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The Chartered	Banka	
BANK OF MOI		
Incorporated by Act of	Parliament.	
Capital All Paid Up, -	- \$12,000,000	
Rest,	- 6,000,000	1
HEAD OFFICE, MO		1
BOARD OF DIREC		;
Han Cin D A Proven W C M Cl	Deathers	
Hon. Shi D. A. Smith, K.C.M.G. Hon. GEO. A. DRUMMOND, - A. T. Psterson, Esq. W. C.	Vice-President	
A. T. Peterson, Esq. W. C.	McDonald, Esq.	33()1
Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hon. J Ed. B. Groenshields, Esg. R. B.	. J. C. ADOOLL,	ĩ
W. H. Meredith.		ì
E. S. CLOUSTON, Gener		1
A. Maculder, Chief Inspector and	Supt. of Branches.	
R. Y. Hebden, A. B. Bu	chanan,	ł
Asst, Inspec. Ass	it. Supt. of Branches	
Branchet in Cana MONTREAL, H. V. Merodi		
West End Bra	nch, Catherine St.	
Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont.		
Belleville, " Kingston, "	Regina, Ass'n.	Į
Brantford, " Lindsay, "	Sarnia, Ont.	4
Brockville, " London, "	Stratford, Ont.	1
Calgary, N W.T. Moncton, N.B.	St. John, N.B.	
Chatham, N.B. New Westmins- Chatham, Ont. tor, B.C.	St. Marys, Ont. Toronto, "	
Cornwall, Ont. Ottawa, Ont.	Vancouver, B.C.	
Ft. William, " Perth, "	Victoria, "	f
Goderich, " Peterboro', Ont.		1
Guelph, " Picton, Ont,	Winnipeg, Man	4
Halifer. N.S.		

IN GREAT BRITAIN : London, Bank of Montreal, 29 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee — Sir Robert Gillespie, Peter R path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager. Red

Dath, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 50 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Muuro, Manager.

Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Managar. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN : London-The Bank of London. The London Bank of London. The London and Westminster Bank, Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Scotland The British Linee Company and Branches BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A. The Merchanis' National Bank, Boston-The Merchanis' National Bank, Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo, San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia, Montreal Nov., 16:31

THE BANK OF TORONTO. **GANADA**

Capital, \$2,000,000.	Rest, \$1,600,000
DIRECT	OBS:
GEORGE GOODER WM. H. BEATTY, Alex. T. Fulton. Henry Cawthra.	- Vice-President. Henry Covert. Wm. Goo. Gooderham.
John I	с у s.
Head Office	. Toronto.

DUNCAN COULSON HUGH LEACH,	Assists	ant Ges	aeral Mg	r.
JOSEPH HENDERSON,	• •	•	Inspect	r.
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Mudate and the second	
BarrieJ. A. Strathy,	
Brockville J. Pringle,	\$1
Cobourg	
Collingwood W. A. Copeland,	**
GananoqueJ. G. Bird,	**
London	66
Peterboro'P. Campbell,	CI .
Petrolia	"
Port Hone B. Andros.	#1
St. CatharinesG. W. Hodgetts,	4
Toronto, King St. W J. T. M. Burnside,	**

Batthers : London, Eng......The City Bank, Limited, New York......National Bank of Commarce.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Authorized, - - \$500,000, Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000, DIRECTORS-W. Woir, Pros.; W. Strachan, Vice-Pros.; O Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Weir. Ubaldo Garand, Cashior. Woir. Ubalde Garand, Cashior. Branch at Berthior. - A. Gariopy, Manager. Branch at Lachute. - Hy, Frost, "diff. Branch at Lachute. - C. A. Sylvestre, "diff. Branch at Nicolet. - C. A. Sylvestre, "diff. Branch at St. Cosnire - M. L. J. Lacasse, " Branch at Sto. Therees. - M. Bolsvert, Branch at Pt. St. Charles (city), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at Pt. St. Charles (city] Geo. Dastous, " Accent at New York: 'ho National Bank of the Republic London-Bank of Montreal. Parte-La Stoniete Genarale.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorised Capital, DIRECTORS, DUNCAN MACARTHUR, \$1,000,000 President.

Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle,

Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made, Drafts issued svaliable in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange yought and sold

The Ohartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Big. Reserve Fund, - - £365,000 " London Office, 3 Olement's Lane, Lombard St., H.O COURT OF DIRECTORS : COURT OF DIRECTORS : J. H. Brodie. Ed. Arthur Hoare. J. J. Brodie. Ed. Arthur Hoare. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Richard H. Glyn. Beoretary, A. G. Wallis. Beoretary, A. G. Wallis.

Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector.

E. STANGER, Inspector. Branches in Canada: Kingston Frederioton, N. B. Ottawa Halifar, N. B. Montreal Viotoria, B.O. Quebec Vancouver, B.O. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man. London Brantford Paris Hamilton Toronto Si

Actistic is its Usetted Statics; NEW YORK - H. Stikeman and Y. Brown-field, Agents. SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh. Agents. LONDON BANKEBE-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand. - Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bark of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. Weet Indise-Colonial Bank. Parle-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

available in all parts of the world.

THE SHABEHOLDERS OF

THE MOLSONS BANK

Are hereby notified that a Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

upon the capital stock has been declared for the Current Half-Year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches on and after the

FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st March, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

> F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.

Montreal, 3rd February, 1892.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBRC.

HEAD OFFICE, • QUEBRC, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., • President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President. George R. Reafrew, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier, Braschet and Agencies in Canada : Ottawa, Ont. Toronio, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montroal, Que. Thorold, Out. Three Rivers, O. Agents in New York-Measers, Mailiand, Phe'y 1& Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

The Obartared Sanks, THE MERCHANTS BANK

	OF CAL	NADA,
Capital Paie	1-up,	\$5,799,200
Rest		3 6,799,200
-		• Montreal.
	BOARD OF D	IRRCTORS :
ANDREW ROBERT	ALLAN, Est ANDERSON	., - President. Isq., Vice-President.
Hoctor Macke Jonathan Hod John Cassils,	osie, Lsq. gson, Lsq. Esq. T. H. Dann	John Duncan, Esq. H. Montagu Allan, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. , Esq.
		General Manager . Gen. Manager.
BRAN	LATEO EL SELEC	NO AND QUEBRO
Balleville. Berlin	Kingston,	Quebec. Rentrew.
Brampton.	Montreal,	Sherbrooke, Que.
Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford,		

Galt. St. Johns, Q St. Thomas Napane Gananoque. Hamilton. Ottawa. Owen Sound Perth. Prescott. Toronto. Walkerton. Windsor. Ingersoll. Kincardine.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA: Brandon.

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg. Brandon. Baskers in Griat Britain — London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Civdesdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool (Ltd), Agency in New York-of Wall St., Messrs, Henry Haguo and John B. Harris, Jr., Agonts. Baskers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; C. Biczgo, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Budialo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran-cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank, Nrmfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land.

Innd

land. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick — Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchanis Bank of Halifax, British Columbia—Bank of Brilish North America, A general banking business transacted. Latters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.

La Banque du Peuple DIVIDEND No. III.

The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend of three per cent for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and and after Monday, the 7th March next, The Transfer Book will be closed from the

15th to the 29th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashler, Montreal, 29th January, 1892.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple will be held at the office of the Bank, St. James street, on Monday, the 7th March next, at 3 o'clock p m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of Incorporation. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S BOUSQUET, Cashier Montreal, January 29th, 1892.

UNION BANK or CANADA. Capital Pald-up, \$1,200,000. Resorved fund, \$225,008

HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEO.

HEAD OFFICE, -- QUEBEO, Board of Directors.-ANDREW THOMSON, Keq., President; HOR. E. J. PRICH, ESG., Vice-Prest.; D. C. Thomson, Keq., HOR. Thomas McGreevy, E. Giroux, Esq., E. J. Haio, ESq., Sir A. T. Gait, G.C.M. G. E. E. Wash, Cashier, J. G. Billert, Imspector Bronches and Agenetics.-Aloxandria, Ont., Boisse-vain, Man., Carberry, Man., Iroquois, Ont., Boisse-vain, Man., Carberry, Man., Iroquois, Ont., Boisse-vain, M.W. T., Meerawa, Man., Ottawa, Ont., Guebec, Que. (St. Louis St.), Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Oni., Winchester, Ont., Winnl-org, Man. Fortign Agents-London-The Alliance Bank (Lid). Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool (Lid.), New York-Ma-tional Fark Bank, Boston-Lincoln National Bank, Muneapolis-First National Bank, St. Paul-St. Paul Instional Bank, Great Falls Moot., First National Bank, Chicago, Ill., Globe National Bank. The noise of this Back are redeemed that. The noise of this Back are redeemed that. At Victoria, B.C. by the Bank of Brits North. America, At Victoria, B.C. by the Bank of Brits North, America,

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The Unartered Sanks.

