Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

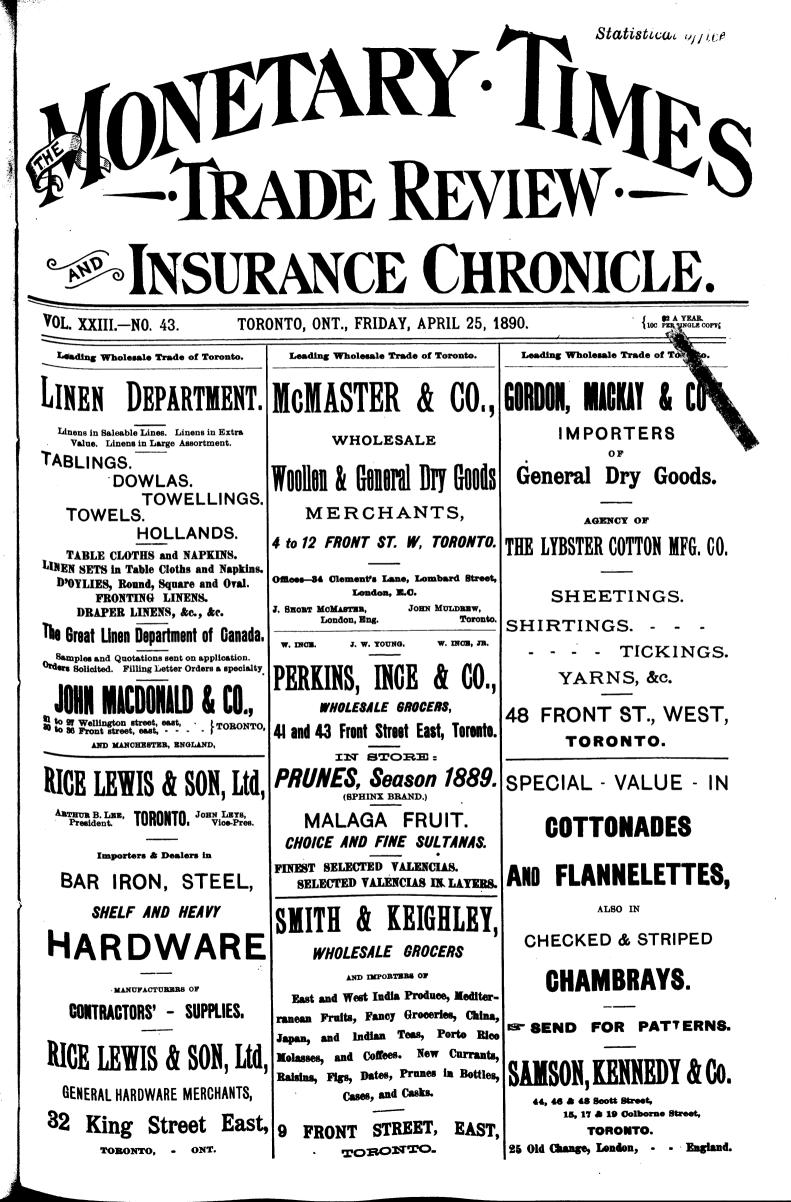
Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below. Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\checkmark	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		été numérisées.

 \checkmark

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.



THE MONETARY TIMES.

1810





۱

1812



ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager,





THE MONETARY TIMES.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

		NЛ		UND .	KEFUI			
COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CO.,			Capital			Divi-	CLOSING P	BICES.
BARRISTERS, Etc.	BANKS.	par	Sub-	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	dend last	TOBONTO,	Cash val.
15 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto.						6 Mo's.	Apr. 24.	per share
TELEPHONE 244. B. COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS.	British Columbia British North America	\$24 3	4,866,666		1,916,666	6 % 4	154	374 22
WALTER A. GEDDES.	Canadian Bank of Commerce		6,000,000		700,000		1271 1271 Suspended	63.75
Thomson, Henderson & Bell,	Commercial Bank of Manitoba Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S	40	592,530 500,000	960,000	85.000 65,000	3	108	51.00
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Offices—Bank British North America BDGS.	Dominion Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000 1,500,000	1,486,436	500 000	3 1	2271 228	113.75
4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.	Federal	90	1,950,000 500,000	500,000	130,000	3	In Liquidation	23.60
D. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL. WALTEB MACDONALD.	Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial	100	1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000	710,100	125,000	3	1531	153.50
Registered Cable Address—" Therson," Toronto.	La Banque Du Peuple La Banque Jacques Cartier	00	1,900,000	1,900,000	400,000	3	157 157	157.00
H. W. MICKLE,	La Banque Nationale	100	1,200,000	1,900,000	100,000		Suspended	•••••
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.,	Merchants' Bank of Canada Merchants' Bank of Halifax	100	5,799,200 1,100,000	5,799,200	2 135,000	3	145 145	145.00 131.00
14 MANNING ABCADE, KING STREET WEST,	Molsons Montreal	50	9,000,000	8,000,000	1,075,000	4	1591 1591 225 2251	79.75
TORONTO.	New Brunswick	100	500,000 1,114,300	500,000		6	153	153.00
GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN,	Ontario Ottawa	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	675,000	8	123 123	123.00
	People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of N. B	90 50	600,000 180,000	600,000 180,000	70,000	3	1074	21.50
Barristers & Attorneys,	Quebec St. Stephen's	100	2,500,000	9,500,000 900,000	35.000	4	•••••	
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	Toronto	100	1,000,000 9,000,000	9,000,000	1,400,000	4	143 214 <u>3</u> 218	71.50 214,50
LONDON, ONT. BEO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB	Union Bank, Halifax Union Bank, Canada Villa Maria	100	500,000 1,900,000	1,900,000	150,000	8	1061	53.25
P. MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE:	Ville Marie Western	100	500,000 500,000	846,167	60,000	3		
W. G. SHAW:- E. ELLIOTT.	I AFILIOUEL	75	900,000	300,000	47,000	8	107	80.25
SHAW & ELLIOTT,	LOAN COMPANIES. UNDER BUILDING Soc's' Act, 1859.							
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.	Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Building & Loan Association		690,000 750,000				106 1088	96.50
11 UNION BLOCK,	Canada Perm, Loan & Savings Co	50	4,500,000	2,500,000	100,000 1,840,000 190,000	6	106 1062 2031 205	26.50 101.75
36 TORONTO STREET, TOBONTO, ONT.	Canadian Savings & Loan Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society Freehold Loan & Savings Company	60 100	1,000,000 3,198,900	928,550		3	84 90 155 159	42.00 155.00
	Farmers Loan & Savings Company Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co	50	1,067,950 1,500,000	611,430	190,000 453,000		122	61.00 79.00
LINDSEY & LINDSEY,	Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc Landed Banking & Loan Co	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	235,000 93,000	8	1211 125	121.50
Barristers and Solicitors.	London Loan Co. of Canada Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London	50 50	679,700 9,000,000	622,650	60,000 360,000	34	196 130	63.00
5 York Chambers, Toronto Street, GEORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.	Ontario Loan & Bavings Co., Oshawa. People's Loan & Deposit Co	50 50	300,000 600,000	800,000	75,000	3 3 3	117 118	58.50
	Union Loan & Savings Co	50 50	1,000,000 3,000,000	627,000	215,000	4	133 <u>1</u> 181 185	66,75 90.50
OSLER, TEETZEL, HARRISON,	UNDER PRIVATE ACTS.				100,000		101 100	50.00
AND MCBRAYNE,	Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld. (Dom Par) Canada Landed Credit Co. do.		1,620,000	322,570 664,000		31 31	113 115	113.00
BARRISTERS, &c. Offices: No. 9 Main Street East,	London & Ont. Inv. Co., Ltd. do. London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do.	100	9,458,700	490,540	125,000	34	119 120 1121 1131	59.50 119.50
HAMILTON, ONT.	Land Security Co. (Ont. Legisla.) Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom Par)	85	977,825	399,188	430,000	5	$127\frac{1}{2}$ $128\frac{1}{2}$ 255 275	63.87 63.75
B. B. Osler, Q.C. John Harrison. J. V. Teetzel. W. S. McBrayne.	DOM. JOINT STOCK CO'S' ACT.	100	1,200,000	312,000	111,000	3}	1071 1091	107.50
	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. National Investment Co., Ltd.		629,850 1,700,000			31 3	120	120.00
McPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Real Estate Loan & Debenture Co	50	800,000		\$5,000 5,000		102 36	102.00 18.00
OFFICES, - 17 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.	ONT. JT. STK. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874. British Mortgage Loan Co	1 100	450,000	989,0 36	52,000	91		
Telephone 1334. John Murray Clark:- Wm. David McPherson.	Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Ontario Investment Association	100 50	500,000 2,665,600	313,461	165,000		119	119.00
Frederick Clarence Jarvis. Registered cable address "CLAPHEB," Toronto	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Canada North-West Land Co	\$100	\$2,000,000	\$1,310,480 \$2,000,000	\$ 11,002		812 822	
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT &	New City Gas Co. Montreal	40	8.000,000	8,000,000	******	4	941 943 211 2111	37.80 105.50
SHEPLEY,	N. S. Sugar Befinery Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	500 50	1,930,000			21	101 176 177	505.00 88.00
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,								
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,	INSURANCE COMPANI	ES.			BAILV	VAYS.	Par value	
TORONTO. J. J. MACLABEN, Q.C. J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C.	ENGLISH-(Quotations on Londo	n Mai	ket.)	Genede	Decide 70	,	🌳 Sh	April 12
W. M. MEBRITT G. F. SHEPLEY, Q.C. W. E. MIDDLETON B. C. DONALD,				Grand T	Pacific 7% Central 5 runk Con.	% 1st M	ortgage	74 74 1 106 108
A. F' LOBB, E. M. LAKE.	No. Last Shares Divi- dend. NAME OF COMPANY.		Last Bale	6% p do.	Ra. bond	lebentur 14. 9nd o	6 550CE	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 10\frac{1}{2} & 10\frac{2}{1} \\ 195 & 197 \\ 130 & 132 \end{array}$
Insurance.	Shares Divi- dend.		Apr. 12	đo.	Becond r	prof stor	LU 100	130 132 721 731 491 501
				do. Grest W	Third pr estern per 6 % bond Stg. 1st min of Can. 5	ef. stock	t 100 stock 100	262 271 121 123
NORTHERN		50 5	341351	do. Midland	6 % bond Stg. 1st m	s, 1890	B, 5 % 10	102 104 110 112
ASSURANCE COMPANY.	100,000 Fire Ins. Assoc 90,000 5 Guardian 1	10 <u>9</u> 00 50	93 95	Northern do.				107 1/9 101 108
•	19,000 39 Imperial Fire1 150,000 10 Lancashire F. & L.	00 26 90 9	172 176	do. Toronto,	Grev & Br	ык 4% Тоса 6 % г	tg. bonds	100 109
OF LONDON, ENG.	35,882 90 London Ass. Corp 10.000 10 London & Lan. L	95 19 10 1	71 72 54 56 31 41		tge on, Grey å		. 100	100 101 100 1(2
Branch Office for Canada: 1794 Notro Domo St. Montrool	9 200,000 571 Liv.Lon.& G.F.& L. 1	95 9 3tur 9						1
1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal,	30,000 90 Northern F. & L 1 190,000 94 North Brit. & Mer	00 10 95 6	684 694 1 47 48		SECI	JRITIE	8.	London April 12
INCOME AND FUNDS (1888). Subscribed Capital	900.000 9 Queen Fire & Life	50 50 10 1	61 7	Canadian	Govt det			
Of which is paid	50,000 Scottish Imp.F.&L.	90 3 10 1		Dominio	1 5% stock	t, 1908, of	g. By. loan 6 Ins. stock 1999	111 113 107 109
Life Premiums	10,000 Standard Life	50 19		do. Montreel	bonds, 4	6, 1904, 8 5 % 1904	6 Ins. stock	107 109 107 109 105 107
\$4,835,000	CANADIAN.	1	Apr. 24	do.	5 %, 1874,	1904	1909	105 107 105 107 106 108
Accumulated Funds	10,000 7 Brit. Amer. F. & M. 4 9,500 ,15 Canada Life	150 8 50 00 50		Toronto (Corporatio	on, 6%, 1 1906. Wa	, 1909 897 Ster. ter Works Dep.	105 119 109 124
JAMES LOOKIE, Inspector.	5 000 10 Sup Lite Are Co 1	00 19			······			l
	5,000 7 Royal Canadian 1	00 85	*****		BOOUNT			n, Ápril 19
ROBERT W. TYRE, MANAGEB FOB CANADA. E. P. PEARSON, - Agent, TORONTO.		50 95 40 90	200	do. Trade Bil	ls, 8 monti 6 do.	*******		
Jan. 1, 1887.		1		do.	ls S do. 6 do.	*** *******	23 23 34	

Leading Barristers.

Telephone Companies.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO'Y OF CANADA.

ANDREW ROBER	rso 1	N,	•	- PRESIDENT
C. F. SISE, .	•	•		VICE-PRESIDENT
C. P. SOLATER,	-	8	ECB	ETARY-TREASURER

HRAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

H. C. BAKER, Manager Ontario Department, Hamiltor

This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protection of the Company's patents, and purchasers are therefore entirely free from risk of litigation.

This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest tele-graph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices as above, or at S. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Winnipeg Man., Victoria, B.C.

Steamship Companies.



1890. Winter Arrangement. 1890.

FR(LIVER		FRO PORTI			FROM HALIF	
Feb. 27	Sardinian	Mar.	20,		Mar.	21
Mar. 6	Peruvian	"	27		"	29
" 13	Polynesian	Apl.	3		Apl.	5
" 27	Parisian	"	17		"	19
Apl. 10	Circassian	May	1	•••	May	3
Interm	ediate passenger	s mav	be	bool	to to	or

from Glasgow without extra charge.

Steerage passengers may be booked to or from Belfast, Queenstown, Glasgow, and London without extra charge. Bristol or Cardiff, \$2.00 extra.

RATES OF **PASSAGE:** Portland or Halifax to Liverpool and Londonderry.

Cabin \$50.00 and \$60.00, according to accommodation Intermediate, \$25.00. Steerage, \$20.00. Re-turn Tickets, Cabin, \$100.00 and \$110.00. Intermediate, \$50.00. Steerage, \$40.00.

H. BOURLIER.

Gen. Pass. Agt. Allan Line, Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

OMINION PAPER BOX COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE FOLDING BOXES, CONFECTIONERS' FOLDING BOXES. Packages specially adapted for all classes of goods. 74 and 76 King St. West, Toronto.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,

49 Front Street W., Toronto. Railway Equipment. Second-Hand Rails

and Locomotives. CHARCOAL AND FOUNDRY IRON.

LONDON BRUSH FACTORY. 61 AND 65 DUNDAS STREET. BRUSH THOMAS BRYAN, MANUFACTURER.

Illustrated Price List sent on Application. 10NDON, CANADA.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Beerbohm's message reports :-Floating car-goes-Wheat, quieter; maize, quiet. Cargoes on passage-Wheat and maize, inactive. Mark on passage—Wheat and maize, inactive. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, steady; flour, quieter; spot, good No. 2 Club Cal. wheat, 33s. 6d., was 33s. 6d.; present and following month, 33s. 9d., was 33s. 6d.; do., good Danube maize, 20s., was 20s.; prompt, 19s. 6d., was 20s.; good cargoes No. 1 Cal. wheat, off coast, 35s. 6d., was 35s. 9d.; London good shipping No. 1 Cal. wheat, prompt sale, 35s. 3d., was 35s. 3d.; do., nearly due, 35s. 6d., was 35s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 23rd.

Spring wheat, nominal; red winter 7s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.; No. 1 Cal., 7s. 1¼d.; corn, 3s. 6¼d.; peas, 5s. 4¼d.; pork, 56s. 0d.; lard, 32s. 0d.; bacon, long clear, heavy, 31s. 0d.; light, long clear, 31s. [6d.; short clear, 31s. 0d.; tallow, 24s. 0d.; cheese, white and colored, 54s. 0d. Wheat firm; demand poor; holders offer spar-ingly. Corn firm; demand improving.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, April 23rd.

Consols, 981 for money, 981 for account; U. S. 4's, 125; do., $4\frac{1}{4}$'s, 106; Erie, 253; do., 2nds, 1031; Canadian Pacific, 771; New York Central, 1191; Illinois Central, 1181; Bank of England rate, 3 per cent.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

(CONTINUED.)

Sawn Lumber, Inspected, B.M.

Clear pine, 11 in. or over, per M	33	00	35	
Pickings, 11 in. or over	33	00	25	00
Clear & pickings, 1 in	23	00	95	
Do. do. 11 and over	30	00	32	
		00	16	
		00	16	
		00	13	
Joists and Scantling	18	50	13	
Clapboards, dressed	8	50	00	
Shingles, XXX, 16 in	8	85		40
XX	1	40		60
LICENCE CONTRACTOR CONTRA TOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRA TOR CONTRA TOR CONTRA TOR CON		75		80
		00	13	
Hemlock	10	00	11	
Tamarao	12	00	- 14	Ű.

Hard Woods--- M. ft. B.M.

			•	
Birch, No. 1 and 9	.817	00	90	00
Maple, "	. 16	00	18	00
Cherry "		ÓÓ.	85	ÔÔ.
Ash, white, " " black. "	. 24	ÔÔ.	28	ÖÖ.
" black, "		00	18	ÖÖ
Elm.soft "	. 11	ŌŌ	19	ŬŬ.
" rock "	. 18	ÖÖ.		ŏŏ
Oak, white, No. 1 and 9	. 95	00		ŏŏ
" red or grey "	. 18	00		ŏŏ
Balm of Gilead, No. 1 & 9	. 18	00		ÖÖ.
Chestnut "		00		õõ
Walnut in. No. 1&9	85	ñ	100	
Botternut "	. 30	i mi		õõ
Hickory, No. 1 & 2		ŏõ		ŏŏ
Basswood		ŏõ		ŏŏ
Whitewood, "		õõ		

Fuel. &cc.

Coal.	Hard,	Bgg\$	5	25	0	0	
- 11	- M - 1	Stove		50	·Ó	0Õ	
66	66	Nut	5	50	Õ	ÕÕ	
	Soft]	Blossburg	ő	00	ŏ	õõ	
		Briarhill best	6	00	ŏ	00	
Waa	d. Harò	i, best unout	Ō	00		50	1
		and quality, uncut	Ō	ÖÖ		80	
	"	cut and split	Ő	00		õõ	
68	Pine	uncut	Ō	00		ŌŎ	
.0		out and split	Ó	ÖÖ.	- 4	50	
	66	slab8	- 3	50	ō	õõ	

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

April 23rd, 1890.

đ,

0

164600000

Wheat, Spring
No. 1 Cal
Jorn
Page
Lard
Pork
Bacon, long clear
" short clear
Fallow
These and the second se



- T H E ---

Direct Route between the West and All points on the LOWER ST. LAWRENOE and BAIE DES CHALEUR. PROVINCE of QUEBEC; also for NEW BRUNS-WICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD, and CAPE BRETON ISLANDS, NEWFOUND-LAND, AND ST. PIERRE.

