

## THE MONETARY TI

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	The	Chartered	Banks.

758

BANK OF MONTREAL 

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President. How, G. A. DRUMMOND, Viee-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. Macdonald, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. C. S. Watson, Esq. W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager. E. S. CLEUSTON, Ass't Gen. Manager. A. MacNIDER, Chief Inspector & Supt. of Branches. R. Y. HEBDEN, A. B. BUCHANAN, Ass't Inspector. Asst. Supt. of Branches. Branches in Canada.

A. MACNIDER, Chief Inspector & Supt. of Branches. R. Y. HEBDEN, A. B. BUCHANAN, Ass't Inspector. Asst. Supt. of Branches. Branches in Canada. Montreal-H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branch, Catharine Street, Almonte, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Quebec, Que. Belleville, "Hamilton, Ont. Regina, Assna. Brantford, "Kingston, "Sarnia, Ont. Brockville, "Lindsay, "Stratford, Ont. Brockville, "Lindsay, "Stratford, Ont. Brockville, "Lindsay, "Stratford, Ont. Brockville, "Lindsay, "Stratford, Ont. Chatham, N.B. Moncton, N.B. St. Marys Ont. Chatham, Ont. New Westm'str. BC. Toronto, " Cornwall, "Ottawa, Ont. Wanleouver, B.C. Goderich, "Perth, "Wallaceb'g Ont Guelph, "Peterboro, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Picton, " In Great Britain. London-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. <u>COMMITTEE:</u> Robert Gillergie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq. C. Ashworth, <u>Manager.</u> In the United States. New York-Walter Watson & Alex, Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago, Bank of England, The Union Bank of London: The London and Westminster Bank; Liverpool-The Bank of England, The Union Bank of London: The United States. New York-The Bank of Liverpool. Bootland-the British Linen Company & branches. Bankers in Great Britain. New York-The Bank of Liverpool. Bootland-the British Linen Company & branches. Bankers in the United States. New York-The Bank of New York, N. B. A. "The Merchants' National Bank. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. Bunfalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbis. Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbis. Montreal, June, 1889.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.	F
HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO.	
Paid-up Capital	<b>B</b> .
DIRECTORSHENRY W. DARLING, Esq., President, GEO. A. Cox, Esq., Vice-President.	Sir
George Taylor, Esq. Jas. Crathern, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq.	Jai
John I. Davidson, Esq. B. E. WALKEB, General Manager.	Ott
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't Gen. Manager. A. H. IBELAND Inspector.	Mo
G. de C. O'GRADY, New York- Alex. Laird, & Wm. Gray, Agents.	Ag Ag
Ayr, Guelph, Sarnia,	
Barrie, Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie.	

Barrie,	Hamilton,	Sault Ste. Ma
Belleville,	Jarvis,	Beaforth,
Berlin.	London,	Simcoe,
Blenheim,	Montreal,	Stratford,
Brantford,	Orangeville,	Strathroy,
Chatham,	Ottawa,	Thorold
Collingwood,	Paris.	*Toronto,
Dundas.	Parkhill,	Walkerton
Dunnville,	Peterboro, Wi	ndsor, Water

Dundas, Parkhill, Walkerton, Dunnville, Péterboro, Windgor, Walkerton, Goderich, Galt, St. Catharinee, Woodstock. \*East Toronto-Cor. Queen St. and Bolton Avenue. North Toronto-Pol Yonge St. North West Toronto Corner College street and Spadina avenue. Yong -and College-448 Yonge street, cor. College avenue. Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRENFONDENTS: GREAT BRITAIN-The Bank of Scotland. (Inc. 1695.) INDIA, CHINA & JAPAN-The Chart'd Bk. of India, Aus-AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND-Union Bk. of Australia PANIS, FRANCE-LAZARD, Freres & Cie. [tralia & China BRESELES, BELGIUM-J. Matthieg & Fils. NEW YORK-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of N.Y. SAN FRANCE-The Bank of British Columbia. CHICAGO-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of Chicago. BRITISH COLUMBIA-The Bank of British Columbia.

THE DOMINION BANK	Capit
Capital	
JAMES AUSTIN, PRESIDENT.	1
HON. FRANK SMITH, - VICE PRESIDENT. W. Ince. E. B. Osler.   Edward Leadlay James Scott.	Willis Hon.
Wilmot D. Matthews. EEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO	HEA D. I

 BEAD OFFICE,
 Agencies:
 TOBONIU.

 Brampton. Belleville. Cobourg. Guelph. Lindsay.
 D. B. WILRIE. Cashier.
 E. HAY, Inspector

 Napanee. Oshawa. Orillia. Uxbridge. Whitby.
 B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier.
 E. HAY, Inspector

 TOBONTO, - Queen Street, corner of Esther Street.
 B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier.
 E. HAY, Inspector

 "Market Branch, cor. King & George Sts.
 Basev Centre. Niagara Falls.
 Welland.

 "Market Branch, cor. King & George Sts.
 Port Colborne.
 Woodstock.

 "Dundas Street - corner Oueen.
 Spadina Avenue - NO. 3666
 Sault Ste. Marie.
 corn. Queen

 Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great
 BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST.
 Banches IN NORTH-WEST.

 Burope. China and Japan.
 R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.
 Winnipeg. Brandon. Portage and interest ellowed.

 R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.
 Prompt attention paid to bections.
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en K	The Charte	red Banks.	
	OF BRITISH		
	Capital Fund		000,000 Stg. 250,000 "
LONDON		, E.C.	
	lie. es Cater. Farrer. I. Glyn. re.	. G. WALLIS.	endall. sford. Lubbock. Vliatman. y Robertson.
1 1	GRINDLEY, - E. STANGER,	- Inspec	tor.
London. Brantford Paris. Hamilton Toronto. Brandon,	I. Ottaw Monta Quebo St. Jo	ton. Bre- a. Hal real. Vict ec. Van hn, N.B. Wir	dericton, N.B. ifax. N.S. oria, B.C. couver, B.C. inipeg, Man.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC. New York-H. Stikeman and F. Brownfield, A San Francisco-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, A London Bankers-The Bank of England Me Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents.-Liverpool-Bank of Liver Scotland - National Bank of Scotland, Lim and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Liver Limited, and branches. National Bank, Idd. branches, Australia,- Union Bank of Austr New Zealand - Union Bank of Australia. In China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Ban India. London and China-Agra Bank, Lim West Indice-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. cuard, Krauss et Cia. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

# THE QUEBEC BAN

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 181 Authorized Capital, - -Paid up Capital, - -- \$3.000 HEAD OFFICE, OUEBE -BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

H. Smith, Esq., President. Wm. Wichall, Esq., Vice-President. N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G. John R. Young, O. R. Renfrew, Esq. Sam'l J. Shaw, Frank Ross, Esq. mes Stevenson, Esq., Gen'l Manu BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

tawa, Ont. Toronte, Ont. Pembroke,

Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers. Agents in New York—Bk. of British North America. Agents in London—The Bank of Scotland.	GEORGE GOODEN WILLIAM HENRY
THE ONTARIO BANK.         Capital Paid-up       \$1,500,000         Reserve Fund       575,000         HEAD OFFICE,       TORONTO.         DIRECTORS.       STB. WM. P. HowLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G., President.         Rown, C.F., Fraser.       A. M. Smith. Esq.         Hon, C.F., Fraser.       D. Mackay, Esq.         G. M. Rose, Esq.       D. Mackay, Esq.         G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., M.P.       Otawas, M.P.         C. HOLLAND,       BRANCHES.         Montreal,       Pickering, Toronto, Newmarket, Whitby, Guelph, Ottawa, AGENTS.         London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited.)       France and Europe, Credit Lyonnais.         New York—The Bank of the State of New York, and Messrs. W. Watson and Alexander Lang.         Boston—Tremont National Bank.	Toronto-King S London, England New York,
IMPEDIAL DANK OF CANADA	THEOT

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIRECTORS. OBS. President. Vice-President. T. B. Wadsworth. Robert Jaffray. H. S. HOWLAND, T. R. MERBITT, am Ramsay. Alex. Morris. 1 Hugh Byan. TOBONTO. D OFFICE, D. R. WILEIE, Cashier. B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector.

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_	The Chartered Banks,	THE MOL
CA.	MERCHANTS' BANK	INCORPORATED BY Paid-up Capital Rest Fund
	OF CANADA.	HEAD OFFICE, -
Stg.	Capital	JOHN H. R. MOLSO
bard	HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL	Sir D. L. Macpherso
	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	F. WOLFERSTAN A. D. DURNFORD, BRANCHES Aylm
	ANDREW ALLAN, President, Robt. Anderson, Esq., Vice-President	Exeter, Hamilton, Lor risburg, Norwich, Owe Falls, Sorel, P.Q., St.
son.	Hector McKenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq Jonathan Hodgson, Esq H. Montagu Allan, Esq	Toronto, Trenton, W
	John Cassils, Esq. T. H. Dunn.	AGENTS IN CANADA- and Eastern Townshi Bank, Imperial Bank
treal. r.	JOHN GAULT, - Acting Supt. of Branches.	Commerce, New Dr
	BELANCHES IN ONTABIO AND QUEBEC. Belleville, Kingston, Quebec,	Edward Island-Ban Bank. British Colum Manitoba-Imperial I
N.B.	Berampton, Loudon, Henfrew, Brampton, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Qua. Chatham, Mitchell, S.ratford,	Manitoba-Imperial I -Commercial Bank of Agents in Europe
B.C.	Galt, Napanee, St. John's, Que, Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Thomas	Agents in Europe Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Bose & Co. Liverp Paris - Credit Lyo
fan.	Hamilton, Owen Sound, Toronto, Ingersoll, Perth, Walkerton, Kincardine, Prescott, Windsor.	La Banque d'Anvers Agents in United B National Bank; W. W
Agts.	BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.	Boston-Merchants'
Agts. essrs.	Winnipeg. Brandon. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN-London, Glasgow, Ediphyrch and other points. The Civdesdale Brat	National Bank. Ch Cleveland-Commerce Commercial National
nited,	Edinburgh and other points, The Clydeedale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool AGENCY IN NEW YORK-61 Wall Street, Mesera	falo. San Francisco Milwaukee-Wiscons
eland and ralia.	Henry Hagne and John B. Harris, Jr., agents. BANKERS IN UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of New York, N.A.B.: Boston, Merchants' National	Bank. Helena, Mo Butte, Montana,-Fir Montana - First Na
India, nk of nited.	Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank;	National Bank.
Mar-	National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. NEWFOUNDLAND—Com'erc'l Bk. of Newfoundland	lowest rates of exchanges available in all part
IK.	Nova Scotta and New BRUNSWICE-Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants' Bank of Halifax. A general Banking business transacted.	BANKOF
113.	Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.	Capital Paid-up
18. 0 <b>,000</b>	THE	Reserve Fund DIBECTORSJohn Doull, Vice-Presiden
0,000	BANK OF TORONTO	Jairus Hart. CASHD HEAD OFFICE,
EC.	CANADA.	Agencies in Nova Bridgetown, Cannin New Glasgow, Nor
ident.	INCORPORATED / 1855.	Westville, Yarmouth belltown, Chatham.
, Esq. , Esq.	Paid-up Capital	castle, St. John, S Georges, Sussex, V Charlottetown and
nager	Reserve Fund 1,400,060	Charlottetown and apolis, Minn. In C made on favorable to
o, Ont.	DIRECTORS:	BANK OF
erica.	GEORGE GOODERHAM, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY, VICE-PRESIDENT.	Incorporated
١K.	Alex. T. Fulton. Henry Cawthra. William George Gooderham.	CAPITAL, - RESERVE FUND
0,000		LONDON OFF
5,000	HEAD OFFICE,	Branches at San Victoria, B.C.; New B.C.; Nagaimo, B.C.
nident.	HUGH LEACH Asst. Cashier.	Agents a In Canada - Ban
nt. , Esq.	JOSEPH HENDERSON,	Canadian Bank of Canada, The Molso
Esq. nager,	BRANCHES: Montreal-J. Murray Smith, Manager. Peterboro-J. L. Gower, Acting	Manitoba, and Ban IN UNITED STAT New York, Bank
vering,	Cobourg-T. A. BIPI, Port Hope-E. Millov, Acting	Collections cares banking business t
itby, St. W.	Barrie-J. A. Strathy, St. Catharines-G. W. Hodgetts, Collingwood-W. A. Copeland, London-W. R. Wadsworth, Jr.	ST. STE
ito.	London-W. K. Wadsworth, Jr. Petrolea-P. Campbell, Gananoque-T. F. How, TorontoKing St., W. Branch, - J. T. M. Burnside.	ST. STE
York,	BANKERS:	Capital
ing.	London, England, The City Bank, (Limited) New York, National Bank of Commerce	W. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT,
A	THE STANDARD BANK	London-Messrs. York-Bank of Ne National Bank.
0,000	OF CA ADA.	National Bank. I John, N.B.—Bank o Drafts issued o

THE STANDARD BANK OF CA ADA. Drafts issued o Capital Paid-up ..... 410,000 Reserve Fund ...... HEAD OFFICE, DIRECTORS. W. F. Cowan, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President T. W. JOHNS, L. E. BAKER, Pres John Lovitt. AGENCIES. Cannington, Chatham, Ont. Colborne, Bowmanville, Brantford, Bradford, Brighton, Campbellford, Markhai Newcasti Parkdala Picton Durham, Forest. BANKERS. New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cor respondence solicited. BANKERS. J. L BRODIE, Cashier.

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Hairax—The M St. John—The B do The I Montreal—The J New York—The Boston—The Ef London, G.B.-3 Gold and Currei change bought and Deposits receive Prompt attentio

BANK O

Halifax-The M

YARI

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B/	NK	UF
	Inco	rporate





DIVIDEND NO. 27. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent., per annum on the Padur Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, on and after THE Code DAY OF HUMPY 1990

THE 2nd DAY OF JANUARY, 1890. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the Sist prox., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Toronto, Nov. 28, 1899.

Notice is of Six pe Capital St for the cu will be pay 2nd Janu closed from Peterboro

Capital Authorized	\$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed	500,000
Capital Paid-up	
. Rest	60,000

Board of Directors: W. J. STAIRS, ESQ., - President. HON. ROBERT BOAK, - Vice-President. M. P. Black, ESQ., J. H. Symons, Esq. WM. Roche, Esq., M.P.P. C. C. Blackadar, Esq. William Twining, Esq. William Twining, Esq. E. L. THORNE, - . / E. D. ABNAUD, Agent. Agencies, Annapolis, - . / E. D. ABNAUD, Agent. New Glasgow, - C. N. S. STRICKLAND, Act'g. Agent. BANKERS: The London & Westminster Bank, London, G. B. The Commercial Bank of NTd., - St. Johns, NTd. The National Bank of NTd., - St. Johns, NTd. The Marchants National Bank, - . . Boston. The Bank of Toronto & Branches, Upper Canada. The Bank of Toronto & Branches, Upper Canada. The Bank of Interest allowed on deposits. Bills of Exchange bought and sold, etc.

OFFICE, No. 17 TOBONTO ST., TOBONTO.

Cavital..... Paid-up ... 

Money advanced on improved Real Estate at lowest current, rates. Sterling and Currency Debentures issued. Money received on deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 49, Chap. 90, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are author-ised to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company. ised to in Company,

WM. MULOCK, M.P., GEO. S. C. BETHUNE, President



Leading Barristers.		STO	CK A	AND B	OND	REPO	RT.		
COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CO., BARRISTERS, Etc. 15 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto. TELEPHONE 244.		BANKS.	Share.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Pald-up.	Bost.	Divi- dend last 6 Mo's.	CLOSING TOBONTO, Dec. 26.	PRIOPS.
E. COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS. WALTER A. GEDBES.	Canadian H	umbia	\$243	4,866,666		1,916,666	3 % 34	159 1231 124	386.51
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,	Commercia	al Bank of Manitoba al Bank, Windsor, N.S	40	587,200 500,000	364,150 960,000	60,000	34	Suspended	61.62 
Barristers, Solicitors, Sc. OFFICES-BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BDGS. 4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.	Federal	wnships	100	1,500,000 1,950,000	1,485,881 1,950,000	500 000	5	In Liquidatio	111.75
D. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL. WALTEB MACDONALD,	Hamilton	Dr. Pennle	100	1,000,000 710,100	710,100	100,000 400,000 100,000 650,000	8	• 1144	92.90 14*.50
Registered Cable Address-" Therson," Toronto.	La Banque	Du Peuple Jacques Cartier Nationale	00	1,900,000 500,000		350,000 140,000 100,000	3 3 9	149	149.00
Barristers and Solicitors.	Merchants' Merchants'	Bank of Canada Bank of Halifax	100 100 100	8,799,200 1,000,000	923,588 5,799,200 1,000,000	·····	3) 3) 3)	Suspended 1401 130	140,50
BEORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.	New Bruns	wick	200	19,000,000 500,000	19,000,000 500,000	1,075,000 6,000,000 400,000	4 6	152 160 2253 2263 2332	76.00 451.50 233.95
G. W MARSH,	Ottawa	nk of Halifax	100	1,500,000	1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000	460,000 575,000 400,000 55,000	31	149 <u>5</u> 139 135	. 149.50 
Barrister, Solicitor, and Notary. DFFICE-N. E. Corner Dundas and Talbot Streets,	People's Ba	nk of N. B			180,000 9,500,000 900,000	100,000 500,000 35,000	4	105	81.00 
H. W. MICKLE,	Toronto Union Bank	Halifax		1,000,000 9,000,000 500,000	1,000,000 9,000,000 500,000	410,000 1,400,000 40,000	35 4 95	1384 140 · 212 220 105	69.25 212.00 52.50
H. W. MICKLE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.,	Ville Marie. Western	z, Canada	100 100 100	1,900,000 500,000 500,000	1,900,000 478,430 349,597	150,000 90,000 60,000	31	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
MANNING ABCADE, KING STREET WEST, TOBONTO.	LOA	IN COMPANIES.	75	300,000	300,000	43,000	3	109	81.75
GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN,	Agricultura Building &	Loan Association	25	630,000 750,000	619,132 750,000	98,000 100,000	34 3	106 1062	95.95
Barristers & Attorneys,	Canadian Se Dominion S	m. Loan & Savings Co avings & Loan Co av. & Inv. Society oan & Savings Company	50	4,500,000 750,000 1,000,000 3,198,900	9,500,000 650,410 \$18,950 1,301,380	1,390,000	6 4 3	200 201 1173 90	100.00 58.87 45.00
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.	Farmers Lo Huron & En Hamilton P	an & Savings Company rie Loan & Savings Co rovident & Loan Soc	50 50 100	1,057,950 1,500,000 1,500,000	611,430 1,100,000 1,100,000	611,058 120,000 453,000 215,000	343	165 118 155 *	165, 0 59,01 77,50 1923,00
EO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE	London Los Ontario Los	an Co. of Canada an & Deben, Co., London,	100 50	700,000 879,700 9,000,000	493,000 622,650 1,200,000	80,000 60,000 340,000	3	125	62.00
V. G. SHAW. J. E. HANSFORD,	People's Los Union Losn	an & Savings Co., Oshaw an & Deposit Co & Savings Co	. 50	300,000 600,000 1,000,000	300,000 589,593 627,000	75,000 100,000 215,000	31	118 1811	59.00 131.50
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. 11 UNION BLOCK,	UNDI	nada Loan' & Savings Co ER PRIVATE AOTS.	10.0	3,000,000	1,400.000	700,000	5	181 183	90.50
6 TOBONTO STREET, - TOBONTO, ONT. Money to Loan	Canada Lan London & On	& Inv. Co. Ld. (Dom /Pas ded Credit Co. do nt.Inv.Co.,Ltd. do	b. 50 100	1,690,000 1,500,000 9,459,700	392,419 663,990 490,540	60,000 158,000 125,000	34 39 30	1111 113 1171 120 111 1131	111.50 58.75 1111.00
DAVIS & GILMOUR,	Land Securi Man. & Nort	an. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do ity Co. (Ont. Legisla.) h-West. L. Co. (Dom Par		5,000,000 977,825 1,250,000	700,000 399,188 312,500	360,000 430,000 111,000	5 83	129 130 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 960 108 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	64.50 61.00 108.25
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Spreet,	Imperial Lo National Inv	INT STOCK Co's' ACT. an & Investment Co. Ltd vestment Co., Ltd	100	629,850 1,700,000	625,900	106,000	34	119 170 <del>1</del> 99 101	119.00
WINNIPEC, MANITOBA. R. GILMOUB	ONT. JT. ST	Loan & Debenture Co R. LETT. PAT. ACT, 187	6	900,000	477,909	5,000		37	18.50
OSLER, TEETZEL, HARRISON, AND MCBRAYNE.	Ontario Indi Ontario Inve	tgage Loan Co ustrial Loan & Inv. Co estment Association	100	450,000 500,000 2,665,600	999,036 309,056 700,000	52,000 190,000	3) 3)	113 115.	113.00
BARRISTERS, &c. OFFICES: No. 9 MAIN STBEET EAST,	Canada Nor	SCELLANEOUS. th-West Land Co	e100	£1,500,000 4	1,310,480	£ 110'2	-	82 <sup>7</sup> 82 <u>1</u>	
HAMILTON, ONT. B. B. Osler, Q.C. John Harrison. J. V. Teetzel. W. S. McBrayne,	New City Ga	legraph Co. ss Co., Montreal Befinery sumers' Gas Co. (old)	40	2.000,000	2,000,000	********	4	903 91 198 199 115	36,30 79 99 575.00
WCPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS,	Toronto Con	nsumers' Gas Co. (old)	. 50		1,210,000		23	1731	86.60
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. FFICES, - 17 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO. Telephone 1334;		INSURANCE COMPAN E-(Quotations on Lond			1.	RAILWA	¥8.	Par value ¥ Sh	Dec.14
ohn Murray Clark Wm. David McPherson. Frederick Clarence Jarvis. egistered cable address "CLAPHER," Toronto			1.		Grand Tru	entral 59 ink Con. st	ock	tgage 100	742 754 106 108 102 112
Insurance.	No. Div Shares den	ST. NAME OF COMPANY.	par va	Last Sale Dec.14	do.	First pref Second vr	erence		125 127 131 138 724 78 504 514 284 29
NORTHERN	50,000 16	1	-	(	do. Great Wes do.	Third prei tern per 5 6 % bonds.	. stock % deb. st 1890	oek 100	285 19 192 194 101 108 110 119
ASSURANCE COMPANY,	20,000 5	Fire Ins. Assoc	10 9	95 97	Midland St Northern (	tg. 1st mtg of Can. 5% 6% extra deb. stock	first mt	ge 100	108 110 109 104
OF LONDON, ENG.	12,000 32 150,000 10 35,862 90 10,000 10	Tamanahima Th & T	00 25 20 2 25 194 10 11	56 58	Poronto, G	deb. stock rey & Bru le ., Grey & I	00 6 % sta	. bonds	100 108 98 100 102 104
Branch Office for Canada : 724 Notre Dame St., Montreal,	74,080 19 9 300,000 57 30,000 90	London & Lan. F Liv.Lon.& G.F.& L. Northern F.	10 15 95 95 Stk 9 00 10	153 161 40 41	- enington	11	STUCE 7 9	D the tri'	London
INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).	190,000 94 6,729 5 900,000 9	North Brit. & Mer Phœnix Queen Fire & Life	95 62 50 50 10 1	47 48 281 286	anadian		<u></u>		Dec. 14
which is paid         1,500,000           re Premiums         3,075,000           fe Premiums         1,015'000	100,000 41 50,000	. Scottish Imp.F.& D.	10 1	511 521	do.	5 % stock, 4 % do.	1905; of 1 1904, 6, 6 1904, 6, 6	ty. loan 8. Ins. stock	113 115 107 109 108 109
745,000 \$4,835,000		CANADIAN.	X						
cumulated Funds	10,000 7 9,500 15 5,000 19	Confederation Life 1	00 50	1011102 7	do.	do. 6 %, 19	6%,189 06, Wate	909 7 Ster. r Works Dep.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OWNE
JAMES LOCKIE, Inspector. OBERT W. TYRE, MANAGER FOR CANADA.	5,000 10 4,000 7 5,000 5	Sun Life Ass. Co 1 Royal Canadian 1 Ouebec Fire	00 194 00 20 00 65	840	Bank Bills,	OUNT B		01	a, Dec. 14
E. P. PEARSON, - Agent, TORONTO.	9,000 10 10,000 10	Queen City Fire	50 95	200	do. Trade Bills	6 do.		31	A TOT