THE CANADIAN	B
BANK OF COMMERCE.	CAPIT
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	
Paid-Up Capital	,
Best. 900,000	
DIRECTORS:	JOH
GEO. A. COX, Esq., President, JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., - Vice-President.	A. 6
IOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., - Vice-President.	J
George Taylor, Esq. Jas, Crathern, Esq. Robt, Kil-	σ
George Taylor, Esq. Jas. Crathern, Esq. Robt. Kil- gour, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. John Hoskin,	
Eso. O. C., LL.D. Matthew Loggat, Esq.] J. To
B. E. WALKER, General Manager,	
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Mausger,	Allis
A. H. IRELAND, Inspector,	Ches
G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp. NEW YORK Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.	Geor
	Ham
BRANCHES:	Cer
Ailsa Craig, Dundas, Orangeville, Simcoo,	Fourt
Ayr., Dunnville, Ottawa, Stratford, Barrie, Galt, Paris, Strathroy,	alo-1
Barrie, Galt, Paris, Strathroy, Belleville, Goderich, Parkhill, Thoroid,	tional
Berlin, Guelph, Peterbor'gh, *Toronto,	Cer
Berlin, Goelph, Peterbor'gh, Toronto, Blenheim, Hamilton, St.Cath'rines, Walkerton, Brantford, Jarvis, Sarnia, Walkerville,	vincia
Brantford, Jarvis, Sarnia, Walkerville,	Col
Caynga, London, SitSte.Marie, Watarloo,	Cana
Cayuga, London, SitSte.Marie, Watarloo, Chatham, †Montreal, Scaforth, Windsor,	prom
Collingwood, Woodstock.	
* Head Office, 19-25 King St. W. City Branches :	
798 Queen St. E.; 448 Yonge St., cor. College ; 791	I T
Yonge St.; 268 Colleg- St.; cor. Spadina ; 546 Queen	
St. W. and 415 Parliament St.	Cap

† Main Office, 157 St. James St. Cliy Branches: 2034 Notre Dame St. and 276 St. Lawrence St.

of Chicago. San Francisco and British Colla-The Bank of British Columbis. Inamilton, Jarmada-The Bk. of Bermuda, Kingston, Jamaica-The Bank of Nova Scotia.

THE ONTARIO BANK. Capital Paid-Up, - - - - \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund. - - - 280,000 orve Fund,

RESERVO FURA, 200,000 HRAD OFFICE, TORONTO, 200,000 DIRECTORS-SIT WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K. C.M.G., President ; R. K. BURGESS, ESQ., Pice-President ; Hon. C. F. Frisser, A. M. Smith, ESQ., G. M. Rose, ESQ., Donald Mackay, ESQ., G. R. R. Cockburn, For M. P. Esq., Donald Mackey, _____ Esq., M.P. C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

	BRANCHES:	
Amherstburg,	Lindsay,	Port Arthur,
Aurora.	Montreal,	Pickering.
Bowmanville,	Mount Forest,	Sudbury,
Cornwall,	Newmarket,	Toronto.
Guelph,	Ottawa,	Whitby,
Kingston,	Peterboro',	480 Queen St. W.,
	AGENTS:	Toronto.

AGENTS: Ioronto. London, Eng. --Allianco Bank [Limited]. Franco and Europe--Credit Lyounais. New York--The Fourth National Bank of the Clip of New York and Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang. Boston---Tremnot National Hank.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

DAININ OTTAWA. OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) - - - \$1,000,000 Red, - - 427,000 JAMES McLAREN, Esq., - President, CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President.

DIRECTORS :

Biscotors ; R. Biackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Alex. Fra-ser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Ksq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier. Branches-Amprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicage, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

DIRECTORS :

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The Chartored Sanks.	
BANK OF HAMILTON.	TI
REBERVE FUND, 600,000 HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON. Directors :	Cap Ros
JOHN STUART, President. A. & RAMSAY, Vice-President, John Prostor. George Rosch. Charles Gurney. A. T. Wood. A. B. Lee Tropatol.	w. F .
J. Turnbull, Cashier. H. B. Steven, Assistant Cashier. BRANCHES:	W. F. A. T.
Alliston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Simcoe, Chesley, Lucknow, Grangeville, Toronto, Georgetown, Milton, Port Elgin, Wingham- Hamilton, Bayton Street.	Bown Brant Bradf Brigh
Correspondents in United States :Naw York- Fourth National Bk, and Hanover National Bk. Buf- alo-Marine Bank of Buffalo. Detroit-Detroit Na- tional Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank,	Bruss Camp
Correspondents in Great Britain-National Pro-	New

all Bank of England [Ltd]. illections effected at all parts of the Dominion of ada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and apt returns made.

