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| The Chartered Banks | _ - |
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| BANK OF MONTREAL | |
| Incorporated by Act of Parliament, | 1 |
| Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,0 | |
| Rest, 6,000,0 | 100 J IF |
| HEAD OFFICE, MONTRBAL, | |
| BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Sir D. A. Switzu, K.C.M.G., - Preside Hon., GRO. A. DRUMMOND, - Vice-Preside A. T. Prierson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. Ed, B. Greenshields, Esc. R. B. Angus, Esq. W. H. Meredith, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Spate of Branch | mt. L |
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| Ed, B. Greenshields, Eso. R. B. Angus, Esq. W. H. Meredith, Eso. | |
| E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. | R |
| R. Y. Hebden, A. B. Buchanan, | ļų |
| Asst. Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Branc Branches in Canada : | bes 🗍 |
| MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branch, Catherine S | |
| Almonte Ont. Hamilton Ont. Quebec. Out. | " L |
| Belleville, " Kingston, " Regina, Ass'n | |
| Brantford, "Lindsay, "Saraia, Ont. Brockvillo, London, "Stratford, Ont. | Ē |
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| | C. |
| Goderich, " Peterboro", Ont, Wallaceburg, G | Dut, fi |
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| IN OPPAT BRITAIN . | a |
| London, Bank of Montreal, as Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee - Sir Robert Gillespie, Peter F path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager. | tod. 0 |
| path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager. | |
| IN THE UNITED STATES : New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wal Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager. | 0 150 li |
| Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager. | Die N |
| DANVEDS IN COVAT REITAIN. | |
| London-The Bank of England. | C |
| And a Karks in Okland. "The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London, The London and Westminster Bank, |) a |
| Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland The British Linen Company and Branch | |
| BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. | |
| BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A. The Merchants' National Bank. | |
| Boston-The Merchants National Bank. | I |
| Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia, | 14 |
| San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia, | |
| Montreal, Nov., 1891. | — s |
| THE BANK OF TORONT | n I F |
| Inc DAINA OF IOGODIT OANADA. Oapital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,600, | v , [|
| OANADA. Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,600, | 000 |
| DIRECTORS : | |
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| GEORGE GOODERHAM, - President. WM. H. BEATTY, - Vice-President. | - 16 |
| Alex, T. Fulton. Henry Cawthra. Wm, Geo. Gooderb | 14m. 1 |
| John Leys. | li |
| Head Office, Toronto. DUNCAN COULSON, - General Mgr. | 1 |
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| REFETLACET IN | |
| London, EngThe City Bank, Limited, New YorkNational Bank of Commerce. | • |
| New York, | |
| | |
| BANOUE VILLE-MARI | Ľi, Iv |

BANUUE VILLE-MARIE, nRAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Ospital Authorized, - - \$600,000. Ospital Subscribed, - - \$600,000. Orapital Subscribed, - - 500,000. Diggerongs-W. Weir, Fros.; W. Strachan, Vice-Pres.; O. Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Wolr. Ubalde Garand, Cashier. Branch at Berthier, - - A. Gariepy, Manager. Branch at Lachute, - II, Frost. Branch at Lonisoville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at St. Cosnire - M. L. J. Lacosso, " Branch at St. Cosnire - M. L. J. Lacosso, " Branch at St. Charles (aity), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at Pt. St. Charles (aity), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at Hocholngs, [oity] Geo. Dations, " Acents d New Yers: In Oravional Bank of the Bonghilo Lenders-Bank of Montreal. Paris-Scolate Ganarale.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA,

Authorized Capital, DIRECTORS, DUNCAN MACARTHUR, \$1,000,000 President, Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made, Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: [AS. G. ROSS, Esq., - President, George R. Renitraw, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier, Branches and Agendis in Casada: Ultawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont, Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rives, Q. Agents in New Perk-Messre, Mailiand, Phety 1& Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland,

The Chartered Banks.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, \$5,799,200 2,510,000 Rest, . . Head Office, - Montreal. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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| elleville. | Kingston, | Quebes. |
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| cerlin, | London, | Renfrow. |
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| hatham, | Mitchell, | Stratford. |
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| ananoque. Lamilton. Agersoll. Lincardine. | Ottawa. Owen Sound Perth. Prescoit. | St. Johns, Q St. Thomas. Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor. |

BRANCHER IN MANITORA ;

Winnipog. Brandon.

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| ESTABLISHED | н | 1835. | |
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Capital Paid-Up, - - \$1,200,000 Reserve, - - - 480,000

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UNION BANK of CANADA.

Capital Pald-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$225,000

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HRAD OFFIOE, -- QUEBEC. Beard of Directors.-ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President; Hoa. E. J. PRICE, Esq., Vice-Prest.; D. C. Thomson, Esq., Hon. Thomas McGreevy, E. Giroux, Esq., E. J. Haio, Esq., Sir A. T. Gait, G.C.M.G. E. E. Wash, Cashier. J. G. BILLET, Inspector Branches and Agenetics.-Alosanutria, Ont., Boisse-vain, Man., Carberry, Man., Ircquois, Ont., Boisse-vain, Man., Carberry, Man., Ircquois, Ont., Boisse-vain, M.T., Merrickville, Ont., Mountreal, Quee, Moosomin, N.W.T., Neepawa, Man., Ottawa, Ont., Guebec, Quee, Quebec, Quee, (St. Louis St.), Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Winchester, Ont., Winni-peg, Man. Forigm Agentiz-London-The Alliance Bank (Ltd). Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool (Ltd.) New York-Nas-tional Park Bank, Boston-Lincoin National Bank, Minneapolis-First National Bank. St. Paul-St. Paul Bank. Chicago, Ill., Giebe National Bank. The noise of this Bank are redeemed at par as fol-lows: At Hailfaz, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Char-lows, At Hailfaz, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Char-lows, At Hailfaz, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Char-lows: At Hailfaz, N.S., St. John, N.B., St. John, St.B., St. John, St.B., At Victoria, B.C. by the Bank of Nora Scotia. At Victoria, B.C. b

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| The Charteroc Sanks. | The |
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| THE OANADIAN | BANK |
| BANK OF COMMERCE. | CAPITAL (All) RESERVE FUX |
| HEAD OFFICE, TOKONTO. Baid-IID Canital. \$5,000,000 | RESERVE FUX HEAD |
| Rest, DIRECTORS: | |
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| Ayi, Dunting Church and | Fourth Nation: |
| Barlin, Guelph, Peterbor'gh, Toronto, | alo-Marine Ba tional Bank. (Corresponde |
| Benheim, Hamilton, Steath Inds, Walkerville, Brantford, Jarvis, Sarnia, Walkerville, Cayuga, London, SitSte.Marie, Waterloo, Chatham, †Montreal, Seaforth, Windsor, Evadence | vincial Bank o Collections |
| | Canada at low prompt returns |
| Head Office, 19-25 King St. W. City Branches: 705 Queen St. E.; 448 Yonge St., cor. College; 793 Yonge St., 268 College St.; cor. Spadlan : 546 Queen Bt. W.; 415 Parliament St. and 128 King St. E. | |
| Yonge St.; 268 Colleg- St.; cor. Spadina : 546 Queen St. W.: 418 Parliament St. and 128 King St. E. | THE |
| + Main Office, 127 St. James St. City Branches: 2034 Notre Dame St. and 276 St. Lawrence St. | Capital, \$1,5 |
| | JAS. AUS Hon. FRA |
| and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Storling and American Exchange bought and sold, Collections made on the most favorable terms, | Wm, Inco. James St |
| Interest allowed on deposits. Bankurs and Correspondents. | He |
| Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Great Bartain-The Back of Scotland. India, China and Jajan-The Chartered Bk. of India, Australia & China. | Agencies :- Lindsay, Napa |
| India, Australia & China. Australia New Zealand-The Union Bk. of Aus- | Toronto, Quee Queen ; Spadi Queen ; Mark |
| tralia. | Dialts on al |
| Farit, Practs-Datalo Finds to Con Brasicis, Belgium-J. Mathiou & Fils. New York-The Am, Ex. National Bk, of New York. Chicogo-The American Exchange National Bank | Letters of Europe, Ching |
| of Chicago. San Francisco and British Cola-The Bank of | Kurope, Chim |
| British Columbia. British Columbia. borrition. Bermuda. The Biz. of Bermuda. | MERC |
| British Columbia. hamilton, Bermuda-The Biz. of Bermuda. Kingston, Jamaica-The Bank of Nov2 Scotia. | 1 1111100 |
| THE ONTARIO BANK. | Canital Paid-J |
| Capital Paid-Up, \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund, 280,000 | Reserve Fund |
| HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, DIRECTORS-SIT WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K. C.M.G., Prestdent; A. M. SMITH, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. C. F. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. Rose, Esq., Donald-Mackay, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, N. M. D. | THOS. E. KE |
| President; A. M. SMITH, Esq., Files Printer, Hon. C. F. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. Rose, | M. Dwyer, Henry G. Ba |
| BOULDED TOTAL TO COMMENT | 1 1 |
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| Autora, Montreal, Pickering, | A |
| Cornwall, Newmarket, Toronto. | Antigonish, Bathurst, N |
| Kingston, Peterboro', 48c Queen St. W., AGENTS: Toronto. | Dorchester |
| London, Eng. —Alliance Bank [Limited]. France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. | Fredericton Guyshoro, N |
| New York-The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York and Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang. | Fredericton Guysboro, N Kingston [F N.B. |
| Boston-Tremont National Bank. | Londonderr, Lunenburg, |
| BANK OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA. | |
| | Dominion of New York, (|
| Carital Anthorizod, \$1,500,000 "Subscribed, 1,464.8 0 "Paid Up, 1,223,640 Rest, 595,047 | Boston, the Chicago, An |
| CHARLES MAGEE, - Prosident. ROBT. BLACKBURN, - Vice-President. | Newfoundia |
| DIRECTORS : | London, En Bank [li Paris, Franc |
| Hon. George Bryson, Sr., Alex. Fraser, George Hay, John Mather, Esq., David Maclaren. | Collection remitted for |
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| Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank. | La Ba |
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| HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, \$1,200, 00 | Reserve Fu |
| DIRECTORS: A. GABOURY, Esq., President, KDROUAC Free View President | ALPH.] A. S. D. Leviolei |
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| | BANK OF HAMILTON. | |
| 1 | CAPITAL (All Paid) \$1,300,000 RESERVE FUND, 600,000 | OF CANADA. |
| | HRAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON, | Capital Paid-up, \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, 500,000 |
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| | prompt returns made. | |
| | THE DOMENTION DANT | IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA |
| ł | THE DOMINION BANK. | Capital Authorized\$2,000,000 Capital Paid-Up |
| | Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,350,000 DIRECTORS : | Reserve Fund |
| ł | JAS, AUSTIN, President. | H. S. HOWLAND, President. T. R. MERRITT, Vice-Pre-ident. |
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| ł | James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. | |
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| • SS. Num | illian and Mong | olian will ca | rry Cattle |
| and only Cab | in Passengers to | Liverpool | |

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| From | Steamships, | From | From |
|------------|-------------|---|-------------------|
| Liverpool. | | Montreal. | Quebec |
| 28 Apı, | Sardinian | ··· 7 May. | 8 May. 15 May. |
| 5 M - y | Perisian | ··· 21 M.y. | 22 May. |
| 12 M - y | Circassian | ··· 28 M.y. | 29 May. |
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| to Philadelphia, | Steamships. | Or shout |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 29 Apr., Auc Via Hali | •Nestorian •Manitoban •Hibornian I fortni, htly thereal fax on voyage from s do not carry pass | 6 M.y. 20 Man. Iter. Glassow |
| Glasgow, and | Londonderr Boston Serv | y, Galway ice. |
| From Glasgow | Steamshine | From Boston |

| to Boston. | Steamships. | to Glasgow |
|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7 Apr | Scaudinavian Prussian | on or about •••••• 25 Apr. |
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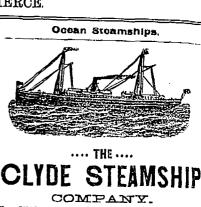
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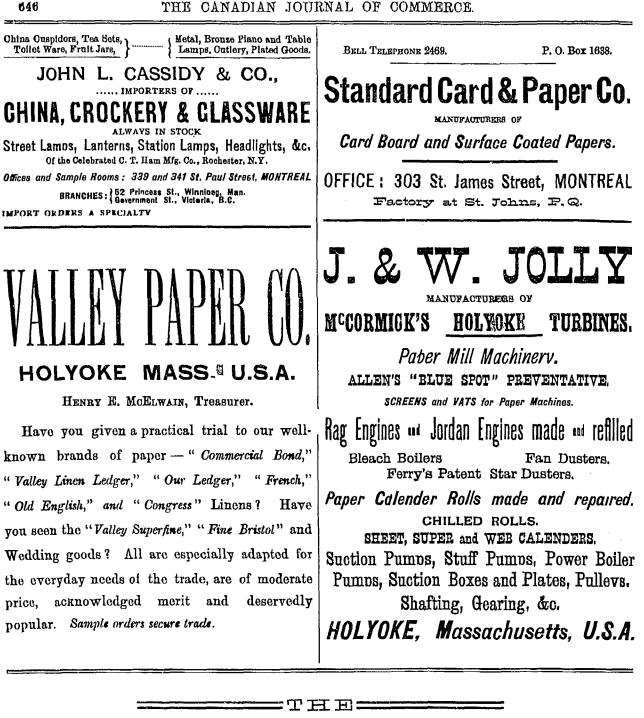
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West India Advertisements. EML. X. LEON CO. KINCSTON, Jamaica. Dealers in Spirits, Provisions & Grain. gents in Spirits, Provisions & Grain. gents in Jamaios for Ches. Duokering, gineer and Millwright, Lincoln; John Crabbie Co., Distillers and Wine Merchants, Leith; in Samuel & Son. Monumental Mascas and alptors, London; The Mineralised Rabber Co., WYork, Ac., &c., Prompt attention given to Orders and Consign-nits Cable Address-"NOSL," JAMAIOL. B. & J. B. MACHADO, gar and Cigarette Manufacturers, KINGSTON, Jamaica, W.I. ders solicited. All goods guaranteed to be of first-class hand made. Preze Medals awarded at Several Exhibitions. AVIDSON, COLTHIRST & CO. Morchants, KINGSTON, JAMAIOA, rents for Lloyds', London; Board of Underwriters, verpool; Board of Underwriters of New York; sard of Underwriters of Philadelphia; Comito s Assureurs Maritimes of Harre, Paris and Mar-illes; Italia Scoleta d'Assicarationi Maritimes uviali o Terrestri, Genoa; Scoleto Anonyme Assurances France Hongroise, Budanest. - LA AMELIA · igar and Cigarette Manufactorv, 22 KING STREET KINGSTON, Jamaica. ew promises; gennine goods. One trial will convince. Liberal discounts. L. CHACON & CO RTHUR GRORGE. JNO. W. BRANDAY. GEORGE & BRANDAY, CEORCE & BRANDAY, mport & Export Commission Merchants -Dealers in-ogwood, Lignumvitæ, Uoffeo, Pimento, Hides ugar, Rum, and every description of Produce. Consignments roalized at highest market rates, and orders exceuted promptly. KINCSTON, - Jamaica. ankers-Colonial Bank, Jamaica; The National Provincial Bank of England, London. Mercences in Canada if required. LASCELLES, DEMERCADO & CO. eneral Commission Merchant KINGSTON, Jamaica, W. I. ATTACK OF JAMAICA, W. I. condon Firm: E. A. DePass & Co., 3 Coleman St. I.Y. Kirm: A. S. Lascelles & Co., 108 Broad St. Receivers of all descriptions of Provisions on onsignment. Solicit consignments of Fish. Execute orders for Jamaica Coffee, Rum, Gin-or, Pimento. References permitted to the Bank of Nova sotis, Kingston, Jamaica; Colonial Bank, Kings-pp, Jamaica. FLOR DE LA HABANA LEONTE QUESADA, ligar and Cigarette Manufactory, No. 68 King Street, KINGSTON, Jamaica. rders from the Trade solicited. URNBULL, MUDON & Co. GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, iouse and Estate Agents, Government Auc-tioneers and Auctioneers H. M. War Department. gents Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, 4 & 99 Harbour St., KINGSTON, Jam. Bermuda Advertisements. OHN BARRITT Shipping & Commission Merchant,

holesale Dealer in Previsions, Grain, Hay and Straw. Consignments collicited. rders for Bermuda Produce attended to promptly. Parliament and Victoria Btroets, I a MILTON, BERMUDA. RUYRENCOS-Hamilton, Bermuda; Bermuda Bank, Butterfield & Son.



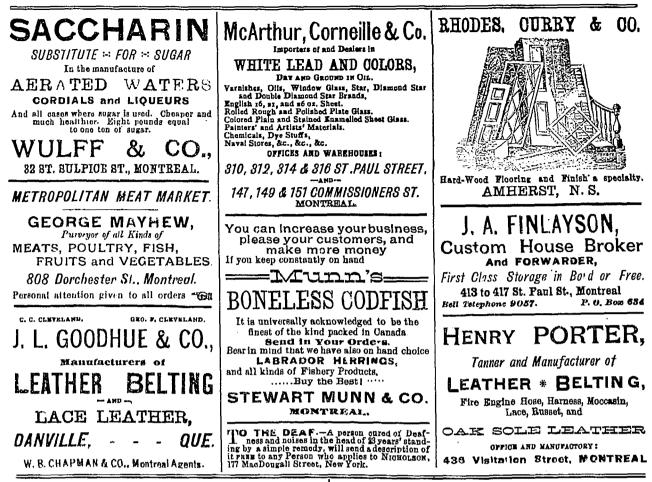






Boston.





provided by the will. Saving what was specially devised the property will be divided between the sons, Hugh Montsgu, Bryce and Arthur, the former taking half, the latter too, one-fourth each.

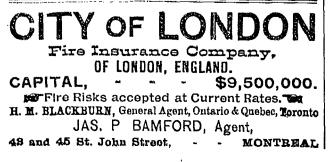
PROF. SAUNDERS being examined before the committee on agriculture said that Canadian two-rowed barley had been favorably reported on by a leading English brewer. The reputation of our barley in England has been injured owing to mixing different varieties and careless handling.

