Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
	Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
	Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
	Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque	\checkmark	Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
	Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
	Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire	e)	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
	Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long of marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
/	Additional comments / Continuor	us pagination.	

NETARY:TI DE REV

ISURANCE CHRONICLE.

/ol. XXX—No. 52.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1897.

\$2 A YEAR. 10c. Per Single Copy

To the Trade.

JUNE 25th.

HARVEST

MITTS. OVERALLS, SHIRTS, AND HALF HOSE.

Filling Letter Orders a Specialty.

John Macdonald & Co.,

Wellington and Front Streets East **TORONTO**

Fensom's

Electric Hydraulic Steam Hand-Power

All made of the best material and finest workmanship,

THE MEW **COURT HOUSE**

ىد TO BE 🚜

FITTED

OUT

Toronto THROUGH-WITH *

Patent **Radiators**

THE TORONTO RADIATOR CO. LTD.

obster*s*.

New Catch.

NOBLE'S "CROWN,"

XXX 1 lb. FLAT TINS. 1/2 " 1 " TALL XX 1 "

Now in store.

Perkins, Ince & Co., 41 & 43 FRONT ST. EAST.

\$\$6\$6\$6\$6\$6\$6\$6\$6\$6\$6\$6\$6\$

You'll Never

Hear Complaints

about any of our

"GRANITE" and

"DIAMOND"

Enamelled Ware that you sell, because it always gives Splendid Satisfaction.

See our Catalogue for Pull Details and Prices.

MFG. CO.

ARK FISHER. SONS & CO.

are now displaying the Latest Novelties in

Woollens

For SPRING and SUMMER TRADE

Buyers will be studying their own interests by making early selections before the choicest patterns are disposed of.

MARK FISHER SONS &

Victoria Square and Craig St., Montreal.

60 Bay Street, Toronto.

RICE LEWIS & SON

Wholesale and Retail

Shelf and Heavy

Iron and Steel

Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings

TORONTO - Ont.

BANK **OF** MONTREAL. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ESTABLISHED IN 1836. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840. HRAD OFFICE. - -London Office-3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Andrew Allan, Esq., President. Hector Mackenzie, Esq., Vice-President. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. James P. Dawes, Esq. John Cassils, Esq. H. Montagu Allan, Esq. George Hague, Thos. Long, Esq. General Manager. Joint Gen, Manager. E. F. Herden, - Supt. of Branches. BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND CUEREC. J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Gaspard Farrer. Henry R. Farrer. Richard H. Glyn. Secretary—A. G. Wallis. COURT OF DIRECTORS. E. A. Hoare. H. J. B. Kendall. J. J. Kingsford. Frederic Lubbock. Geo. D. Whatman. AD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal. HAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal. H. STIKEMAN, J. ELMSLY, Inspector. BRANCHES IN CANADA. Montreal. Sandon, B.C. Ouebec. Slocan City, B.C. St. John, N.B. Trail, B. C. (Submilton, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Vancouver, B.C. Winnipeg, Man. AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC. New York—52 Wall street—W Lawson & I.C. Welsh Belleville, Berlin, Brampton, Chatham, London. Brantford. Paris. Hamilton. Sandon, B.C. Slocan City, B.C. Trail, B. C. (Sub-Chatham, Galt, Gananoque, Hamilton, Hespeler, Ingersoll, Kincardine, Kingston. Toronto. Kingston. Ottawa. BRANCHES IN MANITOBA. Winnipeg. BRANCHES IN MANITOBA. BRANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points. The Clydesdale Bank, (Limited). Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd. AGRNCY IN NEW YORK—52 William St., Messrs. John Gault and John B. Harris, jr., agents. BANKERS IN UNITED STATES—New York, American Exchange Nat'l Bank; Boston, Merchants' Nat'l Bank; Chicago. American Exchange National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank (Chicago. American Exchange National Bank; Potroit, First National Bank; Potroit, First National Bank; Potroit, First National Bank, Nounal Bank of Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo, San_Francisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. Newpoundland—Merchants Bank of Halifax. Nova Scotia and Merchants' Bank of Halifax. British Columbia—Bank of British Columbia. A general Banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries. New York-52 Wall street-W. Lawson & J. C Welsh BRANCHES IN MANITOBA. San Francisco—124 Sansom St.—H. M. I. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose. London Bankers—The Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn & Co. Giyn & Co. Foreign Agents—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., and branches. National Bank Ltd. and branches. Australia—Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. India, China and Japan—Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. Agia Bank, Ltd. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais THE QUEBEC BANK and other foreign countries. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1818. Authorized Capital \$3,000,000 Paid-up Capital 2,500,000 Rest 500,000 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. THE BANK OF TORONTO CANADA. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. R. H. Smith, Esq., - - President. Wm. Withall, Esq., Vice-President. Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq. Sam'i J. Shaw, Esq. G. LeMoine, Esq. John T. Ross, Esq. W. A. Marsh, Esq. hos. McDougall, - Gen'l Manager Capital DIRECTORS. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers. Agents in New York—Bank of British North America. Agents in London—The Bank of Scotland. Head Office, - - -New York—Alex. Laird & Wm. Gray, Agents. BRANCHES: Ayr, Hamilton, St. Catharines 450 Yonge St Belleville, Berlin, Montreal, Blenheim Brantford, Cor. St. James Brantford, Cayuga, Clity B'ch Collingwood, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Paris, Goderich, Guelph, Peterboro' BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS: HARN GRAY, Agents. BRANCHES: St. Catharines 450 Yonge St Sarnia, 791 Yonge St Stratford, Hard Ordinal Walkerton, Walkerton, City B'chs City B'chs Toronto Jct. Walerville Waterloo, Windsor, DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. JOSEPH HENDERSON, - Inspector. THE ONTARIO BANK BRANCHES. Goderich, Parkhill, Ti2 Queen E. Woodstock, Guelph, Peterboro' BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS: GREAT BRITAIN—The Bank of Scotland, INDIA, CHINA & JAPAN—The Chart'd Bk. of India, Ausgrantia & New Zealand—Union Bk. of Australia. PARIS, FRANCE—Credit Lyonnais; Lazard, Freres & BRUSSELS, BELGIUM—J. Mattheiu & Fils. [Cie. New York—The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of N. Y. SAN FRANCISC—The Bank of British Columbia. CHICAGO—The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of Chicago. BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia. KINGSTON, JAMAICA—Bank of Nova Scotia. Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, S. Juth America, Australia, and New Zealand. Travellers' circular Letters of Credit issued for use in ell parts of the world. RANCHES Montreal Port Arthur, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peterboro', Toronto, Toronto. Aurora, Bowmanville, Buckingham, Que. Cornwall, Kingston, Lindsay, Linusay, AGENTS. London, Eng.—Parr's Bank, Limited. France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. New York—Fourth National Bank and the Agents Bank of Montreal. BANKERS. Boston—Tremont National Rank IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

mil Dittine	DUIN	OI.	CAMADA
Capital Author	zed	•	8 2 000 004
Capital Paid-up Best	•		1.963.600
H. S. HOWLAN	DIRECTO	RS.	

THE DOMINION BANK

H. S. HOWLAND, President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President.
T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President.
T. Sutherland Stayner. Hon John Ferguson.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.
ESSEX, Ingersoil, Rat Portage, St. Thomas.
Fergus, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Welland.
Gait, Port Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock.
Cor. Wellington St. and Leader Lane.
Yonge and Bloor Sts. Branch.
Yonge and Gueen Sts. Branch.
Yonge and Gueen Sts. Branch.
BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST.
Brandon, Man.
Calgary, Alba.
Edmonton, Alb'a.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Revelstoke, Vahcouver.
AGENTS—London, Eng., Lloyd's Bank, Ltd. New York,
Bank of Montreal.
A general banking business transacted. Bonds and
Debentnres bought and sold.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

MONTREAL.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

LES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

London, Quebec, Renfrew, Sherbrooke, Que. Stratford, Stratford, Stratford, Stratford, Stratford, St. John's, Que St. Jerome, Que. Prescott, St. Thomas, Toronto, Valkerton, Preston, Ont. Walkerton Windsor, RANCHES IN MANUELE.

GEORGE GOODERHAM, - - - PRESIDENT
WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY, - - - VICE-PRESIDENT
Henry Cawthra. | Geo. J. Cook.
Robert Reford. | Charles Stuart.
William George Gooderham.

Toronto.

Toronto	Manage
" King St. WestG. J. Cuthbertson,	"
Barrie M. Atkinson.	**
BrockvilleT. A. Bird,	44
CobourgI. S. Skeaff.	44
CollingwoodW. A. Copeland,	**
Gananoque	**
LondonJno. Pringle	**
MontrealT. F. How.	44
" P't St. Charles I. G. Bird.	**
PeterboroP. Campbell.	**
PetroleaW. F. Cooper,	•
Port HopeE. B. Andros,	•
St. CatharinesG. W. Hodgetts,	٠

London, England - The City Bank (Limited)
New York, - National Bank of Commerce
Collections made on the best terms and remitted for on day of payment.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

 Capital Paid-up
 \$1,000,000

 Reserve Fund
 600,000

TORONTO HEAD OFFICE,

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO,
DIRECTORS:
W. F. COWAN, President.
JOHN BURNS, Vice-President
W. F Allen, Fred. Wyld, A. J. Somerville
T. R. Wood, Jas. Scott.

Kingston, Markham, Parkdale, Toronto Picton, Stouffville.

T. R. Wood, Jas. Scott.

AGENCIES:
Bowmanville Cannington, Kingston, Markham, Chatham, Ont. Markham, Picton, Brighton, Durham, Picton, Forest, Stouffville.
Campbellford, Harriston, Stouffville.
RANKERS, New York—Importers' and Traders' National Bank. Montreal—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
London, England—National Bank of Scotland.
All banking business promptly attended to. Correpondence solicited.

GEO. P. REID

GEO. P. REID General Manager.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

- - - MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WM. MOLSON MACPHERSON, - President.
S. H. Ewing, - Vice-President.
W. M. Ramsay. Samuel Finley. Henry Archbald.
J. P. Cleghorn. H. Markland Molson.
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.
A. D. DURNFORD, Insp.
BRANCHES
Avimer. Ont. Montreal. Sorel, P.O.

Aylmer, Ont.
BRANCHES
Aylmer, Ont.
Brockville.
Calgary, N.W.T.
Clinton.
Exeter.
Hamilton.
London.
Meaford.
Coven Sound.
Meaford.
Smith's Falls.

BRANCHES
Montreal.
Sorel, P.Q.
St. Thomas, Ont.
Toronto.
Toronto Junct'n.
Torenton.
Waterloo, Ont.
Winnipeg.
Woodstock, Ont.

Meaford. Ridgetown. Woodstock, Ont. Smith's Falls.

AGENTS IN_CAMADA—Quebec — Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank, Bank ot Commerce. New Brunswick—Bank of N. B. Nova Scotia—Halitax Banking Co'y. Prince Edward Island —Merchants' Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank. British Columbia—Bank of B.C. Manitoba—Imperial Bank. Newfoundland—Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's. Agents in Europee—London—Part's Bank, Limited. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Cork—Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Paris—Societe Generale. Berlin—Deutsche Bank. Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers. Hamburg—Hesse, Newman & Co. Agents in United States—New York—Mechanics' National Bank, W. Watson, and R. Y. Hebden, agents; Bank of Montreal, Morton, Bliss & Company, National City Bank. Boston—State Nat. Bank. Port land—Casco Nat. Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial Nat. Bank. Detroit—Commercial Nat. Bank. Buffalo—The City Bank. San Francisco—Bank of British Columbia. Milwaukee—The Wisconsin National Bank. Butte, Montana—N. W. National Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank. Minney Revenuel reported at lowest rates of exchange.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

BANK OF YARMOUTH,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

DIRECTORS.

T. W. Johns, - - - Cashier. L. E. Baker, President. C. E. Brown, Vice-President. John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. S. A. Crowell.

CORRESPONDENTS AT

CORRESPONDENTS AT
Halifax—The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.
St. John—The Bank of British North America.
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.
New York—The National Citizens Bank.
Boston—The Eliot National Bank.
London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London.
Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Exchange bought and sold.
Deposits received and interest allowed.
Prompt attention given to collections.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 862.
Capital (with power to increase)....£600,000 \$2,920,000
Reserve..........£100,000 \$486,666
Head Office, 60 Lombard Street, London, England. BRANCHES.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kaslo, Kamloops, Nelson (Kootenay Lake) and Sandon. In the United States—San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, the Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bk. of Canada. In United States—Canadian Bk. of Commerce (Agency) New York. Agents Merchants Bank of Canada, New York. Bk of Nova Scotia, Chicago. In Australia and New Zealand—Bk. of Australasia. Homolulu—Bishop & Co. In China and Japan—Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, Man.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX

Paid-up Capital \$700,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$1,200,000 REST, - - - - 300,000

- - OUEBEC

Board of Directors:

Andrew Thomson, Esq., - President.
Hon. E. J. Price, - Vice-President.
D. C. Thomson, Esq. | E. J. Hale, Esq.
E. Giroux, Esq. | Jas. King, Esq., M.P.P.
Hon. John Sharples.
E. E. Webb, | General Manager
J. G. Billett, - Inspector

Alexandria, Ont.
Boissevain, Man.
Carberry, Man.
Carman, Man.
Doloraine, Man.
Hastings, Ont.
Lethbridge, N.W.T.
MacLeod, N.W.T.
Merrickville, Ont.
Montreal, Que.
Moosomin, N.W.T.
Morden, Man.

BRANCHES.

Norwood, Ont.
Neepawa, Man.
Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec, Que.
" (St. Lewis St.)
Shelburne, Ont.
Souris, Man.
Toronto, Ont.
Virden, Man.
Wiarton, Ont.
Winchester, Ont.
Winnipeg, Man.
FOREIGN AGENTS.
Parr's Bank, Lt.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON, - - - - Parr's Bank, Ltd
NEW YORK, - - National Park Bank
BOSTON, - - - National Bank
MINNEAPOLIS, - - St. Paul National Bank
GREAT FALLS, MONT
CHICAGO, ILL. - - Globe National Bank
BUFFALO, N. Y. - - Ellicott Square Bank
DETROIT, - - First National Bank

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1839.

 Capital Paid-up.
 \$1,500,000

 Reserve Fund.
 1,500,000

HALIFAX BANKING CO.

INCORPORATED 1872.

Capital Paid-up, - - - 500,000
Reserve Fund, - - - 325,000
HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N.S.
H. N. WALLACE, - Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
ROBIE UNIACKE, C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President.

ROBIE UNIACRE, C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President. Vice-President. W. J. G. Thomson

Branches—Nova Scotia: Halitax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Cann , Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Springhill, Shelburne, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick Sackville, St. John.

CORRESPONDENTS — Dominion of Canada—Molsons Bank and Branches. New York—Fourth National Bank. Boston—Suffolk National Bank. London (Eng-land)—Parr's Bank, Limited.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, -Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864.

London—Union Bank of London. New York—Fourth National Bank. Boston—Eliot National Bank. Mon-treal—Union Bank of Lower Canada.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager.

Bank of Hamilton.

Capital (all paid-up)...... \$1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN STUART,

A. G. RAMSAY,

John Proctor, George Roach,

A. T. Wood,

J. TURNBULL,

H. S. STEVEN,

DIRECTORS:

President

Vice President.

William Gibson, M.P,

A. T. Wood,

A. B. Lee Toronto).

J. TURNBULL,

- - - Cashier.

H. S. STEVEN,

- - Assistant Cashier.

BRANCHES:

Alliston, Georgetown, Milton,
Berlin, Grimsby, Owen Sound,
Carman, Man. Listowel, Orangeville,
Chesley, Lucknow, Port Elgin,
Hamilton (Barton St.)

(East End Branch.)

CORRESPONDENTS IN UNITED STATES.

New York—Fourth National Bank, Hanover Nationa Bank. Buffalo—Marine Bank of Buffalo. Detroit— Detroit National Bank. Chicago—Union National Bank CORRESPONDENTS IN BRITAIN.

National Provincial Bank of England (Ltd.) Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

INCORPORATED 1869.

Board of Directors.— Thomas E. Kenny, President. Thomas Ritchie, Vice-President. Michael Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, Hon. H. H. Fuller, M.L.C., Hon. David MacKeen.

Head Office.—HALIFAX, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Cashier; W. B. Torrance, Asst. Cashier. Montreal Branch, E.L. Pease, Mgr. West End Branch, Cor. Notre Dame and Seigneurs Streets. Westmount, cor. Greene Ave. and St. Catherine.

Agencies in Nova Sootia.—Antigonish, Bridgewater, Guysboro, Londonderry, Lunenburg, Maitland (Hants Co.), Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Sydney, Shubenacadie, Truro, Weymouth.

Agencies in New Brunswick.—Bathurst, Dorches ter, Fredericton, Kingston (Kent Co.), Moncton, Newcastle, Sackville, Woodstock.

In P. E. Island.—Charlottetown, Summerside.

In Newfoundland.—St. Johns.

CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Mercnants' Bank of Canada. New York, Chase Nat.onal Bank. Boston, National Hide and Leather Bank. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng., Bank of Scotland. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnals. Bermuda, Bank of Bermuda.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

HEAD OFFICE, - OTTAWA, CANADA.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Dividend No. 75, and Bonus.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. has been declared for the current half year, and also a Bonus of One Per Cent, upon the Capital Stock of this Bank; and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches

Friday, 2nd Day of July Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 30th June, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM FARWELL, Gen. Manager. Sherbrooke, 2nd June, 1897.

The National Bank of Scotland, LIMITED

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1825.

Capital Subscribed, £5,000,000 Paid-up, £1,000,000 Uncalled, £4,000,000 Reserve Fund, £850,000

HEAD OFFICE - - EDIMBURGH
THOMAS HECTOR SMITH, General Manager. GEOR

GEORGE B. HART, Secretary,

London Office-37 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS NESS, Assistant Manager.

The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application.

All other Bankin business connected with England and Scotland is also transacted.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA CANADA PERMANENT LOAN

- - OSHAWA, ONT.

 Capital Authorized
 \$1,000,000

 Capital Subscribed
 500,000

 Capital Paid-up
 377,336

 Rest
 105,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN COWAN, ESQ., President.

REUBEN S. HAMLIN, ESQ., Vice-President.

W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allen, Esq. J. A. Gibson, Esq.
Robert McIntosh, M.D. Thomas Paterson, Esq.
T. H. McMillan, - Cashier

Branches — Midland; Tilsonburg, New Hamburg
Whitby, Paisley, Penetanguishene, and Port Perry.

Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and
sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made.

Correspondents in New York and in Canada—The
Merchants Bank of Canada. London, Eng.—The Royal
ank of Scotland.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AUDETTE, Esq., - President.
A. B. DUPUIS, Esq., - Vice-President.

Hon. Judge Chauveau. V. Chateauvert, Esq., M.P.P.
Rioux, Esq. N. Fortier, Esq.
J. B. Laliberte, Esq.
P. LAFRANCE, - Manager Qu Office.

BRANCHES

Juebec, St. John Suburb. "St. Roch. Montreel Montreal. Roberval, Lake St. John. Ottawa, Ont.

Sherbrooke.
St. Francois \ E., Beauce
Ste. Marie, beauce.
Chicoutimi.
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

AGENTS.

Brigland—The National Bank of Scotland, London.
France—Credit Lyonnais, Paris and Branches, Messrs.
Grunebaum Freres & Cie, Paris.
United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston.
Frompt attention given to collections.
Correspondence respectfully solicited.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT 1885.

 Authorized Capital,
 81,000,0

 Capital Paid-up,
 700,0

 Rest
 40,0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

C D. WARREN, Esq., President, ROBERT THOMSON, Esq., Hamilton, Vice-President, John Drynan, Esq., C. Kloepfer, Esq., M.P., Guelph. W. J. Thomas, Esq. J. H. Beatty, Esq., Thorold. - - TORONTO HEAD OFFICE.

H. S. STRATHY, - General Manager. J. A. M. ALLEY - Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Avlmer, Ont. Drayton, Elmira,

Ingersoll,
Leamington,
Newcastle, Ont.
North Bay,
Orillia,
Port Hope,

Ridgetown, Sarnia, Strathroy, St. Mary's, Tilsonburg, Windsor.

BANKERS.

Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—The American Exchange National Bank. Montreal—The Quebec Bank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

INCORPORATED 1836.

ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B.

London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal. Drafts ssued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal

And Bad Accounts are specialties with our collecting department.

Don't write anything off until we see what we can do with it.

R. G. DUN & CO. Toronto and Principal Cities of Dominion.

ANJ SAVINGS COMPANY.

74th HALF YEARLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Paid up Capital Stock of this Company has been declared for the half-year ending June 30th, 1897, and that the same will be payable on and after

Friday, the 2nd Day of July Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 3°th June, inclusive. By order.

GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary.

THE FREEHOLD

LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

COR. VICTORIA AND ADELAIDE STS.. TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society.

Dividend No. 52.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of the Society, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1897, and that the same will be payable at the Society's Banking House, Hamilton, Ont., on and after Friday, the Second Day of July, 1897.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. May 25, 1897.

C. FERRIE, Treas.

LONDON & CANADIAN Loan & Agency Co. (Ltd)

SIR CASIMIR S. GZOWSKI, K.C.M.G., President

TO INVESTORS—Money received on Debentures and Deposit Receipts. Interest ard Principal payable in Britain or Canada without charge.

Rates on application to

J. F. KIRK, Manager. Head Office, 103 Bay Street, Toronto.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS & INVESTMENT SOCIETY

Dividend No. 50.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one half per cent. (being at the rate of five per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this Society has been declared for the current halt year, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Society, Masonic Temple, London, Ont., on and after

Friday, the Second Day of July, 1897.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager. London, June 11th, 1897.

The Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.

OFFICE, No. 17 TORONTO ST., TORONTO

 Cap.tal
 \$1,057,250

 Paid-up
 611,430

 Assets
 1,385,000

Money advanced on improved Real Estate at lowes current rates.

Signing and Currency Debentures issued.

Money received on deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 49, Chap. 20, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are authorized to invest ust funds in Debentures of this Company.

WM. MULOCK M.P.

GEO S. C. BETHUNE

Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

68th Half-Yearly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. (3%) for the half year ending on 30th June, 1897, has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company, No. 76 Church Street, Toronto, on and

Friday, the 2nd Cay of July, 1897.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th day of June, inclusive.

WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director.

The Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Company.

DIVIDEND No. 66.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four and One Half Per Cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of Nine Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Company's Office, in this City, on and after

Friday, July 2nd, 1897.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 16 30th June, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

G. A. SOMERVILLE,

London, Ont., May 31st, 1897. Manager.

The Home Savings and Loan Company

OFFICE: No. 78 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

Authorised Capital\$2,000,000

Deposits received, and interest at current rates allowed Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reason able and convenient terms. Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks.

Hon. SIR FRANK SMITH, President. JAMES MASON, Manager

The London and Ontario Investment Company, Limited.

DIVIDEND No. 38.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the half-year ending June 30th instant, and that the same will be payable by the Company's Bankers, on and after

The Second Day of July, 1897.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

Toronto, June 3rd, 1897. A. M. COSBY Manager.

The Building and Loan Association.

Dividend No. 54.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Five per cent. per annum has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th June, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Association, No. 13 Toronto Street, on and after

FRIDAY, 2nd JULY, 1897.

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

WALTER GILLESPIE, Manager.

THE ONTARIO LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY OSHAWA, ONT

 Capital Subscribed,
 \$300,000

 Capital Paid-up
 300,000

 Reserve Fund
 75,000

 Deposits and Can. Debentures
 605,000

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures Deposits received and interest allowed.

W. F. Cowan, President.

W. F. ALLEN Vice-President.

T. H. McMILLAN, See-Treas.

The Canada Landed and National Investment Company, Limited.

DIVIDEND No. 72.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Company, on and after

The Second Day of July. 1897.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th prox., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW RUTHERFORD,

Toronto, 26th May, 1837.

Manager.

Central Canada Loan & Savings Co.

of Ontario, Toronto,

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend for the three (3) months ending 30th June, 1897, at the rate of Six per cent. (6%) per annum, has this day been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be payable at the offices of the Company in this city, on and after

Friday, the Second Day of July Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th June, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. Toronto, June 1st, 1897.

E. R. WOOD, Secretary.

Imperial Loan and Investment Company

OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND 55.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six per cent, per annum, on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution ha been this day declared for the half-year ending 30th June, and the same will be payable on and after

Thursday, 8th Day of July Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

E. H. KERTLAND, Managing Director.

The Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.

OF LONDON, CANADA.

Subscribed Capital,	\$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	1,200,000
Reserve Fund	470,000
Total Assets	4,130,818
Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund Total Assets Total Liabilities	2,119,471

Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years. Debentures and terest can be collected at any agency of Molsons Bank, interest can be without charge.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN.

London, Ontario, 1890.

Important

To Commercial Men.

Commodious Sample Rooms can be rented by the day, week or year in the

Toronto Arcade,

(Yonge Street, opposite Temperance.)

Comfortably Fitted.

Rent Low.

Ontario Industrial Loan & Investment Company

E. T. LIGHTBOURN, MANAGER,

13-15 Arcade.

The Trust & Loan Company of Canada, ESTABLISHED 1851.

Subscribed Capital Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund

HEAD OFFICE: 7 Great Winchester St., London, Eng.

OFFICES 'N CANADA: TORONTO. St. James Street, MONTREAL. Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security of improved farms and productive city property.

WM. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON Commissioners.

Investments Made

Estates Managed

JOHN STARK

& CO. Members Toronto
Stock Exchange. 26 Toronto St.

G. Tower Fergusson,

**Fember Toronto Stock Exche

GEO. W. BLAIKIE

Fergusson & Blaikie

BROKERS & INVESTMENT AGENTS

23 Toronto Street. Toronto.

OSLER & HAMMOND Stock Brokers and Financial Agents.

18 King St. West, TORONTO

Dealers in Government, Municipal, Railway, Car Trust and miscellaneous Debentures. Stocks on Lon-don, Eng., New York, Montreal and Toronto Exchanges bought and sold on commission.

E. B. OSLER, H. C. HAMMOND, R. A. SMITH, Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

JOHN LOW

Member of the Stock Exchange

Stock and Share Broker 58 St. FRANCOIS MONTREAL.

Jas. Tasker

ACCOUNTANT and TRUSTEE.

180 St. James St.,

_MONTREAL, Que.

A. E. AMES & CO.

Bankers and Brokers

STOCKS bought and sold on commission.

DEBENTURES—Municipal, Railway and Industrial Co.—bought and sold on commission or otherwise. **DEPOSITS** received at 4% interest, subject to eque on demand.

MONEY TO LEND on stock and bond collateral. **DRAFTS** issued payable at par in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

10 King Street West - Toronto F. W. SCOTT. - - - Manager.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.

Dividend No. 50.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of **Three per Cent** upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Company
has been declared for the currer t half-year ending 30th
June, and that the same will be payable at the Company's
Office on and after

The Second Day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 30th instant, both day inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. P. BUTLER, Manager.

London, 14th June, 1897.

The Western Loan and Trust Co.

Debentures issued for three or five ars; both de-bentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge.

For further particulars address the Manager.

The Trusts Corporation Rents Collected of Ontario

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Bank of Commerce Bdg., King St. W. Toronto

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

PRESIDENT. -Vice-Presidents, - Hon. J. C. Airins, P.C. Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, Hon. S. C. Wood.

This Company acts as Administrator in the case intestacy, or with will annexed, Executor, Trustee Receiver, Committee of Lunatic, Guardian Liquidator, Assignee, &c., &c.; also an Agent for the above offices.

the above offices.

All manner of trusts accepted: Moneys In ested Estates Managed; Rents, Incomes, &..., collected Bonds, Debentures, &c., issued and countersigned. Deposit Safes to rent, all sizes Parcels received of safe custody.

Solicitors placing business with the Corporation

sate custody.

Solicitors placing business with the Corporation are retained in the professional care of same.

A. E. PLUMMER, Manager.

Toronto

General And Safe Deposit TRUSTS CO. **Vaults**

or. Yonge and Colborne Sts. **TORONTO**

Capital \$1,000,000 Guarantee and Reserve Fund 250,000

Chartered to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Assignee, Committee, Receiver, Agent, etc., and for the faithful performance of all such duties its capital and surplus are liable.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN HOSKIN, Q.C., LL.D., President. E. A. MEREDITH, LL.D., Vice-Presidents.
W. H. BEATTY,
J. W. LANGMUIR, Managing Director.

Samuel Alcorn
Hon. Edward Blake
W. R. Brock
George A. Cox
B. Homer Dixon
Jas. J. Foy, Q.C.
George Gooderham
J. G. Scott, Q.C.

Toronto. Established 1864.

E.R.C. CLARKSON

TRUSTEE : - : RECEIVER.

Clarkson & Cross **PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**

Ontario Bank Chambers, Scott Street.

Toronto.

The Canadian Homestead Loan & Savings Association

OFFICE-72 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

 Cap tal Subscribed
 \$400,000

 Capital Paid-up
 140,000

 Assets
 170,569

Money Loaned on improved freehold at low rates. Liberal terms of repayment.

JOHN HILLOCK,
President. JOHN FIRSTBROOK, Vice-President

A. J. PATTISON, Secretary.

Wyatt & Co. Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

STOCK BROKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Bonds and Shares listed on the New York, Montreal and Toronto Exchanges. Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.

Grain and Provisions on Chicago Board of Trade bought and sold on margin. Mining Shares dealt in.

46 King Street West, Toronto.

Debentures.

Municipal, Government and Railway Bonds bought and sold. Can always supply bonds suitable for deposit with Dominion Government

STOCKS.

New York, Montreal, and Toronto Stock purchased or Cash or on margin and carried at the lowest rates or interest.

H. O'HARA, & CO.

Member: Toronto Stock Exchange,
TELEPHONE 915 24 Toronto Street

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.

D. E. THOMSON, Q.C DAVID HENDERSON, GEORGE BELL, OHN B. HOLDEN,

Offices

Board of Trade Buildings

TORONTO.

G. G. S. LINDSEY.

LYON LINDSEY.

LINDSEY, LINDSEY & BETHUNE,

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, and Conveyancers.

Pacific Buildings, 23 Scott Street, TORONTO.

TELEPHONE 2984 - Money to Loan

GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER,

Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

Office—Corner Richmond and Carling Streets,
LONDON, ONT.

FRED. F. HARPER.

GEO. C. GIBBONS, Q.C.

P. MULKERN.

FRANCIS H. CHRYSLER, Q.C.,

SOLICITOR AND PARLIAMENTARY AGENT

Ottawa, - - Canada.

Will attend to Private Bill Legislation and Letters Patent for Incorporation of Companies, also to cases respecting Patents, Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.

R. CUNNINGHAM, Guelph.—Fire Insurance and Real Estate. Properties valued. Counties of Wellington, Halton, Dufferin, Grey, Bruce, and Huron covered monthly. Telephone 195.

GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, No. 193 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont.

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

H. H. MILLER, Hanover.

WALTER SUCKLING & COMPANY, Winnipeg.
Real Estate, Renting and Mortgages. 374 Main
Street (ground floor). We undertake the management
of estates, collection of rents and sale of city property.
This agency controls the management of 300 dwellings.)
Over twelve years' experience in Winnipeg preperty.
References, any monetary house in western Canada.

JOHN RUTHERFORD,

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Licensed Auctioneer for County of Grey.

Lands valued and sold; Notices served; Fire, Life and Plate Glass Insurance; several factory and mill sites in good locations to dispose of; Loans effected. Best of references.

Counsell, Glassco & Co. BANKERS & BROKERS

Stooks, Bonds, Insurance, Real Estate.

W. H Glassco. C. M. Counsell. F S. Glassco.

HAMILTON, Canada.

JAMES C. MACKINTOSH Banker and Broker.

166 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S.

Dealer in Stocks, Bonds and Debentures. Municipal Corporation Securities a specialty.

