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THE MONETARY TIMES.



Toronto, 28rd April, 1891.





By order of the Board, GEO. S. C. BETHUNE,

Toronto, April 28rd, 1891. Secretary-Treasurer.

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Beal Estate and Municipal Debentures Deposits received and interest allowed. W. F. COWAN, President. W. F. ALLEN, Vice-President. T. H. MOMILLAN, Sec-Treas.



Leading Wholseale Trade of Montreal.



CHALCRAFT, SIMPSON & CO., **CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS**

WHOLESALE.

48 Colborne St., TORONTO.

mercantile Summary.

The total population of Essex county, according to the assessors' returns for 1889, was 51.218.

A stock of boots and shoes valued at \$3,000, composing the stock of Mrs. J. Young, Chatham, was sold last week at 65c. on the dollar.

INLAND Revenue returns at Montreal for the month of April were \$175,181.04, against \$173,-214.42 for April, 1890, which shows an increase of \$1,966.62.

The Seaforth fire brigade propose holding a grand international firemen's tournament on the 16th and 17th June. They offer cash prizes amounting to over \$800 for firemen's sports of all kinds.

LAST week the shaft of the Parrsboro, N.S., Coal Company had reached a depth of 65 feet, and the Sackville Post understands that at this depth the coal is 4 feet 2 inches thick, and unsurpassed in quality.

THE Fredericton Herald considers that not over 105,000,000 feet of logs will be handled at the booms this year, which is close upon the usual figures. Last year about 165,000,000 feet were handled, but this included about 50,000,000 feet "hung up" on the headwaters of the St. John River, chiefly on the Aroostook, the year before.

HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET,

(Successors to DIGNUM, WALLACE & CO.) Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

Fine Woollens & Tailors' Trimmings 55 FRONT STREET W., | TORONTO.

Select Canadian Tweeds a Specialty.

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

TRADEMARK Flax Spinners & Linen Thread M'frs KILBIRNIE, SCOTLAND. Sole Agents for Canada GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street, Montreal.

TORONTO OFFICE, 19 FRONTST. WEST

mercantile Summaru.

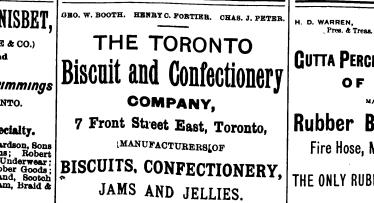
WE learn from the Sarnia Observer that the Strathroy firm of Gunn & Murray have decided to start a flax mill in Watford, and have secured Lawrence's sash and door factory building for that purpose.

THE St. Croix Courier, of St. Stephen, N.B., says: Fredericton has a board of trade which is doing good work for the business interests of the city; Moncton is talking of organizing a board, and St. Stephen needs one badly.

THERE is still a large force of men engaged to prevent serious damage being done at the portal of the Grand Trunk Railway tunnel under St. Clair River by the stifting clay. Gravel is being used to fill in wherever the surface is affected by a slide.

LETTERS patent under the "Companies Act" have been issued to the following concerns : Barclay Clements Co., Yarmouth, general shipping and brokers, capital \$50,000. The New England and Nova Scotia Navigation Company, Halifax, capital \$1,000,000, and the William Law Shipping Co., Yarmouth, N.S., capital \$90,000, general shippers.

MILLIONS of ladies who wear Jouvin's gloves or those that pass current for his, will be interested in knowing that the aged widow of the manufacturer died the other day at Grenoble, France. Jouvin has been honored by his



C. F. SISE, GEO. W. MOSS, PRESIDENT - VICE-PRESIDENT O. P. SCLATER, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO'Y

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, -- MONTREAL. H. C. BAKER,

Manager Ontario Department, Hamiltor

This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protection of the Company's patents, and purchasers are therefore entirely free from risk of litigation. This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest tele-graph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus. For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, as above.

MUNN'S PURE BONELESS CODFISH. THE FINEST ON THE MARKET. Packed in 101b., 201b. and 401b. Boxes. Tied up neatly in 21b. Bricks. Every brick is guaranteed full weight and genuine codfish. Tasty, Economical, Delicious. Try it and be convinced.

STEWART MUNN & CO., MONTREAL.

mercantile Summary.

own town to the extent of a statue. One of his greatest achievements was the invention of a machine which cut the thumb of a glove with only one seam. The aged widow of the glove man left several million dollars.

A MEETING of carriage makers was held last week in Montreal to discuss what should be done at the coming exhibitions at Montreal and Toronto. Messrs. A. C. and R. A. Lariviere, F. Mercier, A. Magor, A. Barnard, B. Leduc and P. Brault were appointed a committee to make out a prize list, and also see about medals, obtaining space, etc.

"PORTLAND, Maine, the winter port of Canada, did a larger foreign steamer trade in the season of 1890-91 than in the previous season. The total value of cargoes exported in 1890-91 was \$5,498,300, an increase of \$370,775. Twenty-eight round trips were made by sceamers of the Allan and Dominion lines." The three sentences we have quoted are from the St. John Globe. We are surprised beyond measure to find a St. John paper using an expression respecting Portland that seems so disloyal to its own city. Any western paper that had dared call Portland "the winter port of Canada" would have been hotly reminded that St. John is the winter port of Canada, and that Halifax is nothing more than a geographical myth.



B B HUTCHISON, EDWARD J. DIGNUM L tt of frm Mills & Hutchison, ..., R. A. NISBET SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

1854



THE following are the minor failures of the week in this province : H. J. Geiger, jeweller, Hamilton ; Jno. McLean, harness, Strathroy, bailiff in possession ; Madame Burtman, dressmaker, and Mrs. J. M. Starr, shoes, Toronto ; Amos Yager, shoemaker, Langton ; and G. H. King, restaurant, Sudbury,

THE stock of Wm. Weir, insolvent, of Windsor, was sold on Saturday by sheriff's sale to Albert Smith, of London, for 40 cents on the dollar, and at a meeting of creditors, held in London, the assets of D. Sinclair, of Alvinston, were shown by Mr. Armstrong, trustee, to be \$19,000. A settlement was effected.

IT is announced that, to meet a long-felt want, a register for skilled labor for woolen mills has been opened, free of charge, at the Wool Exchange, 14 and 16 Front street westt Toronto. Manufacturers who require any help may write to the Wool Exchange, " and all information will be willingly given."

A. J. MOBISON & Co., of Montreal, a commission dry goods concern, have assigned on demand of Atkinson, Garrett & Co. The liabilities are \$11,500.-E. M. Haldimand & Co., retail dry goods men of the same city, have also assigned, with an indebtedness of \$5,900. This latter firm only began business last fall.

LAKE freights are to be about as under: Pine lumber, Toronto to Oswego, 90c. to \$1 per M.; wheat, Detroit to Oswego, 4c. per bush.; wheat, Chicago to Kingston, 32 to 4c.; coal, Charlotte and Oswego to Toronto, 25 to 30c. per ton ; barley, Newcastle to Oswego, 1₂c. per bush.; rye, from Picton to Buffalo, 24c. per bush.; cedar posts, Deseronto to Sodus, 80c. per cord.

J. M. DORION, heretofore a store and hotel keeper at St. Phillippe d'Argenteuil, and latterly a hay dealer, has been asked by the Banque d'Hochelaga to assign .---- A general dealer at Grondines, Que., named Joseph G. Cote, has assigned upon the demand of McCall, Shehyn & Co., of Quebec. He owes about \$3,000, and his assets are stated to be very small.

A CABLEGRAM from Senator Howlan, on Saturday last, states that Sir Douglas Fox declares feasible the scheme to build a tunnel under Northumberland Strait, between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. He estimates the cost of a 12-feet tunnel, operated by electro-motor, \$5,000,000 ; 16 feet, \$10,000,-000; 18 feet, \$11,000,000. He proposes to build with brick.

IN London, Ont., last week, the general stock of Thomas Fitzpatrick, of Wallaceburg, amounting to \$5,102.73, realized 571 cents on the dollar at auction, the purchaser being Mr. Grasse, of Ridgetown. P. Levy's stock, of London, inventoried at \$8,377.35, was sold to Mara & Co., Galt, for 621 cents. W. L. German & Co., tailoring stock, of Petrolia, \$1,257. for 39 cents on the dollar, to Burges & Co.

A COUNTRY merchant named Ulric Collette, who has been doing a very fair country business of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year for some years at St. Bazile, Que., foolishly became an endorser on a friend's paper a year or so ago, by which operation he lost several thousand dollars, and he has been hampered in his business ever since. He has now been asked to assign, owing some \$16,000, with apparent assets of \$13,300.

JOHN CASEY, an old-time trader at Eganville, Ont., having been over twenty years in business, is reported as having made an asssign. ment. He compromised at 55 cents in 1885. Too much credit is said to be the cause of his troubles.-----The town of Coaticooke, Que., reports two failures this week : Geo. Gilmour a chair manufacturer, who has been working uphill for some time, owes some \$5,000, which he is trying to compromise at 25 cents. N. L. Vincent, a harness-maker, is also reported to have compromised liabilities of \$2,500, at 50 cents on the dollar. The latter got an extension in 1889.

WHEN R. J. Lloyds, a caterer and a fancy baker of Yonge street, assigned in December last, the liquidator found assets of \$5,827, and liabilities of \$7,695. From such a showing creditors could not reasonably expect a large dividend, but when confronted, as they are today, with a statement indicating receipts of \$1,999, and disbursements of \$1,872, their indignation may well be termed righteous. They might do worse with the \$127 due them out of this estate than to purchase a testimonial for some one as an evidence of their appreciation of some one's enterprise. It might take the shape of an edition de luxe of the "charge of the light brigade."

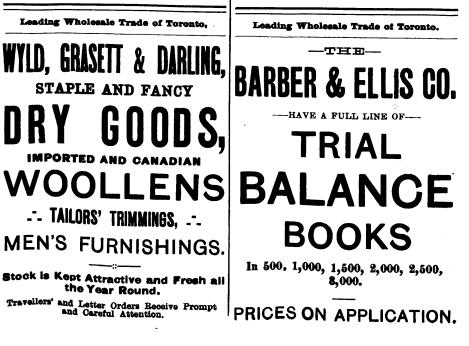
THE stock and accounts of A. McBean, general dealer, Clearwater, Manitoba, who assigned last March, have been sold to his wife.--At St. Boniface, in the same province, Charles Carr, a grocer, finds the sheriff in his premises. -Previous business troubles made it necessary for Jos. Pritchard, a general dealer at Wapella, to do business in his son's name. He bought the stock of one Smith for \$3,000 at

55c. on the dollar, cash, but this margin has not prevented a recurrence of his bad luck, and he has assigned. ----Dulness during the winter months, and illness, are given as the causes why the clothing and gents' furnishings business of L. R. Arnett, at Winnipeg, has been sold under execution. ---- The general stock of Lindsay & Co., at Griswold, has been sold at 61c. on the dollar.

THE following item, taken from the Quebec Mercury, is suggestive : If there is not a proper administration of justice here it is not for the want of a sufficient number of people to look after the Quebec court house. The list of the permanent staff includes one guardian and two assistants, three engineers, one plumber four firemen, two watchmen, seven messengers, one detective, six door-keepers, one carter, one superintendent of work, and nineteen sweepers-in all 48 people of a monthly wage of over \$1,600. The pay does not seem too high, but what a regiment there is ! Twenty thousand dollars a year to look after one building ! It's no wonder Mr. Mercier wants money.

"THE LIMEKILN CROSSING " at Detroit River is getting rather unusual prominence in the newspapers of late as being the scene of accident. One night the steamer "Milwaukee," flour laden, downward bound, was crowded out of her course by a tow, struck the limestone rock on the edge of the excavated channel. and had to shift her cargo. Four days afterward the "Arabia," coal laden from Buffalo, struck at the crossing, and had to be run ashore in the river to prevent sinking. Any one who witnesses the stream of huge propellers, three-masted vessels, tows of barges, great rafts, which pours through the 20-foot channel cut through the rock at this point at the rate of 23,000,000 tons a year, will wonder how there are not more accidents.

WE find the following in the Halifax Herald of last week. The event described is one long waited for: A very interesting event took place at Acadia Mines, N.S., on Saturday, 25th April, in connection with the iron works. The new blast furnace, which has been under construction for some months, was put in operation, the ceremony of "lighting up" devolving upon Miss Florence Leckie, daughter of Manager R. G. Leckie. As the torch was applied to the last tuyere hole, three cheers were given by the crowd assembled. Shortly after, the engines operating the blast were set going by Mrs. Perrin, wife of C. P. Perrin, under whose superintendence the construction



Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

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Potted Meats,

TOBONTO

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WE

Honey Drop Corn.

Higgins' Eureka Salt,

Cor. Front and Scott Sta.

Clover Leaf Salmon, (flat tins.)

Batger & Co.'s (London, Eng.)

Cunningham & DeFourier's

Heinrich's German Family Gelatine

EBY, BLAIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

and the operation of starting the furnace have been successfully conducted. The new furnace is one of the largest on this side of the water, being 75 feet high and 19 feet in diameter of Bosh, and it is expected the output of iron will reach 100 tons a day.