THE Silver Queen Mining Co., incorporated for mining in the Kootenai district includes amongst its directors, Messre. H. Paton, W. Strachan, A. F. Gault, Geo. W. Stephens, E. L. Bond, Robt, Lindsay, F. Bulter, M.D., Alex. Robertson, A. C. Clark, John Popham & Samuel H. Ewing, all of this city.

J. FREDERICK HUME & Co., Drugs, etc., Revelstoke and Nelson, B.C., are closicg out the former business.--R. E. Lemon, general store, is doing likewise.--Horrocks & Co, drugs, etc., Vancouver, are out of business.--Braden & Stam(ord, plumbers, Victoria, have dissolved, J. L. Stamford continuing.

JUDGE DUGAS decided in a coffee adulteration case on 12th inst., that in the case of goods in which the original package is marked "compound," that every package taken therefrom must also be so marked. If e said he would like the question discussed in a higher Court. It is appealed.

JUDGMENT has been given in the Equity Court in the case of Weldon vs. Parks, finding that the Bank of Montreal was in contempt of court in issuing notices to the Bank of New Brunswick and other persons indebted to the receiver, not to pay any one but itself. The court stayed proceedings for ten days to enable parties to consider any damages caused by the issuing of notices.



MR. EDISON has devised a scheme for protecting forts against attack. He proposes to throw streams of electrified water on the troops by which they would be paralysed. He forgets that guns now-a-days send shot a mile or two, so while his electricians were fixing the water squirts the fort would come tumbling about their ears.

PASSOVER bread is made of the finest wheat flour without any leavening. Its manufacture is superintended by a Rabbi, and no other work is permitted to be done in the mill while passover flour is being ground. It is rolled into thin sheets about 14 inches square, and much resembles the out cakes made in England.

THE American press is greatly chagrined at a presentation of a handsome silver tea service to the captain of the ship that carried U.S. wheat to Russia, as a gift to the starving people. The ship it turns out was a British vessel, and the Captain an Englishman. The United States has no vessel equal to a trip across the Atlantic.

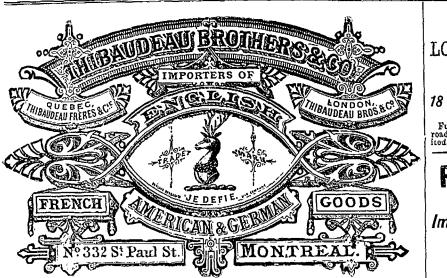
The Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, has issued a circular to boards of trade and agricultural societies stating that the Government intends to make an exhibit of agricultural, lumbering, mining and manufacturing resources of the province, and asks that steps be taken to have the exhibit as complete as possible. The institute opens in June.

THE Canadian Gazette says: In consequence of the depressed state of trade in Russia, some of the finer descriptions of furs brought lower prices than those of last year. Otter declined 15 per cent, fisher 10 per cent, silver fox 15 per cent, but it is satisfactory to notice that marten advanced 15 per cent and red fox 121 per cent respectively, and it is expected that other im; portant articles will fetch good prices. Compared with previous

LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Co. of England Capital and Assets, over \$20.000,000, JAMES P. BAMFORD, Agent, 43 and 45 St. John Stree

MONTREAL.

SELLING AGENTS:



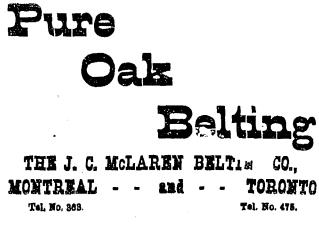
GEO. H. HEES, SON & CO., Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Spring Rollers, &c. TORONTO, ONT.

March sales the quantities offered are as follows: --In 1891, 202,. 331, in 1892, 232,317. The skins showing decrease were rea fox, lynx, skunk, wolf, wolverin, the largest increases were, marten, mink, bear, otter, white fox, musquash.

SIMPSON'S Real Estate Record states that in March there were 15 real estate transfers in the city amounting to \$930,095, and in Cote St. Antoine 20 for \$145,032. The amount is larger than in March '91, but fewer in number. The renting season is said to have been disappointing. Builders of new houses would do well to remember the advice we gave recently, and cater for the taste of house hunters we named, that is certain to grow stronger every year.

LETTERS patent have been issued incorporating the Taylor Decarbonized Iron and Manufacturing Company of Montreal, with a capital of \$150,000, for the purpose of acquiring and working the Taylor process for decarbonizing iron. The charter members are Frank Gilbert, engineer; Frederick Workman, morchant; William Thomas Costigan, morchant; James Robert Walker, merchant, and Francis Daniel Taylor, mining engineer, all of Montreal.

ALTHOUGH we doubt the advisability of municipal bonusing of factories, when a bonus is given it is best to allow it for assisting a new industry. This will be the case with the proposed twine manufactory at Perth which would be run by Mr. Hogarth in connection with his flax business. He considers it feasible to make flax into twine at a profit, and so use up a raw material



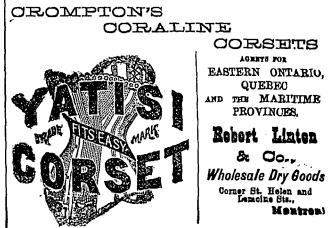


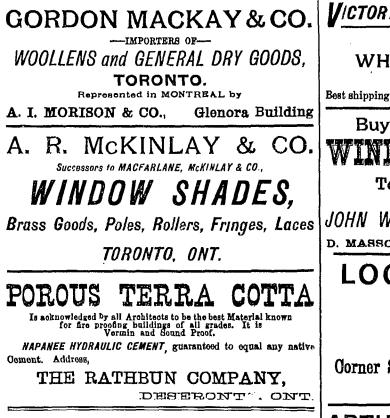
at home that is now sent abroad. The North West consumes 2 million pounds of twine in binding its harvest, so the demand is not only large but rapidly growing.

The Royal Electric Light Company has procured a charter for utilizing the Chambly rapids for generating electricity. Work is to be commenced as soon as a water capacity of twenty thousand horse power is available. The rapids are about twenty miles from the city. The undertaking is one of the most extensive in the history of the city. Lighting will be cheapened twenty per cent, if the sanguine hopes of the company are realised.

The Halifax Herald points out that the U.S. never did open their coasting trade to other countries, nor ever are likely to. Canada on the contrary under provision of Shipping Act 1870, cap. 14, sec. 2, opens its coasting trade to all the chief countries of Europe and the Southern Republics, who grant us reciprocal privileges. The U.S. on being asked have always refused point blank to allow Canadian vessels to trade between any two of their ports.

THE business events of the week in Ontario include the following:—Thos. Foster & Co., wholesale jobbers in boots and shoes, Berlin, have assigned. They have been in business only a few years and did not do a large trade.—Wm. Turner, trader, Sault Ste Marie, has been unable to effect a settlement and has assigned.—Jas. Jackson, hardware, Ottawa, after a brave fight has been unable to weather the storm and has assigned.—Other





failures are Mrs. T. M. Kelly, grocer, Hamilton; Jas. Montgomery, store, Huntsville; Reuban Law, liquors, Niagara Falls and R. D. Allen, stoves and tins, Wales .- Mrs. J. Langlois, grocer, Windsor, has sold out and is offering to compromise .- The following have sold out :-- Frank Finch, hotel, Vittoria; Jos. Tovell, grocer, Toronto Junction; A. Smith, furniture, Shelburne; Chas. McQueen, store, Hepworth and D. Brocklebank, hardware, Arthur.-The bailiff is in possession of the premises of D. Williams & Son, pickles, Toronto.-J. R. Munshaw, jeweller, Ripley, is removing to Wingham --- Jas. McDonald, hotel, St. Mary, is reported away .-- Carmichael & McTaggart, store, Teeswater, have suffered damage by fire, also J. M. Garth, billiards, Sarnia . F. J. Scott, hotel, Birr and Thos. Ventress, hotel, Trenton .- W. G. Baird, general store, formerly of Tweed & Marmora has removed to Smiths' Falls .- R. D. Webber, printer, Toronto, has called a meeting of his creditors. Dull times and a too expensive establishment are given as the cause of his trouble. John Brown, a Toronto builder, is reported to have left town, leaving behind him a great deal of indebtedness .-John Porter, of Montreal, who reached Toconto with a lot of money to invest in real estate, is said to be a loser to the amount of \$10,000 in a business transaction with Brown.-Porter, Robertson & Co., Toronto, have called a meeting of their creditors. The liabilities are \$10,000, and assets about the same.

THE Daily Sun, St. John, N.B., reports from Edmundston, there is a boom in the shingle trade just now. The fine quality of our cedar is commanding high prices on the American market, and several mills are being erected on the many waterpowers for which this section of the country is noted. Besides the large mill recently built at Fort Kent, Robt. Connors will





1 Wollington St. E., Alex. Wells, Prince William St. WONTRRAL-TORONTO ST. JOHN. have six shingle machines sawing this summer near his place.

&c.,

&c.

&c.,

He has purchased the Brown mill at Grand Falls, and intends removing it to Saint Francis. Duncan Sinclair is putting in a steam power, whilst Mr. Wheelock, is busying rebuilding on the site of his former mill lately destroyed by fire.

REFORTS from the lower provinces state that Ed. McLearn, trader, Mount Uniacke; J. T. O'Connor, store, Edmundston; G. S. Turner, storekeeper and ship builder, Harvey; John A. Beatty, drugs, Hillsboro; Bliss Steeves, lumber, same place and Joshua M. Steeves, late general store, have assigned .- Frank S. Alwood, rubber goods and hardware, St. Johns, N.B., has assigned. The stock of rubber goods is covered by a bill of sale .-Miss N. Mercier, millinery, St. Johns, Nfld., is insolvent .-- The stock of Wm. Sutherland, store, Sheet Harbor, is advertised for sale by tender .--- Harry Davison, stationery, etc., Hantsport, has closed up his business .- Robb Bros., stoves, etc., Amherst, have sold out.

The following assignments, business changes, etc, have taken place in this Province : Mark Palardy, general store, Eastman, has compromised at 50c on the dollar, 4, 8, and 12 months, secured.-H. F. Bedard, who carried on a fairly large business

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Of London. England. FIREI LIFEII MARINEIII Total Invested Funds - - - \$12,500,000. Capital and Assets\$25,000,000 Agonoies in all the principal Cities and Towns of the Dominion. HEAD OFFICE, Canadian Branch, - - MONTREAL. N. PICARD, City Arent.



in dry goods at Hull, has assigned, and probably owes over \$15,000,-J. C. Dixon, dentist and dentists' supplies, city, who of late, has been in trouble with some of his creditors, has assigned with liabilities of \$5,000 .- Damien Fortin, grocer, city, has effected a compromise.-Joseph Fournier, printer, city, has assigned; liabilities \$2,400.-At a meeting of the creditors of Rohr & Co., liquors, city, it was found that the outlook is a bad one, and the insolvent is still absent in the United States. The estate is now in insolvency, and the liabilities are said to amount up to \$16,000 .- Robert Willoughby and Samuel Willoughby, contractors and builders, city, doing business under the name of Willoughby Bros., have assigned with liabilities of \$8,000 .- A demand for judicial abandonment has been filed against F. X. Crevier, plumber and merchant, city, the petitioner being Jos. N. Lariviere, whose request that defendant, whose whereabouts are unknown, be summoned through the press to appear, was granted by Judge Mathieu. A meeting of creditors has been called for the 19th inst. -Arthur Arel, hotel, St. Philomene, is offering to compromise at 25c on the dollar .-- A. Vincent & Co. manufacturer of shoes, St. Therese de Blainville, are offering to compromise at 20c on the dollar, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. The liabilities are \$1,700.- The stock in trade of Dr. Ed. Morin & Co., wholesale drugs, Quebec, is advertised for sale .- David Crawford, city has ceased doing business under the style of the Smardon Soap Company .--- H. Millette, furniture, city, has been sold out by his landlord .-- Gancher & Telmosse, wholesale grocers, have dissolved the latter, continuing under the style of D. W. Telmosse & Co.

THE New England Paper Co's mills at Port Neuf were des troyed by fire on the night of the 7th inst. The adjusters have fixed the loss at about \$23,000. The company hopes to resume operations in a fortnight.

SUIT has been entered by the Government against Larkin, Connolly, Murphy & McGreevy for recovery of \$570,000, moneys improperly obtained in connection with contracts.

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A. W. BELL, assignee to the estate of R. T. Robertson, boots aud shoes, Carleton Place, has sold out the stock at 70c on the dollar.

THE usual quantity of old carpets, old furniture, etc., is being sold at auction all over the city, and fetching good prices from the ladies—God bless them.

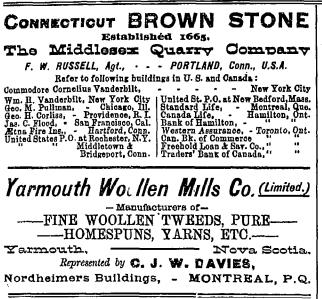
INSPECTOR and Secretary Edwards of the Eastern is in Montreal and busy with applicants for the local agency consequent on the resignation of Mr. Johnson to join the British America.





Telephone 1977

P.O. Box 2081.



for surprise at any departure from the "rigour of the game," causing friction and at times exasperation. Even in contests where a well settled code of rules exists, where custom has the force of law, there are continual disputes arising upon points where the interpretation of such rules and laws differs.

It is then an inevitable condition of the relative positions occupied by importers and customs officials that disputes will occur, more especially so owing to the frequent introduction of new features, new laws of the game,—upon the correct and fair application of which differences arise.

In the world of sport there are steps promptly taken to eliminate all chances of dispute over some new question by securing the decision of an expert tribunal. which is made known to all interested. In the world of business there is less of a business spirit shown than in the sphere of play. Decisions given by the Department are kept private. A ruling to-day on one case would, if known, stop a dozen disputes to-morrow, at as many custom houses or at one centre. But importers complain that they are kept wholly in the dark in regard to decisions, of which it is necessary for them to be informed in order that they may observe the law as thus interpreted. Ignorance of the moral law is no excuse for crime, as conscience is held to involve knowledge sufficient to create responsibility. The Customs Department seems to imagine that every importer has, or ought to have, an instinctive knowledge of the complicated, and ever changing variations in the tariff, and of all new interpretations thereof. But human nature has made no such provision, so that every importer has a clear right to an official code, supplemented by reports of recent decisions of disputed points for his guidance. Even the officials are often kept ignorant of judgments arrived at by the Department. This has led to a number of firms of the highest integrity being "seized " for reading a clause in the tariff too literally and the action of the officials being condemned at Ottawa as contrary to some decision which had been kept too secret.

The injustice done to merchants from this lack of official information is most serious. To be in conflict with the Customs is prejudicial, as well as annoying and expensive. The more honorable is the repute of a firm the more do they shrink from a Customs dispute. Hence those who are most anxious to honorably observe the law, are those who are most punished for alleged infractions, as they submit to gross injustice to avoid the scandal of having trouble at the Custom



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House. It is averred also that this sensitiveness to honor is taken advantage of at times by officials whose zeal for an increase of income has so blunted their own honor that they regard the probity of others as affording desirable financial opportunities. It must be remembered that the object of keeping decisions secret is to protect importers on this very ground, to prevent their disputes being talked about It is also to be noted that no two cases are exactly alike, each has to be treated on its peculiar features and merits.

SIMMS & CO., - St. John, N.B.

A Minister of Customs, however wide may have been his practical experience in trade, must be almost wholly dependent on his staff. No man can be an expert in more than one or two branches of business.

Before a seat in the Cabinet is reached a large part of his life must have been devoted to politics, to such an extent indeed as to render any Minister of Customs incapable of deciding disputes except upon the evidence and the opinions of others. In appealing then to Ottawa, an importer is taking his case before a court where the witnesses and the judge are the plaintiffs against him. No wonder then at merchants affirming that the verdicts of this court are so seldom in their favor or rarely equitable.

The office of Minister of Customs is the only Cabinet position that necessarily entails a disagreeable degree of impopularity with an important class. However admirable he may be, and sympathetic, "offences will come" that bring down on his head the wrath of importers, as misunderstondings cannot be avoided.

In other departments of the government the advice of experienced permanent officials is usually highly valued by the Minister. In the Customs department the same confidence cannot justly be placed in officials as regards their views of the tariff. They are but rarely experts, outside of a very narrow range, and they cannot in their position, keep abreast of movements in manufacturing enterprise. Besides these drawbacks, the official takes an official view of tariff questions, and this view is not always that seen by the eyes of justice, equity or expedience.

Although far too much opportunity is given to a certain class of officers to make money out of disputes, the Minister has a direct interest in working his department as smoothly as possible. His personal comfort must naturally incline him to a policy that avoids friction; his duty also to his colleagues demands that he shall avoid, as far as possible, making the government unpopular with the mercantile classes.

The system that obtains in the States has been devised to meet the main difficulty above stated. There the importers are not kept in ignorance of tariff decisions, which are recorded, and open for inspection. This plan we need. An official register should be kept giving a synopsis of every tariff dispute. This should Each year should have its be open to all interested. own record duly indexed, and each case numbered. Every Custom House should be furnished with one or more copies of such a register, with each fresh decision duly fyled therein so that each importer or his agent could inspect this record for his guidance. It would be better still to issue a Customs Bulletin monthly containing these decisions without any reference to names. Were this official information provided, and he readily accessible, the results would be:

1. The establishment of uniformity of practice at all Dominion ports.

2. The avoidance of repeated disputes arising from the same grounds.

3. The enabling each collector to become an authority on the tariff to date.

4. The stoppage of a mass of correspondence with the Department, and of interviews with the officials which are often wasteful of time and money, sometimes humiliating.

The local Register or Bulletin would be additional evidence of the anxiety of the government to meet the convenience of merchants, and to work the Customs Department so as to meet their convenience as far as possible.

