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#### The Chartered Banks.

#### BANK OF MONTREAL

(ESTABLISHED IN 1817.)

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital all paid up, - \$12,000,000 Reserved Fund, - - 6,000,000

#### HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
 Sta D. A. Smrru, K.C.M.G., - President.
 Iton, Geo, A. DRUMNOND, - Vice-President.
 A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq.
 Hugh McLennan, Esq. R. B. Angues, Esq.
 Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq., W. H. Meridith, Esq.
 E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager,
 A. B. Mucridate, Constructor and Supt. of Branches.
 A. B. Buckmann, Asst. Construction of Branches.
 A. B. Buckmann, Asst. Supt. of Branches.

Branches in Canada:

#### MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager

I III I I AMOLOUIU	119 278 (+++++++ <sub>241</sub> C/+ +
West End Bran	ich, St. Catherine St.
nt. London,	Ont. Moncton, N. B.
<sup>14</sup> Ottawa,	" St. John, "
" Perth,	" Halifax, N. S.
" Peterboro,	" Calgary, Alta.
" Pleton,	" Regina, Ass'a.
" Sarnia,	"Winnipeg, Man.
" Stratford.	" Nelson, B.C.
" St. Marys,	" New Westmins-
" Toronto,	44 ter, B.C.
Wallacebuze	, " Vancouver, B.C.
<sup>4</sup> Ouebec, Que	" Vernon, " "
	West End Brat nt. London, 4 Ottawa, 4 Ottawa, 4 Petth 9 Petthoro, 4 Picton, 4 Stratford, 4 Stratford, 4 Stratford, 4 Toronto, 4 Wallacebag 4 Quebec, Que 6 Chatham, N

IN GREAT BRITAIN:

London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C. Committee-Thos. Skinner, Esq., A lex. Lang, Man.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

New York-Waiter Watson and R. Y. Hebden, Agents, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:

DANNERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London—The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminstor Bank. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool, Idd. Scotland—The British Linen Company Bank and Branches.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES:

Head Office.

Ĵ

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. "The Third National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. "A.B. Moors & Co. Buffalo—Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia. Montreal, June 2nd, 1894.

#### THE BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1855. -

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Toronto.

monu onico,		-	-		1.01	.0110,
Paid-up Capital,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,000,000
Reserve Fund,	-	-	•	-	-	1,800,000
	DIR	ECT	ORS	:		
GEORGE GO	ODE	RHA	M. E	lso	Prea	sident.
WM. II. BEA'	TY.	Esq	·. '-	Vle	e-Pre	sident.
WM. II. BEA' Henry Cawthra, I	Seq.,	w.	ία,	Goo	nderh	am, Esq.,
Robt, Reford Ch	l, Esc	16	ico, J	. Co	00k, 1	lsq.,
DUNCAN COL HUGH LEACH,	ULSC	)N,	-	G	enera	1 Mgr.
Поон Белен,	-	As	sista	nt G	enera	1 Mgr.
JOSEPH HENDI	RSON	,	•	•	Tust	pector.
Toronto		W.	R. W	adø	wort)	i, Manager
a Kino	St.	Bran	ieh. T	ч. А.	. Bire	
Montreal			Mur	ray	smith	, <u>"</u>
Barrie Brockville	• • • • •	•• ••		$\frac{1}{2}$	rathy	
Brockville	• • • • •	••••		10 12	mgn	· ·
Cobourg	• • • • • •	· ;;;		Con	alend	
Collingwood Gananoque	• • • • •	"c	i ŵ	Ket	chum	<sup>,</sup> "
London				9. F.	110%	
Peterboro'			P.	Can	upbel	ľ. "
Petrolia			W. I	P. C	oopei	s 44
Peterboro' Petrolia Port Hope			.E. 1	B. A	ndros	, "
Point St. Charles	Mon	trea	1)	J. G.	. Bire	. "
St. Catharines	•••••	G	. w.	1100	igette	· · · ·

Bankers :

#### BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,

# Capital Authorized, - - - \$500,000 Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000

Gapital Subscribod, - - 500,000 Duscrons-W. Weir, Pres. and Gonl. Manager, W. Strachan, Vice-Pres.; O. Foncher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Weir. L. DeGuise, Accountant, Branch at Lachule. A Garlepy, Manager Branch at Lachule. G. Langlois, " Branch at Lachule. B. Bolsver, " Branch at Ste. Thereso. M. Bolsver, " Branch at Ste. Thereso. M. Bolsver, " Branch at Pt. St. Charles feity]. W J Wall, " Branch at Pt. St. Charles feity]. W J Wall, " Agents at New York-The National Bank of the Ropublic and Ladedenburg Thalmann & Co. London-Bank of Montreal, Paris-La Societe Generale.

The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. THE MOLSONS BANK. I.H.L. IMULISUINS BAINA., Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. IEAN OFFICE: MONTHEAL. Paid-up Capital, ..., S2,000,0 Rest Fund, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOINI H. R. MO.SON, President. S. H. R. W. SHEPHERD, Vice-President. S. H. Ewing, W. M. Ramsay. Henry Arcibald. Sam' Finley. W. M. Macpherson. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector. H. LOCKWOOU, Assistant Inspector. \$2,000,000 1,200,000 Brockville, "Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto, "Calgary, Norwich, "Toronto Jc. "Calgary, Norwich, "Toronto, "Tenton, "Exter, "Oven Sound, "Waterloo, "Ilamiliton, "Ottawa, "Trenton, "Exter, "Oven Sound, "Waterloo, "Ilamiliton, "Sinfithe Falles, "Woodstock, Ont. Meaford, "Sinfithe Falles, "British Columbia Bank, Commercial Bank of Cammers. New Brunewick, "Now Scollac-Halfiax Banking Company. Prince Bidward Island, -Merchantes Bank of P.E.I. Summerside Bank, Island, Contaction, Bank, Scollac-Halfiax Bank, Ge, and The Alliance Bunk, (Ilmited); Meeses, Glyn, Mille, Carrie & Co., Meesers, Morton, Rose, & Co. Literpool.-The Bank of Liverpool. Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, I.td. Puris, France-Oredit Liverpool. Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, I.td. Puris, France-Oredit Liverpool. Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, I.td. Puris, France-Oredit Liverpool. Cork-Munster, Mutional Bank, Cleage, New D'ork-Mechanics' National Bank, Chained, S. A. Shepherd, Agents Bank of Montreal; Meesers, Morton, Neese, Newman & Co., Moston-Tho State National Bank, Budfund-Caseo National Bank, Chained, Mortan, Pers National Bank, Cleaged, Commercial National Bank, Contender, Commercial National Bank, Mithead, Montand-North-Western National Bank, Manneapolis, First National Bank, Great Fadls, Montane-North-Western National Bank, Manneapolis, First National Bank, Carael Kalls, Montane-North-Western National Bank, Budfudo-The City, Bank, Mitheadad-Commercial National Bank, Toleudo-Second National Bank, Budfudo-The City, Bank, Mitheadad-Commercial National Bank, Contanded Commercial National Bank, Contanded Comme

## THE OUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818. PAID-UP CAPITAL - \$2,500,000 TEAD OFFICE. - - QUEBE(

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$ 2,500,000 HEAD OFFICE, \_\_\_\_\_\_ QUEBEC, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ROBERT II. SMITH, \_\_\_\_\_\_ President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President. JAMES STEVENSON, Seq., Gen. Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Ottawa, Ont. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Trenbroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Tree Rivers, Q. Agents in New York: Bank of British North America. . Agents in London : The Bank of Sotland. Directors—Sir N. F. Bellean, K. C. M. G., J. R. Young, G. R. Renfrew, S. J. Shaw, J. T. Ross.

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	ES IN ONTARIO	AND QUEBEC.
Belleville,	Kingeton,	Quebēc,
Berlin,	London.	Renfrew,
Brampton,	Montreal,	Sherbrooke, Que,
Chatham,	Mitchell,	Stratford,
Galt,	Napanee,	St.Johns, Q.,
Gananoque,	Ottawa,	St. Thomas,
Hamilton.	Owen Sound,	Toronto,
Ingersoll.	Perth,	Walkerton,
Kincardine,	Prescott.	Windsor.
	Preston,	
	BOLMOURO IN MAX	IMODIA *

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Neufoundland—Commercial Bank of Isewiousa-land. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nova Scotla and Merchants Bank of Ilulifax. British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia. A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.

# LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835. Capital Paid-up - \$1,200,000 Reserve, 600,000 HIEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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WM. RICHER,	-	-	-	Assistant-Cashier
ARTHUR GAGNON,	•	-	•	Inspector

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Ontario-Moleons Bank and Branches. Now Brunswick-Bank of Montreal. Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Jsland-Merclants Bank of Halifax.

Agents in Thited States:

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- Automatical Street Stre	
Imperial Ba	nk of Canada.
Capital Authorized Capital Paid-Up -	\$2,000,000 1,954,525 - 1,152,252
Capital Paid-Up -	1,954,525
Rest	1,152,252
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H. S. HOWLAND, T. R. MERRITT,	<ul> <li>Vice-President.</li> </ul>
Wm. Ramsay, Robert Jaffray,	Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner,
Robert Jaffray.	T. Sutherland Stavner.
Hon, John Fer	ruson.

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D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER.							
B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector.							
BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.							
Essex. Ningara Falls. Sault Ste. Marie.							
Fergus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas.							
Galt, Rat Portage, Welland,							
Incersoll. St. Catharines. Woodstock.							
(Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane.							
Toposto   Youge and Queen Sts. Branch.							
TOUONTO Yonge and Queen Sts. Branch. Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch.							
BRANCHES IN NORTH WEST.							
Brandon, Man. Portage La Prairie, Man.							
Calgary, Alba. Prince Albert, Sask.							
Edmonton Alb'a Winning Man							
Calgary, Alba. Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alb'a. Winnipeg, Man. Agwrs-London Eng. Lloyd's Bank, Id. New							

Aylmer,	Ont.	Montreal, P.Q. St. Thomas St. Catherine St.	, Ont.
Brockvill	e, "	Branch, Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto,	11 11
Calgary, Clinton,	**	Ottawa, "Trenton,	" "
Clinton, Exeter	**		

# WHR CANADIAN JOURNAL OF

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THE C	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks .
THE CANADIAN	BANK OF HAMILTON.
BANK OF COMMERCE. <i>IIEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.</i> Paid-up Capital, \$9,000,000 Rest. 1,200,000	CAPITAL (All Paid)
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Berlin, Guelph, Peterbor'gh, Walkerton,	Correspondents in United States:-New York- Fourth National Bk, and Hanover National Bk. Buf- falo-Marino Bank of Buffalo. Detroit-Detroit Na- tional Bank, Chicago-Union National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain-National Pro- vincial Bank of England [Itd]. Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and promut returns made
Brantford, Jarvis, Sarnia, Waterioo, Cayuga, London, Ste. Marie, Windsor,	Correspondents in Great Britain-National Pro- vincial Bank of England [Ltd].
Collingwood, Sincoc, Winnipeg, *Ilead Office, 19-25 King St. W. City Branches; 712 Queen St. E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College; 791 Yonge St.; 205 College St.; cor. Spadina; 546 Queen St. W.; 399 Parliament St. and 163 King St. E.	Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made.
Yonge St.; 265 College St.; cor. Spadina; 546 Queen St. W.; 399 Parliament St. and 163 King St. E. Toronto Junction.	THE DOMINION BANK.
<ul> <li>Main Office, 157 St. James St. City Branches;</li> <li>19 Chaboillez Square and 276 St. Lawrence St. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, East</li> </ul>	Capital \$1 500 000   Reserve Fund \$1 500 000
and West Indies. China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.	JAS, AUSTIN, - President. SIR, FRANK SMITH - Vice-President. Wm, Ince, Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler, James Scott, Wilmot D. Matthews.
Collections made on the most favorable terms. Travellers' letters of credit issued for use in all parts of the world.	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Great Britain—The Bank of Scotland.	Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther: Dun- das St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sher- bourne St., cor. Queen; Market St., cor. King and Concrest St., cor. Rugen; Market St., cor. King and
BANKEIS AND COMBSPONDENTS. Great Britain-The Bank of Scotland. India, China and Japan-The Chartered Fk of India, Australia & China: Germany, The Deutsch Bk Australia & New Zealand-The Union Bk. of	dae St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sher- bourne St., cor. Queen; Market St., cor. King and George Sts.
	Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and
Naris, France-Crédit Lyonnais, Lazard Freres & Cle Hrussels, Belgium-J. Matthieu & File. New York-The Am. Ex. National Bank of New York Chicago-The Am. Ex. National Bank of Chicago. San Francisco and British Columbia-The Bank of British Columbia. The Die of Bernude	sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies.
of British Columbia. Hamilton, Bermuda—The Bk. of Bermuda. Kingston, Jamaica—The Bank of Nova Scotia.	R. II. BETHUNE, Cashier.
THE ONTARIO BANK.	MERCHANTS' BANK.
Reserve Fund	Capital Paid-Up, \$1,100,000
DIHECTOUS: G.T.R.T. Cockburn, Beq., M.P., - President. A. M. Switt, Eeq., Vice-President. Hon. C. F. Fraser, Donald Mackay, Esq.	Keserve Fund BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RITCHIR, Vice-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, HON. H. J.I. Fuller, M.L.C.
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C. HOLLAND, General Manager. E. MORRIS, Inspector. BRANCHES :	D. H. Duncan, Cashier, W. B. Torrance, As't Cashier Agencies in Province of Quebec: Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. "West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneurs Sts.
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London, Eng Parr's Banking Co and the Alli-	
France and Europe–Credit Lyconnais. New York–The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York and the agents of the Bank of Montreal.	Kingston [Kent Co.]. Summerside, P.E.I.
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"St, Lawrence StC. A. Duguay " Sherbrooke	D. Denis, Mgr.; St. Sauveir (Quebec), N. Dion, Mgr.; Quebec, Rue St. Jean, G. Leciere, Mgr.; Fraserville, J. O. Leblanc, Mgr.; Valleyfield, Ls. de
Chicoutimi	Martigny, Mgr.; Victoriaville, A. Marchand, Mgr.; Plessisville, Chevrefils, Mgr. Branches in Montreal-St. Joan Bantiste M
Agents-England-The National Bank of Scot- land, London. France-Credit Lyonnais, Paris, and	Ior. Branches — St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Mgr.: Drummondville, J.E. Girouard, Mgr.: Heanharmoie, H. Dorion, Mgr.: Laurentides, H. H. Ethier, Mgr.; Hull, P. Q., J. P. do Martigny, Mgr.; St. Sinion, D. Donis, Mgr.: St. Sauveur (Quellec), N. Dion, Mgr.; Quebec, Rue St. Jean, G. Leciero, Mgr.; Fraserville, J. O. Lchlanc, Mgr.; Valleyfield, J.s. do Martigny, Mgr.; Victoriaville, A. Marchand, Mgr.; Pleesisville, Chevrefils, Mgr. Branches in Montraat—St. Jean Baptiste, M. Bourget, Mgr.; St. Gunegonde, G. N. Ducharme, Mgr.: St. Henry, A. Boyer, Mgr.; Rue Ontario, A. Boyer, Mgr.
United States National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston, Mass.	Correspondents-London, Eng., Le Credit Lyon- nais, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris, France, Le Credit Lyonnais New York National Bank of the
A. GABOURY, Esq., President. FRS. KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President R. Andetto, Esq., T. LeDroit, Fsq. E. W. Methot, Esq., A. Pninchaud, Esq. A. B. Dupuis, Esq. P. LAFNANCR, Cashier. M. A. LABUEQUE, Inspector Branches: Quebec, St. John SuburbC. Cloutier, Accountant "St. RochL. Dronin, " "St. RochW. Gaboury, " St. RochW. Gaboury, " St. FacheW. Gaboury, " St. Francois, N. Est. Beauce N. A. Boivin, " ChicontimiW. Gaboury, " St. Francois, N. Est. Beauce N. A. Boivin, " Chicontimi	CorrespondentsLondon, Eng., Le Credit Lyon- nais, Giynn, Mills, Currle & Co. Paris, France, Le Credit Lyonnais. New York, National Bank of the Republic, Boston, The Merchants National Bank. Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Canada, the Merchants Bank of Canada, Bank of British North America.
	Zuna of Canada, Bank of British North America.

