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The Chartered Banks
BANK OF MONTREAL.
ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,000
Rest, 6,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, MONTRBAL.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS : Hon. Sir D. A. SHITH, K.C.M.G., - President.
Hon, GEO, A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President.
Hon, GRO, A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. Ed. B. Greensbields, Esq. A. T. Peterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq.
 Gilbert Socht, Esg. Ed. D. Greensnieus, asg. A. T. Peterson, Esg. W. C. McDonald, Esg. Hugh McLennan, Esg. Hon, J. J. C. Abbott, R. B. Angus, Esg. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. D. V. Halden. A. B. Ruchanan.
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.
Asst. Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Branches Branches in Canada :
MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager.
Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, Que,
Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, Que. Belleville, "Kingston, "Regina, Ass'n. Brantford, "Lindsay, "Sarnia, Ont.
Brockville " London, " Stratford, Oat,
Calgary, N.W.T. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Chatham, N.B. New Westmins- St. Mary, Ont.
Chatham, Ont. ter, B.C. Toronto,
Goderich, " Perth, " Victoria, "
Guelph, "Peterboro', Ont. Wallaceburg, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Picton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man,
IN GREAT BRITAIN :
London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Poter Red-
path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager.
IN THE UNITED STATES : New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E.
Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Asst. Manager.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London.
The London and Westminster Bank.
Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-The British Linen Company and 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. Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo.
San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia.
THE BANK OF TORONTO.

THE BANK OF TORONTO,

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,600,000 DIRECTORS :

GEORGE GOODERHAM, - President. WM. H. BKATTY, - Vice-President. Alox. T. Fulton. Heary Covert. Henry Cavethra. Wm. Geo. Gooderham. John Leys (of Rico, Lewis & Son, Ltd.) Jonn Leys (D Rice, Lewis et son, Inter-Head Office, Toronito. DUNCAN COULSON, - Cashier, Hugu Lacch, - Assistant Cashier. Josuen Hundunson, - Inspecter. JOSUPH HANDERSON, Inspector. Branichics; Inspector. Branichics; Manager. Barrie.....J. Murray Smith, Manager. Barrie.....J. A. Strathy, " Brockville......T. A. Sird, " Collingwood......W. A. Copeland, " Gananoque.........J. Pringle, " London.....W, R. Wadsworth, Jr. " Peterboro'......J. L. Gower, " Peterboro'.......P. Campbell, " Port HopeE. B. Andros, " St. Catharies......G. W. Hodgetts, " Toronto, King St. West Branch, -J. T. M. Burnside, " Banifacers :

Bankers : London, Eng......The City Bank, Limited. New York......, National Bank of Commerce.

THE QUEBEC BANK. Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., - President. George R. Renirew, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, INKAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Gapital Subscribed, 500,000.

Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000, Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000, DIRECTORE-W. Woir, Pros. W. Straohan, Vice-Pros.; O. Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godfroy Woir. Ukaldo Garand, Cashier, Branch at Bachtlor, - - A. Gariopy, Managor, Branch at Lochuico, - - Hy, Krost, " Branch at Lochuico, - - Hy, Krost, " Branch at Lochuico, - - C.A. Sylvestro, " Branch at St. Ossiro - M. L. J. Lacases, " Branch at St. Ossiro - M. L. J. Lacases, " Branch at St. Ossiro - M. L. J. Lacases, " Branch at Pt St. Charles (sity), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at Pt St. Charles (sity), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at Hochelaga Isity] Geo. Dastous, " Agents at Norw York; "ho National Bank of the Republic Lendon-Bank of Montreal. Paris-La Scolate Genarale.

The Chartered Banks.	· _
THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	1
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £265,000 "	C A
London Office, 3 Olement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O	
COURT OF DIBECTORS : J. H. Brodie. Ed. Arthur Hoare. John James Cater. H. J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kingsford. · Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Seoretary, A. G. Wallis.	H Jo G
Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANCER, Inspector.	
Braschte in Canada i London Kingston Fredericton, N. B. Brantford Ottawa Hallfax, N. S. Paris Montreal Victoria, B. C. Hamilton Quebec Vancouver, B.C. Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.	BBBCGGHL
Agent: in the United States: NEW YOBK - H. Stikeman and F. Brown- field, Agents. SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh,	ĸ
Agents.	E (1
LONDON BANKERS—The Bank of England and Messers. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS—Liverpool—Bank of Liv- erpool. Australia.—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand.—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea- land. India, China and Japan — Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.	HNB
Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.	Si Noi Ci
available in all parts of the world.	S
THE MOLSONS BANK: Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.	
Board of Discon, Montenau, 1000 Rest Fund	Ī
JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President. R. W. SHEPHERD, - Vice-President. S. H. Ewing. W. M. Ramsay. Henry Archbald. Sami, Finley, Sir D. L. Macpherson, K. C. M. G. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager.	C
Briwarma.	X
Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Hyacinthe, Q. Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Calgary, Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Clinton, Ont. Own Sound, Ont. Treaton, Ont, Excter, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, Ont.	J. G M
Hamilton, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. West Toronto Jc. London, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Winniper, Man. Meaford, Ont. Woodstock, Ont. AGENTS IN CANADA:	C J
Quebic-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town- ships Bank. Outario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-	A
ada and Cas. Bank of Commerce. New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick, Nova Scotta-Halitaz Banking Company. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I.,	S
Summerside Bank, British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia, Manileba-Imperial Bank of Canada, Newfoundland, - Commercial Bank of Newfound- land, St. John's,	18880
London-Allianco Bank (limited); Messrs, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs, Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool.	
Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Cork-Munster and Loinster Bank, Ltd. Paris, France-Coolit Lyonnais. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers	OAAH
UNITED STATES, Now York - Mcchanics' National Bank; Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messra, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-The State Na-	P

W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Dank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boiton-The State Na-tional Bank, Portland-Casco National Bank, Chica-go-First National Bank, Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. San Francisco-Bank of British Col-umbia. Detroit-Commercial National Bank, Buff-ale-Third National Bank, Mitessakter Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co, Bank, Toledo-Second National Bank, Helena, Montana-First National Bk, Butte, Moniana-First National Bank, Fort Ben-ters, Moniana-First National Bank, Fort Ben-ters, Moniana-First National Bank, Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly romitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the World.

world

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHNS. NFL'D. • Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Capital, paid-up, \$306,600 00 Reserve Fund, 165,000 00 Undivided Profits, 19,737 71 HENRY COOKE, Manager.

H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant. Collections made on favorable terms.

Ageniz.-The London and Westminster Bank, Lon-don, New York-The National Bank of the Republic, Boston-The Atlas National Bank Montreal-The Marchants Bank of Canada, Halifaz: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Morchants Bank of

	The Charter	ed Bank	8.
THE	MERCHA	NT8	BANK
alla similarikak	OF CAN		
Capital 1 Rest,			\$5,799,200 2,510,000
н	ead Office,		eal.
ANDR	EW ALLAN, Esq. RT ANDERSON, 1		resident.
Hector Ma	ickenzie. Esg.	Iohn Dunca	n. Eso.
Jonathan I John Cassi	ackenzie, Esq. Hodgson, Esq. ils, Esq. T. H. Dunn,	John Duncas H. Montagu J. P. Dawes Esq.	Allan, Esq. , Esq.
Grorge H	IAGUE, John Gault, Asst.	Genera Gen. Manag	l Managor er.
	ANGERS IN ONTARI	-	
Bellevillo. Berlin.	London.	Quebe Renfre	6.) W,
Brampton.	Montreal.	Sherbr	ooke, Que.
Chatham. Galt.	Mitchell. Napance.	Stratfo St. Tol	ans. Oue.
Gananoque	Napance. Ottawa.	St. Th	ans, Que.
Hamilton. Ingersoll.	Owen Sound Perth,	l Toroni Walke	rton.
Kincardin	o. Prescott.	Winds	or.
Win	BRANCHES IN B mipeg.	77	ndon.
Bankers	in Great Brita	in - Londo	a, Glasgow,
(Limited).	alpeg. in Great Brita: and other points, Liverpool, The B: in Notes Verk-Gt W 1 John E. Harris, Jr in United States, c, N. B. A.; Bost nicago, American E Minn., First Nation Sank; Buffalo, Ban lo-Californian Bank salland-Commercio	nk of Liver	soale Bank
Hague and	i John B. Harris, Jr	All St., Me	ssis, newy
Bankers Now Your	in United States	-New Yor	k, Bank of
Bank; Cl	hicago, American E	xchange Nat	ional Bank ;
St. Paul,	Minn., First Nation	al Bank; D	etroit, First
cisco. Ang	io-Californian Bank	CI BUERIO	; San Fran-
Newfor	adland-Commerci	al Bank of	Newfound-
land. Nova Sc	etta and New Bru	swick — Ba	nk of Nova
Scotia and	etia and New Brus Merchants Bank of Columbia-Bank of al banking business of Credit issued, av-	Halifax, British Nor	th America.
A genera	al banking business	transacted.	
Letters of and other	of Credit issued, ava foreign countries.	ailable in C	hina, Japan,
TAD	BANQUE I	ידס חר	ΠΟΓΓ
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Capita Reser	l Paid-Up,	\$ 1,	200,000 425,000
	D OFFICE,	- MONT	
	Board of D		
IACQUES	GREMIER, ESQ., -		- President
GRORGE B	RUSH, ESQ.,	Vi	co-President
M. BRANC	HAUD, ESQ. W	M. FRANCIS,	
CHS. LAC.		LPH. LECLAR	RE,
	A. Pravosz		
J. S. Bot			Cashier.
WN. RICH ARTHUR	HRR, BAGNON,	- Assis	tant Cashier - Inspector
	Branch	-	
St. Cather			Vanager.
Quebec, B	asse-Ville, P. B. D	uMoulin, Ma	inager.
Three Riv	orrs, Que., P. E. Pa	nneton, Mans 1. Manager	ager.
St. Rémi,	" C. Bedard,		
St. Jerom Coaticook	rine St. Kast-Aiber Sasse-Ville, P. B. D. Sit. Roch, Nap. Lavo rers, Que., P. E. Pa Que., Ph. Baudouin "C. Bédard, c. Que., J. A. Thé , P. Q., Mr. J. B. G	endreau, Mana	r.
	Agents in C	lanada :	
Ontario-	Moisons Bank and H swick—Bank of Mo	oranches,	
Nova Sco	Molsons Bank and H swick—Bank of Mo tia—Bank of Nova S lward Island—Mercl	cotia.	
Prince Ed	Agents in Uni	DADIS BADK C	i Halilax,
		1000 NICHOU	

The Chartered Banks.

Agents in United States:

w York-National Bank of the Republic. oston-The Maverick National Bank,

Fortions That invertice Antonia Date, Foreign Agenta: England—The Alilance Bank, Limited, London. France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, JEF Lotters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world.

-58

The Chartered Banks.	The Charterod Banks.
THE OANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Paid-Up Capital, • • 60,000,000 Geot, DIRECTORS: GEO. A. COX, Esq., • Vice-President. JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., • Vice-President. JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., • Vice-President. George Taylor, Esq. Jas. Crathern, Esq. Robt. Kil- gour, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. John Hoskin, Esq., Q. C., LL.D. Matthew Leggat, Esq. B. WALKER, Geoeral Mangare. J. H. PLUMMER, Asr't General Magare. A. H. IRELAND, Inspector. G. de C. O'CRADY, Asst. Iap. New York, · Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents. Barrie, Gouderich, Parkill, Thorold, Bearlin, Goderich, Parkill, Thorold, Beanheim, Guelph, Patchville, Waterville, Chatham, London, SitSte.Marie, Waterloo, Collingwood, Montreal, Seaforth, Windsor,	BANK OF HAMILTON. CAPITAL (All Paid), \$1,200.0 REBREVE FUND, 600.0 HEAD OFFICE, Presiden A. G. RAMBAY, Vice-Presiden John Protor, George Roach. Charles Gurney, A. T. Wood. A. B. Lee (Toronto). J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. S. Steven, Assistant Cashie <i>BRANCHES</i> : Alliston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Toronto. Chesley, Milton, Port Elsin, Wingha Georgetorm, Orangeville, Simoos. <i>Correspondents in Great Strikas</i> -National Ba. tional Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion Canada at lowest rates. Careful Strikes Careful attention given a prophytection and careful attention given a
•East Toronto—Cor, Queen St, and Bolton Avenue, North Toronto—Jor Yonge St. North West Toronto— Cor, College St, and Spadina Ave. Yonge & College- 448 Yonge St., cor. College St. Queen St. W544 Queen St. W. and 4rs Parliament St.	THE ONTARIO BANK Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, East and West Indies. China, Japan and South America.	DIRECTORS-Sir WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, E and West Indies, China, Japan and South America Sterling and American Exchange bought and sole Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKARS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Great British-The Bank of Scotland. Indie, China and Yagan-The Chartered Bk India, Australia & China. Australia & China. Australia & China. Brustell, Belgium-J. Matthieu & Fils. New York-The Am. Ex. National Bk. of New Y Chicago. Sam Francisco and British Colla-The Bank British Columbia. Hamilien, Bermuda-The Bank of New Zork-The Bank British Columbia. Australian, Jamaica-The Bank of New Zork-The Bank British Columbia.

THE DOMINION BANK Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,350

JAS. AUSTIN. LEASTE Fund, \$1,300 JIRIOTORS: - President HON. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President Wm. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. C James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews.

James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronito. Agencies --Brampton, Balleville, Cobourg, Guielph Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby Toronto, Queon St. W., cor. Esther; Dundas St., cor Queon; Spadina Ave., No. 365 (Sherbourne St., cor Queon; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Brit tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

R. H. BETHUNE, Cashler. BANK OF OTTAWA, Oapital (all paisd-up) - \$1,000,000 Rett, - 425,000 JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., - Ytee-President. CHARLIES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President. DIBMOTOBS: R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex, Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. Branches - Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Piace, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Azents in London, Eng., AllianceBank. ST. STPUEDEENI'S DANIF

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

J. F. GRANT, CARNIER, CARDINE, London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currle & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Assistant Manager, Assistant Manager, Inspector, HBAD OFFICE, MONTREAL BRANCHES, Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager, Jolietto-J. H. Ostiguy, Manager. Sorel-A. A. La-rocque, Manager, Valleyfield-S. Fortier, Manager, Kast Ead Abattoirs Vankled-Killil, Ont.-Win, Fer-guson, Mgr. Sav. Dept, at Head Office and Branches, Cornersoromsnrs, London, England-The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited). Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, New York-The National Park Bank, Boston-The Maverick National Bank, Ohicago-National Live Steck Bank, Collections made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates, Leatters of credit issued available is all parts of the world,

--

Capital,

Reserve,

F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT,

\$200,000

- President. - Cashler,

E.	BANK OF HAMILTON.
	CAPITAL (All Paid),
ut. ut. Kil- in,	Directors: JOHN STUART, A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President, John Proctor. Charles Gurney. A. B. Lee (Torontol, J. Turnbull, Cashier.
ents.	H. S. Steven, Assistant Cashler. BRANCHES: Alliston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Toronto. Chesley, Milton, Port Elgin, Wingham. Georgetown, Orangeville, Simoos. Cerrisjendenti su United States:New York-
,	Correspondents in United States :New York- Fourth National Bie, and Hanover National Bk. Buff- alo-Marine Bank of Buffalo. Dotroit-Detroit Na- tional Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain-National Pro- vincial Bank of England [Litd].
, ille,),	Correspondents in Great Britain-National Pro- vincial Bank of England [Ltd]. Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made.
nto	THE ONTARIO BANK. Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund,
East ca. dd.	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS-Sir WM. P. HOWLAMP, C.B., K.C.M.G., President; R. K. BURGESS, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. C. F. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. Rose, Esq., Donald Mackay, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq. M.P. C. HOLLAND. General Manager.
k. of	C. HOLLAND, General Manager. BRANCHES : Aurora, Montreal, Pickering,
Aus- Vork. Bank	Bowmanville, Mount Forest, Sudbury, Cornwall, Newmarket, Toronto, Guelph, Ottawa, Whitby, Kingston, Peterboro', 48º Queen St. W., Lindsay, Port Arthur, Toronto.
ale of	AGENTS: London, Eng. —Allianco Bank [Limited]. France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. New York—The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York and Mesars, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang.
K.	Boston-Tremont National Bank.
0,000	UNION BANK OF CANADA.
t. it. Osler.	DIVIDEND No. 49 Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three
tielph, hitby, ., cor. ., cor. t Bri-	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the current half-year upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been de- clared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the Second day of July poxt. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 80th of June, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be old at the Banking House in this city, on Monday, the 13th July. The Chair to be taken at Noon. By order of the Board.
iler.	Quebec, May 26th, 1891. Cashior.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA,

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000 -DIRECTORS, DUNCAN MACARTHUR,

President, Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Storling and American Exchange bought and sold.

MERCHANTS BANK

OF HALIFAX. Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, \$1.100,000 \$375,000

- BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RIVER, Vice-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller.
- Henry G. Banu, Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duntsan, Montreal Branch. E. L. Pease, Manager. "West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneur Sts. AGENOIES: Antigonish. N.S. Maitland [Hants Co.], Bathurst, N.B. N.S. Bridgowater, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I. Newcastle, N.B. Piotow, N.S. Charlottetown, P. E.I.

DLIGEOMBROL THE D	MONOVON MILLIN
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Newcastle, N.B.
Dorohester. N. B.	Picton, N.S.
Fredericton. N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B.
	Cashella N D
Guysboro, N.S.	Sackvile, N.B. Summerside. P.E.I.
Kingston [Kent Co.],	Summerside. P.E.I.
N.B.	Sydney, C.B.
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Londonderry, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock. N.B.

Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank [limited]. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at cur rati rates.

The Chartered Banks.				
THE S	TANDAR OF CANAD	D. BANK		
Capital Pa		\$1,000,000	11	
Reserve F	und	- 500,000	-	
HE	AD OFFICE, TOR DIRECTORS :	LUNTO.		
W. F. COWAN	I, President.	NS, Vice-President.		
W. F. Allen.	Fred. Wyld.	Dr. G. D. Morton.		
A. T. Todd,		A. J. Somerville.		
AGENOIES :				
Bowmanville.	Cannington.	Harriston,	- 21	
Brantford.	Chatham, Ont.		5.5	
Bradford.	Colborne.	Newcastle.		
Brighton.	Durham,	Parkdale,	<u></u>	
Brussels,	Forest.	Picton.		
Campbellford.		Stouffville.	6.5	
	BANKERS.	• 1	-	
New York-Importers and Traders National Bank. Montreal-Can. Bank of Commerce.				