	TH	E MONETARY TIME	S. 763
	Telephone Companies.	EUROPEAN MARKETS.	Railway Companies.
CLOSING PRIORS. TOBONTO, Cash val Dec. 36. Per than 159	THE BELL TELEPHONE CO'Y of CANADA.	LONDON, Dec. 24th. Beerbohm's message reports :-Floating car- goes-Wheat, nil; maize, quiet. Cargoes qn passage-Wheat, rather firm; maize, quiet. Good cargoes-No. 1 Cal. wheat, off coast, 36s. 6d., was 36s. 9d. Mark Lane-Spot good No.	INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.
Just         Just         Just           105         42.00         42.00           2233         111.73         111.73           In Liquidation         22.90         149.50           149         149.50         149.50           149         140.00         140.00           130         140.00         140.00           158         160         130.00           159         160         76.00           2953         2264         451.80	ANDER W ROSSER C. F. SISE, C. P. SCLATER, BECRETARY-TREASURER, HEAD OFFICE, H. C. BAKER, Manager Ontario Department, Hamiltor This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20 per set. These instruments are under the protection of the Company's patents, and purchasers are therefore entirely free from risk at Homestion.	2 club Calcutta wheat, 32s. 3d., was 32s.; present and following month, 32s. 3d., was 32s. 3d. Liverpool-Spot wheat, firmly held; maize, weak; maize, 4s. 24d., 4d. cheaper; peas, 5s. 104d., 4d. cheaper. On passage to United Kingdom-Wheat, 2,143,000 qrs.; maize, 389,000 qrs. To Continent-Wheat, 404,000 qrs; maize, 195,000 qrs. India ship- ments of wheat to United Kingdom, 105,000 qrs.; to Continent, 15,500 qrs. LIVEEPOOL, Dec. 24th.	Direct Route between the West and All points on the LOWER ST. LAWRENCE and BA'E DES CHALEUR. PROVINCE of QUEBBEC ; also for NEW BRUNS- WICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD, and CAPE BERETON SLANDS, NEWFOUND- LAND, AND ST. PIERRE. Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily founday excepted, and run through, without change between these points, in 30 hours. The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and
2053         2020         461.80           2333         233.85         1469.70           139         135         182.00           105         21.00         21.00           105         21.00         21.00           105         21.00         21.00           105         21.00         22.20           106         21.00         22.20           107         22.00         21.00           108         52.50         52.50           109         81.75         31.75	This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest tele- graph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices as above, or at 8. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C. Steamship Companies.	Spring wheat, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 3d.; red win- ter, 6s. 10d. to 6s. 10d.; No. 1 Cal., 7s. 4d.; corn, 4s. 2d.; peas, 5s. 10d.; pork, 54s. 6d.; lard, 32s. 6d.; bacon, long clear, 32s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; short clear, 32s. 6d.; tallow, 25s. 6d.; cheese, white and coloured, 53s. 6d. Wheat, steady; demand poor; holders offer moder- ately. Corn, easy; demand poor. TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.	heated by steam from the locomotive; thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of traveliers. New and elegant Buffet, sleeping and day cars are run on all through express trains. The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route. <b>CANADIAN EUROPEAN MAIL AND PAS-</b> <b>SENGER ROUTE.</b> Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent leaving Montreal on Friday Morning will join outward mail steamer at Halifax on Saturday. The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the kran- port of flour and general merchandise intended for the theoremerchange and Newfoundland: also for
106         1062         23.25         100.00           1172         50.25         100.00           1172         50.27         50.25           90         45.92         50.01           165         105.0         105.0           128         123.00         1224	ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. 1889. Winter Arrangement. 1890, LIVERPOOL. PROM PORTLAND. PROM HALIPAX Nov. 7. Sardinian Nov. 98	(CONTINUED.) Sawn Lumber, Inspected, B.W. Clear pine, 14 in. or over, per M	shipments of grain and produce intended for the European market. Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates, on application to N. WEATHERSTON, Western Freight and Passenger Asent, 98 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent. Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 14th Nov., 1889. THE MERCANTILE AGENCY
118         60.00           181.4         181.50           181         183           181.51         181.50           181         183           111.51         113.50           111.71         120           129         120.51           129         120.52           108.25         111.00           108.25         108.25           119         1704           90         101           90         101           90         101           90         101           90         101           90         101           90.37         18.50	Nov. 7 Sardinian Nov. 28 Nov. 38 a 21 Parisian Dec. 12 Dec. 14 Dec. 5 Polynesian 26 a 28 a 12 Circassian Jan. 2, '90 Jan, a a 19 Sardinian a 9 a 14 Intermediate passengers may be booked to or from Glasgow without extra charge. Steerage passengers may be booked to or from Belfast, Oncenstown, Glasgow and London, withou extra charge. Bristol or Cardiff, \$2.00 extra. RATES OF PASSAGE Portland or Halifax to Liverpool and	Lath	The oldest and most trustworthy medium for in- formation as to the history and position of traders in the United States and Canada. Branch Offices in TORONTO, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, HAMILTON, LONDON, ST. JOHN, W NNIPEG, VICTORIA, B. C., and in one hundred and six cities of the United States and Europe. Reference Books issued in January, March, July and September, each year. DUN, WIMAN & CO.
113         115.         113.00           82         824            903         91         36.50           198         199         79.90           115          86.42	Londonderry. Cabin, \$50.00 and \$60.00, according to accommodation Intermediate, \$25.00. Steerage, \$20.00. Return Tickets, Cabin, \$100.00 and \$110.00. Intermediate, \$50.00. Steerage, \$40.00.	Walnut in. No. 1 & 2	Books, Music Rolls, and all kinds of Fancy Leather Goods. SAMPLE ROOM, 24 Front St. E., TORONTO. Factory, 169 Blocker St., Toronto.
Par value         London Dec. 14           \$\vee\$ Sh.         Doc. 14           \$\vee\$ Sh.         106         108           100         106         108           100         107         114           \$\vee\$ stock	<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>	iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	Toronto Paper Mf. Co. WORKS at CORNWALL, Ont. CAPITAL, \$250,000. JOHN R. BARBERS, President and Man's Director. OHAS. BIORDON, Vice-President. BDWARD TROUT, Treas. Manufactures the following grades of Paper: Bogine Sized Superfine Papers: Machine Finished and Buoer-calendered). Bine and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscope Posts, etc., etc. Account Book Papers. ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS. COLORED GOVER PAPERS BUPRAYINISHED. Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Bpecia states made to order. Bool Dev All DeALERS.

4.



1890. The Ontario Bolt Company, limited, of Toronto, issues sprice list of bolts, nuts, and drop forgings, with a great variety of cuts

Jordan street. THE peat bog at Memramcook, N. B., about 70 acres in extent, is being drained, with the intention of testing the material in Boston and other markets for stable bedding and such like purposes

The printer and binder is W. B. Blackhall, 5

On the 13th of December, W. F. Doll, from the Winnipeg Express Office, shipped 1,053 pounds of express packages, principally to British Columbia. It was the largest shipment of Christmas goods that ever left the express office in one day.

in Minnesota to F. A. Hall, formerly an engineer on the Chicago, Burlington, & Northern railway. Hall was crippled in a collision, while on his engine, about a year ago, and ages : the verdict gives him \$40,000.

Clay cigars ? Grocer-Never heard of such a thing. We

have the clay pipes, though-'bout the same thing, I 'spose

An Eastern Townships man was entrusted by his wife with an order for some Christmas groceries. She took the precaution to add a reminder, however, in the following style: " Buy at ----- store some nutmegs, starch," raisins; come home before you go to bed." The story is told, with an air of truth, by a Frelighsburg correspondent of the St. John's News.

THE efforts of the Canadian Pacific to divert western trade to Canadian ports, says the Detroit Free Press, are deserving of recognition. It is said to be the intention of the company to build six fine steamers to ply between À REMARKABLE verdict has just been awarded Chicago, Milwaukee, Gladstone, and Owen Sound. Elevators and terminal facilities are to be provided at the latter point. This will save the long rail haul via Sault Ste. Marie around Georgian Bay. It is proposed to give sued the company for \$50,000 dollars dam- a through lake and rail rate to Montreal as low as that now possessed by Baltimore.

Among the 450 tons of freight in the cargo of the C.P.R. steamship "Batavia," from Van-

couver, the other day was a lot of gotton from a Boston mill, the first ever shipped to Chins. She carried also 400 tons of Nanaimo coal as merchandise for the first time. There is also on board a four-ton engine, to run the machinery of the American Electric Light Company of Yokohama.

Fine and Med

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LAST week Mr. G. F. Baird, the manager at St. John of the West India Steamship Line, advertised the first sailing of the "Portis," and has already received various applications for space from the province and also from Nova Scotia. A Canning, N. S., firm wish to make a large shipment of potatoes. A local man asks space for pressed hay. From Shediac comes an application for cargo space, and several North Shore shippers ask for terms for the shipment of fish. One of the fish exporters, who has been sending his goods either via Halifax or New York, says he will be glad to transfer his business to the new line if he can find it to his advantage to do so.





Crystal City, Manitoba, has bought out the share formerly held by D. Manson, in the flour milling business at that place, and will carry it on alone.

A PARIS telegram of the 23rd instant states that the Senate has agreed to the law by which the Government assumes the monopoly of the manufacture of matches. This is a different story from that told by the cable last week, which was that the popular Chamber had condemned the measure.

THE Regina Leader, in its issue of Aug. 15, 1889, published a list of buildings built or under construction at that time, estimating the amount of money expended on them up to that date at \$140,000. A correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press places the amount so spent in Regina up to the end of the year at \$900,000.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Sherbrooke to the St. John's News, says that Archibald Macdonald, of that city, has secured a mining property on the west shore of Lake Memphremagog. "Specimen's seen show fully 70 per cent. of galena. Mr. Macdonald informs us that there is a three feet vein of this, running through the centre of a decomposed quartz reef." He thinks that it also carries gold.

THE fact is recalled by the Dry Goods, Chronicle that Philip Livingston, as a New York merchant, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, dealt in spermaceti candles, breeches, knee-buckles, tea, Irish linen, molasses, wine, brass thimbles, and combs. He was one of the leading merchants of his day. In those days, a merchant handled all classes of goods, grocepies, notions, in fact, everything that was brought to the market by land or by sea.

In the city of Quebec, we note the following commercial disasters :--F/X. Lepage, for some twenty-five years in the dry goods trade, has assigned, liabilities, \$10,782. He compromised about a year ago at 75 cents on the dollar, when he owed over \$24,000.-P. C. D'Auteuil & Co., another dry goods concern, who were also in difficulties just a year ago, have again failed, and are said to owe \$21,000. Last year their liabilities were nearly \$50,000, on which they offered 60 cents, the offer was refused and they subsequently bought~in the stock at 65 cents. --- Noel & Co., a hardware concern, whose business career in the past has been marked by a lack of success, are offering

WE learn that Mr. J. W. Cochrane, of 50 cepts on the dollar, they owe \$2,500. Ambroise Deblois, grocer, a sufferer by the late St. Sauveur fire, and who has also made some loss through the failure of a relative, has failed with small liabilities.

> ONLY about a year ago, D. McKechnie, began business as a grocer in Georgetown. Today he finds his assets considerably less than of his liabilities, and he will probably assign. C. B. Bennett, general storekeeper at Port Robinson, is also in trouble. He owes \$3,400, and has assets of \$2,300. His creditors have given him two years extension, in order, if possible, to recoup his losses .---- H. E. Hamilton & Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, whose affairs have been noted some time, have assigned.

> A SHOPKEEPEE, to attract trade, offers every purchaser of a pair of rubbers a plush handbag to keep them in, or it may be used for shopping. They are of little value, but there are people who have such a fancy for getting something for nothing that they forget they must pay just so much more for the rubbers, or put up with a poorer quality. Some one suggested this to a woman who was making a purchase. She said : "Well, if the rubbers don't wear well I'll try another pair, and then, yon see, I'll have another bag."-Shoe and Keather Reporter.

THE Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario will hold its annual convention in Belleville, on the 8th and 9th of January next. Addresses will be delivered on dairy farming, best breeds of cattle, cheese and butter making, construction of silos, ensilage for cattle, and everything pertaining to the welfare of the farmer who produces good pure milk, butter, and cheese: Prof. J. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, N.Y.; Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, U.S.; and Prof. Robertson, of Guelph are among the intended speakers.

S. M. ROBINSON began the dry goods business in Georgetown about five years ago and made but little progress. He has assigned. -So has Mary McQuillan, who did a small business at Guelph.---Other assignments are those of S. Burnham, butcher, Mount Albert, Hugh Stewart, harness maker, Norwich, J. A. McConnell, trader; Township of Rawdon, and W. D. Powel, brickmaker, Richmond Hill.-At Sault Ste. Marie, Samuel Fox, furniture dealer who has been in business over ten years, did not succeed quite as well as he wished, and in August last he advanced his wife \$1,000 to purchase gro-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

NEW FRUITS IN STORE.

ceries, the business to be carried on her name (M. A. Fox). They have both assigned.-In 1877 F. P. Fitzmanner began business as a grocer in St. Catharine. The year following he failed and compro with his creditors at 40 cents in the dollar. cash. He has again assigned.-C. Arm. strong has been existing as a confectioner at Trenton about eight years. He has at last made an assignment.

L. N. BOISCLAIR, a general dealer in a small way, at Nicolet, Que., is offering creditors 60 cents in the dollar, secured by , his father, on liabilities of about \$2,000.-At Mattawa, P. Pigeon, a dealer in a more extended way, has failed, owing \$8,367.---A. Belanger & Frere, bought out the store busines of O. Boisvert, at Angeline, in 1887, they are already reported as failed.

WE learn that it is the intention of Messre Maitland & Rixon, lumbermen and forwards at Owen Sound, to make a change in their firm on the 1st January, 1890. They have moved their saw mill to Owen Sound and comb the two businesses into one firm, the style of which will be Maitland, Rixon & Co. One business to be carried on will be forwarding, lumbermen and contractors' supplies, saw. milling, and lumber dealing. The members of the firm are J. W. Maitland, H. Rixon, J. G. Ainslie, and W. Stodart. The management of the forwarding and lumbermen and contractors' supplies will be conducted by Maitland & Rixon, that of the mill and lumber business by Stodart & Ainslie. They expect to start sawing early in March next.

THERE were a number of small failures in Toronto the past week; among them are the following: F. L. Sanagan, tailor, came here from London, Ont., a couple of years ago, and now finds that he owes \$2,000 with only about half this sum in nominal assets to pay with. -A. J. Marks, who failed as a stone-cutter some years ago, has assigned as a builder with liabilities of \$6,000. His assets are less than half of this sum .---- W. P. Hendershott, who has been doing a small stationery and fancy goods business since October last, has already failed .---- The Gray & Harold Manufactur ing Company in this city has been dissolved, and the business will be continued under the style of R. H. Gray & Co .- The Globe Tobacco Works in Detroit has sold its Canadian business 'to P. Benetau, Windspr.-David Henderson, dealer in stoves and tins in Londen has called a meeting of his creditors.

wading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

BOYD BROS. & COY.

Merchants looking after

Xmas & Holiday Goods

will find a good assortment

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TORONTO

PRICES.

BOTTOM

MANY subscribers all say that it is not elect of the printer dress label of the th their last remitt cription. There are r readers who have in opportunity to ma ch we would respect d year pass away 'e publisher of your

J.S. KENNEDY, wh ess in Knowlton o, has assigned, o as reported to hav ns at one time, b s led to their dispe THE annual dinner

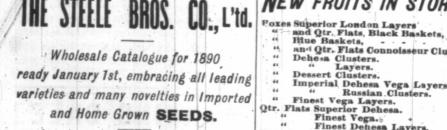
ercial Travellers' embly. One who ans the list of "Th s not there. Mr. stified the confiden ddress was admira elivered. Col. Pat n with the aroms bout him, made 'a s stal philosophy and leghorn was statisti ent; Mr. Knapp di triotic.

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Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.