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RNAL OF COM	MERCE. 201
red Banks .	The Chartered Banks.
IAMILTON.	UNION BANK OF CANADA
\$1,250,000 675,000 - HAMILTON,	Capital Paid-up, - \$1,200,000 Rest, 280,000
tors: - President. - Vice-President.	HEAD OFFICE QUEBEC
Geo Roach, ., A. T. Wood, Toronto.)	Board of Directors:         ANDREW THOMSON, EEq.       President.         Hon. E. J. Price, F. Vice-President.         D. C. Thomson, Esq.       E. J. Hule, Esq.         D. C. Thomson, Esq.       James King, Esq.         B. Glroux, Esq.       James King, Esq.         John Breakey, Esq.       Gen. Manager         J. G. Billett,       Inspector
VENS, Assistant Cashier. <i>UHES :</i> Dwen Sound, Simcoe, Drangeville, Toronto, Dort Eleia Winghom	E. Giroux, Esq. James King, Esq., M.P.P John Breakey, Esq. E. E. Webb, Gen. Manager J. G. Billett, Inspector
Port Elgia, Wingham, Frimsby, Berlin,	Branches and Agangies
ted States : New York Lanover National Bk. Buf- alo. Detroit Detroit Na tion National Bank.	Alexandria, Ont. Neepawa, Man. Bolssevain, Man. Norwood, Ont. Carberry, Man. Ottawa, Ont. Chesterville, Ont. Quebec, Que. Iroquois, Ont. Sittle St. Louis St Lothbirdge NWT. Sittle's Falls Ont
<i>at Britain</i> —National Pro- Ltd].	Merrickville, Ont. Souris, Man.
areful attention given and	Morden, Man. Winchester, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000	Foreign Agents: London, Parr's Banking Co. & Alliance Bank (Ltd. Liverpool, Parr's Banking Co.& Alliance Bank (Ltd
TORS: President	New York, ''National Park Bank New York Produce Exchange Bank Boston, Lincoln National Bank
Vice-President. endley, E. B. Osler, Wilmot D. Matthews. E, TORONTO.	St. Paul, St. Paul National Banl Buffalo Queen City Banl
Meville, Cobourg, Guelph, lawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, St. W., cor. Esther: Dun- lina Ave., No. 366; Sher- Market St., cor. King and	Chicago, Ill Globe National Ban Detroit, First National Ban Great Falls, Mont. North Western National Ban
the United States, Great	Minneapolis, - First National Banl Agents in Canada for the purchase and issue c cheques of the Cheque Bank, Limited, London.
nt of Europe bought and 1 available in all parts of 1 the West Indies.	The Standard Bank of Canada
. BETHUNE, Cashier.	Capital Paid-up, - \$1.000,000 Reserve Fund - 600.000
ITS' BANK.	MEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President.
\$1,100,000 600,000 Directors:	W. F. Allan, T. R. Wood, JOHN BURNS, Vice-Presiden Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morto A. J. Somervill AGENCIES.
resident. Rirchne, Vice-President. Wiley Smith, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C.	Bowmanville, Cannington, Kingeton, Brantford, Chatham, Markham, Bradford, Colborne, Newcastle.
E, Halifax, N.S. B. Torrance, As't Cashier vince of Quebec:	Brighton, Durham, Parkdale, Toront Brussels, Forest, Picton, Campbellford, Harriston, Stouffville.
anager. N. Dame & Seigneurs Sts. 9 Provinces:	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. Co
Maitland, [Hante Co.], N. S. Moncton, N. B.	All banking business promptly attended to. Co respondence solicited. GEO. P. REID, Manager.
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Sydney, C. B. Truro, N. S. Weymouth, N. S.	Authorized Capital
ock, N. B. ondents: cchants Bank of Canada.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS: R. W. HENEKER, President, Hon. M. H. COCHRANE, Vice-President,
al Bank. e & Leather Bank. rmuda. inge National Bank.	R. W. HENERER, President. Hon, M. H. Cochanse, Vice-President. Israel Wood, J. N. Galer Thomas Hart, N. W. Thomas, T. J. Tuck, G. Stevens, John G. Foster.
inge National Bank. nk of Newfoundland. If Scotland. nnais. Jost rates and promptly ro-	HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Qu Branches-Waterloo, Richmond, Conticook, Sin stend, Cownnsville, Grauby, Bedford, Huntingdo
est rates and promptly re- nd drafts issued at current	Correspondents: Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England, National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points an promutiv remitted for.
acques Cartier.	New YorkNational Park Bank. New YorkNational Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.
E, MONTREAL, \$500,000 ctors:	THE WESTERN BANK
ctors: Esq., M.P., President. Eq., Vice-President, A. L. DEMARTIGNY, LEDUC. acting Director: TANCREDE	OF CANADA.
r.; E. G. St. JEAN, Inspec-	Dividend No. 24.
nthe, A. Clement, Mgr.; ouard, Mgr.; Beauharnois, tides, H. H. Ethier, Mgr.; tritgay, Mgr.; St. Simon, uveur (Quebec), N. Dion, Jean, G. Leclere, Mgr.; c. Mgr.; Valleydeld, Ls. de tyille, A. Marchand, Mgr.; far.	NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Divide of Three and One-half per cent, has been declar upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank for t current six months, being at the rate of Seven p cent, per annum, and that the same will be due a
Jean, G. Leciero, Mgr.; c. Mgr.: Valleyfield, Ls. de wille, A. Marchand, Mgr.; Igr.	cent. per annum, and that the came will be due a payable on and after
-St. Jean Baptiste, M.	MONDAY, THE 1st DAY OF OCT., 1594.

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

T. H. MCMILLAN,

Oshawa, August 11th, 1894.

Cashier.

#### The Chartered Banks.

#### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

St. Stephen, N. B.

Capital, Reserve,

AGENTS. London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currle & 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.

## BANOUE D'HOCHELAGA. Gapital Paid-Up, - \$710,100. Reserve Fund, - 270,000.

Computer A mate-Op, 5710,000. Reserve Fund, 200,000. DIRECTORS. F. X. ST. CHARLES, I. Vice-Pres. President. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vallancourt, M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, ... Manager C. A. GROUX, ... Assistant Manager A. W. BLOUN, ... Assistant Manager Head Office Assistant Macher and Tracer Many-Dutch Bank, New York-National Bank and Messers, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Boeton-National Bank of Redemption, Third National Bank, Of Redemption, Third National Bank, Chicago-National Live Stock Bank. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. Collections made throughout Canada at the chappest rates. Letters of credit issued available allowed in Savings Department.

#### Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885). Authorized Capital, ..., \$1,000,000 Capital Patt-Up, ..., 607,400 Reserve Fund, ..., \$5,000

WM. Bell, 1 C. D. Warren	ioard of 1 Usq., of Gi 1, 1999.	Director nelph, - V	"s / Presic Tce-Presic	lent. lent.
W. J. GAGE, E. J. W. Dowd, E	sq. d sq. 1	ous Di toirt, T	rynan, E 'homson, of He	są. Esą., uniiton .
Head Off H.S.STRATH J.A.M.ALLE		••	Toron General I It	
Aylmer, Ont., Drayton, Elmira, Glencoe, Guelph,	Hamilto Ingersol Leaming Orillia, Port Hoj	l, ton,	Ridgeto Sarnia, Strathro St. Mar Tilsonh Windso	oy, y'e, aurg.

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

#### HALIFAX BANKING CO. Incorporated 1872.

\$1,000,000 500,000 250,000

DIRECTORS:

H. N. WALLACE, .... Cashier. AGENORS-NOVA Scotia: Hallfax, Auherst, An-tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Locke-port, Lanenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Shel-hurne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Bruns-wick: Sackville, St. John.

CORRESTORDERST—Outario and Quebec-Molsons 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, I.d.



Incorporated A.D. 1861,

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

Fire-Proof Building and every Safeguard,

#### Loan Societies. THE CENTRAL CANADA Loan and Savings Company.

Head Office, cor. King and Victoria Streets, TORONTO.

(#EORGE A. COX, .. .. President. Capital Subscribed, ... , .. .. \$2,500,000 00 .. .. .. 1,200,000 00 .. .. 321,007 57 .. .. .. 5,035,685 09 \$2,500,000 00 Capital Paid-Up, ... Reserve Fund, ... Total Assets, .. Debentures issued in currency or sterling payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this Company.

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

## The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

Canada. London. ... .. \$1,000,000 00 Capital Subscribed, ... .. 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. 

DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to Invest in Debentures of this Society. lanking House-King Street, Hamilton. H. D. Cameron, Treasurer.

#### Western Loan and Trust Co'y., Ltd

Assets over \$650,000.00. 94 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, P.Q.

The Company acts as agents for financial and commercial negotiations.

The Company acts as agents for the collection of rents, interest and dividends.

The Company acts as agents for the investment of money in every class of securities, either in the name of the investor or in the name of the Company at the risk of the investor, or guaranteed by the Company, both as to principal and interest. For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

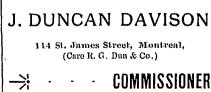
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## TRUSTS CORPORATION OF ONTARIO.

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

HON. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, Vice-Pres.

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.



## .For Following Provinces:

Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, NewBrunswick, E Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.



Oceanic Steamships.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Royal Mail Service.

From		From	From
Liverpool	Steamship	Montreal.	Quebec.
12 July	Parisian	28 July	29 July
19 July	Mongolian	4 Aug.	5 Aug.
26 July	*Laurentian	11 Aug.	
2 Aug	Sardinian	18 Aug.	19 Aug.
9 Aug	*Numidian .		
16 Aug	Parisian	1 Sept.	2 Sept.
23 Aug	Mongolian .	8 Sept.	9 Sept.
80 Aug	*Laurentian	15 Sept.	
6 Sept	Sardinian		23 Sept.
13 Sept	*Numidian .		
20 Sept	Parisian	6 Oct.	7 Oct.
27 Sept	Mongolian .	18 Oct.	14 Oct.
4 Oct	*Laurentian	20 Oct.	
	Sardinian		28 Oct.
	*Numidian .		
	Parisian		11 Nov.
1 Nov	Mongolian	17 Nov.	18 Nov.
And weekly	thereafter to	and from Mo	ntreal and
-	Quel	bec.	

The saloons and Staterooms are in the central part where least motion is feit. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout the lights being at the command of the pussengers 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 sall from Quebec at 9.00 a.m. Sindays. Steamers with a \* do not stop at Quebec, Rimou-ski or Londonderry. The steamship "Laurentian" carries Cabin pas-sengers only on the East bound trip.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$30, re-turn, \$60. 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.

(178	te state Line of Stear	ners.)
From New P	ier foot of W. 21st St	treet, New York.
From		From
Glasgow.	Steamship	New York.
20 July	State of California	. 3 Aug., 11.30am
8 Aug	State of Nebraska	.17 Aug., 4 p.m.
17 Aug	State of California	
31 Aug	State of Nebraska	14 Sept., 8 p.m.
14 Sept	State of California	28 Sept., 3 p.m.
28 Sept	State of Nebraska	12 Oct., 8 n.m.
12 Oct	State of California	26 Oct., 2 p.m.
	And weekly thereafte	er.
mba 00 04.4	a of California and D	A

And weekly thereafter. The SS. State of California and State of Nebraeka are not surpassed for their excellent accommoda-tion for all classes of passengers. The Saloons are forward, Sutterooms 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. Rates of Passage, Winter Seeson

For all information apply to

#### H. & A. ALLAN,

25 Common St., Montreal. 92 State St., Boston. July, 1894.

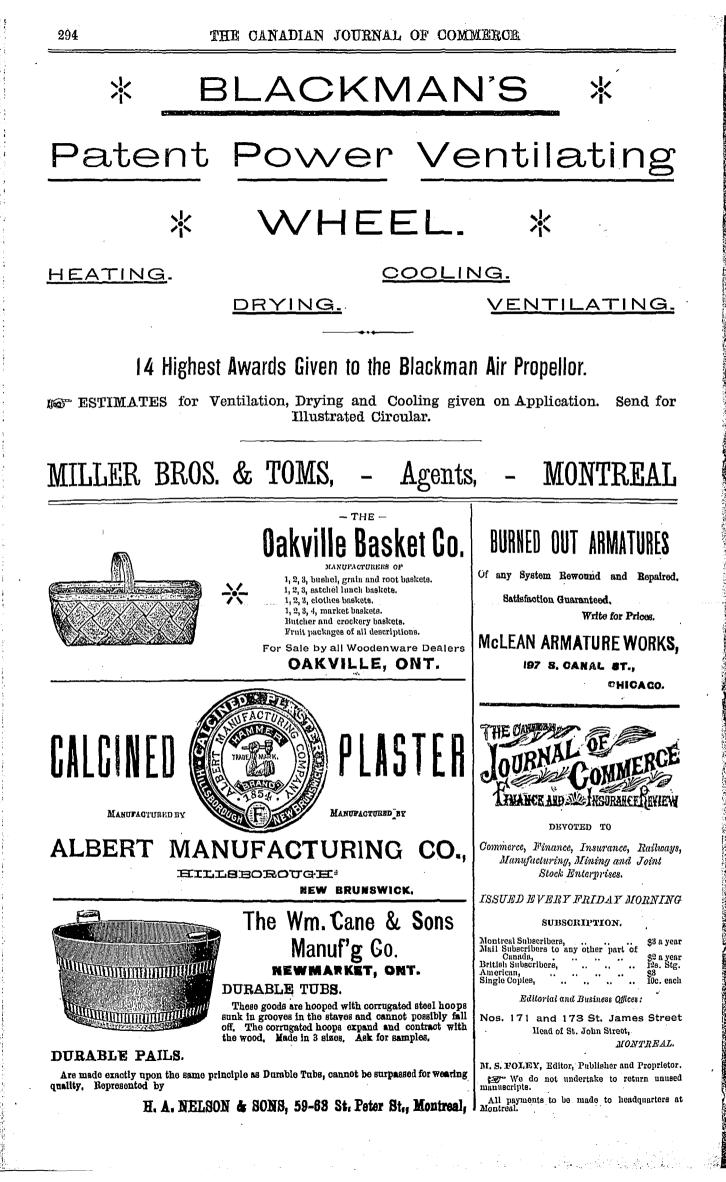
## Montreal Loan & Investment Co.

Ex-M.P., President of the St. Jean Daphies Association). Solicitors: Messrs. Maclaren, Leet, Smith & Smith.

Solicitors: Meesrs. Ancharon, Leer, Smith & Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, [ Manager, A. W. BELFRY, Esq. ] W H. McCARTHEY, Esq. Deposite received and interest allowed at the highest current rates and paid half-yearly. Money advanced on real estate on easy terms of repayment.

#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.





THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



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# MOSHER ARC LAMP

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

IS THE ONLY ARC LAMP WHICH WORKS SUCCESS-FULLY ON THE VARYING VOLTAGE OF STREET RAILWAY CIRCUITS

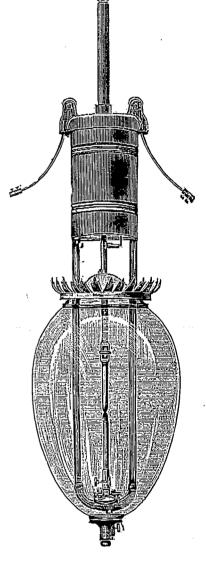
10 IN SERIES.

ON 500 VOLTS.



YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO NEGLECT READING THIS ADV\_

Use any carbon costing about \$15.00 per 1000 pairs. Two sets of resistance on top of each lamp, one in circuit and other equal to resistance of arc. Latter is cut in when arc is broken, thus insuring the burning of all other lamps in the series.



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WE GUARANTEE THE LAMPS WILL BURN SATISFACTORILY

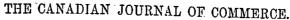
WHERE VARIATION DOES NOT EXCEED 25 PER CENT. OF TOTAL.

We will send you ten Lamps and if they do not do as we say, return them to us.

# Address: MOSHER ELECTRIC CO.,

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





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Grey and Spun Island Granite

#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.







Merchant Tailor, 259 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL. Newest Styles for Gentlemen. Ladies' Tailor-made Costumes:

J. J. MILLOY,

# Commercial Summary.

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

Tuz valley of the Pembina river which is about a mile wide is in many places this season, a vast hay meadow, for owing to the dry summer many portions of the valley usually too wet can now be gone over with the mower, and strong forces of men are at work cutting and stacking all along the river. The Pilot Mound Sentinel says the quantity of hay secured will be prodigious.

-Two trial shipments of argentiferous copper ore from the Hall mines, British Columbia, have been made to England. One of first-grade ore, assayed at Swansea 146 oz silver and 123% per cent. copper to the ton of 2,2401b., and the other, of secondgrade ore, assayed as Denver, Colorado, 93 03 oz silver, 0 13 gold, and 10-98 per cent. copper per ton of 2,000 lb. The development work at the mine is being vigorously pushed forward.

-THE Newfoundland government and merchants interested in the shipment of frozen herrings to the United States are watching an investigation now being conducted by a special United States treasury agent. In accordance with the decisions of a former Secretary of the Treasury these fish have been admitted free of duty at Gloucester, but on account of a number of complaints received that such cargoes were admitted free only when brought in American ships, the investigation, which, it is understood, bears out the complaints, was instituted. The Newfoundland Government, it is thought, will resurrect an old law, which has never been enforced and which would be very rigorous on American fishermen in those waters if such discrimination is continued.



262 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL TELEPHONE, HARRISON 251. WALTERSH. WICENS, President, EDWARD F. LUCE, Manager Car Department,

For terms and further particulars address

WICKES REFRIGERATOR & CAR COMPANY.

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

Dir And Ghoord in Oh.
Yarnishes, Olis, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star and Double Diamond Star Brands.
English 16, 21 and 25 oz. Sheet.
Rolled Rough and Polished Plate Glass.
Colored Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass.
Paintors' and Artists' Materials.
Chemicals, Dye Staffs.
Naval Stores, &c., &c.

Offices and Warehouses:

310, 312, 314 & 316 St. Paul Street AND

147, 149 & 151 Commissioners St.

MONTREAL,

:- CELEBRATED -:

Truro Spa Ginger Ale

Club Soda and

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS.

Manufactured by

BIGELOW & HOOD.

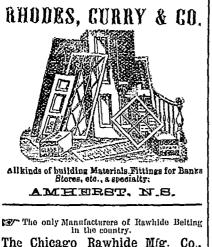
**Other Choice Flavors** 

Only the purest ingredients used.

Lemon Soda, Sarsaparilla,

Champagne Cider,

Agents for Crompton's Celebrated Corsets. Our travellers are now on the road with a complete range of Spring Bamples, orders will have carefull and prompt attention.



The Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., MANUFACTURERS OF

Fly Nets, Picket Leather, Stock and Farm Whips, Washers, Hame Straps, Hame Straps, Halters and other Rawhild Goods of all kinds. By Krueger's Patent. The MABBS HYDRAULIC RAWHIDE PACKING World's Fair Medals Awarded 75 & 77 OHIO ST., Near Market Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

RAWHIDE BELTING Our goods are always reliable, and retailers find them both saleable and profitable. Lace Leather, Rope, Lariats, llighest Awards wherever exhibiting.

Write for quotations.

TRURO, N.S. -HENRY MACKIAN of London, has purchased the grocery

stock of the McBeans for 38 cents in the dollar. -A CHICAGO dispatch states that the Stock Yards company will abandon its extra charge of \$2 per car owing to falling off in cattle receipts resulting from this charge.

-THE stock of T. W. Ness & Co. of this city, dealers in electrical goods, recently assigned, are advortised to be sold by tender on the 27th inst.

-E. AUCLAIR, general dealer, St. Vincent de Paul, Que., already referred to, has made an offer of 25 cents in the dollar, cash. The Excelsior Printing Co. of this city, has assigned.

