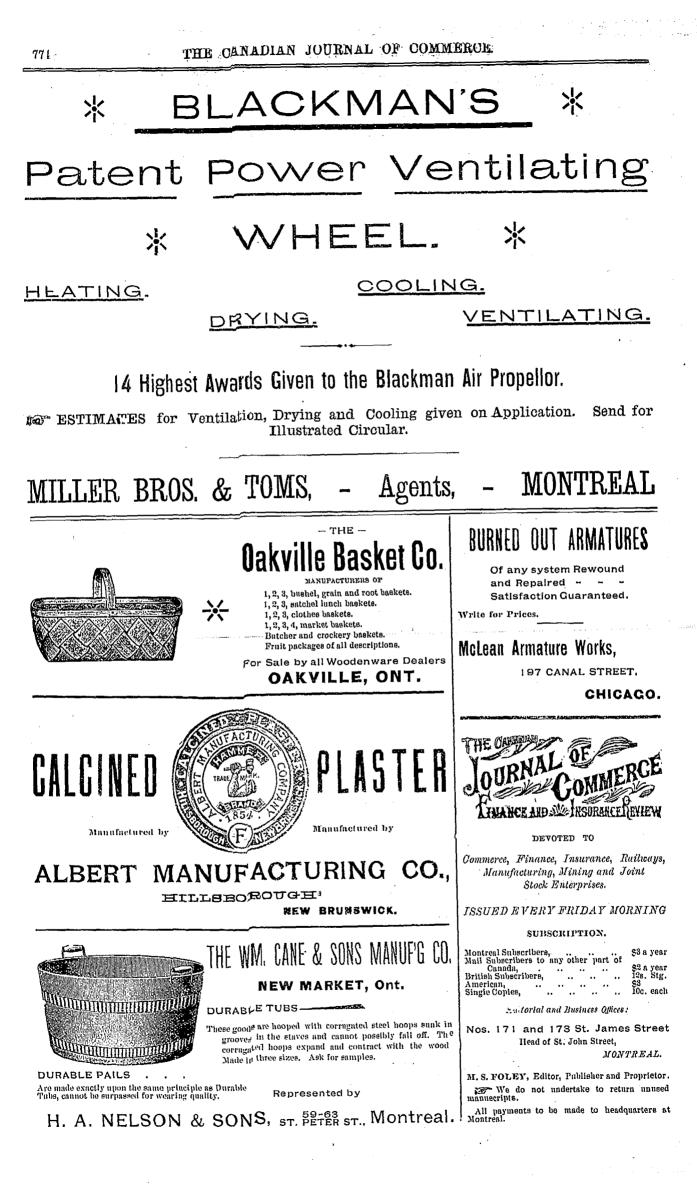
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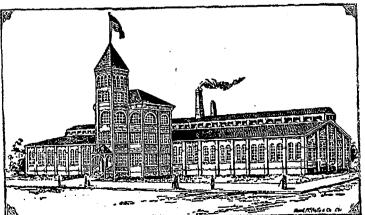






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\$18, while now the market price is but \$9 per ton.

-WAR news by cable from China costs the English papers \$1.87 a word, and from Japan \$2.60 a word.

-The first shipment of 630 cases of Australian tinned meats has been made to a Winnipeg firm by the Sydney Meat Preserving Co. This is the initial shipment to Canada.

-COASTWISK freights have advanced in St. John, N.B. There is a demand for vessels to carry lumber to Boston at \$2. The prevailing rate has been \$1.75 up to this time.

-Tue Mutual Life Insurance Company has arranged to make London the centre for the control of all its European financial matters which have heretofore been directed from New York.

-THE Agricultural Fire Insurance Co. of Watertown, N.Y. has transferred its farm and agricultural business in Canada to the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

-IT is understood that the Canadian Pacific Railway company has purchased Lord Brassey's forty thousand-acre farm at Indian Head.

less expenditures of money gave him a national notoriety, died suddenly last week in an Asylum for the Insane.

-J. D. LEMIEUX started a hardware store in Quebec last May. His capital was light, and he found trade dull and competition strong. As a result he has made an assignment.

-U. MARTEL JR., provisions, Three Rivers, whose troubles were recorded last week, has succeeded in settling at 25 cents in tke dollar, cash.

-A. A. CANTIN, grocer of Quebec, is offering 50 cents in the dollar. Ilis difficulties have already been chronicled in these columns.

-AN electric road from Brockville to Ottawa is spok en of. The promoters feel confident of sufficient stock being taken to insure its construction.

The finance committee of the Spanish Cortes has decided to establish a gold standard of currency for Porto Rico. The Mexican dollar will hereafter be used only as a basis of weight for the value of silver.

---LICHT has made an estimate of the beet crops of Europe, which he gives at 4,666,000 tons, or 780,000 tons in excess of last



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WHEN YOU SEE THIS Leather Belting,

YOU SEE ALSO THE

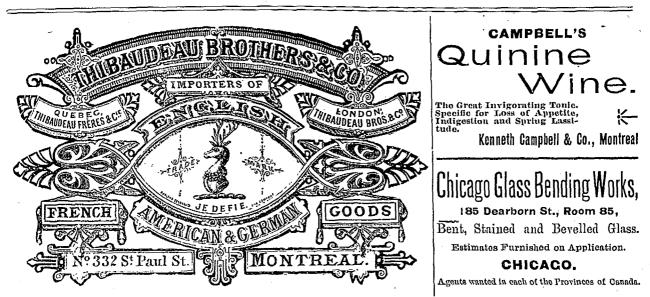
-> BEST BELTING. 는

CHAS, MUNSON BELTING CO., ^{22 to 36 So.} Canal Street,

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Also at PITTSBURGH.

TRADE MARK ON



year. The estimate is 404,000 tons less than the estimate given out by others.

-MESSUS. Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., through their local manager Mr. A. J. Whimbey, have donated two magnificent silver trophies valued at \$250 to be contested for at the coming military competition in aid of the Free Coal Fund.

-IT costs nearly as much to govern New York City as it does to govern a country like Canada. The American metropolis expended in 1894 the sum of \$38,664,257, and this burden is placed upon about two million people.

-NEWFOUNDLAND canners say that lobster packing has again proved a profitable venture, the quantity secured being above an average and the prices realized satisfactory. Fall fishing of lobsters is deprecated as likely to deplete the fishing grounds.

-The Bank of England, entors upon the thirty-seventh consecutive week for the minimum rate, a record never equaled in any recent period. In 1879 a 2 per cent. rate was maintained for thirty weeks.

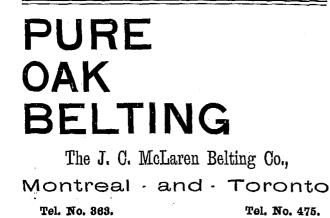
-THE-Briggsville Woollen Mill strike has been settled. The strikers first demanded the restoration of the whole 18 per cent. cut. The matter was compromised, however, on a 9 per cent. raise and extra two hours' pay.

-THE shipment of fish from the Lake of the Woods district this season has already reached nearly 300 cars. The distributing points are St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland and Sandusky.

-THE average decline in wools in the United States since March 1, 1893, has been 37.08 per cent. The heaviest decline has been in fine territory wool, which has declined from 17 cents in March, 1893, to 10 cents in October, 1894, or a total shrinkage in values of 70 per cent.

-JULIUS A. RISSER, of the Mammoth book store, Toronto, is missing and his friends fear some accident may have happened to him. The sheriff is in possession of his business. It is liabilities are estimated at \$12,000 and his assets nominally at \$17,000.

-THERE were fewer real estate conveyances of New York city property in 1893 than in any year since 1890, and the value of property sold or transferred was less than in any year since



1885. The total amount of such sales and transfers will aggregate abont \$250,000,000 for 1894-\$34,000,000 in excess of last year.

-THE Insurance Co. of North America and the Pennsylvania Firo Insurance Co. intend to dissolve their dual general agency arrangement in the West under the management of Mr. J. F. Downing, and from and after Jan. 1, 1895, to operate throughout the field independently.

-THE last of the Victoria scaling fleet have arrived. Fiftyfive schooners are now in port for the winter. The total catch for the scason is put down at 87,571 skins, of which 54,430 were taken off the Japanese coast and the rest in Behring Sea.

-THE barque "Canning" has cleared from St. John, N.B., to Santa Cruz de Teneriffe with 246,629 s. ft. pine boards; 17,886 s. ft. pine plauk; 52,969 s. ft. spruce board : 107,286 s. ft. spruce scantling; 40,000 spruce pickets; 160,000 spruce laths; 28 spruce spars : also 600 baxes smoked herring.

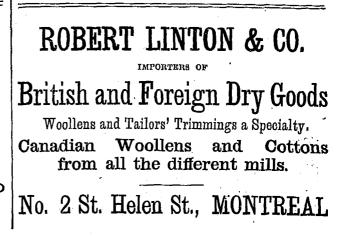
—A CHICAGO special says: "Pillsbury has made another sweeping cut in flour. Pillsbury's best brand was cut to \$3.50 Washburn's best to \$3. This is a big drop from the Washburn reduction of a week ago."

-AMERICAN coal sales agents have advanced prices 25c a ton on stove and 15c a ton on other sizes. This makes the price of stove coal \$4 per ton at New York, \$3.75 for egg and chestnut, and \$3.60 for grate. There will be no restriction of production in November.

-MESSRS. GREENLESS BROS., proprietors of the "Claymore Brand" of Scotch whiskey have issued through Messrs. Laurence A. Wilson & Co., their agents for Canada, a beautifully printed guide-book to Argyleshire and the Western Highlands.

-A FURNITURE store has been opened at Campbellville, Ont., and a jewellery store is now in process of completion. This prosperous and prettily situated village is in the midst of a splendid section of country, which should bespeak continued prosperity for its inhabitants.

-T. BOYER started a bakery in a very small way only this summer. With keen competition to meet from older and better established houses, his success was always a doubtful quantity and those who predicted an early assignment soon had their vaticinations verified.





J. WILLIAMSON, forwarder, Grenville, has been in business for some time but does not seem able to make it a success. He has assigned .-- N. Vermette, sawmill, this city, is now offering 20 cents in the dollar, eash.

-R. WARNER has run a small confectionery store at Cornwall for the past few years. His success was always problematical and his present assignment is only the logical outcome of his circumstances.

-E. J. F. MARKGRAF, dealer in teas in this city, whose troubles have been already chronicled, is offering 15 cents in the dollar cash .-- L. Ponton, hardware merchant, has succeeded in settling at 60 cents in the dollar.-Hector Rochon, who keeps a small grocery to this city, has assigned owing \$2,500

-A. W. GLASSFORD, dealer in plumbers supplies, who held a meeting of his creditors in this city last week, is endeavoring to secure a settlement from his creditors at 331/2 cents in the dollar, unsecured, and payable in two, four, and six months on liabilities of \$6,000.

-THE Winnipeg Electro-Plating Co. is no longer in existence. Mrs. R. E. Heaman was the only proprietor and her husband James Heaman ran the business under her name. They have both recently skipped out and are believed to be in Duluth. The sheriff is now in charge of the store.

--MCDONALD & HALL started a general store at Massey, Ont., in the spring of 1890. They had very little experience of trade, but they had some means and seemed to do fairly for a while, Then their lack of business knowledge told against them. They became too extended, and finally ran behind until an assignment has become necessary.

-Louis Risk, eight dealer of London, Ont. who was chronicled as obtaining an extension, has deemed it better to make an assignment at once.-A. Sweet & Co., general storekeepers of Winchester, Ont., have succeeded in settling with their creditors on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar.

-BERTHLAUME & Co., general storekeepers of St. Jerome, started business in the spring of 1893. Recently they were unfortunate enough to be burned out, losing heavily. They have called a meeting of their creditors and it is believed that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at.

-Tue new Panama Canal Company has been legally constituted at Paris, and the canal agent at Bogota, M. Mancini, was in-



structed by cable to announce the fact to the Columbian government. Eight hundred workmen were to resume cutting in the Culebra section on Monday.

-PREMIER RHODES, of Cape Colony, reports that the Sonth African diamond product for the year is valued at £2,820,000. After deducting expenses barely £1,250,000 remains, but the dividends will be maintained. In referring to the American diamond market he said that he favored free trade, but also reciprocity.

-H. S. ANDERSON, started a business in stoves and tinware in Carberry, Man., early in 1893 on a slender capital. The business was only a small one, and he was unable to withstand the presrure of dull sales and difficult collections. He has assigned.

-THE Central Traffic Association have unanimously approved a recommendation of the Tariff Committee that the rates on grain from Chicago to New York should be made 25 cents per 100 pounds and on provisions 30 cents, to go into effect November 12 or about the close of navigation. This is an advance of 5 cents from present rates.

-Tue fishery bulletin from New Brunswick reads :-Beaver Harbor, hake good; large herring not so plentiful. Grand Manan, fair cod and pollock fishing at White Horse and Clark's Rock ; haddock reported to have again struck in. Some excellent catches of herring at Grand Harbor.

--REPORT comes from Kentucky that an extensive deposit of peculiar appearance has been discovered on a farm in that State which an examination and analysis is claimed to prove almost identical with the famous Mount Eagle tripoli. The deposit promises to prove a valuable one to the industrial interests of the country.

-OTTAWA's assessment commissioner reports an increase in the city's population during the past year of 2,640. The Capital now numbers, according to the municipal census, 47,775 inhabitants. Toronto showed an increase in the year of some 6,000 population. Both Hamilton and Brantford report slight increases.

-THE rise of water in the Kennebeccasis River has enabled the stream drivers to get the logs out which have been hung up since spring. A gang of men is now at work at the Hamptoni booms. There were several million feet in the Kennebeccasis and its tributaries.





-AT Port Stanley, Ont., W. H. Farr, grocer, has the assignee in possession of his affairs. It appears he began some six months ago without previous experience.-W. W. Larmour, tailor, Toronto, has assigned. He succeeded Johnson & Larmour last spring.-A. E. Vennor, tobacconist, Toronto, has assigned after a 3 years' experience. His liabilities will be light.

--ΤπΕ City of Hamilton has succeeded in disposing of its \$210,000 issue of 20 year terminable annuity debentures for \$208,292. The successful tenderers were :--Alexander Ferguson & Blackie, of Toronto, \$99.50 for \$10,000; George H. Gillespie, Hamilton, \$99.25 for \$55,000; R. S. Morris, Hamilton, \$99.19 for \$55,000; Hanson Bros., of Montreal, \$99.14 for \$90,000 worth.

-THE anthracite coal agents have decided to make no restriction of output for November, and agreed to advance the price of stove coal 25 cents per ton and of other sizes 15 cents per ton. The Western sales agents have recommended an advance of 25 cents a ton on all sizes to the West. It is estimated that in the absence of a restrictive agreement 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 tons may be mined.

-The statement of inland revenue for the first three months of the fiscal year, shows that while the revenue from excise is gradually approaching its normal condition, it has not yet quite recovered from the effect of the large withdrawals of spirits from bonded warehouses last session in anticipation of a possible increase in excise duties, and that the total receipts for the quarter are \$181,671 behind same quarter last year.

