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The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, - - £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, - - 275,000 " Paid-up Capital, - - 21,000,000 Sig.
 Reserve Fund, - - 275,000 "
 London Office, s Olement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.
 Courrer of Directrons;
 J. H. Brodie. Ed. Arthur Honre.
 John James Cuter II. J. B. Kendall.
 Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kingeford.
 Henry R. Farrer. Frederick Lubbock.
 Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman.
 Secretary, A. G. Wallis.
 Head Office in Canada. St. James St. Montreal.
 H. St. GRINDLEY, General Manager.
 H. STANGER, Inspector.
 Branches in Canada: St. James St. Montreal.
 Mingston Fredericton, N.B. Ottawa Halifax, N.S.
 Brantford Montreal Victoria, B. C.
 Paris Quebec Vancouver, B. C.
 Hamilton St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.
 Toronto Branchon, Man.
 Agents in the United States:
 NEW Youk, (52 Wall St.) W. Laweon and F.
 Brownfield.
 SAN FUANCISCO. (124 Saneom Street,) H. M. J.
 McMichael, and J. C. Welsh.
 Loinon Bank of Australia, Bank of England, and
 Messre. Glyn & Co.
 Fouraux Americandia, Bank of New Zealand.
 -Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand.
 -Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand.
 -Union Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China: Agra Bank, Limited. Wees Indice-Colonial Bank, Paris-Messer, Marcuard, Krauss & Co.
 THTE. WIOLSONS BANK BANK OF MONTREAL. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institu-tion has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its branches, on and after THE MERCHANTS BANK SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF OF CANADA. DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after By order of the Board, E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. Montreal, 16th October, 1894. SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, G. HAGUE, General Manager. In all parts of the world.
 THE MOLSONS BANK

 Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.
 Joins H. R. Morson, President.
 S. H. Ewing. W. M. Rameay.
 Iteny Archbald. Sam' Finley.
 W. M. Macpherson.
 F. WOLFERSTAN THIOMAS, Gen. Manager.
 A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.
 It. Locewoon, Assistant Inspector.
 Brockville, "Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto, "
 Calgary, Norwick, "Toronto Jc. "
 Chinton, "Ottawa, "Trenton, "
 Exeter, "Owen Sound, "Waterloo, "
 Inamitton, "Sorie, P.Q.
 Austris IN CANADA:
 Onderford, New Brunswick.
 Nova Scolin, Jatament, Imperial Bank of Canada, and Canadian Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada.
 New Frome, Bank of Canada.
 New Fromescale Bank.
 Austris Coundiane Bank of Canada.
 N THE MOLSONS BANK LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. ESTABLISHED IN 1835. Capital Paid-up - \$1,200,000 Reserve, - 600,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Board of Directors: JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ. - President. GEORGE BRUSH, ESQ. - Vice-President. CHS. LACALLE, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. A. PREVOST, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAIRE. ESQ. T. PREFONTAINE, ESQ. J. S. BOUSQUET, - - - Cashier W. RICHER, - - Assistant-Cashier ARTHUR GAUNON, - - Inspector THE BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA. Branches: Branches : Notre Dame St. West-J. A. Bleau, Manager. St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. Quebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavoie. Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., II. St. Mars, Manager. St. Römi, Que., C. Bédard, "St. Jérôme, Que., J. Laframbolse, Manager. St. Hyacinthe, Que., J. Laframbolse, Manager. INCORPORATED 1855. Agents in Canada: Ontario—Molsons Bank and Branches. New Brunswick—Bunk of Montreal. Nova Scotin—Bank of Nova Scotin. Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of Halifax. Agents in United States: Boston-The National Revere Bank. New York-National Bank of the Republic. Foreign Agents: Hanover-National Bank. England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris. Ex Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Tra-vollers issued available in all parts of the world. Imperial Bank of Canada, Capital Authorized S²,000,000 Capital Paid-Up Figure 1,1551,625 Rest DIRECTORS. President. T. R. MERIURT, Vice-President. T. R. MERIURT, Vice-President. Wm. Rameay, Hugh Byan, Robert Jaffray, T. Stutherland Stayner, HOL John Ferguson. *HEAD OFFICE, TORINTO*. D. R. WILKIE, CASHIEN. B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. Har, Inspector. MIAD OFFICE, TORINTO. D. R. WILKIE, CASHIEN. B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. Har, Inspector. MIAD OFFICE, TORINTO. Essex, Niagura Talls, Sault Ste. Marie, Fergus, Port Colborne, St. Thomas. Gall, Rat Portage, Wolland, Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Woodstock. TOBORTO (Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch. MIANOUES IN NORTH WEST. Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alba. Prince Albert, Sask. Edmonton, Alba. Winnipeg, Man. AopErrs-London, Eng., Lloyd & Rank, Ld. New York, Bank of Montreat. A general banking business transacted. Bonds and debenturegbought and sold. Imperial Bank of Canada. Bankors : HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Capital Authorized, - - - \$500,000 Capital Subscribed, - - - 500.000 THE QUEBEC BANK.

INE UULBEU BAINK, Incorporated by Royal Charter, A. D., 1818. PAID-UP CAPITAL **\$2,500,000 HEAD OFFICE**, QUEBEC, *NOARD OF DIRECTORS*: ROBERT II. SMITH, *President.* WILLIAM WITHALL, Esg., Vice.President. JAMES STEVENSON, Beq., Gen. Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada; Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York; Bank of British North America. Agents in London, The Bank of Scilland, 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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Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1891.

Head Office,		•	-		\mathbf{To}	ronto,
Paid-up Capital,	~		-	•	-	\$2,000,000 1,800,000
Reserve Fund,	-	-	•	-	-	1,800,000
	DIR	EC'I	ORS	5:		
GEORGE GO	DE	RH	۱M, I	Esq.	, Pre	sident.
WM. H. BEAT Henry Cawthra, J Robt. Refere	rrγ,	Esc	۶., ¹ -	Vic	e-Pro	esident.
Henry Cawthra, I	seq.	, W	<u>с</u> .,	្លួ	oderl	inm, Esq.,
Roht, Refore	I, Ke	۹., ۹	160*	i, c	ook,	Esq.,
Ca	aric	8 SU	art,	iseq.	•	
DUNCAN COL	JLS	ON,		G	ener	al Mgr.
Huan LEACH,	-	_Λ:	sieta	int G	lener	al Mgr.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE,

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The Chartered Banks.						
THE CA	NADIAN					
BANK OF	COMMERCE.					
Bast 1,200,000						
DIREC	TORS: President. Vice-President.					
Jas. Crathern, Esq., Robert Kilgour, Esq., W. B. Hamilton, Esq., John Hoskin, Esg., Q.C., LL.D.,						
Matthew Leggat, Esq. B, E. WALKER, General Manager.						
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Mänager. A. H. IRELAND, Inspector.						
G. do C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp. New York-Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.						
RRAN	CHES:					
Ailsa Craig, Dundas,	Ottawa, Strathroy, Paris, Thoroid,					
Ayr, Dunville, Barrie, Galt, Belleville, Goderich,	Parkhill, *Toronto,					
Berlin, Guelph,	Peterbor'gh, Toronto Je'n St.Cath'rines Walkerton,					
Blenheim, Hamilton, Brantford, Jarvis,	Sarnia, Walkerville, S Ste. Marie, Waterford,					
Cayuga, London,	Seaforth, Waterloo,					

Brantord, Jarvis, Sto. Marie, Witerlord, Cayuga, London, Seatorth, Witerloo, Chatiam, tMontreal, Simcoe, Windsor, Collingwood, Orangeville Stratford, Woodstock, *Ilead Office, 19-25 King St., W. City Branches; Ti2 Queen St. E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College; 731 Yonge St.; 265 College St., cor. Spadina: 546 Queen St. W.; 415 Parliament St. and 123 King St. E. +Main Office, 157 St. James St. City Branches; 19 Chabollez Square and 276 St. Lawrence St. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, East and West Indies. China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange boughtand sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Travellers' letters of credit issued for use in all parts of the world. Interest allowed on deposits. *Great Britain*—The Bank of Sociland. India, Amstralia & China: Japan—The Chartered Ek of India, Australia & China: Germany, The Deutsche Bk of Australia & New Zealand—The Union Bk. of Australia

Australia & New Zeatana-rue onton Zm. -Australia Paris, France-Crédit Lyonnais, Lazard Freres & Cie Bruesels, Belgium-J. Matthieu & Fils. New York-The Am. Ex. National Bk of New York Chicago-The Am. Ex. National Bank of Chicago. San Francisco and Brilish Columbia-The Bank of British Columbia. Hamilton, Bernuda-The Bk. of Bermuda. Kingston, Jamaica-The Bank of Nova Scotta.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 74,

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

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

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

By order of the Board,

C. HOLLAND, General Manager. Toronto, 19th October, 1894.



The Chartered Banks . The Chartered Banks. Barton Street Correspondents in United States .- New York-Fourth National Bk, and Hanover National Bk. Buf-falo-Marine Bank of Buffalo. Detroit Na-tional Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain-National Pro-vincial Bank of England [Ltd]. Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made: prompt returns made: Capital, \$1,560,000 | Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 DIRECTORS: JAS. AUSTIN. President. SIR. FRANK SMITH Vice-President. Wm. Ince, Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler, James Scott, Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies-Brampton, Belleville, Colourg, Guelph, Indeay, Napanee, Oshawa. Orilla, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther: Dun-das St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sher-bourno St., cor. Queen; Market St., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Brian and the Continent of Europe bought and George Sis. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and

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

MERCHANTS' BANK.

Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund - - - -\$1,100,000 - 600,000 Reserve Fund BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President, THOMAS RITCHER, Yice-President, M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Hendrid Henry G. Bauld, Jion. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C. HEAD OFFICE, Halifax, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Cashier, W. B. Torrance, As't Cashier Ageoncies in Province of Quebec: Montreal, E. L. Peace, Manager. "West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneurs Sts. In Maritime Provinces: Antigonish, N.S. Maitland, [Hants Co.], Bathurst, N.B. N.S. Bridgewater, N.S. Moneton, N.B. Charlottetown, P.E.I.: Newcastle, N.B. Dorchester, N.B. Pictou, N.S. Fredericton, N.B. Port Hawkesbury, C.B. Guyshoro, N.S. Summerside, P.E.I. N'B. S. Woodetock, N.B. Londonderry, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Woometon, N.S. Correspondents: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Clase National Bank. Deson, the National Bank. Beston, the National Bank. Serinda, Amerchands Sank of Canada. New York, Clase National Bank. Condond, Sciange National Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland. Daris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-mitted for.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Capital Paid-up. Reserve Fund. 225,000

A. H. Polar, Assistant Mgr.; E. G. St. JEAN, Inspector.
 Branzenu, Assistant Mgr.; E. G. St. JEAN, Inspector.
 Bruneches — St. Hyncinthe, A. Clement, Mgr.;
 Drummondville, J. E. Girouard, Mgr.; Beauharnois, J. Leduc, Mgr.; Lacrentides, P. Q., R. H. Ethier, Mgr.;
 Mull, P. Q., J. P. de Martigny, Mgr.; St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr.; St. Sauvein' (Queblec), N. Dion, Mgr.; Onebec, Rue St. Jean, C. S. Powell, Mgr.;
 Fraserville, J. O. Leblane, Mgr.; Vaileyfield, Le, de Martigny, Mgr.; Victoriaville, A. Marchand, Mgr.;
 Pleasisville, E.C. P. Chevrefils, Mgr.; Ste. Annode la Pérade, J.A. Rousseau, Mgr.; Physical St. C. S. R. Henolt, Mgr.;
 Branzches in Montreal—St. Jean Baptiste, M. Baurret, Mgr.; Edmonton, N. O., S. R. Henolt, Mgr.;
 Branzies in Montreal—St. Jean Baptiste, M. Baurret, Mgr.; St. Cunegonde, G. N. Ducharme, Mgr.; St. Henri, H. Dorion, Mgr.; Rue Ontario, A. Boyer, Mgr.
 Sawings Department—At Head Office and Branches.

Savings Department—At Head Onice and Linn-ches. Gorrespondents—London, Eng., Le Credit Lyon-nais, Glynn, Mills, Currle & Co. Paris, France, Le Credit Lyonnais. New York, National Bank of the Republic, Bank of Montreal, Boston, The Merchants National Bank. Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Ca-nada, the Merchunts Bank of Canada, Bank of British North America. #Lettors of Credit and Circular Notes for travellers issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 56.

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

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

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

E. E. WEBB, General Manager.

Quebec, October 23rd, 1894.

The Standard Bank of Canada Capital Faid-up, - \$1.000,000 Reserve Fund - 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. W. F. COWAN, President. JOIN BURNS, Vice-President. W. F. Allan, Fred, Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton,

alea, ii jiaj	A. J. Somerville.
AGENCIES.	
Cannington,	Kingston,
Chatham.	Markham,
Colborne.	Newcastle.
	Parkdale, Toronto,
Forest.	Picton,
Harriston,	Stouffville.
	AGENCIES, Cannington, Chatham, Colborne, Durham, Forest,

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

Townships Eastern Bank.

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, Que.

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

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

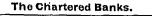
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, Ont.

- \$1,000,000

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870,897 92,500

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ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836. St. Stephen, N. B.

Capital, Reserve, F. H. TODD, .. President. J. F. GRANT, .. Cushier.

AGENTS.

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

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Cupital Paid-Up, - \$710,100. Reserve Fund, - 270,000.

Contraction of the second constraints of the

Traders Bank of Canada

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1885).

	soard o	f Directo	018:
WM. Bell, J C. D. Warre	Esq., of n, Esq.	Guelph	President. Vice-President.
W. J. GAGE, E J. W. Dowd, E	но. Вб	Јонн I Ковт.	DRYNAN, E8Q. Thomson, E80., of Hamilton .
Hond Of	ileo,	-	Toronto.
H. S. STRATH J. A. M. ALLI			General Manager. Inspector.
Aylmer, Ont., Drayton, Eimira, Glencoe,	Hamil Ingere Leami Orillie	oll, Ington,	Ridgetown, Sarnia, Strathroy, St. Mary's,

Guelph, Port Hope, Tileonburg. BANKERS.

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

HALIFAX BANKING CO. Incorporated 1872,

DIRECTORS:

F. D. Corbett, James Thomson, C. W. Anderson H. N. WALLACE, ... Cashier. AGENCIES-NOVA Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, An-tigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning Locko-port, Lanenburg, New Glasgow, Parreboro, Shel-barne, Springthil, Truro, Windsor. New Bruns-wick: Sackville, St. John. Connesrondersts-Ontarlo and Quobec-Moleone Bank of the City of New York. Boeton-Suffolk National Bank. London, England-Parr's Bank-ing Co. and the Alliance Bank, Ltd.

Western Bank Note Co'y

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

Incorporated A.D. 1864.

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

Fire-Proof Building d every Safeguard.

THE CENTRAL CANADA

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

Debentures issued in currency or sterling payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures nucleased Real Bentue. Horegeges and statistic pro-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

London, Canada. Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00 " Paid-Up, 932,474 97 Total Assets, .. 2.541.274 27

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

H. E. NELLES, Manager.

THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Society

DERENTIALES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trastees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House-King Street, Hamilton.

H. D. Cameron, Treasurer,

THE

Western Loan and Trust Co'y., Ltd.

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

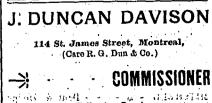
Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, President. J. S. Bouequet, Eeq., Vice-President. [Manager La Banque du Peuple.]

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

TRUSTS CORPORATION OF ONTARIO.

President. HON. J. C. AIKINS, ...

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.





Ontario, Quebeo, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.



Oceanic Steamships,

		2	
From		From	From
Liverpool	Steamship	Montreal.	Quebec.
13 Sept	*Numidian .		
20 Sept	Parisian	6 Oct.	7 Oct.
27 Sept	Mongolian .		14 Oct.
4 Oct	Buenos Avre	an. 20 Oct.	
11 Oct	Laurentian .		28 Oct.
18 Oct	Numidian	8 Nov.	
25 Oct	Parleian	10 Nov.	11 Nov.
1 Nov	Mongolian	17 Nov.	18 Nov.
And weekly	thereafter to Quel	and from Mon	streal and

Quebec. The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and Smoking room on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam. Steamers are despatched from Montreal at day-light on the day of sailing, and sail from Quebec at 9.00 am. Sundays. Steamers with a * do not stop at Quebec, Rimou-ski or Londonderry. The steamship "Bnenos Ayrean" carries no pas-sengers on the East bound trip.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

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

Clasgow, Londonderry and New York Service,

(Late State Line of Steamers.)

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

Glasgow.	Steamship	New York.
14 Sept	State of California	.28 Sept., 8 p.m.
28 Sept	State of Nebraeka	12 Oct., 8 n.m.
12 Oct	State of California	26 Oct., 2 p.m.
	A sol and a later of the second state	

And weekly thereafter. The SS. State of California and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for their excellent accommoda-tion for all classes of passengers. The Saloons are forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promonade 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.

Kates of Passage. Winter Season. Cabin-\$40 to \$60 eingle. \$80 to \$110 return. Second Cabin-Outward, \$30; Prepaid, \$25; Re-turn tickets, \$55; Children, half fare. Infants un-der one year, free both ways.

 der one year, nee both ways.

 Outward.
 Steerage.
 Prepaid

 \$15 Glasgow, Londonderty, Liverpool or Beifast \$15

 16 London and Dublin
 16

 17 Bristol or Cardifi
 17

For all information apply to

H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Common St., Montreal, 92 State St., Boston.

Montreal Loan & Investment Co.

(INCORPORATED.) *HEAD OFFICE*, · *IMPERIAL BUILDING* St. James St., Montreal, Canada. Authorized Capital, . . . \$1,000,000.00 The Promoters and Directors of this Company are composed of leading Financial and Business Men of Montreal. ALD. N. A. HURTEAU, Esq., *President* (Lum-ber Merchant, Dominion Harbor Commissioner, Chairman of the Gity Finance Commissioner, Solicitors : Mesers, Maclaren, Leet, Smith & Smith. Secretary-Treasurer, | Mainager, Autor States, State

Secretary-Treasurer, | Manager, A. W. BELFRY, Esq. | W. H. MCCARTHEY, Esq.

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W. BARCLAY STEPHENS. THE

For particulars apply to the MANAGER,

Sept., 1894.

OFFICES AND SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS: Bank of Commerce Building, TORONTO

Steamboat .	Legal.	Legal Directory.
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	JAS. LEITCH. J. G. HARKNESS. R. A. PRINGLE. LEITCH, PRINGLE & HARKNESS, BARRISTERS, Solicitors for Ontario Bank,	SAULT STE MARIE - Hearst & McKa SHELBURNE - John W. Dougle SMITH'S FALLS - Lovell & Farre ST. MARY'S - Armour W. For ST. THOMAS MacDougall & Robertson STBATFORD - MacPherson & Davidso
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A BBOTTS & CAMPBELL, Advocates, North British Chambers, 11 Hospital Stree	ONTARIO.	ANTIGONISH - A. Macgillyr BRIDGETOWN T. D. Ruggles & So BRIDGEWATER Owen & McLes HALLFAX - Alfred Whitm KENTVILLE W. E. Rosc
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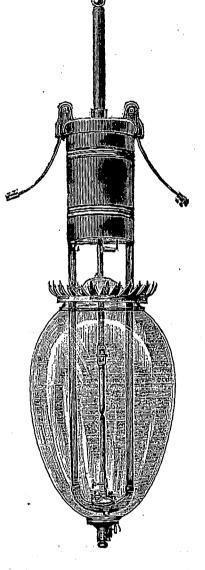
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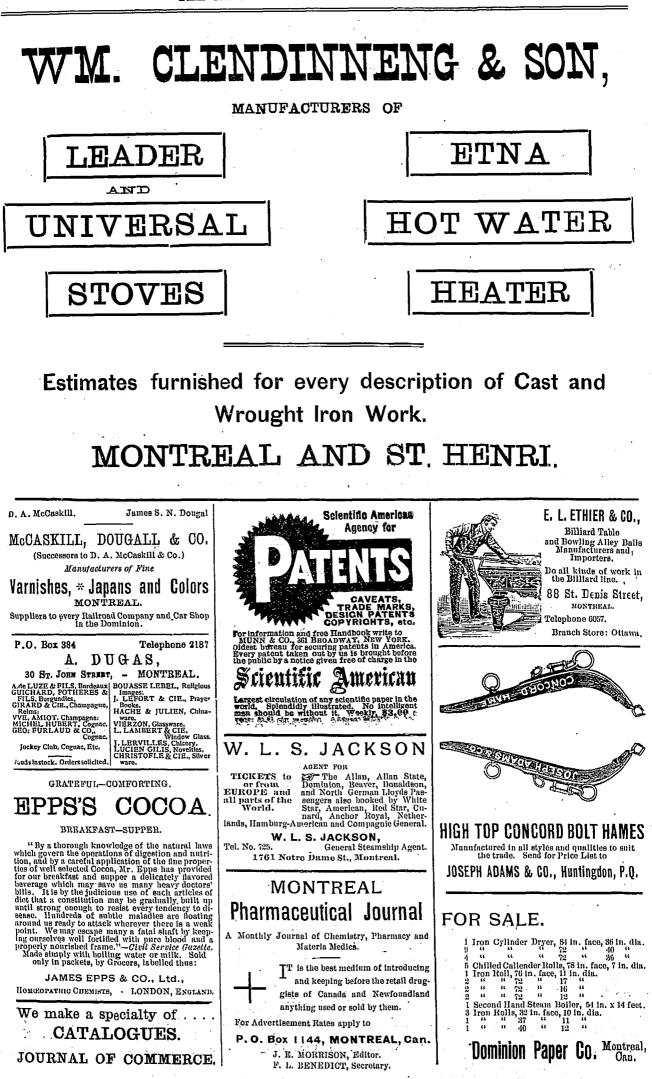
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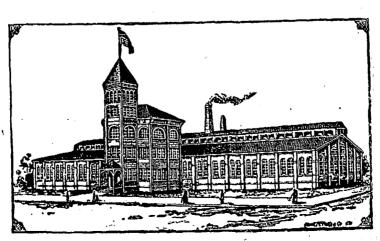
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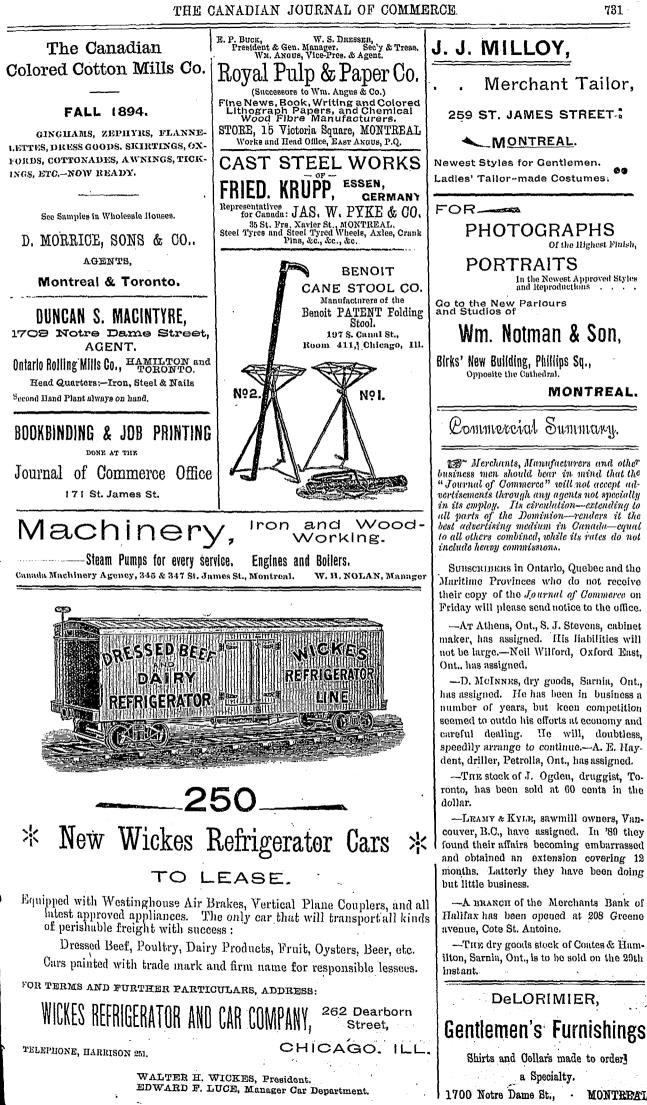
Air Brakes for Freight Cars Air Brakes for Passenger Cars. Air Brakes for Locomotives. The Mason Automatic Train Signal has no equal.