A MEETING of the creditors of G. Hutchinson & Son, general dealers, Alliston, Ont., recently referred to, was hold on the 22nd inst.

-A WESTERN member of Retail Lumbermen's association has been suspended and fined \$200 for selling lumber at rates less than scheduled in the association's price list.

-THE Chinese loan being negotiated in London and Berlin, instead of being fifty million pounds, or fifty million dollars, turns out to be tifty million tacks, or about fourteen million dollars.

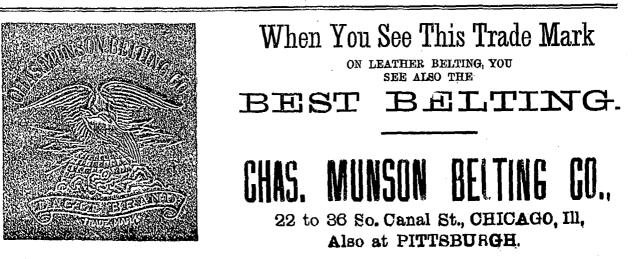
-THE Supreme Court of Arkansas has decided that the transfer of a receipt of a warehouseman by the owner of the property, to secure a debt, passes the title to the property to the indorsee, as against the creditors of the owner, though the property is not delivered.

-A DESPATCH from Calcutta says that it is practically certain that the Government will proceed to gradually convert the entire four per cent, rupee debt into a three and a half per cent, rupee debt.

-Two pages of a contemporary are devoted to the advertisements of sales of lands for taxes in this city. The arrears date back to 1892, and in some cases to 1891, and aggregate \$2,000,000, which is precisely the sum Montreal recently borrowed.

-THE Watt House, Palmerston, has been sold by auction and realized \$6,700. J. O. Henry is the purchaser. He resold it to Matthew Upton of Milverton. The farm was also sold, bringing \$3,020.

-THE Retail Lumbermen's Association in Winnipeg have decided to reduce the price of coarse dimension lumber about \$9 a thousand. This reduction is due to the recent change in the tariff. The price of better class lumber has not been affected.



WHOLESALE Dry Goods, Small Wares, Fancy Goods and :: American Notions.

Hand and Power Washers

Cylinder and Shirt Starchers. Dry Rooms, Extractors, etc. FULL OUTFITS FURNISHED.

32 W. Washington Street,

CHICACO, ILL.

C. J. MCINTYRE & CO.,

321, 323, 325 & 327 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Our Travellers are now on the road with a com. plete range of samples. Orders will have careful and prompt attention.

We make a specialty of . . . .

### CATALOGUES. . . . . . .

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



-THE North British & Mercantile has practically completed its reorgination in the West. The St. Louis branch has been put into an agency and the secretaries at Minneapolis, Omaha and Cincinnati, converted into field men. The Western Department at Chicago controls the whole field.

 $-T_{\text{HE}}$  dispute between the corporation of Quebec and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company concerning the ownership of a wharf on the north-west of the Gas Company's property, has resulted in an action being taken out by the railway company against the corporation for \$50,000.

-A MEETING of the creditors of Convay & Co., dry goods, Chatham, showed liabilities \$7,664, and assets \$8,234. An offer of 50c on the dollar unsecured was made, but not entertained. The disposition of the estate is left to the inspectors, Messrs. Cassels, Watkins and Alexander.

-ILEGAL proceedings have been taken by Mrs. Sarah Johnson of Woodstock, against the Massachusotts Benefit Life Association Company, the head offices of which are in Boston, to recover the sum of \$1,800 on a policy of insurance held and made payable by the late Thomas Johnson's death to his wife and family. About two years ago the Massachusetts Benefit Association assumed the business of the Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

-THE government report states that there are about 15,000,000 cotton spindles in the United States. They represent an investment, including all classes of cotton manufactures, of over \$400,-000,000. Of this number the South has in round numbers onesixth, or 2,700,000 spindles, and the capital invested is about \$97,000,000.

-THE latest mail advices from Kobe, Japan, report the rice season closed. The exports for the season amounted to 44,465 tons undressed and 20,401 tons polished, making total of 64,866 tons, and comparing with last season's shipments at 60,641 tons undressed, 32,423 tons dressed, or a total of 93,064 tons.

--The director of the Mint estimates that the gold production of the United States will be \$42,500,000, which approximately would make the increase for the year \$6,500,000, considerably more than half of which must be credited to Colorado. The gold production of the whole world during this calendar year is

PURE OAK BELTING The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.,

The J. C. McLaren Belting Uo., Montreal - and - Toronto Tel. No. 863. Tel. No. 475.

estimated at \$170,000,000, an increase over last year's production of \$15,000,000. This is believed to be a low estimate.

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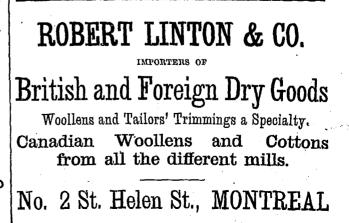
-MESSRS. LONG and Bisby, wool merchants, of Hamilton, have more than a million pounds of wool in their warehouse awaiting shipment as soon as the new American tariff comes into force which puts wool on the free list, while formerly a duty of 12 cents a pound was imposed. It seems unlikely the price of wool in Canada will be advanced more than a cent a pound, but the new tariff will allow exporters to get rid of the wool they have been holding for the past two years.

—WE regret to hear of the death of Mr. James Valentine, general manager of the Northern Assurance Company, at the age of fifty-six years. His whole business life was passed in the service of the Northern, beginning as a junior clerk and rising by successive promotions to the post of general manager, which last position he had held for twelve years. Mr. Valentine was well known as an actuary and his contributions to the journal of the institute are noted for their ability.

-A ST. PETERSBURG telegram states the Minister of the Interior is at present considering the question of prohibiting Russian insurance companies from effecting re-insurances abroad. The proposal is due to the fact that the Russian insurance companies are paying ten million roubles annually in foreign countries, and that, in the event of the insolvency of foreign companies, the Russian companies connected with them might not be able to meet their liabilities.

-ARRIVALS of tens at New York via the Suez Canal during the year ending July 31st amounted to 781,279 packages, of which 648,330 were China and 132,949 Japan growth. In the previous year 810,690 packages were received from China and 163,808 packages from Japan. There would thus appear to have been a decrease the past year of 193,214 packages in the movement over that route. The decrease was 162,860 packages China and 30,854 packages Japan. This covers about the entire movement of 1893 crop tens over the Suez route.

-TRE amount of whiskey and alcohol of all kinds in bond in the United States on the first of the present month, was about 135,000,000 gallons, against 137,000,000 gallons July 1. The cost of delivery to New York and Cincinnati, including freight and





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other charges, is about 1c. This makes the gross cost in New York \$1.26. Deducting the 7c rebate the net price is \$1.19. The net price received by the trust on this basis, deducting the 2c selling charges, is \$1.17. The bulk of stock which was made from 32c and 34c corn cost about \$1.03.

-The fact that nearly \$6,000,000,000 of capital represented in U. S. railroad debts, is receiving only about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. interest per year, is only iess astonishing than that \$5,000,000,000 of capital invested in U. S. railroad stocks is getting less than 2 per cent. dividends per annum. Last year the rate was 1.86 per cent, which is a trifle less than in 1893, but more than in the previous four years. Since 1883 there has been a reduction of nearly 1 per cent. in the average rate of dividends paid. The figures all show how low rates have cut into railroad revenues and profits.

-The Whiskey Trust has already discounted one-half of the 20 cents advance in the tax, the price of spirits having been advanced from \$1.15 at the opening of tariff legislation to \$1.25 yesterday. There will probably be further advances almost immediately to \$1.30, and when the President signs the bill to possibly \$1.35 or a little under that, \$1.32 or \$1.33. The Whiskey Trust should make more out of the new tariff than any other interest, perhaps from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, hesides effectually disposing of competition for at least a year.

-DUMING the first half of the current year there were imported into Mexico from England galvanized iron sheets to the amount of 1077 tons, valued at £12,464 against 1585 tons of the value of £19,629 for the corresponding period of 1893. There were imported from England during the first half of the present year, railway iron and steel to the amount of 7846 tons valued at £35,879 as against 3618 tons valued at £17,477 for the corresponding periodof last year.

-THE new produces nearly 60 per cent. of the entire cotton crop of the world, and if it manufactured this it would need over twenty time as many spindles as it has, or about 50,-000,000, and the capital needed would exceed \$1,300,000,000. The total annual value of the product of the mills would be equal to the present value of three full cotton crops. In the last eighteen years the cotton crops of the South have sold for an aggregate of nearly \$6,000,000,000. Before they reached the consumer their value had increased to \$18,000,000,000 or \$20,000,000.

-MR. J. P. WITHEROW, of Pittsburg, has been out on the Pacific Coast for a short time, with a view of starting a steel



manufacturing plant in British Columbia. Vancouver Island iron ore has been tested by Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., the well known English firm of analysts, with the result that they declare it suited for manufacturing the higher grades of iron and steel, while as the finest coal on the Coast comes from the Vancouver Island mines, Victoria forms a good situation for a steel manufacturing plant.

DR. CHEVALLIER'S Red Spruce Gum Paste

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CHICAGO AUTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

and Honesty.

ide as a record. atalogue and full ars; Chicago Aut -Pook's Manuel reports the totalrail way mileage of the United States on December 31, 1893, at 177,753 miles, an increase for the year of 2,549 miles, although there were 2,828 miles constructed during the year. The increase in mileage is less than for any previous year since 1878. No railroad track was laid in Vermont, Delaware or Arizona during the year, while in a number of States only from five to twenty miles were laid. The largest increase in mileage was in Pennsylvania, 353 miles; Ohio next, with 226 miles; North Dakota third, with 194 miles; Florida fourth, with 168 miles; Texas fifth, with 154 miles, and Georgia sixth, with 149 miles.

-The representative of a Toronto ta iloring house succeeded in getting orders for clothing to the amount of nearly \$1,000 from the officers of the United States gunboat Michigan, which has been lying near Amherstburg for several weeks taking soundings. Some one gave the thing away, and it reached the United States Treasury Department. It is said the officers believed they had a right to purchase under a statute which permits the navy to purchase in foreign countries and receive the purchases in American waters. Only a part of the order has been delivered, and the customs officers are now jwaiting to seize the remainder. The matter has been referred to the Secretary for the Navy.

-MAIL advices say that the demand for English wool has been fairly steady since the new clip came on the market, and large quantities have been turned over on the basis of the advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. quoted a month ago. Dealers are independent about selling, especially those qualities likely to be required for this continent. For black-faced Scotch fleeces there has been a moderate inquiry from home consumers, who continue to pick up the better wools at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 6d per lb. The buying for the United States is still very limited, but some ordinary parcels at about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb. have been secured for shipment.

-The creditors of J. T. Bolt, jeweller, of this city, are being subjected to tests as to how much they will accept on their claims. An offer of 20 cents in the dollar has been refused by them, he



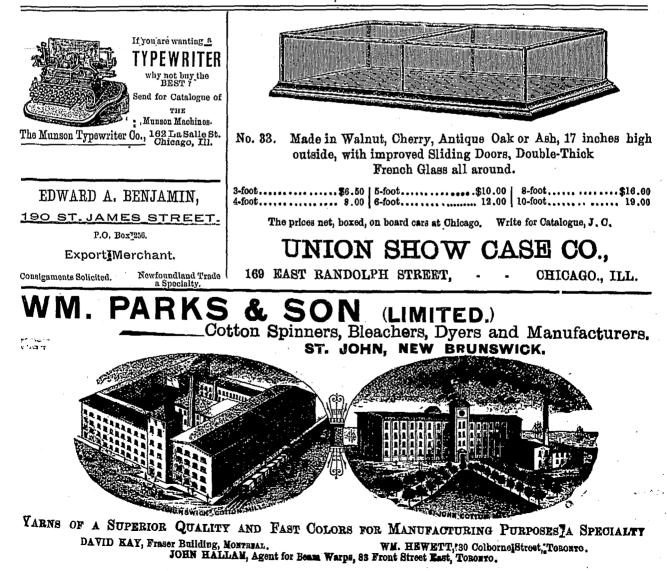


being given a little time to do better which has resulted in another offer, this time of 33½ cents, payable within 12 months, secured. He has been in business for many years and was prospering, but visions of profitable up-town custom attracted him thither, and accordingly opened a branch store on St. Catherine street. This division of energy, so fatal to many ventures of a similar vature caused him to lose in both stores what he originally made in one. He will likely get a settlement.

-THE insurance on the stock, machinery and building of the Montreal Steam Laundry Company, burnt last week, is as follows: Stock, \$9,000; machinery, \$18,000, divided in the following companies; Ætna, \$3,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$3,000; North British and Mercantile, \$3,000; Norwich Union, \$2,500; North American, \$3,000; Royal, \$3,000; Scottish Union, \$2,000; United \$3,500; Western \$4,000. Besides the above the Royal Insurance Company hold a policy with the Pullman Company for \$1,000, as all the washing for the different cars was done at this laundry. The building is owned by Mr. W. B. Smith, and is insured with the Alliance Assurance Co. for \$7,500.

-THE increase in mileage on all railroads in the United States during 1893 was 2,549¼ miles, and the net increase in mileage of roads reporting for the fiscal year was 3,575½ miles. The aggregate liabilities of these roads was \$11,443,888,892, divided as follows: Capital stock, \$5,080,082,904; funded debt, \$5,570,292,613; unfunded debt, \$410,861,503; current debt, \$383,201,872. The excess of assets over liabilities of the aggregate lines is \$412,079,-274. The gross carnings from traffic operations were \$1,222,618,-290; operating expenses, \$858,027,181; net earnings, \$864,591,109; other income, rentals, &c., \$111,288,482; total available revenue, \$475,880,041. The total payments from available revenue were \$445,078,840; excess of revenue over actual payments \$30,801,201.

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### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE



-THE case of Mrs. Mary P. Winn, wife of the late Dr. W. C. Winn of Nashville, against the Fidelity Mutual Life Association to recover \$5,000 on a policy on his life, has been decided against the company. Dr. Winn was one of the medical examiners of the company receiving a fee of \$500. He took out a \$5,000 policy with the company, the agent agreeing to allow his fees to go as a credit upon the premiums as they fell due. Notes were given, the agent agreeing to pay the first, which, however, he failed toi do and the policy was cancelled. The doctor was shortly afterwards taken sick. Inquiries were then made as to the condition of the policy and when told it had been cancelled an offer was made of any amount which might be due. This was refused. The company will-appeal.

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An interesting life insurance decision was rendered recently in Buffalo, the judge holding that a wife could not assign a life insurance policy issued to her husbaud during his life. The facts of the case were that in 1874, one Levi J. Waters, took out a \$2,500 policy with the Connecticut Mutual, his wife being named as the beneficiary and in the event of her death, the children. The policy was afterwards assigned by Mrs. Waters, with her husband's consent, to Mrs. M. A. Roley, as collateral for a debt, which was never paid. Waters survived his wife, dying in June 1893. Mrs. Rowley then attempted to collect the insurance but a claim was then made by Mrs. Ford, the only child of Waters, who stated that the transfer was illegal. The judge ruled in her favor and the insurance company was ordered to pay the full amount to Mrs. Ford.

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

-CABLES from England say that the sudden settlement of the tariff question in the United States, has provided Liverpool with

the desired stimulus. It has had small influence in Manchester

Although the general tone of the cotton market is a little more

chcerful, there has been no improvement in business. The har-

dening of Indian exchanges has enabled some limits to be in-

creased, but few contracts had been completed. There have

been occasionally enquiries for large line for India, but the prices were lower and the execution seem doubtful.

The quantity of machinery which is stopping increases.

Some large concerns in Cheshire are closing, advising their hands

to look for other employment, as they do not intend to start again under the existing conditions. Yarns have been firmer and some

business has been secured at better figures for the sellers. This

has been only occasional, however, as it has been impossible to

forwarded to Winnipeg for distribution among the local retailers.

The total product at the penitentiary factory this year will be

about three hundred tons. An offer was made by one firm to pur-

chase the whole of this season's output, but the Government

would not permit this, and it is proposed to sell to no one indivi-

dual more than one carload, or 10 tons. The policy of the depart-

ment is to place it in the hands of small dealers, making the pro-

duct as accessible to the farmers as possible. The quality of the

article which is being turned out of the penitentiary factory this

-BINDER twine made at Kingston penitentiary is now being

make steady progress even at previous rates.

and get good contracts.

LYNN T. LEET, Manager for Canada.



year, is very highly spoken of. The farmers of Frontenac county are buying it very freely. As soon as the manufacture of this year's supply is concluded the factory will commence to turn out the product for next season, which will amount in all to about 600 tons. This is about equal to one-tenth of the total annual consumption of binder twine in Canada, and is sufficient to act as a balance wheel on prices.

-THE big syndicate which has been formed at San Francisco to control the wine business of California will control 80 per cent of the grape product of the State for the next five years. Its formation doubles the value of the crop, as the present price of grapes is \$5 a ton, while the syndicate agrees to pay not less than \$10 a ton. Seven houses are in the syndicate and more will probably soon be admitted. The capital stock of the company is \$10,000,000, of which \$600,000 has been subscribed. The houses transfer all assets to the syndicate, but each will preserve its integrity in the way of labels, brands, etc. One branch of the business will be to advance \$2,500,000 annually to vineyardists for expenses in cultivating and gathering grapes, and making wines. This move on the part of the wine men of California is expected to make wine-growing profitable.

-The loans made this year by the Imperial Bank of Russia on the security of grain crops amounted up to the 18th inst., to 12,-916,000 roubles. The condition both of the summer and winter grain crops has improved, owing to beneficial rains. In the southern governments the harvest has begun, and the rye and barley crops have been partly gathered in. The result, both in quality and quantity, is very satisfactory, and straw is also abundant. The prospects of the millet and maize crops are better than they were, and there is now every probability that the harvest, as a whole, will be very satisfactory.