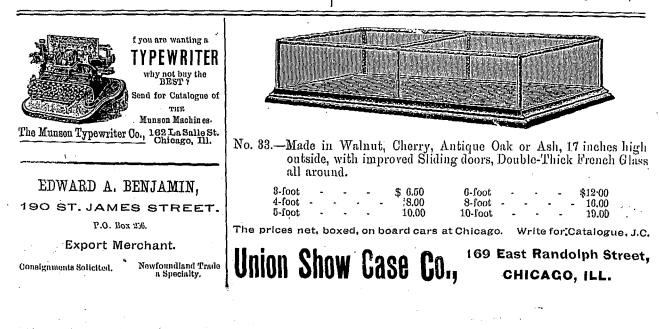
-The number of seals taken in Newfoundland this year is stated to have been 265,000, one half being taken by shoremen and the other by sealing steamers. The market for sealskins and oil is now overstocked and the demand poor. Owing to the general rise of cheap substitutes, seal oil appears to be little wanted either in English or American markets, the demand not being sufficient to clear stocks in manufacturers' hands even at the reduced prices,

-A MEETING of the creditors of G. L. Simpson was held in Victoria, B.C., at which the report of stock taking was given, showing the assets to be \$5,666.33; cash in hand, \$300; outstanding accounts, \$860, making a total of \$5,827.38. Instructions were given to close the business out before the end of the year. The liabilities, secured and unsecured, total but little more than \$4,000. --TIDE experiments which have been carried on recently with a view of using pulp for belting are proving successful. The pulp is being cast into links. The links are set together uniformly and riveted. A link and a rivet or pin extends through the links from side to side and holds them firmly. Being formed on the link principle, the belt can circle about the circumference of a pulley easily. A gain is had from the fact that a union of butts of a belt thus made is as firm and substantial as the belt itself.

-The receipts of rice to date at New Orleans are considerably behind last season. It is true that the crop in the Calcasien section is a trifle late, but that would hardly explain the falling off in the movement. In some quarters it is held that the rice is being held back in the country, either with the expectation of being able to sell it on plantations, or in anticipation of still higher prices as a result of the war between China and Japan.

-IN the case of the Royal Insurance Co. versus the Insurance Co. of North America, the Supreme Court of the United States holds that there is nothing in the interstate commerce law which vitiates bills of lading, or which, by reason of an allowance of a yebate to the agents of the owners or consignces of goods, if actually made, would invalidate the contract of affreightment or exempt a railroad company from liability on its bills of lading.

-THE new wool clip of 1894 in the United States is the lightest in several years, owing to the heavy reduction in number of sheep, unfavorable season and poorer care due to the discouraged feeling among sheep men. The National Department of Agriculture returns this year's clip at 5½ pounds of wool per head, or





-GILMAN & BARNES, hotel keepers of Windsor, Ont. have assigned again. They ran a summer hotel at Fighting Island which did not turn out profitable. Consequently they assigned in October 1893. They effected a settlement on the basis of 20 cents in the dollar, cash, and the balance spread over a year. The present season proved equally bad. They could not carry out the agreemont and have had to assign again. Their liabilities are \$84,000, of which \$77,000 is represented by mortgages on real estate.

-DANIEL MCLEOD undertook to build the "Hotel Aberdeen" at Kentville, N.S., at a cost far beyond his means either to erect or run. He succeeded in getting extensive credit; but when payments fell due he was unable to respond. The result was a rush upon the part of his creditors which culminated in his assignment. He owes \$13,000 and his assets are estimated at \$10,-000, composed of the hotel building and his personal effects. The assignee has power to run; the business in the interests of the creditors.

-In the balance sheet of Pullman's Palace Car Company July 31, 1894, assots aggregate \$62,042,606, the following being important items : Cars owned or controlled (total 2,588), \$29,522,124 ; Pullman plant, 505 acres, \$7,500,412; materials on hand, \$3,672,-062; bonds, securities, cash and accounts, \$19,328,915. The liabilities are thus scheduled : Capital stock, \$36,000,000 ; contingency

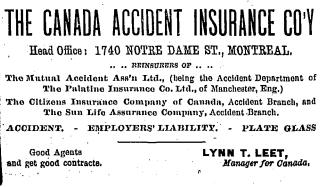
China Cuspidors, Tea Sets, Metal, Bronze, Piano and Table <u>-</u> Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Goods. Toilet Ware, Fruit Jars, JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO., China, Crockery and Glassware. . ALWAYS IN STOCK . 🔆 Street Lamps, Lanterns, Station Lamps, Headlights, &c. 🌾 Of the Celebrated C. T. HAM MFG. CO., Rochestor, N.Y. Offices and Sample Rooms: 339 and 341 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL BRANCHES: 52 Princess St. Winnipeg, Man. Government St., Victoria, B. C. IMPORT ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

the company.

-TWENTY-FIVE out of the thirty-one large wholesale manufacturers of clothing in Chicago have just organized the strongest defensive association ever formed by the manufacturing interests of that city. They propose to reorganize the system of credits, to protect their interests against hostile legislation, and to grapple as one firm with organized labor. The organization will be known as the Merchants Association of Chicago and represent an invested capital of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 and employ from 10,000 to 15,000 tailors, cutters and scamstresses.

-THE following bankrupt stocks were sold in Toronto this week :- A. McDonald, Guelph, dry goods, \$3,000; W. Stamford, Ottawa, dry goods, \$29,000; Thorne & Co., Hamilton, dry goods, \$11,000 ; Fyfe & Co., Barrie, dry goods, \$19,000 ; McFarlane Wil. son, Peterboro, china and crockery, \$13,000 ; Danford Roche & Co., Aurora, general store, \$7,600 ; American Fair, Toronto, fancy goods, \$13,000; Death & Co., Toronto, men's furnishings, \$800; boot stock (in warehouse) chattel mortgage, \$2,100; fancy goods stock, \$7,000.

-AFTER a varying business career of 25 years, the stock etc., of J. E. Lanouette, general dealer, St. Anne de la Perade, Que., is again in possession of the assignce. Though seemingly industrious and economical he has been in difficulties on two for-



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mer cccasions ; the last time in '89 when he obtained a settlement at 60 cents in the dallar. His business has not of late shown signs of prosperity.—L. J. Lafond, dry goods, of this city, has assigned after an experience covering some 15 months. Keen competition is classed among the causes for his present difficulty.—

-THE firm of Rolland Brothers, wholesale furniture dealers, of this city, whose suspension was referred to in our last issue, has assigned. The direct liabilities are \$100,561, indirect \$34,602. The principal direct creditors are :- J. B. G. Perreault, \$1,775 ; Craig & Co., St. Jerome, \$3,000; Thos. Watson & Son, Manchester, \$1,116; T. Prefontaine & Son, \$1,165; Lefebvre & Bougouin, Amiens, France, \$894; A. Chefnerr & Son, Elberfelt, Germany, \$1,751 ; Constant Derache, Lannoy, France, \$816 ; Canadian Colored Cotton, Co. \$1,401 ; J. Desfresnes, Canet & Cie, Lannoy, France, \$535; T. S. Vipond & Son, \$900; L. Lapersonne & Co., London, Eng., \$2,152; G. Brooks & Son, Philadelphia, \$698; T. Sauvageau & Cie.; \$1,825 ; Baylis Man'f. company, \$743 ; Dominion Wire Manfr. Co., \$760 ; Banque du Peuple, St. Jeromo, \$600; C. Langlois & Co., \$3,354; successors J. B. L. Rolland, \$8,863 ; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$2,675 ; Marie Louise Rolland (secured) \$1,500; G. B. Burland (secured) \$30,900; Royal Institution (secured), \$12,000 ; Canadian Bank of Commerce (secured) \$4,671. Principal indirect creditors : Banque du Peuple \$1,775 ; Bank of Hochelaga, \$1,100, Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$31,000.

-THE registrar of vital statistics for the City of New York points out that in the Russian and Polish quarters, although the people work in "sweat shops," and are surrounded by darkness and filth, the death rate is lower than that among the Italians, who die at the rate of ten to every 1,000. The death rate among children under five years of age is 76.64. In the neighborhood of gashouses it is 107, near slaughter-houses 108.5; on marshy land 76.6, and on made land 89.07. In the negro and Italian colonies the death rate for pneumonia is 100 per cent. above the general average for the same disease. Chinese die principally from phthisis, which seems to be an hereditary disease among their race. The report states that there is a marked decrease in the death rate among the tenement population during the past few years, due, mainly, to the energetic sanitary precautions taken by the health department.

-THE statement of the affairs of the Ontario Forge and Bolt company, of Swansea, limited, in liquidation, presented at the adjourned meeting of the creditors and shareholders shows direct liabilities \$36,148, indirect \$2,743, secured \$57,479, and preferred \$8,469 ; total, \$104,860. The liquidators' assets amount to \$73,784. leaving a nominal deficiency of \$31,075. The direct liabilities include McDonnell Rolling Mills Company, Toronto, \$5,832; Bank of Montreal, \$4,950; Conger Coal Company, Toronto, \$1,536; Ontario Rolling Mills, Hamilton, \$7,238. The indirect consist of customers' paper under discount, which is considered bad. The preferred include pay sheets of \$148, indirect \$2,743, secured \$57,499, and liquidation accounts of James Worthington, Toronto, to the extent of \$3,000. The encumbered assets total \$371,048, but the liquidator is of opinion that these securities will not produce more than \$100,285. The unencumbered assets include merchandise \$57,239, book accounts, \$9,652, promissory notes, \$2,802, and cash deposited in the Bank of Montreal, \$3,940.

-IN March 1893 the price of standard grade XX. Ohio wool was 301/2 cents. This was before the threatened removal of the duty had affected values. The price began to fall as soon as the danger of free wool became apparent. In May 1893, the first drop of 11/2 cents was made. By July the price had declined to 25 cents and held there until November of last year. For the next four months the price stood at about 24c, and was 1/2 cent lower again during the following three months. Then another drop was made in June of the present year to 211/2 cents, and this price was held until August. Wool went on the free list on August 27, when prices dropped again to 19 cents, and on the first of the present month the quotation was 181/2 cents. This shows a total decline of 391/2 per cent. during the transition from protection to free trade in wool. The grade is now about on a free wool basis, a somewhat similar grade in London being worth about 18 cents.

-AN organization has just been formed, known as The Associated Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of America, for the inspection of risks and the dissemination of information. The members are the Mercantile of Philadelphia, Old Colony, Wachusett, Colonial, Tremont, Eastern, New England, Western Massachusetts, Standard, Essex, Williamsport of Pa., and Union of Jersey City. There will be a chief inspector whose headquarters will be in Philadelphia as a more central location, but the direction of the bureau will be in Boston. It is a feature of the



Association that no company can be a member unless they are in good standing financially and have a cash surplus. The Association has power to see the companies' books. This affords a species of guarantee to the policyholder.

-The cottonseed oil market is exceedingly dull and prices are declining. The reduction in values at New York during the week amounts to fully 2c per gallon, and at the mills although there has been no further actual decline, the feeling is weak. Stocks are accumulating at some points in the South, and the output is going steadily on while the consumption seems to be as steadily shrinking. The downward movement in lard values practically cuts off the demand for compound and that branch of the trade both East and West is about as dull as it can well be. Sales of prime crude have been made in New York within the week at 25c, and sellers of prime yellow find it difficult to get 31c although apparently anxions to sell at that figure.

-WHETTER an agent can deprive a company of business for the procuring of which it has paid, was the question involved in the suit of W. J. Dangaix against the Scottish Union and National. Dangaix having been discontinued as agent of the company secured from 73 policyholders orders for cancellation of their policies with assignment of return premiums due. These risks he placed in other companies. The Scottish Union and National refused to pay return premium. Thereupon Dangaix sued the company aud obtained a verdict in his favor, and, on appeal, the Supreme Court of Alabama sustained the decision of the lower court.

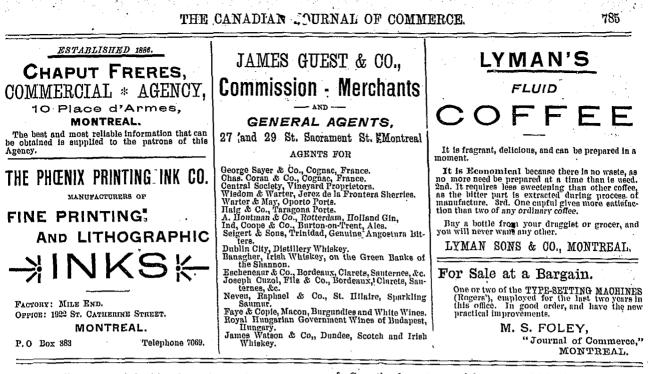
-A DECISION has been rendered in the lobster canning case of Wurzburg vs. Andrews which has been watched with so much interest in the Lower Provinces. Wurzburg alleged that he purchased a quantity of canned lobsters from defendant, the latter guaranteeing that they would keep for 9 months in Europe, and would be free from smut. Wurzbueg's partner accepted the lobsters after inspection in 1891. The jury found that the lobsters were free from smut when delivered, and the question considered was whether the warranty in the contract applied to the smut for the 9 months. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff for \$900 damages.

-The Antikokan district, in which recent discoveries of iron ore have been made, may be of interest to American ore producers. It is stated that wonderful beds of iron ore have recently been outlined by the diamond drill in that district. Reports comparing that find with the Lake Superior iron deposits state that it has the flat stratum of the Mesabi added to the regular formation of the Marquette and Vermillion ranges. This district is located within easy shipping distance of Lake Superior ports, and the Canadian Pacific road stands ready to assist the shipper by affording low freight rates. With free trade between Canada and the United States these ores could be easily landed at Lake Erie ports at a very low cost.

-The past week has developed no important changes in the general situation of grain interests. But little relief has been had from the prolongation of dry weather, the effects of which are more positive in many localities. The month of October has been remarkable in the United States for a practically unbroken condition of fair, dry weather, absence of periods of low temperature and stormy conditions liable to mark this period in the year, and notably high temperature prevailing for a portion of the time. This has occasioned some fears concerning fly in the wheat crop in the more advanced stage of growth, but it is not yet definitely known that the extent of such drawbacks to the crop will prove important.

—LETTERS from the United States say that Bessemer pig has held its own since the recovery of a week ago of a portion of the ground that had been lost. In foundry iron there is a fair demand in some selling centers with indications that consumption is increasing, though slowly. The chief Southern producers are endeavoring to hold prices in the territory in which Southern iron has no competition. In other markets they are meeting the low prices made by Northern furnaces. In Chicago, in pursuance of this policy, local coke furnaces are not having the field so completely to themselves. In most instances Pittsburg finishing





mills are still well supplied with orders, structural contracts from the East helping out the large producers; but evidences appear in the Western market that some sellers are crowding for business Prices in general are thus kept on a low level with an exception here and there.

-MISFORTUNE has again overtaken Mr. W. V. Gordon, retail grocer, this city, and a meeting of creditors is called for the 7th inst. It was believed by many of his friends, witnesses of his pluck and industry, that the somewhat smaller, new and centrally located premises where he re-opened over 2 years ago would have materially modified the tendency to overpurchasing, so characteristic a feature of his former career and consequently bettered his chances of success. In the former they were not mistaken, as may be seen by the list of creditors, but the depression of the last twelve months rendered collections from certain customers so difficult and uncertain that his limited means were soon exhausted. and after trying the patience of a few of his large creditors for some time past, it was deemed best to take the present course. Many of the features described in our article on "Difficult Collections" in the issue of 24th August last are quite familiar to Mr. Gordon and his clerks. The liabilities are only about \$4,000, of which \$385 is privileged. Messrs. Thos. Doherty & Co., the plaintiffs in the case, are creditors for \$350. Caverhill, Hughes

& Co., the largest, are claimants for \$871. As Mr. Gordon's troubles are mainly due to slow collections and limited capital the former no uncommon feature lately, and as the creditors can serve their own interests better by giving him another chance, it is believed there will be few if any to oppose a settlement. The estate shows a nominal surplus of over \$600.

