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1182



J. L. BRODIN, Cashier.









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D. MORRICE, SONS & COMPANY, MONTREAL & TORONTO. MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

The Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Montreal,

The Dominion Cotton Mills Co., Montreal. Mills-Hochelaga, Coaticook, Chambly, Brantford, Kingston, Halifax, Moncton, Windsor, N.S., Magog (Print Works). GREY COTTONS-Bleached Shirting, Bleached and Grey She tings, Cotton Bags. Drills, Ducks, Yarns, Twines, Wicks, Prints, Regattas, Printed Cantons, Damasks. Sleeve Linings, Printed Flannelettes, Shoe Drills, &c.

The Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Montren. Mills at Miltown, Cornwall, Hamilton, Merritton, Dundas, a'so A. Gibson & Sons, Marysville, N.B., & Hamilton Cotton Co., Hamilton. Shirtings, Ginghame, Oxfords, Flanelettes, Tickings, Awnings, Steetings, Yarns, Cottonades, &c. TWEEDS

13 Wholesale Trade only supplied.

DEBENTURES. HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

Municipal. Government & Railroad Bonds

H. O'HARA & CO., Mail Building, TOBONTO.

mercantile Summary.

THE St. Stephen's Bank has issued new \$5 and \$10 notes, which are said to be handsome.

A NEW firm has gone into the business of brass founding in St. John, Sterling & Brownley, on Dock street.

A shoe factory has been started in Murray Bay, the output of which is to be shipped to the Old Country. Messrs. Gagnon & Co. are the promoters of the enterprise.

THE Gemmill woollen factory, which has been removed from Port Elmsley to Perth, will be ready for manufacturing in a few days.

MEN are engaged at C. B. Wright's Portland cement works in Hull, in putting in a new kiln. This, when completed, will increase the present capacity of the establishment to 200 bbls. per day.

MR. LEVI R. WHITMAN, of Knowlton, in the Province of Quebec, has been appointed to get up the exhibit of maple sugar and syrup for the World's Fair, Chicago. He wants about 18 exhibits of 50 lbs. each in one pound cakes and (1 tin) 1 gallon syrup, each tin to be IX tin short. The syrup, on arrival at Chicago, will be put in clear white jars. Exhibitor's name and address will be put on.

Silent

as an oyster refers only to the bivalve. There can't be much silence in a factory that turns out

Ovster Pails

at the rate of 60,000 per day. That's be cause storekeepers insist upon having OUB pail. They know it's the best made pail on the market and the cheapest.

Send us a trial order and be convinced.





D. L. WIGLE & Co. will hereafter be the style of the Amherstburg hardware firm, and D. L. Wigle & Son will be the Witdsor firm.

THE Detroit firm of Theo. Eaton & Son, wholesale druggists, are opening branch offices in the Record block in Windsor.

THE report of the Nova Scotia mines department shows the sale of coal during the year of 1,752,934 tons against 1,849,945 tons the preceding year. The home sales were 623,978 tons compared with 639,737 tons in 1891. There is a decrease also in the amount of gold produced as compared with last year.

A DISCOVERY of gold-bearing quartz is reported as being made in the mountains near Moncton, N.B. And, says the Times, H. F. Bennett, who recently sold a plaster quarry at Hopewell to Windsor, N.S., parties for \$10,000 cash, was also in town one day recently with samples of rich copper ore from Albert county.

According to the Truro Sun, the contemplated junction of the Harris Car Works with the business of Rhodes, Curry & Co., has been effected, and the plant of the latter will be removed to Amherst from St. John. 'The new company has a capital stock of \$200,-000.



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in all its various branches, in the very best manner. Send us your 1892 magazines and any books requiring new binding. Prices on application. If requested our travellers will call and collect books or magazines for binding.

THE CARSWELL CO., Ltd.,



mercantile Summary.

THE general stock of I. S. Johnson, at Truro, is to be removed to Windsor, N.S., and the stand occupied by that gentleman will be occupied by William Creelman & Son, auotioneers

THE Sherbrooke grocery firm of Ballentyne, Johnston & Co. has been dissolved owing to the ill health of Mr. Ballentyne. The business will be continued by Mr. Johnston under the same style. The News says A. E. Odell & Co. have opened a boot, shoe and rubber store opposite the Merchants' Bank; and S. D. Gilkerson has opened a tailor shop in the McCarthy block.

THE new buildings erected or in course of erection in that town are an indication of the prosperity of Smith's Falls. Among these is the building in course of erection by the Union Bank on Front st. The style is of the composite Grecian order of architecture. The building will be built of stone, with terrs cotto facing. The dimensions of the main office are to be 42 x 28 feet. Suitable apartments for the manager and officers of the bank and other departments will be arranged on the ground floor. From the plans inspected, it promises to be a handsome and commodious structure and an ornament to the town.

Rrushes and Brooms,



80 York St.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.





A TYPE-WRITER trust has been formed in New Jersey; capital \$20,000,000, one fourth first preferred, six million second preferred, the rest common.

A New roller mill is the glory of Whitewood, Manitoba; main building, 48x30 feet; height, 50 feet; engine room, 30x20; four floors and an attic. Capacity 60 to 75 barrels per day.

MESSES. J. H. Binstead, C. M. Lapoint, W. C. Hicks and Fred. J. Bauer, of Vancouver, have been duly incorporated as the British Columbia Wood Works Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$25,000 in \$10 shares.

THE firm composed of James Macleod and John T. Mackenzie at Charlottetown, as merchant tailors, has been dissolved, Mr. Macleod retiring. Mr. Mackenzie will continue the business at the old stand on Queen street.

FROM 1st April, says the Brandon Times, the style of the business carried on by A. Whitlaw, at Brandon, will be changed to The Whitlaw Trading Company, Mr. Joseph Whitlaw and Mr. M. S. Festing having been given an interest in the business.

LAMARCHE & CORBEAU, a Montreal firm of dry goods retailers, have just assigned. They started in April, 1892, on small capital, in a ocality where strong competition prevails. They had a fire in their premises last November, but claimed to have been well insured.

A TORONTO saloon-keeper, named A. Greenwood, removed to Montreal in the spring of 1892, and opened up in a similar business on Craig street, fitting up premises quite expensively to cater for a "night business." He has not managed to make it work, and the assignce is in possession.

A DEMAND of assignment has been served upon Alex. Mackay, plumber, Montreal, and he has fyled consent to abandonment. Liabilities are about \$5,000, a fair proportion being due in Toronto.——Charles Thackray, contractor, at Montreal, has assigned to the Court, and shows an indebtedness of about \$5,900.

THE SUSPENSION is announced of Bowles Bros., general merchants at Windsor Mills, Que. They proposed a settlement at 35c. in the dollar cash, which was afterwards amended to 40 cents, and this latter proposal is now under consideration. They have some sixty creditors, and owe about \$14,000 direct, and \$4,000 indirect, with about \$9,500 of apparent assets.

THE sudden death of James Hay, senior, of Woodstock, is announced, at the age of 69. The establishment of Mr. Hay is a large one, and its enterprise has done much to extend the reputation of Canadian furniture manufacture.

An established stationery concern at Nanaimo, B.C., Raper, Raper & Co, have assigned, owing \$4,200, with assets of \$5,500.—A bailiff took possession of the effects of the Commonwealth Publishing Co. at New Westminster, whose stock and plant have been sold.

R. S. MURRAY & Co., one of the oldest retail dry goods firms in London, is in trouble. The firm has usually carried a stock of \$15,000 to \$20,000, but a considerable portion of it is out of date. A few days ago Mr. Murray made an assignment. This worried him very much and on the very next day he died.

The general stock of D. Sinclair, of Alvinston, will be sold by auction on Monday next. ——The boot and shoe stock of James Porteous, at Galt, realized 621 per cent.——Eighty cents in the dollar was made out of the general stock of MacAvoy & Fitzmartin, Campbellford.——The liquor and shoe stock of L. A. Gurnett & Bro., at Woodstock, will be sold today.

Assignments in Ontario since our last issue include that of Wm. Rannie, Caledonia, and John T. Foster, Dornock, general dealers; A. Gazley, fruit etc., Port Arthur; W. H. McAllister, stationer, London; G. W. Shipley, Ailsa Craig, and R. Kincaid, Wallaceville, general dealers; F. J. E. Lepage, grocer at Chelmsford; Edward Dusty, boots and shoes, St. Mary's; J. H. Shearer, dry goods, Toronto; John Hawke, stove and furnace dealer, Toronto; George Robson, grocer, Warkworth.

WE hear of the incorporation of the Eastern Trust Company, with head offices at Halifax, and with authority to undertake all kinds of trust and financial agencies of all descriptions. The provisional directors are Messrs. T. E. Kenny, John Doull, Adam Burns, Thomas Ritchie, G. J. Troop, J. C. Macintosh, T. Fyshe, Judge Henry, J. F. Stairs, J. W. Allison, Wiley Smith, J. F. Kenny, W. B. Ross, P. O'Mullin, Robert Caie, Yarmouth, and George A. Schofield, St. John. Capital \$200,000, in shares of \$100 each. It is stated that \$73,000 has already been subscribed, and when \$100,000 is secured the first meeting for organization will be held.

JUST a year ago, two young men named White and Baker began a tailoring business in Prescott, Ont., a town already more than well (supplied with tradesmen in this line. They have already assigned.——E. Morgan, who was a farm laborer with little capital and less experience, opened a small grocery in Smith's Falls, a twe'vemonth ago. The Sheriff is now in possession of his estate, which will panjout poorly for creditors.

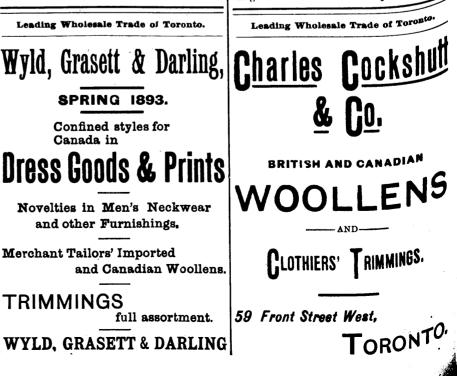
WE observe that the business of Messrs. James Murray & Company, printers and bookbinders, 28 Front street west, Toronto, is to be disposed of by tender, and that the firm have appointed their managing partner, Mr. T. G. Wilson, as trustee, to sell their running business and settle all claims. The opportunity is one worthy the attention of the trade, for the stock and plant are those of a first-class book and job establishment.

J. P. O'HIGGINS has been many years in the grocery business in London. Some years ago he failed, and for a time his wife carried on the business. He got his discharge and resumed in his own name, but though he has always had fair trade, he does not seem to have made money. In 1888 the tailoring firm of Ballantyne & Boyd failed at Atwood, and R. M. Ballantyne became the owner of the stock. A year ago or more he claimed to be worth over \$4,000, but is now in difficulty.

MR. A. A. TAILLON, who has lived for twenty years in Sorel, Que., of which place he has been councillor and mayor, removes again this month to Ottawa. his birthplace, under agreeable circumstances. It is five and twenty years since he entered the Merchants Bank a a clerk, at Montreal, and he was sent in 1971 to Sorel, as the agent of that institution. Some years later he opened a private banking office in Sorel. He now goes to take the position of manager of the Ottawa branch La Banque Nationale.

TEN years ago Warren Hood, tinsmith, at Grenfell, Man., started business. About year since he claimed a surplus of \$3,000, but among the items composing it was \$2,000 book debts. It is quite evident that Warren was easy-going, and it will be no surprise hear that he has assigned.—Rogers & Douglas, general storekeepers at Elkhorn, have also been reokless in granting oredit; their books show debts of \$5,600 and only \$5,900 in stock. They owe \$8,600. Their assignment also need be no surprise.





The creditors of H. Bulmer, junr., lumber dealer, in Montreal, held a meeting last week. The liabilities are large, aggregating, it is said, \$75,000 or more, with very little in the shape of assets, apart from a heavy claim against the Dominion Government, arising out of a grant of timber limits in the Rat Portage distriot, afterwards rescinded. This claim has already been dismissed in the Exchequer Court, but is to be carried to the Supreme Court, and in the meantime the creditors leave their claims in abeyance.

THE printing and publishing business seems to be nearly as much overdone in Quebec as in Ontario, which is saying a good deal. We observe that the Montreal firm of Caron & Co. Publishing "L'Etendard," and who have had very uphill work for some time, have been asked to assign, but are trying to arrange a com-Promise at 10 cents in the dollar cash, or 20 Cents on time. Liabilities are said to aggregate tome \$60,000. Newspaper men and printing offices can always get credit, and that freely. If Caron & Co. get settled at 10 cents in the dollar, that will mean \$54,000 of creditors' noney gone "where the woodbine twineth," so

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Hamilton Rolling Mills turned out a buge wrought iron "shoe" for the N.S. N. Co.'s new steamer at Owen Sound. It weighed 2,000 pounds.

Thirty-one car loads of nickel matte have crossed from Prescott to Ogdensburg during the past week, en route from Sudbury to Constable Hook, N.J., for the United States Gov ernment use.

Deposits of mica have been found in the townships of Burgess and Bastard in the county of Leeds, Ont, W. C. Green is said to have been offered a large sum for a mica mine near Arden Station.

Lumber movement was very active in Ottawa last week. One journal has it that the American demand was so brisk that the Canada Atlantic railway was 900 car loads short in its deliveries.

The Dickson Company purchased last week the mills, water power and other Lakefield pronents, water power and other Lakefield Property belonging to the Lakefield Lumber Company. The price paid was \$55,000, says the Peterboro' Examiner, which adds that the mills mills mills will be run to their full capacity.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

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BRASS MFG. CO., L*D.

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Steam, Pressure and Vacuum

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Toronto,

Water is to be let into the Cornwall Canal about the close of April. The Canada Cotton Company of that place are making changes and additions which, together with new machinery, will cost between \$200,000 and \$300,-000.

