WHEREIN THEY DIFFER FROM THE BEHRING SEA PRODUCT.

The Value and Danger of the Industry—
in some of the bays for several weeks that
the seals on it could find no opening to go
down, and numbers of them crawled upon

Rev. P. Tocque lately gave the Canadian Institute, Toronto, an interesting account of the Newfoundland seal dishery. In the of the Newfoundland seal sistery. In the course of his paper he said that naturalists describe no less than 15 species of seals. The kind most plentiful and which pass along the coast of Newfoundland with the field ice, are the phoca Greenlandica, which is the technical or scientific name given to the harp or half-moon seal, who frequent the coast of Terre Neuve or Newtoundland. About the last of the month of February the coast of Terre Neuve or Newtoundland. About the last of the month of February these seals whelp, and in the northern seas deposit millions of their young on the glassy surface of the frozen deep. At this period they are covered with a coat of white fur, slightly tinged with yellow. I have seen these "white coats" lying six and eight on a piece of ice, resembling so many lambs enjoying the solar rays. They grow very rapidly, and in about three weeks after their bith begin to cast their white coat. rapidly, and in about three weeks after their bith begin to cast their white coat. They are now captured, being killed by a stroke across the head with a bat, gaff or stroke across the head with a bat, gair or boat-hook. At this time they are in prime condition, the fat being in greater quantity and cont ning purer oil than at a later period of eir growth. It appears to be necessary to their existence that they should pass a considerable time in repose on the ice; and during this state of helplessness we see the goodness of Providence in providing these amphibious creatures with a thick coat of fur, and a superabundant supply of fat as a defence from the intense cold of the ice and the northern blasts. cold of the ice and the northern blasts. Sometimes, however, numbers of them are found frozen in the ice. When one year old these seals are called "bedlamers." The female is without the dark spots on the back, which form the harp or half moon, and the male does not show this mark until two years old. The voice of the seal resembles that of the dog, and when a vessel is in the midst of myriads of these

called from a piece of loose skin on the whelped on the call, which can be inflated at pleasure. awn over the face and eyes as a defence.
The female is not provided with a hood.
An old dog-hood is a very formidable animal. The male and female are generally found together, and if the female happens to be killed first, the male becomes furious. Somtimes ten or a dozen men have been engaged upwards of an hour in despatching one of them. I have known a al years ago on the shore at Longriddy furspatching one of them. I have known a half a dozen handspikes to be broken in endeavoring to kill one of these dog-heads. They frequently attack their assailants, and snap off the handles of the gaffs as if they were cabbage stalks. When they in-flate their hoods it is very difficult to kill

SHOT DOES NOT PENETRATE THE HOOD, and unless the animal can be hit somewhere hopeless case to attempt to kill him. They are very large, some of their pelts which I have measured being from 14 to 18 feet in length. The young hoods are called "blue backs." Their fat is not so thick nor so pure as that of the harps, but their skins are of greater value. They also breed further to the north than the harps and are generally found in great numbers on the

winter in seal nets.

The square fipper, which is perhaps the great seal of Greenland (phoca barbata), is

seldom met with. Formerly this species of seal was frequently captured on the ice. This animal resembles the seal in its body and limbs, though different in the form of its head, which is armed with two tūsks, sometimes 24 inches long, consisting of coarse ivory; in this respect much like an elephant. The under jaw is not provided with any cutting or canine teeth, and is compressed to afford room for the tusks, resiecting downwards from the unner jaw.

A contributor to a New York paper says: "I met a hotel chambermaid the other day compressed to afford room for the tusks, projecting downwards from the upper jaw. "I met a hotel chambermaid the other day projecting downwards from the upper jaw. "I met a hotel chambermaid the other day whose lower teeth were nearly all missing, and room a singular cause. She had been for a great many years in the habit of holding the pillows in her teeth while she drew on the slips with both hands and it resulted in the loosening and gradual loss of those is the skin with the fat or blubber attached the carease being left on the ice where

THE FLESH OF THE SEAL is frequently eaten; the heart and kidneys are like the pigs, and taste like them.
The first thing that occurs in Newfoundnd to break the winter's torpor is the land to break the winter's torpor is the bustle and activity attending the outfitting of vessels for the seal fishery. In its prose-cution are combined a spirit of commercial enterprise, a daring hardinood and intre-pidity almost without parallel. The intert of every individual, from the richest to ast of every individual, from the richest to the poorest, is interwoven with it—from the bustling and enterprising merchant that, with spy-glass in hand, paces his wharf, sweeping ever and anon the distant horizon for the first view of his returning ship, to the little broom-girl that creeps slong the street, hawking her humble commodity. The return of the seal hunters reminds one of Southey's poems, "Madoc" and "Roderic the last of the Goths."