THE Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, after a longer period of existence than any of its class—a little over five years—has been forced by the hard conditions of the business to retire from the service. The secretary details the reasons which have led to the withdrawal. Briefly, they are: excessive moral hazard as compared with other branches of insurance; depreciation in values, due to the financial stringency of the times; reckless selection by agents who work for commissions regardless of the interest of the company, and the impossibility of raising the rates to the point of adequacy.

-The Japano-Chinese war has caused bankers to demand that cargoes in neutral bottoms, destined for the ports of either belligerent, be covered by a war risk. This risk insures against damage caused by torpedoes, or other obstruction to the channels of the ports of the contending countries, against other hazards from modern war appliances, besides the regular risks from blockades and otherwise to which neutrals are ordinarily subject.

At present the rate on non-contraband goods is  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on steamers and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{5}{6}$  per cent on sailing vessels.

-LARGE quantities of gypsum, for fine white building plaster, are being landed at Philadelphia from Cape Breton, 6,000 tons having been unloaded there last month. Nearly all the white plaster used in the eastern part of the United States now comes from Cape Breton although the mineral is found in as good quality in Virginia and other parts of the country. Several years Windsor, Nova Scotia, held the trade, but, through a cheaper means of handling the material, shipments have drifted to Port Bevis, Cape Breton.

-CASTOR oil is to be used instead of [cocoanut oil in the carriage-roof lamps on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. Experiments have been made and are said to have proved satisfactory, and as soon as a supply of lamp bowls is received and the remaining lamps are altered, castor oil will be universally used both in train and station lamps in place of coacoanut oil, which is said to be more expensive.

-THE turpentine factors of the Savannah district have been holding for better prices a long time, and while sales have been small, a quarter has been added periodically to the price until quotations have come up from 26 cents a gallon to 29½. This price was considered remunerative and here the factors held firm, combining against repeated efforts to break the market. The stock has reached 60,000 barrels with an early prospect of 75,000. Recently 25,000 barrels changed hands at 28c.

-VICE-PRESIDENT Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has issued an invitation to representatives of all railroad lines interested in the reorganization of the Transcontinental Association, to meet at Chicago to discuss the project. It is understood that the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern are willing to enter such an association. The receivers of the Union Pacific say that as long as the system remains in their hands they cannot consistently become a member of any association.

-ORIGINALLY a school teacher at Jarvis, Ont., Wm. Hind moved to Woodstock where in March '90 he succeeded to the confectionery business of John W. Stratford. His confectionery knowledge and his capital being limited, he admitted as partner last January, J. M. Brock, a practical man in the line. The latter however, soon dropped out again, and now the business is in charge of the assignce. The liabilities will not be large.

-THE Northumberland Paper and Egg Case Co., Campbellford, Ont., is temporarily embarrassed and has called a meeting of creditors. It was originally a joint stock concern, afterwards falling into the hands of E. J. Burk, who enlarged it and did a prosperous business. His death recently left the affairs in a rather mixed condition which the executors failed to place on a satisfactory footing. THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE



-THE report of the Darlington (Eng.) Iron Co., shows that for every ton of steel made in Darlington 70 per cent of the cost had been paid directly or indirectly to workingmen—to those engaged in collieries, in mines in Spain, to the sailors who brought the ore and the men who manufactured the pig iron and steel. For every dollar turned over 70 cents had been paid to the men themselves.

-THE German army has recently been testing paper horseshoes, and found their lightness and elasticity made it possible for a horse to travel faster and farther without fatigue than one shod with iron. They are impervious to water or other liquids.

-Trik dye goods manufacturers and exporters of Saxony have petitioned the German Imperial government to supportby diplomatic means their protest against the demand of the United States that invoices of the imported goods disclose the date of dyeing and the name of the dyer. The demand is characterized as an attempt to pry into business secrets.

--MANUFACTURERS of Bradford, Leeds, Huddersfield and Halirax, where stocks are reported to be abnormally low and where business has long been stagnant, expect, it is said, a revival of business as a result of the tariff settlement in the United States.

-AN extension of time is sought by Miss J. M. Sneyd, milliner, Brantford, Ont. She has been in her present location about two years, being previously at Aylmer in the same line. The business has not been paying.

-THE estimated loss by fire, of the plumbing establishment of John Date, of this city, on the 20th inst., is : On building \$20,-000; stock, \$18,000. Insurance on building, \$6,000 in Liverpool and London and Globe; on stock and machinery, \$7,000 in the Guardian.

---A LIVING testimony of the folly of Debsism may be found in Chicago. According to the figures compiled by the railway officials more than 7,000 of the railroad employes who quit work during the strike are still idle, their places being filled by new men.

---WM. JAMIESON, Eastman, Que., dealer in kindling wood, has assigned. The business appeared to be unsuccessful from the

start. He was formerly a hotel keeper at Magog where he saved money.

-THE Dominion Glass Campany of this city, is shortly to resume business as a joint stock company, with a capital of \$100,000.

-A. TURCOTTE, grocer, of this city, doing a small local trade, has assigned.

-THE Bain Waggon Company, Woodstock, Ont,, have sold their factory to John McKillar of Ingersoll.

-A BRANCH of the Bank of Ottawa is shortly to be opened in Bank street of that city.

-A FRENCH syndicate representing large capital has been organized at Lyons for the purpose of cultivating on a large scale the vanilla bean in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

-MANY tin plate works in South Wales which have been closed for some time, are preparing to resume work in view of the passage of the Gorman tariff <u>bill in Washington</u>.

-THE Quebec Government have issued an order-in-council fixing the rate of Crown dues on spruce logs for paper pulp at forty cents (40c) per cord of 120 cubic feet, but allowing a reduction of fifteen cents (15c) per cord when the pulp-wood is to be manufactured in this province.

-BRAZIL is adopting vigorous measures to secure laborers from Europe and elsewhere. The legislature of Para has authorized the governor to contract for the introduction of 30,000 immigrants, and the State of San Paulo has just signed a contract for the introduction of 50,000 immigrants. The States of Bahia, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas Garaes are all moving in the same direction.

-The Fidelity & Casualty Company has filed its affidavit of defense to the suit brought by the Consolidation National Bank to recover on two bonds issued by the company as surety on Theodore F. Baker, one of the bank tellers, who last January was arrested for embezzling the bank's funds. An investigation of his accounts brought to light the fact that he had been stealing for many years. The company in its affidavit alleges that the dis-



THE CANADIAN . JURNAL OF COMMERCE.



honest acts were not discovered until more than six months after the expiration of the policy, that the dishonest acts were not committed during the continuance of the policy, and that the bank violated the conditions of the policy when it stated in the application that it had examined Baker's accounts and found them to be correct.

-The little village of Pierreville Mills, near Sorel, Que., was almost totally consumed by fire on the 20th inst. Some 30 houses were destroyed aggregating a loss of over \$35,000. Among these interested are Messrs. Tourville & Co., of this city, who owned some of the buildings. Their loss is about \$15,000, insurance 4,000, divided between the Guardian and Royal.

-THE liabilities of C. H. Hebert & Co., grain and hay dealers, Stottsville, Que., whose assignment was referred to last week, are \$14,000 secured, and \$10,000 unsecured. An offer by the firm of 25 cents in the dollar, spread over 12 months was not accepted.

-A WHOLESALE men's furnishings house of this city received a letter last week addressed

MRS. BOUGHT OF Glover & Brais, 184 McGill street, Montreal.

The writer had evidently taken the top line of the invoice for the name of the firm.

#### SUING THE BRADSTREETS AGENCY.

Messrs. Henry and N. E. Hamilton, dry goods merchants of this city, have taken out an action for \$50,000 damages against the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency on the ground of malicious injury to their standing in the commercial world. In the January book issued by Bradstreets the firm were rated at \$75,000 to \$100,000 capital, and their credit was rated grade C. In the July book their capital rating was taken away entirely, and their credit rating summarily lowered to D. The firm at once objected. They offered to permit Bradstreets inspector to see their books on condition that the agency would give the same publicity to the correct statement of their position as they had to the one complained of. To this the agency returned no reply, and consequently the firm at once entered action for damages. The result will be awaited with interest by the mercantile world.

#### HARVEST NOTES.

Up to the commencement of the present week splendid harvest weather prevailed all through Manitoba, and the work of cutting progressed rapidly. Reports from various points are all favorable, and may be condensed as follows : Emerson.—As harvesting progresses the prospects become more favorable. Several farmers say they have not had such a yield for ten years. The straw is short, but the heads are well filled with plump grain. It would not be outside the mark to say the average will reach thirty bushels or so to the acre. Morris-About forty per cent. of the wheat cutting

now done. The quality is good. Opinions so far differ as to quantity. Some farmers say there will be only half a crop and others that there will be a fair average crop. Weather has been fine and the grain is ripening fast. No frost yet. Heavy hail storms in Silver plains district, but no damage to crops. Somerset-Showery weather during the past week. Some wheat not ready to cut yet. Harvest delayed about a week on account of a shortage of binding twine in this neighborhood. A good yield is expected. There has been no damage by hail or frost yet. Threshing will probably commence early in September. Wawanesa-Showery weather prevailed during the past week, somewhat delaying harvesting, which is now general throughout the district. All grains will yield fully as well as expected, there having been no damage done by hail, frost or hot winds. St. Jean-Harvesting is general, and there is about 30 per cent. of the grain cut. The weather is fine, with the evenings a little cool, but nothing to hurt the grain as yet. Miami-Crops are reported very fine here and many farmers have got through with their wheat ; the prospects are very good and with barley, oats and flax are very promising. Portage la Prairie-The weather since the last report has been good. Cutting is in full blast. Baldur-Wheat nearly all cut. Threshing will commonce next week. The weather is favorable. Brandon-Wheat cutting is well advanced and the weather is favorable. The crops are better than was anticipated.

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#### SUING FOR STRIKE PAYMENTS.

A new difficulty for labor unions and labor leaders is foreshadowed in the action of a union composed of railway men at Buffalo. This case, which has attracted considerable attention, is substantially as follows : During the strike on the Lehigh Valley Railroad last year, the local branch of Order of Railway Conductors at Buffalo, was ordered out by the national officers of the organization. They obeyed the order. and when the strike was over the members presented their claims of pay for the time lost. The central body of the organization rejected the claims, and a few days since 47 members of the Buffalo branch instituted separate suits against the Order to recover from \$200 to \$250 each as strike pay. The defense made is rather ingenious and illustrates the tendency of labor unions to evade everything like responsibility before the law. The head of the Order of Railway Conductors claims that if the Order had made any contract with the members to pay them a salary for quitting their employment under the circumstances, such contract was against public policy and in restraint of trade, and therefore void. The defense also pleads that the Order is not incorporated and cannot be sued.



of small accounts. It is only after repeated visits, in many instances, that money can be secured at all, and, even then, it is paid as grudgingly as if the debtor were conferring a favor upon his creditor instead of merely satisfying a just debt.

Of course the excuse made for this reluctance to make payments is the stereotyped cry of hard times. The citizen may appear as prosperous as ever, his wife and children may be enjoying themselves in town or at the country resort as freely as in other years, and his expenditure may show no signs of retrenchment, and yet, the moment he is confronted with an account, a change of front is instantaneous, and he tells the collector to call later on as remittances are slow, money is difficult, etc., and to make a long story short, he trots out the well-worn spectre of hard times to avoid payment of an account which he knows he will have to pay sooner or later. He does this probably as a matter of a habit which he has suffered to grow upon him. He likely has the money. He could pay it if he would. The delay does not particularly advantage him while it may seriously affect his ereditor. Yet he puts the collector off, reckless of the fact that the latter's employer may be depending on the receipt of that very amount to tide him over a critical moment. We may cite as a case in point that of a grocer doing a good business among the better circles in this city. One of his customers, a wealthy widow, who had run a long account and had taken no notice of his respectfully worded appeals for payment, at last called at the store with a cheque in settlement. "I've been meaning to come down and pay you this for a long time," said she, "but I've been away a good deal, and one thing and another has prevented me." "I wish," replied the grocer, gravely, "you had come two days ago. It would have saved me then, but I can't take it now ; I failed yesterday."

This is only one instance of the evil habit some people have of postponing payment of their debts as long as possible. Any collector will admit that it is not the actually poor who are most difficult to collect from. Many of them find it harder to get money out of the tolerably well-to-do, or even the rich, than out of men with moderate earnings.

It is a curious point that married men usually pay more promptly than single men. Bachelors are notoriously more careless about their bills than benedicts, and the habit of disregarding bills until they are dunned for them seems to be ingrained in many of those who never dream of depriving themselves of any luxury they can buy on credit.

Collectors naturally see more of this side of human nature than any other, and it is little wonder that they inevitably become more or less suspicious and incredulous. They are usually keen enough to discover when a man is telling them the truth, and an honest debtor they rarely push. Even the collection agencies do not make impossible demands when they are satisfied that the debtor is really hard-up, if he displays any intention of payment at all. They usually are ready to accept part payments, and grant easy terms, if they arc sure of their debtor's honesty. In fact they can afford to show a reasonable degree of forbearance, for they have always the machinery of the law to fall back upon if they find it necessary so to do. The trouble is that so many deliberately delinquent debtors masquerade under a frank and honest exterior that they become suspicious



of all. Our cities and towns abound in smooth gentlemanly debtors who have brought the knack of securing credit almost to the level of a fine art. They are scientific debtors, who take a pride in being impervious to duns and unassailable by process. These imen are the despair of collectors. The methods that prove successful in ordinary cases only excite the derision of the professional debtor, and in most instances the creditor retires worsted from the encounter. It is to the presence of these men in the community that much of the severity sometimes exhibited towards men honestly anxious to pay, but unable to do so at the moment, is really due. Irritated at his want of success the collector turns upon them, and thus the innocent debtor suffers for the real offender.

The fact that his creditors may be in far more need of the money than he is himself is another point that does not seem to be sufficiently regarded by the average debtor. Simply from the fact that he owes them money he is apt to look upon them as better off than he is himself. Often the reverse is the case. The prompt payment of his account may be of vital importance to them, while it may mean only a trifling inconvenience to him. It may mean to them the staving off of some far more importunate creditor than he dreams of, or involve the practical rehabilitation or total loss of their credit in the mercantile world. Under these circumstances to refuse payment because it may temporarily reduce his margin is unmanly, and sometimes borders on criminality. Doubtless in most cases it arises as much from thoughtlessness as from any other cause. But this is a selfish world, and it is often the case that the most trifling inconvenience or annoyance to ourselves is quite sufficient to obscure our views of our duty towards our neighbors.

#### RUSSELL, GARDNER & RUSSELL.

The wholesale fancy goods firm of Russell, Gardner & Russell, Ottawa, Ont., has suspended payment and will liquidate the business. The firm has had but a brief existence, beginning in Sept. '92. John Russell, the senior member of the firm, had been previously in business, with however, but limited success. Mr. Gardner was formerly in the dry goods trade but failed. The firm began business with insufficient capital, and their success was accordingly subject to doubt. A surplus of \$10,000 was claimed last Feb'y. It is stated that a chattel mortgage for \$5,800 given them had the effect of injuring their credit and eventually caused those interested to urge their claims. A meeting of creditors—most of whom are English houses—has been called for Sept. 15th ; a receiver has; in the meantime, been appointed. It is expected a surplus of about \$10,000, over liabilities, will be shown.

#### THE U.S. INCOME TAX.

The working of the income tax sections of the United States tariff bill will be watched closely by political financiers on this continent. It is the first time that such a measure has ever been put into operation on this side of the Atlantic, and should it prove as successful as the framers of the bill appear to anticipate, it will form a precedent which our own finance ministers would not be slow to follow, were the necessity for further taxation to arise.

The bill provides for the levying of a tax of 2 per cent on all the gains, profits, and income received in the previous calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and by every foreigner residing therein, no matter from what source it may be derived, on the amountso derived over and above \$4,000. This tax is to be collected and assessed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and it is provided that, in computing it, there shall be included all income derived from interest on notes, bonds and securities (except United States bonds which are exempt by law); profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated; interest received or accrued upon all forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, less the interest which has become due, or which has been paid during the year; the amount of all premium, on bonds, notes or coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton or other meats, hay and grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount expended in the purchase or production, and not including any part consumed directly by the family; money and the value of all personal property acquired by gift or inheritance; all other gains, profits and income derived from any source whatever, except that portion of the salary, compensation or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including senators, representatives and delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted, and except that portion of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to withhold the tax and pay it to the officer authorized to receive it.

This looks at first very sweeping, but there are a number of deductions authorized which render the tax much less comprehensive than it at first appears. From the profits above stated are to be deducted the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on the business —a very elastic item—all interest due or paid on indebtedness; all taxes; all losses sustained by fires, storms, etc., not covered by insurance, and all debts ascertained to be bad or worthless. With the assistance of these deductions the astute taxpayer will be able to reduce the amount of his surplus within very narrow limits even if he cannot bring it altogether inside the \$4,000 line,

The tax of 2 per cent annually on the net profits of corporations above the actual operating and business expenses, including expenses on material bought for manufacture or resale, is also subject to many exceptions and deductions. This net income is to include the dividends paid to shareholders and amounts carried to any fund, or used for construction or enlargement of plant, and should the collector suspect that any fraudu-

lent return has been made, he can call for the books of the corporation. If inspection of these be refused he can make an estimate of the income himself and add 50 per cent thereto as a penalty. But it is provided that nothing contained in the act shall apply to states, counties or municipalities; nor to corporations, companies or associations organized and conducted solely for charitable, religious or educational purposes, including fraternal beneficiary societies, orders or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident and other benefits to the members; nor to the securities held by any fiduciary or trustee for charitable, religious or educational purposes; nor to building and loan associations or companies which make loans only to their shareholders.

The savings banks and saving societies or institutions which are exempted must comply with the following rules. They must have no stockholders or members except depositors, and no capital except deposits. They must not receive more than \$1,000 per year from any one depositor, or allow his total sum in their hands to exceed \$10,000. They must actually distribute among their depositors all the earnings over the necessary expenses, expect what is applied to surplus. This latter is not exceed 10 per cent of the aggregate deposits. Savings banks not complying with these regulations must pay the corporation tax.