Anontreal—Can. Dank of Commerce. London, Eugland—National Bank of Scotland. All Banking business promptly attended to. Corres pondence solicited. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA Capital Paid-Up \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund. \$1,500.000 . . . 750,000

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President. T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-Frest, St. Catharines. Wm. Ramsay, Esq. Robert Jafray, Esg. Robert Jafray, Esg. Hurb Bana Para

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Т.	Sutherland Sta	vner, Fsa.
HEAD	OFFICE	yner, Esq. TORONTO.
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER. B. JENNINGS, ASSI, Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector Branches. - Branden, Man., Galgary, Alba, Essex, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, Prince Albert, N.W.T. Sault Ste. Marie, St. Cathar-ines, Rat Portage, St. Thomas. Toronto, cor, Welling-ton street and Leader Lane; Toronto, Yonge St. cor. Queen; North Toronto, cor. Yonge and Bloor streets; Welland, Winnipeg, Woodstock. Drafts onNew York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold.Deposits received and interest allowed, Prompt attention paid to collections. Debentures purchased.

Eastern Townships ⁻Bank. DIVIDEND No. 63.

NOTION is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the ourrent half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

Thursday, 2nd of July Next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 30th June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, WM. FARWELL, Gen. Man.

Sherbrooke, 2nd June, 1891.

$f = 2^{-1} d_{\mu}$
THE WESTERN BANK
OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Capital Paid-up, 350,000
Reserve, 75,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
IOHN COWAN, Esc., President
REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
W. F. Allan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq.
Thomas Dotterson Ram
T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier.
Branches : - Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New
T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier, Branches :- Whitby, Midland, Tillsonburg, Now Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Port Perry, Draits on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold Dapogite sections.
Collections solicited and promptly made
Correspondents at New York and in Consete The State
Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-The
11
LA BANQUE NATIONALE.
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.
Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000
DIRECTORS :
A. GABOURY, Esq., President, FRS, KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President.
FRS. KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President.
Hon. J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Methot, Esq. A. Painchand, Esq.
Louis Bilodeau Rea
Louis Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.
BRANCHES :
Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa-P. I.
Dazin, manager. Sherbrooke- W. Gaboury. Acting
Manager.

AGENTS

AGENTS England—National Bank of Scotland, London, France, Messrs, Grunchaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf 'dland, CANADA.—Prov. Ontario — The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of Montreal. Manitobs —The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utmost promptness. Et Correspondence respectfully solicit.

1208	THE	JAN
Lean Seciet	108.	
THE CENTRAL LOAN & SAVINGS CO.		
HEAD_OFFICE, . King St	., - TORONTO	}
Capital Subscribed,	- \$2,000,000500 800,000 00 192,000 00 8,003,696 14	189
Deposits received at current paid or compounded half year Debontures issued in Ourre psyable in Canada or Great Bri Money advanced on Real 1	y. oncy or Sterling, itain.	L Liv
and Municipal Debentures pur GEO. A. COX, F. (ohasod. 3. COX, Manager. R. WOOD, Secretary	Circ
тне Dominion Savings an	d Investment	Poly Sard Mo: Pari Circ:

avings and Investment SOCIETY.

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

Subseribed Capital, - - - \$1,000,000.00 Paid-up, - - - - 932,401.62

ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. THOMAS H. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director. H. E NELLES, Managor.

THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Society Dividend No. 40.

Notice is heroby given that a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Booicty has been de-olared for the halt-year onding 30th June, 1391, and that the same will be payable at the Society's Banking House, Hamilton, Ontario, on and after Thursday, 2nd of July, 1891. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, 1891, both days inclusive. H. D. CAMERON, Transaturer.

II. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

Hamilton, May 22nd, 1891.

Railways.



Summer Arrangement. 1891. 1891

Commencing 22nd June, 1891.

Loa

276	LOVIS	14.30	7.25
	Riviere du Loup	17.30	11.50
	Trois Pistoles	18.17	12.57
	Rimouski	19.57	14.40
	Little Metis	20.58	15.43
	Campbellton		
	Dalhousie	1.10	19.45
	Bathurst		
	Newcastle		
	Moncton		
	St. John	8.30	
	Hallfax	11.30	

G. W. ROBINSON, Enstern Freight and Passenger Agent 1363 ST. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL.

D. POTTINGER, Ohief Superintendent Railway Office, Moucton, N.B., 19th June, 1891

R. TERROUX

Foreign and Domostic Exchange. Government and Municipal Debentures Employers Liability and Accident Insurance. 162 St. James St., Montreal, Telephone 1708



91—PROPOSED SAILINGS—1891

SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

verpool, Loudouderry, Quebec and Montreal Service.

	Montreal.	Quebec.
rcassian	1 July. 4 July.	2 July. 5 July.
rdinian Iongolian risian	25 July.	12 July. 23 July. 28 July.
rcassian Iynesian rdinian	8 Aug.	2 Aug. 9 Aug. 16 Aug.
And weekly the		

All Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on Saterdays (excepting S.S. Mongolian which sail Wednesdays at daylight,) Cabin, Interme-diate and Steerage passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so [without extra charge] atter 8 o'clock the preceding evaning. Steamers sail from Quebec at 9 a.m. Thursdays.

•Steamship Mongollan will carry cattle. Only cabin passengers carried on voyage to Liverpool.

Rates of Passage from Montreal or Quebeo.

Cabin, to Londonderry or Liverpool, by Steamship Parisian, \$60, \$70 and \$80 single; \$110, \$130 and \$150

return. By other steamers, \$50 \$55 and \$60 single; \$95, \$105 and \$ris return, according to accommodation. Child-ren, a to ra years, half fare, under two years free. London, Quebec and Montreal

L'OURON'	Zucaco		
	Servio	e,	
From	Steams	bip	From Mon'real to London
London.		-	on or about
13 June 23 June 4 July 25 July A	Monte V Rosari Brazili Monte VI nd fortnightly	idian an an dian thereafte	4 July 14 July 25 July 15 Aug r.
These steams to Europe.	rs do not carr	y passei	igers on voyage
Glasgow,	Quebec Servi		Montreal
T			From Montreal

From		From Montreal
	Steamship	to Glasgow on
Glasgow,		or about
11 June	Corean	30 June
18 June	Buenos Ayrean	7 July
25 Juno	Peruvian	14 July
2 July	And weekly thereaf	21 July
	And weekly thereaf	ter.

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

(Late State Line of Steamers.)

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
12 June	•Assyrian State of Nebraska •Siberlan	2 July 9 July
26 June		16 July
	And weekly thereafter.	
Chammann avi	the # will not carry o	DECADORTE From

Steamers New York.

Rates of Passage from New York. Cabin, to Londonderry or Glasgow, by "State of Nebraska," \$40 to \$60 single, and \$75 to \$710 return. By other ateamors, \$33 and \$40 single; \$65 and \$75 return. Children between ages of a and 12 years, haif fare; under two years, free. No second cabin or intermediate accommodation; all saloon passeagers have equal privileges.

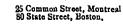
Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns Halifax and Battimore Hallfax

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Nova Scotian 2	ວັງແກ ວັ	Aug.
*Carthaginian 1	1 Aug. 17	Aug.
And fortnightly the		-

•The Carthaginian will not corry passengers fro Baltimore, and only Canbin passengers from Halifa and St. Johns, N.Y.

Glasgow, Galway and Philadelphia Service. Steam-ers in this service sail regularly every fortnight, Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service. Steamers in this service sail regularly every fortnight.

H & A. ALLAN,



≝CLYDE STEAMSHI COMPANY. For CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest. For JACKSONVILLE, Fla., and all Florida Points. From Pier 29, East River, N.Y. Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays at 3 P. M. The Only Line between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., without change. Disurpassed Passenger Accommodations -Str. "Algonquin " (new) Capt. Jos. McKee. Str. "Troquois," Capt. L. W. Pennington. Str. "Chorokee," Capt. H. A. Bearse. Str. "Seminole," Capt. S. C. Platt. Str. "Yemassee," Capt. J. Robinson. Str. "Delaware," Capt. I. K. Chichester. Through Tickets, Rates and Bills of Lading for all points South and Southwest via Charloston, and all Florida points via Jacksonville. ST. JOHN'S RIVER SERVICE. Jacksonville, Palatka, Sanford & Enterprise, Fla. AND ntermediate Landings on the St. John's River. ntermediate Landings on the St. John's River. Sailing from Jacksonvillo daily (oxcept Saturday) at 3,30 P.M., making close connection with a'I railroads at PALATKA, ASTOR, BLUE SPRINGS and SANDFORD. Through Tickets and Bills of Lading at Lowest Rates to all interior points in Florida. Str. "Gity of Jacksonville," Capt. W. A. Shaw. Str. "F. De Bary" Capt. T. W. Lund, Jr. Str. "Everglado," Capt. Sailing Schedules and Tickets furnished by all principal Ticket Agents in Canada.

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Wm. P. CLYDE & Co., Genl. Agents 5 Bowling Green, 12 So. Wharves,

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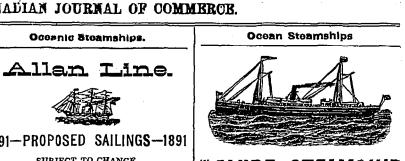
	Logal.
	Oornwall, Ont.
' . ' .	JAR. LEITOH. R. A. PRINGLE. EITOH & PRINGLE, J BARRISTERS.
.	Solicitors for Ontario Bank.
	Hamilton, Ont. A D. CAMERON,
•	A. Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor

Chancory and Insolvency, Notary Public, Con-veyancer, &c., No. 10 Hughson Street, South Hamilton, Ont.

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SMITHE & SMITH, BARRISTER'S, SOLICITORS, 40. B. H. SMITTER, ILL.D., Q.O. O. FROMTOMAC ANTER

Tune \$4. 1801.



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

1209

WHARF :







ADVANTAGES.—1. Lighter and therefore LESS FREIGHT to be paid. 2. The corrugation about the joint makes a SURPRISING INCREASE IN STRENGTH. 3. Highly ornamental. 4. List is practically the same as the old style; trouble of weighing avoided.

For Sale by all Hardware Dealers.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

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Much the largest Manufacturers of Wire Rods and Wire in the World.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACTURING CO.,

Worcester, Mass., New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, San Francisco.

Iron, Steel and Copper Wire; Barbed Wire, universally acknowledged to be the best styles in existence; Bale Ties, unequalled for strength, convenience and security; Bright, Annealed, Tinned, and Galvanized Wire for all purposes; Fence Staples and Stretchers; Round or Flat Steel Wires and Fabrics for every purpose, tempered or untempered, straight or in the coil; Steel Needle and Drill Wires; Superior Watch and Clock Springs; Eye-Glass Springs; Wire Rods by the wholesale, No. 8 Stubs' guage and coarser; Wire Rope and Cable for all purposes, of any length to order, Iron, Steel, Copper or Phosphor-Bronze, Annealed, Galvanized or Boiled in oil.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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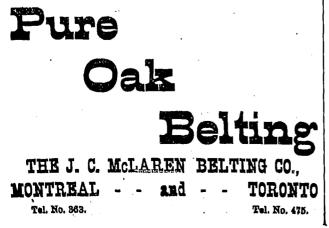
1218

FRLIX PLOUFFR, shoe dealer, of Sorel, is endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors upon the basis of 50 cents in the dollar, payable in 3, 6 and 9 months, on liabilities of \$5,000. He attributes his difficulties to an accumulation of old and unsaleable stock upon his shelves .- Bonhomme & Co., who keep a small general store at St. Albert, are also trying to settle at 50 cents, cash, on liabilities of \$1,300.

JOSEPH DUCLOS & Co., importers and dealers in tweeds of this city, are offering a settlement at 121 cents in the dollar, cash, on liabilities direct and indirect of \$30,000. This has been accepted by the Canadian creditors and the firm are now awaiting a reply from their foreign suppliers,-Charles Leveille, who keeps a small corner grocery in the East end, has assigned. He owes \$1500 and can only show assets worth \$600.

W. WALLIS & Co., shoe-dealers, of Hamilton have assigned with liabilities of \$4,000. Their stock is valued at \$2,700. Wallace was a salesman in a Toronto house who had saved a little money which he invested in real estate. He started his present business only this spring on the promise of a line of \$2,000 from a Toronto house and \$1,000 from a Hamilton firm. He has evidently not found it remunerative. Neither have they.

WM. A. EASILAND, grocer, of Lakefield, succeeded his mother, for whom he had been clerking, in November 1888. He did only a small business and, although he was under light expense, he has not made it pay. He has assigned .-- John Lee rented a mill at St. Thomas last fall. In April judgements began to accumulate against him, and it was at one time reported that





Dry Goods, Wholesale,

(Successors to FISH, HYMAN & CO)

he had left town. Apparently this was incorrect, for we now hear of his assignment.

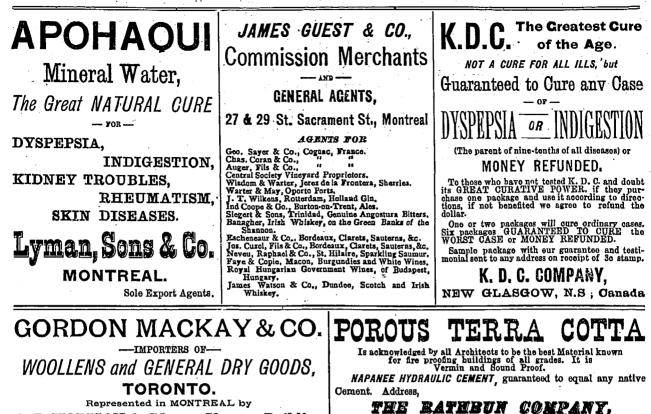
Ir is understood that J. M. Conroy & Co., retail clothiers of this city, are endeavoring to get their creditors to liquidate their business for them. Mr. Conroy has lost money steadily ever since he moved into his new stand and he naturally wishes to get out of it as soon as possible. A demand of assignment has been served upon him, but it is believed an amicable arrange. ment will be arrived at whereby the principal creditors will take over the assets and wind up the estate.

HENRY GARDNER, has kept a general store at Halifax, Que., for the past twelve or thirteen years. He was at first successful, but as competition became keener, and more stores sprang up, he gradually fell behind, until in 1888 he was compelled to assign, owing \$17,000. He secured a settlement at 45 cents in the dollar, on time, which he duly met; but this destroyed his credit and since then he has only done a very moderate business with the result that he is compelled to make a second assignment. This time he owes \$3,500.

WELCH & BLACHFORD, jewellers, of Toronto, have assigned. Their assets are estimated at \$14,000 while the liabilities will probably reach considerably more than that sum. The firm was originally Welch and Trowern who dissolved in January 1886. Welch continued, but as his capital was always too small for the size of his business, he naturally got into trouble, and in June 1890, he effected a settlement with his creditors at 35 cents in the dollar; 5 cents in cash, the balance in 12 months. In July



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



A. I. MORISON & CO., Glenora Building

he took in Blachford; but the firm continued to be closely run and some sharp financing was necessary to keep it going. The account has all along been closely watched by the creditors, and the news of the assignment will not be any surprise to the trade.

Two printing concerns in this city are now seeking the indulgence of their creditors. The first is the Gebhardt-Berthiaume Lithographing and Printing Company. This concern never had sufficient capital from the start. Their authorized capital was only \$25,000, and out of the \$17,000 actually paid in most went into plant. The result was they always had to finance closely, and the first pressure forced them to the wall. At the meeting of their creditors they offered 50 cents in the dollar, payable in six quarterly payments, extending over 18 months, on liabilities of \$23,000 direct, and \$17,000 indirect. ... This their principal creditors have agreed to. accept. John Theo. Robin[•] son is another printer and publisher who finds it impossible to pay 100 cents in the dollar. Indeed many of his creditors believe now that it would have been better had he compromised last January instead of asking for an extension of two years at interest, which he has since found himself unable to carry out. It is understood that his liabilities will reach \$9,500 and that he will endeavor to obtain a settlement on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar.

At a meeting of the Montreal Board of the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association held on the 17th inst., a letter was read from Mr. Louis H. Boult intimating that having resigned the Canadian management of the "National" and "Atlas" Insurance Companies, he must give up his seat at the Board, whereupon it was unanimously resolved ; "That the members of the Association learn with much regret of Mr. Boult's having resigned the Canadian management of the "National of Ireland" and "Atlas" Insurance Companies, and they desire to place on record their sense of the valuable assistance so willing-



ing rendered on all occasions by him, towards framing the rules, regulations and tariffs of the Association, of which he was one of the most loyal and experienced members." Mr. Boult is assured that it will give his confreres much pleasure to assist him in making any new position that he may assume in the insurance business, a success, for he has their hearty good will and confidence.

DESERONTO, ONT.

1219

THE large planing mill of Jacob Lovell, at Niagara Falls, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th ult. Loss \$6,000. No The saw mill of Mr. N. L. Lusty, at Rodney, Ont., insurance. was completely destroyed by fire on 1st ult. Loss about \$3,000; no insurance. Carrick and Bros.' shingle mill at Fawham, Ont., together with a million and a quarter feet of lumber. Loss \$12,-500. No insurance. A loss of \$300 by fire recently occurred in Withrow & Hillocks lumber yard, Toronto. The saw mills owned and run by A. B. Saylor, at Bloomfield, Ont., have been completely destroyed by fire. Loss \$4,000; partly covered by insurance. A row of seven new houses, belonging to William Stewart, owner of the West Toronto Junction planing mill, were completely destroyed by fire the early part of the past month. A fire at Tasker's switch, Gravenhurst, destroyed a million of lumber belonging to John 1. Harvie and about the same quantity belonging to Robt. Thompson, of Hamilton. Both losses are fully covered by insurance. The numerous fires point to either great carelessness or something not so innocent.

COBBAN MANUFACTURING CO. Mouldings, Picture Frames and Mirrors, Hardwood Mantels and Over Mantels, Engravings, Artotypes, Pastel Paintings, etc. Factory & Head Office, Toronto. 148 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL Show Card Framing a specialty. MACFARLANE, McKINLAY & CO. Manufacturers of WINDOW SHADES

Shade Cloth, Spring Rollers, &c.