ONTARIO failures have been neither numerous nor important during the past week. The old fable of the farmer and the country store finds another illustration in the case of Mr. Cowan, a general dealer at South River. He went into business inadequately equipped, and now he has assigned to Hy. Barber & Co., this city.----The present is not Clayton & Co.'s first failure in the shoe line at Barrie. Such an experience was theirs in 1887, and creditors interested in this one will meet to day .---A meeting of the creditors of the Drambo Chemical Light Co. was held the other day to consider the advisability of winding up the affair. This will likely be done.---Since the dissolution of the old firm of Wills & Watson, manufacturers of coffees and spices, this city, the successors, Jas. Watson & Co., have had their share of the ups and downs of this working-day world. In 1889 they suspended and compromised at 50 cents on the dollar, to carry out which the assistance of friends was necessary. This meant security in shape of chattel mortgages, which have now been foreclosed.----C. Bruder, hotel-keeper, Walkerton, is in financial straits and intends, so we hear. offering 25 cents on the dollar. He owes the tidy sum of \$13,000.--Alex. L. Gibson owns a grist, saw, and woollen mill at Wroxeter. but they are heavily encumbered, and being an invalid, he has had to assign.

GROCERY TRADE ITEMS.

Leamington merchants are shipping eggs to England.

Vermont's maple sugar crop of this spring is estimated at 17,000,000 pounds.

The farmer declares a dividend on his ploughshares, says the Washington Star.

Buyers, look out! The latest dodge to beat you is to have blocks of limestone concealed in rolls of butter. A man in Ottawa found a block 11 by 3 inches in a 3-lb. roll of butter last week.

In an article discussing trade journals, the New York Evening Post says: "For the most part there are very few trade journals that even by an outsider may not be read with entertainment as well as profit."

About the year 1870 the Erie Preserving Company began business in Buffalo, N.Y., having an annual capacity of 12,000 cans of fruit. Its works now include five canneries, and the output of goods is now about 7,000,000 cans per annum.

The imports of champagne into the United States for three months of this year amounted to 61,950 cases, which is at the rate of almost three million quart bottles a year. Quite one half of this quantity was of the Pommery brand; next to which stood Piper Heidsick, then Mumm, then Moet and Louis Roederer.

The storekeeper who judges and treats customers well or ill, according to the clothes they wear or the wealth they have, usually finds the hole through which his trade has crawled away, just about the time it is too late to get it back again. "First come first served, and well served," is the motto for business, and don't you forget it .--- Mixed Stocks.

The Ceylon tea industry is prospering, and the crop last year amounted to 45,000,000 pounds, an increase of one-fourth over the preceding year. The area now under tea on that island is 200,000 acres. Australia and New Zealand are learning to drink Ceylon tea, but the greatest proportionate increase, however, has taken place in the American and Canadian sales, which have been multiplied nearly four times in the course of one year. No less than 84,000 pounds of Ceylon tea were shipped last year to China and Hong Kong, a veritable carrying of coal to Newcastle.

In Northern Persia about 750,000 lbs. of olives are annually produced, from which about 127,000 lbs. of good olive oil, together with a smaller amount of inferior quality, is obtained. Hitherto the methods in use for extraction have been slow and clumsy, and not more than half the amount of oil has been recovered. There is now a prospect of the output being increased. A firm of Russian merchants, at Baku, has secured a monopoly, and will build a factory in one or more of the larger villages in the olive district. The amount of oil from Northern Persia will likely, by this firm's operations, be doubled.

A Boston fruit merchant received a box of oranges from Palermo on which was pasted the following circular:

GAETANO BADALAMENTI fruit §xportr

Palermo. Gentlemen

I beg of bringing under your notice that be-ing largely interested in the fruit exportation

for your markets I am exclusively devoted to the shipping of fine choiced fruits. Although I do not use to pack oranges and

lemons so finely as others do, just to supply with an artificial and elegant packing to the bad quality of it; you may get assured that finest and always choiced are the qualities of the finite having any marker and are any solutions. the fruit having my marks, and you can rely on getting the true number of pieces as on the marks stated.

Sure you will treasure up this advice and do justice to the true merit. I Am Dear Sir

Yours truly, GARTANO BADALAMENTI.

One of the London life companies last year paid seven exceptional policies. They were issued between 1818 and 1828, and became claims by the death of their holders. Their total face value was \$82,500, but accumulations had run them up to \$318,000.

HE GOT A RECEIPT.

"Some time ago I was trading in a village store," says a correspondent, "when one of the clerks came to the junior partner, who chanced to be waiting on me, and said: 'Won't you please step to the desk a moment? Pat Flynn wants to settle his bill, and insists on having a receipt.'

having a receipt." "The merchant was evidently annoyed. 'Why, what does he want of a receipt?' he said; 'we never give one. Simply cross his account off the book; that is receipt enough.' 'So I told him,' answered the clerk, 'but he is not satisfied. You had better see him.' So the proprietor stepped to the desk, and after greet-ing Dat with a 'good morning.' said 'You ing Pat with a 'good morning,' said, 'You wished to settle your bill, did you ?' to which

wished to settle your bill, did you?' to which Pat replied in the affirmative. "'Well,' said the merchant, 'there is no need of my giving you a receipt. See, I will cross your account off the book;' and suiting the action to the word he drew his penoil diagonally across the account. 'That is as good as a receipt.' "'And do you mane that that settles it?' said Pat.

said Pat.

"' That settles it,' said the merchant.

" 'And ye're sure ye'll never be afther askin' me fur it again ?' " ' We'll never ask you for it again,' said the

merchant, decidedly. "'Faith, thin,' said Pat, 'and I'll be afther kapin' me money in me pocket, for I havn't paid it yet.'

"The merchant's face flushed angrily, so he retorted, 'Oh, well, I can rub that out.' 'Faith, now, and I thought that same,' said Pat.

"It is needless to add that Pat obtained his receipt."-Youths' Companion.

A YOUNG MAN

of 21 desires a situation as book-keeper. Is careful and accurate, good penman, fair y rapid at short-hand, and has had several years experience as a collector. Address, "Don," Box 459, Toronto Post Office.

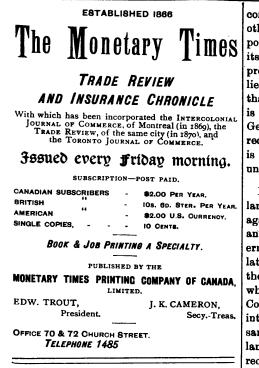
Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.



IMPORTERS OF WOOLLENS - A N D -**Clothiers'** Trimmings.

57 FRONT ST. WEST. TORONTO.





TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1891

THE SITUATION.

May Day has passed not entirely without extensive disturbance in the labor world. This was due to the precautions taken in several European countries to repress any physical force demonstrations that might be attempted. In France, Belgium and Hungary there was some disorder and some victims of a resort to violence. There were several indications of an advance of socialism. A distinct international movement for an eight-hour day was made, but without any marked result; the full effect cannot be seen at once, but it was something, from the socialistic point of view, that a beginning was made. The more moderate of the socialistic leaders recommend an advance on the line of the eight. hour day, and the aim of the Friday demonstrations was to influence legislation in its favor. Shortened hours of labor would mean diminished production, and less to distribute. It is one of the anomalies of the movement that out of less, labor expects to extract more. The probability is against succeeding in both these divergent aims. In countries where wages are highest, reduced hours of labor would most seriously lessen the chances of international competition. In this way the United States would be hit hard. But that country is not without some countervailing advantages, among which may be counted an industrial organization in advance of that of many nations, including large capitals well directed, and labor endowed with more than ordinary intelligence, and capable of Bnt the producing the best results. socialistic movement threatens all existing governments, republican and monarchical.

As the debate in the Chamber of Deputies proceeds, the probability in favor of the proposed increase in the French tariff is movement is one which not even other protectionist nations can be expected to wel- lessees of the Alaska rookeries, who find than raw sugar. We must, of course, be

come; each one likes a high tariff against other countries, but not against itself. The policy to which France is about to commit itself will have its day, but that it will prove enduring it would be difficult to believe. After it has had a trial, the party that favors a return to commercial treaties is likely to be uppermost. To that policy Germany and Austria still adhere, having recently concluded a new treaty. There is some talk of certain European countries uniting to retaliate upon France.

For some days the outlook in Newfoundland was brighter, though clouds have again appeared. The delegates came to an agreement with the British Government that the Newfoundland legislature will pass an Act sanctioning the modus vivendi with France. Meanwhile, as a matter of precaution, the Colonial Minister proceeds with the bill introduced to enforce compliance, if necessary, as a last resort; that is, if Newfoundland should, after all, fail to pass the requisite legislation. At present, according to the ruling of the island courts, the British fleet is powerless to enforce the most necessary orders on the coast, demanded by the exigencies of international engagement. The British bill would revive the necessary authority in this regard. Liberal states men of the school of Fox never ceased to hold, even after the American revolution, that the right of British legislation in colonial concerns survived. There was one exception: the right of taxing the colonies was distinctly renounced; but even this right was revived by the Canada Act of 1791, with the modification that the proceeds were to be used only for Canadian purposes. There is no ground for fear that the British Parliament will, at this time of day, attempt to encroach on colonial liberties; and in that light cannot be viewed a measure for the enforcement of the international obligations which go back to the Treaty of Utrecht. At the same time, there is now reason to hope that this British bill will not need to be carried to its ultimate stage. At the last moment, the Newfoundland legislature refuses to carry out the agreement.

At the time when the American Government is reported to be preparing instructions to its cruisers in Behring Sea, the Moscow Gazette sets up the pretence that the United States and Russia ought to settle the Behring Sea question without the participation of other powers. Complaint is made that Russia has been left out of the account in the negotiations between the Republic and Great Britain. The Gazette's suggestion, if read in connection with Mr. Blaine's proposal that Russia and the United States should have virtually a preponderance among the arbitrators, shows the necessity of the rights of the maritime nations generally being conserved on the question. Meanwhile, the case before the Supreme Court drags, and Mr. Blaine is credited with a desire to get the British Government to agree that a cessation of fast emerging into certainty. A general sealing all round should take place for one increase of duties may be looked for. The or more seasons. This proposal has for some time been urged by the American

themselves pressed by competitors who, unlike themselves, have no rent to pay. The pretence is that the seals are in a fair way to extinction, unless this be done. On this moot point, it is alleged, there is not wanting evidence that points in the opposite direction; though what is urged on either side can scarcely be regarded as conclusive.

Mr. Plimsoll's demand for protection to cattle on the ocean voyage is practically certain to elicit a favorable response from the Canadian Parliament, the Government having prepared a bill for that purpose. In the first place, cattle will not be allowed to be embarked till after a reasonable rest after their journey to place of embarkation; and when they get on board, they will be ensured sufficient space, and the protection of firm partitions. They will be inspected before shipping. Thus while every precaution will be used to see that none go on board not in a healthy condition, they will not be liable to the injury and deterioration they have in the past sometimes incurred during the passage. We may not only forgive Mr. Plimsoll's vehemence and excess of zeal, but thank him for having been the means of bringing about a substantial reform in the shipment of Canadian cattle to England. It is desirable that every necessary precaution should be taken to prevent our cattle being scheduled in England, among which inspection previous to shipping is one of the most essential. An attempt will be made by the promoters of the dead meat scheme to get permission to enter American cattle free for slaughtering at Three Rivers; but owing to the danger of the operation, and that it might lead to the scheduling of our cattle in England, it is doubtful whether Parliament will consent.

A motion by a private member to reduce the sugar duties is not likely to carry, and it is safe to say that Mr. Mulock does not expect to succeed. If any change of the kind be contemplated, it would naturally be through the initiative of the Government, which has to look to the Ways and Means. Of the sugar refiners it would be near the truth to say that they have no friends among the body of the people. Under shelter of protecting duties, they have had the indiscretion to promote and take part in, to make possible and maintain, a double combine, which they ought to have known would array the great mass of the public against them. No reasonable person desires to injure them, but they. ought themselves to see the necessity of at once ceasing monopolistic combinations which may injure others. The sugar duties involve a large question of revenue, and in any change that is made the refiners ought to be given to understand that they must cease to foster and uphold injurious combines. If we are largely to extend our trade with the West Indies, some change in the sugar duties will have to be made ; and we need not say that the change that would most help that trade would be a reduction in the duties on refined sugar. This is what the West Indies want, it being more profitable to them to export refined just to our own refiners, though people who have shown themselves regardless of the public welfare cannot expect favors, especially when there is a well grounded fear that those favors would, as in the past, be used to the detriment of the great mass of the people.

THE REPORT OF THE TENANT FARMERS OF THE OLD COUN TRY RESPECTING CANADA.

It was generally known in Canada last year that a delegation of practical farmers from the Old Country had visited us with a view of examining the farming capabilities and character of the country. They came at about harvest time and spread themselves in various directions, making a very thorough examination of farming as carried on in various provinces and districts. They saw a good "deal of the Province of Ontario west of Toronto, and fortunately timed their visit so as to be present at the great agricultural show. They made a thorough examination of all the cultivated parts of Manitoba and the North-West, as well as of British Columbia. It is evident that the delegates looked at things with the practical eyes of experienced farmers, and took careful notes from time to time-remarkably careful notes indeed-of the various points that struck them.