-THE assignee is in possession of the estate of F. H. Simoncau, builder, Sherbrooke, Que. He owes about \$6,000. He suffered heavily by fire some years ago, which seems to have crippled his resources.—A compromise at 25 cents in the dollar, cash, has been secured by O. Chaput, lumber, L'Assomption, Que., already referred to. -F. Brisson (Jr) grocer, of this city, has assigned with liabilities of some \$7,600. The largest creditors are: F. Brisson, \$2,012; Laporte, Martin & Co. \$874; M. Legault, \$900; Pigeon & Gendron, \$650.—Brosseau Frere & Co., sash and door factory, of this city, have filed consent to assign. #H. H. Brosseau the only partner, was formerly of Brosseau & Tremblay, who dissolved recently. In the summer of '98 they compromised at 50 cents in the dollar.

-MR. EDWARD R. MUNRO, of the Guarantee Company of North America in this city, has been promoted to the position of Secretary of the company's branch at Pittsburg, Pa., and for Western Pennsylvania.

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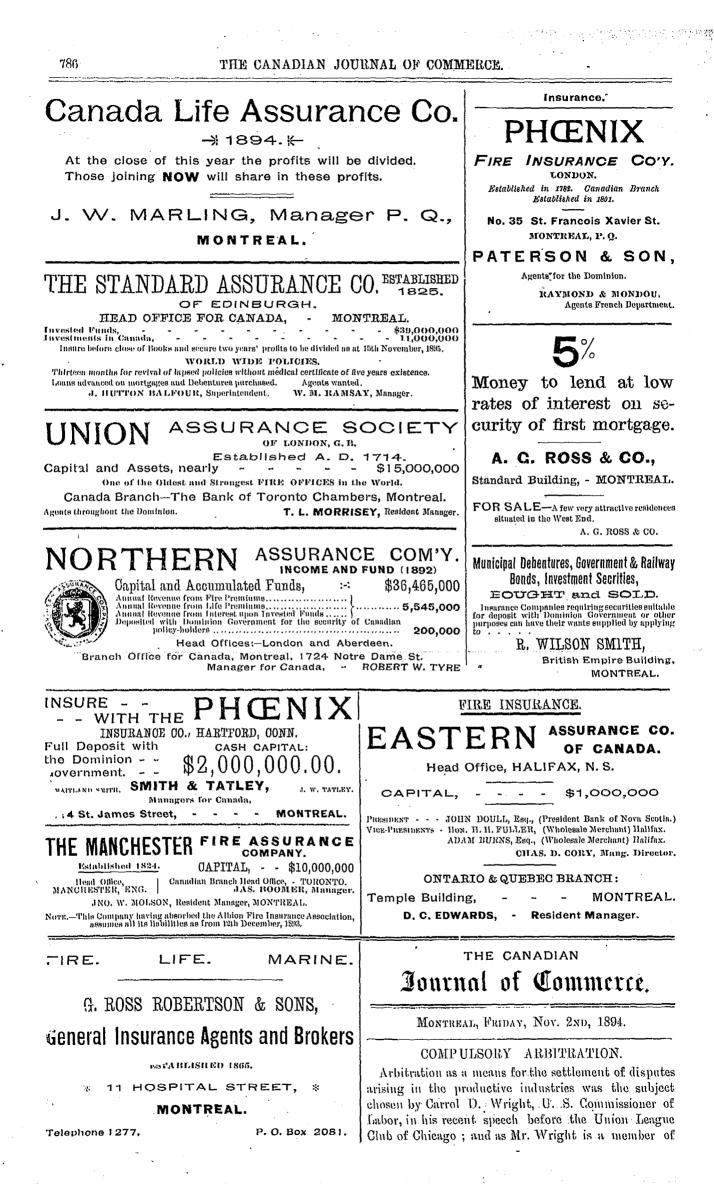
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ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

the commission appointed by President Cleveland to investigate the causes and results of the great railway strike of last summer, he is particularly well qualified to speak upon the subject.

Mr. Wright's opinions on the subject of compulsory arbitration are particularly pronounced. He holds that arbitration by its very meaning implies the absence of all force or compulsion, and the willing acquiescence of both parties to the dispute, and hence that one might as well speak of "voluntary" coercion as of "compulsory" arbitration. When arbitration means a voluntary arrangement into which each party enters of its own free will and agrees to abide by the decision of those to whom the dispute has been submitted, its value in removing the causes of strikes cannot be overestimated. But compulsory arbitration is a very different thing. It would mean forced submission of the subject to a tribunal in which neither of the parties might have confidence and whose verdict neither might be willing to accept. It would thus lose its character of arbitration at once, and resolve itself simply into a court of revision.

Nor is this the only argument against the proposal of compulsory arbitration. The difficulty would be to fix the point at which the principle and its application should stop. If the court of arbitration is empowered to fix the rate at which the workman must return to work, and the wages that the manufacturer shall pay, why should it not go a step further and fix the price which the purchaser shall give for the goods they produce? By fixing the price of labor the court would practically fix the price of the goods, and, as the consumer will not pay the price if he can obtain the goods cheaper elsewhere, the only logical conclusion is that the court should have the power to make it a penal offence for the consumer to buy at a lower price than that asked by the manufacturer. This of course, would be manifestly impossible, and hence the whole fabric of the scheme of compulsory arbitration falls to the ground.

To show the result of working under such a principle the Chronicle cites the following example :--- A manufacturer employs 5,000 men and pays them \$2 a day. Under the stress of hard times, or of competition, or the lack of demand, he finds he is no longer able to pay \$2 and therefore proposes a reduction to \$1.80 per day. The men oppose the reduction. They say they cannot live for less than \$2 a day. The employer is then summoned to court. The court after a full investigation finds that the manufacturer is right, and that the men must accept \$1.80. The men are still unwilling. How is the court to enforce its decree against these 5,000 men? Now reverse the operation. The court decides that the manufacturer is wrong, and that he must continue to pay the men \$2 a day. What is the manufacturer to do? If he refuses to obey we may suppose the court will levy upon his property and close up the establishment. If, on the other hand, he undertakes to respect the decree, he finds that he is operating at a loss and in the end he is forced to close up anyway. There is one other alternative ; he can raise the price of his goods. But if he does that, the business goes to his competitor. Thus the result is in all cases the samethe death of that man's industry and of all industry. It is evident then that the principle of compulsory arbitration, however specious in theory, would become

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 1893,
 1894, 10,932,000 00

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 1894, 10,935,000 00

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

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impossible in practice. It would mean arbitrary interference with the liberty of both the working-man and his employer, and it would set at defiance the principles upon which all commerce is based. By fixing the price which the workmen should receive for their labor it would practically deprive them of their inalienable right to dispose of it in the highest market. By compelling one manufacturer to pay a higher rate than he could possibly afford it would practically transfer his business to those of his competitors whose employes were willing to accept less wages, and hence had not invoked the powers of the court. In either case it would mean the enslavement of labor and commerce to a tribunal which, however just and impartial in itself, might be forced by the very exercise of its own powers into arbitrary decisions. From this it is evident that the direction in which the solution of the problem of the best method of dealing with industrial disputes is to be sought is not that of compulsory arbitration. It will possibly be found in a line of action dependent upon the power of public opinion for its enforcement. It has been proved over and over again that without the endorsation of public opinion no strike can ultimately prove successful. It is to public opinion, then, that we must turn as the final arbiter in labor disputes.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

An English writer, obviously well informed upon the subject, points out that a further fall in the value of wheat is not only possible but probable, and that the causes which have brought wheat down to its present price in England are still in operation. His arguments co-incide remarkably with those adduced in our article, "The Wheat Problem," last week. He bases his argument upon the fact that the cultivation of wheat in the great producing countries of the world is practically a forced one, which from the peculiar circumstances under which it is carried on in Russia, India and Argentina can go on for years to come almost irrespective of the price the grain realizes in. the market.

MUPUAL PRINCIPLE

The great majority of wheat growers in those countries look upon their crop more as a guarantee against actual starvation than as a source of profit. They feed themselves out of their crops and sell the surplus to purchase their simple necessaries. There is nothing else they can produce which is so certain of ready sale for cash as wheat, and consequently they are compelled to adhere to its cultivation no matter what the price offered to them may be. The argument that, when it no longer pays to grow wheat, the area devoted to it must shrink, and production will thus be curtailed, does not apply in their case at all. They cannot abandon their farms and go to other pursuits. For one thing they are always reluctant to give up their land, and for another thing they are afraid to abandon the guarantee against starvation which their crops afford. So they meet the reduction in prices by a reduction in their expenditure, and as their receipts go down they curtail the cost of their living until they reach the irreducible minimum of the Indian farmer. They are protected against hunger, and nothing else can drive them from their farms. It is not like manufacture, or indeed any case in which capital is employed and a return upon that capital is necessary. In all other industries there comes a point at which the profit on production is no longer able to provide food for the workers, and then production ceases at once. This cannot happen in the case of wheatgrowing, and hence, if it be restricted at all, it will only be with exceeding slowness.

The cheapening and extension of transportation facilities is another factor in keeping down wheat values. The trans-Siberian railroad has been extended to Tomsk, passing through 700 miles of magnificent wheat land. The Kirghiz steppes, which have been famous for wheat since the days of 'Tamerlane, can now be farmed systematically, and next year this new source of wheat will be a competitor in the already over-crowded market; and so far from any restriction in acreage having taken place in the older producing countries, it seems to be rather on the increase. It is evident then that the low price does not curtail the growth of wheat. It simply cuts down the comfort and restricts the civilization of the farmer. It does not reduce him to formal pauperism as it is understood in Europe. His house is his own and built and repaired usually by his own labor. His food is plentiful, for he raises it himself. Only now and then does some calamity sweep away his crop or carry off his domestic animals. His clothing is cheap and often fashioned at home. He can, in fact, live almost without money, and in some parts he does. Consequently he can continue cultivation long after prices have sunk beyond the point at which they are profitable from a capitalist's point of view, and, as he must do it for his stomach's sake, the production of wheat is but little lessened by even a serious fall in prices.

What shrinkage has occurred in the wheat area has been exclusively in England and America, and on farms where hired laborers are employed and where the payment of wages has been rendered impossible. But this shrinkage has not yet had the effect of checking the fall in prices. The increase in population is another hopeful factor in the market, yet this increase has been going on for the past decade without brightening the outlook for wheat. In fact the only hope at present in view for the wheat-grower is the possibility of a European war, or some similar calamity. As the great bulk of his class cannot quit the soil, their only alternative is to resort to mixed farming wherever that is possible, or to rigidly reduce their comfort to the level of their returns. In Canada and the United States, where farmers are largely of an intelligent and educated class, this change in agricultural methods is steadily progressing. They cannot compete with the Russian moujik and the Indian ryot. But this has not decreased the production of wheat in the older countries and hence the prospect of any immediate rise in values seems very dubious at the moment.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

The boot and shoe manufacturers of this city speak hopefully of the situation. The country trade seems to be straightening out, and the feeling is improving both in the city and in the West. Of course the volume of trade is not as large as it was last year for although the travellers are sending in just as many orders, they are for smaller amounts. Merchants throughout the country are purchasing cautiously, and compelling the makers to carry their stocks, and hence, even if the improvement is maintained until the close of the year, it is doubtful if the total will reach the figures of 1893. Some houses, say that their trade so far is fully equal, or even superior to that of the corresponding period of last year; but the majority of makers cannot say as much, and most of them expect to see the overturn of 1894 fall from 10 to 20 per cent. under that of 1893.

Like all branches of Canadian industry in which the bulk of the material employed requires to be imported, the prosperity of the boot and shoe manufacturers depends largely on the equitable imposition of the tariff. The better grades of leather and of linings, the threads, buttons, eyelets, hooks, etc., must all be purchased in foreign markets. Most houses buy only common leathers and the lower grades of linings from Canadian tanners and cotton mills. All the rest must pass through the hands of the customs. Consequently any inequality in the tariff bears very heavily on the trade.

Fortunately the recent changes in the tariff have all been in the direction of lessening the burdens upon this industry. Under the old tariff, duties as high as 300 per cent. were enforced on articles which never had been made in Canada and in all possibility never will be. The duty on shoe buttons costing 20 cents per great gross in New York was placed at 5 cents per single gross, and from 25 to 30 per cent. was levied upon eyelets. All these absurdities have been swept away. Buttons, eyelets, and hooks are now on the free list, and the boot and shoe manufacturer has one less disadvantage to contend with. The duty on linings is still a source of complaint, and manufacturers claim that the imposition of 25 per cent. on plain and 30 per cent. on colored linings is more protection than the cotton mills have a right to enjoy, considering that they only make the common and ordinary grades here, and that all the better class of linings must be imported from England or the United States. Still they are fairly well satisfied; for they have a tariff protection of about 8 per cent. on an average. The duty on sole leather is 15 per cent., and on upper leather 171 per cent., while that on the finished product is 25 per cent. This leaves them a fair margin, and protects them from any influx of low-grade American shoes.

The higher grades of American shoes continue to find a fair demand in this city. The constant bb and

flow of tourists and visitors of the better classes from both England and the United States has perceptibly changed the standard of dress, and we have now a large and increasing class who desire a showy article and are not reluctant to pay a good price for it if it comes up to their expectations. It is to this class that the importers of American shoes look for their customers, and its growing influence in the Boston and New York markets is shown by the opening of stores by American firms in this city in order to bring. their makes before the Canadian public. In the long run this does no harm to our shoe manufacturers. It begets a spirit of emulation, and incites them to make better and more artistically finished goods. But it bears heavily on the smaller custom-made stores, and these are commencing to find their trade seriously diminished by the influx of high class American boots and the establishment of large, handsomely furnished stores for their sale at retail in this city. But in these days of concentration and contraction it is always the small maker who suffers. His more powerful rivals can afford to be satisfied with a narrower margin of profit on account of their larger out-turn, and when they are forced to cut into his trade in order to bring up the average of their earnings, to exploit new sources of profit, or to dispose of their surplus product, their ability not only to cut prices but to display a much larger and more varied assortment of stock, always militates severely against his chances of success.

A REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE.

A case of much interest to the commercial press occupied the attention of the Court at the last Brantford Assizes. Unfortunately the jury disagreed, and hence the point at issue was not decided ; but the circumstances of the case tally so accurately with the experience of every journal endeavoring to chronicle the latest movements in the commercial world that it is worthy of more than passing mention.

It appears that in November of last year the Expositor of Brantford published a news item to the effect that one of the merchants of the town, a Mr. Henderson, had sold out his business. The item was incorrect, and Mr. Henderson went at once to the *Expositor* office and stated so. The publishers arranged to publish a correction and Mr. Henderson went away perfectly satisfied with his interview. Subsequently he met a barrister of the town and, if his testimony is to be relied on, that barrister not only told him that he had good cause for action, but intimated that he would conduct the suit for him without expense. These facts came to the ears of the editor of the Expositor, who wrote an article detailing the circumstances, and reflecting severely on the barrister. The result was the action for libel which has just resulted unfortunately in a disagreement.

It is not necessary to say that the usual experience of newspapers in Canada has not been so fortunate in this respect as that of the Brantford *Expositor*. In most instances the injured party agrees readily enough to sue the newspaper, no matter how innocent it may be in the premises, so long as his lawyer agrees that it shall cost him nothing and that all the trouble he will have will be to each the cheque given him in settlement of the unwitting libel and divide the proceeds with his legal adviser. And it is also unfortunately true that there are lawyers capable of advising such a

course. These legal harpies make a practice of searching the columns of the press, and if they find a paragraph which can be twisted into grounds for an action for libel, they do not hesitate to write to the person mentioned offering to take up the case for him on the terms we have mentioned. Instances are within the knowledge of every newspaper proprietor of the existence of this practice, and it is admittedly one of the serious disadvantages under which a paper desirous of giving the latest and brightest news is compelled to labor.