EXPress trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted), and run through, without change between these points, in 30 hours. The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive; thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travellers. New and elegant Buffet, sleeping and day cars are run on all through express trains. The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route. CANADIAN EUROPEAN MAIL AND PAS-SENGER ROUTE. Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent

SENGER ROUTE. Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent leaving Montreal on Friday Morning will join outward mail steamer' at Halifax on Saturday. The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the trans-port of flour and general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces and Newfoundland; also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European market. Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates, on application to N. WEATHERSTON,

N. WEATHERSTON,

Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto.

D. POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent. Bailway Office, Monston, N.B., 14th Nov., 1869.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY

The oldest and most trustworthy medium for in-formation as to the history and position of traders in the United States and Canada.

Branch Offices in TORONTO, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, HAMILTON, LONDON, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG, VICTORIA, B. C., and in one hundred and six cities of the United States and Europe. Reference Books issued in January, March, July and September, each year.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.



Manufacturers of -

Pocket Books, Satchels, Memorandum Books, Music Rolls, and all kinds of Fancy Leather Goods.

SAMPLE ROOM, 24 Front St. E., TORONTO. Factory, 169 Bleeker St., Toronto.

or ter ter

Toronto Paper Mf. Co. WORKS at CORNWALL, Ont.

CAPITAL, - - - . \$250,000. JOHN B. BABBEB, President and Man'g Director CHAS. BIORDON, Vice-President. EDWARD TROUT, Tress.

Manufactures the following grades of Paper: Engine Sized Superfine Papers:

White and Tinted Book Papers, (Machine Finished and Super-calendered). Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscaps

Posts, etc., etc. Account Book Papers

ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS. COLORED COVER PAPERS SUPERFISISHED. Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Specia sizes made to order.



THE MONETARY TIMES.



STEEL, HAYTER & CO. Direct from their estates in ASSAM, CACHAR, SYLHET, DARJEELING, KANGRA, and KUMAON.

Indian Teas from the above districts always in stock, also ASSAM OOLONGS. Samples and quotations on application.

Lambe & Mackenzie, Rubidge & Kirkwood. Schofield & Beer. Frederick Gillespie. Charles R. King. . . .

HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, ST. JOHN, N. B., - - -CALGARY VICTORIA B.C., - - -

"ELEPHANT" White Lead, Refined Red and Orange Lead, Ready Mixed Paints, all shades. Ready Mixed Coach Colors, Painters' Pure Colors, Dry and in Oil

Superfine Carriage Colors, in Oil and Japan. Mistle-toe Permanent Green for Window Blinds, &c. Agricultural Implement Paints, Colors and VARNISHES. Coach Builders' Varnishes and Japans, Wood Stains, Japans & Driers, Painters' requisites, &c.

MARK.

FULL STOCK. -:- PROMPT SHIPMENT.

MUNN'S PURE BONELESS CODFISH,

IN PRESSED TWO POUND BRICKS, Packed in Boxes. 12 lbs., 24 lbs., & 48 lbs. This Fish is cut from the largest Newfoundland Codfish, and the quality is unsurpassed. Apply early. STEWART MUNN & CO., 22 ST. JOHN STREET, - - MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

THE Government at Washington has purchased several tons of seeds of the sugar beet, for distribution among the farmers of Nebraska and the West. The machinery for the manufacture of sugar from these is being placed.

A very neat, new weekly is the Walkerville Mercury, published by S. Stephenson at Walkerville, Ont., opposite Detroit. From it we learn that the incorporated town of Walker ville will proceed to the election of its first mayor and council on the 5th May, Mr. Wm. Robins, returning officer. The large brewery buildings for the occupation of the Walkerville Brewery Company, the large factory for the Malleable Iron Company, the warehouse and factory for Parke, Davis & Company, of Detroit, and the bank buildings of the branch of the Bank of Montreal will very shortly be ready for their respective occupants. Then there is the Globe Furniture Company, which is busy with orders, and the Ontario Basket Company, which makes fruit packages such as peach baskets, etc., for all parts of the North-West, British Columbia, and the Maritime Provinces, as well as Ontario, will need till end of June to complete orders in hand. No mention of Walkerville is complete that omits the name of Hiram Walker & Sons, whose various enterprises are giving wide celebrity to the



THE Globe Tobacco Company, of Windsor, has received a \$7,000 order for cigarettes from Ireland.

LONDUN. - - - - - -

General Agents,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MR. BELL, of Marmora, has made 120 pounds of sugar and 7 gallons of syrup from one hundred trees.

THE name of the Osborne-Killey Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, limited, has been changed to the Osborne-Worswick Company, of Hamilton, limited.

LA Chambre de Commerce, of Montreal, has arranged for chambers on the second floor of the New York Life building in that city, the formal opening of which has taken place this week.

THE Picton Times swears that a Black Creek farmer realized considerably over 65 cents per bushel for his rye crop of '89 by feeding it to hogs, which he subsequently sold at 44 cents per pound, live weight.

A ST. JOHN (N.B.) exchange notes that the lumber cut on the bay shore of New Brunswick during the past season was about 25,000 .-000 feet. Stream driving has not yet commenced, but it is likely the freshet will come now in a week or two. The ice at the headwaters of the main river is still very strong, and it is not likely it will break up before the first of May, and perhaps later.

HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET, (Successors to DIGNUM, WALLACE & CO.) Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of Fine Woollens & Tailors' Trimmings

30 WELLINGTON ST. E., TORONTO.

Select Canadian Tweeds a Specialty.

Sole agents in Canada for J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owder. (Ltd.), Belfast, Irish Linens; Robert Pringle & Son, Hawick, Scotland, Scotch Underwear; David Moseley & Sons, Manchester, Rubber Goods; Currie, Lee & Gawn, Hawick, Scotland, Scotch Tweeds; J. S. Manton & Co., Birmingham, Braid & Matal Buttons. Metal Buttons

R. B. HUTCHISON. EDWARD J. DIGNUM. 11 & 13 Front St. E., Toronto.

1816

and the second

TI	HE MONETARY TIME	ES. 1317
Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.	Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.	Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.
J. R. WALKER, 15 COMMON ST., MONTREAL,	HODGSON, SUMNER & CO	S. Greenshields, Son & Ca
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Cotton & Woollen Rags, Paper Stock	DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES	WHOLESALE
AND SCRAP METALS. Cash buyers of Peddlers' Rags, Tailors'	and FANCY GOODS 347 & 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL	DRY GOODS
Clippings, Old Rubber, &c. TORONTO BRANCH: Toronto_Mill_Stock & Alexander Dackus,	and 25 & 27 Princess St., WINNIPEG.	
Metal Co., Esplanade St., Toronto. 257 Cumberland St. Ottawa, Ont	Cochrane, Cassils & Co	MERCHANTS,
BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO'Y,	BOOTS & SHOES WHOLESALE.	17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square
16 to 28 NAZARETH STREET, MONTREAL	Cor. Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts	780, 732, 734, 736 Craig St.,
Varnishes, Japans, Printing Inks	MONTREAL, Que	MONTREAL.
WHITE LEAD, Paints, Machinery Oils, Axle Grease, dc.	ISLAND CITY	Mercantile Summary.
THE CELEBRATED	White Lead, Color & Varnish Works,	VANCOUVER, B.C., is to have a rope factory.
Cook's Friend Baking Powder	WHITE LEADS, MIXED PAINTS,	THE firm of Scott & McLean, proprietors of a woollen mill at Pakenham, Ont., is dissolved and the late partners are removing from the
IS AS PURE AS THE PUREST,	VARNISHES AND JAPANS. INFORTERS OF	place. UBALDE SENECAL, who began a small busines
Ask for the Cook's Friend, and take no other.	Dry Colors, Plain and Decorative Window Glass, Artists' Materials. 146 McGILL ST., MONTREAL. P. D. DODS & CO.	in Upton, Que., only a short time ago, write one of his creditors that he has closed his
Ask for the Cook's Friend, and take no other. Beware of any offered under slightly different names. All first-class grocers sell it.		store, being unable to go on. He owes about \$1,500.
JAS. A. CANTLIE & CO.	WM. PARKS & SON,	WESTERN MERCHANT—Your expenses wervery high in your last trip, Mr. Fullhand Mr. Fullhand—Yes, Mr. Chips, blamed high
CANTLIE, EWAN & CO. Established 21 Years.	ST. JOHN, N.B.,	I got snowed in with a poker game at Pike' Peak and had to stay a week Judge.
General Merchants & Manu'frs' Agents.	Cotton Spinners, Bleachers, Dyers and Manufacturers.	CREDITORS have taken possession of th Markham Woollen Mills at Markham and
Bleached Shirtings. Grey Sheetings. Tickings. White, Grey and Colcred Blankets. Fine and Medium Tweeds. Knitted Gocds Plain and Fancy Flannels.	BALL KNITTING COTTONS.	will, it is said, sell the estate. This was continuation of the business conducted by on
Low Tweeds, Etoffes, &c., &c. Wholesale Trade only supplied.	HOSIERY YARNS, AND YARNS	Clarry, who failed in 1888. THE Detroit Grocer and Trade Reporter say
18 & 15 St Helen St., MONTREAL. 20 Wellington Street West, TOBONTO.	ODET COTTONS SHEETINGS.	that peddling is undoubtedly an evil for the legitimate retailer, but the harm thus done is but a fraction of that done by the "bankrup
McARTHUR, CORNEÍLLE & CO	SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND STRIPES. 8 oz. In Plain and Fancy COTTONADES, mixed Patterns.	stock fakir," who perambulates from town town, demoralizing prices.
OIL, LEAD, PAINT Color & Varnish Merchants	The only "Water Twist" Yarn made in Canada.	Sherbrooke, is offering 50 cents in the dolla
IMPORTERS OF INGLISH and BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled	WM. HEWITT, Toronto, DUNCAN BELL, JOHN HALLAM, Ont. Montreal.	I to Sherbrooke from Quebec three or four yea
and Bough Plate, &c. Painters' & Artists' Materials, Brushes, &	NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS.	ago, and his eventual success has been subje to question all along. JOSEPH POISEON started a small general sto
319, 314, 316 Bt. Paul St., & 263, 265, 267 Com- missioners St., MONTREAL.	ST. JOHN COTTON MILLS. ST. JOHN N.B.	at St. Pierre les Becquets, with about \$44 capital a few years ago. His failure is ju
W.&F.P.CURRIE&CO.	ATLANTIC GLUE WORKS,	reported with liabilities of \$2,200,A d mand of assignment has been made on
100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.	MANUFACTURERS OF	been in business about nine years in a small
Portland Cement, Canada Cement, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Vent Linings Water Lime,	HIGH GRADE GLUES.	
Flue Covers Whiting, Fire Bricks, Plaster of Par Scotch Glased Drain Pipes, Boraz, Fire Clay, China Clay, &co.	Sample Orders Solicited.	TRUNKS AND BAGS
Manufacturers of Bessemer Steel Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs A large Stock always on hand		
RENNIE MANU'FG CC	BERLIN, - ONT	- Purses, Satchels.
- MAKES - Baby Carriages, Tricycles, Velocipedes, Children's Waggons,	BALL'S CORSETS	WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Carts, Sleighs, Etc.	BRUSH & CO.,	
We Lead on Wheels, and our Carriagee combi- Strength with Elegance. Telephone 3463. RENNIE MFG. CO., 1012 Yonge Stre- Toronto.		G. C. POMEROY
	• • • • • • • • •	

A PROMINENT retail dry goods concern in Ottawa, D. Gardner & Co., has assigned, owing some \$64,000, all of which but about \$5,000 is due in Great Britain. The firm shows assets apparent of some \$72,000.

JOSEPH DESAULNIERS, a general dealer of Shawanegan, Que., is reported failed. He was unfortunate once before some seven or eight years ago, and has never been able to pull up. His present liabilities are only about \$3,000.

ABOUT three years ago, L. Proulx, formerly a grocery clerk, bought out a business in Sherbrooke, and began under very fair auspices. He has not, however, met with success, and a demand of assignment has been made on him by a local creditor. Liabilities are reported at \$4.000.

A GENERAL business in St. Etienne de Bolton, Que., was begun about three years ago by E. E. Bouchard, with the assistance of his father, a leading merchant at Waterloo, Que., but he has not been able to command success. A demand of assignment has been made on him.

THE rafting of timber will be carried on upon a large scale in Belleville this year. The Intelligencer says that the Collinsby Rafting Co. will put up thirty drams, the Calvin Co. eight drams, and Thos. Buck four drams-in all about forty-two drams, or about double the amount that was handled last year.

THE bankrupt stock and plant of the Canadian Window Shade Company, in this city, have been acquired by Messrs. Hees, Anderson & Co., the well-known manufacturers of window shades on Davenport road, Toronto. The price paid was 421 cents on the dollar.

WE learn that Mr. A. E. Ames has recently been elected a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange. He has had considerable experience in financial matters, having for some years been engaged in banking, as manager at various times of two of the branches of the Ontario Bank.

According to the Cornwall Standard, Messrs. E. Kewin, of Toronto, and J. A. Moyes, of Lewiston, Maine, were in that good old town last week winding up the business of the Cornwall Spinning Company. A dissolution of partnership will follow shortly.

A. D. PORCHERON, of Coaticooke, may be classed as a record-breaker, having started in the grocery business four months or so ago, and being already in the hands of the assignee. He was formerly a school-teacher, and was reported to have begun business with about \$4,000, which, however, he sank in a building,

Cor. Jarvis & Front TORONTO, Ont.

raising money by mortgage for business capital. He is said now to owe \$18,000, but it is hard to conceive, even in these days of cheap credit, how he could roll up such a liability in the closing of the mill. so short a time. Further developments are anxiously looked for.

E. L. THOM was a fairly prosperous tinsmith at North Williamsburg, Ont., who, a little more than two years ago, thought he would try his fortune in a general business, which, however, has proved his ruin. He has just assigned, with liabilities reported at about \$4,000.

F. X. LABELLE, of St. Janvier, P. Q., heretofore a bailiff and butcher, opened a grocery business several years ago, to which he subsequently added dry goods, and also went into baking. His success, owing to lack of experience, has been much doubted. He now assigns ; liabilities about \$3,500.

At the annual meeting of the Hamilton Bridge Company, held on the 17th instant, the following directors and officers were elected for the ensuing year : President, Wm. Hendrie ; vice-president, John S. Hendrie ; Directors-Messrs. Matthew Leggat, A. T. Wood, Alex. Gartshore, John S. Hendrie. Engineer and manager, C. Teiper; secretarytreasurer, John Stewart.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the North Shore Navigation Company, Limited, was held at Barrie on the 21st. The board of directors elected were Martin Burton, Barrie; J. Scott, Waubaushene; W. J. Shepard, Coldwater; F. Lett, Barrie; and Chas. Stephens, Collingwood. President, M. Burton; vice-president, J. Scott; general manager, W. J. Shepard ; secretary-treasurer, Chas. Stephens.

THE bankrupt hardware stock of C. Champion, Brantford, has been sold for 501 cents on the dollar. That of J. S. Grant, hats and caps, Toronto, at 37 cents. Van Blaricom & Clark's general stock at Arden, Man., brought 55 cents and that of J. D. Gillies & Co., at Minnedosa, 57¹/₄ cents on the dollar. The stock of shoes and clothing belonging to W. G. Watts, at Regina, sold for 65 cents on the dollar.

THERE is a report in the last issue of the Coaticooke Observer to the effect that the Coaticooke Cotton Company's mill is about to suspend operations. While the company found a market for its goods in Magog, where they were used in the manufacture of prints, it was able to run without loss, but since that market has been closed to them, by the

Corner Front and Scott Streets, Toronto.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. TWO-ROWED SEED BARLEY. IN STORE! Raw Sugars, Dry and Grainy, FULL STOCK OF CLOVERS, TIMOTHY, IN SACKS, Agents for FLAX SEED, HUNGARIAN MILLET. Higgins' Eureka Salt. CHOICE SEED GRAIN. Batger's Solidified Jelly. INCLUDING OUR Celebrated Giant Prolific Sweet CUNNINGHAM & DeFOURIER CO., ENSILAGE CORN, Farm or Garden. (LIMITED.) English Potted Meats. Curried Rabbit. Jugged Hare. SEEDS OF ALL KINDS. Whole Breasts of Grouse. Galantine Write or Wire for Prices. of Wild Boar's Head, &c. STEELE BROS. CO., L'td. EBY, BLAIN WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Hochelaga mills people undertaking the manufacture of cloth themselves, the company has not been able to make both ends meet, hence

THE general store firm of Loggie & Burr, at Chatham, N.B., writes creditors of its inability to pay in full. At Clark's Harbor, N.S., Mr. E. LeBlanc, general dealer, is offering 60 cents on the dollar on liabilities of \$6,500. Assignments have been made by two general store men in Nova Scotia, one, L.C. McQuinn, of Gay's River, and the other McNeil & Co., at North Sydney.

ACTIVITY in oil well sinking prevails in the townships of Sarnia and Moore, in Lambton County, according to the Petrolea Topic. That journal's Osborne correspondent tells of three wells which have been finished within the week for different parties, and that two are being sunk in Moore for Ed. Watson & Co. Messrs. Randall, Kennedy & Co. have decided to sink more petroleum wells on their territory. C. Clark, Sarnia, proposes putting down more wells on his Enniskillen lands. George Bell is erecting pumping works for James McMillan & Co. on the Wm. Cuthbertson farm, and James Rainsberry purposes sinking a well on " the Old Homestead."

An assignment has been made to Blackley & Anderson by the general store firm of Strachan & Co., at Redwood. They succeeded Ferris & Strachan who failed two years ago. -Thayer & Co., wholesale jewellers, of this city, whose troubles were referred to in last issue, have assigned to Townsend & Stephens, as has also G. Unser, the carpet manufacturer. Creditors of the latter will meet on the 29th. -Commencing in July last at West Toronto Junction, W.J. Stephenson, dry goods, millinery, and shoes, has failed.---H. R. Ranks. furniture, Ayr, finds himself in a like position, and so does W. Jennings, shoes, Bowmanville, who has assigned to C. Langley. --- A sawmiller at Dandalk, J. S. Walker, has handed over his estate to F. H. Lamb, the assignce at Ham-

INVESTORS ! TO \$75,000.00 Five per Cent. Mortgage Bonds for Sale.

These Bonds are issued by a wealthy and prosperous manufacturing Company, and are the only incumbrance on property valued at \$300,000. For further particulars apply BOX 459,

Toronto Post Office.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BOYD BROS. & CO'Y,

Our Travellers are now on their respective routes with Full Ranges of our



Every Dealer should see our

PRINTS

And Coloured Cotton Goods.

Bottom Prices in each Department.

CO.,

45 & 47 FRONT ST., WEST, 12 to 24 Bay Street, South, TORONTO,

CHOICE-

ilton, and Jane McKitterick, in the general store trade at Greenwood, is offering to compromise at 50 cents on the dollar. This is her husband's business which came to grief some years ago.

LOSSES of a more or less serious nature have compelled P. Lillico, banker at Listowel and Arthur, to wind up his business. The branch at the latter place is closed, and the Listowell branch is undergoing that process. He claims to be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar .--S. F. Weaver, a general dealer at El Dorado, has not found that place anything like what its name implies, and has assigned. ----So has S. W. Bradshaw, a grocer and provision dealer, Brantford. ---- In making the present assignment, Mary A. Douglas, jeweller, is repeating the experience of her husband, some years ago. The bailiff is in possession of the premises of Broad & Son, machine tool factory at Port Colborne. His claim will leave little for unsecured oreditors .-- N. A. Lindsay & Son, dealers in shoes at St. Catharines, have failed, owing some \$2,000.