A report made by a prominent baker living on one of the West India Islands has been published by Mr. Weatherston, of the I. C. R. This baker compares the White Light, Knickerbocker and St. Lawrence, well-known brands of American flour which have hitherto had the call in West Indian and South American markets, with our Canadian flour, indicated by the private marks N.W., I.C.R. and T. - the brands being withheld for obvious reasons. Having used 10 bbls. N.W. and 5 bbls. of each of the others, the West India baker says he chooses N.W. before White Light for looks of flour and color of bread, but he finds that the latter has more "spring" and gives a larger loaf. On testing the other brands, he finds that they produce a whiter bread than either Knickerbocker or St. Lawrence and very nearly the same as Victorioso. More or less spring means that the same quantity of flour will produce a larger loaf than another flour. Will produce a larger toal that abother hour. A curious reason is given by this man for dis-liking (at first) Canadian flour: "First, I thought it was caused by the flour not being packed tight enough in the barrels, but now I feel inclined to think the flour contains too much gluten."

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In Total Assets and

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In Interest Receipts

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MONTREAL.

J. & T. BELL,

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With which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal (in 1869), the TRADE REVIEW, of the same city (in 1870), and the TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1893

THE SITUATION.

The session of the Canadian Parliament which closed on Saturday, deserves credit for the despatch with which it did its work. In the long list of bills passed, there is not one that stands out conspicuously from the rest, though several may prove of considerable atility. Next session, work of great im-Portance will fall to be done. The tariff will have to undergo a change, in the op-Posite direction from that which it has hoved since 1878. During the recess, pre-Paration for the change has been promised. There is no intention to abandon the National Policy; but it is time to get back to the ground on which that policy was at first confessedly founded, and which has since given place to Protection for its own sake. The truth is, the National Policy has only one possible standing ground : an arrangement of the customs duties, which must be collected in some form, in such a way as incidentally to favor Canadian Dabufsctures. This is what is called incidental protection, which even the late Alexander Mackenzie once, for a moment, favored, while making a speech in Scotand and while printing it in Canada. We Cannot say that Mr. Foster specifically Promises to effect this return ; but, if he does not do it, there is danger to the manu facturing interests that the work will be taken in hand by others who are not bound to observe any such limit.

Ontario, the opening speech of the legislative session tells us, is to have a national Park. It is to serve as a forest reserve as Well as a national park. The territory Selected for this purpose is in the District Metawan. of Nipissing, south of the river Matawan. The selection is no doubt a suitable one. The name national park, when applied to an area of large extent, necessarily means something different from an ordinary park,

Practically the national park must remain in a state of nature, if the fire-fiend can be kept at bay; if not, nature will be defaced by the blackened ruins of the forest. Reasonable precautions against fire will of course be observed. The forest reserve will scarcely be absolute. Trees have their birth and their term of life, and if left uncut till they fall, they will encumber the ground and obstruct the movements of pleasure seekers over it. The double aim of the reservation is good, and if it be not fully realized the ideal sets a high standard worthy of commendation.

Following the lines laid down by its own commission on the Behring Sea territorial limits, Russia proposes to Great Britain a temporary arrangement by which British sealers shall keep at a distance of ten miles from the main land and thirty from the seal islands, known as the Commander and Robin Islands. This is the utmost extent of the Russian claim, and it contrasts verv favorably with that made by the United States. Here is no pretence that the seals which breed on Russian territory continue at all times to be Russian property, no matter how far they may travel from their birth-place. At the time when Russia makes this proposal, she is apparently suffering exceptionally from a large influx of foreign sealers, driven from the other side of Behring Sea by American pretensions and cruisers, the Russian catch having declined one-third in 1892, as compared with the previous year. The negotiations on the subject between Russia and Great Britain are being conducted in an amicable spirit, and it is not likely that there will be any serious difficulty in coming to an agreement.

Attention being called to the fact in Parliament just before the Prorogation, that Mr. Clark Wallace, Commissioner of Customs, continued to be a member of a commercial partnership which occasionally imports goods, Mr. Wallace volunteered the statement that he would withdraw from the firm. There is no positive law forbidding the union of the two positions, as there is in the United States, but custom, it was affirmed, here supplies the place of law. In some other particulars, the United States are more stringent than we are. For instance, no one who acts in the capacity of counsel for a railway company which has received aid from the Republic, can sit in Congress, while with us no such restriction has been imposed. In Canada, individual members of railway corporations can, as members of Parliament, vote for subsidies in favor of such corporations. Criticism has been made on such votes as long ago as when the Grand Trunk was under construction and two of the contractors had seats in Parliament ; similar objections were made in the late session in connection with the case of Langevin, and so long as the law remains as it is, similar individual acts under it may be looked for.

American courts are not without power to restrain the carrying out of conspiracies to prevent one railway (company receiving With its trim trees and well kept grounds. delivered a long judgment in the case of ment nor bread. The question now is

the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Co. v. the Pennsylvania R. R. Company, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, et al. By the Inter State Commerce Act, a railway company as a common carrier is obliged to receive freight from another railway company, and to deal with it without unreason. able preference or prejudice ; and what the companies are bound to, so are their officers and servants, who enter the service on the implied condition that they will not neglect their duties or conspire to desert their employment. A perpetual injunction has been issued against Chief Arthur to refrain from ordering the locomotive engineers to act, in these particulars, contrary to their duty. In this procedure Judge Taft says there is nothing new. The rule is in such cases to require the offending railway employees to appear and show cause why they should not be attached for contempt. Under this ruling Lennon, a locomotive engineer, has been fined \$50 and costs. This is the first case that has been brought under the Inter-state Commerce Law. The importance of this decision and another to the same effect by Judge Ricks, will be seen in connection with the threatened strike of the locomotive engineers during the Columbian Exhibition, where danger to the safety of human life as well as property will form an element.

M. Mercier's prescription for preserving the separate nationality of the French Canadians is to throw them into the great melting pot of the United States, in which he admits their race in Louisiana has disappeared. But he foretells a differentfate for his compatriots; he assures them that they will come out of the fiery furnace untouched by the burning, and will thereafter be strengthened by contact with kindred spirits in the Republic. This dream was dreamed by M. Mercier after thinking day and night for weeks on the best means of rehabilitating the discarded Premier of Quebec, and he repeats it in his waking hours.

A more reasonable interpretation of the Alien Labor Law of the United States than it has received in the past, has been made by Mr. J. J. Low, Customs collector at the Suspension Bridge. To these collectors power has been given to adjust labor difficulties arising under the law. Mr. Low takes the ground, no doubt correctly, that the law was intended only to bar out emigrants with whom a contract for labor had been made in a foreign country, and does not apply to foreigners who go into the United States without any such engagement; and as he is acting, in this decision, under the advice of Mr. Secretary Carlisle, we may expect to see the rule applied generally, and that the violent straining which the law has received in the past will not be repeated. If a contract could not be made with a foreign emigrant in the United States, the stream of emigration to that country would have to cease at once, as the hundreds and thousands who go in to add to the population of the Republic every freight from another. Judge Taft has just year would be able to get neither employwhether the labor organizations of the Republic will oppose all immigration.

President Cleveland's announcement of an extra session of Congress for September justifies the conclusion that the five months which separates us from that date will be used to prepare for tariff and currency reforms, to which the dominant party is pledged. The date fixed shows that there is to be no hurry, but whatever is done will be done with deliberation and foresight. In any case, the executive can only suggest reforms: it will remain for Congress to carry them out; but the sympathy between the legislative and executive branches of the Government will go far to ensure the success of whatever is undertaken by them in unison.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

Though the French treaty has been left over till next session, it does not follow that it will not then be ratified. But. from the attitude of the Canadian Government, ratification would seem to depend upon whether France will agree to some modification of the instrument. As it stands, it is an unequal treaty, and as such ought not to have been sanctioned by Sir Charles Tupper, whom the Canadian Government did not authorize so to act. The inequality takes a form about as objectionable as could be conceived. It yields to France, Algeria and the other French colonies the treatment of the most favored ination, but to Canada it gives only any reduction which France may grant to any other power, in respect to the enumerated articles. Should Canada make a treaty with any other country, all the benefits of it would enure to France, Algeria and the other French colonies; should France make such treaty with a third power, none of the benefits of it would pass to Canada, unless it touched some of the articles enumerated in the present treaty. The Canadian Government never agreed to accept this inequality of treatment, and notified Sir Charles Tupper to that effect, while the negotiations were in progress. Mr. Bowell cabled to Sir Charles that the Government in sisted on limiting the most favored nation clause to the "articles named in the treaty." Nothing could be more specific than this instruction. That Sir Charles Tupper should have disregarded it and agreed to unequal terms passes comprehension; and it can only be understood on the assumption that he was so eager to make a treaty of some kind that he was easily in duced to do what had been expressly forbidden. But his act, under the circum stances, could not bind the Government. Unequal treaties are seldom accepted unless one of the parties to them is really not a free agent, and for this reason some writers on international law go so far as to deny their binding efficacy. Sir Charles must be presumed to have made the other party acquainted with the special limits of his powers in this respect; and in that case France has no ground of complaint; in fact it seems she does not complain of the nonratification by Canada of a provision to which the Canadian Government never

assented. The fact need not be disguised that Sir Charles Tupper, by wilfully overstepping his powers, on a point on which they had been specially limited, would have rendered himself liable to be recalled, if he had been a diplomatic agent stationed in Paris; but as his work was done and he had left, recall was not possible. He might be censured, even if permitted to retain the office of High Commissioner in London, from which his removal would be a vicarious punishment, which few would desire to see inflicted. But if there are to be further negotiations with France, with a view of removing from the treaty an unequal provision which never ought to have been inserted, it would be just as well for Sir John Thompson himself to take a hand in it. We cannot afford to repeat blunders such as that which has been committed.

The mode of negotiation was in the last degree objectionable. The Canadian Government did not know what it was required to assent to. "At present, we cannot understand," Sir John Thompson cabled to the Canadian negotiator, February 6th, 'what terms are proposed on either side." And yet, while our Government was thus kept in the dark, Sir Charles Tupper signed the treaty on the very day this cablegram was sent. It is proper to say that the cablegram did not reach him until he had put his signature to the treaty and left Paris. The Government ought to have been fully informed by cable of everything that was proposed, and the negotiator should have concluded nothing without its consent. Its members must take the blame of not having given instructions to this effect; they should not have permitted themselves to be made the possible victims of a procedure which assumed their consent to what they had no knowledge of. Sir Charles Tupper, unless kept under a tight rein, would be very likely again to substitute impulse for authority; and it is clear that he can never be trusted to act without specific instructions upon every point. There are plenty of people who habitually act just in the same wayward and headstrong manner, in the firm belief that the world is greatly benefited by their mis-The difference is that taken activity. they are not entrusted with the making of treaties with foreign powers.

But even this miscarriage will not be without its uses. In a quiet, unostenta tious way, with good temper, firmness and resolution, Canada has made it understood that treaties which are made merely to suit other people will not be accepted by her. Her present stand is incidentally a protest against imposing upon her the most most favored nation provision, in its unlimited sense and with unequal effect. In an informal but very practical way she has been conceded the right to say what form foreign treaties affecting her shall take, upon all points except this of the most favored nation clause, and on this her position has been made clear by this negotiation and the pause which has come in the ratification of the treaty.

There is no doubt that the provision relating to French wines was inserted without due consideration. For this the Gov.

is in no wise to blame. Wine manufacture in Canada, as a branch of industry which is undergoing steady development, deserves at least fair play. It is not any more that any other form of industry entitled to protection apart from revenue considerations. Any duty on foreign wines must operate in favor of the Canadian wine producer. It is true that the French have an advantage in being permitted to use spirits, on which no duty is paid, in the fortification of their wines, but against this must be placed the privilege of Canadian wine makers of being allowed to use grape sugar to produce the alcoholic strength necessary to give the wine keeping qualities. It is not certain that the treaty would put Canadian wine producers at a comparative disadvantage; if it did so beyond all doubt, it could not be denied that good ground of complain would exist.

PORK PACKING.

The winter season of pork packing not just closed presents some features of interest. It is many years since the fluctuations in price have been so great. In the beginning of November the market price for dressed hogs was 6.50 to 6.60per 100 pounds. At the end of January their price had advanced to \$8.75, and by the end of March had declined to \$7.50 per 100 pounds. The average price paid by packers on the season's 'cut" will be in the neighborhood of \$8 per hundred, and if is estimated that the quantity packed is about thirty per cent. lighter than last season. While prices in Canada seemed high enough, they have been low compared with prices current in the markets of the United States. Roughly speaking, dressed hogs have sold here at about the same prices as live hogs have brought across the line. Some shipments of host from Western Ontario were made to Buffalo with satisfactory results, even in face of the duty. Whether this could be claimed as a victory for the N.P. is for political economists to decide.

A good deal of gratuitous advice lately been given the farming community with respect to the supposed advantaged of selling their hogs alive, and abandon ing the old method of butchering at home and marketing the dressed hogs. Much could be said in favor of either method, Lat the farmer will do well to bear in mind that there are many buyers of the dressed hogs and very few buyers of the live hogs

There is room for both branches of the business; the dressed hog packer caters for the domestic trade, and can handle stock to advantage, which the live hog Packer knowing to be unsuitable in size and weight for the export trade would only purchase

at a most severe reduction in price. The Canadian export trade is increasing year by year, and this season promises in be larger than ever, as a large concern at London, Ont., is just about commencing operations. The English consumer is cognizing that Canadian pea fed pork ad merits not approached by the corn fed pork of the United States. The high prices lately current have given a great ernment is responsible, and the negotiator stimulus to the breeding of hogs, and is is

Monetary Times, Toronto



B. E. WALKER, general manager, canadian bank of commerce.

expected that supplies will be ample for all requirements through the summer season.

MONTREAL FIRE APPLIANCES.