Of course, no one hints for one moment that the practice is a general one at the bar. Happily the great majority of that honorable profession would shrink from the bare suggestion of it. But there undoubtedly exist in their ranks men who are neither worthy of the confidence of their brethren, or of the community. There still are Dodsons and Foggs among their number, and cases are still carried on with the same agreement as to costs as was exposed in the famous trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick. It is not the fault of the hundreds of honorable men who practice at the bar if a few black sheep have crept into the profession. They exist in every stratum of society, and we could no more expect the legal profession to be free from them than any other branch of the community. But of late they have practised their methods more openly than heretofore, and hence the remarks of Mr. Justice Macmahon are not untimely. In his charge to the jury he said that a barrister making such an offer was doing a thing that was admittedly disreputable, and he left it for the jury to say whether the application of the word "vulture" to such a person should be considered too strong. The jury were unable to decide upon this point; but there are few commercial journals who would not consider it a most appropriate title.

BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Mr. Edward Kemble, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has a paper on this subject to the North American *Review* for November, and in it takes a less hopeful view of the situation than may be gathered from the ephemeral periodicals. "It must be considered," he writes, "that the business of the country continues in a depressed condition.

There may be one or two lines which are satisfactory, and there may be, and probably is, an increased volume; but returns are generally unsatisfactory, and considering the business of the country as a whole, it is in a depressed condition still. The producer, the "wageearner," the manufacturer, the middle man, the man depending upon permanent investments,—all are dissatisfied, if not embarrassed, by the small returns which they are obliged to accept. As the country grows older, indeed, the percentage of gain from many sources will grow less, although the volume of exchanges will increase. But this is a matter which it is not proposed to discuss here.

Prosperity is in abeyance. While cotton and wheat and labor and freight transportation are selling at unremunerative prices and at the lowest prices ever known, prosperity can scarcely be expected.

In this connection it may be remarked that very large crops in a succession of years are not to be ardently desired, unless foreign markets are in a condition to take the surplus. This country is wont to congratulate it-

self upon the gathering of great harvests, as if prosperity were thereby assured. This is not always the case. Peace and plenty do not always insure prosperity, or what is called prosperity by this country. We have lately heard a good deal about the "failure" of the corn crop. It has not failed, but will be a moderate crop. In consequence the price of corn has largely advanced, and it is probable this moderate corn crop will represent a greater money value than the very large crop, which was promised and predicted in June last, would have commanded had it been secured. Furthermore, the advance in the price of corn has brought about a considerable rise in the price of hog and hog products ; and hog, one of the staple commodities, can be produced from wheat, which is selling not only lower than ever before, but lower than corn-a fact which is unprecedented. This state of things will result later on in a benefit to the producer, very likely, by enhancing the price of wheat, and it is not impossible after all that this "failure of the corn crop" may prove a veritable boon !

But the business of the country, considered as a whole, continues depressed and unprofitable. The settlement of the tariff question has not changed this condition. It is not intended to deny that some interests directly affected by the tariff have been relieved by its settlement; but they are insignificant when the business of the whole country is considered. There was a sentimental feeling, which prevailed to some extent, that, the tariff settled, business must, of course, revive; and a small spasm in the direction of improvement was, for a moment, evident; but the settlement of the tariff has not changed, or in any way affected, the value of cotton, corn, wheat, or hog, or placed the producer and the "wage-earner" in a better position to become good customers and make demand ; it has, however, together with the adjournment of Congress, removed two disturbing elements. Some other matters, too, which aggravated the situation are no longer present. The extreme anxiety concerning the gold supply or reserve, and the general fear and doubt, have disappeared. The labor question, though not solved, is less threatening. Liabilities in all directions have been reduced, and confidence, a very important element, is restored. So the situation is better. Business is not much better ; but the situation, as compared with that of last winter, is very much better, and the chances for improvement in business are good. Yet there is no one thing, or two or three things, which can be discerned as conspicuous signs of promise ; and the marked depression still existing in foreign countries is, no doubt, one bar to improvement here.

The new tariff, in one respect at least, has worked an injury ; namely, in causing the abrogation of reciprocity treaties. The principle of reciprocity is popular in this country, and deservedly so. Without question it is indorsed by a majority of the people, irrespective of party. The very word itself is of a synonyme for soundness, wisdom, mutual benefit, comity. The abrogation of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, which occurred years ago, was a serious business mistake, and a political mistake as well. Since that time, and after a long period, Congress recognized the principle again, and reciprocity treaties have, in late years, been made with several foreign countries. though not yet again, it is to be regretted, with Canada. In every case this treaty has been found advantageous, not only to the manufacturer, but to the producer and consumer also. Under it exports, especially of natural products, have largely increased, while the free imports have been an advantage to the consumer. Because of the duties levied against them by the new tariff, both Spain and Brazil have abrogated this treaty. So we are again set back in this matter of reciprocity, and another business and political mistake has been made. It may not be easy to renew these treaties with those countries, even should Congress desire to do so.

It is appalling to see how important matters touching the welfare of the whole country are lost sight of by the Congress in the scrambling contests of special and political and personal interests. Nothing comes so near causing despair of the republic as these contests, and the very peculiar and undignified manner in which they are carried on. There was never a period in the history of the country, probably, when the interests of business were so keenly sensitive to the conduct and methods and tone of Congressional deliberation and action as in the period now passing. There is a growing distrust, an increasing fear, of legislation. Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade are obliged to be constantly alert, and feel it necessary to take action in regard to matters which ought not for a moment to have any standing in legislative councils, and to urgenttention to others which seem likely to be overlooked ; and so, instead of devoting their entire attention to their own more legitimate affairs, it is more or less diverted in watching and protesting to the Congress. It is a duty of these bodies, of course, to keep themselves informed in reference to affairs, and to utter their opinions when necessary or proper; but this ought not to be necessary The growing tendency to legislate for very often. party ; the apparently growing belief on the part of a minority that its legitimate duty is to hamper and harass and possibly to defeat the will of the majority, even though the proposed legislation may be wise,-is an unfortunate peculiarity of modern politics, and is disturbing to business affairs. This criticism may be applied also to State legislatures to a considerable extent. It looks very much, sometimes, as if it were party first and the country afterwards.

The prosperity of a country depends upon the prosperity of the many, not upon the prosperity of a few. A perplexing and serious question has arisen, in connection with the startling growth in this country of great aggregations of capital, as to their good or bad effect : the formation of "trusts," as some are called; the consolidation of great corporations-railroad corporations, for instance. Within a few days an elaborate article has appeared in one of the magazines advocating the consolidation of all the principal railroad properties into one system, or, at most, three systems. It is very questionable if great business combinations, whether corporate or otherwise, are beneficial on the whole to the country. They are more likely to be injurious, even if they can be well managed, which is doubtful. Consolidation begets consolidation and concentration of power. The larger the dealer the greater the concessions he demands and receives, and the smaller dealer must go to the wall. It is undoubtedly better for the country when business of fifty millions of dollars

per annum is divided among fifty firms than when this amount is done by one firm; and decidedly better for the purity of politics. Notwithstanding these difficulties, business will revive and flourish. The savings, the economies, the convulsions, of the past three years have made this possible; and it may not prove a wild prophecy now to predict that the next five years will witness an era of great prosperity.

THE CANADA SHIPPING CO.

At a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Shipping Co. held in this city on Monday last, it was unanimously resolved to wind up the company. Messrs. H. E. Murray and John Hyde of this city, and R. W. Roberts, of Liverpool, were appointed liquidators, with an advisory committee composed of Messrs. James Crathern, Robert McKay, and Hugh McLennan, to assist them, It was also suggested that the liquidators do not lay off the whole fleet, but retain some of the vessels in commission during the winter months.

The Canada Shipping Company was organized by Mr. Wm. Murray of this city in 1868. It consisted at first entirely of sailing ships, and bore the title of the Lake Line. In 1875 the company added three steamships, the Lake Champlain, Lake Nepigon and Lake Megantic, and the style was changed to the Beaver Line. Each of these pioneer steamers was of 2,200 tons register, and stood at the top of their class in those days. In 1880 the Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg were also added to the list, and in 1881 the Lake Huron was built. Each of these vessels was of 3,500 tons register. The Lake Superior launched in 1885 is 4,561 tons, and the last addition, the Lake Ontario, built at Sunderland, is 4,500 tons. The Beaver Line fleet of to-day consists of the steamers Lake Ontario, Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Lake Winnipeg and Lake Nepigon, the last being advertised for sale.

Of late years the Beaver Line has lost money. Its last dividend was paid in 1890, and since then the line has made no progress. The fact is most of the vessels were too old for modern freight rates, and the line never attempted to keep abreast of its rivals in the construction of new and improved vessels. Although, thanks to the number of their shareholders in this city, they secured a fair share of what freight was going, they were not in the same class with their two powerful rivals. Hard times and the falling off in rates did the rest, and most shipping men hold that the present course is the best the shareholders could possibly follow.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S TRADE.

The report of the St. Johns, Nfd., Chamber of Commerce for the past year is more hopeful. It states that the cod fishery of 1893 was fairly good and the cure excellent in the earlier part of the season, but in the latter the weather proved most unfavorable for drying. Financial disturbances in European markets, however, rendered profitable realization of the fishery exports very difficult in that direction, and had it not been that the Brazil market presented an active demand the loss would have been serious. The report refers to the possibility of shipping fish in steamers rather than by sailing vessels as hitherto, owing to the long delay occurring in the case of the latter. Reference is also made to the Bank fishery, which shows a steady decrease in the number of vessels engaged in its prosecution, and a loss on the season's operations. The Chamber is of opinion that without a free market in the United States it appears that the Bank fishery, which should be one of Newfoundland's largest and most important industries, may have to be abandoned to the French and Americans who prosecute the voyage under more advantageous conditions.

STREET RAILWAY RAILS.

Mr. Justice Burbidge, sitting in the Exchequer Court at Ottawa has decided that the rails used on street tracks are dutiable. In the case of the railway Toronto Street Railway Company v. the Queen, the company took suit for \$56,000, being the amount which they had paid as duty on rails imported in 1891-92-93, and which weighed 69 pounds per yard, They wanted this amount refunded. The Customs Department classified the rails under item SS of the Customs tariff, which charges a duty of \$6 per ton on iron or steel rails for tracks or tramways. The company contended that under item 173 of the tariff the rails should have been admitted free of duty. This item provides that rails weighing more than 25 pounds per lineal yard should be admitted free of duty. The real question at issue was whether the term "railway" included tramways. Justice Burbidge gave a carefully written-out judgment, explaining the different statutes dealing with the subject. He held that the policy of the Government was to exclude steel rails under 25 pounds, as they were at the time manufactured in this country up to that weight. There was, he admitted, some doubt as to the Tariff Act of 1887, but, as the Government had not given any intimation of having changed their policy in regard to steel rails, he came to the conclusion that they had not done so, or they would have so specified it in the Act. Therefore he gave judgment for the Crown with costs.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The attention drawn to the practice of mixing grain at Fort William has done good. The Board of Trade at Toronto have addressed the following resolution to the Dominion Government.

"Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the members of the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade that it has been the practice of the Inspector of grain at Fort William, or Port Arthur, to grant certificates of inspection on shipments of Manitoba wheat containing a mixture of damaged or scoured wheat; whereas it has also been the practice to grant inspection certificates on shipments of wheat made up by mixture of different grades; whereas it is inimical to the interests of the farmer, dealer, and buyer, and, in our opinion, contrary to the spirit and intention of the act that damaged or scoured wheat should be mixed and make graded grain ; therefore be it resolved that we protest against the continuance of the same, and respectfully urge the Department at Ottawa to issue directions to the Inspector to discontinue sneh practice of granting inspection certificates for shipments mixed with scoured wheat."

It was also resolved to petition the Government that a further order be issued to the Grain Inspector that wheat must be inspected out of the same grade as inspected in, when different grades of the same grain are mixed together; and that in making shipments the inspection certificates must give full particulars of the quantity of each grade that has been used.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE ENDED.

After holding out ten weeks and losing \$1,250,000 in wages, the striking weavors at Fall River have decided to return to work upon their employers terms. A mass meeting was held at which 1,800 weavers were present. They were addressed by Secretary Whitehead, who advised them to vote to go back. He said that after the meeting on Saturday some of the weavers called shop meetings at the various mills and voted to return to work. The secretary considered that this offset the action of the general meeting. There was no hope for the strike while this feeling was abroad. He thought that by going to work they could so strengthen the union that if the margin was not at 85 cents they could still demand higher pay and therefore thought it advisable to vote the strike off and go back under protest. The motion was then put and carried almost unanimously, less than a dozen voting to stay out: The annoucement was received with cheers.

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TO REGULATE FRUIT PACKING.

On account of the many complaints of earelessness or dishonesty in the packing of fruit by growers, the fruit merchants of Toronto are endeavoring to secure legislation to improve and systematize present methods. They ask that all fruits shall be graded when packed, and plainly marked or branded 1st, 2nd and 3rd, respectively.; that all fruit baskets shall be of two sixes only, holding five quarts or ten quarts, and must contain said measure-strawberry and raspberry baskets alone excepted, which shall hold not less than one quart each. Any fruit sold by weight shall have the not weight marked plainly on the package or basket. All vegetables, except such as are sold by count, be sold by weight only. Any market inspector or fruit inspector, duly appointed by the Council of any municipality, shall have power to, and may examine, any package, barrel or basket containing fruit or vagetables, and if he fin: the same to contain unsound fruit or vogetables, or fruit differing from the top layer, or inferior to the sample or class branded or marked thereon, he may confiscate the package, barrel or basket and its contonts, and may, on a second offence, prosecute the offender or offenders.

AN UNEXPECTED RESULT.

Theories upon the subject of the use of alcoholic boverages have received somewhat of a shock from recent figures upon the subject presented to the Institute of Actuarios. The British Medical Association has been investigating the question of longevity in connection with the use of alcoholic beverages. The terms used in the report are rather elastic, but the figures are instructive. Deaths to the numbor of 4,234, taken at random, show the average age of temperate drinkors to be sixty-three years ; careless drinkors, fifty-nino years ; free drinkers, fifty-seven years ; intemperate drinkers fifty-three years : total abstainers, fifty-one years. The analysis in the case of those who reached the age of over eighty shows that fifteen per cent. were total abstainers, ten per cont. heavy drinkers, and seventy-four per cont, moderate drinkers. Of these who lived more than ninety years, lifteen per cont. were total abstainers, nine per cent. were hard, and seventy-five per cent. moderate drinkers.

A GIGANTIC SUPPLY CO.

The Hudson Bay Co. has been undergoing some evolution in its relation to the business of the Northwest for some time past, and has materially improved its prospects by the change. Mr. Chipman, at one time private-secretary to Sir Charles Tupper, and more recently to his son, Sir Hibbard Tupper, has been the promoter of the new state of things. The Hudson Bay Co., which formerly confined itself to trading with the Indians for furs, is now a fully equipped and energetic general supply company, and under a system unique in its history, is promoting enterprises throughout the Northwest, in this respect becoming a formidable rival to some of the wholesale establishments operating in that district.

OEFICIAL GAZETTE NOTES.