THE Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company, of New Glasgow, has been merged into the Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Company, with a capital of \$2,000,000, divided into 10,000 ordinary shares and 10,000 preference shares, and a debenture capital of \$600,000. The company last named has been formed to extend the present business, also to take over the iron areas, railway franchises, and other franchises of the New Glasgow Iron, Coal, and Railway

Leadin Wholesale Trade of Toronto.



Company, and to erect blast furnaces, mine iron ore, and carry on all work necessary for the operation of the furnaces and the manu. facture of iron and steel in all its branches. The provisional directors of the Nova Scotia Steel and Iron Co. are: Thomas Bayne, Halifax; John F. Stairs, Halifax; Frank Ross, Quebec; Wm. Jacks, ex-M. P., Glasgow; Jas. D. McGregor, Jas. M. Carmichael, H. S. Poole, Geo. F.McKay, Graham Fraser, Harvey Graham.

COTTON SPINNING MILLS.

At the present moment a considerable de-velopment of spinning as distinct from weav. ing is going on in England. Here is a list of cotton-spinning mills actually in course of erection :

	Spindles.
Beal Company	100,000
Ruby Company	70,000
Lion Company	
Osborne Company	42,000
Richmond Company	66,000
Standard Company	120,000
Palmer Company	80,000
May Company	30,000
Accrington Company	45,000
Howe Bridge Company	76,000
North Bridge Company	70,000
Barlow & Jones	80,000
King & Sons	70,000
Ashton Bros. & Co	50,000
Total1	,019,000
Most of these mills will be working be	

Most of these mills will be working before the Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto,

DARLING.

TORONTO.

-:-

IMPORTERS OF

and Small Wares, INSPECTION INVITED. close of the year, in fact some of them are almost ready for commencing operations. The increase of spindles will be about a fortieth part of the present working machinery in England.—Pall Mall Gazette.

--"Who is that who wants to see me?" asked a very busy merchant of his servant. "I don't know his name, but he says he was an old friend of your father's." "All right; you tell him that I am very sorry, but my father is dead."—Boston Journal.

- An exchange notes that at a tax sale held in Emerson two years ago the town council bought in over a thousand lots, but now that the time for redeeming this property has expired, it is found that there is no legal machinery in it is found that there is no legal machinery in position by which the town can secure titles to the property. A delegation from Emerson the property. A delegation from Emerson waited on the Government a few days ago and endeavored to have a clause put in the new municipal bill providing for the issue of titles to municipalities for property bought in at tax sales. The Government refused to acquiesce in the request, and the Emerson lots will have to be advertised and re-sold at a great expense to the town.

120,000	the town.								
80,000		STOCKS IN MONTREAL							
30,000 45,000	STO	UKS .		UNT	REAL				
76,000		·]	Monti	BEAL, A	April 2	23, 189	ю.		
70,000		ا نيد	ند		.	<u></u>	ø		
70,000	0	Highest	Lowest	Total.	Sellers	Buyers.	869. 969.		
50,000	STOCKS.	Hig	Lol	Ĕ	Bel	Bu	Average. 1869.		
. 1,019,000						 .			
before the	Montreal	2271 2235	2242 221	268 105	225 <u>1</u> 222	2241 220	228 <u>3</u>		
	Ontario People's	125 100	118 97	116 22	·····	122 97	135 102		
pronto,	Molsons	165 225	158 209	742 3	165	159 209	164		
	J. Cartier	100 147	87 143	151	100 1451	90 1431	100 1411		
	Merchants' Merchants' zd	141	39	275	1271	1261	121		
CTT	Commerce Commerce xd	$127\frac{3}{2}$ 125	126 123		124	1238			
	Union Mon.Telegraph	96 96 1	90 94 1	675	96 96	90 95	91]		
	Rich. & Ont City Pass	65 2051	63 201	85 348	643 2051	63 1 2038	58 3 219		
0	Gas C. Pacific R. R.	2114	208	710	211 759	2107 751	1973 504		
U	N. W. Land	85	80	500	-83	81	76		
•									
	Leading	Whole	sale	Trade	of To	oronto	•		
ntinually		• •	~ 11		-	~ ~	•		
nd ALL	CHARLES		I.K	SHU		K l	IJ.,		
							,		
	•••••••								
m . t				ERS (
e effici-		IMP	ORTE	ERS ()F	10			
e effici- e season.	w	IMP	ORTE	ERS ()F	15	1		
e effici- e season.	w	IMP	orte)L	ers d L)F	18)		
e effici- e season. ETTER	w	IMP	orte)L	ERS ()F	18)		
e effici- e season.	W		0RTE)L - A N	. L	»F EN	_			
e effici- e season. ETTER	W		0RTE)L - A N	. L	»F EN	_			
e effici- e season. ETTER	w		0RTE)L - A N	. L	»F EN	_			
e effici- e season. ETTER	W		0RTE)L - A N	. L	»F EN	_			
e effici- e season. ETTER attention.	wc Clothi	UMP DC Brs) L - A R - A R	ERS (»F En nm	ing	[S.		
e effici- e season. ETTER	W	UMP DC Brs) L - A R - A R	ERS (»F En nm	_	[S.		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention.	wc Clothi) L - A R - A R	. L D ri ST	»F En nm	ing VES	[S.		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention. ARLING, chants,	WC Clothi 57 FR) L - A N -	ERS (nm . v	ing Ves	[S.		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention. ARLING, chants,	Clothi 57 FR) L - A N -	ERS (»F E N NM . ∨	ing Ves	[S.		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention. ARLING, chants, chants, LIELD, ENG.	Clothi 57 FR			ERS (nm . v	ing Ves	[S.		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention. ARLING, chants,	Clothi 57 FR TRIAL					ing VES B	(S. 6t,)K		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention. ARLING, chants, chants, chants, chants, chants, chants,	Clothi 57 FR TRIAL					ing VE® B	[S.		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention. ARLING, chants, chants, LIELD, ENG.	Clothi 57 FR TRIAL					ing VE® B	(S. 6t,)K		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention. ARLING, chants, chants, chants, chants, chants, chants,	Clothi 57 FR TRIAL			ERS (L) ID - ST N T PRO		ing VE® B	(S. 6t,)K		
e effici- e season. ETTER Attention. ARLING, chants, chants, LELD, ENG. A. RANKIN CABE,	Clothi 57 FR TRIAL Witt					ing VES B BO((8. bt,) K ,		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention. ARLING, chants, chants, chants, chants, chants, chants,	Clothi 57 FR 57 FR T TRIAL With			ERS (L) ID - ST N T PRO		ing VES B B B 0(001.	(8. bt,) K ,		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention. ARLING, chants, chants, CABE, Novelties	Clothi 57 FR 57 FR T TRIAL With	IMP COC BIS ON HE BA Rec SCAL		ERS (L) ID - ST N T PRO		ing VES B B B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(8, 3T,)K,		
e effici- e season. ETTER Attention. ARLING, chants, chants, LELD, ENG. A. RANKIN CABE,	Clothi 57 FR 57 FR T TRIAL With			ERS (L) ID - ST N T PRO		ing VES D BO(00t.	(8. 6T,)K ,		
e effici- e season. ETTER ETTER Attention. ARLING, chants, cha	Clothi 57 FR 57 FR T TRIAL With	IMPO DC BIS ON HE BA Reco SCALL		ERS (L) ID - ST N T PRO		ing VES B B B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(8, 3T,)K,		
e effici- e season. ETTER Attention. ARLING, chants, c	Clothi 57 FR 57 FR T TRIAL With For 500 N 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	IMPO DC BIS ON HE BA Recall socal		ERS (L) ID - ST N T PRO		ing VES D BO(00t.	(8. 6T,)K ,		
e effici- e season. ETTER ETTER Attention. ARLING, chants, cha	Clothi 57 FR 57 FR T TRIAL With 500 N 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500	IMPO DC BIS ON HE BA SOAL		ERS (L ID ST N T PRO Ilation		UE D B B 00 1.75 2.25 2.75 3.75 4.50	(S. 5T,)K ,		
e effici- e season. ETTER Attention. ARLING, chants, c	Clothi 57 FR 57 FR 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	IMP COC ON HE BA SOAL		ERS (L) ID ST N T PRC Idation		ing VES D BO(00t. 2.25 2.75 2.75 4.50	(S. 5T,)K, Each		
e effici- e season. ETTER attention. ARLING, chants, c	Clothi 57 FR 57 FR 7 TRIAL With For 500 N 1,500	IMP COC ON HE BA SOAL		ERS (L) ID ST N T PRC Idation		ing VES D BO(00t. 2.25 2.75 2.75 4.50	(S. 5T,)K , Each		
e effici- e season. ETTER Attention. ARLING, chants, c	Clothi 57 FR 57 FR 7 TRIAL With For 500 N 1,500	IMPO DC BIS ON HE BA SOAL		ERS (L) ID - ST N T PRC Ilation Ilation F PRI ILL I 49 E		ing VES D BO(00t. 2.25 2.75 2.75 4.50	(S. 5T,)K , Each		





TORONTO, CAN FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890

THE SITUATION.

Mr. Blaine states that one result of the Pan-American Congress is an agreement "which abolishes war and substitutes arbitration between the American Republics.' This agreement will, we presume, require confirmation by the legislative action of the several countries interested. The expedient is not quite new. It was put into action to settle the Alabama claims and to appraise the value to Americans of access to our Atlantic shore fisheries. The results were different, in the two instances. the sums awarded being in each case large, all things considered. The American Government now agrees to extend the principle to differences with the South American Republics, and Mr. Blaine gives the achievement the name of the "new Magna Charta." He appears to be filled with hope and reasonable pride in contemplating the new era on which he believes the American republics are about enter. Let us hope that the success of the measure may not fall short of his expectations. Much may undoubtedly be achieved by international arbitration as a means of settling disputes, though it would be folly to deny that there are matters which could scarcely be made a subject of arbitration. But whatever be the result, let it be admitted that a worthy attempt has been made to provide, as far as possible, against war between the Republics of America.

Parnell of all men in the world proposes an alternative to the Irish land bill of the Government, by which, instead of becoming a freeholder through purchase, the Irish tenant would remain a tenant. It is difficult to understand this move unless it be intended to cover some object which it would be inconvenient to avow. Instead of providing for a repayment of the advance to be made by the Government to purchase the land, Mr. Parnell would convert it into a permanent loan. From his plan, he argues, two advantages would accrue : the landlord would get more rent and the tenant would pay less. But at what cost? At the cost of continuing the present relation of landlord and tenant or substituting the State for the individual landlord. Such a proposal from Mr. Parnell has natu-

rally excited the surprise of friend and foe. The fact that it has been made shows that the Irish leader has not risen to the height of the occasion. He fails to see the enormous moral value of individual proprietorship o the soil when cultivator and owner are one. The individual ownership by the occupier of the soil has cleared the forests and peopled the prairies of North America with an energy and a celerity which have no counterpart in any other part of the globe. The amount that would be saved to the Irish tenant by not having to contribute to a sinking fund destined to convert him into a proprietor would disappear and leave no representative behind; and while the landlord or the State would receive a large annual return, the Irish land problem would not be solved; the social relation of landlord and tenant would be perpetuated without substantial if any improvement.

Land purchase for the tenants of Ireland has carried contagion.in a mild form.to Scotland. A land purchase bill for Scotland has been brought forward, not however on the responsibility of the Government, as a tentative measure. It contemplates the subdivision of large estates, but confines the proposed separate purchases to five acres each. It is not a great advance on the machinery for creating small freeholds, for political purposes, when the franchise was associated with the possession of property, in one form or another. It is probable that an abusive use is sometimes made of large holdings in Scotland, and there may be circumstances in which it might be justifiable to provide for enforced subdivision, on equitable terms. The cablegram contains a prediction that "no very long time will elapse before much larger proposals will be made to Parliament on behalf of the crofters of Scotland, and possibly on behalf of the farmers of England as well.' Meanwhile it is proposed that the local authorities of Scotland should make the purchases contemplated by the bill now before Parliament. The real difficulty is that the world contains a great deal more land than there are inhabitants to cultivate it, and that distant from the centres of population these lands can be had for a song, while every year the cost of sending the produce to the ultimate market is decreasing. Better to send the surplus population where rich virgin soils await cultivation.

Delay in the Senate Committee in reporting in favor of bringing under purview of the Inter State Commerce Act the Canadian railways doing business in the United States has given rise to a doubt whether legislation for this purpose can be secured this session of Congress. The chairman of the committee is desirous to bring the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk under the restrictions of this law, but New England senators, echoing the opinions of their locality, oppose the change on the ground that it would be injurious to their section. There are some constitutional difficulties in the way, and of these the most will naturally be made by the opposition to the proposed change. But those who have paid most attention to the sub-

ject do not expect that any opposition will be more than temporary. If the Canadian roads be not brought under the Inter State law this session, it is believed that their immunity will not continue long. The Canadian Pacific, by keeping an advocate on the spot, does what it can to ward off the threatened evil, but he must necessarily be without influence. If the conditions were equal there would be no reason why the Canadian railways should enjoy an anomalous exemption, but when a compound rate, covering distances in two countries, has to be dealt with, there is no longer a question of United States railway rates. How can the two halves of the charge be operated when there is but one contract? Here is the difficulty, and it has several aspects, legal, constitutional, physical, practical.

Complaint has been made by or through the Collector of Customs at Burlington. Vt., that a number of workmen from Canada arrived at Newport, in that State, presumably under a contract to work. But as presumption is not proof, the Washington authorities have been unable to do anything in the premises. This complaint is probably intended as an answer to the suggestion made a few days ago by a Boston lawver, that workmen may go where labor is to be had without violating the law. If this were done, a presumption might arise that there was a pre contract, but it would not be true. The same objection might be made to the men in the building trades who are now leaving Canada for the United States. The International Union can virtually ensure work for them, on the other side of the international line, without a formal contract. This shows the weakness of the law, if not the impossibility of making it strong enough to meet the contingency. All labor emigrates from one country to another in search of employment. The only advantage of a pre-contract is that it ensures certainty where there would otherwise be uncertainty, and in this way saves time and money to the immigrant and is a corresponding benefit to the employer. In strikes, the movement of labor across international lines often becomes one of the chief resources of the strikers, being a large element in their chance of success. Freedom of circulation is more essential to labor than almost anything else, and the shortsighted view which would abridge it is in opposition to the true interests of labor.

A despatch from Washington gives hopes of a speedy settlement of the Behring Sea dispute. The claim that that was a closed sea, never strongly insisted on, is said to be virtually abandoned by the American Government. Of course the seal fishery, if it is to be preserved, must be under regulation, like any other fishery. With the abandonment of the claim of exclusive jurisdiction by the United States, the right to capture the vessels of other nations will fall. And for past captures compensation must be provided. A money payment is no doubt the easiest way out of the difficulty, and this view is said to prevail at Washington. A large sum will not be required to meet all claims;

\$200,000 is said to be the amount of the demand that will be made. The damage will, of course, be a matter of evidence, and no fictitious claim will be paid, or, let us hope, be presented. The scope of the regulations is a matter of interest; they will necessarily leave the open sea fishery free at all proper times and seasons. The settlement of this question will be a great relief to all concerned, except those whose desire, for ulterior purposes, is to see international disputes keep open It is proper to say that the telegram in question requires confirmation.

INCREASED CUSTOMS DUTIES.

With few exceptions, all the alterations in the tariff come in the form of increased duties. If we ask, what financial necessity suggested the changes ? the reply must be that there was none. There is confessedly a large surplus over ordinary expenditure, and it is not pretended that adequate reasons exist for largely increasing the surplus or for increasing it at all. If we be told that there will be no increase, then we have a confession that we are overleaping the revenue limit and imposing additional taxes for some other purpose than the increase of the revenue. This is something quite different from the National Policy when it was first presented to the public for acceptance. The National Policy, we were then told, simply meant a rearrangement of the tariff, not an increase. The benefits of rearrangement, it was pointed out, would be to stimulate certain native manufactures. This desirable result was to be attained without extra cost to the consumer. The public gave a ready consent to the change, on these terms.

The terms were subsequently altered. Protection, for its own sake, was admitted as an avowed element in the National Policy. This the public bore, not without misgivings and protest.

Now comes another turn of the screw. A long list of articles is subjected to increased duty. Hitherto, the manufacturer has been the special care of the Government. Now the farmer's turn has come to share the national bounty of high taxes. On cattle, sheep, and hogs the duty is increased one-third : from twenty to thirty per cent. In these animals there is a trade with the United States both ways: each country exports them to, and imports them from, the other. What does this apparently anomalous condition of the exchange of animals prove? It proves that this double trade is a mutual convenience and benefit. The fact that it exists proves that it is mutually profitable. It has in the past been hampered but not destroyed by the impediment of a twenty per cent. duty. What will the thirty per cent. duty do for it? If it does not destroy it altogether, it will lessen the convenience and the profit which it now yields. Our ranchmen and farmers in the North-West have required these animals to stock their farms and their ranches. Henceforth they are to be helped in the beginning of their enterprise by the privilege of paying one third more duty. Canada has been told on high authority that she was destined to have reciprocity in the ing the Canadian wheat grower. They will

free exchange of the products of the farm, or reciprocity of tariffs. Reciprocity of tariffs is another advantage which the Canadian farmer may get from these duties: that is, he is likely to find on the other side as high a barrier against the admission of his animals as has been raised on this side. And as it has become the fashion to make the height of the barrier the measure of patriotism, Congress may in its wisdom raise it a little Will the Canadian farmer then higher. think that he has cause to rejoice ? If not, why should he rejoice over the embarrassment which the increased duties now offer ed for his grateful acceptance will put on the existing trade, to and from the United States, in these animals?

Fruits and fruit trees are removed from the free list and subjected to duty. With this list the last vestige of reciprocity disappears. It is reciprocity, too, which we invited, with a persistence which endured for years. At last, Congress took up a part of the standing challenge, and fruit and fruit trees were entered on the free list in both countries. Canada will protect her peaches at the expense of her apples; her peaches being confined to a very small area and her apples being grown over a wide extent of space. This is not done to illustrate the wisdom of her policy; it will never theless serve well that purpose. For here again the reciprocity of tariffs-the mutual elevation of the barrier-which we invite will come. Will the apple-grower rejoice over that event ? If not, why should be rejoice over the invitation? A cynical critic might say that when the Minister of Finance came to the rescue of the Canadian peach-grower, to the tune of one cent a lb., he ought not to have forgotten the embryo orange-grower, who is waiting to be warmed into life. But there is no necessity for extreme comparisons, when the tariff tells its own story so well.