The condition of the appliances for protecting Montreal from fire is causing great uneasiness to her citizens. The past winter has witnessed a succession of serious fires in that city; and while allowance is of course to be made for the severe climatic conditions which hold the firemen at a disadvantage and probably lessen the water pressure, yet the opinion is expressed among mercantile men that the fire brigade is ill-managed. Furthermore it is clear that the pumping power is inadequate. The Water works superintendent reported to the council a few weeks ago that having had to pump all the city supply of water by steam this winter, their two engines were called on to work night and day without intermission. In case of an emergency, the report goes on, or anything happening to these two engines, the community might be left without water.

There is little wonder that in these ominous circumstances the representatives of the insurance are disturbed. Up to the end of March, the losses of 1893 by fire on city risks, mainly mercantile, have amounted to \$550,000, which is enough to absorb Bearly three-fourths of their premiums for the whole year. Their natural course, therefore, was to consider an advance in rates on such risks as have sustained this abnormal loss. Before ordering an advance they instructed a committee to enquire and report upon the large fires of March, lotably those on St. James and William streets, where various four, five and six storey, some of them first-class, buildings, were destroyed. The testimony given by a large number of merchants and manufactarers who witnessed these fires, and by occupants of the burned buildings, is to the effect that the fire brigade was inefficiently organized and not properly handled. The chief did not attend the St. James street fre, and did not appear at the St. Paul street fire for a full hour after the alarm. The steam fire engines arrived at fire with their fires unlit, and were unable certain company pays its shareholders that to throw water for thirty or forty hindles, and even then full pressure could not be used for fear of burst ing the hose. Eye witnesses of the St. Paul street fire state that the surply of Water Was miserably weak, rarely reaching bigher than the second storey windows. This too, in a locality where, from the size of mains and connections, the supply and pressure should have been ample. An import Portant suggestion, and one that should induce further enquiry is, that the flow of Water may have been obstructed by ice in the hydrants, or in the pipes connecting them to the mains.

A practical recommendation in view of the facts developed would seem to be that the system of testing hydrants during the winter, especially in very cold weather, is in beed of improvement. The fact, too, is deserving of notice that the waterworks Superintendent asks for the in rediate

steam boilers are being worn out, three new boilers are needed. As to the engine desired, "there is not a day to lose, as it will take from nine to twelve months to set it up."

The Fire Underwriters' Association, Montreal branch, at its meeting on Wednesday last, decided to raise rates of premium on several descriptions of risks, notably an advance of 30 percent. on retail dry goods and fancy goods stocks, and an advance of 25 per cent. on printers' and lithographers' stocks. The lines mentioned have been, it is alleged, unprofitable to the insurance companies for some time back. The advance takes place from to day on these lines, with an 80 per cent. co insurance clause. The application of a general advance in rates is still, we understand, under consideration by the Association.

TWELVE PER CENT. ON FARM LOANS.

In the course of a reply to a Peterboro' correspondent, the Bobcaygeon Independent suggests that farming does not pay and the farmers are in a bad position-which statement about "the farmers" of Canada generally we deny-and the reason is, he alleges, that unjust social arrangements do not permit them to receive a sufficient compensation for their labor. "Capital obtains too much, labor too little." And as one of the indications in support of his position he cites the fact that one of the loan companies, the Canada Permanent. pays its shareholders a dividend of 12 per cent. per year. "Therefore, capitalists bleed the farmers at the rate of 12 per cent. for interest; and that's how it is that farmers are poor and farming does not pay."

We are sure that our ingenious friend, the Independent, does not here wilfully misstate matters. Nor do we quite think he is in his customary vein of writing nonsense with a good object-nonsense with good sense behind it. But, in the present case, he makes it appear that farmers are paying rate on their shares. This is a mistake. If our contemporary will consult the returns made by the loan companies to the Ontario Government, he will find that the rates charged upon its mortgages by the company in question average six to seven per cent. per annum.

The company has a shareholders' capital of \$2,600,000 to pay dividend on, and in order to pay 12 per cent. on that sum, it must earn \$312,000 a year. But, besides this \$2,600,000, it has some \$8,000,000 of Old Country and Canadian money, borrowed for the purpose of lending again, and its total loans are \$11,553,000. If it were lending the whole of this money at 12 per cent., its income would be near a million and a half. But the whole year's gross earnings were only \$745,545-and a little calculation will show our friend that this is but 6.45 per cent. on its loans. Thus, the erection of a pumping engine of ten million volume of business done, cannot be made measure of profit made upon the whole Rallons capacity. Also, that as the old the measure of profit on the share capital,

which is not one-fourth of the whole sum used.

To illustrate: Suppose that Mr. Smiff has \$5,400 capital of his own, which he philanthropically lends to farmers at six per cent. We apologise for making him out for the moment a bloated and abused capitalist. This \$5,400 personal capital brings him in \$324 a year. Then suppose he borrows \$20,000 at four per cent. abroad and lends it at six per cent. at home : this brings him in a profit of \$400, which added to the \$324 earned by his own \$5,400, shows \$724 profit upon his own capital possessed; more than twelve per cent., although he has charged no customer more than six per cent. The transactions here supposed precisely illustrate what loan companies are doing (allowing for expenses of the companies) and because some of them earn seven or eight, one ten and one twelve per cent. by reason of an extended business, it is absurd to say that the rate of dividend they pay is the rate they obtain as interest on money. This by no means follows. As well say that because the printing office of our friend earns him 12 per cent. annually upon his capital-and if it does not earn more, we are sorry for his tailor-that he is therefore charging 12 per cent. interest on the overdue bills of his patrons, a mode of grinding the faces of the "poor," but intelligent, dwellers in Verulam that we feel sure he will never adopt.

THE GENERAL MANAGER, CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

The subject of this sketch, Byron Edmund Walker, is a Canadian, of English parentage on both sides. He was born in the township of Seneca, county of Haldimand, Ontario, on the 14th October, 1848, and is consequently in his forty-fifth year. When a lad of about thirteen he entered the private banking office of his uncle, Mr. J. W. Murton, who had a banker's and broker's office in Hamilton. Here young Walker became familiar with what was at that time (1861) growing to be a very active business, that of buying and sell. The reciprocity ing American currency. treaty between the United States and Canada was then in force, and the volume of trade over the frontier line at various points from Montreal to Kingston-from Niagara Falls to Detroit and Sarnia, was great. It was, too, the period of the civil war, and gold was at a premium, so that the dealers in exchange had a busy time, and Mr. Murton's office was among the busiest. The experience of those years was of value to the youth, who gave token of an unusual aptitude for business, as well as of an observant disposition, and promptness of decision. It is related of him that once during the absence of his uncle in Europe, word came by telegraph of the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada. The news that the doors of that bank were closed in Toronto, while still open in Hamilton, was flashed to the latter place before any official instruction was given to the Hamilton office to close. The moment young Walker learned the news he drew from the bank (holding power of attorney at the age of seventeen), in gold and notes of other banks, all that Mr. Murton had at stake with the bank-a very large amount-and so saved his employer from embarrassment and possible loss.

In July, 1868, Mr. Walker entered the

service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce as discount clerk in Hamilton, and in two years thereafter was made accountant of the branch in that city. Transferred in September, 1872, to be accountant at the head office in Toronto. he was promptly promoted in the following autumn, at the early age of 25, to the position of third agent of the bank in New York. April, 1875, saw him manager at Windsor; May, 1878, manager at London; and in June, 1879, he was appointed inspector of the bank. Before the close of the next year he received the gratifying appointment of manager of the branch in Hamilton, the city where his business career had begun. In May, 1881, on the death of Mr. J. G. Harper, who had long been senior agent of the bank in New York, Mr. Walker was appointed joint agent at that city with Mr. J. H. Goadby. For some thirteen years, ended with October, 1886, Mr. Walter N. Anderson had been general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and his resignation took effect at the date last mentioned. The president, Hon. Wm. McMaster, had retired in the previous July, and his successor. Mr. Henry W. Darling, had been appointed at the annual meeting in that month. When the board of directors came to look about them for a successor to Mr. Anderson as chief executive of the bank, they had little hesitation in choosing Mr. Walker for that responsible post. His long training, his natural aptness, his methodical and studious habits, his acquaintance with business in Canadian cities as well as in the larger financial field of New York. added to moral qualities of a high order, marked him for the general management. To this position he was therefore appointed in October, 1886.

"He was bright as a dollar," writes one who knew him when a boy; "an exceptionally well-behaved boy, active, eager, and of great intellectual promise." His early education was obtained in Hamilton, we believe. Always a great reader, the lad had also inherited from at least one of his parents a taste for art, which later opportunities have enabled him to cultivate. Among the subjects to which Mr. Walker has devoted much study is that of geology. That he has not studied it'in vain will appear from the fact that he has been elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London, Eng., and that he is a member of the Advisory Council, World's Fair, Chicago, Division of Geology. Outside of his own specialty of banking, Mr. Walker is in request in deliberative and executive bodies. And although not a graduate of that or any other college, he was honored a few years ago by being appointed a member of the board of trustees of the University of Toronto, and during the present year he has been appointed a member of the Senate of the University.

In addition to his labors in connection with his own bank, which he doubtless aims to make, in enterprise and conduct, increasingly worthy of its high reputation, Mr. Walker has rendered valuable service to Canadian banking. When, a few years ago, the date of expiry of the bank charters approaching, a disposition was shown by a section of the public of Canada and by some of its legislators, to assimilate our system to that of the United States, and notably to modify the existing law in respect to circulation, he used both voice and pen to show wherein the American National banking system was unsuited to the Dominion. In a pamphlet published in 1890 (entitled " The Canadian System of Banking and the National Banking System of the United States Compared ") he dwelt

system (which was adopted as a war measure and never really approved by bankers), while admitting certain desirable qualities in the American national currency.

And when the Banking Bill of 1891 was before the House of Commons at Ottawa, Mr. Walker was chosen by the banks of Ontario as their chief spokesman in impressing upon the Government the danger of certain features which it was contemplated to impose upon the measure. A further mark of the esteem in which Mr. Walker's abilities are held by the bankers of Canada is seen in their choice of him as vice-president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, and as chairman in 1891 and 1892 of the Bankers' section of the Board of Trade. The portrait which is issued with this number will give the readers of THE MONETABY TIMES an idea of his personal appearance.

A word, now, about the institution of which Mr. Walker is the chief executive officer. The Canadian Bank of Commerce was founded in 1867, with a subscribed capital of \$1,000,000, and \$916,359 paid in at end of first year. At the close of the year the deposits were \$766,000, while by 1877 they had grown to \$7,304,000 and in May, 1892, they had reached \$17,184,000. The assets of the Commerce are now, in its twenty-sixth year, at the splendid figure of \$27,000,000; its paid capital being \$6,000,000 and the Rest \$1,000,000. It has forty-nine branches, extending from Montreal to Winnipeg, and issues commercial credits to all parts of the world.

THE ADVANCE IN SILK.

What has made silk so dear? is a question already often asked, but it will be repeated many times before 1893 closes. It may be well to attempt an answer to it. Prior to the year 1892 the supply of raw material for silk goods proved greater than the demand. Manufacturers and syndicates with enormous capital were unable to stop the decline in prices; for the past twelve years silk has been gradually getting cheaper, and in June of last year touched the lowest point reached during this century. Then for the past two or three years we have witnessed a gradually increased consumption, with a corresponding decrease in the supply. In other countries, notably in the United States, the demand for silk for upholstery and other purposes sprang up, and then came the demand for silk skirts and silk blouses.

This increased demand, together with two seasons of poor crops, soon made it evident that good raw material was getting scarce, and so at last an advance has been established that cannot possibly recede till the new crop comes in. And already dealers and speculators have contracted for cocoons in Italy (Italian silk being the scarcest), which as yet do not exist, at figures which mean the maintaining of the present high prices. Advices from the Continent and from Japan confirm the report that preparations on a large scale are being made for the season's next crops. At present, the rise in Lyons and Zurich silks is about 321 % over prices of June last, while Japans are up about 274 % in same period. both markets remaining firm and still advancing.

both voice and pen to show wherein the American National banking system was unsuited to the Dominion. In a pamphlet published in 1890 (entitled "The Canadian System of Banking and the National Banking System of the United States Compared") he dwelt upon the defects of the National banking posed to meet sellers, especially on leading

fabrics, for which the demand continues fairly active. There is no doubt that a return of fine weather will be accompanied by brisker business, which is greatly needed for the ribbon trade. It is to be heped that the approaching Easter holidays will cause a perceptible improvement in this branch of the silk industry, which has considerably suffered through the prolonged winter."

The stocks held by Canadian warehousemen, we are told, are not large, nearly all apparently having been moving cautiously, with the probable exception of Messrs. Jno. Macdonald & Co. and Caldecoti, Burton & Spence, in Toronto. These houses have, [undoubtedly, anticipated to some extent the present situa tion of the silk market. What position these and other houses will take regarding the advancing of prices of present stocks, it is difficult to say. The trade report Black Failles, Black Surahs, Black Merveilleux, Black Peat de Soie now active-with colored Surahs, Pongees, Bengalines, and Japans moving very rapidly, the scarce goods in the trade being Plaids and Shot Surahs. There is an unmistakable demand for silk for blouses, which garments are much worn. Silk trimmings, too, of various kinds, are prescribed by fashion, and therefore must be had, advance or no advance in price.

A LOAN COMPANY "SHORTAGE."

About a fortnight ago the cashier of the Imperial Loan Company, M. M. Kertland, disap peared from Toronto, during or just before an audit of the company's books. It was suspect ed that some one had been tampering with the company's funds, and a close investigation was entered upon by a special auditor. Meanwhile the accountant of the company, James B. Morrison, was suspended from his post. On Tues day last at a meeting of the directors, the spe cial accountant, Mr. Watson, made his report which showed a deficiency of \$25,468.29. The guarantee companies' and other securities duce this amount in such wise that the loss to the company, we are told, will not exceed \$11, 000. The accountant has been dismissed of the ground, doubtless, that he must have known of the embezzlement, if he did not share in it. If the sums so embezzled were received over the counter by the cashier, and never entered by him in the books, one can understand why the irregularity was not detected by the auditors.