ONTARIO

TORONTO





700,000 and those on notice \$1,100,000, being about the same increases as took place in April. As the circulation only decreased 2 millions in the two months in which 5 millions were added to deposits, and the discounts decreased in the same period over a million, while the loans on securities increased in those two months by over six and a half millions, we may conclude that no small part of the increase in deposits was simply the unused credit balances created by those extended loans. To these may be added possibly a certain amount that was transferred by depositors from the Government Savings Bank which has now a sharp competitor in those associated with all the banks, to which the Finance Minister refers in his Budget The balance of the amounts due to and Speech. from English and Scotch banks fell off \$500,000 in May, a natural result of so little being sent out. The low activity of trade is further indicated by the shrinkage of discounts by \$1,600,000, they stood at close of May close upon \$3,000,000 less than at same date last year. This should be gratifying to those who contend that the less active are the loans of a bank the higher will be its profits, but the general public and bankers in particular will regard such a decrease occurring along with large increases of deposits as not favorable to the hopes of enlarged dividends.

The direction in which the monies are flowing that find no channel in our trade discounts is shewn by the increased amounts the banks are using in their U.S. business. The loans due from American agencies have gone up about 3 millions since March, and now stand nearly 6 millions more than the sum utilised in their U. S. business last year. How far these facts point to Canada accumulating capitalin excess of the opportunities she affords for its prudent use in her own local banking operations we leave our readers to judge. But of this we are certain, that the warnings of our most experienced managers, men of the widest outlook, and clearest judgment, as to the necessity for keeping a tight hand upon municipalities and other borrowing corporations need to be seriously considered when the presence of such an influx of funds tempts them to place this money with less caution than is desirable. We note a continued lowering of the item "notes over due not secured," there is clearly a strong effort being made to reduce this feature. The outlook for the crops is on the whole favorable. In sections westward there is much backwardness from drought, and in the east, there will be very serious damage to hay from lack of rain, and what hurts hay is also damaging to a valu- I Douglas Bryce a line of steamers equal to the best that



1221

able part of the year's yield in the produce field and garden. It may be that if a disaster befalls the hav crop that eastern farmers will consider the advice given them to rely less upon this, and cultivate their farms on the mixed system, and enter more into the trade of raising horses and cattle for export.

In another column will be found our usual comparative table.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

The suspense painfully felt for some time past as to the Budget is over. With one exception, there is nothing in the proposed changes of sufficient magnitude to affect any industry. The chief feature in the proposals is the almost entire abolition of the sugar duties. Some reduction was anticipated, but so radical a change was not thought probable. We are glad to find that no advance has been made in the protective elements in the tariff. Our manufacturing industries should be now left to a natural process of development by which, so far as they are organised and conducted with needful capital and skill, they will become more firmly rooted, as it were, to the soil of the country, and send out extensions like a banyan tree whose branches find their sustenance in the ground as does the parent stem. Mr. Foster's speech was made interesting by treating our affairs more generally than usual and without such voluminous statistics as customary.

He spoke with marked decision on the certainty of the British market taking all products shut out by the On this prophecy he staked his re-McKinley bill. putation, and as it is based upon special investigations by an expert appointed for the purpose, we may place confidence in its high probability. With equal hopefulness he referred to the opening out of a good reciprocal trade with the West Indies, our neglect of past opportunities being sharply condemned. The enlarged trade with Great Britain last year being \$11,000,000 in excess of 1889, also with several European States, were dwelt upon as hopeful features. With just pride Mr. Foster spoke of our moneyed institutions "having stood the rack of the year so well," and he declared that "our securities in comparison with those of our sister colonies stand better than theirs and, taking all things into consideration, they hold the very highest position." It was stated that but for the death of Mr.

plies between England and New York would have been speedily placed on the route between our ports and those of Great Britain and France.

Turning to the reciprocity negotiations with the States the Finance Minister said : "" The Government holds itself ready, as the Liberal-Conservative Government always has been, to meet the United States upon a fair and equitable position and with a serious and earnest desire to remove all causes of difficulty and to give whatever freedom of trade compatible with the best interests of this country can be given between ourselves and the United States. More than that no Government of a self-dependent and self-respecting country should be asked to do." But while willing to take up that policy Mr. Foster added that, "we are not willing to go so far as to injuriously shut ourselves out from the trade with Great Britain or with other countries in the world ; that we are not willing for the sake of a present advantage even to forego the more stable and solid advantage which comes from our uninterrupted, well-formed and well-kept commercial and other relations with the mother country, from which connection we have gained so much in the past and upon which connection we hope for so much in the future." The Conference will be held in October when the whole relative trading positions of Canada and the U.S., will be discussed.

With regard to a diminution in the Savings Bank deposits of 2 millions, he affirmed that it was caused by the lowering of the rate of interest, and the opening of banker's savings banks that pay 4 per cent on small deposits. To meet these withdrawals, temporary loans have been made of £400,000 and £600,000. From finance proper the Minister went into detailed comparisons of his estimates for expenditures and receipts, which show a gross difference of \$505,969 in favor of his spendings, and his income exceeded what was predicted by \$679,925, both results being most gratifying and creditable to Mr. Foster and the The decrease in expenditure was administration. claimed to arise from a policy being pursued of rigid economy, which will highly commend itself to the country and do much to add strength to the new Ministry. The increase of \$838,622 from Excise duties although the money is welcome, cannot be regarded with entire satisfaction as the bulk of it arose from charges on spirits, the increased consumption of which is not desicable. The decreased cost of the public debt by \$492,090, arises from a lowering of interest, and this is indicative of the advanced reputation of Canada at the financial centre, although the financial critic of the Budget declared the country to be on the verge of ruin. Our English creditors are clearly of a contrary opinion, and as they stake millions on their judgment it is not likely to have been arrived at loosely. The debt was declared to have been increased last year by \$3,170, the last time we trust for some years that any increase will be made.

Mr. Foster summarised the result of the year as follows; "As a whole our expenditure and income stands as follows: we took care of the ordinary expenditures of the country out of the consolidated fund, we laid a sum by in the sinking fund for the reduction of the debt amounting to \$1,897,237, and had a surplus of \$3,985,893, which we placed over against capital expenditure, and came out at the end with an increase to the debt of only \$3,170." He gave the amount of the net debt as \$237,533,211, and added,

in 1887-'8 was \$1.79, in 1888-'9 it was \$1.74, and in This is the burden of the debt 1889.'90 it was \$1.65. upon the country, and the figures I have given show. that the payment of interest last year was but 6 cents more per head than it was in 1879, before the Canadian Pacific railway had begun to be built or these vast capital expenditures made." Certainly if, as is promised, a thorough system of economy is established, and enforced in all expenditures, the country will condone any past errors now that the credit of the Dominion has been raised so high as to reduce the debt interest down to less than 3 per cent.

The estimates for next year brought out the details of tariff changes which are given elsewhere. The practical admission of raw sugars free is the piece de resistance, and a very toothsome dish it will be to all householders. The consumption of sugar in Canada is about 224 million pounds yearly, this being freed of taxation will lower the gross taxation by 3 and a half millions of dollars. As the revenue could not bear to. lose all sum, a small additional tax is put on spirits, malt, beer, porter, tobacco and champagne. These will give a million and a half more revenue, so that the estimate is that the net reduction of taxation will be 2 millions next year. We believe the budget will satisfy and gratify the people at large. It will quieten apprehensions that were arising as to additions to the tariffon manufactured goods. It will assure exporters that the government has been earnestly watching out for new markets and arranging to enter them. It will inspire confidence in the growing credit of the Dominion in the world of finance. And as predictive of an era of economy and an end of borrowing, it will be hailed by all parties alike with a high degree of satisfaction.

ASSOCIATION OF BANKERS.

However serious may be the objections to certain "combines," to use a familiar but clumsy word, there is no doubt that association is "in the air." If in union there is strength there is an enormous amount of strength being created in the present day. Whether that strength means a corresponding weakness in some other section of society, or trade, depends mainly upon the justice and the honor of the moving principle which inspires the combination from which it springs. Wholesale denunciation of the associations of those who desire to protect themselves against hurtful competition are seldom reasonable, as they run counter to one of the most imperative of human instincts, as well as the lessons of experience. Civilised society is merely a "combine" against the chaotic forces of barbarism, so also is each family against the brutalities of unrestrained licentiousness. Although there is truth in union bringing strength, it is a much deeper truth to say that strength brings union. In the past, it was not the weak, the ignorant, those most in need of protection, who were the first to organize for securing some class interest, but those whose intelligence foresaw the advantages of combination, and whose power enabled them to secure the benefits by entering into association. The early trade guilds were organized by the most powerful society ever known to man. The artisan's trades union came long years after the professional. There seems then ground for concluding that as society rises in civilisation, as education becomes not only more general, but of a higher type, we "the average per capital interest paid on the net debt shall see smaller groups running together into larger

masses, and individuals into groups, just as globules of quicksilver form a "combine" by mere contact one with the other.

That Canadian bankers should be thinking about entering into an association suggests only the reflection that they have, so far, preferred to learn from the severe lessons of local experience, rather than the teachings of good examples. Had our bankers taken the advice, and heeded the warnings we gave them some twenty years ago in regard to this matter, they would not have had a record of impaired capital, of disastrous failures, and of scandals which dealt serious injury to their common interests. The great evil which association alone can restrain is, competition. Between ordinary traders competition is not necessarily injurious, although frequently ruinous. But amongst bankers competition is inevitably mischievous, except when carried on in such a very modified form as renders that word an exaggeration. The bank, for instance, where customers are treated with courtesy by the officers, must thereby compete with one where that quality is absent. The competition so full of danger is that which tempts bankers to accept a class of doubtful business, and to wink at irregularities on the part of their customers, in order to keep, or increase their connections. Bankers know well, for if they have not found it out in practice, they have had it dinned into their ears by financial writers for years, that they are constantly discounting paper that is duplicated, and triplicated, one bill being placed in one bank, a second in another, and a third elsewhere. They know well that all the accommodation that can be safely given to a merchant is frequently enjoyed by him to two and three times that amount, owing to bankers competing for his business. They know that accommodation paper to a very large extent is under discount on which the same names appear in different relations. and that the whole mass of such notes represent nothing more solid than the urgent needs of the drawers and endorsers. The bankers of Great Britain have ever set their faces like a flint against having their strength utilised in finding wind to raise financial "kites." There are banks in England that refuse to discount a note on which the name of a trader appears who is on record as having allowed his note to be dishonoured, except by accident. The duplication of accounts is so objectionable that English bankers have promptly closed accounts as soon as the customer's cheques were seen drawn on another bank. Bank managers there exchange confidences freely, hence the extraordinary value put by British merchants and manufacturers on their reputation, and the high regard they have for the soundness of their customers's paper.

The subject is open to expansion. We trust that as so many recent bank reports condemned competition, that there will be prompt action taken to make those complaints needless in the future.

MANITOBA WHEAT PROSPECTS.

The official report of the Department of Agriculture upon the condition of the wheat crop in Manitoba is unexpectedly favorable. In fact it points to one of the largest crops in the history of the prairie province. The snow left the ground at an early date, and thus the farmers were enabled to commence seeding early in April, so that the entire crop was put into the ground before the first of May. During April the weather was dry, and unusually warm, and the result was that the growth was very rapid, and the opening of May found

the young shoots covering the ground. The cold weather of the commencement of May certainly retarded growth, and in some sections high winds and frosts did damage to the blades, but the warm weather of June restored the crop to its former promising condition, and the heavy rains of the first week in June removed any danger from drought and put the future of the crop, it is hoped, beyond a peradventure.

Owing to the unusual facilities for early plowing the area put under wheat this year is nearly 22 per cent larger than that of last; the figures being 916,664 acres for this spring against 746,058 acres during last. This, with the comparative certainty that the crop will be a plenteous one, means that Manitoba will, this year, have at least 25 per cent more wheat to sell than ever before, at a time, too, when the European demand promises to be exceptionally large. And, as the crop conditions of Manitoba are usually fair indications of those prevailing throughout the North West Territories, it looks as if that important section of the country commenced the crop year of 1891 under exceptionally favorable circumstances.

Of course, there is yet a possibility, although, fortunately, not a probability, that this prospective abundant yield may be reduced by unfavorable weather below present expectations. It is also possible that the unpromising reports as to the condition of the European crops may not be verified by the results in their entirety. But, granting a fair measure of improvement in Europe, it still seems certain that their crops must fall under the average, while ours may be depended upon to run above. Given, then, a heavy yield of wheat for export, coupled with a strong foreign demand, and we have the two principal factors for a prosperous year. It is true that the United States crop prospects are equally favorable, and that many well informed merchants predict that the American yield of wheat will fall little short of the 460 millions reached in 1879 but we must remember that the domestic consumption of our neighbors has largely increased since then, and that, whereas home requirements only absorbed 227 millions of bushels in 1879, they have now risen to 295 millions, which with the quantity necessary for seed involves the deduction of at least 350 millions from the amount available for export. Even if the outside estimate of "bull" operators be taken, and the coming American crop be put as high as 500 millions, it would be impossible for the United States to ship more than 150 millions abroad and retain any surplus at home. Hence the prospects of Canadian wheat will not be injured.

Should these conditions be verified by the test of time, and the foreign demand from this continent be sufficient to absorb all the available surplus, it means undoubtedly that our domestic trade and all productive industries will be vigorously stimulated. Such an increase in the volume of foreign money entering the country must inevitably have an invigorating effect upon all classes of trade. But it is yet early to predict the future of the crops. The prospects are certainly cheering; but the danger of counting one's chickens before they are hatched will always be manifest enough to the prudent merchant. In the meantime the promising outlook will be beneficial to trade, and, as up to the present moment operations have been almost universally upon a cautious and conservative basis, there is little likelihood of any anticipation of the improvement and hence we shall reap the full advantage of it when it comes.

MR. CARNEGIE ON THE MCKINLEY BILL.

The versatility of great men has often caused great surprises. The acutest metaphysician in Canada can dance the highland fling better than most professional wielders of the light fantastic toe. Several prominent bankers play the fiddle, if not "like an angel," at least with skill, the best writer of comic verse on this continent is its foremost classical scholar. The late Lord Russell was a dramatist, Lord Derby, the Rupert of debate, was a poet, and Mr. Gladstone is "everything by turns," being great in all manner of small and large accomplishments. Now we have the great ironmaster, Mr. Carnegie, posing as a humourist with no small success. He has an article on "The McKinley Bill," in the Nineteenth Century for June which is highly amusing. It reveals aspects of this measure that show how astute were its contrivers, and how far reaching are the possibilities of its influence on the trade of Europe and the States.

The first stroke of humour is the declaration that "the McKinley Bill is neither protective nor free tradish." This is emphasized by stating that, "it ought to give joy to every member of the Cobden Club." Again, it is asserted that the bill has "a balance of enormous dimensions upon the side of free trade," and further, that it is "far more a free trade than a protective one." Mr. Carnegie's idea as to what is free trade is shown by his arguing that the McKinley bill is on the lines of that policy because nickel matte is admitted free. Now nickel is a raw material, it is nickel ore reduced to a convenient form for transit to distant furnaces. We here give Mr. Carnegie a little of his own advice. He sarcastically urges critics of the McKinley bill to read it, as he affirms they have not done. Yet he has overlooked the clause in the bill which subjects nickel matte, when another metal is mixed with it, to a duty of two per cent, and nickel matte entirely without some other metal that makes it dutiable, is not its usual condition. But nickel in all forms, such as it assumes after manufacturing processes, is subject to a duty of 8 cents per pound, which is a protective rate. So also with jute, Mr. C. devotes special attention to this as a proof of the free trade nature of the McKinley bill. He sneers at those who regard it otherwise. Now jute in all manufactured forms is subject to duties, such as 35 per cent, 11 and 2 cents per lb., and 6 cents per square yard. The object of the tariff manifestly being to destroy the import trade in nickel and jute after they have been manufactured. Thus the tariff is intended to act as a protection to United States industries from the competition of Europe and Canada. Yet this policy Mr. C. says is "free trade." The list of dutiable articles named in the McKinley bill occupies 2100 lines of very small print. Very joyful literature to members of the Cobden Club, says Mr. Carnegie with satirical glee. The free list does not include one single manufactured article except old books, bolting cloths, and Joss Stick. The latter concession to the heathen customs of a race hated in the United States, is peculiar, but less so than a tariff which covers every possible import of manufactured goods being described as "more free tradish than protective." The free list is a string of such articles as acorns, bird's eggs, horsehair, arsenic, pitch, ice, and other goods of this class. Mr. Carnegie is severe on the English press for not considering this free list, as he urges it to prove that the extent of free trade established is infinitely more important than the advances and decreases of duties combined. Now the English press need not our de-

fence, but it is clear that in face of the absolute exclusion of all British manufacturers, that compete with those of the U.S., they could not regard such a free list as making the bill to any extent, "free tradish."

Out of 789 millions of imports into United States, 305 millions are sent from Britain and British possessions, the vast bulk of which are adversely weighted by the McKinley tariff. How acorns and birds' eggs let in free will counteract that impost Mr. Carnegie would be puzzled to explain.

Even the United States vessels partly built of foreign manufactures are handicapped by being prohibited from engaging in the coast trade more than 2 months in each year. Another remarkable evidence of the "free tradish " nature of the bill is found in Sec. 3, which authorises that if the products of the States are subjected to a duty by any foreign nation from which the States receives articles on its free list, then such free list shall be suspended as regards imports from such nation and their shipments shall be put under a heavy tariff. This section is styled the "Reciprocity Clause" with fine humour. If England were to adopt such a system of "Reciprocity," there is not a single article sent from the States to Britain which would enter its ports free. The phrase "Reciprocity Clause" should be changed to "Revenge, or Trade War Clause," it would then be economically and etymologically exact. Mr. Carnegie while talking of the charms of this reciprocity lets the cat out of the bag by showing that one effect will be to destroy what value Cuba has for Spain, he says "Cuba will be as little good to Spain as Canada to Britain and will probably be a source of serious trouble and danger to Spain, as Canada will become to Britain." The intention then of this bill is clear, it is framed to create trouble between Spanish and British possessions with their mother country. They, it is thought, will be compelled to choose one horn of this dilemna, they must either be cut off from the markets of the States, or admit all the United States imports free, and thus so discriminate against the mother land as to involve them in serious trouble with her and cause them to be a danger to the nation or empire of which they form a part. That policy says Mr. Carnegie is so "free tradish" as to give joy to the Cobden Club! Naturally this prince of economic humourists gloats over the prospect of any reciprocity negotiations with Canada being an utter failure and boldly declares that the McKinley bill must drive Canada into the union.