On returning home each member made a careful summary of his observations, and the whole has just appeared in a series of pithy and well-written pamphlets published in England, and mainly intended for circulation there. But we are bound to say that our own government could hardly do a better service to Canadians themselves than to have these narratives circulated as widely as possible here. There is scarcely a man amongst us who would not learn by reading these admirable reports, more than he ever knew before about the country he lives in. And we cannot do a better service to the circle of our readers than to recommend them to get copies of the reports; to read them carefully, and mark, learn, and inwardly digest them. They can be obtained from Ottawa by any book. seller, at a very trifling cost. And we venture to say the effect will be to make every one who reads them appreciate Canada far more highly than they ever did before.

For these reports are not emigration literature of the ordinary kind. Such literature has deservedly become discredited. It was generally got up by men who have but little, if any, practical acquaintance with the subject they write upon; and who simply crowd together all the favorable things they have ever read or heard about the country. Much of what is stated in these emigration pamphlets is manifest exaggeration, and there is no slight sprinkling of nonsense. These farmers' narratives are an absolute contrast to all this. They "neither extenuate" defects where there are defects-and they find plenty of them---" nor set down aught in malice." And it is evident they do not write, as is so often the case, from random

and calculations to support their conclusions. In Manitoba, for example, they give, as we have already said, numbers of instances of individuals who have established themselves in the country, and tell how they have done it; what they began with-generally nothing-how they progressed, how much land they cultivate, and what their experience has been of different styles of farming in different localities, their practical remarks about wheat growing, stock-raising and dairying, about cattle, sheep, and horses, with incidents and anec dotes crowding the page thickly, make their narratives as readable as a novel. There is an almost universal consensus of experience on the part of the settlers of all kinds in Manitoba, that though they had hard experiences for the first year or two, they became more and more comfortable as time went on, so that none would leave now on any consideration.

One of the most striking facts brought out by these farmers is the number of persons who have succeeded in Manitoba who were not farmers before they went thither. We know of course that a large number of Ontario farmers and farmers' sons have settled in the North-West; but of those who have come out from Great Britain fully one-half had had no previous farming experience. They made up for the want of experience by hard work, dogged perseverance and adaptiveness. The last counts for a great deal in any new country, and there have been wonderful developments of it amongst the settlers in Manitoba. The greater number of instances of either partial or absolute failure have arisen from this want of adaptability to circumstances. And all the rest of the failures may be put down to the want of patience or the lack of common sense.

The reports of the two Scotch delegates and that of Col. Fane, a farmer from Lincolnshire, are perhaps the best of the whole. Mr. George Brown, of Caithness, and Mr. John Spier, from the neighborhood of Glasgow, have not only a most observant eye and an admirable critical judgment, but a capital faculty of putting their thoughts into good readable English. The report of Mr. Spier is particularly interesting and covers a great variety of subjects. such as the price of land, various quality of woodlands and farms, buildings, fences, draining, roads, wheat farming, ploughing, sowing, stacking, threshing, straw burning, mixed farming, dairy farming, fruit farm. ing, cattle-ranching, hay-making, wages, fuel, water, &c., &c., in respect to all which his observations are of a keenly practical and common sense character. His remarks about roads are very much to the point, and we quote them as of universal interest. Speaking about Canada in general and not of any one province in particular, he says :

fest exaggeration, and there is no slight sprinkling of nonsense. These farmers' narratives are an absolute contrast to all this. They "neither extenuate" defects where there are defects—and they find plenty of them—" nor set down aught in malice." And it is evident they do not write, as is so often the case, from random recollections; but record the impressions taken down at the time, with facts, figures

by paying a sum in lieu thereof, as he thinks best; most farmers, however, prefer to do their number of days' work. The remedy is to form district road boards, levy an assessment for the maintenance of the roads, appoint a head roadman and put a certain number of men on each length of road according to its importance, and the probability is that the roads will be better and cheaper kept than at present.

"On enquiring into this matter as to the number of days of a year each farmer owni g 100 acres had to furnish, and calculating such at the current rate of wage, I found in the neighborhood of the large towns that the indirect sum the Canadian farmer pays towards the maintenance of his roads is not so very far behind what the British farmer does, and yet he has few worthy of the name of roads after all, in the worst seasons of the year."

The remarks about the capabilities of British Columbia for farming and fruitgrowing will probably surprise those amongst us who have thought of that province simply as a mining and lumbering country. The astonishing development of ranching in the Province of Alberta is also very strongly brought out. The delegates generally considered that draining in various parts of Canada, both in Ontario, the lands adjoining the St. Lawrence in Quebec, and the low level lands in Manitoba, was a prime desideratum, looking to the future. But space forbids our further enlargement.

Let our readers get these reports and read their contents for themselves. We cannot, however, refrain from quoting the concluding words of Mr. George Brown's report. After saying that no man will regret going to Canada if he makes up his mind to work and exercise reasonable caution, he finishes with this sentence :----"I conclude by giving it the highest praise a man can give, viz. : Were it possible for me to break all the ties and change the responsibilities which surround me here, I would go to Canada and stay there."

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

It was understood that a party of well known gentlemen from Quebec and Ontario had gone with Mr. Van Horne from the East to meet the new steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, the "Empress of India," on her arrival from China at Vancouver. But it was not generally known that the astute president of that road had arranged to astonish this continent by demonstrating, with a special train returning, that the distance between Vancouver and Montreal, 2,906 miles, could be made in less than four days, instead of the usual six. There is little wonder, therefore, that the excitement in Montreal was great and the crowd at the C. P. R. station large when on Sunday afternoon last it was given out that Mr. Van Horne and his friends, who had left Vancouver on Thursday, April 30th, were nearing Montreal at the rate of 50 to 60 miles an hour. The train of eight cars arrived in that city at 5.40 p.m., having come from Vancouver in 92 hours and 40 minutes, after having been delayed three hours by a mud slide in the Rocky Mountains. The run is described as the quickest ever made across this continent, and it

p.m., thus making the time from Yokohama to Montreal less than fifteen days, which is, we believe, an unprecedented feat.

The following memorandum shows what has been accomplished by passengers by this now celebrated steamer and train: Mr. W. H. Brenner left Yokohama on the 17th ult. and arrived in New York on the morning of May 3rd, beating the record by long odds. Mr. C. A. L. Dunn left Shanghai, China, on the night of the 11th of April, within twelve hours of the departure of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer via Suez canal, and expects to reach Liverpool some time in advance of the steamer in question. Some American passengers reached Boston Sunday morning, making the trip from Yokohama to the Hub in 14 days 13 hours and 30 minutes.

Such achievements tend to establish belief in the confident expression of Mr. Van Horne that within a few years it will be possible to traverse by C. P. R, the distance between Vancouver and Montreal in 72 hours. And Sir George Baden-Powell's prediction in the volume "To the East, Westward," that the time of 21 days from Yokohama to Liverpool would shortly be made by the way of Canada, approaches falfilment.

The party accompanying Mr. Van Horne consisted of Messrs. R. B. Angus, John Cassils, Montreal; John I. Davidson, president of the Toronto Board of Trade; E. B. Osler, and W. D. Matthews, Toronto; C. W. Meysenburg, Chicago; Hon. Donald Mc-Innes, Hamilton; George A, Kirkpatrick, M.P. for Frontenac; P. A. Paterson, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific, and W. A. Grant, private secretary to Mr. Van Horne. The train consisted of baggage and mail car, two sleeping cars, an observation car, two private cars, the dining car and a colonist car for the employes of the train. Engines were changed twenty. two times in the four days and nights. Some of these gentlemen had been across the continent before, but to those who had not, the variety of country traversed, the scenery of the route, the growth of traffic, the administration of the railway, are a source of wonder and of delighted comment. Any one who has seen all this in a trip from ocean to ocean will share the enthu siasm of the president of the Toronto Board of Trade, a practical Scotchman. Said that gentleman, in an address at Vancouver, "So much impressed am I by what I have seen and learned, so far does our country and this great railway exceed what I had heard and read, and the ideals I had formed, that I deem the trip which we were privileged to make by far the most valuable education as to the future of Canada, and the possibilities of this route that could have been given me. It is my belief now that no man in Canada who has not seen his country from the Atlantic to the Pacific can adequately legislate for it; and I should like to see it made obligatory upon every member of the Canadian Parliament to make the trip from Lake Nipissing to Prince Albert and Victoria."

--" How is your friend doing out in Helena, Mont?" "Oh, he's carrying everything before him." "Good ! what business is he in?" "He's a waiter in a restaurant."-St. Paul Globe.

A SHIP RAILWAY ACROSS WEST ONTARIO.

Various methods have been proposed of late years to shorten transportation routes and cheapen carriage for western grain to the Atlantic. One proposal is a ship canal or a ship railway across the State of Michigan from near St. Joseph on Lake Michigan to, say, Monroe, on Lake Erie, and a similar canal or ship railway through American territory from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, thence by various routes to tide water. Another project mooted is a waterway which shall utilize French River, Lake Nipissing, the Mattawa and the Ottawa in carrying large craft from Lake Huron to Montreal. But the one which appears by far the cheapest and the most direct is to construct a shiprailway from a point near Collingwood on Georgian Bay, to Lake Ontario at Toronto, and thus save the navigation of the River and Lake St. Clair, the River Detroit and Lake Erie.

The latter is the plan which, according to a paper read before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers by E. L. Corthell, C E., who has been associated with the late Captain Eads, of Mississippi River fame, presents the greatest advantages. It has received added publicity from having been brought, on Wednesday last, to the attention of the United States Senate Committee on Trade and Transportation, during the sitting of that body at Buffalo.

A representative deputation from Toronto were received by the committee, of which Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, is chairman, and Messrs. Hale, of Maine, Gray, of Delaware, and Dolph of Oregon, members. The first presentation of the case for the Hurontario Ship Railway was made by Mr. Kivas Tully, C.E., as from an engineering point of view. Afterwards, Mr. David Blain enlarged upon the commercial and economic aspects of the project, and Mr. James Hedley, representing the Board of Trade committee appointed to investigate the subject, made a brief address. Mr. Hoar had read the paper of Mr. Corthell and was impressed with the scheme. The Senate committee expressed lively interest in the Chignecto Ship Railway, about the progress and early completion of which the delegation was able to afford them information.

PREFERENCES BY INSOLVENT PERSONS.

During the past session of the Legislature of Ontario, section 2 of the Act respecting Assignments and Preferences by Insolvent Persons has been amended on account of decisions by a majority of the judges of the Court of Appeal, which entirely changed the generally accepted meaning of the Act. The amendment, which was introduced and engineered through the House by Mr. G. B. Smith, the member for East York, recites that no insolvent debtor shall, within sixty days of his insolvency being known to any one of his creditors, make a transfer for preferential assignment to any one or more of his creditors, of any any one or more of his creditors, of any persons who can speak authoritatively as well part of his estate which will lessen the as knowingly."

value of the whole estate to the other creditors.

In many cases gross injustice has been perpetrated since the decisions under the old Act were given by the Court of Appeal, which Judge Armour, in delivering judgment in the case of Lamb v. Young, facetiously called "Amendments to the Act," which controlled his judgment. Among such instances is a case of a creditor getting a preferential assignment from a debtor on the very day of the meeting of the latter's creditors. All honest creditors will feel grateful to the legislature for passing the amendment which thus guards their interests.

MUNICIPALITIES AND COMPANIES.

A company has been formed in England, with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling, to buy up gas and water works in Canada and the. United States, and has secured Sir Charles Tupper for president. Before any transfers of the kind contemplated are made in Canada, an opportunity ought to be given to the municipalities to secure the works, which would constitute one of the most legitimate sources of revenue. To secure this object, the municipal corporations of cities ought to see that the necessary legislation is obtained this session. It would, however, be to little purpose that the towns and cities should own their gas and water works unless they are to be dealt with on business principles, that is, worked with a view to making a moderate profit. The objection that citizens should share the benefits in the shape of decreased rates, is confusing; they would equally share it if it came in the form of profit, and profit would have to be paid if private companies owned the works. The proposition to reduce the water rates in Toronto below the cost of production and throw the difference on the general rate, is one of those abnormal and monstrous propositions which are liable to crop up from time to time. A proposal to lower the street railway fares to cost is nearly, if not quite, as unbusiness like. Such proposals are made not because they point to the best policy, but because they are popular with certain classes. Some contend that sewing girls should enjoy discriminating rates on the ground that they are not as well off as some other people. But here, as elsewhere, the rule of equal rights should prevail. To set up any other rule would be to make a privileged class, with a tendency to pauperization. Privilege may be on a high or a low grade, and it is equally unjustifiable when it is on one or the other. When a municipal corporation undertakes to supply gas, water, or street railway carriage, it enters into a business operation, and the only safe thing for it to do is to conduct it on business principles. If it departs from this rule, it fosters favoritism, which has injustice for its correlative; for it is impossible to favor one class without injuring others.

⁻The New York Evening Post says what is very true, but not very novel, thus :--" The trade journal addresses itself to those fully acquainted with the subject of which it treats ; consequently those who write for it must be

LEGISLATION AFFECTING TRUS-TEES AND LOAN COMPANIES.

Some reference to the new Ontario Act respecting the duties, powers and liabilities of trustees, may be of interest to many readers. The powers conferred by this Act are in addition to the powers conferred by any instrument creating a trust.