BOOK AND STATIONERY NOTES.

Order through your bookseller, says Professor Dunn. "There is no worthier or surer pledge of the intelligence and the purity of any community than their general purchase of books; nor is there any one who does more to further the attainment and possession of these qualities than a good bookseller."

"Keep Your Mouth Shut," an excellent treatise by Dr. F. A. Smith on the evils of mouth-breathing, is published by Robert Bros.

An illustrated school edition of Edward Everett Hale's classic, "The Man Without a Country," has just been issued. This is book which tends to make any one rejoice that he has a country to be proud of and defend.

Writing of Stevenson, James and Crawford, the Critic says, "We do not think it too much to say that the three masters of English prose in fiction to day are Mr. Robert Louis Steven son, Mr. Henry James and Mr. F. Marion Crawford. Their cups are very different; but each drinks from his own,"

The value of paper, books and stationery exported from New York during the week ended March 28th was \$28,269. The imports of the same week consisted of 4,258 packages, valued at \$158,627, from the ports of Rotterdam. Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Hall, Liverpool, Glasgow and London.

What is thought to be an attempt to form a "playing-card trust" in the United States is illustrated by the absorption of the National Playing Card Company by the United States Printing Company of Cincinnati.

The Barber & Ellis Company, Limited, wholesale stationer and manufacturer of envelopes, Toronto, advertises to sell out its stationery business. This is a tolerably plain indication of the overdone state of the stationery trade in Canada.

Apple green is one of the new spring tints in stationery and envelopes issued by a New York house.

The title of Prang's principal Eastern picture is "Looking Upward," from the brush of Burnham Rigby. Another, the original of which is by Ida Waugh, is entitled "Budding Life."

There is in London at the present time, according to the correspondent of the Stationer, a kind of fixed idea that private companies do better than individuals in the fancy trades of any kind, and wherever the business is large enough the proprietor sets about forming it into a private company. The latest example of this is John Walker, of Warwick lane, a wholesale house in general stationery lines and having two specialties in "boxed stationery" and a special make of steel pen known as the "Centric." This business has just been formed into a private company, but no shares are offered to the public.

THE Hamilton business of R. Duncan & Co., stationery and bookbinding, has been purchased by R. A. Robertson and W. R. Turnbull, who we believe have already taken possession. Mr. Robertson has been with James Turner & Co. for several years, and Mr. Turnball was for eight years with Duncan & Co, and latterly with Buntin, Gillies & Co., and he is a practical man. We have not heard who, if any one, has bought the lithographing department.

The town of Summerside, P. E. I., is setting a good example to some other places in the Maritime Provinces, in the matter of a free Public library. The catalogue of the library shows 850 volumes, and already some 250 cards have been issued to the townsfolk. It is satisfactory to learn that the authorities have resolved to make it something more than a fiction library, for we learn that Carlyle, Hugh Miller, Ruskin, Darwin, Huxley, Francis Parkman, and other solid writers are liberally represented. Still it remains true, upon the experience of several libraries of Mechanics' Institutes in Ontario, and of public libraries here and elsewhere, that three-fourths of the books taken out by readers are works of fiction.

FOREST, FIELD AND MINE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The extent of land taken up in the Province of New Brunswick last year was not so great as in 1891; there were no large tracts surveyed for settlement. The total number of grants issued up to the close of December last was 204, for 17,115 acres, most largely in Glouces. ter, Victoria and Madawask counties. report of the Surveyor General, Hon. L. J. The Tweedie, recently presented to the Legislature, gives the receipts from Crown Lands for the dated 20th March, says, "Business out here in dealers, all others, 61, making a total of 1,160.

year. The proceeds from land sales were smaller, so were the mining receipts; sales of timber licenses and renewals of license about the same. There is, however, an increase in net stumpage from \$81,725 in the year 1891 to \$96,153 last year.

The Department issued fifty-one licenses to search for minerals and renewed a number. They were most numerous in Albert and York counties. Seven gypsum leases were granted. As to the development of the mineral resources of the province, the Surveyor General states that he has had several applications during the year by mining companies, under Chap. 5, 51st Vic., for assistance in working and de veloping their properties. Only one of these companies - the Elm Tree Silver Mining Company of Gloucester county-has received Government aid. As to this mine, he quotes Mr. Hardman's opinion that the whole mine "constitutes a vein structure which for size and character is the most promising I have yet seen in New Brunswick, with the exception of the Prince William antimony veins.' The Surveyor General says the mine is being developed under a competent miner from Nova Scotia. "Some exploration and development have taken place in what is known as the Rocky Brook mine, in Gloucester county, in which mine Messrs. McNicol, of Calais, Me. and John Sivewright, of Bathurst, are interested, and it is encouraging to learn that this company anticipate that on further development the property will prove a paying one."

The report that coal has been found in several localities in the province during the year is mentioned by Mr. Tweedie, but as prospectors do not report the results of their work to the mines department of the Crown Land office, he finds difficulty to state, with any degree of accuracy, what those results are. 'Most of the areas of the province in which mines are supposed to exist are so densely wooded that prospecting is carried on under considerable difficulties, and altogether prevented in many cases, owing to the expense involved. In consequence of this the work of thoroughly prospecting over the whole province necessarily makes slow progress."

THE CLEARING HOUSES.

The return of bank clearings in last week's issue was incomplete, lacking the Montreal and Hamilton figures. We make a summary of the transactions of all four clearing houses for that week. The aggregate clearings at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and Hamilton were \$16,279,716 and the balances \$2,179,693.

MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

The figures of the Montreal Clearing-House for the week ending March 30th, are: Clearings, \$10,513,145; balances, \$1,367,101.

TORONTO CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances of this clearing. house (of which the Bank of Toronto is not a member) for the week ended April 6th, 1893, as under :-

9 t 1	March 31 April 1 " 3 " 4	Clearings. Holiday \$1,337,582 Holiday 1,504.648 2,029,257	Balances. Holiday \$306,210 Holiday 321,842 260,004
8	" 6	1,322,096	217,616
	Total	\$6,193,583	\$1,105,673

all lines continues to be very quiet, and particularly so in the lumber trade. The big McLaren Ross lumber mills near here are still idle, as are also several other large mills in the Province, owing to the continued dullness in the export lumber trade. We have some of the finest timber in the world here, no doubt, but it seems as if we are too far away from the consuming centres, and after paying transportation charges the price left for the producer is small. I do not see that there can be much improvement for some time, but as soon as the Nicaragua Canal is completed, doubtless the trade will grow fast. There is no doubt but that there will be a big future for the trade here."

-A business-like move has been made by the Sherbrooke Board of Trade in the appointment of a committee to undertake the work of compiling a book of statistics of the trade of Sherbrooke for the information of the board, and for the further purpose of enabling the council to reply to any inquiries relative thereto from cutside the city. The board has appointed Messrs. E. W. Farwell, S. W. Jeuckes and A. W. Olivier as such committee, and we have no doubt the work will be well done.

-The first call upon the new stock of the Western and British America Fire Assurance Companies was made on 1st April, amounting to about \$200,000. But the option was given shareholders of paying the subsequent calls in advance if they wished to do so. So largely was this option taken advantage of that almost \$600,000 has already been paid in upon the newly subscribed stock.

-A change has taken place in the management of the London branch of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. A. H. Beddome, for the past six years the manager of the Moncton branch of that bank, has been promoted to the management of the agency at London, Ontario, his native city. It is said that Mr. Beddome's successor in charge of the Moncton branch will be Mr. F. J. Hunter, now of Montreal.

-We are compelled by pressure on our space to hold over a second instalment of the comparison of imports and exports of Canada, 1891 and 1892, begun in last issue. The next table will compare imports of raw materials, chemicals, articles of food and drink, metals, manufactures. &c.

-The annual meeting of the Cornwall Board of Trade was held in the board rooms last week, when the following officers were elected :- President, A. Denny ; vice-president, Wm. Hodge; secretary-treasurer, Duncan Munroe; auditors, G. C. Smith and J. A. Chisholm.

-The removal of Mr. Duncan (Cameron, manager of the Truro agency of the Mer. chants' Bank of Halifax, to be representative of the same bank at Maitland, N.S., is noted by the Truro Sun of last week.

-The New York Board of Education has decided that the female head of its Normal College shall be called the "woman" and not the "lady" principal. This is like a triumph of the English school over the dancing master.



Meetings.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is the report presented at the sixty-ninth annual meeting of this company held at Manchester, on Tuesday, March 28th, 1893.

REPORT.

REPORT. The directors have pleasure in presenting to the shareholders the report of the operations of the company for the year 1892. The pre-miums (after deducting re-insurance) amounted to £515,802 4s. 7d. The losses, including full provision for all unsettled claims, amounted to £302,495 11s. 5d., say 58.7 per cent. After paying all expenses, commissions and taxes, the fire account for the year closed with a surplus of £43,655 11s. 8d.; the income from interest on investments yielded £13,781 18s.; aurplus as per other side, £57,437 9s. 8d. An interim dividend of 2s. per share was paid in September last, and the directors now recommend a further dividend at the same rate for the past half-year, and also a bonus of

rate for the past half-year, and also a bonus of Is. per share, making for the year $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., £18,750; leaving to be added to the funds for the year (after providing for dividend as above), £38,687 q_{0} ed £38,687 9s. 8d.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR YEAR END 31, 1892.	DING DECEN	1BEF	•
Dr. Income.			
Premiums (less re-insurance), Interest on investments	£515,802	4	7
Interest on investments	13,781	18	0
	£529,584	2	7
Expenditure.			
Fire losses	£302,495	11	5
Home, foreign and sal Stat	90,008	1	4
Expenses of management h	7,820	13	2
Balance	71,700	17	4
Balances written off Balance, being surplus	59	9	8
Balance, being surplus	57,437	9	8
	£529,584	2	7

BALANCE-SHEET.

Liabilities. Capital, 75,000 shares of $\pounds 20, \pounds 2$ per share paid £150.000 0 0

paid			0
Funds from last year's account. Balance rev. account, £57,437 98. 8d.: less int. dividend, £7,500; dividend and bonus Payable Monus	275,012	1	9
Payable March 29, £11,250	38.687	9	8
	313,699	11	
Total. Outstanding losses	463,699	11	5
Dills payable by distant agen-	54,000	0	0
oies Dividends nucleimed	23,350	0	0
Dividend and an antimed	138	10	0
balf-year	11,250	0	0
	2552,438	1	5
Railma Assets.			
Assets. Railway and other debts and			
bonds U.S. Gov. 4 per cent bonds	2160 767	2	7
Aunia Por Colli, Dollus	94 315	18	7
	43,605		8
0408de 21	27,934		5
Pe of Good T	21,927	10	6
inscribed stock	9.853	6	0
Austrian 4 per cent. rentes	8,710	ŏ	Ő
	0,110	v	v
	11,081	17	8
	3,928		11
	37.224	8	7
	73.594		5
		17	ŏ
Outstanding prems	22,320	12	1
at Dankers.	21.422	7	â

Cash at bankers..... 21,422 7 0 £552.438 1 5 JAMES BOOMER,

Head Office, Toronto. Manager for Canada. STOCKS IN MONTREAL. MONTREAL April 5th 1893

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Bellers.	Вауегн.	Average. 1892.
				-233	230	
Montreal	231	2301	- 30	202	zgu	222
Ontario	•••••			120	117	112] 108
People's			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	120	111	108
Molsons	••••••			115		236
Toronto				••••		108
J. Cartier	164	161	15	165	1601	1524
Merchants	1464		12	148	146	
Commerce	1404	140	10	140	1103	1002
Union	148	148	10			
M. Teleg., cash.	140			1474	1464	1371
	743		228	73		681
Rich. & Ont	182	1811	350	190	185	218
Street Rv " New Stock	1043	1018				
	218	218	200			
Gas, c'sh	2131	2123	400	212	212	201
O. Pacific K.R.	542	83	250	63		89
C. P. land b'ds					109	
N. W. Land				871		
Bell Tele. xd				159		1641
Montreal 4%						

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

The following story appears in a recent issue of a Boston paper: "A celebrated author happened, when buying books of a second-hand dealer, to find one of his own works of travel, which he had presented to a fellow author. He had written a particular dedicaauthor. He had written a particular dedica-tion on the fly-leaf. He bought the volume, which was still uncut, had it bound in a most which was still uncut, had it bound in a most beautiful and expensive style, with initials stamped on in gold on the cover, and sent it back to his colleague, with the following note on the fly-leaf:—'P. S.—You will keep this for the sake of the binding.'" A very neat reproof, but there is a possibility that it was not decread. On Faster Sunday of this very reproof, but there is a possibility that it was not deserved. On Easter Sunday of this very week, a divinity student of Trinity College, Toronto, while looking over the library of the writer, told him, mournfully, the following story: "Mr. —— (naming a prominent citizen of Toronto), was kind enough to present me with so and so's 'Lives of the Fathers,' inscribing my name therein. These were stolen from my rooms in residence, and at the same time a class-mate lost a number of his books in the same way. My chum and I have looked in vain for our stolen property in have looked in vain for our stolen property in sundry second hand shops in town. What sundry second hand shops in town.

bothers me is, that Mr. Blank may possibly come across those two volumes, and may draw the very natural inference that I have sold his | gift ! "

A German who has only been in America for a short time, keeps a drug store in a Western oity. He wanted some writing paper and envelopes, and so he wrote to a prominent manufacturing stationer as follows:

23th February, 1893.

То.....

So Der Ser, I will Ride you a few Lins Boud Writing Paper, you Schall Lad me know if you Kid them all Thim on hand, as I wad Lig by Sam of you for a Kubel Dolers for Sall hir in mian Druck Store.