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MONTREAL



quantity all previous records for a similar period.

-The total takings of cotton by American and Canadian spinners for the season have been 402,468 bales, compared with 248,-674 bales the same time last year, of which 100,000 bales went to Southern spinners.

-THE employees of the Dominion Cotton Mills at Brantford will ask the Ontario Government to appoint arbitrators to settle the dispute with the company.

-THERE is, according to the latest official Treasury returns, \$623,800,000 of gold in the United States, of which the Treasury holds \$123,000,000. Of this \$59,500,000 is net gold.

-A PEORIA dispatch says that the Whisky Trust has reduced prices on alcohol 2 cents per gallon, equivalent to nearly 4 cents per wine gallon. This is regarded as the beginning of a war in prices between the trust and the two new competitors at Terre Haute.

-THE Prairie Farmer, which has the reputation of being careful in its work, estimates the wheat crop at 500,000,000 bushels this year, corn at 1,480,000,000 bushels, and oats at 718,000,000 bushels. That means two big crops and a not very little one. But 100,000,000 bushels can be added safely to the corn estimate.

-WHEAT receipts in Manitoba are increasing, although consiperable ploughing is going on which curtails deliveries. Cars are still plentiful and likely to remain so till the close of navigation. Wheat prices in Manitoba range from 38 to 40c for No. 1 hard, according to freight, and No. 2 hard, at two cents less.

-P. D McKINNON, who has for four years been connected with the Confederation Life Association, as general agent, at Winnipeg, has been appointed manager of the Ontario Mutual Life company for Manitoba, with headquarters in Winnipeg.

-Ar the meeting of Kentucky distillers a resolution was adopted providing that the production during the coming year shall be limited to 15,000,000 gallons. The distillers present, representing every large distillery in the State, were unanimous for the proposition.

-LETTERS from the port wine districts say that the vintage is practically ended and promises to be much superior to the expectations, owing to the fine weather that prevailed during the past month. The year's vintage will probably be shipped as "a vintage royal."





-A PRESS dispatch from Texas, says: Insurance rates on cotton are so high that the merchants and buyers are carrying most of it without insurance. They contend that the low price of cotton does not warrant them in carrying insurance at the present rates.

 $-T_{\rm HE}$ first life insurance policy of which particulars have been preserved, was made on the 15th of June, 1583, at the Office of Insurance within the Royal Exchange in London. Full details of this policy have been preserved, because it gave rise to the first authentic disputed claim.

-THE wheat shipments from the Northwest to the east over the C.P.R. have, during the past two months, been the largest in the history of the company. During September nearly 3,000,000 bushels were taken out, compared with 1,100,000 during the same month in 1803. This represents over 5,000 loaded cars.

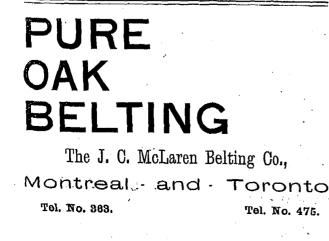
-MR. GRANVILLE B. HAINES, the general manager and attorney of the Colonial Lloyds, has decided, since the recent decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court against the Lloyds, to transer the organization to New York.

-A DANGEROUS counterfeit ten dollar American bill has been discovered in circulation. It is a genuine two-dollar note raised to \$10 by a cover neatly pasted over both the face and back of the bill. The cover is of a peculiar material and very thin, but the pictures, hair-like lines and all other engravings are executed with remarkable exactness.

-Ox Friday last European sugar was sold in Philadelphia on a basis of 4.17 net cash for granulated. This is said to be the principal cause of the present dullness in the trade and the closing of various refineries.

-NEW YORK brewers are talking of organizing an association to protect themselves against loss by fire. They claim that the premiums paid during the last few years have far exceeded the losses and that they can save money by combining among themselves. They will learn better before long.

-THE consumption of Egyptian cotton is on the increase in the United States until it is now regarded as practically indispensable for the spinning of the finer counts of yarn, and it is also employed to a very large extent in the manufacture of certain grades of hosiery and knit goods.



-The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y., has received a license to carry on in Canada the business of cyclone and tornado insurance. The Reliance Marine Insurance Company, limited, has also received a license, for the transaction in Canada of inland marine insurance.

733

-A NOVEL demand was made during the adjustment of the loss of the Hotel Regent Company, of Brooklyn, when the hotel people set up a claim for \$20,000 for interest on the money put into the hotel. The insurance companies naturally objected to this, claiming that it is no part of the loss.

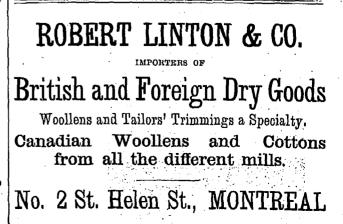
-A TRAVELLER for a Boston jewellery firm went on a spree in this city and dropped two cases of valuable diamonds in the C.P.R. Depot. The gems were found by a char-woman under one of the seats in the waiting room and restored to the owner who was completely sobered by his loss.

-THE Park Fire Insurance Company, which has been in liquidation for the past three years, has now been finally dissolved. Dividends have been returned to the stockholders to the extent of 87 per cent. The company was incorporated in 1833 with a capital of \$200,000.

-THERE appears to be a potato famine in the Western States for from the district of Portage la Prairie thirty carloads have already been shipped to St. Paul, Chicago and elsewhere. The consumers must pay a good price, for the potatoes are purchased at 25 cents a bushel at the Portage, the duty is 15 cents and the freight about 18 cents a bushel, or a total of 58 cents a bushel laid down at destination.

-QUOTATIONS for stocks in Halifax last week were : Bank of Nova Scotia, 182; Bank of B.N.A., 144; Merchants Bank of Halifax, 152; Union Bank of Halifax, 125; Peoples, 135; Halifax Banking Co., 128; Bank of Yarmouth, 125; Commercial Bank of Windsor, 110; Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, 1031/2; Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company, 105; Halifax Gaslight Company, 97.

--The creditors of John Hannah, butter shipper, Seaforth, Ont., recently referred to, met on the 20th instant, but the statement presented gave but slight satisfaction. Many farmers in the surrounding districts will lose what to them will seem considerable, as the estate will, in all probability not pay over 2 or 3 cents in the dollar.





-WESTERN men hold that the placing of the Duluth and Winnipeg road in the hands of a receiver is no serious calamity. The mortgage will be foreclosed and the road will be purchased by the Canadian Pacific. That they are making this move at the present time may be taken as an indication that the 'extension of the road northwesterly will be resumed next year.

-THE domand for Columbian silver half-dollars is beyond the expectation of the United States Treasury officials. The indications are that the supply will fall far short of the demand. At the sub-treasury in New York, \$50,000 of these coins were exchanged for gold during the first three days they were on sale. The demand in Washington is also unexpectedly heavy.

—THERE passed through Winnipeg one hundred Norwegian farmers who are en route to Bella Coola Valley, on the mainland of British Columbia, 300 miles north of Victoria where they intend to establish an agricultural and industrial colony. These colonists have been living in Minnesota, but became dissatisfied with their condition there.

-Tue total exports of naval stores from South Carolina from April 1 to October 16 have been 9,128 casks of turpentine and 81,-316 barrels of rosin, against 13,613 casks of turpentine and 45,993 barrels of rosin for the corresponding period of last year, leaving a stock (on hand and shipboard) of 1,638 casks of turpentine and 9,193 barrels of rosin, against 3,096 casks of turpentine and 9,771 barrels of rosin for the corresponding day of last year.

-CONTRACTS have been let by Major Ruffner, the United States engineer, for furnishing a plant and excavating for the deepening of the channel of Niagara River between Port Day and Tonawanda. The plants call for a channel 12 feet deep at this point, which means that, according to Government methods, it will be 13½ feet deep, thus permitting the entrance of bonts drawing 12 feet of water.

-THE statement of Government circulation and specie for September shows amount of circulation outstanding on 30th to have been \$22,183,570 against which there is held \$10,413,243 in specie \$1,946,667 in guaranteed debentures and \$17,250,000 in unguaranteed debentures, making a total of \$29,600,909. The statement shows that on the issue over \$20,000,000, dollar for dollar is being held in gold.

-A NEW YORK insurance broker, J. E. Cowan, was arrested on a charge of forgery last week. He secured several large



policies from prominent fire insurance companies, paying for the same with forged checks. The profit to Cowan, in this transaction, was in the form of commissions which the companies paid him. Cowan was at one time a clerk in the Norwich Union office. Owing to his provious good record, the charge against him will not be pressed.

-The creditors of the defunct American Casualty propose to hold the directors of the company responsible for \$300,000 loaned to President Midgely and others. The charter granted to the company by the state of Maryland required the directors to make all investments subject to the laws of Maryland. The loans to Midgely and others were violations of these laws. Important suits may begun in a few days.

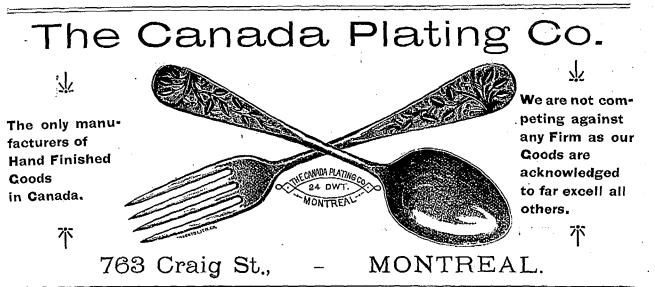
-POINT ROBERTS salmon fishers are not likely to continue to enjoy the lmmunity from legal restrictions which heretofore has given an advantage over the Conadian fishermen and has been productive of no little injury to the fishery. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries having had his attention called to the matter, has been in correspondence with the authorities of the State of Washington with the result that stops are being taken to apply desirable restrictions to Point Roberts fishery.

-The Washington Boneficial Endowment Association, of the District of Columbia, which transferred its business over to the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company last August, has now, through its presidents, taken the matter into court and asked that the transfer be admitted and a receiver for the association appointed. It is alleged that the insurance company is insolvent and was in that condition at the time of the transfer, but that this fact was concealed.

-A DISPATCH from San Antonio, Tex., says that a train load of beef cattle from Coahuila, Mex., passed through there, destined for the Chicago market. This is the beginning of heavy shipments of cattle from Mexico under the Wilson bill. It is estimated that the northern states of Mexico will contribute 100,000 head of fat cattle for the markets of the United States during the next few months.

-The detectives are investigating the case of a well-dressed man who visited Hamilton last week and advertised for 200 girls to work in a canning factory at Toronto, at \$1.25 a day. To bind the agreement he asked the girls to pay him 50 cents each. It is alleged that he got considerable money, but it is not known he





sent any girls to Toronto. He disappeared from the city and it now looks as if he had played another heartless swindle upon the unfortunate girls who applied to him for employment.

-The year closing this month has been one of the most disastrous in the history of the Gloucester fisheries. The sacrifice of life attending this hazardous occupation greatly exceeds that of the previous year, while the loss of vessel property in connection with the fishing industry is the largest ever recorded in a single year from that port. The total number of vessels lost is 29, against 10 the previous year. The number of lives lost is 112, against 53 the previous year.

-CHARLESTON advices report the rice market steady with sales of 1,693 barrels at 3 to 3% for fair up to 5 to 5% for prime. The total receipts from September 1 to October 12 have been 5,453barrels, against 4,292 barrels for the corresponding time of last year. The total exports have been 3,470 barrels, against 3,312 barrels for the corresponding time last year, leaving a stock (on hand and ship-board) of 1,783 barrels, against 1,042 barrels for the corresponding day last year.

-CANADIAN cattle appear to be exceptionally free from disease. According to Prof. Brown's statement there were landed at Liverpool and Debtford in 1893 four Canadian animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia. From the States there were received, 36 animals with this disease. The healthiness of Canadian sheep may be inferred from the statement that only one sheep from Canada was reported to have been affected with "scab," whereas from Chili there came 120, and from Argentine 1,653 with this disease.

-The effort made by the Patrons of Industry to affiliate with organized labor, has been defeated for the present. At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, at Toronto, the question of admitting Patrons to membership was negatived. A majority of votes was recorded in favor of admitting them; but the constitution of the laber organization requires a two-thirds vote to bring about the adoption of a constitutional amendment of this nature, ac-

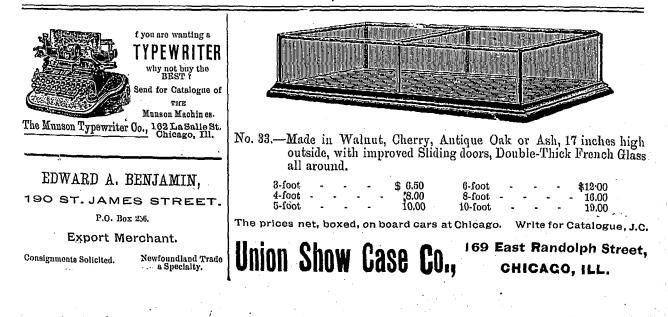
cordingly the proposal to admit the Patrons is shelved for the present.

-THE *Chronicle* in an article on the burdens to which the life insurance companies are subjected, summarizes the taxes paid by thirty American companies in the course of five years, 1889-1803, and the aggregate amounts to \$12,464,889. In that period the Mutual Life has paid for taxes \$1,897,946; the Equitable, \$1,518,-916; the Connecticut Mutual, \$1,485,952; the New York Life, \$1,273,966; a total of \$6,246,780. Thus four companies pay onehalf of this enormous total.

-Our Trenton, Ont., correspondent writes: Messrs. Gilmour & Co., lumber merchants, of this town, are making active preparations for a large cut the coming season. 30,000 logs are now at Heeley's Falls and three other blocks are in transit to be held at various points which will make altogether about 100,000 logs. This will put the company in a good position for the early beginning of spring work. They use "alligators" which can walk on land as well as navigate the fresh water, hauling the logs over the heights of land and down the rivers and lakes to Trenton.

-REFERENCE to the failure of J. A. Saunders, hotel, Windsor, Ont., mentioned in last issue, our correspondent says: He began in Nov. '93 with a capital of about \$600. His liabilities are \$1,-000, with assets of \$2,000, composed of stock, furniture, etc. He expects to pay in full if he can find a purchaser for the business. His trouble was brought about through the registering of a chattel mortgage for \$1,500; although the amount received is said to be but \$200. Other claims were then pressed. This shows that he was making money, though without previous experience.

-AT Yorkton, Man., the firm of N. & D. Livingstone, has assigned. The business was started in the fall of '84 by N. & A. Livingstone, the latter retiring in Sept. '91 since which time the present firm has had control. The prevailing dullness is attributed as the cause.-W. J. Spear, dealer in musical instruments





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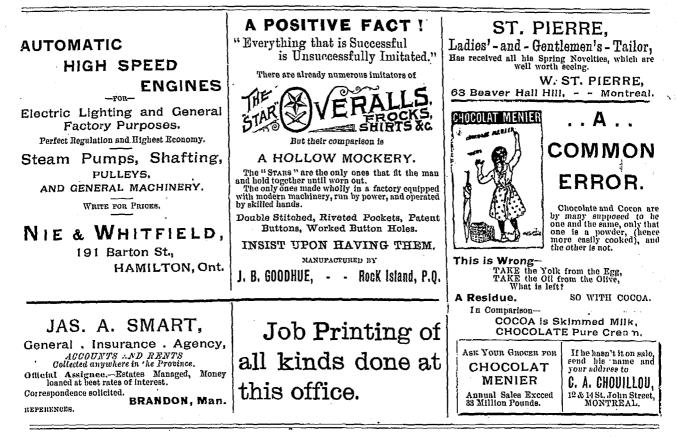
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had the absolute disposal of 79 per cent. or \$129,000,000, leaving only \$35,000,000 to be administered by the company officers for the other expenses of the business, returns to stockholders and to permanently secure the indemnity.

-BUSINESS difficulties in this province during the past week include : Pierre Rainville, hay dealer, Marieville, who has assigned with liabilities of about \$20,000. He has been in business some years, but met with considerable losses recently .-- With liabilities of about \$4,000, C. Turpain, general dealer, Bryson, has assigned. His business is an old established one, but during the depression last year he was unable to pull safely through. An extension was granted him which, however, proved insufficient .---J. & R. Lowndes, general dealers, Gaspe Basin, have assigned with liabilities of about \$7,000. The business was started in the summer of '91 and a good trade seemed to have been secured. There has been a heavy falling off of late, however, the senior partner being ill, and much difficulty has been experienced in collecting. To these causes the present trouble is attributed .-J. P. Theriault, owner of a small grocery in this city, has assigned. He owes about \$700 .-- J. Plamondon, shoes, Quebec, already referred to, has now assigned .- A compromise at 25 cents in the dollar has been secured by J. B. Bernier, grocer, Sherbrooke, whose affairs have been previously reported .- Another small assignment is reported from the same place : H. O. Fortier & Co., grocers, (Mrs. II. O. Fortier the sole partner). The business has been conducted as above since last March. Her husband formerly conducted it for 7 or 8 years but proved unsuccessful. The liabilities are about \$600; assets about \$300.-With an experience of some 6 months as tailor in this city, W. E. Seed has assigned with liabilities of \$4,300. He was formerly in the United States. Keen competition prevented his turning business into profitable channels.

—A MEETING of creditors of the dry goods firm of J. Perrault & Co., of this city, referred to last week, was held on the 22nd instant, when the accountants were instructed to prepare a statement of affairs. The total liabilities will reach about \$64,000, of which \$17,000 is to the trade, the balance being chiefly to banks and mortgagees. Mr. J. Perrault, who is the sole partner, made money in dry goods for many years, the store being an old and well established one. Latterly, however, trade has been moving gradually elsewhere, and this together with the drain attendant on the carrying of real estate, lessened his available capital. It is expected a fair surplus will be shown. Mr. Perrault, is at present prevented through sickness from doing any business, and, having sympathy of his creditors, will, in all possibility, make satisfactory arrangements. As with scores of other dealers who might better have stuck to the business they understood, Mr. Perrault's troubles are

chiefly due to his ventures in real estate. He invested \$5,000 in Winnipeg property, now entered at \$1,000 in his statement; and, persuaded by his late wife (as most good men are), crected a residence at Port St. Louis, near where she formerly lived, at a cost of \$7,000, entered at \$1,500. One of his properties in Montreal (Berri street) is mortgaged to one institution for \$10,000 and another city property for an equal sum to another party, both these being mortgaged as security to another institution for \$25,000.

-A DISPATCH from Halifax, N.S., says : Somewhat of a surprise was experienced in lumber and shipping circles here on the announcement of the suspension of the large lumber firm of Messrs. Jas. Smith & Co., Liverpool, Eng. Mr. Gilbert Harrison, a member of the firm has lately withdrawn. The firm handled a large quantity of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia lumber, probably 50,000,000 feet a year. Mr. George McLean is their agent in St. John and Mr. J. H. Mathers in Halifax, and King & Co. in Quebec. The firm has a small interest in the St. Lawrence Lumber Co. (Bathurst and Bersimis) and did some business on the North Shore. The barque Amazon has left with a cargo of deals for the firm and there are at present at this port loading or to load for them the ship Maraba, barques Cambay, Clara, Cortesia, Ida B. and Mabrietta, Braille and barques Julie and Innawick, at Liscomb, and the Tinn is now en route here to load. Nobody here will financially suffer by the suspension. There are no liabilities in this vicinity.

-THE creditors of Thos. Price, furniture dealer, Delhi, Ont., are considering a sottlement in his behalf. He succeeded to the business of F. W. Beek 4 years ago, subsequently admitting a Mr. Kemp as partner. They dissolved some 2 years later. Price continuing alone. As in the case of various other lines which have been subject to keen competition of late years, the retail furniture trade has been rather badly dealt with, in-so-far as allowing dealers to derive fair profits from their sales. While a stock requires to be carried largely in excess of the demands of many other lines in order to supply the various wants of customers, a dull season tries them in its severest form. Purchases are withheld "till times get a little better," and accordingly the only way to offset this idea is to lower prices to the extent of making "real bargains" appeal to an economical pocket. A dealer up the street reduces a large line of rockers to cost price. He bought an over supply by getting them cheap and finds they will not move. His action causes other dealers to do likewise to hold their trade. Then some other article is reduced and so on till the profits have sometimes been entirely erased.

-THE sottlement obtained by E. T. Nesbit, lumber dealer, Quebec, in Feb. last has apparently proved too heavy for his re-



sources. He now offers 10 cents in the dollar, on his third payment, 5 cash and 5 in 2 months, agreeing to meet the remaining two payments in full.—J. Plamondon, mfr. shoes, Quebec, has suspended payment. He was originally of Plamondon, Cimon & Co., who started in the fall of '91. In August '93 they dissolved the former continuing. He was supposed to be doing fairly well, but recent Quebec failures found him a creditor to the extent of compelling his present course.—A. Larouche, general dealer, Murray Bay, Que., has compromised at 30 cents in the dollar.—A. A. Cantin, grocer, Quebec, already referred to, is now seeking an extension of time.—Dr. J. A. Hamel, drugs, Quebec, owes \$2,100 and has assigned. He moved from Fraserville in the spring of '93; but his trade has been of such proportions as to admit of little net profit.