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Poxes Superior Lonum. Longen Baskets,
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Bue Baskets,
and Qtr. Flats Connoisseur Clusters.
Dehesa Clusters.
Dehesa Clusters.
Dessert Clusters.
Bue Baskets, Vega Layers.
Enest Vega Layers.
Finest Vega.
Kegs Seedless Raisins.
VALENCIA F.O.S., Selected & Layers.
GURRANTS-Vostizza, Finest and Cholcest, cases and half cases. Patras, Filiatra and Provin ial in Bris. Hif. Bris. and Gases.
BATGER & OO'S Letter Orders will have our care-The Cunninghani & DeFourier Co's English Potted Meats. THE STEELE BROS. CO., Ltd., EBY, BLAIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cor. Scott & Front Sts., Toronto.

#### THE MONETARY TIMES.

to be carried on in They have both F. P. Fitzmaurice ocer in St. Catharin ailed and compromi Red 0 cents in the dollar, assigned.-C. Arm. g as a confectioner at ears. He has at last

meral dealer in a small offering creditors 60 ured by , his father, on 00.---At Mattawa, P. ore extended way, has -A. Belanger & Frete, usines of O. Boisvert, y are already reported

e intention of Messes ermen and forwarders a change in their firm They have moved Sound and combine one firm, the style of i, Rixon & Co. One n will be forwarding. ctors' supplies, saw. aling. The members aitland, H. Rixon, J. rt. The management lumbermen and cone conducted by Mait. the mill and lumber Ainslie. They expect March next.

r of small failures in among them are the n, tailor, came here uple of years ago, and 2,000 with only about al assets to pay with. iled as a stone-cutter ned as a builder with s assets are less than P. Hendershott, who stationery and fancy ober last, has already Harold Manufacturhas been dissolved, continued under the .---The Globe To nas sold its Canadian Windsor .---- David ves and tins in Lonof his creditors. rade of Toronto.

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PRICES.

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tion.

MANY subscribers are sensitive-and who all say that it is not commendable ?--- to the elect of the printer to change the date on the ddress label of their paper in accordance ith their last remittance for the yearly subription. There are, however, still a few of our readers who have not yet given the printer a opportunity to make this change. To all ch we would respectfully say : Don't let the Id year pass away 'ere you get square with he publisher of your weekly or daily journal. J.S. KENNEDY, who started a small store

iness in Knowlton, Que., two or three years to, has assigned, owing about \$2,000. He ms reported to have had a fair amount of ans at one time, but a lack of temperance as led to their dispersal and his present diffialties.

The annual dinner of the Dominion Comercial Travellers' Association was a fine embly. One who reads the speeches and ans the list of "The Boys," regrets that he ms not there. . Mr. Piche, the new president, stified the confidence of his friends, for his ddress was admirably conceived and well livered. Col. Patten, who is an Eastern n with the aroma of the boundless West out him, made 'a speech full of transcendntal philosophy and oriental imagery; Mr. deghorn was statistical, Mr. Curran was eloent; Mr. Knapp didatic and Mr. Beaugrand triotic.

Leadin Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

A RETAIL dry goods man in Montreal named community were to indulge in their high E. Lefebvre, failed, owing \$11,000. He was formerly of Lefebvre & Viau, who failed in their commercial obligations, the business of 1886, when he compromised the firm's liabilities at 50 per cent., and continued alone.

AT Sheffington, Que., R. Neil, general merchant, has assigned on demand. He was formerly of the firm of Neil & Neil, who at one time did a considerable country trade for the place, and who compromised two or three years since, and were burnt out shortly after. He owes \$6,672, and is not expected to get a settlement.

N. A. MANSFIELD, a general dealer at Cowansville, Que., who was before unfortunate in 1882, when he paid 40c. on the dollar of liabilities, has been served with notice to assign. He owes \$4,040, and claims a nominal surplus of \$1,400. It has been considered for some time that he was behind the times as a merchant, and unfitted to contend with the close competition of these later days.

A BOOT and shoe merchant at Coaticooke, Que., Mr. G. W. McKee, has failed, owing about \$3,000. He made some settlement only a few years ago. An ambition to give his children a superior education, having a son at McGill College and a daughter at a ladies' college in Ontario, caused a drain which his moderate resources could not stand. It was a worthy ambition, of course, but still we must remember that if all members of the business

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto,

ambitions instead of being first careful to meet the country could not be carried on.

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In the year 1882, E. D. Marceau, began a store business at Isle Verte, Que., with small experience. Three years later he offered his creditors 40 cents on the dollar, which was not accepted, and the estate was sold out. He resumed business later in his wife's name, but through a too liberal dispensing of credit, and buying produce at inflated prices, he has again to succumb. ---- Joseph Beaudoin, general storekeeper at St. Luc de Champlain, Que., has failed, owing \$2,500. He went under before in 1885, and his business since then has been very limited.

The creditors of M. Aird & Co., a Montreal shoe concern, principally manufacturing wigwam slippers in a small way, have had a meet-ing. Mr. Aird has had a considerable experience in the shoe trade, but success has never yet attended his efforts. He was originally of Aird & St. Jean, Montreal, who failed some years ago, subsequently, under bonus from the town of St. Hyacinthe, and started there in quite an extensive way, only to meet with disaster. His re-establishment in Montreal has been quite recent. Present liabilities are only moderate.

#### DOWN TO THE CITY ON MONDAY MORNING.

He-Where are you going, my pretty maid? She-I'm going after 19 cent ribbon, 29 cent stockings, 39 cent cashmere, 49 cent silks, 59 cent velvet, 69 cent gloves, 79 cent hats, 89 cent hawls, 99 cent umbrellas, and all the other bargains in the papers, sir, she said.—*Munsey's Weekly*.





THE MONETARY TIMES

SPINNING COMPANY CHESTER, ENGLAND, Dry Goods Trade of Can nted CALDECOTT, BURTON 4 E LEE SPOOL nachine sewing is unequalled for noothness. The subscribers will this celebrated Sewing Cotton and advantage of all trade di areful attention. W. C. HARRIS. R. W. SPENCE , BURTO 48 Bay Street. -RONTO. UEL, BENJAMIN & Co. Q Front St. W., Toronto, ENT WINTER SPECIALTIES ates, Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Sleigh Bells, Stock of Shelf and Heavy re, Lamp Goods, et , Samuel, Sons & Benjamin, TS, - BANKERS, E COMPANIES, Etc., REQUIRING -Books for 1890 order them now. S., TELEPHONE TORONTO.

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RSTABLISHED 180 THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. h which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal, the TRADE REVIEW, of the same city (in 1870), and the 'TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. SUBSCRIPTION-POST PAID. CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS, - \$2.00 PER YEAR. 108. 6D. STER. PER YEAR BRITISH 6. \$2.00 U.S. CURRENCY. MERICAN - 10 CENTE SINGLE COPIES, --Book & Job Printing a Specialty. OFFICE : No. 72 CHURCH STREET. TELEPHONE NO. 1485. EDW. TROUT, TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1889 THE SITUATION. Once more the fishery question again begins to loom up. Two years was the term during which, under the modus vivendi, American fishermen were to be allowed certain privileges in our waters, on condition that they secured a license entitling them thereto. This was provided for in the fishery treaty which failed to secure the ratification of the United States Senate. After the expiration of one year, the period of suspense during which the fate of the treaty was in doubt came to an end, and Canada was not bound to grant licenses for the next year under the modus vivendi of an abortive treaty. Nevertheless, pending the change of Administration at Washington, it was thought best to continue the rrangement of the previous year, though Canada was under no obligation to do so. Of course, this exceptional state of things anot go on forever, and it is now said that the Ottawa Government intends to fall ack on its rights, under the treaty of 1818. Our substantial rights in the fishery cannot, of course, be surrendered, but in our opinion concession could be made on some oints with a good grace and without injury to ourselves. Why, for instance, hould we not permit Americans to transship their fish at our ports for their own market? We might be more liberal, too,

in granting them the right to purchase supplies in our ports. It is the commercial ather than the fishing aspect of the question that contains the germ of difficulty. We can afford to be liberal on these points, on which, besides, liberality is the true policy. We trust the Government will not allow telf to be coerced into taking a narrow and illiberal view of these aspects of the

Report says that the Quebec Governent intends to undertake a provincial geological survey with special reference to the mineral wealth of the province. There can be no good reason why Quebec, or for that matter every province of the Dominm, should not undertake work of this kind. It might be conducted on a narrower basis than the general geological survey carried on by the Federal Government. Fault is sometimes found with the present of bushels secured by the Keewatin Mill- spirits.

geological survey that it does not pay more exclusive attention to the economic minerals; but if it thus narrowed the foundation of its operations, the geological survey, as a whole, would become more defective. At the same time, the interest of the provinces which own the economic material dictate that more attention should be paid to the discovery and delineation of their mineral resources. This is properly the work of such of the provinces as own the land and can best be done by them. If the Quebec Government sets a good example, it will deserve credit and ought to find imitators. Ontario might follow up its rough explorations on the north and north-east by a scientific enquiry. If several provinces are to enter on the enquiry, the available talent within the country for conducting this work will be found to be limited, and the first comers will fare best or the other will have to look elsewhere for aid. Mr. Mercier is said to have his eye on Mr. Sterry Hunt and Mr. Macfarlane, and there is no doubt he is on the right track. Sterry Hunt was at one time looked to as the successor of Sir William Logan, and any province which should secure his services would draw a prize.

A Minneapolis dispatch says that an English syndicate has purchased the C. C. Washburn flour mills, and adds if the statement be true the syndicate now controls the flour production and storage of the North-West. If not true, and the statement has been denied, a near approach to a monoply must have been made, on the supposition that only the possession of the Washburn mills stood in the way of its completion. It is quite conceivable that the American public would look with less tolerance on a monopoly in foreign hands than on one native to the soil. The extensive purchases recently made in the United States of breweries, distilleries, flour mills, etc., by English capital, emphasises the change from individual to corporate ownership in most or all of these cases. The fact is not proof of the superiority of company ownership, as the transfer can only be made in this way, individuals not being found to take the sole responsibility. Sometimes the buyers appear to have sought the sellers, some times the sellers the buyers, and in most if not all sales brokers played a prominent part. Milling has not hitherto been a monopoly in the States; if it is to become so cotemporaneously with the transfer of the great mills to English companies, it is highly improbable that the monopolies will long be tolerated, and the purchasers may meet disappointment. The chances are that in all these cases outside prices have been paid, and the chance of earning large dividends cannot be great. Besides, it is impossible to say what new form of opposition may spring up, though opposition has ordinarily only a slender chance against a combined monopoly of great strength.

If report may be credited, the Ogilvies have purchased all the wheat on the market in Manitoba, except half a million

ing Company. If this purchase be founded on the belief that the duty on wheat is to be raised, the Ogilvies have given substantial proof of the faith that is in them. What reason had they for coming to such a conclusion? Not a whisper of an intention to raise the duty on wheat has reached the general public; Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are opposed to such increase, and the last heard from the Government was that it/did not believe that Canadian flour is discriminated against in the wheat and flour duties. These relative duties were satisfactory to the millers when they were fixed, and the introduction of the roller mill has enabled the miller to get more flour out of a bushel of wheat. But if the railway rates discriminate in favor of American flour, as is alleged, the problem may, if that way, have been altered. The Ontario millers have for some time made loud complaints of discrimination against them and organized a demand for a change. This may have told upon the Ottawa Government, and the Ogilvies, conclusion may have reason in its favor. Or it may be based on intelligence which has mysteriously leaked out. Or, once more, it may be a pure guess and the reported purchase may be merely a speculation.

As between Great Britain and Portugal the African question is getting interesting. Lord Salisbury has called on the Portuguese Government to repudiate the violent action of its agents on the Zambesi River, and demanded a restoration of the status quo as it existed before the expedition of Serpa Pinto. Senhor Gomes, on behalf of the Portuguese Government, alleges in reply that Serpa Pinto merely acted on the defensive when attacked by the natives. This is an old trick of belligerents, who always wish to make it appear that aggression came from the other side. He pleads for delay till further intelligence can be got. Meanwhile, Serpa Pinto telegraphed as to the cause of the trouble that several British flags were hoisted by the natives on what he calls Portuguese territory; that they were required to remove them, in which case they would be restored to the British Consul. The ground of the dispute was the disputed territory, and obviously the Portuguese officer had no right to try to settle it by force. Great Britain does not admit the claim of the Portuguese north of the Zambesi River, where the trouble occurred. Bismarck, though reported to sympathize with the British, is said to have asked Salisbury not to press too hard on the Portuguese, for dynastic reasons. As a matter of precaution, some British war vessels have been ordered from the Cape to Delagoa Bay. The South African Company's charter has been gazetted in Eng-land. The region to which it assigns the company's operations lies immediately north of Bechuanaland, west of the Portuguese possessions, and north-west of the dominions of the Transvaal Company, and it includes the vast tract of land north of the Zambesi River and west of the coast line in Mozambique. The charter makes it the duty of the company to discourage the slave trade and the trade in arden

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Some change in the banking and currency laws of England will be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer next session. Mr. Gladstone has announced his intention to propose currency reforms on his own account, which is thought to imply that he will support the Government proposal, as he aided in the debt conversion. It may be taken for granted that an issue of £1 notes will form part of the scheme; but by whom they will be issued and how secured are uncertain. Mr. Gladstone let drop an opinion some time ago that the public ought to derive greater advantages from the issue of notes; and it is not impossible that a division of the profit of the issue between the Government and the banks will be proposed. As to the security of the notes, it is well understood that immediate convertibility is the thing wanted. Secured they will be absolutely, in some form, and it is not impossible that Government securities may to a certain extent be used for that purpose. It is noticeable that the banking situation has changed for the worse, in England, in the last ten years. The proportion of cash in hand to liabilities, which in 1879 was 121 per cent., has fallen to 10.3, and only part of the cash balances is available as a cash reserve. This statement does not include several banks, the inclusion of which would not present a better result.

The Ontario Government has issued a circular to the municipalities, asking opinions on the subject of exemptions. The list is a long one, embracing twenty-six different items. Some of them appear to be unnecessary, such as public roads, unless owned by private parties, and public property of the municipalities, including poor-houses. It is obvious that properties which differ greatly from one another cannot be dealt with in the same answer-Somé exemptions it would be unless to remove, because to tax the property of the municipality would merely be going to the trouble of taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other. Where land is taxed, it would obviously be unreasonable to tax rents derived from it. Church lands are not taxed at all, and it would be hard to show why the exemption should exist. The list in the circular requires to be treated with due discrimination.

At a banquet given to him the other night, at Zanzibar, Stanley pointed to some of the practical results likely to be the outcome of the recent explorations in South and Central Africa. Foremost among these is the early commercial development of the British East Africa Company's territory'. He emphasised the importance of connecting the coast, at Mombassa, with Victoria Nyanza by means of a railway. The country to be traversed possesses a large population, among which a market for European manufactures would be found. He had preyiously announced his intention to devote the remainder of his life to forwarding the great work of opening this part of Africa to European civilization. His way of lookand is the one by which success can most speedily be attained. No one has done so much to initiate this great work as the intrepid explorer Stanley himself.

BANKING REVIEW.

This is the last review for the year. We recently remarked in this journal that Christmas was a time of mutual gift-making and family gatherings, and we trust our readers have enjoyed the occasion as became such a festival. There is, however, another aspect of it : Christmas is very near the end of the year. The end of the year is a time for stock-taking, balancing of accounts, and reviewing the position. In some lines of business another season seems more convenient than the end of the year for this; but to the majority, there can be no doubt, this would be the most convenient time. Nothing can be more mischievous than to pass by the time of balancing up and stock taking. Either to omit it altogether or to do it in a half-hearted or perfunctory fashion is equally mischievous. There is a strong temptation to this when business has not been going on well. It requires sometimes a good deal of nerve to sit down resolutely and face the true position of things. This process, though unpleasant at the time, may save a man from ruin. For if he finds out that his business has been going wrong he will probably apply a remedy. But, if he is content to let things drift on, hoping in a slovenly fashion that in some way or other they will come right, in nine cases out of ten they will drift from bad to worse, and he will be brought up by a creditor making a demand for assignment.

A large number of the failures that occur in the country arise from bad bookkeeping and want of knowledge as to how a man's affairs are progressing from time to time. Bad book keeping leads to foolish selling and foolish crediting. Many a man does not know what the goods he sells really cost him, especially if he has to manufacture them himself. He makes a rule of thumb calculation and sells at a certain price, supposing this will yield him a profit. It is sometimes a man's assignee that finds out that the man has been under a mistake all the time and has been selling goods, at a loss. Better that he should find this out himself in good time, so as to prevent the necessity of an assignee at all. Bad bookkeeping also leads to persons being trusted to far larger amounts than is prudent for them to owe.

Now a thorough overhauling once a year reveals what the true course of business has been during that year. And if there have been leaks of an unsuspected char acter (and there often are), it will lead to their being stopped.

means of a railway. The country to be traversed possesses a large population, among which a market for European manufactures would be found. He had preyiously announced his intention to devote the remainder of his life to forwarding the great work of opening this part of Africa to European civilization. His way of looking at the matter is éminently practical,

-"short reckonings make safe busines" Every man who takes credit ought to kee well advised by private memorial from time to time how much he owes and every man who gives credit should kee careful and quick track of what is principal debtors owe him. The basis are compelled by law to furnish statements of their business to the Government one is mouth. This they cannot do without balancing them. Private bankers, thoug they are not compelled by law to do a should make out such statements for the own protection.

The course of business during the year has not been altogether satisfactory. They has been an abatement certainly to some extent of the senseless competition which spoiled the profits of certain lines of business last year; but it takes more than any year to recover from the effects of such style of business as was carried on. The record of failures this year is only too significant of the rottenness that was concealed up to a year ago, and of the foolial style in which persons of 'slender mean have been able by banking facilities to in far more business than was prudent in attempt.

The banks have had their share in the consequences of these failures, and deduc tions from net profits, taken altogether have been heavy. If it is true that mer cantile credit is dispensed with altogether too liberal a hand, it is equally true that banking credit is exposed to the same reproach. It is altogether too easy to borrow money from banking institutions, and, as a natural consequence, what is borrowed to easily is used carelessly. The old adage is true here : "Easy come, easy go." The natural result of all this is that loss is made out of it and not profit. A trader presumably borrows money from a bankbe cause he can make a profit on it over and above the interest he pays.

But many lines of business are carried on in such a way that the whole net profit does not amount to as much as the six or seven per cent. that the bank charges. This does not show that banks charge too much for money ; competition will prevent that It does, however, show that many persons borrow too much. The bane of Canadian business is that too much business is attempted\_on too small a capital. If credits were shorter, the same amount of business could be done on the same capital without any straining, and with half the borrowing. But with such long credits as prevail, and the carrying of unwieldy accounts which results from it, a firm cannot have half the turn-over which it ought to have, unless by borrowing such heavy sums as to eat away all the profit. Many a business in Canada is to day in a crippled condition and some firms have been wiped out of existence simply and solely because they were once in such good credit that they could borrow anything they pleased. All this has been said before. It will apparently have to be said again. Bad habits of business are as bad as pine tree roots : they require years and years before they die out or can be exterminated.

The banks are still paying money out of their reserves, which are getting lower and lower. Some h little, and make are being withdu and circulation All the signs p curtailment of l interest for mon Parliament w probably take to Banking Act. I time will show. ambitious legis though some p

30th November

better may unde

Capital paid up. Circulation ..... Deposits ...... Loans & Discount

Loans & Discount Cash and Foreig balances (Net).

Description.

30th November

Capital paid up Circulation ..... Deposits...... Loans & Disc'ts. Cash & Foreign balances (Net)...

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The question so many storeke well be answere Without, howe upon the broade for failure of tru observation poin

Because they Because they Because they

Because they We would man failure, and it credit. One r plenty. A man in 1883, failed He owed \$22,00 of \$11,638 worth and \$13,710 un the hands of nominal margin 54 per cent. of l ings. He cons a good," no dou But we know th collected from out to be bad. has a right to g of his creditors " on tick."

Another inst northern town course he got it it is unhappily sensible, firm 1 set their faces THE MONETARY TIMES.

ngs make safe bus akes credit ought to ke y private men how much he owes: An gives credit should ke ick track of what his owe him. The basis law to furnish statem o the Government once hey cannot do with Private bankers, though pelled by law to do so such statements for their

business during the year ether satisfactory. Then ement certainly to some seless competition which of certain lines of bus t it takes more than one om the effects of such as was carried on. The this year is only too sig ottenness that was con r ago, and of the foolisi rsons of slender mean banking facilities to de than was prudent to

had their share in the ese failures, and deduc ofits, taken altogether If it is true that me spensed with altogethe , it is equally true that exposed to the same reether too easy to borrow ng institutions, and, as a e, what is borrowed to: essly. The old adage is come, easy go." The all this is that loss is d not profit. A trader s money from a bankbee a profit on it over and ne pays.