He gives, with no concealment of delight, statistics to show how already the manufacturers of England are being driven away from the old land to settle in the United States, adding these significant words, "the people of Britain need to be informed that the increase of duties upon a few articles, are but an insignificant incident in this far reaching measure." Mr. Carnegie laughs to scorn the idea of anything short of absolute free trade with Canada being likely to be entertained by the States. He says bluntly, "Our friends across the border cannot be in and out of the Union at the same time." One of the astutest phases of the McKinley bill is seen in Sec. 25, which provides that any foreign dutiable product used in making goods in the States shall, on the export of those goods, be allowed a drawback equal to the duty imposed. Thus any parts of machinery that have been bought in England. and the work finished in the States, are really free of duty. Mr. Carnegie declares that this will cut into British manufacturing heavily and that already it has

enabled the States to ship locomotives to New South Wales. Whatever we in Canada may think then as to the design and motive of the McKinley bill we have in this article in the Nineteenth Century Review, a bold avowal of its inspiration. Its promoters wished to sever the connections between her Colonies and Spain, and between Britain and Canada. Their hope is that it will inflict a tremendous blow upon the fabric of British industries, that it will close the American market to all foreign manufactures and all articles that can be grown or in any way produced by the American soil or American skill. In a word it is a marvellously adroit development of the extremest form of protection.

As then Mr. Carnegie declares that it will give joy to the Cobden Club, we must regard him as a sarcastic humourist, or as alternatives, that he does not know what either free trade or protection mean, or has a contemptuous opinion of the public intelligence. We incline to favor the latter as the author of "Triumphant Democracy," shows in that work the same defi-ance of truth, as he has displayed in the artic'e on the McKinley Bill.

LESSONS FROM FAILURES.

Three failures narrated in our last issue convey lessons that need enforcing. In the case of the insolvent boarding house-keeper, it is clear that all her troubles arose from entering into business without capital. To secure a furnished house she formed an entangling alliance with the owner of a stock of furniture, which was partly to be paid for by finding him board and lodging. Such an arrangement was certain to breed contention, and no doubt the profits of any business she did were eaten up by this improvident way of providing capital, and the excessive interest demanded for its use. A man who thus sought to live on the labors of a woman would not be careful to keep strict accounts, and she, if she had the business ability, would not have the power to enforce her just rights, if she desired.. To make a living out of a business is one thing, to make a business supply capital and meet interest charges also, is a task to which few businesses are equal. Then, tradesmen were so eager for a large custom that they gave larger credit than a business like that needed, if conducted prudently. The insolvent being a female was in a pitiable position, and however foolish she may have been, was doubtless victimised by one person, and unduly tempted by finding tradesmen so easy in giving extravagant lines of credit.

Tradesmen are highly blameable who allow customers to run up such large debts. They do no service to their customers, but otherwise, they cause them to devote the money due for goods to purposes of extravagance and waste. A trader who gives excessive credit is simply doing his best to create bad debts. Another case shows that even with ample capital failure came from deficient practical experience of the business, and probably undue reliance upon the support of relatives. A third case, the Radford's, shows that with capital and skill and experience, each ample, failure will surely come if a firm enters into a system of financing outside the legitimate range of its own business. Directly a trader puts his name on accommodation paper he may be certain that he has taken the first downward step that may lead to ruin. His

again to the only safe position, the position of the man who makes no promises to pay anything but debts incurred for goods purchased strictly in the line, and as demanded by his own business.

The latter case furnishes a timely illustration of the evil and dangers of this class of paper, and of the indifference of bankers to them. As soon as the larger firm failed for whom the lesser one was giving its name on bogus paper, the bankers awoke to the nature of these discounts and brought about the suspension of the lesser firm. We cannot but say that the partners ought to have been warned on the first appearance of their firm's name in such a connection, and so protected from their own folly. It will hardly be pleaded that the bankers did not know the true character of the paper on which the name of this young firm appeared, for that would be such an admission of looseness in management as is not likely to be made. But, if it were known that these firms were "kiting," then competition or no competition, they were entitled to more consideration from their bankers than was given by allowing such discounts to continue, or even to exist a day after their true nature was known. To the three causes of these failures, want of capital, of business tact, and of common prudence, we must add, in one case at least, lack of the cautionary warning, and discipline which customers are greatly helped by receiving from their bankers.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The meeting of this bank was held on 17th inst. at Toronto. The report is brief and displays the years' business and prospects as highly satisfactory. In addition to the usual 8 per cent dividend a bonus was paid on 1st June of 1 per cent. The Rest is increased by \$28,340 from premiums on new issue of stock and \$50,000 from the years' profits, so that it is now \$778,340, which is exactly 50 per cent of the capital, with \$15,312 in hand also for contingencies. New branches have been opened at Rat Portage and Prince Albert. The proportion of available assets to total of circulation and demand deposits has always been large in this bank, being over 100 per cent, and little below 50 per cent of circulation and the whole of its deposits. It is manifest from this that as a bank can pay a dividend of 8 per cent and give a bonus of 1 per cent with its available assets standing at so large a percentage, it is not necessary in order to earn a lower dividend to hold such assets at the very low percentage prevailing in some banks. The Imperial enjoys a larger propertionate circulation than the majority of the banks, in May it stood 79 per cent of capital, the average being a trifle over 50 per cent. The Imperial ought to secure better head office pre. mises, which are much too dark for banking business, and wholly unworthy an institution so prosperous and popular.

MONTREAL REAL ESTATE.

One of the adverse comments made by visitors to this city is justified by the excessive crowding of its population into so small an area. It is true that our climatic conditions are largely responsible for this congestion, but climatic conditions are now far less imperative than was thought by our cilizens in the past. The sanitary conditions of the city were allowed to be ignored rather than to be made the dominating force in arranging our dwellings, as the increased intelligence and information of this generation demand. We are satisfied that the tendency of public feeling and conviction is setting in strongly against piling one dwelling on the top of another. A taste for the more domestic privacy and independence secured by a dwelling house wholly controlled by the occupant is growing. The necessity for a larger area of breathing space for each person is becoming recognised. The custom of building houses back to back so near each other that the tenants so placed could shake hands from their back windows, has seen its best or rather worst days. only safety is to quickly stop the practice, and go up In this new land it is a public scandal for the people to be packed like herrings in a barrel, or as they are jammed together in old world cities, and we may say, in some others on this contin. ent where human life, domestic decency and health are so sacrificed by excessive over crowding as to be the shame of modern civilisation.

Montreal has the noblest public park in the world, or else our city would long ago have burst its bonds asunder by the necessity for more air and light. It has also beautiful suburban lands admirably adapted for houses. The drawback is the difficulties of transit, in the winter especially. But the enterprise of our citizens is equal to the task of largely overcoming this difficulty. We need a belt line of electric cars, or some other systematised mode of cheap travel from suburbs to city. The movement then to open up new districts for habitations will we trust proceed. There is no need for any approach to " booming," or speculation to an imprudent extent to arise from the pushing into notice of these new districts. But that there is extreme need for the spreading of our population over a wider area to ensure healthier surroundings is beyond question. This matter was discussed from a real estate point of view in our last issue, we invite attention to the article.

THE RADFORD ESTATE.

Every day it becomes more and more apparent that the failure of Radford Bros. is going to be fully as disastrous to their creditors as those of the McLachlan-Lindsay-Gilmour combination with whom they seem to have been so closely interwoven. When their troubles first became public property their friends asserted that the estate was in excellent shape, that it would pay dollar for dollar, and that only unexpected pressure compelled them to seek some indulgence from their creditors. Then it was reluctantly admitted that perhaps there might be a deficit, as a good deal of writing off had taken place of late, but no one ever anticipated that the estate would turn out to be in as wretched a condition as the statement submitted to the creditors proves it to be. Against total liabilities of \$225,000, of which about \$106,000 are direct, they can only show assets of \$58,000, composed of \$40,000 in stock and \$18,000 in book debts or in other words, estimating the assets at the ordinary level of 60 p.c. realizable, and allowing that half the indirect liabilities will be met at maturity, the estate might, at a pinch, pay 20 cents in the dollar. This is the most favorable estimate possible and it is extremely doubtful if the ultimate dividend will reach this level, as, in view of the fact that the firm have been compelled to write off \$30,000 worth of bad debts during the past thirteen months, the outlook for the liquidation of their customers paper is not a brilliant one. Among the principal Canadian creditors are the Bank of Toronto, \$52,207; A. H. Sims & Co., \$2561; Penman Manufacturing Co., \$2355; D. Morrice, Son Co., \$1825; Kingston Hosiery Co., \$1825; Cree, Scott & Co., \$1341; Jas. A. Cantlie, \$977. The British creditors include John Paterson & Co., London, \$12,891; Contes & May, London, \$3525; Toms, Steer & Toms, London, \$2875; Thomas Walton, London, \$2685 ; Hughes & Young, Manchester, \$2282 ; Brown & Pattinson Glasgow, \$2245; Wm. Anderson & Co., Glasgow, \$1405; Laslet and Woodroffe, Cheapside, London, \$1340; Jas. Wilson & Son, Nottingham, \$1322, and Charles Mackintosh & Co., Manchester, \$1176. The principal indirect creditors are the Bank of Toronto, \$111,181; J. W. Lord estate, Valleyfield, \$5655; Dunfield & Co., Toronio, \$1439; M. Vineberg & Co., Montreal, \$1500.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

The meeting of this bank was held on the 17th inst. at Toronto. The "Toronto" holds on the even tenor of its way paying a dividend of 10 per cent and adding more to Rest. Tois year 100,000 was so added, but the balance to credit of profit and loss was reduced 17,500 in order to make up this figure. The reserve now stands at 1,600,000, just 80 per cent of capital, a proportion which is only exceeded by the Dominion bank. There are doubtless some holders of its stock who would prefer a higher dividend now the reserve has reached so extreme a figure. But perhaps more than is the case with any other bank, the stock of the Bank of Toronto is held as an investment by those who are themselves following the policy of adding to their private Rest year by year, and who thus prefer their capital in the bank increasing rather than profits being more freely dis-

tributed. How far this is fair to the smaller holders is for them to judge and to say at the annual meetings, but we are disposed to doubt the equity of piling up more Rest when it has reached 50 or at the utmost 75 per cent. The advances made by this bank to Municipal Corporations is given in the official return 31st May as \$262,498, in the report the amount is stated as only \$82,532. In the official return the item for loans on stocks and bonds is given as \$645,340, in the report these loans are not specially stated. While the form of the official returns is too cumbrous for an annual statement, it is not advisable nor is it usual to throw into one lump the total loans, as shareholders seeing no allusion to advances on bonds, etc., may assume that non e exist.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

This bank held its meeting on 17th inst. The report makes brief allusions to the depression and uneasiness caused by three indifferent harvests and the McKinley bill, but declares that owing to public confidence it has met the needs of its custom. ers, provided for losses, paid its usual dividend, and carried \$19,-044 forward to next year. The latter item is, however, less than was inherited from 1890, a result of the causes alluded to. Certainly no bank need complain if, as is the case with the Jacques Cartier, it gets out over 70 per cent of its circulation, and enjoys deposits over 3 times the amount of its capital. The item of \$276,536 stated to be "Other Assets," is, we submit, inadvisedly large for an annual report. So also is that of \$200,000 " Debentures of the International Mine"; two-fifths of the capital is too large for an advance on any one security. We trust the bank will hav e a more profitable year in that now current.

THE apparent impossibility of deciding what language is uttered by musical notes has been overcome by the U. S. Board of Customs appraisers. They have solemnly decided that a musical note is English. It seems that a verdict was necessary as musical publications had to be appraised, "so as to prevent the free entry of the goods under the provision for "books and pamphlets printed exclusively in other languages than English." It is admitted that there is considerable doubt in the case, but, says the Board, "in this case we are inclined to give the benefit of the doubt to Art as well as to the importer." The goods are therefore held to be free of duty, under the clause cited."

THE Bahamas owned by England have been in a commercial sense seized by U. S. merchants who carry on an extensive exchange of goods between the islands and their home manufactures. In 1890 this business reached a total of one and a half millions, exports and imports being about equal. Canada is, however, putting in the thin end of a wedge that may open up a market for us. A few months ago a contract was entered into with Messrs. Pickford & Blake, of Halifax, for a mail and fortnightly steam service between Nassau and the principal ports in the outer islands. This contract is for seven years, at an annual subsidy of \$12,000, of which \$7,000 will be paid from Crown funds. The balance of \$5,000, which the colony will have to pay, is not much in excess of the cost of its present unsatisfactory system. The new service is to begin in June 1891. An American steamship company made estimates for the service, but could not regard it as profitable at above contract figures. If we can cut out the States in a steam service for a locality where they have natural advantages over us, surely we could find chances for intercolonial trade with the markets that service is meant for. A well known English politician who is a large manufacturer has placed capital in the Aahamas. It is announced that the Hon. Jos. Chamberlain has purchased the island of Mariguana, which is about 25 miles long by a varying breadth of from 2 to 6 miles. The island is low and wooded, with a good soil for agriculture, with a population of about 300 souls. Mr. Chamberlain's two sons visited the colony, investi. gated the matter in person, and one of them will become resident proprietor and manager of the enterprise, which will be developed with the utmost vigor. So anxious were the people for plants that many crossed over to the Florida coast, and within a few months brought away over 140,000 first class sisal plants,

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which are to day growing in Bahama soil. A prominent U. S. financial journal says : "American capital still remains unemployed in the Bahamas, probably because it is largely needed at, home; but shrewd, calculating Scotch, English and Canadian capitalists come here, investigate carefully, and invest their money unhesitatingly in this new hemp industry without a doubt of its ultimate success."

The trustees of the estate of W. W. Black, picture dealer of Moncton. N.B., whose unsuccessful attempt to secure a settlement at 50 cents in the dollar and subsequent assignment have been already chronicled in these columns, has issued a circular to the creditors in which he states that pending their decision he has worked off about all the readily saleable goods until the stock now consists principally of shop fixtures and slow and unsalable goods. Before sacrificing the remainder of the stock, Mr. Black wishes to make another attempt to effect a settlement. He proposes a composition of unpreferred claims at 331 per cent cash, if unanimously accepted ; otherwise the business This will probably be accepted, as will be wound up at once. all the funds yet realized will be swallowed up by the preferred claims and the expenses of the assignment, so that the unpreferred creditors will have to rely on the stock on hand which cannot be sold except at great sacrifice. It might realize enough to pay 331 per cent, but there is considerable risk about the matter as the demand is very limited.

The following will interest those who have been watching the gold export reports, and the figures are worth attention.

9tt			Controlly
	Exports of bread-	Gold	imports in-
	stuffs from U.S.	to or ex	parts from.
1879	\$210,355,528	Imports	\$1,037,334
1879	288,036,835	Imports	77,119,371
1881	270,333,519	Imports	97,466,127
1882	182.670,528	Imports	1,789,174
1883	208,040,850	Imports	6,133,261
1884	162,544.715	Exports	18,250,640
1885	160,370,821	Imports	18,213,804
1886	125,846,558	Exports	22,208,842
1887	165,768,662	Imports	33,209,414
1888	127,191,687	Imports	25,558,083
	123,876,661	Exports	49,667,427
1890	154,925,927	Exports	4,331,149
1890 (10 mon	ths) 126.170,289	Exports	
1891 (10 mon		Exports	22,209,564
•			· · · · ·

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

The text of the tariff resolutions proposed by the Minister of Finance which went into effect on the 24th ulto, is as follows :-

Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Act chapter 33, Revised Statues, initialed "An Act Respecting the Duties of Customs," by re-pealing the items numbered 9, 10, 400, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 431, in schedule 8 of the said act, and to amend the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 39, intituled "An Act to Amend the Act Respecting the Duties Chapter 39, initialed "An Act to Amend the Act respecting the Judge of Castoms," by repealing the items numbered 126, 127, 128, under section 1 of the said act, and to amend the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 20, initialed "An Act to Amend the Act Respecting the duties of Customs," by repealing the items 148, 156, 157, 158, 159, 165 and 166,

under section 10 of the said act, and to provide otherwise by enacting that the following rates of duty be substituted in lieu thereof :-1. All molasses and syrups, including all tank bottoms and tank washings, all cane juice and concentrated cane juice, and all beet root juice and concentrated beet root juice, when imported direct without transhipment from the country of growth and production, testing by polarsicope 40 degrees or over and not over 56 degrees, a specific duty of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon; when testing less than 40 degrees a specific duty of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, and, in addition, 14 cents per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than 40; (c) and, in addition to the foregoing rates, a further specific duty of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon when not imported direct without transhipment.

2. All cane sugars and best root sugars not above 14 Dutch standard, all sugar sweepings; all sugar drainings, all melado and concen-trated melado; all molasses and concentrated molasses n.e.s.; all cane juice, beet root juice, tank bottoms and concrete, when not imported direct without trans-shipment, 5 per cent ad valorem, provided, how-ever, that in the case of cano sugar produced in the East Indies and imported via Hong Kong, such rate of 5 per cent ad valorem shall not be collected if trans-shipped at Hong Kong. 3. All sugar above 14 Dutch standard and refined sugars of all kinds

grades and standards, and all sugar syrups derived from reflued sugars, a specific duty of 8-10 per cent per lb. 4. Glucose or grape sugar, glucose or corn syrup, a specific duty of

11 cents per Ib.