--GATES & GARDNER, carpet mfrs., St. Catharines, Ont., have assigned. The business was started only last spring, Gates & Syer being the owners. The latter dropped out shortly afterwards and was replaced by Gardner. Competition is so keen among carpet dealers that those engaged in manufacturing in the smaller cities, encounter considerable difficulty in moving their stock against the vast varieties displayed in the large dry goods stores. The general preference to buy goods manufactured at a distant place, or in some foreign country, is a standing argument against the local maker of carpets in the smaller towns. Weavers of rag carpet are to be found in almost every town, and next to this serviceable and economical article, the inferior grades now manufactured in the large factories are rotailed as leaders at prices that often astonish the dweller in the rural districts.

--HOMERT TAGGART, Fenelon Falls, Ont., who has been conducting a small tailor shop since last spring has assigned. It is stated he had no previous experience in his line.—Henry Gaebel, general dealer, Bancroft, Ont., has assigned. He was originally a blacksmith, but two years ago opened up in addition a general store with the above result.—Celia Hodge owner of a grocery at Wallaceburg, Ont., has assigned. The business was managed by her husband, who, it appears, was not possessed of sufficient ability to make it a success in face of close competition.

-THEIR many friends will be pleased at the decision of the Exchequer Court, given at Ottawa on the 23rd instant, in the case of Gilbert versus the Queen, when the former was granted \$150,000 and interest. Gilbert Bros. of the city, sued the Government for extras in their contract for making the north channel through the Galops rapids, opposite Cardinal. The Minister of Railways and Canals contended the channel was not completed to contract, not being of a uniform depth of seventeen feet, and consequently unsafe for navigation. The government has now to pay \$171,000 more.

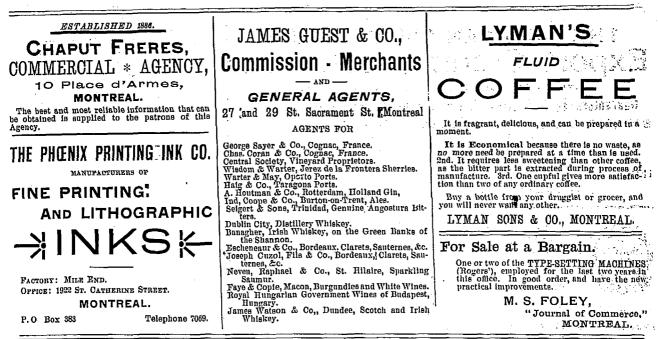
-BEGINNING with the advent of a dull period, Fox & Hubbs, general store, Methven, Man., have assigned. They succeeded to the business of C. R. Banting early in the present year, but their limited capital proved insufficient to tide them through.--At Regina, N.W.T., Chas. Howson, hotel, has become involved through building and has asked for an extension of one year. He has been in business some time, but the erection of a commodious hotel last year exceeded his expectations of the cost. He shows a surplus of \$20,000 over liabilities of about \$24,000.

-FROM the Maritime Provinces we hear of the following business difficulties: John Allan, shoes, Dartmouth, N.S., who has been doing a rather limited trade for the past 6 years has assigned. He owes about \$2,500.—At Margarce Harbor, N.S., A. D. Gillis who has been conducting a general store for 4 years, has assigned .His liabilities will be light.—Brown, Munro & Co., implements, Wolfville, N.S., have assigned. The business has been running since Dec. '93. Munro retired some time ago, Brown continuing alone, but apparently with insufficient capital.

-AMONG those of our citizens who have recently gone over to the great majority, we regret to mention Mr. Joseph Duhamel, Q.C., who died at his home in this city on the morning of the 24th instant. He achieved eminence in his chosen profession while yet a young man, subsequently becoming interested in many large enterprises. rie was highly respected, his practice not being by any means confined to the French Canadian portion of our population.

-WILLIAM BROWN, wholesale dealer in carriage hardware,





Toronto, has assigned. Last winter he found his affairs in an embarrassed condition, and effected a compromise with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar spread over 15 months. His present liabilities will reach some \$30,000, assets nominally a little over. Continued ill-health has caused him to be unable to conduct his business satisfactorily of late and has assisted his present condition. It is expected he will make a speedy settlement.

--THE Bell Telephone Co. has purchased the property running along the north side of St. John street, from Notre Dame to Hospital, for \$55,000, being at the rate of \$10 per foot. The Messrs. Holland are preparing to remove to St. Catherine street near Peel. This house say their sales have fallen nearly 50 per cent. since the removal of Messrs. John Murphy & Co. to the great new thoroughfare up town.

T. J. DEATH & Son, men's furnishings, etc., Toronto, have assigned. The business was established in '89, doing, however, but a limited trade .- T. R. Earl, builder, Toronto, has assigned. He was formerly in Collingwood as official assignce, moving to his present location some 10 years ago .- A. McMurchy, Walpole, Ont., has assigned.

 $- Our \ Arthur, \ Ont., \ correspondent \ writes: - George \ Smith \ who$ has carried on a flour and feed business here for the past eighteen months has sold out to S. A. Small. Business still continues very

dull, the threshing season is about over but grain has not yet : commenced to move, the farmers being still busy with their fall, ploughing for which the weather continues most favorable.

739 5

-THE St. John, N.B., Sun has the following : Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Loggie, F. E. Winslow (manager of the Bank of Montreal at Chatham), W. C. Winslow, G. M. B. Loggie, and J. K. Loggie, all of Chatham, N.B., are applying for incorporation as the W.S. Loggie & Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$120,000 in \$200 shares.

-LIABILITIES of \$2,600 are held against the estate of Mrs. John Wright, groceries and fancy goods, of this city, who has assigned. She succeeded her late husband some 4 years ago .- An offer of 25 cents in the dollar, cash, has been made by Mr. NcIndoe, of the leather firm of Messrs. McIndoe & Aird of this city, which is thought will be accepted.

-An offer of 60 cents in the dollar has been made by T. Ross, general dealer, Amqui, Que., recently referred to .- E. Vaillancourt, hotel, Yamachiche, Que., has assigned. He has been conducting his hotel for about a year, also dealing in hay, which latter is supposed to have caused him some loss.

An offer of 60 cents in the dollar, payable in 3 and 6 months, is being considered by the creditors of L. Ponton, hardware dealer of this city. He owes \$1,400. He has been in business about 7 years, first as a painter, afterwards adding his present line.

LABOR SAVING MACHINE TOC

Only Tool Works in Canada to receive Three Awards, Medal and Diploma at the World's Fair.

"EXTRACT OF JUDGES' REPORT,"

"These Machines represent advanced and progressive development in design, construction, and the arrangement of details. The workmanship is superior."

Ne Lea Others Follow.

Our long experience combined with largest facilities to turn out first class work, has placed our

MACHINE TOOLS IN THE LEAD,

and acknowledged by the leading Railroads and large Corporations in Canada, by the numerous orders we have received from time to time, keeping our extensive plant fully employed. Parties desiring first class tools should communicate with us before placing their order.



DUNDAS, FONTEATER

A FEW SECOND HAND TOOLS WHICH WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN.



with it an array of figures reflecting the improved feeling of the business centres of the Dominion. This it can hardly be said to do, when we consider that circulation is the only item of the Return showing any considerable movement. The excess over August is \$3,084,-790, a decline of \$433,219 from the highest output of the month, the total at the close of September being \$33,355,156. A year ago the figures were \$35,128,026.

The average circulation of the banks for the five years 1889-93 was \$33,140,600, and the greatest expansion \$39.518,318 in November 1892. In 1893 the highest point reached was \$37,834,627. Had our agricultural export trade not fallen some 50 per cent. during the last quarter we might have witnessed a return to these figures in September. As respects the course of trade we are not worse off than our neighbors whose exports of breadstuffs during the month just closed were \$10,000,000 less than in 1893. The cause of this is a restricted foreign demand rather than indisposition to sell. Wheat and cotton which dominate the general movement of the markets are lower in price than ever before chronicled, and this fact tends to check expansion of traffic in other commodities.

The combined falling off in Canadian exports and imports for the quarter just ended is slightly over \$8,000,000. Trade discounts remain almost stationary. This points to a feature of the September business worthy of attention, viz. that the new advances leading to expansion of circulation were offset by equivalent realizations of commodities previously borrowed against, and thus no change in the discount total is observable.

The aggregate of discounts is \$199,773,925 as against \$204,654,480 for the corresponding period of 1893. It was then our opinion that, quite apart from any precautionary curtailment of advances due to the crisis across the border, the advances of 1893 were over-expanded in themselves, having risen from \$188,167,135 in the previous year. The decline to present figures, though indicating slackness of trade, is a wholesome change for the year to have evolved. The more does it appear so when we remind ourselves that disturbing elements have not disappeared from the financial centres of the United States. The Treasury balance there has not been restored to sound condition, being still under \$61,000,000. The gold shipments which the condition of the sterling exchange market renders profitable, and probably, in fact which have already begun, create apprehensions and the same cautionary policy which Canadian bankers adopted this time a year ago, can wisely be renewed.

Locally, we find in spite of the dullness, a spirit of speculation growing on the street, and in slight degree reflected in the increase of short loans, which represent speculation rather than investment, and are \$925,606 in advance of August.

Foreign balances are likely to give bankers considerable anxiety as to how they may be profitably employed. Everything points to a plethoric condition of the New York money market and rates bid fair to be ruinously low, unless some disturbing element should enhance them. The banks have augmented their New York balances during September by \$1,535,428.

This increase appears to have been of the nature of a transfer from public deposits, which show an increase in both kinds of \$1,280,591, the total being \$177,668,724

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

February - 4/270,550 00 4/405,750 00 March - - 5,071,200 00 5,263,950 0 April - - 3,683,300 00 5,142,510 0 May - - - 4,614,185 00 6,142,510 0 June - - 4,614,185 00 6,142,510 0 Jung - - - 4,614,186 00 6,326,000 0 July - - - 4,551,000 00 5,365,000 0 July - - - 4,501,600 00 5,385,305 0 September - 4,401,600 00 6,716,750 0 TOTAL - \$42,843,220 00 \$55,653,865 0	0 105,750 00 1,453,210 00 0 1,413,210 00 0 1,005,110 00 10 1,006,110 00 1,155,005 00 1,253,005 00 1,776,250 00
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\$1,000 REWARD

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

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

against \$176,338,133 in August. These deposits, while denoting an increase of the people's wealth, mark just now the slow recovery of trade and consequent restricted demand for advances. The banks naturally manifest a desire to reduce rates of interest on deposits as a result of their augmentation and the inactivity in loans.

In this connection it is deemed a pity that our provincial government should seek to renew abroad, at a commission, a loan which if really needed our local banking institutions could absorb with ease London and Paris markets, a year ago, viewed further provincial borrowings with a degree of disfavor. At the present juncture, the opportunity to utilize our home strength in deposits in view of the fact just mentioned, and of very recent and unwarranted cloven-foot criticism by a portion of the London press, should not be heedlessly passed by.

The banks have reduced their reserves of gold and legal tenders \$237,084 since August, but still maintain a strong position. Their total strength in this respect is \$23,506,090 against \$20,000,000 a year ago, and \$18,-000,000 in 1892. Greater strength is needed in some individual cases.

Overdue debts, notwithstanding midsummer and autumn appropriations are increased \$372,836 since September 1893. It is nevertheless satisfactory to note that the overdue debts have been less than 2 per cent since 1885, of the amount borrowed from the banks.

The conservative daily press, speaking for the government, give assurance that the needful legislation will be brought forward at the next Session to remedy the unaccountable clerical omission from the amended Dominion Note Act of the special clause providing that the Minister of Finance and Receivers General shall not issue legal tender notes over the authorized limit, unless gold to equivalent value is provided in the Treasury. The assurance is proper and satisfactory. Yet a morning contemporary asks itself the question why such a proviso is necessary. To this we make answer that without it the amendment to the act, as that amend

MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

ment now stands, would have given the government possession of a most dangerous instrument—power to inflate in the currency of the country. This it was when coupled with a currency system defective in itself, which created the disastrous panic in the United States a year ago of which the effects are still felt. We append the usual comparative table for the benefit of our readers along with the larger September statement in detail :—

BANK ST	ATEM	ENTS.
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BANK STATE			
Capital authorized Capital subscribed Capital paid ap Amount of Rest	Sept., 1894. \$ 75,458,685; 63,239,552 62,198,670 27,260,835	Aug., 1894. 5 75,458,685 : 63,238,452 62,189,585 27,166,850	Sept., 1893 \$ 75,458,695 63,170,654 62,074,078 26,131,999
LIABILITIES.			
Notes in Circulation Balance due Dominion Government Balance due to Provincial Governments Public deposits on demand come from other banks in Canada secured Deposits payable on demand, other Can.	33,355,156 2,646,935 2,968,901 66,554,661 111,034,063 69,603	30,270,366 2,603,151 3,324,992 66,389,701 109,998,432 64,283	35,129,026 2,310,354 2,937,348 61,245,992 104,004,598 64,000
banks	2,651,975	2,587,234	2,621,736
banks Balance due to other banks in Canada in dally exchanges	136,400	184,251	120,767
abroad	116,267	96,806	221,989
in Britain Other liabilities	4,268,503 176,700	5,163,386 259,792	5,812,794 2:22,623
Total liabilities	221,062,249	220,942,480	214,191,254
ASSETS.			
Specie Dominion notes Deposits with Government for security of	7,884,650 15,682,340	7,968,955 15,836,019	7,316,292 12,898,359
circulation Notes and cheques on other banks Loans to other bks, in Canada secured Deposits payable on demand in other	1,823,151 6,469,658 215,072	1,823,153 6,053,369 53,664	1,818,448 6,939,379 38,385
banks in Canada. Balance due from other banks in Canada	3,807,355	3,310,476	8,422,805
Balances due from other banks or agencies	139 ₁ 416	185,299	129,472
in foreign countries Balances due from other banks or agencies	21,440,033	19,904,605	13,451,883
in U. K.	3,909,120	3,539,880	4,243,676
Dominion Government Debenture Stocks Can. Municipal and public securities (not	3,140,349	3,133,480	3,188,572
Dominion) Canadian, British and other railway	10,411,798	10,742,561	9,545,002
Becitrities	8,383,193	: 8,176,985	6,017,717
Call loans on bonds and stocks	16,207,333 199,773,925	,15,282,727 199,908,340	24,960,190 201,654,480
Loans to the Government of Canada 4 to Provincial Governments Overdue debts	439,357 3,325,559	402,969 3,121,927	1,335,120 2,952,723
Real estate, other than bank premises, the property of the bank Mortgages on real estate and by the bank	944,935 615,258	$934,671 \\ 618,759$	$909,841 \\ 652,111 \\ 4,977,783$
Bank premises Other assets	5,471,667 1,636,627	5,444,965 1,642,628	$4,977,733 \\1,465,672$
Total Assets Loans to directors and to firms in which	311,691,002	308,085,634	300,918,049
they are partners	8,065,752	7,973,633 7,832,950 15,500,434	7,762,892
Average specie for month Average Dominion notes for month	7,878,818 15,648,386	15,500,434	7,369,449 12,958,910
Greatest circulation during month	33,788,375	31,088,197	36,112,480

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

Notwithstanding the depression in wheat values, the area planted throughout Ontario during the present season shows little signs of diminution. Indeed in many large sections there is a marked increase in the area under winter wheat, an evidence that the predictions of the earlier part of the year are not likely to be verified. There is more than one cause at work to warrant the persistent cultivation of wheat on both sides of the political line.

Whatever else may befall the cultivator of the soil, he is always certain of a comfortable livelihood whether wheat sells at 50 cents or a dollar, and although it has fallen to the former figure and is not likely to make any marked recovery in price, nearly everything else that is produced on our farms still maintains a fair measure of value. In some respects, as in butter and eggs, the price has been rather on the increase, and it cannot be snid that oats and other coarser grains have very materially fallen off.

Wheat at 16s. a quarter is enough to make the people of Great Britain stare, and they can scarcely believe that it may possibly go any lower, the argument being there as well as here, that with wheat at such a price, it will not pay anybody to grow it, and that with a lessened supply the price must shortly rebound. It would be well to remember in this connection that if the price of wheat, like that of most other articles, involved interest on capital, the argument adduced would be mathematically certain, but the question is, does the cultivator of wheat outside of Great Britain look for any return on capital? He is rather looking for wages, and is prepared to accept wages remarkably low. Cultivation of land by the application of capital is almost confined to Great Britain and perhaps Belgium. The wheat growers of the world with their dependent families, 90 or 100 millions of souls, are all or nearly all, in Russia, the continent of America, and India, small freeholders liable, in some places, to low rents but not as a body to eviction. They are mostly people of very limited means, except, to some extent, in Canada and the United States, and they sell the surplus of their crops to provide for other wants such as clothing, and maybe a few luxuries.

There is nothing else which they can produce so certain of selling for cash, and they are compelled, therefore, to adhere to the cultivation of wheat. These 90 millions of people cannot abandon their little properties, or go to other trades or callings or get money by any process, except by sowing and reaping their own fields. They are unfitted for any other occupation, so that they really have no alternative but to continue growing wheat and keep on hoping for better prices.

Everything that the farmer buys, as frequently pointed out in these columns, has fallen almost proportionately to the price of wheat, and there is every probability that in some respects the depreciation may continne. English economists go so far as to claim that the increased competion among the wheat producing countries of the world must go onsending prices downward until the quarter of wheat (8 bushels) sells for 12s. or equal to about 37 cents per bushel. It is pointed out also by writers in the English papers, especially in the London Times, that while there is a shrinkage of some hundred thousand acres in England and of about 5 million acres in the United States under wheat cultivation, this arises rather from the disuse of hired labor, which the farmer finds it difficult, if not impossible, to pay for of late years.

It is not a little remarkable that although wheat has fallen in the English market to about 50 cents per bushel, the masses of the people continue to pay for the loaf of bread the same price as when it was more than 50 per cent. higher. There is another point which probably will be taken into consideration, namely, that the farmer, although obliged to sell his wheat and some other articles at so low a price, really accomplishes more by sticking to what he so well understands than he could by entering into any other occupation, being situated, in this respect, somewhat similarly to the old time laborer on the plantations in the State of Virginia where tobacco was the only article raised, and owing to which after Emancipation, the whole of the State foll back into its original prairial condition.

The nations of the world have been so drawn together of late years by low rates of freight that the area under

wheat has been largely extended to countries where labor is much lower than it is in more civilized countries. In this manner, India and Argentina, both of which could probably supply the entire wants of the world with wheat, have been chiefly instrumental in bringing wheat to the low price to which it has fallen. But we deal with this side of the subject in another article.

THE FIRE INSURANCE LLOYDS.

The insurance committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce which has been investigating on behalf of that body the subject of fire insurance by Lloyds, and the question of what legislation these bodies should be subjected to both in the interests of the insuring public, and the regular stock companies, have reported in favor of the immediate passage of an act compelling the Lloyds to submit to the same rules to which the stock companies are subject; to make the same reports of condition, assets, liabilities, income and expenditure as they do; to hold the same reserves invested under the same supervision, and to assume their just proportion of the burden of taxation imposed upon all others engaged in the business of fire insurance.

That some such step would shortly be taken was inevitable. It was felt that it was unfair to saddle the stock companies with the whole burden of taxation when, owing to the competition of the Lloyds, they were only receiving a portion of the premiums; and unjust that they should be subjected to harassing restrictions while their competitors escaped. In the interests of the insuring public, too, the department should be empowered to investigate their position and demand official reports of their operations. No doubt the business of fire insurance can be conducted as profitably by capable individuals associated as members of Lloyds, as by the same individuals as stock holders in a regular company. But in the latter case the public have the guarantee of the capital, which in the Lloyds they have not, and hence the necessity for close and impartial scrutiny of their position is doubly urgent, if their customers are to receive the protection they are entitled to.

In the absence of a fixed capital the customers of a Lloyds have to depend practically upon the sufficiency of the premiums charged to meet losses. Thus the loyds are really trustees of the premium money which is the guarantee of indemnity for the stipulated term, and therefore there is no reason why they should not be held by legislative enactments in the same way as are the regular companies, banks, and other fiduciary institutions. Yet it is stated that instances are known where these uncarned premiums have been divided as profits by the Lloyds, thus leaving their policy holders without any recourse in case of disaster, save on the pockets of the individual members of the Lloyds. How safe and satisfactory such a recourse would be is illustrated in the case of Hess vs. Van Alden. Hess was insured for \$1,000 in a company working on the Lloyds principle, and consequently one hundred members underwrote the policy for \$10 each. The claim was disputed, and Hess found himself obliged to sue the 100 members separately for the amount of their interest. He gained a verdict against the first. It was promptly "pppealed, and after the same process has been gone through with each of the other 99 underwriters Mr. Hess will be an older, a wiser, and a very much poorer

man, even if he prosecutes his suits to the bitter end, and is successful in every case.

Insurers in Lloyds do not always take sufficiently into consideration the limit of liability imposed. ' Most of the Lloyds policies contain clauses fixing the maximum of their responsibility in the case of a conflagration at five times the amount of subscription. Thus an extensive fire might materially reduce the amount each sufferer could recover under a Lloyds policy, and instead of getting the full amount they had paid for, they might be compelled to accept a pro rata share of the aggregate amount of only five separate claims, which might fall very seriously under the total of their loss. Again, in the case of death or bankruptcy of a Lloyds subscriber, the insurer might suffer. In either case the estate of the subscriber could not be distributed until all executory or running contracts were disposed of, and in the case of the contestation of a will, this might involve a delay of years. All these possibilities militate against the prospect of prompt payment in the case of loss, and their existence should prompt the careful insurer to replace his risks with an authorized and responsible company and not be induced by the offer of a lower rate of premium to seek security in an institution which may fail him at the hour of his direst need.

From the bankers standpoint the existence of Lloyds affords an additional source of peril. Some of the Lloyds contain among their underwriters mercantile. men, and their outstanding risks are often very large One Lloyds in Illinois is mentioned as having nearly \$8,000,000 at risk of loss by a single fire. Were this to take place, the commercial standing or mercantile credit of its members might be seriously affected. It might even involve the bankruptcy of some of them and thus the loss would eventually fall wholly or partially on their bankers. Is not this then practically forcing the banks to run the risk of insurance companies, without the compensatory premiums, by forcing them, indirectly, to assume fire risks?

From the stand point, then, of the banker, the property owner, and the merchant, it is desirable that stricter supervision should be instituted over the swarm of Lloyds which have sprung into existence during the past few years. It is only just to all that they should conform to the same regulations, furnish the same safeguards, and bear the same burden of taxation as the regular companies. Heretofore they have managed to secure all the advantages of the fire insurance business while evading its losses and burdens. But that period is evidently drawing to a close. When so influential a body as the Chamber of Commerce of New York deems it necessary to move in the matter it is tolerably safe to predict that further steps will be taken at the next session of the State Legislature. The existence of the Lloyds, may in some instances, be imperilled by stricter supervision and increased expenditure. But the security of the insuring public is the point at iss ue, and this must be insisted upon at all hazards.