The seal fishery of Newfoundland has asmed a degree of importance far surpassing | 000 acres. the most sanguine expectations of those who first embarked in the enterprise, and has now become one of the greatest sources of wealth to the country. In the com-mencement the seal fishery was prosecuted

tons were employed, which sailed on the 17th of March. In 1845 the number of sailing vessels employed was 350, from 60 to 150 tons, manned by 12,000 men. The time weeks. The sailing vessels have now been mostly superseded by steamers from 300 to 800 tons, carrying from 150 to 280 men each. In 1891, 19 steamers were engaged in the seal fishery. One steamer brought in 8,000 young harps the first trip and 18,000 old seals the second trip. The total value of both trips estimated at \$132, and the steamers have broughts.

The water, and nave no interest whatever in the applied trip of and water. Excellent against currant worm and cherry slug. Water. Excellent against currant worm and cherry slug. Pyrethrum—Made from the powdered flowers of the genus pyrethrum, a plant of the smiftower family. It should be fresh, and hence should be kept in closed vessels. Used in dry form, 1 part pyrethrum, 5 to 8 total value of both trips estimated at \$132, and hence should be kept in closed vessels. Used in dry form, 1 part pyrethrum, 5 to 8 parts flour; or liquid 1 oz. in 3 gals, water. 900, Some of the steamers have brought

in from 20,000 to 40,000 seals. A number TALKS FOR THE FARMER. spring. A few years ago 150,000 seals were taken to the shore by persons who had walked on the ice in some of the northern bays of the island. Some years ago the ice

PACKED AND JAMMED SO TIGHT

the seals on it could find no opening to go down, and numbers of them crawled upon an island, when some people happened to land upon the island and discovered them; in 500 seals were there slaughtered among the bushes. Seals have been known to crawled the search and the cold as the search of the number of seals taken yearly on the coast of Newson the search and the cold at from \$40,000 to \$60,000, producing, commercially, no less a sum than the old at from \$4 to \$5 and the old at from \$4 to \$5 per cwt. The price, however, is regulated by the value of the oil is the British market. A young sale will weigh from 30 to 50 pounds, and an old seal from \$0 to 200 pounds. It is also self from \$0 to 200 pounds. It is sales will produce a ton of oil. The seals will produce a ton of oil. The seals will produce a ton of oil. The seals withing and crimsoning the loe with their blood, rolling from side to side in dying agony. There you see another lot, while the last spark of life is not yet extinguished, being stripped of their skins and fat, their writhings and heavings making the unpractised hand shrink with horror to touch them. The seal fishery being prosecuted during the vernal equinox is rendered particularly dangerous. It is a voyage of hopes and fears, trials and disappointments, and the prosecution of it causes more anxiety, excitement and solicitude than any other business in the island. Sometimes the seals are sought after at a distance of from two to four two to four miles from the versal, over high right them. Sometimes "islob," or ice and the poor sealers leaping upon the plants by above of destroying such injurious forms of the rust, where yawns the dark blue water ready to require the many other business in the island. Sometimes "islob," or ice and the poor sealers leaping upon the results of researches in reference to the use of fungicides and insecticides, provided the provided that the fat of source of the waves and covered with anow, is mistaken for hard life is a transport of the country of these obscur

moon, and the male does not show this mark until two years old. The voice of the seal resembles that of the dog, and when a vessel is in the midst of myriads of these creatures, their barking and howling sounds like that of so many dogs, literally driving away sheep during the night. The general appearance of the seal is not unlike that of the dog, whence some have

CALLED IT THE SEA DOG.