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l paying money out of are getting lower and curtailment of loans and a higher rate of interest for money.

probably take up the consideration of the Banking Act. What they will do with it time will show. It is to be hoped that no ambitious legislation will be attempted, though some practical changes for the better may undoubtedly be made.

30th November	, 2000.			nds.]
Description.		Banks in On- tario.		Total
1891 1 1 -	8	8	8	.8
Capital paid up	34.415	17,801	8,015	60,231
Circulation	18,736	12,071	5,251	36,061
Deposits	72,022	47,649	14,643	134,314
Loans & Discounts	96,410	66,531	20,997	183,338
Cash and Foreign	1		A	
				10 505
balances (Net).		•		•
30th November,	1889.	[In Banks	thoüss Banks	•
30th November,	1889. Banks	[In Banks in On-	thousa Banks in other	nds.]
30th November, Description.	1889. Banks inQue- bec.	[In Banks in On-	thousa Banks in other Prov's.	Total.
30th November,	1889. Banks inQue- bec. \$ 34,453 17,644	[In Banks in On- tario. \$ 17,709 11,541	thousa Banks in other Prov's. \$ 8,027 5,715	nds.] Total. \$ 60,189 34,900
30th November, Description. Capital paid up Circulation Deposits	1889. Banks inQue- bec. 34,453 17,644 66,332	[In Banks in On- tario. \$ 17,709 11,541 48,922	thousa Banks in other Prov's. \$ 8,027 5,715 16,875	Total.
30th November, Description. Capital paid up Circulation	1889. Banks inQue- bec. 34,453 17,644 66,332	[In Banks in On- tario. \$ 17,709 11,541 48,922	thousa Banks in other Prov's. \$ 8,027 5,715 16,875	nds.] Total. \$ 60,189 34,900

The question is often asked : Why do so many storekeepers fail? And it cannot well be answered as briefly as it is put. Without, however, insisting at present upon the broader and more obvious reasons, for failure of tradesmen in Canada such as

CAN IT BE CURED ?

observation points out, viz. : Because there is not room for them all. Because they do not know their business. Because they do not get enough profit. Because they do not take enough pains. Because they buy too many goods.

We would mark one prolific reason for failure, and it is this: Giving too much credit. One recalls instances of this in plenty. A man in Orono who opened out in 1883, failed in three years thereafter. He owed \$22,000, and his assets consisted of \$11,638 worth of goods on his shelves, and \$13,710 uncollected debts, largely in the hands of farmers. He had thus a nominal margin of \$3,300, but more than 54 per cent. of his assets were in outstandings. He considered his accounts mostly good," no doubt ; every insolvent does. But we know that when they come to be collected from one fourth to one half turn out to be bad. No man with \$3,300 capital has a right to give away the merchandise of his, creditors to the extent of \$13,000 " on tick."

Another instance: A merchant in a northern town asked a compromise. Of 

lower. Some banks are holding far too strive to weed out the useless traders, it is little, and make a habit of it. Deposits yet the usual short-sighted plan to take are being withdrawn at a considerable rate what he offers. The man in question had and circulation is beginning to come in. more than thirty per cent. of his assets All the signs point to the necessity for a spread over village and country in open accounts, only part of which were collectable. Any business man of experience Parliament will meet shortly and will may recall similar cases, where unwise crediting has proved a trader's ruin. Can this state of things be cured ? To be sure it can, but not easily. The proportion of credit sales to cash sales should be rigidly limited by the retailer. The importers who sell him should insist on knowing, season by season, how much he has outstanding. If the limit be exceeded do not sell him any more till the proper proportion is resumed. Pressure will thus teach him how to keep his credit good, and if he will not learn to say "no" to the customers who besiege him for credit, let him be weeded out, and give place to mercantile plants with more strength of purpose.

> What is most to be feared, however, is that should importers A. B. C. and D. refuse him goods for such prudential reasons, Messrs. E. F. G. and H. will hasten to offer him merchandise without stint. All the worse for the weak retailer ; and all the worse for the latter quartette, who, though they may have the brief satisfaction of selling a large parcel, will find their Profit and Loss account swollen, in a year or two, with grievous losses by reason of such a policy.

#### QUALIFICATIONS OF THE ACCOUNTANTS.

At the meeting of the Institute of Accountants held in this city a week ago, the president's address laid, we observe; much stress upon the attention which the unworthy. rules of the Institute require to be paid to the personal character as well as the business standing of any candidate for its certificate or diploma. And quite properly so. In this, no more than in other professions looking for the confidence of the public can an association ignore personal integrity as an element in the qualification of its members. Nor can the Institute be too careful, in another respect, about making its degrees unduly cheap. The holder of a diploma from an association of accountants should, in addition to being found trustworthy, as far as experience and observation can determine any man's personal honesty, be also found competent to do work which his degree implies fitness for. A diploma from the Institute of Accountants means, as we understand it, that the holder thereof has been tested and 'is found thoroughly qualified in the various branches of an accountant's work. He should understand book-keeping, but not this alone : partnerships, joint-stock company management, insolvency law, should be within his ken, for he may have to do with all these in the course of his work. Further, he statement for each year the number living will need to know something of the principles as well as the practice of banking. course he got it. We say of course, because To be competent as an arbitrator he

undertake the settlement of liquidated or bankrupt estates.

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It is very desirable, besides, that a public ecountant should have a practical knowledge of commercial affairs; an acquaintance with the current methods of doing business as well as with some of the leading descriptions of merchandise. An accountant may be, in matters of theory, extremely clever; he may be ingenious in propounding methods of settlement, but quite incompetent to carry his theories into practice. Such a man is, in this generation and in this country, of far less value to a merchant in difficulty or to a group of creditors seeking for the best settlement of an estate than a man with a good business experience plus "a level head" and an honest heart.

The main object which the Board of Examiners had in framing the questions to be put to applicants for their degrees, the president states, was "to ascertain the extent to which a candidate was familiar with all the subjects of which, at any rate, no public accountant should be able to plead ignorance." It may, we think, be presumed that the questions are adequate for their purpose. But it is further laid down by the president that "our regulations require especial attention, first to the personal character, and next to the standing in the profession, of the candidate.' The precedence given to moral over intellectual qualifications is here distinctly marked. It remains, then, to insist upon the necessity of enforcing compliance with the standards laid down. If the degrees of the Institute of Accountants are to carry the weight which they deserve, this can only be attained by strict application of the tests and the summary rejection of all applicants who are found incompetent or

## LIFE ASSURANCE ESTIMATES.

In a recent number of the United States Review an instructive article appears, from the pen of Mr. Henry W. Smith, showing the bearing of proved mortality upon the premiums and accumulations of a life insurance company. The article premises that in the construction of a level life insurance premium the assumptions are that men will die in accordance with a given table of mortality, that money will earn a fixed per cent., and that all losses will be paid at the end of the year in which they occur. It is the purpose of the article to show that "the premium properly constructed will exactly fill these conditions. Every loss can be paid and the entire fund will be absorbed in paying the last claim. The assumptions we take are the Actuaries, Rate of Mortality, with interest at 4 per cent. For convenience we assume the age of ninety years. The annual premium for a whole life insurance will be \$363,888,44 per \$1,000. We give at the head of the and the number dying :

#### FIRST YEAR. 1

Living, 1,319; dying, 427. 1,319 premiums are......\$479,968,852

#### MONETARY THE TIMES.

#### 772 SECOND YEAR. Living, 892; dying, 322. The balance from the end of last Improved at interest, is.... 412.626.339 Deduct losses of,..... 322,000,000 And balance remaining is ..... 90,626,339 THIRD YEAR. Living, 570; dying, 231. The balance from the end of last Improved at interest, is.... 309.964.439 Deduct losses of ...... And the balance remaining is.... .... 231.000.000 78,964,459 FOURTH YEAR. Living, 339; dying, 155. The balance from the end of last

The balance from the end of fast
year
And 339 premiums 123,358,181
Improved at interest, is 210,415,546
Deduct losses of 155,000,000
And the balance remaining is 55,415,546
a stranger and a

## & FIFTH YEAR.

Living, 184; dying	9, 95.	
The balance from the end of		
year And 184 premiums	\$	55,415,546
And 184 premiums		66,955,473
Improved at interest, is		127,265,859
Deduct losses of		95,000,000
And the balance remaining is		32,265,859
All a start and a start		1 m 1 m 1

## SIXTH YEAR.

4.	2011	Livin	g, 89	; dy	ing,	52.	
he	balance	from	the	end	of	last/	
ve	ar						

T

Im

De

An

32,265,859 And 89 premiums..... 32,386.071 67,238,008 Improve ed at interest, is...... Deduct losses of ..... 52,000,000 And the balance remaining is . . 15,238,008

#### SEVENTH YEAR. .....

	Living,	36	; dy	ing, 24.	
The balance	e from	the	end	of last	
year			: ./	8	
And 37 pre	miums		ile .		

d 37 premiums	13,463,872
proved at interest, is	29,849,955
duct losses of	24,000,000
d the balance remaining is	5,849,955
EIGHTH YEAR.	

15,238,008

5,849,955

4,730,550

9,000,000

2,000,725

2,000,725

1,455,534

3,597,650

3.000.000

597,650

597.650

1.000.000

1,000,000

000,000

5

#### Living, 13 : duing, 9. The balance from the end of last

year ......§ And 13 premiums Improved at interest, is...... Deduct losses of...... 11.003.725 And the balance remaining is .... NINTH YEAR.

#### Living, 4; dying, 3.

The balance from the end of last And 4 premiums..... Improved at interest, is...... Deduct losses of..... And the balance remaining is.... TENTH YEAR.

## Living, 1; dying, 1.

The	balance	from					
ye	&r						.8
And	1 premi	ium					
Imp	roved at	intere	st, is				
Dedi	act loss o	of					
And	the bala	nce re	main	ning			÷
66 7	The read	ler ca	nnot	fail	to	not	ino

annot fail to notice that the original assumptions are just realized. There is remaining at the end of every year, save the last, a considerable portion of the original premium unexpired after providing for losses. The original members could afford to let in, for example, 427 new members at the age of 91 years, provided they would deposit the fund maturing at the end of the first year, or say \$72.167. 607. In this case each man paid \$72,167,607. divided by 427, or say \$80.90. Or, if all the living members should agree to close up the company at the end of the first year, each one would receive \$80.90. This is exactly the net reserve on the policy. At the end of the fifth year the reserve

reached in the same way, \$32,265,859. divided by 89 would give \$362.54. We present these illustrations as they show in the clearest possible manner, when considered in connection with the full statement of premiums and interest received and losses given in the foregoing table, the exact nature and function of the reserve or the re-insurance fund. The pupil in life insurance theory can well afford to give this statement very careful consideration."

#### ENGLAND AT THE PARIS EXPOSI-TION.

If we may trust the reports officially rendered by delegates appointed in England to attend and give expert opinions as to the relative desert of exhibits made by various countries, Great Britain stands high both in respect of the quality and the tasteful design of her products shown at the Paris Exposition. We find a resume of these reports in Martineau & Smith's Hardware Trade Journal, published at Birmingham, which will possess interest for many readers.

In the first place, that journal is assured that as regards brass-working, England is beaten only in the matter of chandeliers ; in every other department she holds her own, excelling conspicuously, however, in steam and water fittings. As regards cabinet making, we are told that "there is certainly very little that any first-class English workman can learn from his foreign rival." It is suggested, however, that the British islanders might give more attention to combining the work of the metal worker with that of the cabinet-maker. "In carving and gilding the palm is given to the French workman; but in some other departments of decorative art, the first place is claimed far England, notably in the matter of wall papers, respecting which it is stated that the English manufacturers have little to fear and less to learn from their foreign competitors. One of the reporters on engraving, chasing, and embossing metals, thinks that English workers can learn from Frenchmen, especially in the matter of greater attention to details. He asserts that English workmen capable of doing work equal to any are not encouraged by the manufacturing silversmiths; and he also points out the advantage the French workmen have in being able to study art on Sundays, while our museums are all closed."

Among the reports supplied to the London Working Men's Association is one by Mr. H. J. Pettifer, silversmith and electro plate worker, a native of Birmingham. He remarks on the small show made in his department by English manufacturers, but admits that what was lacking in quantity was well made up in quality. "As a matter of fact, as far as beauty of design and excellence of workmanship are concerned, we are admittedly ahead of any other country." He maintains that, without exception, the best thing in silver in the Exhibition was a splendidly chased tea and coffee service of silver gilt, exhibited by the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Cornhill, London. Mr. Pettifer gives the second place to the

United States, and the third to France The latter country, he says, merely impressed by the quantity of silver goods which it exhibited. The only thing he thinks worthy of special commendation in the French silver exhibits was the church work in silver, both plain and gilt, such as crosses, candlesticks, flagons, and cups The conclusion he arrives at is this :- "In spite of those who croak about our lack of technical education, there is not one nation on the face of the earth that can beat us in the quality of the articles we produce. although, unfortunately, by reason of work ing longer hours for lower wages, some of them can beat us in the price." This is patriotic anyway, and so is Mr. Pettifer's suggestion that England has very little to gain and much to lose by contributing to exhibitions of this kind.

It is to be borne in mind, of course, that these are the opinions of Englishmen. If we should ask French, or German, or even United States experts, they might have a somewhat different view. Still, the reports from which we have quoted above, carry upon their face, judging from the extracts given, proof of an effort to be fair and judicial; and there is quite enough in them to create a feeling of satisfaction that the United Kingdom has made such great industrial strides in the thirty odd years which have elapsed since the first great Er hibition showed her lamentably behind her continental rivals in matters of astefn and elegant design.

By the way, has any report been made by the experts in various handicrafts who were sent to the Paris Exposition by the Scripps League of American Newspapers? If any was published in book form we have not seen it, although we are aware that individual letters were sent home by those delegates from time to time.

#### GOOD WORDS AT CHRISTMAS.

Within the month we have received quite a number of friendly or complimentary letters from subscribers to THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. We take pleasure in making extracts from some of these, which show that our efforts to furnish a journal worthy of its name are appreciated by the class for whom it is especially intended.

From a banker in Montreal: "I beg that ou will address the paper to the bank instead of to me personally. The subscription intended for this office and those who work The subscription is The TIMES AND REVIEW is necessary to all it. of us, and we often wonder how you manage t give us so much for so small a subscription. A bank agent at Farnham, Que., writes: was no disappointment when you said you 14 Tt had decided not to send any present's this year, and I think you done well, for, with such a paper as THE MONETARY TIMES at \$2 a year, I don't see how you could afford to give pres and make enough to live besides, at su such a price. I enclose cheque for subscription to August, 1890, and don't think I am making a present at all, but am getting full value in the paper you send us."

Mr. F. R. Lalor, grocer at Dunnville: We look forward each week to the arrival of valuable paper, which furnishes news your and advice necessary to every merchant. Your editorials are very valuable, as they are written from an independent standpoint and materially assist one in forming an unpreju diced opinion of many public questions.

This from Mr. G. E. Calkin, dealer in hardware and building materials at Kentville, Nova Scotia : "I am only too happy to add

my quota to d upon also to conve for your par welfare of ou cantile comm

Referring headed At McCleary & turers of w following pi · Little Matt bly give it fu to our till and enclose find. Give u your always wishing you Vear.

We have I as a delightfu there and st ling commu attended chi and its min time) more c about. It i Minas, besid fill your po Either on se Springhill, Furthermor Murray, wh Christmas a

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d the third to France. try, he says, merely quantity of silver goods d. The only thing he special commendation in exhibits was the church h plain and gilt, such as cks, flagons, and cups. arrives at is this :--croak about our lack of a, there is not one nation earth that can beat us in e articles we produce, ately, by reason of work. or lower wages, some of in the price." This is and so is Mr. Pettifer's ngland has very little to lose by contributing to kind.

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grocer at Dunnville h week to the arrival of which furnishes news h y to every merchant. ry valuable, as they are pendent standpoint, ar in forming an unprej unprejupublic questions.

Calkin, dealer in hardmaterials at Kentville, only too happy to add my quota to the many well-earned encomiums passed upon your valuable journal. I desire also to convey to you my little meed of thanks for your painstaking efforts tending to the welfare of our common country and the mercantile community in particular."

Referring to our postal card reminder, aded "About a Little Matter," Messrs. McCleary & McLean, lumberers and manufacturers of wood goods at Thorold, pen the following practical note: "We have your 'Little Matter' before us. We cannot possibly give it further consideration than this : to go to our till, extract four dollars therefrom, go to our till, extract four dollars therefrom, and enclose herewith, which same you will find. Give us the necessary credit and SEND on your always welcome and instructive paper, wishing you a Merry Xmas and Good New Year.'

We have pleasant recollections of Springhill as a delightfully hospitable place, we "have been there and still would go." It is a lively, bustling community, with the biggest and best attended church for a small place we ever saw, and its mines turn out (or did, in Leckie's time) more coal per man than any other round about. It is near the shores of the Basin of Minas, besides, where you are freely invited to fill your pockets with Blomidon amethysts. Either on sea or shore, above ground or below, Springhill, N. S., is an interesting place. Furthermore, it is the dwelling-place of R. B. Murray, who thus responds to our seductive Christmas ard :

"EDWARD !--He would have to be a flinty-hearted 'son of a gun' who could resist your winning appeal to pay up. You are somewhat winning appeal to pay up. You are somewhat of a philosopher, Edward, and have studied human nature. You knew that this sugarcoated piece of humor would have far more weight and yield a arger amount of remittances than a curt 'Please remit.' I prophesy that you will have no difficulty in making collec-tions if you keep this sort of thing up. R. S. V. P., Edward, renew my subscription for I prophesy that another year.

#### "R. B. MURRAY.

From R. Graham & Son, for twenty-five years dealers in dry goods, millinery, etc., hats and caps, at Lakefield, Ont., we hear :---"Find enclosed two dollars to change the label on our paper for another year. We could hardly get along without THE MONETARY TIMES." TIMES

Jas. H. Lennon, auctioneer, real estate and insurance agent, at Lindsay, writes :

"As Christmas is near I thought of good cheer, So would not appear In your book at New Year.

Please find enclosed \$2.00, which kindly ac-knowledge and oblige." Was it by way of a Christmas joke that Mr. Lennon neglected to enclose his two dollars?

Dixon Brothers, general merchants at Maple Creek, N. W. T., write: "THE MONETARY TIMES is at all times a welcome visitor at our office."

From Mount Pleasant, in the County of Durham, Mr. J. J. McIndoo writes: "Some call your paper the business man's Testament. I know that I value it very highly."

A Hamilton subscriber tells us that the Factory Notes and Shop Hints "are well-chosen and practical, hope you will continue them, for they are not only interesting reading but they are not only interesting reading but they are often just so much capital to a manufacturer. Should think the Grocer's Column and the Shee Trade Items worth attention by those trades too. You give good money's worth, I must say."

#### LEATHER.

During December the volume of trade in leather has been smaller than usual. This is rather difficult to account for, but may probably be put down to the bad country roads, backward payments, and almost general stocktaking. We hear of no marked accumulation of any description of leather at the end of the such especially as splits and light harness, are almost as bad, but some few declare that they descent was rapid under the influence of the

weaker, and heavy upper is in very poor request. Prime jobbing stock is in fair supply now with quotations well maintained. Heavy prime harness sells well. In other lines, especialy imported leathers, there is no marked movement. The enquiry for French kip has been very good during the fall, and the year closes with probably the smallest stock on hand of this description of upper stock that this market has known for a long time.

In Montreal the present is a quiet sea partly because the shoe factory employes go in for a good time [at "Noel" and prolong it to "le Jour de l'An." But after the New Year is properly welcomed the factories will be busy, for there have been a fair aggregate of orders taken. There is no scarcity of leather on the Montreal market. The reports from Britain state that demand is improved and stocks declining a little, so that they begin to hope for an improvement in price.

The volume and character of the trade during the year has been on the whole fairly satisfactory. Profits have not been large, but the aggregate of business done has been fairly large. There appears to be no disposition to despondency, but the prospect for next season is fair. Probably the worst feature is that of payments, which are not up to the mark.

#### THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Our Montreal correspondent, writing on Christmas Day, but hardly in Christmas mood, refers with manifest impatience to the number of recent retail failures not only in the East but in the West. He says : "There have beeu two or three late failures among the Quebec city trade, following the collapse of the several old time and somewhat extensive concerns recently noted in our summary columns, but these have been discounted to some extent, as it has been apparent that the retail dry goods trade of the Ancient Capital has been largely overdone of late. West of Toronto there are considerable signs of weakness in the trade, and several of our leading houses have been gradually reducing their risks in this quarter."

There is no doubt too great a number of retailers in the business. Indeed, there has always been too many, but of late years when expenses of living are increased at the same time that profits are reduced by competition, the disparity between the limited volume of trade to be done and the eager crowd who is pressing to do it is more marked.

We remark as to the December trade that the warm weather has been most prejudicial to sales of heavy woollens, furs, and such goods. In many cases purchases of retailers in the early fall are not yet broken in upon by reason of the lack of snow and cold. Some holiday goods have sold, of course, but the volume would have been far greater had the weather been seasonable. There have been already shipments of spring goods bought by undoubted retailers for early delivery. It sounds oddly to hear of spring goods wanted delivered in December. But the fact is that a lot of staples are among these, and the staples are got and sold in January and February, while they do not have to be paid for, under our beautiful system of credit, until four months from 1st of March or April. We need not wonder that retailers wish to continue this vicious system of forward dating, but we may well wonder that importers continue it. Experiences differ as to remittances in these last three months. Nearly every one found November unsatisfactory; many find December

were well paid during this month, which is to be wondered at, considering the road

In textiles generally prices continue firm, in some they are advancing, especially in wool. Trade is very brisk with woollen producers in England, and the French makers of dress goods, at Roubaix and other points, are so full that no orders can be placed with them for delivery before 1st March. With respect to domestic products we are told that in both woollens and cottons there is an upward tendency. There appears to be no great overproduction in knitted underwear, for dealers have had to pay 50 cents per dozen advance on repeat orders. \$

#### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

At a meeting of the New Brunswick Board of Health, held at Fredericton last week, it was decided to ask the Dominion Government to secure the passage of an Act to restrict the sale of poisons. A committee was appointed for the purpose. It is said that there is a very large demand for morphine in New Brunswick cities, and particularly in Fredericton. The board at this meeting consolidated all the existing regulations. The changes made were immaterial.

A lawsuit now before the courts in Montreal is of interest to pharmacists. A French-Canadian, practitioner, wishing to prescribe quinine for a child, through absent-mindedness wrote upon his prescription bisulphate of morphine, instead of bisulphate of quinine. The paper was taken to an apothecary, whose assistant, perceiving an error at once, attempted a substitution, and made up the powders with sulphate of morphine. The result was fatal. And now a curiously complicated question has to be settled by the judges. The father of the child has sued the doctor because it was through his absent-mindedness that the child lost its life. The doctor New sued the apothecary for all the damages to which the father's suit may put him. He pleads that he ordered bisulphate of morphine, and that if such a substance existed and if the apothecary had sent it to the child he would be responsible, but he never ordered sulphate of morphine, and it was the sulphate of morphine that killed the child.

Out of 86 samples of cream of tartar collected by Government officers in Ontario, Quebec, N. S. and N. B., and subjected to analysis, 52 were found to be genuine, 13 adulterated, 18 were phosphate substitutes, and 3 alum substitutes. Quebec shows worse than the other provinces in this respect. The adulteration takes various forms, wheat flour, maize, rice flour, potato starch, alumina and iron, maize starch, maize and potato. The adulterated articles are diluted by such ingredients as calcium tartrate and sulphate, sulphate of lime, sulphate of lime and corn starch, calcium tartrate and rice flour, &c.

Cinnamon bark is used to flavor chocolate and puddings, as an ingredient in the "in-" of Romanist churches, and a constitucense ent of Thorley's food for horses. In medicine and confectionery the bark and oil are used to some extent, while cinnamon and sulphur are combined in a new mode of preserving food. In the time of the Dutch monopoly the famous cinnamon of Ceylon, the finest by far produced in the world, occasionally realised for firstclass bark nearly £1 in money for one pound of bark, and even in 1830, in the British period, the average price of Ceylon cinnamon in the London market was 3s. per lb. Thence the

abolition of the monopoly, and the enormous increase of exports resulting from free trade in the article, down to 1s. 3d. in 1888, which scarcely covered it was deemed the cost of production and careful cultivation. The average export from Ceylon in the monopoly days rarely exceeded 500,000 lbs. a year. With the absence of all restriction the exports rose rapidly to 3,000,000 lbs. What is certain is. that the product which was once so valuable in commerce and for which Ceylon was so famous or many ages has fallen on evil days, and now resembles silver in the days & Solomon in being little accounted of. Ceylon has swamped the markets of the world with cinchona and cinnamon, and strenuous efforts to open up new markets must not be intermitted. lest the same fate should befall tea .- London Markets Review.

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As to sham disinfection, disease germs are very tenacious of vitality and their destruction is not always easy of accomplishment. The researches of recent years show that many of the substances thus far relied upon as disinfectants have no power to destroy diffeasecausing bacteria. Unfortunately, however, the results of these researches are so little known that the general public, and even those who should know better, continue to use these worthless disinfectants. Physicians have been forced to give this important question a great deal of attention, and pharmacists should not allow themselves to fall behind. They are constantly being asked for advice. A little careful study of the subject will enable them to do valuable service in diffusing correct information, and in consequence, the prevention of disease .- Medical Classics.

A story about a patriotic druggist in St. Stephen's, N. B., is told by the Halifax Herald. A drug traveller from Ontario was taking orders in St. Stephen's, and was told there were no first-class hotels in that place, so he put up across the border, in Calais, Maine. He secured a good order from a druggist in St. Stephen's, and was feeling good over it, the best order in his book. During a conversation, however, between himself and the druggist, the latter learned that the drummer was stay. ing at a hotel across the line. The drammer was immediately dumbfounded by the request from the druggist to "please scratch my orders off your books, we do not patronize people who do' not patronize us." And he actually had to cancel the order.

## A PROMISING ENTERPRISE.

The Polson Iron Works Co., Limited, are the proprietors of the Owen Sound Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Works, and also of the machinery warehouse at No. 38 Yong, st., Toronto. This company was formed in 1886 with a paid-up capital of \$20000 to take over the machine shop business of Wm. Polson & Son. An Act of Incorporation was obtained, and from time to time the paid-up capital was increased by the subscriptions of friends of the proprietors until it amounted to \$136,000.

From the inception of the business it was manifest that the demand for a well-equipped boiler and engine works, having machinery of the most recent device, and capable of handling the largest class of work, was such as to warrant the enterprise of the company, and the proprietors, in erecting these works and purchasing the required machinery, spared no expense to obtain the very best that could be had, and it is to day universally admitted that in all respects the Toronto works are second to none in the United States, and far superior to any in Canada. As soon as the works were equipped, and continuously since then, the company has had more work offered to them than they could handle, all of which was of a p ofitable nature, and this branch of the business to-day is in the very best condition. The machinery and plant has been overhauled piecemeal by experienced men, and the sum at which their value is stated in the assets of the company is declared to be one-third less than they could be replaced for.

In June, 1888, the company were asked to tender for the construction of, a steel steamship for the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., "The Manitoba," to be delivered on the opening of navigation in 1889. No work of this kind had hitherto been undertaken in Canada, but the company, feeling that the day for wooden bottoms was over, and that the demand for steel ships must assume large proportions, engaged to construct the steel steamship for the railway, and in May, 1889, "The Manitoba," the finest steel vessel afloat on Canadian waters, as Mr. Van Horne wrote the company over his own signature, was launched at the Owen Sound works, from which ground a crop of hay was cut eleven months before.

To arrange with the authorities of the City of Owen Sound for a free site of nine acres, exemption from taxation for ten years, and the necessary dredging required to secure proper launching ground, took considerable time, but the chief delay experienced was in getting the heavy machinery from England necessary to do the work. These delays weighed heavily upon the finances of the company, but nothing daunted they pushed on the work, completed and delivered the steamship "Manitoba," and took another contract for the construction of a steel carferry for the C.P.R. Company to ply between Windsor and Detroit. When half through with this contract their means came to an end, and with most profitable work on fiand and a live and thriving business they were compelled to go into voluntary liquidation because of want of funds to carry on their operations, their capital paid up being only \$136,000, and the amount of contracts on shand nearly \$700,000.

The company at Owen Sound have the finest equipped shipbuilding works on this continent, and equal to any of similar capacity on the Clyde. They are also owners of the Owen Sound dry dock, which is of sufficient capacity to float the largest vessels on inland waters. A complete statement of the assets and liabilities is given in the report prepared by the liquidators, which shows that the company has a surplus of \$188,000 after payment of the liabilities, which would show the stock worth 40% premium.

In view of these facts, and the large surplus shown by the company's statement, it has been decided to increase the capital stock of the company to \$250,000 or \$300,000, which will enable it to continue the business and earn large profits.

The City of Owen Sound has been approached, and there is every reason for believing that it will grant a loan of \$50,000 to the company, repayable \$2,000 a year and interest at 5%.

It is estimated that on the work now on hand \$100,000 profit will be made within one year. The prospects of the business could not look better. Within the last few months nearly \$100,000 of work has been refused by the company because of lack of means to handle it.

It is confidently expected that a uniform rate of dividend of 15% can be paid, and a substantial rest accoupt created. There is to day no more profitable branch of business than that of shipbuilding, and as to boiler and engineworks. The Brown automatic engine made by this company has been largely used in all the cities of Canada. The Montreal Electric Light Co. alone have ten of these engines in use. The list of shareholders of the company is given in the liquidator's report. Since the re-organization of the company was commenced the following gentlemen have subscribed for the amounts set opposite to their names :—

numico.		A 1.1	20	·
Arthur B. Le	e			\$10,000
Senator Sant	ord			10.000
John Leys	*******		·· · · ·	10,000
Jas. Morrison		• • • • • •		5,000
Applications a	ddressed i v invited f	to Mr	. F. I	B. Polson,

# TIMBER AND LUMBER AT QUEBEC.

In every description of wood, save red pine and pine deals, the exports of lumber and timber for the year now closing were greater than in either of the two years last preceding. Even in pine deals the exports were greater than last year, though less than in 1887. Messrs. J. Bell Forsyth & Co.'s lumber circalar gives the export of lumber from the port of Quebec for the present season as under, with comparisons :

n-	Paradona .	¥		
nd.		1887.	1888.	1889.
ut	Timber-Fee	t.	1.1	100%
n	Osk		1,178,920	1,538,080
or	Elm	405,040	504.080	791,800
n-	Ash	191,840	217,720	335,360
e	Birch	192,680		479,280
le	White pine-	<u></u>		
8,	square	5,127,080	6,020,000	6.879 000
is	Anora printo	400.720	465,360	397,680
n	Staves-Mille			001,000
of	Standard	220	55	72
- 1	Puncheon	306	112	116
y	Deals-Std.			
í,	Pine	1,365,510	1,189,490	1.307 849
al	spruce	2,599,489	2,448.156	3 584 400
e	The stocks o	f lumber	held in th	
e	QUEDEC OI MIE	INE LICCO	mhor 1990	
1	unerent coves	Was. ac	cording to	, at the
11	furnished by the	e cove-kee	Ders :	
8	Square white pin	ne	3 146	676 fact
ē	Waney ditto		1,914	001 4
	ned aitto		653	918 "
e l	Оак		596	
- 1 -	Elm		238	735 "
. I ·	Ash		197	001 .
11.	DILOR		35.	784 "
41	Lamarac		13	276 "
. [1	Black walnut		10	492 "
	White wood and l	balm-of-G	ilead 3	983 "
р	Hemlock		11.	
11	lickory		- 11/	000 #
8	and triffing qua	ntities of	basswood.	cherry
10	outternut, spruce	e. and m	aple. The	total of
t	hese is slightly ppend a further	over 6	,763,000 fe	et. We
a	ppend a further	table of d	leals and pl	anks in
l ia	tock, in addition	to 77 wh	ite pine ma	sts. and
10	4 pine and spruc	e spars :		1 1 7
N	lenchantable pin	e deals	587,136 sta	ndards.
10	ull " ;	66 C	106.061	44
M	lerchantable spru	ice deals 1	050 294	44
10	ull "	3.4	100.298	··-
P	ine and spruce p	lanks13	,262,428 fe	et.
	emlock & tamar		661,555	•
Н	ardwood	44 :	61,118 4	4

The timber trade of the port for the season. while fairly successful in some lines, has been very disappointing in others. At least such is very disappointing in others. At least such is the tenor of the review of the trade made by the Quebec *Chronicle*, of this day week. That journal goes on to particularize: "During the contracting season last winter our shipping therehants found less difficulty in making contracts on the other side, stocks there had materially lessened, and buyers were in a better mood for doing business. There was, also, a marked improvement in the shipbuilding and other trades, which had its natural effect on wood goods, and sales were large as to quantity and fair as to price. As a consequence there was more activity than usual in the Quebec market during the summer, and first-class Ottawa rafts of white pine changed hands at unprecedented figures, such as 40<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents for a raft of 70,000 feet square, 62 feet average, and 21,000 feet waney, 22 inches average, which were ported in July, and subse-quent transactions at similar rates. \* \* We reported, among other transactions, two rafts in August, square about 49 feet, with some waney, 19 inch, at 35 cents; red pine at 22 cents; one common raft of small white pine at 28 cents, and red at 17 cents; choice Michian waney, 19 to 20 inch, at 45 cents. Later a good raft of about 200,000 feet, the square averaging 54 feet, and 80,000 feet of waney, about 201 inch, at 41 cents, all round.

"In hardwoods there was also a steady demand, and prices were well maintained, such as oak, 50c. for 60 to 65 feet average; elm, 32c. for 50 to 55 feet average; birch, 22 to 23c. for 16 inch average; 32c. for 18 inch average; ash, 30 to 32c. for 14 inch, and up to 16 inch average. Elm came down in larger quantities, and of ash there was a fair supply, which reduced the price in the latter part of the season. Oak maintained its price throughout the season. The spruce deal market was also firm and from Great B in Liverpool place, which factures this that values h

It appears

ing last seaso are termed 1 pointing feat impossible fo at the prices ments which advanced ra more or less enhanced cos the increased it more disap have not sup day the stor England is markets are manufacture next year. will be a mat of next seaso mill owners and curtailin very large sa the prices fu paid for simi be remember special desc suitable for d fair average. for other des will be in th glut the m manufacturi only hurt th else any good sad experien as a deterren

SULPHUR

This weel acid works of Company are "sulphide fi duced for the manufacture buildings are the Ottawa, 275 horse-po the Polson the industry description, "The proof

fibre starts the spruce pulled up f chain, and a are then cles the bark and wood then g saws, a new discs 11 inch carried by a of the dige digesters, wi up wood. E solved with acid is draw pulp is the treams of v It is then ca the "beater the " knot-ca the wood a passes to the here to a la is run into s matter or r going into ti last place vir the drying 1 dryers the fi are tied up i then ready

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# BER AT QUEBEC.

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ite pine masts, and 587,136 standards. 106,061 " 1,059,384 " 100,298 " 3,262,428 feet. 661,555 "

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port for the season, me lines, has been At least such is the trade made by That s day week. rize: "During the nter our shipping iculty in making stocks there had vers were in a bet-There was, also, the shipbuilding its, natural effect were large as to ice. As a consevity than usual in the summer, and hite pine changed such as 404 ures, et square, 62 feet waney, 22 inches n July, and subserates. actions, two rafts feet, with some ; red pine at 22 small white pine ts; choice Michi-45 cents. Later feet, the square 0 feet of waney, ll round. also a steady de

also a steady demaintained, such verage; elm, 32c. bh, 22 to 23c. for. 8. inch average; ch, and up to down in larger as a fair supply, ne latter part of s price throughleal market was also firm and remains so, although the reports from Great Britain are less encouraging, and in Liverpool an appreciable fall has taken place, which should, we think, check manufactures this winter and be a warning to all that values have become too high."

It appears that pine deals have proved, during last season, the bete noir of dealers. They are termed by the reviewer, the most disap-pointing feature of the trade. "It has been impossible for anyone to realize on the market at the prices they gave last year, and the ship-ments which were made in the fall at the advanced rate of freight must all have lost more or less money. This in the face of the enhanced cost of manufacturing pine deals and the increased demand from the States makes it more disappointing that the English markets have not supported the prices given here. Tohave not supported the prices given here. To day the stock in almost all the markets in England is reported to be heavy and the markets are dull. We strongly advise our manufacturers' friends to control the supply next year. Unless this is done we fear there will be a material drop in prices before the end of next feasion. This can now be obviated by of next season. This can now be obviated by mill owners at once realizing their position and curtailing the supply. We have heard of a very large sale of timber now being made at the prices fully up to or even higher than those paid for similar wood to last year, but it must be remembered that the demand is only for a special description of timber; that is, wood suitable for deck planks, either prime or good, fair average. There is a very small demand for other descriptions of square pine. \* It will be in the interest of limit holders not to glut the market by overproduction, as by manufacturing more than the trade needs they only hurt themselves without doing anybody else any good : but we would suppose that the sad experience of many past seasons would act as a deterrent in this respect."

#### SULPHURIC ACID AND "SULPHIDE FIBRE."

This week, the wood fibre and sulphuric acid works of the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Company are to be ready for operation. The "sulphide fibre," as it is called, is to be produced for the purpose of replacing rags in the manufacture of paper. The company's factory buildings are in Hull, Que., near the banks of the Ottawa, and their power is derived from a 275 horse-power compound engine, made by the Polson Iron Works. The importance of the industry decides us to give some space to a description, taken from the Ottawa Free Press :

" The process of manufacturing the sulphide fibre starts in the small sawmill room. Here the spruce and balsam four foot logs are pulled up from the ground by an endless chain, and are cut into two foot lengths. They are then cleared of their bark in a machine, the bark and sawdust going to the furnace. The wood then goes through the automatic button saws, a new invention, where they are cut into discs 11 inches in thickness. These discs are carried by a conveyor up into the third storey of the digester room and dropped into the digesters, which hold twenty-four cords of cutap wood. Here the wood is thoroughly dis-solved with acid for several hours, when the acid is drawn off and water turned on. The pulp is then turned into a channel with streams of water running and further washed. It is then carried by an archimedean screw to the "beater," when it is beaten up, then to the "knot-catcher," by which all the knots in the wood are washed out Next the pulp passes to the "bleaching machine," and from here to a large receiver or tank, whence it is run into streams of water, where all coarse matter or refuse is separated, the pulp then going into the "sand-catcher," this being the last place visited before the pulp comes out on the drying machine. After passing over the dryers the fibre comes out in large rolls, which are tied up in bundles of 100 lbs. each, and are then ready for the paper maker. The fibre can be made of all qualities, and may be bleached or unbleached according to the quality desired. It is intended at first to make three qualities of sulphide fibre.

"The sulphuric acid is made by means of four towers 112 feet high. These are filled with a

peculiar kind of stone of a porous nature obtained from Ohio. The sulphur is burnt in kilns at the foot of the towers, and the fumes go up through the stone and meet water coming down from a reservoir on top of the towers. Thus the sulphuric acid is formed and runs into a large wooden tank, from that to an iron lead-lined receiver. From the receivers it is forced into two large tanks, each holding 33,000 gallons, the pumping being done by air pressure as in no other way can the acid be handled. The establishment is under the direction of Messrs. George Milne and Heinrich Wildbagen, the latter a German expert in the fixing of this sort of machinery. He has planned the whole of the buildings and watched the placing of the machinery. This is the only manufactory of its kind in Canada, but Mr. Wildbagen has put up five in the United States, and has now plans of a very large factory to be erected in Wisconsin. The machinery is to a great extent automatic, and only about sixty men will be required to run it, the wood and acid being used just as

### DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

fast as prepared, though a certain quantity of acid will be always kept in stock as a reserve."