The Canadian farmer is to be helped, in some mysterious way, by a duty of 75 cents a barrel on flour. But how? The flour once got into the country, over the high wall of this duty, if it ever can get over, will stay here for consumption ; it cannot be exported. The great importing nation will have no taxed flour, wheat, or bread. The consumer here will eat flour on which a duty of 75 cents has been paid. How will the farmer be benefited? We are told in reply that American flour, not able to stand the extra duty, will be kept out. This is probably what will happen; but the question-how will the exclusion benefit the Canadian farmer? remains unanswered. This, we are next told, is to be done by increasing the difference between two duties, the duty on wheat and the duty on flour. But the farmer does not sell flour, he sells wheat. The old duty on wheat remains; the competition which the farmer, as a grower of wheat, has to meet. is not relieved by an increase of duty. By increasing the distance between the two duties-the duty on wheat and the duty on flour-the importation of American wheat is facilitated, and it will go hard with the contrivers of the change if they do not find in that facility a means of occasionally squeez.

not be able to do it generally, so long as we grow a surplus of wheat for export; but under favor of local scarcity, distance, and cost of freight, opportunities to do so will occur. Besides, whenever circumstances are favorable, the difference in the equivalent of the duties on wheat and flour will enable holders of flour to attain the great object of the change : an increase of price of the first necessary of life. The farmer cannot long, if at all, be fooled into the belief that he is benefited by an increase in the duty on flour beyond an equivalent of the duty on wheat.

Increased duties on food are no benefit to the manufacturer, but the reverse. They add to the cost of production. Thev are imposed as an equivalent, or set off, to duties on manufactures. The latter duties greatly raise the prices of a large number of things which the agriculturist has to buy. The two duties, taken together, form a reciprocity of burthens. Can two sections of the community benefit one another in this way? That they can injure one another is plain. The manufacturer may be assured increased prices by duties which give him immunity from competition ; but the farmer is necessarily left open, at many points, to the competition of the world. If one free market is open to him, it is equally open to the farmers of Russia, the United States, India, all other countries. For anything he has to send to that market, he has and can have no protection. There are dreamers who dream of the revival of differential duties in favor of the British colonies. But they forget that the old colonial system of trade was not one-sided, and that if the clock of time could be put back, we should have to accept a reciprocity of restrictions. But we need not waste time upon retrospections with regard to a policy which cannot be project. ed into the future. The past colonial policy is dead, and beyond the hope of resurrection. Other markets outside of Great Britain, which if free would be valuable, are made difficult of access to our farmers. That difficulty will not be lessened by the example we are setting of putting high taxes on the produce of the farm, but on the contrary, there is reason to fear, made far greater, to the cost of that calling which the wisdom of our Legislature vainly insists on covering with a protection which is but another name for inefficiency.

BANKING REVIEW.

The figures of the Canadian Bank statement for March last will be found in condensed form below, and are compared with those of the previous month. The statement bears date Ottawa, April 21.

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

Capital authorized Capital paid up Reserve funds	Mar., 1890. \$ 76,029,999 60,204,019 20,565,333	Feb., 1890. \$76,029,999 60,196,603 20,559,333
Notes in circulation Dominion and Pro-	31,704,281	30,267,074
vincial Govern- ment deposits	6,713,466	6,505,864

Deposits held to			n
secure Govern- ment contracts &			tl
for insurance	044 505		H
companies Public deposits on	266,797		a ti
demand Public deposits after	50,980,341	50,922,513	h
notice Bank loans or de-	72,829,513	72,740,215	iı a
posits from other banks secured Bank loans or depo-	157,764	157,764	" g
sits from other banks unsecured.	1,595,139	1,809,248	n
Due other banks in Canada	675,164	722,502	p c
Due other banks in foreign countries Due other banks in	193,921	125,720	t r
Great Britain Other liabilities	$2,291,825 \\ 156,329$	2,072,184 254,330	t
Total liabilities \$			P
	SETS.		A
Specie	\$ 6,128,388 \$	6,242,310	a t
Dominion notes	9,741,402	9,676,894	t
Notes and cheques of other banks.	6,136,744	5,274,635	ł
Due from other banks in Canada. Due from other	2,833,219	2,712,864	ł
banks in foreign			s
countries Due from other	10,393,028	11,023,658	Ł
banks in Great Britain	1,841,256	2,262,339	f (
			8
Immediately avail- able assets Dominion Govern-	\$ 37,074,037	\$ 37,192,700	
ment debentures or stock Public securities	2,698,783	2,654,903	
other than Can- adian	5,398,053	5,516,230	
Loans to Dominion & Prov. Govts	1,195,632	999,168	0
Loans on stocks, bonds, or deben	11,970,190	12,135,076	0
Loans to municipal corporations	2,088,303	1,859,799	
Loans to other cor- porations	23,265,898	23,850,180	
Loans to or deposits made in other	20,200,000	20,000,200	
banks secured Loans to or deposits	295,154	297 ,00 5	
made in other banks unsecured	214,282	258,965	
Discounts current	152,317,486	149,601,333	ŀ
Overdue paper un- secured Other overdue debts	1,223,340	1,095,527	
unsecured	107,744	105,055	
Notes and debts overdue secured	1,726,586	1,705,429	ľ
Real estate Mortgages on real	1,106,476	1,097,547	
estate sold	742,207	736,020	
Bank premises Other assets	4,020,297 3,265,037	3,942,596 3,242,218	
Total assets Average amount of	\$ 240,709,510	\$246,289,761	
specie held during	0 104 000	6 165 MOI	
Av. Dom. notes do	6,174,208 9,669,488	6,165,794 9,616,273	

the month Av. Dom. notes do.. Loans to directors or their firms....

Up to the 31st March it is clear that a drain of money was still going on. The available resources of the banks were \$1,400,000 less than they were at the end of February, and \$9,300,000 less than they were a year ago. These are solid facts. Bankers and their customers alike are bound to take notice of them. If such a drain were to go on for a few months longer, it would bring about a scarcity that would certainly be appreciated. The slight touch of scarcity that has prevailed hitherto is a mere nothing in comparison with what has prevailed in former years, both in Canada and elsewhere. When banks refuse to discount any bills that have longer than three of Canada.

7,236,881

7.342.002

months to run, merchants will understand that money is not so easy as it generally is If at the same time banks cut down alll applications for credit some 25 per cent., the same effect will be produced; and when hundreds of people, who have good paper in their hands, cannot turn it into money, at any price, they will know what the word "scarcity" really means. The present generation of borrowers practically know nothing about it. If the ideas of some people with regard to bank circulation were carried out, we should have a state of things a good deal worse than that above referred to. It is well for them that their theories are not likely to be carried out in practice.

The bill for the renewal of the Banking Act has already passed the second reading and most of the clauses have gone through committee. The Finance Minister has done wisely in consulting with bankers before framing his measure. They know more about it, from the bankers' point of view, than he or any other outsider possibly can do. The circulation is to be left as it is, being well secured by the preferential lien; but in addition to this the Guarantee Fund to be provided will make assurance doubly sure.

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.									
31st March, 18	389.	[In thousands.]							
Description.		Banks in On- tario.		Total					
	8	\$	\$	\$					
Capital paid up	34,433	17,785	8,019	60,237					
Circulation	16,668	10,975	4,829	32,472					
Deposits	69,654	47,878	15,125	132,656					
Loans & Discoun	ts 98,782	68,429	21,717	188,928					
Cash and Foreig									
balances (Net)	24,463	7,154	3,279	34,896					
31st March, 1	890.	[In	thousa	nds.]					
Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.					

2]		
3		\$	\$	\$	\$
7	Capital paid up Circulation	34,487	17,586	8,131	60,204
	Circulation	15,784	10,808	5,112	31,704
5	Deposits				130,791
	Loans & Disc'ts.	102,445	67,752	24,206	194,404
9	Cash & Foreign				
7	balances (Net)	15,651	7,439	2,526	25,616

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES BANKING.

The origin and working of the United States National Banking system and the radical differences between that system and ours are but very imperfectly understood. And the arguments of some who urge the adoption in Canada of the American system of National Banks, show that they are astray with respect to its adaptability to the wants of this country. In this state of of things, especially as the renewal of Canadian bank charters is still under discussion by Parliament, it is timely to have a contribution to the literature of the subject from a banker who is familiar with the working of both systems. This is furnished by the pamphlet just issued by Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in which a comparison is made of the two systems with reference to the banking requirements

It would be a mistake, in Mr. Walker's opinion, to introduce here the features of the National Banking system. So complete is the admission of its failure as a means of providing an adequate currency, that the able editor of the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin, in a series of articles on the currency muddle in the United States, winds up by advocating a bank currency based upon the notes becoming a first lien upon the assets—in other words he recommends the adoption in the United States of the Canadian system.

The writer of the pamphlet urges that the necessary qualities of a banking system which shall be both safe and profitable in a rapidly-growing country are: that it shall afford the utmost safety to the depositor; that it shall supply the legitimate wants of the borrower, even during times of financial stress; that its machinery should be able to distribute money over the whole area of the country; and that it should create a currency free from doubt as to value, readily convertible into specie, and answering in volume to the requirements of trade.

His conclusion is that, with the provisions made in the new bill for curing two defects—viz., (1) the charging of discount by a bank in one province on the notes of banks in other provinces, and (2) the notes of suspended banks falling to a discount between time of suspension and redemption —we have a currency passing throughout the Dominion at par, rising and falling with the requirements of trade from month to month, and subjected daily to the test of actual redemption. We are also "in possession of a banking system, a more important consideration than that of currency alone, as perfect as any in the world."

We quote several passages from Mr. Walker. First, where he desires to show what the Canadian system does for the worthy borrower as compared with the United States' system. His presentation of the matter is at once lucid and interesting:

In a country where the money accumulated each year by the people's savings does not exceed the money required for new business ventures, it is plain that the system of banking which most completely gathers up these savings and places them at the disposal of the borrowers is the best. It is to be remembered that this involves the savings of one slow-going community being applied to another community where the enterprise is out of probanks with thirty and forty branches, we see the deposits of the saving classes applied directly to the country's new enterprises in a manner nearly perfect. The Bank of Montreal borrows money from depositors at Halifax and many points in the Maritime Provinces, where the savings largely exceed the new enter-prises, and it lends money in Vancouver or in the North-West, where the new enterprises far exceed the people's savings. In what other country is such a splendid development of banking to be seen as that involved in transferring the idle money of the Atlantic towns and cities to the new centres of enterprise on the Pacific? My own bank in the same manner gathers deposits in the quiet and unenterprising parts of Ontario, and lends the money in the enterprising localities, the whole result being that thirty-eight business centres, in no case having an exact equilibrium of

deposits and loans, are able to balance the excess or deficiency of capital, economis-ing every dollar, the depositor obtaining a large rate of interest, and the borrower obtaining money at a lower rate than bor-rowers in any of the colonies of Great Britain, and a lower rate than in the United States, except in the very great cities in the east. So perfectly is this dis-tribution of capital made, that as between the highest class borrower in Montreal or Toronto, and the ordinary merchant in the North-West, the difference in interest paid is not more than two per cent.

In the United States banks have no branches, have in fact no national character at all, despite their title. There are banks in New York and the east seeking investment for their money, and refusing to allow any interest on deposits, because there are not sufficient borrowers to take up their deposits; and there are banks in the west which cannot begin to supply their borrow. ing customers, because they have only the money of the immediate locality at their command, and have no access to the money in the east which is so eagerly seeking in vestment. To avoid a difficulty which would otherwise be unbearable, the small western banks sometimes re-discount their customers' notes with banks in the east, a remedy only resorted to in this country by the small banks, when under extreme pressure, and always regarded as an unjustifiable exposure of the affairs of the bank's customers. But, of course, the western banks wanting money, and the eastern banks having it, cannot come together by chance, and there is no machinery for bringing them together, and so it follows that a Boston bank may be anxiously looking for investments at four or five per cent., while in some rich Western State ten and even twelve per cent. is being paid. These are extreme cases, but I have quoted an extreme case in Canada, where the capital marches automatically across the continent to find the borrower, and the extra interest obtained scarcely pays the loss of time it would take to send it so far, were the machinery not so perfect.

As I have indicated, it should be the object of every country to economise credit, to economise the money of the country so that every borrower with adequate security can be reached by every lender, and the machinery for doing this has always been recognized in the banks. What would Cana dians think of a system of banking under which the s rplus money in every unenterthere, while the surplus money required by an enterprising community had to be sought at a distance? But if by paying a higher rate of interest, and seeking diligently, it could always be found, the position would not be so bad. The fact is that when it is most wanted, distrust is at its height, and the cautious eastern banker buttons up his pocket. When there is no inducement to avert trouble to a community by supplying its wants in time of financial stress, there is no inclination to do so. The small banks, east or west, can have no sense of responsibility for the welfare of the country as a whole, or for any considerable portion of it. But the great banks in Canada, with twenty, thirty, or forty branches, with interests which it is no exaggeration to describe as national, cannot be idle or indifferent in time of trouble, cannot turn a deaf ear to the legitimate wants of the farmer in the prairie provinces, any more than to the wealthy merchant or manufacturer in the to supply the borrowing wants of a nation.

In Canada bank notes are secured by a first lien upon the entire assets of the bank, including the double liability, the security being general and not special, not by the deposit of Government bonds, for instance. Therefore, without entering into the ques-

tion of the profit of issues against Government bonds, which will be referred to later, it is clear that it will always pay Canadian banks to issue currency when trade demands Because bank notes in Canada are isit. sued against the general estate of the bank, they are subject to daily actual redemption; and no bank dares to issue notes without reference to its power to redeem, any more than a solvent merchant dares to give promissory notes without reference to his ability to pay. The presentation for actual redemption of every note not required for purposes of trade is assured by the fact that every bank seeks by the activity of its own business to keep out its own notes, and therefore sends back daily for redemption the notes of all other banks. This great feature in our system as compared with the National Banking System is generally overlooked, but it is because of this daily actual redemption that we have never had any serious inflation of our currency, if indeed there has ever been any inflation at all. Trade, of course, becomes inflated, and the currency will follow trade, but that is a very different thing from the existence in a country of a great volume of paper money not required by trade. I will not discuss at length this quality of elasticity in our system, because it is admitted by our opponents. But our opponents endeavor to show that a similar quality might be given to a currency secured by Government bonds, and I desire to make it clear that such elasticity as is required in Canada is impossible with a currency secured by Government bonds. In the older countries of the world it may be sufficient if the volume of currency rises and falls with the general course of trade over a series of years, and without reference to the fluctuations within the twelve months of the year. In Canada it is not enough that the volume of the currency should rise and fall from year to year; it must also for about eight months in each year keep at a minimum (excluding the legal tenders) of about \$30,000,000, and for about two months of the remaining four reach \$36,-000,000 or \$37,000,000, a sudden advance of 20 per cent., followed after a few weeks by as sudden a decline. The time will come when this condition will not be so marked in our currency, but we are dealing with the wants of Canada to day.

Can there be any question that our interest and our duty is to make our own system perfect by adding to it the good qualities of the National Bank currency without also adding the evils of the United States National system of banking if that be possible?

CALGARY MERCHANTS' MEETING.

It is interesting to learn the conclusions reached by merchants doing business in a newly-settled country, under conditions novel and trying to many. The rules and even the principles which govern trade in other places and circumstances may be very difficult of application in a more remote and sparsely-settled district. Thus we look with curiosity to find what opinions were expressed by the merchants of Calgary on business questions. The cash system, the coupon system, the curtailment of credit, were all discussed at the gathering of merchants in that town last week, which was well attended.

The Credit Committee reported that they had failed to arrive at any very satisfactory conclusion. While believing that a straight cash system would be the best for all, they felt that in a new country many of the set. tlers arriving from time to time are not in a financial condition to carry on new farms, posited funds so left in trust for infants at

and ranches on a cash basis. The committee, therefore, cannot advise the in uguration of such a system at once, but earnestly commend it as one that should be adopted by degrees. They recommended the cartailment of all accounts from December 1st to February 1st, to enable the merchant to take stock on January 1st each year; that members of the association bring in to the secretary a list of delinquent debtors, giving the age of claim, whether large or small, etc., the list to be open to members for reference. The committee could not recommend the adoption of the coupon system, for they do not consider that it would work satisfactorily. It was decided that merchants of different lines of tra le in the place should meet and consult regarding the terms of credit for their several branches. The meeting adjourned till May 1st. We understand that all but four of the storekeepers of Calgary are now members of the association.

FIRE PROTECTION IN TORONTO.

The question of additional fire protection for the city of Toronto is under consideration by the Fire Committee of the Council; and we understand that at a meeting of the committee on Monday last a report of a subcommittee was adopted recommending the purchase of a chemical fire engine and a steam fire engine. We suggest that it would be of much more advantage to purchase three additional chemical engines instead of a steamer. Toronto is behind other cities, both in Canada and the States, in respect to chemical engines. Hamilton has two of these, Winnipeg three, Detroit four, Buffalo five, Minneapolis six, St. Paul seven, Chicago eleven, and Boston ten.

In a recent report to the mayor of Boston the fire commissioners of that city refer to chemical engines as follows :-

"The chemical engine as a light skirm. isher and active sentinel generally, is a capital piece of apparatus when properly used; and this department knows how to use it. These chemicals save a great water loss every year, and are invaluable, especially in dwelling-house districts. There is hardly any other apparatus that does so much for the cost of running as they do."

Why should not Toronto get three more of these invaluable adjuncts to water works pressure, one in the west, one in the east, and another in the north, for the residential districts? It is the testimony of insurance men everywhere and of fire departments in many places that they save an immense deal of damage which would often be occasioned by "drowning out" a fire with water.

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

SPRATT v. WILSON .- Where moneys are left by will to be invested at the discretion of the executor or trustee, the discretion so given cannot be exercised otherwise than according to law, and does not warrant an investment in personal securities, or securities not sanctioned by the court. The Court of Queen's Bench decided that an executor and trustee who dethree and a half or four per cent. interest in a savings bank did not conform to his duty; and his failure to do so exposed him to pay the legal rate of interest for the money, although he acted innocently and honestly.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO'Y V. MUNNS .- An insurance policy upon farm buildings contained a condition to the effect that if the insured should encumber the property by mortgage or otherwise without the consent of the company thereon endorsed the policy would be void. The insured mortgaged the premises without notice or consent of the company, and afterwards sold the land and transferred the policy to the purchaser. Upon the presentation of the policy by the latter the insurance company endorsed its consent to the assignment, subject to all the terms and conditions contained in the policy. The premises having been destroyed by fire the company, hearing of the mortgage above mentioned, refused to pay the loss. But the Supreme Court of Indiana held, that as against the purchaser the company could not, under the circumstances of the case, plead the violation of the condition of the policy by the original insured as a defence to an action for indemnity.

REID V. COLEMAN.-R. & Co. received from their travellers an order for goods from the firm of C. Bros., hotelkeepers. Before they delivered the goods they became aware by means of a mercantile agency that a partnership had existed under the name of C. Bros., and that S. L. C. was one of the members of it, and they were at the same time informed that the partnership still existed. They shipped and charged the goods and also goods subsequently ordered to C. Bros. As a matter of fact, the partnership did not exist at the time the first order was given, S. L. C. having retired from the business, and R. & Co. had had no dealings with the firm while it was in existence. No public notice was given of the dissolution; S. L. C. continued to live at the hotel except when he was absent on his own business; the lamp with the name of C. Bros. continued at the door; the liquor license in the name of of C. Bros. continued to hang in the bar-room ; the letter paper with the heading "C. Bros., proprietors," continued to be handed to customers. The Court of Queen's Bench held that where a known member of a firm retires from it, and credit is afterwards given to the firm by a person who has had no previous dealings with it, but has become aware, as one of the public, that it existed, and has not become aware of his retirement, the retiring member of the firm is liable, unless he shows that he has given reasonable public notice of his retirement; and as such notice was not given here, S. L. C. was liable not only for the goods first ordered, but for those subsequently ordered, no notice of the retirement having ever been given.