The other exemptions are insurance companies or associations which do business solely on the mutual plan, having no capital stock or shareholders, and this exemption applies also to that part of the business of stock companies who do business on the mutual plan apart from their regular stock insurance. Further, all corporations are entitled to deduct the amount of state, county, municipal and town taxes before giving in their schedule of net profits. These schedules are to be verified by oath, and to be handed in to the chief of each collection district on or before the first Monday in March of each year.

One of the first effects of the bill will be a rush for United States bonds; since these are the only form of security exempt from taxation. Men having a taxable surplus above \$4,000 will naturally endeavor to evade payment by investing that surplus in the only non-taxable security available, and hence we may expect the withdrawal of money from other securities and its investment, wherever practicable, in United States bonds. By the aid of these, and by a judicious manipulation of the list of exemptions, the tax will not fall heavily on the astute citizen, and possibly when the collector commences to go through the affidavits next spring he will be somewhat astonished to find how many apparently wealthy citizens have net incomes falling below the \$4,000 water mark, or else have their taxable surplus invested snugly in United States bonds.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.

Return of traffic week ending August 18th, 1894 :

			g8	1894. 150,835 212,163	1893. 188,474 210,749
Total	do.	do.	-,	\$368,998	\$894,223

Decrease 1894, \$25,225.

#### WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

The influence of his wife in promoting the welfare of the man of business is too little regarded. Even the mercantile agencies do not as a rule place sufficient store by the wifely helpmeet in reporting as to the worthiness of the retailer for lines of credit, for it is generally in the retail trade that the assistance of the woman comes most into use. The wife of the wholesale dealer is often a stranger in the office of her husband; and some wives do not even avail themselves of the facility for buying cheap which one would expect their lord's warehouses to afford them, but rather indulge the taste for shopping in the fashionable retail establishments.

Almost every business man knows some one of his acquaintance whose prosperity is in a large measure due to the practical business ability of his wife. Every city knows several such women, those who began in a small way half a generation ago or more, and by careful management of the shop—and occasionally perhaps of the lord and master himself-established a reputation for integrity and prompt payment which often rendered it a most difficult task to refuse all the goods that were being forced upon them. These are the people who, by their economy and their careful buying and selling, eventually astonish the community by their ability to pay cash for the fine house uptown which some more ambitious citizen had built and lived in while the true helpmeet with her husband and young children were content to practice housekeeping over the shop and amass thousands while others were spending them. The children of such a mother-and most sons derive their ability from the maternal side-are more apt to turn out the representative merchants and manufacturers of their generation than if they had been cradled in luxury and been socially vieing with the showy dames who take an airing in the sunny afternoons in fashionable carriages, and who perhaps-many of them-owe the humbler shopkeeper for their dresses or their bonnets. The danger that lurks behind this commendable thrift, this womanly exercise of business ability, is in the possible anxiety of the younger generation to take a place in the social scale from which by the calling-absurd and regrettable as it seems-of the parents they are generally excluded. The sound common sense which has enabled them to afford it financially is yet there, but the knowledge of the hollowness of it all is apt to come too late. To all such worthy people the voice of warning should be raised. The game is not worth the candle.

A wife has it in her power to a very large extent to make or mar a man's career, and a bad wife is worse than an incumbrance, a millstone about her husband's neck, obstructing if not wholly blocking any substantial progress along his way. A good wife is a jewel whose value cannot be over-estimated. She is a heart-enlivener, an antidote to melancholy. If her husband's spirits sink, be her fears what they may, the wife puts a cheerful face on the matter; her words of encouragement and hope banish cares from the home circle. Would that there were more such women, and less of the "wet-blanket" sort, with which so many business men are mated.

It is to be regretted that the training of a large percentage of girls nowadays is not such as to best fit them for helpmeets and heart-soothers. The little god is as blind as ever, and many men in their mid-career are

simply obliged to make the best of a bad bargain. The business man in such a case becomes a business hack, or he resorts to his club and more congenial companions. The education preferred for or by many of the daughters of the day is superficial, showy and of a generally veneer character, calculated to improve neither the head nor the heart. The mastery of the details of household management, so essential in every home, is a matter wholly unthought of in too many instances. No matter how it all seems before marriage, the fact is that the master-key to a man's happiness is frequently to be found in his stomach. Give a man badly-cooked, slovenly-dished dinners, seasoned with "pickled"tongue, and the result will be, though his life-partner be as fair as Hebe in the eyes of the world, she will fail to please him ; while no husband worthy the name can avoid being comforted and made more successful in his business affairs, by even plain features illumined by good-nature when graced by a smile of welcome and accompanied by well-cooked viands. It is in days of depression like those through which the country has been passing during the last twelve months, that business men mostly require the word of cheerfulness and encouragement and the more substantial and palatable table comforts to which we have referred, and which the true household manager and economist never neglects.

If the wife be inexperienced in housekeeping, a dollar will go about half as far as it might do, and kitchen and parlor will frequently be at loggerheads. Good health is necessary to happiness, and a cheerful disposition goes a long way to prevent little storms in the teapot from becoming actual quarrels. The milky-complexioned young woman is well enough as a partner in the dance, or to occupy the passing hour; but if man wants but little here below, he wants that little good, and the sooner the mothers of the future fit themselves by education, and an observance of the laws of health for properly performing their functions as helpmeets, the more readily will the fathers find their way to the summit of the ladder of success.

#### TAXING MORTGAGES.

When the farmer does not receive for his produce the price that it brought in other years, and the working man is compelled to accept less renumeration for his labor than he has heretofore been accustomed to, the crop of financial theorists is usually a plentiful one. Periods of low values are always seized upon by the superficial critics of our social and industrial system as texts upon which to air their speculations, and the result is a confused array of theories which pass muster only at rustic gatherings, or in the lodge-rooms of the trades-unions.

The usual object of attack of all these theories is the capitalist, and in most of them capital is fiercely denounced as the primary cause of all the troubles of the workingman instead of being hailed as the only means whereby he is enabled to make a living. Labor orators work themselves up to flights of indignant diatribe as they point out that the capitalist does no productive labor himself, and hence must live upon the labor of others; for the fact that the present framework of society does not depend solely on productive labor is studiously ignored. They forget that capital is simply the saved result of past labor, and that, whether it be used to increase the productive power of labor in the present,

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or deposited in a bank, it must be used by some one to make it productive, or else it will return no interest to its owner. Its possessor has the alternative of using it for his own personal gratification or in increasing the productive power of the labor of others. In the first case he puts his capital into circulation and purchases the product, or the labor, of others, so long as his money lasts. In the second case he voluntarily abstains from self gratification, and uses either the whole, or a portion, of his wealth in developing the labor of his employes. In this way he increases the quantity of wealth in the world by the increment on his capital, and thus his abstinence is a direct advantage to the community. For thus abstaining from personal expenditure to benefit others he is entitled to a reward in the shape of interest on his investments. The rate of this interest is determined by competition in the open market, and consequently fluctuates equally with the wages and earning power of the working man. In fact the reward in both cases is based upon exactly the same laws of supply and demand.

So long as the agrarian and socialistic orators confine themselves to ventilating their theories in impassioned addresses to sympathetic audiences, they do very little harm. When, however, they endeavor to use the voting powers of their disciples to put these theories into operation by means of class legislation, they are apt to do serious harm to business interests and require to be watched elosely lest they add further to the burdens of the whole community in their efforts to ameliorate the condition of a single class. A case in point is the crusade now being inaugurated by the Patrons of Industry in favor of the taxing of mortgages, which the test of past experience shows will not only fail to benelit the farmer, but will bear severely upon his fellow workers at industrial centres. In every spot where the taxation of mortgages has been tried the result has been to make the owner of the land pay the tax in addition to the interest, and thus to render his condition worse than it was before; for in a country like our own, where land is plentiful and money comparatively scarce, capital taxed in one section either goes elsewhere to seek investment, or is lent to borrowers only at rates sufficiently high to compensate the lender for the tax.

In towns and cities such a law would have a still more detrimental effect. Under present conditions if a mechanic, or business man, desires to build a home for himself, he can usually borrow the money he needs at a reasonable rate of interest. This money goes immediately into circulation for labor and building materials and thus benefits the community at large, besides givng the owner a stake in the country. If he cannot pay off the mortgage when it matur es, there is no trouble in letting it run along, for the capitalist, as a rule, is only too glad to keep his money in vested on good security. But should a vexatious tax be imposed upon mortgages, and the position of capital become hampered by unwise legislation, loans would become more difficult to obtain, fewer houses would be erected, rents would be high and less money would be expended for labor and materials.

From this standpoint the proposition to tax mortgages has nothing to commend it either to the farmer or to the citizen. It would simply introduce a disturbing, and therefore undesirable, factor into the financial arena. It would not help the farmer in any way, and it would be a serious drawback to the thrifty energetic class who regard the possession of a home of their own as one of the prizes to be attained only by industry and economy. It would render capital timid and captious, and would reduce the expenditure for labor. In no sense is it desirable, and therefore the sooner the Patrons eliminate it from their platform and policy and a great deal the better.

#### MINOR FAILURES, THEIR CAUSES.

Surprise is often manifested by the friends of some dealer whose estate has fallen into the sheriff's hands, from the fact that he was credited with possessing sufficient ability to conduct his business in a safe and prosperous manner.

Of the numerous failures occurring from week to week throughout the Dominion it may safely be said there is a history connected with one-half the number, which, if revealed, would make interesting reading for those who have already encountered the rough and smooth paths of a business career, as well as proving a valuable guide for many who are about to begin.

The following example is not an uncommon one as revealing the turn from prosperity to failure on the part of many whose hard-earned success was, after a time, interrupted by their inability to say "no" when requested to draw from their scanty resources to assist another who was incapable of assisting himself, some friend whom they could not summon courage to refuse.

Some fifteen years ago there arrived in one of the most fertile counties in northern Ontario a young man who had acquired, through constant saving, the sum of five hundred dollars. He rented a farm of fifty acres, got married and went cheerfully to work. He succeeded fairly well, in fact better than his neighbors had anticipated, for, at the expiration of his five years' lease, he made a sale by auction, realizing seven hundred dollars more than he originally invested. With this sum he purchased the stock of a general storekeeper in a neighboring village. Contrary to the expectations of his friends, some of whom regarded his new venture with an envious eye, he succeeded in making good progress. He saved money. He had early learned its value while behind the plow, and by keeping aloof from extravagant associates, he counted his profits at the end of the week without requiring to deduct any sums for unnecessary expenses.

One day a friend came to him, a neighboring tenant farmer of former days and a good customer of his store, with a request to have him endorse a note for three hundred dollars. He had known the man to be honest in previous transactions and complied. A week before the note became due the maker came with the request that he should advance him another hundred dollars which he needed at once, the storekeeper to come with him the next day to market and dispose of his entire yield of wheat, then just threshed and ready to be sold. He had more than would cover both claims. This was also granted in good faith, but when the merchant arrived at his friend's home the following day he discovered that his grain had been previously sold and was being taken away. The farmer, whose chattels were all heavily mortgaged, had flown.

This loss seemed to bear heavily on the young storekeeper who shortly afterwards sold out and went to the city where he embarked in the hotel trade. Now, here was a man who had saved money as a laborer, tenantfarmer and country storekeeper, and practically without any experience except what could be gained by observation. He seemed to prosper in his new vocation as host; he appeared to be doing a paying trade, but before three years he failed. The local brewer had a blanket mortgage on his chattels, and many retailers in the town had his account still open in their books, when a few months afterwards he sought a location in another town and resumed business in his wife's name.

Rumor had it that a certain sum was laid aside privately every week beginning with the first week he entered the hotel, and he simply continued on as long as possible, till at length the constant drain proved too great for his resources and his credit, causing him to quit when he could hold on no longer.

The only public comment on his failure at the time was that "he began with little or no capital and his success was doubted from the start."

When the failures of each week are recorded the small count in numbers equally with the large. It is only in the case of the latter, however, that the amounts involved call for strict investigation as to the causes through which they originated. Of the former there is seldom much heard, as the individual losses are small; but, as in the case here cited, a history is often attached, which, while involving probably but a few hundred dollars, is nevertheless a record of success, misfortune, and ultimate questionable gain.

#### EUROPEAN CROP PROSPECTS.

In endeavoring to forecast the course of wheat values people are prone sometimes to consider the crop returns of the large producing countries only. The crops of the United States, Russia, Argentina and India are too frequently the only ones upon which the attention of the speculative community is concentrated, and the reports and statistics upon which the fluctuations of the market are based commonly refer to their probable exportable surplus only. This is one of the fruitful causes of error. The crops of the consuming countries are of equal importance, and their condition should be just as carefully scanned. It is an old and true saying that the condition of the crop in England has a far greater effect upon prices than its relative size warrants, and the same is true in the local markets of that of every other consuming country. It is therefore of interest to compare the returns now sent in from the various European countries in order to estimate the extent of their requirements, and the trend of values in their respective distributing centres.

In England the crop is almost certain to be a good one, and estimates of as high as 32 bushels to the acre are made. The reports received by the government from 1,000 points in Great Britain on August 1st show that although wheat fell off 2 points during July, it is still 15 per cent better than it was on the same date a year ago. In France harvesting is nearly finished, and latest accounts are highly satisfactory in the aggregate; although in a few localities intense heat caused it to ripen too rapidly. In Belgium and Denmark there are every indication of exceptionally good returns. In Germany wheat has suffered considerably from rust, and rye from badly developed ears; but the outlook is

decidedly a good one. In Austro-Hungary the results have proved extremely variable in the different localities, and the total yield will fall about 15 per cent below that of last year, although the quality will be excellent. In Roumania the crop, both in quantity and quality, falls heavily under that of last year, and the yield is estimated at 20 per cent under that of 1893. In Wallachia and the elevated portions of Moldavia the crops show a fair average; but in the plains the long continued drought has ruined the fields, and all hope of even a moderate crop has been abandoned. In Russia, in spite of the prolonged wet weather, both summer and winter wheats are in excellent condition and in the South the first threshings gave yields of 50 per cent above the average. But in many districts the fields have been "laid" by heavy rains, and in Bessarabia the crop conditions are anything but encouraging, In Italy wheat and oats promise well, although they suffered from drought in some localities. In Spain the results surpass expectations and the harvest is looked upon as an excellent one.

From this general review of the European crop prospects we gather that the harvest of that continent will be over the average; not only for wheat, but for the subsidiary grains also. Under these circumstances the demand for import wheat is certain to be more or less curtailed, more especially as, for some reason not readily explicable save on the theory of hard times, the consumption of wheat flour is steadily falling off. This makes the outlook for any material advance in prices a doubtful one, and renders it more probable that the gain to the farmer from the abundant harvest will be largely neutralized by the low prices ruling. Still it is early yet to predict the trend of values, and with the Eastern war cloud darkening the horizon, and a possibility of one or more of the European powers becoming involved therein, there may be a very material alteration in the current of prices before the wheat crop of 1894 comes into the hands of the consumers.

#### COMING FALL STYLES.

It is difficult to predict as yet what will be the fashionable color in fall styles. In Paris the selection of new felts shown by the wholesale houses exhibit an excess of browns and bright tans and milliners are commencing to show brown straw hats trimmed with cocksfeathers to match; but as yet black seems to have the call on this side of the water. These cock-feather plumes are a novelty and have been a success from the start. They are seen only in brown and black, and the novelty consists in the feathers composing the plume being curved so as to describe very nearly a complete circle. Some of these plumes are very small, while others are of medium size, the former being used by the half dozen or more on one hat, and the latter singly or in pairs. This is only one of the forms which plumage affects, but it is one of the newest. Wings and ostrich have been worn more or less since the commencement of the season, but are likely to be maintained for a considerable time to come. There is also a growing fancy for hirds, which commenced with the sun hats, on which white doves and sea birds are a favorite ornament in London.

ripen too rapidly. In Belgium and Denmark there are every indication of exceptionally good returns. In<sup>in</sup> on it is expected that artificial arrangements of heads set be-Germany wheat has suffered considerably from rust, tween pairs of wings, and heads or puffs of plumage with and rye from hadly developed ears; but the outlook is tails or wings, will take their place. The London market is

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deluged with all sorts of millinery decorations in feathers. In many cases the plumage is more or less ornamented with jet, now in the form of frosting, now of spangles or paillettes in celluloid. Quill feathers are frosted all over, or merely at the edges ; the outlines of the wings, tail, etc., of birds are also marked with a deep line of jet dust. The joint bone of wings is often covered with spangles, lapping one over the other like scales, and both wings and birds are made entirely of jet. Aigrettes are a most important article of trade this season, and all kinds of light plumage which may be converted into a sheaf or a switch, including besides osprey and paradise the crest feathers of all sorts of rare birds, are used. The greater part of them, however, are dyed black, and lose some of their characteristics in the process. Black aigrettes will be applied to colored bonnets and hats, and, indeed, black trimmings generally promise to be a great deal used throughout the coming autumn and winter.

This promises to be a great ribbon season. Dressmakers abroad are using ribbons more lavishly than ever in trimming costumes. Sashes continue to be fashionable; but they are not so invariably fastened at the back, the left side being often preferred. Very frequently, too, the belt of ribbon, secured by a rosette, is worn without ends. This is only one of the many uses to which ribbon is put. The non-success of the double and other fancy skirts, and the return to a plainer style, has helped to bring ribbon decorations into vogue. Straight bell skirts will be trimmed with bows; for instance, a row of them, composed of horizontal loops, will encircle, the front and sides a little below the knees; knots of ribbon with long ends will be placed on each of the front side seams about twelve inches below the waist, or a row of three or five butterfly bows in the centre or the lower part of the front breadth. Deep flounces of gossamer, so favorite a decoration for garden party and other smart toilettes, are generally combined with rosettes of ribbon, while narrow lace flounces are often mounted in slight festoons, with a knot of ribbon on every upward point. When a handsome lace is laid on flat running down the front of the skirt, for example, a large bow will be placed at the extremities of the lace.