It is a natural consequence of his business that any tariff is objectionable to an importer. As matters now stand, public opinion is emphatically in favor of such a tariff as shelters Canadian industries from ruinous competition,-from competition organised for the very purpose of affecting their ruin. This being the situation the importer has to do the best he can, and one of the best things he can do in this regard, is to get his goods into his warehouse with as little delay and friction as possible. Business provides as much worry as men need, without the government creating a supply. Indeed, we submit, that it should be regarded as the imperative duty of a government to facilitate the operations of commerce and of commercial men. The ex-Minister of Customs held this view, and did his utmost to avoid giving trouble to importers. The discharge of that function will be greatly furthered by placing before merchants a record of those tariff decisions they need for guidance in importing.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The year just closed was the 45th in the history of the Canada Life Assurance Company. It is said that "a man is either a fool or a physician at forty." He, by that ago,[has learned what his constitutional requirements for health are, and is wise enough to observe them, or, he is foolish enough to go on drifting, through ignorance, into sickness, which by care would have been avoided. A life insurance company that has in it the vitality of youth in its 45th year must have learnt this lesson well.

The Canada Life has passed that stage in its career when any inherent defects in its constitution, or errors in management, would have shown signs of its mischievous working, by indications of impaired strength.

The new policies issued for the year were 2,167, concerning insurances for \$5,255,021, which alone would be a good business. The total insurance in force at close of 1891 was \$56,218,318, upon 19,563 lives. The

income received was, from policy holders \$1,622,859. and from investments \$590,237, a total of \$2,213,096. The assets, which consist of such solid securities as cash on hand, mortgages on real estate, first class debentures, bank and other stocks of the highest quality, with accrued interest, amount to \$7,737,870. These assets are practically as good as cash locked up in the company's safe. Besides this large sum, the company has assets that are regarded "as sound as the wheat," assets which could not be bought at a discount, for \$4,336,254. One half of this sum consists of moderate advances on high class stocks, and over one-fourth is made up of loans on policies, which, to that extent, cancel the liabilities of the company. Of the remaining quarter, \$872,913 consists of real estate owned by the company, and furniture, including the magnificent premises at Toronto. The small balance of about \$1800 is the value of ground rents and small debts. The total assets of the company, that can be claimed justly as worth 100 cents on the dollar, thus amount to \$12,074,124. So that this institution is in such a position that it could pay promptly in full all claims that would arise were 4,100 of its policy holders to be all suddenly stricken with death, which is more than twenty times the number of death claims that, at the average rate, will arise in twenty years. It will be noted that last year the income from investments alone, apart from premiums, paid the whole of the death claims, and left a surplus of \$78,358.

We are gratified to find that the death claims in 1891 were \$92,011 less than in 1890, when the grippe epidemic was so fatal, and which, we believe, enlarged the death claims in the early part of last year.

The company has entered the American field by opening a branch in Michigan, where it at once took the fourteenth place out of 32 companies in new business. The report also mentions, that in 1891 no less than \$816,370 was paid back to policy holders as profits, a remarkable exhibit, one which is rarely equalled. On the 14th inst., the Superintendent of Insurance handed the company his quinquennial valuation of its affairs, which was highly favorable.

The position of prominence secured by the Canada Life demonstrates the soundness of its actuarial basis. But even that is not all needed for success. There has been economy of management; the agents have been held to strict and prompt accountability, and while given every prudent encouragement to secure business, have been imbued with the conservative spirit which, combined with enterprise and skill, characterises Mr. A. G. Ramsay, to whom, with his able coadjutors, the Canada Life owes its prosperity, and, who, we trust, will long remain the presiding genius of this great institution. It will be observed in the report that Mr. Geo. A. Cox of Toronto, who is a host in himself, has been elected a Director.

THE TREATY MAKING POWER.

Since the once celebrated, but now forgotten Aurora speech of the Hon. Edw. Blake there have been intermittent demands made by a section of our politicians for Canada to be invested with the power to conclude independent treaties with foreign powers.

On a motion to go into committee of supply on 7th inst., Mr. Mills moved: "That the House do not now go into committee of supply but that it be resolved it is expedient to obtain the necessary powers to enable Her Majesty the Queen, through her representative the Governor-General of Canada, upon the advice of his ministers, to appoint an agent to negotiate commercial treaties with other British possessions or with foreign states subject to prior consent or subject to the approval of the Parliament of Canada." There is no constitutional obstacle to this power being exercised by the Dominion. A treaty is only a formal agreement between two or more States by which they severally bind themselves to observe certain conditions in the matter treated of. The main question in such an agreement, as indeed in all agreements, is as to the competency of the contracting parties to fulfil the conditions by which they are bound by the treaty. Canada could not make a treaty with the States by which she would be bound to transfer part of the soil of this country, for over that soil Canada has not absolute sovereign power.

In regard, however, to such matters as are in the control of the Parliament of Canada, this country could make an arrangement with a foreign power by basing such treaty upon an Act of Parliament. Such an Act would be open to Imperial veto, not specially because it was practically a treaty, but because any Act of our Parliament is liable to the veto of the home authorities. If, however, this step placed no Imperial interest in jeopardy, nor conflicted with existing relations between the home government and the one with whom we made such formal agreement, there would be no ground for a veto, and therefore no fear of its being exercised. This assent of England to a Canadian treaty would not bind the old land to any responsibility for the carrying out of its provisions, and we may be sure that before such assent was given the exact position in which England stood in the matter would be most clearly explained to the other party or parties, who would know that Canada, and Canada only was held to the observance of whatever provisions were embodied in the agreement.

It would thus become a question with those so dealing with us, as to how far they considered it advisable to jointly contract with a power like Canada, which is not a sovereign State. They would have the advantage of us in this respect, that while we should be powerless to enforce the observance of treaty stipulations, they would have no difficulty in that regard. Canada could not expect to make treaties in this way, practically independently of England, and then look to England for the necessary power to compel the observance of such agreements. As, however, any difficulty that Canada got into with a foreign power through a treaty, would tend to compromise and embarrass England, there would be considerable restrictions placed on the treaty making power, and conditions insisted upon being made a part of such treaty, designed to protect England in case of dispute arising.

We are unable to see any force in Mr. Mill's plea that "the British Ambassador as a general rule is illinformed on colonial subjects so that a thorough discussion of them was out of the question." As a general rule ambassadors are especially well informed, they have the whole experience of a number of predecessors as well as a highly trained permanent staff to guide them, and are able to acquire and to enjoy sources of information most reliable and complete. No treaty affecting Canada is ever likely to be made by Britain without not only full consideration being given to it by our government, but the presence at the conferences for negotiating such treaty of a Canadian representative. We venture to say that at certain such conferences that have been held, the heaviest weight of metal

was carried by the Canadian ship. As we write, Sir Charles Tupper is engaged in consultation with the Government of Spain in reference to trade arrangements between Canada and the Spanish West Indies. This and the various visits paid to Washington by Canadian diplomatists, are all evidences of the large liberty we enjoy in making agreements with foreign powers. Mr. Mills spoke as though Canada was wholly ignored in these international negotiations.

We cannot approve of the line of argument pursued by the Minister of Finance in replying to this motion. He went into criticisms of certain speeches made at Boston which we submit were not particularly relevant. He asserted that; "If he, Mr. Laurier, obtained the power for Canada to negotiate her own treaties he would go straight to the United States, give them unrestricted reciprocity and discriminate against British goods. He would ask the House at once the question whether we should remain any longer a colony of Great Britain." Mr. Foster's assertion that the extension of the treaty making power would cause "the last trace of British influence on this continent to disappear and the Monroe doctrine to prevail from the extreme north to the Gulf of Mexico," sounds more like stump oratory, than language suitable to the House of Commons. If Mr. Foster imagines that the Canadian people would agree to any treaty that cancelled "the last trace of British influence on this continent," he has lost faith in the strength of the very principle wnich has put him in power as Finance Minister. The history of Canada proves that the attachment of her people to Britain has grown proportionately to, and on parallel lines with the development of our freedom under "British influence."

The fault then of Mr. Mills' motion, and the weak, the fatal spot, in the movement for Canada having some new treaty making power lies in the fact that we already possess all the practical freedom our interests require in this respect. If it is now desired to negotiate a commercial treaty, the Parliament of Canada, or the Cabinet, can send an agent to represent our interests. We don't need a staff of ambassadors placed all over the universe to do this work. Our representative in England can do all that is wanted in Europe, and as to the States, our interests certainly do not call for a special agent at Washington. In these days of rapid transit, telegraphs and telephones, the old world style of ambassadors is getting somewhat antiquated, their lofty functions are very seldom exercised, and never independently, they have little more than ceremonial uses; it would be an anachronism for Canada to burden herself with such a system.

A LOOK OVER THE COTTON PLANTATIONS.

The problem of adapting production to consumption is the axis upon which turns the world of commerce. Whenever any serious disturbance arises in the harmonious relations of these two factors, the gravest consequences follow, which at times, lead to serious local disasters, owing to revolutions in modes of conducting and transferences of industries. If we consider the marvellous complexity of the business of supplying the world's markets, it is remarkable how smoothly the whole machinery works. Take even the humblest home and there will be found therein a supply of articles representing some form of human industry exercised in a large variety of producing centres, by enterprises which, however vast, are all competing to secure the custom of an infinite number of buyers in almost every clime. With the whole human race as possible customers for some article we need not wonder at the stimulus to production tending to outrun demand.

Such an article is cotton, which we believe is used by more consumers than any other fabric, or any natural product. To adjust the supply of this material to demand is impossible, as the sources of one and causes of the other are largely dependent on conditions beyond man's control, conditions that have no relation, and that only coincide to produce some proportion between supply and demand by chance.

At present the cotton market is depressed by superabundant crops in the South. The development of this industry in the U.S. has been progressing for many years most rapidly. From an average yearly production of 800,000 bales from 1825 to 1830, the yield went up to nearly 5 millions just before the war, a figure it did not reach again for many years. In 1891 the production was 8,653,000 bales, which was double that of In the latter year there was a considerable re-1871. duction in the acreage, and a deficient crop, which caused an advance of prices in England from 7 pence to one shilling per lb. The affect of this short supply was felt for several years in which good prices were maintained. In that period cotton manufactures that now fetch only 51 to 63 cents, sold from 12 to 15 cents. Since that date the production of raw cotton has advanced under the stimulus given by the prosperous years from 1871 to '80. Up to 1882 and later, the crops fetched paying prices. In that year they ruled 100 per cent higher than those of to-day, The total U.S. production then was 5,600,000 bales.

This long run of prosperity quickened production without any justification from an increased demand. This was shown by a sudden enlargement of the crop of 1886 by 15 per cent, causing a drop in prices of close upon that ratio in the English market. This was a clear indication that a point had been reached in amount of supply, which, if overstepped would break prices seriously. The planters, however, were so sanguine that in 1890 they turned out a crop of 8,900,000 bales, and in 1891 another of close upon the same volume, 8,652,957.

The official report of the Agriculture Department shows that in 1890 the total crop of the world's cotton fields gave one and a half million bales beyond the consumption. There was another large excess over demand in 1891, so that the drop in prices from those of January 1890 to those of January 1892 of about 30 per cent, needs no further explanation. There seems ground for believing that the marvellous extent of the phosphate deposits in the cotton raising States has helped not a little to stimulate the growth of this cron as these have furnished a cheap fertilising agent which has reduced, to some extent, the cost of production.

The number of cotton mills in the States has, in recent years, been doubled and the product more than guadrupled. In 1880 161 mills turned out \$16,356,000 worth of goods, in 1891 336 mills produced about \$55,-000,000. The consumption in Southern mills last year was 605,600 bales, less than 7 per cent of the local crop.

It is stated that cotton is about coming into use for binder twine and ropes by being treated with tar that renders it as tough and elastic as the products of hemp and manilla. If that process proves a success there will be an opening for much larger crops than have ever yet been grown.

the cotton growing industry on a paying basis? The Texas bankers in discussing "the deplorable condition of the cotton market" suggest that Southern farmers should diversify their crops and so reduce the output Others urge better methods of plantation of cotton. work, which would so far reduce the cost of cotton as to make present prices remunerative. Our Boston namesake seems to favor the latter policy. It quotes the report of the Memphis Exchange as saying :

"The southern planter is fitted by nature, education and surroundings to plant but one crop to any extent, and that is cotton. We say to him, therefore, reduce the cost of production and not the production itself. Inaugurate the use of cultivators, cotton pickers, and other economic labor and money saving machines. Learn to produce cotton at four to five cents per pound. Run India out of the market."

We do not wish to discourage our American friends but we would ask them to have a little mercy on other nations and peoples. They might leave some spot in the universe whereon men could earn their bread, besides the States. By running India "out of the market," -which is a large contract, - they would disturb one of the largest markets for their own products, and inevitably develop the production of other crops in that country to an extent that would render them serious competitors with those of the States. The insatiable appetite for monopolising trade, which has become a craze in the States has proved disastrous to those nations who have indulged in this greedy policy; it is utterly antagonistic to the very genius and life of commerce. The Memphis report ridicules the idea of the South ever growing wheat and corn in competition Our eastern contemporary thinks that with Canada. low prices will so develop demand for cotton wares that the present crops of the world will have to be enlarged. That is a reasonable theory.

But there is another view of this question, a much graver one for the States than is now realised. The plantations of Asia and Egypt are increasing their growths at a rate which even U.S. Consuls think threatens to constitute their crops dangerous competitors with those of the States. In the last few years the products of Turkestan, India, Egypt and Brazil have increased over one million bales, with every prospect of continuous development.

Besides these fields that are already rivals of the States, there is a certainty that England's African possessions will, in a few years have a very large production of cotton. We may be peering into the next century with too curious eyes, but we believe that there is a revolution going on, such as we spoke of in opening this article. This revolution will shift the main cotton field of the world to the hemisphere "where it naturally belongs," where the textile fabrics are manufactured in such prodigious quantities as to make England the largest cotton clothier of the human race,the just privilege of the land of Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton and Cartwright to whose genius this enterprise owes its vast development.

NOVA SCOTIA ROYALTIES.

One of the most prominent shipping firms in this port, who have large interests in Nova Scotia, has drawn our attention to an article in the Engineering and Mining Journal regarding an alleged intention of the Govt. of Nova Scotia to increase the royalty paid by lessees of coal lands. The writer in his opening paragraphs shows that ignorance of the Canadian con-The great question now is, what is required to place | stitution which is so characteristic of Americans, especially those who presume to discuss our affairs. It is a common, the indeed universal belief of all these "well informed" critics that the tariff of Canada was all arranged for us by England, and that Canada has no power over her fiscal policy. Recently we named this to a Minister of the Crown who expressed a doubt at its being the case. As the conversation took place in a large southern hotel we proposed to test the matter by the verdict of a visitor who is one of the most prominent citizens of Chicago. On being asked by whom in his opinion the tariff of Canada was fixed, he replied promptly, "by the English government, of course." The article we have before us was written by an eminent American publicist, who holds a high degree from a State University. He writes:

"These leases have been granted, as I understand, by the Crown—that is, one would think, by an authority higher than the Provincial Legislature."

Here then is a writer who undertakes to discuss a question relating to the procedure of one of our legislatures, who imagines that such a body passes Acts in some way independently of the Crown! He does not know, what every boy in Canada knows, that every legislative Act must receive the assent of the Crown through its local representative, before it can become law, nor is he aware that every Act is formulated in the name of the Crown. In a later passage in the same article there is further evidence of the unfitness of the writer to discuss Canadian business affairs. He distinctly charges that the system of government leases in Canada is arranged so as to leave open a field for lobbying, bribery, and blackmail, by making lessees dependent, not upon clearly defined rights of which they cannot be deprived, but on the favorable or unfavorable action of a varying body of men, who have to be influenced, legitimately or illegitimately, to let the leases alone. The article shows that the writer is not acquainted with the methods of securing, renewing, or changing the conditions of leases in Canada, of lands that are owned by the Crown. The writer is manifestly judging what the leasing system of Canada is by what it would be if worked by U.S. politicians. As a matter of law the lessees of Crown properties enjoy the same protection against the lessor, the Crown, as the lessees of private properties against the private lessors. Their rights are "clearly defined," and no government yet has ever set these rights at defiance, as this authority imagines is the custom. He goes on to say that if asked his advice by lessees he would say, "these men," -the legislators of Nova Scotia-...' want to be bribed to take their hands off your business, it is your duty to suffer the injury they threaten, rather than yield to their demands." The idea that is possible for a certain line of policy to be adopted in the public interest seems entirely foreign to the writer,-his experience in the States has evidently never brought such an idea before him for observation.

The question as to whether it is better in the public interest to sell lands owned by the Crown outright, or to lease them, is one regarding which much more can be said in favor of leasing than our critic seems to be aware of. Crown lands at a certain date may be almost worthless, but full of the potentialities of future wealth. Is it just then to the people who own such land to sell them for an old song to some far-seeing speculator who eventually makes a great fortune out of the property? Is it not the *duty* of the representatives of the people to reserve the freehold of such lands in order to obtain for the people, the advantage of their

rise in value? The American system which the writer strongly favors, favors the private speculator, the other system, which many governments adopt, favors the people at large. Canada, not being a Republic, takes the side of the people.

As to the question at issue a few words only are needed. We doubt whether the Nova Scotia government does intend to raise the royalties as is charged. Certainly it does not propose to override any existing leases. It would be so exceedingly contrary to enlightened public policy, so adverse to the interests of the Province, to enhance thus artificially the cost of coal to western buyers, that we cannot conceive it possible for such a course to be probable.

We beg to thank the firm who were courteous enough to draw our attention to the article alluded to.

THE BINDER TWINE & OTHER TRUSTS IN THE STATES.

There is a hue and cry being raised against the Binder Twine Trust in the States which is charged with being a breach of the Act against combines. This Act reads: "Every contract, com. bination in the form of trust or otherwise, in restraint of trade among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with other persons, to monopolize any part of the trade among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, &c., &c. The National Cordage Co. leased a factory to make twine, and, wishing to break the lease, pleaded in court that the purpose of the factory being a breach of the law against combines, the lease was null and void. Still the company is pushing on the work of its organization, although it has confessed to being an illegel concern. The St. Louis Miller that has declared open war sgainst this combination, and is carrying on the campaign with great spirit, says : "Since our March pointers were issued the National Cordage Co. has bought the new Miamisburg binder twine factory, paying therefor \$265,000, for property which cost the builders somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$60,000. This still shows that the National is bent on securing control of the market at whatever cost, a determination in which it is as sure to fail as it is certain that it has failed to control the market every year since its organization." The Standard Oil Co. has been condemned as a breach of the above law, still it is active as before. There has also just been consummated a combine of every sugar refinery in the States in direct violation of the Act. so also is the Whisky trust which is in full blast. The plain truth is that legislation is not equal to the task of preventing these forms of partnership. If Congress would turn its attention to some of its own Acts it would discover that they are made expressly to restrain trade with foreign nations, and to further monopolies of such trade. Their coasting laws are barbarous restraints upon trade; the McKinley bill is designed to create and sustain a monopoly at the expense of the people.