IN RE THE ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATIZATION Society, Cox's Case .- C. after the incorporation of a company under the Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act signed a share subscription book with the following heading: "We, the undersigned, do hereby severally on behalf of ourselves, our and each of our several and respective executors and administrators, acknowledge ourselves to be subscribers to the capital stock of the Zoological and Acclimatization Society of Ontario for the number of shares and to the amount set opposite our several and respective names and seals hereunder, and we do hereby covenant, promise, and agree each with the other of us, and with S , to pay the amount of our said several subscriptions and all calls thereon when and as the same may be called up and made under the provisions of the Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act, or under any by-laws which may be passed by the said company, and we request the number of shares for which we subscribe hereunder to be allotted to us " No shares were allotted to C., he was not entered in the books of the company as a shareholder, and never made any payments. Four years after the document was signed by C. the company was wound up, and he was held liable as a contributory. The Court of Appeal decided that this document did not in the absence of any recognition by the company of C.'s position as

a shareholder, alone create the liability contended for, and released C. from his position as a contributory.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Messrs. Frind & Co., of this city, dealers in wool, have twice taken exception to our Toronto wool report, as having quoted certain kinds too low. They say:

"We can give you two instances when rejects sold last week between dealers in round lots for 20 cents spot cash, which means that manufacturers must pay at the very least 21 cents, while you quote 17 cents; and supers have been selling for the past two months at from 25 to 26½ cents."

We have to say to Messrs. Frind & Co. that we have consulted two authorities, both of whom agree in differing from Mr. Frind's views as to values. They say that our report is right and it can be proved that the transactions there mentioned took place.

J. B. L., Ottawa.-The dividends are paid quarterly.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

775

Clearings and Balances for the week ending 26th December, 1889:

	Clearings. \$1,378,784 1,261,364 1,115,544 1,627,236 1,504,989	\$	Balances. 192,380 135, <b>337</b> 128,668 159,475 231,420	and the second second
Total	6,887,917	8	847,280	1
Last week\$ Week ending Nov. 28.	8,426,669 8,022,619		,296,967 ,015,572	

-We are pleased to observe the formation of a Board of Trade in the lively town of St. John's, Que. It has thus far a membership of about thirty, but is likely, we should think, to increase. The officers are: President, W. Brosseau, mayor of the town; J. A. Lomme, Ist vice-president; N. Goold, 2nd vice-president; Alp. F. Gervais, secretary; E. Hebert, treasurer.

-The business men of Perth were called together by the mayor of that town some days ago to consider the advisability of forming a Board of Trade. Perhaps the matter of local moment deemed of most importance at the meeting was the necessity of taking some steps to purchase and make free the toll reads. which are declared to interfere with the trade of the town. After a number of addresses by business men, Mr. A. J. Matheson moved, and Mr. Wm. Meighen seconded, a motion that "The Board of the Town of Perth " should be formed, and that Wm. R. Hart be appointed its secretary, which motion was carried. There are over fifty names on the roll, and the certificate has been sent to the Secretary of State. When it is returned, a meeting for the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and for the election of officers will be called.

-Alderman Prefontaine places at four million dollars, it appears, the sum needed to carry out the projected city improvements in Montreal, which will include street paving, opening of new streets, bridges over level crossings, and assistance towards building the new docks. The scheme for bridges over level crossings would properly include bridges over several of the main streets in Griffintown which run parallel with the Grand Trunk tracks.

-A deputation from Canadian shipping interests, accompanied by Mr. Cleghora, president of the Montreal Board of Trade, and Mr. Andrew Allan, as well as representatives of the British Association, went to Ottawa last week. Their errand was to advocate before the Government a re-survey of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence. The impression was obtained that the Government would undertake this most essential work.

-Mr. Giffen, the English statistician, finds that the wealth per head of the richest three nations in the world is as follows: Great Britain, £270; France, £190; the United States, £160. The United States, in the opinion of some, may one day become the richest nation; at present it is far from being so.

THE MONETARY TIMES.

A dividend at the annual rate of seven per cent has been declared by the Imperial Trusts Company of Canada, of which Sir Leonard Tilley is president, and Messrs. W. H. Howland and Henry Lye managers.

# THE MONETARY TIMES.

NAME OF BANE.	A0	PITAL.	Domin- Dom ion   Goy	month ending 30th Nov., LIABILIT Deposits held as r de- becurity Govint. Govint. deposits	IES.
ONTABIO.	Capital author- ized. Capita sub- scribed	paid Fund.	circula- deposits able	s pay- for Dom. deposits payable after Govern't payable after no ce or contracts on tice or on fixed and Ins. demand a fixed	deposits after
1 Bank of Toronto 2 Gan. Bank of Commerce. 3 Dominion Bank 4 Ontario Bank 5 Standard Bank 6 Federal Bank 7 Imperial Bank of Canadi	6,000,000 6,000,0 1,500,000 1,500,0 1,500,000 1,500,0 2,000,000 1,000,0 1,350,000 1,000,0 a. 2,000,000 1,250,00 b. 2,000,000 1,500,00	00 6,000,000 700,000 00 1,500,000 1,220,000 00 1,500,000 575,000 00 1,000,000 410,000 00 1,250,000 Nil.	2,752,018 89,049 1,401,623 29,773 1,069,985 18.805 791,979 27,144 26,529	168,053 209 229 150,000 18,953 50,000 111 41,900 25,044 605,086	3,281,932 2,096,010 2,755,319 2,755,319 1,636,768 3,040,888 4 1,178,273 2,980,170 5 7,538 5,019,907 3 1,636,768 3,040,888 4 1,7538 5,019,007 5,019,007 5,007 5,007
8 Central Bank of Canada. 9 Traders Bank of Canada. 10 Bank of Hamilten 11 Bank of Ottawa 12 Western Bank of Canada 13 Bank of London in Canada QUEBEC.	1,000,000 527,60 1,008,000 1,000,00 1,000,000 1,000,00 1,000,000 500,00 a 1,000,000 1,000,00	00 527,600 15,000 00 1,000,000 400,000 00 1,000,000 400,000 00 345,867 60,000	519,210 966,792 21,026 807,684 38,371 329,085	41,960 25,044 605,006 3,290 4,125	509,967 1,123,689 1,875,107
14 Bank of Montreal 15 Bank of B. N. A. 16 Banque du Peuple 17 Banque Jacques-Cartier 18 Banque Ville-Marie 19 La Banque d'Hochelaga 20 Molsons Bank 21 Merchants Bank	4,866,666 4,966,66 1,200,000 1,900,00 500,000 500,00 500,000 500,00 1,000,000 710,10 2,000,000 2,000,00	6         4,966,666         1,216,666           0         1,200,000         350,000           0         500,000         140,000           0         478,970         20,000           0         710,100         100,000           0         2,000,000         1,023,006	443,412 31,315 456,565 20,977 597,719 28,557 1,901,888 21,580		11,127,866 2,065,659 1,640,596 1,640,596 1,971,374 940,930 -533,972 17 200,578 706,906 18 407,254 763,096 19 3,250,274 3,056,444 90 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
22 Banque Nationale. 23 Quebec Bank. 24 Onion Bank. 25 Banque de St. Jean 26 Banque de St. Hyacinthe 27 Eastern Townships Bank	. 1,200,000 1.200,00 . 3,000,000 2,500,00 . 1,200,000 1,200,00 . 1,000,000 500,20 . 1,000,000 504,60	0 1,200,000 100,000 0 2,500,000 500,000 0 1,200,000 150,000 0 227,360 10,000 0 224,162 Nil.	3,000,689 209,193 674,594 1,451 576,380 27,348 1,017,856 6 845 95 221 907,592 856,457 33,721	9 292         8,023           24,753         4,546           4,877         92,158           13,310         94,000           28,037         75,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
NOVA SCOTIA. 98 Bank of Nova Scotia 99 Merchants Bk. of Halifax. 30 People's Bank of Halifax. 31 Union Bank do 32 Halifax Banking Co 33 Bankof Yarmouth. 34 Exchange Bk. Yarmouth. 35 Pictou Bank	- 800,000 600,000 500,000 500,000 1,000,000 580,000 300,000 300,000 280,000 280,000	0 .1,000,000 900,000 600,000 55,000 500,000 40,000 500,000 100,000 300,000 40,000	1,414,971 989,069 186,709 983,109 407,557 11,890 468,238 30,800 88,518 29,125	2,696	1,309,105 965,325 199,771 39,678 412,669 412,669 412,669 82,865 862,865 862,865 862,869 31 415,996 1,385,508 32 82,865 84,599 34
36 Commercial Bk. Windsor. NEW BRUNSWICK. 37 Bank of New Brunswick 38 Maritime Bk. of D. of Can. 39 St. Stephens Bank MANITOBA. 40 Com.Bk. of Man., Winnipeg BRITISH COLUMBIA.	500,000 500,000 200,000 200,000	500,000 400,000 200,000 - 35,000	105,327 15,968 479,188 89,340	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	87,698 167,496 36 765,498 786,586 37 50,544 40,000 39
41 Bank of British Columbia Grand total	9,733,333 2,433,333	60,189,356 20,141,332	095 919 000 705	49,434 125,080	494,990 40,028 40 1,762,983 322,648 41 53,996,900 70,477,618
BANK. ONTARIO.	on other Banks	Balances due from in ther canadas in conter banks of the B'k of th	nces from cies ank for ment sor ter sor tures or cies stock. dian. dom	S E Cana- to Mu- Co	oans to or depos- its in orpo- tions. secured Loans or de- posits or de- posits in other banks unse- cured.
1         Bank of Toronto         \$269.74           2         C. Bk of Commerce         452,50           3         Dominion Bank         216,74           4         Ontario Bank         180,54           5         Standard Bank         128,77           6         Federal Bank         128,77           1         Imperial Bank Can         315,17	77         648,744         593,837           12         403,569         290,983           16         405,218         251,024           76         221,074         197,788	165,986         704,592           232,190         1,080,943         9           184,032         191,746         162,305         24,713           14,299          10	148,965 494,184 9,700 297,396 113,798 988,944 6,330 75,000 449,215	419,115         22,221         3           1,447,133         329,979         2,5           2,202,903         55,524         3           142,021         99,854            485,920          1           2,006          1	84,805         1           38,619         30,000         2           96,644         3           40,000         5           92         844
Central Bk. of Can. Traders Bk.of Can. Bank of Hamilton. Bank of Atamitton. Bank of Ottawa Western Bk. Can., Bk.of London, Can. QUEBEC.	7 127,658 76,386 16 218,186 123,797 9 ,119,063 75,352 1 28,438 21,598		58,616 	26,400 65,607 103,306 90,792 50 235,053 15,055 8 	90.057
14         Bank of Montreal.         2,149,06           15         Bank of B. N. A	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	344 552 552 552 552 552 552 555 668,967 562 565 668,967 21 565 565 668,967 21 565 565 565 565 565 565 565 56	516         39,117         1,373,044         16,013         1,38	36,714         22,863         14           15,073         16           17         17           18         19           5,723         5,000         90           3,230         91         22           8,590         130,000         23           24         95         96
27         Eastern Tp. Bank.         107,516           NOVA SCOTIA.         28         Bk. of Nova Scotia         253,037           29         Merchants Bk. Hal.         135,148         135,148           30         People's Bk of Hal'x.         34,040           31         Union Bk of Hal'x.         34,040           32         Halifax Bank'g Co.         25,335           33         Bank of Yarmouth         18,190           34         Exchange Bk Yar.         5,060           36         Com. Bk. Windsor.         16,218	5 77,705 29,564 1 7 199,806 333,313 8 327,026 124,957 3,180 22,410 35,107 24,403 93,053 97,486 93,046 14,133 5,086 5,164	248,694         255,102         2           7         7         124,736         201,183         2.00           53,170         159,484         51         2.785         2.962         20           9,291         3,720         22,483         40,869         5         70,385         94,027         7           65,399         27,431		29,628         39           ,403         71,124         428,635         1,15           ,078         213,012         480,435         13,976         10           ,135,633	9,252
36 Com. Br. Windsor. 16,218 N. BRUNSWICK. 37 Bk of N. Brunswick 94,296 38 Maritime Bk of Can 39 St. Stephen's Bank 25,896 MANITOBA.		78,908 64,809 29			5,963 90,000 36 5,464 30,000

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#### MONETARY TIMES. THE

#### vished by the Banks to the AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

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			LIAE	ILITIES.			
coans from r deposits made by therbanks a Canada. Secured.	Loans from or deposits made by other banks in Canada unsecured.	Due to other banks in Canada.	Due to agen- cies of bank or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	cies of bank	Liabilities not included under fore- going heads.	Total liabilities.	Directors' Habilities.
1		964 96	1,583		100,128	7,511,798	28,209
	31,885	36,338	1,295	383,632	101,881	15,291,513	897,560
	\$94,199	28,570				9,235,546	471,000
				7 075		6,052,219	122,688
		86,306		7,075	******************	4,295,739	209,283
		9,217		*********	732	34,911	Nil.
		****** ************	marterrare	****************		8,169,265	-
							250,879
		11,196				2,137,834	97,300
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#	50,000	10,414			****************	4,275,851	
****						3,829,545	426;690
		2,205			4,137	1,229,234	21,883
	******				196	3,742	******
					1	*	
	467,645	96,785				28,508,190	698,000
		01 400	29,104			8,964,727	45,735
***********	******	0 400		1	7,696	4,722,537	259,293
	******	1 000	4.535		19,218	2,084,603	122:041
		0000	10,195		00 115	1,498,158	86,903
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		2,729	01 100	187,059		8,657,229	89,390
		. 93,188	21,189		209.211	13,464,795	1,662,828
	825,702	12,229				2,393 765	68,800
		. 31,885	556			5,641 335	287,701
2	50,000	40,896				4.372.205	402,156
		7,832		232,605	1.370	177,245	34,248
***************		. 494	6,379			831,394	57,506
30,000		. 70		******************			225,695
						3,279,312	220,000
		1 .		1	A Principal		1 1 1 2 3 8
	1 2 3 3 4 3 4		1	1			F9 100
1	35.000	23,679	20,667	40,230	553	6,651,094	53,122
		97 000		57,701	· 8,311	4,195,005	219,790
		10.100			248	806,823	59,807
		0.800			34,552	1,234,953	458,640
				0. 100	1,545	2,313,379	Nil.
			1.1			553,200	50,900
		******************	1		1,072	174,551	82,800
		** *****************	······			1	
		** ***************			1,294	377,879	76,618
		** ************		** ******		1	
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	in the second second	in the second second	1			2,159,215	194,550
		58,602			** *******************		
						244,914	
				*** *** **************			
				A CONTRACTOR OF STREET		938,641	20,166
		2,56	36	7		000,041	
			11 0 500			9 710 509	Nil.
	the second set	179,8	33,01	4 2,64	L	. 3,710,503	LAND.
******			-		-	101 000 010	6,763,931
00.00	1,854,43	2 970,79	134.46	3 1,218,08	640,470	171,877,016	0,103,331
30,000	1,009,90	010,10	an again	Contraction of the second			and the second se

			*	· · · · ·	TAREL	D.		1	19:		_
Other current loans, liscounts and advances to the public.	Notes, &c., overdue and not speci- ally se- ured.	Other due debts not speci- ally securd.	Overdue debts secured.	Estate (other than Bank Pre-	Estate	Bank Pre- mises. i	Other Assets hot nelud'd before.		Average amount	Average amount of Domin- ion Notes held during month	
8,195,007 13,039,267 6,623,758	83 330		1,768 104,232 16,2\$1	7,075 83,383 3,156	330 110,763	50,000 576,127 174,712	624,601 6,149 25;934	11,160,609 92,170,556 12,170,044 8,387,181	266,826 438,000 207,000 179,300	778,183 555,000 345,000 353,300	1 9 3 4
6,094,690 3,677,183 783,979	24,674 17,882 28,101		2,800 58,582	161,535 20,000 74,332 32,533	9,671 75,083	170,426 90,000 8,015 160,647	17,973 45,902 34,186	5,816,763 1,019,892 10,508,987	130,760 2 318,102	219,350 10 525,049	56
5,685,903		ļ				14,157	18,040	2,707,690 5,835,136	91,400 169,780	110,600 160,000	7 8 9 10
3,646,984 3,235,058 1,206,9J1	5,828		13,283 3,494	5,343 51,375	1,750 2,365	81,250 53,778	9,358	5,344,122 1,655,061	112,163 25,744	116,963 96,661	11 12 13
6,972			1,660	21,832	94,515	600,000	1,655,990	48,157,214	2,297,000	2,033,000	14
18,821,689 7,929,224 5,111,832	116,207	238	58,815	38,305	87,740	209,379 54,444	7,133	13,767,511 6,392,695 2,756,909	421,862 59,825 32,683	863,069 290,315 51,650	15 16 17
1 716,204	37,389	3 22,50	. 35,414 30,677	47,680	40,805 15,415 51,517	82,415 19,879	289,484	2,008,515 2,827,571	14,236 63,081	19,582 93,234	18 19
2,051,919 9,008,303 13,279,720	31,85	9	. 86,137	41,291 169,423	9,054 31,224	190,000 480,273	180,251	11,919,388 21,620,955 3,795,358	382,151 319,000 130,000	351,761 713,000 160,000	20 21 22
2,534,892 5,537,786	31,67 27,33	5	304,308	46,262	8,600 26,918 612	65,000 161,186 173,453	806,465 72,587	8,728,042 5,860,935	63,583 33,699 1,800	254,989 148,780 3,500	23 24 25
5,107,245 817,720 845,657 8,973,755	26,46 7 17,39	7 3 5 3	18,93	8 2,450 5 23,099	8,848 4,646 81,711	12,008 100,000		427,099 1,180,280 5,399,615	10,942 106,911	12,162 81,735	20 26 27
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J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

#### INSURANCE NOTES.

777

In the last Ontario Gazette notice is given of . application for incorporation by the Fraternal Widows' and Orphans' Society of Ontario, and another for the incorporation of the Ontario Provident Association. Both these are to be "mutual benefit" concerns. It is proposed "to make provision by means of assessments, dues, donations or, other payments for payments or allowances to members or their families in cases of sickness, advanced age, unavoidable misfortune, and death, and for substantially assisting the widows and orphans of deceased members."

By reason of a change in the ending of its official year, the forty-third year of the Canada Life Assurance Company will close with December, 1889, instead of with April. At the date first named, therefore, the profits accumulated since 1885 will be distributed to policy-holders.

The Montreal chief of police has organized a fire patrol in the central district of the city. The chief finds December and January are the two worst months of the year for fires, and he has made provision for tracing their origin if possible. Thirty men, divided into pairs, will patrol the principal streets of the lower part of the city constantly from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m., being relieved every three hours. Each sleigh will be provided with a Babcock to extinguish small fires.

A meeting was held in the council chamber at Acton the other day, to consider the advisability of forming a Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance company. Those present expressed themselves favorable to the organization of a local Company. The meeting adjourned until 13th January. At that date all farmers in the townships of Esquesing, Eramosa, Erin and Nassagaweya are invited to be present.

A man at New Brunswick, N. J., was the other day convicted of the last of a long series of arsons, and was sentenced to the full penalty of the law-ten years at hard labour in State prison. The sentence was imposed by Judge Stewart, who said that he fully approved of the verdict of the jury, and although some business men had sent letters testifying to his good repute, saw no reason why Raymond should be shown any mercy.

The Mayor of Simcoe has been anthorized to offer \$1,000 reward for the discovery and conviction of the party or parties who, are alleged to have set fire to the different properties destroyed in that place within the past year.

#### MANUFACTURERS' NOTES:

In a circular issued by the Chatham Manufacturing Company it is stated that over 2,000 of the celebrated " Chatham waggons " were made by the company in 1889, which is an increase of about forty per cent. over the output of 1888. The works are turning out twelve complete waggons per day, and have orders for 1,100 to be ready by the 1st March, 1890.

We learn from the Liberal that Mr. J. C. Paterson, of Paterson Bros., has arranged to re-open the large paper mill at Portage la Prairie, having purchased the plant and mill from McLenaghen & Co. The mill will be moved from its present site and operations begun at once. The new firm will make build-40 ing and wrapping paper. 41

A method is recently discovered of making gloves, portmonnaies, etc., from eel skins, and an unique Maine industry is that of Mr.

No. -

Thaddeus Spear, of Gardiner, who holds' by permit from the State the exclusive right of the eel fisheries in the chain of twenty Kennebec lakes, and annually ships several tons of eels to other States, presumably to have their skins used for manufacturing purposes

The firm of Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, has received an order from the Dominion Government for a \$30,000 vault for the use of the Post-Office Department at Ottawa

The London Machine Tool Company has withdrawn from the arrangement to transfer their works to New Hamburg "on account of the unreasonable amount specified in the bylaw" required for security from them, and for other reasons.