Inquiries respecting investments freely answered

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

BAIN V. ANDERSON. - Judgment on appeal by defendants from judgment in favor of plaintiff in an action for the wrongful dismissal of plaintiff from the service of the defendants as the superintendent of their furniture factory. The plaintiff had been for many years in the employment of the James Bay Company, as superintendent, at a salary of \$1,500 a year, and was under an engagement with that company for a year ending 31st July, 1895, when, on the 18th May, 1895, he was employed by the defendant Anderson, who had become the purchaser of the business, for the remainder of his engagement at the same salary. He continued in the service of Anderson, and of the Anderson Furniture Company, till the year expired, and after the expiration of it in the employment of the latter company, which was formed on 26th July, 1895, to take over the business, until 23rd August, 1895. No new express agreement was come to as to salary, and up to that day he was paid by the defendants as at \$1,500 a year. On that day the defendants gave him notice, that after the following Saturday his salary would be reduced to \$600 a year. He continued in the service of defendants until the 23rd September following, denying the right of defendants to reduce his salary, and was finally discharged on that day on account of his persisting that he was entitled to be paid at the rate of \$1,500 a year. The Court below held that, whether the plaintiff's hiring at the time of his dismissal was for a year or not (and a general hiring is not necessarily to be considered a hiring for a year), and whether it was terminable by written notice or not, both of which were questions of fact and not of law, no reasonable notice had been given in this case, and his dismissal was wrongful, and he was entitled to recover such damages as he had sustained by reason of it, which damages were assessed at \$408 36, being wages at the rate of \$1,500 a year from August 23rd, 1895, to the 1st of December following, when the plaintiff began business on his own account. On appeal, the majority of the Court of Appeal for Ontario were of opinion that there was no yearly hiring, but plaintiff, on the evidence, was under temporary arrangement, which either he or defendants might terminate at any time, and reversed the judgment of the Court below.

MACDOUGAL Y. CITY OF TORONTO. -- Appeal by defendants, the Toronto Railway Company, from judgment at the trial of the issue raised between them and their co-defendants, the city of Toronto, which judgment granted the city of Toronto relief over against the appellants. The plaintiff sued on account of injuries sustained by falling into an excavation on Avenue Road during the time of the construction of the Avenue Road extension of the appellants' railway. The plaintiff obtained a verdict against the city corporation, whose claim for relief over against the railway company was based upon the Municipal Act, and also upon a covenant contained in the agreement between the city and the company, that the company should indemnify the city against damages arising from the construction of the railway. The Chancellor held that the company invited the plaintiff to alight at the place in question, and that they were guilty of the negligence which was the proximate cause of the accident to the plaintiff. The appellants contended that the question of proximate cause was not involved in the issue raised by the claim for a remedy over. The court allowed the appeal and declined to give the city relief over against the railway company.

DAVID A. PENDER,

(Late of Foster & Pender)

Accountant, Auditor, Assignee, 28 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL

Montreal, is the best known hotel in Canada. Some of the most celebrated people in the world count amongst its patrens. Its excellent CUISINE, central location and general comfort are reasons for its popularity.

Rates, from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per day. HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.

PAPER

FOR PRINTING ON

FOR WRITING ON

FOR BOOKS

FOR CATALOGUES

FOR LEDGERS

৽৽৽৽৽৽৽

Stipulate for our Paper when giving an order to the printer

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

ALL WHOLESALERS KEEP IT

Toronto Paper Mfg. Co.,

MILLS AT CORNWAIL

Wm. Barber & Bros.



GEORGETOWN, - - ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Book Papers, Weekly News, and Colored Specialties

JOHN BARRER.

C. D RAND.

L. S. WALLBRIDGE.

The Rich_____SLOCAN.

Kootenay

British Columbia

This district has 44 shipping mines, and offers greater inducements to investors than any other section in the Province. Sandon is the centre. We deal in all bona fide Kootenay stocks. Have mining properties for sa'e in all districts. First-class references.

Rand & Wallbridge,

Mining Brokers,

SANDON, - - - - BRITISH COLUMBIA

Luxfer Prisms

are the latest device for lighting dark stores and offices

... By Paylight

For full particulars and estimates write to

Luxfer Prism Company, Limited,

58 Yonge St., TORONTO.

SLOCAN

Dividend Paying and Producing Mines.

. . . .

Take a Block of Each.

The "Goodenough." A dividend payer— A splendid investment, where security is desired. Likely to advance at once.

The "Jackson." A dividend payer—Shares in this mine will return a high rate on purcha e money.

The "Tam O'Shanter." Write or cal.—
Investigate this. Has shipped several cars of ore.

We have a fourth. A dividend payer. Communicate. We confine ourselves to the Slocan district and hand e stocks only in shipping and dividend paying mines. Those laving funds for investment are invited to correspond.

LAUT, LEET & CO , Financial Agts., Temple Bldg., MONTREAL.

Canadian	SEND	HANDY
Vanautan	YOUR	"IAND"
	ADDRESS	LIST
Advertising	AND	LIST
ila ioi cioing	TWO	OF
	3-CENT	υr
Agency, L't'd	STAMES	
3,	то	CANADIAN
Toronto.	PAY	PAPERS.
TOTOLICO.	POSTAGE	rarens.

The Atlas Loan Co

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend for the three (3) months ending 30th June, 1897, at the rate of Six per cent (6%) per annum, his been declared upon the capital stock of this Institution, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Co in this city, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th June, 1897, both days inclusive, By order of the Board.

A. E. WALLACE, Manager.

St. Thomas, June 15th, 1997.

BUCKEYE TIRES

WEAR LIKE IRON.

Used on GENDRON Bicycles.

Mercantile Summary.

It was reported in Belleville the other day, says the *Intelligencer*, that A. W. Carscallen, M.P., had sold his gold mine in Belmont and 100 acres of land on which it is situated to a large company for \$55,000.

THE cigar industry at Tampa, Fla., and its suburbs has reached such dimensions that the average weekly pay rolls now amount to \$75,000. It is reported that nineteen factories turn out an average of 3,600,000 cigars weekly.

Mexico seems to be a promising field for the bicycle manufacturer. Three years ago there was scarcely a bicycle to be seen on the streets of the great city of Mexico; now between 5,000 and 6,600 wheels are seen there.

The Ontario charter for the new industry to occupy the Waterous old building, in Brantford, has been received. It bears the names of Messrs. C. H. Waterous, F. Grobb, J. A. Bain, R. Kerr, T. A. Hollinrake, W. H. Shapley, and Lloyd Harris. The name of the company will be "The Brantford Machine and Tool Co. (Ltd.)," and the object is to make and deal in machinery, tools, castings and machine supplies. Capital stock, \$150,000.

A SAGINAW telegram states that a lumberman of that city has received word that a raft containing three million feet of logs has left Georgian Bay for Saginaw Valley parties. No opposition to the departure of the raft was made by the Canadian authorities, but Saginaw owners of logs in that section believe that the Canadians will place an export duty on logs about July 1st.

REFERRING to the quantity of tobacco grown in Essex county, the St. Thomas Times welcomes the step taken by B. F. Honsinger, who has secured 10,000 tobacco plants from the Onondaga Valley, New York State, which he will dispose of to ten farmers at \$2.50 per thousand. He desires to try the plants both on sandy and clay soil. Mr. Honsinger will give instructions how to plant. "There is no reason why the farmers of Elgin cannot make the raising of tobacco a successful branch of their business."

MESSRS. Martin Burton, of the North Shore Navigation Co., and Charles Cameron, of the Great Northern Transit Co., both of Collingwood, went to Chatham and Rond Eau last week, to see about a steamer line from the Eau across Lake Erie to Cleveland. The result will be, says the Banner, that the boat to run daily, leaving Cleveland in the morning and Rond Eau at night, will be either the "City of Parry Sound," or the "Atlantic." Both are upper cabin steamers with staterooms.

With evident bitterness, the Moncton Times says: "The Grits have millions for the C.P.R., other millions for the Grand Trunk and their Drummond Counties Railway friends, still other millions for the deepening of canals, Hudson Bay expeditions and Western schemes galore, but nothing for the ship railway or anything else in the Maritime Provinces. Sir Richard Cartwright's old idea that the Maritime Provinces were the leeches of the Dominion and to be shaken off, seems to be uppermost in the minds of Mr. Laurier's cabinet."

PEOPLE in Stratford, who have no fear of over-production before their eyes, propose the building of cordage works in that place. At a meeting held there last week, it was resolved to form a company, with a capital of \$30,000, to acquire the flax business of Mr. John Hogarth. Provisional directors were elected as follows: Joseph Walsh, president; Otto Fleischauer, vice-president; John Henry, treasurer; Hamilton, Halifax; Ald. C. S. Lane, Ald. A. John Hogarth, manager; E. T. Dufton, Frank W. Redden and Ald. Wm. McFatridge, Halifax.

Richardson and A. J. McPherson. Mr. W. Miller was appointed secretary. The company propose to remove Mr. Hogarth's present works to a new locality. It is intended to erect a brick cordage factory, a frame flax mill and to lay out a rope walk.

THE fiftieth dividend of the Agricultural Savings and Loan Company, of London, Ont., has been declared. It is for the current half year ended with June, and is at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The following group of small grocery failures is reported in Montreal: Horace Mercier, who began in 1893 on a limited capital, has assigned owing about \$2,000 — M. Elliott & Co., lately under seizure for rent, have also assigned, owing \$1,375. F. X. Bayard has done a suburban business for some years, but finally has had to succumb.

THE ratepayers of Ottawa voted this week on a bonus of \$75,000 to the Ottawa and New York Railway Company, to help build a line from that city to Cornwall, 52 miles. This piece of road will be a link in a through railway connection between Ottawa and New York. A bridge is intended at Cornwall. Nine miles will bring the road to Bombay, on the New York and Ottawa. From this point the road is already built 63 miles to Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks Thence connection will be made with the Delaware and Hudson Railway, running to Albany and New York, which, the Citizen thinks will cheapen coal in Ottawa. "This line will be a central link in a direct route across the continent from New York to the Pacific coast."

AT a meeting last week of the creditors of the estate of Sanders Brothers, Smith's Falls, investigation showed Sanders Bros. had sold a store at Kemptville to S. W. Stanzel, of Carleton Place, on May 17th, but no account of the proceeds could be found in the books. On May 21st they gave a chattel mortgage on all their goods at the Smith's Falls store to T. G. Stokes, of Montreal, for \$800, and on or about June 5th they made an assignment. The liabilities are stated to be about 5,000, with very little more assets than will pay the assignee's costs to date. The Sanders Bros. were re-arrested on Thursday and remanded for a week on a charge of placing a chattel mortgage on their stock while knowing themselves to be insolvent, and also for selling the Kemptville store for less than its value and not accounting for it, for the purpose of defrauding their creditors. The remand was afterwards enlarged.

THERE is to be an important exhibition in Halifax in September. The Nova Scotia Agricultural Exhibition and Industrial Fair will open at that city on September 28th, and will continue till Friday, October 1st. The new buildings, erected for the occasion, promise to be the finest in the Maritime Provinces, and the Intercolonial Railway track will be extended into the grounds. All competitions are open to the Maritime Provinces and manufactures to the world. This marks a departure in Nova Scotia exhibitions, and the exhibits will be correspondingly greater and more varied by reason of it, we have no doubt. This exhibition is to be conducted under the auspices of the Provincial Exhibition Commission of 1896. Its members are: Hon. J. W. Longley, president, Halifax; Mr. E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, vice-president; and Mayor Stephen, Halifax; Hon. T. R. Black, Amherst; Mr. J. W. Bigelow, Wolfeville'; Mr. Peter Innes, Coldbrook; Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Halifax; Ald. C. S. Lane, Ald. A.

PROPELLER WHEELS

We have the greatest variety of patterns and carry the largest



stock in Canada. Write for prices, etc.

The W. Kennedy & Sons,

LIMITED

OWEN SOUND, ONT.



We don't Sell Gas,

BUT IF YOU WISH A

GAS RANGE

that will supply the greatest amount of heat with the smallest consumption of gas, purchase an

The Needle Point Valves, Burners and Adjustable Air Mixers are so regulated as to suit any pressure of gas.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS.

Manufactured by

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited TORONTO

The Gurney-Massey Co., Limited

Mercantile Summary.

THE Southern Loan Company of St. Thomas has declared a half-yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

PREPARATIONS are already being made in Manitoba for supplies of binding twine for the coming harvest A Winnipeg firm has received orders aggregating \$50,000.

THE death is announced, on Monday last, of Mr. James Hunter Finlay, manager of the Bank of Montreal in Guelph. He was buried yesterday with Masonic honors.

THE Winnipeg Free Press of 19th June learns that the usual June rains are now freshening up crops and bringing along vegetation at a rapid rate in the Saskatchewan district. The outlook for a bounteous crop this year is excellent.

THE village of Huntingdon rejoices, since last week, in the electric light. But it is thought that Magog will not indulge in the luxury just yet. At any rate, the citizens are to vote on the expenditure of \$10,000 for that purpose.

The road between Stony Mountain, Manitoba and Winnipeg is being surveyed, and it is the intention of the Rockwood and Rosser councils and the Government to expend \$1,000 in improving this much needed road, Rockwood \$300, Rosser \$500, and the Government \$200. Winnipeg Free Press.

The annual meeting of the Ames-Holden Company was held last week in Montreal The officers and directors were re-elected, viz., Messrs. J. C. Holden, president and general manager; James Redmond, vice-president; W. A. Nutley, secretary; R. C. Holden, treasurer; Joseph Bonnick, A. C. Flummerfeldt, S. H. C. Miner, W. G. Norris and H. B. Ames,

THE Wholesale Merchants' Association of New York has effected an arrangement with the managers of the Joint Traffic Association, by which, within the jurisdiction of the railways concerned, tickets to New York, good for thirty days, will be sold for full fare one way, and for a third of the full fare for return to the starting point. A pretty advantageous arrangement for New York merchants.

What is a merchant's advertisement but an invitation to call on him—to trade with him? It may be long or short; polished or blunt; clever or stupid; but it is an invitation. It was one of A. T. Stewart's favorite advertising maxims that "people go where they are invited." To invite is better than to coax; and there's nothing more inviting than a gainful opportunity.

The general freight agent of the Pacific Division, C.P.R., in speaking of the shipments of fruit from British Columbia to the North-West and Manitoba, told the B. C. Columbian that his company was preparing to carry out the arrangements made with the B. C. Fruit Exchange. He told of the 100 refrigerator cars, each with a capacity of 60,000 pounds, being built at Perth, but these cannot be all for fruit, with due deference to Mr. Cameron, for when we noticed their building a few weeks ago it was stated that they were largely for dairy produce.

"THE outlook for tobacco growers in South Essex," according to the Chatham Banner, is very poor. The growers generally raise their own plants from the seed in the spring. They select a spot where the earth is fine and rich, and much heat is needed to make the plants grow well. This spring has been so cold and wet that the seed will not germinate prices.

As few of the growers tried to raise the plants in hot-houses, there is a great scarcity of them. One man near the village of Union had 300,000 plants, but this supply was soon exhausted. It is quite possible that there will be only a limited acreage of tobacco grown near Leamington this year."

The accounts for last year of the Quebec Central Railway Company show a net revenue of \$129,519, from which interest upon the prior lien bonds to the 31st of December being deducted, leaves a balance of \$44,903. Out of this amount the directors have declared 1½ per cent. interest upon the income bonds, leaving \$3,779 to be added to the reserve contingent fund, which will then amount to \$87,676. To make good damage caused by floods, the sum of \$27,212 has been taken from the reserve fund.

Among Jubilee issues of newspapers, one for which Mr. Wootten deserves credit is that of the Canadian Churchman. It is of extra size, and has a cover in four colors, designed by Howard, who may always be relied upon to produce something tasteful. In this a portrait of the Queen surmounts a page of scroll-work, on which the rose and the maple-leaf are re lieved. The illustrations of the number, which are well done, include portraits of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London; pictures of Windsor Castle, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and a full-page portrait of Her Majesty. These features, with credit able letter-press, a new dress of type, and evidently careful press-work, combine to produce an interesting paper.

THE report of the directors submitted at the annual meeting of the St John Railway Company, showed the profit after paying interest and all other charges was \$39,286.21, an increase of \$7,497.18. Half-yearly dividends of 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were paid, taking \$22,500. It was decided not to make any extensions this year, but some new vestibule cars will be secured. The directors elected were: Messis. James Ross, president; J. M. Robinson, vicepresident; James Manchester, H. P. Timmerman, R. B. Emerson, Wm. Barnhill, M. Neilson, H. H. McLean and Col. J. Jucker. The directors chose M. Neilson, secretarytreasurer; and as executive, James Ross, J. M. Robinson and H. H. McLean.

A VERY satisfactory report of activity comes from the saw-mills on the British Columbian coast. Local business is fairly brisk, and shipments to Manitoba and Assiniboia from the Brunette mills average about four cars per day. But some special orders are worth noticing. One for 22,000 feet of clear cedar, 14 x 14 inches, 12 to 16 feet in length, is being gotten out, to be shipped to China. Another lot is five carloads of immense fir planks, to be sent to Ottawa for lumber barges. One log cut at the mills turned out 73 pieces, 5 x 5 inches, 16 feet long, without a blemish or knot. At the Royal City mills some large orders from China are receiving attention, over 600,000 feet of cedar in sticks a foot square being a part of one of these. And the local trade has been brisk, the numerous large canneries going up making the local market active. The Pacific Coast Lumber Co.'s mill, on Lulu Island, is also pushed to keep up with orders For two months, this mill has run a night crew, as well, but now the day crew is working overtime. This mill handles nothing but cedar lumber and shingles. The manager, J. G. Scott, remarks that mills have been working long enough at low prices, and looks for concerted action of some kind looking to the obtaining of better



ONTREAL AND GLASGOW

Offer from Stock and for Importation Carb. Ammonia.

Whiting.

Epsom Salts.

Gannister.

Cream of Tartar.

Fire Brick.

Alum.

Cement.

China Clay.

Fire Clay.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO.

offer to the trade special values in

Dry Goods, Smallwares and Fancy Goods.

Agents for the celebrated Church Gate brand o

347 St. Paul Street

- MONTREAL

WHOLESALE ONLY

16 to 28 Nazareth Street. MONTREAL

Paints . . .

Machinery Oils.

Axle Grease, &c.

Varnishes, Japans Printing Inks White Lead

They

Sell

What do?

Our productions in Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Mangles, Churns, and Household Novelties. Send for Catalogue,

Wc11

Dowswell Mfg Co., LIMITED, HAMILON, ONT.

CANADIAN

Colored Cotton Mills Co.

1897

SPRING—1897

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Crinkles, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns,

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co.

Montreal and Toronto.

Mercantile Summary.

It is stated by the St. Thomas Journal that T. Pinfold, liquor merchant, of that city, is in financial difficulties, and his store is closed.

JAMES FREEL carried on a boot and shoe store at Vancouver and Victoria, but became involved through the English Bay Canning Co. To protect his creditors, he gave a couple of chattel mortgages amounting to nearly \$2,200 about two weeks ago. These have been foreclosed.

News comes from Niagara Falls, Ont., that the season for small fruits opened on Wednesday with a light market and a big demand. Prices for cherries and strawberries are still a trifle high. The strawberry crop was supposed to have been seriously injured by early wet weather, but the rains only made the season a little backward. The berries are late, but large and abundant. The fruit is certainly large and luscious. The prices asked are seven cents per box for strawberries, and five cents per box for cherries in crate lots.

A HANDY pocket volume of 130 pages, with map, and one that should sell readily to-day, is the "Directory of Mines for May, 1897," published by the Mining Record, P.O. drawer 57, Victoria, B.C. It contains a complete synopsis of the mining laws of British Columbia, with amendments passed at the late session of the Legislature, compiled by Archer Martin, barrister-at-law, Victoria, B.C. Much useful information relating to the mines and mining generally also finds place. The book is for sale at all bookstores. Single copies, fifty cents. Annual subscription price for the four quarterly issues, \$1.50. It is published four times a year.

It is nearly twenty years since Burns &Lewis opened a wholesale clothing store in London. Previously the former had been a retail clothier, and understood the trade. They were energetic men, at one time employing five travellers, and always disposed to extend their business, unhappily beyond their capital. About two years ago they met with several heavy losses, one of which reached nearly \$10,000. Since then they have found it difficult to get along, slow collections rendering it a strain for them to meet their payments, and on the 4th inst. they allowed a note of \$1,500 to be protested. They are now preparing a statement for the early consideration of their creditors.

THE perfume manufacturing business of Scott & McMillan was established in Toronto in 1895. Not long afterward the latter retired from the firm, and in September last the business was formed into a joint stock company, with a nominal capital of \$25,000. Of this, we are told, \$20,000 was paid up. This does not, however, seem to have added sufficient strength to the concern, for they have called a meeting of creditors for Monday next --- Robert W. Wynn bought the boot and shoe business of A C. Mutart in this city, paying \$750 cash thereon; the balance, \$750, was payable within six months. Owing to severe competition, which led to cutting prices, and loss of capital, a meeting of creditors was held, and an offer of 50 per cent. payable in six months was accepted. Wynn owes \$1,300, and has nominal assets of \$900 -- Howard Curtis, a manufacturer of ladies' mantles in Toronto, has been "closed out" under a chattel mortgage. When he began business in 1892 he was content with selling to the wholesale dealers, but about two years ago he extended his trade throughout the country to retail houses, and the result as above stated need be no surprise.

COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS SPECIALTY.



 Capital Stock
 \$80,000.00

 Subscribed
 43,000.00

 Paid Up
 12,900.00

Special Rates to Wholesale Merchants. 60 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO. Write for terms and references.

> The Standard of the Dominion

El Padre NEEDLE **Cigars**

SoldE verywhere!

S. Davis & Sons.



ichmond

Straight Cut garctics

15 CENTS PER PACKAGE

Cigarette Smokers who are willing to pay little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade cigarettes, will find this brand superior to all others.

ALLEN & GINTER.

RICHMOND, VA.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling

Stock in all departments bright, fresh and new, at prices which meet all competition.

Prints, Linens, Dress Goods, Men's Furnishings, Imported Woolens, Merchant Tailors' Trimmings, e c

Letter Orders solicited. Travellers' and

Wyld, Grasett & Darling

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Lehigh Valley Railway System.

Inauguration of Through Solid Train Service Between

TORONTO, HAMILTON AND BUFFALO, N.Y.

Commencing on Sunday, June 13th, a through solid vestibuled train will leave Toronto, Union Station, at 5.30 p.m. daily. Hamilton, 6.35 p.m. daily; and on Monday, June 14th, a through service will berun between the two cities.

The morning train from Toronto at 9 a.m. daily (except Sunday). The afternoon train from Toronto at 5.30 p m daily, making close connections at Buffalo for New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, etc.

Trains from Buffalo will arrive at Union Station, Toronto, 11.15 a.m., daily, and 8.40 p.m. daily (except Sundays.)

Full information at G.T.R. and Lehigh Valley Offices, Toronto Offices, 1 King Street West and Union Station.

The

IBEX OF SLOCAN.

Smelter Returns, \$85.51 per ton Shares, \$30 per 100

SHARES

WILL BE ADVANCED TO \$40 ON 10th MAY

Intending purchasers are requested to send in their applications before the above date, as it will be impossible to fill orders after at present price. Applications should be sent to

> LAUT, LEET & CO. Temple Building Montreal.

A NEW BOOK FOR CREDIT MEN

"CREDITS, By W. H. PRESTON, COLLECTIONS, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT"

National Association of Credit Men.)

A Practical Treatise by an experienced and successful Credit Man, of inestimable value to all Credit Departments, large or small. Among others are important chapters on: Necessary Qualifications and Characteristics of a Credit Man; The Value of Signed Statements and the Need of Co-operation; The Proper Use of Statements with Court Decisions; Determining Lines of Credit; Management of Collections by the House Direct; Treatment of Slow, Doubful, or Desperate Accounts; What Credit Men May Do to Make Lesses Less. Each subject is systematically divided and considered at length. The work contains many valuable forms and blanks. Sent post-paid on receipt of \$1.50. Published by

The Lawyer and Credit Man, 178 Fulton St. Yours very truly, H. P. Dwight.

Mercantile Summary.

JOHN TOWLE & Co., roofers and manufacturers of a roofing paint, Montreal, have assigned, owing \$3,000 of general liabilities, and \$8,000 on mortgage.

An elderly bachelor of Les Eboulemens, Que., named Gideon Defour, who has been in general trade some 20 to 25 years, without previous disaster, has made a voluntary assignment, showing liabilities of \$5,500. He seems to have dropped behind the times, and has been reported slow pay during several years past.—Upon the demand of Messrs. Leclerc & Letellier, wholesale grocers, an assignment has been made by Alfred Caron, a small general dealer at St. Pamphile, Que.

YESTERDAY afternoon the board of liquidators of the Select Knights of Canada met in the Walker House to discuss matters in connection with the endowment plan of the order. As our readers know, the Select Knights not long ago paid a dividend of 40 cents on the dollar. There is a sum of \$198,000 or thereabout belonging to the endowment fund invested on first mortgage in real estate, and now it is found necessary to sell the mortgages. Those present were W. J. Parkhill, of Midland, Supreme Commander; James Watt, George Woltz, Wilbur Grant and B. J. Leubsdorf, Supreme Recorder, St. Catharines.

Only in March last W. J. Pepper bought the general stock of his brother, A. E. Pepper, at Shedden, Ont. The purchase, amounting to \$2,300, was made at a discount of 17 per cent. At this time business was in poor shape, and unfortunately for him did not improve, and he is already compelled to assign——In the spring of 1892, J. J. Vongunten removed from Dresden to Thamesville, where he opened a jewellery store there. Not doing any better than formerly, he moved to Tilbury Centre a year ago. Since then two mortgages have been placed on his stock. These bring about his recent assignment.

AT six on the morning of Tuesday last, June 22nd, Queen Victoria sent the following message to the Governor-General of Canada "From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them." The message came over the Commercial Cable to Canso and from there by C.P.R. wire to Ottawa. It took but seven minutes to reach Lord Aberdeen, and his message in reply was returned to the Queen at 11.22 Greenwich time, or 6.12 our time. It was busily distributed that morning by both telegraph companies to all parts of Canada. The following letter from the president of the G.N.W. Telegraph Co. to the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario shows: "In accordance with the request received from your office I take pleasure in informing you that the Queen's Jubilee Message of the 22nd inst., addressed to the people of Canada through the Governor-General, was promptly transmitted to several hundred of the company's principal offices throughout Ontario. Special directions were given for the prompt and careful handling of this message, together with copy of the reply from the Governor-General, and I am pleased to be able to say that the service was in every instance excellently performed, the messages having been delivered to the mayors and reeves of each town or village, and by them posted in some conspicuous place, as well as to all newspapers throughout the country. The liberty was taken of forwarding this message at 'Jubilee' rates, and no piece of gratuitous service was ever performed by the company with greater pleasure."

G. A. GAMSBY, Gananoque, Ont.

Accountant, 'ollector,

Agent for the sale of goods. Specialties in any line Financial and Advertising Agent.
Business intrusted will receive personal and prompt attention.

attention.
References furnished on application.
Correspondence solicited.

Sicilian Asphalt -

Rock, Powdered Highest grades only and Mastic.

• \$ • • • H. & A. B. AVELINE & CO. So'e agents in Canada. Catauia. Italy.

So'e agents in Canada. Catania, Italy.

H. McL REN & CO., 706 Craig St., Montreal.

Mining Engineer.

Robert R. Hedley, having a wide experience in mining and smelting in Canada, United States, Venezuela and Mexico, will undertake mining engineering work in British Columbia. Can give English and American references.

Address, Nelson, B.C.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN

Loan and Investment Co. (Limited).

DIVIDEND No. 39.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six per cent, per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1897, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on the

Second Day of July Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors.

R. H. TOMLINSON,

Toronto, 1st June, 1897.

Manager

\$72,000.00

Of the Town of Renfrew Waterworks and Sewerage Debentures (\$53,000 waterworks and \$19,000 sewerage.) Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, on

Tuesday, the 29th day of June, 1897

for the purchase of the whole or any of the above mentioned debentures. These debentures are issued on the instalment plan, extending for 30 years from the 1st day of July, 1897. Interest payable yearly at the rate of 44 per cent, per annum. For further particulars apply to JAS K. ROCHESTER, Municipal Clerk, JAMES CLARK, Mayor.

TENDERS

FOR LOAN.

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tenders for Lean." addressed to the Town Clerk of the Town of Chatham, N.B., will be received up to noon of the

28th Day of June, inst.,

for the purchase of Bonds of the said Town to the amount of Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars.

The above is the balance of the Twenty Thousand (#20 000) Dollars issue authorized by Chap. 46, 59th Vic., Acts of the General Assembly of N.B.; are redeemable in 40 years, and are in denominations of \$500 each, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, at the office of the Town Treasurer. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOSEPH B. BENSON, Mayor.

Chatham, N.B., M. S. BENSON, Town Clerk. June 8th, 1897.

Mercantile Summary.

The largest seine in American waters, and probably in the world, is on the Potomac River, and is 9,600 feet long. Attached to each end are large heavy ropes, leading to the shore, one rope being 8,100 and the other 9,900 feet long, and combined length of seine and rope of 27,600 feet, or considerably over five miles. The largest number of shad ever taken with this seine at a single haul was 9,000, and of herring about 350,000.

The death of Eldridge Gerry Spaulding, known as the "father of the greenback," was announced recently. He was eighty-eight years old at the time of his death, and was one of the founders of the Republican party. It was he who introduced in Congress the Greenback or Legal Tender Act, and a National Currency Bank Act. He was known throughout the United States as the "father of the greenbacks."

The retail dry goods stock of J. D. William. son, at Guelph, has been sold out to D. E. Macdonald & Bro. of that city. The rate obtained was 75 cents in the dollar, and the stock was valued at \$30,000. Mr. Williamson came to Toronto on Thursday to tell his creditors of the sale. He thinks he will be able to pay his trade liabilities in full, claiming that they are not more than \$15,000, mostly in Toronto and Montreal.

In December, 1890, Boyle & Malone opened a general store at Brechin, Ont. Two years later they dissolved partnership and A. J. Boyle continued the business. One April day afterward a fire occurred in his premises, and being fully insured, he was able to continue storekeeping, but not successfully, for we find that he was obliged to assign in February, 1895. The business was then wound up. Believing in "sticking to it," however, he opened a new store under the style of Boyle & Co. last year. Wm. O'Donnell, his brother, being the company. A chattel mortgage, which covered their assets, has been foreclosed—and there they are!

A PARAGRAPH in this column last week suggested that up to the time it was written, Thursday, 17th, but little was being done towards a proper decoration of the principal buildings of the city for Jubilee Day. And so in truth it seemed then. But on the following days active preparation was begun for decorating and illuminating, and the result was a gratifying surprise. Not only did a burst of loyal emulation seem on Monday to drive almost every householder to put up flags or lanterns, but the prominent buildings showed that the greatness of the event had received due consideration. The giant crown on the Legislative Buildings, done in electric globes, was in fitting proportion to the structure it surmounted, and seen from the water over-topped everything. By common consent the decorations of the Bank of Commerce were adjudged to be the handsomest in the city, either by night or day. The Dominion and Imperial Banks made also creditable displays. The Canada Life made the most of the fact that it has a jubilee this year, and the Central Canada Loan Company did itself proud with gas-lit transparencies. One of the handsomest displays of this kind down town was made by the Consumers' Gas Company, and the stately building of the Confederation Life was very aptly decorated. The display of bunting was everywhere profuse, Murray's, Catto's and Rice Lewis' being among the most striking shops in the long array of bunting on King street. Rarely, if ever, has Toronto put ward £65,990.

on a more jubilant dress, and the procession to the Exhibition grounds was a credit to the city.

ENGLISH FIRE OFFICES.

Last month, and early this month, a number of prominent British insurance companies have held their annual meetings. The proprietors of the Liverpool and London and Globe met in London, on May 18th, and celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of that company. figures shown of the fire business of 1896 show the net premium income to have been £1,552,835 and the losses £839,970. After providing for expenses, a surplus of £201,934a cool million of dollars—is carried to profit and loss The chairman of directors, Mr. Arthur Earle, said, with pardonable pride, "Nobody, I think, in any quarter of the globe can question our ability to meet all our obligations," when the company has "funds of one kind and another amounting to about £9,-000,000 sterling."

The Sun Fire office exhibits generous figures as the result of the accumulations of a hundred and odd years. The report for 1896 shows premiums of near a million pounds (£969,685), while the losses paid and outstanding amounted to £504,218, or 52 per cent. on the premiums received. The expenses of management were at the rate of 33.16 per cent. After providing for the usual reserve of 40 per cent. of the premiums to cover liabilities under current policies, a balance of £220,775 remained. There has been carried to a pension fund £41. 000, to dividend reserve £50,000, and £90,000 paid for 1895 dividends. The general reserve is £1,150,000; dividend reserve, £100,000; and reserve for risks not yet expired, £387,874.

The annual meeting of the Royal Insurance Company was to be held on the 14th instant in Liverpool. The report states that in the fire department, during 1896, the fire premiums, re-insurance deducted, amounted to £2,051,479, and the net losses to £1,112,484. Deducting commission and expenses, the surplus carried to profit and loss reaches £269,226. The Royal does a considerable life business as well. The total income from life premiums was £432,280, and the interest received from investments was £177,661. The claims during the year amounted to £362,665. After payment of all claims, annuities, bonuses in cash, and expenses of every description, a balance of £188,306 has been added to the life funds, making the total accumulations of the life and annuity branches £5,329,897. Handsome figures, these, justifying the proud title of "Royal."