A TIMELY ANSWER.

The Forest Free Press publishes the following letter from Messra. Burns and Murphy of that town, which is so timely and cogent that we gladly give it wider circulation. It shows that the views we have twice expressed on this topic have been not only read, but thoroughly digested in the country districts :

EDITOR FREE PRESS.—Having been waited upon by a deputation of the Patrons of Industry, to whom we gave a verbal reply, we deem it advisable to supplement it by the following: 'Believing in the utmost freedom of trade and commerce, we look upon combinations for raising or depressing prices as detrimental to the best interests of the common wealth. We cannot therefore conscientiously grant an association of people more favorable terms than we are willing to grant an individual having a like purchasing capacity. The keen competition characterizing business regulates prices in the interest of the purchasers, and stimulates the merchant to obtain the best value that can be procured. Were the terms of the above association complied with, one of the greatest incentives to intelligent and judicious buying on the part of the merchant would be removed. A uniform profit added to the price of all classes of goods would be an inducement to buy in the dearest rather than the cheapest market, the percentage of profit being thereby increased at the cost of the purchaser, thereby defeating the object aimed at by the association. Systems of coercion tend to dishonesty and fraud on the part of the merchant coerced, and we cannot see how any honorable merchant can comply with the terms proposed, inasmuch as he is the only one bound by the agreement, and must discriminate sgainst those not members of the association. We are at present endeavoring to conduct our business on as nearly a a cash basis as practical, with the smallest expense, consistent with efficiency, at the lowest possible margin of profit lon our goods as will enable us to maintain our integrity.

AN AGENTS' NEGLECT NO PROTECTION TO HIS COMPANY.

The Insurance Observer reports a case which, as it remarks, shows the mischief arising from an insurance company not exercising proper control over its agents. An accident policy was granted to one Bawden, who had lost an eye. "One of the conditions under which the policy was granted was that the deceas. ed was suffering from no physical infirmity, and was not aware of any circumstances which rendered him peculiarly liable to accident. As the deceased was without one eye this was regarded by the company as a physical infirmity which rendered the deceased more liable to accident, but it was contended that the fact that the deceased had only one eye must have been obvious to the agent. In May last, Mr. Bawden met with another accident by which he lost the sight of his left eye, thus becoming permanently disabled before he died last August. It was in respect of this last accident that the claim was made. It was stated by the plaintiff that no conditions were read over to her husband, The jury found for the plaintiff which our English contemporary regards as a just verdict." Probably the agent had lost his own eyesight, and a fellow feeling had made him so wondrous kind as to overlook his duty as an agent.

A NEW HOME MARKET.

The new mining enterprises opening out in the Kootenay district, British Columbia, are already giving such practical evidence of their value to the general trade of the country as will convince the most sceptical. Schemes are proved to have a substantial basis when they give rise to purchases of goods such as have been just made in this city for shipment to the Kootenny district. These purchases have amounted to over \$50,000, from several of our leading firms. The largest safe ever sent out of Ontario has gone to Nelson, a town in that region which has grown up with remarkable rapidity, from whence we receive occasionally a locally published paper. From Toronto a car load of baby carriages have been sent. This shipmont is somewhat remarkable, and significant, as new mining regions are usually more familiar with cradles for rocking mining products, than those for domestic use. The men those vehicles are for, evidently are there to stay, who wish their youngsters to grow up with the country. Ontario is also shipping bricks to Kootenay. The development of this new market will be watched with great interest.

PRIVATE BANKS IN CANADA.

There are two hundred and forty two firms in Canada engaged in the business of banking apart from the chartered institutions. Of these, one hundred and four are established in cities and towns where there is a chartered bank. That many of these priyate bankers are in good credit is not questioned; that in some cases they have been a convenience to their neighbors is true; their neighbors have also been a convenience to them. Looking over the field we judge that a number of openings exist for branch banks, which, if not affording business for a staff the whole time, might well be worked, as is done in the old land by being kept open part of the week, the nearest branch supplying the staff. There must, however, be a number of private firms in our smaller towns who would be disposed to transfer their business to a chartered bank who would find deposits and circulation enough to cover running expenses.

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THE DOMINION COTTON CO.

The annual meeting of this company was held on 13th inst., Mr. A. F. Gault in the chair. The company paid four quarterly dividends lost year of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent each. It now controls ten mills with 4,500 looms, employs 3,500 persons, the total output being about \$2,600,000. Mr. Cleghorn and other shareholders highly and very justly complimented Mr. Gault and his coadjutor, Mr. D. Morrice, on their success in organizing the new company out of such diverse interests. The operation is one that, we believe, will be of advantage not only to the combination, but to the trade and the public generally. Economy of production will be furthered and a check placed on methods of business which disturb every interest and help none.

C. P. R. DEBENTURES.

The annual meeting of the C. P. R. Company called for 11th May in this city will be made special to consider the steps needed to be taken for giving effect to the Act now before Parliament relating to the issue of debenture stock. By this Bill authority would be secured to issue consolidated debenture stock bearing perpetual interest at 4 per cent, in order to deal with some outstanding obligations; or to issue ordinary stock, as there were some English investors who preferred the latter in the hope of getting a little higher interest. The company will be required to obtain permission of the Governor in Council and the approval of two thirds of the shareholders to any proposed increase of stock.

WE beg to thank Sir Charles Tupper for an advanced copy of the *Nineleenth Century* for April containing an article by him on "How to Federate the Empire," to which we shall give attention in our next issue.

By this time next week we shall see probably more than one ocean steamer in port. Several local steamers are running.

ORANGES TO BE MOKINLEYISED.

The orange crops of Florida have for some time yielded such poor profits, in spite of their abundance, that strong pressure is being brought to bear to secure an addition to the U.S. tariff imposing a duty on foreign importations of this fruit, as well as on kindred production of the lemon class. The effect of this will be to enlarge the American home consumption of those fruits, so that their price will be enhanced, and they will be less able to compete in our own markets with those of the Mediterranean.

A complimentary dinner to Mr. Peter H. Sims, the new manager of the British America Assurance Co., is announced for the 18th inst. at the Zinmerman House, Waterloo. We regret inability to accept invitation, and wish Mr. Sims and his friends a good time, and himself a long and prosperous career in his new position.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.—The Brockville agency of The Rathbun Company shipped to England last week, 1,600 doors and two car loads of ash lumber.—Mr. W. H. Harvey, of Deseronto, having decided to go out of the grocery business, has sold his stock to Mr. A. C. Barnett, of that town.—All the cheese factories in the district are preparing to open at an early date. Should the summer prove favorable for pastures, the cheese outp t will de enormous this year. Prices for cows are high this spring, and the demand excellent.—Great quantities of logs continue to reach Deseronto from the back country over the line of the Bay of Quinte Railway.—The North American Telegraph Company have finished stretching another wire from Deseronto to Yarker in order to meet the increasing demands upon the service.—Mr. Hertzberg, C. P. R. engineer, was in Tweed recently with the Bay of Quinte Railway officials, locating a crossing for the extension of the latter road over the tracks of the former. It is said that work on the Bridgewater extension will be pushed vigorously during the coming summer.—The Belleville street railway will be run by electricity.—Tweed people will have brisk building operations the coming summer.—Olessa is the seat of eleven factories, and is naturally proud of the fact.—The *Canadian Press* is a new paper published in Campbellford.—The Lingham gold mine in Belmout is yielding at the rate of \$10 per ton.—Sherman Bond, of Odessa, has started a confectionery factory in that village.—Walter Love, Picton, has purchased the residence of F[.] M. Gelman for \$1,700.—J. B. McMullen is president, and E. Roblin, secretary, of the Picton board of trade.— Judge Merrill, of Picton, is building an extensive wharfalong the water front of his property.—Ogden Hinch has purchased the vapere found's hotel at Gilmour, was completely destroyed by fire on March 21st ; Loss, \$4,000.—A house formerly occupied by T. Hatfield, Wolfe Island, was destroyed by fire the other night.—A house on the Cainflow road near Belleville, owned by J. Hamilton, and occupied $b_{\mathcal{J}}$ a family named Titterson, was burned last week.—The people of Sydenham are willing to give a bonus of \$5,000 to a branch railway line connecting that village with the Bay of Output estimates thereaven it has a set of the Bay of the State of the S with the Bay of Quinte Railway at Harrowsmith.-Mr. J. F. Kelwith the Bay of Quinte Kairway at Harrowsmith.—Mr. of . Rel-lar, of Croydon, was in Napanee on Thursdry, says the *Beaver*. He has secured the services of an experienced miner, and is working in his Quartz Ledge Mine. In this ledge they have struck native silver, and will work it all this season. An expert from Ottawa who examined Mr. Kellar's No. 1 Ledge, said that there was gold, silver, copper, arsenic, and five or six different chemicals in the quartz that were of more value than the gold chemicals in the quartz that were of more value than the gold and silver that were in it.—At the recent annual meeting of the Central Ontario Railway Company was held at Picton. The following were unanimously elected directors: George Burke, ex-Senator H. B. Payne and H. B. McInfosh, of Cleveland, O.; David McLaren and Alex. McDaren of Buckingham, Que.; Chas. Magee of Ottaws, and J. Lyons Biggar. of Belleville. At a sab-sequent meeting of the board, Judge Burke was elected presi-dent, Mr. Alex. McLaren first vice-president, and general manager, and Mr. H. P. McIntosh second vice-president. Under the new board the road passes under the control of the McLaren-Payne interests, who took possession Thursday. These interests were represented at the meeting by Mr. John Bell, Q. C., and Mr. Thomas G. Blackstock, respectively.—Findlay Bros. of Carleton Place, will remove their factory to Perth for a bonus of \$10,000. The extensive mills of the Eyre Manufacturing Co., Lyn, have come into the hands of Norton Gardiner, who will commence operations immediately. operations immediately.

| MONTI | REAL OLEARING | HOUSE, 1892. | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Clearings. | Balances |
| Total for the week e | nding 14th April | \$ 12,100,550 | \$ 1,686,731 |
| Corresponding week, | | | 1,468,354 |
| | 1889 | | 1,270,659 |
| do do | 1890 | 7,718,795 | 974,650 |
| | | | |

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Life

The annual general meeting of the thurcholdere of the Cauada Life Assurance Company was held on the 5th of April in the brard-room of the company's head office in Hamilton There was a large atten-dance. The report of the board of directors of the business of 1891, being the company's forty-fifth year, was received and pronounced highly favorable, as the annual reports of this excellent institution usually are. Those present were:--President A. G. Ramssy; F. W. Gates, vice-president; N. Merritt, Toronto; Justice Burton, Toronto; the Daan of Huron, London; Sir Casimir S. Gzowsk', A. D. O. to the Queen, Toronto; H H Laing, J. S. Hendrie, John Stuart, Secretary Rolland Hills, Geo. A. Young, Warren F Burton, Campbell Ferrie, Dr. Mac-donald, Major McLaren, W. F. Findlay, M Leggat, Dr Multin, D Kidd, A. Bue, Q.C., Walter Macdonald, James H. Mills, W. T. Rawssy, Hamilton; E W. Cox, James H. Plummer, A W. Murton, W. Cooke, George A. Cox, Henry Cawthra, Byron E. Walker, Toronto.

President Ramsay—As the hour has arrived for the holding of the meeting the secretary will read the notice calling the meeting, the minutes of the last maeting and the report.

On motion of Mr. Brown the minutes were taken as read. President Rumsy—The report and statement have been printed and placed in your hands, so they might also be taken as read. On motion this was decided upon. The report and statement are

as follows:

as follows:— The business of 1891, being the company's forty-fifth year, was gain highly favorable. The new assurances applied for were 2,507 in number, and \$5,929,083 in amount. Of these, 136 for \$259,500 were declined, the lives not appearing to reach that standard of eligi-bility which it is in the best interest of our assurers should be main-tained. Of the balance of \$5,669,583, upon 2,371 lives, which were accepted by the directors, 204 for \$414,562 were not carried out, leav-ing the actual new assurances of the year \$5,265,021, under 2,167 poli-cles, with a new annual premium in.ome of \$178,191.06. At 31st Dec. last there were in force \$56,218 318.03 of assurances and bonus additions, upon 19.563 lives, under 26 484 policies

bonus additions, upon 19,563 lives, under 26 484 policies,

The statement of receipts and payments and the abstract of assets and liabilities herewith submitted show that the income of the year was \$2,213 096.27, and that the assets amounted to \$12,074,124 87,

having been increased during the year by \$1,041,684.78 The death claims of the year were upon 192 lives under 243 poli-cies for \$511,879,11, including profits, a sum considerably under that of the previous year, 1890, when the amount was a good deal affected by the epidemic of la grippe, which then prevailed, and its results. The business of the various branches has been generally well sus-tained, and having last year alluded to anticipations of successful pro-

Lance, and having not year alluded to anticipations of successful pro-gress at the Michigan branch, it may be mentioned that these have been largely realized. In compliance with the company's charter the following directors retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election: The Hon Sir Alex Campbell, K.O.M.G., Toronto; Andrew Allan, Esq, Montreal, and Thomas Swinyard, Ecq, New York State.

(Signed,) A. G. RAMSAY, president. R. HILLS, secretary.

The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Ont., March, 28th, 1892.

Statement of receipts and payments of the Canada Life Assurance Company for the 45th year, ending Dec. 31st, 1891 :

| Receip's. To balance at Dec. 31, 1890 | \$10 574 570 43 |
|--|--------------------|
| " Premiums received on new policies | |
| and renewals\$1,62 | 1,441 90 |
| t: Wwine wiebe | 1,022 77 |
| | |
| "Fnes | 394 53 |
| " Interest earned on investments and | |
| profit on sales of debentures, etc 59 | 90,237 07 |
| prome of enter of debenfutures, ororres of | 2,213,096 27 |
| | 2,413,000 AT |
| | |
| | \$12,787,666 70 |
| Payments. | |
| By expense account | 5286.950 52 |
| | |
| " Re-assurance premiums | 3,751 37 |
| " Olaims by death \$48 | 36,801 14 |
| " Less reassurance | 4,704 00 |

\$482,097 14 40,100 00 " Olaims by matured endowments.. 622,197 14 67,184 27 " Cancelled (purchased) policies... \$70,668 60 73,982 91 171.718 51 316,370 02 25,000 00 400 00 " Dividend and bonus on stock..... " Annuities..... \$1,221,853 32 " Balance of assets as per general abstract of assets

11,565,813 38 and liabilities..... \$12,787,666 70

(Signed,) A. G. RAMSAY, president, R. HILLS, secretary.

The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Ont., March 21st, 1892.

Audited and approved.

(Signed,) MAITLAND YOUNG, auditor.

General abstract of the assets and liabilities of the Canada Life Assurance Company as at Dec. 31st, 1891.

| ASSETS. | | | | |
|---|---------------|------|----------------------|-----|
| Cash on hand, \$40,72, and in banks, \$8,593. Mortgages on real estate—value in account. | | | \$8,634 3,649,971 | |
| Debentures-value in account (par value): | | | | |
| City \$3 | 37,795 | 11 | | |
| County | 87,573 | | | |
| | 88,806 | | | |
| | 592,292 | | | |
| Village | 40,071 | | | |
| | 01,000 | | | |
| | 50,000 | | | |
| Dorchester Bridge company | 6,000 | | | |
| Railway bonds | 7,455 | | | |
| Street Railway bonds | 11 000 | | | |
| | 16,000 | 00 | | |
| Waterworks bonds | 35,000 | 00 | | |
| United States government bonds 1 | 27,250 | 00 | • | |
| | | _ | 2,900,244 | 68 |
| Bank stocks | | •• | 536,190 | |
| Loan Companies' stock | | • • | 40,243 | 00 |
| Dominion Telegraph Co. stock | | •• | 5,723 | 50 |
| Gas Companies' stock | | •• | 38,003 | |
| Newfoundland Government inscribed stock. | | | 60,635 | |
| Loans on policies | • • • • • • • | •• | 1,126,603 | |
| Loans on stocks, etc | | •• | 2,222,544 | |
| Real estate-head office, branches, etc | | | 865,976 | |
| Liens on half-credit policies in force | | • • | 112,335 | |
| Ground rents (present value) | • • • • • • • | •• | 1,090 | |
| Office furniture | • • • • • • • | •• | 6,937 | 50 |
| Suspense account-balance of items awaitin | | | | ~ ~ |
| ment | •••••• | •• | 769 | 35 |
| | | 9 | 511,565,813 | 20 |
| OTHER ASSETS, | | 4 | pr1,000,013 | 30 |
| | | | | |
| Cash in agents' and others' hands, in- | | | | |
| cluding receipts held by them for | | | | |
| premiums which have since been ac- | 07 741 | 20 | | |
| | 187,741 | 36 | | |
| Half-yearly and quarterly premiums secured on policies and payable | | | | |
| | 121,579 | 36 | | |
| | 141,010 | 30 | | |
| - | 309,320 | 71 | | |
| Deduct 10 per cent for cost of collection | 30,932 | | | |
| | | | \$278,388 | RA. |
| Accrued interest on debentures, etc | | | 229,922 | 85 |
| | | •• . | | |
| | | 9 | \$12,074,124 | 87 |
| LIABILITIES. | | | · | |
| Capital stock paid up | | | \$125,000 | 00 |
| Proprietors' account | | | 68,198 | |
| Assurance annuity and profit funds | | | 11,022,977 | |
| NorsFrom this falls to be deducted \$ | | | 103 j | |
| as it is paid for death claims not fully | | | , 1. | |
| which claimants had not presented valid | | | | |
| - | - | | | |

and \$17,998 60 for vested profits on the above unpaid death claims, and "cash " and "diminution" profits unpaid at 31st December, 1891, nearly all since paid. Reserve profit on mutual policies..... Special reserve on account of 4 per cent basis,

250,000 00

\$11,565,813 38

(Signed.) A. G. RAMBAY, president. R. HILLS, secretary.