CHARLOTTETOWN BOARD OF TRADE.

A crowded meeting marked the occasion of the regular quarterly meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade last week. The president, Hon. Mr. Carvell, in the chair. Among the matters discussed were the new railway freight tariff and the excessive passenger rates by the Government steamer "Stanley." These were bluntly described as being grossly unjust. Then there were outspoken opinions about the exorbitant charges of the express company, and some frank criticism of the new Customs tariff. Other matters concerning trade and commerce were discussed with an evident desire to benefit the community.

It had been considered by the board a desirable thing to secure the services of Professor Robertson, from Ontario, to deliver in various parts of Prince Edward Island lectures on agriculture and dairying. The secretary had received word, however, that Mr. Robertson cannot take the trip at present. The Minister of Agriculture, therefore, proposes that the professor shall visit the Island during the summer and lecture at several points.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The business of the Canada Life shows handsome proportions. It has reached, in the company's forty-third year, a total of \$49,519,000 assurance, under 24,375 policies on 18,536 lives. The extent of the new business of the period under review-which is one of eight months only, it having been resolved to close the company's year at 31st December instead of as formerly at 30th April-makes it clear that the large proportion of life business which this company has always done is not only maintained but increases. A growth of more than 17 per cent. is shown in the business of 1889 compared with 1888, allowance being made for the broken period. This, it appears, is proportionately larger than any previous year. The quinquennial period the profits of which are now being dealt with consists, as will be observed, of only 43 years. The liberal scale of profit declared must be pleasing to policy-holders, who get over \$1,500,000.

The assets of the Canada Life exceed ten million dollars (\$10,072,541, besides \$408,000 in accrued interest and in premiums and other moneys still to be collected). The liabilities are \$8,621,427, which leaves a surplus of \$1,859,000 An eminently sensible thing has been done by the management in reserving a portion of this surplus to meet the contingency of a future reduction in the rate of interest upon investments. "Looking," says the report, "to the gradual fall which is being experienced in the rate of interest upon first class investments, it is considered prudent to set aside \$250,000 of this amount as a special reserve, on account of the possible change from the present Government basis of interest at 41 per cent. to the lower rate of 4 per cent." It may well be believed that this conservative move will have the cordial approbation of all who are interested in maintaining and increasing the sound position of this company. After laying aside this special reserve of \$250,000, there will remain the sum of \$1,609,043.25 available for distribution, and the directors having allotted 93.33 per cent. thereof to the policy-holders, a bonus addition at the rate of \$25 per annum for each \$1,000 assured upon the life system is declared, leaving a balance of \$94,583.82 on account of policies entitled to share in profits. A handsome bonus, equal to \$25 per share, is declared to stockholders.

The death claims for the eight months, \$321,106 upon 105 lives, scarcely exceed the ratio of an average of the last five years. They were considerably less than the expectation, and were exceeded by the interest earnings. The success of the company is remarkable, and it has reached a position of which Canadians may be proud. Its business has been built up under a prudent and at the same time liberal system of management.

Those insurants especially whose policies are old enough to derive the fullest benefit from the accumulation of the company's funds have reason to be satisfied with the earningpower shown as well as the security offered by the Canada Life.

MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for the week ending 24th April, 1890, were as under :

Clearings.	Balances.
\$1,440,275	\$ 188,191
1,519,421	231,185
1,147,536	176,498
1,315,652	275,818
1,272,210	182,253
1,505,068	153,067
\$8,200,162	\$1,207,012
\$ 9,142,775	\$1,270,659
7,116,538	1,074,988
	\$1,440,275 1,519,421 1,147,536 1,315,652 1,272,210 1,505,068 \$8,200,162 \$9,142,775

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

BANKER-Sends the following question for our reply in this issue.

A. B. presents C. D.'s oheque, payable to the order of E. F., at the counter of the banker on on whom the cheque was drawn. The cheque was drawn. The cheque was endorsed by E. F. The banker refused payment to A. B. until he endorsed cheque. Was he justified in this course?

[We think it more than doubtful. If A. B. refused endorsement, presumably for purposes of identification, it was open to the banker to take other means to find out whether the cheque was genuine and had come properly into the hands of A. B. It is a common procedure of banks to make a demand of the kind when they are not sure of the signature of the endorser. But it is not so obviously a reasonable procedure to compel a person, properly in possession of such a cheque, to place his name upon it and so make himself jointly liable with the former endorser.

S. B. M., Rodney.—Never heard of either concern. These fraternal benefit schemes are thick as blackberries and some of them as ephemeral. Need more time to look into the literature enclosed before we can give a definite reply.

INSURANCE NOTES.

A cheque for more than half a million of money is a curiosity to most people outside of bank employes. But a cheque from a single person or firm for such a sum in life assurance premiums is a still rarer thing. We have seen a fac simile of a cheque for \$578,345.00 received by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for insurance effected upon the lives of five members of the Havemeyer family of New York. The insurance covered by the premium payment of \$578,345.00 was upon the lives of Mr. Theo. A. Havemeyer, the wellknown merchant, and four members of his family. The policies selected were the tenyear guarantee contracts of the Mutual Life. with the annuity feature added. Each policy was for the sum of \$100,000, and the insured chose to make but one payment, thus commuting the cost.

It is reported that in addition to spending \$73,000 on its schools and \$43,500 on its streets, the city of St. John, N. B., will spend \$31,000 on its fire department next year.

Parrsboro is agitated over water supply. A company was seeking a charter from the Local Government, but the Council petitioned against it, so the charter was not granted. Now, it is argued, the Council should ask for a charter and carry on the work themselves. No doubt it would be a benefit to the town for fire purposes as well as for sanitary purposes.

A good deal of attention is being given to fire appliances by the Waterous Works Co. of Brantford. They make not only steam fire engines but hose carts, &c., &c., and sell them

in the States as well as in Canada. Last month three of their large engines were sold to the city of St. Paul, and one of the smaller size to a New York house. They have supplied fire engines to the city of Buffalo, N.Y., to Fairfax, Minn., to Madison, Minn., and to Appleton, Minn., while the Michigan State penitentiary has one of their hose-carts. As we have already noticed, the town of Simcoe has two of this company's No. 2 engines, and now we learn that Bobcaygeon and Parry Sound and Lakefield have each one of these. In Canada, within a year, No. 1 hose-carts have been placed as follows: two each in Simcoe and Lakefield, one each in Bobcaygeon, Teeswater, Nanaimo, B.C., Shelburne, Carleton Place, Aylmer, Parry Sound, Winnipeg, Man., and Collingwood.

A prominent and successful American company, the Phœnix Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, has decided to comply with the requirements of law in regard to entering Canada to do business. We learn further that the company appointed Mr. Gerald E. Hart, late manager of the Citizens' Insurance Company, of Montreal, as its Canadian representative. "There have been rumors for several weeks," says the N. Y. Bulletin, "as to the intention of some one of our leading companies to enter Canada, and the gossips have erroneously ascribed the intention to a prominent Philadelphia company."

Honesty is doubtless the best policy, said a waggish life assurance agent, but it seems to have expired long ago.

The directors of the Glasgow and London Insurance Company have decided to issue 20,000 new shares of £3 each, equal to an addition to the capital of £60,000. This issue is to carry a "preferential dividend" of 6 per cent.

Referring to the big life premium above described, it may be interesting, says the Baltimore Underwriter, to compare this enormous sum with a single individual premium of \$5,000,000 paid for fire assurance, as a distinguished dignitary of the Church of England termed it. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, the former head of the great brewing establishment of Dublin, spent more than a million pounds sterling in restoring St. Patrick's Cathedral, "the largest insurance against fire I have ever heard of," said the Bishop of Peterborough.

-We learn with interest that a number of Toronto merchants and manufacturers have resolved to make the experiment of sending a representative to the West Indies and South America for the purpose of testing those markets for Canadian products, and to ascertain what can be purchased by us to advantage there. Messrs. John Macdonald & Co. and Messrs. W. B. Hamilton, Son & Co., together with several other wholesale merchants in the city, have engaged Mr. A. A. Stoby, who was formerly resident in Georgetown, Demerara, to visit that colony and the West India Islands and take orders for Canadian goods.

-The proceedings of the Ontario Merohants' Convention, held in Hamilton last autumn, have been published in pamphlet form, to gether with a draft constitution and by-laws of the proposed Ontario Business Men's Association, and of auxiliary associations. The pamphlet is to be had from Mr. C. R. Smith, Hamilton, price 10 cents, and an excellent ten cents' worth it is for any business man. The paper of Mr. Carrick on the Credit System, the address of Mr. Wyld on Fire Insurance, the paper of Mr. Turnbull on Unjust Compromises, and the addresses of the chairman and vice-chairman of the convention are all given in full.

-At the annual meeting of the Belleville Board of Trade, held on the 17th, Mr. Thos. Ritchie retired from the presidency after six years of faithful service. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him. The office is now filled by the election on that occasion of Ald. Yeomans, the vice-president; Mr. A. N. Reid being chosen to fill the vice-chair. The council elected wss as follows: Messrs. H. Corby, M.P., T. Ritchie, G. H. Pope, J. W. Johnson, S. S. Lazier, A. McGinnis, W. N. Ponton, T. Willis, Hy. Pringle, and Ald. C. F. Smith.

-Semi-annual dividends are announced by the following Canadian banks: Montreal, 5 per cent.; Merchants', 3½ per cent.; Commerce, 3½ per cent.; Toronto, 5 per cent.; Hamilton, 4 per cent.; Standard, 3½ per cent.

-The Freehold Loan and Savings Company announces a half-yearly dividend of five per cent.

Meetings.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Life Assurance Company, changing the date for closing the books from April 30th to December 31st, and the date of holding the meeting from September to April, the forty-third annual general meeting of the company was held on Thursday, 17th instant, commencing at twelve o'clock, in the boardroom of the institution, Canada Life Buildings, Hamilton.

The president called the meeting to order and called upon the secretary, Mr. R. Hills, to read the notice calling the meeting.

Mr. Hills read the notice, and stated that a notice had been sent to each of the shareholders.

ers. The minutes of the last annual meeting were confirmed.

The president then presented the annual report, copies of which had been placed in the hands of all the shareholders. The report was as follows:

REPORT.

As was resolved at the last annual meeting, the company's books were closed upon 31st December last, so that the transactions of the 43rd year embrace a period of only eight months, from 1st May to 31st December, 1889, in place of the usual full year of twelve months.

The new assurances applied for during the eight months were 1,997 in number, for \$4,-455,098, of which 1,856 for \$4,190,098 were accepted. Of the balance, 141 for \$265,000 were declined, the lives not appearing desirable risks for the company to assure; and 66 for \$119,500 not being completed, the business of the eight months amounted to 1,790 policies for \$4,070,598, with a new premium income of \$135,035.14. The total amount assured, with brofit bonuses, as at 31st December last, was \$49,519,558.48 upon 18,536 lives under 24,375 policies.

During the eight months, the death claims were for \$321,106.86 upon 105 lives under 149 policies.

The receipts for the eight months were \$1,377,618.74, and the payments for death and other claims and all expenditures being \$633,104.80, the assets of the company were increased during that period by \$744,513.94; bringing them up to \$10,480,471.09 at 31st December last.

cents' worth it is for any business man. The paper of Mr. Carrick on the Credit System, the address of Mr. Wyld on Fire Insurance, to in reporting as to that. A careful, value.

tion of the company's policy and other risks having been made by the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Michigan in connection with the company's license to transact business there, it will be seen by his report herewith that the total life policy liabilities amount to \$8,237,540, and that the result has corresponded with the company's own examination. The abstract of assets and liabilities submitted herewith shows that the surplus or balance available for distribution amounts to \$1,859,043.25; but looking to the gradual fall which is being experienced in the rate of in-terest upon first-class investments, it is considered prudent to set aside \$250,000 of this amount as a special reserve, on account of the amount as a special reserve, on account of the possible change from the present Government basis of interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the lower rate of 4 per cent., and this course will, it is believed, meet with the cordial approbation of all who are interested in maintaining and increasing that sound position which has at all times distinguished this company. After lay-ing aside the special reserve of \$250,000, there will remain the sum of \$1,609,043.25 available for distribution, and the directors having allotted fourteen fifteenths thereof (93.33 per cent.) to the policy holders, a bonus addition at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, or \$25.00 per annum for each \$1,000 assured upon the life system, is declared, leaving a balance of \$94,-583.82 on account of policies entitled to share in profits.

To meet the cases of policies becoming claims before the next division of profits in 1895, prospective or intermediate profits will, as upon previous occasions, be paid at the rate of a bonus addition of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for each year from 31st December last. Where profits are taken otherwise than as bonus, the equivalent of the rate named will be allowed.

To the stockholders an allotment of onefifteenth, or 6.66 per cent., of the profits has been made, and the amount being \$107,269.55, enables a bonus of \$25.00 per share to be declared.

As required by the company's charter, the following directors retire by rotation at the present time, but are eligible for re-election: --The Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, Col. C. S. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen, and Nehemiah Merritt, Esq., of Toronto.

(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY,

	President.
R.	HILLS,

Secretary.

The Canada Life Assurance Company,) Hamilton, Ont., 11th April, 1890.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE PERIOD OF EIGHT MONTHS ENDING 31ST

DECEMBER, 1889.

Receipts.

To balance at 30th April, 1889.. \$ 9,328,027 93 Premiums received

on new policies		
and renewals 975,443 44		
Extra risks 475 77		
Fines 232 17		
Interest earned on		
investments, and		
profit on sales of		
debentures, etc 368,732 74		
Add difference be-		
tween value in ac-		
count and market		
value of bank		
stocks, etc., owned		
by company 32,734 62		
	1,377,618	74
8	10,705,646	67
Payments.	,,,	••
By Expense Account\$	175,199	90
Re-assurance premiums	2,129	
Claims by death\$283,191 23	2,123	00
" by matured		
endowment 5,000 00		
0,000 00	288,191	09
Cancelled (purchased) policies	17,457	
Profits of mutual	11,407	90
branch "bonus" \$37,220 24		
"Cash" 8,765 79		
" Diminution of pre-		
miums " 91,440 82		
	137,426	05
Dividends on stock		
Annuities	12,500	
Annuities	12,500 200	
Annuities	200	00
Annuities		00

70.274 00

6.511 54

2,000 00

4.336 54

abstract of assets and liabili-	which claimants had not pre- sented perfect discharges at
ties 10,072,541 87	31st December, 1889, nearly all
\$10,705,646 67 Audited and approved.	vested profits on death claims not fully due
(Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor.	Endowments matured (awaiting perfect discharges)
(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, President.	Vested profits on endowment poli-
R. Hills, Secretary.	cies (awaiting perfect dischar-
The Canada Life Assurance Company,	Premiums paid in advance Balance of unpaid profits on pre-
Hamilton, 9th April, 1890.) GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILI-	miums due prior to 31st Dec., 1889
TIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1889. Assets.	Mutual branch surplus profit re- serve, 1885
Cash on hand \$278.39, and in banks \$74,447.96 74,726 35	
Mortgages on real estate—value in account 4,200,059 18	
Debentures-value in account (par value):	tribution as pro- fits
City	Of which an amount has been placed to
Township 290,135 38 Town 635,350 89	Special Reserve on account of fu-
Village 577,050 50 Ontario Government	ture 4 per cent. basis\$ 250,000 00
subsidy 1,181 44 Loan companies 60,000 00	And fourteen fif- teenths of balance
Dorchester Bridge	(or 93-33 per cent.) at credit of policy-
Company 6,000 00 Railway bonds 7,455 75 Street railway bonds 111,000 00	holders for distri- bution as profit to
Cotton companies'	them 1,501,773 70 And at credit of
bonds 15,000 00 Waterworks 240,000 00	shareholders, be- ing one-fifteenth
United States Gov- ernment bonds 127,250 00	share (6.66 per
Bank stocks 699,305 7	
Loan companies' stock 25,743 (Dominion Telegraph Co. stock 5,723 (27,149	0 (Signed) MAITLAND YOU
Gas companies' stock	R. HILLS, Se
scribed stock	Hamilton, 9th April, 1890.
Loans on stock	We hereby certify that we
branches, etc	securities specified in the "gene
force 133,887 Ground rents, present value 1,763	54 last," and find the same to b
Office furniture	(Signed) GEO.
items awaiting adjustment 730	— F. W
\$10,072,541 Other Assets.	Canada Life Assurance Com
Cash in agents' and others' hands, in-	Hamilton, 11th April, 1890 AUDITOR'S REPORT, 12
cluding receipts held by them for	To the President, Vice-President of the Canada Life Assurance
premiums which have since been ac-	GENTLEMEN,-I have closed a
counted for\$138,165 69 Half-yearly and	of the books and accounts of yo the broken period of eight mon
quarterly prom- iums secured on	December, 1889. I have also debentures, mortgages, and
policies and pay- able within nine	representing the loans and inv company.
months 110,336 96	I beg to certify to the accurs and agreement therewith of the
\$248,502 65 Deduct 10 per cent.	"receipts and expenditure" and liabilities" to which my
for cost of collec-	been affixed. I further certify that the sec
223,652	etatements, also that the cash
Accrued interest on debentures, etc 184,276	1 01-t December more d
\$10,480,471	31 4
• Liabilities. Capital stock paid up \$ 125,000	00 Hamilton 11th April 1890.
Proprietors' account	REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF IN OF MICHIGAN.
Reserve required to meet all outstand-	State of Michigan In Lansing, March
ing policies by American experience	I Honry S. Raymond, Com
table and 41 per cent. interest, val-	surance of the State of Mich oertify that I have caused the
uing net premiums only	Canada Life Assurance Com
Deduct value of re- assurance 25,001 00	on the 31st day of December,
Reserve for suspended policies	0 00 Mortality, with interest at i
which may be revived during thirteen months from date of	Statutes of this State, and In
lenging 20,00	0 00 dred and thirty-seven thousan and forty (\$8,237,540) dollars.
Death claims not fully due or for	

nch surplus profit re-93.714 90 35 \$8.621.427 84 balance for disas pro-1,859,043 25 n amount placed to Reserve int of fu per cent. teen fifteen f balance per cent.) of policy for distris profit to 1,501,773 70 credit of lders, be e fifteenth (6.66 per profits.. 107.269 55 -\$10,480,471 09 and approved. d) MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor. d) A. G. RAMSAY, President. (he ued (R. HILLS, Secretary. milton, 9th April, 1890. T OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS reby certify that we have carefully l and passed in detail the several specified in the "general abstract of d liabilities to the 31st of December d find the same to be correct, and verified the balance of cash. GEO. M. INNES, (Signed) N. MERBITT, F. W. GATES, WM. HENDRIE. Life Assurance Company's Offices nilton, 11th April, 1890. AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1890. resident, Vice-President, and Directors e Canada Life Assurance Company : EMEN,—I have closed a minute audit oks and accounts of your company for en period of eight months ending 31st er, 1889. I have also examined the mortgages, and other securities ting the loans and investments of the to certify to the accuracy of the books sement therewith of the statements of and expenditure " and of " assets pilities " to which my signature has xed. her certify that the securities were all perfect order, and agreeing with the nts, also that the cash and bank bal-31st December were duly verified. the honor to be, gentlemen, your obe rvant (Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG Auditor. lton, 11th April, 1890. T OF COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE, STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OF MICHIGAN. State of Michigan Insurance Bureau, Lansing, March 19th, 1890. nry S. Raymond, Commissioner of In-of the State of Michigan, do hereby that I have caused the policies of the Life Assurance Company, of Hamil-the Dominion of Canada, outstanding 31st day of December, 1889, to be valued the American Experience Table Rate of he American Experience Table Rate of ty, with interest at four and one-half ty, which interest is tout and one-half htum per annum, as required by the se of this State, and I find the net values policies to be eight million, two hund thirty seven thousand, five hundred and forty (\$8,237,540) dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, on the day and year first above written.