5. Cut tobacco, 45 cents per pound and 121 per cent ad valorem, 6. Manufactured tobacco, n.e.s., and snuff, 35 cents per pound and

12) per cent ad valorem. 7. Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than

in bottles, 15 cents per gallon. 1.11

8. Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (6 quart or 12 pint bottles, to be held to contain one gallon) 21 cents per gallon. 9. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material and containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof and, when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity as there would be if the liquors were reduced of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than proof the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength, provided that no reduction in guantity shall be computed on any liquors below 15 per cent under proof, as follows: [a] thyl alcohol; or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of thyl or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n.e.s.; rum, whiskey and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p., \$2 and 121 cents per gallon: [b] amyl alcohol, or fusil oil, or potato spirit, or potato oil, \$2 and 12 cents per gallon; [c] methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naptha, pyroxhylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit of methyltechnic per gallon; [1] methyl substance known as wood spirit of methyl-lated spirits, absinthe, arrae or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitation of brandy; cordials and liquors of all kinds, n.e.s.; mescal, "pulque" rum shrub, Shiedam and other schnapps; Tafia, Angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, \$2 and 12cents per gallon; [d] spirits and strong waters of any kind, being known as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, n.e.s., \$2 and 12 cents per gallon and 30 per cent ad valorem; [e] alcoholic perfumes and perfumers' spirits, bay rum, col-ogne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations, containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than 4 ounces each, 50 per cent ad valorem; when above 4 ounces \$2 and 12 cents per gallon and 30 per cent ad valorem; [f] nitrous ether, sweet spirits of anit 40 per cent ad valorem; [g] vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirits, 75 per cent per gallon; above 40 per cent ad valorem; [k] and 12 cents per gallon; habve 40 per cent at valorem; [k] vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than 40 per cent of proof spirits, 75 per cent per gallon; above 40 per cent at valorem; [k] nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of anwonia, \$2 and 12 cents per gallon and 30 per cent ad valorem; [k] nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and per cent at per cent of proof spirits, 75 per cent per gallon is above 40 per cent, \$2 and 12 cents per gallon; [h] in all cases where the strength of nay of the above articles, cannot be correctly ascertained by the appli-cation of the hydrometer it shall be ascertained by the distillation of cation of the hydrometer it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs shall direct

10. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than a quart and more than one pint, \$3 and 30 cents per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint and more than one half pint, \$1 and 65 cents per dozen; one half pint each or less than, 20 cents per dozen; bottles containing more than one quart shall pay in addition to \$3 and 30 cents per dozen bottles at the rate of \$1 and 65 cents per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle old wine measure. In addition to the above specific duty there shall

be an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent, 11. Salt, coarse, 5 cents per 100 pounds [uot to include salt imported from the United Kingdom nor any British possession, nor salt import-ed for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty] 12. Salt, fine, in bulk, 5 cents per 100 pounds.

13. Salt in bags, barrels or other packages, 71 cents per 100 pounds, the packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty.

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that there be added to schedule c to the Act, chapter 33, Revised Statutes, as being exempt from customs duties the following, viz all cane sugars and beet root. sugars not above No 14 Dutch standard in color; all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or the pumpings drained in transit, all melado and

all sugar drainings or the pumpings drained in transit, all melado and concentrated melado, all molasses and concentrated molasses, n.o.p., all cane juice and concentrated cane juice, etc., when imported direct without trans-shipment from the country of growth and production. Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that the foregoing resolu-tions and the alterations thereby made in the duties of customs on the articles therein mentioned shall take effect on and after the 24th day of June, 1891; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed as exempting any sugars now held to be in bond for refining purposes in any honded purpiese connected with or occupied in whole purposes in any bonded premises connected with or occupied in whole or in part by any sugar refinery, which may be found on examination of the stock in such premises to have been removed therefrom, from payment of the duty properly payable thereon under item 19 in sche-dule a to the Act chapter 33, Revised Statutes, which shall continue in force as regards such sugar until proper entry thereof and payment of duty thereon has been made,

of duty thereon has been made. Resolved, that it is expedient to amend the Act chapter 32, Revised Statutes, initialed "An Act Respecting the Customs," by repealing section 94, respecting the refining in bond of sugar, molasses or other material from which refined sugar can be produced. Resolved, that it is expedient to provide that under such regula-tions and restrictions as may be by the Minister of Customs deemed

tions and restrictions as may be by the antificer of Customs deemed necessary there may be paid to the producers of any raw beet sugar produced in Canada wholly from beets grown therein between July 1st, 1891, and July 1st 1892, a bounty equal to \$1 per 100 lbs, and, in addition, 31 cents per 100 lbs for each degree or fraction of degree over 70 degrees.

MONTREAL OLEABING HOUSE .- Olearings and balances week ending 25th June, 1891 :---

•	Clearings.	Balances.
arga 19th June 👘 1891	\$1,659'264	\$115,259
20th " 1891,	1,687,168	315,057
22th " 1891.	1,253,690 1,447,234	235,544
23th " 1891	1,447,234	152,671
24th " 1891	1,641,721	207,772
	1,473,514	225,011
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$1,251,314
Cor week 1890	\$ 9,702,778	\$1,456,374
Cor. week 1889	\$ 9,156,704	\$1,538,379

Meetings, Reports, &c.

IMPERIAL BANK

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Ganada, was held at the banking house of the insti-tution in Toronto, on Wednesday, 17th June, 1891. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. H. S. Howland, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie was requested to act as secretary. There were present: Messrs. H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, (St. Oatharines), T. R. Wadsworth (Weston), Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, Roy. E. B. Lawler, George Robinson, R. S. Gassils, A. McFall, (Bolton), John Stewart, Major James Mason, R. Beaty, Robt. Thompson, W. B. Hamilton, Jos-ph Keterson, T. Sutherland Stayner, Wm. Bamsay, Major Edward Foater, (Karlscourt), E. B. Osler, Wm. Hendrie, (Hamil-ton), Thomas Long, John Stark, E. L. Atkinson, W. H. Atkinson, W. Hamilton Merritt, R. H. Ramsay, Thos. Walmsley, Anson Jones, D. R. Wilkie, otc Wilkie, otc

Messrs, R. S. Cassils and R. Beaty were appointed to act as scrutineers.

The secretary, at the request of the chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

THE REPORT.

The directors again have pleasure in meeting the shareholders of the bank, and beg to submit the sixtrenth annual balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ended 31st May, 1891.

Out of the profils for the year-Shareholdors have been paid the usual half-yearly dividends at the Shareholdors have been paid the usual half-yearly dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and, in addition thereto, a bonus of 1 per cent, amounting in all to \$135,000. Rest account has been in-creased by \$50,000. Bank premises account has been credited with \$8,000. A fund, amounting to \$27,098,55, has been credited with \$8,000. A fund, amounting to \$27,098,55, has been established to cover rebate on bills discounted current. The authority vested in the directors by resolution of the share-

to allot \$500,000 of additional stock amongst the shareholders, was exercised on 18th May, 1891, the new shares being allotted in the pro-portion of one new share to three old shares, and at a premium of fity per cent. Shareholders have until 18th August next to accept of their allotments.

In accordance with the provisions of the Bank Act (53 Victoria, Gap. 31), which comes into force on 1st of July, 1891, satisfactory arrangements have been made for the redemption of the notes of the bank in each province of the Dominion. The Bank of Montreal, the Bank of British Columbia, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Union Bank of Halifax are the redemption agents of the Bank where the Bank of Halifax are the redemption agents of the Bank where the Bank of Halifax are the redemption agents of the Bank where the

Bank itself is not represented. Branches of the bank have been opened during the year at Rat Portage, Ont., and at Prince Albert, Sask.

The building occupied by the bank in Brandon having been found unsuitable for the business of the bank, a desirable lot adjoining the new post office has been purchased with the view to the eroction thereon of suitable premises. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Total liabilities to the public.....

H. S. HOWLAND, President.

Statement of Profile for year ended 30th May, 1891.

Balance at credit of profit and loss account, 31st May, 1890, brought forward. \$ 48,020 05

Profits for the year ended 30th May, 1891, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors, and

making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.... 222,828 94

	270,848	99
From which has been taken : Dividend No. 31, 4 per cent, (paid 1st Decem- ber, 1890)\$ 60,000 00 Dividend No. 32, 4 per cent (payable 1st June,		
1891) 60,000 00 Bonus 1 per cent, (payable 1st June, 1891) 15,000 00	135,000	00
Written off bank promises and furniture ac-		99
Reserved for robate on bills discounted 27,098 55 Carried to rest account		55
Balanco of account carried forward	\$50,750	44
REST ACCOUNT.		
Balance at credit of account, 31st May, 1890	5700.000	00
Transferred from profit and loss account	50.000	00
Premium received on new capital stock	28,340	00
Balance of account carried forward	6778,340	00
BIXTEENTH ANNUAL BALANOR BUBERT, 30TH MAY, 189 Liaddilities.		
Notes of the bank in circulation\$1 Deposits not bearing interest\$1,456,987 61 Deposits bearing interest		
Due to other bruke in Genede	5,786,231	86
Due to other banks in Canada	2,138	82

Capital stock, new	56,710 0	
Rest account\$		
Rest account, premium on new stock	28,340 0	
Oontingent account	15,312 0	0
Dividend No. 32, payable June 1, 1891, 4		-
per cent, and bonus 1 per cent	75,000 0	
Former dividends unpaid	422 1	-
Rebate on bills discounted Balance of profit and loss account carried	27,098 5	5
forward	50,750 4	4 - 946,923 18
		- 0.0101010

\$10,522,728 86

Assets

Gold and silver coin...\$312,358 03 Dominion Government notes,..... 730,881 00

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-\$1,043,239	03
Notes of and cheques on other banks	. 197,357	00
Balance due from other banks in Canada		28
Balance due from agents in foreign countries	. 345,447	59
Balance due from agents in the United Kingdom		
Dominion of Canada debentures	1	
Province of Ontario securities 417,110 5	1	
Municipal and other debentures 447,090 0		
	- 1,025,607	90
Loans on call, secured by stocks and debentures	. 751,456	23
· · · ·		<u> </u>
Total assets immediately available	\$3,763,300	67
Loans to municipal and other corporations	1,086,948	88
Other current loans, discounts, and advances		38
Notes discounted overdue, unsecured. (Estimated los	18	
provided for)	. 9,930	31
Notes discounted overdue, secured		59
Real estate, the property of the bank (other than ban		
premises)	69,749	87
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank		34
Bank premises including safes, vaults and office furnitur	θ,	
at head office and branches	177,817	46
Other assets, not included under foregoing heads	4,383	36
i · · ·	\$10 822 528	22

^{\$10,522,128 86} D. R. WILKIR,

Cashier.

The usual votes of thanks were passed to the president and direc-tors, also to the cashier and other officers, for their attention and zeal in promoting the interests of the bank. The ballot was then taken for the election of directors which re-sulted in the election of the following shareholders, viz.: Messrs, H. S. Howland, T. R. Merritt, Wm. Ramsay, T. R. Wadsworth, Robert Jaffray, Hugh Ryan, T. Sutherland Stayner. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr Henry S. Howland was elected president, and Mr. Thomas R. Merritt vice-president for the ensuing vear.

onsuing year.

BANK OF TORONTO.

The annual general meeting of the Bank of Toronto (being the thirty-fifth since the commencement of business) was held at the bank-

Ing house of the institution, June 17th, 1891. On motion George Gooderham, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Coulson was requested to act as secretary. Messrs. Walter S. Lee and T. G. Blackstock were appointed scruti-

ncers.

By request of the chairman the secretary read the following :---

REPORT.

The Directors of the Bank of Toronto beg to present to the stock-holders the thirty-fifth annual report of the bank's affairs.

Notwithstanding the feeling of uncertainty that prevailed so wide-ly, and the unfavourable conditions under which many branches of business have been suffering during the past year, your directors have pleasure in reporting that the net profits of the year have been maintained.

After making full provision for all losses and deducting

expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on current discounts, the net profits amount to the sum of The balance at credit of profit and loss, on 31st May, 1890, was	\$282,449	
Whig own has been enversisted on follows	\$306,258	61
This sum has been appropriated as follows: Dividend No. 69, five per cent		
Added to Rest account		00
	106,258	
The addition to the Rest thus reported makes this	\$306,258 fund amo	

to \$1,600,000.

The directors desire to avail themselves of the provisions of the Banking Act authorizing the formation of an Officers' Guarantee Fund. A resolution will be submitted for your approval authorizing them to establish this fund and to contribute thereto out of the funds of the \$8,019,095 68 bank.

A branch of the bank has been opened in the town of Brockville under favourable auspices.

The directors cannot close this report without referring to the loss the bank has sustained in the decease of their late colleague, W. R. Wadsworth, Esq. Mr. Wadsworth was one of the charter members of the bank, and by his sound judgment and experience at all times rendered it good service.

Tofill up the vacancy the directors, acting on the powers conferred upon them, elected John Leys, Esq., of Rice, Lewis & Sons (Limited) The various officers of the bank have fulfilled their duties to the satisfaction of the Board,

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed), GEORGE GOODEBHAM, President.

GENEBAL STATEMENT-30TH MAY, 1891.

Liabilities.

Notes in circulation Deposits bearing interest Deposits not bearing interest	\$5,634,350 1,563,219	80 22	,	
Balances due to other banks Unclaimed dividends Half-yearly dividends payable 1st June.	120	00	123,689	
1891	100,000	00	100,120	00
Total liabilities to the public Capital paid up Rest Interest accrued on deposit	\$2,000,000	00	8,815,598	78
receipts \$47,235 00 Rebate on notes discounted. \$6,553 00				
Balance of profit and loss account carried	133.788	00		1
forward	6,208	61	3,740,046	61
		s	12,555,645	39
Asiets.		•	•	
Gold and silver coin on hand.			. 1	
Dominion notes on hand Notes and cheques of other banks				
Balances due from other banks in Canada. Balances due from agents of the bank in	72,571	83		
Great Britain Balances due from agents of the bank in		49		
the United States	281,663	63		
Municipal debentures				
Total assets immediately available Loans and bills discounted	610.416.911	09	••••	45
Overdue debts, (estimated loss provided for) Real estate other than bank premises	5,207 6,997	44 41	•	
Real estate other than bank premises Bank premises		•••	10,429,115 120,000	94 00
		9	12,555,645	` 39
(Signed), D. (OULSON, OS	ßhi	er.	

(Signed), Toronto, May 30th, 1891.

After the reading of the above the president, George Gooderham, Esq., addressed the meeting, and a resolution to adopt the above report was carried.

port was carried. On motion of Walter S. Lee, Esq., seconded by Henry Gooderham, Esq., the directors were authorized to establish a guarantee fund for the officers and employes of the Bank of Toronto, and to contribute thereto from time to time out of the funds of the bank. A resolution was then passed tendering the thanks of the stock-holders to the president, vice-president and directors for their care and attention to the affairs of the bank during the past year. Balloting for the election of directors for the year than took place, and the scrutineers subsequently reported the following named gentle-men unanimously elected :

men unanimously elected : Geo. Gooderham, Alex. T. Fulton, Wm. H. Beatty, Henry Covert, Henry Cawthra, Wm. Geo. Gooderham, John Leys.

The new Board met the same afternoon, when Geo. Gooderham, Esq., was unanimously re-elected president, and Wm. H. Beatty, Esq., vice-president.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CABTIER.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Jacques Cartier

Bank was held in the offices at the bank Wednesday, 17th inst. Mr. A. Desjardins was called upon to take the chair, and Mr. A. de Martigny was requested to act as secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved. The president then read the following report of the directors on the

business of the past year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Board of Directors has the honor to submit its report relative to the situation of the bank at the close of the year ending on the 30th day of May last:

Balance at credit of profit and loss, May 31, 1890.. \$12,910 07 Profits of past year after providing for bad and doubtful debts

8	and deducting	costs of administration	41,134 54
	$= E^{1/2} e^{-i\omega t} + E^$	la se se se la la la se	\$54,044 61
	· .	and the second	

Which has been appropriated as follows : Dividend, 34 per cent, December 1, 1890...... Dividend 34 per cent, June 1, 1891..... \$17.500 00 17,500 00 19.044.61 Balance.

\$54,044 61

We regret to have to report that the year just past has been but a continuation of the period of depression on which we remarked at the general meeting last June, and from the same cause. A third year of indifferent harvest, added by the perturbation of our markets consequent upon the fiscal legislation of the United States Government, known as the McKinley bill, has accentuated the measiness already felt in relation to our business with the compary uneasiness already felt in relation to our business with the country districts.

However, thanks to the confidence which the public has continued to accord us by placing at our disposal large sums on deposit, we have been enabled to assist our clients in an efficacious manner and at the same time realize by our operations a considerable amount of profit which enabled us to provide for losses sustained in some of the numer-ous failures which have marked the course of the year past and also to leave, after providing for the usual dividends, the sum of \$19,044.61 over and above our reserve.

The head office and the different branches have been regularly inspected, and your Directors are pleased to testify to the zeal and pru-dence displayed by the General Manager and the officials under his control at the head office, and also in the several branches.

All the Directors have now to retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

The whole is respectfully submitted,

ALP. DESJARDINS, President.

BALANCE SHEET.

Liabilities. Capital..... Reserve fund... \$500,000 00 \$150,000 00 At credit of profit and loss 19,044 61 169.044 61 Semi-annual dividend June 1, 1891..... 17,500 00 Unclaimed dividends..... 1,351 52 18,851 52 \$687,896 13 Notes in circulation..... Deposits payable on demand..... \$356,861 00 1,019,407 07 Deposits payable at a fixed time...... Federal Government deposits........ Provincial Government deposits...... 655,851 25 19,576 47 50,000 00 2,640 09 8,736 78 Balance due to other banks in Canada.... Other debts 2,113,072 66 \$2,800,968 79

Assets.

	Specie	\$44,249	85			
	Dominion Bank notes Notes of and cheques on other banks in	40,520	00			
	Canada	102,960	14			
	Balances due by other banks in Canada Balances due by other banks in foreign	8,289	58			
	countries Balances due by agencies of the bank and	7,221	76	· •		
ł	other agencies in the United Kingdom.	35,659		P020 000		
	Bills discounted Bills discounted, due and not specially	1,829,998		\$238 , 900	44	
	guaranteed	15,481	70			
	Bills discounted, due and guaranteed	67,750	17			
	Different properties	69,758				·
	Mortgages on property sold	20,857	40			
	Debentures of the International mine	200,000	00			
	Bank buildings	82,415	00			1
	Other assets	276,536	74			
		·		2,562,068	37	

\$2,800,968 79

A. L. DE MARTIGNY, Manager.

Montreal, May 30, 1891.

Proposed by Mr. Desjardins, president, seconded by Mr. Hamelin, vice-president : "That the report submitted be approved and printed for the use

"That the report submitted be approved and printed for the use of the shareholders." Adopted. Proposed by Mr. Thos. Gauthier, supported by Mr. B. Forget: "That a vote of thanks be tendered to the president, the vice-pre-sident and the directors for their services to the bank during the past

year." Adopted.

year." Adopted.
Proposed by Mr. Jos. Melancon, seconded by Mr. T. A. Huot:
"That this meeting is pleased to recognize the satisfactory manner in which the General Manager and the other officers of the bank have fulfilled their respective duties." Adopted.
The President having requested Messra. Thos, Gauthier and Rod.
Forget to act as scrutingers, the election of Directors was then proceeded with. After the scrutiny the following gentlemen were declared elected: Messrs. A. Desjardins, A. S. Hamelin, L. Huot; D. Laviolette and A. de Martigny.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. A. Desjardins was re-elected president, Mr. A. S. Hamelin, vice-president, and Mr. A. de Martigny, manager.

de Martigny, manager.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES IN CANADA.