So I wad Lig By Sam Enflobs. If you have them on hand, So Lad me know boud Braices, how you Salled By the gross or by the Hole Sall Brice.

So very Respackt full

So Enser Soon.

Commercial.

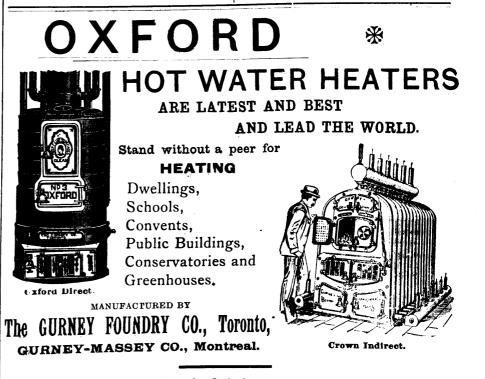
MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, April 5th, 1893.

ASHES.—From \$5.15 to 5.20 continues to be paid for first quality of pots, but few are com-ing forward. Of seconds there have been only ing forward. Of seconds there have been only about 6 barrels received in as many weeks, and about \$4.25 would be about a nominal quotation. Pearls are also being little dealt in, and the last transaction was at about \$5.40. The total receipts for the quarter just closed are a little behind last year's figures.

CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS.—Latest quotations from England show an advance of from twopence to fourpence per barrel in makers' prices, but the bulk of the orders for spring importa-tion have been placed, and local quotations for new stock to arrive are \$2.10 to 2.25 from wharf for English; Belgian, \$1.95 to 2.10. English cement for present delivery from store costs \$2.60 in moderate lots. Firebricks are still in fair supply, and are a little easier, ow-ing to approach of navigation, at \$19 to \$23 thousand. pe

DRY GOODS.-Yesterday, 4th inst., a date which was one of the heavy days for payments in this line, proved a good average 4th of the month as far as can be calculated at



Recent Testimonial from Alexander & Anderson, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, corner Bay and Front :

MESSRS. GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY, Toronto:

TOBONTO, April 1st, 1892.

The Collingwood Bulletin understands that The Collingwood Bulletin understands that and Lovering have bought out Dodge & Co.'s lingwood. M#SSRS. GURNEY FOUNDAY COUNTY COUNTY in the Bot Water Heater which you placed in our warehouse DEAR SIRS. - Just a line to say that the Bot Water Heater which you placed in our warehouse DEAR SIRS. - Just a line to say that the Bot Water Heater which you placed in our warehouse over a year ago, has been a great comfort, and more than urealize 1 our most sanguine expectations; in short it is a pronounce d success, and highly satisfactory in every respect. We have, therefore, much plagsure in recommending your Heaters to anyone requiring an article which is all and more than all yours very truly, ALEXANDER & ANDERSON lingwood.

ALEXANDER & ANDERSON.

DEBENTURES.

Municipal debentures bought and sold, also Gov-ernment and Railway bonds. Securities suitable for Depositor Investment, by Insurance Companies, always on hand.

CEO. A. STIMSON, t. TORONTO, Ont. 9 Toronto St. Leading Accountants and Assignees Toronto. Established 1864. E.R.C.CLARKSON. TRUSTEE :-: RECEIVER. CLARKSON & CROSS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. No. 26 Wellington Street East. Toronto. J. W. G. WHITNEY & SON. ESTATE AGENTS, Valuators. * Toronto. Arbitrators. MONEY TO LOAN. J. W. G. WHITNEY. C. T. WHITNEY. Established in 1856. W. A. CAMPBELL. J. G. STRONG. W. A. CAMPBELL. (Late Campbell & May) ASSIGNEE, &C. 28 Front St. West, TORONTO. -1-GEO. EDWARDS, Chartered Accountant Auditor.Offices:Liquidator,
Assignee.No. 35 Bank of Commerce Building,
19 to 25 King St. W., Toronto.
Telephone 1163. FRED. ROPER. ACCOUNTANT, TRUSTEE, &c., QUEBEO BANK CHAMBERS. (First Floor.) 2 Toronto St. Telephone 1714. **RUSSELL LEDGER CO.** The latest and best form of **LOOSE SHEET LEDGERS** Patented Sept. 2, '91. Send for Circular and Sample Sheets. FRED. ROPER, Sec'y-Treas., 2 Torcnto st., Toronto. JAMES DICKSON. FINANCIAL AGENT. Assignee, Collecting Attorney, &c. Special attention given to Collections ROOM 17, MANNING ARCADE, TELEPHONE 65. TOPONTO. Leading Grain and Produce Firms. T. A. CRANE. H. N. BAIRD. CRANE & BAIRD, GRAIN MERCHANTS. **MONTREAL** and **TORONTO** FLOUR Whitlaw, Baird & Company, Paris, Ont. ESTABLISHED 1845. COFFEE & CO. Produce Commission Merchants, No. 30 Church Street, - - Toronto, Out. FFRE THOWAS PLYNN.

present, though of course full returns of notes present, though of course full returns of notes made payable at outside points are not to hand at moment of writing. A couple of lead-ing houses, whose customers' paper is mostly payable here, calculate on 60 per cent. of it as met; the paper of city retailers was specially well met. The weather is continuing too cool to be altogether favorable for retail trade, but sorting hainess with wholesalers is reportbut sorting business with wholesalers is reported satisfactory.

FURS .- Mail advices regarding the results of the March London sales, in so far as the Hud-son Bay Co.'s collection of furs is concerned, are to hand, and show that the marked advance reported in January is maintained, and in some instances increased. The figures given in some instances increased. The figures given indicate the advance, or otherwise, on prices at sales of a year ago. Otter showed 20% ad-vance, darks being specially in demand; fisher, 30% advance, small dark fine skins realized nearly 50% advance; silver fox quiet and sta-tionary; blue fox in small supply, and showed 15% advance on medium skins; white fox stationary; red fox receded about 5%; marten, 150,000 offered, and there was a very spirited demand at prices averaging about 40% ad-vance; black bear, 10% advance; brown do., 15% advance : muskrat and beaver sold up to Vance; black bear, 10% advance; brown do., 15% advance; muskrat and beaver sold up to last January advance; musk-ox were in re-duced supply, prime skins sold up to 50% ad-vance, medium 25% advance, and were mainly bought for Canada; lynx, 10% easier; wolf, 10% advance; skunk, 15% advance. Results of the Lamnson sale are not to be meined. of the Lampson sale are yet to be received. Locally business is dull and receipts light.

GROCERIES .-- About the only thing to write about in this department of trade is the fur-ther strengthening of the sugar market. One factory now quotes granulated at 4 to, the other 4 13-16c. per lb., while the lowest for yellows in one case is 3 to, and the other 3 13-16c., while neither company will sell any large lot, and would convey the impression that a further advance is probable. It is re-It is reported that the lower port refineries are put-ting their product in store, and will not sell refined below 50., and yellows below 40. refined below 5c., and yellows below 4c. Molasses is comparatively quiet, though some



of the French houses have issued circular quotations much below prices of late prevailing. Teas are still quite neglected, but holders do not relax in their views as to values.

do not relax in their views as to values. HIDES — Last week developed some stiffen-ing in the value of hides, principally due to competition among dealers, as high as 7c. being offered for heavy green steers, and 540. for ordinary No. 1 green hides. This week matters are rather quieter, but quotations are from 5 to 550. for No. 1, though no more than 540. is being got from tanners. Calfskins are not $90 c^{-1}$ ambaking $150 c^{-2}$ shearbying 81 to up to 9c.; lambakins, 15c.; sheepskins, \$1 to 1.20 each.

LEATHER.-Trade is rather on the quiet LEATHER.—Irade is rather on the quiet side; what business is being done is mainly in small lots for the making up of fall samples. Quotations are not subject to change; some sole leather tanners are writing consignees that they must get half a cent more. A large St Hyseinthe producer of subject and haff St. Hyacinthe producer of splits and buff reports a little better returns from England, and some fair lots will be shipped from here on opening of navigation. We quote :and some fair lots will be shipped from here on opening of navigation. We quote :--Spanish sole, B. A, No. 1, 20 to 22c.; do., No. 2 to B. A., 17 to 19c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No. 2, 16 to 17c.; No. 1, China, none to be had; No. 1, slaughter, 20 to 23c.; No. 2, do., 18 to 20c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 38 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 25 to 27c.; ditto, heavy, 20 to 25c., grained, 24 to 26c.; Sootch grained, 27 to 29c.; splits, large, 15 to 20c.; do., small, 12 to 14c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 40 lbs.), 50 to 60c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 80c.; colored calf, American, 26 to 30c.; Cana-dian, 20 to 23c.; colored pebbled cow, 13 to dian, 20 to 23c.; colored call, American, 26 to 30c.; Cana-dian, 20 to 23c.; colored pebbled cow, 13 to 15c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; har-ness, 20 to 26c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13c.; extra heavy buff, 14 to 15c.; pebbled cow, 9 to 14c.; polished buff, 10 to 12½c.; glove grain, 11 to 13c.; rough, 17 to 20c.; russet and bridle. 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE .- As there have been virtually three holidays since last writing, business has been of a very quiet order, and the change to summer freight rates has not yet brought about any increased activity. Summerside iron is being offered at \$19 for delivery on arrival of first vessels. No. 1 Middlesboro, \$17.50, and No. 3 ditto, \$16.75. but people seem very slow in ordering. Ingot tin is again firmer, at 23c. for the inside figure.

F. SCHOLES, Managing Director.



Beltings, including The Forsyth (Boston Belting Co.) Seamless Rubber Belting.

For which we are Sole Agents and Manufacturers in Canada.

We Hold the Patent and Jole Right to Manufacture in Canada

The Patent Process Seamless Tube Hose WE MAKE ALL OUR HOSE BY THIS PROCESS.

J. H. WALKER, Manager.

Ask THE MERCHANT YOU DEAL WITH FOR IT * Rubber Packings, Valves, Gaskets, Btc.

Head Office and Factory, MONTREAL. - J. J. McGILL, Manager. Western Branch : COR. FRONT AND YONGE STREETS. TORONTO.



Visit Toronto at our and freight over fifty dollars, freight only on purchases less than fifty dollars, and to apply only to stations Personal Expense within 200 miles from Toronto. It is a well-known fact to shrewd Furniture buyers that in no place in the Dominion is competition so keen, or the stocks WE PAY RAILWAY FARES BOTH WAYS, ALSO of Furniture so large and varied as in the City of Toronto. FREICHT CHARGES PREPAID TO YOUR We not only claim that our immense stock STATION ON : : : : (occupying five floors), consisting of Parlor Suites, THE TORONTO FURNITURE Lounges, Sofas, Leather, Silk and Plush Upholstered Furniture Goods, also Sideboards, Cabinets, Fancy Chairs, Tables, Bed Suites in great variety, is the newest and best assorted, but that our prices are the low-56 KING STREET NEXT THE MAIL BUILDING est in this city. ~~~~

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The •

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Leading Manufacturers.

THE ONTARIO

MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MALLEABLE IRON.

CASTINGS TO ORDER FOR ALL KINDS OF

PAPERMAKERS.

MANUFACTURESS OF

Specialties.

OUR SPECIALTY.

WM. BARBER &

GRAIN .- The market during the last week has partaken of a holiday character, and most with quotations are lower. In comparison with quotations given in our last issue, wheat has declined 1c. all around, with the exception of No. 2 Manitoba hard, which at 80 to 81c. per bushel is unchanged. The visible supply of barley at the principal points of accumulation and in transit is 1,116,000 bushels. This sup-ply is 22,000 bushels only in excess of the ply is 22,000 bushels only in excess of the quantity in sight on the same date last year. Quotations for barley here have followed those of wheat, and with the exception of No. 1, which is 2c. per bushel lower, the decline has been the same. Oats are offering very freely with the market dull, a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bushel. Peas alone show increased steadiness and ever constide to 55 to 572 per bushel. and are quoted at 56 to 57c per bushel.

STOCKS IN STORE

The stocks of grain in store at Toronto on 3rd inst., and a like date last year, were as follows :--

				April 3, 1893.	April 4,
Fall w	heat.	bush.	· · · · · · · · ·		1892. 63,538
Spring	"				54,779
Red	"	**			2,750
Goose	**	"		100	9,000
Hard	**	" "		65,043	25,450
Barley,		" "	•••••	51,518	88,182
Oats,				50,884	10,919
Peas,		**		3,440	494
Corn,		"		727	nil.

Total bush. 380,462 255.112The stock of grain in store at Port Arthur on the 23rd ult. was 2,883,867 bushels. During the week there were received 44,474 bushels and shipped *nil*, leaving in store on the 30th ult. 2,928,341 bushels.

been fairly good, with payments fully up to the average. Canned goods are very firm,





Leading Manufacturers.

WE MAKE

AGENTS: WM. HEWETT, 30 Colborne Street, Toronto. H. A. LAROCHE, 61 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal M. H. MILLER, Winnipeg. JOHN HALLAM. Toronto Special Agent for Beam Warps for Ontario.

ST. JOHN COTTON MILLS. ST. JOHN, N.B.

HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Real Estate and Gen-eral Financial and Assurance Agency, King Street, Brockville.

GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, No. 198 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont.

WINNIPEG City Property and Manitoba Farms bought, sold, rented, or exchanged. Money loaned or invested. Mineral locations. Valuator, Insurance Agent, &c. WM. R. GRUNDY, formerly of Toronto. Over 6 years in business in Winnipeg-Office, 490 Main Street. P.O. Box 234.

COUNTIES Grey and Bruce Collections made on commission, lands valued and sold, notices served. A general financial business transacted. Leading loan companies, lawyers and wholesale merchants given as references. H. H. MILLER, Hanover.

Customs Broker, Commission, Shipping and Forwarding Agent. No. 1 Fort Street, cor. Wharf, VICTORIA B.C.