Trustees, unless expressly forbidden, are permitted now to invest in terminable debentures or debenture stocks of companies authorised to loan moneys on mortgage of real estate. The debenture must be registered and transferable only on the books of the company. The investment is limited to (A) companies having a capitalized, fixed, paid-up and permanent stock amounting to at least \$500,000, having a reserve fund of not less than 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital, and the stock of which has a marketable value of not less than 25 per cent. premium, and which have, during the ten years preceding the date of investment, paid six per cent. dividend on its ordinary stock. (B) Or to gas and water companies, or building societies having a capitalized, fixed, paid-up and permanent stock amounting to at least \$100,000, and a reserve fund of fifteen per cent. of its paidup capital, the stock of which has a marketable value of not less than seven per cent. premium, and which had, during the ten years prior to the investment, paid a dividend of six per cent. on the ordinary stock.

Investments shall not be made in the debentures of a company of class (A) which has not obtained an Order in Council approving of investments in its debentures. Such approval is not to be granted if the company has not kept strictly within its legal powers in relation to borrowing and investment. The Order in Council giving such approval may be revoked.

Powers are given to trustees to appoint solicitors, bankers and agents, and trustees making such appointments are relieved from liability for the dealing of trust funds consequent upon such appointment if the appointee is not permitted to control the trust fund for an unreasonable period. Other provisions are made with regard to the conduct of affairs by trustees, placing them in a fairer position than they have previously occupied. The provisions provide in general terms that they should not be liable for losses to the estate if they act as prudent business men should do.

The Act respecting Loan Companies has been passed to follow in its terms the Revised Statutes of Canada, Chap. 119, Sec. 88 to 92, and 94 to 102, as amended by the Statute of Canada 1887, Chap. 20, and therefore effects no real change in the law respecting loan companies. The policy of passing Dominion and Provincial Acts which use the same terms and which deal with questions as to which there may be doubt as to whether the right of legislation exists with the Dominion or Provincial Parliament, is much to be commended.

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

From the monthly return of the Toronto Board of Trade for April, 1891, we gather that the aggregate of foreign exports and imports that month was \$1,719,362, consisting of imported goods to the value of \$1,486,256, and exports, \$233,106. In the preceding April the figures were: imports, \$1,366,785, and exports, \$190,883. Total, \$1,557,668.

The increase of imports was mainly in free goods, iron and steel articles, and coal. There was no increase, but a decrease in imports of dry goods, and the variation in other merchandise is not romarkable.

IMPORTS.

| IMPORTS. | |
|--|--|
| April, 1891. Souther States and Souther States and | April, 1890. \$ 90,819 46,624 44,423 63,880 138,167 |
| Total dry goods \$377,585 | \$383,913 |
| Books and pamphlets \$371,585 Books and pamphlets \$33,169 Grain of all kinds 16,871 Coal, anthracite 43,368 " bituminous 45,770 Drugs and medicines 21,136 Earthen and chinaware 19,318 Fruit, green and dried 32,424 Glass and glassware 23,714 Iron and steel goods 142,667 Jewellery and watches 19,208 Leather goods 19,159 Musical instruments 16,283 Paper goods 43,399 | \$41,893 4,759 32,917 33,966 19,727 14,445 31,909 21,554 124,610 19,157 25,223 12,932 |
| Seeds 11,432 Spirits and wines 6,596 Wood goods 16,403 | 37,275 19,685 7,654 27,175 |

Among exports, the item of animals and their produce is swelled last month by shipment of meats which were absent from the list of the previous April. We observe, too, that while the shipment of barley is much less—54,032 bushels as compared with 147,733 bushels in April, 1890—that of beans and peas shows an increase, as does the entry "other articles."

| Total | | \$182,785 |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Miscellaneous | | 09,410 |
| | 83,417 | 69.418 |
| | 37.826 | 20,554 |
| The Field | 68,918 | 75,855 |
| The Forest | 25,337 | 16.951 |
| The Fisheries | 588 | |
| | 62 | \$ 7 |
| Produce of A The Mine | pril, '91. | April, '90. \$ 7 |
| GOODS THE PRODUCT OF CAN | | PORTED. |

ACCIDENTS AND INSURANCE.

According to the return as to the injury or loss of life on railways, issued by the Board of Trade of the United Kingdom last month, there are a great variety of causes to which the victims were themselves contributory. The death-roll numbers 1,135, and the ininjured amounted to no fewer than 11,568. When those figures, however, come to be ana lysed, says the Glasgow Herald, "it will be found that so far from serving as a basis on which any indictment of carelessness can be brought against the management of our railways, they bear remarkable testimony to the safety with which their vast and constantly increasing traffic is carried on." Fifty-nine employes were killed and 6,847 injured in G. B. and Ireland while working on the line or unloading express carts or other vehicles connected with traffic. This reduces the mortality in the course of public traffic to 1,076-precisely the same as in 1889. Another class of accidents has to be eliminated before we reach the catasresponsible. More than seventy persons, for example, committed saicide on railways, while two hundred and fifty were killed when in the act of trespassing on lines. Between twenty and thirty met their deaths by rashly attempting to enter trains in motion or to leave them before they had stopped.

"Will you take \$10,000 on this risk?" asked the clerk of a prominent accident manager whom I happened to be visiting the other day. The clerk subjoined the information that the applicant was a minister. "Don't want it," said the manager. "This leg and arm business is becoming a very threatening feature of the accident insurance," he added. "The cases of self-mutilation are becoming too frequent for the comfort of the companies. The worst feature is the liability of these cases to develop into death losses. In a certain, or rather an uncertain, percentage of cases where a leg or an arm is shot off, blood poisoning or some other dangerous condition is liable to set in and destroy the patient's life. We have paid several death losses where we were convinced the original accident was premeditated by the insured, for the purpose of winning the indemnity for the loss of a limb."-Insurance Age.

LEGAL NOTES.

It is very important to note that section 9 of the Act respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors has been held to be ultra vires of the Ontario Legislature. Assignments for benefit of creditors held not to take precedence over an execution in the sheriff's hands-such is the opinion of the Chief Justice of Ontario, Sir Thomas Galt, who has given judgment upon the question argued before him of the constitutionality of section 9 of the Assignments and Preferences Act, R.S.O., ch. 124. The cause in question was that of Union Bank v. Neville, in which the plaințiffs recovered judgment and issued execution against the defendant, under which the sheriff of Carleton, in February last, seized the goods of the defendant. At about that date the defendant made an assignment under the Act, for the benefit of creditors, to John Moran. The assignee thereupon claimed the property in the hands of the sheriff, who applied to the Master in Chambers for an interpleader order, or else for directions what he should do with the goods. The Master made an order directing the sheriff to deliver up the goods to Moran, the assignee. The plaintiffs appealed, and Chief Justice Galt heard argument first in Chambers, and then directed that the case should be re-argued in court, upon notice to the Attorney-General for Canada and Ontario, as an important constitutional point arose upon the objection of the execution creditors that section 9 of R. S. O. ch. 124, "an assignment for the general benefit of creditors under this Act shall take precedence of all judgments and of all executions not completely executed by payment," is ultra vires of the Ontario Legislature as being in effect a bankruptcy provision. The case was then argued over again before the learned Chief Justice in court, by eminent counsel on behalf of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, as well as for the parties.

employes were killed and 6,847 injured in G. B. and Ireland while working on the line or unloading express carts or other vehicles connected with traffic. This reduces the mortality in the course of public traffic to 1,076--precisely the same as in 1889. Another class of accidents has to be eliminated before we reach the catastrophes for which the companies must be held

⁻A half-yearly dividend has been declared by the Quebec Bank. The rate is seven per cent. per annum.

Edgar v. Central Bank, 15 A.R. 200. The court in that case was equally divided, and in consequence the judgment of the judge in the first instance was upheld and the appeal dismissed. The question which I have now to consider was not raised in that case, and in giving judgment Burton, J. A., who was one of what may be called the majority, says :-" This case does not call for an expression of opinion as to sec. 9, which gives an effect to the assignment which savours more of bankruptcy than any to which I have yet referred, but I prefer reserving my opinion until some case arises which renders it necessary to place a construction upon it." In the same case Paterson, J. A., who agreed with Burton, J. A., in upholding the judgment, states : "This (sec. 9) strikes me as being a very peculiar enactment. It certainly conveys the impression of providing for something beyond the scope of a voluntary assignment by a debtor, and it thus introduces a new consideration into the ultra vires discussion. It cannot, however, affect in any way the claim of this plaintiff against these defendants, and it will be the safer course to reserve the discussion of it until it becomes more directly in question." After these judgments it is impossible to say that the question which is now before me has been decided. In Clarkson v. Severs, 17 O.R., Boyd, C., says :-- " If it be the right construction under sec. 9 that it passed the money to the assignce for creditors, that is giving a higher right than the debtor had, and it strikes me the provision would be ultra vires as being a bankruptcy provision." The . . section in question is as follows :

"An assignment for the general benefit of creditors under this Act shall take precedence of all judgments and of all executions not completely executed by payment, subject to the lien, if any, of an execution creditor for his costs, where there is but one execution in the sheriff's hands, or to the lien, if any, of a creditor for his costs who has the first execu-tion in the sheriff's hands."

It appears to me that this is conferring on the assignment a much greater effect than the assignor could himself have exercised. At the time when the assignment in the present case was made there were two executions in the sheriff's hands, and the goods seized by him were about the value of \$8,975, which were more than sufficient to pay the judgments. After the seizure had been made claims were made by two parties as chattel mortgagees, and the question now is whether or not the assignee is entitled to take these goods out of the possession of the sheriff. It is manifest that the assignor himself had no such authority, and it appears to me that that being the case he could confer no such right on his assignee.

By the words of the statute itself, it is plain that the provisions are to have effect only in cases of insolvent debtors or persons on the eve of insolvency, consequently to attribute to an assignment under the statute a power to remove goods in the hands of the sheriff under execution against an insolvent must, in my opinion, be considered as an Act relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency, which, by the 21st sub-section of section 91 of the B.N.A. Act, is exclusively vested in the Dominion Parliament The order made originally by Parliament The order made originally by the learned Master in Chambers must be set aside with costs, and the goods restored to the custody of the sheriff.

A new scheme has been proposed by the Can. Pacific Railway for attracting tourists to Canada. A number of oil paintings will be obtained of scenery along their line, especially in the Rocky Mountain division, and sent to all the noted picture galleries of America and Europe. This, they think, will attract the attention of tourists to the Dominion.

THE CENTRAL BANK LIQUIDATION. | will be retained. A corresponding reduction

We have derived from the liquidators of the Central Bank of Canada some interesting particulars as to the condition of the affairs of this bank, and as to the amount already paid, or in hand to be paid to its creditors. Some ninety-three cents in the dollar of all the obligations has already been declared, and mostly paid. The amount collected by the liquidators up to date is \$1,800,336, and the amount already paid in cash aggregates \$1,629,126. The dividends paid in cash amount to \$1,422,-388. And the expenses of realization have thus far been \$113,466.

We learn from the liquidators' statement that they have

\$56,839 28

| In | cash | at | their | ored | lit | in | the |
|----|--------|------|-------|------|-----|----|------|
| 0 | Canadi | ian. | Bank | of | Co | mm | erce |

| Cash on hand for deposit | 574 | 34 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----|
| Dividends declared and unpaid | 6,130 | 00 |
| Circulation unredeemed | 2,627 | 50 |
| " redeemed | 149,800 | 00 |
| Claims filed and allowed are | 1.744.835 | 49 |
| " set off against liabilities. | 154,267 | 36 |
| " paid in full on judgment | • | |

of court 55,508 44 There is yet due to claimants ... 112,671 61 Some contributory matters are still in suit,

and others in process of settlement. One claim against the bank by the Canada Shipping Co. is in appeal.

The receipts were :

| From double liability of shareholders | \$302,190 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| " current bills | 524,499 |
| " dishonored bills | 529,996 |
| " overdrawn accounts | 177,584 |
| Insolvent estates | |

Interest... Certain life assurance premiums have been paid in order that the liquidators might preserve the securities they held. " No computation of values of unrealized assets has been made, that no one may be prejudiced by any disparagement of his solvency." And interest was not computed on unrealized assets, the value of which is subject to change. When we recall the predictions freely made that no more than fifty cents on the dollar would ever be realized by creditors of this ill-starred concern, praise must be given to its liquidators far the patience, forbearance and skill with which they have thus far performed a difficult and tedious task.

IMPLEMENT FIRMS AMALGAMATE.