GR	AND '	FRUNK	RAILWAY	СОМРА	
Return o	f traffic	week end	ling Oct. 20th	, 1894 :	
Passen Freigh	ger Trai t do.	n Earnin do:	g8	1894. 125,463 278,679	1893. 204,541 272,439
Total	do. Decreas	do. e 1894, f	\$77,888.	\$309,142	\$476,980

CANADIAN GRAIN INSPECTION.

The explanations of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue on the subject of mixing Manitoba wheat do not carry much weight with the grain trade. Technically, he is correct. The wheat is not actually mixed inside the elevator. But when three different grades are run into the same hold from the elevator spouts the fact that they do not mix exactly within its walls is a purely secondary consideration. It does not matter to the purchasers whether the mixing is done in the elevator bin itself or twenty feet outside. What they are interested in is the fact that they practically do not get what they pay for, and that, under the sanction of the government inspector's certificate of its being No. 1 hard, they are forced to receive a mixture of No.'s 1, 2 and 3 hard, together with a percentage of "rejected" wheat, and of smutty grain which has undergone a process of doctoring in a grain "hospital." No doubt the government official upon whose statements Mr. Miall relies, and who was sent to Fort William to report, did not see any of this doctoring. In the first place the shippers were hardly likely to do it deliberately in his presence as soon as his errand was known, and in the second place the elevators were running, on the occasion of his visit, on a cargo for a Montreal milling house, whose agents, when they buy No. 1 hard, see that they get it, and do not rely on any inspectors certificate for its quality. He was thus unable to personally report any mixing; but had he examined some of the manifests he might have changed his mind as to its non-existence. In fact instances of it are only too plentiful, and some of them will shortly be brought before the courts. In. one case in which a Montreal house purchased a cargo of No. 1 hard, it was discovered that the 19,000 bushels of real No. 1 hard were mixed with 9,000 bushels of lower grades, including 4,000 bushels of rejected. And yet it had all passed the inspector as No. 1 hard, although it weighed a pound and a half less a bushel than genuine No. 1 would have done. Naturally, although it looked fairly well to the eye, it could not be expected to return anything like the same results to the miller. There are other cases equally striking. One lot of 26,000 bushels, all certificated as No. 1 hard, contained eight carloads of No. 2 hard, three cars of No. 3, and two cars of rejected wheat, and in the case of another lot of 60,000 bushels only 18 carloads were genuine No. 1, although the whole consignment was graded as such.

Under these circumstances it is not curious that buyers refuse to pay as much for Fort William as for Duluth inspection. In Duluth whatever grade the carload is on one side of the elevator, it is the same on the other. It does not go in as "rejected," and come out as No. 1 hard. As a consequence buyers are willing to pay a cent a bushel more than current prices of No. 1 hard Manitoba, providing it will pass Duluth inspection. That is, they want the genuine No. 1 wheat, without any admixture from the grain hospital. They don't want a mixture of No. 1 with rejected and smutty wheat, and not all the inspectors certificates in Canada can get them to accept it without objection. They have the feeling that they are being imposed upon, and they lay the blame on the inspection. In fact it looks as if the Canadian certificate of quality carried very little weight with foreign buyers, nowadays, if prices are any criterion.

The injury this practice does to the standing of Manitoba wheat in consuming centres is incalculable. The quantity of rejected and smutty wheat in a crop like the present one is probably not more than ten per cent. and were this kept rigidly apart, and sold for what it really is, there would probably be some loss to the growers but not anything like so much as there is when it is deliberately mixed in with No. 1 hard and sold as such. The result of its presence in the really good wheat is that the whole of the crop is depreciated. The price of No. 1 hard Manitoba falls four cents under that of Duluth inspected, millers look upon it with suspicion, and the loss to the province and the farmers mounts up into the millions. It is all very well to say that the mixed grain passes the standard, and that the excellence of the rest of the wheat is sufficient to cover up the rejected and smutty portion. But the miller soon finds out the difference in the flour, and the consequence is that he will not pay as much for Manitoba No. 1 hard as he will for No. 1 hard Duluth, although it is really a better milling wheat. When he buys Duluth inspection he knows what he is getting. When he buys Manitoba, he does not. Naturally this makes a difference in their respective values to him, and this difference is faithfully reflected in the price. The fact is that, in the grain trade, as in all others, honesty is the best policy in the long run. Shifting standards, and complaisant inspectors may succeed in imposing on the buyer for a while. But he soon discovers when he is not getting what he expected, and then the seller suffers, as it is only just he should. The trouble is, that the honest shipper, who ships straight wheat, is compelled to share the losses of his less compunctious brother, for the dubious character of the latter's cargoes soon becomes known, and the stigma of it naturally extends to his own.

THE GRAND TRUNK REPORT.

It was searcely to be expected that the report presented by the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway on the business of the road during the first six months of the present year would be a favorable one. Trade in the United States was at the climax of depression. The silver question, the uncertainty as to the tariff, the coal and Pullman strikes which culminated in the carnival of disorder at Chicago, when President Debs tied up the traffic of the western half of this continent to obtain recognition for the American Railway Union, and the low prices ruling for every description of agricultural produce and industrial product, all combined to bring down the earnings of the railway to the lowest point.

The figures given in the recent report of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. are not more unfavorable than was expected in view of the situation for some time past. Compared with the corresponding six months of 1893 the passenger traffic fell off 11.28 per cent. in number and 11.77 per cent. in receipts. The freight and live stock carried decreased 11.03 per cent. in volume and 10.10 per cent. in amount of freight dues. There was a decrease of 23,000,000 ton miles in the through traffic and of 70,000,000 ton miles in the local. The decrease in American west bound tbrough freight amounted to 26,000,060 ton miles which involved so much hauling of empty freight cars westward as to materially increase the working expenses. Yet it is to the credit of the

management that these were decreased during the half year by 10.53 per cent., and that the percentage of working expenses to gross receipts was brought down to 72.32 per cent. or 0.21 per cent. less than in 1803, although the average rates per ton per mile (0.66 of a cent) was the same.

The percentage of working expenses to gross receipts certainly seems high. But we must remember that the Grand Trunk Railway is the pioneer road of Canada, and that it was built at a time when railroad construction and equipment were far more costly than they are today, and consequently that its responsibilities to the public are much larger. Like all old roads, its expenditure for repairs and, above all, for replacement, are heavier than in the case of the more modern companies. The cost of maintenance of the latter, is necessarily low. Their tracks, bridges, culverts, locomotives, and rolling stock, are new, and of the most improved pat-Their outlay for repairs is consequently small, tern. and they can run at a minimum of expenses when an older road, obliged to keep up with the modern demand for all that is newest and best in passenger and freight accommodation, is compelled to extend rather than contract its expenditure. Then again, the Grand Trunk has no side issues from which a profit can be drawn, when the road itself is not paying. It has no land schemes, hotels, or health resorts to swell its gross receipts. What dividends it pays must come out of its earnings. It has no other resource but the one; and when that one well of profit is dried up, through circumstances ablutely uncontrollable by the most skillful management, it can only put the matter frankly and fairly before its shareholders and wait for better times.

THE CURRAN BRIDGE CASE.

The arrest of Emanuel St. Louis, the contractor for the building of the Curran bridge, was the only course open to the government after the discovery of the overexpenditures they had been induced to make by him during its construction. The charges are six in number, and are to the effect that in the first six months of 1893 he obtained, with attempt to defraud the government, sums aggregating \$170,412 to which he was uot entitled, and, further, that he destroyed the time books, cheques, bank-books, ledgers and balance sheet with the same intention. Mr. St. Louis has accordingly been arrested and must stand his trial.

These developments have revived public interest in the Curran Bridge scandal, and perhaps it may be well to recall the more salient incidents elicited by the commission of three engineers appointed by the government to enquire into the matter. When the new bridge was first projected its cost was estimated at \$155,000. But changes were made in the plans, and, as the work had to be done in the winter, and was pushed through in great haste in order to avoid obstruction to the navigation of the canal as far as possible, unexpected contingencies arose, and fresh plant had to be purchased, until in the opinion of experts the legitimate cost of the bridge was raised to \$234,000. When, however, the accounts began to come in in April, the Department of Railways and Canals found itself suddenly confronted with bills for wages and construction amounting to \$490,725, or more than double the anticipated cost.

Then Mr. Collingwood Schrieber hurried to Montreal to investigate, in company with Mr. Douglas, one of the expert engineers of the department. They found an extraordinary condition of affairs. In order to expedite construction the bridge was ordered to be built by day labor instead of by contract. But the department had not hired the labor themselves. They had contracted with Mr. St. Louis to furnish the necessary labor at a fixed schedule of wages which was subsequently discovered to be far in advance of those actually paid in this city. On every single man and horse employed the contractor drew a profit. More than this, he estimated himself the number of men required, and naturally hired all he could, since the more men employed and the greater his profit was. The result was that so many men were hired that some merely gave in their time in the mornings and went off to work elsewhere. A civil action in the Exchequer Court to recover the amount over-paid, \$143,800 was at once begun, and during the progress of this action it was first discovered that all the books and vouchers had been burnt. This was deemed so suspicious that the government resolved on arresting St. Louis at once.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS VIA NEW YORK AND MONTREAL.

There are some causes at work, as yet unintelligible to some people, which have had the effect of sending the great bulk of ocean grain shipments this fall by way of New York, with a very small proportion via Boston. Two vessels in port here (different lines) have been at no little pains to secure grain ballast lately, and have actually agreed to carry it to Liverpool for 6d. a quarter (8 bushels being about a quarter of a ton) or equal to a freight rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel. We subjoin the rates from the rival ports for purposes of comparison :—

VIA NEW YORK.	VIA MONTREAL.
Per Bush.	Per Bush,
Chicago to Buffalo 1 cent Buffalo charges 34 " Buffalo to New York 3 " Terminal charges N Y. 1 "	Chicago to Kingston 2½ cts. Kingston to Montreal 2½ " Canal tolls & Montreal wharfage
Total via New York 5% cts.	Total via Montreal 5½ cts.

One would suppose that the difference shown in favor of Montreal would be sufficient to determine shipments this way. It seems however that there are more than countervailing differences on the side of New York. Grain shippers in this direction do not seem to be able to dispose of their cargoes as readily in Europe, owing chiefly to our more limited season of navigation, where as in New York they can ship whenever they please, and, with the greater number of vessels to all parts of the world, choose their market. Another cause named lies in the exactions at this port whereby bargemen are sometimes obliged to carry the grain until the ocean vessels are ready to receive it-in order to save storage to the shipper-thus practically making them perform the functions of warehousemen. It is claimed in addition that even at the same rates New York will be favored owing, not only to the greater competition noted, but to the facility for storage, as leading to possible cuts in freights at all seasons. As an example of the

rivalry of the two ports, it is understood that no sooner was the above special 12c per bushel rate from Montreal, announced in New York, than freights there fell to 1 cent per bushel. All this cannot fail to have a marked effect upon the wheat market in Great Britain, and there be those who argue that we have not yet reached bottom in occan freights.

THE DUTY ON BOOM-STICKS. The notification by the Customs Department that the duty of 20 per cent. on the boom-sticks which are used in towing saw logs to Michigan lumber centres is to be exacted next season, has evoked much adverse criticism among American lumbermen who regard it as new evidence of unfriendliness on our part, now that Canadian dressed, as well as undressed, lumber is permitted to enter the United States free of duty. These boom-sticks they claim are as much a means of transportation as the railroad cars which are every day permitted to enter Canada in bond. They are usually the property of the tow-boat companies, who haul them across the lake, fill them with saw logs (by means of Canadian labour) and haul them back to be used again and again. They are never landed on Canadian soil, although they do enter our waters. They are just as necessary for the transport of logs as railroad cars are for the carriage of grain and merchandise. Why then, argue the lumbermen, should they not be permitted to be marked and registered at the American Custom House and go back and forth in a similar manner? To pay duty on them every trip would be a very severe tax. They cross the lake every two weeks during the season, and a "string" is worth \$1,500 to \$2,000. To pay 20 percent. on them each trip would thus mean a tax of \$600 to \$800 per month, and this the lumbermen urge would be almost prohibitory.

At the interview with the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace last fall, at which the government consented to the duty being waived during the present season, the lumbermen offered to tow their boom-sticks across the lake, pay duty on them in Canada, and have them marked and sealed by the Canadian customs officials, provided they were allowed to cross thereafter in bond. They pointed out that they were not intended as lumber for sale ; but merely as facilities for transportation. This the government refused to allow, and demanded why they were not made of Canadian logs and chains. The reply was that they had never heard of Canadian chains, that imported chains would have to be used in any case, and that it was almost impossible to get timber of the necessary size in the districts in which the logs are cut. Boom-sticks require to be 30 feet long, and not less than 20 inches in diameter. Now the shore timber of Georgian Bay is comparatively short, and it would be necessary to go a long way inland to get sufficiently large timber. Owing to the rocky nature of the beds of the rivers down which they would require to be driven, it would be next to impossible to deliver them sound and unsplintered in the lake. Even the 16-foot saw-logs are so crushed and splintered on the drive that more than 10 per cent. reaches the lake as waste. How then could they expect to drive 30-feet sticks safely ? Besides, if it were practicable to make the booms in Canada, the same trouble would arise with the American Customs and it would merely be a case of jumping from the frying-pan into the fire.

Here the matter rests at present, and what the policy of the government will be by the time the tows begin to cross next spring it is impossible to foresee. Let us hope it will be conceived in a friendly spirit towards our neighbors across the line; for it must not be forgotten that the international commerce in saw-logs brings no little profit to our people, while the only additional advantage that would accrue to us from the manufacture of the boom-sticks here would be the triffing expenditure for boring the holes for the chains in their ends. In addition to this the international understanding that Canadian lumber should be admitted free, and that in return our government should impose no duty on sawlogs, has resulted in a rise of from 50 to 100 per cent. in the value of Canadian timber limits. As to the expenditure in the preparation of the logs for market, we get our fair share. In fact the bulk of the cost of converting the standing timber into dressed lumber is paid out in this country. Of the alleged cost of \$10.75 per thousand, \$8.75 is expended here. It costs the American lumberman from \$3.50 to \$5 per thousand for cutting the logs and placing them in the rivers. He pays \$2 for stumpage, and \$1 for Crown dues. River-driving costs 50 cents to \$1, and rafting and placing in the booms 25 cents, per thousand. All this is paid to Canadians. The American gets the 50 cents per thousand for the towage across the lake, and the cost of sawing and piling which varies from \$1.50 to \$2.121, according to the facilities of the mill. But it can easily be seen that Canada gets a large share, and that the statement that the Americans are depleting our forests without compensation is not altogether founded on fact. ----Of course there are to be taken into account the value of the slabs and other waste for making laths

and fuel, and also fuel for the manufacture of salt which reduces the mill labor to about \$1 per thousand. The cost of driving, the stumpage and dues may be also reduced by one third owing to the extra out-turn from the logs. The price obtained by U.S. mill men is from \$15 to \$18 per thousand.

In the course of this article, we have endeavored to do full justice to the views of representative American lumbermen who have called upon us to explain their opinions in the matter; but there is another side to the question, and one warranted by reciprocal trade relations. Under the law, as it stands in our Statute Book, these booms, if manufactured in Canada and properly stamped, can be taken to the U.S. and brought back free of duty as often as the parties desire, that is, assuming, as is claimed by many of our people, that the obstacles in the way of obtaining and driving suitable boom-sticks, to the lake-side do not exist to any serious extent. There is no reason why the Americans should not permit these booms to enter the U.S. without payment of duty. We regret that the space at our disposal will not permit of more lengthy treatment of the subject this week.

THE TROUBLE IN WIRE.

There is considerable comment in hardware circles over the recent cut in annealed wire which may very possibly lead to a break up of the agreement. The maker's association keep a list of jobbers, and also of retailers who do sufficient business to be sold to direct. A certain Hamilton dealer applied to be put on the list, but for trade reasons, which could not be explained here, he was refused. In revenge he imported a quantity of annealed wire from the United States which he could afford to place on the market at \$1.90, while the list price was \$2.28. His competitors took the alarm, and cut to the same figures, and when the travellers for the Montreal houses got on the ground they were confronted with \$1.90 wire. They wrote promptly back to their principals who have laid the matter before the association. But what can they do in the face of American wire, laid down duty paid in Canada at \$1.90?

Another case of the competition of American iron is that of cast iron pipe. Black iron pipe, on which the trade discount here is 70 p. c. up to 2 inch, and 67 p. c. for over that size, has been purchased at 70, 10, 10, 10 and 10 p. c, laid down here in Montreal, and there are other merchants who have bought in New York black pipe at 80 and 10 p. c. and galvanized at 50 and 10 p. c. For those of our readers who do not understand hardware discounts we may say that a discount of 70 p. c. and four tens is equal to 80.31 p. c., while 80 and one ten is equal to 82 p. c. off list prices.

THE KAY ELECTRIC WORKS.

There is some danger of over-doing the electric business, and this is proved somewhat by the several cases of insolvency in this line recently brought to light. Latest among them we notice that of the Kay Electric Works of Hamilton, Ont., who summoned a meeting of their creditors on Friday last to receive a statement of their affairs, and a probable offer of compromise. Nearly all the principal creditors were represented, among them being Mr Douglas, late partner, whose claim for \$2,000 was one of the obstacles in the early stage of the meeting towards an amicable understanding. The ordinary liabilities consisted of-Accounts Payable, \$7,358; Bank of Hamilton, \$208; preferred, wages, \$631; rent \$180; lien (Williams) \$362; lien (Stewart) \$228. The assets amounted to \$5,200, of which machinery and tools were valued at \$2,800, accounts receivable \$504, dynamos on commission \$400, &c., leaving a nominal surplus of \$280.87. A nominal offer of 40 conts in the dollar, payable in 2, 5 and 8 months, with interest at 6 per cent. the last payment secured, was made by Mr. Douglas, the proprietor, making on the unsecured liabilities a dividend of 33¼ cents on the dollar, was discussed for some time. On motion and of Mr. Hope, of Messrs. Adam Hope & Co., a committee was nominated to consider the offer, and report, but on the representations of a creditor from Montreal, who pointed out that there was much loss to be apprehended from delay in prosecuting the business besides the time of the business men nominated, the above offer was carried almost unanimously. It is to be hoped that the enterprise may have better days in store for it.

THE CAMEL IN AUSTRALIA.

The naturalization of the camel in Australia has greatly improved the breed, and already the "ship of the desert" is employed in large numbers to take up and stock extensive areas separated by barren belts from the settled regions. They are also employed to carry gold from the diggings. There are some ten thousand camels now in Australia. Cases are known in which they have gone for three weeks without water.

-WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. C. D Richardson of Toronto, for the last three years manager of the London Guarantee & Accident Co., who died on Saturday last at his residence in that city, at the age of 28, after a brief illness with typhoid fever. Mr. Richardson was one of the most efficient men in his profession, and was quite popular with the agents and the public generally.

-MR. NATHANIEL M. MACGREGOR, from the London office of the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Co., has taken up his position as assistant manager for Canada with Mr. B. Hal-Browne in the Montreal office of the Company.

THE ONTARIO FORGE AND BOLT CO., LTD.

Less than ten years ago Jas. Worthington with other gentlemen, acquired the Bolt Company property and business in Toronto. A factory erected at a cost of \$40,000, machinery to the value of over \$100,000, bar iron and finished goods to the amount of about \$67,000, tools, dies and all the effects of a running business with 200 acres of land were thus acquired, the whole valued at over \$300,000; or if the land be reckoned at the value made by Mr. Worthington, \$500,000. The new company organized was known as the Outario Bolt Company to take up that business, but later they changed it to the "Ontario Forge and Bolt Co. of Swansea, Limited."

That company was placed in liquidation on the 26th of last July, Mr. Worthington having himself appointed liquidator. On the 14th September the creditors substituted E. R. C. Clarkson liquidator in his place. A statement is now given out by Mr. Clarkson that must be interesting to creditors.

The 200 acres of land which cost Mr. Livingstone, the prior owner, \$40,000 is loaded with mortgages to the amount of \$168,347.70. The business appropriated, with all its effects, aggregating \$300,000 to \$500,000 (according as the land may be valued), all of which was encumbered only about \$30,000, is now presented for consideration to the croditors, as follows:

LIABILITIES.

- Unsecu	ured-		
устя: ,	Creditors for merchandlae	81,197 SS 4,950 14	
·	be seen in the Assets that the Bank holds a de- posit of \$3,940.73, which may be a legitimate offset.)		
Prefer	red Olaims-		
:	Wages to employes in factory Salary duo Jas. Worthingtan	4,528 49	
	Salary duo Jas. Worthington	507 45 258 33	
•:	Rent of York street office	175 00	
	Jas. Worthington, liquidator, from July 20 to		
S	Sept 14 (50 days)	3,000 00	
Mortg	ages, favor of-		
.1	Caroline T. Worthington (wife) Canada Permanent Loan and Savings CoFirst	6,903-95	
	Canada Permanent Loan and Storings Co Field Mortgages on a part of the property and plant	17,400 32	
	Mortgage over all the property and plant	17,400 32 30,385 63	
	74 Mortgages made by different purchasers of 78%		
	by Mortgages thereon as collateral security	38,658-00	
•	(It would seem from the liquidator's state- ment that there is a risk of these purchasers		
1	losing by prior mortgages).		
	James Worthington-Second Mortgage covering works, plant and 20 acres of land	75,000 00	
	(This Mortgage was assigned to the Bank of Montreal in February, 1874, and July 17 it was assigned to the Bank of British North America		
	assigned to the Bank of British North America		
	as collateral security to their claim hereunder.)		
Secure	ed Creditors—		
,	Bank of British North America	103,238 78	
	(This is secured by promissory note made by		
	notes are the property of Jas. Worthington, and		
	the Company is his debtor in that amount,	•	
	though not so ranked by the liquidator in his statement of affeirs. The Bank also has as col-		
	(This is secured by promissory note made by Colin McArthur, amounting to \$12,553.37. These notes are the property of Jas. Worthington, and the Company is his debtor in that amount, though not so ranked by the Hquidator in his statement of affairs. The Bank also has as col- latoral the said Mortgage for \$75,000, all which security is valued in the statement at \$50,000).		
-	paper under discount 53,816.85, on which there is an admitted liability of	2,743 32	
	is an admitted liability of		
	held by Bank as collateral	12,583 87	
	Total of foregoing figures	\$331,530 66	
	Less on said Mortgage \$75,000		
	Less 74 Mortgages 38,658	113,658-00	
	1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -		
		\$217,872 66 fi	
	The liability to the shareholders is not given in the liquidator's statement, but may be assumed		
· · ·	at about	120,000 00	
0°	Total Liabilities, about	\$337,872 66	
.,		v ,	
	ASSETS.		
	mbered Assels- As valued by the liquidator \$100,285 95	4. 	
it : Onen	cumbered Assets - 41,731 99 Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c 41,731 99 Iron, Steel and Wire 11,632 98 Seven Lass Researce County 8871 35		
5 et 1	Iron, Steel and Wire 11,632 98 Scrap Iron, Brass, Copper 3,874 35	, ·	•
	Scrap fron, Drass, Copport	•	
· · Office	Furniture- York street 150 00)	
Book		3	•
Prom	Assets		
Cash	in Bank of Montreal 3,940 %) .'	
a (* 1	Total Assets	174,070 73	
1		\$163,501 93	
~	Deficit	Contraction and	

The business gave assurance of a net profit from year to year of not less than \$30,000, and it is believed by one expert at least

that the profits really were about \$30,000 per annum for a year or two after the change of ownership. It appears by the statement that 781/2 acres of the land realized about \$78,500, twice what was paid by Mr. Livingstone for the 200 acres, and which Mr. Worthington now values at \$231,500, including the 781/2 acres and 10 acres donated.