The following notices and appointments in the province of Quebec are announced in the Official Gazette :-

Mossrs. Joel Leduc, and other members of the Real Estate Association of Montreal, give notice that they will ask that the city charter be amended to the following effect : (1) To give the Mayor a right of veto over the decisions of the city council ; (2) to declare that the six months' prescription will not apply to suits against aldermen for expenses incurred illegally; (3) to efface the lines reserved for expropriation in the streets where no expropriation has yet taken place in virtue of articles 222 and following of the charter; (4) to declare the lists actually in force regular ; (5) to give tax-payers the right to exercise the rights of action which belong to the city when after put in default, the city will refuse or neglect to institute them ; (6) to prevent any

permanent sidewalk from being made without a previous demand of a majority in number and value of the proprietors ; (7) to entrust the civic management to a special executive ; (8) to secure a better representation of all interests in the city council, and other matters for the better administration of the city.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the "Dominion Glass company," with a total capital stock of \$100,000, divided into one thousand shares of \$100 each.

Application will be made for letters patent constituting the Canadian Fire Extinguisher compan ;, at Montreal. The capital stock of the company will be \$50,000. The number of shares five hundred.

The Standard Boot company asks for incorporation with two hundred and fifty shares of \$100 each. The applicants are Messrs, W. A. Marsh, R. Brodie, A. Campbell, James Brodie, all of Quebec, and Jules Fresque, of Levis.

" La Societe des Artisans Canadiens-Francais," of Montreal, will make application to obtain a private bill amending its charter.

Messrs. Adolphe Poisson, W. H. Lambly, J. C. Auger, L. N. Carrier and others, all registrars of this province, will apply to incorporate "The Registrar's Association of the Province of Quebec."

La Societe de Passage du Pont Neuf de Saint Hyacinthe, will endeavor to obtain amendments to its charter.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Montreal, will apply for a bill to increase its powers and enlarge the field of its operations.

"La Compagnie d'Amusements Sainte Cecile" will apply for incorporation. The object for which the incorporation is sought is to supply amusements by skating, curling, boating, bathing, billiards, gymnastic exercises, etc., at Valleyfield. The proposed amount of capital stock is \$5,000 in 500 shares.

A DELICATE POINT.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota handed down an opinion in the case of the First National Bank of Devils Lake vs. the American Central insurance company of St. Louis. The insurance company issued a policy to the Devils Lake mill company insuring certain goods, flour, feed, etc., stored in a frame elevator and warehouse building. The property was burned before the policy ran out. The sum due under the policy was assigned to the bank, which brought suit to recover the loss. The lower court decided in favor of the bank. The point on which the Supreme court reverses the decision is that before the fire the mill company placed two chattel mortgages on the insured property. The policy provides that "the entire policy shall be void if the interest of the insured be other than the unconditional and sole ownership or if the subject of the insured be or become incumbered by a chattel mortgage." The policy provides that it shall hold good, even if the property is sold, provided it be not delivered. The question of the distinction to be made between sale and mortgage is a delicate one, but owing to the distinct provision with regard to chattel mortgage the court found it necessary to reverse the decision.

GRA	ND TRU	INK	RAILWAY	COMPA	NY.
Return of	traffic wee	ek end	ing Oct. 27th,	1894 :	
				1894,	1893.
			\$		203,662
Freight	do.	do.	•••••	257,945	283,166
Total	d o.	do	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$406.669	\$480.828
10/41	Decrease			4.1001000	\$100je#0
	Decrease	100.14	400,100.		

-A BAY CITY firm which has large interests in the Georgian Bay district, is negotiating for the purchase of the old beet sugar refinery at Walkerville, and as Mr. Hiram Walker, the owner of the plant, is holding out liberal inducements, it is probable that Walkerville will secure a new industry. The enterprise will give employment to about 50 men, and \$50,000 will be expended in putting the mill in readiness for operation.

-PARTNERSHIPS has been registered by L. Papineau and N. G. Oueliette, butchers (Louis Papincau & Cie.), J. O'C. Mignault, E. Belanger, E. C. Ames, engineers, etc., (Mignault, Belanger & Ames), T. J. Acquin, J. H. Macduff, and A. Bray, real estate dealers (Macduff, Bray & Cic.), Jos. Beaubien and P. Wattiez de Matignie (Canadian Chicory Manufacturing Co.), Mrs. W. H. Knapp, alone, hotel keeper (W. H. Knapp & Co.), Joseph Goldberg, alone (Joseph Goldberg & Co.)

-MR. D. W. Robb Prest. Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, N.S., who has just returned from a trip through the Northwest and British Columbia, speaks in hopeful terms of the outlook in those districts. Winnipeg is a city of metropolitan appearance, and in its hotel accommodation will bear favorable comparison with some of our larger eastern cities. Calgary was in holiday garb during his visit, owing to the presence of the Governor-General and his suite. The city of Vancouver which for some time has been lighted by the Tramway Company, has purchased a complete set of electric engines from the Robb Engineering Co., and will shortly be in a position to afford its citizens better lighting than was possible under the former system. Mr. Robb found much local jealousy among the towns and cities along the Sound. This however is gradually disappearing under the influence of improved trading conditions which have already begun to manifest themselves throughout the province. British Columbia was, perhaps fortunately, not in a position to avail itself of the so-called boom of a year or two past which led to so much over-trading and speculation in the older provinces, and consequently had not so much difficulty in recovering itself.

-MR. GERALD E. HART is again to the fore as an author, this time with a work entitled "Pioneer Discoverers of Canada." As regards Mr. Hart's former work, "The Fall of New France," the opinions of the press are carefully selected. No one reading the extract from the *Saturday Review* of London, could form any idea of the criticism with which that periodical treated as a whole Mr. Hart's earlier historical effort. As the "Fall of New France" must have been written or compiled while the author was performing his functions as manager of an insurance company in this city, it is not to be inferred that he has totally abandoned the profession.

-MINOR business difficulties in Ontario during the week include: C. A. H. Ashdown, grocer, Burk's Falls, who has assigned after one years experience. He succeeded to the business of a Mr. Ruther, but dull trade prevented his continuing. -T. Strong, Malahide, has placed his affairs in the hands of an assignee. -After doing business in tobacco, etc., for some 4 years, John Bidgood, Sudbury, has assigned. -Geo. Ransier, builder, Burford township has assigned. -A meeting of the creditors of A. M. Wright, drugs, Toronto, has been called for the 3rd instant. He began in July, 1887, and seemed through his continued efforts to be entitled to success. Competition has been too keen, however, to admit of a profitable business.

-WITH liabilities aggregating some \$10,000, the firm of Lemire & Frere, general store, Drummondville, Que., has assigned. J. O. Lemire is the sole partner. He was formerly in business with his brother, which terminated in an assignment in Jan. '93. A settlement at 40 cents in the dollar was obtained after which the brothers dissolved, J. O. Lemire continuing.-S. E. Adam, general store, D'Israeli, Que., already referred to, is seeking a settlement at 75 cents in the dollar.-A compromise at 25 cents in the dollar, cash is being sought by M. A. Cochrane, shoes, Quebec. He began in the summer of '93 with but small capital. His liabilities will not be large.

-FROM Lunenburg N.S., we hear of the assignment of Alfred G. Heisler, grocer, with liabilities of about \$5,500. The preferred claims, which are mostly local, are for loans. Accommodation indorsements, etc., will foot up over \$4,500. Outside claims, which will probably amount to \$4,000, are likely to receive but scant assistance, as the assets will not reach more than \$4,000 to \$5,000. Heisler, who was formerly a sea captain, sailing between Lunenburg and the West Indies, was worth probably \$5,000 when he began in the grocery line some six or seven years ago. Want of business training, giving credit too freely, and endorsing questionable paper, are responsible for his trouble.

---THE case of Wm. McCaw, agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, v. W. J. Fair, of Kingston, has resulted in a judgment for \$20 and costs in favor of the former. Mr. Fair was accused of granting a rebate on three policies for \$2,000 each insuring the lives of the Logan brothers of Renfrew. He denied it, but acknowledged making a present of \$10 to Mr. Tom Logan in order to bring about a speedy settlement of the negotiations. The case will be appealed.

- In connection with the project promoted by Messrs. David Walker, W. Mackenzie, and others, to build a million dollar hotel on Front street, Toronto, it is stated that the enterprise has gone so far that the name has been decided, and will be the Dunrobin. This is said to be because the Duke of Sutherland, whose seat in the Highlands is named Dunrobin, will be a large stockholder. Mr. David Walker will leave shortly for Britain in connection with the project.

-Ar Port Colborne, Ont., Robert Smith, drygoods etc., has assigned. The business is an old established one and appeared to be doing a fair trade, but in Jan. '91 an extension was sought and obtained, since which time the trade has diminished.—Ely Storry, Markham township, Ont., has assigned.—E. J. Fairfield, general dealer, Mainsville, Ont. has found his business difficult to manage and has assigned.

-R. G. GAUCHER, of this city, a hardware dealers of 5 years standing, has succumbed to the pressure of competition, and given the assignce possession of his affairs. -J. B. Terry restaurant and hotel keeper, of this city, is reported absent and a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th instant. He began some 10 years ago, but subsequently removed to Buckingham, restarting here again about 12 years ago.

-Tur Halifax, N.S., City Council have resolved to summarily dismiss the Fire Department of Halifax. It was on account of the refusal of Union engine company to obey an order of the Council. New firemen have been provided to man the apparatus in case of emergency until permanent arrangements can be made.

-THE C.P.R. and G.T.R. freight agents have notified the Toronto Board of Trade that on and after November 12th, the flour and grain rates to United States points will be restored to the basis of 25 cents per 100 lbs., Chicago to New York. This will make rates from Toronto to New York 17½ cents per 100 pounds and from Toronto to Boston 19½ cents per 100 pounds.

-The London Ont. Gas Company laid several miles of mains this summer, and on Judge McDougall's decision that gas mains are an indivisible part of real estate, their assessment has been increased by \$50,000. The company will appeal to the courts against the assessment.

-SHEFFIELD, Sunbury Co. N.B., farmers are transplanting "low bush" cranberry bushes from their native soil to the bogs along the river front of their farms. Much is expected from this new industry.

--House rents in Winnipeg have decreased about 10 per centthis fall, the rentals of larger sized dwellings being mainly affected. The reduction has been caused by the number of new houses erected within the past two years.

-IT is reported in Hamilton that the promoters of the Hamilton, Waterford, and Guelph Electric Railway have purchased the completed portion of the Niagara Central Railway between Niagara Falls and St. Catharines for four hundred thousand dollars.

-EXTENSIVE repairs and improvements are being made to the Hudson's Bay company's grist mill at Prince Albert. The old machinery has been removed and that from the company's large mill in Winnipeg placed in position. The mill is to be completely remodeled.

-JAMES MULLIN, an employe of Mr. Jas. Darling, of this city, who was entrusted with a number of horses to be sold in England, has been arrested by the Scotland Yard detectives in London, charged with embezzling the proceeds of the sale, amounting to \$3,500. -AN effort is to be made by leading business men to have the Dominion Government change the date of Thanksgiving day to the same day on which it is celebrated in the United States, the last Thursday in November.

-IT is announced that Premier Taillon has instructed Mr. Edmond Barbeau, of this city, to leave for Europe, on Saturday next, to complete the provincial loan arrangements with the Credit Lyonnais and the Banque de Paris et du Pays-Bas.

—A MEETING of the creditors of K. Olmstead, grocer, Vancouver, B.C., has been called. The business was started about 8 years ago and managed by his wife.

-AT a meeting of the creditors of the Hamilton, Ont. Bridge and Tool Co., it was decided to complete the contracts on hand and wind up the business under the assignce.

-THE assignment is reported of Mrs. A. Anderson, shoes, Peterboro, N. S.

- HARDER THAN EBONY.

Several species of ironwood have long been known and widely used, on account of their extraordinary weight and hardness, in the manufacture of such articles as axles and plonghs. It is chaimed however, that these are entirely surpassed by a certain tree found in the Northern Transval, regarding which M. Basiaux, at present travelling in South Africa, has transmitted a note to the Geographical Society of France. The wood is a sort of elony, and so excessively hard that it cannot be cut in the ordinary manner, except when green. When mature and dry it resists every known tool, and blunts or breaks the finest impregnable against fire, as it required a fortnight's constant burning to reduce the trunk of one of the trees to ashes, and, although heavy, it is said to be considerably lighter than steel or iron.

THE U.S. TOBACCO CROP.

. . .

The United States tobacco crop has all been harvested and is now in process of curing. Owing to its inferior quality it did not bring on the average over 12 cents per pound, though some of the best grades brought 35 cents. There was a larger percentage of broad leaf planted this year than in the past two or three years as the farmers foresaw a reduction in the duty on wrappers, and saw it would be more expadient and profitable to raise leaf for binders. It's doubtful if there will be such another crop of wrappers raised in the Connecticut Valley for several years to come so long as the present duty remains on wrappers. The weather may be so favorable that the crop of wrappers be increased considerably as it was in Wisconsin in 1882, when a very large percentage was suitable for use as wrappers and displaced Connecticut grown stock in not a few instances.

What is ordinarily known as Wisconsin wrappers are used almost wholly on cheap eigars, particularly 5 cent goods, which are so largely made in the West. In speaking of these cheap goods, it is a noticeable fact that they are being used by smokers who have, up to the past two seasons, been smokers of higher priced eigars. Even New England manufacturers, who have an exceptionally good local market in New England, have been purchasing more freely of New York and Pennsylvania fillers and wrappers.

THE FUTURE OF GASMAKING.

The use of petroleum for enriching the quality of gas has for some time been adopted by gas companies in the midland counties and the south of England in lieu of the cannel coal. It has for a long time been known that petroleum as a gasmaking product is a most excellent material, but the difficulty for a long time was how to make the gas produced from it free from liability to contraction or absorption with the changes of temperature. This difficulty has now been overcome by an ingenious and patented process of distillation by which the gas produced from petroleum becomes what is technically known as "fixed" air. By a judicious admixture of this petroleum gas with ordinary coal gas, it is quite easy to raise the illuminant power from from 15 to 30 candles. Used by itself, gas wholly made from petroleum would be too strong and rich for ordinary purposes and unfitted for the gas burners now commonly in the last one of the junow commonly in use. But one of the indications of the near future in this councetion is the use of gas tar as a gas-enriching product in the place of either cannel coal

or potroleum. The gas companies of the Midlands could utilize in this way $\frac{4}{50}$ of their tar product, leaving the third remaining to be disposed of with the other residuals. But the effect would be to raise the market value of tar—owing to the diminished supply—so that in a short time the gas companies would obtain for their $\frac{1}{50}$ of available tar as much as they at present receive for the entire supply, and the cost of cannel coal and petroleum would be entirely saved.

-II. B. PUTMAN, general store keeper of Paisley, Ont., has assigned. He has been in business for 12 years. At one time he had two stores and this appears to have weakened his position. He closed one subsequently, but he still continued to lose ground and finally he has had to succumb.

Tinancial.

The placing of the new Dominion loan for £2,500,000 was a great success. The loan was tendered for five times over, and those who offered below £97. 8s 6d got nothing. Forty-nine per cent. was allotted at this figure and the balance to the higher tenderors, the avorage all round being £97. 10s. Cables have also been received to the effect that \$750,000 worth of Royal Electric bonds, \$600,000 Richilieu Co.'s bonds and \$800,-000 Baie de Chaleurs bonds, had also been placed in the London market at satisfactory figures. All this money will seen be in the hands of the banks together with a portion of the Dominion loan so that cheap money during the winter is practically guaranteed and this should render speculation more active. In this market call loans are 4 per cont. and discount 6 to 6¹/₂ per cent. In New York the rates are 1 per cent. for call, and for time money 11 per cent. is charged for 60 days and 23 to 3 per cent. for six months on good mixed Stock Exchange collatoral. Commercial paper runs from 3 to 3½ per cent. for prime endorsed up to 41 to 51 per cent. for single name paper. In London call money is } per cent. and discount in the open market for both short and three mouths bills is 9-16 to § per cent. Bar silver 29, 3-16d.