(Signed) HENRY S. RAYMOND SEAL. Commissioner of Insurance.

THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT. The president, Mr. A. G. Ramsay, then moved the adoption of the report. The motion was seconded by Mr. F. W. Gates, vice-presi-dent of the company. In making the motion

274 62 dent of the company. Mr. Ramsay said :--701 10 By the arrangement which met your ap

By the arrangement which met your ap-proval at our meeting last year, whereby the date of the closing of the company's books was changed from 30th April to 31st December, the business before you upon this occasion covers only the eight months between these dates, and I would ask you to bear that fact in mind in considering the figures which are con-tained in the directory' report and in the statetained in the directors' report and in the state-ments now presented to you. If that be done it will be found that the business of the eight

months is proportionately larger than it has ever before reached, and it is very gratifying to be able to point to the continued undiminished success of the company, which the figures before you indicate.

The amount of assurances carried by the company is within a trifle of \$50,000,000, the assets exceed \$10,000,000, and the annual income is now about \$2,000,000.

come is now about \$2,000,000. The death claims during the eight months amounted to \$321,106.86, and were again largely under the amount anticipated by our calculations, and it may be added that they were, as they have generally been before, even less than the receipts from interest in the same time

The return of another period for the division of the company's profits adds interest to the proceedings of the present meeting. The important subject of the basis of the

valuation of the obligations of the company is one which has from time to time received very careful consideration, and the meeting will, I dare say, be able to recall that upon the original foundation of the company in 1847, the basis of its business was that of the Carlisle rate of mortality with an assumption of future interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Subsequently, in 1870, seeing that the rate of interest on satisfactory investments had some-what fallen, and looking to the possibility of its becoming still lows: our interest basis was what fallen, and looking to the possibility of its becoming still lower, our interest basis was changed from 6 per cent to 5 per cent. In 1880, the still further important change to the assumption of interest at 4½ per cent. was made, and the more recent mortality experi-ence tables of the Institute of Actuaries of Grast Britain were adouted as being probably Great Britain were adopted as being probably a more accurate criterion than that of the older Carlisle tables. Having last year, as you are aware, opened a branch of the company's business in the State of Michigan. it became necessary, in compliance with the State laws, that a valuation of the company's policy obligations should be made upon the basis of the American Experience Table of Mortality, with inter-est at four and a half per cent. per annum, and as the results of that table would not be and as the results of that table would not be materially different from those of the other, and being based upon the actual experience of the duration of life upon this continent, its results have been adopted upon the present occasion.

occasion. The previous division of profits in 1885 was for the full five years, to 30th April of that year, while upon the present occasion it is only for the four and two-thirds years, to 31st De-cember, 1889. As explained by the directors' report, the valuation of the company's liabili-ties of all kinds amounts to \$8,237,540, and the accounts herewith submitted show a surplus or profit upon the four and two-thirds years' opera-tions amounting to \$1,859,043.25.

tions amounting to \$1,059,043.25. The fall in the rate of interest in Canada during the past few years, to which I have already alluded, and the possibility of some further reduction, have given us a good deal of consideration, the result of which is to lead us upon the present occasion to lay aside out of upon the present occasion to lay aside out of the present profits a special reserve of \$250,000 the present profits a special reserve of \$250,000 as a preparation for such a change of our basis of interest as to 4 per cent., should that at a future time become expedient. The adoption of so wise a course will, I believe, add to the company's reputation for careful and prudent management, and still further increase public confidence in its stability and strength. After deduction of this reserve of \$250,000 from the surplus of \$1,859,043.25, there will remain (Continued on page 1329).

		<u> </u>	OAI	PITAL	•					LIA	BILIT	IES.		
	NAME OF BANK. ONTABIO.	Capital author- ised.	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Notes in circula- tion.	ion Gov't deposit	Gov't de posits pa able afte notice o on a fixe	v-for Dom	Prov. Gov'ni deposit payable s on	after no	deposits	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	
1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Bank of Toronto Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank Standard Bank Federal Bank Imperial Bank of Canada Bank of Canada Bank of Ottawa Western Bank of Canada Bank of Canada Bank of Canada Bank of Canada Bank of London in Canada	. 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,950,000 1,500,000 533,100	0 6,000,00 0 1,500,00 0 1,500,00 0 1,000,00 0 1,000,00 0 1,500,00 0 1,500,00 0 1,500,00 0 1,000,00 0 1,000,00 0 346,410	0 700,000 0 1,230,000 0 575,000 0 410,000 0 Nil. 0 650,000 0 15,000 0 400,000 0 400,000 3 66,000	9 9,599,10 1,281,57 9 884,45 9 734,44 92,51 9 1,328,23 529,16 962,20 839,19	2 44,867 0 22,095 1 15,805 7 20,819 3			329,210 76,120 82,077 2,283 111 5,133 6,000	250,000 100,000 547,244 100,000 500,000	3,676,262 2,819,912 1,364,879 1,153,679 7,054 2,477,545 494,489 1,199,594 786,952 168,155	2,812,70 7,333,690 5,358,044 2,901,051 2,195,900 3,224,692 959,736 2,125,146 1,796,469 701,130	D 9 B 5 5 5 7 5 8 5 7 5 8 5 1 1 1 1 1
13 14 15 16 17 18 90 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92	QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Banque du Peuple. Banque du Peuple. Banque Jacques-Cartier Banque Ville-Marie Banque Ville-Marie Moisons Bank Merchants Bank Banque Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Hyacinthe. Eastern Townships Bank.	4,866,666 1,900,000 500,000 1,000,000 9,000,000 6,000,000 1,900,000 1,900,000	$\begin{array}{c} 12,000,000\\ 4,866,866\\ 1,900,000\\ 500,000\\ 710,100\\ 9,000,000\\ 5,799,200\\ 1,200,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 5,292,200\\ 504,600\\ 1,500,000\\ \end{array}$	4,866,666 1,300,000 500,000 479,350 710,100 9,000,000 5,799,300 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,300,000 2,500,000 1,300,000 252,800 253,035	6,000,000 1,241,000 400,000 140,000 1,075,000 9,135,000 1,075,000 9,135,000 100,000	5,343,411 1,194,630 846,514 396,666 361,795 501,724	1,916,795 1,587 15,642 25,974 19,714 22,788 17,990 201,359 1,123 22,252 4 6581		56,238 20,000 700 52,100 1,782 24,053 4,877	75,176 	311,442 50,000 13,000 90,000 250,800 24,000 75,000	1,866,158 1,619,551 90 \$,707 170,211	10 8,630,086 5,815,542 1,968,568 560,262 655,196 8,65,789 5,7*2 038 5,66,796 1,289,805 2,407,831 25,037 396,6/5 1,767,638	13 14 16 16 17 18 19 20 21 29 23 24 23
28 29 30 31 32 33	NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nova Scotia Merchants Bk. of Halifax. People's Bank of Halifax. Union Bank do Halifax Banking Co Bankof Yarmouth Exchange Bk. Yarmouth. Commercial Bk. Windsor.	$\begin{array}{c} 1,250,000\\ 1,600,000\\ 800,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 300,000\\ 280,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	$1,114,300\\1,100,000\\600,000\\500,000\\500,000\\300,000\\990,000\\990,000\\500,000$	$1,114,800\\1,100,000\\600,000\\500,000\\500,000\\300,000\\247,254\\260,000$	560,000 975,000 70,000 130,000 40,000 90,000 65,000	1,171,886 976,470 311,752 256,766 468,319 81,810 60,387 81,132	227,150 172,996 6,479 6,746 30,963 15,879 12,060	····	2,696	125,000		1,067,723 625,067 173,177 213,301 313,196 123,445 39,128 54,206	3,595,894 2,135,841 404,508 453,785 1,393,408 389,155 52,492 168,563	97 28 99 30 31 32 33 34
35 36	NEW BRUNSWICK. Bank of New Brunswick St. Stephens Bank	500,000 200,000	500,000 200,000	500,000 200,000	400,000 35,000	493,009 153,215	75, 30 0 21,1 5 3	•••••	•••••			657,793 56,130	774,271 52,500	35 36
37 (MANITOBA. Com.Bk. of Man., Winnipeg BRITISH COLUMBIA.	1,000,000	59 2,500	375,370	85,000	303,990				8,629	38,064	506,717	58,514	37
38	Bank of British Columbia	9,733,383	2,433,338	2,433,833	698,333	763,543	27 3,333			128,710	133,152	1,856,367	323.487	38
	Grand total	76,029,999	62,385,999	60,204,018	20,565,333	31,704,281	0 002 870		266,797	999.071	2,420,724	50,990,341	72,829,513	30

ASSETS.

	BANK. ONTABIO.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.	B. 1- ances due from other Banks in Canada	due from agencies of the B'k or from other banks or agncs, in	or from other banks or agencies in United	Domin'n Govern- ment deben- tures or stock.	Public securi- ties other than Cana- dian.	Loans to the Do- minion Government	Loans to Provincial Governments.	Loans secured by Mu- nicipal, Cana- dian or Foreign bonds.	Loans on current account to Mu- nicipal- ities.	Loans &c., to Corpo- rations.	Loans to or depos- its in other banks secured	or de- posits in other banks	
1 9 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Bank of Toronto C. Bk of Commerce Dominion Bank Ontario Bank Standard Bank Federal Bank can Imperial Bank Can Imperial Bank of Can. Bank of Hamiton. Bank of Ottawa Western Bk. Can Bk.of London, Can.	\$281,551 470,406 229,568 177,053 137,887 90 313,209 66,406 165,196 128,192 30,111	579,879 542,253 196,525 9 673,779 79,216 166,354	268,174 719,566 303,950 229,979 152,337 53 257,659 108,443 132,392 125,860 15,039	190,139 210,534 95,547 37,013 222,750 24,785 167,518 77,699	549,596 1,031,916 155,192 13,337 	249,807 79,621 50,319 84,044	148,965 144,179 123,666 408,140 58,616 140,300 192,640	977,511 255,159 467,195 491,800			607,571 1,311,005 1,960,995 138,606 533,547 935,088 91,250 45,857 187,058 8,180	271,10 45,11 58,32	2,560,951 616,175 50,000 522 473 585,354 1,130,387	25,00	72,511 50,878	2345 6789
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 95 96	QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal. Bank of B. N. A Bank du Peuple Bk. JacquesCartier Bank Ville-Marie Noisone Bank Merohants Bank Quebec Bank Union Bk of L. C Bank de Ht. Jean B. de St. Hyscinthe Eastern Tp. Bank.	1,775,068 358,544 60,911 34,009 23,005 56,060 344,781 342,448 131,607 68,909 392,831 1,976 14,666 115,343	603,565 198,807	1,038,709 306,953 390,976 45,302 111,196 348,902 510,639 97,800 193,459 177,912 6,147 9,780	46,046 32,843 12,385 40,809 10,648 62,960 71,700	5,672,744	32,911 2,315 11,433 98,224 36,369 10,429	568,000 	213,900 	666,455 151 		1,582,061		10,001,137 1,211,184 	5,000 50,764	5,000	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 90 91 92 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31 33 33 34	NOVA SCOTIA. Bk. of Nova Scotia. Merchants Bk. Hal. People's Bk of Hal. Union Bk of Hal'x. Halifax Bank'g Co. Bank of Yarmouth Exchange Bk Yar. Com. Bk. Windsor. N. BBUNSWICK.	253,729 155,938 22,587 22,194 35,556 18,273 6,782 13,172	247,892 327,306 86,890 59,019 73,869 21,677 6,036 13,314	248,765 120,274 22,419 21,064 63,107 6,405 1,782 6,509	154,442 69,265 11,618 27,196 18,721 88,737 22,004 18,556	148,433 170,049 9,849 3,507 98,123 57,575 28,834 8,169	27,607 39,850 8,408 7,598 8,848	 1,000 19,900	865,713 256,600 991,400 71,000 18,500	52,568 8,179 4,571 598 1,242 7,397		270,449 202,690 1,042 	10,975 30,664 	1,249,098 56,937 101,091 140,760 71,919	168,556		27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34
85 36 37 38	Bk of N. Brunswick St. Stephen's Bank MANITOBA. Com. Bk. of Man B. COLUMBIA. Bk. of B. Columbia.	105,421 23,205 6,081 206,455	101,767 	22,141 4,981 38,403 52,241	69,384 20,161 31,689 55,991	23,345 7,253 33,872 55,030	23,779 42 1,398 274,431		424,36 7	16,200 	••••••	268,475 19,914	5,400 3,005	100 576	30,000		35 36 37
	Grand Total	6,128,9£8	9,741,402	6,136,744	 2,833,219	10,393,027		2,698,783	5,398,0 5 3		388,677	11,970,190	2,088,303	514,104 ¥3,965,898	295,151	214,282	98

Keturns furnished by the Banks to the AUDITOB OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

			LIAE	BILITIES.			
berbanks Canada. Secured.	Loans from or deposits made by other banks in Canada unsecured	Due to other banks in Canada.	Due to agen- cies of bank or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	cies of bank or to other banks or	Liabilities not included under fore- going heads.	Total liabilities.	Directors' liabilities.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••••••	45,590 8,782 3,009 2,124 1,420		26,381 176,660	17,559 	$\begin{array}{c} 7,372,560\\ 14,974,997\\ 9,573,387\\ 5,613,852\\ 4,196,836\\ 47,241\\ 7,647,996\\ 2,024,560\\ 4,603,025\\ 3,933,794\\ 1,162,642\\ 4,535\end{array}$	23,549 565,449 481,000 185,500 186,157 Nil. 934,630 143,900 143,900 90 390,696 21,694 Nil.
107.000	804,684	2,002 95,000 193 49,122 2,944 28,250 23,377 5,928	111,145 6,351 4,953 253	76,662 774,639	9,151 1,870 7,5'2 11,248 8,990 8,492	27,041,007 9,031,124 4,793,614 1,366,897 1,272,360 1,806,061 8,305,216 5,731,485 4,617,819 1,36,751 7,95,8,28 3,003,282	888,000 53,968 270,066 104,045 87,239 61,243 85,540 1,172,519 147,000 303,769 350,559 97,484 67,107 236,857
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		. 48,032 14,848 . 16,163 . 35	692 1,831	69.815 160,174 45,216	2,204 1,968	6,210,390 4,032,195 911,999 1,999,901 2,252,636 610,290 144,977 322,154	74,060 215,663 96,111 554,348 5,139 59,374 70,995 90,834
	•••••					2,075,307 282,999	171,121
50,784	l	. 606	3 1,150			968,458	18,000
*****	.	. 98,061	20,022			3,596,678	Nil.
157.761	1,595,139	675,16	193,921	2,291,824	156,329	167,564,544	7,236,881

A	8	8	E	Т	8.

					TRARI	. D.					_
Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public.	Notes, dzc., overdue and not speci- ally se- ured.	debta	Overdue debts secured.	than Bank	by the	Bank Pre- mises.	Other Assets not includ'd before.	Total Assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Domin- ion Notes held during month	
8,557,538 13,167,530 6,768,980 5,424,563 3,742,977 6,15,837 5,546,420 3,910,340 3,910,345 3,964,285 1,206,838 6,972	175 556 18,156 73,065 23,858 28,851 34,576 7,272 10,786 20,789	35,487	78,983 31,341 95,907 9,800 84,718 45,517 77 25,290 2,255	7,101 84,892 3,156 219,630 90,009 66,502 85,776 5,354 51,399	330 158,947 8,750 9,844 69,279 1,780 2,271	120,000 599,480 174,930 166,651 90,000 1,450 166,245 16,550 81,250 54,925	643,980 6,149 5,776 38,457 42,090 33,906 18,040 43,049 9,358	11,147,455 22,076,245 12,506,167 7,801,740 5,748,917 890,868 10,011,695 9,611,408 6,139,860 5,480,966 1,606,461 17,807	443,000 228,000 175,900 135,430 1 311,761 83,000 155,125 127,100	485,000 449,000 484,400 207,350 584,680 93,000 140,589 197,673 26,895	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
19,347,273 7,976,132 5,261,759 1 635,409 1,128,055 2,075,288 8,638,751 13,831,566 2,672,271 5,323,457 5,170,438 905,224 864,600 3,839,883	129,254 27,290 40,995 50,541 3,525 18,609 154,77 49,984 80,207 37,386	\$ \$27,508 \$36,638 \$3,243 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	904,684 14,016 96,113 29,439 27,120 168,442 25,671 904,636 113,911 17,031 16,175	38,305 52,612 41,430 5,250 53,171 199,105 46,063 17,546 9,000 2,450 25,267	78,515 87,240 23,943 16,104 60,336 8,818 41,621 8,600 33,506 612 8,848 4,897 76,042	600,000 203,875 54,444 89,415 20,466 190,000 480,273 57,000 161,492 174,000 12,006 100,000	7,133 187,497 292,981 65,117 6,434 148,855 14 631 846,637 72,571 5,179	46,628,853 18,373,027 6,434,839 2,641,944 1,769,908 9,679,440 11,594,312 21,856,769 3,776,013 8,872,952 5,901,455 5,901,455 5,901,455 5,901,455	375,856 67,015 33,201 19,581 56,612 384,140 237,000 130,000 73,215 33,989 1,200 14,099	187,250 77,461 29,037 63,472 385,919 718,000 130,000 506,795 82,374 4,000 19,625	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 91 22 23 24 25 26
4,069,345 3,859,888 1,963,974 1,120,113 2,542,072 496,356 284,645 \$12,931	15,51 24,42 6,60 9,78 2,53	4 9 4 5 6 4 1,824	. 9,761 28,115 37,920 4,296 12,000	4,062 14,002		93,144 64,000 39,607 46,090 1,800 8,000 22,861	9,909 8,986 19,000 195 49,957	7,952,850 5,509,543 1,566,782 1,879,89 9,933,035 978,718 426 348 650,690	145,000 94,079 20,071 35,114 17,834 6,516	275,000 37,460 23,827 73,302 21,608 6,538	97 28 99 30 31 82 83 34
1,874,005 450,676	i 4,01	o 	6,000	2,000	2,0 00 1,926	30,00 12,00	2,275 	3,044,871 528,245		119,575	35 36
1,047,608 2,482,563		1	20,044	10.000		87,98	2,018	3,929,265	224,857	-0,000	1.
		0 107,74	1,726,585	1,106,476	742,206	4,020,29	3,965,037	248,709,510	6,174,206	9,669,488	

J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

\$1,609,043.25 for distribution, in which the policy-holders share to the extent of 93.33 per cent. This enables us to declare a bonus addition at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on ordinary life policies payable at death, where the profits are taken as bonus. Where they are taken otherwise, as in cash, or reduction of premiums, the equivalent value thereof will be allowed, and after making this declaration of profits to policy-holders there will remain at the credit of assurers on the profits system a balance of \$94,583.82. I would here point out to you that as this profit arises from the operations of four and two-thirds years only, it exceeds that of the last declaration, which covered the full five years, and by this statement you will see that there has been no pause in the onward progress of the company, but that it still continues to hold that successful position which has for so long a period distinguished it. The handsome profit just declared will largely increase the already considerable number of assurers whose policies are now self-sustaining and yielding their holders an annual income.