THE DOMINION BANK.

sital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,350,000

DIBOTOLS: IAS. AUSTIN, - - - President. HOM. FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Oler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews.

Head Office, Toronto.

Agencies: --Brampion, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillis, Uzbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther; Duadas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 365; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen ; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Graat Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and the Continent of Europe bought and the data Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

\$1.100.000 \$450,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RICCHE, Vice-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller.

Head Office, Halifax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler.

Montreal Branch. E. L. Pease, Manager. West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneur Sts.

AGENCIES:

Antigonish, N. S.	Maitland [Hants Co.],
Bathurst, N. B.	N. S
Bridgewater, N. S.	Moneton, N.B.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Newcastle, N.B.
Dorchester. N. B.	Pictou, N.S.
Fredericton, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B.
Juysboro, N.S.	Sackville, N.B.
Kingston [Kent Co.].	Sackville, N.B. Summerside. P.E.I.
N.B.	Sydney, C.B.
Londonderry, N.S.	Truro. N.S.
Lunenhurg, N. S.	Weymouth, N.S.

Woodstock, N.B.

CORRESPONDENTS:

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

La Banque Jacques Cartier, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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Bowmanville	. Cann Chatl	ington.	Harrist	5 2.
Brantford.	Chat	ham, Ont	Markha	mt.
Bradford.	Colbo	orno. 1am, st.	**0W(#8	u u ,
Brighton.	Durk	1111.	Parkda	a,
Brussels,	Fore	st.	Picton.	
Campbellfor	d.		Stouffvi	lio.
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IMPER	IAL BA	NK of	CAN	DA
Capital Au	thorized		\$2.5	000.000
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Wm, Ramss	W.	TRW	c-rroudent	•
Robert laffn	AV.	Hugh R		
	T. Suthe FICE,	rland Stayn	er.	
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D, JERMING				
Essex,	Niagara	Falls.	Sault Ste. M St. Thomas Welland, Woodstock,	arte
Fergus,	Pori Co	lborne,	St. Thomas	
Galt.	Rat Por	rtage,	Wellana,	•
Ingersoll,	St. Cat	harines,	Woodstock,	
Terrent	Cor. Well	ngton street	and Leade	r Lane,
TORONTO	Cor, Well Yonge and Yonge and	Ulcen Sis.	Branch.	
	TRANCHER	1 DIUOF 314,	Brinch.	
Brandon, M	an.	Portane	WEST. La Prairie	16
	ba.	Prince A	lbert. Sask,	man,
Edm-nton	Alb'a.	Winniper	Man.	
4 GENTS -	London, Kn	g., Lloyd's	Bank. Ld	New
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Reserve Fr	und,			00.000

The Chartored Banks.

899

Capital 1-aid-Up, 1,485,881
Reserve Fund, 600,000
BO RD OF DIRECTORS
DULAD OF DIRECTORS
R. W. HENEKER, President.
HON. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President,
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, D. A. Mansur.
Thomas Hart. Israel Wood
G. N. Galer, T. J. Tuck. N. W. Thomas,
HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE
WM. FARWELL, General Manager
Branches Waterico, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-
stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon,
Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal,
Agents in moutient Dank of Montreal,
Lond:n, England-National Bank of Scotland
Boston-National Exchange Bank.
New York-National Park Bank,

Collections made at all accessible points and prompt-ly remitted for.

Western Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 19.

NOJICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three and anotheli or out has been declared upon the Paid-Up Capital Scock of the Bark for the current six moviths, beirg at the rate of seven nor cent. For annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after

Saturday, the 2nd day of April, 1892.

at the office of the Bank. The transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th March, inclu-

be clored from the John to the 30th March, inclu-sive. Notice is also given that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bark, for the elec ion of Directors and such other business as may legall: come before the meeting, will be held at the head office of the Back, on the second Wednesday in April noxt, being the 13th day of the month, at 2 o'clock p.m. By order of the Board.

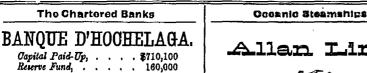
T. H MCMILLAN, Cashier, Othawa, Feb. 27th, 1892.