The arrival of Manitoba remittances in this centre emphasizes the fact that 10,000,000 bushels out of the total surplus of 16,000,000 bushels of wheat have already passed out of farmers hands. This means that at least two-thirds of the crop are disposed of, so far as farmers are concerned, and therefore that remittances from the Northwest should show an improvement from this on as the low prices ruling have evidently not checked the sale of wheat. Implement makers expect to receive 30 per cent. of their back indebtedness, and the rest should pass at once into the usual channels of trade.

Sterling exchange closed dull on an accumulation of cotton bills and a limited enquiry from the banks. Con-

tinental exchange was a shade firmer for francs on a decline in sterling at Paris. Posted rates in New York were 4.871 for sixties and 4,881 for demand. Actual rates were 4.865 to 3 for sixties, 4.871 for demand and 4.871 for cables. Commercial bills closed at 4.865, and documentaries at 4.864. Paris francs closed at 5. 163 for long and 5. 155 for short. The local market closes irregular. Between banks sixties were 91 to 9-16, and demand 9. 11-16 to 3. Over the counters sixties brought 9% to 3 and demand 10 to 104. Cables were 93 between banks and 104 over the counter. New York funds sold at 1-64 premium between banks and 1 to 1 to the public,

As was foreshadowed in our last issue as soon as the Gas Co. had unloaded its portion of the new issue upon the market, the trouble between the Consumers Co. and Cote St. Antoine was settled. The Consumers pay \$13,500 damages to the town, and in return the injunction is to be withdrawn and the Gas deal put through. This made Gas strong and 2,300 shares were sold during the week, the stock closing at a point higher than last week. The announcement of the death of the Czar caused a brisk attack on Canadian Pacific in expectation of a weak market in London, and the stock was hammered down to 615. But as today is a holiday both in New York and London and the news has already been pretty well discounted, people will have time to think over it and prices may not suffer after all. Street Railway was strong on the favorable showing made, and closed at 1584 bid, 159 asked. Cable closed a point under last week's There was a good investment figures. demand and the market closed strong, but somewhat dull. The following are the transactions as per Chas. Meredith & Co., stockbrokers:-

BANKS.	Shures.	Highest	Lowest	Last Yea:
Montreal	14	225%	225	221
Ontario	87	112	11014	110
Peoples	5	125	125	114
Molsons	1	165	165	$153\frac{1}{2}$
Merchants	4	167	167	1541/2
Commerce	143	140	139	186 <u>%</u>
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Pacific	825	65	611/2	78
Dul. Com	25	4	4	7
Dul. Pref	100	10%	91⁄2	18
Cable	1340	144%		1371/4
Telegraph	162		152	1411
R.&O	275	86	84	611/2
Passenger X.D		160	1575%	174^{-}
	1577	158	1563%	
	2885	1851/2		180½
Royal Electric	19		1301/4	
Mont. Cotton	90	129		••••
Colored Cot. B'ds\$		9834		99¼
Dominion Cot	25	108½	1081/2	

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Total for Week End	1-	1 - F
ing Nov. 1, 1894	Clearings.	Balances.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	\$10,180,286	\$1,055,286
Corresponding		
Week of 1893	10,814,994	1,247,042
" " 1892	11,405,218	1,554,760
" " 1891	10,974,821	1,525,406



A Good Article At a Fair Price.

OUR CELEBRATED BRANDS

- "Cable Extra,"
- "Mungo,"
- "El Padre," and
- "'Varsity."

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

S. DAVIS & SONS,

The Largest Cigar Manufacturors in the Dominion,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 1st, 1894.

The continued mild weather which has been almost unbroken for weeks past, has cansed a lull in the enquiry for many lines which colder weather would at once re-While this is hailed by the poorer vive. classes in the light of economy, the season calls for a distribution of some commodities which the prevailing warm weather does not admit of as being necessary. The approaching close of navigation and the advance in freights which will-be-adopted-by-the railroads on the 15th instant, have assisted in stirring up the movement in some of the heavier goods. Some good orders for teas from Chicago, Duluth and other points west have been filled at satisfactory prices in this market during the present week. These goods comprised nearly altogether low and medium Japans. The market, as a consequence, is getting lighter of sup. plies and the feeling among the trade is that higher prices will soon prevail. being shipped in large quan-Ap tities to the English markets, though the prices realized are not always satisfactory. Checse and butter continue to show a want of life, and prices for the former are still on the decline. The wholesale dry goods trade have experienced a better week's business than anticipated, while hardware has been dull. Remittances are fair and the efforts being put forth by the wholesale houses to turn credits into narrower channels are already producing good results. Manitoba money is beginning to arrive.

ASHES.—Receipts have been large during the past week, sales of choice lots of first pots were made as high as \$4.45, seconds \$4.00. Market closes easier, and 10c per 100 lbs. cheaper. Pearls nominal at about \$6.50. Received since 1st. January 1682 brls pots 169 brls pearl. Delivered 1596 brls pots 201 brls pearl. In store 31st October at 3 pm. 133 brls. pots, 8 brls pearl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Cheese continues to decline every day. It is now feared that

there are more than the demand will obsorb. At anything over 9½ there is a very poor demand on this market, although fancy prices still continue to be paid in the west. Reduced quotations are given on another page.—Butter.—The market is quiet, no large lofs moving. Fresh creamery Sept., and October makes are held at 20 to 21c; earlier makes, 17 to 19c; townships dairy, 16 to 18c; westera, 18 to 16c. The market is disposed to rule extremely dull, with little or nothing doing. As previously reported, buyers keep holding off, and the only trade passing is for local requirements to supply immediate wants. The export demand seems to be completely shut off owing to the extreme dullness now ruling in all foreign markets.

CANNED GOODS.—Business in this line rules quiet. An advance of 2½ cents per doz. takes place on most brands to-day. Corn and tomatoes are in liberal supply for the requirements of the trade.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK, ETC.—There is only a fair amount of business being done in cement, and only a jobbing trade transpiring at unchanged prices. Quotations are firm at \$1.95 to \$2.05 for best London brands, and Belgian makes at 10 cents per barrel less ex-ship. There is a moderate enquiry for fire bricks and a good many small orders are being filled at very firm prices, quotations ranging from \$16 to \$22 ex-ship according to brand and quantity.

COAL AND WOOD.—As the senson is at hand for the close of navigation. there is little more coal to arrive at this port. The continued mild weather causes a lull in the local distributing trade, which will only disappear with the advent of cold weather. There is no change in prices. We quote stove per ton, \$0.00; Chesnut, \$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, \$5.00; beech, \$6.00; birch, \$6.00; mixed, \$5.00; tamarac, \$5.00.

"Dry Goods.—In spite of the downpour of yesterday, the fine weather of the early part of the week made business brisk in the retail stores in the city and suburbs, and both sales and payments show an improvement. Travellers on the road are sending in fair orders both for present delivery and for spring goods, and report country merchants gaining confidence in the situation, although the reaction is very slow. Not so many failures are reported, and now the weak houses are weeded out trade seems to be ou a more substantial basis. Still the volume of sales falls under that of last October, and with most houses 1894 will be a lean year.

DRUGS PAINTS, ETC.—These lines of trade have not been relieved during the week from the quiet feeling which has ruled for some time. There is no material changes to note. Turpentine we quote at 44 to 46c. There is said to be an adulterated grade at present on the market, and its presence is holding the price of pure turpentine at a low figure. When needed for medicinal purposes it is important that only a pure article should be used, and as a consequence it is hoped the former will not continue to hold sway.

FISH ETC.—There is a better business doing both in fish and oils. The market is steady and likely to improve. There have been considerable transactions in cod and seal oil at quotations as given in prices current. Oysters are unchanged in value from last week.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A. fair volume of business has been done in flour both to city bakers and for country stores. The demand runs principally on Manitoba brands, patents bringing \$3.35 to \$3.40,

and strong bakers \$8.20 to \$8.80. The market is active and its steadiness is shown by the absence of fluctuations in values. A strong demand exists for feed. All offered is taken up at once and the market has a firm tone at \$16 for brau, \$17 for shorts and \$22 for mouillie. Oatmeals is quiet and steady at the basis of \$3.00 for standard and \$3.95 for granulated. The local grain market shows no improvement. What business there is seems to be in carload lots and the total volume done is under the average. For No. 2 oats from 34 to 341 cents is paid and peas change hands at 6614 to 67c per 66 lbs, atloat. Beerbohm's cable advices to day are as follows: Car goes off coast, wheat, tirm; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, firmly held; maize, very tirm. Mark Lane English wheat, turn dearer; foreign wheat, firm; American maize, strong; Danubian maize, rising; ex-ship, 21s 6d; prompt 21s 3d; English flour, turn dearer; American, steady. Liverpool spot wheat, fair enquiry; No. 1 Standard California wheat, 4s 10d; Walla Walla wheat, 4s 4y, d; American No. 2 spring wheat, 4s 4s dy. No. 1 Bombay wheat, 4s 10d. Liverpool Minnesota first bakers' flour, 13s 6d.

GREEN FRUITS.—Large quantities of winter apples are moving, but the life predicted in their shipment earlier in the season does not exist and hesitation plays a large part in transactions. The quantity shipped to Great Britain during the week from the various ports on this continent is estimated in round numbers at 100,000 bbls. Quotations are : Winter apples, car otts \$2.25 to \$2 50; retail \$2.75 to \$3. Oranges Jamaien's bris., \$6.00 to \$6.50; Florida's \$3.25 to \$3.50. Lemons, choice \$3.00 to \$3.50; fancy \$4.00 to \$5.00; Malagn ehests, \$7.50 to \$5.00; blue grapes 25c per basket of 10 lbs.; 20 pound baskets \$4/c per pound; red and green do., 24/c to 3c per lb.; Delaware, 4c; California peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25; apples, bris, \$1.50 to \$2.50 baskets, 20 to 25c; California grapes (Tokay's) \$2.25 per crate; Canadian Peaches per basket 65c to 90c; banamas, finest, full fruit, per bunch as to size, \$2.25 to \$2.50 ripe coming by express, evaporated apples per lb. Sc; Canadian onions, 57c. to \$00 cp er crate; nuts, filberts, 9c; almonds 18c; walnuts 10 to 13c; Peanuts S to 9c. Sweet potatoes \$2.50 to \$2.50 tris, Cranberries Gape Cod \$10 to \$10.50, do Canadian large bbls \$0.00 to \$10.00; pears, \$2.00 to \$4.00, Basket pears, 25 to 35.

GROCERIES.—A fair business has transpired throughont the week, disturbed somewhat by the unsettled weather. In teas we hear of one house in the city having closed a sale of 500 pkgs for Duluth, Min., on Wednesday and 300 pkgs for Chicago. An offer for 225 more was not accepted. These were principally in low to medium Japans. Orders through the home trade have not be quite so good the disposition among the wholesale trade to do business appearing to create a feeling among some distributers that if, valuess were as likely to appreciate as reports indicate, the holders would be as keen to await the rise as to dispose. This argument advanced by a prominent western retailer, would, if adhered to, give no chance for continance of business, as the holders can always buy more goods if they con find a profitable outlet for their present supply. Syrups continue in light supply, one refinery in this city being entirely sold out. Molasses rule steady at 271/ to 30c. Sugars are unchanged on this market, though New York shows a triffe lower figures. We quote ex-granulated 4 3-16 to 41/4c; yellows 3/4 to 4c as to brand. Dried fruit is steady, with latest accounts of valencia raisins being likely to show a larger supply than was rumoured some weeks ago. We quote valencia off stalk 4 to 51/c. Coffees are unchanged in price, with Rio's scarce, Freights will, advance to the usual winter rates on the 15th nstant. A private despatch from Yoko $\frac{1}{2}$

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

Dear Sirs,

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

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

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

Montreal, Sept., 1894.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.

hama date Oct. 10th says in reference to the tea trade. Since last letter on 27 ult., the market has been much quieter, purchases during the interval only amounting to 2,600 piculs. The demand has been to 2,600 piculs. The domand has been chiefly for medium and good medium grades. Prices have ruled a trifle easier. Arrivals have been small and stock remains at 4,000 piculs. 7,500 piculs, settled in April, have been added to the total settlements in order to equalize the figures. Total settlements of the season to date amount to 217,265 piculs against 212,440 piculs at the corresponding date last year.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- There is an absence of any new features in the market. Supplies are light and while prices are still unsteady, the tendency is in the direction of acknowledged values. We allow our prices on another page to remain as those of last week. Tallow is steady with a fair movement. One round lot of rough sold this week at 23/c. We quote to the page to be the second state of the second state. 1 to Bc; refined, 5 to 61/2c.

IRON AND HARDWARE-There is a little more doing in iron and the heavy metals, although not anything like the volume that should be passing now that the close of navigation may be expected in a couple of weeks. Iron and metal dealers com-plain of our Thanksgiving day falling on the third Thursday of the month on this ac-count. They say it occurs always in the last few days of navigation and hence they can never avail themselves of it. All are agreed that it would be far better if it fell on the same day as the American, which is a week later. All the boats would then be gone, and the markets would close all over the continent on the same day. Very little is doing in pig iron, and in the absence of transactions our quotations \$21 for Summerlee, and \$19 for that should be passing now that the close and in the absence of transactions our quotations \$21 for Summerlee, and \$19 for Carnbroe ex-store, must stand. The reason of this is the presence of American iron, which is being laid down here daily to our two largest buyers at \$17.50 per ton. Can-adian iron can undercut the American by 25 cents a ton, and hence it still moves in small lots. Cast iron pipe is still rolling in from the States at discounts ranging from 10 to 12 per cent, higher than those offered here, and the cut in wire continues. Tin plate is steady at quotations in view of the fact that the last lot for Canada is now at sea. Lead is firmer, and we raise our quotations for pig to \$2.90 to \$3, and in galvanized iron we advance prices 4 cent for small lots of Morewood's Lion and Queen's Head. Bar iron is nominally \$1.60 or ordinary crown, but it is whispered that concessions are being made even from this low figure to secure large orders. Other quotations are unchanged; but buyers are keener and sellers less inclined to cut prices. The contract for 4,300 tons of railway material for the extension of the I.C.R. system and of the P.E.I. road has been awarded to the Cockerill Comhas been awarded to the bare benchmi company of Belgium through C. I. de Sola, their agent here. The price is said to be about $\mathcal{L}4$ per ton. There were a number of competitors and the figure is looked upon as a very low one by the trade.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- Prices remain steady in the leather market with the local trade showing a quiet feeling. A

large export trade is going on in sole to London, Liverpool and Bristol. Some shoe manufacturers report the seasons' trade as more profitable in proportion to amount of business done, than resulted in the case of former years. The tendency appears to be in favor of a higher grade, and samples for travellers' next trips show a perfection and finish superior to what has heretofore been obtained.

POTATOES -On account of the absence of cold weather there are more being stored, and consequently, there is a some what better domand, but no improvemen in price. A shipper at Three Rivers, on being interviewed this week in reference being interviewed this week in reference to a prospective deal, said he could secure plenty good stock at 51 cents per bag of 90 lbs, 55 cents seems to be the ruling price here but buyers are not securing freely at these figures as there is little profit in them at the present time.

PROVISIONS AND EGGS .- A reduction has taken place in the price of dressed hogs on this market, present prices being \$6.00 to \$6.25. This turn to lower prices has been looked for as the conditions scarcely warranted the figures ruling for some time past. With plenty cheap feed the farmers have found hog raising a profitable invest-ment, and have not been slow in adopting it on a scale which already causes heavy supplies to effect the market. This, of course, is at a time when the Chicago market is experiencing a fall in values, else the chango would not be so marked. Very few dressed hogs are arriving, being mostly shipped alive. At the present basis of values they can be dressed here for 55.75.-Eggs.-The continued mild weather \$5.75.—*Eggs.*—The continued mild weather causes receipts to be quite large; the great portion of stock being old cold storage eggs. This quality seems to be turning out unsatisfactory and giving more or less trouble on the market. Buyers are be-coming more indifferent as regards this stock and refuse to make offers on it. Strictly new fresh stock are not overly plentiful and command full prices. We plentiful, and command full prices. quote 17c to 22c; cold storage 12 to 131/c.