An amalgamation of the interests of the Massey Manufacturing Co., this city, and that of the A. Harris, Son & Co., Brantford, has been completed. The nominal capital is fixed at \$5,000,000. In future the business of these companies will be conducted under the style of the Massey-Harris Co. ((limited). This consolidation of interests is an important one, as every one who has paid the least attention to the business of making agricultural implements knows that, as a whole, it has long been unsatisfactory. Few, if any, of the companies made any money the last two or three years. Indeed, several of them have failed, and during the winter two very old and respectable companies thought it best to wind up and save what they had, if anything remained. Under these circumstances, the new arrangement between two important concerns cannot fail to benefit all directly interested, now the new company will have all the advantages of both the old concerns. It will possess all their patents, their combined experience, and, we presume, the best methods of both will be adopted. Thus the cost of production may be lessened. A larger saving will also be effected in the sales department, for fewer agents will be required, and doubtless only the most efficient

may also take place in the number of warehouses and offices. All the savings thus effected will not reach the shareholders' pockets, much as they may expect it. At least, such has, in the end, proved to be the experience of similar combinations; and it is well that it should be so. The chief place of business of the Massey-Harris Co. will be in Toronto. It appears likely that the old shareholders will practically control the new company, as the provisional directors and applicants for the charter are: H. A. Massey, Alanson Harris, J. Kerr Osborne, Lyman M. Jones, W. E. H. Massey, J. N. Shenstone, C. D. Massey and T. J. McBride.

A CONTRAST.

A correspondent in Galt was good enough to call attention some days ago to a paragraph which appeared in our Summary columns on April 24th, respecting two failures in that town, as lacking in due perspective. He considered that the impression naturally left upon the mind of a reader by the sentences concerning Messrs. Dakin, the brass-founder, and Strickland, the dry goods dealer, respectively, did less than justice to either. And he suggested that further enquiry into the circum. stances of these two failures would lead us to modify our slight strictures in the one case and occasion more severe comment in the other.

We have accordingly sought, from independent sources, further light, and now give the conclusions of our later correspondents. The cause of Mr. Dakin's troubles appears to have been want of sufficient capital of his own at the outset, the buildings and plant having been mostly purchased with borrowed money. Also, lack of judgment as to the extent of his ability to turn over stock. He consequently bought too heavily of gas fixtures, etc., on credit, in the hope of realizing on them in time to pay bills at maturity and pocket a good margin. After keeping afloat for eight years he was suddenly, and, it would seem, unexpectedly, cornered by bankers and creditors outside. He considers he can pay 100 cent in the dollar, but the assignce is not prepared to guarantee over 75c. on the dollar, which is a comparatively good showing. Mr. Dakin's best market was at home, where he supplied special brass goods to local foundries. Not content with this, he often travelled throughout western Ontario to extend his trade, but came into competition with larger concerns at Toronto and Montreal, and in this way probably spent more than the business obtained warranted. "He is deserving of success," says one writer, "|for he is steady in his habits, also young, energetic and ambitious."

Quite another story is told of Strickland, whose business methods seemed peculiarly reckless. He started as a dry goods salesman, inherited \$3,000 at his father's death a few years ago, and bought out a merchant tailor's stock. Having continued this business about six months, he sold out and started again in another stand in house furnishings, which lasted a year or more, when he sold out again, and opened out in another part of the town with bankrupt stocks. He sold this business within a month, and is said in each case to have sacrificed. "Strange to say," the correspondent goes on, "his credit with wholesalers always appeared good. The last and crowning act I heard of was the purchase of goods at four months, that were almost im. mediately after delivery here sold to a local

wholesalers' account is not due for some months yet."

There is, we confess, much in the description given of the first of these cases to create sympathy for the man who, with fair intentions, but miscalculating the volume of his business, the proportion of his expenses, and the strength of competition, found his resources inadequate, and in spite of enterprising exertion was forced to the wall. For the other, according to the accounts given of his career, one can come to no other conclusion than that he is one of those persons who are a constant injury to trade and should be kept out of it. In his case the folly of too liberal credit by wholesale houses seems to find the fullest illustration.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of this company held in London, Eng., last summer, it was decided to change the date of closing the year's business from 31st March to 31st December. Consequently the figures for last year cover a period of only nine months, and, therefore, no close comparison as to the amount of business, etc., done in the two years can now be made. We are told, however, that 1890 is a marked improvement on recent years. It is satis. factory to note that the reforms proposed at that meeting have been carried out. A careful selection of the company's then existing risks has been made, and the amount at risk has been cut down; the capital has also been reduced. Out of the special fund then made there is a balance of £36,950 on hand. In addi. tion to this there is a further sum of £65,220 surplus receipts for 9 months from the fire insurance account, which is also carried forward against unexpired risks. These two amounts are estimated to be considerably in excess of the sum necessary to provide for losses likely to arise. So that the company ought now to be in good shape. Its Canadian business has been carefully managed, and it is, upon the whole, satisfactory. The Company has, through Mr. Blackburn, its Canadian manager, re-entered the Province of Quebec, and Toronto will hereafter be the head office for Ontario and Quebec. The shareholders having a five per cent. dividend allotted to them, cannot reasonably complain.

INSURANCE NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Hamilton Board of Fire Underwriters held last week, Mr. Seneca Jones was elected president ; E. G. Payne, vice-president, and George C. Young, secretary.

The recent fires in the town of Essex have renewed the clamors of the residents for a fire apparatus. The contemplated outlay is \$26,-500.

According to the Coaticook Observer, there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among policy holders of the E. T. Mutal Insurance Co. thereabout. The farmers think that between the butchers and the insurance companies they will surely be ruined.

By enactment of the Ontario Legislature, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. has recently been given power to lend money on real estate in this province, on money on real estate in this province, on debentures of any Ontario municipality, on stocks and bonds such as its charter permits, and to buy and sell mortgages. It is author-ized also to acquire and hold real and lease. In the store state, secretary treasurer, Mr. Alf. Lemieux. Council: Messrs. Edm. Dupre, J. B. Michaud, J. I. Garneau, Dr. Lacerte, P. J. Montreuil, Chs. Darreau, Ls. Ed. Cou-ture, L. Aug. Carrier, E. Belleau, Alp. Desjar-dins, Alb. Lambert and Jos. Verreault.

dealer for CASH, under wholesale cost. The hold property in Ontario for the purposes of its business. The annual value of this property, exclusive of any buildings which it may erect thereon, shall not, without the consent o the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, exceed \$25,000.

The estimated capital invested in electric light plants within the past ten years is given as \$120,000,000. Fully two-thirds of this amount has been invested in the last five years, and from this fact some idea may be had of the rapid spread of the business. We can also get an idea of the large area of property which is interested in the absolute security of this most potent and dangerous force. No doubt it can be made nearly as safe from the danger of starting fires as the electrical experts claim, but it is unfortunately true that buildings are not always wired by experts. -Insurance World.

LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.

Darktown Dude (softly) : "Do dey miss me at home, do dey miss me? T'wood be an assurance mos' deah-"

Old man with club (in the rear) : "Yas, les' de 'sessment covahs yo' fun'ral 'spenses.''-Ins. Chronicle.

One of the highest courts in Italy has given utterance to this extraordinary decision : "There is nothing to prevent two different persons, for their own personal convenience, insuring against fire the same objects with the same company. In such a case, should a fire take place, the company is bound to pay to each of the insured, not the actual loss as decided by experts, but the full sum mentioned in the policy for which the premium was paid."

MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for week ending 7th May, 1891, were as under :

| May | 1 2 4 5 6 7 | 1,662,614 1,379,418 1,981,396 1,738,117 | Balances. \$165,181 165,726 242,278 535,456 249,726 154,200 |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| Tot | al | . \$9,575,952 | \$1,512,567 |
| Last Cor. v | week | \$8,980,657 \$9,704,613 | \$1,573,007 \$1,346,386 |
| | | | |

-The memorial respecting the Dougall Rock in Detroit River, prepared by the vessel owners of the Great Lakes for presentation to the Canadian Government, described a menace to navigation which ought to be removed. For many years this isolated and peculiar rock has been known and carefully avoided by navigators; but the other night a swift steamer, of a line which carries hundreds of passengers at a time, and is looked on as one of the safest in our western waters, got out of her course in thick weather, and instead of running upon the gently shelving shore, off which she could have been pulled unharmed, tore her bottom to pieces on Dougall Rock. The obstruction is in Canadian waters, and should receive the immediate attention of the Ottawa authorities.

-Levis, opposite Quebec, has a live board of trade with 54 members. It held its annual meeting on the 80th of last month. The officers were elected as per the following list : President, Mr. T. Paradis; vice-president, Mr. Theo. Arsenault ; secretary treasurer, Mr. Alf.

THE UNITED STATES MONEY MARKET.

Henry Clews & Co.'s Circular of 2nd instant has the following from Mr. Clews on the American financial situation. He says he believes in well-sustained prices :

A good deal of foolish talk about the future of the money market has been excited by probable demands upon the Treasury resulting from the extraordinary appropriations of the last Congress. Attention to the matter was emphasized by Secretary Foster's action in discontinuing the purchase of 41 per cent. bonds for the avowed purpose of 'reserving the residue of the 41 per cent loss for adjust the residue of the 44 per cent. loan for adjust-ment within the fiscal year which begins on the 1st day July next.' This action on his part was simply a precautionary measure, and one to be emphatically endorsed. In the present condition of the money market, there is no occasion whatever for the Treasury buying bonds to satisfy currency demands. The apprehensions that the Treasury will be unable to meet its obligations are altogether groundless, and can only be attributed to ignorance, else to rumors circulated for speculative and political effect. The fear of any entrenchment upon the traditional \$100,000,000 gold reserve arises only from lack of knowledge as to the Treasury's real condition. At the present time there is in the Treasury over \$142,000,000 The banks hold \$28,000,000 of Government deposits; in addition to which the Treasury holds about \$20,000,000 fractional silver, and about \$15,000,000 against which no certificates have been issued. Excluding the 100 millions gold held for redemption of United States notes, here are resources available of not less than 105 millions. Differences of opinion may exist about the wisdom and extravagance of a Congress which imposed such a burden upon the Treasury; and in certain quarters efforts are certainly being made to exaggerate the changes in policy thus imposed; but all fears respecting the latter's ability to meet every probable demand are too absurd to deserve serious consideration. A good deal of specula-tive capital will be made out of any new departure in Treasury policy which circum-stances may require, but those who are relying upon the possibility of the United States entering the market as a borrower next fall are likely to find themselves very much deceived."

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTBEAL, May 6th, 1891.

| STOCKS. | Highest. | Lowest. | Total. | Sellers. | Buyers. | A verage. 1890. |
|------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|
| Montreal. | 2233 | 223 | 13 | 2254 | 223 | 229 |
| Montreal xd | 219 | 219 | 4 | 220 | 218 | 225 |
| Ontario | 1161 | | | 120 | 117 | 420 |
| People's | 37 | 971 | 3 5 | 991 | 97 | 100 |
| Molsons | 1561 | 1561 | 45 | 160 | 155 | 100 |
| Toronto | | | | | 100 | •••• |
| J. Cartier | 101 | 100 | 5 | | | 100 |
| Merchants | 149 | 1481 | 58 | 149 | 148 | 147 |
| Commerce | 129 | 129 | 42 | 130 | 129 | 1287 |
| Union | | | | | | 100 |
| Mon. Teleg | 103 | 103 | 25 | 104 | 1034 | 97 |
| Rich. & Ont | 60 | 58 1 | 251 | 60 | 59 | 611 |
| Street Ry | | | • • • • • • | 190 | 186 | 206 |
| do. new stock | | | | | | |
| Gas | 202 | 202 | 3 | 205 | 2011 | 2011 |
| do. new stock | | | | | | |
| C. Pacific | 79 § | 791 | 1925 | 79 | 79 | 791 |
| do. land g. b'ds | • • • • • • • | | ••••• | | | 109 |
| N. W Land | • • • • • • | · · · · · · · · | · •• • • • • • | 77 | 76 | 821 |
| Bell Telephone | •••• | •••• | 10 | | | 95 |
| Montreal 4% | • • • • • • • | •••• | | ••••• | | |
| | | | a.a | | | |

Rubber ink erasers take away rust spots from polished cutlery without injuring the same.—Hardware.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 6th, 1891.

ASHES.—One lot of 95 bris. has come to hand from Picton, but the bulk of spring receipts has yet to come forward. There is a fair demand in a small way, and as stocks are light at moment, prices have recovered a little. First quality pots, which were as low as \$4.40, are again quoted at \$4.50, seconds \$3.65. A few pearls have come in but no sales are reported. The above mentioned lot of pote has not yet been offered in the market.

CEMENTS, &c.-The first Newcastle steamer, the "Fremona," is in with a considerable lot of cement, and the "Grecian," from London, has also a fair lot, so that the siege is raised, and prices are easier. For large blocks the quo-ta ions are now \$2.15 to 2.50. In a jobbing way we quote \$2.25 to 2.60. A few Scotch firebricks are now on the wharf and selling at \$18, but there are no new supplies of Glenboag, which are still held at \$30.

FISH .-- There is no present demand for any lines of pickled fish, and values are altogether nominal. Some lots of fresh B.C. salmon are coming forward, and 16 to 17c. is asked in C8.868. Finnan haddies, 74c.; boneless fish, 41 to 6c.

FURS.--Trade in raw furs keeps exceedingly quiet. Receipts are small, being mainly some moderate lots of spring rats, which are rather weaker; 20c. is being paid for selected lots, but the tendency is downwards. Other lines as be-fore. We quote :-Beaver \$4.50 to 5.00; bear, ing to stripe and quality.