Bea wolf, etc. These seals seldom bring forth more than one, and never more than two, at a litter. They are said to live to a great age. Sometimes a stray one is caught in a net, reduced to a mere skeleton, with teeth all gone, which is attributed to old age. Buffon, the great French naturalist says: "The time that intervenes between their birth and their full growth being many years, they, of course, must live very long. I am of opinion that those animals live upwards of a century, for we know that cetaceous animals in general live longer than quadrupeds; and, as the seal fills up the chasm between the one and the former, and consequently live much the least of the seal responsible to the former, and consequently live much the seal is different from the vessel in search of their prev, a freezing snowdrift or a thick fog comes on, when no object around can be distance from the vessel in search of their prev, a freezing snowdrift or a thick fog comes on, when no object around can be distance from the vessel in search of the sealers gather together. They are said to live to a great age. Sometimes a stray one is caught in a net, reduced to a mere skeleton, with teeth all gone, which is attributed to horse on, and the wretched sealers gather together. The lights shown from the vessel cannot be seen, the guns fired and the horns blown cannot be heard. Night comes on, and the wretched sealers gather together. The lights shown from the vessel cannot be seen, the guns fired and the horns blown cannot be heard. Night comes on, and the wretched sealers gather together. The limit from the vessel cannot be seen, the guns fired and the ho AT ONCE BURIED IN THE OCEAN.

fills up the chasm between the one and the other, it must participate in the nature of the former, and consequently live much longer than the latter. The Newfoundland seals probably visit the Irish coast. A number of seals were killed on the west coast of Ireland in 1856, among them the old harp, and Sir William Logan gives an account of the skeleton of this kind of seal aaving been found embedded in the clay around Montreal 40 feet deep.

The phoca cristata, or hooded seals, are see called from a piece of loose skin on the seed, which can be inflated at pleasure.

The Horse Power of a Whale.

The horse power of a whale has been made a subject of study by the emiment anatomist, Sir William Turner, of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in conjunction with the equally eminent Glasgow shipbuilder, John Henderson. The size and dimensions of a great finner stranded several years ago on the ahore at Longriddy furnished the necessary data for a computation of the power necessary to propel it at a speed of twelve miles an hour. This whale measured eighty feet in length, twenty feet across at the flanges of the tail, and weighed seventy-four tons. To attain a speed of speed of twelve miles an hour. This whate measured eighty feet in length, twenty feet across at the flanges of the tail, and weigh-ed seventy-four tons. To attain a speed of twelve miles per hour it was calculated that 145 horse power was necessary.

Handsome Spiders. further to the north than the harps and are generally found in great numbers on the outer edge of the ice. They are said not to be so plentiful and to east their young a few weeks later than the harps.

The harbor seal (phoca vitulina) frequents the harbors of Newfoundland summer and winter. Numbers are taken during the winter in seal nets. that he has often sat and watched the yel-

Better Than a Post Card. The square fipper, which is perhaps the great seal of Greenland (phoca barbata), is now seldom seen.

The walrus (trichocus rosmarus), sometimes called sea-horse or sea-cow, is now seldom met with. Formerly this species of seal was frequently captured on the ice. This animal resembles the seal in its body cost than a letter. The letter card simply cost than a letter and the edges of the middle and the edges of the cost of the publicity of a post card and at less cost than a letter than a rost card.

Probably the longest single span of wire rope in the world is that now in use in the construction of the great Austin dam at Austin, Texas.

The main cable is 1,350 feet long and 2½ inches in diameter, and the hoisting is done with a 3-inch steel rope.

The hoisting apparatus will lift a weight of seven tons and carry it the entire length of the span in about a minute and a half.

as one of the causes of the failure of so many Australian banks that many of them hold such vast quantities of land that when a pinch comes they are unable to realize and are compelled to stop payment. In New South Wales twelve banks and financial syndicates own about 45,000,000 acres of land, one institutionalone owning 8,500.

A Tomato Climate.

A Tomato Climate.

Extent:

(a) Riley-Hubbard Emulsion—½ lb. hard soap in 1 gal. rain-water, boil till dissolved, then add 2 gals. coal oil and mix thoroughly for about five minutes. When properly mixed it will adhere to glass without oil liness. In using dilute with 9 parts water (soft).