Mr. C. Turnbull, and Messys. James and George Forbes, of Hespeler, have purchased the Wardlaw woollen factory at Galt, which has been lying idle for some time, and purpose forming themselves into a joint stock company to make woollen yarn and underclothing.

The latest addition to the industries of Yarmouth, N.S., is the Milton Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$20,000, which is now completing factory buildings and has already commenced work. The company will make all kinds of woodenware.

What was known as the Queen Street Pottery, St. John's, Que., has been acquired by Messrs. W. A. Campbell, of. St. John's, and C. W. Purvis, lately of Scotland, and is now being refitted for the manufacture of Rockingham, Majolica, and yellow ware. The News says that both the partners are practical potters of many years' experience, as well as men of good business attainments.

A gentleman in Arthur, Ont., has evolved a scheme by which that village is to be made a manufacturing centre. 'He has consulted engineers on the subject and they have pronounced the scheme feasible. In short, the idea is to drain the Luther Lake into the Conestoga River, and thus form a water privilege "second to none in the province."

A Toronto syndicate has made the firm of Auld & Woodyatt, of Guelph, an offer to remove their novelty works to West Toronto Junction. The firm is considering the offer.

The Globe Tobacco Company's interests at Windsor and in Canada have been purchased by A/P. T. Beniteau, owner of the large brandy distillery near the Michigan Central think of looking at them." Railroad.

The Belleville Intelligencer of Saturday last states that the prospectus has been issued of the Belleville Rolling Mills Company, the provisional directors of which are : John H. Anderson, ironworker, John Milne, Thomas Higham, ironworker, F. Fitzgerald, barrister. all of Hamilton, and John Munro, mill superintendent, Belleville. Provisional secretary, J. Ferres, Hamilton. The company is being formed to roll, manufacture, and vend iron and steel and their products in Belleville or elsewhere in Ontario. It is proposed to form the company with a capital stock of \$120,000 authorized, and to solicit subscriptions of \$80,000, of which \$60,000 shall be subscribed before active operations are commenced. Surely, with a protection of \$13 per ton on finished bars, there is a chance for rolling mills. But we must be careful not to establish too many. So high a protection is very likely to bring about over-production.

In these days of slender margins of profit in textile production, a constant watch must be kept upon every part of the plant to prevent information. We must suppose it a desire to bank account that at times is very refreshing.

facturing. At no other corner of the factory is there greater waste than occurs in the steam department, and the mechanical field is crowded with innumerable inventions and devices, which are urged upon the manufacturer on the score of economy. Many of these inventions are méritorious. but it is safe to say that the bulk of them are worse than useless : their adoption would mean an increased cost of running the plant, rather than a reduction .- Engineering Supplement.

An exchange says that representatives of the firm of Rathbun & Co., of Deseronto, Ont., have been in Lowville inspecting the door, sash, and blind factory lately occupied by W. D. Moors & Sons, with a view of buying the same and putting it in motion. The plant originally cost over \$30,000.

The Dundas True Banner urges that Dundas possesses all the conditions favorable to starting a grist mill. "The owner of the old grist mill would be willing to hand it over to a stock company and take stock for it, and it is known that a practical man could be got to take the mill at a rental." . . . "It is a reflection on the enterprise of the place," Jeclares the Banner, that the facilities of the old Wilson grist mill should be allowed to lie unused, especially when they can be had on such good terms."

#### FOR BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

The squeaking of shoes, as explained by the listener of the Boston Transcript, is due to the rubbing of the upper upon the under sole. This is prevented, he says, by putting soapstone powder between the two thicknesses of leather, which acts as a sort of lubricator. A shoe which has squeaked can be cured by the dealer or a cobbler simply by ripping the soles apart, putting in soapstone, and sewing or pegging the leathers together again.

Respecting the making of shoes in bond for the British market, The Boot and Shoe Trades Journal, of London, says : "We fear that our Canadian cousins will be deceived as to the large amount of export trade that can be carried on here, in comparison with British manufactured goods. One thing is certain, that English manufacturers will have a good try before being beaten on their own ground, and the Canadians must make far better boots than they do now before our houses would.

One of the largest shoemakers in France, M. Pinet, has under the same roof with the factory a tannery where all the kid leather they use is made. An immense stock is kept constantly on hand.

Manufacturers in the States are insisting on signed orders from retailers. One firm, says the Shoe and Leather Review, has adopted the following printed clause : " A duplicate of this order must be left with the buyer, who will be held responsible for errors," and " this order is correct and will not be countermanded." The buyer must sign this.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION for the Province of Quebec, 1887-8. -Hon. Gideon Ouimet, supt.; Paul de -Cazes and E. I. Rexford, secretaries. , Quebec, C. F. Langlois, Queen's Printer, 1889.

PHILADELPHIA "Record " ALMANAC for 1890. -A compend of local American and general the many leaks which add to the cost of manu- point a moral pictorially rather than to cater

for the latter-day love of the horrible that induced the Record people to insert a do different views of the Conemaugh Valley flood and its frightful results.

CANADIAN BIBLIOGRAPHER AND LIBRARY RE. CORD .- Richard T. Lancefield, editor ; Griffin & Kidner, publishers, Hamilton, Ont. Month ly, \$1.00 per annum. A needed journal for bookish peoplé. It gives the latest Canadian books and publications, as well as extracts and discussions upon literary matters. The December number, which is the second, con. tains an interesting little resume from the pen of J. M. Lemoine, entitled "Materials for Canadian History ;" also an intelligent notice of Hon. L. R. Masson's interesting Collection of Travels, Letters, and Journals relative to the North-West.

REVERSIONARY VALUES, by James P. Bourne, A. J. A. Price three shillings .---- The Handy Assurance Guide; price threepence. J. P. Bourne, 12 Lord street, Liverpool.

-There are some railway earnings by American roads so favorable that an extra dividend is paid for the half-year now closing. We append some figures just made public. The Michigan Central Company's gross earnings for the year 1889 were \$13,736,000, and the operating expenses \$9,837,000, which is equal to 71.6 per cent. The Lake Shore Railway, for the same period, shows gross earnings \$19,475,000, and operating expenses \$12,284,-000, equal to 63 per cent., which is so favorable that the directors declare an extra one per cent. in addition to the usual half-yearly dividend of two. The Canada Southern Railway declares its usual half-yearly 11 per cent., and also 1 per cent. additional. The usual quarterly dividend of the Rock Island road is declared, and also that of the Omaha, i. e., 2 per cent. on preferred stock.

-Mr. R. G. W. Conolly, who has been long in the Bank of Commerce, at Toronto, of late as paying teller, has been promoted to the managership of the branch of the bank at Dunnville, and was presented on Tuesday last by some of his friends in the Toronto branch and head office with a handsome piane lamp, in token of the esteem in which he is held. The presentation was made by the submanager, Mr. Bolster, who referred in the kindest terms to Mr. Conolly's long service in the bank.

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-Money is not essential to happiness, but there is an indefinable something about a big -The Epoch.



ROSS Real Estate, POST OFFICE Correspondence

Toronto Office,

Hamilton Office,

W. Ross, Notary Pul

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27 Wellington S

# GRIFFIT

Accountants, Rnsiness boo counts formed. ships arranged.

London & Can.

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Address 36 Front St. 

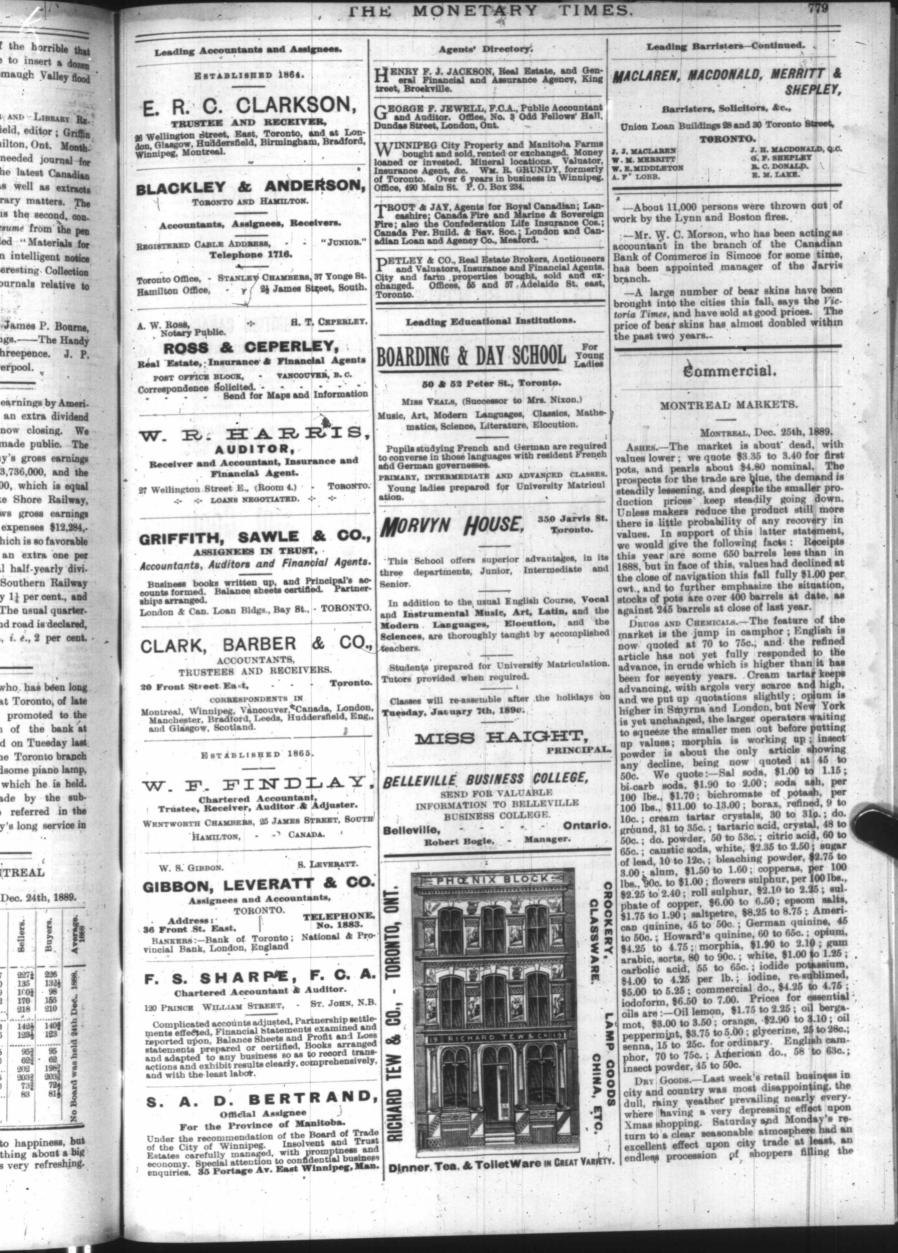
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For t Under the rec of the City of Estates carefu economy. Spe enquiries. 35



## THE MONETARY TIMES.

streets. Payments from this latter source are ctreets. Payments from this latter source are called good, but country money is very scarce ; last week's remittances could not have been much worse than they were, so a leading house says. Some wholesale men report rather a freer inflow of collections on Monday and Tuesday of this week, but the experience of these latter does not seem general.

780

6

FISH.-We quote :- Labrador herrings, 84. with lower figures for round lots; Cape Bre-tons, \$5.25 to: \$5.50; green cod No. 1, \$5 to \$5.25; No. 1 large, \$5.50; dry cod, \$4.60 to 4.75; N. S. salmon, \$14 to 15 for No. 1; B. C. ditto, \$12 to 12.50; sea trout, \$9.00 to 9.50.

C. ditto, \$12 to 12.50; sea trout, \$9.00 to 9.50. FURS.—Trade is quiet, the local demand being about over, prices are rather weaker, and next week will probably see some revision of quotations; beaver still brings full prices, bear is rather weaker. We quote for average prime skins:—Beaver, \$4.25 to 4.50; bear, \$15 to 18; cub, \$6 to 8; fisher, \$5 to 6; red fox, \$1.25 to 1.50; cross ditto, \$2.50. to 3; lynx, \$3 to 5; martin, \$1 to 1.25; mink, \$1.25; to 1.50; muskrat, fall, 10c.; winter ditto, 15c.; otter, \$10 to 12; coon, 50 to 75c.; skunk, 50c., 75c., and \$1. 75c., and \$1.

GROCERIES.—Trade is moderate. Sugars ave again receded a little instead of acquirhave again receded a little instead of acquir-ing further strength, as was predicted by some when yellows were advanced a little while ago. Granulated is 7c. at refinery to the trade, yel-lows  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{3}$ c. Japan teas continue in very fair demand at steady prices: May teas are getting scarce; of greens and blacks there are not many moving. Molasses and syrups do not show any change, nor is there anything note-

THE IMPERIAL TRUSTS CO.,

OF CANADA.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY, K.C.M.G. - PRELIDENT

Winnipeg,

Z

CROW

worthy in coffees. Valencia raisins are not quite so strong as they were, now that the Christmas demand is about over, we quote  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7c. for sound fruit, layers 8 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; in currants there is some looking forward to a currants there is some looking to there have  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 7c. for sound fruit, layers 8 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; in currants there is some looking forward to a probable easiness also; of Elemes there have been none brought in this season; sultanas rule very scarce and high, nothing can be had under 10c., ranging from that up to 12c. Walnuts are scarce and high, 15 to 16c. being asked for Grenobles; ordinary French, 12 to 13c.; Tarragona almonds, 14 to 15c.; filberts,



c/o Monetary Times, Toronto.

CITY DEBENTURES.

Tenders will be received up to 6 p.m. on Monday, January 27th, 1600, for debentures of the city of New Westminster, B.C., amounting to \$200,000. Deben-tures are for \$1,000 each, payable in fifty years, in this city, and bear five per cent. per annum interest, payable on the first day of January and July-the interest payable ist July, 1800, being for five months only, viz. from date of delivery of debentures. Debentures will be ready for delivery February 1st, 1800. Tenders to state number of debentures that will be taken, and amount of premium that will be paid, and to be endorsed. "Tenders for Debentures," and addressed to the undersigned. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. D. ROBSON, D. ROBSON,

New Westminster, B.C., Dec. 17th, 1889.

The Progress of a Successful Company,

1889 \$1,958,109,00

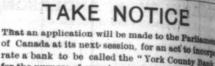
26 Victoria St. Arcade Building, Toronto, Ont. DEWEY & BUCKMAN, General Agents Eastern Ontario and Province of Quebec

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

asked.

LEATHER, AND SHOES .- The leather m LEATHER, AND SHORE. The reater market keeps quiet, and there is no expectation of any activity till after the holidays, when manufacturing should begin pretty freely, as



rate a bank to be called the "York County for the purpose of carrying on the busin ss of bank ing, having its head office in the city of Toron R. M. WELLS,

Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1889. Solicitor for Appl

THE BRITISH CANADIAN Loan & Investment Co., Ltd. DIVIDEND NO. 24.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the main of Seven per Cent. per annum on the Paid-up Capital of the Company, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1889 has been declared, and that the me will be payable The 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from Sad to 31st instant, both days inclusive By order of the Directors.

Deposit at Ottawa,

\$140,000

It is the

strongest and

largest Com-

pany doing

an exclusive

dwelling busi-

ness in the

United States,

if not in the

world. It now

issues over 70,-

000 policies a

year. No other

like Company

can show such

growth and

From year to

year it spreads

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Pyramid and

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Toronro, 10th Dec., 1889.

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That applic the Parliam several Acts City of Tor powers from the right o value of \$77 firming or entered int for or hol issued by t the Act resp Statutes of or securitie such other empower th such other empower th their deben objects for same, And

BEATTY.

Dated at To

(The Agricultural, of Watertown, N.Y.) W. S. HOWLAND, Esq., - - - VICE-PRESIDENT. GAPITAL. HEAD UFFICE. 32 CHURCH ST., TORONTO \$500.000. BRANCH OFFICE: London, England. - Owen Jones, Manager. RAMID OF ASSE St. John, N.B., - - F. S. Sharpe, Manager. - - Wm. Hespeler, Manager. The attention of owners Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of of Private SEVEN PER GENT. PER ANNUM Residences is has been declared upon the Paid-up Capital Stock invited to this of this Company, payable at the head office of the Company, 32 Church Street, Toronto, on and after PYRAMID. Thursday, 2nd day of January, 1890. which shows the uniform & sure growth of W. H. HOWLAND, Managers. this Company Toronto, Dec. 24th, 1889. during 23 of its 33 years of existence. \$1763.883 G The figures 1887 \$1828.012.00 ---1888 \$1.887.330.00 represent the

amounts set apart at the dates given for the **PROTECTION** 

OF ITS POLICY HOLDERS.

"CROWN" Binding Twine will stand the J. FLYNN,



Greatest Strain, is Even and Reliable, runs the Greatest Length; quality considered, it is The Cheapest Twine in use. MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

BRANTFORD GORDAGE CO., Ltd., BRANTFORD, ONT.

s, rice, and tobacco s a fair, healthy d matoes are firm at \$1.15 to her firmer at \$1.70 to \$1.80 scarce, \$7.00 a case to scarce, \$7.00 a c

Shoes.-The leather me there is no expectation of after the holidays, when hould begin pretty freely, as

## NOTICE will be made to the Pr t session, for an act to in

alled the "York County Be rrying on the business of be office in the city of Toront R. M. WELLS.

Solicitor for Appl 1889.



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of January next.

s will be closed from 23rd to s inclusive By order of the R. H. TOMLINSON, 89.

Company.

Deposit at

Ottawa,

\$140,000

It is the

strongest and

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an exclusive

dwelling busi-

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From year to year it spreads the base of its

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Province of Quebec

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n, N.Y.)

THE MONETARY TIMES. shoe men as a rule express gratification at the amount of spring orders booked so far. English mail advices just to hand report a better de-mand, with some reduction in stocks, but no

mind, with some reduction in stocks, but no notable advance as yet. Local prices are sta-tionary. We quote :--Spanish sole, B.A., No. 1, 19 to 22c.; do., No. 2, B.A., 16 to 19c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No. 2 ditto, 16 to 17c.; No. 1, China, 18 to 19c.; No. 1 slaughter, 22 to 23c.; No. 2 do. 20 to 21c.; American oak sole, 39 to 48c.; British oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 34c.; ditto, heavy, 24 to 30c.; grained, 28 to 32c.; Sooth grained, 30 to 33c.; splits, large, 16 to 22c.; do. small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.), 35 to 55c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to

call-splits, 32 to 35c.; callskins (35 to 46 lbs.), 35 to 55c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 75c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; har-ness, 20 to 25c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13c.; pebbled cow, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 14c.; rough, 16 to 21c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE .- There is compara

SLAND WINE

PELEE VINEYARDS C? LINETER

BRANTFORD AND PELEE ISLAND

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., BRANTFORD, - ONT.,

---- Sole Agents for Canada. ----

PORTLAND

ements

ATL ABOVE IN STORE AT TOBONTO.

98 Esplanade St. East.

Notice is Hereby Given

Solicitors for Applicants.