GROCKRIES.—The rush of shipments by first boats is now over, and general business does not show very much growth as yet. Matters in the interior do not seem to "liven up" as they ought, and country orders are small as a rule, and not too frequent. The main enquiry is for teas, of which a good many are selling in a small way. Prices of Japans are steadily held. No samples of new Japans have yet been shown, but the steamer leaving about this time is reported to have a few parcels for the Canadian market. The season is reported from a week to ten days later than usual. Greens are reported stronger in New York from one to two cents. Molasses is higher; a le of 100 puncheons of Barbadoes was made the other day at 36c. per gal., and in a jobbing waa $37\frac{1}{2}$ c. is now the figure. The last quotation from the islands is 17c., equal to 364c . laid down here. Syrups not in demand. Sugar just as it was. Granulated at the refinery 640.; just as it was. Granulated at the rennery ogo; yellows, 5 to 5§c. Dried fruits in slow demand at figures last quoted. New crop rice is ex-pected to be in the market by first June. At the moment there is only a little common D. A. available here. In canned goods toma-toes are very firm locally at \$1.50 for standard brands, but some jobbing French houses are seid to be making a ont of \$1.25 in the commtry Sainto be making a cut of \$1.25 in the country. Salmon firmer at \$1.40 to 1.45. In spices, to-baccos, &c., there is nothing new to note.

HIDES.—For green hides local dealers are paying on the basis of 6c. per lb. for No. 1, and making sales to tanners at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c. Dry hides are reported firmer by $\frac{2}{3}$ of a cent for Cordors, and tanners hold that leather made from this stock must advance in price.

LEATHER.—Business continues to be of rather an "off" character, and no transactions of any consequence are reported. Dry hides are firmer, and tanners write that stock made from Cordova hides is likely to be advanced. At the moment prices are without change. The English market is reported quiet, but the first outward steamers now loading here will take some considerable lots of sole and some take some considerable lots of sole and some fair lots of black leather. We quote :--Spanish sole, B.A., No 1, 21 to 230.; do., No. 2, Spanish sole, B.A., No 1, 21 to 23c.; do., No. 2, B.A., 17 to 18c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No.2, ditto, 16 to 17c.; No. 1, China, none to be had; No. 1 slaughter, 22 to 25c.; No. 2 do., 21 to 22c.; American cak sole, 39 to 48c.; British cak sole, 38 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto, heavy, 28 to 38c.; grained, 32 to 34c.; Bootch grained, 32 to 37c.; splits, large, 16 to 24c.; do., small, 12 to 15c.; calf-splits, 32 to 38c.; calfskins (35 to 40 lbs.), 50 to 60c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 80c. masst absensitin lings, 30 to 40c.; har-Soc.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 400.; har-ness, 23 to 290.; buffed cow, 12 to 140.; pebbled cow, 12 to 15c.; rough, 20 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE .- Trade in heavy METALS AND HARDWARE.—Trade in heavy metals remains notably dull, and we can hear of no lots moving. The Glasgow iron warrant market shows considerable recovery, quota-tions having gone as high as 49/1d., with last cabled figures at 48/11d. Local quotations are lower in view of the near arrival of new sup-

plies, though no new stock has come on vessels yet reported. Calder pig. to arrive, is quoted at \$21.50; Carnbroe, \$19.50. The London-derry people have got a new furnace into blast, from which they calculate an enlarged out-put; their Siemens' No. 1 is quoted at \$22. Bar iron unchanged. In Canada plates there is nothing new, and quotations held. Tin plates as scarce as before reported; a fair lot of charcoal sold the other day at \$5 00; some new stock just arrived is costing somewhat beyond that figure. Terne plates coming forward will cost figure Terne plates coming forward will cost \$7.75 to 8.25. Lead dull, a twenty-five ton lot on wharf could be had at \$3.60 in an ordinary way; our quotations hold. We quote :---Coltness, no stock, to import, \$22.50; Calder, No. 1, \$22 to 22.50; Calder, No. 3, \$21.50; Summerlee, \$22; Eglinton, \$20.00; Gartsherrie, \$22.50; Carn-broe, \$21 to 21.50; Shotts, \$21.50 to 22.00; Middleeboro, \$18 to arrive; cast sorap rail-way chairs, &o., \$20.00; machinery sorap, \$19.00; common ditto, \$13; bar iron, \$2.10 for Canadian, British \$2.30 to 2.40; best refined, \$2.35 to 2.50. The products of the Lonrefined, \$2.35 to 2.50. The products of the Lon-donderry Iron Company we quote as fol-lows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$22; Maple bar, \$2.05 to 2.10; Siemens' bar, \$2.15 to 2.25: these figures for round lots. Canada Plates... Blaina, \$3.10; Swansea, none; Penn, \$3.85. Terne roofing plate, 20x28, \$8.00 to 8.50. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.75 to 2.80. Tin plates Bradley charcoal, \$6; charcoal I. C., \$5.00 to 5.25; do. I.X., \$5.75 to 6.00; coke I.C., \$4.50 to 4.60; coke wasters, \$4.40; galvanized sheets. No. 28, ordinary brands, I. C. 1.0., \$2.50 to 4.00; coke wasters, \$2.10, galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 54 to $5\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Morewood, 70.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 26, 70.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.50. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75 to 3.00; common sheet iron \$2.75 to 2.90 according to gauge steel boiler plate, \$3.00; heads. \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, $10\frac{1}{4}$ to 110.; lead per 100 lbs., pig, \$3.75 to 4; sheet, \$4.75; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$2.55; ingot tin $22\frac{1}{4}$ to 23c.; bar tin, 26c.; ingot tin 14c.; sheet zinc, \$6.50 to 7.00; spelter, \$6.25; antimony, 00 to 20c.; bright iron wires Nos. 0 to \$, \$2.75 per 100 bls.; annealed do.; \$2.75. Coil ohain, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, 5c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ in., $4\frac{1}{2}c.$; 82.75. Coil chain, ‡ inch, 5c.; # in., 44c.; 7-16 in., 44c.; ½ in., 4c.; # in. 34c.; ½ in. 84c.; # in., and upwards, 3c

OILS, PAINTS, &c.—Little new is reported in these lines. Linseed oil is perhaps a shade easier, and can be bought at 63c. for raw, and 66c. for boiled ; turpentine 60c. ; fish oils are 66c. for boiled ; turpentine oro. , and for dull ; steam refined seal sells at about 50c. in a jobbing way, Nfid. cod 40 to 41c ; castor, 10]c. jobbing way, Nfd. cod 40 to 41c ; castor, 104c. per lb. Leads and glass are without change. We quote :-- Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$5.75 to 6; No. 1, \$5 to 5.25; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$4 to 4.50; dry white lead, 5 to 54c.; red do., 44 to 44c.; London washed whiting, 50c.; Paris white, 90c. to \$1: Cook-son's Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands of Venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; yellow ochre \$1.50 to 1.75; spruce ochre, \$2.25 to 2.50. Win-dow glass, \$1.45 per 50 feet for first break, \$1.55for second break; third break, \$3.40. Wool selasman just returned from

WOOL .--- A wool salesman just returned from a trip among Western mill men reports that manufacturers are fairly free buyers, though grumbling a little about prices. Stock here is low, with no Australian. A vessel from the Cape is due here about the 10th, and three fourths of her cargo is sold to arrive. quote Cape 15 to 17c. per pound, the average being about 16c.; Natal, 17f to 18fc. B.A. sooured firmer at 36 to 40c. Stocks of N.W. are pretty well concentrated in Toronto, and are said to be sticking.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, May 7th, 1891.

BOOTS AND SHORS .- Trade continues on the quiet side ; sorting orders for spring and summer goods are coming in daily, but the pur-chases are not so large in volume as are desired. All appearances at present point to a continued sorting order trade. Some houses have travellers on the road looking for orders for fall goods, in this province and west, but so far, results do not indicate the extent of business to be done. Factories are running full time, and the production is ahead of well maintained, and there is no apparent

DEBENTURES.

Tenders for Twenty Year Debentures of the

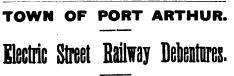
TOWN OF PETROLEA,

Amounting to \$27,000 at 5% will be received by the undersigned up to and inclusive of

Wednesday, May 20th, 1891.

No tender necessarily accepted. Endorse " Debenture T**ende**r.'

A. T. GURD, Mayor.



Sealed tenders will be received by the undersign-ed up to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, the 15th day of June, 1891, for the purchase of \$75,000 of Debentures of the Town of Port Arthur for the building, equip-ing and operating of an Electric Street Raiway. the Debentures mature in 30 years, and bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, pay-able half yearly. All tenders must be marked "Tender for Debentures."

W. H. LANGWORTHY, Town Clerk.

Corporation Offices, Port Arthur, April 28th, 1891.

THE **Ontario and Quebec** RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE half-yearly interest due on the first of June next on the 5 per cent. debenture stock of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Mor-ton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, London, Eng., on and after that date to holders on the register on the 2nd proximo.

Interest for the same period on the common stock of the Company, at the rate of six per cent, per annum, will be paid on and after the same dete at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the office of Mesers. Morton, Rose & Co., London, Eng., at the option of the holder, to shareholders on the register on the Snd proximo.

Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the registered holders.

The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London and Montreal on the 2nd May next, and the Jommon Stock Transfer Book will close in Mon-real on the same day. The books at both places will be re-opened on 2nd June.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER.

Secretary.

Montreal, April 17th, 1891.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Share-holders of this Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of business generally, will be keld on

Wednesday, the 18th Day of May Next.

At the principal office of the Company at Montreal at 12 o'clock noon.

At the principal office of the Company at Montreal at 12 o'clock moon. The meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering and taking such steps as may be deem-ed expedient in order to give effect to any legislation by the Parliament of Canada, authorising the issue of Consolidated Debenture Stock in respect of the Company's Souris Branch Kailway, the Columbia and Kootenay Railway, the Lake Temiscamingue Colonisation Railway, the Lake Temiscamingue of the North Sackatchewan River, and of outstand-ing obligations in connection with the Manitoba South Western Colonisation Railway Company, or any of the said matters. The Transfer Books of the Company will close in Montreal and New York on Tuesday; May 5th, and in London on Tuesday, April Sist, and will be re-opened on Thursday, May 14th next.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Montreal, 7th April, 1891.



JOS. B. REED, Agent, 20 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

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

CHAS DAVIDSON.

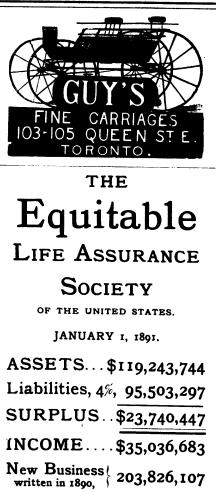


DRY GOODS.—While the weather continued warm and genial, country merchants were kept fairly busy; with the change to cool and unsettled weather, a good few buyers came inunsettled weather, a good few buyers came in-to the city, yesterday and to-day, buying sort-ing orders freely, but cautiously. The feeling displayed among the merohants is buoyant, and they expect to do a good trade in spring and summer goods yet. Prints and sateens want warmer weather to make them move freely; dress goods and woollens are in active security besiers, gloves and underwear may

freely; dress goods and woollens are in active enquiry; hosiery, gloves and underwear may be placed in the same category. The amount f wholesale business done here in the first quarter of the year ending April 1st, is gener-ally admitted to be fully up to the same period of last year. The trade done in April month was rather a disappointment.

FLOUB AND OATMEAL .- The flour market is FLOUR AND OATMEAL.—The flour market is quiet, and prices in some brands a little lower. Straight roller has receded ten cents per barrel, now quoted at \$4.90 to \$5; extra also shows a reduction of 10 to 15 cents per barrel, is now quoted at \$4.50 to 4.60. Other brands are un-changed. Oatmeal is steady at unaltered fig. ures; not much doing. Bran is cheaper by \$1 per ton, quoted at \$17 on track per car load; lesser quantities, \$17.50. The demand has fallen off lately, and prices are not strong.

GRAIN .--- The wheat market is decidedly weaker, and prices all round have receded two to four cents per bushel. Winter wheat is now quoted at a reduction respectively of two, three and four cents per bushel for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; spring wheat has receded two cents. Manitoba hard has also shared in the reduc-tion. it is two four cents lower a metric. tion; it is two to four cents lower, a reduction all round. The milling demand is not so active. Notwithstanding the visible supply, has decreased by 1,000,000 bushels, the English markets are lower, but remain steady at present quotations. The American mar-kets dropped about 10c. per bushel during the



Assurance { **720,662,473** in force.....