Another of the taking titles which help to make the Britisher proud of the financial institutions of his islands, is that borne by the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, whose ninety-fourth yearly meeting was held the other day. Its net premiums of 1896 were £610,775, and the losses absorbed 53.77 per cent. of these, which is a more fortunate showing than that of 1895. After paying dividend, the funds stand as follows:—Paid-up capital, £300,000; special reserve, £400,000; general reserve, £665,096; reserve for unexpired risks, £203,-591; making a total of £1,568,688.

The Northern Fire and Life Company has accumulated funds of £4,893,736. The life income of the year was £352,940, and the increase of funds by the year's business was £179,280. In the fire branch of the company, the year was not so favorable as 1895; but the net premiums were £700,007, of which the losses and expenses absorbed £635,668, leaving a margin of nearly ten per cent. After paying dividend and bonus, the company carried forward £65.990.

DEBENTURES

Municipal Debentures bought and sold, also Government and Railway Bonds. Securities suitable for Investment by Trustees and Insurance Companies and for Deposit with the Government, always on hand.

GEO. A. STIMSON & CO.,

9 Toronto St.

Toronto, Ont.



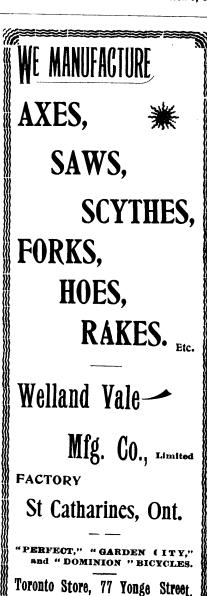
These gentlemen are being posted on the merits of the J M T valve. Thousands in use. Recognized as the Highest Grade Valve manufactured in Canada.

Best Material Best Workmanship Best Results

Carried by the trade all over the Dominion.

The James Morrison
Brass Manufacturing
Company, Limited

Manufacturers
Toronto, Ont.



Canadian Rubber Co. GARDEN SHEARS,

Capital - = \$2,000,000

Manufacture first quality RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES. All kinds of

. . Rubber Hose . .

made with our Patent Process Seamless Tube **Rubber Valves**, **Packings**, **Gas-kets**, etc. Superior Quality

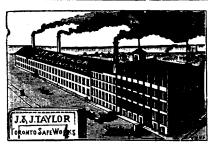
. Rubber Belting.

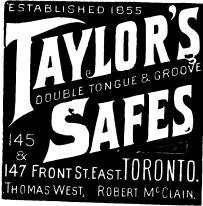
The following grades:

"Extra Star," "Fine Para," "Extra Heavy Star," "C. R. Co. Stitched," "Forsyth Patent" Seamless.

Western Branch: Cor. Front and Yonge Sts. TORONTO.

J. H. WALKER, Manager.





ine Electric Street Cars

OUR SPECIALTY

We also manufacture Horse and Trail Cars of every description o o o o o o o

PATTERSON & CORBIN ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

Buffalo, N. Y.

And their excellence is acknowledged all over the lakes. Write for Prices.

Short and long handle.

SHEEP SHEARS. Varied assortment.

LAWN MOWERS. High wheel.

Write for Prices

M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.

F. B. POLSON J. B. MILLER

Polson Iron Works

TORONTO, CANADA.

The Best Equipped Boiler and Engine Works in Canada. We Manufacture

THE BROWN AUTOMATIC ENGINE

MARINE ENGINES, Single, Compound & Triple

MININC ENGINES STEAM YACHTS AND LAUNCHES

Get OUR PRICES before ordering Esplanade East, foot of Sherbourne St. TORONTO, CAN.

FOR SALE a number of makes of

Second-hand

Taken in part exchange for the Celebrated

No. 4 CALIGRAPH,

In good working order-at very reasonable prices. Send for prices and sample of work.

The BROWN BROS. Ltd.,

Agents for "Caligraph" and dealers in Typewriters' Supplies

64-68 King St. East, TORONTO.

Looking for a Partner? Want to Buy a Business?

If so, say so in the Monetary Times.

TORONTO, CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1832

CANADIAN RYE

WHISKEY

Aged Whiskies from 4 to 8 years' old a specialty.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

arks & Son

ST. JOHN, N. B.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS

AGENTS—J. SPROUL SMITH, 24 Wellington St. W Toronto. DAVID KAY, Fraser Building, Montreal JOHN HALLAM, Toronto, Special Agent for Beam Warps for Ontario.

Mills—New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St John Cotton Mills.



ESTABLISHED 1845.

COFFEE & CO.,

Grain Commission

Merchants

412 Board of Trade Building, Toronto, Ontario

British American Business College, LIMITED.

CONFEDERATION

LIFE BUILDING

TÓRONTO

EDW. TROUT, President.

D. HOSKINS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Direct Connected Generator ~

15, 25 and 50 k. w., also

Motors and Generators from ½ to 100 k w. Bipolar.

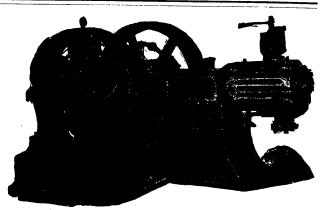
Also full line of Electric Light and

Power Equipments

Toronto Electric Metor Co. 103, 105, 107, 109

ADELAIDE ST.W., TORONTO,

R. E T. Pringle, 216 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.



ALL TYPES AND SIZES OF

THE NORTHEY MFG. CO., Ltd., TORONTO, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1866

THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE

And Insurance Chronicle,

With which has been incorporated the Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, of Montreal (in 1870), the Trade Review, of the same city (in 1870), and the Toronto Journal of Commerce.

Issued every Friday morning.

SUBSCRIPTION-FOST PAID

CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS AMERICAN SINGLE COPIES

\$2.00 Per Year. 10s. 6d. Sterling Per Year. \$2.00 United States Currency

Book and Job Printing a Specialty.

PUBLISHED BY THE

MONETARY TIMES PRINTING COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited.

EDW. TROUT, President.

ALFRED W. LAW, Sec'y-Treas.

Office: 62 Church St., cor. Court

TO RPHONES | BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL OFFICES, 1892 | PRINTING DEPARTMENT, 1485

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1897.

THE SITUATION.

Jubilee day passed off in London without any serious mishap, such as is liable to occur where vast masses of people are brought into a confined space. The colonies formed a prominent figure in the celebration; they occupied a fair share of the attention of the mass of humanity present. All the colonial premiers who had come to take part in the ceremonies were made Privy Councillors; an event which is without parallel in the history of the British Empire. The colonies are free, and contented because they are free. They are drawn close to the mother country by ties of affection, and Lord Salisbury is probably right in thinking that this forms the strongest cord that can unite them. Trade follows the flag, and Canada has just shown her gratitude for the freedom she enjoys in the English market. The colonial market is an expanding market, and on it the future of British trade ought to be able to count largely. Legal restriction is an antagonizing obstacle; but this, under the example of the new policy put in force by Canada, may in future be relaxed.

Mr. Blair, when questioned in the House of Commons, was unable to tell what proportion of the coal lands embraced in the railway grant of British Columbia, estimated in the aggregate at 250,000 acres, will go to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass bargain. The charge was flung across the House that the British Columbia and Southern Railway operators would get 200,000 acres for nothing. Mr. Blair replied by repeating the on dit that this company had spent \$100,000, in what form was not stated. It is conceivable that considerable cost was incurred in the form of preliminary payments or obligations. Mr. Ross Robertson denounced what he described as "a gang of commercial brigands and charter jobbers, who are now in control of the resources of British Columbia," whom he identified, or at least connected with "subscribers to its campaign funds."

In the jubilation over the reduction of fares which the Government has secured on the Canadian Pacific Railway, there is a tendency to assume that the farmer and the miner will get the whole benefit. To both these interests benefits will undoubtedly accrue, especially at first. But if the effect be to give a great impetus to the production of wheat

and to increase the product relatively to number of consumers of wheat, Gregory King's law of price will come into action. According to that law, scarcity raises, and great abundance lowers, the price, in a ratio much greater than that of the deficiency or the excess, and every increase of the scarcity or the excess increases the ascending or descending ratio. This law, discovered two centuries ago, has frequently been verified in operation. So that if our North-West by the extent of its production of wheat sensibly alters the proportion of wheat production to population, the price may be expected to decline. The lowering of freight will tend to extend the agriculture of the West, as well as to aid the development of mines. The precious metals are subject to the same law as other commodities. Silver has greatly declined in price, owing largely to the decline of the demand for it as coin: a decline which began when Germany demonetized silver; and if the present and prospective rate of the production of gold should continue to increase, a decline in the value of that metal is inevitable.

In the debates on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the voice of the advocate of Government construction was occasionally heard; among others that of Mr. Oliver. The debate was shaped quite as much by political, as by economic influences; the end was that a subsidy was blended with a double purchase: purchase of lower fares and coal lands. The argument against duplication of railways was pushed too far, if not in Parliament, at least in the press. It was represented that competing roads can never be got to compete. But a Government road, if there were no other objection to its construction, is not liable to what is represented as a common frailty of company roads; it could, at least, reject the embraces of a rival. Sometimes parallel railways very close together have been known to compete. A few years ago, some coal lands owners in Yorkshire went to the British Parliament to get a charter for a road, only three and a-half miles distant from one in existence. The charter was refused, and a member of the Government afterwards asked one of the persons interested in the coal lands why they had been so anxious to get it, when there was a railway only three and a half miles away. The answer was that the extra cost of freight on the three and a half miles made all the difference between profit and loss on working the coal mine.

Promises are made in a vague sort of way, but with a great air of confidence, that an unstated division of the coal lands, within practical distance of the Crow's Nest Railway, will insure the public against monopoly. Coal, we are told, will be put on board the cars at \$2 a ton; or, admitting that this may not always happen, at a profit of 75 cents a ton. But the alleged profit is confused with rent, which it would include. It is not desirable, it is extremely undesirable, that a natural agent like a coal mine should bear on a high rent. Here the unearned increment would be specially injurious to all users of coal. There is no reason to suppose that the persons who have got possession of these lands have paid any considerable price for them, and it is extremely unfortunate that the lands should have been subject to any speculative operation. The Government had better have paid the C.P.R. the whole cost of building the road, if it could have got all the coal lands in return, not for the profit to be made on them, but as the only means of securing their working without the danger of excessive prices for coal.

No one seems to expect that the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, though it has been duly signed by President McKinley and the alleged Government of the islands, will be ratified by the Senate, at... Washington, this session. There is some doubt as to its ready acceptance, at present; and for this reason it is to be allowed to stand, in the hope that public opinion will have become favorable to it, so as to admit of its going into effect a little more than a year hence. By this step, the United States abandons its traditional policy of confining the sphere of its action to this continent. It, at the same time, gives the answer to the question which seeks to find out whether the Republic is in favor of annexing additional territory. To get these islands, the Republic stretches out its arm a distance of more than two thousand miles. And the President finds that the annexation is in accordance with the traditional policy of the country, silent reference being to Florida, Texas and California. The annexation feeling is not excessively strong, as the delay in the ratification of the treaty witnesses; but it is a growing feeling, and it may safely be predicted that ratification will meet a wide, though not general, approval.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

We give below a condensation of the figures of the statement of Canadian banks for the month of May. It is compared with the bank statement for the previous month, and shows capital, reserve, assets and liabilities, average holdings of specie and Dominion notes, &c.

Canadian Bank Statement.

	May, 1897.	April, 1897.
Capital authorized	\$ 72,958,684	\$72 ,958,684
Capital paid up	61,493,156	61,903,542
Reserve Funds	27,020,799	26,785,799
Notes in circulation		
	\$ 31,820,445	\$30,814,923
Dominion and Provincial Government	0.0=4.000	
deposits	6,974,898	7,322,510
Public deposits on demand	70,183,545	69,730,791
Public deposits after notice	129,532,122	126,994,097
Bank loans or deposits from other banks		
secured	17,642	5.000
Bank loans or deposits from other banks		
unsecured	2,838,777	2,605,373
Due other banks in Canada in daily		
balances	133,477	104,684
Due other banks in foreign countries	320,798	488,468
Due other banks in Great Britain	3,373,262	5,024,749
Other liabilities	958,688	330,390
Other madmitted;	200,000	550,550
Total liabilities	Q 946 199 707	6 949 491 000
Total habilities	\$24 6,133,727	\$243,421,0 66
ASSETS.		
Consider	#0 CF# 000	00 050 540
Specie	\$8,657,293	\$8,653,749
Dominion notes	15,936,862	15,792,116
Deposits to secure note circulation	1,848,493	1,846,218
Notes and cheques of other banks	8,519,447	6,813.160
Loans to other banks secured	31,094	26,053
Deposits made with other banks	3,679,882	3,373,721
Due from other banks in foreign		
countries	18,763,773	16,401,566
Due from other banks in Great Britain	8,981,513	8,287,727
Dominion Govt. debentures or stock	2,800,224	2,794.416
Other securities	24,851,672	24,346,027
Call loans on bonds and stock	14,256,608	13,540,564
can round on bonds and stock	11,200,000	10,010,001
		9 00 000 #00
Loans to Dominion and Provincial	• • • • • • • • •	\$ 90,062,506
Governments	901 400	045 057
Current loans and discounts	821,469	847,357
Due from other bests in Court	211,750,319	216,284,936
Due from other banks in Canada in	201010	
daily exchanges	161,916	154,491
Overdue debts	3,419,427	3,691,574
Real estate	1,989,223	2,016,420
Mortgages on real estate sold	509,298	520,113
Bank premises	5,627,440	5,665,249
Other assets	2,086,915	2,301,956
Total assets	\$ 334,693, 054	\$ 333,357,594
Average amount of specie held during		
the month	0 551 000	0.400.000
the month Average Dominion notes held during	8,551,022	8,409,038
	15 84= 000	•
the month	15,717,060	15,480,868
Greatest amount notes in circulation		
during month	32,637,033	32,533,897
Loans to directors or their firms	8,135,095	8,452,148
T. 11 1 1 1		

It could hardly be expected that the tone of banking addresses would be jubilant in such a year as this. At the

same time it is only reasonable to note that the banks are all keeping up their dividends, and that they have all earned them, with perhaps one exception. When banks are able to do this, although it may be complained that things are not better than they are, it is very natural to say in reply that they might be a great deal worse. We have known times when dividends had to be reduced generally, and some passed by altogether; and not only so, but when in some cases capital itself had to be reduced, and by very large amounts too. Considering the times that have passed over us, the stockholders of banks are really to be congratulated that things are as they are, and it certainly is an evidence that Canadian banks generally are conducted with a large degree of skill and good judgment that such results have been brought out at all.

When we consider the enormous sums that are represented by the dividends of the banks, and that these have to be paid out of profits after bad and doubtful debts have been provided for, one can understand that nothing but extreme vigilance, constantly exercised, along with a technical skill, acquired by long practice, could bring out such results as have been in evidence.

The bankers generally do not speak in a sanguine tone • as to the prospects for the future. This quite becomes them. It is better for men in their position to err on the safe side, knowing as they do what a few slight words of encouragement spoken by them may lead to with people of a sanguine temperament, as some of the customers of banks are. The clouds that have been lowering over the financial position in the United States have by no means blown over yet, and the old spectre of the rehabilitation of silver on a dishonest basis, has again begun to lift up its head. The visit of Mr. Bryan, the defeated candidate for the American Presidency, can have little or no bearing upon ourselves directly, for it is the last thing in the world to be thought of, that Canada herself should deliberately step out from the solid ground of a gold basis, to the miserable quagmire of a currency based on silver taken at double what it is worth. But his visit to Canada had a significance for all that, and the significance was this, that the policy he represents is not dead. If it were, he would find some other topic to lecture upon. His fine oratorical abilities would find plenty of scope in other directions, in that of putting the tariff on a rational basis, for example. But the fact that he chooses to keep up the agitation for this dishonest silver basis, plainly shows that there are still multitudes of people in the United States who favor it, and have an interest in working to bring it about. All that this involves in the way of an undercurrent of disturbance, a repression of legitimate enterprise, a prevention of national development, can hardly be estimated, except by those who have made a study of the question.

Then the future of our lumber trade with the United States is cloudy enough. The high duty that is almost certain to be embodied in the American tariff, may, however, possibly lead to prices being advanced generally in the markets of the States, so that the duty will as usual be paid by the consumer, and leave the Canadian producer unscathed. Or, if the prospect of an export duty on logs be sufficient to cause the lumber interests of Michigan to rouse themselves to still greater exertions, and so prevent the increased duty from being imposed at all, this may cause the cloud to shift somewhat and a better state of things to supervene. But the real factor that determines the position is the dullness of the demand for lumber in the United States itself. If business were buoyant and lumber in strong demand legislative obstacles would soon be overridden, and trade would assume its natural condition as regulated by supply and demand. But the currency

and financial problem being still unsettled, it is vain to expect a great improvement of this industry.

The extraordinary prevalence of wet weather in the east of the Dominion has not as yet done any very great damage, except in a few districts of low-lying lands. But undoubtedly a further continuance of it and prevalence of rain during the remainder of June would have most damaging results; as it is, the production of cheese and butter has been almost unduly stimulated, and we may find some over-stocking of markets in consequence. Doubtless the men in the trade have their eyes open to all this, and will know how to deal with it; as will also the men in other lines of business that are affected at present by unfavorable conditions.

The settlement in the Canadian tariff will help matters, for the tariff may now be considered as settled for sometime to come. And it is to the credit of the Government that they have done something to meet the representations of the heads of various interests as to the injurious effects which would flow from changes proposed. Hard as it has been felt, no doubt, by the ministers to forego carrying to a logical conclusion the theories they had embraced, it certainly shows practical wisdom and statesmanship that they should be open to conviction by the logic of events.

There are some directions in which the outlook is hopeful enough. There appears to be a large increase in the area of grain sown in Manitoba. One may surely hope, too, that the magnificent jubilee demonstrations of the last few days, and the splendid impression which Canada has recently made in the great celebration in London, may have the effect of dissipating the foolish conceptions entertained about us in Great Britain, and bringing large numbers of the best kind of emigrants to settle in the North-West and other parts of the Dominion.

Our timber and deal trade with England, too, is likely to have another prosperous season, and to yield satisfactory returns to all who are engaged in it.

The banking return is a satisfactory one generally, showing an increase in circulation, which is rather remarkable for the month of May, an increase in deposits of nearly \$3,000,000, a decrease in loans and discounts, which is a good sign; and a large increase in assets immediately available. The banks are undoubtedly in a strong position, and are fully able to take advantage of any change for the better in the position, should such a change transpire.

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

31st May, 1896.	[In thousands.]				
Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in the other Prov's.	Total.	
Capital paid up Circulation Deposits. Loans, Discounts and Investments Cash, Foreign Balances (Net), and Call	14,175 91,443 114,678	9,708 71,953 81,842	5,512 28,272 37,773	191,668 234,293	
Loans	33,897 6,171 3,579 4,282 6,926	5,054 2,956 8,040	2,247 1,499 1,115	13,472 8,034 13,437	
31st May, 1897.		[In	thousa	nds.]	
Description	Banks in Quebec.	Banks in Onta- rio.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.	
Capital paid up Circulation Deposits Loans, Discounts and Investments. Cash, Foreign Balances (Net), and Call Loans Legals Specie	15,280 102,490 121,375 39,996	83,744 27,543 5,566	9,645 5,939 30,919 38,553 9,458 2,971 1,708	61,943 31,820 209,545 243,672 76,997 15,937 8,657	
Call Loans Investments	4,667	7.933	1.656	14,256	

Government Savings Banks \$47,392,00 Montreal City and District Savings	0
Bank)
La Caisse d'Economie, Quebec 5,415,000)
Loan Companies, 1896)
Bank Deposits	\$ 81,758,000 209,545,000
Total Deposits of all kinds	\$ 291,303,000
GOVERNMENT CIRCULATION.	
	,573,203 ,413,500
\$21	.986,703
Gold held, \$10,386,845, or 47.24 per cent.	

THE DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY BILL.

The reveil des veillards of the Senate, which comes periodically between the decades of slumber, once more claims passing attention. Once, in recent times, it blocked the passage of an insolvency bill; once the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's bill for a short line to Halifax it strangled. These bills were fathered by the Conservatives; now, to be quite impartial, the Senate throws out the Government bill to sanction the agreement with the Drummond County Railway Company. The members of the Senate who voted against the bill generally agree that the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal is desirable; but the particular bargain made by the Government with the Drummond County Railway Co. is objected to, principally on the ground that the company put into the road only \$400,000 of its own money, and that it got a much larger sum in bonuses, part of it from the Government, which is now to pay the amount a second time in purchasing the rights of the company. Promoters who build railways largely out of bonuses and make money by the process, we are quite at liberty to look upon as men following a calling which we may regard as doubtful or disreputable, at our pleasure. But when the bonuses have been once given, it must be admitted that they become the property of the company. It ought to have been recognized that such men occupy a position of public trust, and that the making of private gains out of public contributions in aid of enterprises which are more public than private, is not a calling which an honorable man should be anxious to follow. The repugnance of the Senate to this transaction is natural, though the ground taken by the majority be not tenable, as to what constitutes the interest of the company in the road. As to the commercial aspect of the bargain, it does not appear that the Government has agreed to pay much, if anything, above the value of the road. One good effect the protest of the Senate will have, if it tends to fix public attention on the rottenness and uncommercial character of the bonus system, in virtue of which some very scaly fellows in the neighboring Republic have been transformed into millionaires.

COUNTERFEIT LIFE INSURANCE.

THIRTEEN YEARS' RECORD.

About this time last year we compiled and published a record, covering a period of twelve years, of thirty-three assessment life insurance associations. This year we are able to add one more year's figures to all these, except the United Brethren Mutual Aid Society, of Bethlehem, Penn., and the Equitable Aid Union, of Columbus, Penn.

These two were among the oldest, and for a time the most prosperous of all assessment societies. The Brethren started business in 1870, and under the stimulus of light death losses ran the membership up to 14,287 in 1877. At that time the losses rose to \$17 per thousand, resulting in a rapid lapse of members. In 1887 there were only

7,000 left, who paid more than \$40 each per \$1,000, and in 1894 only 3,778 old men were left, each paying \$55.20. They seem to have got tired of this and dropped out, and now the society is only a record and a wreck. The other, the Equitable Aid Union, began business by denouncing "regular" life insurance in 1879, and offered the irregular article dirt cheap, and in 1885 had 15,613 members, or dupes. They rapidly grew in number, till in 1890 they were double that figure, and in 1892 their maximum was attained, with 37,460 contributors. Instead of \$6 or \$7 per \$1,000, they had to pay \$19.40 in that year, whereupon many began to withdraw their "pocket reserves." In 1895 only 29,896 remained to contribute, and they paid \$21.19 each. In 1890 its beautiful certificates were out for \$53,-960,000, and in 1894 only \$43,571,000 of these were considered good. In 1896 not a single cent could be had for one of them. The society had collapsed because of the rapid increase of assessments. Not enough cash came in to pay expenses and the machinery stopped running.

Part of the record of these two societies will be found in the following tables, under Nos. 17 and 32. At the same time a careful look at the record of some of the other societies just above and just below will be instructive. They seem to be travelling in the same direction.

The following thirty-three tables give information concerning four things: 1st, the name of the society; 2nd, the year it commenced business; 3rd, the number of members at the close of each year from 1884 or 1885 to 1896 inclusive; and, 4th, the cost to the members of each \$1,000 of risk carried during each of the twelve or thirteen years.

And again, as formerly, the column headed "Cost per \$1,000" has an addition made to the net cost of \$4 for each \$1,000, to represent the probable working expenses of the society. Some of them, no doubt, pay out more and some less than \$4 per \$1,000 in expenses, according to whether they have entrance fees and doctor's fees, and dues paid or not paid, by the entrants, separately from the society's accounts. Our object is to make that column show the actual death losses from year to year, with an allowance of only \$4 thereon for expenses:—

Name and date of Origin,	Year of Record	No. of Mem- bers.	Cost per \$1,000	Year of Record.	No. of Mem- bers.	Cost
A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge, San Francisco, California, 1877.	$\begin{pmatrix} 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \end{pmatrix}$	16,655 17,219 18,329 18,413 18,677 18,769	\$12 48 15 41 14 98 15 21 14 75 14 73	1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896	17,544 18,135 17,499 17,316 16,614 16,050 16,342	\$1,000. \$16 34 17 95 18 45 20 02 19 14 20 40 23 26
(2) A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge, Denver, Col., 1882.	$\begin{pmatrix} 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \end{pmatrix}$	2,217 2,715 2,515 2,950 4,020 4,394	7 62 10 48 13 17 10 58 10 21 12 19	1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896	4,640 3,895 4,079 5,430 7,309 7,7°4 8,347	13 48 16 06 14 59 9 25 11 21 12 79
A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge, Paris, Ill., 1875.	$\begin{pmatrix} 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \end{pmatrix}$	15,392 16,269 18,280 20,468 20,332 20,397	9 51 11 18 12 60 12 43 14 79 13 62	1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896	20,293 20,439 20,303 19,508 18,504 17,330 17,426	12 48 15 55 14 70 15 40 16 76 17 25 18 62 19 42
A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge, Ludlow, Ky., 1873.	$\begin{pmatrix} 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \end{pmatrix}$	1,484 1,436 1,380 1,444 1,475 1,462	19 73 24 17 24 59 28 78 29 07 17 67	1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896	1,534 1,763 2,136 2,500 2,219 2,026 1,965	20 29 21 54 24 60 18 66 28 16 32 32 23 04
A.O.U.W., Grand Lodge, Dunkirk, N.Y., 1874.	$\begin{pmatrix} 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \end{pmatrix}$	19,674 20,881 23,465 27,033 29,077 31,103	12 37 13 76 12 07 14 77 13 50 14 53	1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896	31,069 31,228 31,158 30,942 29,088 27,632 26,192	16 97 17 09 17 54 19 10 20 32 20 57 21 64

1	Year	No. of	Cont
Names and date of	of		Cost
Origin.		Mem-	per
	Record.	bers.	\$1,000 .
(6)	/1884	3,689	18 52
A.O.U.W.,	1885	3,797	$17 \ 62$
Grand Lodge,	1886	4,296	20 30
Toledo, Ohio,			
	1887	4 152	21 51
1872.	1888	3,618	$24 \ 51$
1	1889	3,586	23 80
1	(-000	0,000	20 00
1			
(7)	/1884	9,000	11 84
A.O.U.W.,			
	1885	10.499	10 21
Grand Lodge,	1886	12.247	11 26
St. Thomas, Ont.,	1887	14,220	10 00
1879.	1888	16,591	10 72
	1889	19,501	9 33
	(-000	-0,001	0 00
(8)	/1884	14,700	11 57
A.O.U.W.,	1885		
		14 755	12 44
Grand Lodge,	1886	14,989	14 15
Pittsburg, Penn.,	1887	14,883	14 91
1869.	1888	15,346	
2000.			15 92
	1889	15,643	14 42
(0)	(100.4		
(9)	/1884	1,912	21 45
A.O.U.W.,	1885	1,875	23 54
Grand Lodge	1886	1,996	
			17 94
Nashville, Tenn.,	1887	2,199	17 35
1877.	1888	2,316	16 90
	1889		
I	/1009	1,977	22 71
1			
(10	(1884	1 005	Q 10 10
		1,895	\$ 12 10
A.O.U.W.	1885	1,757	18 79
Grand Lodge,	1886	1,576	21 76
Dallas, Texas,	1887		
	1 -	2,135	22 00
1880.	1888	2,480	19 60
	1889	3,228	13 46
1.	(* 000	0,220	10 40
I			
(11)	/1884	1 094	11 07
A.O.U.W.		4,834	11 37
	1885	5,461	10 75
Grand Lodge,	1886	6,074	12 80
Lacrosse, Wis.,	1887		
		6,736	13 57
1877.	1988	6.730	14 09
	1889	6,729	14 65
	(-550	0,120	14 00
(12)	/1884	57,005	13 30
American Legion			
	1885	58,192	14 80
of Honor,	1886	60,145	14 00
Boston, Mass.,	1887	62,111	15 80
1876.			
1070.	1888	62,276	17 72
	1889	62,457	16 72
	•	,	-0 1-
420			
(13)	/1884	5,413	11 43
Bay State	1885		
		6,493	9 83
Beneficiary Assn.,	∫ 1886	8,382	12 33
Westfield, Mass.,	1887	10,394	14 60
1881.			
1001.	1888	11,012	12 30
	1889	11,344	13 14
	•	•	
1 (1.4)			
(14)	/1884	4.306	9 62
Catholic Benevo-	1885	6,934	
lent Legion.			11 77
	∫ 1886	8,971	14 00
Brooklyn, N.Y.,	1887	13,073	13 40
1881.	1888		
1001.		16,276	14 60
	(1889	19,778	15 30
İ			ı
(15)	1004		I
(15)	1884	22,737	11 95
Chosen Friends,	1885	26,175	12 64
Supreme Council,	1886		
Indiana to		29,271	14 70
Indianapolis, Ind.,	1887	32,295	14 10
1879.	1888	37,699	15 27
1	1889	39,492	19 11
1			
(16)	/1884	17 900	10 =0
/		17,380	10 50
Covenant Mutual	1885	21,382	10 50
Benefit Association	, 1886	24,844	11 00
Galesburg, Ill,	1887	27,282	44 UU
			10 00
1877.			12 60
1	1888	29,007	
		29,007	12 66
	$\begin{pmatrix} 1888 \\ 1889 \end{pmatrix}$		
		29,007	12 66
(17)	\1889	29,007 33,701	12 66 12 90
(17)	(1889	29,007 33,701	12 66
Equitable	\(\begin{align*}	29,007 33,701	12 66 12 90
Equitable Aid Union,	(1889	29,007 33,701 15,613	12 66 12 90
Equitable Aid Union,	$ \begin{pmatrix} 1889 \\ 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \end{pmatrix} $	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441	12 66 12 90
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa.,	$ \begin{pmatrix} 1889 \\ 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \end{pmatrix} $	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755	12 66 12 90 13 00
Equitable Aid Union,	$ \begin{pmatrix} 1889 \\ 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \end{pmatrix} $	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441	12 66 12 90
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa.,	1889 \$\begin{align*} 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \end{align*}	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa.,	$ \begin{pmatrix} 1889 \\ 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \end{pmatrix} $	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755	12 66 12 90 13 00
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879.	1889 \$\begin{align*} 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \end{align*}	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa.,	1889 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879.	\(1889 \) \(1884 \) \(1885 \) \(1886 \) \(1887 \) \(1888 \) \(1889 \) \((1884 \)	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor.	\(\begin{align*}	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879.	\(1889 \) \(1884 \) \(1885 \) \(1886 \) \(1887 \) \(1888 \) \(1889 \) \((1884 \)	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge,	\(\begin{align*} & 1884 \\ & 1885 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1888 \\ & 1889 \end{align*} \end{align*} \begin{align*} & 1884 \\ & 1885 \\ & 1886 \end{align*} \]	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo.,	1889 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1884 1885 1886 1887	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 16 90
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge,	\(\)1889 \(\)1884 \(\)1885 \(\)1886 \(\)1887 \(\)1888 \(\)1889 \(\) \(\)1884 \(\)1885 \(\)1886 \(\)1887 \(\)1888	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo.,	\(\)1889 \(\)1884 \(\)1885 \(\)1886 \(\)1887 \(\)1888 \(\)1889 \(\) \(\)1884 \(\)1885 \(\)1886 \(\)1887 \(\)1888	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 16 90 17 23
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo.,	1889 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1884 1885 1886 1887	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 16 90
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo.,	\(\)1889 \(\)1884 \(\)1885 \(\)1886 \(\)1889 \(\) \(\)1884 \(\)1885 \(\)1886 \(\)1887 \(\)1888 \(\)1889	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 16 90 17 23
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874.	\(\)1889 \(\)1884 \(\)1885 \(\)1886 \(\)1889 \(\) \(\)1884 \(\)1885 \(\)1886 \(\)1887 \(\)1888 \(\)1889	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417 137,753	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 16 90 17 23 17 34
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874.	\(\)1889 \(\)1884 \(\)1885 \(\)1886 \(\)1889 \(\)1886 \(\)1887 \(\)1888 \(\)1889 \(\)1884	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417 137,753	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 16 90 17 23 17 34
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874.	\\ 1889 \\ \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1884 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1885 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1885 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1884 \\ 1885 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1885 \\ \end{array} \end{array}	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417 137,753 16,489 17,151	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 16 90 17 23 17 34 817 20 17 80
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874. (19) Knights of Pythias,	\\ 1889 \\ \text{1884} \\ 1885 \\ \text{1886} \\ \text{1887} \\ \text{1888} \\ \text{1889} \\ \text{1886} \\ \text{1886} \\ \text{1886} \\ \text{1887} \\ \text{1886} \\ \text{1887} \\ \text{1886} \\ \text{1889} \\ \text{1884} \\ \text{1885} \\ \text{1886} \\ \text{1885} \\ \text{1886} \\ \t	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417 137,753	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 16 90 17 23 17 34
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874.	\\ 1889 \\ \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1884 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1885 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1885 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1884 \\ 1885 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \lambda 1885 \\ \end{array} \end{array}	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417 137,753 16,489 17,151 16,273	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 17 23 17 34 \$17 20 17 80 18 40
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874. (19) Knights of Pythias, Endowment Rank,	\\ \begin{align*} \begin{align*} 1889 & \\ 1885 & \\ 1886 & \\ 1889 & \\ 1886 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1889 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1889 & \\ 1884 & \\ 1885 & \\ 1886 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 188	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417 137,753 16,489 17,151 16,273 17,083	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 16 90 17 23 17 34 17 80 18 40 17 60
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874. (19) Knights of Pythias, Endowment Rank, Chicago, Ill.,	\(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} & 1884 \\ & 1885 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1889 \\ & 1884 \\ & 1885 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1888 \\ & 1	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417 137,753 16,489 17,151 16,273 17,083 18,233	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 17 23 17 34 \$17 20 17 80 18 40 17 60 17 90
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874. (19) Knights of Pythias, Endowment Rank,	\\ \begin{align*} \begin{align*} 1889 & \\ 1885 & \\ 1886 & \\ 1889 & \\ 1886 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1889 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1889 & \\ 1884 & \\ 1885 & \\ 1886 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1888 & \\ 1887 & \\ 1888 & \\ 188	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417 137,753 16,489 17,151 16,273 17,083	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 16 90 17 23 17 34 17 80 18 40 17 60
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874. (19) Knights of Pythias, Endowment Rank, Chicago, Ill.,	\(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} & 1884 \\ & 1885 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1889 \\ & 1884 \\ & 1885 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1888 \\ & 1	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417 137,753 16,489 17,151 16,273 17,083 18,233	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 17 23 17 34 \$17 20 17 80 18 40 17 60 17 90
Equitable Aid Union, Columbus, Pa., 1879. (18) Knights of Honor, Supreme Lodge, St. Louis, Mo., 1874. (19) Knights of Pythias, Endowment Rank, Chicago, Ill.,	\(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} & 1884 \\ & 1885 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1889 \\ & 1884 \\ & 1885 \\ & 1886 \\ & 1887 \\ & 1888 \\ & 1	29,007 33,701 15,613 17,441 20,755 22,693 27,072 128,607 125,395 126,169 122,912 125,417 137,753 16,489 17,151 16,273 17,083 18,233	12 66 12 90 13 00 13 33 14 58 15 10 15 70 16 00 17 23 17 34 \$17 20 17 80 18 40 17 60 17 90