"K. B & S

J. S. HAMILTON, - - - -

New York, but still selling at 144c. here in quantity. Plates of all kinds are as last quoted, though tin plates are advancing in England. We quote:—Coltness, none here; Calder, No. 1, \$27.00, and none here; Calder, No. 3, \$26; Langloan, \$28.00; Summerlee, \$28.00; Eglington and Dalmellington \$25; Gartsherrie, \$27.50; Carnbroe, \$26; Shotts, \$27.00; Middlesboro, No. 1, none here and cannot be got: No. 3, none; cast scrap, \$27.00; Middlesboro, No. 1, none here and cannot be got; No. 3, none; cast scrap, railway chairs, &c., \$22; machinery scrap, \$20; common ditto, \$14; bar iron, \$2.50 to \$2.60 for Canadian, British \$2.75; best refined, \$3.00. The products of the Lon-donderry Iron Company we quote as fol-lows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$26.50 to 27.00; Acadia bar, \$2.40; Siemens' bar, \$2.60; these figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Blaina, \$3.00 to 3.15. Tern roofing plate, 20x28, \$8.25 to 8.50. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$3.50. Tin plates—Bradley charcoal, \$6.50; charcoal I.C., \$4.65 to 4.75; do. I.X., \$5.90 to 6.00; coke I.C., \$4.25; coke wasters, \$4.00; galvanized \$4.25; coke wasters, \$4.00; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 5%c.; More-wood, 7c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6%c.;

No.26, 7c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs. \$3.00; Stafford-shire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$3.00; steel boiler plate, \$3.50; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 104c.; lead per 100 lbs., pig, \$4.00; sheet, \$4.50; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; ingot tin, 24 to 25c.; bar tin, 26 to 27c.; ingot copper, 144 to 15c.; sheet zinc, \$6.50; spelter, \$6.00; antimony, 00 to 20c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.60 per 100 bls.; annealed do., \$2.63. OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS,—Trade is season-

-Trade is s OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.—Trade is season-ably quiet in these lines. Linseed oil is steady at 64c. for raw, 67c. for boiled in fair lots; turpentine has eased off a little in the South, and sales are being made at 68 to 70c. as to lot; castor oil firm at high prices of late prevail-

TO WOOLLEN

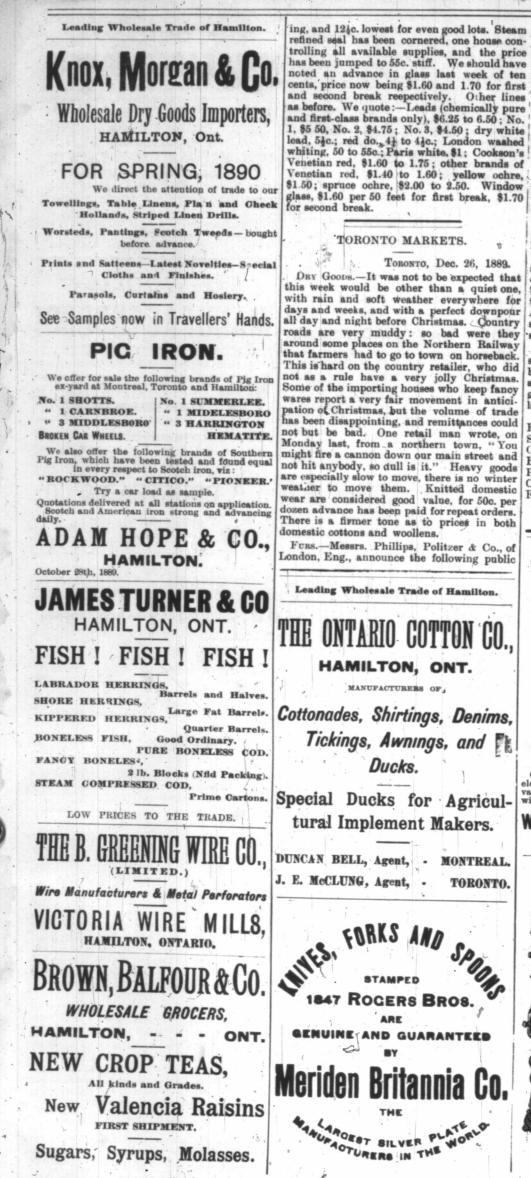


Dr. I. Comeau, Maniwaki, Que., Nov. 23, 1889: I would feel inclined to apologize for not writing er, had I not been too busy and my desire t give the 20 inch Standard Chopping Mill a fair trial before writing. I am most happy to state that I am entirely satisfied with the mill; it is doing splendid

We have repaired five Iron Grinders this month, and have them for sale from \$15 to \$30, with new plates all in good order.



781



fur sales, which are advertised to take plan fur sales, which are advertised to take plan in that city during the ensuing year : Jaman --Hudson's Bay Co., January 27; Lampan & Co., Jan. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. Minth-Hudson's Bay Co., March 17, 18, 19, and 20. Lampson & Co., March 17, 18, 19, 20, 31, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 31. June-Lampson a Co. June 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27. October-Lampson & Co., Oct. 27, 28, 29, and 30. During 180 the Hudson's Bay Co. handled amongst other furs, 10,977 bear; 71,300 beaver; 6,441 faber; 18,777 fox of all kinds; 18,627 lynx; 71,918 marten; 33,871 mink; 311,969 muskrat; 9,000 otter; 94,273 rabbit skins; and 10,695 skins otter; 94,273 rabbit skins; and 10,695 skins. FLOUB AND MEAL.—The flour market is tremely dull. Sales of small parcels strai roller were made at close of last week and

ginning of this at equal to \$3.77 and as here, but on Tuesday \$3.85 was bid; Patent held at \$4.00 but nothing doing; extra fai steady at \$3.60. Oatmeal moving in m quantities only at \$4.00 for granulated, a \$3.75 for standard. Bran continues firm at \$10.50 to 11.00; latter price would be paid A car sold on Monday at equal to \$11.00 on the spot. There were only 290 barrels flow in store here on the morning of the 23rd inst

GRAIN .- The market has been very quie since our last, without, however, deserving to be called weak. An increased stock of pass and barley over last week is shown. Stocks of grain in store on the 23rd inst. and like date last year were as under :

Fall Wheat, bush	Dec. 23, 1889. 13,016	Dec. 22, 188
Spring, do "	. 90,949	71,776
Oats	. 6,624	2,800
Barley	. 200,531	210,730
Peas	5,691	300
Corn		nil
Rye	2,085	nil.
	318,896	325,494

METALS AND H very fair trade d goods and shelf h trade has been pe of the staple lin house furnishin fair Christmas furnishin supply. Prices ing in many in all. Copper i as in England; here too. Prices in many not much is mo is no weakening. advance declare price of iron wi about ten per ce alter our price cu definite word fr is a little stiffer. HIDES AND SI undergone no ch is selling at 5c.

Markets have be States for some da eries in the North-

ented as greater besides, instead of wheat in sight o

increase from 33,9 The subjoined st

supply of grain in different years, as the New York Sto

Corn..... 5,850

Barley .... 2,51

The demand fo

confined to the cit

confined to the ch ing fairly well of wheat. Barley in are steady at 29 t White is in active

outside at 281c., Peas are dull an

are purely nomina

the holiday seaso any important fea new fruits are pro-

are very quiet, an

character. The a Toronto firm

future of coffee, market. No one

than backward unseasonable we

GROCERIES .- Th

Wheat

Oats .....

... 34,274

4,85

1,25

Storag STC INºBC ADVA MITCHE W٤ 45 & 91 Fr ST WILLIAN 54 & COMMISS TEAS. -

In sizes to so Colleges, Convents, Churches,

Public - Sch Buildings, and Resident

Send for Price Lists and Testi monials to any of the leading team

the leading teau fitters in Canad or to the man

637 CRAIG ST.

MONTREAL

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# THE MONETARY TIMES.

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MONETARY TIMES THE

advertised to take place he ensuing year : Ja 29, 30 and 31. March. March 17, 18, 19, and 1 arch 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 2 1. June-Lampson & Ca. nd 27. October-Lampson 29, and 30. During 188. o. handled amongst other ,300 beaver; 6,441 fabr ,300 beaver; 6,441 fabr ids; 18,627 lynx; 71,915 c; 311,969 muskrat; 9,081 skins; and 10,695 sknab

The flour market is en of small parcels straight lose of last week and be equal to \$3.77 and 3.9 \$3.85 was bid; Patena hing doing; extra fairly atmeal moving in small 4.00 for granulated, and Bran continues fir er price would be paid. at equal to \$11.00 on the nly 290 barrels flour in ning of the 23rd inst.

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	Dec. 23, 1889.	Dec. 22, 188, 39,888
	90,949	71,776
	6,624	2,800
	200,531	210,730
	5,691	300
	nil.	mil
•	2,085	· nil.
•	318,896	325,494

IS GLOVES THEYAN CONTINENT

on the road, exhibiting an Samples, and of unusual Samples, and of unusual onsult their interests by y have examined our goods

SONS, Manufacturers, , ONT. WARDEN KING & SON Manufacturers Spencer's Patent "Dais Hot Water Boiler. In sizes to su Colleges, Colleges, Convents, Churches, Public - Scho Buildings, and Resid of all kinds and description Send for Price Lists and Testi-monials to any of the leading team-fitters in Campla, or to the manu-

637 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL

Markets have been unsettled in the United Markets have been unsettled in the United States for some days. The decrease in deliv-eries in the North-Western States was repre-sented as greater than it really was; and besides, instead of a decrease in quantity of wheat in sight on the week, there was an increase from 33,944,000 bushels to 34,274,000. The subjoined statement shows the visible supply of grain in the States and Canada in different years, as prepared by the secretary of the New York Stock Exchange :--

	1889.	1898.	1887.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Dec. 23,	Dec. 24,	Dec. 26,
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	34,274,799	38,035,659	44,247,634
Corn	5,856,957	7,269,742	5,759,407
Oats	4,853,277	8,433,837	5,859,191
Rye	1,251,630	1,637,502	274,077
Barley		2,456,851	3,734,378

The demand for wheat in this market is The demand for whest in this market is confined to the city milling trade, which is buy-ing fairly well of spring, fall, and Manitoba wheat. Barley is dull and unchanged. Oats are steady at 29 to 31c., according to quality. White is in active request for export and sells outside at 284c., which is equal to 31c. here. Peas are dull and easier, while corn and rye are parally nominal. are purely nominal.

GROCERIES.-There is the usual lull after the holiday season. The market is bare of any important feature except perhaps that all new fruits are pretty well cleared out. Sugars new fruits are pretty well cleared out. Sugars are very quiet, and teas partake of the same character. The Rotterdam correspondent of a Toronto firm writes very hopefully of the future of coffee, which is quite firm on this market. No one expects payments to be other than backward in face of the present very unseasonable weather and bad country roads.

unseasonable weather and bad country roads. METALS AND HARDWARE.—There has been a very fair trade done this week in both heavy goods and shelf hardware. Indeed this line of trade has been perhaps brisker than any other of the staple lines. In cutlery, plated-ware, house furnishings and the like, a very fair Christmas demand has found ready supply. Prices of metals are stiffen-ing in many directions and are firm in all. Copper is higher in the States as well as in England; prices will have to advance here too. Prices of pig iron are unchanged; not much is moving at the moment, but there is no weakening. A feature in the trade is an advance declared by manufacturers in the price of iron wire; it is said to be equal to about ten per cent. on the list, but we do not alter our price current pending receipt of more definite word from Montreal. Window glass is a little stiffer. is a little stiffer.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Values of hides have undergone no change since last review., Cured is selling at 5c. per lb., although a sale is re-

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Warehousemen,

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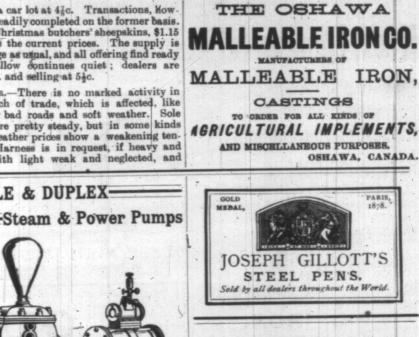
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TEAS. - COFFEES. SUGARS.

ported of a car lot at  $4\frac{1}{5}c$ . Transactions, Now-ever, are readily completed on the former basis. For best Christmas butchers' sheepskins, \$1.15 to 1.25 are the current prices. The supply is not so large as usual, and all offering find ready sale. Tallow continues quiet : dealers are paying 5c. and selling at  $5\frac{1}{2}c$ .

LEATHER.—There is no marked activity in this branch of trade, which is affected, like others, by bad roads and soft weather. Sole leathers are pretty steady, but in some kinds of black leather prices show a weakening ten-dency. Harness is in request, if heavy and prime, with light weak and neglected, and

SINGLE & DUPLEX-



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## POONER For Boiler Feeding, Fire Protection, Water Supply, Mining Use, etc. All our Pumps are of the latest and best design, the result of long and valuable experience in the Canadian pump trade. Independent Air Pump Condensers - write for Catalog MADE BY ALONZOW. SPOONER. NORTHEY & CO., TORONTO, ONT. PORT HOPE ONT COB. FBONT & PARLIAMENT STS.

# Cheaper than Society Insurance.

For 21 years past the old ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in addition to its popular ENDOWMENT INVESTMENT Plans, has been giving Common Life Insurance at ACTUAL COST, upon its Copyrighted "RENEWABLE TERM PLAN."

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

# FOR EACH \$1,000 OF INSURANCE.

ing mi Ex	1 Annual Premium, includ- ing Medical Fee, Ad- mission Fee, & Annual Expense Charge, all in one sum.				2 Accumulated fund at end of 10th year to Gr. of each Policy, available to renew this, or pay for another Policy.			3 BALANCE, Divided into ten parts, shewing Annual Total Cost.				4 Allow \$4.00 in place of the Annual Dues and Admission Fees, usu- ally collected, and the Net Cost, yearly, was:				
Age 16 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	\$ c. 11 09 11 09 11 09 11 09 12 64 13 00 13 39 14 21 14 67 15 16 15 16 19 75 16 75 16 75	Age 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	18 18 19 20 21 21 22 23 24 26 27 28 30	36	Age 16 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 2) 30 31 32 33 34	<ul> <li>c.</li> <li>35 21</li> <li>35 21</li> <li>37 40</li> <li>39 50</li> <li>41 63</li> <li>43 70</li> <li>45 86</li> <li>48 60</li> <li>51 35</li> <li>54 15</li> <li>57 00</li> <li>59 85</li> <li>63 12</li> <li>71 20</li> <li>75 00</li> </ul>	Age 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	* c. * 78 86 * 83 30 87 80 92 30 93 85 101 36 105 99 110 45 119 70 129 00 133 75 143 35 148 20	Age 16 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 97 28 99 30 31 32 33 34	*         c.           7         57           7         63           7         700           7         90           8         66           8         15           8         38           8         50           8         80           8         90           9         97           9         25	Age 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	<ul> <li>c.</li> <li>9 47</li> <li>9 65</li> <li>9 90</li> <li>10 18</li> <li>10 50</li> <li>10 82</li> <li>11 82</li> <li>12 40</li> <li>13 72</li> <li>14 50</li> <li>16 25</li> <li>17 25</li> <li>18 35</li> </ul>	Age 16 90 91 92 93 94 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	\$ c. 3 57 3 57 3 63 3 70 3 80 3 90 4 05 4 05 4 05 4 25 4 38 4 50 4 70 4 80 4 90 5 25	Age 35 36 37 28 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 49 50	\$ c. 5 47 5 65 5 90 6 18 6 50 6 88 7 32 7 82 8 40 9 00 9 72 10 50 11 305 13 25 14 38

#### EXPLANATION OF TABLE.

The rates shown in No. 1 remain fixed at the age of entry for Ten Years at least. If the Accumulated Fund (2) is sufficient, (as for 20 years past it has been), all Policies on these Rates will be RENEWED ANOTHER TEN YEARS, as the close of each ten years is reached, without increase of the ORIGINAL RATE. At the age of 70, or later, the party's entire Accumulated Fund may be drawn out in CASH, (ar two-thirds at a younger age), as a SURRENDER VALUE or ENDOWMENT, or the Insurance may then be renewed for life.

or the insurance may then be renewed for file. No. 2 shews the Fund belonging to the age opposite, available as Cash, without medical exam-ination, toward taking an Endowment or other Folicy of equal amount, or securing a renewal on the same plan, at the Original Rate, for Another Ten Years. No. 3 shews the Balance, or Entire Annual Cost, the past ten years, expenses and all. No. 4 shows the resulting Net Cost, or annual death assessment of the past ten years, expenses and all. On this plan, after allowing \$4.00 off No. 3, as an equivalent of the \$3.00 or \$11.00 Admission Fee, and \$3.00 annual Expense Charge, found necessary in Assessment Societies.

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

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

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heavy upper extremely quiet. French calf is not active, but French kips have been very much asked for, especially 6 to 8-pound weights. We cannot call remittances good, indeed it would be nearer the mark to call them had them bad.

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PROVISIONS -Trade is quiet and of a holiday character. Butter is selling at 15 to 16c. per character. Butter is selling at 15 to 16c. per 1b., with the supply of rolls large, and com-manding mostly 15c. when quality is right. There is no demand for low grades. Cheese is unchanged at from 10 to 11c. Hog products are quiet; long clear bacon is worth 7½ to 7½c.; hams, 11 to 11½c.; breakfast bacon, 11c.; lard, 8¾ to 9½c.; eggs, fresh, 23c.; limed, 18c. Dried apples remain very dull; dealers are paying 5c. and selling at 5½ to 5%c. per lb. Evaporated range from 7 to 10c., which range includes old and new. Dressed hogs are easy at about \$5.30 per 100 lbs. for car lots. SEEDS. HAY, STRAW-In seeds there is: no

SEEDS, HAY, STRAW.-In seeds there is no novement as yet. Dealers are in receipt of SEEDS, HAY, STRAW.—In seeds there is no movement as yet. Dealers are in receipt of enquiries as to what they are going to pay for timothy and clover, and have been replying that \$3.50 to 3.60 per bushel for red clover; alsike, good to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.00, and extra to fancy ditto 25 to 50c. per bushel more are their prices. Timothy, good to choice, will command \$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel, and extra choice lots of flail-threshed will bring more. Receipts of hay and straw on farmers' market are very light owing to the almost impassable are very light owing to the almost impassable condition of the country roads.

WOOL -Stocks of fleece wool are so much Woon.—Stocks of fleece wool are so much reduced that dealers are glad to get hold of odd lots of two to three bags here and there, and for these as high as 22c. is paid for comb-ing and 24c. for clothing. Pulled wools are steady and prices firmly held, but transactions are not at all numerous, buyers hesitating about paying the advance. The majority of enquiries come from those millers who are completing orders taken at old figures, and they dislike to pay any advance, but will it is they dislike to pay any advance, but will it is thought have to come to this ere long. For super 25 to 26c. and 29 to 31c. is the current

An excellent imitation in Buffalo Brown and Wolf Grey is manufactured by NEWLANDS & CO., Galt, (patented and registered in Canada and, the United States.

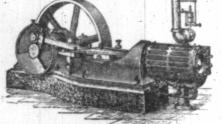
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BUFFALO

Are made in three sizes, and are heavily fined with Imitation Lambskin. They combine warmth with durability and handsome appearance.

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Automatic Cut-off. Compound, & Compound Condensing ENGINES. Also ARMINCTON & SIMS High and Slow Speed Engines for Electric Lighting and Factory use

Steel Boilers, Exhaust Steam Injectors. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**OSBORNE KILLEY M'FG CO...** HAMILTON, ONT. THOS. WORSWICK, - . General Manager.



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## THE MONETARY TIMES.

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	THE MONETARY TIMES.	787
26, 1889. e of Article Wholesals wareCon. The second	CANADA LIPE ASSURATE COMPANY.         BUTTON REPORTS         BUTTON REPORTS	ONTARIO BRANCH. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. H. M. BLACKBURN, General Agent. W. & E. A. BADEMACH., City Agents. W. & E. A. BADEMACH., City Agents. TELEPHONE: WM. ROWLAND, Inspector. Nos. 228 and 16, and 3516 (House.)
0       1       25       0       0         0       15       0       15       0       16         0       15       0       15       0       16         0       13       14       14       14         ter&Peerless       7       50       8       00         ger       7       0       7       25       00         n's Friend       7       0       7       25       00         ger       7       0       7       25       00       25         Dils.       0       0       0       13       35       14         Dils.       0       0       0       13       36       00       37       36       00       37       36       00       37       36       00       37       36	SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y         OF CANADA.         Dur rapid progress may be seen from the following statement:         INCOME       INCOME         INCOME       ASSUT SO         INCOME       ASSUT SO         INCOME       ASSUT SO         INCOME       ASSETS         INCOME       ASSUT SO         INCOME       ASSUT SO         INCOME       ASSUT SO         INCOME       ASSETS         INTO       INCOME         INTO       ASSETS         INTO       ASSETS         INTO       INCOME         INTO       ASSETS         INTO       ASSETS         INTO       ASSETS         INTO       ASSETS         INTO       INTO         INTO       INTO         INTO       INTO         INTO       INTO         INTO       INTO         INTO	APANY 1851. \$1,000,000 00 1,600,000 00 1,500,000 00 70, Ont. Managing Director CAL OMPAN HILTON, ONT. \$700,000 51,100
No.1 furn       0       85       100         an	ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND. LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. Capital,	RONTO, ONT