The deficit can scarcely be attributed to bad debts, for the trade was with the railways, hardware merchants and manufacturers of the country, and the credits were from 30 days to 4 months only. The deficit is not due to the land, for that as well as the works, cost practically nothing. They put up \$38,000 as per agreement with Mr. Livingstone as a turn.

The business seems latterly to have dwindled to small proportions, all that appears in the statement, as legitimately thereto belonging, being the item for merchandise \$31,197.88, goods on hand and book debts \$73,784.78, the genius of the management having apparently been exercised in raising money on the land property of the concern.

ROLLAND & FRERE.

As foreshadowed in our last issue, a demand of assignment has been made on the firm of Rolland & Frere, of this city wholesale dealers in furniture. The business was started in '78 by G. II. L. Rolland, who admitted to partnership his brother J. B: L Rolland in Jan. '81. Though possessed of but small capital, they proved persevering, and in Jan. '82 showed a surplus of \$8,281, Prosperity appeared to go hand-in-hand with their undertakings till in Jan. '90 a surplus of \$40,566 was shown. In October '90, J. B. L. Rolland died, his share of the business being left to his partner's children to be given them when of age. The eldest being then but 5 years old, the capital remained in the business. subject to an annual payment of \$400 to his widow, who subsequently made a change by having \$6,666.67 invested, in her favor as security for the fulfillment of the agreement. G. H. L. Rolland in the meantime continued alone and on Jan. '92 showed asurplus of \$52,127. In Feby. '93 he was burned out, with a loss of \$14,-000 over insurance, of \$34,500. He next opened on St. Paul street, admitting as partner Napoleon Joseph Cote, a former bookkeeper. In Nov. of the same year the business was again burned out but was fully covered by insurance. The firm subsequently re-opened at their present stand and appeared to be prospering. At the beginning of the present year a surplus of \$55,-397 was shown, the assets, however, consisted largely of encum! bered property.

-THE Union Bank of Canada has declared a dividend of three per cent, for the current half-year. The bank will open a branch at Virden, Man., about the first of November under the management of Mr. W. J. Pugh.

-NEW BRUNSWICK lumbermen say that double the quantity of lumber got out last winter will be cut this year. The cut will be in the neighborhood of twelve millions. There are about 150 men in the woods now and this number will be considerably increased in the course of a week or two.

J. H. MILLER, general dealer, at Turgoose, B.C., and the only reported dealer in the place, has held a meeting of creditors. He moved from Victoria a year ago where he had been in the grocery line. Liabilities about \$500.-H. T. Hatch, general store, Pepistone, Man., has assigned. He began in June '93, with small capital and will not owe much.

-THE announcement has been made by the officers of the Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke that they are compelled for a time to lower wages 10 per cent. all round. They expressed the hope that this would only last for a few months, and that improvement in business would, during that time, enable them to restore the old prices.

-ADVICES from Hamilton, Ont., state that the Hamilton Bridge Company has assigned. The immediate cause was a judgment for \$100,000 secured by one of the directors, who, it is alleged, desires to withdraw from the company. The capita stock of the concern is \$100,000; paid up \$60,000. A meeting will be held on the 29th instant. The company is said to be perfectly solvent, and quite capable of paying any and all outstanding indebtedness.

-LOUIS LARIVEE, at one time a partner in the firm of Gauthier & Larivee, customs brokers of this city, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment less one day. The learned judge in charging the jury said that Larivee was accused of having forged a cheque on the 25th of January last, under the fictitious name of "A. Senecal," and of endorsing it and depositing it at the St. Jean Baptiste agency of the Jacques Cartier Bank. It was just as much forgery to forge a fictitious name as a genuine one. The prisoner was a bright young fellow, who could have done well had he employed his talent for good. Regarding his relations with Marcotte & Gauthier, their guilt, if it existed, did not excuse his action.

An offer of 25 cents on the dollar has been made by N. Martel (Jr). grocer, etc., Three Rivers, Que. He has been in business some 14 years, and is said to have been previously unsuccessful, retiring for a time. On restarting he seemed to be doing a fair trade .-- O. Chaput, lumber, L'Assomption, Que., already noted, is offering 25 cents in the dollar, cash .- Mr. Lanthier, of Lanthier & Labelle, dry goods, of this city, already referred to, is seeking a settlement at 60 cents in the dollar in 4, 8 and 12 months .--Boily & Claveau, general dealers, Chicontimi, Que., have as-signed. They have been in business for 3 years. Their liabilities will not be large .- W. C. Redden, Carrick township, has assigned.

-RIVIERE DU LOUP, Que., experienced \$200,000 loss on the 20th instant, by the burning of the repair shop of the Intercolonial Railway.

-True bailiff is in possession of the fancy goods store of Mrs. C. Rhode, Berlin, Ont. The latter is reported absent.

Tinancial.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has just roturned from England reports that the new 3 p. c. Dominion inscribed loan of \$11,250,000 has been taken up readily at 97 to 974, or two per cent. over the minimum price. The Toronto civic loan of \$1,224,500 in 31 per cent. 35 year bonds, is likely to come before the courts. It was supposed to be sold at 90.13 to a Montreal firm represented by Mr. Price, two weeks ago. But the full council reversed the action of the committee, and awarded the loan to an Edinburgh syndicate represented by Mr. K. N. Maefee. Mr. Price intends to take out an injunction and an expensive lawsuit may follow.

In this market money is abundant and easy. The rate for call loans is still 4 per cent.; but it is said that cectain institutions are shading this figure in order to secure business. Commercial paper discounts at 6 to 61 per cent. In New York money on call is 1 per cent. and on time it runs from 15 per cent. for 60 days, up to 21 to 3 per cent. for six months on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral. Commercial paper is quoted at 3 to 31 p. c. for prime endorsed, up to 41 to 51 per cent. for good single name paper. In London, call money is 4 per cent., and discount for both short and three month's bills is 9-16 per cent. in the open market. Bar silver is 29 1-16d.

Sterling exchange is firm and higher. Coffee merchants were buyers in New York and importers and bankers are in the market to a moderate extent. The offerings of bills were light, for although the receipts of cotton bills were liberal most of them were delivered on contracts leaving only a small amount on sale. and the second

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This materially strengthened the market. Posted asking rates 4.871 to 4.88 for long bills, and 4.881 to 4.89 for demand. Actual rates were : Sixties 4.863 to 4.87, sight drafts 4.873, and cable transfers 4.88. Francs are quoted at 5.171 to 5.167 for long, and 5.155 to 5.15 for short. Reichsmarks 95g to 1 for long and 95% for short. In this market sterling exchange is firm and steady at 9 7-16 to 9 9-16 for sixties botween banks, and 95 to 3 over the counter. Demand $9\frac{5}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ and $9\frac{5}{3}$ to 10. Cables 9 15-16 to 103. New York funds are 1-16 to & premium.

The week was an active one in Stock Exchange circles and the market closed fractionally higher than last Thursday's The most exciting event quotations. was the sudden obtaining of an injunction by the town of St. Henri restraining the Gas Co. from handing over the portion of the new issue of shares due to the Consumers' Gas Co. in settlement of the absorption of the latter company. Various causes, outside of the ostensible

Our Inducements.

A Good Article X 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.

one of holding the Consumers to their contract with the town, were currently believed on the street. But the generally accepted one is that it was part of a deal to keep up the market while the Gas Co. sold that portion of its new issue over and above what was wanted to pay off the Consumer's Co. This has been done, and now that the stock is placed without breaking the market, it is said that St. Henri has expressed its willingness to settle. Under these circumstances, with the aid of a rumor that the shorts would meet with a "squeeze," Gas was very active and 3,950 shares were sold at a range of 183 to 1863, closing at 1843. Street Railway was also very active in anticipation of the annual statement, which proved unexpectedly favorable. About 8,400 shares changed hands at a range of $159\frac{1}{2}$ to $163\frac{1}{4}$ for old stock and 1524 to 158 for new. The following are the transactions as per Chas. Meredith & Co., stockbrokers:-

BANKS.	Shares.	Highest.	Loweet.	Last Yea
Montreal	46	$225\frac{1}{2}$	225	$220\frac{1}{2}$
Molsons	85	170	170	
Toronto	25	252	252	
Merchants.	- 29	168	168	154
Quebec	39	180	$129\frac{1}{2}$	
Union	12	100	100 ~~~~	
Commerce	20	140	189	
Hochelaga	20	126	126	
MISCELLANEOUS				
Pacifie	260	65%	65	72%
Cable	902	14434	142	185%
Telegraph.	108	1524	152	140 1/2
Richelieu	100	84	83	591%
Passenger	2950	1631/4	1591	174%
· Λ.Ω.	425	160 4	158%	111/2
New Pas	4423	158	1521/	••••
" XD	505	1575%	158%	••••
Gas.	8950	1861%	183	1811/2
Bell Tel.	208	153	1521/	101/2
New "	15	1521/2		••••
Royal Electric	170	1251	1251%	••••
Colored Cot.	15	57 1/2	571%	••••
Mer, Mfg. Cov.	36	115	115	
Dominion Cot	50	102	100%	

--The picture frame business of Wm. Bryant, Stratford, Ont., is advertised for sale.

MONTREAL	CLEARING	HOUSE
Total for Week E ing Oct. 25, 1894	Ind- Clearings. \$12,966,646	Balances. \$1,922,444
Corresponding Week of 1898 " " 1892 " " 1891	. 10,907,266	1,568,680 1,496,935 1,481,029

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25th, 1894.

The forewarning of the near approach of winter which ushered in the earlier days of last week, has had a decided effect on trade during the present week; drygoods, clothing, boots and shoes, furs, and kindred lines displaying a full share of activity. This, to a certain extent, has prevailed throughout as shown by the added life given to the wholesale trade through better orders by letters and travelers. With the well-assorted stocks now in retailers' hands, following the weeding out process indulged in so generally during the prevailing dull summer season, confidence is more marked in a general way, and retailers do not display the same hesitancy in ordering goods that are staple and sure of sale. Values have remained mostly steady during the past week. Sugars are unchanged, with somewhat larger supplies. Syrups are still scarce at the refineries, and firmer in price. Cheese has been constantly on the down grade for some weeks past, the present cable quotation of 58 shillings 6 pence being the lowest notch for some time. Remittances, on the whole, show improvement though not sufficient to counterbalance the renewals of former months. While many persons in the United States admit some degree of improvement, others are not quite so pleased with the situation, and believe some more time must elapse before any marked improvement takes place. There is also some little indication of improvement in Canada, but more than usual caution is observed in buying and selling.

ASITES.—Receipts have been liberal. 50 brls. Pots having come in on Thursday First soll at \$4.35 to \$4.40 according to tares, seconds \$4.00. Pearls again scarce, worth about \$6.30 for first sort, and wantod. Received since 1st. January 1574 brls pots 160 brls pearl. Delivered 1518 brls pots 201 brls pearl. In store 25th October at 3 p.m. 103 brls. pots, 8 brls pearl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The same dull feeling which has characterized this market for some time past still prevails, and in the absence of any export business such as might be noticeable, transactions continue to rather drag than assume the shape of life. Quotations remain unchanged from those of last week. A better local demand, however, is ishown during the past few days for best dairy and creamery. *Cheese*—The market is very dull with little fresh business to note. The tendency is still downward; about 10c a pound is all English buyers want to pay. Cable shows another drop for the week to 48 shillings 6 pence.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK, ETC.—Business in cement continues on the quite side and while there are a good many small orders being placed, the volume of business is not large, but stocks in dealers' hands are small, and this tends to keep prices firm at \$1.95 to \$2.05 for English and \$1.85 to \$1.95 for Belgian brands. There is a fair amount of business being done in fire bricks, and prices continue very firm, \$16.00 to \$22.00 being quoted for scotch and \$17.00 to \$20.50 for Newcastle brands ex-ship.

COAL AND WOOD.—Orders are keeping up in the coal trade and a good movement is being shown. The close of navigation is expected to advance the price of some lines. We quote stove per ton, \$6.00; Chesnut, \$6.00; Egg, \$5.75; Cape Breton, (ex-ship), \$3.75; Pictou, do \$4.25; Lower ports screen, (retail) \$5.00; Scotch, do \$6.00; Dry maple wood per cord, \$6.50; beech, \$6.00; birch, \$6.00; mixed, \$5.00; tamarac, \$5.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—With the approaching close of navigation some of the heavier commodities have been moving more freely. There is little to note in the way of change in prices, values remaining for the most part steady. A fair volume of business is doing. Glycerine continues steady at the recent advance.

DRY GOODS.—Trade in the city and the suburbs has been perceptibly better, both in the volume of sales and in payments, during the past week. The approach of winter is driving buyers into the stores and trade is rendered brisker thereby. There are no failures to speak of, except that of Jeremie Perrault, which was brought about by illness, and which is expected to pay a large percentage on the dollar, so that the feeling is hopeful. Travellers on the road are sending in fair orders both for present and spring delivery and report country merchants more confident, while in the city the weak houses have been pretty well weeded out and the trade seems to be on a solid basis. Money is still very slow in coming in. But it is improving, and remittances from the North West will shortly be in order. The city is paying fairly well.

FISH ETC.—A little more business is doing in fish, without, however, any improvement in prices. We quote wholesale lots Cape Breton herring, July, \$5.00 to \$5.50; do August, \$4.75 to \$5.00; North Shore, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Nova Scotia, \$4.50 to \$4.75; green cod, \$4.00 to \$4.25; dry, \$4.50 Oysters are scarce and dear selling all the way from \$3.00 to \$5.00.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A good steady trade without any sulient features is the best that can be chronicled for flour. Manitoba patents move steadily at \$3.25 to \$3.40 as to brand. Strong bakers soll at \$3.20 to \$3.30 with the inside figures ruling and straight roller at \$2.80 to \$2.90. Feed is active and the brisk demand keeps values firm at last week's figures. We quote bran at \$15.50 to \$16, shorts \$17, and mouillie \$22. Oatmeal is quiet and steady on the basis of \$3.90 for standard in barrels. Pot barley \$3.75. Split peas \$3.50 There is very little doing in the local grain market but the tone is steady. Peas, alloat are quoted at $66 \not\ge$ to 67c and No. 2 oats at 34 to $34 \not\ge$ c. The question of the mixing of wheat is still commented on, and Mr. Small's contention that the punctuation of the Inspection Act permits the admixture of smutty wheat with No. 1 hard, is generally condemned. The trade hold that it is too important a question to hinge upon the placing of a comma, and the Act says plainly that smutty wheat shall never grade higher than No. 3. Beerbohm's cable advices are as follows: Cargoos on passage and for shipment, wheat, firm, but not active; maize, steady. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, firm; American maize, firm; Danublan maize, firm; ex-ship 21s; prompt 20s 9d; English and American flour, fair enquiry. California wheat, promptly to be shipped, 23s 9d. French country markets, steady. Weather in England, very wet. Liverpool spot wheat,

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

Dear Sirs,

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

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

Yours faithfully,

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

• •

Montreal, Sept., 1894.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.

steady; spot maize, firmer. Red winter wheat to arrive in London, ex-quay, 21s 9d; present and following month, 20s. River Platte wheat for sailer off coast, 10s 9d. present and following month, 19s 9d. No. 2 club Calcutta wheat, ex-ship, 22s; present and following month, 22s.

GREEN FRUITS.—The advancing sea son has caused a falling off in the varieties that thronged the market in greater abundance during the past summer than in any known to the trade. Fall apples are still in plentiful supply, with sales slow. Winter shipping fruit are not showing the life expected earlier in the season when talk of searcity and high prices was freely heard. Some lots are moving at \$2.50 to \$2.75 in car lots, and \$2.75 to \$3.00 retail. Quotations for other fruit are: Oranges, Jamaica's brls., \$6.00 to \$6.50; Florida's \$3.50 to \$3.75. Lemons, choice \$3.00 to \$3.50; fancy \$4.00 to \$5.00; Malaga chests, \$7.50 to \$8.00; blue grapes 22½ to 25c per basket of 10 lbs.; 20 pound baskets 2 to 2½ o per pound; red and green do., 2½ to 23/c per lb.; Delaware, 3½c; California peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25; apples, brls, \$1.50 to \$2.55 baskets, 20 to 25c; California grapes (Tokay's) \$2.25 per crate; Canadian Peaches per basket 65c to 90c; bananas, finest full fruit, per bunch as to size, \$2.50 to \$2.50 ripe coming by express, evaporated apples per lb. 14c; Canadian onions, brls. \$1.75 to \$2.00; Spanish onions, 75c. to 80c per crate; nuts, filberts, 0c; almonds 18c; walnuts 10 klo 13c; Peanuts 8 to 9c. Sweet potatoes \$2.50 to \$2.75 brl; Cranberries \$10 to \$10.50 brl; Brl, pears \$3 to \$6.00, Basket pears, 25 to 35. GROCENIES.—A steady distributing trade

GROCENTES.—A steady distributing trade has been done throughout the week without, however, showing any real change in prices. Sugars are moving freely with ex-granulated quoted by refiners at 4 3-16 to 4½ cents, and yellows at 3¼ to 3% as to brand. Dried fruit is held in better supply. Sultana raisins show a slight advance, in sympathy with the reported shortage in the visible season's supply. Syrups are scarce and all lots available are moving freely, supplies at the refineries being picked up immediately. As a consequence the market is firm at quotations. Coffees are also firm without showing change in values. The long continued high prices for the lower grades enuse new ideas for adulteration to be occassionally forced upon the market. Ten shows a fair distributing trade doing. Stocks here are light with some of the principal dealers. Confidence in higher prices for the near future is sustained; this, in all probability, would be looked for even if there was no excitement in the East. Teas have been ruling low, and in the inferior grades, the keen competition prevailing for some years back has caused these goods to be sometimes placed in distributors hands at prices admitting of no profit whatever. Various causes bring these unprofitable conditions about, but they offet work their own cure as in the ease of the weeding out of some of the sinshing concerns who have ended up within the past year as insolvents. Any urther business they may do, for a time at least, will be on a cash basis which will at least be a guide for selling. Canned goods tare in light demand with latest change in prices of corn and tomatoes sustained.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Nothing has transpired during the week to alter the tone of the market from conditions previously existing. Stocks here are light with a fair business moving, Quotations are unchanged at \$4.00 to \$4.50 for No. 1; \$3.00 to \$3.50 for No. 2; and \$2.00 to \$2.50 for No. 3, tanners paying 50 cents more for sorted, enred and inspected. Tallow refined \$5.00 to \$6.50; rough \$1.00 to \$4.00.

IRON AND HANDWARE—There is a little more doing in most lines and the tone of the market is firmer. Sellers are indifferent about parting with large lots and there is no cutting now for the sake of making sales. One dealer in plumber's supplies called a meeting of his creditors during the week but his liabilities will only reach \$6,000. Very little Scotch iron is now on the wharf and for lots ex-store our outside quotations must be paid. Summerlee runs from \$21 to \$21,50 and Cambro is held for \$10. Canadian iron sells at \$17.25 to \$17.50 for Siemens and Ferrona No. 1. Bar iron is weak at \$1.60 for ordinary crown. The cut in annealed wire in the West owing to the importation of American wire, continues, and the association do not seem to know how to grapple with it. It is the same in the case of American cast iron pipe which is simply rolling in at discounts varying from 10 to 12 per cent. higher than our own. The plate is steady at quotations and as the last ship bringing tinplate to Canada sailed on Tuesday last there is no prospect of any further reduction. In fact buyers had better hustle in and get their supplies at once. Prices are not likely to go down before the close of navigation, and those who wait for winter freight are likely to be squeezed.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—There is an absence of any noticeable change in leather. A little better business is doing in Spanish sole, but this is confined to one or two houses, the trade generally assuming a quiet feeling owing to the the shoe factories being pretty well finished. Sample goods are now claiming some attention but the season is expected to be a quiet one for some months at least.

OLLS AND PAINTS.—The market is quiet, oils moving slowly. Fish oils are expected to show a better demand next month. Linseed maintains the prices fixed some weeks ago. Olive continues firm. Paints show a quite trade for the week. Turpentine is unchanged.

POTATOES AND SEEDS,—There is some difficulty experienced by shippers in securing potatoes on this market for shipmont at a price calculated to return them any profit. The idea, so prevalent earlier in the season, that owing to the reduced tariff extra shipments and higher prices would provail, still holds sway and prevents holders from disposing of supplies except at advanced prices. Shippers pay 50 to 55 cents per bag of 90 ibs, at the present time; on the retail markets they sell at 55 to 60 cents but these prices do not govern the regular figures because there is seldom accuracy in weight or measurement. Sceids, There is a reduction of 10 cents per bushel in timothy, quotations now being \$2.40 to \$2.65; western \$2.30 to \$2.40. Beans, white ordinary, bushel, \$1.30 to \$1.45; hand picked, \$1.45 to \$1.55.

PROVISIONS AND EGGS.—The prevailing mild weather is preventing the movement in hogs, the market here is very quiet. Quotations changed last week remain steady at the reduced prices. We Quote Canada s. c. heavy, per bbl. \$19.00 to \$20.00; do light, \$18. to \$18.50; dressed hogs. \$6.50 to \$7.00; bacon smoked per lb., 10 to 12 cents; hams, city cured 10 to 18c. Eggs.—The market continues steady with plenty of held cold storage stock on hand. These find a market at 12 to 15 cents as to quality; strictly fresh 17 to 18 cents.

WOOL.—Prices continue steady at previous quotations. A cargo which arrived in Boston last week was sold principally on Canadian account. Prices ranged from 14c to 16c, with one sale at 18½c. We quote, Cape, 14c to 16½c; Natal, 15 to 16c; Australian, 15 to 18c; B.A. scoured, 26 to 84c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

Toronto, Oct. 25, 1894.

Business generally is quiet, the weather being unpropitious. There is a moderate demand for dry goods, with orders generally small. A fairly satisfactory trade is reported in hardware and metals, while groceries and leather are quiet. Payments fair, and prices as a rule are steady. The money market is without change. On stock collateral rates are quoted at 4 to 41/2 per cent on call. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The rates of sterling exchange are rather firmer in sympathy with the advance in New York. Business on the Stock Exchange is quiet, and quotations generally strong. Slight advances are noted in Incandescent and Montreal Street Railway, Hamilton sold at 159%, British America Assur., at |114, Western at 1501%, Telephone at 1531%, Gas at 1911, Incandescent at 109, Montreal Street Railway at 162.