In draped skirts the position of the ornamental bow is determined by the set of the folds. The usual mode is to form a few pleats on one side, which have the effect of being retained in their places by a knot of ribbons, but sometimes the skirt is slightly draped on both sides, either on the hips or much lower down, on the seams of the front breadth beneath a couple of rosettes. Bows are made of all shapes, but generally of ribbon measuring at least three or four inches in width, if not a good deal more. Ribbons are also needed for trimming of bodices belonging to such skirts ; though a bow on the belt will sometimes suffice. Knots of ribbon are now placed on the shoulders, now symmetrically on either side of the bust, or two or three down the front. Ribbons passing over the shoulders from the waist are still worn, and so are bands of ribbon about the throat.

Nearly all the bats trimmed for the autumn months show a good deal of ribbon in their decoration. Shot taffeta especially some shades of blue, shot with red or pink, are much favored by milliners ; also white ribbons striped with black satin and black and white checks. But the ribbons used by the dressmakers are plain; with satin holding first place. Black satin ribbons are often chosen to trim white or light-colored dresses, and both white satin and white taffetas are in much request for black and dark-toned fabrics.. Watered ribbons have not been set aside, but they are far from assuming the importance they had earlier in the year It looks as if satin would be the principal seller during the coming season and that wide widths for making big bows for hats and rosettes for bonnets would be most run upon. In fact so great will be the run on ribbon for trimming purposes, that the fact that bonnet strings are going out of style will be of little importance to the trade.

#### CROP PROSPECTS.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: "Considerable rain has fallon the past week in the West, including districts which have suffored severely from drought, but it does not appear that the corn crop has been benefited much thereby other than through helpful influence on maturing portions of the crop. It is likely that the general average position of the crop is not much, if any, more unfavorable than has been previously recognized, although the later information shows that some localities, including part of the Missouri River region of Kansas, have suffered a deterioration which it previously was hoped would be averted by rains, but which have not been had. These drawbacks are probably balanced by favorable effects where rains have fallen. There is yet much lack of moisture in the West, which is not only being felt on the corn crop. pasture, &c., but also in preventing plowing operations for autumn seeding, although considerable of such work has been accomplished. It is to be noted, however, that where copious rains have fallen there has been important benefit to pasture lands, and it is reasonable to look for great further benefit in this way.

"The later returns concerning wheat confirm previous indications of large yields, and this condition is not confined to winter grain, but is reported from many districts in the Northwest. The states of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota are made to promise about 70,000,000 bushels by the Government figures, compared with 77,000,000 last year-the latter being manifestly fully 30,000,000 less than the actual production. A like difference this season would imply 100,000,000 for these States, which is accepted as probable by well informed persons, and estimates go as high as 125,000,000. If these States should justify expectations of 100,000,000, the total spring wheat crop may be counted as not less than 140,000,000 bushels, while the winter wheat is likely to equal or exceed 340,000,000. Current advices refer with frequency to the increasing disposition to use wheat in feeding operations, and to restrict the marketing of this grain. It is naturally to be expected that the alarm concerning the shortness of the corn crop, and the severe deficiency where supplies are ordinarily large, will lead to unusual economies in reference to feeding material.

#### THE BANK STATEMENTS.

The alterations in the mercantile situation during the month of July, indicated by the fluctuations in the returns of the chartered banks, are such as are usually looked for at this season of the year. Circulation shows a falling off \$452,387 from the figures of June. This is less than the customary reduction, which usually reaches a million, but it shows a contraction of \$3,771,696 from the figures of July 1893, due most probably to the depreciation in the value of agricultural products. Deposits on demand show practically no change. They are \$55,693 less than in June, but \$387,-055 more than a year ago. In deposits after notice we find a steady increase. They now reach \$111,633,147; or \$1,708,222 more than the month previous, and \$5,174,676 more than in 1893. These figures are most significant. They point out the reluctance of the public to invest in new enterprises, and show that the tendency to put all surplus moneys into the banks and throw upon their shoulders the onus of investing it to advantage, still continues. How the banks are employing it is shown by the increase of \$1,600,693 in the balances due from their American agencies, and now that the tariff muddle is ended, and business is reviving across the border, we may expect to see this item still further increased in spite of the low rates for money ruling in the United States at the moment.

Call loans on bonds and stocks are practically stationary although there is an increase of a little over \$76,000, due to the recent spurt on the Stock Exchange. Current loans, however, show an unusually heavy falling off. They are no less than \$4,238,152 less than in June, and \$4,216,798 less

than those of a year ago. This falling off does not occur in any one particular bank, or even in one province. It is equally distributed over the whole country, and hence cannot be attributed to any large transactions, such as the placing of a loan, the transfer of large blocks of railway monies, etc. The total for Ontario banks fell off \$2,087,432; Quebec banks lost \$1,167,919, and Maritime Province banks \$939,579. This shows that the contraction in the volume of loans means a shrinkage in business all over the country. It means that merchants are buying only from hand to mouth, and that in every section the same spirit of caution prevails. That this policy will redound to our advantage later on is manifest. Stocks are in good shape, and merchants affairs are in compact condition. As a consequence they will be ready to take advantage of it the moment the long expected revival in trade takes place. When once the public demand freshens, they will be in the market as buyers at once, and the volume of discounts will be increased commensurately. Till then, it is just as well that the present conservative policy should continue; but there are not wanting indications that the need for such a policy will soon be replaced by renewed enterprise. The ending of the tariff uncertainty across the border, the revival of speculation, and the cheering reports from England, are all factors working towards the recovery of trade. Their effect will not be visible at once; but before long we look for a material alteration for the better in the business outlook.

Subjoined is a comparative table of the principal items in the statements:

	July 1894	June 1894	July 1893
Circulation\$	29,801,772	\$ 30,254,159	\$ 33,573,468
Deposits, on demand	64,950,318	65,006,011	64,536,263
Deposits, after notice	111,633,147	109,924,925	106,458.471
Balances due U.K	5,562,788	5,521,705	4,751,476
Call loans	14,677,518	14,600,915	15,141,457
Current loans	202,720,760	206,958,912	206,937,558
Balances due from U.S	17,251,515	15,650,822	15,616,213
Balances due from U.K	3,713,057	3,086,167	3,860,549

#### THE FRUIT CROP.

Contrary to earlier predictions, the present outlook for the apple crop is not assuring. Reports from the largest producing districts in Western Ontario are now to the effect that not more than one-half a crop is likely to be harvested. This is due to the long-continued drought, still prevailing, accompanied by the excessive heat, and the inroads of destroying insects which are this season plying their trade with unusual severity in many localities. From the Maritimo provinces, however, reports are favorable, present indications pointing to a full yield. Late advices from England show an increased activity in the demand for Canadian apples, which will cause more life to be infused into the trade here.

Of summer apples, there is an abundance, and consequently, extremely low prices prevail. In some instances dealers in Western Ontario have actually given away large quantities which they could not otherwise dispose of. They were held as long as they would hold, with the expectation that a demand might arise; this however gradually dwindled away with the advent of other fruit, which came forward in such abundance, and were lowered in price to such an extent as to make them preferable. As the season advances and the late fruit succeeds the earlier varieties, the markets appear to become more heavily laden. As a result, a proportionate lowering of prices has taken place as witnessed by the present price of Canadian peaches which have been placed on the market at about two-thirds of the price demanded in former seasons.

The complaint of the frugal farmer's wife, that "whenever fruit is plenty, sugar is sure to be dear," can, for the time, be set aside. One has only to glance at the advertising columns of the representative papers in some of the smaller cities and towns to find dealers offering 22 pounds ex-granulated sugar for \$1, equivalent to the present wholesale price in this city; yellow sugars in proportion. In the matter of plenty fruit, and the low price of the commodities used in . heir preservation, there was never a better chance to store

away liberal supplies of that valuable addition to the list of table delicacies. Glass and stone sealing jars are also cheaper and improved in design as compared with former years. Many offthem are now obtained free as they are being used by some jobbers and manufacturers of baking powder, mustard, etc., as an inducement to increase their sales.

#### A QUESTION OF ADJUSTMENT.

In the case of J. T. Smither & Co. v. the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, recently tried by a district court in Texas, the main question involved was whether when a loss by fire had been adjusted it could again be reopened. The facts, as found by Judge W. A. Blackburn, before whom the case was tried without a jury, are briefly as follows: J. T. Smither & Co. had an open policy of insurance with the defendant company on their cotton compress in Temple. On the 28th of December, 1891, there was a fire there, in which plaintiff lost a large amount of cotton. During January, 1892, the plaintiff and an agent of the insurance company had an adjustment of the loss by which the loss was agreed to be 126 bales, which the company paid. Subsequently another agent of the company went to J. T. Smither & Co. and insisted upon reopening the matter, claiming that the company had paid too great a loss. Smither & Co. agreed to reopen the matter upon the condition that if it were found that the company had paid too much they would refund, and if it were found that the loss was greater than had been adjusted then the company would pay the difference. Upon this agreement a re-examination was made and it was found that the loss was 170 instead of 126 bales. Thereupon the plaintiffs claimed the insurance on the additional forty-four bales, which the company refused to pay. The discovery of this loss was in the summer of 1892, but all the proof of it was not furnished the company until August, 1893. It was to recover the value of these forty-four bales that the suit was brought and the judge found that these forty-four bales were still unpaid for. The court also found that the petition of plaintiff had omitted to allege fully and specifically the agreement to reopen the matter for the second adjustment. Upon this state of facts the court decided that the first adjustment, being in all respects fair and not attacked for fraud, could not be opened for re-examination, and therefore, although plaintiff had shown to the court's satisfaction that he had lost forty-four more bales than were included in the first adjustment, and inasmuch as the petition of plaintiff was defective in alleging the agreement for the second adjustment, therefore he was bound by the first adjustment and could not recover for the loss of his forty-four bales.

#### THIS YEAR'S SALMON PACK.

With the exception of the Fraser river, the 1894 salmon pack of British Columbia is now virtually complete. On the Skeena, 96,000 cases have been put up; on Rivers Inlet, 30,-000; on the Naas, 15,000; and at Alert Bay, 2,000, making a total of 143,000 cases. The run on the Fraser did not commence until the 30th of last month, three days later than previously known in the bistory of the fishery, but at present the run is enormous, though of course it is impossible to say how long it will continue. Up to the present date, 28 canneries on the Fraser have averaged 3,500 cases apiece. The purchase of 200,000 cans of Alaska salmon by Balfour, Williamson & Co., of Liverpool, at 15s., 1 per cent. off, and the short catch, has hardened prices so that at the present time quotation; are nominal, those agents who have not sold holding for a rise. English buyers have secured large lines of the Fraser catch, to arrive, at 17s. for talls and 18s. and 19s. for flats. London houses have offered to take the whole or any part of the Fraser catch at an increase of 1s. per case on these prices, but they have failed to secure any more contracts.

#### THE PINEAPPLE CROP.

The pincapple crop of the Florida cast coast-not including the Keys-is estimated this year all the way from 40,000 to 55,000 crates. The average number of pineapples to the crate is sixty-four, but the fruit varies in size, some varieties growing very large and heavy. A conservative estimate of this year's crop is about 50,000 crates, or fully 3,200,000 pine apples. Last year's crop was about 35,000 crates, and the largely increased acreage coming into bearing this season led to estimates of the crop early in the season as high as 70,000 crates, or double that of 1893. But of late there has been a scarcity of rain, and in consequence the fruit is late in maturing, and in all probability the size and quality of it will be slightly inferior to last year's. As transportation facilities are better this season than last, the fruit will undoubtedly reach market in better condition. Heretofore the pineapples of the east coast have netted the growers all the way from 41 to 6 cents apiece on an average, although some large fancy articles would bring in from 10 to 15 cents each. If this year's crop should not five cents apiece-which now seems altogether probable-this industry would bring at least \$160,000 in cash to the east coast for distribution among the growers in sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000-only a few receiving less than the former amount, or more than the latter. The marketing season extends over about seven weeks, beginning late in May, and closing about the middle of July. There are some late varieties and some late loads. so that a few straggling shipments continue up into the month of August, and sometimes as late as September.

#### POLITICIANS' PROMISES.

If Mr. William Stanley, a prosperous farmer near Indianapolis, succeeds in the novel suit for damages he is bringing against Congressman Bynum, politicians will have to be more particular as to the pledges they give so freely at the hustings. Mr. Stanley alleges that when Mr. Bynum was a candidate for Congress two years ago he said that the farmers would get \$1.25 a bushel for their wheat if Cleveland was elected. They were getting from 80 to 90 cents a bushel at that time. Stanley, in the belief that the Democrats would carry the county, and relying upon Mr. Bynum's promise that wheat would be \$1.25 a bushel, sowed a large amount of wheat, and had a crop in the two years of 2,300 bushels. Instead of getting the promised price, he was compelled to sell his wheat for 60 cents last year, and 45 cents this year, and, therefore, he intonds to sue Bynum for the difference between the price promised and the price received.

-L. A. PICARD, of St. Henri, Que., began business in the dry goods trade four years ago with but little capital. He pulled along, however, till last March when he requested an extension, which was granted. He has been unable to comply with its

provisions and has assigned on demand of Messrs. Lonsdale Reid & Co. He owes about \$6,000; and the assets will foot up about \$7,000.

J. E. Painchaud, of this city, doing business in gents' furnishings, under the style of J. E. Painchaud & Co., has assigned. He was originally employed with Mr. R. J. Tooke and when he began for himself in '90 it was thought he would prosper; but keen competition in this line reduced his chances. Last March he claimed a surplus of 3,100. His liabilities now are about \$4,000; assets nominally \$5,000. The Williams, Greene & Rome Co., of Toronto, now in trouble, are creditors to the amount of \$875; and Messrs. Glover & Brais of this city \$1,175.

-Ar a late meeting of creditors of the Williams, Greene & Rome, Co., collar and cuff manufacturers, Toronto and Berlin, Ont., the statement showed liabilities of \$125,000 and assets \$166,-000, leaving a nominal surplus of \$41,000. The following inspectors were appointed; Mr. Kemp, of Bank of Commerce; M. J. Ewan, Montreal; Messrs. D. Morrice, W. J. McMaster and Gordon McKay. This committee is also requested to report as to the value of the assets. The business will, in all probability, be continued, additional capital being forthcoming wherewith to place the concern on its feet. Creditors will be paid in full.

-A MEETING of the creditors of James Eaton & Co. Toronto, to whom reference was recently made, is being held to-day. It is the opinion of the creditors that the business will be wound The Glasgow claim amounts to about \$95,000 and the Maniup. toba land, which is held as collateral, is valued at \$10,000 leaving a sum of \$85,000 which they insist must rank on the estate. The business if put up for sale will likely bring 100 cents on the dollar, possibly more, as the store is situated in the best business section of the city. Even if the assets sell for their face value, creditors do not expect more than 10c on the dollar. A London firm, it is said, has agreed to apply John Eaton with goods as soon as the existing liabilities are settled. The purchase of the estate is being looked after by many Toronto business men. It is said a company has been formed to bid any price if the property is placed on the market.

#### BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.

There is some talk of a carriage factory being established in Kingston.—There is a possibility that an electric light plant may be placed in Tweed.—Owing to the dry weather the crops in North Hastings will not be up to the average.—The Deseronto Car Works having turned out 25 box cars for the Intercolonial Railway, are now busy constructing an equal number of flat cars for the same line.—The Rathbun Company's Sash and Door Factory has started up again with a new belt drive and shafting put in at a probable cost of two thousand dollars.—Everything is bustle at the Descronto Ccdar Mill and great quantities of material are being turned out daily. The shipment of logs from northern points by rail is about over for the season. There is a great deal of material on hand ready for shipment to the United States. The mill is furnishing thousands of railway ties for the Grand Trunk.—The McGowan block, Tweed, was destroyed by fire on the 3rd inst. Insurance \$2,000.—The binder twine factory at the Kingston penitentiary, will turn out 300 tons this year.— Tweed business men now close shop at 7 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays.—The actinolite works at Bridgewater owned by Mr. James are doing a steady business. The actinolite is used for roofing material.

MONTREAL	CLEARING	HOUSE.
Total for Week 1		
ing Aug. 23rd, 18	94 Clearings.	Balances.
	\$10,634,092	\$1,445,798
Corresponding		• • •
Week of 1893	9, 851,370	1,053,549
<b>" "</b> 1892.	10,000,851	1.339.439
" "1891.	9, 851,870 10,000,851 10,018,941	1,339,439 1,770,821
		· · ·

Tinancial.

#### Thursday 23rd August, 1894.

The settlement of the tariff difficulty in the United States had an immediate effect on the local stock market, and the "bull" element at once assumed control. One or two efforts were made to sell down some of the speculative securities ; but the feeling was too optimistic for it to be successful and nearly every stock closed higher than the prices ruling at the opening of the week. Gas was very strong in consequence of its double victory over its rlval. Sales were made at 170, and the stock closed strong at a fraction lower. Street Railway was also active and higher. The old stock rose to 1531/2, and the new to 1493/4, closing strong. Richelien closed at 82; in spite of the breaking of the Algerian's shaft, and the tenor of the market was firm throughout. In fact its strength may be estimated from the fact that, in spite of considerable realization, prices showed no signs of flagging. Sterling exchange closed strong as the result of an improved demand in New York from the banks and coffee importers. The supply of commercial exchange there is light, and ban kers are not disposed to draw-except at advancing quotations. Posted rates in New York are 4.87 and 4.88. Actually paid, 4.85% to

4.86 and 4.86% to 4.87. Cables 4.87 to 1/4. In this market we quote sterling sixties at 9 3-16 to 1/4, between banks, and 93% to 1/2 over the counter. Demand 93% to 1/2 and 9.9-16 to 11-16. Cables 9.11-16, to 13-16 New York funds are 1-10 discount to 1-16 between banks, and par to 1/4 premium over the counter. In this market call money is 4 to 4½ per cent., and commercial paper discounts at from 51/2 to 61/2 percent. In London money on call is 1/4 per cent., and the rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months bills is 56, to 11-16 per cent., with the bank rate still at 2 per cent. In New York call money loans at 1 per cent. and money on time at from from 3 to 4 per cent. Commercial paper is more active and rules from 3 to 51/2 per cent. as to quality. The following are the transactions for the week as per Chas. Meredith & Co., stockbrokers:-

# ∩ur Inducements.

\*

A Good Article At a Fair Price.