HENRY B. HYDE, President. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-Pres't. WILLIAM HARTY. Manager for the Province of Ontario. GEO. H. ROBERTS, Cashier, 24 Toronto Street, Toronto.

week, unsettled and fluctuating, reported steady, however, at the decline, and Chicago has taken an upward turn this morning. Barley is quoted two cents per bushel lower, malt-ing season is about over, and the export feed demand is off at present. Oats are about a centlower; better demand in local market this cent lower; better demand in local market this week, and more enquiry at the lower figures. Quoted 51 to 53c. per bushel. Peas are unset-tied, and down three to four cents per bushel, quoted at 75 to 76c.; at the reduced fig-ures no export demand exists at present. In both peas and barley stocks here are pretty well cleaned out. Rye is unchanged in price, and in demand at quotations, 83 to 85c. per bushel. Corn very dull; quotations nominally the same as last week, 81 to 83c. per bushel. GROCERIES — Business among wholesale houses is reported quiet and steady, with fair payments. In canned goods the situation is materially unchanged, tomatoes, corn and peas being extremely firm at quotations, with

a probable increase in price as the season ada probable increase in price as the season ad-vances; in canned fruits, peaches and apples are said to be very firm and a rise in price anticipated; canned salmon is moving freely at unaltered quotations. Coffees are firm, but not much doing; in dried fruits, the special feature is the upward tendency in currents and prunes. The principal holders of prunes in the New York market, is the estate of the late J. A. Jansen, who have decided to hold their stock at present, believing that much higher prices will be realized later on. Provincial currants continue strong in values Provincial currants continue strong in values with a decided upward tendency. In Valencia raisins, poor fruit is on the market at prices under quotations, but in all recognized good fruits prices are strong and every probability of an increase in price. Syrups are easy at unaltered quotations, and sugars steady with-out change, but no demand is heard of but for immediate necessities. Rice is firm; the new supply will soon be on the market, and it is Provincial currants continue strong in values





already discounted that prices will be oneeighth cent. per lb. higher. Teas of all grades are reported steady; first deliveries for the season will not occur until next month. The London, England, market is reported easier in China and Ceylon teas, while the New York market continues firm and unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS .- In the hide market there is very little change to report; while the re-ceipts are small, they are quite up to the pre-sent demand. Prices have been weaker, but a slight advance in the west has given a better tone to the market here. Green hide quota-tions are unaltered, cured and inspected are being sold at 6 to fac mer lb for the best select tions are unaltered, cured and inspected are being sold at 6 to 64c. per lb. for the best selec-tions. Calfakins are steady at quotations, and all offering find ready sale. Lambskins and sheepskins are unchanged in price, not much doing in either. Tallow, without change; the demand has fallen off somewhat, although tal-low is still as scarce as ever. Grease being admitted free of duty to soap manufacturers, is keeping down the price of tallow, and causing the demand to shrink. the demand to shrink.

LEATHER.-The leather trade here continues LEATHER.—The leather trade here continues dull and featureless. Manufacturers are buy-ing sparingly, for immediate wants; prices, however, show no tendency to recede. There is a good export demand for heavy leathers, sole being chiefly wanted, and harness leather has also been shipped to Liverpool, England, from here at favorable figures.

from here at favorable figures. METALS AND HABDWARE.—Trade this week is more satisfactory than at any period during the present year, yet there is still room for improvement. Cable reports an advance in pig lead. Tin and copper with antimony slightly lower. Pig iron firmer at home, but weaker here, if anything. Tin plates are scarce, but consumers are buying only from hand-to-mouth, in order to wait for the stock contract-ed for at lower figures. The market is com-pletely bare of cokes. Payments are improv-ing. Eastlake steel shingles (galvanized), \$5.25 to 5.75; do. (painted), \$3.75 to 4.00; improved broad rib roofing (galvanized), \$5.00 to 5.75; do. (painted), \$3.25 to 3.50; Manitoba steel siding (painted), \$3.25 to 3.50; metallic finished brick, \$3.25 to 3.50; tower or mansard shingles (galvanized), \$6.25; do. (painted), shingles (galvanized), \$6.25; do. (painted),

J. C. FEBGUSON,

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

MANUP'RE OF

HIGH CLASS

SCREW PROPELLERS

Wheels made

\$4.50; metallic terra cotta tiles, \$7.00. Price of copper shingles according to weight, and "Hayes" patent metallic lathing according to quantity.

PROVISIONS.—The dairy trade has been active • during the past week. The receipts of butter have been free, and the demand correspond-ingly good. Fresh rolls have been bought up at 18 to 19c, per pound, and as much as 20c, paid for strictly choice; feeling at close rather easier. A few tubs of new dairy of good quality sold at 18 to 21c. per pound; and there are still some remnants of old tub butter which has been held too long the demand which has been held too long, the demand having closed. No medium or common grade quoted. New cheese is steady at 114 to 114c. per pound; old make of cheese exhausted. per pound; old make of cheese exhausted. In hog products trade is fair and prices if any-thing easier. Bacon, long clear, 8 to 84c. per pound; Cumberland cut, 84c.; breakfast, smoked, 104 to 11c.; hams, 11 to 114c.; rolls, bacon, 84 to 9c.; bellies, 10 to 114c.; canvassed meats one-half cent per pound extra; lard, 94 to 10c. Eggs are steady at 12c. per dozen, and receipts ample for all wants. Dried apples are in very small stock, jobbers paying 8c., and selling 84 to 9c.; evaporated apples dull and prices without change.

Wool.—The market is still without feature of especial interest or activity. There is more or less business doing all the time, but on the old lines of buying only for immediate con-sumption. There is no desire shown any-

GRANT, HORN & BUCKNALL, PRODUCE / KUHANTS, 128 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG. Exporters of Manitoba produce. Representing Dick, Ridout & Co., Toronto, Ont. Thos. Lawry & Son, Hamilton, Ont. British America Starch Co., Brantford. Corniah, Curtis & Greene, Fort Atkinson, Wis. D. H. Burrell & Co., Little Falls, N. Y. Richmond Canning Co., Victoria, B. C. Correspondence solicited with merchants and manufacturers desiring to introduce goods in Mani-tobe and North-West Territorice. Ample warehouse accommodation with both frost proof and cold torage. Reference, the Union Bank of Canada. MERCHANTS Who intend to retire from business should apply to B. H. MATSON, Genéral Manager of the PROVIDENT SAVINGS Grocers, LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. for an agency. The plans of the Provident are very attractive atd easily worked. We have several good districts open for reliable, active business men who are willing to work. RATES PER \$1000 WITH PROFITS. 04 20 ** " TOBONTO, Jan. 6th, 1891. " 50.... " **35..**...**.**.......... " 60..... 41 50 Cash Assets over \$288 for each \$100 of Liabilities. HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 87 Yonge St., Toronto. --Chief Engineer Toronto Waterworks. JOHN J. DIXON & CO., KENNEDY & SONS, **BROKERS.** STOCK AND EXCHANGE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE BUILDING. TORONTO. Direct wires to New York and Chicago. HEADQUARTERS for New and Machinery,

Engines, Boilers, Iron, Wood Working and other Machinery bought, sold or exchanged.

H. W. PETRIE,

Adjoining Union Passenger Station, TORONTO HEAD OFFICE,

BUSINESS IN FORCE, - -

Confederation Life

ASSETS AND CAPITAL FOUR AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS.

NCREASES MADE LAST YEAR.

•

\$20,000,000.

where to stock up; the quotations locally are well sustained. For Lowell, Mass., U.S., there has been sold during the week two car-loads, selected Canadian fleece combing, of last year's clip, at 20c. per lb., delivered, a forme considerably under quotations figure considerably under quotations.

BRITISH MARKETS.

S. W. Royse & Co.'s chemical and mineral report, dated Manchester, April 25th, says : We can report no further decline, and the shipping trade is better. Bleaching powder is steady; soda ash of all qualities is brisk; caustic soda, however, is rather disappointing, and for large lots some concession in price may be obtained. In solvent naphtha and creosote a fair business is being done, but benzoles are a fair business is being done, but benzoles are very flat. Sulphate of ammonia has lost ground, but is transactions are ammonia and sa mand, and more special quality for of lime are rath lower prices. Ac tate of soda is m phate of copper a copperas is easie from abroad havi present. The he of sulphur is cont potash has advan ates of potash a quest at unchange a serious fall, and ized at present. acid is quite negle

| very groun transs ammo mand, specia of lim lower tate of phate copper from a presen of sulg potash | flat. Sulphi d, but is si cotions are on onia and sal , and more of l quality for el- le are rather prices. Aceta i coda is more of copper are as is easier, abroad having t. The heav ohur is contin has advanced | eing done, but ate of ammon teady at pre- only small. ammoniac an- enquiry may lectrical purpoo pressed for ss ates of lead an- a plentiful. St heavy, price- the exceptic apparently or y demand for ued. Yellow 1 d. Yellow | nia has losi sent, though Muriate of e in good de- be noted for ses. Acctates le at slightly e firm. Ace- Stocks of sul- s low; green unal enquiry ased for the all qualities prussiate of | ₩. C. MACD | In Income, In Assets, In Cash Sur In New Busi In Business i ONALD Actusry. | ness, - n Force, - | - \$4 - \$ - \$7 - \$1,60 J. K. MAC | Managing D | irector. |
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| quest a a serio ized at | at unchanged us fall, and th | figures. Arse te market seer alic acid is ste | enic has had | The Dominion | Safe Deposi | t Warehou | sing and | Loan Co. | ., Ld. |
| | AD OFFICE | MULUA , waterloo | D, ONT. | W. D. Matthews. Esq John I. Davidson, Esq. H. W. Nelson, Esq. M. C. Gameron, Esq. Thomas McCraken, H | CAPITAL, ON , President. 1. S. F. J. J. P. Bobe Seq. Bobe | E MILLION DIRECTORS.; Mokinnon, Esq. Clark, Esq. Clark, Esq. rt Kilgour, Esq. Part States, Esq. | DOLLARS. Henry W. Da G. J. Al Eu | rling, Esq., Vic B. Smith Esq. H. Starr, Esq. exander Nairn gene O'Keefe, | o-Pres. , M.P.P. |
| 1870 | 1 | RS' GROWT | 1 | To Bondholders wh rate of Four Per Cent P | w issuing \$100, \$300, \$30 of issue, with particip on small sums of mone by a sinking fund, im set to no contingencies ated thereon. For a si o complete their cont is a nanue | 0, \$400 and \$500 in ation in profits, at y. These bonds is vested in first claim whatever, are non nall outlay they survey racts the Company | avestment bonds fording all the are the obligations are the obligations are a least of a state and a state and any guarantee co | s, payable in five advantages of cons ons of this Comp ortgages. They one annual p generous return mpound i teres | b, ten and pany and are plain payment, a. t at the |
| Year. 1870 1875 | Inc me. \$ 9,598 27,049 | Assets. \$ 6,216 53,682 | Assurance in Force \$ 521,650 1,177,085 | already represented. | Vaults of the Comme | ications from reli | iable agents at | all points where | it is not |
| 1880 1885 1890 | 82,326 278,446 489,858 | 227,424 753,661 1,711,686 ares Interestin by Holders | 3,064,884 8,259,361 13,710,800 | STE | EL W | /IRE | СН | AIN | • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • |
| 1886 | | 1 | •s} 1890 | | | N'S PATEN | | | |
| | Dividends paid to Policy holders. | Reserve for security of Policy-holders. | Surplus over all Liabilities. | | | | | | |
| 1886 1887 1888 | \$34,010 34,849 37,511 | \$ 831,167 1,004,706 1,192,762 | \$ 57,665 61,535 90,387 | | CUT SHOWING | G FULL SIZE | OF NO. O. | | |
| 1889 1890 | 42,861 49,297 | 1,366,218 1,558,960 | 95,155 13 4,06 6 | Strongest, Cheapest and three times | | ket. Made of Ha | rd Drawn Steel V | Vire. 'Actual te asking four | sts show |
| | | TIONS OF P | | B. GREE | NING WIRE | | | ON, ONT. | |
| 3. One 3. No tion. 4. Poli 5. Lap | nance. month's grare restriction on cies indisputab sed policies r | for payment of travel, residence le after two yea nay be revive | premiume. 9, or occupa- | ENA | MEL | LEC |) W | AR | E. |
| | BOARD O | F DIRECTOR | | e | | CAST IR | ON AND | PRESSED |). |
| C. M. TA ROBER ROBER ALFREI JAMES B. M. BH FRANCI | T MELVIN (Int Vic T MELVIN (2n T BAIRD D HOSKIN, Q. (HOPE | President) e-Président) d Vice-Presiden | Waterloo it)Guelph Kincardine Toronto Ottawa Kingston | | WE have and n out quickly | made an imr ow offer them | nense purcha at prices th | ase of these and the se at will close | good s, e them |
| J. KERI | EMENT | ICERS. | London | It will pay to a | Goo d defer buying till | is and Prices you see our s | | | ons. |
| 11. 10. 11. | A BITZER, So | licitors lical Referee of Agencies | Berlin Waterloo Waterloo ENDRY, Manager. | ϮΗΕ Μ | CCLAR London. Toront | Y MF | G. C Winnipeg. | 0., L | D., |

| 1880 | to Pull | cy Holders | y Holders } 1890 | | | |
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| Year. | Dividends paid to Policy holders. | Reserve for security of Policy-holders. | Surplus over all Liabilities | | | |
| 1886 | \$34,010 | \$ 831,167 | \$ 57,665 | | | |
| 1887 | 34,849 | 1,004,706 | 61 ,53 5 | | | |
| 1888 | 37,511 | 1,192,762 | 90,387 | | | |
| 1889 | 42,361 | 1,366,218 | 95,155 | | | |

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|--|------------|
| W. H. RIDDELL, WM | I. HENDRY, |
| Secretary. | Managar |

MONETARY THE TIMES.