BUTTER.—The market is weaker, with receipts more plentiful. Finest qualities of tub dairy sells at 18c, and inferior 13 to 15c. Large rolls 15 to 17c. Creamery 21 to 28c. Eggs are steady, with sales of cold storage at 14 to 15c and fresh at 15½ to 16c. Cheese is firm at 10½ to 11c.

DRESSED HOGS. — Market dull and wonker. Sales of small lots are reported at \$5.25. to \$5.75.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Flour dull and

SPA A



SURETYSHIP.			STOCK	S AND	BONDS				
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAME.	Par Val'e.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Price Oct. 25.	value
The GUARANTEE Co. of NORTH AMERICA. Capital Authorized, *1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes) - 304,600 Resources, 1,119,946	British North Am Can. Bank of Commerce Commercial, Nild Dominion Du Peuple Eastern Townships Federal Hamilton Hochelaga	2481/4 50 200 40 50 50 50 50 100	4,866,666 6,000,000 806,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 710,100	6,000,000 306,500 260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,499,905 1,250,000 710,100	600,000 650,000 in liquid 675,000 270,000	3 5&1 3 3½ ation 4 3&1	Mch Sey Jan July June Dec	200 105 278xd 125 135 159½	880 20 69 50 300 64 42 60 189 60 62 54 62 54 159 56 126 69
*Deposit with Dom. Gov't, 57,000 THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of One-half per cent. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over thirty years ago, and has since ac- tively and successfully conducted the business to the subfaction of its clients.	Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier Merchants' Can. Merchants' Italifax Molsons Montreal Nationale New Brunawick. Ontario. Ottawa People's of N. B. Ouebec	50 200 30 100 100 100 150	$\begin{array}{c} 1,963,600\\ 500,000\\ 6,000,000\\ 1,100,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 2,500,000\\ \end{array}$	500,000 6,000,000 1,100,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 0 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,451,610 1,500,000 2,500,000	215,000 2,000,000 600,000 1,300,000 6,000,000 5,000 5,000 3,45,000 5,45,050 110,000 5,50,000	81/2 4 31/2 4 5 3 5 31/2 4 4 4	June De June De Aug Fel April Oc June De May No Jan Jul June De June De	y 249 c 108 c 170 y 133%	185 0 29 5 167 5 151 0 82 5 450 0 15 0 249 0 108 0 170 0 200 0 127 0
 \$962,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers. President and Managing Director: EDWARD RAWLINGS. Vice-President, · · · · · · WM. J. WITHALL <i>HEAD OFFICE:</i> Dominion Square, Corner Metcaife St., MONTREAL *N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and 	Quebec	100 50 100 50 100 100 100 50 100 100 25 100 100 100 100 100	200,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 630,000 1,937,900 450,000 750,000 2,700,000 2,700,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 2,600,000	0) 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 0) 500,000 0) 500,000 1,200,000 3,479,500 0) 686,000 3) 479,500 0) 386,285 0) 750,000 0) 2,700,000 0) 2,600,000 0) 2,600,000 0) 2,600,000	45,000 600,000 1,800,000 140,000 259,000 		April Oc June De June De Jan Jul June De Jan Jul Jan Jul July Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul	t c 168 c 252 , 123 y 08 c 70 y y 117 y 101 55 y 121 y 176 y 118	$\begin{array}{c} 3.3 \\ 84 \\ 252 \\ 61 \\ 98 \\ 70 \\ 117 \\ 117 \\ 155 \\ 55 \\ 60 \\ 176 \\ 16 \\ 59 \\ 110 \end{array}$
THE CANADA JUTE CO. <u>ESTABLISHED</u> 1882. THE CANADA JUTE CO. MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS. Importers of Twines, Hessians, Pad- dings, Buckrams, etc. 17, 19 and 21 St. Martin Street, MONTREAL.	Dominion Say, and Inv. Co Dominion Telegraph Co Parmers' Loan and Say. Co Freehold Loan and Say. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Say. and Loan Co Huron & Erie Loan & Say. Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag London Loan Co Manitoba & North-W. Ln Co. Montroal Telegraph Co.	$\begin{array}{c} 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 100\\ 100\\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,0057,255\\ 3,2215,600,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 5,000,000\\ 621,055\\ 700,000\\ 621,055\\ 700,000\\ 621,055\\ 700,000\\ 621,050\\ 621$	0 1,000,00 0 3,000,00 0 611,43 0 1,319,10 0 1,319,10 0 1,300,00 0 1,319,10 0 1,300,00 0 1,300,00 0 627,50 00 631,50 01 500,00 02 2,000,00 03 2,407,70 04 1,400,00 05 2,407,00 00 1,500,00 00 630,00	0 152,94 0 152,94 0 659,55 0 300,00 0 675,00 0 135,00 0 135,00 0 602,00 0 63,00 0 65,00 0 111,00 0 600,00		July Do Jan-Qtly Mar-Qtly May Du Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Mach S Jan Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Ju Jan Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju Ju J	S0 11 101 101 102 101 103 103 104 103 105 103 107 123 108 127 109 125 101 123 101 123 101 123 101 123 101 123 103 123 104 123 112 123 1123 123 1123 123	40 54 101 588 127 135 81 115 114 61 525 82 60 73 70 122 112
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS	Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Lonn and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co. Real Est. Loan Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co. Toronto Electric Light Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan and Sav	. 100 . 50 . 50 . 40 . 100 . 50	466,80 2,000,00 800,00 841,35 1,350,00 500,0 1,000,0	00 314,9 00 1,200,00 00 599,4 20 373,6 00 1,350,0 00 4	01 185,00 00 432,00 29 112,00 50 50,00	0 31 0 31 0 31 0 31 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4	2 Jan Ju 2 Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Jan Ju Quarterly Jan Ju		82 100 65 25 81 175 81 175 81

HIDES AND SKINS.—Hides quiet with cured at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. Dealers pay $3\frac{1}{2}$ c for No. 1 green and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. for No. 2. Sheepskins firm at 50e to 55c. Calfskins 5 to 6 cents. Tallow is dull at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6c.

LIVE STOCK.—There is no export trade. Stockers are unchanged, with sales at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c per lb. Choice butchers cattle $8\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. and inferior $2\frac{1}{2}$ c to $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. Export sheep $3\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. and lambs at \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Hogs easier, the best selling at \$4.50 per hundred pounds. Thick fats at \$4.25, and stores and sows at \$4.00

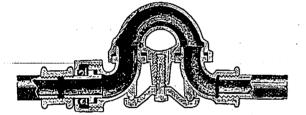
PROVISIONS. - Trade quict. Mess pork sells at \$17.00 to \$18.00, short cut at \$18.50 and shoulder mess \$14. Bacon steady jobbing at 8¼ to 8½ c. Bellies rule at 12½ c and rolls 9 to 9½ c. Smoked hams unchanged at 12 to 12½ c. Lard rules at 9 to 9½ c. Potatoes, are steady, car loads selling at 50 c. per bag. Beans firm at \$1.35 to \$1.40. Hops dull at 9c. to 11c. Dried app's nominal at 5 to 5½ c. and evaporated at 7½ to 8c.

WOOL.—There is a little doing aud prices are unchanged. Fleece is quoted at 17/25 to 18c. and fine clothing 19c 20c. Pull d wools 19 to 20c. and extras 21 to 28c.









WHAT IS THIS FLEXIBLE JOINT ?

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

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

It is more durable and less expensive than rubber hose

THE GILBERT BROS. ENGINEERING CO., LIMITED, OLE MANAFACTURERS FOR THE DOMINION 266 Notre Dame St., - MONTRLAL.

BUYING FOR SINGLE DEMANDS.

While every live merchant should endeavor to keep everything in stock for which there is any likelihood of there being a demand by any number of his customers, the mistake is sometimes made of ordering quantities of goods only asked for once or twice and which stand little chance of being disposed of. Frequently in such instances, particularly when the goods are either out of style or of a very extreme fashion and cannot be obtained in your town, the wisest way is to utilize the mail order system of a metropolitan store and purchase the exact amount asked for. It may seem hard to forego making any profit on the goods, but it will be far wiser than to lay in a bolt or two of cloth for which no demand exists and the remainder of which will eventually have to be sacrificed at a loss which the profit on the single sale will by no means compensate for.

FALL DRESS GOODS.

The new covert cloths shown by the trade have a smooth, hard, twisted sort of surface, which seems to make them even more suitable for tailor-made gowns for unusually hard wear. These are now of mixed colours, the new brown and green bronzes, or of blue woven with green, or

grey with blue, also black with grey. · Heavier covert coatings are also in mixed colours, and are sometimes double-faced, a light contrasting colour on the wrong side serving as trimming. The tan coatings are shown again, but it is predicted that mixed colours will be more used. Another variety called diagonal coverts is woven in very wide diagonal lines, and it is a gayer combination of colours. There is a return to camel's hair, which was displaced by the stiffer cloths preferred by tailors. This is now made very fleecy, and sometimes with the pile flattened in what is called the India finish. Pressing the pile very close and flat gives the glossy-like lustre which is observed in many new stuffs. Some of the costly qualities are doublefaced, and all are exceedingly warm-looking, yet are of light weight because they are sleazily woven. The black camel's hair shows green or red through from the wrong side, illuminating it only in certain lights, and is very effective. Havana brown on one side and black on the other promises to be popular colouring for winter gowns. There are also dotted and speckled camel's hair stuffs, a contrasting colour of silk woven in to show only in the dots, as bluet silk specks on a bronze-green surface of wool, and cerise or green flecks on black. A NEW SOURCE OF SUPPLY.

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London is to have a new source of supply -this time from Norway-which is perfecting arrangements for supplying the English metropolis with as much mutton, alive and dead, as it can spare for exportation. Systematic experiments were made recently under the supervision of the Stavanger Agricultural Society, and the results were so satisfactory that in the approach. ing cold season it is to be repeated on a larger scale. It appears that eighty sheep each weighing about a hundred pounds were fattened for a week or so until they turned the scale at from 118 to 120 pounds. They were then shipped to London, where they realized an average price, after deducting commission, of 30s 5d, and as the total outlay had been only 26s 9d per head. there was a net profit of 3s 3d on each animal. Forty were also sent over with the skins, hoofs and interiors intact, but on these there was an average loss of 10s per head, party explained by the skins being damaged through bad packing., Nevertheless, the Stavanger Society have come to the conclusion that the business promises to be remunerative, and the English people have thus an additional guarantee of an adequate supply of mutton.

5											-
	Bauk Statement to Govt. Month ending Sept. 30, '94	Capital Authorized.	Capital Bubscribed.	Capital Paid up.	treserve	Dividend Rate p. 6. p. annum.	Notes in	Eal. due to Dom. Goyt. aft'r ded'ot adv'no's for Credits, &c.	due to	Deposits by the Public payable on demand.	
28	Toronto Commerce Dominion Ontario Standard	\$2,000,000 8,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,009	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	\$1,800,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 845,000 660,000	10 7 12 7 8	\$1,474,915 2,704,400 978 647 919,284 701,434	\$ 38,736 23,851 25,450 21,589 21,247	407,368 165 271,917 102,388	\$6,153,727 4,77,295 3 120,397 1 446 668 1,41:,932	1 2 3 4 5
6 7 9 10	Imporial Traders Hamilton Ottawa	2,000,000 1,000,000 1,250,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	1,963,600 607,400 1,25,000 1,500,000 500,000	1,961,740 607,400 1,250,000 1,490,140 370,8-8	1,155,560 85,000 675,000 848,309 92,500	8 6 8 8 7	1,386,772 571,000 899,948 1,15,,319 248,240	62,046 18,657 19,711	533,267 133,911 125,137 57,313	2,690,488 E04 404 1,476, 43 957,692 170,990	6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13	Total, Ontario Montroal British North America Du Pouple	19,750,000 12,000,000 4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000	17,821,000 12.00,000 4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000	17,680,133 12,000,000 4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000	8,301,669 6,000,000 1,338,333 600,000 225,000	10 5 7	11,037,859 4,934,186 1,011,814 825,049 410,862	216,287 1,312,956 2,779 8,976 19,265	1,631,466 415,507 164 818 50,000		11 12 15 14 15
14 15 16 17 18 19	Jacques Cartier Ville-Marie D'Hocholaga Molsons Nationale	500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000	500,000 778,000 2,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000	479,500 764,460 2,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000	270,000 1,800,000 3,000,000 30,000	6 6 8 7 <u>1</u> 6	339,390 711,837 1,746,399 2,650,775 986,592	19,452 30, 38 209,002 5,57	5,578 48,034 9,261 1,437 13,887	151,342 659,66 5,386,151 3,265,530 1,041,610	15 16 17 18
20 -21 -22 -23 -24	Quebeo Union St. Jean St. Hyacintho Eastorn Townships	3,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000	2,500,000 1,200,000 500,200 504,600 1,500,000	2,500,000 1,200,000 261,217 311,895 1,499,905	550,000 280,000 40,000 680,000	7 6 4 6 7	731,369 1,167,923 34,391 308, 12 926,951	13,019 6,062 21 8,1	3,416 , 35 293 14,796 7,681	4,639,466 1,052,235 2,4 4 57,29 508 197	20 21 22 23 24
25 26 27	Total, Quebec Nova Scotia Merchants of Halifax Peoples	36,966,666 1,500,000 1,500,000 800,000 500,000	35,249,466 1,590,000 1,100,000 700,000 500,000	34,783,143 1,500,000 1,100,000 700,000 500,000	14,313,333 1,200,000 600,000 160,000 140,000	8 7 6 6	16,781,393 1,199,883 975,681 464,575 413,925	1,649,210 256,198 105,512 6,508 4,612	1,269.205	25,882,570 1,217 852 1,148,478 464 21 486,717	25 26 27 28
28 29 30 31 32	Union Halifax B. Co Yarmouth Exchange Commercial, Windsor	500,000 300,000 280,000 500,000	500,000 300,000 280,000 500,000 5,380,000	500,000 300,000 249,788 	250,000 60,000 30,000 90,000 2,530,000	6 6 6 6	495,840 85,576 52,688 91,552	21,599 19,257 7, <u>984</u>		427,652 81 873 67,471 55,628	28 59 50 51 52
83 34	Total, Nova Scotia New Brunswick People's St. Stephen's Total, N. B	5,880,000 500,000 180,000 200,000 880,000	500,000 180,000 200,000 880,000	5,131,548 500,000 180,000 200,000 880,000	525,000 110,000 45,000 680,000	12 8 <u>6</u>	8,779,715 4 6,613 97,499 92,098 646,10	421,670 63,752 8,7 5 23,643 96,150	17,479 17,479	3,949,881 734,548 46,117 101 2,0 881,875	33 2 4 35
85		2,000,000	740,700 2,920,000	555,160 2,920,000	50,000 1, 3 38, 33	6	10,970 966,381	243,618	50,748	479 541 2,699,620 15,875	36 57
36 37 38 39	Commercial, Man Brit. Col Summerside, P. E. I Morchunts, P. E. I. Grand Total	9,733,333 48,666 200,02) 75,458,685	48,666 200,020 63,239,852	48,666 200,020 62,198,670	1,838,-33 7,500 40,000 27,260,835	<u></u>	43,045 89,583		2,958,901	66,584 661	38 39
36	Brit. Col Bummerside, P. E. I Morohants, P. E. I	48,666 200,02)	48,666 200,020 63,239,852 Loans from Banks in	48,666 200,020	40,000	6 	43,045		Total Liabilities	66,584 661	38 89
36	Brit. Col. Summorside, P. E. I. Morohents, P. E. I. Grand Total. BANKS.	48,666 200,02) 75,458,685 Deposits by the Public, payable afte: notice or on a fixed day. \$2,960,787 11,971,390 -6,436,279 3,646,229	48,666 200,020 63,239,852 Loans from Banks in Can. seou'd	48,666 200,020 62,198,670 Dep'sit pay on demand aft'r notice or fixd day by other	40,000 27,260,835 Balances Due other Banks in	Balances Due bks. or agts. not in	43,047 89,683 23,355,156 Balances Duo other Bks or Aga. in U. K. 528,382		Tota; Liabilities 10,7ab,187 20,825,194 10,560,839 6,360,222	62 962 66,534 661	
36 37 38 39	Brit. Col. Summorside, P. E. I. Morohanis, P. E. I. Grand Total. BANKS. Liabilities—Continued. Toronto Commerco Dominion Ontario. Standard Imporial Tradors. Hamilton Ottawa Western	48,666 200,02) 75,455,685 Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day, \$2,960,787 11,971,380 6,435,224 3,655,058 5,615,711 2,763,055 3,721,937 8,433,553 1,003,211	48,666 200,620 63,230,852 Loans from Banks in Can. secu'd	48,660 200,020 62,198,670 Dep'sit pay on demand aft'r notice or fixd day by other bks in Can \$117,642 293,516 299,971 	40,000 27,260,835 Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,167 2,265 \$,582 1,613	6 8 Balances Due bks. or agts. not in Canada. * 6.805 10,419	43.04 ⁺ 89,583 33,855,166 Balances Duo other Bks or Aga. in U. K. 	2.64*,935 0ther Lizbilities 705 1,275 	Totaj Liabilities 10,755,187 20,825,194 10,660,839 6,608,272 6,018,272 10,-21,841 4,674,118 6,621,738 6,718,19 1,439,425	62 962 66,584 661	
36 377 38 39 1 1 2 3 3 4 5 5 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 4	Britic Col. Summorside, P. E. I. Morohenis, P. E. I. Grand Total. BANKS. Liabilities—Continued. Toronto Commerce Dominion Ontario. Standard Imperial Tradors. Hamilton Ottawa Wostorn Total, Ontario. British North America. Du Pouple Jaquee-Certier	48,666 200,02) 75,453,685 Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day, \$2,980,787 11,977,390 6,435,274 3,645,264 3,550,658 5,615,711 2,763,055 3,721,937 8,433,553 1,009,210 45,101,300 19,468,834 6,184,556 4,835,916 2,2154,779	48,666 200,620 63,239,852 Loans from Banks in Can. secu'd	48,660 201,020 62,198,670 0 demand aft'r notioo or fixd day by other bks in Can \$117,642 293,546 	40,000 27,260,835 Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,167 2,265 \$,582	Balances Due bks. or agts. not in Canada. * 6.805 10,419	43,04* 89,583 93,355,166 Balances Duo other Bks or Ags. in U. K. 528,382 246,211 401,746 878,062 93,029	2.644,935 2.644,935 Other Lizbilities 705 1,275 	Totaj Liabilities 10,7ab,487 20,825,144 10,660,329 4,560,222 6,018,272 10,-2,841 4,674,118 6,721,785 5,7718,19 1,439,425 83,546,429 7,550,429 7,129,763 8,341,9,988		89 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
366 377 383 399 1 1 2 2 3 4 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 122 133 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 123 14 15 16 16 17 17 12 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Brit. Col. Summorside, P. E. I. Morohunts, P. E. I. Grand Total. BANKS. Liabilities—Continued. Toronto Commerce Dominion Ontario. Standard Imperial. Traders. Hamilton Ottawa. Wostorn Total, Ontario. British North America. Du Pouple Jaquee-Cartier Ville-Marie D'Hochelaga Moschants. Mationale	48,660 200,02) 75,453,685 Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed asy. \$2,960,787 11,971,390 6,433,229 3,845,264 3,650,058 5,615,711 2,763,055 3,721,937 8,433,553 1,003,210 45,101,300 13,468,834 6,184,656 4,835,91 2,154,777 675,302 2,587,61 8,665,256 6,857,665	48,666 200,620 63,239,852 Loans from Banks in Can. secu'd	48,660 200,020 62,198,670 0 demand aft'r notice or fixd day ly other bks in Can \$117,642 233,546 	40,000 27,260,835 Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,167 2,265 3,582 1,613 42,627 8,056 2,434 1,433 1,709 424 5,606 54,559	6 8 Balances Balances Due bks. or agts. not in Ganada. \$ 6.805 \$ 10,419	43.045 89,563 93,355,166 Balances Duo other Bks or Aga. in U. K. 528,382 246,211 401,746 878,062 93,022 1,652,430 84,432 33,137 68,837 43,501	2.64*,035 2.64*,035 Other Lizbilities 705 1,275 	Totaj Liabilities 10,7ab,187 20,825,114 10,660,329 16,560,222 6,018,272 10, 21,841 4,674,118 6,721,785 5,7718,19 1,439,425 83,560,429 7,129,763 8,343,380 35,660,697 7,9,550,429 7,129,763 8,419,988 1,171,613 4,069,375 10,964,240 14,041,522 3,873,938		39 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 23 14 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 15 16 17 18
36 37 38 39 39 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 14 16 17 8	Brit. Col. Summorside, P. E. I. Grand Total. Grand Total. Grand Total. BANKS. Liabilities-Continued. Toronto Commerce Dominion. Ontario. Standard Imperial. Traders Hamilton. Ottawa Western Total, Ontario. British North America. Du Pouplo. Jacquee-Cartier Ville-Marie. D'Hochelaga Morbants. Nationalo Quebee Union St. Iyacinthe Eastern Townships.	48,663 200,02) 75,453,685 Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day. \$2,960,787 11,977,390 6,435,279 3,645,244 3,550,058 5,615,711 2,763,055 3,721,987 3,43,555 1,003,210 45,101,300 13,468,831 4,835,912 2,587,61 8,665,255 6,857,66 1,727,77 2,434,965 3,009,000 47,009 8,806,812 2,432,222	48,666 200,620 63,239,852 Loans from Banks in Can. secu'd	48,660 200,020 62,198,670 Dep'sit psy on demand aft'r notice or fixd day by other \$117,642 293,546 293,546 293,546 299,971 1.243 1,576 499,482 1,022,229 44,638 10,550 85,346 10,550 38,025 t 33	40,000 27,260,835 Due other Banks in Canada. \$35.167 2,265 3,582 3,582 1,613 42,627 8,056 1,709 42,637 8,056 1,709 4,260 54,559 1,085 1,794	6 8 Balances 10a bks. or agts. not in Canada. * 6.805 10,419 10,419 117,224 18,132 5,289 438 438	43.047 89,563 93,355,166 Balances Duo other Bks or Aga. in U. K. 528,382 246,211 401,746 378,062 93,029 1,652,430 84,432 33,137 68,887 555,400 43,501 186,961	2.64*,035 2.64*,035 Other Lizbilities 705 1,275 	Totaj Liabilities 10,750,487 20,825,194 10,660,839 i 6,360,222 6,0 8,272 10, 21,841 4,674,118 6,622,785 5,718,19 1,439,425 83,346,380 35,609,692 7,129,763 3,419,985 1,171,613 4,069,875 10,964,240 14,041,522 3,873,948 8,001,316 5,774,144 85,540 1,321,9.7 3,948,300		39 1 23 4 5 67 89 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
366 377 383 399 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 122 3 4 4 122 23 14 15 19 20 0 21 222 23 24	Brit. Col. Summorside, P. E. I. Grand Total. Grand Total. Grand Total. BANKS. Liabilities-Continued. Toronto Commerce Dominion. Ontario. Standard Imperial. Traders Hamilton Ottawa Western Total, Ontario. Montrosl. British North America. Bu Fouplo Jacques-Cartier Ville-Marie D'Hochelaga Mordnants Nationale Quebee. Union St. Joan St. Joan St. Joan St. Joan Total, Que. Nova Socia Nova Socia Norohants of Halifax. Peoples	48,660 200,02) 75,453,685 Deposits by the Public, payable after, notice or on a fixed day, \$2,960,787 11,971,390 6,435,294 3,645,264 3,550,058 5,615,711 2,763,055 3,721,997 8,433,553 1,003,216 45,101,300 13,468,381 4,615,507 2,154,779 615,307 2,2587,61 1,665,256 6,857,065 8,665,256 6,857,065 8,65,256 6,857,055 2,434,908 3,009,00, 3,009,00 3,009,00, 3,009,00,00 3,009,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00	48,666 200,620 63,230,852 Loans from Banks in Can. secu'd	48,660 200,020 62,198,670 Dep'sit pay on demand aft'r notice or fixd day by other bks in Can \$117,642 293,514 293,514 1,576 499,482 1,023,289 44,638 10,25,289 44,638 10,560 513,446 10,560 83,025 t31	40,000 27,260,835 Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,167 2,265 3,582 1,613 42,627 8,056 2,434 1,483 1,709 424 5,606 54,559 1,085 	6 8 Balances Baslances Due bks. or agts. not in Canada. \$ 6.805 \$ 10,419	43.04 ⁵ 89,585 33,355,166 Balances Duo other Bks or Ags. in U. K. 523,382 246,211 401,746 878,062 91,029 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,052,430 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400 1,055,400	2.644,935 2.644,935 Other Lizbilities 705 1,275 16,365 17,345 86,234 17,345 86,234 4,941 23,829 4,054 1,652 1,652 1,652 1,275 1,652 1,275 	Totai Liabilities 10,755,187 20,825,1194 10,660,839 6,600,222 6,018,272 10,-21,841 4,674,118 6,721,785 6,718,19 1,439,425 83,348,380 35,609,697 7,199,758 3,348,380 35,609,697 7,199,758 1,171,613 4,049,875 10,964,240 14,041,522 3,873,948 8,001,311 5,764,140 1,391,9-7 3,948,300 108,992,200 8,9044,190 6,306,799 1,885,044 1,94,922		39 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 11 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 23 4 5 24 25 26 27 8
366 37 38 39 39 1 1 2 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 1 12 2 3 4 5 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 2 3 4 5 9 9 10 10 11 12 2 3 4 5 17 12 3 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Brit. Col. Summorside, P. E. I. Grand Total. Grand Total. Grand Total. BANKS. Liabilities-Continued. Toronto Commerce Dominion. Ontario. Standard Imperial. Traders If amilton Ottawa Western Total, Ontario. British North America. Du Pouple. Jacquee-Cartier Ville-Marie Jacquee-Cartier Ville-Marie D'Hookelaga Morohants Metonats. St. Hyacinthe St. Hyacinthe St. Joan St. Hyacinthe Total, Que. Nora Seotia Merohants of Halifax. Peoples. Union St. Souther Merohants of Halifax. Merohants Of Halifax. Merohange Commercial, Windeor	48,666 200,02) 75,458,685 Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day. \$2,960,787 11,977,390 6,435,279 3,645,244 3,550,088 5,615,711 2,763,065 3,722,987 3,997	48,668 200,520 63,239,852 Loans from Banks in Can. secu'd 	48,660 200,020 62,195,670 0 demand aft'r notice or fixd day ly other bks in Can \$117,642 233,546 	40,000 27,260,835 Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,167 2,265 3,582 3,582 1,613 42,627 8,056 1,709 4,266 54,559 1,085 1,794 77,150	6 8 Dae bks. or agts. not in Canada. * 6.805 10,419 17,224 18,132 5,289 433	43.04 ⁵ 89,583 39,355,166 Balances Duo other Bks or Ags. in U. K. 528,382 246,211 401,746 878,062 9:1,029 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,430 1,652,455 1,655 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,568 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,575 1,	2.64*,935 2.64*,935 Other Lizbilities 705 1,275	Totai Liabilities 10,750,187 20,835,114 10,650,639 16,800,239 16,300,239 16,300,239 16,300,239 16,300,239 10,-21,841 4,674,118 6,621,785 5,718,19 1,439,425 83,348,380 35,609,6429 7,129,763 3,419,968 1,171,613 4,069,875 10,964,240 14,041,522 3,873,948 8,001,316 5,764,144 85,544 1,321,9,7 3,948,300 108,992,266 9,044,109 16,306,790 10,637,910 6,306,790 10,637,910 10,942,240 10,942,240 10,944,240 10,942,240	62 962 66,584 661	39 1 23 4 5 6 7 89 10 11 131 145 166 173 181 1920 212 223 24 25 26 27 18 29 301 311 32
36 37 38 39 1 2 33 4 5 6 7 7 8 9 11 12 13 14 16 17 17 18 19 20 21 223 22 23 24 25 25 28 29 29	Brit. Col. Summorside, P. E. I. Grand Total. Grand Total. Grand Total. BANKS. Liabilities-Continued. Toronto Commerce Dominion. Ontario. Standard Hamilton Tradors Hamilton Total, Ontario Montroal. British North America. Du Pouple Jneques-Cartier Ville-Marie D'Hookelaga Molsons Merchants Matonale Quebec Union St. Joan St. Hyasinthe Eastern Townships Total, Que. Nova Sectia Merchants of Halifax. Merchants of Halifax. Mercha	48,660 200,02) 75,453,685 Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day. \$2,960,787 11,971,390 6,433,229 3,645,264 3,650,055 5,615,711 2,763,065 3,721,997 8,433,553 1,003,210 45,101,300 13,468,394 6,184,656 4,855,916 2,154,777 6,753,721 2,567,612 3,612,612 3,612,612 3,612,612 3,612,612 3,609,000 4,7091 8,865,825 6,525,625 6,527,61 3,542,344 9,836,587 4,776,822 5,542,844 9,836,587 4,776,822 5,542,844 9,836,587 4,776,822 5,542,844 9,836,587 4,776,822 5,542,844 9,836,587 4,776,822 5,542,844 9,836,587 7,613 11,005,518 4,005,518 4,005,518 4,112,914 112,017,215 112	48,668 200,520 63,239,852 Loans from Banks in Can. seou'd 	48,660 200,020 62,195,670 Dep'sit pay on demand aft'r notice or fixd day ly other bks in Can \$117,642 233,546 	40,000 27,260,835 Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,167 2,265 3,582 3,582 3,582 3,582 3,582 3,558 2,434 1,483 1,709 42,666 54,559 1,085 77,150 8,554 	6 8 Dae bks. or agts. not in Canada. * 6.805 10,419 	43.047 89,563 99,565,166 Balances Duo other Bks or Aga. in U. K. 528,382 246,211 401,746 378,662 93,022 1,652,430 401,746 378,662 93,022 94,622 1,652,430 43,601 1,652,430 43,601 186,961 51,347 933,665 515,888 224,133 220,955 70,538 	2.644,035 2.644,035 Other Lizbilities 705 1.275	Totai Liabilities 10,765,87 20,825,114 10,660,329 6,018,212 10,-2,841 4,674,118 6,721,785 5,718,19 1,439,425 83,348,380 35,609,697 79,550,429 7,9,550,429 7,9,550,429 7,9,550,429 7,9,550,429 7,9,550,429 7,9,550,429 7,9,550,429 7,9,550,429 7,9,560,420 1,121,613 4,069,957 2,3,948,300 108,992,260 9,5,544 1,321,9,7 3,948,300 108,992,260 9,5,544 1,321,9,7 3,948,300 108,992,260 9,20,305 10,365,942 10	62 962 66,584 661	39 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 16 178 192 201 223 24 255 278 29 301 32 33 34 35
36 37 38 39 1 2 34 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 3 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12 23 4 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 23 4 25 22 20 30 31 19 20 21 22 24 25 26 33 34	Brit. Col. Summorside, P. E. I. Grand Total. Grand Total. BANKS. Liabilities-Continued. Toronto Commerce Dominion. Ontario. Standard Imperial. Traders. Hamilton Ottawa Western Total, Ontario. British North America. Du Pouple. D'Hochelaga Molsons. Morthants Motonale Quebec. Union St. Joan St. Hyaointhe Easiors Townships Total, Que. Nova Soctia Merohants of Halifax. Peoples. Union. St. Stal. Morthants. Morthants of Malifax. Merohants of Halifax. Peoples. Union. Halifax B. Co. Yarmouth Exakenge Commercial, Windsor. Total, Nova Soctia. Now Brunswick. People's. Total, New Brunswick People's. Total, New Brunswick People's. Total, New Brunswick People's. Total, New Brunswick People's. Total, New Brunswick People's. Total, New Brunswick People's. Total, New Brunswick Commercial, Manitoba. British Col.	48,660 200,02) 75,453,685 Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day, \$2,960,787 11,971,390 6,435,229 3,645,264 3,650,055 5,615,711 2,763,055 3,721,937 8,433,553 1,003,210 45,101,300 19,468,831 6,184,556 4,835,91 2,154,779 6,155,257 6,657,257 6,777,257 6,777,257 1,179,141 1,179,142 1,179,144 1,177,257 1,179,144 1,1	48,668 200,620 63,230,852 Loans from Banks in Can. secu'd 	48,660 200,020 62,198,670 Dep'sit pay on demand aft'r notice or fixd day by other bis in Can \$117,642 293,514 293,971 1.243 1.676 1.243 1.676 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.023,289 44,638 1.025,808 5,146 1.025,809 6,13,466 1.025,809 6,13,466 1.025,809 6,13,466 1.025,809 6,13,466 1.223,209 6,13,466 1.233,209 6,13,467 1.243 1.676 1.25,6397 1.243 1.676 1.25,6397 1.25,6397 1.25,639 1.25	40,000 27,260,835 Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,167 2,265 	6 8 Balances Due bks. or agts. not in Canada. * 6.805 10,419 17,224 18,132 5,289 438 23,859 63,027 2,141 65,238 65,238 65,238 65,238 65,238 65,238	43.04 ⁵ 89,563 39,355,166 Balances Duo other Bks or Aga. in U. K. 523,382 246,211 401,746 878,062 91,029 1,652,430 84,422 33,137 68,887 555,400 43,500 1,865,961 51,347 953,665 515,688 224,133 1,101,515 1,101,515 41 	2.64*,035 2.64*,035 Other Lizbilities 705 1,275	Totai Liabilities 10,750,187 20,825,114 10,660,839 16,560,829 16,560,829 16,560,829 16,560,829 16,560,829 16,560,829 17,129,765 33,548,380 35,669,697 79,550,429 77,129,763 34,419,965 11,171,613 4,049,875 10,964,240 14,041,522 3,873,938 8,004,315 5,764,143 8,5,044,159 108,992,265 1,171,613 4,049,875 108,992,265 1,121,97 3,948,300 108,992,265 1,121,97 3,948,300 108,992,265 1,121,97 3,948,300 1,315 2,5,665,82 3,21,09,45 1,21,09,	62 962 66,584 661	39 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 131 15 16 17 18 1920 212 233 24 25 26 30 312 333 34