The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Ont., 21st March, 1892.

Agdited and approved.

(Signed,) MAITLAND YOUNG, auditor.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS.

We hereby certify that we have examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the general abstract of assets and liabilities to Dec. 31 last, and find the same to be correct.

> (Signed,) GRORGE M. INNES, WM. HENDRIE, " ADAM BROWN.

Canada Life Assurance Company's Offices, Hamilton, March 22nd, 1892.

I certify that I verified the balance of cash on Dec. 31 last. (Signed,) F. W. GATES.

Canada Life Assurance Company's Offices, Hamilton, Macrh 22nd, 1892.

AUDITOR'S BEPORT, 1892.

To the President, Vice-President and Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company :

GENTLEVEN .---- Having completed the audit of your company's books for the year onding Dec. 31, 1891, and the examination of the securities representing the loans and investments as at that date, I have pleasure in certifying as follows :-

The books are correct; the statements of assets and liabilities and of receipts and expenditure which I have signed, correctly set forth the affirs of the company as shown by the books; the securities were found in perfect order and in accordince with the statements; the bank and cash balances at Dec. 31 were duly verified,

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) MAITLAND YOUNG, auditor. Hamilton, March 21, 1892.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

Prosident Ramsay-I beg to move the adoption of the directors' report now before you, and although the statements which it and the published accounts which have been in your hands for some days so published accounts which have been in your hands for some days so clearly indicate the success of the past year's business and the sound position of the company that I need take up but little of the time of this annual meeting in adverting to them, it may be interesting, I daresay, that I draw your attention shortly to some of the features which these documents disclose. The new business of the past year amounted, you will see, to \$5,255,031, a sum so nearly approaching the best year we have ever had that I think we may well congratulate you upon it. It has happily been our good forune each year for so long to be able to make a somewhat similar statement that I fear it may appear a somewhat monotonous one, for which, however, I need offer no apology. You will have noticed that the total assurances in force at the lose of 1891 were \$56,218,318, an amount which suggests a very large measure of public support and confidence in the company. THE INCOME C INTINUES TO LARGHLY INCREASE, AND IT AMOUNTED LAST YEAR TO \$2,213,096, MORE THAN TWICE AS MUCH AS IT WAS TEN YEARS AGO, AND NEABLY 54,415,000, MORA THAN TO ANS TWENTY YEARS AGO, with the possibility BEVEN TIMAS WIAT IT WAS TWENTY YEARS AGO, with the possibility of a corresponding progress in the future. We may well be encouraged to continue that caution and care in the direction and in the management of the company's affairs which, in the past, have made the Can-ada Life's name synonymous with that of integrity, liberality and stability. The large addition of over \$1,000,000 was added to the company's assets last year, making them \$12,074,124, or about twice what they were only seven years ago. While difficulty in obtaining satisfactory investments as they were wanted was experienced during the year, every effort and the best judgment of the board were exer-cised, so as to make that difficulty as little felt as was possible.

As you are well aware, there has of late years been a gradual reduction in the rate of interest obtainable on the best class of securi-ties, and while our company is of course affected by that, in common with all others, every exertion is made to diminish, as far as we can, any loss in that way. The death claimsduring 1891 were \$511,873, being a lower amount

than they had been in 1890, when, largely by the grippe epidemic, they reached \$603,884.

The statement of receipts and payments shows that during 1891 \$316,370 was paid to policyholdars as profits, a return of nearly 20 per \$316,370 was pain to poincyholdars as pronts, a return of nearly 20 per cent of the year's promiums paid to the company, a percentage of pro-fiteon premiums paid so rarely reached by other companies as to lead us to press upon intonding assurers the advantages which our com-pany offers in that respect. In alluding to that I AM VERY GLAD INDED TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY OF BAYING THAT BY THE COURTESY OF THE SUPER-INTENDENT OF INSULANCE WE WERE VESTERDAY FAVORED WITH THE RESULT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S QUINCOMNNIAL VALUATION OF OUR COMPANY'S AFFAIRS. IT SHOWS THAT OVER AND ABOVE THE FULL RESERVE WEARE BEQUIRED BY THE IT BROWS THAT OVER AND ABOVE THE FOLL RESERVE WE ARE DEQUEDED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA TO HOLD, AND ALL LIAB LITIES, WE HAVE ON HAND A LLARGE PROFIT SURPLUS SUCH AS INDIOATES NO DIMINUTION IN THE COM-PANY'S PROFIT-MAKING POWERS. You have been informed by the dirac-tors' report of the generally favorable progress of the company's vari-ous branches, and the efforts of our managers and agents are well

deserving of our thanks and encouragement. Special allusion has been made to the branch established by the company in Michigan in 1890, because of its being somewhat of an experiment you would naturally desire to hear specially as to it. I am very pleased to be able to say that the progress of the branch is so satisfactory as to have last year placed the company in the fourteenth position in point of new assur-ances out of thirty-two companies doing business in the state. For a great deal of our success in Michigan we are indebted to the support of the prominent and influential gentlemen who have been good enough to aid us by acting upon our board of reference. I AM GLAD TO TELL YOU THAT WE HAVE ENTERED UPON THE YAAB 1892 WITH THE MOST EN-COURAGING PROSPECTS. THE NEW BUSINESS UP TO THE PRESENT DATS FAR EXCEEDS THAT OF ANY PREVIOUS YEAR, and I trust that at our next meet-ing we may be able to again record a continuance of such prosperity as has already been so satisfactory to you and to our various policyholders.

13

The number of directors having now for some little time been re-duced, under the amendment of 1879 to the company's act of incorporation, to fourteen, the board lately passed a resolution that that shall be the number of directors composing the board, and as that resolution requires confirmation at this meeting, you will be asked to confirm a re olution to that effect, which shall be submitted to you.

If there be any information which may be desired I shall be very happy to afford it.

Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice-president of the Company, seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. Mr. F. W. Gates-Mr. President and gentlemen. When it is borne in

mind that there has been no appreciable improvement in business during the past year I think the statement presented to you to-day ought to be considered highly satisfactory. It is true the company might have done a larger business if we were less conservative in our policy and less rigid in the scrutiny of the proposals laid before us, but pottey and less rigid in the scrutiny of the proposals laid before us, but from my personal knowledge I know that proposals we have declined have been accepted by other companies. We have a careful and zealous set of agents, who know full well that the board will pass nothing that is not in every respect a first-rate risk. We have thus secured a good busines, which might be larger. We do not pay the extravagent commissions neither accepted by company for business. commissions paid by some companies for business, a practice which sometimes leads to recklessness on the part of agonts who are too auxious to secure the commission. I well remember, sir, when some years ago you spoke with pride of the fact that this company was doing a business of \$1,000 a day, Now we are doing a business of \$7,000 a day, aggregating, as the roport shows, upwards of \$3,200,000. While it was very easy in those days to invest \$100,000, it is not so easy at present with the low rate of interest. I might also again refer to the phenomenally small loss that has attended all our investments hitherto, and if you look at our investments you will see that they would all realize a very large profit, even if it became necessary to dis-pose of them at the present time. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report. the adoption of the report.

President Ramsay-Is it your pleasure that the report should be adopted?

The report was adopted.

Mr. Walker-I have a resolution to propose, which I think you will receive with much pleasure. Allusion has been made to the attractive history of the Canada Life in the past, and having in view the fact that the gigantic insurance companies of the United States are realizing that a company may do too much business, and that the time has come when by better iffe insurance methods, less recklessness as to lives and expenditure, the sound methods of the Canada Life may have, in the next few years, the effect of putting our company in a better position than over for increasing our business. I trust that our president's life may long be spared to carry on the business of the company, and I have great p easure in moving this resolution : " That a vote of thanks be tendered to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the company during the year."

Major McLaren-I have great pleasure in seconding the motion. The resolution was unanimously adopted. President Bameay-I thank you for the vote of this meeting, which has been carried so unanimously, on behalf of the board of directors and myself, and I am sure we all feel indebted to you for this resolu-tion. I believe the members of the board are all heartily interested in the company and give its affairs all the attention that could be desired.

I thank you again on behalf of the direc ors and myself. I thank you again on behalf of the direc ors and myself. Mr Wm. Cuoke moved, seconded by Mr. Henry Cawthra, "Where-as it is provided by the act (43 Vic., cap. 47 Dominion) amending the act of incorporation of this company, that the directors may, by resolu-tion from time to time to be passed, reduce the number of directors of the company to a number not less than twelve; and, whereas, by rea-son of vacancies which have occurred and have not been filled, there are at urgent only fourtant directors and its descendent to are at present only fourteen directors, and it is deemed expedient to reduce the number of the board to fourteen: Be it resolved that until further resolution, confirmed as required by the said act, the number of directors shall be fourteen."

President Ramsay-Is it your pleasure that the resolution should passed?

The resolution was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Justice Burton moved, seconded by M. Leggat, the ap-pointment of M-ssrs. W. F. Findlay and Campbell Ferrie as scrutineers of votes for the election of directors in the room of the three retiring and the poll shall now be opened, and closed upon five minutes elapsing without a vote being tendered.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. A ballot was taken and resulted in the election of Hon Sir Alex. Campbell, K.O.M.G., Toronto; Andrew Allan, Montreal, and George A. Uor, Toronto.

Adam Brown moved, seconded by Sir Casimir Gzowski, A.D.C., that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the agents and officers and medical advisers of the company, to whose exertions in the interests of the company its remarkable success is in a great measure due.

99,634196

In moving this resolution Mr. Brown said :

It has more than once fallen to my lot to move a vote of thanks to the several agents for their valuable and loyal services to the Canada the several agents for their valuable and loyal services to the Canada Life. On this occasion I have special pleasure in doing it, because not very long ago I visited on a public mission the leading cities of at least five of the provinces of the Domision and embraced the opportu-nity of calling upon the company's agents. Without exception I found them all to be men of high reputation, deservedly esteemed and res-pected in their several localities and all of them true to the interests of the Canada Life. Many of them men of untiring zeal in their work and proud of their connection with such a company as ours. More than one said to me such is the public confidence in the company that than one said to me such is the public confidence in the company that than one said to me fuch if the public conductor in the company that it is an easy matter now to secure the best lives for the Uanda Life. These gentlemen have been such large factors in the company's suc-cess that they certainly deserve the highest acknowledgment the shareholders can give them for their industry, interest and success in securing business. We owe much to the distinguished medical ad-visers at headquarters. I therefore move the resolution with great pleasure.

pleasure. The resolution was adopted. Dr. Macdonald.—To the motion which has just been passed so kindly by the board, I think my friend Mr Cox should have first re-turned thanks, but he has insisted on me getting an my legs first. It is some years since I have had the pleasure of returning thanks for the medic-1 department of the society, and I am very much pleased to be here to do so to-day. I am glad to hear Mr Brown's account of the character of the medical officers that the company employ. I can endorse thoroughly what he says of these gentlemen. Of course in the so well, but in the larger cities the doctors who represent this company are all gentlemen who stand high In their profession and are respect-ed and esteemed by the public. I have great pleasure in returning thanks for the kind mention made of the services of myself and my coadjutor, Dr. Mullin. We have done our best in the interests of the company, and always keep in mind that we should he severely just company, and always keep in mind that we should be severely just not only to the insurers but to the company in considering applica-tions. We both are actuated with a desire to be just, and of course always endeavor to see that our friends, the company, are not made to

Mr. Cox—The policyholders, the shareholders and the boards of directors and management are all, I am sure, rejoiced at the prosperity of this company, but no class of men connected with it watch with greater interest or work with greater carnestness or rejoice with greater sincerity in that prosperity than do the agents of the Canada Life. On their behalf and on my own behalf I thank you for the cordial vote of thanks.

At a subs-quent meeting of the board of directors A. G. Ramsay was elected president and F. W. Gates, vice-president.

THE premature death of Mr. W. Edgar, Grand Trunk Railway passenger agent, is greatly lamented. Deceased was a popular and efficient officer

A case under the Wallace anti-combines Act is about being brought into court, the defendents being the Canadian Associa-tion of Jobbers in American watches.

MESSES Godson, Ardagh & Leonard of Toronto, are about erecting an asphalt refinery here to cost about \$60,000 to \$100,-000. They will import the crude material direct.

RUMOUR is busy with Mr. Duncan McIntyre, whom it is pro-moting to a still more prominent office in the G. T. R. We trust that rumour is correctly informed.

THE claim for losses by fire at Alex. Chisholm & Sons old warehouse in this city, are to be contested by the three companies interested.

This season will be memorable from the number of deaths amongst our oldest and most prominent citizens. The late Mr. J. S. Hall, who died on the 9th inst. was for many years actively J. S. Hall, who died on the 9th 10st, was for many years actively engaged in the lumber business, his firm supplied most of the timber used in the Victoria Bridge. He afterwards took up the grain and flour trade and his property was sold to the Montreal Warehousing Company, of which, up to his death, he was manag-ing director. He served as a volunteer in the troubles of 1837-38. He leaves four sons and four daughters. The last days of Mr. Hall were brightened by the advancement of the son who heave his christian permet to the position of Pervincel Trageurer bears his christian names to the position of Provincial Tressurer, in the management of which distinguished office he has the honorable career of his father as a guide.

THE late Mr. Thomas Mussen, who died on the 5th inst., at the age of 84 years, was quite an historical figure in the local business world. He settled in Canada in 1818, served for nine years in about equal terms with Douglas & Co. and W. Smi h & Co., dry goods' merchant. In 1827 he opened a store on St. Doublet the percent to Nation Dance in 1831 Paul street, from thence he moved to Notre Dame street in 1831, and continued on that street and St. Lambert street until his retirement from active business. Deceased was the first to in-troduce plate glass into Canada in 1843. He was for 25 years a Justice of the Peace, and had served in public offices, civic and ecclesiastical, for a very lengthy period, in which he secured the highest esteem of his fellow citizens for probity and charity. Mr. Mussen had a family of six sons and five daughters. He belonged to a type of thrifty, prudent, persevering traders that unfortunately, seems likely to become extinct.



The original and only reliable Porous Rain-Proof Cloth in the world.

IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY, but some imitation rain-proof cloths now on the market, although very flattering to MELISSA, will prove anything but satisfactory to the wearers.

IELISSA

NOT WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Leading Wholesale Dry Gods, Millinery and Woollen Houses A BEAUTIFUL RANGE OF MELISSA CLOTHS, SUITABLE FOR LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND

MEN'S WRAPS, WHICH ARE NOW BEING SHOWN BY THEIR TRAVELLERS.

IN FUTURE GENUINE MELISSA CLOTHS CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE ABOVE MENTIONED CHANNELS.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MACKEDIE & CO., MONTREAL.

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.



done in them. Cable continues to show good

carning power and renewed confidence has

been shown in Telegraph owing to regular

payment of dividends. Telephone closes at

while it was highly beneficial in a variety of

ways, it never did any harm.

Dom. Cotton Bds, \$32,000 Can. Cotton Bds, \$13,500

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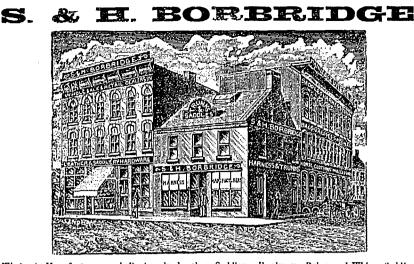
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compared with the reduction made last spring.



18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.



Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Leather, Saddlery, Hardware, Robes and Whips, Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Bags, Satchels, Horse Blankets. OT'LA WA Beef and Oll Tanned Moccasins.

H. J. DART & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGCISTS AND DEALBRS IN

Surgeors' and Medical Supplies. Rubber Goods 641 Craig Street, MONTREAL. Agents for J. H. CHAPMAN, Surgical Instruments, Muntreal.

Other classes of freight are higher in proportion, Some small shipments of grain from the Northwest recently left scarcely half price after paying freight. The commodity tariff which has been in force to inland points in former years is now restricted to the cities of London, Brantford and Guelph and to such other places as have the benefit of water competition.

BUTTER AND CHRESS. - There is only a moderate jobbing demand for butter and the market is easy. New supplies will soon be abundant and old is more difficult to move. Oreamery can be bought at 20c equal to stock held 1 @ 2c. higher quite recently. The lower ports trade and the fisheries only re-quire a much lower grade of old butter than is now he'd here. A few lots of ordinary dairy have been placed at 16 @ 17c, but there is not much of this under offer. Some new fodder creamery and Townships dairy have been sold at 20c. From different points in this province come reports of new creamories which are being started this year. The cxwhich are being start d this year. The ex-port trade is practically at a stand still and only a few small odd lots of butter and cheese have been moving out for some time. Ad-vices from Liverpool state that the demand for cheese has been moderate and of a strictly private character. The market closes steady at 57s @ 58s. 6d. for finest fail makes, some holders requiring 60 @ 62s. ; medium in good domand. Frosh skims wanted but few offer-ing. Butter in request but lower quotations from the continent has caused an easier feeling. No finest American and only a sprinkling of secondary quality. Itish creamories 120 @ 124s.; seconds 116s. No American creameries; factory's 70 @ 80s.