For very much of the company's success we are indebted to its agents and officers, and I gladly take the opportunity to thank them most heartily, and trust the present report and the favorable position which the company occupies may induce all connected with it to continue their best efforts to retain for the Canada Life its honorable and proud preeminence. I shall be glad to supply any further information which may be desired, and conclude by moving the adoption of the directors' report and accounts now before the meeting.

Mr. F. W. Gates, the vice-president, in seconding the motion, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—When I had the pleasure of seconding the adoption of the report last year I ventured to express the opinion that the results of this year just closed would be equally favorable to those of last year. Mr. Ramsay, in his excellent report and remarks, has shown us that this is the case, and I now venture to predict that this year will also prove fully as favorable as the one which has passed. I think the results of the five years, on the whole, are favorable to the shareholders and will convince them that the affairs of the company have been well and faithfully managed. The good old times when we could get township and other debentures bearing interest at 6 or 7 per cent. at a discount have passed away, perhaps never to return, and we cannot shuf our eyes to the fact that money all over the world is very abundant, and that the interest paid a few years ago may never return. Unless there may be a great European war or some other thing to advance the rate the tendency will be still downward. I join with the president in welcoming as many of the agents as came to the meeting to day. It shows that the agents have a live interest in the company's affairs. It shows also that they appreciate the efforts of the president and directors, and I think that the lever which we have given them to day in the division of profits will be used by them in increasing the business of the company. I have therefore very much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

The president then put the motion to the meeting and it was carried unanimously amid applause.

Major McLaren then rose to move a vote of thanks to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the company for the past year.

Mr. J. S. Hendrie seconded the motion.

In moving it Major McLaren said: It gives me very great pleasure to move a vote of thanks to the president and directors for the very able manner in which they have managed the affairs of the company during the past year. The report we have just heard I am sure will be read with satisfaction by every shareholder. It points out the fact that the profits of the company are increasing. The fact that they have been increasing in the last five years speaks for itself, and shows the great care and attention that must have been given to the company's affairs, and the president and directors are entitled to our fullest thanks.

Mr. J. S. Hendrie made a few remarks in seconding the motion, which was put and carried amid applause.

Mr. A. G. Ramsay, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said: On behalf of the beard of directors I have very much pleasure in thanking you for the motion you have just

passed and for the complimentary remarks that have been made. It is always a source of much satisfaction to us to be able to present to you a favorable report, and I hope we will

onded by Mr. W. R. Macdonald, Messrs. Geo. A. Young and C. Ferrie were appointed scru-timeers of votes for the election of directors.

The retiring directors were the Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, Col. C. S. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen, and Mr. Nehemiah Merritt, of Toronto.

Toronto. It was moved by Mr. F. W. Gates, seconded by Major Henry McLaren, That the ballot for the election of directors be cast by the presi-dent on behalf of the shareholders. Carried. The retiring directors, Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, Col. Gzowski, and Mr. N. Merritt, were then re-elected.

Mr. Adam Brown, M.P., then arose and moved that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the agents and officers and medical advisers of the company, to whose exertions in the interest of the company its remarkable success is in a great measure due.

Mr. Brown said :--- It is not necessary for me to go into details of figures in order to show you the position of the company's business. This has been given to you very fully in the excellent remarks of the president. It is extremely gratifying to see such a good result of the year's business, and those results efforts of our agents. The safety and strength of the Canada Life Assurance Company give it a reputation second to none in the country. The very name of the Canada Life is a guarantee of stability wherever that name is used, and on such a name the agents can work, knowing that their efforts will be appreciated, knowing that their efforts will be appreciated, and that the company is the best they could work for. I am sure the agents present here to-day will feel no slight at my naming par-ticularly an old and faithful agent, Mr. Cox, who so faithfully looks after the company's interests in the large district of Toronto. I am sure that the public and the shareholders will agree with me when I say that we owe the success and the present high standing of the success and the present high standing of the company to Mr. Ramsay, our president, and it must be a source of great satisfaction to see every agent in the company's service, as well as the staff at the head office here, so strongly attached to that gentleman. It speaks volumes for Mr. Ramsay as chief.

Col. Gzowski said :-- I have very much pleasure indeed in seconding the motion.

Before putting it to the meeting the Presi-dent said :—I will only add that I most heartily agree with every word that has been said in praise of our agents.

said in praise of our agents. Mr. Cox, on behalf of the agents and officers of the company, acknowledged in suitable terms the vote of thanks that had been pro-posed by Mr. Brown and so cordially received by the shareholders; it would, he was sure, be fully appreciated. He was very much grati-fied to know that the quinquennial investiga-tion and valuation of the company's liabilities had resulted so satisfactorily that they were enabled to allot the policy-holders a bonus of enabled to allot the policy holders a bonus of two and one-half per cent. per annum on the sum assured, and at the same time hold a special reserve of \$250,000 against the proba-bility of finding it desirable, later on, to change the basis rate of interest at which the reserves are hold. This be considered are held. This he considered a very wise pre-caution, in view of the constantly decreasing rate of interest at which the funds of the company can be safely invested, and was another evidence of the careful and conservative man-agement that had so long been characteristic of the Canada Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Stone, of Guelph, was introduced by Mr. Ramsay, who announced him as having been in the service—and a faithful servant for upwards of thirty years. Mr. Stone made a few well-chosen remarks, in which he alluded to the dishonest faction of the agents of other companies, and that the Canada Life had nothing to fear, as the people were beginning to understand that the stories told were not true.

Mr. Ramsay then thanked the shareholders for their attendance, and the meeting adiourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors Mr. A. G. Ramsay was unanimously re-elected president, and Mr. F. W. Gates vicepresident.

THE ICE BUSINESS.

The opinion of a gentleman who has been visiting Penetang, Midland, Barrie, and Orillia, where he has been looking after the ice interest, is that the amount in store at these points is over-estimated. He tells the Hamilton Times that two hundred and fifty-five thousand tons will cover all the ice at present stored in On-tario, and says that this will not be enough to tario, and says that this will not be enough to supply the cities of Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. The ice generally is well packed and housed. None can be bought at less than \$2.50 per ton of 35 cubic feet in the houses. The tonnage and points where ice has been harvested this winter is as follows :

Barrie	70,000	tons.
Oriillia	73.000	**
Midland		**
Penetanguishene.	11.000	**
Irondale.	8,000	**
Fenelon Falls	27.000	**
Haliburton	8,000	**
Gravenhurst	8,000	**

255.000 tons.

The ice at these points comprises about all the ice stored in Canada. Buffalo and Roches-ter will receive a very large share of it. Messrs. Armour and Swift, of Chicago, will use considerable to repack cars in transit. The ice in a 10,000 ton house in Barrie stored on a cranberry marsh, owned by the Cayuga Lake Ice Company, has sunk almost out of sight since the frost left.

The ice stored in all Ontario is held principally as follows :--

Ontario Coal Co., Toronto71,000	tons
Buffalo Ice Association	44
New York Ice Co	**
Chautauqua Lake Ice Co	**
Sullivan & Noonan, Buffalo21,000	44
Webster Ice Company, Buffalo14,000	66
Cayuga Lake Ice Company10,000	"
Other small houses	"

255,000 tons

255,000 tons. Further information on the subject of ice is given by the Lindsay Post, which says that during February 520 cars of ice were loaded and shipped to Toronto from Port Perry, aver-aging 15 tons to the car, or a total of 7,800 tons, netting the G. T. R. something like \$5,-800 in freight charges, the rate per ton being 75c. The cost of cutting and loading amounted to about 35c. per ton. From Haliburton to about 35c. per ton. From Haliburton, where a large quantity of fine ice was harvested, the rate per ton was \$1.25, and from Fenelon Falls \$1.15. Should the summer open with really warm weather, the large quantities of ice stored at these points will be bought up rapidly at a big profit to the holders.

S. R., Chatham, writes :-- "Having read ome of your articles on foreign trade, would like to ask how many steamers or vessels of any kind have come to Canada from South American ports last year, and how many have gone from our shores to any part of that continent?

[In reply we would say that the number of vessels entered inwards from sea from South American countries in the fiscal year 1889 was: Consti

	- U8	inadian.	C C	uner.
From.	Vessel	s. Tons.	Vesse	ls. Tons
Argentine Republic.	18	14.784	36	23.864
Brazil.	34	19.804	73	41.971
Chili	5	4.914		697
British Guiana	26	3,371	2	
French "			1	338
French " Uruguay	6	8,183	25	28,496
Total	80	51 056	120	07 700

And the clearances of vessels from Canadian ports to South American ports during the same period are given in the following table :

	Can	adian.	Ot	her.
To.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons
Argentine Republi	c34	22,544	24	16,00
Brazil	7	2,238	21	4,41
British Guiana	53	7,757	1	17
Colombia	3	312	1	1.34
Chili			6	6,21
Uruguay	11	5,169	3	2,00
Total	.108	38,020	56	30.15

Most of the craft that came from the Atlan. tic ports in the above list were in ballast. It is evident from the figures that those to and from Guiana were small craft, they were for the most part Nova Scotia schooners.

Ontario and Quebec Railway Co.

The half-yearly interest due on the first of June next, on the 5 per cent. Debenture Stock of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, London, Eng., on and after the 2nd June, (the first being Sunday) to holders on the Register on the 30th instant.

Interest for the same period on the Common Stock of the Company at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the same date at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, Eng., at the option of the holder to Shareholders on the Register on the 30th instant.

Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the Registered holders

The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London and Montreal on the 30th instant, and the Common Stock transfer book will close in Montreal on the same day.

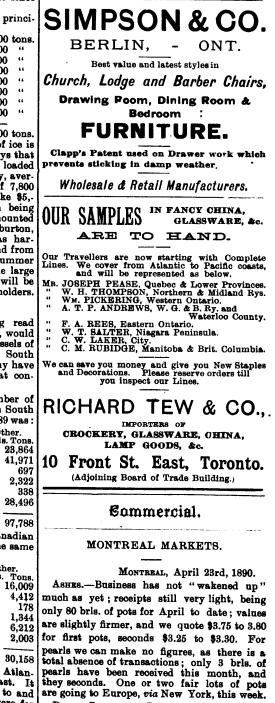
The Books at both places will be re-opened on 3rd June.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER.

Secretary.

Montreal, April 17th, 1890.

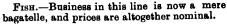


BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHEB.-Leather dealere say that trade is hardly so good as a fort-





DRY GOODS.-The sorting trade appears to drag, and owing to the chill weather, and reports of unbroken stocks on the shelves of reports of unorosen stocks on the snelves of re-tailers in the country, some travellers only left town last week. The last several days have been warm and calculated to help sales of spring wear, and in this city retail business is quite brisk. Payments are provokingly slow, such is the report from nearly every gnarter quite brisk. Payments are provokingly slow, such is the report from nearly every quarter. Letters from buyers in Europe indicate but little change in the textile markets there, and the opinion is expressed that the advance in dress goods and other fine woollens is about stayed; prints are being bought at last year's prices, and in silks and linens there is nothing new. new.



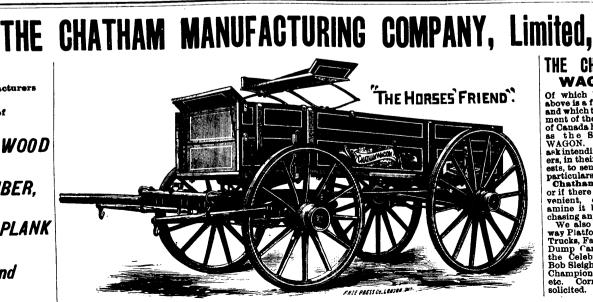
FURS.—Receipts are still comparatively light, but there must be yet a very fair quan-tity of raw furs to come in from the back dis-triots from the back districts. Full mail advices as to results of the London sales fully corroborate the general decline in values, and there has been some further revision of the local price list, bear, mink, further revision of the local price list, bear, mink, marten and coon being subject to reduction. We quote for average prime skins :—Beaver, \$4.00 to 4.50; bear, \$10 00 to 14.00; cub ditto, \$4.00 to 5.00; fisher, \$3.00 to 5.00; red fox, \$1.20 to 1.30; cross ditto, \$2 to 4; lynx, \$2.00 to 4.00; marten, 80c.; mink, 60c.; spring muskrat, 15 to 16c.; otter, \$8 to 10; coon, 25 to 50c.; skunk, 40 to 60c.



LUMBER,

SHIP PLANK

and



GROCEBIES .- Sugars remain in price just shout as they were: $5\frac{1}{2}c$. per lb. is about the lowest in yellows; this figure would have been shaded a sixteenth last week at refinery, but shaded a sixteenth last week at rennery, but not to day. The factories are now producing three grades of yelows, and the price ranges from 51 to 55c. Granulated 64c. to the guild. The late auction sale of molasses had the effect of breaking down prices, and Barbadoes is being sold in a job-bing way at 34 to 35c. per gallon. Quota-tions on the island have advanced from 12 to 14c. with some rumor of a further advance of tions on the island have advanced from 12 to 14c., with some rumor of a further advance of a cent; this would be equal to about 33c. here, and may help to stiffen the market here a little. A fair distribution is reported in teas, and no concessions being made in prices; from England the advices show a firmer market in blacks and greens despite the adviced at the price as not uncharged at reduced duties. Rice as yet unchanged at mill. Valencia raisins have scored further mill. Valencia raisins have scored further strong advance, and ordinary fruit would cost 8§c. laid down here; we quote 84 to 84c. per lb.; for layers fully ten cents would be asked. Currants have not advanced proportionately, and are quoted at 5% to 64c. as to quality; for samples of bright sultanas just received 12c. per lb.; being asked. If a priore per lb. is being asked. In spices, the manipu-lation of the Hebrew combine, which now seems

Canadian Pacific Rail'y Co.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the Election of Directors and the transaction of business generally, will be held on

Wednesday, 14th Day of May next, at the principal office of the Company in Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.

- The meeting will be made special for the following purposes :
- ing purposes: 1. To provide for the issue to a limited amount, of bonds in aid of the acquisition of Steam Vessels, under the Dominion Act 52 Victoria, Chapter 73. and for securing such issue according to the provisions of that Act.
- 2. To authorize and ratify an agreement with the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Company con-cerning the leasing and operation of that Company's Railway.
 - To authorize such arrangements by lease or otherwise with the Columbia & Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company as will pro-vide for the construction and operation by this Company of the Railway and other works of that Company.
- or that company. 4. To provide for the construction and equipment of the Souris Branch of the Company's Rail-way (which branch is to include extensions in Southern Manit he and to the west thereof), and for the issue of bonds in aid thereof, and for securing such issue. 5. To provide for the issue of Company's the issue
- 5. To provide for the issue of Consolidated De-benture Stock for the purpose of satisfying or acquiring honds issued in aid of the purchase of Ocean Steamships, under the Dominion Act, 52 Victoria, Chapter 73.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close in Montreal and New York on Tuesday, May 6th, and in London on Tuesday, April 22nd, and will be re-opened on Thursday, May 16th next.

By order of the Board, CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM WAGON,

WAGON, Of which Wagon the above is a faithful out, and which the Govern-ment of the Dominion of Canada has adopted as the STANDARD WAGON. We simply ack intending purchas-ers, in their own inter-ests, to send to us for particulars of the Chatham Wagon, or if there is one con-venient, closely ex-amine it before pur-chasing any other. We also make Rail-way Platform Baggage Trucks, Farm & other Dump Carts, Lorries, the Celebrated Main Bob Sleigh the Patent Champion Hay Back, etc. Correspondence solicited.

Montreal, 19th April, 1890.

to control the London market, has caused some advance in pepper and cloves, though the effect is not very pronounced in this market yet. There is no enthusiasm in canned goods, and with the advancing season the demand for canned vegetables is not likely to grow; sal-mon are easier, selling from \$1.50 to 1.65, according to brand.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The demand for iron shows no improvement, and the move-ment in metals generally is quite a light one. Local quotations are without change in the absence of transactions; a small sale of Sum-merlee at \$25.50 is about the only thing lately merlee at \$25.50 is about the only thing lately reported in pig iron. Warrants were cabled Monday at 41/11d., the lowest figure yet, and nearly equal to figures of a year ago; makers' prices for best brands have not declined pro-portionately, and are quoted at 68 to 71 shil-lings, while last year's prices were about 15 shillings; lower the cheaper brands, however, such as Eglinton, Carnbroe, &c., are only about 5/- higher than at this time last year. Tues-day's cable quotes warrants at 45/3d. Char-coal time are very scarce on spot: cokes more day's cable quotes warrants at 45/3d. Char-coal tins are very scarce on spot; cokes more enquired for, but easier in price. Steel cheaper at home, but no change here; lead has advanced five shillings. We quote:—Coltness, none here; Calder, No. I, \$26.00; Calder, No. 3, \$25.00; Langloan, \$26.00; Summerlee, \$26; Eglington and Dal-mellington, \$22 to 23; Gartsherrie, \$25.00: Carnbroe, \$23; Shotta, none; Middlesboro, No. 1, none here; No. 3, \$22.00; cast scrap railway chairs, &co., \$23.00; machinery scrap, \$18 to 19; common ditto, \$14; bar iron, \$2.40 to \$2.50 for Canadian, British \$2.75; best refined, \$3.00. The products of the Lonto \$2.50 for Canadian, British \$2.75; best refined, \$3.00. The products of the Londonderry Iron Company we quote as fol-lows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$25.00; Acadia

\$2.60; then 1-tes-Blaina, Siemens' bar. bar, \$2.40: figures for round lots. Canada Plates-Blaina, \$3.00. Tern roofing plate, 20x28, \$7.75 to 8.00. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$3.15. Tin plates-Bradley oharcoal, \$6.50 to 7; charcoal I.C., \$4.50 to 5.00; do. I.X., \$5.50 to 6.00; coke I.C., \$3.90 to 4; coke wasters, \$3.75; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 60.; More-wood, 70.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 60; No.26,64c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs. \$3.00; Staffordshire boiler plate, \$3.25 to 3.50; common sheet iron, \$3.25 to 3.50; steel boiler plate, \$3.75; heads, \$4.50; Russian sheet iron, 104c.; lead per 100 lbs., pig, \$3.85 to 4.00; sheet, \$4.50; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 120.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50; to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.25; ingot tin, 221 to 240.; bar tin, 260.; ingot copfigures for round lots. Canada Platesto 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.25 ingot tin, 221 to 24c.; bar tin, 26c.; ingot cop per, 14 to 15c.; sheet zinc, \$6.50; spelter, \$6.25;

antimony, 00 to 20c.; bright iron wires Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.75 per 100 bls.; annealed do., \$2.75. |Coil chain, ‡ inch, 5‡c.; § in., 4‡c.; 7-16 in., 4½c.; ½ in., 4½c.; § in. and upwards, 3<u>₽</u>c.