orth America includes Canadian business only. hon is of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 7 per cent per annum. itoba in liquidation. per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum. s of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 7 per cent per annum. Bank of Br

Imperial Bank bonus of 1 Banque d'Hochelaga bonu

-True relative standing in the financial market of the Province of Quobec can be estimated by the fact that while 77 is assorted to be a fair price for the new provincial 3 per cent. loan, Comptrollor Fitch, has awarded \$704,560 8 per cent. consolidated stock of the City of New York, known as school house bonds, payable 1918, to the New York Life Insurance Company at 101.52 and \$50,000 to the Irving Savings Bank at 102.19; \$400,000 8 per cont. bonds, payable 1924, to the New York Life Insurance Company at 103.13, and \$500,000 3 per cent. consolidated stock to pro-

vide for repaying streets and avenues, payable 1916, to the New York Life Insurance Company at 102.53.

--AT the recent half-yearly meeting of the Standard Bank of South Africa, some interesting statistics were given showing the prosperity of that group of colonies. Their external trade has risen from 66 millions dollars in 1886 to upwards of 140 millions in 1898. 'The production of gold has risen to 40 millions and is rapidly increasing. The "total export of diamonds has reached the sum of 301 millions in 20 years," and yet the carat

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	NKS. IBETS.	Specie.	Domini'n Notes	Deposits with Dom Hovt. for s'c'r'ty of note cir.	Notes & Cheq. on other bks	Loans to oth'r bks. in Can. secured	Dep. pay. on dem'd on fixed day with bks. in Can.	Bal. due from bks. in Can. in daily exch'ngs.	Bal. due from bks not in Canada.	Due from Bks or Ag in U. K.	Dom. Gy. Deb. or Stock.	Prov'l or Pub.Sec's not Can.	Reilmor	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks
2 Com 3 Domi 4 Ontar 5 Stand	nto, nerce inion rio dard prial	\$ 557,355 515.087 393.247 187,733 150,127 4.94 165	\$1,453,147 851,377 475,-75 494,339 260,864 1,486,978	\$76,046 151,00 75,000 5 1.834 35,889 78,276	646.746 225,710 184.267 195,916	3 7 7 3	\$28,896 99,797 194,707 96,725 151,120 806,113		1,782,935 979,045 19,933 60,144	108,199	\$ 15,056 148,666 108,120	\$184,1:0 1,387,555 3,9,92 261,501 1,319,859 1,262,594	1,187 830 1,301 892 130,642	\$ 837,197 1,555,600 2,460,217 443 286 735,989 1,257,932
7 Trade 8 Hami 9 Ottav 10 West	ors ilton va orn al, Ont.	113,427 187,343 133,137 24,531 2,65 202	245,851 281,4 ·7 480,446 20,352 5,402,721	30.553	115,62 125,14 77,43 15,25	3 4 	98,125 86,795 5, 781 171 167 1,749.826		22,397 382,740 418,67 33,67	2,830	302,560 21+,257 172,300 25,257 1,131,.09	83,929 311,79, 82,651 284,493 5,528,0,6	3,000 766	1,077,381 614,828 4,3,277 9,44,707
11 Mont 12 B. N. 13 Du Po 14 Jacq.	real A euple Cartier	2.77,044 843,302 48,126 27,379 18,424	3,541,369 63,901 353,452 87.840 45,661	265,000 6,118 41,080 21,264 20,0 00	1,307,882 194,964 274,335 173,388		8,453	10,705 9,787 24,132	10,505,656 905,82 283 47	2,504,960	540,000	8f7,483 214,150	2.086,182	183 653 180,200 539,912 123 643 -26,170
17 Molso 18 More 19 Natio 20 Queb	oholaga ons hants onalo	70,610 196,874 384,449 63,563 114,725	312,893 735,949 967,177 166,713 7.4,635	32,602 90,000 159,312 52.000 89 731	302,06 544,24 186,43 163,70	161,408 5,664 50,0 0	3,138 70,988 91,347 510,383 221	5,435 512 3,639 5,211 3,794	126.60 304,17 1,009.54 1,42,55 139,16	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	104,375 1,078,132 35,000 148,433	95,3 2 593,3+2 334,911 489 326	741,104 133,237 294,349	691,700 361,714 811,967 228,675 1,957,806
21 Unio 22 St. J 23 St Hy 24 K. To	n • • • • • • •	33,537 3,462 14,509 97,124 4,185,130	263,.97 1,590 25,4 8 9),826 8,038,994	14.306	43	3	57,176 7,833 44,406 577,259 1,381,209	412 531 6,931	139,92 3,95 66,99		18,000	53,542 2,651,574	3,254,872	216,337 84,106 5,415,983
25 Nova 26 Merc 27 Peop 28 Unio 29 Halif	Scotia hants le's Br. n faxB.Co.	172,332 159,052 35,420 (0,928 55,190	484,653 476,931 123,755 111,373 86,243	61,380 50,0 0 23,923 25,000 25,000	328,880 1,99,330 43,999 57,685 72,82) } 	73,054 63,482 29,788 96,507	3,597 2,680	1,013,74 223,67 100.57 72,18 134,39	5 0 3 1),158 3 	15,000 1,000	810.411 771,915 0,988	1,311,5 3 291,712 7 786	399,175 765.806 22,786 54,930
Tot 33 N.Br	ange . I W'dsor tal, N. S unswick	35,630 6,00) 12,635 507,196 182,673	24,580 5,208 14 84 J 1,327,546 254,100	4.372	2,577 9,560 663,480	7 6 	74,821 . 11,339 524,945 100,191	12,841	17,16 1,744,79 447,72	0 65,697 4 23,515	35,200	18,873 2,159,905 t4,563	1,611,061 516,494	103,596
35 St. St	tophon's tal, N.B. B. Man. t B. C	13.967 7,474 204.11; 7 312.745	15,420 9,515 279,035 35 624,576	5,840 35,392 12,415 46,383	2,528 2,528 30,510		119 084 17 267	24,202	22,67 480,14 52,52	9 159 9 29,109 2,233 1 12,858		3,000 67,563		103,596
	c B. C 'e.P.E.I. t.,P.E.I. . Total	,654 7,602 7,834,660	2,192 7,2,1 15,692,340		90 10,279 6,469,659	÷	3,470 11,554 3,807,355			8 140		4,700	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	16,207,333
Asse	NKS. ots con'd	Current Loans	Govt. 			.E. be- M des Bk.R. emises.by			thar ssots.	^t	Liabi't's of Direct'rs & their firms.		Average of Dom.Notes dur. month	dur'g mth.
2 Com 2 Dom 9 Onta 4 Stan	nto morco inion . trio idard . oral	\$10,155,61 18,502,15 6774,19 5,717,46 4,523,80 7,235,34	8	30,030	27,063 - 335,907 105,695 17, ,345 23,262 - 54,743	\$ 347 20, 98 12,929 165,252 68,443	110 433 19,659 84,753		70,701 5,308 30,688 23,065 -16,089	14 919 003 28,24 2,832 13,753,924 8,346,397 7,733,108 13,659,767	351,138 271,575 362,000 477,9,0 104,755 266,421	555,800 519,000 392,000 183,801 149,256 400,248	\$1,546,600 990,000 519,000 445,300 298,240 975,794	1,386,772
9 Frad 7 Ham 8 Otta 9 Wes 10	lors . nilton wa torn otal, Ont.	3,273 18 5,542,94 5,966,82 1,270,28 69,011,88	17 19 15 15 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	55,451	10 520 57 513 36 557 22 847 581,452	4,448 26,555 293 072	12.722 100	37.621 273,000 148,157 247,572	18.040 70,632 7,631 242,154	5,429,504 8,6i1,112 8,293,895 1,915,816 110,955,366	.01,655 84,11 136,915 4,500 2,311,270	115,000 186,000 126,878 24,356 2,652,348	273,233 2 2,000 239,650 19,376 5,569,393	600,600 899,948 1,150,319
11 B. N 12 Du 18 Jacq 14 Villa	treal A Pouple . Cartior Marie.	29,218,9. 8,322,62	0	112.542	286,944 302,939 82,816 54,766 56,380 85,275	11,137 20,537 58,779 71,386 21,931	3 1,759 82,565 62,953 30,783 26,086	600,000 350,000 285,546 100,421 35,344 35,912	591,233 21,337 5,733 108,511 272,333 25,019	55,33),435 11,714,014 8,930,512 4,220,748 1,66,788	1,12 ,000 2,500 259,580 188,479 87,160 228,992	2,768,000 352,615 45,862 33.8,5	3,732 000 637,323 457,457 80,480 32,216	4,934,186 1,027,926 841,615
16 Mols 17 More 18 Nati 19 Quel 20 Unit	ohants . ionale boo	10,605,3 16,89,65 3,559,9 6,672,1 5,839,73		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	155,0,6 128,2,7 101,631 163,687 175 049	43,514 56,230 41,826 8,036 77,976 64,191	6,351 35,255 92 5,276	190,000 536,983 116,850 164,022 195,655	46,011 48,225 68,780 71,320 11,334	5,202,162 14,618,350 23,316,1 - 8 5,226,895 11,270,329 7 330,853	106,838 1,254,463 2,19,300 130,452 547,602	195,098 335,000 60,000 109,669	245.765	2,650,775 986,552 745,535
22 St II 23 E. T 24 F. T	Jean. Iyacinthe ownships otal, Quo.	4.690,0	73 57		35,746 49.606 122,243 1,893,895	15,955 42,700 534,161			8,983 6,667 5,892 ,291,423	7 330,853 357,077 1,706,909 c,197,948 157.085,203	30,601 48,390 270,592 4,495,949	4,182,963	26,241 91,196 8,083,291	3,8,412 971,149 ;16,958,784
26 Mer 27 Peoj 28 Hal 29 Hal	a Scotia chants ple's Bk. on ifax B.Co mouth	2,740	42 31 48 52 41 41	41,310 75,665 60,000 25,815	18,671 12,851 35,795 12,417 13,639 2,273	• •• • • • •	6,763 1,000	81,332 60,000 63,955 52,000 1,800 8,000	33,545 15,254 1,534 6,002	10. \$1,898 7.194.716 2,811,653 2,601, 75 3,505,301 1,016,514	108,809 318,514 81,305 48,657 9,694 25,745	157,400 32,363 80,513 51,235 35,364	443,700 90,522 99,770 101,969 24,59	980,013 484,880 435,131 495,810
31 Com 32 Com	bhango n'l W'dsor otal, N.S. Srunswich ples	304,1 7,33,9 . 19,470,7	15 31 03	205,790	6,286 49,317 1,1,249 11,282	58 156	7,768	23,591 3,500 294,2,38 30,000 7,000	447 56 842 3,370 15,754	495,921 855,488 30,316,472 3,554,381	32,089 105,300 730,111 242,830 72,29	4,793 12,600 503,719	4,78	2 54,8 0 0 .93,472 4 3,837,804
35 Lo 36 Con	otal, N.B a. B. Man	s 465,9 4,780,8 531,4	86 43		6,228 6,873 24,3 3 453,785		12,221	12,000 49,000 11,886	19,124 9,996	669,675 563,772 4,798,023 1,093,410	330 818 87,61	202,940	$\frac{10,18}{279,07}$	9 662,401 4 11,205
37 38 39	1k B. C. P.E. I P.E. I	1 0.0497	27		8,2,5 297	22,2,0	341	123,583 250	11,981 46	6,812,443 174,447	34,59	323,10	611,56 4 1,71	2 1,030,230

price has advanced from \$5 in 1874 to nearly \$7 in 1898. These are exporters' prices; buyers pay at least 50 per cent, more. The greatest demand is from the United States, where full dress demands this addition.