(b) Cook's Emulsion (soft soap)—1 quart soft soap, 2 quarts boiling water. While hot add 1 pint of coal oil. Mix thoroughly. In using dilute with equal amount of It is noted by a London financial journal

England's principal source of supply for the tomato out of season lies in the channel islands, Guernsey, Jersey, etc. The climate mencement the seal fishery was prosecuted islands, Guernsey, Jersey, etc. The climate there suits the plant, where it can be grown in the open air. In the year 1890 these oil, and thoroughly mix while hot. In islands supplied the London market with over 1,000 tons, valued at \$250,000. The Azores and the Canary islands also sent the consequence of the co Azores and the Canary islands also sent their quota, and so did France and Spain.

Newfoundlanders' Characteristics The inhabitants of Newfoundland live on roots of a plant (Veratrum album). May spent on the voyage was from two to six weeks. The sailing vessels have now been farming. What they eat and wear is all water. Excellent against currant worm

AN ONTARIO BULLETIN ON FUNGI-CIDES AND INSECTICIDES.

What Fungicides Are—Some of the Most Important of Them—The Definition of

tions in Spraying, etc.

Tobacco—The refuse from cigar manufactories answers the purpose. A strong solution added to one gallon water destroys plant lice and flea beetles.

Tobacco—The refuse from cigar manufactories answers the purpose. A strong solution added to one gallon water destroys plant lice and flea beetles.

Tobacco—The refuse from cigar manufactories answers the purpose. A strong solution added to one gallon water destroys plant lice and flea beetles.

Alkaline Wash—A strong solution of or solution of the numerous experiments that are being carried on at Experiment Stations in Canada and the United States none have afforded more definite results than those conducted for the purpose of ascertaining what compounds may be used successfully against such parasitic plants as blights, mildews, rusts and smuts, and against the insects injurious to vegetation.

Although results of these investigation.

Although results of these investigation.

Although results of these investigation.

the season as to affect the fruit.

3. In making emulsions remember the inflammable hature of coal oil.

4. Never spray trees in bloom.

5. Try mixtures on a small scale it you have any doubts regarding their effect upon the life history of these obscure forms of plant life has been made out; but during late years wonderful strides have been made in this department of biology, and we are now in possession of knowledge that enables us to hold in check their destructive effects by the application of so-called fungicides; among which some of the most important are:

Bordeaux Mixture—This consists of copper sulphate, 4 lib. lime, 22 gals, water. This may be prepared by dissolving the copper compound in 16 gals, water; slake the lime in 6 gals. water, and when the latter is cooled pour it slowly into the copper solution and mix thoroughly. Some use less water for dissolving the first. This solution sprayed has been successful against downy mildew of the grape and potato blight.

A modified form 4 lb. copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime and 50 gals, water has been beneficial upon raspberries affected with Anthrac nose.

Eau Celeste—This consists of copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime and 50 gals, water has been beneficial upon raspberries affected with Anthrac nose.

Eau Celeste—This consists of copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime and 50 gals, water has been beneficial upon raspberries affected with Anthrac nose.

Eau Celeste—This consists of copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime and 50 gals, water has been beneficial upon raspberries affected with Anthrac nose.

Eau Celeste—This consists of copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime and 50 gals, water has been beneficial upon raspberries affected with Anthrac nose.

Eau Celeste—This consists of copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime and 50 gals, water has been beneficial upon raspberries affected with Anthrac nose.

Eau Celeste—This consists of copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime and 50 gals, water has been beneficial upon raspberries affected with Anthrac nose.

Eau Celeste—This consists of copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime and 50 gals.

nose.

Eau Celeste—This consists of copper sulphate, ammonia (commercial) and water, 1
b. copper sulphate, 1½ pints ammonia and 20 gals. water. Dissolve the copper sulphate in about 2 gals. hot water, as soon as cool add the 1½ pints of ammonia and dilute to 22 gals.

A full-grown cow caribou was captured

gals. results.

but is an improvement.