Name and date of Origin.	Year of Record.	No. of Mem- bers.	Cost per \$1,060.	Year of Record.	No. of Mem- bers.	Cost per. \$1,000.
(20)	$\binom{1884}{1885}$	2,127	8 00	1890 1891	16,904	10 01
Kts. of Maccabees	, 1886	3,790	8 00	1892	$23,176 \\ 38,227$	9 40 10 30
Supreme Tent, Port Huron, Mich	$\begin{array}{c c} 1887 \\ 1888 \end{array}$	$5,936 \\ 8,771$	8 50 8 70	1893 1894	$53,222 \\ 76,620$	$970 \\ 979$
1883.	(1889	13,696	10 50	1895	101,869	10 00
	(1884	4,560	12 48	1896 1890	118,767 4,618	10 10 16 30
(21) Kt. Temp. and Mas	. 1885 . 1886	4.695	$11 77 \\ 12 60$	1891	$\frac{4,051}{4,372}$	15 54 18 30
Mut. Aid Asso.,	1887	$5,026 \\ 5,287$	14 00	1892 1893	4,403	20 00
Cincinnati, O., 1877.	$\binom{1888}{1889}$	$5,340 \\ 5,356$	14 00 15 61	1894 1895	$\frac{4,503}{4,656}$	$19 16 \\ 21 54$
(20)	(1004	·		1896	4,945	20 71
(22) Knights Templar δ	$\frac{1884}{1885}$	1,500		$ \begin{array}{c} 1890 \\ 1891 \end{array} $	$6,541 \\ 7,265$	$12 71 \\ 13 74$
Masons' Life In- demnity Co., Chi-	∫ 1886 ↑ 1887	$2,365 \\ 3,976$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 00 \\ 8 & 30 \end{array}$	1892 1893	7,330	15 88 15 20
cago, Ill.,	1888	5,260	9 58	1894	$7,333 \\ 7,255$	16 12
1884.	1889	6,123	11 00	$\begin{bmatrix} 1895 \\ 1896 \end{bmatrix}$	$7,509 \\ 7,472$	$16 03 \\ 15 56$
(20)	1884			1890	6,178	15 10
(23) Maine Benefit	1885 1886	$\frac{1,503}{3,675}$	8 60	1891 1892	$6,381 \\ 6,402$	$\frac{12}{13} \frac{00}{80}$
Association,	1887	4,788	10 40	1893	6,054	14 50
Auburn, Maine, 1885.	$\binom{1888}{1889}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,594 \\ 6,383 \end{array}$	8 64 13 60	1894 1895	6,263 $6,501$	$15 28 \\ 14 22$
	(1004		10.00	1896	6,041	18 70
(24)	$\binom{1884}{1885}$	9,966 10,570	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 80 \\ 16 & 20 \end{array}$	1890 1891	$23,759 \ 28,081$	18 40 18 55
Mass. Benefit Life Association,	1886 1887	12,702	14 00	1892	34,343	19 78
Boston,	1888	13,406 16,133	16 50 16 42	1893 1894	35,064 39,880	18 30 20 40
1879.	1889	21,666	14 90	1895 1896	51,940 46,399	$\frac{17}{23} \frac{00}{60}$
10.00	(1884	20,779	7 10	1890	58,515	14 85
(25) Mut. Reserve Fund	1885 1 1886	$21,288 \\ 37,953$	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & 10 \\ 13 & 00 \end{array}$	1891 1892	64,679 $72,342$	15 15 16 26
Life Association,	1887	42,625	13 70	1893	82,716	16 09
New York, 1881.	$\binom{1888}{1889}$	$47,693 \\ 53,215$	13 61 13 59	1894	96,067 $105,878$	15 19 15 39
			= 00	1896	118,449	16 52
(26)	$\binom{1884}{1885}$	$5,901 \\ 8,391$	7 60 7 20	1890 1891	$26,300 \\ 32,127$	$9 \ 43$ $9 \ 78$
National Union,	1886	13,421	8 20	1892	40,566	9 88
Toledo, Ohio, 1881.	1887 1888	$14,759 \\ 17,004$	7 30 9 10	1893 1894	43,559 44,707	$11 \ 45 \ 12 \ 24$
	1889	20,879	9 00	1895 1896	$\frac{46,206}{46,782}$	$\frac{12}{13} \frac{98}{59}$
(05)	1884	25,572	10 13	1890	54,977	13 83
(27) N. W. Masonic	1885	$32,329 \\ 37,020$	11 05 11 40	1891 1892	$58,290 \\ 49,417$	$14 67 \\ 16 67$
Aid Association,	1887	41,343	11 93	1893	45,773	16 36
Chicago, Ill , 1874.	$\binom{1888}{1889}$	$47,041 \\ 53,040$	12 40 11 99	1894 1895	$48,081 \\ 44,996$	$\frac{17}{17} \frac{10}{78}$
	,1004	500		1896	40,104	19 69
(28)	$\begin{pmatrix} 1884 \\ 1885 \end{pmatrix}$	$\frac{562}{1,339}$	10 31	1890 1891	$6,492 \\ 6 193$	14 10 14 88
National Provident Union	$\frac{1886}{1887}$	$\frac{2,725}{4,067}$	9 91	1892	$6,326 \\ 6,354$	16 50
New York.	1888	4.880	11 90	1894	5,900	17 60 13 33
1883.	11889	5,692	12 30	1895 1896	6,021 $5,912$	15 13 17 40
(90)	1884	15,113	11 00	1890	15,133	16 20
(29)' Royal Templars	$1885 \\ 1886$	$14,530 \\ 15,439$	13 00 14 00	1891 1892	13,693 $12,682$	19 88 21 82
of Temperance, Buffalo, N.Y.	1887 1888	14,665	16 00	1893	12,957	23 86
1877.	1888	$14,860 \\ 14,701$	15 11 14 33	1894 1895	12,275 $12,481$	19 98 19 60
	/1904	59 011	11 64	1896	12,401	20 45
(30)	$\binom{1884}{1885}$	53,811 $60,957$	11 34 11 34	1890 1891	$111,366 \\ 124,766$	$12 52 \\ 12 14$
Royal Arcanum Supreme Council,	1886 1887	70,823 79,176	11 88 12 50	1892 1893	137,189	12 90
Boston, Mass.,	1888	86,935	11 90	1894	148,426 159,307	$13 \ 05 \ 13 \ 12$
1877.	\1889	97,967	11 67	1895 1896	174.069 190,261	$\begin{array}{ccc} 12 & 81 \\ 13 & 22 \end{array}$
(91)	1884	3,397	22 00	1890	2,387	22 60
(31) Southern Tier	1885 1886	$3,325 \\ 2,714$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \ 30 \\ 26 \ 80 \end{array}$	1891 1892	$\frac{1.651}{1.137}$	$\begin{array}{cc} 29 & 70 \\ 24 & 38 \end{array}$
Masonic Relief, Elmira, N Y.,	1887 1888	2,291 2,519	2 8 80	1893	927	34 00
1868.	1889	4,087	27 20 19 CO	1894 1895	$\begin{matrix} 843 \\ 1,225 \end{matrix}$	$\frac{42}{35} \frac{08}{40}$
(29)	,1004	0 004	26 16	1896	1,090	47 20
(32) United Brethren	$\binom{1884}{1885}$	$8,224 \\ 7,934$	36 16 40 70	1890 1891	$\substack{\textbf{4,652}\\\textbf{3,831}}$	$52 57 \\ 44 79$
Mutual Aid Society Lebanon, Pa.,		7,429 7,000	40 30 42 85	1892 1893	4,223	53 90 54 70
1870.	1888	6,417	44 12	1894	$\frac{4,609}{3,778}$	55 20
	1889	5,481	48 50	1895	Winding	up.
(33)	$\binom{1884}{1885}$	$7,668 \\ 9,433$	$\frac{11}{12} \frac{74}{76}$	1890 1891	$22,343 \\ 21,129$	16 60 17 40
United Friends,	1886	11,932	$12 05 \\ 12 10$	1892 1893	20,914	18 90
Order of, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	. 1	17,542 $21,500$	14 00	1894	20,726 $17,328$	17 50 17 35
1881.	1889	22,503	14 70	$1895 \\ 1896$	16,563 $13,264$	18 13 21 20
				1000	10,404	£1 4U

THE MONTREAL PILOTS.

As an exhibition of petulance and a menace of tyranny the action of the Montreal pilots in refusing to pilot ocean steamers between Quebec and Montreal is especially noteworthy. These men, for purposes of their own, desired to become an incorporated body, with certain privileges, and a bill with this object in view was brought before Parliament at this session. It passed the Commons, but was thrown out by the Senate; and the moment the Senate had thrown it out the men struck, thinking that rather than allow the trade of the port of Montreal to be brought to a stand the Harbor Commissioners would give in to the demands of the pilots. But the Commissioners were not thus to be bullied. One experienced pilot, Boyer, stood faithful to the Allan Line and piloted the "Parisian" to Quebec on Saturday. Other steamships were sent down and still others brought up by retired pilots or in charge of navigators independent of the strikers; some vessels have been taken in tow by powerful tugs to the Ancient City. And so it has been shown that the shipping interests of Montreal are not to be controlled by a childish set of men who, like the stevedores of Quebec a few years ago, would wreck the trade of a port and thereby injure their own calling out of spite, because refused their own way. There is a legal punishment for such men as these. Senator Drummond presented to the Senate the protests again t the pilots' bill from the Montreal Board of Trade, Harbor Commissioners, Corn Exchange, and shipping interests. And Mr. John Torrance urged before the same body arguments that throw light upon the whole question.

The shipping interest considered the bill vicious in principle, detrimental to the efficiency of the pilots, as it would take away all spur or inducement to efficiency. There are very great objections to the system of pilotage in force below Quebec, which Mr. Langelier had quoted as a precedent. The large steamship companies feel unable to trust their ships to a large proportion of the pilots having branches below Quebec, and in order to obtain the privilege of selecting pilots, they pay, in addition to the legal fee of \$150 for the return trip, an extra 124, so as to get the men they have confidence in. These selected pilots make about \$2,000 a year, but all their earnings go into a common bag, and they only get about \$600; earnings are equally divided, and the lazy man gets as much as the enterprising man. Last fall the Dominion line brought to Montreal a new steamer, the "Canada," worth over a million dollars. If they had been compelled to take any pilot, instead of a skilled and experienced man, the captain would have refused to come up at all. Suppose a man without experience had run that vessel aground in the narrow channel, 300 to 450 feet wide, business would have been blocked perhaps for a month. The selected pilots at Montreal now get \$1,500 to \$1,700; they would not be willing to share equally with the tour de role pilots, who only get from \$400 to \$700, without some ulterior object in view. He believed it was their intention to enact extra money in addition to the regular fee, as they did below Quebec. Paying already \$300 in regular fees, and with extra money above Quebec as well as below, the shipping interest would be too heavily burdened.

Mr. Allan stated the incorporation of the pilots below Quebec had been most detrimental to trade; a former Minister of Marine and Fisheries wished to revoke their charter, but he found the political influence of the corporation too strong for him.

WOOL EXPORTS.

The Canadian wool markets have been excited and full of interest during the week. The sugar schedule of the United States tariff having been arranged, Congress has made rapid headway toward a final settlement of the tariff question. The new American fiscal year begins on July 1st, and it is regarded as certain that a desperate effort will be made to have the duties under the Dingley bill go into effect on that date. At the close of last week American importers advised their Canadian correspondents to make no delay in shipping wool across the border line. A number of buyers from the Eastern States have visited Toronto and Hamilton this week, and as a result every effort has been made to draw the domestic wool from different parts of the province and ship it to the United States. Everything in the shape of combing wool is going forward.

It is estimated that 500,000 pounds of wool will have been shipped from Toronto during the week, while large quantities are being exported from Hamilton and other Ontario centres.

The anxiety to secure consignments of wool has led to an advance in prices. Merchants have paid 20 cents a pound for good merchantable fleece, 16 cents for black wool and rejects, and 12 cents per pound for unwashed wool. These prices, however, no longer represent the market. American buyers have refused to accept wool that is not placed on the cars to-day, the 25th inst., and holders who are still carrying wool must await the uncertainties of the market. Large quantities of wool are still held at different parts of the country. It is uncertain as to the rate of duty that will be finally arranged under the Dingley bill. The interest in the new customs regulations from the Canadian standpoint is largely a question of classification. If the intention announced by Congress of doubling the duty on washed wool be carried into effect, and Canadian merchantable fleece wool be classed as washed, it will be impossible to export wool from Canada to the United States. The Senate Finance Committee have expressed their intention to grant protection to wool growers according to the following schedule: First class, 10 cents per pound; second class, 11 cents; third class, if worth over 10 cents per pound, 8 cents; if worth less than 10 cents, 4 cents. Canadian fleece wool comes within the second class. If the proposed regulation as to doubling the duty be carried into effect, this would make a duty of 22 cents on Canadian fleece wool, and all exports must be prohibited. This rate, as announced by the Senate, is not entirely satisfactory to the advocates of high wool tariffs; but there is reason to believe that they will be accepted with but little if any protest. The rate is one cent less on both first and second class wools than that allowed in the House bill, but the provision made for third class wool is so much more satisfactory than that made by the House, that they are inclined to congratulate themselves upon the result of their agitation, and to leave the matter where these figures place it. Values in the Canadian wool market must be subject to serious depreciation in the event of this schedule being adopted.

THE COAL TRADE.

Business is very quiet in Ontario coal trade circles. Importers are uncertain as to probable tariff developments and proposed alterations in the customs regulations. The new joint freight tariff of the Grand Trunk Railway System gives Toronto and Hamilton the advantage of 20 cents per ton on the rate from the Suspension Bridge, so far as bituminous coal is concerned. The new rate is uniform for both anthracite and bituminous coal, Hamilton having a rate of 50 cents and Toronto 60 cents per ton. The new tariff took effect June 21st, and means the saving of many thousand dollars to the manufacturers. In the Eastern States the coal business is dull, but an improvement is looked for next month. There are rumors of an intended advance of 25 cents per ton in New York circular prices, but as yet these have not been confirmed. It is understood that the output of anthracite for May approximated 2,700,000 tons, in round numbers. The excess in the month over the previous estimates is insignificant, and the excess for the five months in the actual tonnage over the forecasts is only about 500,000 tons. The May production compares with a tonnage of 3,125,170 tons in May, 1896, and an output of 3,788,900 tons in the same month in 1895. The output for the five months ending May 31st was about 13,175,000 tons, compared with 15,584,000 tons for the first five months of 1896, and 16,886,000 tons in 1895. This is a decrease of 2,400,000 tons from the five months in 1896 and a decrease of 3,700,000 tons from 1895. There has been little or no discussion regarding the July figures, but it is believed that the output will not be below 3,000,000 tons or above 3,500,000 tons.

-Mr. Livingston, manager of the Georgetown branch of the Bank of Hamilton, having resigned, Mr. J. P. Bell, accountant at Berlin, is made manager at Georgetown.

ST. THOMAS BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the St. Thomas Board of Trade was held on June 18th in the offices of the Southern Loan Company. There was not a large attendance. The president, Mr. John Campbell, occupied the chair. The annual report stated that, in conjunction with the Elgin Mercantile Association, cheap Saturday market tickets had been secured by the board from the Detroit River Railway and Lake Erie Road, but other roads, in response to a similar request, had replied that their present policy was to curtail rather than to extend such issues. Steps had been taken to improve the Port Stanley harbor. The city fire department, in response to the request of the board, had been equipped with chemical fire extinguishers. The following officers were re-elected: President, John Campbell; vice-president, John Farley; secretary treasurer, J. W. Stewart. Council—R. Potts, W. H. King, J. Mickleborough, A. E. Wallace, J. H. Still and F. M. Griffin. Auditors—S. H. Palmer, J. McAdam.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

As the meeting held on Monday last was the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Bank of Hamilton, it was quite in order for the chairman-Mr. A. G. Ramsay, who presided in place of the president, to congratulate his hearers on the position the bank had attained and to make some comparisons showing the growth of the institution. When the bank opened in 1872 its paid capital was only \$394,000; to-day it is \$1,250,000; deposits, which were in the first year \$231,030, are now \$6,437,000; while the total assets approach very near the ten million dollar mark, and the bank has eighteen branches, two of them in Manitoba. It is further to be noted that while the shareholders have had eight per cent divided to them in every year but two, the reserved profits have been built up until the Rest now reaches the handsome figure of \$725,000.

Growth and prosperity such as are here shown entitle the authorities of the Bank of Hamilton to hearty congratulation. The results of the latest year were particularly gratifying; net earnings were 11.63 per cent. on capital, or 7.36 on capital and reserve combined, and \$50,000 was added to the reserve fund, which is an unusual achievement in a year when nearly all the other banks were content to have earned their dividends or a trifle over. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that the president and his fellow director, Mr. A. B. Leeboth absent at the Queen's Jubilee, should have cabled their congratulations upon the showing, made on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the bank.

ONTARIO CHEESE MARKETS

The increase in the production of cheese in Ontario is continued, and in the face of the heavy offerings at the different markets values have fallen. Our reports are, unfortunately, incomplete. We have received advices from only 13 boards, but at these meetings 33,191 boxes were boarded. Our correspondents last week reported 30,794 boxes were boarded at 17 board meetings. This is a remarkable increase during the week. The London market, according to late mail advices, is very weak and Canadian buyers naturally hesitate before paying full rates. At Brockville, the salesmen complain that the buyers have combined to keep prices low, and at the close of the board meeting a conference was held, and the possibility of shipping the cheese to Montreal through one agency discussed. Exports from Montreal continue very large. For the week ending the 19th of the present month, 105,159 boxes of cheese were sent forward from this port, according to a table compiled by Messrs. Cunningham and Lemessuries, as compared with 68,257 boxes sent forward the corresponding week last year. The shipments to date from this port are 291,162 boxes, as against 219,933 boxes to the same date last year. The following table contains the transactions at the more important Ontario cheese markets for the week ending June 23rd:

Boards.	Date of meeting.	No. of factories.	Cheese boarded. Boxes,	Cheese sold. Boxes.	Price. Cts.	Date next meeting.
	June.	1103,	Dones,	Dones.	Ots.	meeting.
Brockville	. 17		4,849		8 3	
Kingston	. 17		1,782	385	$8\frac{3}{4} \cdot 8_{16}$	
Brantford	. 18	26	3,588	1,814	83-81	July 2
London	. 19	31	5,125	3,209	81-81	•••••
Madoc	. 23	16	1,000	835	81.81	
Campbellford	. 23		1,130	690	81-816	June 29
Peterborough	23		5,079	4,000	8 1 -83	
Stirling	. 23		860	710	87-85	June 30
Picton	. 23		1,155	325	8 15	
Woodstock	. 23	20	4,137	1,042	83-8 1	
Ingersoll	. 23		1,196			
Tweed	. 23		680	5 55	$8^{7}_{18} - 8\frac{1}{9}$	June 30
Belleville	. 23		2,610	1,510	8 1 -8.7	

FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

St. John, N.B., citizens complain of light weight bread loaves and are asking the city government to take some action in the matter.

Our mail advices from Prince Edward Island and the Atlantic

Our mail advices from Prince Edward Island and the Atlantic coast ports confirm early reports that the lobster catch is small. The factories are making a light pack, and shipments to this market, it is expected, will be light.

Packers of French peas are quoting lower prices on the new pack this year than for some time past, and even adding the higher duty, the best grades of French peas can be sold to the retail grocer lower than last year, when the duty was smaller.

The first shipment of pine apples from Hawaii reached Winnipeg, Man., on the 18th inst. The apples were very large, some of them weighing over ten pounds. It was an experimental shipment, but was so successful that a half carload has been ordered.

One of the notable triumphs of the Travellers' Protective Association in the United States was the defeat of the license tax schemes of some States and cities, a decision having been rendered by the Supreme Court declaring that all license tax charges imposed by State or municipality are unconstitutional.

The salmon fishing this year has not so far been as good as in former years, says the St. John, N.B., Gazette. Usually the fishing at Pisarinco has been much better than at Dipper Harbor in the first of the season, and vice versa toward the latter end. The reverse has been the case this year, for while the Dipper Harbor fishermen have been doing fairly well, the catch at Pisarinco has been small.

There is a distinct increase in Canada's exports of cattle, hog products and dairy produce this year so far over last. Shipments of cheese from Montreal to the close of last week were 296,514 boxes, an increase of 66,200 boxes over 1896, with prices considerably higher this year than last. Our exports of butter also exceed those of 1896. And the British trade returns show exports of hog meats to the United Kingdom have in 1897 been 40 per cent. in excess of the previous year-

Wilhelm Schroder, Amsterdam, forwards the following report of the Holland Government on spices, dated June 5: Nutmegs and Mace—The market is steady, with a regular demand. The next periodical sales will be held on the 17th and 18th inst. Prices, hitherto well maintained, will then remain unchanged or rather go higher. Cloves—Not much doing—Eleven tons have been delivered, nothing arrived. Pepper is very steady. Stocks here decrease in about the same degree as they increase at London.

Regarding the raisin situation on the coast the California Fruit Grower says in its last issue: "The market remains about as one week ago, with a light demand and prices in buyers' favor. The carry-over is comparatively light and is in few hands. The Co-ops are carrying upwards of 100 cars, this being by far the largest block of raisins in the State. Aside from this, estimates place the quantity on hand at 30 to 50 cars. Reports from the growing crop continue favorable. The outlook is for a much larger output than last season."

ABOUT DRY GOODS.

One of the most favored and useful garments for autumn wear, says a Paris correspondent of the D. G. Economist, will be the blouse vest in light cloth. Plain dark blues, and grays, and pepper-and-salt mixtures will generally be chosen.

The demand for flags and material for decorations on Jubilee Day drew heavily upon the supplies of Toronto merchants. In a number of instances the retailers had sold all their stock early on Monday, while manufacturers' agents had no supplies on hand from which to draw.

The new Canadian tariff is attracting attention in British textile centres. A number of dry goods houses in England who have hitherto done no Canadian business are, it is understood, making arrangements to enter this market. The desire seems to be unanimous in Great Britain that the Dominion Parliament should enact a bankruptcy law, as under the present system they claim the home creditors have all the advantages in the case of business failures.

From Vivanti Bros.' last circular, dated Yokohama, May 21st, 1897, we take the following: "Native speculation on the Silk Exchange has exercised a very unwholesome influence on the tone of the market, and kept quotations for some time at a level they would never otherwise have reached, the gambling transactions indulged in lacking both morality and common sense in a marked degree and leading to much trouble between the parties engaged therein, and going to the extent of personal violence and police interference. The differences, however, have at last been settled, and prices have consequently receded considerably from the point they had once nominally been forced to."

The "big hat question," which has been such a fertile theme for the joke makers of the comic paper, was the subject of discussion in London this week. The city corporation issued the following appeal: "It will greatly contribute to an uninterrupted view of the Royal Procession by all the occupants of the Corporation seats if ladies will, as an act of grace, kindly appear on this occasion in bonnets or hats with limited trimmings." The paragraph, says the Draper's Record, is very charmingly put, and does credit to the gallantry of the City Fathers. The ladies are not even requested, much less directed, to wear bonnets or small hats. They are invited, "as an act of grace," to adorn their heads with only "limited trimmings."

BUSINESS OR SENTIMENT.

British manufacturing interests are puzzled as to the manner in which to accept the preferential trade policy recently announced by the Canadian Government. At a meeting of the council of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, it was moved that the chamber should express thanks and gratification to the Canadian Government for that tariff which was to be regarded as an example of generous treat. ment. This motion met with strong objection from those who regarded the real basis for the action of the Canadian Government is to be found in "an enlightened apprehension of the real economic interests of the Canadian community, and that under such circumstances an expression of thanks from British traders would be a little out of place." It was the general opinion that the new trade policy of Canada had been framed with the main idea of benefiting Canadian trade, and it should not be regarded as a preference given to British trade interests through love to the mother country. The resolution finally adopted, that "this Chamber record their appreciation of the action of the Canadian Government in granting a reduction of tariff duties in favor of this country, and of the sentiments of the Dominion towards this country involved in the change," is, says the Draper's Record, "complimentary and perfectly harmless; which is all that is required under the circumstances."

A BAD HABIT AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

A man cannot, of course, be made moral by the passing of any law, but he can often be induced by the terrors of law to behave decently. A profane man, whom no advice could influence to cease swearing, might be weaned off his habit if he were fined ten dollars for every oath. Americans have been notorious since the days of Mrs. Trollope for the ugly habit of spitting in public. Too large a proportion of them are spitters still. And they seem disposed, if Mr. W. B. Bradbury, of San Francisco, be a fair representative of the spitting class, to hold on to the dirty custom and defend it as a right of the Great and Free American People. This man-we are not told that he is a gentleman, but simply that he is a millionaire, which is sometimes a very different thing-was guilty of the offense of spitting in the street cars of San Francisco, in contravention of the regulations of the car company. He was summoned before the County Judge, who imposed a fine. But after that, as if in defiance of regulation and of law, he persisted in spitting in the cars and was a second time convicted by Judge Low, and sentenced to imprisonment. He appealed, but Judge Wallace, of the Superior Court, affirmed the judgment of the lower court. So Mr. Millionaire Bradbury will have to serve the sentence of 24 hours' imprisonment in the county jail, imposed upon him. If a few thousand street-corner loafers and hoodlums elsewhere than in San Francisco were so treated it might have a good effect.

CLEARING-HOUSE FIGURES

The following are the figures of the Canadian clearing-houses for the week ended with Thursday, June 24th, 1897, compared with those of the previous week:

CLEARINGS.	June 24.	June 17.
Montreal	\$9,365,256	\$13,717,275
Toronto	5,256,468	6.978,232
Halifax	929,825	1,056,156
Winnipeg	978,349	1.356.969
Hamilton	459,324	588,006
St. John		534,977
	\$17.522.621	\$24,231,609

Aggregate balances this week, \$2,333,906; last week, \$3,419,970. *Queen's Jubilee week.

—Some changes have been made among the officials of the Union Bank of Canada at western points. Mr. H. F. Forrest, late manager at Deloraine, Manitoba, has received the appointment of manager of the Neepawa branch, Mr. E. G. Stewart being appointed manager at Deloraine. We understand that Mr. F. J. Boulton, of Winnipeg, succeeds Mr. Stewart as manager at Carberry.