MONETARY TIMES. THE

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—April 6, 1893.

1201

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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—April 6, 1893.						TORONTO PRICES CURRENT
Name of Article.	Wholesal	Name of Article	Wholesale	Name of Article	Wholesale Bates.	(CONTINUED.) April 6, 1893. Canned Fruits-Cases, 2 doz. each.
Breadstuffs. Moule: (# brl.) f.o.c. Manitoba Patent "Strong Bakers Patent (Wntr Wheat) Straight Rolled Oatmeal Rolled Oatmeal Standard "Granulated Bran, # ton Gaans: f.o.c. Winter Wheat, No. 1 "No. 2	Bates. \$ c. \$ c. 4 35 4 40 3 85 4 10 3 50 3 60 9 0 3 00 4 00 4 20 4 00 4 20 4 00 4 20 4 00 4 20 4 00 4 20 5 0 3 00 00 0 66 0 67 0 34 0 65	GroceriesCon. Almonds, Taragona. Almonds, Ivica Filberta, Sicily Walnuts, Marbot Grenoble Symors.Com to fine lb Amber lb Pale Amber lb MoLASSES : W. I. gal New Orleans Rice : Arracan Patna Japan Grand Duke	Bates. 8 c. \$ c 0 18 0 164 0 105 0 16 0 103 0 11 0 12 123 0 012 0 12 0 012 0 12 0 012 0 12 0 012 0 12 0 022 0 12 0 022 0 02 0 031 0 37 0 30 0 45 0 036 0 05 0 052 0 072	HardwareCon. HardwareCon. IBon WIBE: Bright Annealed, oiled Annealed, oiled Galvanized Barbad wire,gal & "" galv Screws flat head of Boiler tubes, 9 m Black Diamond`	\$ c. \$ c. 00 to 15% 30 to 20% 00 to 10% 00 to 20% 0 04± 0 00 624± 0 00 624± 0 00 624± 0 00 724±c 774% 70 to 75% 0 0 39± 00 0 134± 0 144	Canned Fruits—Cases, 2 doz. cach. APPLES—3's,
Opring Wheat, No. 1 No. 2 Man. hard, No. 1 "No. 2 Barley No. 1 No. 3 Barley No. 1 No. 3 Extra . No. 3 Ross Buckwheat. Timothy Seed, 48lbs Clover, Alsike, 60 Hung-Bed, "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	SFICES: Allspice Cassia, whole # lb Oloves Froot Nutmegs Mace Pepper, black, gr'd SUGARS: Barbadoes Barbadoes Barbadoes Barbadoes Bright Paris Lump Very bright Bright Yellow Med. " Yellow Japan, Yokohama,	0 13 0 16 0 36 0 26 0 90 0 26 0 90 0 26 0 75 1 90 1 00 1 10 0 10 0 17 1 22 0 29 J 331 0 04 0 .5 0 JU 0 44 0 64 0 64 0 64 0 64 0 64 0 64 0 64	Boiler plate, ± in " " 6/16 in " " 6/16 in " " 8/26 in OUT NAILS: 50 and 60 dy A.P. 40 dy A.P. 90, 16, 12 dy A.P. 10 dy. A.P. 6 and 7 dy A.P. 6 and 7 dy A.P. 4 and 5 dy A.P. 4 and 5 dy A.P. 3 dy A.P. 3 dy A.P. 3 dy A.P. 3 dy A.P. 3 dy A.P. 3 dy A.P. 4 and 5 dy A.P. 4 and 5 dy A.P. 4 and 5 dy A.P. 4 and 5 dy A.P. 4 dy A.P. A.P. 5 dy .	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"2"s, White Wax," 0 95 106 "3"s, Boston Baked, Delhi" 1 45 CORN-2's, Standard" 0 871 100 "3"s, Lion, Boulter's" 1 00 0671 100 "2"s, Epicure, Delhi" 1 10 0 06 PPAB-Marrowfats, 2's, stand'd" 0 874 100 "0" Champion of E., 2's," 1 00 06 POMPEUNS-3 s, Aylmer" 0 86 0 95 "0" Simcoe" 0 86 0 95 "0" Simcoe" 0 00 1 10 Beaver, 3's" 0 00 1 20 TOMATO CATBUP-Lakeport" 1 25 0 00 2 lb. tins. Fish, Fowl, Meats-Cases. MACKEEREL-Myrick's 4 dos
Flax screen d, 56 lbs Frovisions. Butter, choice, ψ lb. Oheese Bried Apples. Hope Beel Mess Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear " Cumb'r'l'd cut " Cumb'r'l'd cut Bacos. Bacos. Lard, pure Lard, pure Beaus, des f esh. Beaus, Per bash	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	common to choicest Japan, Kobe, common to choicest	0 17 0 35 0 17 0 25	Pointed and finished Horse Shors, 100 lbs. (JANADA PLATES: § D.J. Blaina M.L.S. all dull " " brt IC Charcoal IX " IXX " IXX " WINDOW GLASS: 26 and under Si x 40 Kope : Manilla	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	SALMON—Clover Leaf Salmon, flat tins 1 80 "Horse Shoe, 4 doz
Balt. Livrpool coarse, # bg Canadian, # bri "Bureka," # 66 lbs. Washington, 50 ". O. Balt & 66 lbs. Bice's dairy Leather. Bpanish Bole, No. 1 " No. 3 Sianghter, heavy " No. 9 " Harness, heavy	0 (9 0 11 0 80 0 90 1 00 1 15 0 55 0 75 0 40 0 45 0 50 0 05 0 40 0 45 0 23 0 95 0 21 0 92 0 25 0 90 0 23 0 95 0 21 0 92 0 25 0 96 0 24 0 0 29 0 24 0 29	Ceylon, Broken Orange Peaces	0 35 0 45 0 35 0 40 0 25 0 35 0 22 0 30 0 18 0 20 0 20 0 30, 0 35 0 50	Lath yarn Axms: Silver King Keen Cutter Lance Maple Leaf Odi Ui, Imp. gal Palm, ¥ lb Lard.ext.Nol Morses Ordinary No.1 " Linseed, raw Linseed, boiled Olive, ¥ Imp. gal Beal, straw Petroleum.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	COBNED BEEF-CLARKS, 15, 14 doz
kip Skins, French "English Domestic Veals Hemi'k Calf (26 to 20) 86 to 44 lbs Brench Calf Bolits, large, Ψ lb "smalled Cow, Ψ ff Patent Buff Patent Buff Cambier Buff Gambier Buff Sumac Gambier Buff Sumac Buff Sumac Sumac Buff Sumac	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Brier 7s Viotoria Bolace 18s Rough and Geady 8s Houeysuckle 8s Crescent H Spirits. Pure Spts 65 o.r. ¥ I.gl " 50 " " Fmily Prf Whisky Old Boarbon " " Bye and Mait Bye Whisky, ¥ yrs old	0 58 0 00 0 57 0 00 0 54 0 00 In Duty Bond Paid 1 26 4 07 1 14 3 70 0 60 1 89 0 66 2 04 0 66 2 04 0 66 2 191 1 15 9 52 0 85 2 22	F. O. B., Toronto. Oanadian, 6 to 10 brls isingle brls Can. Water White. Amer'n Prime White "Water" Paints, &c. White Lead, pure in Oil, 35 lbs White Lead, dry Ked Lead, genuine Venetian Hed, Kng Vellow Oohre, Frinch Vermillion, Eng Varnish, No. 1 Carr Bro, Japan Putty, per 100 lbs Spirite Turpentine	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12 and thicker cutting up 24 00 26 00 14 inch flooring 16 00 00 00 14 inch flooring 15 0C 16 00 00 00 14 inch flooring 15 0C 16 00 00 00 12 00 22 00 1x10 and 12 mill run 16 0C 17 00 17 00 19 00 1x10 and 12 dressing 17 00 19 00 1x10 and 12 mill run 13 00 14 00 10 00 11 00 11 00 1x10 and 12 mill rulls 10 00 11 00 12 00 22 00 22 00 1x10 and 12 mill rulls 10 00 16 00 11 00 12 000 11 00 12 000 1 inch siding mill run 14 00 15 00 11 nch siding mill culls 10 00 10 00 1 inch siding mill culls 10 00 10 00 10 00 00 10 00 1 inch siding mill culls 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 1 inch siding mill culls 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 1 inch siding mill culls 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00
Pulled combing "super Extra Gorgenes: Java & Ib., green,	0 09 0 10 1 10 1 40 0 .22 0 023 0 .06 07 0 19 0 193 0 21 0 22 0 21 0 18 0 21 0 22 0 22 0 27 \$ c. \$ c 0 27 0 38	Hardware. TIR: Bars ¥ lb Ingot	0 06 0 062 0 06 0 062 0 123 0 13 0 16 0 17 0 15 0 16 0 20 0 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Drugs. Alum	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	XX ahingles, 16 in
Porto Bioo """ Mocha """ Pauri: Balisins, London l'rs "Bik b'skets """ New Sei'd Valencias " Sultanas " Sultanas " Filistra cs" " " Filistra cs" " Filistra cs" Figs, Eleme, new " Malaga(25 lbs)	0 28 0 26 0 29 0 33 2 (0 2 25 3 (0 3 25 0 05 0 054 0 07 0 074 0 063 0 09 0 075 0 063 0 055 0 063 0 075 0 075 0 075 0 075	N. S. Siemens Bar, ordinary Swedes, 1 in. or over Loownoor Band ' Tank Platee Boller Rivets, best Boller Rivets, best do. Imitation GALVANIZED IBON: Beet No. 22	9 05 9 10 9 05 9 10 4 00 4 95 9 60 0 06 9 60 0 00 9 60 0 0 00 9 60 0 0 00 9 60 0 0 00 9 60 0 0 0 00 9 60 0 0 0 00 9 60 0 0 0 0 9 60 0 0 0 0 9 60 0 0 0 0 9 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Insect Powder Morphia Sul Opium Otalic Acid Potass Iodide Gaitpetreb Sal Roohelle ShellaC Shubhur Flowers	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Elm, Soft, "1 14 67 00 65 00 " Bock, 1 14 7 12 00 13 00 " Bock, 1 14 7 12 00 13 00 " Bock, 1 14 12 00 13 00 Hickory, 14 2 2 28 00 30 00 " Baple, 1 14 12 00 16 00 " White Plain 1 14 12 00 18 00 " White Plain 1 1 12 00 18 00 30 00 " Quartered 1 1 12 00 18 00 35 00 " White wood, 1 14 2 00 35 00 Whitewood, 1 14 2 00 35 00 These prices are wholesale by the car-load.

Packers have been shipping tomatoes to England, and many cars are now on order, but are waiting better railway rates before shipment. waiting better railway rates before shipment. The feature of the trade has been a rise iff sugars. We now quote: Extra granulated, $5\frac{1}{2}c$.; Paris lump, 6c.; very bright, $4\frac{3}{3}c$.; bright yellow, $4\frac{1}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}c$.; medium yellow, 4c.; yellow, $3\frac{2}{3}c$. per lb. The new prices for starch have been received and show an advance of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1c. per lb.; the prices for jobbing lots are as follows: Culinary, in boxes, 7 to $7\frac{1}{3}c$.; laun-dry, No. 1 white cartoons, $5\frac{1}{3}c$., bbls. 5c.; Canada laundry, $4\frac{3}{4}c$; gloss, boxes, 7c.; do. kegs, $6\frac{1}{4}c$.; rice, 9c. Freights will be prepaid in 10 box lots. There is a discount of 3 per cent. on purchases of 50 boxes, and 6 per cent. on 100 boxes. on 100 boxes.

HARDWARE.—Most of the importing houses have found trade a trifle slow during the week, have found trade a trifle slow during the week, and spring orders have not been coming in so freely as expected. The fault has not been so much with the number of orders as with the limited amount of goods ordered. Payments, however, have been satisfactory in both the city and the country. A despatch from Cleve-land says: The American wire nail makers are still raising their prices. About a month ago an aggregate increase of \$2 per ton on the finished product was ordered, because prices of fnished product was ordered, because prices of the raw materials were steadily on the in-crease. On the 2nd inst. about a dozen of the manufacturers met and decided to put the price up another dollar.

HIDES AND SKINS .--- The market for hides is HIDES AND DRINS.—Ine marker for index to unchanged, with the supply rather limited and barely sufficient for the demand; car lots are reported sold at $5\frac{1}{2}c$. per lb. There is no barely sufficient for the demand; car lots are reported sold at $5\frac{1}{2}$ o. per lb. There is no change in calf skins, they are still quoted at the recent advances, green 7 to 9c.; cured, 9 to 10c. per lb. A very limited number of sheep-skins are coming in; the best are bringing from \$1.25 to 1.40 each. Tallow is unchanged and quoted at; rough, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ c.; rendered $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 7c. per lb.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—Quotations in leather continue to be very steady. Some grades of sole are scarce, and No. 2 Spanish is bought up very closely. Stocks of slaughter, of prime make, are rather light, but of inferior quality are plantiful. Colored goods continue to be sold make, are rather light, but of interior quanty are plentiful. Colored goods continue to be sold freely. The wholesale boot and shoe men find trade good. The fine weather has created a brisk demand for spring and summer wear. Payments are fairly good, those of March hav-ing turned out much better than those of February.

ruary. PROVISIONS.—The receipts of butter continue limited, with the market firm; the outside price for one pound rolls is 21 to 23c.; we quote: large rolls, 19 to 21c.; creamery, 21 to 22c.; low grade, 15 to 16c. per lb. Cheese is quiet and unchanged. The feeling in hog products is easier; pure lard is quoted at 13 to 13 \downarrow c., with compound lower, at 10 to 11c. per lb. The milder weather has somewhat limited the receipts of dressed hogs; they are selling at 7 \downarrow to 7 \downarrow c. per lb. Eggs are none too plenti-ful, with dealers asking 13 to 13 \downarrow c. per dozen. But little new maple syrup is offering as yet.