OUR CELEBRATED BRANDS

"Cable Extra,"

"Mungo,"

"El Padre," and

"'Varsity."

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

# S. DAVIS & SONS,

The Largest Cigar Manufacturers in the Dominion.

#### Wanted\_\_\_

- In the City of London, the Agency for a first class Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Co'y.
- Good connection in city and surrounding country.

Address: SUBSCRIBER, this Office.

BANKS.	Shares.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Year
Commerce	10	142	142	1341/2
Montreal	4	221	221	213
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Com. Cable	75	141%	141%	118
Bell Tel.	70	149	148	· • • • • •
Gas	1326	170	165	184
Street R	1038	$158\frac{1}{2}$	152	$160\frac{1}{100}$
Do New	600	14934	148	158 -
Richelieu	295	82	$79\frac{1}{8}$	
Royal Electric	50	120	1181/2	
Telegraph	28	152	151 1/8	1341/4
Dul. Com	100	5	5 ິ	61%

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday evening Aug. 23, 1894.

General business during the week has shown more than ordinary activity in a few lines. Two shipments of low grade tea to the United States have had the effect of stimulating the trade in addition to the livelier features brought about by the war in the principal producing countries. This line has advanced considerably in New York and to some extent in London. Sugars are firm and expected to go higher in sympathy with the tone of the New York and London mrrkets. Dry goods are showing an improvement with the return of sojourners, and the cooler weather prevailing. Some millinery openings will be held next week. Other lines are un-changed in tone. Manitoba and North West crop reports are to the effect that decidedly better yields are transpiring in some districts than given out in the latest official bulletin. Some wheat from there has already found its way to this market. Ontario harvesting is well through except

Montrel iness

CONNER OF VICTORIA SQ. & CRAIG STREET is one of the largest and best equipped commercial educational institutions in America. The building it occupies was purchased during the past year for the College at a cost of \$53,000. The permanent teaching staff consists of six gentlemen and two ladies, specially selected for their proficiency. The studies will be conducted under the personal superintendence of Mr. Davis, the principal. The College teaches a thorough commercial course. The type-writing and short-hand course is taught in both languages, by the same system, and includes grammar, letter writing, business forms, etc. The Practical Department for teaching details of office work, is unequalled in the Dominion.

Studies will be resumed on September 3rd. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

Write, call, or telephone [No. 2890] for prospectus containing a description of the course of study, fees, terms, etc. Address:

# MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,

42 Victoria Square, - MONTREAL.

for late crops and a hopeful feeling prevails. The attention of the country is being attracted to the cheese market which is daily showing better prices, and a firmer feeling among holders that quotations are not yet near the top notch.

ASHES.—Receipts have been very lightthe few lots received sold @ 4.10 to 4.15 for first Sort and 3.70 @ 3.75 for Seconds. Pearl nominal at obout \$6.50 for first Sort. Received since 1st Jany 1811 brls Pots 112 brls Pearls. Delivered since 1 Jany 212 brls Pots 150 brls Pearls. In store 28rd August 3 p. m. 146, brls Pots 2 brls Pearls.

CEMENT.—The demand for cement continues fair, and prices show a hardening tendency, owing to the advance of the makers of from 2 to 4c. per cask, and light supplies on spot. New arrivals of cement will be at the advanced cost and spot quotations are likely to take a higher range. Quotations are firm at \$1.90 to 2.00 per best English brand and \$1.80 to 1.90 for Belgian ex ship in round lots. There is a scarcity of fire bricks, and prices have advanced in consequence, \$16.00 to 22.00 per thousand being the present range of values ex ship. Arrivals of Cement during the week 7000 Belgian, 1500 English.

CHEESE AND BUTTER—The tone of the cheese market during the past week has been of the same character as that of the week previous, the expectations of higher figures being realized. Now the same impression exists and shippers appear to foresee a 10½c, mark for the near future; 10 to 10% cents is being paid in the country. The drought and consequent shrinkage in make has in a measure brought this about. English cables are 47s 6d to 51s. At Ingersoll, Ont, on the 21st inst. Offerings were: 1,021 boxes, July and first part August; sales, 200 first half August at 0%c. Market quiet. Belleville, Aug 21st—28 factories offered 1,265 white and colored ; Of these the July and August makes were enearly equal. Bidding lively however, which resulted in only 195 boxes being sold at 10c. For white cheese 9 18-16c was bid, but factorymon did not accept, apparently holding for contract. Napanee, 22—235 boxes white and 529 colored were boarded ; 100 soid at, 101%c. Peterboro, Aug 22.—4.709 boxes; colored cheese were offered, the first half of August make. The bidding was lively and some factories sold high. Sales, 3.200 boxes at from 9%c to 9 15-16c, the larger quantity at the latter price. 200 at 10<sup>3</sup>/6, 500 at 10 3-16c and 200 at

9%c; Four small factories remained unsold. Butter—A little better demand appears to exist for latest makes of creamery. The same tone has ruled for some time; August butter being waited for on Aug 1st and some are now waiting for Sept. make. There is little doing on export account and dairy product is very quiet.

DRUGS, PAINTS AND NAVAL STORES.— The former show little change for the week except Quinine which has slightly advanced. Paints continue quiet. Cement has been attracting attention on account of recent light supply. Quotations are firm as given elsewhere. Glass is firmer but without any change in quotations.

Day Goops.—City retail trade has been fair during the past week as the number of visitors in town has helped to swell the receipts. At the close of next week the first flight of our own citizens now sojourning in the country or at the seaside will return and this will give the retail trade a needed fillip. Suburban merchants are well satisfied, and many report their sales ahead of those of last August. Travellers out on the rond are taking very fair orders. Now that the tariff is settled on both sides of the line storekcepers are buying now who would not look at goods before except to fill their immediate requirements. Money payments are better and remittances are coming in more freely; but their is plenty of room for improvement in this direction. Manufacturers are fairly busy with orders and there is some talk of higher prices in certain lines of woollen goods.

FISH, OHS ETC.—These lines exhibit no change from previous quotation. Oils are dull and little doing except in small lots. Coal oil is quiet, the season for heavier demand not being yet opened.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The first carload of new crop Manitoba grain has arrived in Winnipeg and graded No. 1 hard. Farmers are jubilant over the report that the C.P.R. will make a reduction in elevating and handling charges at Fort William. In this market nothing is doing in wheat although we quote No. 1 hard at 78 to 74c. and No. 2 a cent less. There is some enquiry for peas at 721/2 to 731/2c. in store, but the market on the whole is quiet and inactive. Flour is in good demand and moving off well at last weeks figures; We quote Manitoba patents at \$.350 to \$8.60 and strong bakers at \$3.80 to \$3.45. Feed continues active at slightly better values. Bran brings \$15.50, shorts \$17.50 and Mouille \$20.00. Oatmeal is unchanged at \$4.80 to \$4.40 for granulated or standard. Beerbohm's cable advices are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat firm; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, tirmer, held higher; maize, strong. Mark Lane wheat, English and foreign, slow. Mark Lane maize, American, strong; Daubling, toody. Mark Lane for the Mark Lano Mark, Lane maize, American, strong; Danubian, steady. Mark Lane flour Eng-lish and American. quiet. Australian wheat off coast. 23s. 9d; present and following month 24s. Chilian wheat, off coast, 23s; present and following month, 28s 3d. Walla Walla wheat, off coast, 22s ad. prosent and following month, 23s 3d; present and following month, 23s. California wheat, off coast, 23s 9d; promptly to be shipped, 24s 3d; nearly due 23s 9d. French country markets, steady. Weather white wheat, firmly held, but reds are very dull; spot maize firm but not active; No. 1 Standard California wheat, 4s 10d; Walla Walla wheat, 4s 7d; No. 2 red winter to arrive in London, ex-quay, -22s; present and following month, 20s 6d; River Platte wheat for sale off coast, 19s 9d; present and following month, 20s.

GREEN FRUITS,-A good business is being done in all lines of fruit, the low

# J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

# LADIES' JA KETS, CAPES, ULSTERS,

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

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

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

X

Merchants should see our Goods before placing Sorting Orders.

price of sugar assisting the storing away of

HIDES—This market is utterly demoralized here for the present and it is difficult to tell just what prices are the nearest to be correctly quoted. From 4 to 5½ c has been paid for light to heavy hides, and from 30 to 50 cents for lamb-skins. The demand for light hides is good, but the difference existing between dealers apparently admits of no immediate settlement. At 50 cents for lamb-skins it is said that from 12 to 15 cents is lost. The leather market is dull and until it revives there will not be any marked improvement in hides. There is certainly no money in them at the present state of affairs.

IRON AND METALS.—Very little is doing in iron and the heavy metals. Only a few lots of Scotch iron are here and some lots of Summerlee have sold at \$20.50 per ton ex store. Canadian pig is slightly firmer and we hear of no transactions under \$16.50. Bar iron sells at \$1.70, but it is believed that for large lots this figure has been shaded. Tinplates have risen a fraction in England; but there is no advance here, and we still quote \$2.90 to \$3 for cokes and \$3 25 for charceals. Canada plates are steady at \$2.10. Copper is dull at  $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. in large lots and 10c. in small. There is more activity in iron and steel in the United States, and prices of Bessemer pig, steel billets and scrap are firmer on account of scarcity. There is more or less weakness in finished material but this must strengthen if raw material remains at present prices. The volume of busines is larger and sellers find it easier to place good'sized lots from which it is ovidentthat manufacturing houses are getting larger orders than they have had for some time past. Warrants in Glasgow are firmer at 43s 4d. while No, 3 Middlesboro closed at 36s, 3d. Spot tin is cabled at £71, 7s 6d. and futures at £71, 12s, 6d. Soft Spanish lead £10. G. M. B. Copper spot £40, 2s 6d.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Trade shows a little improvement for the week, but prices which last week had an air of advancement have not moved from former quotations, in fact there have been sales of Spanish and shaughter sole at lower prices than before. Shoe manufacturers are working steadily along without any features aside from the regular filling of orders.

PROVISIONS AND Edgs.—The provision market is firm and supplies of pork con tinue light, new packed Canada s. c., heavy sells at \$19,50. The demand from regular

#### dealers is very light, and is expected to remain so while the prices are kept out of proportion to other goods. Eggs.—strictly fresh are difficult to procure. Best available stock is in good supply at 9 to 10 cents. The market is over-supplied with this class, and, as a consequence, prices vary more or less in actual transactions.

MONTREAL,

33 VICTORIA SQUARE,

SEEDS, POTATOES, ETC.—Beans have advanced and are now quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.50 for white ordinary, and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for hand picked. In other seeds there is little doing. Old stock of timothy is exhausted and the new is not yet to hand. Potatoes.—There has been no change from last week's prices. Supplies are liberal and quality good, 50 to 60 cents per bag is the present quotation.

WOOL—The market is decidedly firm. Cape has advanced 5 to 7 per cent, both here and in London. The undecided condition of the U. S. tariff still holds the life of the market in check, but manufacturers are ordering freely, as the season is now getting advanced. A large lot of wool is coming, and if not picked up here it will cross to the other side. Heavy supplies of Canadian are held by Hamilton and Toronto dealers awaiting the opening of the United States market. This wool also shows an advance of 1 to 2 cents.

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph).

# Toronto, Aug 23, 1894.

General wholesale trade is quiet a with few features. The outlook is considered hopeful, and prices are without material chauge. A good many dry goods are being sent to country points, and the fall open-ings in millinery will begin next week. The hardware trade is dull and groceries quiet. Money on call is easy at 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and discounts 61/2 to 7. Sterling exchange weaker. Business on Stock Exchange quiet and values firm. Commerce sold at 141, Imperial at 183, Dominion at 27912, and Hamilton 160. British America sold at 111½, Western at 146, Telephone at 148½, Gas at 190½, Incandescent at 111½ Cable at 142, C.P.R. at 67%, Montrea Street Railway at 154, London and Canadian at 1271/2, Can. Per. at 176, Imperial Loan at 113%, and Dominion Savings at 801%.

large supplies. California arrivals are heavy, and as a consequence add more variety to the stock. Canadian peaches are now in the market, and show a good quality. Summer apples are meeting with little demand. There is however, a good demand for Fancy stock. Lemons are quiet. Quotations are: \$3.00 to \$4.00. California Peaches, 40 to 60 cents per basket; blue grapos 70 cents per basket to of 10 lbs. Oranges Messina or Catania, \$5, 160 size, \$4 to \$4.50. Bananas, finest full fruit, per bunch at to size, 75c to \$1.50. Evaporated Apples per lb. 14c. Egyptian onions per bag about 112 pounds 75c to \$1,00. Nuts Filberts, 10c, Almonds 13c, Walnuts 10c, Peanuts 8 to 9c. California peaches \$1.25 to \$1.50; plums, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Pears, California, ripe \$1.50 to 200; Green \$2.25 to 2.50; Watermelons 15 to 20c. Apples, brls, \$1.25 to \$2.00; basket 20 to 35 cents. California grapes (Tokay's) \$3.50 per crate; California muscat grapes, \$2.50; Canadian Planes 65 to 90c. At the Montreal Fruit Auction rooms on the 21st inst, there were offered three cars of California fruit, one of apples. The gathering was large and bidding brisk. Cling peaches sold at 50c to \$1 per box; Crawford peaches, \$1 to \$1.25; Bartlett pears \$1.50 to \$1.80; B de Hardy and S. de Congress pears, \$1.50; plums, \$1.10 to \$1.50; lemons, \$2 to \$3.50, and apples, \$1.25 to \$0.80.

GROCERIES,—The tea market is brisk and goods are moving freely. All last seasons' Japan teas held here by shippers have been sold out. Two more shipments of low grade went to Chicago and New York this week. Some weeks ago these same teas were offered here at less figures but were not picked up; today they cannot be reproduced. A private letter from a leading New York house this week says that Japan teas at 16c and under are up 2c., easily. Sugars are unchanged from our prices of last week but the tone is much firmer and higher prices may be looked for. The New York markot is firm at 4 9-16 for granulated; raw firm, 96 centrifugals selling as high as  $3\frac{1}{2}c$ . In London beet is stronger at 12s 6d. for August delivery. There is a better demand here for refined, September being usually a good month. Syrups are quiet as general at this season. The market is rather bare of supplies but this is only in keeping with the demand, which does not experience any life till the cooler weather of September and October sets in. Business, on the whole, shows considerable improvement; payments likewise being kept up fairly well.



DRESSED HOGS .- A few offer and the market is easier at \$6.50 to \$6.75 for small fresh lots

FLOUR AND GRAIN-Trade quiet and prices are easy as a rule. Sales of straight

GROCERIES .- There is a quiet trade with drices generally unchanged. Sugars are firm at 41% to 45% c for granulated and 31% to 41%c for yellows. Coffees firm at 21 to 21%c for Rios. Teas are firm, with a fair

Sc for No. 1 green and 2c. for No. 2.

some, and prices are easy. The best shippers sold at 3% to 4%c, and good at 3%c. Choice butchers bring 3%c, medium 3c, Choice Dutchers bring 5/8c, meanin 5c, and inferior 2½ to 2½c. Sheep for export in demand at 3½c per lb., and spring lambs dull at \$1.75 to \$3. Hogs steady, the best bringing \$5.25 to \$5.30 thick fats \$4.75 to \$5 and inferior \$4.25 to \$4.50.

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SUF	RETY	SHIF	).
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JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



	NAME.	Par Val'e,	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prico Aug. 23.	Cash value per S
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STOCKS AND BONDS.

PROVISIONS .--- Trade quiet, with little change in quotations. Mess pork is quoted at \$18, and shoulder mess \$15. Bacon firm, jobbing at 7% to 8. Bellies rule at 12c and rolls \$% to 9c. Smoked hams firm at 11% to 12c. Lard rules at \$% to 9c. Potatoes, new, Canadian 60 to 65c per bag in car lots. Beans \$1.20 to \$1.30. Hops 10 to 12c. Dried apples 6% to 7c.

WOOL.-The market continues quiet and prices are unchanged. Fleece brings 161/2 to 17c and fine clothing 181/2 to 19c. Pulled supers are quoted at 19 to 19% and extra at 21 1/2 to 22.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

HENRI MARTEAU (The great French Violinist.)

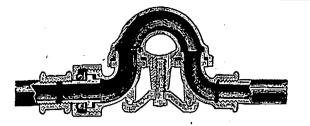
Montreal, April 7th 1894. Mr. L. E. N. PRATTE, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—Permit, me to thank you for your courtesy in supplying me with one of your own pianos for my personal use while in Montreal. I cannot leave without ex-pressing my appreciation of the merits of so beautiful an instrument. I was much improved with its magnificant tone and impressed with its magnificent tone and delicate touch which appeal at once to an artist. Allow me to remain, my dear Mr. Yours very truly, Pratte.

HENRI MARTEAU.

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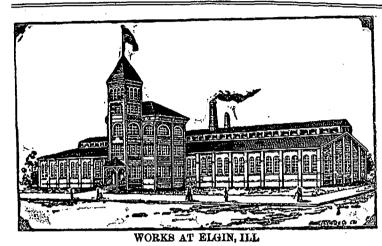
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MONTREAL Manufacturers of Clothing,

SPRING TRADE 1894

Our Travellers are now on the road.

#### FASHION IN SHOES.

The latest novelty in men's footwear is an innovation on the narrow toe. It is, in fact, the narrow toe turned up. Instead of being made on a flat last with a long narrow toe, the last has about threequarters of an inch turn up about half an inch from the end. The fact that away in the Middle Ages the turned-up toe was known and was gradually "improved" till it reached such proportions that it had to be attached to the leg of the wearer by fastenings, may not have any bearing on the new innovation, but it is curiously suggestive of the adage that "extremes meet"—barbarism and civilization. It is even said that the latest "wrinkle" in men's footwear will be introduced into shoes for women next season.