Woot .- The market rules quiet, without change in prices. Stocks here are low in first hands. Some carloads of British Columbia have reached here and are offering at 10 to 12 cents per lb.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

Toronto, Nov 1st, 1894.

Wholesale trade this week is reported quiet, and in many lines is duller than usual. The exceptionally mild weather accounts in a great measure for this state of things. There is a good deal of caution displayed by dealers. Retailers are buying only for immediate requirements, while . wholesalers are looking more into credits. Remittances only fair, and prices of the leading staples unchanged. Money is un-

changed. Call loans are quoted at 4 to 41/2 per cent. and prime paper is discounted at 6 to 61/2 per cent. Sterling exchange continues strong. Speculation is somewhat restricted and values steady. Sales of Commerce at [140, Ontario at 110%, Imperial at 185%, Cable at 144%, C. P. R. at 625%, Telephone at 154, Montreal St. Ry. at 158%, Canada Per. Loan (20 p.c.) at 164, and Freehold Loan at 187%.

BUTTER .- The butter market is quiet and easy. The best tub is jobbing at at 17½ to 18c and inferior 18 to 15c. Large rolls 15 to 17c. Creamery 21 to 28c. Eggs are steady, with sales of cold storage at 14 to 15c and fresh at 15½c. Cheese is dull at 10%c.

DRESSED HOGS .- The offerings are yet small, but owing to warm weather the demand is restricted. Sales of choice cars at \$5.65 to \$5.75.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Flour quiet and steady, with sales of straight roller at \$2.20 to \$2.45. Toronto freights and 90 per cent patents at \$2.55, middle freights; Manitoba patents at \$2.55, middle freights; Manitoba patents job at \$3.30 to \$8.85 and bakers at \$3.15 to \$8.20. Bran is dull, with sales outside at \$10.75 to \$11.00 west and at \$12 on track. Shorts are quoted at \$13 to \$14 Toronto freights. Wheat quiet and featureless. White sold at 50c west and red at 49c; Spring scarce and nominal at 53c to 54c on the midland. Manitoba wheat sold at 64½ to 65c west and at 66½ to 67c Montreal freight. Barley a little more active and weaker, No. 1 sold outside at 44c, and No. 2 at 39 to 40c. Oats steady, with sales of white west at 26 to 26½ c, and of mixed at 25 to 25½ c. Cars on track of mixed at 25 to 25½c. Cars on track quoted at 29 to 29½c. Peas firm with salos west at 50 to 51c., and east at 52½. Buck-wheat steady, selling at 38 to 39c. outside. Rye sold at 40 to 41c. outside.

GROCERIES .- Trade quiet this week Sugars are easier with sales of granulated at 41% to 43%c, and of yellows at 31% to 4c. Dried fruits are arriving freely; Valencias sell at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c, off stalk, and at 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}c$. for layers. Filiatra currants $4\frac{3}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}c$. No Rio Coffee on the market, and prices nominal at 20 to 22c. The demand for medium teas is fair and prices firm,

LEATHER-Trade this week has been quiet and prices generally unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides are dull, with cured quoted at 41/4c. Dealers pay 31/2c for No 1 green and 21/2c. for No. 2. Sheepskins firm at 50c to 55c. Calfskins 5 to 6 cents. Tallow is dull at 5½ to 6c.

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts continue large, with sheep and hogs weaker. Choice Northwest cattle sold at 3 to 3 % c, and the Northwest cattle sold at 5 to 34c, and the best Ontario at 34t to 34c. Stockers sold at 234 to 34c per 1b. for best, and inferior at 24t to 24c. Choice butchers cattle 34t to 34cper 1b. and inferior 24c to 294c. Ex-port sheep 34t to 33c per 1b. and lambs at \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Hogs easier, the best selling at \$4.30 per hundred pounds. Thick fats at \$4.00, and stores and sows at \$3.75.

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SURETYSHIP.			10016		BONDS	s.			[
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Price Nov, 1.	valu
The GUARANTEE Co. of north america.	British North Am Can, Bank of Commerce Commercial, Nild Commercial, Windsor., Dominion Du Penple	2431/2 50 200 40 50 50	4,866,666 6,000,000 306,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	4,866,666 6,000,000 306,500 260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	$1,338,333 \\1,200,000 \\100,000 \\90,000 \\1,500,000 \\600,000 \\$	4½ 3 5&1	June Dec May. Nov	139½ 200 105	350 : 69 300 (42 (139 62
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THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of Ono-balf per cent, per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced	Y Merchants' Can Merchants' Halifax Moleons Montreal New Brunswick	100 100 50 200 30	6,000,000 1,100,000 2,000,000	6,000,000 1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	600,000 1,300,000	4 3½ 4 5 3	Aug Fel April Oc June De May No	c) 1661/2 151 t) 165 c) 225 v) 551/2 v) 249	166 151 82 450 16 249
management which introduced the system to this continent over thirty years ago, and has since ac- tively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients. \$962,000 have been paid in Claims	Ontario., Ottawa People's of N. B Quekec St. Stephen's Standard	100 100 150	1,500,000 1,500,000 180,000 2,500,000 200,000 1,000.000	1,500,000 1,489,610 180,000 2,500,000 200,000	345,000 818,084 110,000 550,000 45,000	3½ 4 4 3½ 3	June De June De Jan Jul June De April Oc June De	c 109½ c 170 y 133½ c 130 t	109 170 200 127
to Employers. President and Managing Director: EDWARD RAWLINGS.	Toronto Union (Italifax) Union of Can Ville Marie	100 50 100	2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000	2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000	1,800,000 140,000 289,000	533	June De June De Jun Jul June De	c 251 1/4 - 123 y 102	84 251 61 102 70
Vice-President, WM. J. WITHALL <i>HEAD OFFICE:</i> Dominion Square, Corner Metcalfe St., MONTREAL	Agri, Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Morig. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Can. Colored Cot. Mills Co.	50	630,000 1,937,900 450,000 750,000 2,700,000	880,288 311,978 50 000 2,700,000	120,000 105,000 75,000 112,000	0 3 0 3½ 0 3½	July Jan Jul Oct	y 117 y 101 61	117 117 25 61
* N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	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.	100 100 50 100 50	2,005,000 5,000,000 750,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,450,00 200,00 300,00 10,00	0 51/2 0 3/2 0 3	Jan Jul June De Jan Jul July De	y 1231/2	60 176 59 123 40
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THE CANADA JUTE CO. MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS.	Home Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Erie Loan & Sav. Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan. Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	5 50 100 100 50	2,000,00 2,500,00 629,85 700,00 5,000,00	0 1,300,000 0 627,500 0 67 8,8 49 0 700,000	602,00 135,00 145,00 405,00	0 41/2 0 81/2 0 8	Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju	ly 135 ly 163 ly 115 ly 114	185 81 115 114 61
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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, Asylume, etc. Also, for travelling, hunting, habing, yachting excursione, picnics, etc. Put up in Soz. and I lb. glasses; also in tins from 1 lb. to 10 lbs., and in wooden pails of 7, 14 and 30 lbs.

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Rossert, Chiffony, Ballue, Duvieux, Fargon, Carresoubiran, Vogler, Rochegrosse, Vaar-bergt, Perboyre Pezant, Calves and Delorme. Among them is a grand picture of "Mattathias' refusing to Sacrifice," which gained the second grand prize at Rome; a large canvas exquisitely grouped of cows in pasture by Pezant; and some exquisite landscapes by Sauzey and Chif-fony. Caraud is represented iby a pretty figure piece "The Ironer." Gossolin has a beautifully executed "View of Salonica" while Gueldry contributes a spiritedly drawn representation of the "Oxford and Cambridgo Boathrace;" In fact the cata-logue is full of works of merit, and lovers of artshould not miss the opportunity of securingone of these masterpieces.

MESSRS. LAPORTE, MARTIN & CIE. are receiving their winter importations, amongst which is a considerable lot of their "P. Richard" brandies. The demand for these brandies has been such, since a few weeks, that Messrs. Laporte, Martin & Cie. have repeated their order, so as not to be short of stock this winter. Connoisseurs are ad-vised to give these brandies a fair trial; they will be satisfied, both as to quality and price. The firm has also received a part of their importation of Figs and Sultana raisins which are offered on very favorable conditions. conditions.

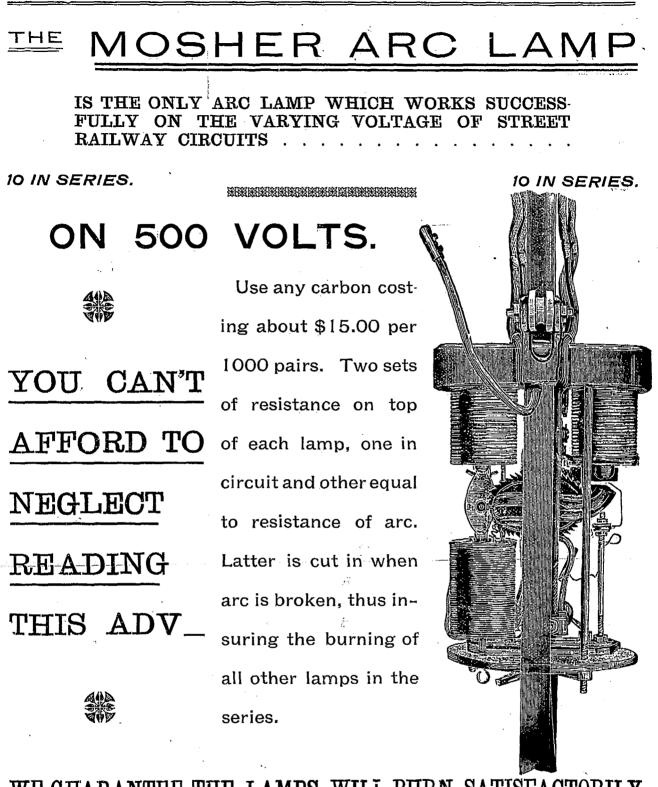




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THE PATENTS ON THESE LAMPS FOR CANADA ARE FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS. CHICAGO, ILL.

MON	TREAL WHOLESALE PL	≀ICE	S CURRENT-THUR	SDAY, NO	OV. 1, 1894.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	 	Name of Article.	Wholesale,	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogane or Cohourge Split Balmorale Kip " Buff " or Congress Calf " \$2,00 to \$3.50 Boots	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\$0 80 0 80 1 00 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	0 75 0 85
Split Boots Kip " Grain " <u>S2.00 to S3.00, Felt Sox</u> Felt Boots, half foxSi 60 210 Pegged, Split Batts or Bals 'Kip Febbled or Buff Bals CPebbled Buff Button, Machine Sewed Glazed Buff Button . " [Goat " Loois Galf	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 10 1 00 1 ds. 0 55 0 70 0 70 1 35 1 35 1 35	Rose 4 strings, varn, hand Pangy 4 "" Thistile 4" " Map Loaf A 4 stgs, " " B 4 " stained Shamrock A 4 " varn han " B 4 " stained " B 3 " stained " " Ship 4 " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs. Archil.con Ex. Logwood Chips Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Bengal) Madder Samac	0 07 0 08
"Menes Calf, Bals, Cong or Butt. Goody "Menes Calf, Bals, Cong or Butt. Goody ("5", Tan Russia Calf, Bals, Cong or "French Pat. Calf or Enamel Lee Ladjes' Glazo Dong. Butt, and Bals, Ge "" " " " " Menes Calf or Enamel Lee Ladjes' Glazo Dong. Butt, and Bals, Ge	y Sawn 200 Butt, Goodyear Welt. 200 McKay 200 th) r Bals, Butt, and Cong. 3 50 odyear Welt. 200 "Turns 200 Kay Sewn 150	3 00	Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst medi, Alocs, Cape Borax, xife. Borax, xife. Borax, stife. Boran, Potass Camphor. Eng. Refox, ek Camphor. Eng. Refox, ek	0 13 0 15	Fish. Cape Brit. Herring, July Labrador Herrings Sea Trout No. 1eplit p.b. "half bris Herrings North Shore "Nova Scotia	0 00 4 75 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 3 50 4 00
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. \$ c. \$ c. \$ c. \$ d00 7 00 \$ 00 7 00 \$ 00 7 00 \$ 00 7 00 \$ 00 \$ 50 \$ 00 5 50 \$ 00	Name of Article. Whok Corn Beef 1-lb 1 65 "2-lbs 2 70 "4-lbs 5 32 "6-lbs 8 25 "14-lbs 19 00 Lunch Trags 1-lb per doz. 3 00 "2-lbs 5 00 "2-lbs 5 00 "2-lbs 5 00 Eng, Bravn, 3-lbs 2 00	\$ c. 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Citric Acid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mackerel No. 1. kitts " ' ' ' barrel. Green Cod, Dry ", per quintal. Salmon, (i bris " Brit, Col bris Boneless Fish	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Tomatoes, 3s, per doz 0 92 0 95 Penches, 2-lb., yellow 1 75 0 00 a 2-lb, white 1 65 0 00 Bartlett Penes, 2-lb. tins, per doz 1 65 0 0 0 Distructeries, Presid 2s. 1 90 0 <td>Eng. Brawn, 2-1bs</td> <td>1 45 1 30 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00</td> <td>Potash Bichromate Potash Iodide, Strychnine Strychnine Tartaric Acid. Tin Crystals. Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. Blue Vitriol. Brimstone. Caustle Soda 60</td> <td>3 90 4 00 0 35 0 50 0 90 1 00 0 35 0 40 0 20 0 25 2 25 3 00 4 00 6 00</td> <td>Flour. Winter Wheat Manitoba patent b brands. Straight roller Superfine Manitoba Strong Bakers. Standard outmeal, bri Bran. Shorte Moullie</td> <td>3 85 3 40 2 80 2590 2 55 2 60 3 20 3 30 3 20 3 30 3 25 3 30 3 90 00 00</td>	Eng. Brawn, 2-1bs	1 45 1 30 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Potash Bichromate Potash Iodide, Strychnine Strychnine Tartaric Acid. Tin Crystals. Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. Blue Vitriol. Brimstone. Caustle Soda 60	3 90 4 00 0 35 0 50 0 90 1 00 0 35 0 40 0 20 0 25 2 25 3 00 4 00 6 00	Flour. Winter Wheat Manitoba patent b brands. Straight roller Superfine Manitoba Strong Bakers. Standard outmeal, bri Bran. Shorte Moullie	3 85 3 40 2 80 2590 2 55 2 60 3 20 3 30 3 20 3 30 3 25 3 30 3 90 00 00