We quote: Last year's, 65 to 75c.; new, 80 to 90c. per gallon.

WOOL -The feeling is unchanged. There is practically no fleece in the market and quota-tions are nominal. A moderate business is being done with the factories in pulled wools at the following quotations: combing, 17 to 18c.; super, 21 to 22c.; extra, 25 to 27c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL PRICES.		
Liverpool, April 6, 12.30) p. n	n.
· ·	8.	đ
Wheat, Spring	6	41
Rea, Winter	5	7
No. 1 Cal.	6	0
Corn	4	21
Ρεαδ	5	- 31
Lard	57	6
Pork	88	<u>9</u>
Bacon heavy	48	6
Bacon, light	48	6
Tallow	50	6
Chee.e, rew white	54	6
Cheese, new colored	54	6
		-



CANADA ELEVATOR WORKS, HAMILTON.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Gold Medals.

Of Highest Quality, and Having

Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

SEND FOR CUTS AND TESTIMONIALS.

Paris, 1878:1889.

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company was formed for the purpose of pur-

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

PERKINS V. BELL.-In this case a question arose as to the right of a purchaser of goods to reject the same for deviation from sample, after having once accepted them after know ledge of the defect, under the following circumstances. The goods in question were quantities of barley bought according to sample. After the sale, the seller's servants mixed a quantity of inferior barley. The barley was to be delivered at a railway station. Before the delivery, the seller notified the purchaser of the mistake, and offered that if the defendant Complained that it would make any difference to him in the sample he would make it good, but he hoped it would not. Thereupon, the Purchaser wrote to the station-master to forward him a sample of the barley, which the Station-master did. Having inspected this sample, the purchaser ordered the stationmaster to forward the barley to some brewers, to whom he had contracted to sell it. This Was done, but the latter refused to accept it as not being up to the sample. The original owner of the barley sued for the price, and the Purchaser resisted the action, on the ground that he had never accepted it. Lawrence, J., Who tried the case, upheld the defendant's Contention, but the Court of Appeal, in Eng. land, unanimously reversed his decision, being of opinion that the defendant had accepted the barley by ordering it to be sent on after knowing of the defect, and they gave judg. ment in favor of the plaintiff for the price. The defendant contended that in as much as the sale was by sample, he was entitled to a tair opportunity of comparing the bulk with the sample before the property in the barley passed to him, and that the place of inspection Was not necessarily the place of delivery; but the Court of Appeal considered that as the Only destination of the barley known to the eller was the railway station, there was a Prima facie presumption that the place of Inspection was the place of delivery, and there Was no evidence to alter that presumption.

MAXIM-NORDENFELT GUNS AND AMMUNITION COMPANY V. NORDENFELT.-In 1886 a limited

chasing and working a business and patents of N. 1 manufacturer of guns and ammunition. That company was subsequently amalgamated with another, the plaintiff company being incorporated in July, 1888, under the Company's Acts as the result of the union. In Septem. ber, 1888, an agreement was entered into between the plaintiff company and N., whereby N. agreed that he would not "during the term of twenty-five years from the date of the incorporation of the company, if the company should so long carry on business, engage except on behalf of the company either directly or indirectly in the trade or business of a manufacturer of guns, gun mountings or carriages, gunpowder, explosives or ammunition, or in any business competing or liable to compete in any way with that for the time being carried on by the company," provided that the restriction should not apply to explosives other than gunpowder, or to other businesses therein mentioned; N. also agreeing to give the company the exclusive benefit of all inventions by him in connection with the business taken over by the company. Under that agreement N, acted as the company's managing director till January, 1890, when he left the company and afterwards entered into business with another ammunition company, whereupon the plaintiffs brought this action for an injunction in the terms of the covenant in the agreement. The Court of Appeal in England held, that the covenant with restriction reserving to N. the right to carry on certain specified businesses on his own account was a reasonable one and ought to be enforced by injunction. Their lordships considered that the rule as to general restraint of trade ought not to apply where a trader or manufacturer found it necessary for the advantageous transfer of the good-will of a business in which he was interested, and for the adequate protection of those who bought it, to covenant that he would retire altogether from the trade which was being disposed of, provided always that the covenant was one the tendency of which was not injurious to the public.

LONDON TBUST COMPANY V. MACKENZIE.-

The plaintiffs were shareholders in the Barbados Water Supply Co., limited, and that company itself, and they claimed to make the defendants, formerly directors of that company, liable to restore capital alleged to have been applied ultra vires the company. In April, 1889, the defendants as directors of the company made a "works contract," under which the contractors received £110,000 in debentures and £50,735 in shares to be issued as fully paid. It was part of the contract that the contractors should out of that price make over £9,000 in debentures and £9,000 in shares to a person who had a valid claim against the company for £4,000 only; make over to the holders of certain old debentures of the company shares to an equivalent nominal amount : make over to the holders of shares new debentures to an equivalent nominal amount; purchase certain shares at par ; and exchange new debentures to the amount of £10,000 for shares of the nominal value of £14,000. There was no market value of the shares at the time. Each of the defendants either as debentureholder or shareholder participated in the benefits of this arrangement, which was duly carried out by the contractors ; but Sir James Mackenzie, the first named defendant, although he received a benefit, was not present at the board meetings at which the scheme was framed. Wright, J., held that the works contract so far as the consideration was increased by the amounts required to provide the contractors with funds to carry out the stipulations above referred to, was ultra vires the company; that each defendant must repay to the company in cash the amount of the bonus which he himself received, and that the defendants other than Mackenzie must make good to the company the whole of the excessive consideration and indemnify the company against any loss incurred by reason of the shares forming part of that excessive consideration having been issued as fully paid.

A glazed Piccadilly blucher for women's wear, with patent leather square tip, of unusually high out and beauty, of good quality throughout, is sold at retail for \$3.75 in New York.

1203

THE TIMES. MONETARY

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1204

Insurance.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

OLOSING PRICES.

Cash val. per share

379.00 71.75

49.20 140.65

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Insurance.	STOC	K AND	BOND REPO	RT.	
FIRE ONLY Dhaniy Ingunanaa Camp'y	BANKS.	c Capital d Sub- g soribed	Bald nn Rest.	Divi- dend last 6 Mo's.	OLOSING P Tobonto. April 6.
Phœnix Insurance Comp'y of hartford, conn.	British Columbia British North America	\$243 4,866,66	0 \$2,920,000 \$1,290.4ft 6 4,866,666 1,398,333	6 % 3≹	881 391 166
Cash Capital,	Canadian Bank of Commerce Commercial Bank of Manitobs Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S	50 6,000,00 100 740,59 40 500,00	0 552,650 50,000	35	1461 1468
Canada and Newfoundland.	Eastern Townships	50 1,500,00 50 1,500,00	0 1,500,000 1,400,000	5	2811 283
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL	Federal	90 500,00	0 500,000 210,000	3 3	In Liquidati /
RICHARD H. BUTT, Toronto Agent. Agencies throughout the Dominion,	Hamilton Hochelaga Impərial	100 1,250,00 100 710,10 100 1,963,60	0 710,100 2 0,000	3	161 164
Provident Savings Life Assurance Society	La Banque Du Peuple La Banque Jacques Cartier	50 1,900,00 95 500,00	0 1,200,000 550,000 0 500,000 175,000	8	•••••
OF NEW YORK:	La Banque Nationale Merchants' Bank of Canada Merchants' Bank of Halifax	2) 1,200,00 100 6,003,03 100 1,100,00	C 6,000,000 2,123,000	34	161 149
	Molsons	50 9,000,00		4	175 230 233
WHEPPARD HOMANS,	Nova Scotia		0 500,000 525,000 0 1,500,000 1,050,000	6	253 169
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts—this Oompany's plans are very attractive and easily worked. Liberal contracts will be given to axperi-	Ontario Ottawa People's Bank of Halifax	100 1,500,00 100 1,500,00 90 830,00	0 1,843,300 710.902	4	121 125 149 1151
enced agents, or good business men who want to engage in life insurance.	People's Bank of N. B Quebec	50 180,000 100 3,000,000	0 180,000 106,000 0 9,500,000 550,000	4 34	•••••
Apply to R. H. MATSON, General Manage for Canada, 37 Yonge Street, Toronto	St. Stephen's Standard Toronto	100 900,000 50 1,000,000 100 9,000,000	1,000,000 535,000	4	167 169 256 159
Ooledanien waarden ee	Union Bank, Halifax Union Bank, Canada	50 500,000 100 1,900,000	500,000 123,000	3	121
Caledonian Insurance co.,	Ville Marie Western	100 500 0 x 100 500,000	360,005 80,000	34	•••• •• •••
ESTABLISHED 1805.	Yarmouth LOAN COMPANIES.	75 900,000	300,000 60,000	8	191
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE	UNDER BUILDING SOC'S' ACT, 1859. Agricultural Savings & Loan Co	60 630,000	620,900 103,000		
Canadian 54 St. Francois Xavier St., Branch. MONTBEAL.	Building & Loan Association	95 750,000 50 5,000,000	750,000 124,076 2,600,000 1,450,000	34 3 6	103 1681
MUNTZ & BEATTY, LANSING LEWIS.	Canadian Savings & Loan Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society Freehold Loan & Savings Company	50 750,000 50 1,000,000 100 3,923,500	722,000 195,000 932,412 10,000	31 8	125 96 97
Toronto. Manager.	Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Company	100 3,923,500 50 1,057,950 50 9,500,000	611,430 146,195	4 35 45 35	140 131 166
Millers' & Manufacturers' Ins. Co.	Landed Banking & Loan Co	100 1,500,000 100 700,000	1,100,000 305,000 668,000 135,000	3	195 141 1161 120
ESTABLISHED - 1885.	London Loan Co. of Canada Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa.	50 679,700 50 9,000,000 50 900,000	1,900,000 415,000	31 31 34	106 108 <u>1</u> 133
No. 82 Church Street, Toronto.	People's Loan & Deposit Co Union Loan & Savings Co	50 600,000 50 1,000,000	60.,00J 121,928 679,566 235,000	34 84 4	101 102 137 140
The President, James Goldie, Esq., in moving	Western Canada Loan & Savings Co. UNDER PRIVATE ACTS.	50 3,000,000	1,500,000 770,000	5	174 176
the adoption of the report on the business of 1892, said: I have much pleasure in drawing your	Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld. (Dom Par) Central Can. Loan and Savings Co	100 1,620,000 100 2,500,000	1,006,000 256,000	34 3	116 120 121 122 1
attention to the fact that this company has veri- fied, in a marked degree, every expectation set	London & Ont. Inv. Co., Ltd. do. London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Land Security Co. (Ont. Legisla.)	100 2,750,000 50 5,000,000 95 1,377,895	700,000 393,000	34 4 5	118 120 131 183
forth in the original prospectus when organized in 1885.	Land Security Co. (Ont. Legisla) Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom Par) "THE COMPANIES' ACT," 1877-1899.	100 1,950,000		84	915 115 116 1
Up to the present time the insurers with this company have made a saving, when compared	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ld	100 840,00J 100 2,008,000		34 34	125 132
with the current exacted rates, of \$91,004.20. And in addition thereto bonus dividends have	Real Estate Loan Uo.	4) 581,000		8	136 138 50 82 1
been declared to continuing members amounting to \$21,522,72.	British Mortgage Loan Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co	100 450,000 100 466,800		34 84	98 102
Besides achieving such result, we now also have, over all liabilities—including a re-insurance re-	Toronto Savings and Loan Co	100 500,000		3	98 102 121 123
serve (based on the Government standard of 50 per cent. (50%), a cash surplus of 1.93 per cent.					
to the amount of risk in force. Such results emphasize more strongly than	INSURANCE COMPANIE English—(Quotations on London		RAILW	AY 8.	Par value
ny words I could add the very gratifying po-					₩ Sh
sition this company has attained. I therefore, with this concise statement of facts, have much	No. Shares or amt. Stook.	Last Dig Bale	Canada Pacific Sha	res 5%	\$100
pleasure in moving the adoption of the report. The report was adopted and the retiring Direc-	or amt. dend.	a a Mar. 24	C. P. R. 1st Mortgag do. 50 year L. G Canada Central 5	Bonds, S List More	
tors unanimously re-elected. The Board of Di- rectors is now constituted as follows: James			Canada Central 5 Grand Trunk Con. 5 5 % perpetual de	bontnyo a	
Goldie, Guelph, president; W. H. Howland, To- ronto, vice-president; H. N. Baird, Toronto:	250,000 8 ps Alliance	0 5 3(1 31	do. Eq. bondi do. First prei do Second m	, and cha ference (ef. stock	rge 10 100
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ton; W. H. Story, Acton; J. L. Spink, Toronto; A. Watts, Brantford; W. Wilson, Toronto.	136.495 IU LADOAAD17A K. A. L. 90	0 9 5 1 6 5 194 58 55	Toronto, Grey & Bri	g. Donas, c 1084 % stø	bonds
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ASSURANCE COMPANY,	10,000 Standard Life 50) 19			
OF LONDON, ENG.	CANADIAN.	April 6	Dominion 5% stock, do. 4% do. do. 4% do. 3% do.	1903, of B 1904, 5, 6,	y. loan 8
Branch Office for Canada:	10,000 7 Brit. Amer. F. & M. \$50 2,500 15 Canada Life	0 \$50 119 121	do. 4% do. 34% do. Montreal Sterling 5	1910, IDS	
1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal.	5,000 19 Confederation Life 100 5,000 19 Sun Life Ass. Co 100) 10 290) 194 940	do. 5%, 1974, 1 do. do. Toronto Comparation	5 %, 19	09
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Invested Funds 5,380,000 Deposited with the Dominion Govern- ment for security of Canadian Policy	DISCOUNT BATES. Lon	don, Mar.24	do. Water Oity of Ottawa, Sta	works	1896, 67 1
Holders	Bank Bills, 3 months	14	do. do. City of Quebec 64 O do do. 1878	on.	1904, 67
G. E. MOBERLY, E. P. PEARSON, Inspector, Agent, Toronto POBERT W. TYRE, MANAGPE FOR CANADA	Trade Bills 3 do.	14 17 9 91 9 21	City of Winnipeg, d	eb. eb.	1907, 67 1914, 57
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Cor. Yonge and Colborne Sts., Toronto.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

- His home is in the sleeping car, No vine or fig trees shade. His music is its clanking wheels,
- His poetry is trade. This missionary of the mart, He spreads "the true faith's " germs, The endless merits of this house Above all other firms.
- He buttonholes the kings of trade, His sample case unrolls, And talks until the love of life
- Grows feeble in their souls.
- The bolted doors swing wide for him, He heeds no locks nor bars,
- And fears not any face of man Beneath the sun or stars.
- The herces of baronial times
- Were armed from hair to heel, With iron pots upon their heads
- And pantaloons of steel;
- The hustler hero of to-day
- Is armorless and weak, But for the vigor of his tongue
- And blushless breadth of cheek.
- He meets all men with fearless mien, Nor knows to pause and swerve, With Lilliputian bashfulness And Brobdignagian nerve. No dim abstractions vex his soul ; No dim abstractions via the out-His creed and happiness Is just to make a sale and catch The 2 o'clock express.