ST.	STE	PHF			BA]	NK.
	ST. S	rep)	HB	N,	N.B.	
Japitalı Eccerve,	•	• . •	•	• •		200,000
r. 1 J. 1	H. TODD, F. GRANT,	-	• .	•••	Preside Cashier	nt.
			HTS,			
London fork—Bi Vational	-Messrs. ank of Ne Bank, B	Glynn, w York fontreal	M)11 , N.	s, Cu B.A. unk o	rrie & (Bosto f Montr	Co, New D-Globe eal, St.

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John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

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F. X. ST. CHARLES, Pres. R. BICKERDIKE, Vico-Pres. Cbs. Chaput. J. D. Rolland. J. A. Vallancourt, M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, - - Manager. C. A. GIROUX, - - Assistant Manager. A. W. BLOUIN, - - - Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

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Offices, 28 Toronto Street, Toronto.

CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000.00 President, HON. J. C. AIKINS, P.C.; Vice-Presidents, HON. SIR ADAM WILSON, HON. SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, K.O.M G.

SIR RIGHARD CARTWRIGHT, K.O.M G. This Corporation is accepted as a Trusts Company by the High Court of Justice, under the sanction of the Ontario Government, and acts as Executor, Administrator, Receiver, Guardian of Childron, Committee of Lunatics, Assignee, Liquidator, &c., also as Agent for any persons appointed to the above offices, obviating the finding of Security and all oner-ous duties in connection therewith. Moneys Invested, Estates Manared, Bonds Issued and Invested, Estates Managed, Bonds Issued and Countersigned. All business entrusted to the Corporation promptly and economically managed, A. E. PLUMMER, Manager. economically

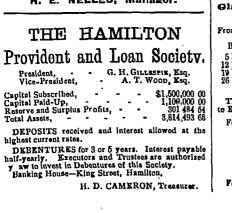
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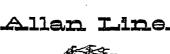
LOAN & SAVINGS CO. OF ONTARIO.

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HEAD OFFICE,	King St., - TORONT	0
Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, Invested Funds,	\$2,000,000 (800,000 (192.000 (8,003,696])0)0
Doposits received a paid or compounded h Debontures issued payable in Canada or (t current rates of interes all yearly. in Currency or Sterling Great Britain.	st g.
Money advanced on and Municipal Debeni	n Roal Estate Mortgage turos purchased.	8,
GEO. A. COX, President.	F. G. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretar	y
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The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

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Assots Ovor 2,500,000.00
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WINTER SERVICE.

1891—PROPOSED SAILINGS—1892

SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Liverpool Hallfax and Portland, Service,

om From and, Halifax
Feb. 20 Feb. Mar. 5 Mar. Mar. 19 Mar. Mch. 2 Apr. Apr. 16 Apr. Apr. 30 Apr.

All Steamers call at Halifax on both homeward and outward voyages. • SS. Numidian and Mongolian will carry Catile and only Cabin Passengers to Liverpool. Steamers sail from Portland about r p.m. Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of Grand Trunk Railway train due at Portland at poon.

Trains connecting with the Steamers leave Montreal for Portland :

Via C. P. Ry. 8.15 p.m., arriving at Portland 8 a.m. "G. T. Ry. 10.15 p.m., " " 11.45 a. 11.45 R. m.

Rates of Passage.

Cabin \$40 and upwards. Children, 2 to 12 years, half fare; under s, free. Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rate. Children under one year free.

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

(Late State Line of Steamers.)

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
12 Feb 19 Feb	•Pomeranian 25 Fel •Nouwegian 3 Mc .State of Nebraska10 Mc •Assyrian17 Mc And weekly thereafter.	h. 6.30 a.m.

Steamers with a • will not carry passengers from New York.

Rates of Passage from New York.

Cabin, to Londonderry or Glasgow, by "State of Nebraska," \$40 to \$60 single, and \$75 to \$510 return. By other steamers, \$35 and \$40 single; \$65 and \$75 return. Children between ages of a and za years, half fare: under two wears.free.

fettin. Control between ages of a and 12 years, nan fare; under two years, free. No second cabin or intermediate accommodation; all saloon passengers have equal privileges.

Liverpool to Baltimore.

Liverpool via Halifar,	Steamships,	From Baltimor direct.
18 Feb	Carthaginian Grecian Polynesian	10 Mch.

Glasgow, Galway & Philadelphia Service.