37 YONGE STREET, TOBONTO.

13

| Leading Barristers. | STOC | KA | AND I | BOND | REPO | RT. | | | | |
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| McMurrich, Coatsworth, Hodgins & Urguhart, | BANK8. | K8. | | Capital | Rest. | Divi- dend last | OLOSING Tobonto, | | PRICES. | |
| Coatsworth, Hodgins, Urquhart & Goddos, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. | British Columbia | | 80ribed. | \$3,000,000 | | 6 Mo's. | May | 7. | per shar | |
| ffices, 11 Toronto Chambers, 1 Toronto st., Toronto Telephone 642. | Canadian Bank of Commerce | \$243 50 | 4,866,68 6,000,00 700,7,0 | 6 4,866,660 6,000,000 | \$1,000,000 1,289,666 800,000 35,000 | 6% 4 34 | $157 \\ 128\frac{3}{4} 1$ | 39 <u>1</u> 291 | 381.51 64.37 | |
| EATY, HAMILTON & SNOW, | Dominion | 40 50 | 1,500,000 1,500,000 | 260,000 1,500,000 | 65,000 | 3) 3 5 | 105 | 31 | 43.00 230.00 | |
| BARRISTERS SOLICITORS. &c. blicitors for Confederation Life Association. Col- lections receive special attention. | Federal Halifax Banking Co Hamilton | 100 | 1,950,000 500,000 1,000,000 | 1,250,000 500,000 | 170,000 | 31 3 3 | In Liquid 115 | | 23.00 | |
| Toronto St., Toronto. Telephone No. 38. MES BEATY, Q. C. J. C. HAMILTON, LL.B. | Hochelaga Imperial La Banque Du Peuple | 100 | 710,100 1,500,000 1,900,000 | 710,100 1,500,000 | 450,000 195,000 700,000 | 434 | 173 1 | 60 73] | 158.50 173.00 | |
| A. J. RUSSELL SNOW. | La Banque Jacques Cartier La Banque Nationale Merchants' Bank of Canada | 95 100 | 500,000 1,200,000 5,799,200 | 500,000 1,200,000 | 500,000 140,000 100,000 2 335,000 | 3 9 9 | 147 1 | •••• | | |
| W. MICKLE, | Molsons | 100 50 900 | 1,100,000 9,000,000 19,000,000 | 1,100,000 9,000,000 | 375,000 1,100,000 6,000,000 | 31 3 4 | 1911 160 | 49 | 147.00 131.50 80.00 | |
| BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc., MANNING ABCADE, KING STREET WEST, | Nova Scotia | 100 | 500,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 | 500,000 1,114,300 | 440,000 700,000 | 6 34 34 | 243 1521 | 24 | 446.00 246.00 152.50 | |
| TORONTO. | Ottawa People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of N. B. | 100 90 50 | 1,000,000 600,000 180,000 | 1,000,000 600,000 | 250,000 425,000 90,000 | 4 3 | ii7 <u>1</u> | 17 <u>1</u> | 117.00 23.50 | |
| BBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN, | Quebec St. Stephen's Standard | 100 100 50 | 2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 | 9,500,000 900,000 | 100,000 500,000 35,000 | 4 34 8 | •••••• | • •• | ····· | |
| Basristers & Attorneys, OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets, | Toronto Union Bank, Halifar. Union Bank, Canada | 100 50 100 | 9,000,000 500,000 1,900,000 | 9,000,000 500,000 | 460,000 1,400,000 93,000 | 84 5 3 | 155 13 217 29 116 | | 77.50 217.00 23.20 | |
| LONDON, ONT. O. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB | Ville Marie | 100 100 75 | 500,000 500,000 500,000 300,000 | 478,970 £50.000 | 150,000 90,000 75,000 | 3 31 32 | •••• | •••• | | |
| MULEERN FBED. F. HARPE | LOAN COMPANIES. | | | 300,000 | 40,00 0 | 8 | 108 | •••• | 81.00 | |
| G. SHAW:- E. ELLIOTT. | UNDER BUILDING SOC'S' ACT, 1859. Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Building & Loan Association | 50 25 | 630,0 00 760,0 00 | 620,900 750,000 | 103,000 108,000 | 34 | | | | |
| Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. | Canadian Savings & Loan Co Dominion Savings & Loan Co | 50 50 50 | 5,000,000 750,000 1,000,000 | 2,600,000 650,410 932,401 | 1,550,156 180,000 10,000 | 8 6 3] | •••••• | | 27.62 99.50 | |
| 11 UNION BLOCK, Toronto Street, · · - Toronto, Ont. | Freehold Loan & Bavings Company Farmers Loan & Savings Company Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc Landod Berkiver & Loan Soc | 100 50 50 | 3,221,500 1,057,250 2,500,000 | 1,317,100 611,430 1,300,000 | 629,000 128.513 581,000 | 4 | 142 121 | | 46 00 71.00 €0 50 | |
| OUNT, MARSH, LINDSEY & LINDSEY | London Loan Co. of Canada | 100 100 50 | 1,500,000 700,000 879,700 | 1,100,000 557,700 622,650 | 255,000 103,000 60,000 | 34 44 34 3 | 156 124 <u>2</u> | | 78.00 124.75 | |
| And MACDONALD & MARSH, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and | Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa. People's Loan & Deposit Co | 50 50 50 | 9,000,000 300,000 600,000 | 1,200,000 300,000 599,429 | 879,000 75,000 119,000 | 34 35 35 | 129 13 | 0 | 63 50 | |
| Conveyancers. Offices 25 Toronto St., Toronto. SIR JOHN A. MACDUNALD, Q. C., G. C. B. | Union Loan & Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings Co. | 50 50 | 1,000,000 3,000,000 | 677,000 1, 500,0 00 | 225,000 750,000 | 4 5 | 1154 1334 179 | | 77 75 66.75 89.50 | |
| a. LOUNT, Q.C. A. H. MARSE, Q.C. ORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY. Telephone No. 45 | Central Can. Loan and Savings Co. | 100 100 | 1,620,000 2,000,000 | 322,607 800,000 | 82,000 | 34 | 114 | | 114.00 | |
| Registered Cable Address, "Marsh Toronto." CPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS. | London & Ont. Inv. Co., Ltd. do. London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Land Scourity Co. (Ont. Logisla.) | 100 50 95 | 9,500,000 5,000,000 1,377,895 | 500,000 700,000 489,444 | 192,000 130,000 360,000 | 3 51 4 | 1221 117 1251 12 | | 122.50 117.00 62.62 | |
| Barristers, Solicitors, &c. FICES :27 Wellington St. E., and 34 Front St. E | "THE COMPANIES' ACT." 1877-1889. | 100 | 1,950,000 | \$19,500 | 545,000 111,000 | 5 54 | 930 1081 | | 57.50 108.50 | |
| Telephone 1334. an Murray Clark:- Wm, David McPherson. | Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ld Heal Estate Loan & Debenture Co | 100 100 60 | 699,850 2,006,000 400,000 | 627,000 1,004,000 477,909 | 116,000 301,200 | 34 * 1 | 123 1241 125 | | 123.00 124.50 | |
| Frederick Clarence Jarvis. gistered cable address "CLAPHER," Toronto | ONT. JT. STE. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874. British Mortgage Loan Co. | 100 | 450,000 | 806,496 | | | 48 | | 24.00 | |
| ACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & | Oldario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co | 100 | 466,800 | 313,461 | 183,000 | 34 84 | 115 | | 115.00 | |
| SHEPLEY, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., | *The Canada Landed Credit Co. | | | National In | | | | _ | n. | |
| nion Loan Buildings 29 and 30 Toronto Street, TOBONTO. | English-(Quotations on London | | (et.) | | BAILWA | ¥8. | VE | | London Apr. 25. | |
| MACLAREN, Q.C. J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY, Q.C. MIDDLETON R. C. DONALD, Q.C. | No. Shares Divi- Nam or Garman | | Last | Canada Pac C. P. R. 1st | ific Share Mortgage year L. G. | | | 100 | 81 811 114 116 | |
| . LOBB, E. M. LABE, FRANE W. MACLEAN. | No. Shares or ant. Stock. | Palo | Sale Apr. 25 | Grand Trn | | 181 MOL | tgage | 100 | 961 971 104 106 87 91 | |
| J. HOLMAN & CO., Barristers, Solicitors Notaries, Etc., | 50.000 | | | do. 1 | g. bonds, Trst prefe | ynd cha rence | rge | 10 | 123 125 127 129 601 611 | |
| 86 BAY ST., TORONTO., | 100,000 Fire Ins. Assoc 9 | 13 | 34 35 98 102 | Great West | ern per 5% | deb. st | ock | 100 100 100 | 891 404 22 221 120 122 | |
| *COMMISSIONER FOR QUEBEC. IS. J. HOLMAN.* CHAS. ELLIOTT. Registered Cable Address, "Holman, Toronto." | 136,493 10 Lancashire F, & L. 90 85,869 London Ass. Corp 9 | 2 191 | 190 194 81 82 53 55 | Northern | (let mtg. | bonds, c | % | 100 | | |
| Insurance. | 74,080 19 London & Lan. F 95 391,759 75 Liv.Lon.& G.F.& L. Sti 30,000 | 21 9 1 | $ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | do. d Foronto, Gi | eb. stock | 4% 66% stg | . bonds | | 109 105 97 100 | |
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| ORTHERN | 100,000 40 Even Fire & Life 10 50,000 Scottish Imp.F.&L. 10 10,000 Staudard Life 50 | 3 1 | 81 82 59 60 | - | SECUR | ITIES. | | | pr. 25. | |
| ASSURANCE COMPANY, Of London, Eng. | CANADIAN. | | May 7 | Dominion 5 do. | % stock, 1 | 03, of B | y. loan | | 08 110 | |
| Branch Office for Canada : | 10,000 7 Brit. Amer. F. & M. 850 9,600 15 Canada Life | \$50 | 04 105 | do. 4 | % do | 904, 8, 8, 8, 904, 86 II | as. stock . | | 04 106 03 105 01 103 | |
| 1NCOME AND FUNDS (1869). | 5,000 12 Sun Life Ass. Co 100 4,000 7 Boyal Canadian | 10 191 | | do # | %, 1374, 19 do. | , 1808 M | 09 | 1 | 05 107 05 107 03 108 | |
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| Premiums, and from Interest upon nvested Funds | DISCOUNT DATE | | | ity of Ott | awa, Stg. o. | · | 1903, 69 1904, 69 | /6 1 /6 1 | 07 109 03 108 10 112 | |
| nent for security of Canadian Policy Holders | | 10n, A | pr. 20. [] | do d ity of Tore do. | o. 1878 | deb. " | 1908, 69 1898, 69 | 6 1 6 1 | 00 102 11 113 06 109 | |
| . LOCKIE. E. P. PEARSON, Inspector. Agent, Toronto. | Bank Bills, 3 months do. 6 do. | 38 . 34 . 34 . 34 . | . | do. do. ity of Win | stg. bond | 8 " | | 6 1 6 1 6 1 | 09 111 01 103 | |





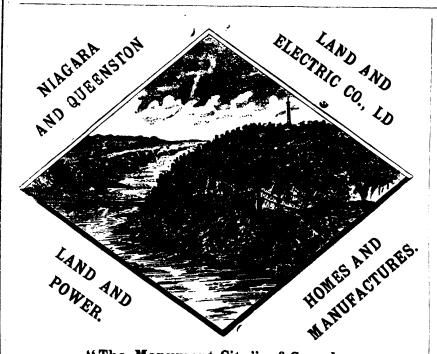
1874

THE MONETARY TIMES.

| CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1947. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont. Capital and Funds over Annual Income Esstern Ontario Branch, Torento: CEO. A. & E. W. COX, Marnagers. Province of Quebeo Branch, Montreal, | TORONTO. III. City Agent. NE: (House.) III. (House.) III. II |
|---|--|
| Fire and Marine Insurance Co. | WESTERN |
| 160 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL | ASSURANCE COMPANY |
| | |
| This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following financial Statement, and solidits the patronage of those seeking unquestion- able security and honorable treatment: Assets, January 1st, 1889 | Capital, \$1,000,000 00 Assets, ever 1.500,000 00 |
| | A. M. SMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director |
| INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND. LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. Capital | LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY |
| | Guarances Capacity |
| Head Office for CanadaRoyal Insurance Buildings, Montreal, JOHN KAY, ABTHUR F. BANKS, Agents for Toronto & Oounty of York. W. TATLEY, Chief Agent. | Deposited with Dominion Government 51,100 NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES ; TONTINE INVESTMENTS, AND |
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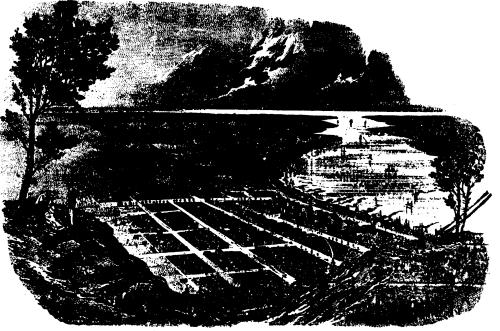
Apply for particulars to.

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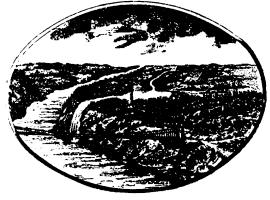
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