Day Goods .- The cold snap that has been experienced since our last report has somewhat interfored with business and suburban store keepers state that trade is not so good as they anticipated. " Holy week," as it is called, is, however, always dull so far as trade is concorned in some quarters. U.ty trade proper has been, in the words of one to whom application was made for information—excellent. Travellers orders, are only fairly satisfactory but all seem to write in a hop ful spirit. Money receipts continue to he a sub-ject of complaint. Domestic manufacturers are well employed. As has been said before Ρ. SIMPSON Co., & 117 B. Water Lane, KINGSTON, - JAMAICA, GENERAL **Commission Merchants & Importers** Special attention and care given to consign-ments when placed in our hunds. Correspondence solicited.

they are making to order and if they continue on this line, cutting of prices and slaughter-ing of goods will not be the rule. Advices from abroad indicate a firm market, especially for dress goods.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The markets have been irregular and the "bear" element is still powerful breaking prices more than once. So far as the flour trade with Newfoundland is concerned vessels will be under little or no disadvantage because of the strained relations. disadvantage because of the strained relations. Flour has come largely from the States in recent years for that trade and much of the business has been handled by Canadians The demand for flour has been confined to jobbing lots. Oatmeal dull with a little busi-ness at \$1.90 (a) \$1.95. Ford steady and bran has sold in car lots at \$15.00. No. 2 brad where we work observed on business. hard wheats are worth ab ut 930 here. Mani-tebs having been off-red at 85c. afloat at Port Arthur, Feed barley easy with sales on track at 40c. Oats sold on track at 30c, per 32 lbs. The early steamships will not have to wait for possible delays in opening the canals as the elevators are full of grain. Rates aro 28. 9d. Liverpool, 3s., Glasgow 164168 BIG 28. 30. Liverpool, 33., Grasgow, 138. 3d, continent. Lake freights are about So. Port Arthur to Montreal. We quote bran \$15.00 @ \$16.00, shorts \$16.00 @ \$16.50 and moullie \$23.00 Weak (ables and an increase on passage caused lower prices at Chicago, the call good huing complete from the big the only good buying coming from the big shorts. There were reports from Kausas of d mago being disclosed in winter wheat, but d image being disclosed in winter wheat, but the reports were not confirmed. All the ad-vices from the other side were of a sort to discourage holders. The world's wheat ship-ments were larger than the week before, so were the India shipments. There was a moderate cash business, possibly 150,000 bushels completed, but it seemed very innde-quate, considering the supplies. Good wea ther is likely to insure continued weakness in England the weekly imports of wheat and flur since September have averaged 437,000 quarters, against 352,000 the preceding serial quarters, against 352,000 the proceeding serial year. Liverpool standard California wheat 7a, 5d.; fair average red winter 7s, 4jd.; white Michigan 78, 04d.; red American spring 78, 44d. Canadian peas, 58, 84d. The total amount of wheat afloat to Europe is 36,696.-000 bushels, compared with 35,888,000 for a week ago and 36,672,000 for a year ago.

GROOFRIES .- The jobbing trade has been moderate, pending the opening of navigation. It is now considered probable that the govern-



STOVES and RANGES, With Wonderful Wire Gauze Oven Doors.

with Wonderful Wire Gauze Oven Doors. This celebrated line of Co k Stoves and Ranges is now made in 21 sizes and a great variety of styles, for burning all kinds of luel, viz: Hard Coal Boit Coal and Wood. The Wire Gauze Oren Doors are used on this line of gods, and their use results in a saving from I see by Shrnkage in meat and bread while baking or reasting, of quire 20 per cent, as shrinkage in an old style tight oven amounts to quite 30 per cent ; and food is better cocked, and meats, etc., remain juicy and fender as re-sult of circulation of air in ovens. Full lines of printed matter mailed en applica-tion, and all information sent on receipt of letter or post card. Sole Monutacturary in Canada .

Sole Manufacturers in Canada : The Enterprise Foundry Co., SACKVILLE, N.B.

ment will not put an increased duty on American syrup to clear away the discrepancy explained recently in these columns. A cable from the Islands quotes Barbydors molasses at 12c, or equal to about 294c, here. Supplies on spot are light and traders are awaiting new stock, declining to buy except from hand to mouth. Last reported sales were made at 4 @ 35c. The roport of a large number of vessels en route with raw sugar is ridiculed by importers. Imports of grocery grades are small and whether refiners and importers bring on more or less of the raw product it matters little to consumers. The number of vessels is said to be quite moder-There is a good enquiry for teas ranging ate. from 16 @ 22c,, but the majority offering are under 16c. The market has long been de-moralized by the crowding on it of stuff held under advances and is litt'e relieved now by the action of bankers and others in withdraw-ing stocks. There will be little life until consumers have made greater headway on supplies. It is estimated that 20 or 25 per cent. of what is called "bank teas"-have been sold.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC. --- Trade has been quiet for some time but is now picking up and a good demand for Easter is expected. Apples, \$3@\$4. in jobbing and car lots; single bris \$3.50@\$4 50. Valencia oranges \$5 @5,50 per case; Floridas \$4@\$5 per box; @5.50 per case; Floridas \$4@\$5 per box;
Jamaica \$6.60@\$7 per brl.; Messina lemons
\$3.00@\$3.50 per box. Messina oranges,
boxes, \$3 @ \$3 50. Grape fruit \$2 50@3 50
per box. Crauberries \$5.00@\$5.50 per brl.
Malega grapes \$12.60@\$15. per keg, as to
quaiity. Almonds 13c@134c.; Grenoble
walnuts 134c.; peanuts 8c.@9c. Dates 54c.
Brezil nuts 12c. Coccon nuts \$1.76 per 100.
Sweet potatoes \$3.50@\$4.00 per brl. Pineapples 25c.@30c. each; tomatoes Florida
\$1 @ \$1.26 per box. Banans \$2.75@3.50 \$1 @ \$1.25 per box. Bananas \$2.75 @3.50 bunch.

IRON AND HARDWARE .--- In general metals, agricultural tools, shelf goods, etc., a fair number of letter and travellers orders have been received. Builders are not so busy and the effect is seen in the demand for roofers and builders muterial. Prices all round are steady. Outside of the foundry men little pig-iron is held, one large dealer estimating the stock at only about 25 tons Sales of No 1. brands were made at \$21,50 and possibly \$22 might now

666



Our filtering stones have been used by the following corporations and we refer you to any of them,

ALEX. BUNTIN & Co., Montreal, Canada. READON PAPER MILL, Merritton, Ont. WM. BARBER & BROS, Georgetown, Ont MERRITTON PAPER MILLS, Merritton, Ont. CANADA PAPER Co., Montreal, Canada. PARSONS PAPER Co., Holyoke. BRYON WESTON, Dalton Mass. WHITING PAPER Co., Holyoke.

WILLIAM EVANS,

Seedsman to the Conneil of Agriculture for the Province of Quebee. Importer and grewer of Field, Garden and Flow or Seeds, AGRICULTURAL IMPIEMENTS,

GUANO, SUPREPHOSPHATE AND OTHER FERTILIZES, Warercoms: 89, 91 & 93 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

104, 106 & 108 Foundling St., and 42 Norman St. Nurseries and Seed Farm : COTE ST. PAUL. F'uit a'd Ornamental Trees, Shruhe, Roses, Green-bouse and Bedding Plants, Vegetable Flants, Sualt Fruits. e'o.

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Real Estate and Trade Sales a specialty Reli ble advice given to clients. Every trans-action, large or + mall, followed up with energy and perseverance u til success is attained Interests of Buyer and Seller alike protected. Al: business on a strictly commission bisis. Moderate charges. Very prompt returns.

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JAMES BOURNE, Underwriter and Insurance Broker, CITY AGENT FOR THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND. Commissioner for Provinces of Ontario and Onebeo. .79 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

be obtained in small quantity. In this line as in many others, the opening of navigation as in many others, the opening of navigation will cause much more stir. Heavy metals give us little to report upon. Copper has alone created some interest. It has been lower and then higher and business has been done at 1345. A recent London Cable thus quotes: —Tin, spot at £90 17s 9d; three months futures at £91; market quiet; sale of 10 tons spot and 50 tons futures, Copper, spot at 45s 15d; futures at 46s 5d; market firm sale of 500 tons spot and 550 tons futures, Scotch warrants at 41s; Middlesborough irou at 37s 9d; soft spanish lead at £10 12s 6d.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- For several weeks only a moderate degree of activity can be expected. Manufacturers are working on the balance of their spring orders and will soon commence cutting on fail goods. Samples are out in most cases for fall stock.

LIVE STOCK .- The severe restrictions imposed upon the movement of live stock in | store at 123c@13c.



Niagara Falls, N. Y.

NIAGARA FALLS PAPER CO.,

HOLYOKE PAPER Co., Holyoke, CRANE BROS, Westfield.

PARKER & Son, New Haven, Conn. WORTHY PAPER Co., Agawam, Mass. VEENON PAPER Co., Westfiele. MOLINE PAPER Co., Moline, Ill.

TENDERS.

INDIAN SUPPLIES

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and ondorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 14th May, 1892, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893, duty paid, at vations points in Manitoba and the North-West Terrifories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted. The lowest or any tender

not necessarily accepted. L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, March, 1892.

Britain has caused renewed measuress but it is hoped that the Canadian trade will not be permanently sflected The result at present is to make Lancashire an infected area, and all stock exposed once in a market must be slaughtered within six days—sold or not. It is hoped that such rules will not remain long in force, as they will strike at Canadian cattle a riving at Liverpool. Montreal shippers claim to have recently received reassuring cablegrams, and it is hoped they have.

MAPLE PRODUCTS -It is thought the weather of late will be more favorable to the flow of sap-the nights frosty and days bright. Reports have come in that the crop is likely to be unusually small, Good bright sugar is worth 81c and we quote 71c/281c. Syrup 65c/@75c, per vin and up to 85c/@90c, per imperial gallon.

OILS AND FISH .- The market for oils is steady Newfoundland cod may be quoted at 40@42]c as to quantity, Gaspe at 37107740c. and S. R. pale seal at 421c. The fish market is as flat as before with prices purely nominal and holders gla ! to encourage bids.

PETROLEUM .- Business is dull but enquiry expected at opening of navigation. There is keen competition with business in car lots in

THE GREAT SELLERS

IN OUR PORT WINES Are the following grades

Are the following grades: Our Old Reserve Port at \$2 per bottle, \$9.50 per gallon \$20 per dosen. Our F P. No. 3 Extra Particular Old at \$1.50 per bettle, \$5 per gallon and \$17 per dosen. Our Four Diamond Choice Old Delioate at \$1,25 per bottle \$6 per gallon \$13 per dosen. And in especial demand is our No. 10 Very Superior Rich Old Wine at \$1 per bottle \$150 per gallon, \$10 per dosen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE CREAT SELLERS IN OUR SHERRY WINES

Are the following grades:

Our O.E.G. Old English Gei tlemen, the best we have at present, \$i per bottle, \$10 per gallon, \$21 per dozen. Our Club Sherry, Pemartin's Superior Rich Pale Wine, \$1.60 µer bottle, \$8 per gahon, \$17 per.

Our Very Fine t Vino de Pasto (Wine for Mesls), at \$1.50 per bottle, \$4 per gulion, \$17 per dozen. Our F.O. Fine Oloroso, Magnificent Dinner Sherry, \$1.25 per bottle, \$6 per gallon, \$13 per

Shery, S1.20 per bottle, 50 per gallon, 515 per dosen. AT And in especial demand are the two grades Our S.D. Dry Light Amontillado, very dry and delicate both at \$1 per bottle, \$4.50 per gallon, \$10 per dosen. FRASER. VIGER & CO. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

BURGUNDY WINES.

A stock beyon i comvare.

| SPARKLING BERGUNDIES. | |
|--|----------------|
| Case of | Case of |
| 12 bots. | 24 bots. |
| quarts. | |
| Sparkling Burgundy (White)\$15 0. | \$17 00 |
| Sparkling Beaune 18 00 | 20 00 |
| Starkling Chambortin | 25 10 |
| USH de Perurix Sparkhing 21 00 | 00 (4 |
| STILL BURGUNDY, F. V. & CO | • |
| Beaujolais | \$8 05 |
| Мвооп | 8 55 |
| R. BRUNINGHAUS. | |
| Beaujolais\$ 8 50 | \$ 9 50 |
| Macon | 10 00 |
| Beaune | 10 50 |
| Vo'nay 11 (0 | 12 00 |
| Pommard 11 50 | 12 (0 |
| Naits | 19 00 22 00 |
| Chabiis | 11 50 |
| Chabris Superieure 12 53 | 13.00 |
| Valantis Superioriertettettettettettettettettettettettette | 20,00 |
| | 20 |

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Family Grocers & Wine Merchants 199 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

WANTED. – Gentlemen of education and energy as agents for two unrepresented districts in city and country. Address with particulars,

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal,

PROVISIONS AND EGGS .- There is a fair enquiry for pork and lard at current quotations. Prices are some what easier and we quote Canada short cut at \$16.25/2816.50. Hams 10c/20102c, Lard 81-2000c. and 7c(2)72c, for common refined. Oiry dealers are fairly stocked with eggs for the holidays and we note business at 13c@131c. Receipts are increasing.

RAW FORS. - Local trade quiet, No foreign news of importance is looked for, for a time. The following are prices current of Canadian furs :- Bear, large prime, \$25.00; large cubs, \$15.00; medium cubs, \$7.50; small, \$5.00. Beaver prime large skins, \$6.50 ; medium \$5.00 ; small cubs. \$3.00 ; but if bought by the pound, \$4.50 for clean prime pelt; fisher, dark, \$600; pale, \$500; for, cross, \$300 @ \$500; rod, \$140; silver, \$2500 cross, \$3 00 (m \$5 00; rod, \$1 40; silver, \$25 00 (m) \$60 00; lynx, \$3.50 (m) \$450; martin pale or red, \$1; mink, large dark, \$1 25; medium and small \$1.00; otter, \$10.00; muskrat, spring, 18c.; fall, 10c.; racoon, large prime, 75; seconds, 40c.; thirds, 30c; and fourths, 10c. Skunk black, \$1.00; stripe, 50.; white, 20c.

Wool.-The London series of sales will close on the 4th prox. Prices have been maintained

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

| CTATES TOUTS 225 TEN | STOCKS AND BONDS. | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| SURETYSHIP. | NANE. | Par Val's | Gapital Sub- | Uamtal psid-up | Keri. | ilit. Iset 6 Ms. | Datos of Dividends. | Per Cent Prices Apl. 15 | Value |
| he only Company in Canaua confining 11881f to this business. | | | acribed. | | | | | | |
| THE GUARANTEE CO. | Brithvorse America. Can. Bank Commerce. | 3 243) 50 | \$ 1,880,685 6,000,000 587,200 | | 900,000 | 800 14 | April Ösl June Dec 2May 2Nov | 141 | 356 94 70 62 |
| OF NORTH AMERICA. | Commercial, Manitoba Commercial, Nfd Commercial, Windsor | 200 40 50 | 306,000 500,000 | 306,500 | 165,000 | 3 | 30 June 81 Dec | 400 | 400 00 42 00 135 00 |
| apital Authorized, SI,000,060 aid ap in Cash (no nois), 304,600 Legources Over SI,108,402 Legources Mith Doni, Gov ¹¹ , - 27,050 | Dominion Du Peuple Rastern Townships Federal | 50 50 50 100 | $\begin{array}{c c}1,500,000\\1,200,000\\1,500,000\\1,250,000\\1,232,500\end{array}$ | 1,200,000 1,466,684 1,250,000 | 600,000 in liquid | 3 31 stion | 3 Mar 3 Sep 2 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec | 105 140 | 52 5 70 0 |
| THE BONUS SYSTEM | Hochelage | 100 | 710.100 2,000.000 500,000 | 710,100 1,9 0,000 | 160,000 | 31 | June De June De | 120 | 120 0 194 0 28 1 |
| tais Company renders the Premiums in cartais duses nually reducible until the rate of | Jacques Cartier Merchants' Can. Merchants, Halifax. | 25 100 100 | 5,799,200 1,000,000 | 5,799,200 | 2,510,000 | 1 | 2 June 1 De 1 Aug 1 Fel | b 1541 | 154 2 132 5 81 5 |
| One-Half per sent. per annum is reached. | Molsons | 200 30 | 1,200,000 | 12,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6 | 1 April 1 Oc 1 June 1 De 1 May Nor | ol 230 7 941 | 460 (|
| This Company is under the same expetienced man- gement which introduced the system to this continent wertweaty-eight years ago, and has since actively and accessfully conducted the busiess to the satisfaction its clients. | New Brunswick Ontaric Ottawa People's of N. B. | 100 100 100 20 | 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,464,800 180,000 | 1,500,000 1,223,640 160,000 | 280.000 595.04 100,00 | 81 4 | l Jan 1 Jul 1 June 1 De 1 June 1 De Jan. Jul | o 115 o 140 y 114 | 249 115 140 22 125 |
| 840,000.00 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. | Quebec St. Stephen's Standard | 100 100 50 | 2,500,000 | 200,000 | 35,00 | 34 | June De April Oc Jan Jul | t 171 | 85 |
| esident, SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Ice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. | Toronto Union, (Halifaz) Union of Can | 100 50 100 | 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 | 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 | 1,600,00 40,00 200,00 | | IJune 1De 2Jan 2Jui | o 2.2 1191 y 94 | 242 59 94 10 |
| anders, - THE BANE OF MONTREAL. | Western Bank of Can. | 100 | 500,000 | | 20,00 5 75,00 | | 2 June 1 De 1 April-Oct | o 100 99 | 110 |
| HEAD OFFICE: | | | } | } | | | | } | |
| 57 St. James St., MONTREAL. | Agel, Bay, and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. | . 50 | 630,000 1,620,000 |) 322,41 | 2 60,00 | 0(34 | l Jan Jul 1 Jan Jul | y y 112 | 112 |
| EDWARD BAWLINGS, Vion-Pres. and Managing Director. | Brit. Morts. Loss Co Building and Loan Assoo Canada Cotton Co | 100 25 100 | 450,000 | 750,00 | 100.00 | oj 3 | 2 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 Jul May Au | | 27 62 |
| | Can Landed & Nat'l Inv't C | 0 100 | 1,500,000 | 663,99 | 0 158,00 | 2 6 | 2 Jan 2 Jul 1 Jan 1 Jul | y 134 y 200 | 134 2 AJ |
| "N.B.,-This Company's Deposit is the inspect made Buarantee busicess by any Company, and is not this for the responsibilities of any other cisks. | Can. Sav. and Losa Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. O Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co Dominion Tolegraph Co. | 0 100 50 50 | 750,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 | 681,07 600,00 918,25 1,000,00 | 9 150,00 0 220,00 0 | 0 7 0 3 . 3 . 1 | June De Jan. Jul 30 July 31 De 15 JanQtiy | 95 95 95 | 60 121 47 47 |
| though the competition slackened. More f the offerings were with drawn. The de- | Warmor's Loan and Bay. Co Freehold Loan and Say. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan Horus Say. and Loan Co | 100 | 3,221,500 | 0 1,817,10 0 1,100,30 0 175,00 | 0 629,00 0 275,00 0 135,93 | 0 4 | 1June 1De 2Jan 2Ju | so 141 | 63 141 128 130 |
| nand came from all quarters and the States bok 3,000 bales to recent date. Oape of Good lope and Natal-rales of scoured at 94d/2018 | Hochelaga Cotton Co. Huron & Lambton Loan Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan | 100 50 100 100 | 500,00 629,850 | 0 315,03 0 625,90 | 0 9 47,57 0 106.00 | . 5 0 31 | 8Jan 8Ju | iy 160 iy 125 iy 122 | 8) 125 122 |
| d: groasy at 53d@84d. | Lond. & Can. Loan and An London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc | | 5,000,00 679,70 2,452,70 | 0 700.00 0 622,65 0 490,54 | 0 360,00 0 60,00 0 115,00 | | 15 Moh 15 Se 31 Dec 30 Ju | pt 1264 108 13 117 | 63 53 117 110 |
| TOBONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. | Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co | . 100 | 1,250,00 | 0 312,50 0 2.000.00 | | X) 81 | Jan Ju 2 Jan Ju 15 April 15 0 | iy 107 | 107 |
| (Revised by Telegraph.) Toronto, April 14th, 1892. | Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co | ,] 50 | 600,00 | 01 600,00 | 4) | . 6 4 . 3 qt1 | DDDAY DNG | ot 205 x 07 8.18 120 | d 82 109 120 |
| There is a quiet trade in wholesale circles. | Montreal Loan and Mortg Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. | 100 | 1,000,00 | 0 500,00 | 185,0 | | 15 Moh 15 80 | pt 332 | 115 |
| nd but few features to note. The demand or hardware is somewhat improved, and the | Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. C Richelien and Ont. Nav. C | 5(o. 5(o. 10) | 600,00 800,00 1,619,00 | 0 589,39 0 477,20 0 1,350,00 | 100,00 2107,00 107,00 100,00 100,00 | 20 31 20 3 | Jan Ju Jan Ju 9 Feb 15 Se | ly 118 ly 68 pt 761 | 64 59 29 70 65 |
| olume of business in dry goods is fair. Gro- eries quiet and generally steady in quota- | Hoyal Loan and Bay. Co Starr M'ig Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co | |) 200,00) 800,00 | 0 200,00 | N geoy. | X0 4 5 | Jan July March 1 Feb-Qtly | 130 25 181 | 65 25 9 |
| lons. Money is abundant and easy, with call cans quoted at 4/244 per cent. Prime com- | Union Loan and Sav. Co., Western Can. Loan & Say. | 50 | 1,000,00 | 0 627,0 | 0 215,0 0 700,0 | 301 6 | Jan 1Ju | ly 185 ly 174 | 67 |
| ercial paper is discounted 677 per cent. In- | FLORD AND GRAIN | ado In | | | | | Dessi-te | | |