*Ammoniacal solution of copper carbon-

"Ammoniacal solution of copper carbon-ate—Copper carbonate, ammonia and water. Dissolve 3 oz. copper carbonate in 1 quart ammonia, and when about to use dilute to 22 gals. Some use more water (28 gals.) Used to destroy grape mildew and apple scab. In the latter disease it has been very successful.

Successful.

Potassium Sulphide—l oz. potassium sulphide to 2 gals. water destroys gooseberry mildew and strawberry blight—socalled "Sunburn."

Sodium Hyposulphits—l lb. to 10 gals. water used against apple agab. but not so water used against apple scab, but not so successful as Eau Celeste and the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate.

dyes; is largly used instead of Paris green; but being more soluble in water it is likely to injure the foliage, and besides its composition varies considerably, so that when used it is not likely to give as uniform results as Paris oreen.

It bothers us, but perhamany trains to catch.

She Was O
"I wonder where my mr. Justwed. "I've le can think of for it."

sults as Paris green.

In spraying for codling moth it is usual to spray after the blossoms fall, when the apples are about the size of peas and before they have turned downwards on the stem, and a second time about ten days after. For plum curculio, as soon as the fruit is used upon the apple, 1 lb. in 250 to 300 I'm not engaged to you, am I?

gals. of water.

Kerosene Emulsion—A mixture of coal oil and water. There are three mixtures of this kind that are used to a considerable extent:
(a) Riley-Hubbard Emulsion—1 lb. hard

ly. In using dilute with equal amount of water.

(c) Cook's Emulsion (hard soap)—1 lb.

plant lice, scale insects, chinch bug, cabbage-worm and even rose-beetle.

Hellebore—Obtained from the powdered

A good remedy for cabbage worm. Carbolic Acid Emulsion—1 part carbolic of I quart soft soap or I lb, hard in 2 gais, water. This applied to affected trees destroys bark lice and other borers. It should be well rubbed upon the parts attacked.
Carbolized Plaster—A mixture of carbolic

afforded more definite results than those conducted for the purpose of ascertaining what compounds may be used successfully against such parasitic plants as blights, mildews, rusts and smuts, and against the insects injurious to vegetation.

Although results of these investigations are printed in agricultural and horticultural journals from time to time, yet many Canadian farmers are not fully informed in regard to them. During a late trip in connection to the true destroys the borers and gives a healthy, vigorous tone to the tree.

III. APPLICATION OF FUNGICIDES AND INSECTICIDES.

The foregoing compounds and mixtures are usually applied by means of spraying machines, many of which are now adversible to farmers of which are now adversible to farmers are not fully informed in regard to them. During a late trip in connection accessible to farmers and gardeners it is unnecessary to give the names of manufac-tures in this Bulletin.

The following list of prices will give the readers an idea of the approximate cost in-curred by the use of certain compounds in

> PRECAUTIONS IN SPRAYING, ETC. 1. Keep poisonous substances labelled and out of the way of children. 2. Do not continue to spray so far into the season as to affect the fruit. 3. In making emulsions remember the in-

A full-grown cow caribou was captured

to 22 gals.

A modified form has given better results, viz.: 2 lb. sepper sulphate dissolved in two gals. water, 2½ lb. sodium carbonate (washing soda) dissolved in another vessel. Mix these, and when chemical action has ceased add 1½ pints of ammonia and dilute to 22 gals. Some dilute even to 30 with good

A full-grown cow caribou was captured alive near Redington, Maine, recently by Bernard J. Smith, a woodsman, who threw the animal on her back in the deep snow the animal on her back in the deep snow love scontentedly in a box stall, munching moss and grain.

At the time when he made his will King George had no proprietorship over the At the time when he made his will King

This has been found good against downy mildew of grapes, black rot of grape, and thracenese, blight of potato, rot of the tomato, gooseberry mildew and scab of apple when sprayed upon the affected plants. will became of no effect. The new democratic city gov

take at the outset. They wanted to elect Marshall H. Rich as assistant assessor, but, not being familiar with his name, they elected Marshall N. Rich, a strong republican, instead, and he proposes to enjoy the greatness thrust upon him.

There is no doubt about the difficulty of killing a cat, but even that so-called nine-lived animal is not to compare in tenacity of life with the South American condor.

of life with the South American condor. It can fast for periods that would tax the endurance of a professional fasting man, and it can survive wounds that any other animal would succumb to.