-THE annual report of the Pullman Palace Car Company for the year ended July 31 shows a surplus of \$2,320,413, a decrease of \$1,086,032 as compared with the preceding year. There were 5,282,324 passengers carried during the year, The difference between the year's surplus and that of last year is explained by the

difference in travel on account of the strike. Of the disbursements, \$2,880,000 was paid out in dividends on the capital stock. The statement shows that no profit was made by the operation of the works at Pullman last year, as the revenue is made up of three items—earnings of cars, \$7,761,934; patents, \$6,386, and "rentals, dividends, interest, &c., deducting loss in the manufacturing departments, \$826,746." The total assets are set down as \$62,042,606. This shows that, at the time when the employes struck for higher wages, the company was losing nearly \$70,000 a month in the shops.

MONTRRAL.	WHOL	JESA	T.E	γpp	LCHES.	CUDER	TENT.	TH 115	SDV	7 007	95	18

мот	TREAL WHOLESAN	LE PRICE	S CURRENT-THUR	SDAY, OG	OT. 25, 1894.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogans or Colourge Split Balmorals Buf " or Congress Calf " \$2,00 to \$3.50Boots Calf Congress	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Youths. \$0.55 \$0.80 0.70 0.80 0.75 1.00 0.90 1.15 . 0.00 0.00	Ronat Chicken 1-lb tins Ronat Turkey, 1-lb tins Brooms.	Sc. Sc. 225 000 225 000	Soda Ash Soda Bicarb Sal. Soda Concentrated	1230 950
Polish Calf	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 85 1 10 1 00 1 00 Childs. 0 40 0 55 0 50 0 65 9 50 0 70 0 50 0 70 0 80 1 35 0 90 1 35	Rose 4 strings, varn, hand Pansy 4 " " Thistile 4 " " Map Leaf A 4 stors, " " B 4 " stained Shanrock A 4 " varn han " B 4 " stained " B 4 " stained " B 3 " stained " " Ship 4 " " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs. Archil, con Catch. Ex. Logwood. (Dips. Indigo (Bengal) Indigo (Bengal) Indigo Madras. Gambler. Madder. Sumac.	$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 07 & 0 & 08 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 & 50 \\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 70 & 1 & 06 \\ 0 & 05 & 1 & 0 & 06 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 0 & 15 \\ \end{bmatrix} $
Mens' Call, Bals, Cong or Butt Goody	ear Welt	2 35 3 50 2 00	Drugs & Chemicais		Fish.	
Menne of Article.	McKay McKay th r Bals, Butt, and Cong, odycar Wolt, " Turns Kay Sewn Name of Article,	1 50 2 50	Acid Carbolic Cryst medi. Alocs, Cape Borax, xtis Brom. Potas Camphor. Eng. Refox.ck "life Rings Citric Acid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Labrador Herrings Sea Trout No. 1 split p.b. "half bris Herrings North Shore,	0 00 4 75 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 3 50 4 00
Canned Goods. Lobsters	Corn Beef 1-lb " 2-lbs " 4-lbs " 5-lbs	1 65 0 00 2 70 0 00 5 32 0 00 S 25 0 00	Citric Acid Copperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar. Epson Salts Giveerine "Trug. Morphia Morphia Oplum Oxalte Acid. Phosporus	1 50 1 75 0 16 0 20 0 20 1 00 0 50 0 80	Mackerel Not. 1, kitts " " ' ' Jarrel. Green Cod, Dry " per quintal: Salmon, (terces) " Brit. Col bris Boncless Fish Cod Nild	10 25 10 50
Ruspherries 2s. 1 40 2 60 Pinemples 34b line, dioz 2 60 2 25 200 2 25 Gooseberries Pres, 2 s. 1 75 1 80 Grassberries Pres, 2 s. 1 75 1 80 Grassberries Pres, 2 s. 1 75 1 80 Grassberries Pres, 2 s. 1 76 1 80 Grassberries Pres, 2 s. 1 76 1 80 Grassberries Pres, 2 s. 1 80 1 82 Grassberries Pres, 2 s. 1 80 1 82 Grassberries Pres, 2 s. 1 80 1 82 Grassberries Pres, 2 s. 1 80 182 Grassberries Pres, 2 s. 2 5 0 00 Roast Turtle 1-10 118. 2 5 5 0 00	Ham, 54-b, " Chicken, 12-b, " Turkey, 12-b, " Ox Tongue, 112-b, " A 2-b, " a 24-b, " a 3-b, "	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Morphia Ophim Oxalic Acid. Phosporus Potasii Bichromate Potasii Bichromate Potasi Bichromate Strychnine Strychnine Tartaric Acid Tin Crystals. Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder. Blue Vitriol. Brimstone. Canstic Soda 60.	2 25 3 00 4 00 6 00	Flour. Winter Wheat. Manitoba patent b brands. Stratight roller Superline Manitoba Strong Bakers. Best Brands. Standard oatmeal, brl. Bran. Shorts. Moullie.	2 55 2 60 2 40 2 50 3 20 3 30 8 25 3 30 3 90 3 95 8 00 00 00

Steam Pumps of every descrip-WHEELER AND TAPPAN CO., 12 & 14 S. Jefferson Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Single or Duplex -> PUMPS (-)

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DS. THE Jerome Metallic Packing * * Universally used on Piston Rods and Valve Stems of Locomotives and all classes of Engines . Bolls, locks. Df all us of ted up and at guarguarguar-Bolls, St. S. CANAL STREET, CHICACO, ILL.

Mount Bros. Manufacturing Electricians, 776 CRAIG STREET

MONTREAL.

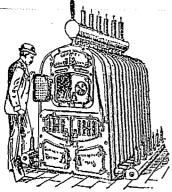
Manufacturers of Electric Bells, Annunciators, Watchmen's Clocks. Push_Buttons, Telephones of all kinds, "and" Electric Apparatus of every description.

Any of the above, made and fitted up promptly, in a roliable manner, and at moderate cost.

Repairs executed and satisfaction guarautoed.

Bell Tel. 1265.

	MONTRI	EAL WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT_THURS	DAY, OC	T. 25, 1894.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	D	Wholesale.
Farm Products. Burren; Creamery, Townships, dairy, new Western, new	0 17 0 21 0 16 0 18	Barley, malting feed feed feed feed feed feed feed feed	0 66 0 664 0 60 0 00 0 49 0 50 0 00 0 00	Molasses (Barbados)ing Porto Rico Cuba Baking Powder Case I, 30%. 50%. tins "2,1 4 14	\$ c. \$ c. 0 271 0 30 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, " Italian Peel-Citron Orange. Lemon Starch :	0 10 0 13 0 20 0 00 0 14 0 16
CHEESE: Finest West, col'd fall m'k Finest Western white " Finest Townships'" Finest Eastern colored" Under grades" Aug, make, col, and white Cable Eags: strictly fresh Held stock	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \ 101 \ C \ 103 \\ 0 \ 10 \ c \ 10 \ c \ 10 \\ 0 \ 093 \ c \ 10 \\ 0 \ 093 \ c \ 10 \\ 0 \ 093 \ c \ 10 \\ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 093 \\ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 093 \\ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 093 \\ 48s \ 60 \ c \\ 0 \ 17 \ 0 \ 18 \end{array} $	Gunpowder, com	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Prunt: Loose Auscritei	$\begin{array}{c} 0.064 \\ 2.10 \\ 2.50 \\ 2.80 \\ 2.90 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.00 \\ 4.25 \\ 0.00 \\ 4.25 \\ 4.50 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.01 \\ 0.06$	Can. Laundry Silver Gloss. Benson's Prep. Corn Can. Pure Corn Vinegar. Imp Trip, 1 bri Cote D or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. X Pure Malt	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Ilops: 1884, per b "Old	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"fine to finest" Oolong		Figes in bags if new layers	0 00 0 254 0 11 0 13 0 00 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 064 0 074 0 07 0 074	Soap: Best Laundry "Common Matches: Telegraph "Telephone Parlor	$\begin{array}{c} 0.06 & 0.06 \\ 0.021 & 0.05 \\ 3.50 & 3.70 \\ 3.30 & 3.50 \\ 1.70 & 0.06 \\ 2.00 & 2.25 \\ 2.65 & 0.00 \\ 2.75 & 0.60 \end{array}$
Clover, red, per bushel Alsike, per fb """Western Plax 56 lbs Potatoes, per bush Honey, strained Beeswax	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Powdered, in bris Paris Lumps, in bris """ half bris	0 00 0 09 0 013 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 014 0 00 0 014 0 00 0 015 0 00	Mustard, 4 lb 3 jar, Eng " 4 White" Mustard, 4 lb 3 jar, Eng " 4 lb jars, Cana " 1 lb " "	0 07 0 09 0 09 0 15 0 72 0 75 0 23 0 25 0 65 0 70 0 22 0 24	Strip" Copper: Ingot" Sheets NEW CUT NAIL SCHEDULE. Base—50d and 60d, f.o.b.,	0 18 0 19 0 09 0 10 0 15 0 12 1 65 0 00
BEANS: white ordinary bus hand-picked Grain. Bard Manitoba, No. 1 No. 2 Oats No. 3	1 30 1 45 1 45 1 55 0 63 0 00 0 61 0 00	" 50-1b bxs Ex Granulated, bris Branded Yellows Syrup	005"000	Rice, large lots, standard B "Patna	4 25 4 75 3 95 4 20	Cut Nails per keg Steel nails, fence and cut spikes Not cut, 40d per 100 lbs	



Gurney-	Massey
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COMPANY, Ltd.

385 & 387 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

FOUNDERS AND WHOLESALE MANUFAC-TURERS OF

Double Crown Hot Water Heaters, Capacity, 2,000 to 20,000 feet of 1 in. pipe. Oxford Hot Water Heaters, Capacity, 500 to 12,000 feet. Defiance Hot Water Heaters

OXFORD, GURNEY, QUINTET and BUNDY RADIATORS FOR HOT WATER and STEAM

We invite inspection of the above goods, comprising the largest and best variety made by any one Foundry in the world. These heaters are guaranteed quicker circula-tion and more economical than any others made. No repairs necessary. Made any size to cover all mouthermore the second secon Made any size

tion and more economical than any others made. No repairs necessary, made any size to cover all requirements. John Bull Steel Cooking Ranges for hotels and private houses, Cast Iron Ranges, Registers, Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, Sinks, Plumbers', Supplies, Hot Air Furnaces for coal and wood, from 8,000 to 50,000 cubic feet capacity. Scales, every description, from post office to 100 ton track. We invite special attention to our LOCKS, KN OBS, etc., which are acknowledged to be the finest of this line of goods manufactured in Canada.

AGENTS FOR-

THE CANADA SCREW CO. Iron Wire, Iron and Brass Wood Screws, Ma-chine Screws, Carriage Bolts, Tire Bolts' Stove Bolts and Rods, Copper and Iron Rivets.

ONTARIO LEAD AND BARD WIRE CO. Steel Barb Fencing Wire and Staples, Lead Pipe, Babbitt Metal, Steel Wire Nails, Drawn Traps, Chilled Shot, White Lead and Putty.

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

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Job Printing of all

'ARNISH

Here are the Leaders: Crescent Varnishes. Unicorn Coach Varnishes,

Handy Can Varnishes.

FURNITURE, BROWN JAPAN, INSIDE, OUTSIDE.

UNIVERSAL : VARNISH -----FOR-----

INSIDE & OUTSIDE WORK.



758		THE CANADIA	N JOUR	NAL OF COMM	ERCE.		
<u> </u>	LONTREA	L WHOLESALE P	RICES C	URRENT—THURSI	DAY, OC	T. 25, 1894	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale,	Nume of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware Continued. 30d. 11 30d. 11 30d. 11 1200. 16d and 12d. 11 16d and 9d. 11 11 6d and 9d. 11 11 6d and 9d. 11 11 6d and 7d. 11 11 9d. 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 12 13 11 11 11 12 13 11 11 11 12 13 11 11 11 13 11 11 11 11 11 14 11 11 11 11 11 14 11 11 11 11 11 15 11 11 11 11 11 11 14 12 11 11 11 11 11 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	(" 25G " Boller plates, iron, ½ in " 23G " Boller plates, iron, ½ in " " 3-16 h Boller fleade, steel Hoops and Bands <i>Good Brands</i> Good Brands Wro't Iron place, ½ to 2 h Wro't Iron place, ½ to 2 h Steel, cast per lb " Spring, 100 hbs " Steigh shoe, 100 hbs " Steigh shoe, 100 hbs " Machinery <i>Tin Plates</i> . IC Coke IC Coke IC Concol IX " JXX " DC " DX " DX " DX "	17 60 18 00 19 50 20 00 19 50 20 00 00 00 19 00 00 00 21 19 00 00 00 21 19 00 18 50 19 80 00 00 11 00 18 50 19 850 18 50 18 50 18 50 18 50 18 60 18 50 18 60 18 50 26 50 28 60 1 60 1 65 2 15 225 3 00 0 20 20 0 00 2 280 0 00 2 255 0 00 2 255 0 00 0 2 255 0 00 0 2 55 0 00 0 2 55 0 00 0 0 00 2 55 2 875 0 00 0 0 00 2 55 0 00 2 50 0 000 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 2 55 8 00 3 55 8 00 3 55 6 00 3 55 0 00 3 55 0 00 3 55 0 00	 Ko. 1 per 100 100 Ko. 2. Ko. 3. Tanners pay 50c more fo sorted, cured & Inspect'd Sheepskins. Calfekins, uninspected Horee hides west., cuch " " City. Tallow, reflued. Tallow, reflued. Tallow, reflued. No. 1 B. A. Sole. No. 3 " " " No. 3 " " " No. 2 " " " No. 3 " " " Buffalo Sole, No. 1 	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \ 00 \ 15 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 16 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 16 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 16 \ 00 \\ 14 \ 75 \ 5 \ 00 \\ 2 \ 10 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 2 \ 10 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 2 \ 10 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 3 \ 25 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 3 \ 25 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 4 \ 00 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\ 1 \ 15 \ 1 \ 00 \\ 16 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 10 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 16 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 16 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 16 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 16 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 16 \\ 1 \ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 16 \ 0 \ 16 \\ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 16 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ $	Cod Oil, Newfoundlaud, "Gaspe	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Sharing nails— 5d		a 22 G a 22 G Boller plates, fron, ½ in a a Boiler Heads, steel Hoops and Bands Canada Plates: Good Brands Wro't Iron pipe. ½ to 2 in To p.c., over 2 in 67% pc. Steed, cast per lb. "Steigh shoe, 100 lbs "Th Plates: IC Coke IC Charcoal DC " DX " Data second Base Sheet Iron	0 00 210 220 230 0 00 1 75 0 00 225 0 00 225 0 00 225 0 00 225 0 00 205 2 05 215 0 00 000 2 05 215 0 00 000 2 05 215 0 00 000 2 05 215 0 00 000 2 05 200 2 05 200 2 05 200 2 05 200 2 05 200 2 50 000 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 2 55 800 0 0 01 00 2 55 800 0 0 01 00 0 0 01 00 0 0 01 00 0 0 05 000 0 0 55 000 0 0 52 000 0 2 55 2 55 4 00 4 25	 Ko. 1 per 100 100 Ko. 3. Tanners pay 50c more for sorted, cured & Inspect'd Sheepskins. Lambskins. Calfekins, uninspected Horse hides west, each "Calfekins, uninspected Horse hides west, each "Tallow, refined" Tallow, refined" Tallow, refined" Ko. 1 B. A. Sole		Oils Cod Oil, Newfoundlaud, "Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil """Norwegian, W. P. Salad Oil. [Distributing Prices.] Cod Oil, Newfoundland, "Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nid """"Norwegia Lard Oil, Extra	0 334 0 324 0 325 0 0 35 0 0 00 1 1 15 0 0 00 1 1 15 0 0 0 0 374 0 35 0 35 0 35 0 35 0 35 0 35 0 35 0 35

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 Lead : Pig, por 100 lbst..., Sheet, "
 " pts. " ½ pts. " ½ pts. Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. (55), Terms for Unit 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 in 30 days. Oils, Turpentine, Lead, Glass, etc 4 mos. or 3 per cent. off in 30 days.

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Manufacturers of REFINED SUGARS of the well-known Brand



Of the Highest Quality and Purity, made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not Surpassed Anywhere.

LUMP SUGAR, in 50 and 100 lb. boxes.

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YELLOW SUGARS of all Grades and Standards.

SYRUPS of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels.

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Files and Rasps.

"BEAVER" BRAND, warranted.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY OCT. 25, 1894.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.]	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale,	Name of Article.	Wholessle
Coal Oil: Car Lots Store, [2. p.c. off] 1 to 20 bris	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Salt. Liverpool per bag 12°s Canadian, in smäll bags do Quarters. Tactory Filed per bag do Quarters. Rico's Pnre Dairy, per bag. do Quarters. Rico's Pnre Dairy, per bag. do Quarters. Turk's Island bush. Tobacco duty paid. No. 1 Black Chewing, cads No. 2 do Oid Chum bri't do sol. 8s. Navy, Bright Smoking 3s. Navy, Bright Smoking 3s. do do do 5s. Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12s. do do do 5s. Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 12s. do do do 3s. Myrtle Navy Pug Smkg sol of Chum Ping Smkg sol do Smoking sol. and R. & R. Ss. do Cut Smoking, 9s. Myrtle do do 9s. Smoking, Plug. Wool. Fleece. Puilled unassorted Short. do Extras. North West. B. A. Scoured. Natal. Cape. Australian. Wines, Liquors, & C. Porter-Guinness & Sons Dublin Stout., qts	$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox{${\rm S}$ c. ${\rm O}$ C. ${\rm G}$ c. ${\rm O}$ $	Spirits Canadian—per gal. Alcohol	$ \begin{array}{c} \$ c. & \$ c. \\ \$ c. & \$ c. \\ \$ c. \\ 1 & 08 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 1 & 08 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 1 & 188 \\ 0 & 000 \\ 1 & 180 \\ 1 & 100 \\$	Gin- De Knyper red cases do green do do green do in b. Janescher Jno. Jameson & Sone, i etar do do two stars do do stars, qte munville & Co	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
				TL D. L.I.	0		
ra nombañule (<u>i approv</u>	ISIONNEMENTS Alim	entaires	The Provision	Supply	Company of Mor	itreal,

De MONTREAL, Limitee Limited. WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF Wines, Liquor, Spirits & French Produce. Office and Warehouses: 87 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. Table Clarets and Sauternes a Specialty.

66 66

Messrs, Archambeaud Freres

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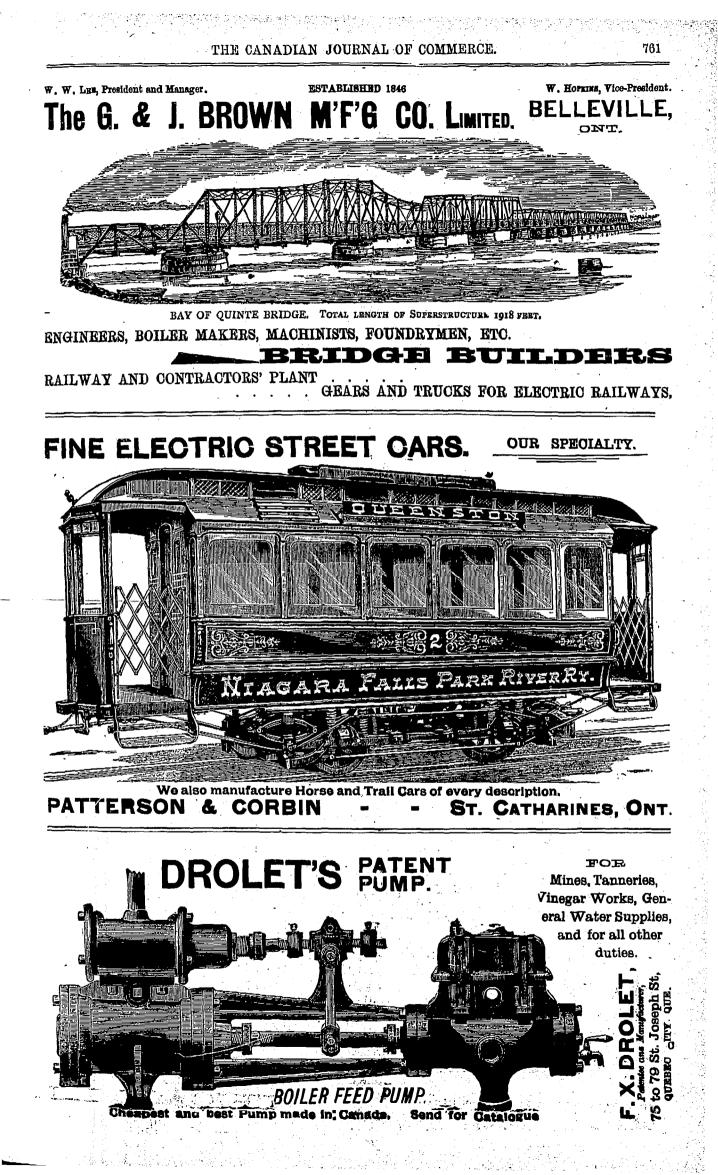
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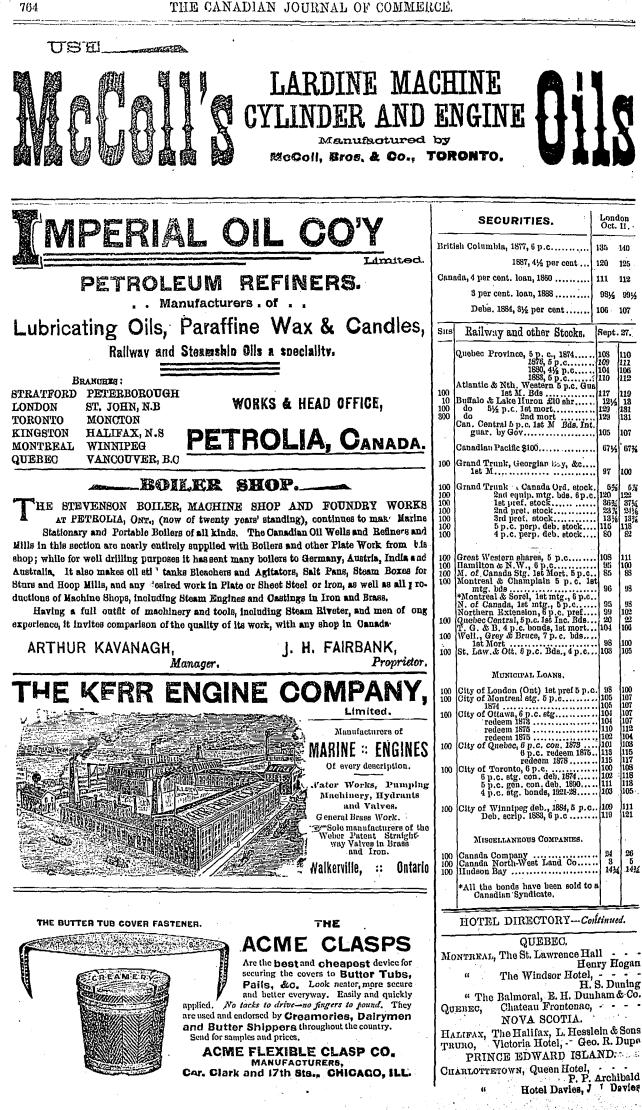
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