STATEMENT OF BAN	KS acting	·	CAF	PITAL.				LIAE	BILITIE	ES.	
under Dominion Gov's for the month ending 1897.	,	Capital author- ized.	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund.	Rate per cent. of last Divi- dend declar'd	Notes in circulation.	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. after deducting advances.	Bal. due to Provincial Govern- ments.	Deposits by the Public payable on demand.	Deposits by the Public pay- able after notice or on a fixed day.
ONTARIO. 1 Bank of Toronto	Toronto do do	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000	2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000	2,000,000° 6,000,000 1,500,000	1 800.000 1,000,000 1,500 000	7	1,236,168 2 550,203 1,122,056	21.904 26.432 24.404		4,099,316 5,046,893 2,677,797	
4 Ontario Bank	do do do	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \end{array}$	1,000,000 1,000,000 1.963,600	1,000,000 1,000,000 1.963,600	65,000 600,000 1,156 800	- 8	803,919 655,639 1,337,738	17,691 21,077 20,969	109,594 15 901 335 208	1,593,461 1,574,654 3,039,386	2,896 570 4,134.465 6,376,758
7 Traders Bank of Canada	do Hamilton Ottawa	1,000,000 1,250,000 1,500,000	700,000 1,250,000 1,500,000	700,000 1,250,000 1,500,000	40,000 725,000 1,065,000	8	676,195 934,249 1,022,710	20 571 20,252	67,797 60 730 44,209	995,482 2,306,493 1,030,470	3.172,050 3,989,205 4.126,700
0 Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa	1,000,000	500,000	378,516	112,000	- 7	262,290			221,262	1,078,354
QUEBEC. 1 Bank of Montreal	Montreal do	12,000.000 4,866.666	12.000 000 4,866,666	12,000,000 4,866,666	6,000 000 1,338,333		4.650,159 1,160,472	3,080,750 2,369	53 935 280	20,997,687 2,926,731	15,730,706 5,763,433
3 Banque du Peuple	do do do	1,200,000 500,000 500,000	1.200.000 500,000; 500,000	1,200,000 500,000 479,620	235 000 10,000		23,525 444,403 284,805		50,000	398,303 216,114	2,100,707 2,203,164 873,761
6 La Banque d'Hochelaga	do do do	1,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000	1 000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000	985,550 2,000,000 6,000,000	400,000 1,400,000 3,000.000	8	838,268 1,442,015 2,357,662	19,664 23,794 206,036	78,725 32,586 70,669	1 056 603 4,044,192 3,352,536	3,001.410 6,144,528
9 Banque Nationale	Quebe c do do	1,200,000 3,000,000 1,200,000	1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000	1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000	50,000 600,000 325,000	5 6	929,422 866,636 1,008,313	4,292 16,885 3,524	74,859 94,652 628 887	921,535 2.341 626 1,182,679	
2 Banque de St. Jean	St. Johns St. Hyacinthe Sherbrooke	1,000.000 1,000.000 1,500,000	500,200 504,600 1,500,000	261,456 312.760 1,500,000	65,000 785,000	4 6	112,452 220,539 941,886			1,182,679 16.093 78,426 769,179	3,416,206 183,733 811,494 3,221,493
NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax do do	1,500.000 1,500.000 800,000	1,500.000 1,500.000 700,000	1,500,000 1,500,000 700,000	1,500,000 1,075,000 200,000		1,352,723 1,112,883	361 412 158,290		1,814.704 1,986.531	6,786,266 4,554,609
8 Union Bank of Halifax	do do Yarmouth	500,000 500,000 500,000	500,000 500,000 300,000	500,000 500,000 300,000	205,000 205,000 325,000 40,000	6 7	602,046° 362,074 467,333 87,353	4,205 26.100		634 896 265,459 464,963	842,950 1,333,211 1,892,792
1 Exchange Bank of Yarmouth 2 Commercial Bank of Windsor	do Windsor	280.000 500,000	280,000 500,000	250 075 346,231	30,000 108,000	6	39 276 131 835			43,073 18,122 60,164	509 849 93,847 444,227
NEW BRUNSWICK. 3 Bank of New Brunswick	St. John	500,000	500,000	500,000	550,000	12	183,083	37,669	16.155	391,030	1,302,386
People's Bank 5 St. Stephen's Bank	Fredericton St. Stephen	180 000 200,000	180,000 200,000	180,000 200,000	120,000 45 000	8	174.242	6 022		71 339	232 337
BRITISH COLUMBIA. 3 *Bank of British Columbia	Victoria	9,733,332	2 919.996	2,919,996	486,666		103,040	218.027	138,790	2 250 100	196,420
P.E. ISLAND. 7 The Summerside Bank 2 The Merchants Bank of P. E. I	Summerside	48,666 200,020	48,666 200,020	48.666 200,020	14 000 50 000	7	31.673	218.027		3,356,186 19 987 73,385	879,863 66,107 45,939
Grand total		72,958,681	62.713,748	21 012 176	25 020 500		31.820.445		'		129.532,122

- 1	C	C	Ľ	T	C
	. 7	. 7	т.	- 1	٠,٦

	BANK.	Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Deposits with Dom Gov. for security of note circula- tion.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.	Call Loans on Bonds and Stocks.	Loans to other Banks in Canada secured	Demand deposits or at notice or on a fixed day with other Banks in Canada.	from other Canad'n Banks in daily	Balance due from agents of the B'k or from other Banks or agencies abroad.	Balance due from agents of Bank or from other banks, etc., in United Kingdom.	Dominion Govern- ment deben- tures or stocks.	Public and Munic. securities not Canadian.	Can- adian, British and other Railway securi- ties.	Current Loans.	
1 2 3	ONTARIO. Bank of Toronto C. Bk. of Commerce Dominion Bank	\$610 138 495,394 468,900	829,653	73,200 160,195 75,000	428,765 736,167 415,997	879,125 2,222,984 1,246,425		91 250	8,070	332,681 4,527,965 1,122,521	197,368 36,522	128,467 163,765	131,899 2,545,516 222,163	1,391,613	10,689,336 15,182,628 7,745,985	2
4 5 6	Ontario Bank Standard Bank Imperial Bank Can	105,766 155 561 529 953	461,244	42.000 36,101 84,675	224,538 184,310 351,365	178,319	•••••	172,464		69,759 66,316 413,566	32,613 275,815	373,666	77 854 1,191,864 1,022,072	23,807	4.807,647 5,292 135	4 5
7 8 9	Traders Bk. of Can, Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa	108.307 148,161 152 310	297 805 529,328 288,646	33,100 60,000 53,000	136,872 175,576 101,727	443,419	•••••	123,804		118,955		52,560 172,300	453 743 542,573 49,607	619,590	3,375 693 6,666,016 7,164,908	7 8
10	Western Bk. Can	24,549	20,310	17,607	15,508			288,194	15,305	33 378		31,111	326,365	i	1,287 890	10
11 12	QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A	2,480,718 382,571		265,000 65,698	1.455,729 327,858	83 951 219,885		17,642 15,579		8,533,465 651,687	7,324,142	91,574	1,318,835 5,128	3 513,601 202,428	33,351 530 9,599 787	11 12
13 14 15	Bank du Peuple Bk Jacques Cartier. Bank Ville-Marie	14 31,830 16 845	13 214,562 46,674	30,755 22,215 20,600	2,323 261,300 95,847			84,001 10,749 6,073		31,921 9,358	27,631 1.015		16,127		658,381 2,767,164 1 111,348	13 14
16 17 18	Bk de Hochelaga Molsons Bank Merchants Bank	117 465 343,209 372,580	829 899	39,814 100,000 159.312	309,100 $421,249$ $720,125$	477.145 769,202 1,350,163		13,410 172,479 120,841	7,501 1,112 189	149,184 159.204 604.978	84,983 71,121	268,176 104,375 937,007	430,648	722,424 98,842	4,203,848 11,067,632	16
19 20 21	Bank Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank Can	66,686 196 104 25 573	102 607 436,543 241,079	46.350 50.000 51,000	239,325 530,621 220,736	4,750 914,214 428,333		90,000 28,485	47,877 244	26,108 63,999 62,264	4,776	35,000 150,633		297,347	4,478,535 8,138,665 6,723,822	19 20
$\frac{22}{23}$ $\frac{24}{24}$	Bank de St. Jean B. de St. Hyacinthe Eastern Tp. Bank	4,878 14,069 96,390	14,375 16,429 102,916	3,213 14,700 45,435	10,406 21,559 47,185	31,226 26,952		34,474 39,542 453,906		24,285 35,884 352,035	23,149	13,000			449,928 1,265,855 5,986,911	22 23 24
25 26 27	NOVA SCOTIA. Bk. of Nova Scotia. Merchants Bk. Hal. People's Bk. of Hal.	351,639 405,792 43,369	929 431 366,085 193,548	66.500 51,100 26,804	514,296 179,694 78,485	748,677	31,094		12,003	584,632 66,908 14,492	110,923 8,918 27,373	15,000	761,377 1,342,225 20,988		7,781,171 7,527,363 2,415,408	25 26 27
28 29 30	Union Bk. of Hal'x. Halifax Bank'g Co. Bank of Yarmouth.	31,680 66,379 38,344	121,588 131,331 29,062	25,000 25,000 3,949	51,055 70 265 7,407			96,264 $44,374$	i	24,851 58,820 36,550	10,430	1,000	248,462 328,673		2,168,263 3,181 669 629,049	28 29 30
$\frac{31}{32}$	Exchange, Bk Yar Com. Bk. Windsor.	1,843 18,329	6,950 20,093	3,365 4.692	3,268 12,892					32,436 5,649	4 450		29,100		310,334	31
33	N. BRUNSWICK. Bk. of N. Brunswick	179,414	176,458			44.504								************	1.037,915	32
34	People's Bank, N.B.	6,703	8,890	23.573 6.600	49,136 7,002	41,/94		!		216,584 5,363	27,068 15 173		11,160 2,100	290,730		33
35	St. Stephen's Bank. B. COLUMBIA.	Σ,755	10,306	6,195	13,967					29,406	159		2,100		728,466 560,225	34 35
36	Bk. of B. Columbia.	547,543	966,939	49,208	90,634			236,170	30,875	113,815	694,514		·····	370,950	3,369,618	36
37 38	P. E. ISLAND. Summerside Bank Mer. Bk. of P.E.I	930 7,602	3,723 6,235	2,189 4,648	421 6,737			$\frac{2}{7,517}$		2.685 3.917	2,862		200		171,359 379,331	37 38
	Grand Total	8,657,293	15,936,862	1,848,493	8,519,447	14,256,608	31.094	3,679 882	161,916	18,763 773	8,981,513	2.800.224	11875 353	12 976 319	211,750,319	

	Depo	osits	·	Palane	a R	ITIES alances						Meetings.
oans from other banks		ther dian	Banks in	bank, or	to or	to other	Liabilities not included under	1 ota		irectors'		BANK OF HAMILTON.
n Canada, secured.	able o mand fixed	n de- or at	Canada in daily exchanges.	or agend	cies age ign U	anks or encies in United ingdom,	foregoing heads.	liabilit	ies. lia	bilities.		The twenty-fifth annual meeting of share holders in the Bank of Hamilton was held a
	ā	198,672 560,081	4,808 16,071	11 7	.512	413,552	102,815 211,347	22 5	91.964 46,131 92.319	409,263 89,710 425,000	1 2 3	Hamilton, June 21st, Mr. A. G. Ramsay, vice president, in the absence of Mr. John Stuar president, in the chair. The following report was submitted an
	į			. 1				5.49	21,256 54,710	186,006 234,489	1 5 6	adopted:
						202514		5,1	21 638 14.040	232,277 155,204	6	REPORT. The directors beg to submit their annual r
•••••		100,291	••••••••		683	398.509 75,104 17,145	681	6,4:	09,759 20,422 79,734	50,547 56,491 1,300	8 9 10	port to the shareholders for the year ended May 31st, 1897:
		586,778			i				47,361	1,643,500	11	The balance at credit of profit and loss account May 30th, 1896, was \$30,573
•••••		11,193	2,025 626	73	3,476	5,228	3,808	3; 9,9	43,787 36,119		12 13	The profits for the year ended May 31st, 1897, after deducting
•••••			•••••••		•••••	••••••	15,482	2 1,3	31,104 95,474	96.269 81,815	14 15	charges of management and mak- ing provision for bad and doubt-
······································		203,193 670,447		22		373,089	2,63	11,8	79.496 93,618 42,928	209,512 96,538 1,468,768	16 17 18	ful debts, are 145,455
••••••	.]								19,748 91.060	579,137 201,754	19 20	From which have been declared:
············				.			1,18	1 3	52,653 13,460	313 503 16,590	21 22 23	Dividend 4 per cent. paid Dec. 1st, 1896 \$50,000 00
••••••						*****			21,757 68,639	35.058 220,268	23 24	Dividend 4 per cent. payable June 1st, 1897 50,000 00
····		36,365 81,701	3,205	142	2.804 2,911	773,727	2,760 559	9 8,6	00.244 71,214	65,388 384,912	25 26	Carried to Reserve Fund 50,000 00
·····		8,484 18.827		·		150,006	11,42	$\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{2,0}{2,1}$	97,467 45,303	42,000 190,608	27 28	Written off bank premises account 5,000 00
*************		70,000	1,603) 3 		129.176	63	i	51.188 58,737	23,121 50,052	28 29 30	155,000
••••••••		51,153					47:		51,884] 92,055	34,839 156,985	$\frac{31}{32}$	Balance of profit and loss carried forward \$21,029
				·					22,670 90,243	138,772 62,335	33 34	A proposal to extend the business of
17,642	2		533			••••••			33 246	15,370	35	bank to the Province of Manitoba, was m tioned at last meeting of shareholders, and
······································		44,353	13.780	į.	1,635	3,268	276,27		89,596	Nil	36	beginning already made there has afforded uful employment for a portion of the banfunds.
······································	· -	1,620					9	72	21,940 207,783	4.613 97,984	37 38	John Stuart,
17,642	2 2,	,838 777	113,477	7 320),798		958,68		.33,727	8,135,095		President Hamilton, June 10th, 1897.
				1	A 5 5	ETS.						GENERAL STATEMENT.
oans	nans to		Real Estate	Mort-	A55	Other assets		Average	Average	Greatest		GENERAL STATEMENT. Liabilities. To the public—
othe Lo Gov-P ern-cia	rovin- al Gov-	Overdue debts.	Estate owned by	gages on real estate	Bank pre-	Other assets not in- cluded			Notes	amount of Notes in circu-		Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing
o the Lo Gov- P ern- cia ment n	rovin-	Overdue debts.	Estate owned	gages on real estate sold by the	Bank	Other assets not in- cluded under the fore- going	assets.	Average mount of specie held uring the month.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during month.	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during		Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bear-
o the Lo Gov- ern- ment of	rovin- al Gov- ern-	Overdue debts.	Estate owned by bank not bank	gages on real estate sold by the	Bank pre-	Other assets not in- cluded under the fore-	assets.	held luring the	Notes held during	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time		Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bearing interest
o the Gov- ern- ment of anada.	rovin- al Gov- ern-	Overdue debts. 15,242 192,903	Estate owned by bank not bank premises	gages on real estate sold by the Bank.	Bank pre-mises.	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads.	assets.	held luring the month.	Notes held during month.	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during month.	1 9	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bearing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due
o the Gov- ern- ment of nanada.	erovin- al Gov- ern- nents.	debts.	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 198 46,808 30 565	gages on real estate sold by the Bank.	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads.	assets.	held uring the month.	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870.000 603,000	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000	1 2 3 4	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bearing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the
o the Gov- Gov- ern- ment of anada.	Provin- al Gov- ern- nents.	15,242 192,903 55,690 208 15,993 39,946	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 198 46,808 30 565 31,677	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127,063 10,000 12,548 91,178	Bank pre- mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads. 88,558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,086	14,911,654 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466 332	held luring the month. 609,500 483,000 464,000 107,400 154,321 523,126	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 308,200 317,430 (957,935	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,384,094	4 5 6	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bearing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49,
o the LcGov- Gov- Peren- cisment of n anada.	rovin- al Gov- ern- nents.	15,242 192,903 55,690 208 15,993 39,946 5 911 56,343	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 198 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000	gages on real estate estate sold by the Bank. 127.063 10.000 12,548 91,178 359 18,418	Bank pre- mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 124,610 266,915	Other assets not included under the fore-going heads. 88,558; 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,086 18,040 77,7075	14,911,654 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 11,466 332 5,886 855 9,816 678	609,500 483,000 464,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 145,000	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 317,430 (957,935 302,576 337,000	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,384,094 691,300 934,249	4 5 6 7 8	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bearing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49, payable June 1, 1897 50,000 00
o the Lc Government of nada.	revinal Govalna Govaln	15,242 192,903 55,690 208 15,993 39,946 5 911	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127,063 10,000 12,548 91,178 359	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 124,610	Other assets not included under the fore-going heads. 88,558; 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,086 18,040 77,7075	14,911,654 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 11,466 332 5,886 855	609,500 483 000 464,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 308,200 317,430 (957,935 302,576	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,384,094 691,300 934,249 1,026,810	4 5 6 7	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bear- ing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49, payable June 1, 1897 50,000 00 Former dividends unpaid 454 96
o the Lc Gov- Fern- nent of of anada.	rovin- al Gov- ern- nents.	15,242 192,903 55,690 208 15,993 39,946 56,343 34,274	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 198 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664	gages on real estate estate sold by the Bank. 127.063 10.000 12.548 91,178 359 18,418 1,490	Bank pre- mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 124,610 266,915 128,682	Other assets not in-cluded under the fore-going heads. 88,558; 7,706 4,253; 47,086 18,040 77,075 296,566 7,678	14,911,654 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466 332 5,886 855 9,846 678 9,207 864	held uring the month. 609,500 483,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 145,000 155,322	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 317,430 (357,935 302,576 337,000 263,252 21,311	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,384,094 691,300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bearing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 ————————————————————————————————————
o the Lc Government of Innada.	18,704	15,242 192,903 55,690 208 15,993 39,946 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,399 90,996 1,410,346	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 198 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000 755,672 26,934	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127,063 10,000 12,548 91,178 35,98 14,490 3,718 3,700 22,255 21,536,	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 226,915 128,682	Other assets not included under the fore-going heads. 88,558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,086 18,040 77,075 296,566 7,678 235,290 29,704 110,288 93,853	14,911,654 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466 332 5,886 855 9,816 678 9,207 864 2,089,210 64,954 563 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902 397	609,500 483,000 484,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 155,322 24,377 2,398,000 385,152 34,347	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 317,430 (357,935 332,576 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 21 198,854 198,854	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,384,094 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bear- ing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49, payable June 1, 1897 50,000 00 Former dividends unpaid 454 96 To the shareholders—
o the Lc P P C P P C I P C I P P C I P P C I P P P P	18,704	15,242 192,903 55,690 15,993 39,946 5 911 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,399 90,996 1,410,346 15 692 60,100 57,181	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127.063 10.000 12.548 359 18.448 1,490 3,718 3,700 22.255 21.536 23,195	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 124,610 266,915 128,682 600,000 324,337 110,000 50,071 36,842	Other assets not in-cluded under the fore-going heads. 88.558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,086 18,040 77,075 296,556 7,678 235,290 23,704 110,288 93,853 290,030 44,349	14,911,634 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466 332 5,886 855 9,816 678 9,207 864 2,089,210 64,954 563 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902,397 1,890,653 64,90,542	609,500 483,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 145,000 1523,232 107,000 145,000 385,152 31 34,347 9,110 114,755	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 308,200 317,430 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 21 198,854 20,103 548,391	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,334,694 691,300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 884,720	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bear- ing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 ————————————————————————————————————
o the Lc Government of nada.	18,704	15,242 192,903 55,690 208 15,993 39,946 5,911 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,399 90,906 1,410,346 15,692 60,100 57,131 104,258 147,454	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 46,808 30 565, 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000, 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842 70,411 26,897	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127,063 10,000 12,548 91,178 3,798 14,490 22,255 21,536, 25,936 23,193 53,706	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 124,610 266,915 128,682	Other assets of the control of the c	14,911,654 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466 332 5,886 855 9,346 678 9,207 864 2,089,210 64,954 563 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902,397 1,890,653 6,490,542 15,633,211 24,259,340	609,500 483 000 464,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 145,000 145,000 145,322 24,377 2,398,000 385,152 343,447 9,110 114,758 340,148 371,000	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 317,430 (357,935 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 21 198,854 20,103 548,391 723,387 1,044,000	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 1,457,280 884,720 1,457,280 2,458,000	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bear- ing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49, payable June 1, 1897 50,000 00 Former dividends unpaid 454 96 To the shareholders— Capital stock paid up \$1,250,000 00 Reserve fund 725,000 00 Amount reserved
o the Lc Government of anada.	18,704 162,731 184,965	15,242 192,193 55,693 39,946 5,911 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,399 90,996 1,410,346 15 692 60,100 57,181 104,258	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 198 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842 70,411 26,297 16,599 121,093	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127,063 10,000 12,548 91,178 3,798 14,490 22,255 21,536, 25,936 23,193 3,103	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 124,610 266,915 128,682	Other assets no cluded under the fore-going heads. 88,558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,086 7,678 235,290 29,704 110,288 93,853 290,030 44,849 72,878	14,911,634 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466 332 5,886 855 9,816 678 9,207 864 2,089,210 64,954 563 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902,397 1,890,653 64,90,542	609,500 483,000 464,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 155,322 24,377 2,386,000 385,152 34,347 9,110 114,548 371,000 68,475 191,873	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 308,200 317,430 (957,935 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 198,854 20,103 548,393 71,044,000 130,253 534,540	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,139,000 811,100 677,254 1,334,094 091,300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 824,720 1,457,280 2,488,000 985,372 962,455	4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bear- ing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49, payable June 1, 1897 50,000 00 Former dividends unpaid 454 96 To the shareholders— Capital stock paid up \$1,250,000 00 Reserve fund 725,000 00 Amount reserved for interest on current bills dis-
o the Lc Government of anada.	18,704	15,242 192,003 55,605 208 15,993 39,946 5 911 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,399 60,100 15,692 60,100 57,181 104,258 147,454 31,161 45,087 193,700 25,294 52,087	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 198 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,803 15,238 94,664 42,000 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842 70,411 26,897 16,599 121,093 173,131 30,223	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127,063 10,000 12,548 91,178 3,708 1,490 22,255 21,536, 25,936 23,193 53,706 9,089 5,347 8,573 1,451	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 124,610 266,915 128,682	Other assets not in-cluded under the fore-going heads. 88,558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,986 7,676 235,290 29,704 110,288 93,853 290,030 44,309 42,877 28,787 24,577 9,874	14,911,634 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466 332 9,207 864 2,089,210 64,954 563 3,292 397 1,890,653 3,992 397 1,890,653 6,490,542 15,633,211 24,259,340 5,348,445 11,470,795 8,484,402 599,473 1,558,028	609,500 483,000 484,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 155,322 24,377 2,386,000 385,152 34,347 9,110 114,548 371,000 68,475 191,873 27,483 4,760 13,969	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 317,430 (957,936 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 518,854 20,103 548,854 20,103 548,354 5154,594 13,500 17,456	amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month. 1,224,400-2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,334,094 691.300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 884,720 1,457,280 2,458,000 985,372 962,455 1,008 313 128,427	4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bear- ing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49, payable June 1, 1897 50,000 00 Former dividends unpaid 454 96 To the shareholders— Capital stock paid up \$1,250,000 00 Reserve fund 725,000 00 Amount reserved for interest on current bills discounted 30,000 00 Balance of profits
o the Lc Government of anada.	18,704	15,242 192,903 55,690 208 15,993 39,946 5 911 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,399 90,996 1,410,346 15 692 60,100 57,181 104,258 147,145 31,161 45,087 193,700 25,294 52,087 42,732	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000 755,672 26,934 70,411 26,897 16,599 121,093 173,131 30,223 61,080	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127.063 10.000 12.548 3.59 18.418 1.490 22.255 21.536 23.195 3.103 53.706 9.089 5.347 8.573	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 324,337 110,000 350,000 324,337 111,000 550,871 36,842 190,000 359,848 134,671 (155,726 198,824 14,170 19,181 120,150	Other assets of the control of the c	14,911,634 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466,332 5,886,855 9,207,864 2,089,210 64,954,563 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902,397 1,890,633 6,490,542 15,633,211 24,259,340 5,348,445 11,470,795 8,484,402 599,473 1,558,028 7,457,093	609,500 483 000 464,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 145,000 155,322 107,000 145,000 385,152 31 34,347 9,110 114,755 340,148 371,000 68,475 191,873 27,480 102,855	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 317,430 (357,935 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 21 198,854 20,103 548,391 723,387 1,044,000 130,283 534,540 154,594 13,500 17 466 101,597	amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month. 1,264,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,384,094 691,300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 884,720 1,457,280 2,458,000 985,372 962,455 1,008 313 128,427 249,529 951,886	4 5 6 6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 166 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bear- ing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49, payable June 1, 1897 50,000 00 Former dividends unpaid 454 96 To the shareholders— Capital stock paid up \$1,250,000 00 Amount reserved for interest on current bills dis- counted 30,000 00 Balance of profits carried forward. 21,029 02
o the Lc Government of anada.	18,704	15,242 192,033 55,630 55,630 55,933 39,946 6,070 276,399 90,996 1,410,346 15,632 147,1434 31,161 45,087 193,700 25,294 52,087 42,732 61,962 46,899	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842 70,411 26,897 16,599 121,093 173,131 30,223 61,080 67,198	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127.063 10.000 12.548 91,178 3.59 18.418 1,490 22.255 21.536 23.195 3.103 53.706 9.089 5.347 8.573 1,451 15.961	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 324,337 110,000 350,000 324,337 111,000 550,871 36,842 190,000 351,381 134,671 155,726 198,824 14,170 19,181 120,150 45,168 60,000 62,684	Other assets not in-cluded under the fore-going heads. 88,558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,986 7,676 235,290 29,704 110,288 93,853 290,030 44,309 42,877 28,787 24,577 9,874	14,911,634 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466,332 5,886,835 9,816,678 9,207,864 2,089,210 64,954,563 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902,397 1,890,653 64,90,542 15,633,211 24,259,340 5,348,445 11,470,795 8,484,402 5,457,093 13,629,434 11,472,780 3,661,765	609,500 483,000 484,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 155,322 24,377 2,386,000 385,152 34,347 9,110 114,548 371,000 68,475 191,873 27,483 4,760 13,969	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 317,430 (957,936 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 518,854 20,103 548,854 20,103 548,354 5154,594 13,500 17,456	amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,334,094 691,300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 884,720 1,457,280 2,458,000 985,372 962,455 1,008 313 128,427 249,529 951,886 1,359,762 1,112,883	4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bearing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49, payable June 1, 1897 50,000 00 Former dividends unpaid 454 96 To the shareholders— Capital stock paid up \$1,250,000 00 Reserve fund \$1,250,000 00 Amount reserved for interest on current bills discounted 30,000 00 Balance of profits carried forward. 21,029 02 \$9,846,678
o the Lc Government of anada.	18,704 162,731 354,965 88,590 82,729	15,242 192,003 55,903 39,946 5 911 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,399 90,936 1,410,346 15,692 60,100 57,181 104,258 147,454 31,161 45,087 193,700 25,294 52,087 42,732 61,962 46,894 15,399 15,299 15,299 15,299 15,299 15,299 15,299 15,299 15,299 16,299 16,299 17,389	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842 70,411 26,297 16,599 121,093 173,131 30,223 61,080 67,198 6,524 6,526 6,660 67,198	gages on real estate estate sold by the Bank. 127.063 10.000 12.548 91,178 359 18.418 1,490 3.718 3,700 22.255 23.195 3.103 53,706 9.089 5,347 8.573 1,451 15,961 4,877 40,146 3,847	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 324,610 286,915 128,682	Other assets not in-cluded under the fore-going heads. 88,558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,086 18,040 77,075 296,566 7,678 235,290 29,704 110,288 93,853 290,030 44,349 72,878 236,030 28,772 64,572 5,477 9,874 15,179 6,109 103,792 10,481 8,584	14,911,654 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466 332 5,886 678 9,207 864 2,089,210 64,954 563 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902,397 1,890,653 6,495,456 11,470,795 8,484,402 599,473 1,558,028 7,457,093 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 1,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 1,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 3,962,362	609,500 483,000 483,000 484,000 107,400 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 145,000 145,322 24,377 2.398,000 383,152 34,347 9.110 114,758 371,000 68,475 191,873 4,760 13,968 14,769 13,985 336,870 338,681 44,749 31,355 66,672	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 308,200 317,430 302,576 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 198,854 20,103 548,391 723,387 1,044,000 130,283 534,540 154,594 13,500 17,466 101,597 840,698 483,486 212,730 121,426 114,652	amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 601,300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 884,720 1,437,280 2,438,000 985,372 962,455 1,008 313 128,427 249,529 1,112,883 641 630 377,290 478,673	4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 4 25 26 27 28 29	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest
o the Lc Gov- ern- ment of anada.	18,704 162,731 354,965 88,590 82,729 52,905	15,242 192,003 55,693 39,946 6,070 276,399 90,996 1,410,346 15 692 60,100 57,181 104,258 147,454 31,161 45,087 193,700 25,298 42,732 61,962 46,894 15,339 15,209 12,738 29,720 7,334	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 198 46,888 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000 755,672 26,934 39,597 16,599 121,093 173,131 30,223 61,080 67,198 9,193	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127,063 10,000 12,548 91,178 3,706 22,255 21,536, 25,936 23,193 53,706 9,089 5,347 8,573 1,451 15,961 4,877 40,146 3,847	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 124,610 266,915 128,682 150,000 350,000 324,337 110,000 559,848 134,671 135,726 198,824 14,170 41,170 62,684 52,000 1,800 8,000 23,603	Other assets not in-cluded under the fore-going heads. 88.558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,986 18,040 77,075 296,566 7,678 235,290 29,704 110,288 93,853 290,030 72,878 236,050 28,772 9,874 15,179 6,109 103,792 10,481 8,584	14,911,634 29,566 610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466 332 9,846 678 9,207 864 2,089,210 64,954 563 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902 397 1,590,653 6,490,542 15,633,211 24,259,340 5,348,440 1,470,795 8,484,402 5,457,003 13,629,434 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 3,955,200 1,023,624 444,034	609,500 483,000 484,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 155,322 24,377 2,398,000 385,152 24,377 9,110 114,755 340,148 371,000 68,473 191,873 27,483 4,700 13,969 102,855 336,870 339,681 44,749 31,355 66,672 33,183 4,760	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 317,430 (957,356 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 198,854 20,103 548,393 534,540 154,594 13,500 17,466 101,597 840,638 483,486 212,730 121,426 31,236 5,958	amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,334,094 691,300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 884,720 1,457,280 2,458,000 985,372 962,455 1,008 313 128,427 249,529 951,886 1,359,762 1,112,883 641 630 377,299 478,673 88,334 40 112	4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 30 31	Liabilities To the public
o the Lc Government of anada.	18,704 162,731 354,965 88,590 82,729 52,905 30,000	15,242 192,193 55,630 55,630 55,630 15,933 39,946 5 911 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,339 90,996 1,410,346 15,692 60,100 57,181 104,258 147,454 31,161 45,087 193,700 25,294 64,732 64,732 24,732 27,334 47,060	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 46,808 30 565, 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000, 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842 70,411 26,897 16,599, 121,093 173,131 30,223 61,080 67,198 6,524 9,193 4,834	gages on real estate estate sold by the Bank. 127.063 10.000 12.548 91,178 339 18.418 3,700 22.255 23.1536, 25,936 23.195 3,103 15,961 4,877 40,146 3,847	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 124,610 266,915 124,610 350,000 324,337 110,000 50,071 36,842 190,000 559,848 134,671 (155,726 19,181 120,150 45,168 66,000 62,684 52,000 1,800 8,000 23,603 2,000	Other assets not in-cluded under the fore-going heads. 88,558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,086 18,040 77,775 296,565 296,566 29,704 110,288 93,853,290 29,704 110,288 93,853 290,030 44,349 72,878 236,050 28,772 64,572 5,477 9,874 15,179 6,109 103,792 10,481 8,584	14,911,654 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466,332 5,886,855 9,816,678 9,207,864 9,207,864 9,207,864 9,207,864 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902,397 1,890,633 6,490,542 15,633,211 24,259,340 5,348,445 11,470,795 8,484,402 5,594,434 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 11,472,780 3,061,765	609,500 483,000 464,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 145,000 385,152 31,347 2,388,000 385,152 31,147,55 340,148 371,000 13,969 102,855 336,871 34,373 27,483 31,369 102,855 336,871 44,749 31,355 66,672 33,188 2,160 17,952	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 870,000 308,200 317,430 302,576 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 198,854 20,103 548,391 723,387 1,044,000 130,283 534,540 154,594 13,500 17 466 101,597 840,638 483,486 212,730 121,426 114,652 114,652 114,652 114,653 1	amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 691,300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 884,720 1,457,280 985,372 962,455 1,008 313 128,427 249,529 951,886 61 630 377,299 478,673 88,334 40 112 135,025	4 5 5 6 7 8 9 10 111 12 13 134 15 16 6 17 7 18 19 20 21 22 22 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32	Liabilities To the public Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249
o the Lc Government of anada.	18,704 162,731 334,965 88,590 82,729 52,905	15,242 192,003 55,693 39,946 6,070 276,399 90,996 1,410,346 15 692 60,100 57,181 104,238 147,454 31,161 45,087 193,700 25,299 42,732 61,962 46,894 15,399 15,209 12,738 47,766	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 198 46,808 30 565 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842 70,411 26,897 16,599 121,093 173,131 30,223 61,080 20,515 26,060 67,198 4,834	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127,063 10,000 12,548 91,178 3,706 22,255 21,536, 25,936 23,193 53,706 9,089 5,347 8,573 1,451 15,961 4,877 40,146 3,847	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 52,848 134,671 125,726 198,824 14,170 19,181 120,150 45,200 1,800 8,000 23,603 2,000 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 1,800 8,500 8,500 1,800 8,500 1,800 8,500 8,500 1,800 8,500	Other assets not in-cluded under the fore-going heads. 88.558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,986 18,040 77,075 296,566 7,678 235,290 29,704 110,288 93,853 290,030 72,878 236,050 28,772 9,874 15,179 6,109 103,792 10,481 8,584	14,911,634 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466 332 9,207 864 2,089,210 64,954 563 3,292 397 1,590,653 3,992 397 1,590,653 12,975,622 13,398,391 3,992 397 1,590,653 11,470,795 8,484,402 59,4773 1,558,028 7,457,093 13,629,434 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 3,955,200 1,023,624 444,034 1,175,402 3,480,035 823,304	609,500 483,000 483,000 484,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 155,322 24,377 2,386,000 385,152 34,347 9,110 114,753 340,148 371,000 68,475 191,873 27,483 4,760 13,969 102,855 336,870 333,681 44,749 31,355 66,672 33,185 66,672 33,185 17,952	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 317,430 (957,935 337,000 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 51,233,7 1,044,000 130,235 1,345,540 134,540 154,594 13,500 17,466 101,597 840,698 483,486 212,730 121,426 114,652 31,236 5,958 18,737 162,039 8,972	amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month. 1,224,400-2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,334,094 691,300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 884,720 1,457,280 2,455 1,008 313 128,427 249,529 951,886 1,359,762 1,112,883 641 630 377,299 478,673 88,334 40 112 135,025	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 223 24 256 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bearing interest
o the Lc Government of anada.	18,704 162,731 354,965 88,590 82,729 52,905 30,000	15,242 192,903 55,690 208 15,993 39,946 5,911 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,399 90,996 1,410,346 15,692 60,100 57,181 104,258 147,145 147,145 11,161 45,087 142,782 61,962 44,732 25,294 46,894 15,339 15,209 12,738 47,060 553	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 46,808 30 565, 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000, 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842 70,411 26,897 16,599, 121,093 173,131 30,223 61,080 67,198 6,524 9,193 4,834 17,293 5,640	gages on real estate estate sold by the Bank. 127,063 10 000 12,548 91,178 3,706 22,255 21,533, 25,936 23,193 53,706 9,089 5,347 8,573 1,451 15,961 4,877 40,146 3,847	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 52,848 134,671 125,726 198,824 14,170 19,181 120,150 45,200 1,800 8,000 23,603 2,000 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 00 8,500 00 1,800 8,500 1,800 8,500 8,500 1,800 8,500 1,800 8,500 8,500 1,800 8,500	Other assets not in-cluded under the fore-going heads. 88,558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,086 18,040 77,775 296,566 7,678 235,290 29,704 110,288 93,853 290,030 44,349 72,878 236,050 28,772 64,572 5,477 9,874 15,179 6,109 103,792 10,481 8,584	14,911,634 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466,332 5,886,835 9,816,678 9,207,864 2,089,210 64,954,563 12,975,562 3,398,391 3,902,397 1,890,653 64,90,542 15,633,211 24,259,340 1,470,795 8,484,402 1,558,028 7,457,093 13,629,434 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 1,975,200 1,023,624 444,034 1,175,402 3,480,035	609,500 483,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 145,000 155,322 24,377 2,388,000 385,152 34,347 9,110 114,755 340,148 371,000 13,969 102,855 336,870 333,681 44,749 31,355 66,672 38,188 2,160 17,952	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 603,000 308,200 337,430 263,252 21,311 3,203,000 701,923 348,391 723,387 1,044,000 154,594 13,590 17,466 101,597 840,638 483,486 212,730 121,426 5,938 18,737 162,039	amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 884,720 1,437,280 985,372 902,455 1,008 313 128,427 249,529 951,886 61 630 377,299 478,673 88,334 40 112 135,025 190,086 179,695 103,940	4 5 6 7 8 9 9 10 111 12 13 14 15 16 6 177 18 19 200 21 1 22 23 24 25 266 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 33 33 35	Liabilities To the public
o the Lc Government of anada n	18,704 162,731 354,965 88,590 82,729 52,905 30,000	15,242 192,193 55,690 15,993 55,690 15,993 39,946 5 911 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,399 90,996 1,410,346 15,692 60,100 57,181 104,258 117,143 31,161 45,087 12,738 15,209 12,738 29,720 7,334 47,060 533 494 13,681 188,647	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 46,808 30 565, 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000, 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842 70,411 26,897 16,599 121,093 173,131 30,223 61,080 67,198 6,524 9,193 4,834 17 293 5,640 99,958	gages on real estate estate sold by the Bank. 127.063 10.000 12.548 91,178 359 18,418 1,490 37,18 37,700 22.255,236 23,195 3,103 353,706 4,877 40,146 3,847 40,146 3,847	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 124,610 266,915 219,000 350,000 324,337 110,000 50,071 36,842 190,000 559,848 134,671 60,000 62,684 120,150 48,168 60,000 62,684 52,000 1,800 23,603 2,000 30,000 8,500 112,770 250	Other assets not in-cluded under the fore-going heads. 88,558 7,706 4,253 36,927 47,986 18,040 77,075 296,566 7,678 235,290 29,704 110,288 93,853 290,030 44,349 72,878 236,050 28,772 64,572 5,477 9,874 15,179 6,109 103,792 10,481 8,584	14,911,634 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466,332 5,886,855 9,207,864 2,089,210 64,954,563 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902,397 1,890,633 64,905,42 15,633,211 24,259,340 5,348,445 11,470,795 8,484,402 15,633,211 24,259,340 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 1,023,624 444,034 1,175,402 3,480,035 823,304 684,713 6,999,118	609,500 483,000 464,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 145,000 385,152 2,388,000 385,152 31,34,347 9,110 114,755 340,148 371,000 13,969 102,855 336,870 336,871 4,749 31,355 66,672 38,188 2,160 17,952 179,370 7,144 10,280 578,496	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 603,000 308,200 337,430 (957,935 370,000 701,923 21,311 3,203,000 1348,391 723,387 1,044,000 154,594 13,500 17,466 101,597 840,688 483,489 483,485 114,652 112,730 121,432 11,	amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month. 1,264,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 601,300 934,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,418 301,500 884,720 1,457,280 985,372 902,455 1,008 313 128,427 249,529 951,886 61 630 377,299 478,673 88,334 40 112 135,025 490,086 179,695 103,940 934,885 34,004	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 223 24 256 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bearing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49, payable June 1, 1897 50,000 00 Former dividends unpaid
ern- ment of anada.	18,704 162,731 354,965 88,590 82,729 52,905 30,000	debts. 15,242 192,193 55,680 55,680 5,993 38,946 5,911 56,343 34,274 6,070 276,389 90,996 1,410,346 15,692 60,100 57,181 104,258 117,434 31,161 45,087 193,700 25,294 61,962 46,894 15,339 15,209 7,334 47,060 533 494 13,681 188,647	Estate owned by bank not bank premises 198 46,808 30 565, 31,677 56,486 10,000 15,893 15,238 94,664 42,000 755,672 26,934 39,597 66,842 70,411 26,897 16,509 121,093 173,131 30,223 61,080 20,515 26,060 67,198	gages on real estate sold by the Bank. 127.063 10.000 12.548 91,178 359 18.418 1,490	Bank pre-mises. 200,000 756,071 263,203 170,000 110,852 310,000 324,610 296,915 128,682 128,682 110,000 350,000 324,337 110,000 50,071 36,842 190,000 559,848 134,671 65,726 19,181 120,150 48,168 60,000 62,684 52,000 8,500 12,000 30,000 8,500 12,000 112,770 250 11,512	Other assets of the control of the c	14,911,654 29,566,610 15,153,256 6,573,651 8,275,757 14,466,332 5,886,855 9,816,678 9,207,862 2,089,210 64,954,563 12,975,622 3,398,391 3,902,397 1,890,653 6,490,542 15,633,211 24,259,340 5,348,445 11,470,795 8,484,402 5,594,434 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 11,472,780 3,061,765 2,888,281 1,175,402 3,480,035 823,304 684,713 6,999,118 184,604 469,846	609,500 483,000 464,000 107,400 154,321 523,126 107,000 145,000 385,152 31,34,347 9,110 114,755 340,148 371,000 13,969 102,855 336,871 4,749 31,356 66,672 33,188 2,160 17,952 179,370 7,144 10,280 578,496	Notes held during month. 1,310,500 870,000 603,000 603,000 308,200 337,430 (957,935 37,000 701,923 37,000 701,923 31,236 334,540 134,540 135,594 136,208 137,436 101,597 121,426 13,500 114,456 114,594 13,500 114,658 114,65	amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month. 1,224,400 2,629,000 1,130,000 811,100 677,254 1,384,094 691,300 394,249 1,026,810 289,520 4,650,159 1,183,393 24,080 458,4720 1,457,280 2,458,000 985,372 902,455 1,008 313 128,427 249,529 931,886 1,359,762 1,112,883 641 630 377,290 347,6673 88,334 40 112 135,025 190,086 179,695 103,040 934,885	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 111 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 19 20 1 22 23 24 25 62 7 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36	Liabilities. To the public— Notes of the bank in circulation. \$ 934,249 Deposits bearing interest \$4,745,956 19 Deposits not bearing interest 1,631,044 64 Amount reserved for interest due depositors 60,435 39 Balances due to agents of the bank in Great Britain 398,509 Dividend No. 49, payable June 1, 1897 50,000 00 Former dividends unpaid \$1,250,000 00 Former dividends unpaid \$1,250,000 00 Reserve fund 725,000 00 Amount reserved for interest on current bills discounted 30,000 00 Balance of profits carried forward. 21,029 02 \$9,846,678 Assets. Gold and silver coin \$148,161 78 Dominion Government notes 529,828 00 Deposit with the Dominion Government as security for note circulation 60,000 00 Notes of & cheques