-American Journal

THE CADASTRAL SYSTEM IN QUEBEC

The cadastral system, as it is now carried into effect in the Eastern Townships, is a fraud and a humbug; a bill of expense and trouble to government and those who hold claims on real estate. Instead of wardships estate. Instead of numbering lots conreal estate. Instead of numbering lots con-secutively by one series of numbers, as was done in the case of Sherbrooke and Lennox-ville, the lots in Compton county (200 acres) are subdivided into at least four lots each, according to the separate rights of ownership cording to the separate rights or ownership therein, and these are numbered following the original numbers of lot and range, No. 5 A. range four, in the township of — No. 5 B. in range four, and so on. When any of these lots are again subdivided into six lots or more, there will have to be such as how the sublots are again subdivided into six lots or more, there will have to be another plan in each case, and then the description will be something like this: No. 5. 1, in range four. No. 5. A. 2, in range four, etc. How much more simple to describe the fifty acre lot as north quarter, south quarter, as the case may be, as has al-ways been done before, and thus avoid con-fusion and useless expense. Had Sir George E. Cartier's intention of having the lots in each municipality numbered consecutively in E. Cartier's intention of having the lots in each municipality numbered consecutively in one series, been carried out, it would have greatly simplified the description. As it is being carried out now, it is worse than useless, for it is expensive, while the failure to renew under the new description within two years may cause the entire loss of a mortgage held against the property. against the property.

against the property. This is nearly as bad as the present law in regard to sales of real estate, which requires the purchaser to register his title and pay the tax of one and a half per cent. within thirty days, under penalty of nullity. The latter, by the way, is beyond the control of any civilized legislation. The want of registration is a matter which rests with the purchaser and is only necessary to protect himself against the only necessary to protect himself against the vendor and his *auteurs*, and those having claims vendor and his *auteurs*, and those having claims against them. His property cannot be confis-cated, so to speak, by any legislature in this province, at least. Let the [Quebec] govern-ment make the transfer tax a just claim on real estate, collectable the same as any municipal tax from the occupant. The occupancy in ninety nine cases out of a hundred will show the transfer, besides which a person's title must be registered before he can sell or hypothecate the property, as a protection to the purchaser or mortgage against the claims of a third party.—Sherbrooke correspondent of St. John's News.

The annual report of the Michigan Central for 1892 shows :- Gross earnings, \$15,-908,293, an increase of \$745,333; 'xpenses, \$12,046,095, an increase of \$938,526; net, \$3,862,198, a decrease of \$193,193; surplus, \$93,320, which is \$104,000 less.

A NEWSPAPER DINNER.

A notable event in the history of Washington journalism was the Press Club banquet at the Arlington Hotel on March 20th. The remarkable part of the affair was not the remarkable part of the affair was not the eating, nor yet the speaking, but the oddities, or what a good German friend of mine calls. the "foney peezness." The table was rigged up with miniature telegraph poles and wires running from one end to the other connected with the Western Union, and messages were received during the evening. The air of the room was redolent with perfumes from the masses of costly flowers, and electric lights most happily bestowed, transformed the room into a fairy land. And so, indeed, it was. As soon as the gentlemen had taken their sests the room suddenly became pitch dark. In the twinkling of an eye the lights flashed up, and, twinkling of an eye the lights flashed up, and, lo! little girls in gay dresses and satin slippers were flitting up and down the table pinning boutonnieres on the gentlemen's coats. They had been concealed in pyramids of banana leaves all the while. The menu in front of each plate was a miniature globe, on which were printed also the names of the guests and hanny lokes about the different countries. e.d. happy jokes about the different countries, e.g., on Panama : "All lost but dishonor." There was singing, accompanied with the banjo, the member sitting on the top of his chair back, and a thousand other oddities. But the fun-niest of all was a magic lantern show in which niest of all was a magic lantern show in which Sienor Pefferewski was figured as singing "The wind blew through my whiskers," Mr. Kilgore kicking the iridium point from the top of the Washington monument, and other fine local hits. The newspaper men from all our great cities form a remarkably clever set in the capital. I have the pleasure of knowing some of them and they do you of knowing some of them and they do you abundant credit.-Wash. Cor. Exam.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PRESS.

Kaslo's newspaper, strong in the pride of earliest youth, lately deprecated altogether the importance of Nelson, whereto the *Tribune* of the latter town thus replies amusingly: "Ac-cording to the *Examiner* Kaslo is a city and Nelson a country village. Well, in the lan-guage of Bob Ingersoll, in the country village is the ideal home. There you see the rising and setting sun; you become acquainted with the stars and clouds. The constellations are your friends. You hear the rain on the roof and listen to the rhythmic sighing of the winds. You are thrilled by the resurrection called Spring. Every street is a picture, a land-scape; every hillside a poem; every bud a tender thought, and every forest a fairyland. tender thought, and every forest a fairyland. In the country village you preserve your iden-tity—your personality. There you are an ag-gregation of atoms; out in a city like Kaslo you are only a bag of wind." There isn't much, however, of the ideal country village about western mining towns. There founda-tions are built otherwise tions are built otherwise.

"BOSSING " AND WORKING.

There never was a greater mistake, says The There never was a greater mistake, says The Helper, than to suppose that going into busi-ness for one's self brings with it relief from the necessity of work. A writer in the *Michigan Tradesman* tells a suggestive story of an interview with a boy. He says: Having occasion, recently, to call upon a small grocer in the northern section of the city, I found the place vacant. I thought I would go to the store on the next corner and inquire as to his store on the next corner and inquire as to his whereabouts. I found that the grocer at this place had also retired from business to ruminate on his experience. In the rear of the store was a small meat market, and in there I store was a small meat market, and in there I went for information. A small boy sat by the stove. "Good morning, my boy. Are you the man who runs this concern?" "Betcher life," rejoined the boy; "watcher want?" "What has become of Mr. Blank, who kept grocery down on the next corner?" "Who? Pete Blank? Oh, he's workin' now."

The steel tank steamer "El Leon," the first -The steel tank steamer "El Leon," the first ever built in a French yard, will be ready for launching at Havre about March 15th. She will carry from 2,800 to 3,000 tons of oil in bulk, besides 400 tons of oil in her bunkers. She is the property of Messrs. Deutsch, of Paris, and will carry oil from America to France and Spain.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Mr. Charles L. Mitchell, of Bangor, is erect ing at Lily Lake, eleven miles from Oxford Station, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, a drying house heated with wooden furnaces, for the purpose of drying the water out of fossil floor spar, a large deposit of which is found at the spar, a large deposit of which is found at the lake. The spar is a white powder, chemically is nearly pure silica, and is supposed to have an animal origin—the remains of animalculae. The spar is a valuable substance in the arts. It is an absorbent of water and other sub-stances and a non-conductor of heat. It is stances and a non-conductor of heat. It is used in the manufacture of explosives, in surgery, in place of asbestos, in place of whiting in rubber shoes and many other purposes. Should the attempt prove successful, large quantities of the mineral will be gathered and shipped to United States. Chinesets Bet shipped to United States.—Chignecto Post.

THE MANITOULIN RAILWAY.

The engineers who have been out since the 1st of September on the final location of the Manitoulin and North Shore railway, have just completed their work, and are now busy preparing the plans and profiles with all haste paring the plans and profiles with all haste, as the company purposes to commence building early in the spring and push the work to com-pletion with all vigor. The road runs from the town of Little Current on the Grand Manitoulin in a north-easterly direction to Nelson station, on the Sault branch of the C.P.R., a distance of forty miles.—Owen Sound Times. e, 85

NOT ENOUGH.

Clerk-"These remnants are in five and seven yard lengths, and very great bargains." Customer—" They won't do, I want enough to make a pair of sleeves."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The early closing of stores by municipal authority has proved successful in Ottawa, and there has been general satisfaction among those affected by the regulations.

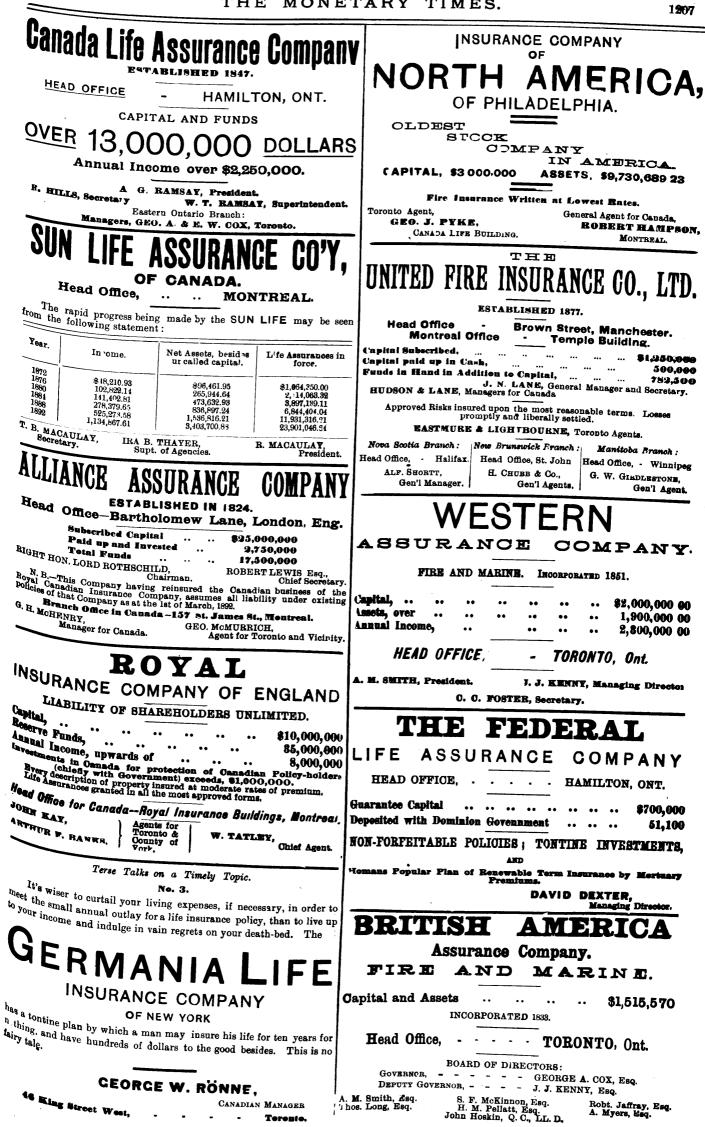
-The gross earnings of the Lake Shore railroad for 1892 were \$22,415,383, an increase of \$983,998; operating expenses, \$15,803,191, an increase of \$1,170,516; net, \$6,612,192, \$ decrease of \$186,518.

-A process for making briquettes out of "purple ore" (roasted pyrites), so that they may be more readily charged into blast furnaces, is said to have been patented in Germany by the Georg Marien Bergwerks and Huttenverien at Osnabruck. The agglutinant substance employed is the ferruginous mud from the reduction apparatus in the aniline manufacture, thus fitting the purple ore for being smelted into iron, and also turning to good account what has hitherto been a waste product.

The Hudson's Bay fur sales commenced on Monday, says the Canadian Gazette of March 16, when otter, sea otter, fisher and fox skins were sold. The bidding was active. skins were sold. The bidding was active. Otter advanced 23 per cent., fisher 27 per cent., silver fox 25 per cent., and white fox 14 per cent. On 1 useday marten and fox were sold. The former advanced 45 per cent., and red fox declined 5 per cent. Yesterday the sale began with bear skins, which realized about the same set last version prices. as last year's prices.

-At the annual meeting of the Commercial Cable Company, which was held at its head office in New York, on Monday last, the financial statements submitted show that the inancial statements submitted show that the net earnings for the year 1892 amounted to \$1,099,587, equivalent to 144 per cent. on the capital stock. On January 15th, 1892, the company paid off \$600,000 of its six per cent-bonds, and paid off another \$600,000 on January 15th, 1893, leaving \$400,000 outstand-ing out of the original issue of \$3,000,000. The company's action in increasing the capital ing out of the original issue of \$3,000,000. The company's action in increasing the capital was unanimously ratified by the shareholders. The money thus secured will provide ample funds for the laying of a third cable, which, however, it is not the intention of the com-pany to lay until next year. The following directors were elected: John W. Mackay, James Gordon Bennett, Gardiner G. Howland, Geo. S. Col, John W. Mackay, jr.; Richard Irvin, jr.; Thomas Skinner, Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G.; W. C. VanHorne, Chas. R. Hosmer, A. B. Chandler, George G. Ward and E. C. Platt.

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