One of the best selling shoes of the past spring season for women's wear has a sealskin golosh, glace kid top, and is made over a last extremely pointed. Of course, it is not necessary to say that by sealskin is not meant the expensive fabric that goes into the costly garments of wealthy women. Yet it is a sealskin, but of a far ruder and less expensive kind. The leather is soft, porous, and elastic, and fits closely and snugly to the form of the foot. The tannage used is sumac. Several of the best' houses making the very highest classes of work will produce them rather generously for autumn wear. They will be chiefly made with the side goring, and when pulled on the foot will afford comfort and ease, with almost glove-fitting exactness.

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# . TO THE TRADE .



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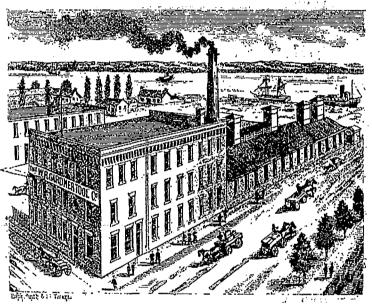
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## THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, AUG. 23, 1894.						
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	Mene. Boys. <b>30</b> 65 0 80 <b>30</b> 6030 75 0 75 0 90 0 70 0 85 0 90 1 25 0 80 0 90 1 10 1 40 0 85 1 15 1 25 1 90 1 10 1 50	Youths. \$0 55 \$0 70 0 65 0 80 0 70 0 80 0 75 1 00 0 90 1 15	Roust Chicken 1-1b tins Roust Turkey, 1-1b tins Brooms.	\$ c. \$ c. 2 25 0 00 2 25 0 00	Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda "Concentrated	\$ c. \$ c. 1 50 2 00 2 30 2 50 0 75 0 85 1 50 2 00
Boots and Shoes. Brogatts. Colourge. Split Balmorals. Kip 44 Buff congress. Calf 4 Split Doots. Kip 44 Calf 4 Split Doots. Split Doots. Kip 44 Calf 4 Split Doots. Split Doots.	2         00         3         50           1         25         1         00         1         10         1         50           1         90         3         60         0         00         0         00           1         90         3         60         0         00         0         00           1         90         3         00         1         15         1         50           1         75         2         90         1         40         1         70           2         76         3         00         0         0         00         2         00         3         00           1         60         2         10         0         00         0         00         1         10         1         10         1         10         1         10         1         10         1         10         1         00         2         0         3         0         16         0         0         0         0         10         10         1         10         1         15         2         10         1         0         0         0 </td <td>0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 55 1 10 1 00 1 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00</td> <td>Rose 4 strings, varn, hand Pansy 4 """" Map Leaf A 4 stgs. " "B 4 " stained Shanrock A 4 " varn han Daisy A 3 stgs varn handle "B 3 " stained " Tulip No, 1 3 stgs""" "Ship 4 """</td> <td>270 0 00</td> <td>Dyestuffs. Archil. con Cutch. Ex. Logwood. Obips. Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras. Gambjer. Madder. Sumac.</td> <td>0 27 0 29 0 07 0 08 0 10 0 15 2 00 2 50 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 05 0 08 0 10 0 15 5 00 70 00</td>	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 55 1 10 1 00 1 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Rose 4 strings, varn, hand Pansy 4 """" Map Leaf A 4 stgs. " "B 4 " stained Shanrock A 4 " varn han Daisy A 3 stgs varn handle "B 3 " stained " Tulip No, 1 3 stgs""" "Ship 4 """	270 0 00	Dyestuffs. Archil. con Cutch. Ex. Logwood. Obips. Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras. Gambjer. Madder. Sumac.	0 27 0 29 0 07 0 08 0 10 0 15 2 00 2 50 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 05 0 08 0 10 0 15 5 00 70 00
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per doz	Deviled Tong's, ½ 10, " Ham, ½-10, " Chicken, ½-10, " Turkey, ½-10, " Ox Tongue, 1½-10, " Ox Tongue, 1½-10, " " 2½-10, " " 3 -10, " Finnan Haddies, 50's,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. Blue Vitriol Brimstone. Caustic Soda 60	2 25 3 00	Winter Wheat Manitoba patent b brands. Straight roller Extra Superfine Manitoba Strong Bakers Best Brands Standard oatmeal, brl Bran Shorts Moullie	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
WHEELER & TAPPA 12 & 14 S. JEFFERSON CHIGAGO, ILL.	N STREET,			<b>S</b> .		
SINGLE or DUP PUTING Send for Catalogue and D Please mention Journal of	Prices.					
Mount Br Manufacturing Electricia		erom	e Metalli		acking	<u> </u>
776 CRAIG STF MONTREAL. Manufacturers of Electri Annunciators, Watchmen's Push Buttons, Telephoness kinds, and Electric Appar every description. Any of the above, made and promptly, in a reliable manner underate cost.	REET Univ and V c Bells, Clocks. of all ratus of fitted up c, and at	-	used on Pis Stems of Loc and all Engines Add	eomotiv classes	ves	
Ropairs executed and satisfact anteed. Bell Tel. 1265.			CANAL STR	-	Patentee, - CHICAGO	, IL

	MONTRI	CAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT_THURS	DAY, AU	IG. 23, 1894.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Farm Products. Burren: Creamery, new, Townships, dairy, new Western, new	0 17 0 181	Barley, malting "feed bas, affont In store Rye Corn, in bond "duty paid	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Molasses (Barbados)img Porto Rico Cuba Baking Powder- Case 1, 302. 502. tins "2,1 " 14 "		Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " 'talian Peel-Citron Orange Lemon Starch :	0 06 0 07 0 10 0 18 0 20 0 00 0 14 0 16
CHEESE: Finest Western colored Finest Wownships' Finest Eastern colored Finest Eastern white Under grades Cable Eages: Fresh No. 2	0 091 0 00 0 095 6 097 0 095 6 097 0 095 6 097 0 095 6 097 0 095 6 097 1 6 095 1 6 095 1 6 095 1 6 095 1 0 095 1 0 10	" good med. to fine " 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	Arvers, London Con, Chuster Extra Descert Royal Bucking'ın Cluster Sultanasper b Valentia	2 25 2 50 2 10 2 50 2 80 2 80 4 25 4 50 4 25 4 50 4 25 4 50 4 25 4 50 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0	Can. Laundry Silver Gloss Benson's Prep. Corn. Can. Pure Corn <i>Yinegar.</i> Imp Trip, 1 brl Cote D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. X	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Hors: 1893, per b "Old Bacon, smoked, per b Dressed Hogs, " Hams, city cured, " Canvassed, " Pork Ca. ac. per bbl. heav do light Mess, New Western Lard, per b "Com. Refined	0 10 0 11 0 00 0 00 0 10 0 12 0 00 0 00 15 50 19 50 15 00 00 00	Oolong	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 2$	Figs in bags "new layers Sh. Almonds, bxs S. S. Tarragona Manuts	0 091 0 10 0 00 0 00 0 05 0 <b>1</b> 10	Cider X. " XXX. Soap: Best Laundry " Common Matches: Telegraph " Telephone " Parlor Star Nelson's Matches: Steamship Railroad Washboards: Nelson's Favorite Hardware.	2 00 2 25 2 65 0 00 2 75 0 00
SEEDS: Clover, red, per bushel Alsike, per b Timothy, (Car D) per bish. " Western Flax 56 lbs Potatoes, per bush Honey, strained	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 & 0 & 11_{4} \\ 2 & 50 & 2 & 75 \\ 2 & 40 & 2 & 50 \\ 1 & 45 & 1 & 50 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 0S & 0 & 09 \end{array}$	Allo       Plantation Ceylon       "         Chictory       "       "         Canadian       do       "         Vagars:       "       "         *Sugars:       "       in bris.         "       "       in bris.         "       "       in bris.         Pordered, in bris.       "       "         Paris Lumps, in bris.       "       "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Jannate ginger, bl. " African " unbl. " Pimento " Popper, Black" White" Muchard, 4 lb % jar, Eng" " 1 lb " " " 4 lb jars, Cana"	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Antimony Tin: Block, L&F, Pb "Strip" Copper: Ingot" Sheets	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
BEANS: white ordinary but "hand-picked Crain.	1 45 1 50 1 50 1 60	" half bris " 100-lb bxs " 50-lb bxs Ex Granulated, bris Branded Yellows Syrup	0 05 0 00 0 047 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 00 0 041 0 031 0 033	Rice, large lots, standard B "Patna	3 45 3 55      4 50 4 75      3 75 4 90	Base-50d and 60d, f.o.b., Cut Nailsper keg Steel nails " Cut nails, fence and cut gpikesHot cut.	1 75 0 00 1 85 0 00
Hard Manitoba, No. 1 "No. 2 Oats No. 2	0 371 0 38			Gelatine, 1 qt pk " " 11 qt pk " " 2 qt pks "	110 110 110 165 000	40dper 100 lbs	000 000

Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. \*Nore.-Refiners prices to the wholesale trade ; jobbere would have to pay ½c additional.



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#### 326

### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

M	ONTREA	L WHOLESALE PRICES CU	JRRENT-THURSD	AY, AUG	4. 28, 1894	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware-Gontinued. 30d. 16d and 12d. " 10d. 16d and 12d. " 10d. 17d. " 6d and 7d. " 4d to 5d. " 2d. 16d cold cut " 1 not pol, or bl'd. " 2d.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Boiler plates, steel, 1/4 in. 0 00 1 50 """ 3-16 in 0 00 2 25" Boiler Heads, steel 0 007 0 063	Shot, per 100 lbs Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs Zinc: Sheet Scrap Jron- Wachluerv scrap Word iron Poouder (Canada Bl'sting F b to F F F WHE: Bright No. 7, per 100 lbs Annealed No. 7 " Galvd. No 7, … " Galvd. No 7, … " Trade discount on above 20 per cent. Barbed Wire- 2 and 4 barbs Stadles Stadles Wire Nails-75, 10 and 5 p.c. off list." Hibbon Stadles Wire Nails-75, 10 and 5 p.c. off list. " No. 1 per 100 lbs " No. 3 Tanners pay 50c more for sorted, cured & inspect'd	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Upper, light Grained Upper Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French Englieb " Light "French Calf" " beavy" " small " beavy" " small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain Brush (Cow) Kid Bursh. (Cow) Kid Bursh. (Cow) Kid Bursh. (Cow) Kid Bursh. (Cow) Kid Bursh. Calf " Saddlers' Imt. French Calf English Oak Rough. Oak " No. 1 " cordinary " colf	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4d1	2 25 0 00	Uanida Plates:         2 10 225           Good Brands	Sheepskins Clips Lambskins Ilorse hides west, each. " " City Tallow, refined " rough Leather No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 " "	0 00 0 20 0 30 0 35 0 05 0 00 1 15 1 50 0 75 1 00 5 00 6 50 1 00 4 00 0 18 0 19 0 18 0 19 0 18 0 19	Oils Cod Oil, Newfoundland. "Gaspe Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil " "Norwegian. W. P. Salad Oil. [Distributing Prices.] Cod Oil, Newfoundland. " Gaspe. Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nild " " "Norwegian.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 35^{\circ} & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 80 \\ 1 & 10 & 1 & 30 \\ 0 & 77 & 0 & 424 \\ 0 & 374 & 0 & 424 \\ 0 & 374 & 0 & 424 \\ 0 & 375 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 374 \\ 0 & 75 & 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 100 & 1 & 30 \end{array}$
Sharp and flat pressed nails 3 inchper 100 lb 2½ and 2½ " · · · " " 2 and 2½ " · · · " 1½ and 1½ " · · · " 1½ and 1½ " · · · " 1½ " · · · " 1½ " · · · " 1/5 Shoes	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 8 & 1 & 35 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 65 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 65 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 85 & 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 50 & 0 & 00 \\ 3 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 3 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 $	Russ. Sheet Iron	No. 1, ordinary sole No. 2 " " Buffalo Sole, No. 1. " " No. 3. Zanzibar Slaughter. No. 1. " No. 2. Upper, heavy.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Castor Oil Lard Oil, Extra "No. 1 Unseed, raw " boiled Olive, pare "Extra, qt., per case " bt. do " ½ pts. do Spirits Turpentine	$\begin{array}{c} 0 07 & 0 10 \\ 0 70 & 0 75 \\ 0 60 & 0 65 \\ 0 56 & 0 56 \\ 0 56 & 0 59 \\ 0 90 & 1 60 \\ 0 90 & 1 $

Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations only apply to large lots. Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. (32) Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco 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 50 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Nails and Horse Shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse Nails and Spikes, four months or 5 per cent. off and Super cent. 30 days.

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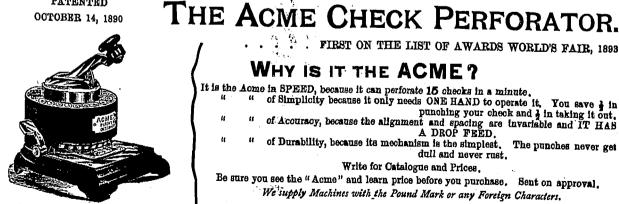
N. A. A.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY AUG. 23, 1894.

Nome of Article	Wholesale.	11 Mama of Aust-1	1700 - 1 -		-		
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
do broken	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 14 \ 2-5 \\ 0 & 16 \ 2-5 \\ 0 & 16 \ 2-6 \\$	Liverpool per bag 12's Canadian, in small bags do Quarters Rice's Pure Dairy, per bag do Quarters Rice's Pure Dairy, per bag. Cheese Salt per bag 219 b. Turk's Island bush <b>Tobacco</b> duty paid. No. 1 Black Chewing, cads No. 2 do do Sol. Sel Navy, Bright Smoking 3s. do do do 5s. Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12s. do do do 5s. Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12s. Myrtle Navy Plug Smk'g sol. 3s. Myrtle Navy Plug Smk'g sol. 4s do Smoking sol. and R. & R Ss. do Cut Smoking 0s. Myrtle do do 9s. Can. Chewing, Plug do Smoking, Plug Myrtle unassorted Short do Black North West R. A Scoured. Natal Alson Extras North West Alson Extras North West Alson Extras North West Alson Extras North West Alson Extras North West Dublin Stout Dublin Stout Dublin Stout Dublin Stout Dublin Stout Dublin Stout Dublin Stout Dublin Stout	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tarragona Pemartin. Misa Clarets Barton & Gnestier Clavet & Co. vintage wines Nat. Johnson & Sons Chawta & Co. vintage wines Nat. Johnson & Sons Champagnes Pommery, Fils & Co Piper Heidseck Perrier. Jouet & Co Gold Lac Brandics-Hennessy 1 Star Cases (one star). Barnett & Fils one star Cases (one star). Barnett & Fils one star Consel (one star). Barnett & Fils one star Coses (one star). Joc Y CI'b blue lab.***case do white do V.O.O.P do IS40 Joc Y CI'b blue lab.***gal. Scolch Whiskies- Mackie's R.O. Special	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gin- De Kuyper red cases	S c.         S c.           S c.         S c.           11 00 11 00         5 75 000           2 80 000         10 00 000           0 00 000         9 25 000           9 25 000         9 25 000           9 25 000         9 25 000           9 25 000         9 25 000           9 25 000         9 25 000           9 25 000         9 25 000           9 25 000         9 25 000           9 25 000         2 10 650           2 10 650         2 10 000           1 45 010 000         2 10 000           3 75 4 00         9 50 10 000           6 50 7 50         8 50           7 50 8 50         6 50 7 00           7 50 8 50         500           6 50 7 100         6 50 7 00           7 50 8 50         500           0 50 11 500         000 11 500           0 00 12 007         00 00 13 007           0 00 13 007         00 00 13 007           0 00 12 500         000 10 500           9 50 10 007         50 50 100           9 50 10 007         50 50 100           9 50 10 007         50 50 100           9 50 10 007         50 50 100           9 50
	A000		1.1	147 147		P.O. B	OX 403

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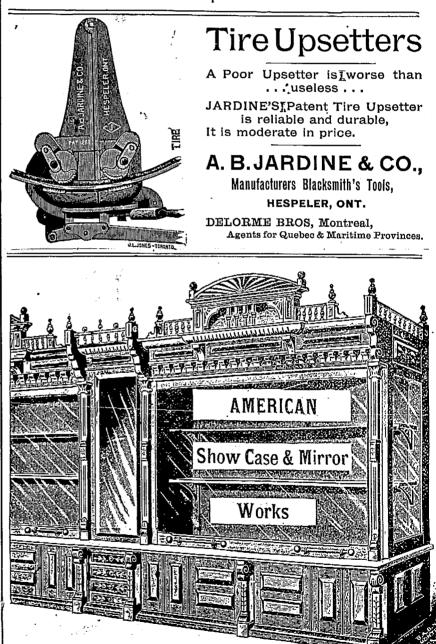
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OF NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A. D., 1872	Confederation Life Western Assurance Guarantee Co. of North A		7½-6mos. 5-6mos. 6	100 40 50	10 20 10 50	146 100	3001/4 1451/3 110
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and has contested but eleven claims at law in sixteen years for nearly one million dol- lars. It has ample financial resources, and has	Northern Fire and Life	30,000	25 221/2 2010, 8,	10 100 25	10 6¼	63 85	46% (65 - 87
and this contested but obvie trains a fak in sixteen years for nearly one million dol- lars. It has ample financial resources, and has made the Spricial Derosir with the Insutance Department at Ottawa. It is, moreover, the only Company whose capital and funds are solidly ap- plicable to Accident Insurance.	North Brit, & Mere, Free Phoenix Fire Queen Fire and Life Royal Insurance Fire and Scottish Imperial Life Scottish Provincial Fire an	6,723 200,000 Life	£13½ p. s. 80 55½ 10½	50 10 20 10	50 1 3	£250 7 1-16 49 1-10-0	£255 6 13-16 50
plicable to Accident Insurance.	Scottish Provincial Fire an	id Life  20,000	15	50	1 8		
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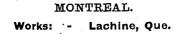
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