Canadian and British Government and other public 1,162,163 10 securities Loans at call, or securities short call, on negotiable secu-

443,419 51

\$2,761,909 14 Notes discounted and advances 6,666,016 91 current Notes discounted, etc., overdue (estimated loss provided for) . 56,343 06

Bank premises, office furniture, 305.643 78 Real estate (other than bank premises), mortgages, etc... 18,418 79 Other assets not included under

38.346 77

\$9,846,678 45

J. TURNBULL, Cashier

Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, May 31, 1897.

foregoing heads

The former board was re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of directors Mr. John Stuart was re-elected president and Mr. A. G. Ramsay vice-president.

TO FIGHT THE TRUST.

Advices received in San Francisco from Honolulu state that at the instance of R. P. Rithet, the sugar planters of Hawaii are considering the propositions towards action independent of the sugar trust. One, it is understood, is the establishment of a refinery at Vancouver in case the reciprocity treaty is abrogated. The Canadian Government is willing to grant concessions to Hawaii in return for business, and the Canadien Pacific Railway will establish special terms for transportation to the Atlantic seaboard if the scheme be carried out. In any event, however, the planters are resolved to fight the trust, and should the treaty not be interfered with, it is proposed to ship all the sugar raised in Hawaii to New York or Philadelphia, where it will be sold in the open market to the highest bidder. If the Hawaiian output is shipped around the Horn, the large sailing fleet now plying between the Islands and San Francisco will be withdrawn, and an opposition line of steamers, backed by Hawaiian opposition be applied to the steamers. ans, be substituted. It is understood that the cause of the trouble between the planters and the Spreckels combine is the increase demanded by the latter for hauling Hawaiian sugar, namely, three-eighths of a cent a pound.—Vancouver World.

ENGLISH RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The returns of accidents and casualties as sent to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom ratiway companies in the United Kingdom have been issued as a parliamentary paper. Accidents to trains, rolling stock and permanent way during 1896 caused the death of eight persons and injury to 549 persons, as against a total of 17 killed and 487 injured the previous year. Under the heading of accidents previous year. Under the heading of accidents to passengers from causes other than those Under the heading of accidents already mentioned, including those arising from want of caution or misconduct, or at level crossings and to trespassers, it appears that 556 persons were killed and 1,495 injured; of these 88 of the killed and 1,198 of the injured were passengers. Altogether, in 1896, 1,008 passengers, servants and other persons were killed and 5,877 were injured, as against 1,024 killed and 4,021 injured in 1895. Other accidents which occurred on railways, but in which the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon rail-ways was not concerned, brought up the total to 1,093 killed and 16,879 injured in the year 1896

THE DRIFT OF THE GRAIN TRADE

The following extract from a letter to the New York Journal of Commerce lays bare the realcauses of the falling off in the grain trade of New York. The facilities of that port are in the hands of men who milk the trade of the port for their own profit. The writer says:

"As a matter of fact, the differential abuse is only a fraction of the cause of our loss of

wharfage and lighterage charges are twenty times more effectual in turning trade away turning trade away Again, I repeat that members of the New York Produce Exchange are paying too much attention to railways, and too little attention to the Erie Canal. Now, the canal rates on grain are only one-half the aggregate charges for elevating at Buffalo and Brooklyn. The canal rate on oats is 13 cents a bushel, or \$1,375 for carrying 100,000 bushels from Buffalo to New York. The Buffalo Trust elevators get \$1,010; the Brooklyn Trust elevators get \$1,487.50. Total to elevators, both ports, \$2,447.50. Another significant part of the business is that the elevators get their money by a few hours work, while Erie boatmen are usually ten days earning their share."

TRICKS OUT OF TRADE.

A State street jeweller was conversing with a friend the other day, when a large, stylishly dressed woman and her daughter, of about nineteen years, dropped in and wanted to look at some diamonds. The jeweller displayed a trayful of glittering gems, and the elderly caller said: "I want to get a stone to match this one. said: "I want to get a stone to match this one. It is for a Christmas present for my other daughter, and I want to surprise the dear girl" Whereupon she slipped off a solitaire ring, which the younger caller wore, and handed it to the jeweller.

"Well, madame," he said, "I can match this stone of source if you will give a little

this stone, of course, if you will give a little time. It is a finer grade than we usually carry in stock." "What will one like that cost?" enquired the woman. "About \$400 approximately," he replied, and the customer, with effusive thanks, departed. "I sold that stone a week ago," remarked the jeweller, as he re-joined his friend. "It cost \$175. The old lady is simply dying with curiosity to find out what her daughter's engagement ring cost, Ah, there are tricks in all trades but ours."—

Chicago Times-Herald.

DEBS' DISCIPLES.

Eugene Debs and his Socialist followers ppened their promised convention in Aandel Hall, Chicago, on June 16th. Socialists were present from all parts of the Union. The crowd packed the big hall.

Prof. Frank Parsons, of Boston, came near breaking up the meeting. He tried to apologize for the fact that Debs had been in jail and shouted, "Well then, he thought he was right,

and even the judge who sentenced him to prison would have done just as he did."

Debs was the lion of the day. In his speech, which was vociferously received, he warned his hearers that the plan to be outlined to them hearers that the plan to be outlined to them within a day or two would involve hard work and courage of the highest order. He held that there is not in the United States a wage-earner who is an independent man.

"I do not proclaim that man shall work no more," he said, "but that he may work for himself, and receive by right divine the full presented of his toil. The plan while the full presented of his toil.

proceeds of his toil. The plan, while not yet publicly announced, is simply to dissolve the American Railway Union and to form a new society under some other name. This society will elect officers and adopt principles. It will start a fund, and found a colony. Then working men will (may be) help in labor and cash, aiming always to the one great end: 'Work for the unemployed.'

"Our first colony will be modelled in most details after the town of Ruskin, Tenn.," said Mr. Debs. "The principal difference will be Mr. Debs. "The principal difference will be that we will charge no fee for admission to the colony, while Ruskin does." The system of The system of Edwards, editor of the Coming Nation, and one of the most prominent colonists of the socialistic colony. "Ours is the only socialistic town ever founded," said Mr. Edwards, "which was not based on religion. Ruskin works on the principles of socialism pure and simple. It is located on the mountains of Tennessee, 1,500 feet above the sea level. There 200 people are working in harmony, and showing that the principles of socialism are practical.

• — "And now," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is the time of year when the college graduater gets on the rostrum and utters great thought— -" And now," said the Cornfed Philosopher, is only a fraction of the cause of our loss of thoughts, in fact, that have been thought by grain exports. The extortionate grain elevator, the greatest thinkers."—Indianapolis Journal.

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

DALE V. WESTON LODGE I.O.O.F .-- Appeal by defendants from judgment in favor of plain-George Dale, deceased, to recover \$274 for sick benefits and funeral benefits alleged to be due on account of deceased's membership of defendants, and also \$250 benefit to widow and orphans. Counsel contended that a member of fraternal organization such as defendants must exhaust the tribunals of the Order before resorting to courts of law; that the trial judge erred in finding deceased was a member in "good standing" within the rules of the Order "good standing" within the rules of the Order at the time of application for sick benefits, because he was nine months in arrears for dues. Held by the Court of Appeal that the plaintiff could not recover for sick benefit because it was adjudicated upon in the husband's lifetime. and the adjudication assented to by him; but the husband was in good standing at the time of his death, and the funeral benefit and widow and orphans' benefit should stand. Judgment varied by striking out the recovery for sick benefit, and reduced accordingly.

BURNS V. CHEYNE.—Appeal by plaintiffs from judgment dismissing the action without costs. The action was brought to have it declared that a certain chattel mortgage made by defendant Cheyne to defendant Wilson was defendant Cheyne to defendant Wilson was made with intent to defeat and delay the plain-tiff and the other creditors of defendant Cheyne, and to give a preference to defendants, the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Company. The defendant Cheyne executed a chattel mortgage on all the stock-in-trade in her store in Toronto, to secure \$4,775, which money the defendant Wilson advanced on the mortgage, and it was then handed to defendant company, who gave a bond indemnifying Wilson against loss in respect of the advance. The Court of Appeal for Ontario affirmed the judgment of the court below.

BEATY V. GREGORY.-Appeal by plaintiff from judgment dismissing the action in so far as the plaintiff claimed payment from defendants personally of the amount of a mortgage The lands comprised in the mortgage were sold by plaintiff and conveyed to the defendants as trustees of the Parkdale Baptist Church as a site for a church, and the mortgage was made for the purpose of securing the purchase money. In the mortgage deed the defendants were stated to the charts and a Park of the purpose of securing the purchase money. to be "trustees under R.S.O., 1887, ch. 37," of the designated church, and it was executed by the defendants individually with their own seals, there being no corporate seal. The learned trial judge held that defendants were not personally liable, the plaintiff having dealt with them, and they having assumed to act as a quasi-corporation. Held by the Court of Appeal that the action as against the individuals fails, and that the covenant is a corporate

ADVICE FROM NEIGHBORS.

Mr. Eliot B. Shepard, of Boston, was in Ottawa last week and expressed freely his views upon the export duty. Mr. Shepard deals largely in lumber and purchases logs in Canada for manufacture in the States. His private in-terests would be hurt by a Canadian export duty. Nevertheless, he freely asserts that that is the proper policy for Canada to adopt. As long as we cringe before the United States and fear to stand up for our own rights we are certain to be injured as much as possible by their

Mr. Alvin Peter, a millionaire lumberman of Columbiaville, Mich., holds the same views. Mr. Peter was in Toronto the other day and was interviewed by the Toronto World. He was one of the few American lumbermen who went to Washington in opposition to the duty being imposed on Canadian lumber. He says the reason that many of the United States lumbermen wanted the duty of \$2 a thousand put on Canadian lumber was that they believed from the past utterances of the Liberals while in opposition that no retaliatory legislation would be enacted and that they would not favor

the imposition of an export duty on sawlogs.
We should not need to look for enlighten ment concerning our own interests to strangers. At the same time the opinion of the two men cited above—men of large means, extensive business experience and heavy interests, whose

names stand high in the American business world—should have weight as showing the soundness of the position of those in Canada who have urged the Government to adopt an export duty.

ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN.

The vice-president of the Fourth National Bank, of New York, Mr. James G. Cannon, has been in Kansas City, where he attended the convention of the National Association of Credit

Men, of which he was elected president for the coming year. In referring to the gathering at Kansas City, Mr. Cannon said:

"We had a very satisfactory convention. The National Association of Credit Men [which means men who supervise the giving of credit] now has a membership of nearly two thousand representatives of the best mercantile houses in representatives of the best mercantile houses in the country, nearly three hundred of whom were at the convention as delegates, each local were at the convention as delegates, each local association being entitled to a certain number of delegates according to their membership. Twenty-three States were represented in the convention, the delegates coming from as far west as Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Cal., as well as from St. Paul, Minnesota; Boston, Massachusetts, and New Orleans, La. Representatives were present from every large inhing. sentatives were present from every large jobbing centre in the United States.

" A careful canvass of the delegates present indicated that the consensus of opinion was that the general business situation throughout that the general business situation throughout the country was steadily improving. The price of merchandise is on a firmer basis, and merchants express the option that they will not be obliged to conduct their business on a falling market, as was the case last year. Crop prospects throughout the West are very encouraging, and cool weather, followed by abundant rains, together with warm growing weather, has brought everything rapidly forward.

"The members of the association were all hopeful of an early settlement of the tariff questions."

hopeful of an early settlement of the tariff question, and were very much pleased with the remarks of Secretary Gage as to the policy of the Administration regarding financial questions. They were heartily in favor of the appointment of a currency commission, and a resolution to that effect offered by the Minnesota delegation,

was unanimously adopted.

"Besides this a great many questions of in-terest to the mercantile community were discussed, among which were uniform statements

cussed, among which were uniform statements. A resolution was adopted authorizing the preparation of such statement blanks for the use of the members of the association throughout the United States. Many other topics of like nature were considered.

"The association has a paid secretary, who devotes his entire time and attention to its affairs, and these matters will be brought before the membership at an early date. The merchants at Kansas City were exceedingly hospitable, and their entertainment was all that could be desired. Kansas City is rapidly recovering from its past depression, and there seems to be a marked improvement in business in that locality. I was agreeably surprised to find there was much less talk on the silver question throughout the West, and I come back feeling very much encouraged as to the business feeling very much encouraged as to the business outlook.

—A herculean Scots Grey passed along Princess street, Edinburgh, one day, stopped at the post office, and called on a shoe black to shine his boots. The feet of the dragoon were in proportion to his height, and, looking at the tremendous boots before him, the arab knelt down on the pavement and called out to a chum near by: "lamie come owre and gie's a hand." near by: "Jamie, come owre and gie's a hand; I've got an army contract!"—Answers.

—The tobacconist was sitting on the front porch enjoying a quiet smoke when the censustaker came along. He obligingly gave the names of the members of his family and ended the list by adding the name "Bridget Mahone." "Is she a domestic?" enquired the census man. "No," said the cigar dealer, absent-mindedly, "she's imported."—Chicago Times-Herald.

—Butcher—"I need a boy about your size, and will give you 12 shillings a week." Boy—"Will I have a chance to rise?" Butcher "Yes; I want you to be here at 4 o'clock in the morning."—Tit Bits.

-The by-law to grant \$25,000 to the elevator company was carried by a majority of 781 at Kingston.

WOOL LABELS

WE PRINT THEM.

The Monetary Times Printing Go. of Canada,

LIMITED,

TORONTO.

Our "Daily Bulletin" is the only thing of 'he kind in Canada. A most com-plete and reliable record of plete and reliable record of Failures, Compromises, Business Changes, Bills of Sale, Chattel Mortgage? Writs and Judgments for the entire Dominion.

We issue carefully revised reference books four times a year.

a year. R. G. DUN & CO.

Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, London, and all cities in Dominion, U.S., and Europe.



To do most of the work on Band Saws reduces the work till it's slightly more than the circular.

The latest is a machine that swages joints and side dresses the teeth at the rate of 40 per minute, does it perfectly, makes every one alike.

Every lumberman needs a Band. Why not vestigate its merits? Write

WATEROUS, Brantford, Can.



Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

PENS

Head Office for Canada: Cor. St. James St. and Place d'Armes, Montreal.

IFE Rate Endowment Policies a Specialty

LOW Rates. World-wide Policies. Absolute Security.

The Full Reserves under all policies are deposited annually with the Dominion Government.

DIRECTORS

Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C.M.G., Chairman.

Robert Benny, Esq.

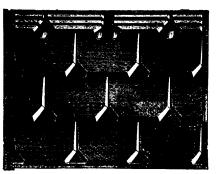
R. B. Angus, Esq.

A. T. Paterson, Esq.

B. HAL BROWN, Manager for Canada. J. L. KERR, Asst. Manager for Canada.

Toronto Agents-S. BRUCE HARMAN, Cor. Wellington and Scott Streets-CHARLES MORRIS, 122 Crawford Street-W. C. EDDIS, 12 Adelaide St. East

Eastlake Steel Shingles.



These shingles have been on the Canadian market for the past 12 years and have never failed to give satisfaction.

They are absolutely fire, lightning and storm proof and are very easily applied.

Our Catalogue will tell you all about them.

We make them of either galvanized or painted steel as preferred.

Write for Prices and Catalogue "S."

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

King Street West, cor. Dufferin St.

TORONTO, ONT.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, June 23rd, 1897.

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average price 1506
Montreal Ontario	233	233	9	81	233 83	
Molsons Toronto Merchants'	227	227	8	200 229 18J	188 227 175 <u>1</u>	Stock Exchange holiday.
Commerce Union				12 1	124 10)	hol
M. Teleg Rich. & Ont	168	1671	73	170 94	167½ 90	ınge
St. Ry	217			2163	2163	cche
Do., new stock	190	189	70 i	2101 1891	1:9	ည်
C. Pacific Ry Land gr't bonds			750	622	613	tock
N.W. Land pfd. Bell Tele Mont. 4% stock	166	166	25	170	165	S

ALABAMA FARMERS DESTROY TELE-PHONE LINES.

Until within a few months telephone lines have been unknown in Alabama cities, but recently many towns have established telephonic connection. Some of the ignorant farmers had heard of this, but they could not understand how it was that a man in one place could speak to another 100 miles away. It so happened that about the time the long-distance telephone was run out of Huntsville, Ala., the price of cotton depreciated several points. The farmer is jealous of quotations of his cotton, and being unable to account for the slump in any other way, laid it to the telephone. At first it was but a mere suggestion, but later it became the actual belief along the line built by the Georgia and Alabama Company. So thoroughly imbued were they with this idea that they took the law into their own hands, and the courts have been appealed to by the corporation to protect its lines. On more than one occasion poles have been chopped down and wires cut into by farmers in their belief that they were responsible for the low price of cotton. One line in particular, exlow price of cotton. One line in particular, extending from Gadsden to Walnut Grove, has been the victim of this belief at least half-a-dozen times. One farmer, after breaking the wire in two, tied one end to his wagon and pulled down seven miles of it.—Western Electrician.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF'S PECULIARITY.

Review of Reviews.

The outburst of enthusiasm in England because the Canadian tariff was said to give marked advantages to British trade as against the United States, was of itself a most interesting manifestation of the new imperial spirit with which almost everybody in England has become infected. The cold facts about the new Canadian tariff would perhaps scarcely warrant the almost hysterical delight expressed by the London newspapers. The new tariff must be judged by its practical workings; and careful experts in Canada have informed the American newspapers that in spite of the maximum and minimum arrangement—which on the face of the schedules would benefit England as a free trade country—the rates have in the main been so adjusted as to make it probable that the relative growth of American trade in Canada will be more rapid than ever. The analyses that we have seen of the new tariff would seem to indicate that if the Fielding measure is pro-British in sentiment, it is pro-American in substance.

—A bill to create a French bronze coin of 2½ centimes has been approved unanimously by the French Chamber of Deputies. There are already coins of 1 and 2 centimes, but they are rarely seen, and are practically never used. In retail trade, shopkeepers always take the half-sou when an odd number of sous has to be divided. With the proposed new coin of 2½ centimes, the working classes will certainly insist on receiving their proper change, and not accept the excuse of the dealers that they have no centimes.

A TAX THAT HAS COME TO STAY.

The inheritance tax in one form or another has come to stay, and new States are being added every year to the list of those which have adopted it. Five years ago it was found in only nine States of the Union: Pennsylvania, Marynine States of the Union: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Tennessee and New Jersey. During the first half of 1893 Ohio, Maine, California and Michigan were added to the list, though the Michigan law was afterward annulled because of an unusual provision in the State constitution which was not vision in the State constitution which was not complied with. In 1894 Louisiana revived her former tax on foreign heirs. Minnesota adopted a constitutional amendment permitting a progressive inheritance tax, which has not yet been given effect by the Legislature, and Ohio added to her collateral inheritance tax a progressive tax on direct succession. In 1895 progressive inheritance taxes were adopted in Illinois and Missouri, and old proportional tax was revived in Virginia; and last year Iowa adopted in part the inheritance tax recommendation of her revenue commission. It will be strange if the legislative sessions of the present year close without one or more new converts to the same principle. All the important countries of Europe employ this method of taxation; and in the most democratic countries of the world outside the United States-Great Britain and her colonies and Switzerland-progressive rates help to make it an important source of revenue.

The new English "death duties" claim as much as 18 per cent. of large estates which pass to distant relatives or by will to strangers Yet this measure of progressive taxin blood. ation Lord Playfair commends in the interest of true conservatism. In this country, the inheritance taxes are much lighter, never exceeding 5 or 6 per cent.; and even the New York bill, in which the tax on direct successions rises to 10 per cent., a little higher than the corresponding English rate, applies only to personal property, so that the tax proposed is really lighter than in England.—Max West, in North American Review.

A FAR WESTERN LOCAL VIEW.

(Rossland Miner.)

The distance from Lethbridge to Nelson, as the Crow's Nest Pass road will have to be built, is about 300 miles. The Government subsidy alone for this work is \$11,000 per mile, or \$3,300,000 altogether. The entire cost of the road will probably be \$25,000 per mile, or \$14,000 per mile more than the Government subsidy, or \$4,200,000 more in the aggregate, or \$7,500-00 altogether.

The Dominion Government offers a subsidy of \$8,000 per mile for the 200 miles of road Mr. Heinze is to build between the Columbia River and Penticton, or \$1,600,000 for the entire line. The Provincial Government of British Columbia will give a cash subsidy of \$4,000 per mile for the 100 miles between Penticton and Boundary Creek. This would amount to \$400-000, which, added to the Dominion subsidy, would make \$2,000,000. The additional cost of the road would probably amount to \$2,000,000, making the entire cost \$4,000,000. This sum added to the whole cost of the Crow's Nest Pass line would make a grand aggregate of \$11,500,000.

This is the amount or about the amount, which is to be put in circulation through the building of a railroad from Lethbridge to Penticton.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

The best way to keep cool is to do nothing that tends to make one warm. This may sound like a bit of advice from "Mark Twain," says the New York Commercial Advertiser; but it is in reality a sensible and serious suggestion. There are women who wear thin clothes, stay within doors and refuse to exert themselves by doing anything more arduous than reading, who will complain of the weather—and no wonder. Arrayed in a heat-defying muslin wrapper, they will eat a solid luncheon of meat and vegetables, hot biscuits and sweets, and wash it all down with glass after glass of iced tea the even hot coffee. They will take an afternoon nap on a pillow strewn sofa, and awake as cross and hot and tired as if they had been busying themselves about the kitchen or working at the children's summer sewing.

Men and women should learn that it is not lack of exertion that keeps one cool; it is doing cooling things that dismays the heat demon. One of these cooling things is to take a tepid bath, in which a big cake of castile soap and some bran or bath salt all take part. A cold sponge bath in water strengthened by aromatic spirits of ammonia (a teaspoonful to a basin of water) should follow the soapy bath, and will make a warm and weary person alert and bright.

Another cooling thing is keeping the mind occupied. The long neglected letters, the clearing out of desks and arranging papers and books is pleasant, absorbing and (unless gone at with a May cleaning rush) not at all heating work. Eating and drinking are very important factors in keeping cool. Hot tea is really more cooling than iced tea, and iced ginger ale is better than either. Soda lemonade is wholesome and cooling, while ice cold milk should be drunk with caution. Hot meats, vegetables, etc., should be replaced as far as possible by green salads, fresh fruit, brown bread and cold dishes. Pies and rich puddings should be replaced by corn starch, blanc marge and jellies.

—Abraham Lincoln once received a letter asking for a "sentiment" and his autograph. He replied: "Dear Madam, - When you ask of a stranger that which is of interest only to yourself, always enclose a stamp; there's your sentiment, and here's your autograph. A. Lincoln."—Exchange.

Commercial.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, 24th June, 1897.

DAIRY PRODUCE. - The receipts of butter continue to be very liberal, and as local sales are light, the majority of the butter is being placed in cold storage. The indications are that this year's make will be large. Up to the present time, the receipts at Toronto have been in excess of receipts to the same date a year ago. There is little export trade. Canadian exporters are not able to buy Canadian butter at a price giving sufficient margin for the export trade, but it is reported they are operating in the trade, but it is reported they are operating in the United States markets to advantage. There is little creamery coming forward. Factorymen are not disposed to accept current market rates. We quote:—Dairy butter, tubs, 11 to 12c.; pound prints, 12 to 13c.; creamery, tubs, 15 to 16c.; pound prints, 16 to 17c. per lb. Sales of inferior, or light and mixed colored dairy butter, have been made at 8 to 9c. per lb. There is rather an easier feeling in the market. The local consumption is only moderate and The local consumption is only moderate and rade inactive. No special activity is looked for in the Toronto market during the present month in the cheese trade. In the egg trade business is about as reported last week. A number of houses report a falling off in receipts, while others report that the offerings are well maintained.

DRY GOODS.—Little change has taken place in the wholesale dry goods trade this week. The warm weather has given a zest to the retail trade, and summer fabrics have been in more active demand. Suitings for the holiday day season are being sold. In woolen goods attention is now being turned to the autumn trade; a number of houses report prospects for the fall trade as excellent. Canadian manufacturers complain of the Canadian tariff, but look with pleasure at the certainty of a tax upon raw material placed upon the United States mills. In cotton goods there is little that is new to be reported.

Green Fruit.—The warmer weather has brought out an active demand for green fruits. Supplies are coming forward freely. Canadian strawberries are now in good supply, and easier; dealers to-day, 24th inst., quote berries at 7c. Cherries are beginning to come in; watermelons are in a supply equal to the demand. Pineapples are in good supply, and meet with fair demand. For lemons the demand is improving with the hot weather. A moderate enquiry for oranges is being maintained.

Grain.—The wheat markets are "off" and values have declined 1 to 2c. per bushel during the week. The market is largely one of weather conditions. From the Western States more favorable reports have been received as to the growing crops. European advices have been favorable, with the single exception of the Danubian districts, where serious damage has

been done. Canadian crop reports are very satisfactory, and indicate a bountiful harvest. A good trade has been done in oats, with the demand chiefly from export markets. There is little business doirg in peas, and the market has been well cleaned up by exports abroad. Barley is dull. Only a nominal trade is passing in the corrected by the business. in rye, corn and buckwheat.

TORONTO STOCKS IN STORE.