Our readers will have observed that the latest addition to the list of securities dealt in upon the Montreal Stock Exchange, is the stock of the National Cordage Company of New York. This is but one of many other signs which serve to indicate the growing popularity of investments in these industrial corporations and it really emphasizes the fact that Canada and Canadian investors are following closely in the path so freely entered upon by capitalists in other countries.

It may, we think, be safely predicated that this class of security has many attractions for the investing public not possessed by the average investment, and the general experience with regard to them would seem to justify the bestowal of public confidence in these well-established industrial corporations, the names of which so readily suggest themselves. For some years past, many of the time-honoured and most profitable business concerns of Great Britain have been offered to the British public for their participation, and in most instances, when presented under fair and reasonable conditions, have been seized with avidity by the best class of investors. Nor has experience failed to confirm and justify the wisdom of such a course. For instance, such corporations as Bryant & May, Limited, the Guinness Company, J. & P. Coats and many others, have been so successfully conducted as corporations, that, as a consequence, their shares have gradually found their way from brokers' offices into the hands of buyers for investment only, who see in them a class of shares peculiarly satisfactory as permanent holding.

a class of shares peculiarly satisfactory as permanent holdings. The United States followed closely in the course of the British market, and within the past few years, a number of colossal industrial concerns have been successfully transformed into joint stock companies. The first and most prominent of these, the Standard Oil Company, has had of course a' phenomenal and exceptional career, but such concerns as the great dry goods company of H. B. Claflin & Co., the prominent grocery enterprise of Thurber, Whyland & Co., and the remarkable organization of the National Cordage Company (which, by the way is reported to be about to secure control of all the Canadian cordage mills) may also be quoted as genuinely successful examples of the extension to this side of the water of the corporation idea as applied to industrial concerns.

poration idea as applied to industrial concerns. 'I'he stocks of such of these companies as have been before the public for some time appear to be gradually absorbed by investors who desire steady and reliable dividends, and who prefer them to the more doubtful and fluctuating shares of railway

corporations, which with immense bonded and other debts cannot afford the assurance of regular dividends which well managed corporations dealing in staple articles, such as those we have referred to, readily give. A feature of industrial corporations which impresses one, is that in cases where the businesses incorporated are concerns of long existence, with well established and carefully defined records, and where the services are retained as directors of the men who have made the individual concerns successful, a more than reasonable guarantee exists for a continuance of the prosperity which justified the change. People frequently enquire, and at first blush the question is not without grounds, why it is that those who own really successful businesses are willing, not to say anxious, to transfer them to corporations and to admit the public to a participation in their profits. A short reflection, however gives the reply to these queries. The advantages of the new capital, the assistance of the influence and good will of large numbers of new proprietors, the obvious economies which can be effected under the new method, especially when a consolidation of several competing houses is effected, are all prominent items which readily occur to one's mind. A less obstruse reason is the not incomprehensible desire of successful and conservative business men, who have reached a certain stage in life, to withdraw from the risks and eventualities of active commerce a certain portion of their hard-earned wealth, and to interest in the enterprises, which by a life time of toil, activity and business genius they have built up, younger, more energetic and enthusiastic men, who by the acquisition of stock interests become part proprietors of the new creation and with the counsel and advice of the former owners, who usually retain places upon the directorate, may perpetuate and even increase the former triumphs of these monuments of commerce.

The recent upheavals in the financial world and the sad lessons which the world has learned of the folly of investing capital in wild cat enterprises in South Africa and South American regions where the conditions are so unstable as to rob the investment of anything approaching solidity and security, must, we venture to think, increase the probability that the development of industrial corporations in Europe and North America will more and more be turned to, as decidedly preferable channels for the investment of capital.

The field, in Canada, is practically a new one, but already a number of legitimate and well established businesses are being spoken of in connection with the formation of joint stock companies, and it is more than probable that the listing of the National Cordage Company's stock in Montreal, to which we adverted at the beginning of this article, may be one of several straws which point to a large and lucrative exploitation of Canadian manufactures on joint stock lines.

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening,

June 25th, 1891.

Advices from London of a more favourable turn in the affairs of Murietta & Co., had a steadying effect upon the money market. It is now said that the firm will not need to suspend, and this coupled with the fact that no gold has been engaged for shipment from New York this week as yot, gave the American market a stronger tone. But a feature in the sterling exchange markets is the reluctance of American bankers to cover their dräfts with commercial bills. Owing to the advices from abroad they discriminate very sharply in buying these bills, and in consequence they are compelied to ship gold against the bulk of their drafts. In England the internal demand for gold to meet harvest and holiday requirements will soon be in force, and shipments to this side must set in later on, but, fortunately, the drain will not fall altogether on the Bank of England, as it is understood that the Bank of France has entered into an agreement, whereby, if required, it will resell some of the gold it has recently received from America at the same price as that paid for it. Locally there is not much to say. There is little demand for call loans, and they rule easy at 4@41 per cent. Mercantile discounts are unchanged at 6@7 per cent according to name and date. In London money in the open market was easier closing at 11 per cent. In New York it ruled at 2 per cent. Sterling sixties rule at 9 5-16@9 7-16 between banks,

IN :-: MONTHLY :-: PAYMENTS.

10%, 12%, 13%

MAY-MAZEPPA STOCK. Price, \$1.25 PER SHARE. Regular dividend 11-4 per cent monthly; paid since June \$110,000 in dividends. April dividend, \$12,500.

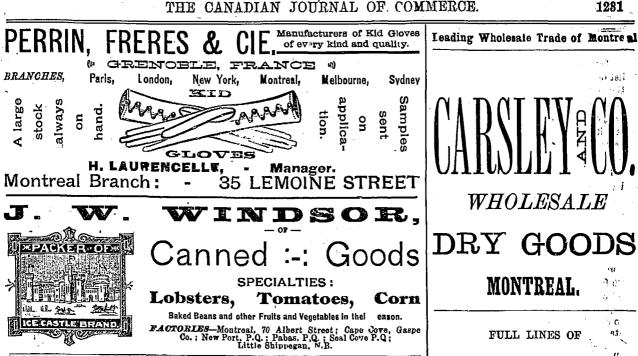
BATES HUNTER SHARES, par \$1; price 70 cents per share. Monthly dividend equal to 1 per cent on price. APRIL DIVIDEND, \$7,500.

SAN MIGUEL CONSOLIDATED GOLD MIN-ING COMPANY, GENERAL BENJ. F. BUTLER, President; shares, par \$10.00. Price, \$6.00 per share. DIVIDEND MONTHLY, 5 CENTS PER SHARE - 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON PRICE OF STOCK.

Send for Information. All Dividends by Check. **COLORADO MINING INVESTMENT CO'Y** JAMES GILFILLAN, - Treasurer.

(Ex-Treasurer of the United States),

AMES BUILDING, - BOSTON



and demand drafts 9 13-16@7. Over the counter sixties were 91/098, and demand 10 1-16@101, while cables were 101@101. New York funds were par@1-32 between banks and 1-163 tover the counter. In New York sterling was steady, the posted rates being 4871 for sixties and 489 for demand. Actual rates were 4853@486 for sixties and 4881@ 4881 for demand. Cables were 4883 @489, commercials 4833 and documentaries 483. On the Stock Exchange shares of the National Cordage Co. sold from 103 down to 1003 on the strength of its supposed absorption of the Consumers' Cordage Co. and the other cordage mills of Canada, and there was also some stir in Federal Telephone over the report that the Bell Company were quietly trying to secure all the stock they could at 75 with the intention of forcing an amalgamation. This resulted in the sale of a few shares at 80. There was a small investment business done in bank stocks but the speculative element, this week has been conspicuous by its absence.

Commerce. 180 $128\frac{5}{5}$ $127\frac{7}{4}$ 126 Jac Cartier. 2 95 95 Merchants. 65 145 $144\frac{5}{4}$ $143\frac{3}{4}$ Molsons. 4 154 $164\frac{1}{4}$ $163\frac{1}{4}$ Montreal. 73 220 $218\frac{5}{4}$ $221\frac{1}{4}$ Peoples. 11 $98\frac{1}{2}$ $98\frac{1}{4}$ $96\frac{1}{6}$ Toronto. 8 219 $213\frac{3}{4}$ Miscellaneous. 8 219 $213\frac{3}{4}$ Miscellaneous. 80 80 Gas. 55 204 $204\frac{206\frac{5}{8}}{206\frac{5}{8}}$ National Cord'ge Co. 160 103 $100\frac{1}{2}$ N W. Land 300 73 $72\frac{1}{4}$ $76\frac{1}{2}$ Perm Corp. Sevens \$1,700 165 165 Richelied. $16\frac{5}{2}$ $58\frac{1}{2}$ $58\frac{1}{2}$ $58\frac{1}{2}$ 58 Telegraph 221 106 $105\frac{1}{2}$ 59 59 59 59 50 $50\frac{1}{2}$	<u> </u>	No. Shares	Highest price.	Lowest price.	this week last year
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING,

June 25th, 1891.

The budget and the tariff changes are natur ally the principal topics of conversation in business circles, and, in general, merchants seem fairly satisfied with both. Beyond a temporary searcity of sugar, due to the closing of the refineries to ascertain the amount of duties still due, the changes have had little effect on trade. They were all tolerably well

foreshadowed some time ago, and most merchants took warning from certain inspired articles from Ottawa and secured themselves against any possibility of loss. In consequence, soldom have such important alterations in the tariff taken place with so little disturbance to the current of trade, and now that the period of apprehension is over we may fairly look 'orward to a considerable expansion in the affected lines. Up to the present retail grocers have operated with great caution, but with the tariff sets at rest and the knowledge that the recent copious rains have assured an abundant harvest throughout Ontario, there no longer exists any reason for too conserva ive a course. In dry goods the annual exodus from town has rendered the city trade brisk, but the absence of sorting orders shows that country merchants are still well stocked, and that trade is hardly up to anticipations. In iron and hardware a limited movement at firm prices is noted. The outlook for cheese is perceptibly brighter. Grain, flour, leather and hides are all quiet and inactive. Fruit and fish are brisk. Wool is quiet, and paints and oils move only in a jobbing way. Eggs are stronger. Cement is a little weaker, but still firm. Glass is unchanged, and in heavy chemicals a small trade for im-mediate requirements is all that can be reported.

Assus-Receipts are moderate being but little in excess of those for June 1890. Prices are steady at \$4.25@\$4.30 for first sorts and \$3,60 for second. Pearls \$6.75 for first sort and 53,60 for second. Pearls 56.75 for first sortand \$4 30(354,50 for second. Recoipts since 1st Jan, 1270 bris pots; 75 bris pearls. Deliveries 122 5 bris pots; 50 bris pearls. In store 24th June at 6 p.m. 124 bris pots; 40 bris pearls.

BOTTER AND CHEESE .- The butter market is still moving along quietly in the old groove, doing only a local trade, but some lots of creamery have been taken for export at 18@ 184 cents and it looks as if shippers would handle them freely if the price were only a fraction under 18 cents. In fact some think 18 cents a safe figure and it looks as if there were an improvement ahead. The cheese market was fairly cleaned up by the Bristol steamer, the price paid for the bulk of her carsteamer, the price paid for the UIIK of her car-go being $\$_2 @ \$_3 ents$. The range may now be put at $\$_2 @ \$_3 ents$, with dealers firm at the latter figure for finest. In fact the market is steady. There is no immediate prospect of any further fall, and there is faith in the future of strictly fancy cool June cheese. If forder mend on the dealers are and the start factory men do not demand inordinate values the volume of business in June cheese should be a large one.



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



CEMENT.—There is no change to note since last week. Stocks on spot are light; shipments arriving being absorbed by old contracts. Prices remain firm at \$2.25@\$2.45 for Bolgian and \$2.40@\$2.60 for English, some round lots having been placed during the week at a shade under lowest figures named. Firebricks are dull with little or no demand, and prices weak, \$18@\$24 being nominally quoted.

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DRUGS AND CHEMICALS —In heavy chemicals the market is very quiet, now that the spring orders are all placed, and dealers are resting on their cars. Outch is dearer and we advance our rates to 8½c@9c. Roll sulphur continues scarce for immediate delivery. The last London cables for quinine quote 11d but in New York buyers are holding off and it is believed 21 cents would be accepted for round parcels, Opium continues inactive and weaker New Grop cut Vanilla beans are selling at \$2,76@\$3 in New York. Whole beans come very slowly to hund and what there are are inferior. Dextrine is firmer. Russian ergot is strong and advancing. Outtle bone is weak and irregular packed goods can only be sold at below market values.

Day Goops — The dry goods situation shows no improvement from last week. The orders sent in by travellers are all for future delivery and the absence of sorting orders shows that retailers have no scarcity of goods. In fact so unsatisfactory has been the demand that it is stated certain houses are offering extra inducements to push sales. The fact is every one is holding off at present, but if once assured of a good harvest, and the recent cepious rains throughout Ontario seem to assure it, trade would spring up at once. In this city the closing of the schools and the annual rush for the seaside and the farm, have rendered trade brisk and city rotailors seem fairly satisfied. But remittances continue unsatisfactory and the total volume of trade falls under the average.

FIGH.—There is very little change to note in fish. The demand contres on salmon which moves out rapidly at 10 cents in a wholesale way for Gaspe. A little B. O. salmon is also in the market. Halibut rules at 10 cents. Trout, whitefish, doree, and pike, rule at 7 cents, with bass at 8 cents. Haddock and cod are elow of scale at 5 cents. Mackerel are at 10 cents and sturgeon at 5 cents per lb. Lobsters continue plentiful at 1C cents per lb. Prices of salt fish are uuchanged and are as follows:—B C. salmon in barrels 12, in half barrels \$6.25. Labrador \$15 in bris, \$8 in half barrels. Mackerel \$20 per brl, \$10 in half brl, \$1.50 per kit, No 1 Labrador herring \$4.50 per barrel, \$2.60 per half barrel. Hallbut \$5 in half barrels. Haddock \$5. No finnan haddies in the market but canned finnan haddies are selling at \$1.40 per dozen and \$5 50 per case. Canned codfish tongues $\cdot 5.50$ per case. Smoked herrings $16\frac{1}{2}c_{0}$ 17c, per box. Boneless cod $6c/26\frac{1}{2}c$ in 14 lb boxes and $6\frac{1}{2}c_{0}$ 7c in 5 lb boxes. Boneless fish 4@ 56 per lb in boxes same size.

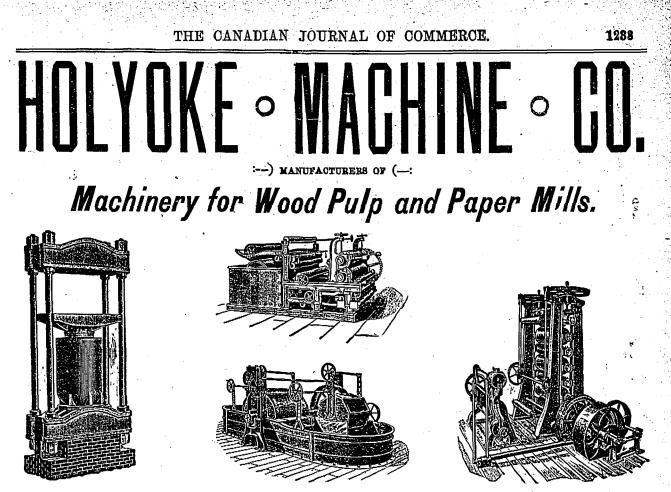
FLOUB AND GRAIN.—The flour market continues dull and in spite of concessions it seems impossible to force business out of a small jobbing rut. Most of the buyers are well stocked and no one seems ready to anticipate immediate requirements. The local grain market shares in the general dullness. No transactions of moment are reported and prices are largely nominal. We quote No. 2 hard Manitoba at \$1.14(@\$1.16; No. 3 do., \$1.01; No 2 Northern, \$1.03(@\$1.06; feed do., 62c(@64c; peas, 85c per 66 pounds in store;87c afloat; Manitoba oats <math>55c(@56c; UpperCanada do., <math>55c(@57c per 34 pounds; corn,<math>72c(@75c duty paid; feed barley, 61c(@62c;good malting do., <math>65c(@67c; rre, 83c(@84c).In the United States the splendid crop weather has rendered the bulls despondent, and a general liquidation by the long interest has resulted. With a big home crop the only stay of the market was necessarily the cables



from Europe, and these are all weaker. Increased shipments from India are another factor in the situation. In England wheat has fallen 1 shilling on the week. Foreign wheats are all neglected Whites are down 6d and reds 1s. Prices in France are weaker in sympathy. Flour is difficult to place at 6d decline, but prices of corn'were maintained and peas and oats are 6d higher. The large shipments from Russia still continue, Californian on the passage is held for 44s 3d. Australian is taken at 42s 9d and Chilian at 40s 9d. In Chicago new wheat is offering freely to arrive the latter half of July, but cash wheat is solling at $\frac{1}{2}$ c over June. Corn is weak and lower and the business done was principally by the short interest and based on fue weather.

FREIGHTS,—Grain freights are tending easier. For first July boats 2s 3d is asked to Liverpool. To Bristol 2s 6d is the basis, and to Glasgow probably 1s 9d would be accepted, although 2s is asked. To the Continent 3s is the lowest.