"The turtle dove," says Aristotle, "hideth herself most of all. At the commencement of hibernation it is very fat, and during the say it have it fasthers though ing that season it loses its feathers, though ing that season it loses its feathers, though they remain thick for a long while." It ought to be possible to confirm this obser-vation upon the Pacific coast of this conti-nent, where the turtle dove abounds,

Clocks of the Hindoos. Sodium Hyposulphite—1 lb. to 10 gals.

The Hindoo countries where our clocks are imported they are kept and used as ornaments about the room, while for keeping track of time the natives do as they have insects injurious to vegetation.

Paris Green (arsenite of copper containing 50 or 60 per cent. of arsenic—Applied dry or in solution. In the dry form best mixed with 50 to 100 parts plaster, wood-ashes, fleur or air-slacked lime and dusted upon the affected plants. The wet form is usually used in the proportion of 1 lb. Paris green to 200 gals. of water, but if the sifected plants. The wet form is usually used in the proportion of 1 lb. Paris detention upon the plum). As this green to 200 gals of water, but if the sifected plants to be kept thoroughly mixed. It is an excellent insecticide against potato bug, plum curculio, canker worm, tent-caterpillar, grape vine beetle and codling moth. It can be used successfully in nearly all cases of leaf-cating insects.

London Purple—An arsenite of lime obtained as a by-product in manufacturing dves; is largly used instead of Paris green; but being more soluble in water it is likely the water of the water are not so many trains to catch.

Sodium Hyposulplite—In the water shout for the moment he picks are imported they are kept and used as ornaments about the room, while for keeping track of time the natives do as they have insects the importance in their access of the Indian the proposition.

In Hindoo countries where our clocks are imported they are kept and used as ornaments about the room, while for keeping track of time the natives do as they have fred track of time the natives do as they have insects the thing track of time the natives do as they have read track of time the natives do as they have insects the fill they are kept and used as ornaments about the room, while for keeping track of time the natives, of the railroad stations where English meas In Hindoo countries where our clocks are

She Was Orderly, "I wonder where my vest is," exclaimed Mr. Justwed. "I've looked everywhere I can think of for it." "I hung it in the vestibule, dear," replied Mrs. Justwed, sweetly. "I believe in having everything in its proper place." Alters the Case.

Kitty Winslow-How dare ror plum curculto, as soon as the Iruit is formed, followed by two or three applications with an interval of ten days between.

In this case the solution is weaker than that

Tom DeWitt—Well, it's all right then;

> "I hope you were not impudent in re-turn," said mamma, after Willie had told her of some mean things a playmate had said.
> "No, I just kept still," said Willie. couldn't think of anything to say that would make him mad."—Harper's Young

She (aged 18)—You are the most inconstant man I ever met. You have a new girl every week, I believe.

He—You wouldn't expect me to have an old one, would you? The Weather Grumblers. If Winter lingers in the lap of Spring, And lovely Spring is worthy of her name, Why blame him then, you hoary-heade

rogues? How many of you would not do the same? Something Else Needed. Money talks," shouted a speaker at political meeting.
"And that's all yours ever does," replied heeler in the front row.

DIVIDENDS. PROPERTIES FOR SALE. THE BANK & TORONTO THREE SPLENDID GRAZING FARMS FOR I same like NDID GRAZING FARMS FO buildings, price \$3500. 2nd. 540 acres. cleared, god cicared, good buildings, fences and farm in first rate condition, price \$5000. 3rd. 2lf acres, at cleared on shores of Lake Sincoe, good house small barn, price \$4000. Gordon & Sampson, 2s Scott-street, Toronto.

DIVIDEND NO. 13.

L OST-ON SATURDAY, 16rH INST., BLACK Ortord-avenue. OST-A FOX TERRIER PUP-BLACK

making up mixtures. Price per lb.:

Ammonia, 25c.; copper carbonate, 60c.;

Paris green, 30c.; London purple, 15c.;

pyrethrum, 40c.; copper sulphate, 12c.;

hellebore, 25c.; sodium carbonate, 5c.

street. WANTED—A CHOIRMASTER—ENGLISH churchman. Experienced in training boys' voices essential." Apply by letter to Rev. J. C. Roper, 42 Sussex-avenue.