Fall wheat, bush	June 21, '97. 29,243	June 22, '96 15,140
Spring " "		2,202
Hard " "	39,839	134,313
Goose " "	15,623	1,000
Total wheat	84,705	152,655
Barley, bush	20,619	20,620
Oats "	47,100	86,738
Peas "	2,813	2,700
Corn "	5,000	1,670

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada, with comparisons, is as follows

	June 19, 1897.	June 2Դ, 1896.
Wheat, bush		48,819,000
Corn	17 368,000	9,370,000
Oats	9,092,000	8,396,000
Rye	2,342,000	1,521,000
Barley	1,140,000	957,000

Wheat decreased 2013,000 bush, the past week, as against a decrease of 667,000 bush, the corresponding week of last year. Corn increased 747,000 bush, last week, oats decreased 664,000, rve decreased 19,000, and barley decreased 377,000 bush.

The stocks in store at Port Arthur on June 12th were 1,691,472 bushels, and there were received 294,096 bushels, and shipped 404,335 bushels, leaving in store on June 19th, 1,584 204

GROCERIES - A slight improvement has taken place in trade. The demand for sugars has improved with the advancing season. Yellows have been reduced to by refiners' agents. Dried fruits are quiet and steady. New teas are attracting considerable attention in the trade. Samples of the new season's pack of lobsters are at hand, and show good quality. lobsters are at hand and show good quality. The pack is said to be 50 per cent. less than that of last year, and although this estimate is that of last year, and attriough this estimate is probably an exaggeration, there is no doubt that there is a serious deficiency. Prices have advanced, the trade quoting, flat tins, ½'s, \$1.60; tall tins, XX, \$2.25; XXX, \$2.50.

\$160; tall tins, XX, \$2.25; XXX, \$2.50.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The hide market remains about as last reported. Hides are firm at the advance reported last week. Merchants are asking 8½c, for No. 1 cured hides. Advices were received from the West (June 22) of large sales, and prices were quoted firm, with native steers at 9½c., butt brands at 8½c., Texas at 9 to 9½c., branded cows at 8¾c., Coloradoes at 8c., heavy native cows at 8¾ to 9c., and 9½c. for light do. The local trade in calfskins is quiet and unchanged. Tallow is dull, and values are depressed.

Provisions.—Activity continues to rule in the provision market. Since the opening of the season advances in the price of rolls, shoulders, shoulder hams and breakfast bacon have caused shoulder hams and breakfast bacon have caused active trading Stocks have been reduced, and in a number of instances the supplies of smaller packers have been exhausted. Lard is weak in price, values having declined \(\frac{1}{2}c. \) during the week. The Cincinnati \(\textit{Price Current}, \) 17th inst., says "The decrease in marketing of hogs the past week has not been important, the Western killing showing a total of 415,000, compared with 430,000 the preceding week and pared with 430,000 the preceding week and 380,000 for corresponding time last year. From March 1st the total is 5,365,000, against 4,870,-000 a year ago – an increase of 495,000. At the close, prices average slightly lower than a week ago, there being some widening of the range, the figures for top qualities being well sustained

Wool.—Trade has been very active, as is elsewhere in this issue noted. Prices have advanced 1 to 1c. per 1b. over last week's quotations. Dealers have been paying the following prices:—Merchantable fleece, 20c.; rejects, 16c.; black wool, 16c., and unwashed, 12c. per 1b. Large quantities of wool have been marketed this week in anticipation of the new United States tariff going into effect on the 1st of the month; but large quantities still femain stored at country, points. Some interest is being turned to the next series of London wool sales.

If the production of the colonies be the same as last year, the total available for sale in London in the next two series (deducting the transit wools, but adding the old stock), may be estimated at about 420,000 bales, say about 270,000 bales for July and (should it all be sold) 150,000 bales for September. Last year the total quantity available for these two series was 541,000 bales. The next series will open July 6th, the arrivals being limited to 300,000 bales, and the fifth series on Tuesday, the 28th September, without limitation of quantities.

MONTREAL MARKETS

MONTREAL, 23rd June, 1897.

Ashes.-The market still rules dull and inactive, with no English demand of any consequence, and values continue weak. For first quality of pots the quotation is \$3.05 to 3.10, seconds \$2.75 to 2.80, pearls \$4.25 to 4.35 per cental.

CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS.—The receipts for the week ending to day are 12,114 brls. of Belgian cement, and 1,600 brls. of English; of fire-bricks, 10,000. The movement in both articles is confined to moderate limits, no large sales being reported, but prices are steady at \$2.05 to 2.10 for British, and \$1.95 to \$2 for Belgian; firebricks, \$15 to \$21 per thousand.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.-Export of cheese continues active, the figures for last week being unusually large, footing up to 109,884 boxes, as against 71,345 for the corresponding week of last year. The total shipments for the season to date are 296,514 boxes, as compared with 220,308 to date of 1896. There is little change in the level of prices since last week, finest Western being quoted at 8\% to 8\% c, and Quebec makes range from \$10.816, part \$\mathbb{R}\$. western being quoted at 8\hat{g} to 8\hat{g}c, and Quebec makes range from 8 to 8\hat{g}c. per lb. Butter shipments have taken a little spurt, exports last week having been 3,903 pkgs, and the total for the season at date is a little ahead of last year. Quotations are exactly as last week, fine creamery being quoted at 16\hat{g} to 16\hat{g}c per lb., and dairy makes from 12c. upwards.

DRY Goods - The week has been a comparatively dull one; for two and a half days there was practically little business done among the wholesale warehouses, and though there was a considerable number of strangers in town to witness the Jubilee celebrations, they evidently did not come with the intention to do much business. Orders for fall goods have not yet begun to come in freely, and the bulk of the business doing is still of a sorting character. Recent English letters contain nothing of special interest as regards values of textile fabrics, and in domestic fabrics there have been no recent changes.

of the week is the reduction of an eighth of a cent in granulated, and the lower grades of yellow sugars, just decided on this afternoon, a change which has been made with the view of preventing the importation of foreign-made sugars, of which it is said there have been some moderate lots sold in the West, though as yet little has been brought into Montreal. Quotalittle has been brought into Montreal. Quotations are now 4c per lb. for granulated, and 31 to 33c for yellows. The demand is reported to be improving, and the outside market for raws is rather stronger, especially for cane sugars. The American demand for teas is now sugars. The Americal demand for teas is now a thing of the past, and there is a very large sized doubt as to whether the talked of 10 per cent duty will ever be imposed there. Few new Japan teas are offering yet, but such old goods as are being offered in this line show exceptional values at the prices quoted

HIDES.-The usual weekly meeting of the hide dealers was not held on Monday, so that old prices are unchanged. Dealers are buying No. 1 hides at 8c. per lb.; calfskins at 8 and 6c. for Nos. 1 and 2 respectively; lambskins, 20c. each; clips, 15c. each; sheepskins, 90c. to \$1. Hides keep firm in the United States.

Hides keep firm in the United States.

Leather – Shoe manufacturers still complain that shoe orders for fall goods do not come in at all freely, and they are not disposed to buy leather in any great quantity. One or two of the larger Quebec shoe concerns are reported to be temporarily shut down. In values there is nothing specially new. We quote: — Spanish sole B.A. No.1, 22 to 23c.; do. No. 2, 21c. to 22c.; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 21c.; No. 2, 19 to 20c.; No. 1 slaughter, 23 to 25c.; No. 2 do., 19 to 22c.; common, 19 to 20c.; waxed upper light and medium, 30 to 35c.; do. heavy, 27 to 30c.; grained, 30 to 35c.; do. heavy, 27 to 30c.; sestern splits, 20 to 22c.; Quebec do., 15 to 17c.; juniors, 14 to 17c.; calf-splits, 30 to 35c.; calf skins (35 to 40 lbs.), 60 to 65c.; imitation French calf skins, 65 to 75c.; colored calf, American, 25 to 28c.; Canadian, 20 to 22c.; colored pebble cow, 13 to 15c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; colored, 6 to 73c.; harness, 24 to 27c.; buffed cow, 12 to 14c.; extra heavy buff, 15c.; pebbled cow, 12 to 13c.; polished buff, 11 to 13c.; glove grain, 12 to 13c.; rough, 22 to 23c.; russet and bridle, 35 to 45c. LEATHER - Shoe manufacturers still com-

METALS AND HARDWARE.-After our last report was dispatched the sale of a 800 ton lot of Hamilton pig iron was reported, a very con-siderable transaction as business goes now, but since then matters have been very flat in iron, as well as in all other lines of heavy metals, the treest as regards values of textile fabrics, and in domestic fabrics there have been no recent hanges.

Groceries.—The only noteworthy feature

Groceries, and the function fabrics apparently absorbing more attention than business. The quotation for barb wire seems now to be regularly fixed at \$2.25, both for Ontario and Quebec f.o.b.



TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.
				Hardware Con		Canned Fruits—Cases, 2 doz. each. Apples—3's,
Breadstuffs.		Groceries.—Con. Syrups: Com. to fine,	\$ C. \$ C.	Hardware.—Con.	\$ c. \$ c.	" Gallons 1 25 1 70
FLOUR: (% brl.)	4 75 5 CO	Fine to choice	0 014 3 013 0 02 0 324 0 33 0 034	Annealed	00 to 271% 00 to 271%	" 2's " 0 75 0 00
		MOLASSES: W. I., gal	0 30 0 45	Coil chain § in	2 50 0 00	RASPBERRIES—2's, " 1 25 1 85
Patent (Winter Wheat) Straight Roller Extra	3 25 3 30 2 90 3 00	New Orleans	0 25 0 35	Iron pipe	≥ to 11 ft net	PEACHES—2's, Yellow
Oatmeal	3 75 4 00	Patna, dom. to imp Japan, " "	0 03 0 00	C	071 /10	PLUMS—2's, Green Gage " 1 30 1 70
Bran, per ton	8 50 9 50	Genuine Hd. Carolina Spices: Allspices	0 043 0 06	Screws, flat head	80 /10	Canned Vegetables—Cases, 2 doz. each. BEANS—2's, Stringlessper doz. \$0 65 0 75
GRAIN:	0.69 0.70	Cassia, whole per lb	0 11 0 12 0 15 0 17	Boiler tubes, 2 in	0 09 0 00 0 101 0 00	' 2's, White Wax " 0 61 0 00
Winter Wheat, No. 1 No. 2	0 67 0 68 0 65 0 66	Cloves	0 15 0 35 0 18 0 28	STEEL: Cast	0 11 0 00	CORN—2's, Standard
Spring Wheat, No. 1 No. 2	0 64 0 65	Ginger, root	0 60 1 10	Boiler plate, ½ in	2 00 0 00	PEARS—2's
" No. 3 Man. Hard, No. 1	1058 060 1	Mace	0 10 0 15	Sleigh shoe	2 00 0 00 2 40 0 00	PUMPKINS—3's,
No. 2	0 69 0 70	Sugars Redpath Paris Lump	• • • •	CUT NAILS:	0.00.001	TOMATO CATSUP—Simcoe " 0 80 0 00
Barley No. 1	0 28 0 29	Extra Granulated Very Bright	0 051 0 051 0 048 0 041 C 037 0 00	50 and 60 dy A.P. 20 to 40 dy A.P	U 00 0 00	Fish, Fowl, Meats—Cases. 2lb. tins MACKEREL
" No. 3 Extra	0 22 0 23	Med. Bright Yellow Yellow	3 624 3 65 0 038 0 00	10 to 16 dy	0 00 001	SALMON— Indian (Red)
PeasRye	0 39 0 40	_ Demerara	0 038 0 631	6 and 7 dy A.P. 4 and 5 dy	1000 000 1	" Anchor
CornBuckwheat	0 25 0 25	TEAS: Japan, Yokohama	0 12 0 40	3 dy	0 00 0 00	" Noble Crown, tall tins, xx 2 25 2 30
Timothy Seed, 48lbs Clover, Alsike, 60lbs	190210	Japan, Kobe Japan, Nagasaki, gun- powder, com. to choic't	0 131 30	Wire Nails dis. off \$1.00 Horse Nails: basis		and xxx 2 00 2 00
" Red, " Hungarian Grass, 48 lbs.	4 50 5 25 0 70 0 89	Japan, Siftings & Dust Congou, Monings	0 07 0 09	Pointed and finished HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs	dis 50%	" " 1's " 0 13 0 00 " Sportsmen 1's key opener " 0 121 0 00
Millet	1065.075	Congou, Foochows Young Hyson, Moyune,	0 10 0 60 0 12 0 50	CANADA PLATES: MLS Lion 1 pol	1	" large, 3, key opener " 0 21 0 30 " French, 3s, key opener " 0 18 0 00
Provisions.		Yg. Hyson Fychow and Tienkai, com. to cho't	0 25 0 65	Full pol'd	3 10 3 25 3 15 0 00	" " 1's, " " 0 101 121 " " 1's " 0 161 0 00 " " 1's " 0 083 0 91
Butter, choice, # lb		Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey, Gunpowder, Moyune- Gunpowder, Pingsuey,	0 14 0 40 0 12 0 25	IC CharcoalIX	3 50 3 65	" Canadian, ½'s " 0 081 0 91 " Canadian, ½'s " 0 041 0 05
Cheese Dried Apples	0 021 0 03 1	Gunpowder, Pingsuey, Ceylon, Broken Orange,	0 18 0 65 0 15 0 30	IXX "		CHICKEN—Boneless, Aylmer, 12oz., 2 doz
Hops Beef, Mess	9 00 10 00	Pekoes	0 35 0 45	IC M. L. S	5 25 5 40	TURKEY—Boneless, Aylmer, 120z., 2d " 0 00 2 35 DUCK—Boneless, 1's, 2 doz " 2 30 2 35
Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear " Breakt'st smok'd	0 00 13 50	Broken Pekoes	0 22 0 30	Window Glass: 25 and under	2 30 0 00	Lunch Tongue—1's, 2 doz
Hams	0 11 0 12 1	Pekoes Pekoe Souchongs	0 22 0 30 0 18 0 22	96 to 40	2 60 0 00	CORNED BEET—Clark's, 1's, 2 doz " 0 00 1 25 " " Clark's, 2's, 1 doz " 2 30 2 40
Rolls Lard	0 964 0 97	Indian, Darjeelings Broken Orange Pekoes	0 16 0 20 0 22 0 55	41 to 50 51 to 60 ROPE) Manilla, basis	3 30 0 00 0 067 0 00	" " Clark's, 14's, 1 doz " 00 00 15 00 Ox Tongue—Clark's, 24's, 1 doz.
Lard, compd Eggs, P doz. fresh	0 09 0 094	Orange Pekoes Broken Pekoes	0 28 0 35	Sisal,	0 051 0 00	Paragon 8 75 9 00
Beans, per bush	0 60 0 65	Pekoes Pekoe Souchong	0 28 0 35 0 18 0 22	Axes: Montana]	" " 2's, " " 0 00 6 75 Sour-Clark's 1's Ox Tail 2 doz " 0 00 1 40
Leather.	0.24 0.05	Souchong Kangra Valley	0 15 0 20 0 13 0 17	Keen Cutter Lance	7 75 8 00	" Clark's, 1's, Chicken, 2 doz " 0.90 1 40 Fish—Medium scaled " 0.07 0 09
Spanish Sole, No. 1 " No. 2 Slaughter, heavy	0 222 0 23	Oolong, Formosa Tobacco, Manufactured	0 20 0 35 0 35 0 65	Maple Leaf	10 25 10 50	CHIPPED BREF—½'s and 1's, per doz. 1 70 2 80 SMELTS—60 tins per case
No. 1 light No. 2 "	001 032	Mahogany Tuckett's Black	0 00 0 62	Oils.	0 45 0 50	SHRIMPS
Harness, heavylight	025 030	Dark P. of W	0 (0 0 62	Palm, \$\psi\$ lb Lard, ext	0 064 0 00	" —2's
Upper, No. 1 heavy light & medium.	0 30 0 35	Solace Brier, 7's	0 00 0 61	Ordinary Linseed, boiled f.o.b	0 50 0 60	KIPPERED HERRINGS
k Sk French " Domestic	0 75 0 90	Victoria Solace, 12's Rough and Ready, 8's.	0 00 0 61	Linseed, raw f.o.b	0 11 0 45	BLOATERS—Preserved
" Veals	0 65 0 75	Honeysuckle, 8's Crescent H	0 00 0 61	Seal, straw pale S.R	0 46 0 50 0 65 0 00	CAR OR CARGO LOT.
Imitation French French Calf	0 85 0 90	Napoleon, 8's Laurel, 3's	1000003	Petroleum.		1½ in. " " " 33 00 36 00
Splits, # lb Enamelled Cow, # ft	0 20 0 25	Index, 7's Lily F	0 00 0 58	F.O.B., Toronto	Imp. gal.	11 inch flooring
PatentPebble Grain	0 18 0 22	Derby, 7's	0 00 0 61 0 00 0 643	Canadian, 5 to 10 l rls Can. Water White	0 16 0 164	1x10 and fine 12 dressing and better 25 00 28 00
Buft Russets, light, 🏕 lb	0 19 0 15	Liquor Pure Spirit, 65 o. p	in b'd dy pd	American Water White Paints, &c.		1x10 and 12 dressing
Gambier		" 50 o. p " 25 u. p	1 14 4 03	White Lead, pure in Oil, 25 lbs	5 15 0 00	1x10 and 12 mill culls 9 00 10 00 1 inch clear and picks 28 00 30 00
Degras		Family Proof Whiskey 20 u. p	1	White Lead, dry Red Lead, genuine	4 25 0 00	1 inch dressing and better
Hides & Skins. Cows, green	Per lb.	Old Bourbon, 20 u. p. Rye and Malt, 25 u. p.	0 66 2 22	Venetian Red, Eng Yellow Ochre, French	1 50 2 25	1 inch siding common
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs Cured and Inspected	0 081 0 00	Rye Whiskey, 4 y old " 5 y. old	0 85 2 40	Vermillion, Eng Varrish, No. 1 furn	0 65 1 00	1 inch siding mill culls
Calfskins, green " cured	0 09 0 09	Hardware. Tin: Bars per lb	\$ c. \$ c.	Varnish, No. 1 Carr Bro. Japan	0 65 0 90	1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run 12 00 14 00 11 inch strips, common
Tallow, rough Tallow, caul	0 00 0 02	Ingot	0 16 0 16	Putty, per brl. of 100 lbs	1 1 85 2 00	1x10 and 12 spruce culls
" rendered	6 03 0 03	SheetLEAD: Bar	0 154 0 16	Spirits Turpentine Drugs.	0 42 0 00	XX shingles, 16 in
Wool. Fleece, combing ord	0 20 0 00	Pig	0 038 0 03	Alumlb	2 00 0 00	" No. 2 1 30 0 00 Hard Woods—#M. ft. Car Lots.
" clothing Pulled, combing	000 000	Shot, common Zinc sheet	0 171% d	Blue Vitriol	. 0 021 0 03	Ach white 1st and 9nd—1 to 9 in \$94 00 96 00
" superextra	. 0 10 0 21	Antimony	0 09 0 10	Camphor	. 0 60 0 65	black, ' 1 "11" 18 00 2C 00
Groceries.		Brass Sheet	0 104 0 11	Castor Oil	. 0 09 0 12	ir a quare, 4x4 to 8x8 in 23 00 25 00
Coffees:	\$ c. \$ c.	IRON: Pig	00 00 00 00	Caustic Sodalb	0 25 0 30	2 "4" 26 00 28 00
Java 🍄 lb., green Rio "	0 15 0 18	No 9 Soft Southern	19 50 00 00	Extract Logwood, bull	1 0 19 0 13	Basswood " 1 " 12" 16 00 18 00
Porto Rico " Mocha	0 283 0 26	N S Siemens	18 50 00 00	Gentian	0 10 0 13	Butternut, " 1 " 15" 222 00 24 00
FRUIT:	0.05 5.00	Ferrona	19 50 20 00	Glycerine, per lb Hellebore	. 0 13 0 15	Chestnut, " 1 "2" 22 00 25 00
Raisins layer		Swedes, 1 in. or over	1 55 1 60 4 95	Insect Powder	0 35 0 38	1
ers, selected o.s. to f.o.s	0 351 0 06	Hoops, coopers	0 00 2 25	Morphia Sul	. 4 25 4 50	9 " 3" 15 00 16 00
Valencias, f.o.s Sultana	10 025 0 109	Tank Plates	9 95 0 00	Oil Lemon, Super Oxalic Acid	. 0 19 0 14	11 " 3" 16 00 20 00
Currants Prov'l, " Filiatras " Patras	0 047 0 05	Russia Sheet, per lb	4 50 5 00 0 101 0 111 0 06 0 06	Paris Green	. 3 75 4 (0	Hickory, 11 " 2" 28 00 30 00
" Patras Cleaned Currants Gulf Currants	. 0 05 0 08	Best No. 22	0 625 0 027	Saltpetre	0 07 0 09	100k Ped Plain" 1 " 14" 96 00 98 00
Figs,Almonds,	. 0 00 0 03	" 94 " 26	0 (35 0 037 0 (35 0 037	Sal Rochelle	. 0 38 0 42	" " " ½ " ¼ " 30 00 00 00 U
Filberts, Sicily Walnuts, Marbot	0 094 0 10		0 031 0 03 0 037 0 04 0 041 0 04	Sulphur Flowers Soda Ash Soda Bicarb, * keg	0 02 0 03	" " " 2 " 4 " 20 00 30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Grenoble Naples	. 0 13 0 14	Cop'd Steel & Cop'd	Spring \$717	Tartario Acid	. 038 040	Walnut, " 1 "3" 00 00 00 00 Whitewood, "9" 30 00 34 00
11eh10g ************************************		()	-1 nato \$4\$	Citric Acid	U 10 U DL'	11 14 TITE MOOT! 2 20 00 25 00

here and no rebate; terms 10 days or 2 per cent. for cash. In other lines there is nothing new. We quote: — Summerlee pig iron, \$17 ex ship; Carron, No. 1, \$17; No. 3, \$16 25; Ayrsome, No. 1, \$16 50; No 3, \$16; Shotts, \$17 25 to 17.50; Carnbroe, \$17.00, ex-store; Siemens pig No. 1, \$00.00; Ferrona, No. 1, \$00.00; Hamilton No. 1, \$16 00; No. 2, ditto, \$15 25; machinery scrap, \$15.00; common do., \$12.00 to 13.00; bar iron, Canadian, \$1.30 to 1.35; British, \$2.00 to 2.15; best refined, \$2.40; Low Moor, \$5; Canada plates—Pontypool, or equal, \$2 15 to 2.20; 52 sheets to box; 60 sheets, \$2.25; 75 sheets, \$2.35; all polished Canadas \$2.40; Terne roofing plate, 20x28, \$6.00; Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.25; No. 26, \$2.15; No. 24, \$2.05; Nos. 17, \$2; No. 16 and heavier, \$2.15; tin plates—Bradley charcoal, \$5.60 to 5.70; charcoal, I.C., Alloway, \$3.15 to 3.95; de, I.X., \$3.90 to 4.00; P. D. Crown, I.C., \$3.60 to 3.75; do., I.X., \$4.50; Coke I.C., \$2.90 to 3.00; coke, wasters, \$2.70; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, \$4; No. 26, \$3.75; No. 24, \$3.50 in case lots: Morewood, \$5.00 to 5.10; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 5½c.; No. 26, 6c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Canadian binds, per 100 lbs., \$1.75; English ditto, \$2; hoops and bands, \$1.80 to 2.00. Steel boiler plate, \$4-inch and upwards, \$1.85 to 1.90 for Dalzell, and equal; ditto three-sixeenths inch, \$2.50; tank iron, \$2.50. here and no rebate: terms 10 days or 2 per cent. for cash. In other lines there is nothing new. plate, 4-inch and upwards, \$1.85 to 1.90 for Dalzell, and equal; ditto three-sixteenths inch, \$2.50; tank iron, 4 inch, \$1.50; three-sixcenths do.; \$2.00; tank steel, \$1.75; heads, seven-sixteenths and upwards, \$2.45 to 2.50; Russian sheet iron, 9c.; lead, per 100 lbs., pig, \$3.30 to 3.40; sheet, \$4 to 4.25; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast-steel, \$10 10c.; toe calk, \$2.25; spring, \$2.50; sleigh shoe, \$1.85; tire, \$1.90; round machinery steel \$2.25; ingot tin, 15½ to 16c. for L. & F; Straits, 15 to 15½c; bar tin, 16 to 16½c; ingot copper, 12½ to 13c; sheet zinc, \$5 to \$5.25; Silesian spelter, \$4.65 to 4.75; Veille Montagne spelter, \$4.75; to 5.00; American spelter, \$4.60 to 4.75; antimony, 8½ to 9c.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Business in this

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Business in this line has pretty much assumed a midsummer character, and the demand is light, even for l'aris green, as the potato bugs have not yet been heard from this season. It is said new steam refined seal oil has been offered at 40 to steam refined seal oil has been offered at 40 to
41c in quantity, to arrive, but in small jobbing
lots 46 to 47c. would still be asked In general
prices there is nothing new. We quote:—
Turpentine, one to four brls., 42c.; five to
nine barrels., 41c., net 30 days. Linseed oil,
raw, one to four brls., 42c.; five to nine brls,
41c; boiled, one to four barrels, 45c.; five to Alc; boiled, one to four barrels, 45c.; five to nine brls. 44c., net 30 days; olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Nfld cod, 40 to 42c. per gal.; Gaspe oil, 36 to 38c. per gal.; steam refined seal, 46 to 48c. per gallinin in small lots. Castor oil, 9 to 9½c. as to quantity. Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$5.00, No. 1, \$4.62½; No. 2, \$4.25; No. 3, \$3.87½; No. 4, \$3.50; dry white lead, 4½ to 4½c.; genuine red do. 4 to 4½c.; No. 1 red lead, 3½ to 4c.; putty, 1.65 to \$1.70 in bulk, \$1.75 to 1.80 in bladders, \$2 to 2.10 in tins; London washed whiting, 40 to 45c; Paris white, 85 to 90c.; Venetian red. \$1.50 to 1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to 1.50; spruce ochre, \$1.75 to 2.00; Paris green, 13½c. in bulk; packages, 14½c.. window glass, \$1.25 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.35 for second break; third break, \$2.80.

BRITISH MARKETS.

The last Liverpool circular of Farnworth & The last Liverpool circular of Farnworth & Jardine shows a steadily increasing import of pitch pine logs from the Southern States at that port in 1896 and 1897, and a still greater increase in pitch pine planks and boards. The former grew from 18,368 logs in five months of 1895 to 25,325 and 33,914 in the like period of the succeeding years respectively; while the pitch pine planks and boards was 477,539 feet as compared with an average of 152,000 feet in each of the two preceding periods ot five months. Quebec and St John square pine are almost nil this year. Baltic and European logs cut small. New Brunswick deals show imports cut small. New Brunswick deals show imports of 1,322,000 pieces, which are larger than last year's and treble those of 1895, same period Quebec deals, 266,000 pieces, is less than last year, o are Baltic deals. Norway flooring boards show imports of 2,535,000 pieces, which is about the same as 1896, but much more than

The Jubilee preparations in London are using up an enormous quantity of timber and lumber for stands from which to view the procession, and this has a perceptible effect upon

the wood market in that city. Liverpool wood market is fairly busy at 1st June advices. Imports generally have been sufficient, of some articles too heavy, and stocks are ample, buyers articles too heavy, and stocks are ample, buyers being disposed to act with great caution. There is plenty Quebec white pine, both square and waney, and red pine on hand for the demand, while Quebec pine deals are steady in value, and moving well. No pine deals were imported at Liverpool during May from the Maritime Provinces, but spruce deals show large arrivals, with all the deliveries and a declining tooleans. with slow deliveries and a declining tendency. The stock of oak is light, and prices steady. Elm fairly active, with ample supply. Ash comes in freely from the United States and moves fairly well, values unchanged. Of birch logs the stock is much too heavy, the import having been excessive, and delivery poor; of birch planks the sales are a little better, but values are not improved.

LIVERPOOL PRICES. Liverpool, June 24th, 12.30 p. m.

No. 1 Cal 6 Corn 6 Corn 2 Corn 2 Corn 2 Corn 2 Corn 2 Corn 6 Corn 7 Corn	WHERE OPENIA	•	104
No. 1 Cal	Red Winter	0	0
Corn 2 Peas 4 Lard 20 Pork 45 Bacon, heavy 25 Bacon, light 24 Tallow 18 Cheese, new white 44	No. 1 Cal	6	5 91
Peas 4 Lard 20 Pork 45 Bacon, heavy 25 Bacon, light 24 Tallow 18 Cheese, new white 44	Corn	2	98
Lard 20 Pork 45 Bacon, heavy 25 Bacon, light 24 Tallow 18 Cheese, new white 44	Peas	4	14
Pork 45 Bacon, heavy 25 Bacon, light 24 Tallow 18 Cheese, new white 44	Lard	20	- 0
Bacon, heavy	Pork	45	0
Bacon, light 24 Fallow 18 Cheese, new white 44	Bacon, heavy	25	0
Tallow 18 Cheese, new white 44	Bacon, light	24	6
Cheese, new white 44 (Tallow	18	9
	Cheese, new white	44	0
		44	0

PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.

General Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. Apply to R. H. Matson, General Manager for Canada, 37 Yunge St., Toronto, Ont.

The Farmers' and Traders'

Liberal Policie Economical Management.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CO. L16

Head Office, ST. THOMAS, ONT

J. H. STILL. Pres. JOHN CAMPBELL, Vice-Pres D. E. GALBRAITH, Secretary.

Agents wanted to represent the Company.

The Northern Life

Assurance Company of Canada.

Head Office, London, Ont.

Authorized Capi'al, \$1,000,000 Subscribed Capital, 800,000.

HON. DAVID MILLS, Senator, Pres. E. Jones Parke, Q.C., 1st Vice-Pres. Thomas Long, Esq., 2nd Vice-Pres.

The latest methods and most profitable kinds of Life and Endowment Polici's issued. Terms liberal—Rates low—Large Reserve to Policy-holders Rates and full information furnished on application. Reliable Agents wanted in every county

JOHN MILNE, Manager.

PHENIX....

Insurance Company Of Brooklyn, N.Y.

WOOD & KIRKPATRICK. - Agents, Toronto.

57th YEAR.

Gore Fire Insurance Co.,

GALT, ONT.

 Losses Paid
 \$ 1,570,312 00

 Amount at Risk
 11,886,801 00

 Total Assets
 349,938 82

Both Cash and Mutual Plans. During 1891, '92 and '93 refunded in cash 20%, and '94 and 95 10% of all members' premiums.

President, - - Hon. James Young. Vice-President, - - A. Warnock, Esq.

Manager, R. S. STRONG, Galt.

WELLINGTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Business done on the Cash and Premium Note System.

JAMES GOLDIE, CHAS. DAVIDSON,
President. Secret

office, Guerry Agent,
HERBERT A. SHAW, Agent,
Toronto St. TORONTO.

TEN DOLLARS A MINUTE!

This is the average amount being paid to the Policy-holders every minute of every hour, of every day, of every week, the year through, by the

METROPOLITAN

Life Insurance Co. of New York

Assets,

\$25,592,003.78

The Metropolitan has \$150,000 in Dominion of Canada registered stock on deposit with the Canadian Government, for the protection of Policy its holders in Canada.

Its great feature is its INDUSTRIAL PLAN OF LIFE INSURANCE

Cents per week (and upwards) will secure a policy
All ages from 1 to 70 are taken.
Males and Females insure at same cost.
Only healthful lives are eligible.
All policies in immediate benefit.

CLAIMS paid immediately at death.
No initiation fee charged.
Premiums collected by the company weekiy
the homes of policy-holders.
No uncertain assessments—no increase of premiums.

Think of it!

The daily saving of FIVE CENTS will carry policies on the lives of every member of a tamily of SEVEN PERSONS. Sixty Thousand Families will receive the proceeds of its Policies this year

Ordinary Department.

Policies) for from \$1,000 to \$20,000, remiums payable yearly, half-yearly or quarterly. The policies are liberal in their provisions, contain no restrictions as to travel and residence, provide for immediate payment of claims and the premium rates are extremely low. We invite comparison of rates with the rates of other companies.

BRANCH OFFICES IN CANADA:

Toronto Ont., Room B, Confederation Buildings—F. L. Palmer, Supt.

Montreal, Can., Board of Trade Building, 42 St. Sacrament St. (Rooms 529 to 533)—Chas. Stansfield Sup to Ottawa, Ont., 29 and 30 Ontario Chambers, Sparks Street—D. G. C. Sinclair, Supt.

London, Ont., Room 4, Duffield Block—J. T. Merchant, Supt.

Hamilton, Ont., 64 James Street S.—G. C. Jepson, Supt.

Agents wanted in all the principal cities.

For information apply as above

ommercial Union

Of LONDON, Eng.