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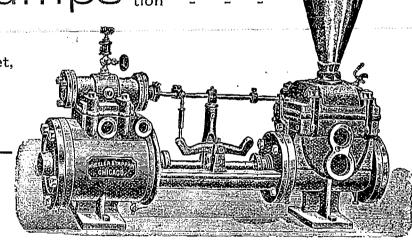
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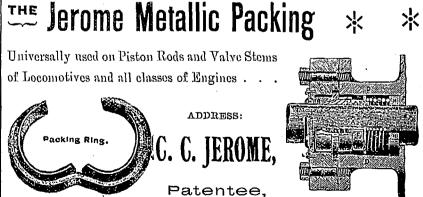
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·····	MONTR	EAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT-THURSI	DAY, NO	OV. 1, 1894.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale,
Farm Products. BUTTER: Creamery, Townships, dairy, new Western, new	0 17 0 21	Barley, malting "feed Peas, per 66 lbs, adoat In store. Rye Corn, in bond " duty paid	0 66 0 661 0 00 0 00 0 49 0 50 0 00 0 00	Molasses (Barbados)img Porto Rico Cuba Baking Powder Case 1, 3 oz. 5 oz. tins "2,1 4 4 Fruit : Loose Muscatel	\$ c. \$ c. 0 27 <u>1</u> 0 30 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " "Italian Peel—Citrou Orange Lemon Starch :	0 10 0 13
CHEESE: Finest West. col'd fall m'k Finest Western white " Finest Yownships' " Finest Eastern colored" Finest Eastern white Under grades Aug. make, col. and white Cable Ecos: strictly fresh Held stock	0 093 C 10 0 094 0 094 0 093 0 094 0 095 0 094 0 054 0 094	Ten, (11fChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med., 1b "good med. to ihee "choicest	0 30 0 35 0 38 0 45 0 12 0 25 0 30 0 50 0 13 0 18 0 35 0 45 0 17 0 18	Frutt? Loose Muscatel Layers, Lo::don Con. Cluster Imperial Extra Dessert Royal Bucking'm Cluster Sultanas	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 10 & 2 & 50 \\ 2 & 50 & 2 & 90 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 25 & 0 & 00 \\ 4 & 25 & 4 & 50 \\ 4 & 25 & 4 & 50 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 & 051 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0$	Can. Lanndry. Silver Gloss Benson's Prep. Corn. Can. Pure Corn. Vinegar: Imp Trip, i brl Cote D or. Crystal Pickling. W W. XX W W. XX W W. XX W W. XX Pure Malt. Cider X.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Hors: 1894, per b "Old Bacon, smoked, per b Dressed Hogs, " "Itams, city cured, " "Canvassed, Pork Ca. s.c. per bbl. heav do light Mess, New Western Lard, per b "Com. Refined	0 10 0 12 6 00 6 25 0 10 0 13 0 00 0 00	Oclong	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 23 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 21 \\ \end{array}$	Figs in bags	0 05 0 10 0 00 0 25 0 11 0 13 0 00 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 20 0 10 0 25 0 45 0 90 0 15 0 10 0 10 0 25 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 25 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0	Soap: Best Laundry "Common Matches: Telegraph "Telephone Parlor Nelson's Matches: Steamship Railroad. Washboards: Nelson's Favorite Hardware. Antiwooy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
SEEDS: Clover, red, per bushel Alsike, per b 'Timothy, (Can'n) per bah "Western Flax 56 lbs Potatoes, per bush Honey, strained Beeswax	1 45 1 50 0 35 0 40 0 05 0 09 0 00 0 00	Plantation Ceylon " Chicory	0 000 0 00 0 10 0 12 0 00 0 09 0 01 0 09 0 01 0 09 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00	Mustard, 4 lb # jar, Eng " 1 lb " " " 1 lb " " " " 4 lb jars, Cana " 1 lb " " "	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 05^{\circ} \ 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 07^{\circ} \ 0 \ 05 \\ 0 \ 07^{\circ} \ 0 \ 09 \\ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 23 \ 0 \ 25 \\ 0 \ 5 \ 0 \ 70 \\ 0 \ 22 \ 0 \ 24 \end{array}$	Tin : Block, L & F, # b., Strip	0 18 0 00 0 184 0 00 0 184 0 19 0 093 0 10 0 15 0 19 0 15 0 19
BEANS: white ordinary bus hand-picked Grain. Hard Manitoba, No. 1 "No. 2 Oats No. 2	0 63 0 00 0 61 0 00	" " 100-lb bxs " 50-lb bxs Ex Granulated, bris Branded Yellows Syrup.	0 05 0 00 4 3-16 0 011 0 031 0 04	Rice, large lote, standard B "Patna? 100 lb, "Japan" "Garolina?" "Carolina?" "Taploca, Pearl" "Flake" "Gelatine, 1 qt pk" "L qt pk" "2 qt pks"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Out Nailsper keg Steel nails, fence and cut spikesHot cut. 40dper 100 lbs	



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

M	ONTREA	L WHOLESALE P	RICES C	URRENT-THURSD	DAY, NO	V. 1, 1894	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of <i>L</i> rticle.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware-Continued, and	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	a " 18 1-24 " a 25 G " Boller plates, Iron, ½ in "Boller Heads, steel Hoops	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	F f to F F F Wink: Bright No. 7, per 100 lbs Annealed No. 7 " Galvd. No 7, … " Trade discount on above 20 per cent. Barbed Wire- 2 and 4 barbs Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs. Staples Wire Nalls-75, 10 and f p.c. off list. Hides and Tallow Montreal Green lides " No. 1 per 100 lb " No. 2 Tanners pay 50c more fo sorted, cured & inspect?	4 50 4 75 4 00 4 25 0 00 15 00 0 00 15 00 2 60 0 00 2 60 0 00 2 70 0 00 0 034 0 00 1 0 0 2 50 1 0 0 2 50 1 0 0 0 0 00	Upper, light. Grained Upper. Scotch Grain. Englieb. Canada Kip. Hembock Calf. "Light. French Calf. "Light. French Calf. Splite, light and medium. "heavy. "small. Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain. B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid. Buff. Russetts, light. "heavy. "So. 2. "Saddlers" Imt. French Calf. English Oak. No. 1. "No. 1. "Colored Pebbles. "Calf. Olls	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
ad	1 75 0 00 2 25 0 00	Good Brands Wro't from pipe, ½ to 2 i 70 p.e., over 2 in 67½ p.e. Steel, cast per lb. "Spring, 100 ibs "Tre, "Steigh shoe, 100 ibs "Steigh shoe, 100 ibs "Machinery	n - 0 00 0 00 - 0 09 0 10 - 2 75 3 00 - 2 00 0 00 - 1 85 0 00	Calips. Lambskins Caliskins, uninspected liorse hides weet., each "Caliskins, uninspected liorse hides weet., each "Cliv Tailow, refined	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cod Oil, Newfoundland, "Gaspe S. R. Pale Scal. Straw Scal. Cod Liver Oil. ""Norwegian, W. P. Salad Oil. [Distributing Prices.]	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 32 & 0 & 33 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 36 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 80 \\ 1 & 15 & 1 & 30 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 80 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	The Plates: IC Coke IC Charcoal IX " DX " DX " DX " DX " DX " Terne Plate IC, 20x28 Rues, Sheet Iron Apchors, per Ib	2 S5 3 00 3 25 3 75 Usual Trade Extras. 5 75 6 00 0 094 0 10 0 044 0 05	Leather No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 " " No. 3 " " No. 3 " " Buffalo Sole, No. 1 " " No. 2 …	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 17 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 &$	Gabi Gaspe. S. R. Pale Scal Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nild " Norwegia Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra Lineeed, raw " boiled	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Horae Shoes	2 50 0 00 3 00 0 00 3 40 3 50 5 50 7 00	22 and 24 guage 26 guage.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Slaughter, No. 1 No. 2 Harness Upper, heavy	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" Extra, qt., per cas	e. 300 370 240 250

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. (23), Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tohacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Bolts; Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Nails and Horso Shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horso Nails and Spikes, four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. Oils, Turpentine, Lead, Glass, etc i mos. or 3 per cent. off in 30 days.

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Name of Article,	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Coal Oil: Gar Lots Store, [2, p.c. off 1 to 20 bris	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	do Quarters Factory Filled per bag do Quarters Rice's Pure Dairy, por bag. do quarters Cheese Salt per bag 219 h. Turk's Island bueli Tobacco duty paid. No. 1 Black Chewing, cade No. 2 do do so l.s. Old Chum brit do sol. Sa. Old Chum brit do sol. Sa. do do do fa. do do do 7s. do do do 7s. do do do 7s. do do do 3s. Myrtle Navy Ping Smkg sol Old Chum Ping Smkg sol 48 do Cut Smoking 80. and R. & R. Ss do Cut Smoking 91. Myrtle do do 9s. Can. Chewing, Puiled unassorted Short do Binck North West B. A. Scoured North Stat Cape Myrele dunassorted Short do Extras North West B. A. Scoured North Stat Wines, Liquors, & C Australian Wines Stat Bublin Stout	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Le Puet, V. V. O. P. do 1810. Joc'y Cl'b blue lab,***case do white do V.O.dc do silver labV.S.O.dc do gold lab. VSOP dc do ext. WVSOP: dc do blue lab. *** gal. Scotch. Whiskies- Mackie's R.O. Special. do 18hay Illend Sheriffs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gin- De Kuyper rod cases	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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L. Danlaud Fils & Cie,

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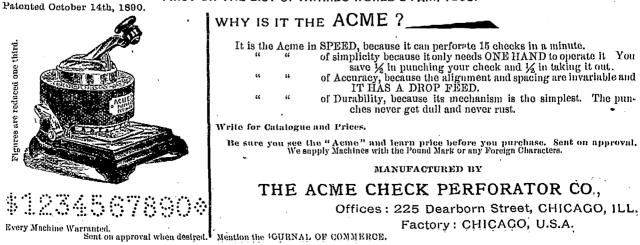
Cognac, Bordeaux, St. Pierre __(Martinique) St. Pierre (Martinique) Rhum Diamant. Kingston, Jamalca, White Ball Rhum. Cognac, Charles Due Brandy. Paul Dellery. Angouleme,Cognac,Brandy,

Measrs. E. Cusenier, Fils Aine & Cie, Paris, Charles de Rancourt, E. Bourgeois. Bordeaux, Relms, C. & J. Lecourt Freres Chevrier, Pharmacien, Paris,

Liquenrs Françaisce, Vin Stimulant, Clarets & Sautornes, Morizet Champingne, Grand Vin des Am-hassades, French, Produce, Chevrier Wine,

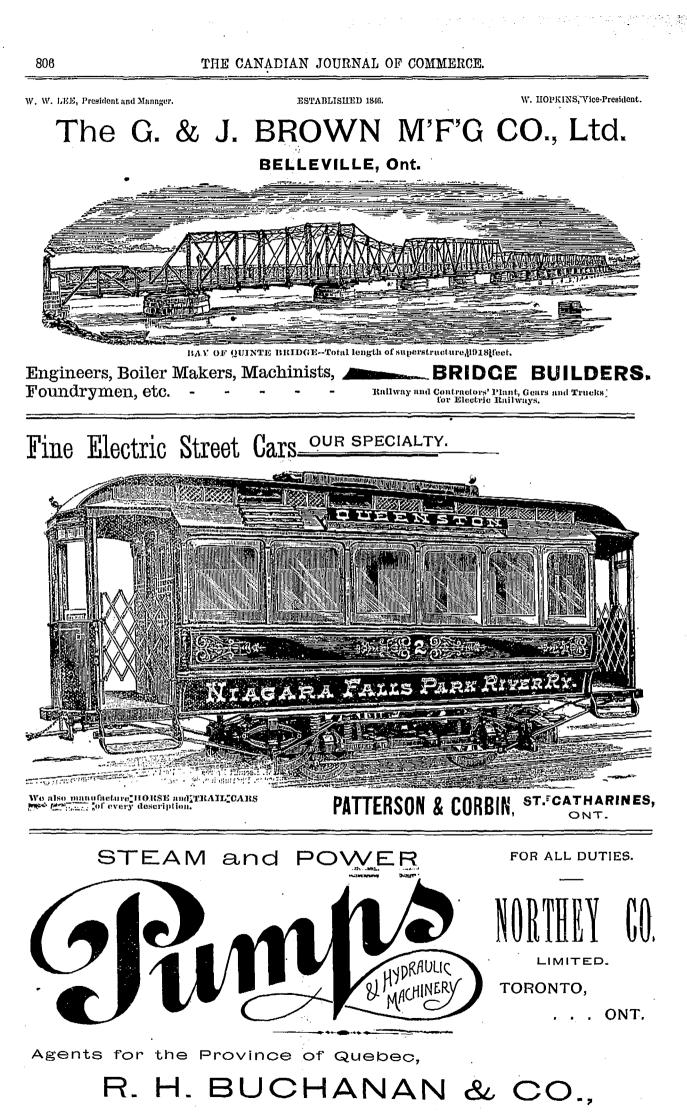
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Amount paid per Share.

Share par value.

Canada quotations per ct.

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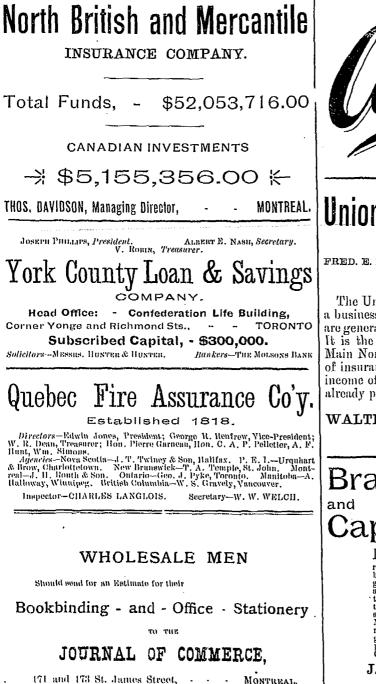
BRITISH AND FOREIGN .- (Quotations on the London Market.) Oct. 23, 1894. Market value p. p'd up sh.

Atlas British and Foreign Marine. Caledonian Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine. Edinburgh Life. Bire and Life. Imperial Fire and Life. Imperial Fire and Life. Lancashire Fire. Lancashire Fire. London Assurance Corporation. London Cancashire Life. Not Lorn Fire and Life. Northern Fire and Life. Queen Fire and Life.	67,000 21,500 50,000 50,000 200,000 60,000 316,493 10,000 35,862 10,000 391,752 50,000 30,000 110,000 6,722 200,000	25 23% 10, р. е. £13% р. е. 30	50 205 50 100 2010 200 40 200 40 200 205 100 205 500 20	6455202552251222 20225522512222 105013 105013	4222 4227 4237 4237 4237 4237 554 9% 2653 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	223 4233 223 223 235 00 55 10 27 5 4 5 4 5 4 20 5 5 4 20 5 5 4 20 5 5 4 20 5 5 5 4 20 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
Phomix Fire	6,722	£131% р. в.		50	2255	
Royal Insurance Fire and Life	122,234		20	3	50%	51%
Scottish Imperial Life	000,000	10%	10	1	1-10-0	
Scottish Provincial Fire and Life	20,000	15	50	· 3	1	
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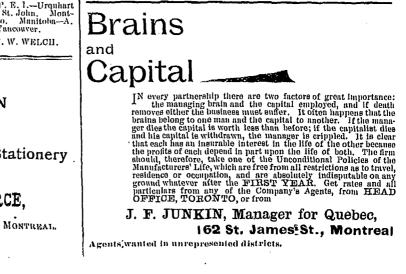
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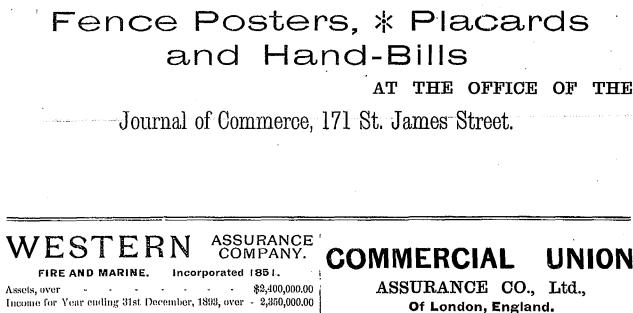
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