EVERY ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES during accouchement. Mrs. Tranter, 44

DRESSMAKERS LESSONS FREE OF charge. The Boston Dress Outling School by the first families and experienced dressmakers. Dressess can be drafted in three minutes Ladiances of the control o King-street east. 1000, and city. Open evenings also.

ARTICLES FOR SALE. value. Spence Depot, Colborne-street.

FOR 500 NICELY PRINTED BUSINESS cards, note heads, envelopes, statement prise Printing Co., 19 Richmond-street eas

A TTENTION—HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAIL
Harry Clark, 137 York-street.

ARTISTS. J. W. L. FORSTER, PUPIL OF BOUGEREAU
Fluery, Lefevre, Boulanger and Carolus
uran. Si King-street east. (Lessons.)

BUSINESS CHANCES. DUSINESS CHANCES—ACTIVE BUSINESS man with some capital can secure interest in sclusive agency of the Edison Phonograph for a rege section of Western Ontario, including the titles of Toronto and Hamilton, Address tolland Bros., Ottawa.general agents for Canada.

A CANADIAN, AMERICAN OR ANY FOReign patent procured. Featherstonhaugh
& Co., patent barristers, solicitors and experts,
Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto.

C. H. RICHES, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
5 % King-street west. Patents procured in
canada and foreign countries. Pamphlet reating to patents free on application.

PILLIARD CUE CHALK—EXTRA QUALITY.

We have just received a consignment of French Patent Enameled Billiard Chalk, specially refused, prepared and put up for the use of experts. Price 25 cents per dozen. Samuel May & Co., Billiard Makers and Dealers, 83 King street west, Toronto.

VETERINARY. GEORGE H. LUCAS, VETERINARY DEN tist, 168 King-street west, Toronto. Tele-phone No. 1819. phone No. 1819.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGEHORSE
Infirmary, Temperance-street, Principal
assistantsin attendance day or night.

PREVENT ROTTEN WOOD SIDEWALKS, paying blocks, cellar floors, causing Diphtheria and other illness, by using Finch's Sanitary Wood Preservative; doubles durability of lumber.

JAKE ABRAHAMS, 140 KING-ST. WEST (Opposite Rossin House) — Commission (Opposite Rossin House) — Commission Agent and Broker. Agent Toronto Gas Stove and Supply Co., Illuminated Sign Co., Patent Rights, etc. Fine Furniture. Storage. S street west.

Oakville Dairy—473 Yonge-STREET—
guaranteed pure farmers' milk supplied retail only. Fred Sole, proprietor.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. JAMES B. BOUSTEAD, J.P., ISSUER MAR-riage Licenses. Office 12 Adelaide-street ast; evening residence, 13d Bloom Adelaide-street east; evening residence, 134 Bloor-street east.

B. MARA. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses, 5 Toronto-street. Evenings For

FINANCIAL. t C. BAINES, 21 TORONTO-ST., MEMbrows of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Stock broker and Estate Agent. Stocks bought and sold. Loass negotiated.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE FUNDS to loan at low rates. Read, Read & Knight, solicitors, etc., 75 King-street east, Toronto.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN—lowest rates. McCuaig & Mainwaring, 18 MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES, endowments, life policies and other securities. James C. McGee, Financial Agent and Policy Broker, 5 Toronto-street. ed

DRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN IN LARGE OR mail sums at lowest current rates. Apply Maclaren, Macdonald, Merritt & Shepley, Barristers, 28, 30 Toronto-street, Toronto.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. RICHARDSON HOUSE—CORNER KING and Spadina-avenue. Street cars to all parts of the city; rates—\$1.50 per day; \$8 per week; room, without board, \$4. Samuel Richardson, proprietor. PALMER HOUSE, COR. KING AND YORK-streets; rates \$2.00 per dev. I.G. North Streets; rates \$2.00 per day. J. C. Palmer, proprietor, also of Kensington, cor. King and York; European plan.