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Trade in flour very dull and prices nominal in most cases. Straight rollers is quoted at \$4, and extra at \$3.85. Ontario patents \$4,20/@\$4.50 according to quality. Ostmeal nominal at \$3.60/2\$3.65, and bran at \$14 on track. Wheat is dull with little change in quotations. Standard white sold on the northern at 68c, and spring on the Midland at 85c/@86c, No. 1 hard sold at \$1.05. No. 2 offers at 96c with 94c bid. No. 1 nor-thern firm at 93c bid, while No. 2 northern off-red at 86c with 80c bid. No. 2 regular offers at 67c with 64c bid, Barley inactive; No. 3 nominal at 42c@43c ontside. Oats ateady, selling at 31 c on track. Peas sold at 59c outside and reals normal at 78c/680c 590 outside and rye is nominal at 78c@80c.

GROOMBINS .- Trade is still inactive, with prices generally steady, Sugars steady, granulated sells at 4]c@42c, and yellows at 3]c@ 44c. There is a fair demand for canned goods at good prices. Teas and coffees in moderate demand and firm.

HARDWARE,-There is a fair trade, with a Prices generally are steady. better feeling. LEATHEB .--- The movement is fair, and prices unchanged.

LIVE STOCK -Receipts are not large, and prices steady. Choice cattle sold at 41@43c per lb and good butchor at 4@4 tc. Medium butchers 31c/@3\$c, and inferior 3c. Bulls bring 21/031c per lb, and cows \$30/0\$40 a head. Sheep dull at \$5.500\$6 a head. A few spring lambs solds at \$5@\$7. Hogs steady, ruling from 41c@51c per lb, according to quality,

HIDES AND SEINS .- Cured hides sells at 5c. Green unchanged, with dealers paying 41c for No 1, 34c for No. 2, and 24c for No. 3. Sheepskins firm at \$1.20@\$1.30 each, and calf-skins 5c@70. Tallow sells at 54c and dealers pay 5c/0/5 c.

PROVISIONS. - Trade quiet, with values steady. Long clear bacon 73c@8c, bellies and backs 101@11c, and rolls 81@1c per lb. Lard 910/2101c and smoked hams 11c. Americsu mess pork \$13,5007\$14. and new Canadian \$15. Potatoes 30c per bag on track. Beans in lots \$1.0\$\$1.10 per bushel. Hops 18@220.

Woot,-Trade dull and prices unchanged. Fleece offers at 184c. Small lots of pulled supers sell at 221c and extras at 261c.

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TOB

There and but f for hardw volume (cerles qu tions. M loans au morcial p creased speculation in bank stocks is noted while values are higher. Commercial Cable and Telephone show advances. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :-

| Banks. | Bid Apl 14. | Bid Apl 7. | Lonn Cos. | Bid Apl 14. | Bid Apl. 7. |
|--|-------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Montroal. Ontario Toronto Morchants. Commerco. Imperial. Dominion. Standard. Hamilton. | | 11 1 237 152 137 1924 27.1 171 | Can Per Can Landed B d. ans Loan. Dom. Savings. Frenors froenold Lon & Canadian Union Western Can | 944 126 141 126 141 136 136 | [82 310] 93] 125 140 140 140 135 174 |

BUTTER .--- Receipts are a little more liberal and prices generally unchanged. Choice tubs of dairy at 19c/@20, and medium at 14c/@16c Rolls more plentiful, with sales at 16c@18c. Eggs are easy at 111c@12c. Cheese stendy at 120.

DRESSED Hous .- There are few offering and the demand is slow. A few sales of good choice to butchers at \$6/@\$6.20.

1. 11.

| HONTERAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT,-TRURSDAY, APR. 14 1852 | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Name of Article. | Wholesale. | Nams of Article. Wholes | | Wholesale. | | | | |
| Scots and Shees. Brogans Split Balmorals Kip Buff | Mens. Boys. Youths. 50 80 105 50 75 59 85 56 70 50 80 0 95 1 20 9 85 6 99 075 0 80 1 00 1 25 6 85 1 00 6 75 0 80 1 15 1 40 0 99 1 15 6 80 1 00 | Roast chicken, 1-Ib tins 3 30 2 Roast turkey, 1-Ib tins 2 30 2 | c. Lods Ash 40 Soda Bicarb 40 Sal Soda 5al Soda Concentrated | 2 80 2 50 1 124 1 25 | | | | |
| Buff " Galf " Buff Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip " Calf " Foit boots half fox " " Box. | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle 2 95 No. 2 do 3 strings. 2 95 No. 4 do 3 strings. 2 10 No. 4 do 3 strings. 2 15 No. 1 de 3 strings. 3 00 No. 1 de 3 strings. 2 60 No. 2 do 3 strings. 2 60 No. 4 do 2 strings. 2 25 | 00 [Indigo (Bengal) 00 [Indigo (Bengal) 00 [Madaras 00 [Gambier 00 [Madder 00 [Sumge | C 08 0 09 0 10 0 15 1 90 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 06 0 07 0 14 0 16 | | | | |
| Pegged. Split Batte Split Balmorals Kip Baff " Pebbled " | 0 80 9 90 0 70 0 85 0 50 0 60 1 00 1 10 0 75 0 90 0 50 0 65 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 65 | No.3 do Sstrings, bass- wood handlo 185 0 O. K. 2 strings basswood handlo 150 0 Drugs & Chemicals | | 4 0 0 00 | | | | |
| Machine Sewad. Peppled Button | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Acid Carbolic Cryst Modi 0 80 0 Alces, Caye | Mackerel, No 1, Kitts 00 Green Cod, Large 11 42 Draft 70 | 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 5 00 0 00 4 50 0 00 4 50 0 00 | | | | |
| Name of Article. Wholesale. Oanned Ceeds. \$ c \$ c. Lobsters, new | Name of Article. Wholesale. Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins \$ c. \$ c Boston baked beans, p ds 15 2 27 Corned Beef, 1-lb 165 0 00 Corned beef, 2-lbs 2 70 2 87 " 6-lbs 8 75 9 00 " 14-lbs | Citrie Aold 0 '6 0 Coppersa, per 100 Hs 0 80 1 Crean Tartar 0 3c 0 Epsona Saits 1 50 1 Glycorine 0 17 0 Gun Arabic per lb 0 55 1 "Targ | 66 95 95 96 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 | 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 | | | | |
| Salmon 1 33 1 40 Clams, 1-lb tins, per dos. 2 60 0 00 Ogstors, 46 2 45 Tomatoes, per dos. 2 60 2 00 Bartlett Pears, 2-lb tins, 8 00 0 00 Bartlett Pears, 2-lb tins, 9 00 0 00 Bravelet, 2-lb tins, 9 0 25 Der dos. 1 75 2 60 Birawberries; 2-lb tins, 2 50 250 Pineapples, 2-fb tins, pdoz 2 50 2 40 Blueberries; 2 lb, per dos 9 0 1 00 Grundages, 2-lb tins, pdoz 1 25 1 75 Corn, per dos. 1 00 1 10 do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth | Lunch Trgs 1-lb. per dos. 25 000 Lunch Trgs 1-lb. 2 bs. Sups. 2-lbs. 5 00 75 Bug. Brwm, 2-lbs. 2 25 000 Hogg's Boston Beans, ds. 0 00 1 70 Hoegg's Boston Beans, ds. 0 00 2 25 Roast Beef, 1-lb. per dos. 2 60 0 00 " 4-lb." 2 60 0 00 Turkey -lb." 1 20 0 00 Deviled Tongre, i lb." 1 20 0 00 Turkey -lb." 2 00 0 00 Ox Tongre 2-lb. 2 00 0 00 Finnan Haddies, per case 0 00 New paok | Oxalic Acid 0 10 0 Phosphorus 0 60 0 Potash Bichromate 0 10 0 | 12 Fatent, winter | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | | | |
| | as above quesassens apply only to large la | la, | | | | | | |

KOOTENAY !

KOOTENAY

is the richest Silver District on the continent, if not in the world Its "surface showings " astonished the mining world ; and " develop-ment" since has demonstrated great depth of ore bodies.

OPPORTUNITY

of a life time. All the conditions favorable to success (both as to period and location) focus to-day at Kootenay. A new era in miniog!

SUCCESS PHENOMINAL.

Disappointment in mine development in Kootenay not yet known. Valuable, strong Kootenay properties, developed on a sound, economic principle, afford a prospect of profits unequalled by any other investment.

KOOTENAY LEADS.

We offer stock at a low price and less than intrinsic values, in the

We offer stock at a low price and less than intrinsic values, in the following four companies, covering 14 valuable mining properties :--The West Kootenay Mining Company which owns the "Thor," "Top" and "Lookout" Silver Mines. Capital \$1,000,000. Dev-elopment stock, 1-5th of the whole. The Columbia American Mining Company, which owns the "Kismet," "Ora D," "Hambone," and 2-5th of the "Retriever" Silver Mines. Capital \$50,000. Development stock, one-fith. The Western Consolidated Mining Company, which owns the "Ciub," "Monday," "Della," "Norway," and "Katie" Silver Mines. Capital \$1,000,000. Development stock, one-half. The Silver Tip Mining Co which owns the "Cameron," and "Silver Tip" Silver Mines Capital \$500,000. Development stock, one-fifth. We also represent the Northwestern Mining Development Com-pany, unique in its plan of operation, affording opportunity for joining

pany, unique in its plan of operation, affording opportunity for joining in purchase and development of new properties. Development stock is preferred.

25 p. c. Advance on Present Prices

prices will be made in a few days. Our first offering of Stock was placed at low figures to make a start. Stock selling rapidly and first issue nearly all sold. Buy now to realize the first Premium 25 per cent means three Yearly Dividends at 8 per cent, realized All at One Time, owing to the second issue of stock being sold at much higher prices. higher prices.

NO RISK.

Fourteen strong mines (in four incorporate companies) afford means to work on a scale so extensive and on a principle of averages so complete that BISK IS ACTUALLY LESS THAN IN ANY OTHER BUSINESS, being practically eliminated, and success assured !

STANDARD INVESTMENT.

Not speculating, but conservative. We even guarantee five persic Values. We may offer sometimes at less than value, but purpose never holding at inflated values. We are confident that by avoiding all speculative manipulation in Our stocks, to maintain our Values Constantly in a Rising Market.

AN ESTABLISHED MARKET.

We are establishing permanent offices in all the Eastern Canadian Cities and principal towns Already our Stockholders are among the best Business Men of Canada.

PIONEERS.

We were among the first to go into Kootenay, and since have been pioneers in bringing Kootenay to notice of eastern people. Our Pre-sident, W. H. Lvnch, was one of the first Canadians to invest in, develop and make these mines famous.

GUARANTEES OF GOOD FAITH.

We always take the largest possible interest ourselves in any pro-We always take the largest possible interest ourselves in any pro-perties or interests placed on the market by u₁, and ourselves have more at stake than all others. We shall never offer anything that is nor in our belief exceptionally safe and promising, and are determined to establish an Unbroken Record of successes Without one Single Failure.

AS A MEDIUM

through which the Eastern Investor may take advantage of this Western Opportunity, with all rights assured and his interests safeguarded, ours is an

IDEAL PLAN of OPER ATION-On the lines of Safety and Profit we challenge comparison with any other available or possible Investment.

STOOK FULLY PAID UP AND NON-AS-SESSABLE-Absolutely no further calls.

Kootenay soon will be the Synonym of Success



| MONTRHAL | WHOLESALE | PRICES | OTBRANT | -THUSSDAY. | APR. | 14. | 1892. |
|----------|-----------|---------|-----------------|----------------|------|------------|-------|
| | | LTITOTO | O O Yere SITE T | -Increased and | ALB, | - T. T. I. | 1000 |

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| NAME OF ARION | W 10103416. | ARMS OF AFTICIO. | | Natur of Articia. | | INSERT OI ATUICIO. | |
| Western dairy Morrisb rg and B Townships CHEMEST Finest Fail takes Fine Stock Fresh per dos Fresh (held) Finest limed " Poor " Hors: 1891 per ib Old Hors: 1891 per ib Ut Garvassed Forsk Ca. 6. per ib Western do Mess Lard per ib " Common Rofined | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Tes (HfChest & Gad.) | 0 124 0 175 0 174 0 125 0 274 0 25 0 40 0 424 0 156 0 23 0 40 0 424 0 156 0 23 0 43 0 424 0 156 0 33 0 43 0 424 0 156 0 33 0 425 0 25 0 17 0 18 0 474 0 55 0 17 0 18 0 12 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 0 19 | Sultanaaper lb. Valentia Currants Provincial. Frunes (French) Bosnia.caace Bigs in bags Bigs in bags Namonds, bass S. S. Tarragona Almonds, baser shell Walnuts Fillberts Silv Silv Filberts | | Lasenby's Pickles: Imp'l Hf-Pintsper dos Imp'l Pintser dos Imp'l Quarts Condensed Milk, per cases, 4 dos.1-lb. cases Cond'ed Coffee-Mocha V Java, per os, 2 dos. 1-lb cases. Condensed Coffee - Java, per cs, 2 dos. 1-lb cases. Condensed Coffee - Java, per cs, 2 dos. 1-lb. cases. | b 76 600 0 69 0 0 0 60 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 9 0 0 0 00 9 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 |
| Rye | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Autobalo Rio | 0 18 0 21 0 18 0 21 0 18 0 21 0 00 0 11 0 13 0 05 0 00 0 24 0 00 0 26 0 00 0 26 0 00 0 05 0 0 0 0 26 0 00 0 05 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | Rice, Standard Patna | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Mardware. Mardware. Mardware. Antimony Star. Btar. Mardware. Antimony Straits Strip Straits Strip. Sheets NEW CUT NAIL SOHEDULE. Pass-57d and 60d, f o b. | 0 06 0 00 0 021 0 00 4 00 0 00 4 20 0 00 2 80 0 00 2 80 0 00 0 14 0 00 0 23 0 22 0 23 0 24 0 13 14 0 171 0 24 |

Retations will please dear in mind that about quotations apply only to large lets. •Nove.-Rodners prices to the wholesale trade : jobhers would have to pay to additional.