Faur.—The market is active and the scarcity of lemons is becoming marked. In a reteil way the now command 30c@35c per dozen and are of poor quality even at that. In cases we quote \$4.50@\$5.50. Orang s are also scarce and poor. We quote half boxes \$3 ; 2008, 3008, and 3608 run from \$4@4.50. Canadian cherries opened this week at \$2.50 per basket but fell to \$1.25 by Wednesday. Tomatoes are at \$2 50 per carrier. Cabbages \$2.50 per crate. Asparagus \$1.25@\$1.50.per dozen bundles. Beans \$2.50 and cucumbers \$3 per crate. Canadian strawberries 8@80 per box. Bananas and plantains \$1.25@\$2.50 per bunch. Potatoes are dear for good grades owing to the difficulty of keeping through the hot weather, but there is a lot of poor and



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PHILADELPHIA.

half rotten stuff in the market. We quote 90 cents for low grades, \$1.10 for whites, and \$1.25 for early Rose. Tenessee new potatoes are in the market at \$5.50 per barrel,

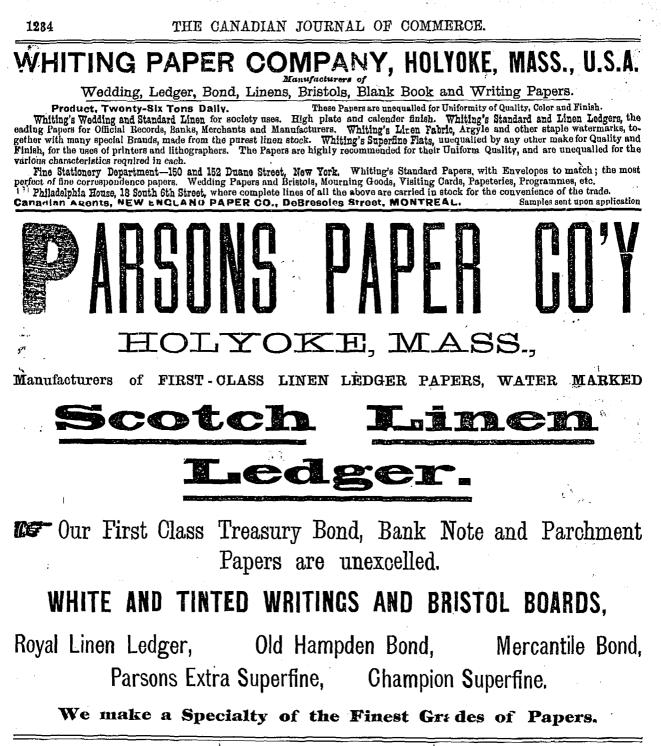
GROOFBIES,-Sugar has been almost the sole topic in grocery circles since the tariff changes were first promulgated, and the question of whether we shall not have a temporary sugar famine is seriously discussed. The refinerics. were closed by the Customs authorities on Tuesday noon, and as they are forbidden to melt, receive or deliver until the reweighing and sampling of all sugars both in the refiner. ies and in bond is completed, it looks as if would be closed down for some days yet. Until the refineries are once more permitted to deliver, sugar will be scarce, althoough they are delivering as fast as the sugars are passed. Directly the removal of the duty was known the refineries reduced the price of granulate i to 41 cents, but they decline to quote yellows except the lowest grade at 34 cents. The wholesale association have issued a circular wholesale association have issued a circular quoting extra granulated 4½c; extra ground in 'brls 5½c; in boxes 5§c; powdered 4½c; gro-cers A 4¼c; Paris lump, brls, 5c; half brls, 5½c; 100 lb boxes, 5c; 50 lb boxes 5½c. These prices are 1½c per pound lower than the cir-cular of the 12th of June. The refiners have still a protection of about 1c per pound on suit a protection of about 16 per pound on granulated, including freight from the States. This was necessary to prevent the Spreckols refinery, which was ready to sell its surplus sugar at 3§: for export in order to reduce stock, from flooding the Pacific coast at cut values. The first cargo of free sugar arrived yesterday in the chip Metal Tarkan block here the 0.000 in the ship Mabel Toylor, which brought 2,000 tons of jaggery from Iloilo. To-day the St. Julien arrived with 1,600 tons, and the Kelverdale is on the way up. Dissatisfaction is felt over the reduction of the duty on salt. Michi-gan salt can already be laid down here cheaper than Canadian, and the lowering the duty by one half will give it control of the market. The increase of duty on tobacco is also lowed

HOLYOKE Mass

> be still greater. Satisfaction is felt that no duty was levied on tea, and now that appre-heusion is over a good demand is expected. The stock is small and prices are very firm. There will be no cheap tea this season, Prices for low grades in Japans, such as rule under 20 cents, are fully two cents higher this year than last, and the shipments to date are 11 millions less. Not much is doing in canned millions less. Not much is doing in canned goods, although it is claimed that strawberries and raspberries will both be short crops. Fac-tories prefer to sell at open prices, or if they quote at all, insert the "if packed" clause, which practically amounts to the same thing. Lobsters are very high this year, and we hear of none under \$@@\$8.40 per case. Salmon are at \$1.12 on the coast, which means \$1.30@\$1.40 laid down here. Little is doing in dried fuits, and dealors generally are captions dried fuits, and dealors generally are cautious in handling them. It looks as if the "tip" as to the increase in the dutics on wines and liquors had been given out from Ottawa some days ago; at all events to the French Cana-dian wholesalers. The custom house was literally besieged with clerks taking their stocks out of bond, and very few were caught by the new duty. In fact most of them are by the new duty. In fact most well loaded up at the old figures.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- There is little change to note in this market. The demand for beof bides is light but so few are coming in that stocks are not too heavy. Lambskins are moving fairly at 25c each. Calfskins com-mand 7 cents per 1b. Tallow is firm and as high as 7c has been paid for first-class cake.

since last writing, and we now quote them at 47s 8d. Locally we hear of a few sales of 478 8d. Locally we hear of a new sales or small lots of No. 1 Summerlee and equivalent grades at \$21. Eglinton has moved in a job-bing way at \$100% 1950, but no sales of Cambroe are reported Stocks here are small and very little pig from is coming in of any kind. The civic contract for 2.475 tons cast one hall will give it control of the market. The increase of duty on tobacco is also looked upon as a poor move in trade circles. The temptation to smuggle was already sufficiently large and now that the difference between the two duties is as much as \$4 per caddy it will



OTHE O Bell lelep

Company of Canada.

O. F. SISE, - President. GEO. W. MOSS, - - Vice-President. O. P. SOLATER - Src-Treasurer

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ton. The copper market is very strong, especially for the lower grades, owing to the demand from Europe. The whole output from Arizona has been contracted for for export for some months ahead. The Anaconda has shut down and Lake copper in New York is held at 134c for future delivery. Here we hear of small sales at 134 cents. There is no change in the tin-plate situation. The stock change in the tin-plate situation. The stock of cokes is almost nil, and \$4 65 is asked for perfects with \$425 for wasters. Charcoals are scarce and firm at \$5,25. Not a box of terne plate is now in first hands. In fact there is a temporary famine in tin and terne plates. Canada plates, just arrived, have sold in round lots at \$2.90, ex ship, but in an ordinary way they are held at \$3. Ingot tin is unchanged and firm at $22\frac{1}{20}23$ cents. Pig lead is very strong and we hear of transac-tions at \$3,60. Bar iron is lower, and we quote \$2 for large or small lots. Nails job at \$215; although some of the mills are still (1006 \$2 for large or small lots. Nails job at \$215; although some of the mills are still delivering at \$2 on old contracts. Cast scrap is very scarce. We hear of \$13 being paid for peddlers scrap, and up to \$17 is asked for good machinery scrap. Iron pipe in large size, to import, is held at 621 p.c. discount; and in some cases 60 p.c. only is allowed.

LEATHER.-The market is quiet, with goods moving out but slowly, and the demand hat certainly fallen off from last week. Still boot and shoe men are getting in orders better and as soon as the future of the harvest is more

apparent the country will start in to buy in carnest. The principal topic of the week in leather circles is the fact that, owing to their bankers declining to grant them any further assistance, a young leather firm in the swamp are privately asking concessions from their creditors. The firm in question are well spoken of throughout the trade and it is hoped a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at before long. Their liabilities are about \$25,000 direct and as much indirect, and they attribute their embarrassment to the locking up of some \$20,000 of their capital in a Florida lumber company. apparent the country will start in to buy in company.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,-Oils are quiet and in most instances our prices would be shaded to make sales. There is an overstock of steam refined pale seal in this market and holders seem anxious to unload while buyers are holding off for better figures. Cod oil is quiet and unchanged and there is no straw seal in the market. Some excitement has been caused in the trade by one manufacturer announcing that he is prepared to sell raw linseed oil at 60 cents, less 3 per cent, and boiled at 63 cents. It is not known whether this will break prices It is not known whether this will break prices yet or not, but the probabilities are that it will unless he can be brought into line again. Turpentine is again weaker and 571 cents is the average figure ruling. Glass is quiet, and the ruling price is \$1.40 although it is ru-moured \$1.35 has been accepted for lots on wharf. Paints are moving along in an easy



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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TOBONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, June 25th, 1891

The volume of trade shows little or no improvement this week. The grocery business has been stagnant in anticipation of changes in duties. Sugars are lower now that raws come in free, and duty on refined reduced to four-fifths of a cent per pound. Granulated are now quoted at $4\frac{1}{4}$ (∞ 5c, and yellows are likely to be reduced 14c. Tobaccos are firmer. Prospects for trade are good and reports are fairly satisfactory as to crops. Dry goods in moderate request, with orders of a sorting-up charactor. Money is easy at 41 to 5 per cent. Storling exchange is firmer in sympathy with New York. Sixty-day bills are quoted at 109 5-16@109 7-16 between banks and demand bills at 109% @109 5-16. Stocks are very dull but firm. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :-

Banks.	Bid. Juno 24	Bid June 17.		Bid June 24.	Bid Juno 17.
Montreal. Ontario Toronto Merchants. Commerce. Imperial Dominion . Standard. Hamilton .	218 113 218 144 127 161 230 153 164	113 218 144 127 161 224 153	Bldg. & Loan Gan. Landed Gan Por Dom. Savings Forchold Imporial Saving Lond'n & Can'd Union	•123 •195 • 95 140 120	124 199 • 95 146 121 125 134

· Ex-dividend.

BUTTER .- There is a good domand with prices generally firm owing to small receipts. Western choice dairy is quoted at 13/0140 | cables for metals generally firm.

· · · ·	STOOKS AND BONDS,							
NAHOS.	Par Val'c	Capital Sub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rost.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cont Prices Jun, 25.	Cash value per Sh
Brit. North America Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Mid Dominion Bu Peuple Eastern Townships Federal Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier Merchants' Can Montreal Nationale Nontreal Nationale New Brunswick Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B Quebec St. Stephen's Standard Unio, (Hailfaz) Unio, of Can Western Bank of Can	50 200 40 50 50 100 100 100 100 100 50 200 30	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 587,200 306,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 7,100,100 1,500,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000	306,500 266,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 11,200,000 11,200,000 500,000 5,760,000 1,100,000 5,760,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	125,000 759,000 2,510,000 2,510,000 2,510,000 4,000,000 6,000,000 440,000 280,000 425,000 100,000	31 nn ation 3 4 33 33 4 5 2 6 5 4 4 5 2 3 3 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov 30 June 31 Dec 30 June 31 Dec 30 June 1 Dec June Dec June Dec June Dec 2 June 1 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct June 1 Dec June 1 Dec	128 400 105 227 98 135 154 161 95 132 145 132 145 132 145 132 134 249 1134 140 140 1134 140 1134 140 1134 140 1134 140 1134 140 1134 140 1134 140 1134 140 1134 140 1134 140 1134 140 140 140 140 140 140 140 14	377 164 64 000 113 505 67 50 154 025 161 161 123 05 249 250 1132 25 145 000 1132 25 1132 25 1132 2500 1132 2500 119 00 75 75 219 00 995 000 110 00
Agri. Sav. and Loan 'Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan & Inv. Co. Canada Cotton Co Can Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav. Can. Bav. and Loan Co Can. Bav. and Loan Co Dominion Telegraph Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Haron & Lombton Loan Co Huron & Lombton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Load and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Loan and Inv. Co. Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Loan and Mortg Not. Loan and Mortg Not. Loan and Mortg Not. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Bev. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co Kard Mirg Co., Halifax Toronio City Gas Co Western Can. Loan Sav. Co Western Can. Loan Sav. Co	$\begin{array}{c} 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\$	\$30,000 1,629,000 2,000,000 750,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 5,000,0000 5,000,0000 5,000,0000 5	322,412 289,088 756,000 2,000,000 663,990 8,600,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	52,000 100,000 1,550,155 1,550,155 1,550,000 192,000 112,000 225,001 225,001 225,001 380,0000 380,000 380,0000 380,0000 380,0000 380,0000 380,0000 380	6 6 7 3 8 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 July May Aug 3 Jan 2 July 3 Jan 2 July 3 Jan 1 July 3 July 31 Dec 1 June Dec 2 Jan 2 July May Nor 2 Jan 2 July Maroh-qtly. 2 Jan 2 July Maroh-qtly. 2 Jan 2 July Maroh-qtly. 2 Jan 2 July 3 Jan 4 July 3 Jan 4 July Jan July 3 Jan 2 July 15 Moh 15 Sepi 31 Dec 30 June 1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 9 Feb 15 Sepi Jan July 9 Feb 15 Sepi Jan July 1 Jan 1 July	114 111 122 1983 1983 1995 883 883 100 122 105 122 158 121xd 122 107 117 106xd 105 204 105 204 190 794 130 255 130 255 130 255 130 271 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 13	114 00 27 76 61 00 99 374 59 50 123 00 48 50 44 50 123 00 48 50 44 50 125 50 122 00 62 75 53 50 127 00 122 00 62 75 53 50 127 00 128 00 42 55 53 50 127 00 122 00 62 75 53 50 158 124 24 50 65 00 85 75 65 00 85 00 80 00 80 00 80 00 80 00 80

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and medium at 11/012c, Oreamery 22c, and pound rolls 15@17c. Eggs continue quiet at unchanged prices, 12@121c. Cheese job at 9]@100.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The demand for flour is moderate and prices are unchanged. A lot of 90 per cent patents sold at \$5. Straight rollers are quoted at \$4.90, and extras at \$4.30 @\$4.40. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 fall is quoted at \$1.05/@\$1.06 here, and No. 2 spring is nominal at \$1.02. No. 3 Manitoba hard sold at \$1, and No. 2 Northern at \$1.05. Oats firm, with sales of white outside at 510 and they are quoted here at 53@546. Peas are quoted at 68@70c outside. Bran \$15 on track and middlings \$18@\$20. Oatmeal dull and nominal.

GEOORRIES .- The admission of raw sugars free has caused a decline in prices and granulated are now quoted at 41,005c, Prices of yellows not established yet but likely to be 14c lower. Tobaccos are firm. There is a fair demand for teas and coffees.

HARDWARE,-Business shows little change from last week. The demand is fair, with CITY AUCTION ROOMS

LESTER & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants

83 Prince William Street, ST. JOHIN, N.B., Canada. Sales of Real and Personal Property of all kinds personally attended to. Business solicited. Returns prompt.

LEATHER,-There is a little better demand but no change to note in prices.

HIDES AND SEINS .- Hides are steady with cured quoted at 6/26 tc, and green unchanged at 5c for No. 1, 4c for No. 2, and 3c for No. 3. A few lambskins are coming in, and bringing 25c@30c. Pelts 20c.

PROVISIONS .- There is an improved demand with prices firm. Lard is selling at 91/2010c, and hams at 111c. Long clear bacon 8/081c. Mess pork \$14.75@\$15. Potatoes are higher with sale at \$1.30 per bag on track. Hops firm, the best being quoted at 35@38c. Baled hay \$10,50/@\$11, and straw \$6@\$6.50.

Woon .- Receipts are liberal and prices generally steady. Belected fleece 18/019c, clothing 20/221c, and Southdown 24c.





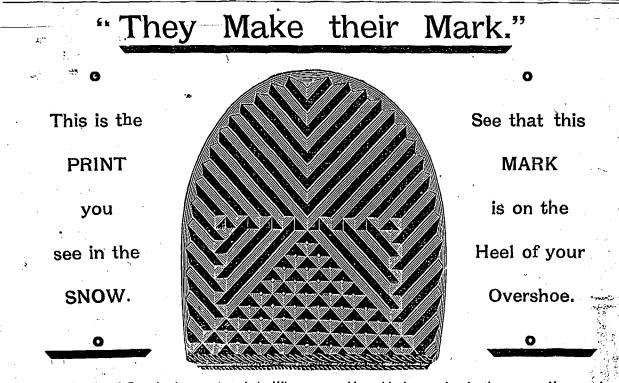
THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.