THE ELLIOTT, Corner Church and Opposite Metropolitan-square. An especially desirable hotel on account of superior location; pleasant and healthy surroundings; modern conveniences. References; Our guests. TRY IT. LAKE VIEW HOTEL, Cor. Winchester Terms \$1.50 and \$2 per day. Rooms single and en suite. Bath on every floor. Steam heated. All modern sanitary improvements. Every accommodation for families visiting the city, being healthy and commanding a magnificent view of the city. When taking street car from Union Station ask for transfer to Winchester-street car, passing the door.

136 JOHN AYRE. Proprietor

MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL. NIGHT SCHOOL—INTERNATIONAL BUSI-ness College, corner College Survey \$8.00; telegraphy, \$2.50; circular MISSA M. BARKER'S SHORTHAND AND Typewriting School, 51 King street east, Toronto. Circulars free. 36

@FCR A-® O USINESS PEDUCATION ATTEND

D

U

O

0

D

DIVIDEND NO. 72. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five per cent. for the current half, year, being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum upon the paidup capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st days of May, both days included.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Eanking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, General Manager.

D. COULSON, General Manager.

The TRADERS' BANK of CANADA Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of (6) six per cent. per annum on the paidup capital stock of the bank 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 Wednesday, the first day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking house of the bank in Toronto on TUESDAY, the 21st day of JUNE next.

cext.
The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.
H. S. STRATHY, Gen. Man.
The Traders' Bank of Canada,
Toronto, April 19, 1892.
36

THE ONTARIO BANK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½ per cent, for the current half year, being at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st is branches on and after when the first lay of JUNE next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in this city, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next. The chair

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 34. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. AND A BONUS OF ONE PER CENT upon the capital stock has been de clared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the lat day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the bank on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

Toronto, 28th April, 1892.

Freehold Loan and Savings Co'y DIVIDEND No. 65.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the current half year, payable on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next, at the office of the Company in the city of Toronto. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May, inclusive.

Notice is also given that the General Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at 2 c clock p.m. TUESDAY, JUNE 7th, at the office of the Company, for the purpose of receiving the annual report, the election of directors, etc. By order of the Board.

Toronto, April 20, 1892.

Manager, to, April 20, 1892.

DIVIDEND NO. 50. Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the

Wednesday, the 1st day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclu-THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Shareholders of the Bank will be held at Banking House, in Toronto, on UESDAY, THE 21st DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock,
By order of the Board.
B. E. WALKER,
Toronto, April 26, 1892.
6406
General Manage
36 May 12, 21

Are you looking for a safe five per ent. Investment? If so we recommend the Secured Debentures OF THE

32 Church-street.

Just received ex S. S. Sarnia fine line of Children's Cots in White and Black Enamel from the famous Lion Works, Bir-

0

O

SCHOMBERG FURNITURE CO., 649 and 651 YONGE-STREET.

mingham, England.

Sole Agents for the Dominion, Wholesale and Retail. 26 LEGAL CARDS. D. PERRY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, D. PERKY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc.—Society and private funds for investment. Lowest rates. Star Life Office, 32 Weil lington-street east, Toronto.

CHARLES E. McDONALD, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, etc. Offices; Imperial Buildings, 32 Adelaide-street east (next postoffice), Toronto. HANSFORD & LENNOX BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Money to loan, 10 Manning Arcade, 24 King-street west, Toronto. J. E. Hansford, Ll. B., G. L. Lennox. A LLAN & BAIRD, BARRISTERS, ETC.

A LLAN & BAIRD, BARRISTERS, ETC.

King-street west, Toronto; money to loan. W. T.

Allan, J. Baird.

MERDITH, CLARKE, BOWES & HILTON

Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 24 Church at Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 24 Church st. Toronto. W. R. Meredith, Q. C., J. B. Clarke, R. H. Bowes, F. A. Hilton. W. H. WALLBRIDGE, BARRISTER, SOLI-citor, etc., Traders' Bank Chambers, 63 Youge-street, Toronto. Shilton, Wallbridge & ACDONALD, MACINTOSH & McCRIMMON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., 49 King street Money to loan.

DENTISTRY.

TO LOAN TRUST FUNDS. ROBERTSON & MACLENNAN, Ш 0 0 MBIN A U M ON U U D 0 D U Ш