Fire Life Marine Capital & Assets \$27,000,000

Canadian Branch — Head Office, Montreal. Toronto Office, 49 Wellington St. E

R. WICKENS, Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of York

Caledonian

INSURANCE CO. of Edinburgh

LANSING LEWIS, Branch Mgr., Montreal.

A. M. NAIRN, Inspector. .(t) ∨ Z & BEATTY, Resident Agents, 15] To-

ronto Street, Toronto. Telephone 2309.

COUNSELL, GLASSCO & CO., Agents, Homilton.

Insurance Co. of America.

GEORGE SIMPSON, Resident Manager WM. MACKAY, Assistant Manager

MUNTZ & BEATTY, Resident Agents, 15 Toronto St., Toronto. Tel. 2309.

C. S. SCOTT, Resident Agent, Hamilton Ont.

Millers' & Manuf'rs Ins. Co

HEAD OFFICE:

Queen City Chambers, Church St., Toronto.

DIRECTORS:

JAS. GOLDIE, I'res. J. L. SPINK, Vice-Pres. Thos. Walmsley, Treas. Hugh Scott, Mgr. and Sec. Adam Austin, Inspector.

This Company was organized in 18°5, specially for the purpose of insuring manufacturing industries, warehouses and contents.

The primary object being to give protection against loss by fire at a minimum cost consistent with absolute

The system adopted has been to inspect all risks before acceptance and fix the rate to be exacted equitably in accordance with the hazard assumed.

Assurers with this company have made a saving, upwards of \$108,000.00 on the current rates charged, in addition to which, on the rates exacted by us, dividends have been declared to policy-holders amounting to over \$24,000.00, together, making the very substantial sum of over \$138,000.00 that our policy-holders have saved during the eleven years we have been in operation.

As no canvassers are employed, dealing directly with the assured, those destring to avail themselves f the advantages thus offered will please address

fillers' and Manufacturers' Insurance Co.

32 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

The DOMINION Life

ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, WATERLOO, ONT

Paid-up Capital 64.400

James Innes, M.P., Pres. Chr. Kumpf, Vice-Pres. Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director. Chas. A. Winter, Supt. of Agencies.

Policies unrestricted as to travel or occupation. Firs Canadian company to give patrons benefit of Extension Clause, and only company giving equal privileges and ates to ladies.

A few more good Agents wanted.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

•		gi j	Capital	Capital		Divi- dend	CLO	SING P	RICES.
	BANKS.	Share.	Sub- scribed.	Paid-up.	Rest.	last 6 Months.	Tor	onto, 24th, '97	Cash va
	British Columbia	\$100	\$2,919,999	\$ 2,9 19,999	\$ 486,666	4%	125	130	125 00
	British North America	243	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,338,333	2	107	112	261.44
	Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6.000,000	1,000,000	31	125	126	62 50
l	Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S Dominion	40 50	500,000 1,500,000	344,543 -1,500,000	108,000 1,500,000	3 3*	110 2ა2 1	115 233	44.03
)	Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	750,000	34	145	150	116.12 72.50
	Halifax Banking Co	20	500,000	500,000	325,000	34 34	145	150	29.00
	Hamilton	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	675,00C	4	163	168	163.00
	Hochelaga	100	967,800	875 670	345,000	31/2	130	135	130.00
	Imperial La Banque du Peuple	100	1,963,600 suspended	1,963.630	1,156,80C	4	183	1831	183.00
	La Banque Jacques Cartier	25	500,000	500,000	235,000	31	82	90	21.00
	La Banque Jacques Cartier	20	1,200,000	1,200,000		24	72	76	14 80
	Merchants Bank of Canada	100	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	4	174	178	174.t O
	Merchants Bank of Halifax	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,075.000	31	170	173	170.00
	Montreal	200	2,000,000 12,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000	1,400,000 6,000,000	41	230	236	46:1.00
	New Brunswick	100	500,000	500,000	550,000	6	253		253.00
	Nova Scotia	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	4	200	203	200 0)
	Ontario	100	1,900,000	1,000,000	50,000	21	821	83	82.12
	Ottawa People's Bank of Halifax	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,065,000	4	182	183	182.00
	People's Bank of N.B	20 150	- 700,000 180,000	700,000 180,000	200,000 120,000		160	135	10.00
	Quebec	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	500,000	3	1163	119	116.75
	Quebec St. Stephen's	100	200,000	200,000	45,000	3			
	Standard Toronto	50	1,000,000	1,000.000	600,000		169	170	84.50
	Traders	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	5	227	232	2:7.0)
	Traders	50	700,000 500,000	700,000 500,000	85,000 205,000	3 3	124	127	62 0)
.	Union Bank of Canada	60	1,200,000	1,200,000	300,000	3	100	120	60 90
	Ville Marie	100	500,000	479,620	10,000	3	70	100	70.00
	Western	100	500,000	378.316	105,000	31		*****	
	Yarmouth	75	300,000	300,000	40,000	3 *ovarieriu	115	119	86.25
	LOAN COMPANIES.					†And 1%			
	under building societies' act, 1859					bonus.			
	Agricultural Savings & Loan Co	50	630,000	627,501	150,006	3	108		54.00
	Building & Loan Association	25	750,000	750,000	106,000	$2\frac{1}{2}$		70	
	Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co	50 50	5,000,000	2,600,000	1,450,000		110	116	55.00
٠	Canadian Savings & Loan Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	50 50	750,000 1,000,000	722,000 932,962	195,000 10,000		107 73	110	53.50
	Freehold Loan & Savings Company	100	3,223,500	1,319,100	659,550	2 <u>1</u> 3		• • • • • • •	36.50
	Farmers Loan & Savings Company	50	1,057,250	611,430	162,479	3		. 85	
İ	Farmers Loan & Savings Company Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co	50	3,000,000	1,400,000	730,000	41	155		77.50
1	Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	336,027	31/2	******	107	
	Landed Banking & Loan Co London Loan Co. of Canada	100 50	700,000 679,700	684,485 659,050	160,000 74.000	3	1121	•••••	112.50
	Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	470,000	3 1	102		51.00 58.50
1	Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa	50	300,000	300,000	75,000	3	1241		52.13
1	People's Loan & Deposit Co	50	600,000	600,000	40,000		26		13.00
1	Union Loan & Savings Co	50	1,095,400	699,020	200.000	3		8∂	
i	Western Canada Loan & Savings Co	50	3,000,000	1,500,000	770,000	3	169	•••••	54.50
	Under Private Acts.		:						
1	Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld., (Dom. Par.)	1.00	2,000,000	398,481	120,000	31	•••••	96	
	Central Can. Loan and Savings Co London & Ont. Inv. Co., Ltd. do.	100	2,500,000	1,250,000	325,000	3½ 1½*		1274	
İ		100	2,750,000	550,000	160,000	3		90	
ļ	London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Land Security Co. (Ont. Legisla.)	50 100	5,000,000 1,382,300	700,000	410,000		••••	75	
1	Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom. Par.)	100	1,582,300	548,498 375,000	450,000 111,000		•••••	90	
1	"THE COMPANIES' ACT," 1877-1889.	-	2,000,000	5.0,000	111,000	3		ซูป	*****
	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd	100	840.000	716,020	160,000	2			Ì
	Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ltd.	100	2,008,000		350,000		•••••	•••••	
	Real Estate Loan Co	40	578,840		50,000			65	
	ONT. JT. STK. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874.								1
	British Mortgage Loan Co	100	450,000	214 705	00.000				
١	Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co	100	466,800		90,000 150,000	3½ 3	•••••	•••••	•••••
1	Toronto Savings and Loan Co	100	1,000,000		105,000		:11	1131	111.00
1	=				,500	, -	***	****	,

Loi don

June 11

London

June 11

RAILWAYS.

Vancouver, Winnipeg, deb. do. deb

BRGEI	sn (Saorations on	London 1	"I GE N	.,	₽ Sh.	
Shares Di	vi- nd.	Share par	Amount paid.	Last Sale. June 11	Canada Central 5% 1st Mortgage	
250,000 50,000 200,000 60,000 136,493 35,862 10,000 10,000 10,000	8 ps Alliance 5 C. Union F. L. Guardian F.&I 0 ps Imperial Lim. London Ass. C. London & Lan 0 London & Lan	& M. 50 	21-5 5 5 5 2 121 2	40½ 41½ 11½ 12 32 33 4½ 5½ 57 59 4½ 5½ 18½ 14½	5% perpetual debenture stock	
30,000 2 110,000 2 53,776 3 125,234 5 50,000	Liv. Lon. & G. I. Northern F. & North British Phoenix Scottish Imp. F. Standard Life. Sun Fire CANADIAN	L 100 & Mer 25 50 ce 20 7. & L. 10 50	10 61 5 3 11 12 10	54 55 79 8:	SECURITIES. Dominion 5% stock, 1903, of Ry. loan	
5,000 1 5,000 1 5,000 2,000 1	7 Brit. Amer. F. Canada Life 5 Canada Life 5 Confederation. 9 Sun Life Ass. C 9 Quebec Fire 10 Queen City Fire 10 Western Assur	Life 100 Co 100 100 100	50 10 193 65 35	400	do. 1879, 5%,	
Bank Bills, do. Trade Bills,	OUNT RATES. 3 months	15	ndon, -16 1½ 1½ 1½	June 11	do. do. Bonds 1939 34% City of Ottawa, Stg. 1904, 06 do. do. 4½% 20 year debs City of Quebec, con., 1905, 6% " " sterling deb., 1933, 4% " Vancouver, 1931, 4% " " 1939, 4% City Winnipeg, deb. 1907, 6%	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH (Quotations on London Market.)

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST POLICY?

PLAN Tontine Annual Dividend Renewable

UNION MUTUAL Term

Insurance Co., • Portland, Incorporated 1848 Maine.

Subject to the Invaluable Maine Non-Forfeiture Law and

contains ali Up-to-Date **Features**

FRED. E. RICHARDS President.

ARIHUR L. BATES Vice-President.

Reliable Agents always wanted.

Address, HENRI E. MORIN, Chief Agent for Canada, 151 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

-THE

Manchester Fire Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Assets over . . . \$12,000,000

Head Office-MANCHESTER, Eng. WILLIAM LEWIS, Manager and Secretary.

Canadian Branch Head Office-TORONTO. JAS. BOOMER, Manager. R. P. TEMPLETON, Asst. Manager. City Agents-Geo. Jaffray, J. M. Briggs, H. O'Hara.

THE o o o Janada Accident Assurance Co.

No. 20 St. Alexis St., cor. Notre Dame, MONTREAL.

A Canadian Company for Canadian Business

T. H. HUDSON, Manager for Canada. MEDLAND & JONES. -Mail Building Alliance Assice Co.



CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, MONTRFAL I. WICKHAM, MANAGER. CEO. MCMURRICH, ACT., TORONTO FREDERICK T. BRYERS, Inspector.

LICY

onfederation **Association**



On the Unconditional Accumulative Plan, contains but one condition, viz., that the premium shall be paid.

Extended Insurance is granted after two years.

Paid-up Policies granted after two years.

Cash Values granted after five

Rates and full information sent on application.

W. C. MACDONALD, J. K. MACDONALD, Actuary.

THE_

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Statement for the Year ending December 31st, 1896

Assets \$234,744,148 42 Liabilities... ... 205,010,633 72 Surplus ... \$ 29,733,514 70

Income for 1896 ... \$49,702,695 27

Insurance and Annuities

in force ... \$918,698,338 45

TWENTY-YEAR DISTRIBUTION POLICY

on continuous life and limited payment pleas affords the maximum of security at the minimum of cost.

ENDOWMENT LIFE OPTION POLICY

provides a guaranteed income, secure investment and absolute protection.

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURE

furnishes the best and most effective forms of indemnity and fixed annual income to survivors.

CONTINUOUS INSTALMENT POLICY

so adjusts the payment of the amount insured as to create a fixed income during the life of the beneficiary

For detailed information concerning these exclusive forms of insurance contracts and agenciés, apply to

THOMAS MERRITT, Manager,

31, 32, 33 Canadian Bank of Commerce Building,

TORONTO, ONTARIO

WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INS, CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

HEAD OFFICE. . . WATERLOO, CAT

GEORGE RANDALL, JO**N SHUH,
President. Vice-Presiden

C. M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

JOHN KILLER,

Inspector

The London Life Insurance Co.

Head Office, - London, Ont.

Authorized Capital Subscribed Capital 250,000 Government Deposit 60,000 •••

JOHN McCLARY, President. A. O. JEFFERY, Vice-President.

The new policy forms of this company are models of neatness and liberality Money to loan at lowest current rates of interest on desirable real estate securities

JOHN G. RICHTER, Manager.

Business in force, Jan. 1st, 1893, \$ 862,200.00 " 1894, **2,268,000.00** ¹⁸⁹⁵, **4,239,050.00** 1896, 5,071,150.00 " 1897, 5,778,704,00

The steady progress of the GREAT-WEST LIFE is due to the fact that the attractive plans and reasonable premium rates, combined with the highest standard of security to Policyholders and large profit-earning powers, enable its Agents to readily secure applications from the most desirable class of insurers. To energetic and capable canvassers certain success is assured.

For particulars as to territory and terms address,

J. H. BROCK, Managing Director, Winnipeg, Man. JAMES McLENAGHEN, Manager for Ontario, Toronto, Ont. JAMES LYSTER, Manager for Quebec, Montreal, Que. ROBT. YOUNG, Manager for Maritime Provinces, St. John, N.B.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE.

A Prosperous Home Company.

213,790 Surplus Government Standard Hm., 4½ per cent.....

This Company's 20-pay Life—15 or 20 year Survivorship Distribution—is the most popular policy issued. Values handsome and guaranteed. Options many Head Office, Waterloo, Ontario.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE

INCORPORATED 1875

Head Office, WATERLOO, Ontario

Subscribed Capital, \$200,000 00 Deposit with Dominion Gov't, \$50,079 76

All Policies Guaranteed by the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INS COMPANY with Assets of \$15,000,000.

WM. A. SIMS, President.

JAMES LOCKIE, Managing Director.

JOHN SHUH, Vice-President. T. A. GALE, Inspector.

Economical Mutual

Established Fire Insurance Co. Of BERLIN.

Head Office, Berlin, Ontario

HUGO KRANZ, Manager.

JOHN FENNELL, President. GEORGE LANG, Vice-President W. H. SCHMALZ, Secretary A. B. POWELL, Inspector.

THE COLONIES AND THE EMPIRE.

Perhaps the most gratifying sign of Jubilee rejoicing and goodwill which is being exhibited at the present moment is that displayed by the distinguished colonists who are now the guests of the Mother Country. The manner in which the Prime Ministers of the great self-governing communities over-sea have spoken at the public gatherings assembled to welcome them, and the general character not only of their reception, but of their acknowledgments of that reception, has been everything that could be desired. No reasonable person can, indeed, contemplate the existing relations between the Mother Country and her daughter States without feeling that they are in every sense satisfactory. The power of managing their own affairs entirely in their own way possessed by the colonies is used by them so loyally, so discreetly, and so reasonably that there is no cause of friction or complaint. They respect the rights of the Mother Country and of the Empire as a whole, just as the Mother Country respects theirs. And, though the United Kingdom makes no claim of any kind on the colonies, it is quite clear that the English-speaking communities beyond the sea who acknowledge the headship of the Queen would in case of difficulty and danger strain every nerve to help the land they acknowledge as their ultimate "home."

Some impatient critics have talked as if the relationship which thus exists between our great colonies and us was so slender as not to be worth preserving, and have clamored for something which shall bind more closely and more rigidly. We must confess to being unable to feel any great sympathy with such an outcry. It seems to us that a system which has pro-duced results such as those we are now witness ing cannot be so bad as it is represented We admit that the day may come, though it is probably still distant, when it may be wise and prudent to create a closer and more formal union between us and our colonial fellow-sub-jects. A great increase in the rapidity of com-munication and the growth of population in Australia and Canada may ultimately produce a need for something in the nature of a federation between themselves and the United King-dom. But though we do not deny that this may come, and though under altered circumstances we should welcome it most gladly, we hold that it must be the outcome of a real political need and not of sentiment. When we say this, let it not be supposed for a moment that we wish to condemn sentiment, or to speak as if it did not play a great part in the affairs of nations and states. We fully admit the importance of sentiment, but we hold that the portance of sentiment, but we flow that the sentiment of Imperial unity and racial brother-hood is amply provided for by the existing system. The loyal affection of the colonies for the mother country, and of the mother country for the colonies, gigns of which are everywhere for the colonies—signs of which are everywhere apparent—is a proof that the present common citizenship gives quite a sufficient support to the Imperial sentiment. Little by little, however, we may expect that political needs will grow up which will make for closer union and will create new ties. Out of these gradually created new ties, again, may grow the formal federation of the Empire. The great point to remember is that the good feeling, and mutual confidence and loyalty between the mother and daughter States, which we all agree is the essential thing to obtain cannot be created or maintained by a paper constitution, and that to get its full development this much-desired sentiment must be allowed a free growth. There is, indeed, little doubt that a premature and ill-considered plan of imperial federation forced, or apparently forced, upon the colonies, might injure and stunt, if it did not actually destroy, the sentiment of loyalty. People must not fail to remember that the self-governing colonies are young and rapidly-growing communities, who are expanding and feeling their way in every direction. Hence restrictions which to a longdirection. Hence restrictions which to a long-settled and fully-grown community seem quite bearable may appear to them most irksome and disagreeable. But any form of imperial federation must carry certain fixed restric-tions with it, and restrictions which contions with it, and restrictions which con-ceivably might at particular moments be very unpleasant to certain colonies. We ought not, then, to think of Federation till the colonies have reached a stage of political development different from that in which they now find themselves. When we speak of the restric-tions which a Federal system implies, it must

be remembered that those restrictions could not be as easily and rapidly modified as can the existing system. Imperial Federation must mean, not merely the establishment of a new relationship between each colony and the Mother Country, but also among the colonies themselves. Under Imperial Federation alterations as regards the relationship and its restrictions could not be settled off hand between the Mother Country and the daughter States. In such a case, all the rest of the Empire would have to be consulted and to give its consent, and this consent might not always prove obtainable. In a word, Imperial Federation is not suitable to a rapidly growing and diversified Empire, and could not be applied without grave risks.

But though Imperial Federation is obviously full of dangers, and not suitable to the exigencies of the present case, we do possess a system which is exactly fitted to meeting the difficulties of a diversified and quickly expanding Empire. That system is the one which is now in existence. It has proved extraordinarily successful in preserving the integrity of the Empire and in retaining the loyalty of the colonists, and we should be mad to throw it away for some untried piece of academic statesmanship. By all means allow the present system to expand and grow, and always in the direction of Imperial Union, but do not let us discard it in order to try what some believe to be a better plan. It has, no doubt, been often argued in the past that an Empire so loosely knit as our own is not worth having, and that therefore we must either abandon it as a useless incubus, or else proceed to turn it into something different—i.e., into something more strong and rigid. It is to be hoped that the manifestation of loyal feeling which has taken place in this year of Jubilee, and the conferences on matters of common interest, at which the Colonial Premiers will doubtless be present later in the summer, will finally put an end to all such foolish talk. It will surely be impossible to say that our Colonial Empire is, under present conditions, not worth having, after the proofs that are now being afforded us of colonial loyalty. Were we in peril as a nation, who can doubt that the colonists would stand by us as stoutly and as loyally as the people of these islands? And how can we say that a system which has produced such a result is a failure, has been framed on mistaken lines?—London Economist.

DISQUIETING RUMORS.

A story about the transfer of the Grand Trunk shops from Stratford had arisen some days ago and was printed in the Herald of that town. At a later date the Herald people asked the general manager if the story they had printed was true, and Mr. Hays replied as under. Many a paper might well take it to

"I regret that when you had, as you say reason to hope this is but another of the misconceptions such as have arisen now and again as to your [Mr. Hays'] policy, and been proven to be absurd or foundationless, you should have first published the article in your paper criticizing and condenining the management, and then written me asking me whether there was any reason for your having taken such action. How can we be blamed for withholding information from the press if we are treated in this unfair manner? The constant holding information from the press if we are treated in this unfair manner? The constant agitation throughout the columns of the newspapers of rumors, often originating with some discharged or disgruntled employee, simply keeps such of our employees as are desirous of attending to their duties and retaining the goodwill and favor of the management upset and disturbed with apprehensions as to what may take place affecting them, when, as a matter of fact, there is no ground for such apprehension whatever, other than guesswork on the part of some irresponsible party. So far as concerns the matter to which your letter refers, there is no inclination or intention on the part of the management to transfer its power terminus from Sarnia to Port Huron. If hereafter you will talk these matters up with me personally before publishing widespread through your columns, and afford me an opportunity to give you the facts in the case, I portunity to give you the facts in the case, I shall appreciate it very much, and it will only be according us fair treatment."

—Small Boy—"Please, I want ter buy some soap." Grocer—"Yes. Do you require it scented." Small Boy—"No; I have to take it with me."

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

The greater New York will begin business as a municipality, so to speak, on January 1, 1898, with a municipal debt in excess of \$200,000, a debt larger, according to the New York Sun, than that of any four other cities of the country. There is a general opinion, for which, however, there is no real warrant, that the debt of American municipalities is based upon their population, area, age, and resources; but the fact is that while these elements regulate the running expenses of American cities, the debt is fixed rather by the form of government they have enjoyed or suffered from in the past. Boston and St. Louis are cities of the same size nearly (the difference in population between the two was less than 3,000 by the last census), yet the municipal debt of Boston is three times greater than that of St. Louis, while, on the other hand, the tax rate in St. Louis is 50 per cent. greater per \$1,000 of valuation than it is cent. greater per \$1,000 of valuation than it is in Boston. Louisville, a city of 200,000 population, has a debt of nearly \$9,000,000, but Covington, in the same state, with a population of 37,000, by the last census, has a debt of \$2,400,000, and Newport, Ky., a city of 24,000, has a debt of \$1,000,000. Chicago, which has a population considerably in excess of 1,250,000, has a municipal debt of \$17,000,000, whereas New Orleans, which has a population of 250,000, one-fifth of Chicago, has a debt of \$15,000,000, and some local improvements under way will matesome local improvements under way will materially increase it. Indianapolis, with a population at the last census of more than 100,000, has a debt of \$1,108,000, whereas Evansville, which by the last Federal census had a population of only 50,000, one-half as large, has a debt of \$2,100,000. The municipal debt of Kansas City is \$4,000,000, and Sioux City, Iowa, owes \$1,20,000 The municipal debt of Philadelphia is \$2,000,000, and of Pittsburg \$12,000,000, but Providence, which has about one-half the population of Pittsburg. has a municipal debt of \$13,250,00. Milwaukee and Detroit are two cities having almost the same population—205,000 by the census of 1890. Since then Detroit has increased more rapidly in population, and the area included in it is has a debt of \$1.108.000, whereas Evansville, in population, and the area included in somewhat larger than is the area of the Wisconsin city. Yet the debt of Detroit is \$4,800,000, whereas the debt of Milwaukee is \$6,200, San Antonio, Texas, an ancient town of less than 40,000 persons, has been wide awake enough to contract a municipal debt considerably in excess of \$2,000,000, whereas the city of Fort Worth, which has been generally alluded of Fort Worth, which has been generally alluded to as being a thriving and enterprising settlement, has a debt of \$1,300,000 only. In New York State, Buffalo has a bonded debt of \$12,000,000, Syracuse of \$5,800,000, Troy of \$1,200,000 only, Long Island City of \$3,500 000, Yonkers of \$3,000,000, Albany of \$4,100,000, Rochester of \$8,400,000, Utica of \$360,000, Poughkeepsie of \$1,700,000, Dunkirk of \$275,000, and Mount Vernon, N.Y., of \$800,000. St. Louis Democrat.

WELDLESS TUBE PLANTS BOUGHT BY AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

A Pittsburg correspondent states that a syndicate of English capitalists has secured control of valuable patents and two of the largest weldless tube plants in the world. A. Pilkinton, J. F. J. Piercy, J. H. Piercy, and H. N. Taylor, of Birmingham, England, represented English interests, and closed the deal last week. Henry W. Hartman, vice president of the Elwood Weldless Tubing Company, with factories at Elwood City and Grenville, Pa., was instrumental in getting the foreigners interested.

H. A. Lozier, the Cleveland bicycle manufacturer is president of the Elwood Company.

H. A. Lozier, the Cleveland bicycle manufacturer, is president of the Elwood Company. He, together with his associates, still retains an interest in the company, which will make an extensive increase to their plants. The deal amounts to about \$3,000,000. The object of getting English capital interested was to go into the manufacture of weldless tubing for boilers, the weldless tube having entirely superseded the lap-welded tube.

seded the lap-weided tube.

The new factories, which are to be built this year will be devoted entirely to that branch of the industry, as the Elwood and Grenville plants are employed in making bicycle tubing. The National Tube Works at McKeesport, the largest lap-welded tube company in the world, has switched since the trade has been falling off, and is building an immense plant at McKeesport to manufacture weldless tubes from ingots.—N.Y. Shipping and Commercial List.

Marine

Fire

and

50 YEARS The Year 1897 SEMI-CENTENNIA

Canada Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

President, A. G. RAMSAY, F.I.A.

Secretary, R. HILLS.

Superintendent, W. T. RAMSAY.

Asst.-Actuary, F. SANDERSON, M.A., A.I A.

The Sun Life Assurance Co.

OF CANADA

Head Office

MONTREAL.

W. T. McINTYRE, Manager Toronto District.

F. G. COPE, Cashier.

A. S. MACGREGOR, Manager Western Ontario, London W. H. HILL Manager Central Ontario, Peterborough. John R. Reid, Manager Eastern Ontario, Ottawa.

Position of Company, 31st December, 1895:

A strong and popular Home Company—The only company in Canada computing its reserves on the H.M. 4 per cent. basis. It thus offers the best security to its policyholders.

ROBERTSON MACAULAY, President and Managing Director.

Assets, - - - \$5,365,7/0 Income for 1895 - 1,528,054 Life Assur'ce in force - 34,754,840 How. A. W. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

MACAULAY, Actuary and Secretary.

Head Office.

o_f

Toronto

Toronto,

Ont.

COMPANY

ASSURANCE

Capital Subscribed . \$2,000,000 00 Capital Paid-up . . 1,000,000 00

Incorporated @

Assets, over . 2,320,000 00 2,300,000 00 Annual Income

Hon. GEORGE A. COX, President.

J. J. KENNY, Vice-Pres. & Managing Director.

C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.

Not a Dollar of Interest overdue December, 31, '94.

Not a Dollar of Interest overdue December, 31, '95.

Not a Dollar's worth of Real Estate owned in 1886-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5, 10 years.

The Temperance and General Life Assurance Co. HON. GEO. W. ROSS, President. H. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

ASSURANCE

Capital . . . \$ 750,000.00

Total Assets . . 1,464,654.84

DIRECTORS:

Hon. H. C. Wood. S. F. McKinnon. Thos. Long. John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D. Robert Jaffray. Augustus Myers. H. M. Pellatt.

ARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1810

Commenced Business in Canada in 1836.

0000000000000000

Assets 1st Jan., 1897, \$10,004,697.55 Net Surplus - - - -,---,
Policy-holders' Surplus, 4,514,392.15 Net Surplus - - - 3,264,392.15

0000000000 P. C. ROYCE, Secretary. GEORGE L. CHASE, President. THOS. TURNBULL, Ass't Sec'y. CHAS E. CHASE, Ass't Sec'y

P. A. CALLUM, Inspector. Toronto, Out.

Agencies throughout Canada. Agent at Toronto JOHN MAUGHAN, 28 Wellington East.

This is the last Issue in Volume 30.



THE MONETARY TIMES has been issued 1560 times. No other weekly trade paper in Canada has been published as many times, and no other journal in Canada has established the reputation of being the best business man's paper.

Advertising rates on application.

THE MONETARY TIMES PRINTING CO. of Canada, Limited, TORONT

Gederal Life

CO'Y_

Losses Paid, since organization,

GEO. A. COX. President.

Assurance Co.

Head Office:

\$14,094,183,94

P. H. SIMS, Secretary.

J. J. KENNY, Vice-President.

HAMILTON, Ontario.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, \$700,000

Most Liberal Policies. Age having been admitted, there is no condition, excepting the payment of Premiums, after the FIRST YEAR.

Inquire for the "Accumulation Policy," the "Compound Investment Policy" or the "Guaranteed Four per cent. Insurance Bond."

DAVID DEXTER, Man'g Director. JAS. H. BEATTY (Pres. N. W. Transportation Line), President.

Organized 1792.

Insurance Co.

Incorporated i794.

FIRE

OF PHILADELPHIA

MARINE

TORONTO

CAPITAL TOTAL ASSETS 9,651,808.00. NET SURPLUS 2,319,773.00.

MEDLAND & JONES, Agents, - -

Robert Hampson & Son, General Agts. for Canada, MONTREAL.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

REVENUE 1894. \$8,603,177 4,498,943

> Resident Agents in Toronto: GOOCH & EVANS

THOMAS DAVIDSON, Managing Director MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1720

The London Assurance

Total . . Funds . \$18.000.000.

Head Office Canada Branch, MONTREAL

E. A. LILLY, Manager.

Toronto—S. BRUCE HARMAN, General Agent, 19 Wellington St. East.

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

INSURANCE

HEAD OFFICE

Threadneedle St., London, Eng.

Transacts Fire Business only, and is the oldest xurely Fire Office in the world.

Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities, exceeds 37.000.000.

Canadian Branch:

15 Wellington St. East TORONTO, ONT.

H. M. BLACKBURN, Manager H. F. PETMAN Inspector

HIGINBOTHAM & LY N, Toronto Agents
Teleph

Agents wanted in all Unrepresented Districts.

Insurance Co.

Of England

00000

Capital and Assets Exceed \$20,000,000

Absolute Security

00000

CANADA BRANCH Head Office, TORONTO

J. G. THOMPSON, Manager, R. C. WELCH | Inspectors.

A. W. GILES | Inspectors.

Agents for Toronto—Love & Hamilton, 59 Yonge St.

Mead Office for Canada:

Assurance Co. of Edinburgh

Unconditional policies.

Claims settled immediately on proof or death and No delay.

J. HUTTON EALFOUR, Superintendent

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager.

CHAS. HUNTER, Chief Agent.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.—Edmond J. Barbeau, Esq., Chairman; Wentworth J. Buchanan, Esq., Deputy Chairman; A. F. Gault, Esq., Samuel Finley, Esq., E. S. Clouston, Esq. Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Dwelling Houses and Farm Property Insured on Special Terms. JOS. B. REED, Toronto Agent, 20 Wellington St. East. G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for Dom., Montreal.



Insurance Company.

Assurance Co. nern of ...

Canadian Branch, 1794 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Capital and Acoumulated Funds, \$38,355,000; Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Premiums and from interest on Invested Funds, \$5,715,000; deposited with Dominion Government for Canadian Policyholders, \$200,000

G. E Moberly, Inspector.

E. P. PEARSON, Agent. Toronto

ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.

Instituted Reign



Oueen Anne

1714 -

T. L. MORRISEY, Resident Manager, Cor. McGill & St. James Sts., Montreal

FIRE AND LIFE **ASSURANCE** [] Of London, Eng.

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 Funds in Hand exceed \$22,000,000

Head Office for Canada:

Guardian Assurance Bldg., Montreal

E. P. HEATON, Manager G. A. ROBERTS, Sub-Manager

Toronto Office, Cor. King and Toronto Sts. Phone No. 450.

HENRY D. P. AEMSTRONG,
General Agent.

COMPANY. The results of the business for 1896 show the Company to be in a substantial position, having

North American

LIFE ASSURANCE

641,788 08 Cash Income\$ Net Surplus..... 421.546 20 2,515,833 41 Assets Insurance in Force...... 17,494,170 00

Head Office: 22 to 28 King St. West, TORONTO.

W. McCABE, Managing Direc or.

Rritish Empire

Mutual Life Assurance Company Of London, Eng.

Established Half a Century.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES:

All Profits Belong to Members. Liberal Bonuses equitably apportioned. No Personal Liability of Members. Low Premiums.

Large Reserves for Liabilities Non-Forfeiture and Indisputable Policies. Liberal Surrender Values

Immediate Settlement of Claims. Invalid Lives Insured on Equitable Conditions. Early Assurances for Children.

Long Term Assurances, with option of continuance.
Temperance Section, yielding increased bonuses.

Head Office, Canada, MONTREAL. F. STANCLIFFE, Manager. Agents wanted.

hœnix

Established 1782.

Fire Assurance Co. Of London, Eng.

PATERSON & SON,

General Agents for Dominion Montreal, Que.

For Protection

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

guarantees a stated income for a specified number of years. Costs less than straight life insurance, but has all its benefits.

Apply to Head Office, Toronto, or your local agent.

J. F. JUNKIN, General Manager,

GEO. GOODERHAM,

President.