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.—A good move-ment is to be noted in these lines. Linesed oil continues very firm in Britain, and local prices are steady at 65. for raw per gal. and 68c. for boiled ; turpentine, which weakened a little in the South, has recovered and is quoted June delivery. Leads are being sold at slightly lower prices than we have quoted, and we change figures in accordance. Ochres, &c., will be dearer when new tacks counted to the solution will be dearer when new stocks come to hand, owing to the increased duty. Glass shows no further change. We quote: Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6 to 6.25; No. 1, \$5.00 to 5 50; No. 2, \$4.75, No. 3,



WILLIAM



TORONTO. THOS. WORSWICK,

J. E. McCLUNG, Agent, -

Paris green and hellebore are quiet, with expected activity, as the season is now on for these goods.

FLOUR AND MEAL .- The flour market still continues brisk, with active enquiry for all grades of flour at prices firm and advancing. We quote patent flour (winter wheat) \$4.40 to We quote patent flour (winter wheat) \$4.40 to 4.50 per barrel, an increase of 10 to 20c. since last week; straight roller, \$4.25 to 4.30, an advance of 20 to 25c.; extra, \$4.00 to 4.10, be-ing 30 to 35c. increase in price; strong bakers, \$4.90 to 5.00, increase 10 to 20c. Values of oatmeal, standard and granulated, are unalbard with a somewhat sluggish market. Bran is cheaper, the consumption falling off and supplies increasing; it is now quoted at from \$12 to 12.50 per ton, with a tendency to recede further in price.

GRAIN .- Wheat firm and still improving in GRAIN.—Wheat firm and some importing in price. No. 1 winter wheat is now 98c. to \$1; No. 2, 96 to 97c.; No. 3 unchanged. Spring wheat, No. 1, 95 to 96c.; No. 2, 93 to 94c.; No. 3, 92 to 93c.; Manitoba hard is \$1.16 to 1.17 for No. 1, and \$1.14 to 1.15 for No. 2, an adfor No. 1, and \$1.14 to 1.15 for No. 2, an advance of from 5 to 7 cents per bush. It is found that Manitoba wheat is scarce compared with approximate supplies, and prices are likely to be maintained. There is no doubt also that the sharp advance in wheat in the States and England has influenced prices con-siderably. Barley steady; No. 1 at 55 to 56c.; No. 2 at 50 to 51c.; No. 3 extra, 46 to 47c.; No. 3, 41 to 42c., with no round lots offering, this grain being pretty well sold out. Peas are higher and are now quoted at 59 to 60c. per this grain being pretty wen sold out. Peas are higher and are now quoted at 59 to 60c. per bushel. Oats 1 to 2c. higher and in demand at 36 to 37c. Corn and rye nominal. The English markets are weaker on wheat and

corn. GROCERIES.—Business generally reported steady and of fair volume, some wholesale houses claiming that the activity is mostly caused by Upper Lake orders received since the partial opening of navigation. Canned vegetables or fruits are firm in price and con-sidered good value, large quantities selling, especially fruits. Canned strawberries and peaches getting very scarce, plums and pears are sold out. In dried fruits prices are firm with tendency to advance. Valencia raisins show a still further rise and cannot be laid

"OUR NATIONAL FOODS."

"OUR NATIONAL FOODS." To THE WHOLESALE GROOMES & DRUGGESTS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. We take pleasure in announcing that our New Mills are now completed, and we are prepared to fill orders for goods. The capacity of our New Mills is from 250 to 300 barrels per day. Our specialties, such as Desiccated Wheat, Desic-cated Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat Flakes, Breakfast Hominy, &c., are improved and put up in hand-somely lithographed cartoons. Our Gluten Flour for Diabetes, Baravena Milk Food for Infants, Pre-pared Barley, Groats, Pee Flour, &c., are the very choicest, and guaranteed fresh, clean and attractive, healthy, palatable and nutritious. We are also manufacturing Granulated, Standard and Rolled Oatmeals, Wheatlets, Split Pees, &c., Bakers' specialties, such as Graham Flour, Rye Flour, White Corn Flour, Whole Wheat Flour, &c., which are very choice. 109 Cottingham St., - 134 to 146 Marlborough Ave. Toronto, Dec. 1st, 1689. (TELEPHONE No. 362.)

MIN

HHH

General Manager.

WARDEN KING & SON. Manufacturers -of-Spencer's atent "Daisy" Hot Water Boiler. Pa

In sizes to suit Colleges, Convents, Churches,

Churcnes, Public - School Buildings, and Residences of all kinds and descriptions.

Send for Price Lists and Testi-monials to any of the leading steam-fitters in Canada, or to the manu-facturers.

637 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL.

down under 8c. now. All coffees are firm. Teas are passing in moderate quantities, but no special feature to remark, the demand being more active in the better grades than for cheaper ones.

HAY AND STRAW.—The seeding time makes rmers so universally busy that hay is HAY AND STRAW.—The seeding time makes farmers so universally busy that hay is placed on the market in insufficient quanti-ties, thus forcing prices up to the figures which we now quote. But these cannot long be sustained. For loose timothy hay we quote first quality, \$17.00 per ton; second, \$15; clover hay, first quality, \$10 per ton; second, \$8. Straw, best quality, is fetching \$11 per ton; second, \$9. HUDE AND SUME — No changes in prices to

HIDES AND SKINS.—No changes in prices to report. The supply of hides is light and de-mand active. Prices are becoming firmer, car lots are reported sold at 5c. per lb. for No. 1. Of sheepskins few are offering, those on the market find ready sale at \$1.25 to 1.60 for best fresh, long-woolled skins. Calfskins are com-ing in freely, and are in somewhat better de-mand with prices unaltered. Tallow continues quiet. quiet.

LEATHER.—A good business has been done during the week, the demand being chiefly for jobbing leather, for local dealers. The manufacturers of boots and shoes are busy cutting up more sole leather than usual at this time of the year. There is also a good demand for prime heavy harness leather, of which there is a light stock. Prices of leather generally firm with upward tendency.

PROVISIONS.—Continued large receipts of fresh roll butter have weakened prices, and best rolls are now selling at 14 to 15c. per lb.; mediums, 10 to 12c., with stocks in both quali-ties accumulating. There is no demand for old tub butter; buyers who were offering 5c. some time ago are now out of the market. Cheese steady and unchanged the stock of old some time ago are now out of the market. Cheese steady and unchanged, the stock of old is almost exhausted. In hog products a good jobbing business is doing at unchanged prices; long clear bacon quoted at 8½c. per lb.; hams, 11¼ to 12c.; breakfast bacon, 11¼ to 12c.; short-cut pork, \$17 per barrel, and mess pork \$16. Eggs steady at 10c. per dozen.

SEEDS.—There is a large business doing in all staples, with sharp advance in timothy and clover hay seeds. We quote \$4 to 4.20 per 100 lbs. for timothy, an advance of from 25 to 108. for timothy, an advance of from 25 to 30c.; clover, alsike, \$10 to 12 per 100 lbs., ad-vanced 50c.; clover, red, advanced 40c. to \$6.90 to \$7.20. Hungarian grass and millet are now \$1.60 to \$1.75. Prices firm at advance. WOOL.—There is but little doing in fleece, there being no stock now available . pulled

there being no stock now available; pulled wool is in moderate demand at 25 to 25¹/₂ cents per pound for super, and 30 to 31c. for extra. Very little doing in foreign wool.

Storage and Commission.

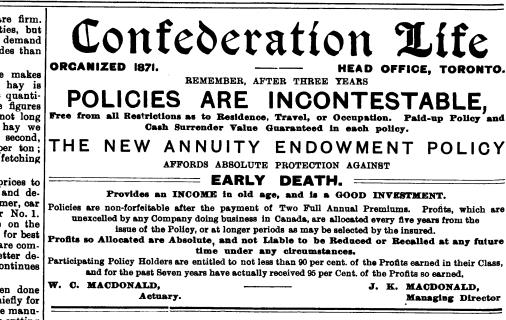
STORAGE,

IN BOND OR FREE.

ADVANCES MADE

MITCHELL, MILLER & CO.

Warehousemen.



Cheaper than Society Insurance.

For fit years past the eld MITNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in addition to its popular ENDOWMENT INVESTMENT Flans, has been giving Common Life Insurance at ACTUAL COST, upon its Copyrighted "RENEWABLE TERM PLAN.

Below will be found the Annual Premiums, followed by a Statement of the Results to the Survivors, during the past Ten Years. Compare the Net Cost, shown in Section 4, with the Assessments made upon persons of the same age who belong to the various Assessment Societies, whether of the business or fraternal varieties, and note the difference:

FOR EACH \$1,000 OF INSURANCE.

					_				··· · · · ·						
in mi En	ual Pren g Medica ission Fe ipense C e sum.	ni Fe 20, & .	e, Ad- Annuel	8 Accumulated fund at end of 10th year to Or. of each Policy, available to remow this, or pay for another Policy.			Theat is a find a from months			4 Allow \$4.00 in place of the Annual Dues and Admission Fees usu- ally collected, and the Net Cost, yearly, was:					
Age 16 20 21 23 24 25 26 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	 c. 11 09 11 57 11 57 11 97 12 99 12 64 13 38 13 79 14 81 14 81 15 14 15 16 19 16 75 	Age 35 35 7 38 39 4 19 19 14 15 14 15 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	\$ c. 17 56 18 00 18 68 19 41 99 19 91 92 93 98 94 97 95 14 97 39 97 39 97 39 98 71 30 10 31 59 33 17	Age 16 90 91 92 93 4 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	35 1 35 1 37 2 30 41 43 43 45 51 57 50 57 50 57 50 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57		8 c. 78 85 80 87 80 93 85 101 36 101 36 110 45 115 95 110 45 119 70 124 80 199 00 133 75 138 65 148 90 148 90	Age 16 20 31 32 32 32 34 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	 e. 7 57 7 63 7 70 7 80 8 85 8 85 8 80 8 90 9 90 9 90 9 90 	A ge 85 36 37 38 39 40 41 49 45 46 47 48 49 50	 c. 9 47 9 65 9 90 10 18 10 50 10 83 11 89 11 89 11 89 11 89 12 40 13 00 13 71 14 50 15 30 16 35 17 35 	Age 16 90 91 93 93 94 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	 c. 3 57 3 63 3 70 3 80 3 90 4 15 4 25 4 25 4 70 4 70 4 70 5 97 5 25 	49	\$ c. 5 47 5 65 5 90 6 18 6 50 6 88 7 88 8 40 9 90 9 78 9 00 9 78 10 50 11 30 11 395 14 35

EXPLANATION OF TABLE.

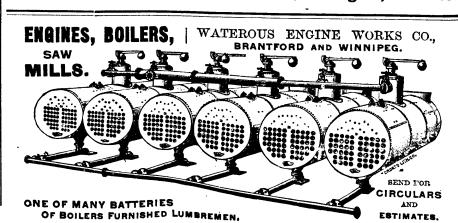
The rates shown in No. 1 remain fixed at the age of entry for Ten Years at least. If the Accumulated Fund (3) is sufficient, (as for 30 years past it has been), all Policies on these Bates will be BENEWED ANOTHER TEN TEARS, as the close of each ten years is reached, without increase of the ORIGINAL RATE. At the age of 70, or later, the party's entire Accumulated Fund may be drawn out in CASH, (or two-thirds at younger as), as a SURBENDER VALUE or ENDOWMENT, or the Insurance may then be renewed for life.

No. 3 shows the Fund belonging to the age opposite, available as Cash, without medical examination, toward taking an Endowment or other Policy of equal amount, or securing a renewal on the same plan, at the Original Rate, for Another Ten Years.

No. 3 shows the Balance, or Entire Annual Cost, the past ten years, expenses and all. No. 4 shows the resulting Net Cost, or annual death assessment of the past ten years in the JETNA on this plan, after allowing \$4.00 of No. 3 as an equivalent of the \$3.00 or \$11.00 Admission Fee, and \$3.00 annual Expense Charge, found necessary in Assessment Societies.

For further information, apply to an agent of the Company, or to

W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers, Toronto.







COFFEES. - SUGARS. TEAS. •



R. WICKENS, Gen. Agent, for Toronto & Co. of York

1

S. BRUCE HARMAN, Cor. WELLINGTON & SOUTT STS. Manager for Canada, - - - B. HAL. BROWN

THE MONETARY TIMES.



,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY	
VANADA FILE ADDOLANOG ONMLANI	
ESTABLISHED 1847.	HENRY E. PITAL ALF. SHU
HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont.	
Capital and Funds over - - \$9,000,000 Annual Income over - - - 1,600,000	
Eastern Ontario Branch, Torento:) BR CKBURN, General INSUR INO
GEO. A. & E. W. COX, Managers. Province of Quebec Branch, Montreal, J. W. MARLING, Manager	BR General General INSUR INSUR INSUR INSUR INGHT, al Agent, al Agent,
Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifax, N.S.,	
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg,	ANCE ANCE ANCE ANCE ANCE ANCE ANCE ANCE
W. L. HUTTON, Manager. A. MoT. CAMPBELL, General Agent. A. G. RAMSAY, President. R. HILLS, Secretary.	BRANCH. m, oral Agent. oral Inspector Inspector Chatrman : HTT, Alderman, 1 HTT, Alderman, 1 HTAX. Head off Head off Head off
W. T. RAMSAY, Superintendent.	NCH. Inspector. Inspector. Iderman, late diderman, late Head office, Head office, H. CHUE
CUN LIER ACCUDANCE COV	
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y	
OF CANADA.	EAD <i>de E. A.</i> <i>de E. A.</i> <i>Nos.</i> 938 <i>Nos.</i> 936 <i>Nos.</i> 936 <i>Nos.</i> 936 <i>Nos.</i> 936 <i>Nos.</i> 936 <i>Nos.</i> 936 <i></i>
Our rapid progress may be seen from the following statement:	EAD OFFICE, TORO TILLAM BADEMACE, ENCARA & ALTER & E. A. BADEMACE, City A. A. E. A. BADEMACE, City A. TELEPHONE, City A. A. C. A. BADEMACE, ENCARCH, City A. Branch. Branch. Manitoba Branci General Manager Agents. Manitoba Branci G. W. GIRDLESTO
INCOME. ASSETS. ASSUB'NO'S INCOME. ASSETS. ASSUB'NO'S IN FORCE. IN FORCE.	DFFICE, T ENAGE, I EDGAR A MODENACH, - C INDENACH, - C INDENAC
1972\$ 48,210 \$546,461 \$1,064,350 1884 \$ 278,379 \$ 1,274,397 \$ 6,844,404	ICE, TC IMCH, - CH EPHONE, - CH EPHONE, - CH EPHONE, - CH Concers. Man O. PHILL Concers. Man I. OCO,OO efference to Eng efference to Eng efferenc
1876 102,922 715,944 2,214,093 1889. 563,113 2,250,000 18,181,358 1980 141,402 911,193 3,881,479	
The SUN issues an absolutely unconditional policy. It pays claims	THICE, TORONT ACT. EDGAR A. BADRAGE DEMACH, - City Agen TEPHONE: IS, and 3516 (Horuso) IS, and 3516 (Horuso) ENGLAND. Concernal Manager: I. O. PHILLIPB, E 2,000,000 St 1, reference to England. Manitoba Branch. Manitoba Branch. General Agen
promptly, without waiting sixty or ninety days. P. MACAULAY.	DRONT
Managing Director.	Strand St
THE ROYAL CANADIAN	
	WESTERN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	
160 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.	ASSURANCE COMPANY
This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestion- able security and honorable treatment:-	FIRE AND MARINE. INCORPORATED 1851.
Assets, January 1st, 1889 \$746,000 00	Capital, \$1,000,000 90
Income During the Year ending Dec. 81st, '88, 625,000 00	Assets, over 1,600,000 00
ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Pres. Hon. J. B. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-Pres ARTHUE GAGNON, SecTreas. GEO. H. MCHENBY, Manager.	Annual Income, ever 1,500,000 00
	HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO, Ont.
ROYAL	A. M. SMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director
INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND.	JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.	THE FEDERAL
Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve Funds, 10,624,455	
Life Funds,	LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Investments in Canada for protection of Canadian Policy-holder	HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.
Byery description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.	Guarantee Capital
Head Office for Canada-Royal Insurance Buildings, Montreal	Deposited with Dominion Govennment 51,100
JOHN KAY, ARTHUR F. BANKS, Ounty of ChiefjAgent,	NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES ; TONTINE INVESTMENTS,
ARTHUR F. BANKS, County of Chierragent.	
THE OEDMANIA LIEF	AND Homens Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary
THE GERMANIA LIFE	AND Homens Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary
	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.
THE GERMANIA LIFE Insurance Company of New York.	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER,
	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.
Insurance Company of New York. 30th YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1890.	AND Homans Popular Plan of Benewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director. BRITISH AMERICA
Insurance Company of New York. 30th YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1890. Assets, \$14,825,966 Income, 2,963,000	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director. BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company. FIRE AND MARINE.
Insurance Company of New York. 30th YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1890. Assets, \$14,825,966 Income, 2,963,000 Insurance written in 1889, 10,148,883	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director. BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company. IFIRE AND MARINE. Cash Capital and Assets
Insurance Company of New York. 30th YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1890. Assets, \$14,825,966 Income, 2,963,000	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director. BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company. IFIRE AND MARINE. Cash Capital and Assets
Insurance Company of New York. 30th YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1890. Assets, \$14,825,966 Income, 2,963,000 Insurance written in 1889, 10,148,883 Total Insurance in force, 54,199,871 Total Payments to Policy-holders, 23,0 0,000	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director. BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company. IFIRE AND MARINE. Cash Capital and Assets
Insurance Company of New York. 30th YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1890. Assets, \$14,825,966 Income, 2,963,000 Insurance written in 1889, 10,148,883 Total Insurance in force, 54,199,871 Total Payments to Policy-holders, 23,0 0,000 CANADIAN MANAGERS:	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director. BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company. IFIRE AND MARINE. Cash Capital and Assets
Insurance Company of New York. 30th YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1890. Assets, \$14,825,966 Income, 2,963,000 Insurance written in 1889, 10,148,883 Total Insurance in force, 54,199,371 Total Payments to Policy-holders, 23,0 0,000 CANADIAN MANAGERS: GEO. W. RÖNNE, J. FRITH JEFFERS, LONDON,	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director. BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company. FIRE AND MARINE. Cash Capital and Assets
Insurance Company of New York. Soth YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1890. Assets, \$14,825,966 Income, 2,963,000 Insurance written in 1889, 10,148,883 Total Insurance in force, 54,199,871 Total Payments to Policy-holders, 23,0 0,000 CANADIAN MANAGERS: GEO. W. RÖNNE, J. FRITH JEFFERS,	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director. BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company. IFIRE AND MARINE. Cash Capital and Assots



GALT, ONT. HEAD OFFICE, . . . GUELPH, ONT.