MONTRE	AL WHOLESALE P	BIAR			TINE 26 1891	<u></u>
Name of Article.	Wholesale.			Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boets and Shees. Brogans. Coboargs. Split Balmorals.	Mens. Boys. X \$0 80 105 \$0 75 89 85 \$9 7 0 86 120 0 85 89 0 0 96 120 0 85 990 0 7 1 00 125 0 85 100 0 7	ouths. 70 \$0 80 75 0 80 75 0 80	Roast chickon. 1-1b tins Roast turkey, 1-1b tins	\$ c. \$ c.	Soda Ash, Soda Bicarb Sal Soda Concentrated	0 90 0 95 1 75 2 09
Galf Buff Congress. Galf Split boots. Kip Galf Felt boots half for "Sor.	1 25 1 90 1 10 1 60 0 9 2 00 3 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 1 25 1 60 1 10 1 50 0 0 1 90 3 49 0 00 6 00 9 0 1 35 2 10 1 25 1 60 0 9 2 00 1 90 1 50 1 70 1 1 2 75 8 90 0 00 0 00 0 0 1 60 2 10 0 00 0 00 0 0 1 80 2 16 0 06 0 00 0 0 1 80 2 16 0 06 0 00 0 0 0 85 0 75 0 00 0 00 0 0	00 0 00 00 0 00 95 1 15 10 1 40 00 0 00 00 0 00 00 0 00	Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 8 do 8 strings. No. 4 do 8 strings. No. 0 Huri 4 strings No. 1 do 8 strings No. 2 do 8 strings No. 3 do 8 strings	3 35 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 15 0 00	Dyestuffs. Archli, con. Outoh Ex. Logwood. Unips. Madras. Gambier Madras. Sumac.	0 10 0 16 1 90 2 26 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 06 -0 07 0 11 -0 15
Percent Split Batts	0 65 0 85 0 70 0 80 0 4 0 86 9 90 0 70 0 85 0 1 00 1 10 0 75 0 90 0 0 00 1 15 0 80 0 90 0	Childs. 40 0 50 50 0 60 50 0 65 50 0 65 50 0 65 50 0 65	Wood handle O. K. 2 strings basswood handle Drugs & Chemicals	140 000	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. French Shore, No 1. Sea Trout Cape Broton Herrings Mackerel, No 1, kits Graen Cod Lozza	4 50 5 00 4 00 4 50 6 00 0 00 5 00 0 00
Mackine Sewed. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Goat Pollah Calf. Fronch Kid	100 120 685 090 08 100 120 085 090 08 150 200 130 150 08 150 200 130 175 01 185 500 190 250 14	50 0 70 50 0 70 80 1 35 90 1 35 40 1 75	Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Aloes, Cape. Alum Borax, xlis. Brom. Potass Cambhor. Eng. Ref.	0 15 0 16 1 75 2 00 0 09 0 11 0 50 0 55	Draft "No.1	
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Goods. Lobsters, per doz., new . 2 10 2 15 Sardines, 18 "	Pess, Mar., 9-Ib tins	60 0 00 90 5 10 75 8 00	Camphor, Eng. Ref. Am. Ref. Corporas, per 100 lbs. Croam Tartar. Epsom Salts Glycorine. Gum Arabic per lb. Morphis. Oplum. Oxalic Acid	0 70 0 75 1 00 2 00 0 80 0 85 1 50 1 75 0 20 0 25 0 55 1 25 0 55 1 80 1 85 1 80 4 25 4 50	Balmon No. 1 brls Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). Salmon Rolling Salmon No. 1 brls Salmon No. 1 tierces). Salmon No. 1 tierces). Salmon No. 1 brls Salmon No. 1 brls Salmon No. 1 tierces). Salmon No. 1 tierces. Salmon No. 1 tierces. Sal	10 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 22 00 00 00 21 00 00 00 18 00 12 00 0 018 00
Clams, 1-1b tins, per dos. 1 40 0 00 Oysters, 1 65 0 00 Tomatos, per dos. 1 40 1 45 Peaches, 2-1b, yellow. 276 0 00 3-1b, 350 8 60 Bartiett pears, 2-1b tins, per dos. 210 0 00 Pineapples, 2-1b tins, 2 50 6 00 Pineapples, 2-1b tins, 2 50 6 00 Pineapples, 2-1b tins, 2 50 6 00 GrinGages, 2-1b tins, per dos 1 50 9 00 GrinGages, 2-1b tins, per dos 1 50 9 20 Corn, per dos. 1 50 200 do 2-1b tins, Tarmouth None.	4-1b. 4 6-1b. 5 Deviled Tong'e, 1b 1 Ham i-1b. 1 Chicken i-1b. 2 Turkey ib. 2 Ox Tongue 2-1b. 6 Finnan Haddise, per case	00 1 15	Phosphorns. Potash Biohromate. Otash Biohromate. Guinine. Stryohnine. Tartaric Aoid. Tin Grystals. Heavy Chemicals. Bissching Powder. Biue Vitriol. Brimstone. Gaustic Soda 60°	$\begin{array}{c} 0.75 & 0.80 \\ 0.09 & 0.11 \\ 8.60 & 3.76 \\ 0.45 & 0.50 \\ 1.10 & 1.25 \\ 0.25 & 0.80 \\ 2.09 & 3.25 \\ 1.256 & 5.50 \\ 2.25 & 5.50 \end{array}$	Patent, winter Patent, spring. Straight rollor Extra- Superfine Bags. Extra- City Strong Bakers Strong Bakers Catmeal, standard bag- Catmeal, standard bag- Balled	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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



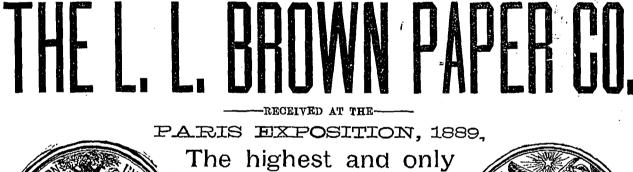
The people of Canada devote the whole Winter to making this impression in the snow. You see it everywhere. It is the Heel of the **GRANBY**, the most popular Rubber and Overshoe that has ever been introduced. Every Dealer Sells Them.

FARMER'S PATENT ELECTRIC CONDUCTOR for Rubber Boots and Shoes can be furnished with the Granby Rubbers when so desired. This ingenious device re-establishes the Electric Ourrent between the body and the earth, and entirely does away with the constant drawing on the feet which renders Rubber Shoes so uncomfortable when worn for any length of time. This is the way they talk: PRETE, ONT., CANADA, 17th February, 1890.

G. B. FABMEB, ESQ.

DEAR SIR,—I have worn two pairs of Rubbers with your Electric Conductors in them, and have found them to be a very great benefit to me.

	MONTR	EAL WHOLESALI	I PRICE	S OURRENTTHU	JRSDAY, J	UNE 25, 1891.	
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Hoa Propuora: Bacon Smk'd per Ib Dressed Alogs Barnes and Alogs Pork Ca. a. c. por bbl. Western do. Messe Lard per Ib Messe Common Refined Common Refined Sarbs: Clovor, red, per bash Alsike, per Ib. Timothy, (Can'a) per bal Timothy, (Can'a) per bal Potatoos, per bag Potatoos, per bag Honey, in comb. Barnes-Med. hand picket Medium. White Minter Whose White Winter Whose White Winter Whose Sarbs-Med. hand picket Medium. White Minter Whose White Minter Whose Crain. GanadaRed Winter Whose White Winter. Spring Can'a No. 3 Northern, No. 1, do No. 3 Northern, No. 1, food Datario Same Same Same Same Corn, in bond. duty paid	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Japan, som. to med. lb japan, som. to med. lb " nost	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & $	Nutmogs	0 05% 0 0 08 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Condensed Milk, per case, 4 dog. 1-lb. cases Cond'ed Coffee-Mocha V Java, per cs. 2 doz. 1-lb cs Condensed Coffee Javai- condensed Coffee Javai- te Constance Javai- constal Gloss	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



award,

The GOLD Medal!

For Superiority of their LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.

BROWN PAPER

AT THE

EXPOSITION OF THE OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL STATES, CINCINNATI, 1888, This Company Received the SILVER Medal!

IT BEING THE ONLY AWARD MADE FOR LEDGER PAPERS. The report of the Jury of Awards reads: "For strength of fibre and excellence in writing and erasing qualities "we recommend the highest award be given the L. L. BROWN PAPER Co.

The AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1890 AWARDED THE L. L. BROWN PAPER CO. THE MEDAL OF SUPERIORITY! For LINEN LEDGER and RECORD PAPERS.

MONTR	BAL WHOLESALE PRIC	DS OURRENT,-THUBSDAY,	JUNE 25, .891.
Name of Article. Wholesale	Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholes
Hardwarg-Constance. \$ c. \$ c Hardwarg-Constance. \$ c. \$ c \$ c. \$ c Steil Ody-Can. Pat. { \$ 275 000 Steil Cat. Am. er Can.Pat. { \$ 250 000 Steil Cat. Am. er Can.Pat. { \$ 250 000 Steil Cat. Am. er Can.Pat. { \$ 250 000 Steil Cat. Am. er Can.Pat. { \$ 250 000 Sdy to 8dy \$ 260 000 Sdy to 5dy \$ 200 000 Sdy to 5dy \$ 200 000 Sdy to 5dy \$ 100 00 Sdy to 5dy \$ 100 00 Sdy	Horse Shoes	Bhot por 100 ibs 5 55 5 76 Lead Pipe per 100 ibs 6 00 00 Zime: Sheet 6 00 6 25 Spoiler 6 00 6 25 Spoiler 0 00 17 50 Wrot iron 0 00 17 50 Wrot iron 0 00 17 50 Wrot iron 0 00 17 50 Barbed wire, per 1b 'Gal' 0 05 0 00 76 00 00 Barbed wire, per 1b 'Gal' 0 05 0 00 76 00 0 2 90 Barbed wire, per 1b 'Gal' 0 05 0 00 900 2 90 "No. 9 0 00 2 90 "No. 1 per 100 1bs 0 00 5 00 Buckthorn Wire 0 00 0 6 00 "No. 1 per 100 1bs 0 00 6 00 "No. 1 per 100 1bs 0 00 6 00 "No. 1 per 100 1bs 0 00 5 00 Tanners pay 75c to \$1 more 6 00 6 50 "No. 2 5 25 0 00 Toropto 1 "Bulls 0 00 0 00 "Greatifishins 10 0 00 "Mora 1 may 1 more 6 00 6 6 25 "Mora 1 may 1 more 6 00 0 00 "Mora 1 may 1 more 6 00 0 00 "Mora 1 ma	Harness. 0 24' 0 Upper Heavy. 0 25' 0 Grained Upper. 0 28' 0 Scotch Grain. 0 28' 0 Scotch Grain. 0 28' 0 Scotch Grain. 0 50' 0 Kip Skins, French 0 50' 0 English. 0 60' 0 Canada Kip 0 40' 0 Hemlock Calf. 0 60' 0 Bilis, Light & Medium. 0 60 0 Splits, Heavy. 0 13 0 Email. 0 10' 0 Rameled Cow, porft. 0 10 0 Brasheld Cow, porft. 0 10' 0 Brasheld Cow, porft. 0 10' 0 Russetts, Heavy. 0 22' 0 Brasheld Cow, porft. 0 10' 0 Russetts, Heavy. 0 22' 0 "No.2
2 and 2; 4 00 000 3 in. and up ** * Terms. 3 50 0 00 * Terms. 0 22 0 00 * * 7 15 * * 6 15 * * 7 15 ** 6 15 ** 6 15 ** 6 15 ** 6 15 ** 6 15 ** 6 15 ** 6 15	IX Usual DC "Trade	No. 1 B: A: Sole,	S. R. Pale Seal

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 (dialify) will plast oray is mink that the coord gestations apply only to large test.
 Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately.
 Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacoo Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for each 18 of days. Discourt on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30 Nails and horse shees, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. within days.

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Offer for Sale all Grades of Refined Sugars and Syrups of

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Manufacturers of Mills. Shingle, Lathe and Rotary Sam other Machinery.

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Supplies also Double Surface Plane and Matcher. Buz. Planers. Stoves, Furnaces.

the well-known Brand



CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYIST, / MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Co'y, Montreal: Gentlemen,—I have personally taken sam-ples from a large stock of your Granulated Sugar, "REDPATH" brand, and carefully tested them by the Polariscope, and I find these samples to be as near to adsolute purity as can be obtained by any process of Sugar Refining. Refining.

The test by the Polariscope showed in yesterday's yield 99,90 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar, which may be considered commercially AS ABSOLUTE PURE SUGAR,

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Pu. D., D.C.L., F.C.S., Public Analyst for the District of Montreal and Professor of Chemistry.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

MEDICAL FACULTY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY,

. MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company :

Gentlemen,-I have taken and tested a sam-ple of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99.88 per cent. of Pure Sugar. It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manufactured.

Yours truly, G. P. GIBDWOOD,

WEIR & MORRISON Props. : STELLARTON, N.S. Correspondence solicited. Important Notice TO THE INDUSTRY. We have on hand a considerable stock of and Second-hand Machinery. consisting of We have on hand a considerable stock of New and Second-hand Machinery, consisting of En-gines and Builers of different Horse' Power capacity, CARPENTERS' AND CABINET MAKERS' Machinery, consisting of Planers, a Boult Shaper and Carver Machine, also a Boring Machine, &c., &c., Wood Lathes, Iron Lathes of different sizes, Shingle Machines and Tools in general. The whole to be sold st a great reduction from now to the FIRST MAY, being obliged to change our locality. A vinit immediately is solicited. FRECHEITE & CO. 127 St. Peter St., Montreal. ENVELOPES STAMPED IN RELIEF COLORS NO CHARGE FOR DIES. THE GEORGE BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.

169 St. James St., Montreal,

1244 184 ----

	WHOLMSALE			MITTITU 4 12	TTINU OF	1001
IONTRHAL	WHOLMSAUE	PRIORS	OUGHDNT.	-ILUDODAI		I FOAT

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	amo of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale
United inches, 60 to 25. United inches, 60 to 25. Inited inches, 26 "40 Inited inches, 26 "40 Inited inches, 26 to 40 Paints, &c. W Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kg " No. 1. " No. 2 " No. 2 " No. 3. White Lead. dry. Red Lead. dry. Ven Ochro. Bronch " Vortland Cement, brl Fire Brick " Paris " Portland Cement, brl Fire Brick " Brocks Broken Sheet.	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \ 40 \ 1 \ 45 \ 60 \ 15 \ 60 \ 15 \ 60 \ 15 \ 60 \ 15 \ 60 \ 15 \ 60 \ 15 \ 60 \ 15 \ 60 \ 15 \ 10 \ 15 \ 10 \ 15 \ 10 \ 15 \ 10 \ 15 \ 10 \ 15 \ 10 \ 10$	Factory-filled per bag Factory-filled per bag. Quartors Rice's pure dairy, per bag Quartors Turk's Island Lumbor, &C. Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch. 1 to 4 in., M Walnut, per M Butternut, per M Codar, round, lineal foot Codar, round, lineal foot Codar, fat, lineal foot Chorry, per M Elim, soft, 1at Elim, soft, 1at Elim, soft, 1at Elim, soft, 1at Bird, do Oak, M Soft, do Oak, M Shipping Culls Mill do Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M Shingles, 1st qual. "	0 55 </td <td>T. G. Sandieman & Sons. Olode & Baker Tarragona Sherries- Pedro Domeoq Pemartin Misa Clarets - Barton & Guestier Calvot & Co. vintage wines Nat. Johnston & Sons.</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 52 & 0 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 2$</td> <td>Louis Roederer</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td>	T. G. Sandieman & Sons. Olode & Baker Tarragona Sherries- Pedro Domeoq Pemartin Misa Clarets - Barton & Guestier Calvot & Co. vintage wines Nat. Johnston & Sons.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 52 & 0 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 20 & 2$	Louis Roederer	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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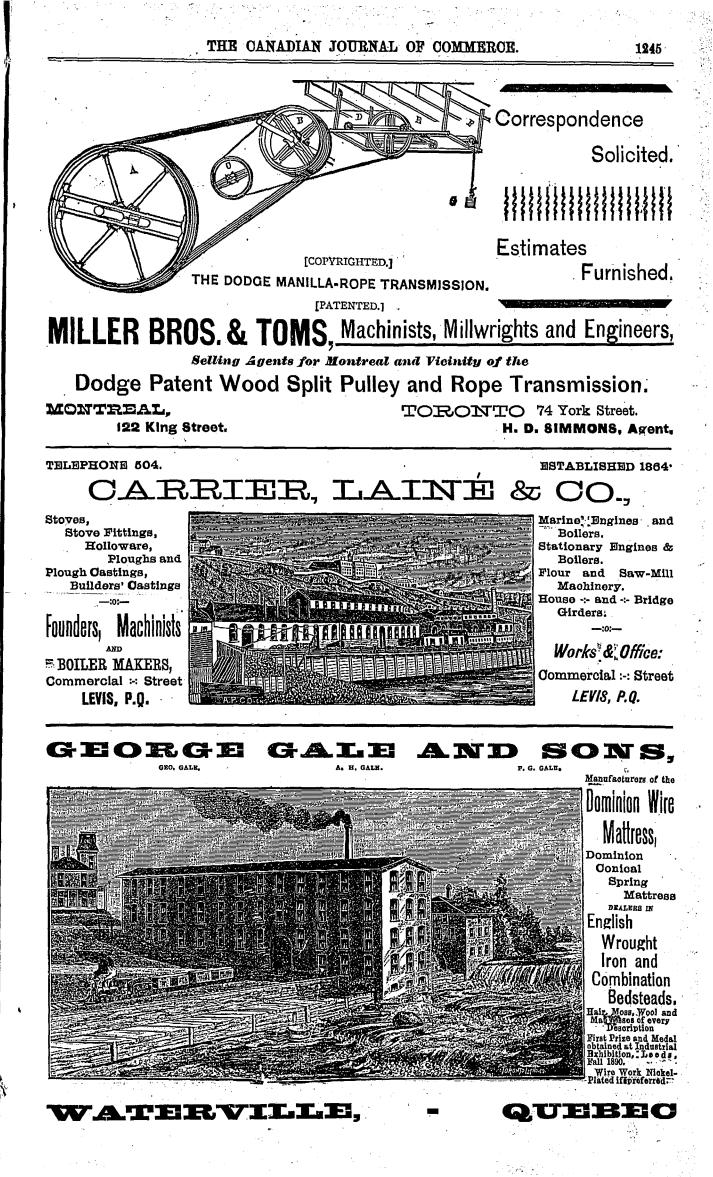
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TRUSTERS-THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CO.
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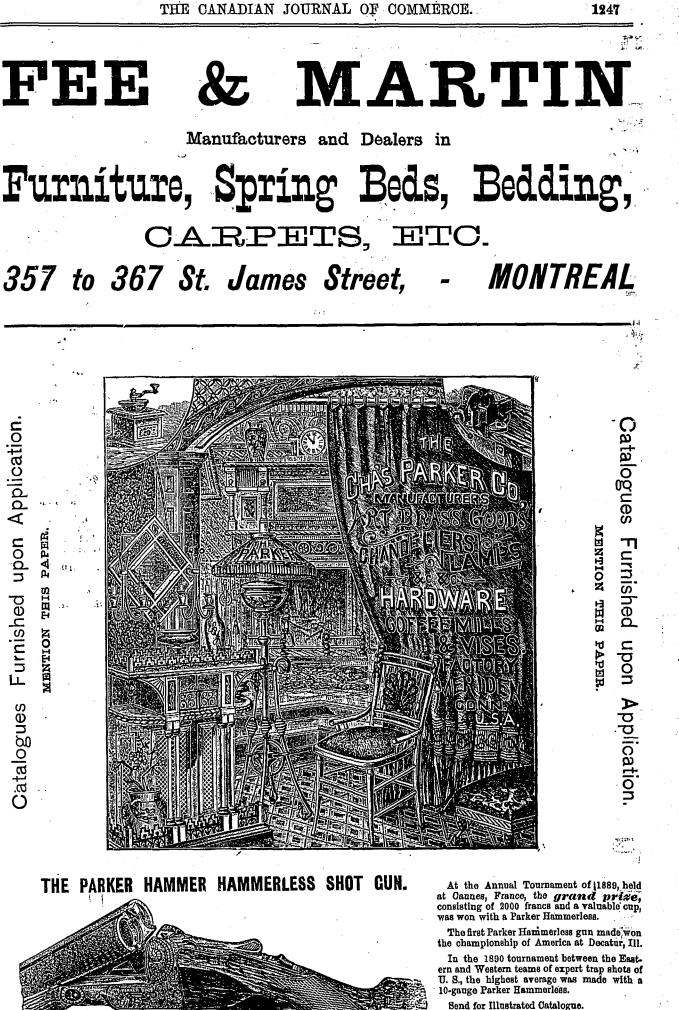
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