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| MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, APR. 14, 1892 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Name of Article. | Wholesale | Name of Article. | Wholesale | Name of Article. | Wholesale. | | Vholesale | |
| Manie of Attornet Marciwars-Continued. 20d. 16d and 13d. 8d and 9d 6d and 7d 4d to 5d 2d | \$\$ c. \$\$ c 0 10 00 015 000 0 15 000 025 000 0 025 000 040 000 0 00 0.0 0.0 100 0.0 1 00 0.0 0.0 0.0 150 0.0 0 70 0.00 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 | Horse Shoes Terms, 4 months, or 3 pc or 30 days Axts-S.S. Colid B | 9 50 10 00 0 041 0 00 9 051 0 051 0 05 0 00 0 041 0 00 0 041 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 04 0 00 | Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs Ziwe : Sheet Scrag Frem-Chairs Machinery scrap. Wrot iren " Powder : Canada Blasting F f to F F Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal' Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal' Fencingwire, No. 8 "No. 9 "No. 10 Buckthorn Wire | b 00 0 00 6 50 0 00 6 60 6 25 17 60 00 0 00 16 00 0 00 17 00 3 00 3 50 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 00 2 75 0 00 8 00 | Upper Heavy Grained Upper Sooth Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Hemlock Calf French Calf Splits, Light & Medium Splits, Heavy "Small Leathor Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ff Pebble Grain | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | |
| Casing and box, flooring shock, and tobacco boy nails- 12d to 30dper 100 lbs 1/d | 0 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 73 0 00 0 9J 0 00 1 10 9 00 1 50 0 00 | Coltiness. Caldor. Isnotis Shotis Garisterie Caribroe Eglinton. Hemailte | 1 50 22 00 21 00 22 00 21 00 22 00 21 02 20 20 21 02 20 20 21 02 20 20 20 50 22 00 20 50 22 00 20 00 20 50 21 00 00 00 21 00 00 00 20 00 2 25 3 50 8 75 3 50 2 70 | Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 2 | 5 00 5 50 4 00 4 50 3 00 3 50 5 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 | Glove Grain B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Russetts, Light Russetts, Heavy Baddlers' Imt Fr. Calf English Oak Bough Dongola, extra No. 1 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | |
| 2i to 2i to 2i | 1 35 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 25 0 00 2 25 0 00 8 0 85 0 00 1 35 0 00 1 35 0 00 1 35 0 00 1 75 0 00 8 1 50 0 00 1 75 0 00 | Boiler Lowmoor Hoops and Bands Grad Frands Grad Brands Irem Wirs: 0 to 7 p 100 lb Wirs' fron pipe, i to 2 i G2p p.c., over 2 in. 60 p.c. String, 100 lb Spring, 100 lb Biolog Bhos. lb Machinerr | $\begin{array}{c} 0 \ \overline{00} \ 0 \ 06 \\ \cdot \ 1 \ 40 \ 0 \ 00 \\ \cdot \ 2 \ 60 \ 2 \ 75 \\ s \ 2 \ t \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ 11 \ 0 \ 12 \\ \cdot \ 0 \ 11 \ 0 \ 12 \\ \cdot \ 3 \ 75 \ 0 \ 00 \\ \cdot \ 2 \ 75 \ 0 \ 00 \ 2 \ 80 \end{array}$ | Sneepskins Clips Lambskins, Calfakins uninspected Horse Hides western, each City Tallow, refined rough | 1 00 1 25 0 15 0 20 0 10 10 15 0 06 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 00 2 25 0 5 00 5 50 | Olls. Cod Oil, Newfoundland "Halifax" Gaspe S. R. Pale Scal Straw Scal Cod Liver Oil ""Norwegian Linseed, raw [Distributing Price] Cod Oil, Newfoundland. | 0 59 0 60 | |
| Clinch nalls- Clinch nalls- S inch. per 100 lb 21 and 22 · · · · · · 13 and 11 · · · · · 5 harp and flat press'd n'ls Sharp and flat press'd n'ls inch. per 100 lb 24 and 22 · · · · · 14 and 13 · · · · · 14 and 14 · · · · · 1 · · · · · 2 · · · · · · 1 · · · · · · · 1 · · · · · · · 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · 1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 1 36 0 00 2 70 0 00 2 50 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 65 0 00 1 85 0 00 2 50 0 00 | IC Coke IC Charcoal IX " DD " DX " DX " <i>Terns Plats</i> : IC, 20 z 28 Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht' 24 gauge | 4 00 4 60 Usual Trade Extras. 10 00 11 00 4 75 5 50 6 00 6 25 8 50 8 75 | No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 No. 3 No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 3 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 Zangibar, No. 2 No. 2 | $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 19 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 13 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 0 &$ | Last of Ull. Extra No. 1 Linseed, raw Boiled Mice, Proc Machinery Rxtra, qt., p case "bts do | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | |

Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.

*Discourts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. *Terms for Gut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 8 per cent. off for each within 30 days. Discourt on Boltes: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30 lays. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent, off within 80 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.

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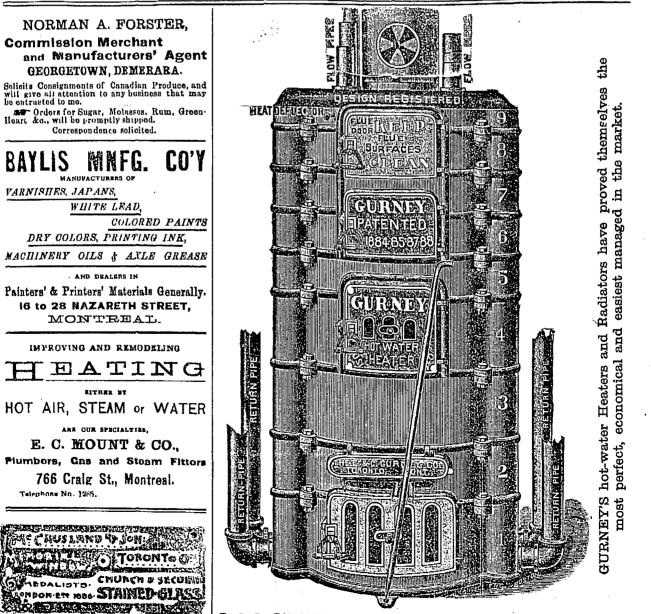
This Company manufactures and will sell its Telephonio Instruments, including the inventions of Bell, Blake, Edison, Gray, Phelps, Berliner, Anders, Watson, Goodman, Gilliland, and the Law and Consolidated Companies, many of which are fully protected by patents, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50. It also manufactures every description of Electric Fire Alarm Apparatus, and will con-tract to supply Cities and Towns with the

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| MONTREAL WHOLEBALH PRICES OURBENTTHUBSDAY, APR. 14, 1892. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| Name of Article. | Wholesale | Name of Article. | Wholesale | Name of Article. | Wholesak | Name of Article. | Wholesale. | | |
| " 5 bbls | 0 2 4 0 0L | Cand'n Min'l, 5 shds, pr 100 No. 1 Furnit'e Vrn'h, pr si Extra Brown Jajan Diaok Orange Shellao, No. 1 Pure Bait. | 0 60 0 <u>6</u> 5 0 75 0 55 | Wines, Liquers, etc. Ala-Bass's | 2 50 2 55 1 62] 1 67; 2 40 2 45 1 57; 1 62; 3 95 4 00 | Hay, Fairman & Cogal Claymore | 8 C0 8 25 3 90 4 00 9 75 0 00 8 75 8 95 7 25 8 75 9 50 9 75 3 40 3 55 | | |
| Ginss. United inches, 00 to 25. United inches 26 '' 40. 11 '' 50 | | Liverpool per bag Elevins Canadian, in small bags Quarters Factory-filed per bag Rice's pure dairy, per heg quarters | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Jlub, 1886 " qts " 1886 " flasks " 1886 " i do | 1 90 0 00 2 55 0 00 7 50 0 0 8 50 0 00 8 50 0 00 9 50 0 00 | Jno. De Kuyper, per gal | 2 85 2 90 10 50 10 90 5 50 5 70 2 671 2 70 9 50 9 90 5 00 5 29 | | |
| Paints, &C. View pure, 50 to 1001b kgs 'No. 1 'No. 2 White Lead. dry No. 2 White Lead. dry Not Lead. 'catian Rod. Eng'h 'catian Rod. Eng'h 'cation Rod. Eng'h '' London, Washod '' Paris '' Paris '' Paris Broken Sheet | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | No. 2. No. 4. Smoking. Smoking. Smoking. 6s Solaco. 12s Myrtle Navy. Can. Chewing '' Smoking. Plug '' do Cut | 461 0 511 0 462 0 512 0 445 0 52 0 445 0 52 0 445 0 52 0 445 0 58 0 54 0 55 0 53 0 65 0 55 0 63 0 55 0 68 0 535 0 68 0 535 0 68 0 335 0 68 0 335 0 68 | Club rye, in brls., 1886, p.g Periz- MoKensie, Driscoll & Co. T. G. Sandieman & Sons Clode & Baker Tarragona Yherris- Pedro Domeoq Pemartin Pedro Domeoq Pemartin Misa Clarets Barton & Guestier Clarets Chamfagnes Pommery, Fils & Co G. H. Mumm & Co. ex. dry Piper Heidseck Perior, Jouet & Co. Gold Lack Louis Duran | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | " two stars Geo. Roo & Co. one star, gts "two stars, gts Dunville & Co | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | | |
| American White, Bris Coopers' Gluc Golden Oobre Brunswick Green Fronch Jupprial Green | 0 17 0 20 0 20 0 24 0 08 0 0) 0 04 0 12 0 12 0 16 | Flocos Pulled, unassorted. Black Extra Super Buper North West. Buonos Ayres. Natal. Caue Anst.sliar. scoured. | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Louis Roederor Brandles-Hennessy 1 Star V. O Martell Cases (one star) Bigenet Duboneta | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Per case, pts) Jas. Watson & Co, Dundes, 3Star Glenlivet, per case 1 Old Glenlivet per gal Watson's Old Scotch, qt, cs its, per case | 15 00 16 00 9 75 10 00 8 75 9 00 4 00 6 00 7 06 8 00 8 00 9 00 | | |

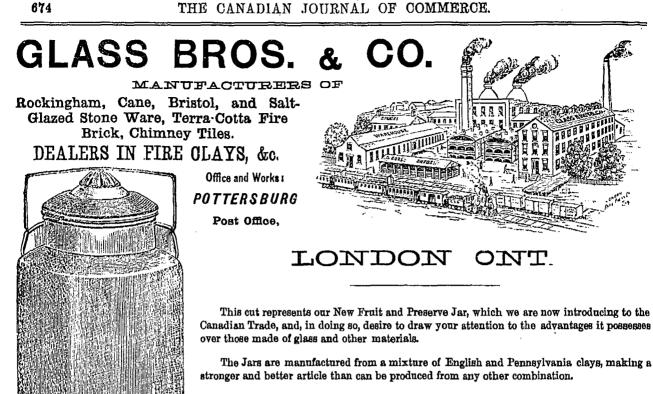
R tailers will plante hear in much that the above quotations apply only to large late.



E. & C. GURNEY & CO., 385 and 387 St. [Paul St., [MONTREAL



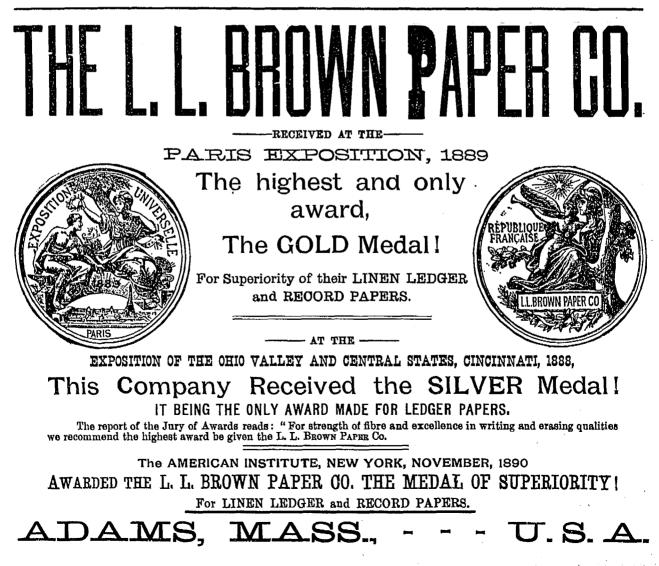
Job Printing and Bookbinding of all kinds done at this office. DAVIS & BUIE, Business College, 42 Victoria Sq. Montreai.



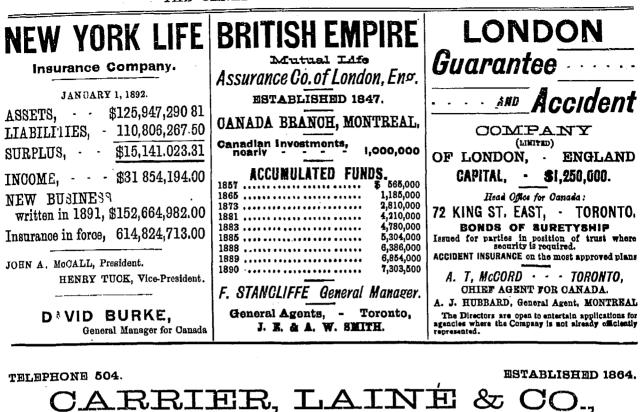
Our New Fruit and Preserve Jar. Patented July 4th, 1891. We only use a pure Bristol Stoneware Glaze, which is free from Lead or other Metallic substances, readily attacked by all acids. We guarantee the body to be thoroughly vitrified and absolutely acid proof.

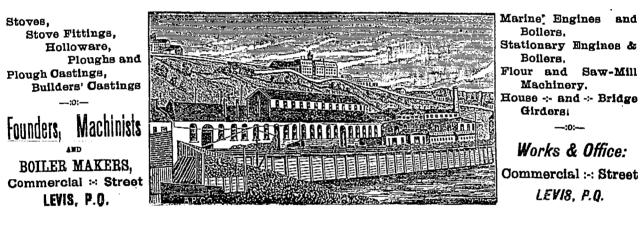
These Jars will be found superior to all other articles in use for the preservation of Fruits, etc. Being non-transparent, the action of light cannot finde the color or ferment fruits kept in them, as is the case where glass is used, and, being a non-conductor of heat, preserves are kept at a more uniform temperature than in either glass or tin, and will be free from the unpleasant metallic taste so frequently noticed where tin is used.

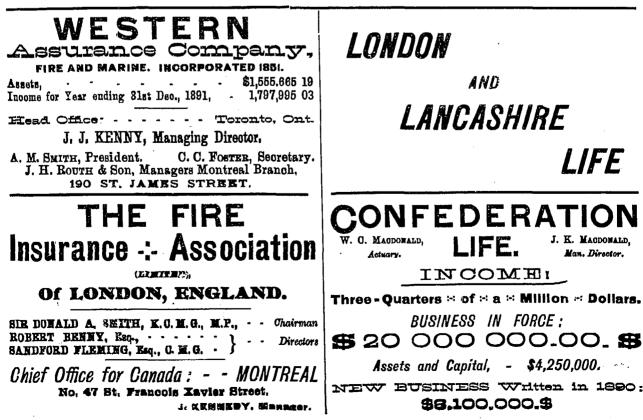
They are made in various sizes, and are for sale by all Crockery and Grocery Dealers in Canada,

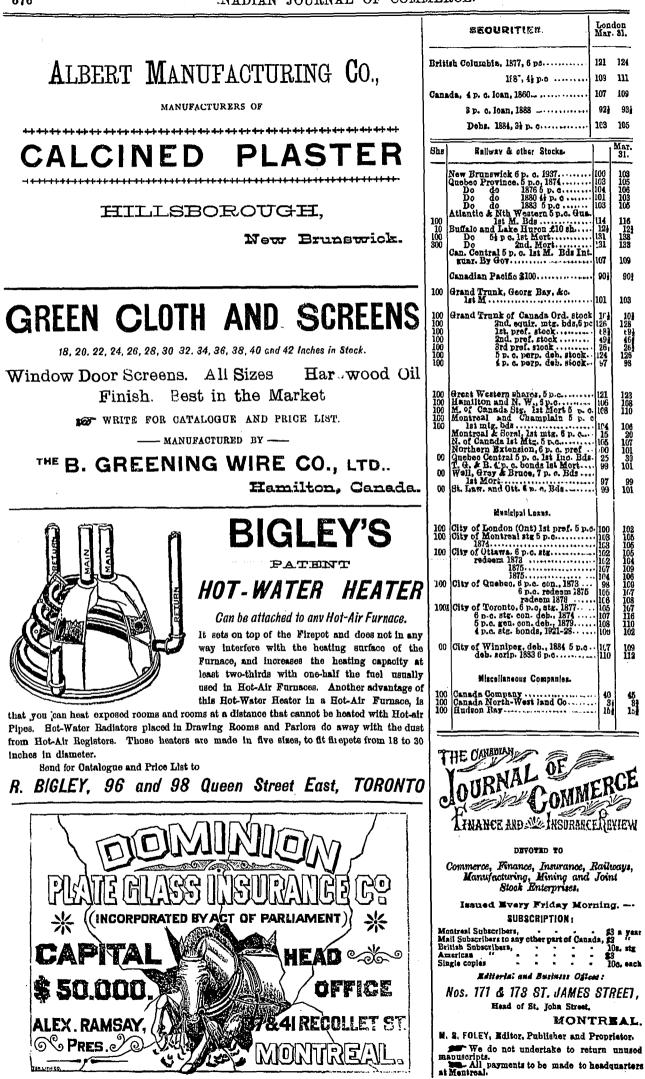


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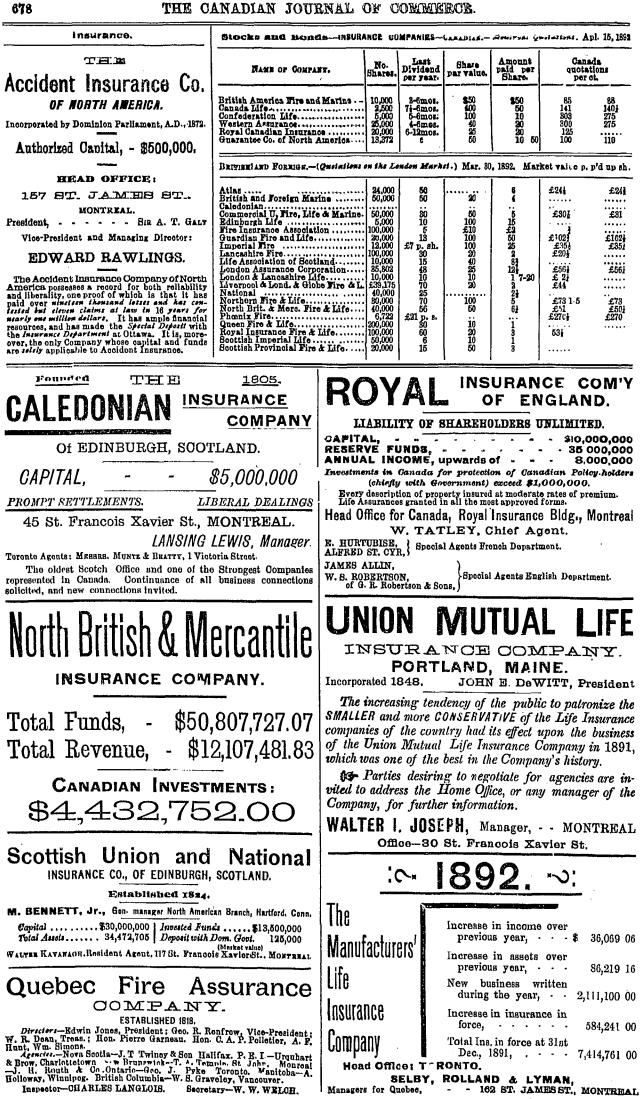














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