From Glasgow to Philadelphia.	Steamships.	From Philadelphia to Glasgow on or about
4 Mch	•Hibernian •Nestorian •Manitoban d fortnightly there	11 Mar.,
•Via Ha	lifax on voyage from	m Glasgow.
These steams to Europe.	rs do not carry pa	ssangers on voyage

Glasgow, Londonderry, and Boston Service Galway

From Glasgow to Boston,	Steamships.	From Boston to Glasgow on or about	
12 Fob 19 Feb 26 Feb	Buenos Ayrean Peruvian Prussian Sarmatian fortnightly thereaft	22 Feb. 29 Feb. 	

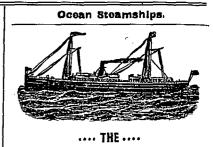
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

For all information apply to

H. & A. ALLAN,

25 Common Street, Montreal 80 State Street, Boston. I India Street, Portland,

Feb. 4. 1808.



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COMPANY.

For CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest. For JACKSONVILLE, Fla., and all Florida Points. From Pier 29, East River, N.Y.

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays at 3 P. M.

The Only Line between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., without change.

and Cülsine. Str. "Algonquin" Capt. Jos. McKee. Str. "Iroquois," Capt. L. W. Ponnington. Str. "Chorokce," Capt. H. A. Bearse. Str. "Seminole," Capt. J. Robinson. Str. "Delaware," Capt. J. Robinson. Str. "Delaware," Capt. J. K. Chichester.

Through Tickets, Rates and Bills of Lading for all points South and Southwest via Charleston, and all Florida points via Jacksonville.

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Intermediate Landings on the St. John's River. Intermediate Landings on the Si, John's River. Sailing from Jacksonville daily (except Saturday) at 3.30 P.M., making close connection with all railroads at PALATKA, ASTOR, BLUE SPRINGS and SANDFORD. Through Tickets and Bills of Lading at Lowest Rates to all intorior points in Florida. Str. "City of Jacksonville," Capt. W. A. Shaw. Str. "F. De Bary," Capt. T. W. Lund, Jr. Str. "Everglade," Capt. Caster. Str. "Welska," Capt. Oksen.

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5 Bowling Green,	-	New York.
12 So. Del. Ave,	-	Philadelphia.

Railways.



1891. Winter Arrangement. 1892

Commencing 19th October, 1891.

Through express passenger trains run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows :

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure St. Depot
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific R'w
from Dalhousie Square Depot ss.co
Leave Levis IA. 25
Arrive Riviere du Loup 19.44
Trois Pistoles
Rimouski
Little Metis
Campbaliton
Bathurst #.35
Newcastle 3.48
Moncton
St. John 9.35

Hallfax 18.50 Halifar 18.50 The buffet sleeping cars and all other cars of the fast express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock daily (Sunday excepted) run through to Halifar with-out change in 28 hours and 55 minutes. The trains to Halifar and 55 minutes. The trains to Halifar and 55 minutes. The trains to Halifar and st. John run through to their destination on Sundays. The trains of the Intercolonial Railway between Montreal and Halifar are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive. All trains are run by Eastorn Standard Time. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply te

G. W. BOBINSON, Esc.,

1361 ST. JAMES STREET, - - MONTREAL. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 13th Oct., 1891.

	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COM	
Logai.	Legal.	West India Advertisoments.
Montreal. OBIDOUX, PREFONTAINE, ST. JEAN & GOUIN, Barristers. 1709 Notre Dame St. cornor of Place d'Armes. toral Insurance Building (opposite Notre Dame	Walkerton, Ont, A. B. KLEIN, Q. O., Barrister, Selicitor. Conveyancer & 1.	EML, X. LEON CO. KINCSTON, Jamaica.
Royal Insurance Building (opposite Notre Dame Hurch. HON J. E ROBIDOUX, Attorney General. Prov. of Quebec, RAYNOND PREFORTAINS, B.C.L., M.P., E. N. ST. JEAN, B.C.L., LOWER GOUIN, L.L.B.	Collections in all parts of the County of Bruce promptly attended to.	Commission - Merchants, Dealers in Spirits, Provisions & Grain. Agents in Kingston for "The Boston Fruit Co." Bole agents in Jamaica for Chas. Duckering, Engineering Minister Views, Duckering,
Cable Address : "SHINLDS." BEENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Advocates, Barritters and Solicitors,	Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per annum. ONTARIO. ALVIMATON	Agents in Kingston for "The Boston S de Grain. Agents in Kingston for "The Boston Fruit Co." Bole agents in Jamaica for Chas. Duckoring, Engineer and Millwright, Lincoln; John Grabbie & Co., Distillers and Wine Merchants, Leith John Samuel & Son, Monumental Mascons and Sculptors, London; The Mineralized Rubber Co., New York. & & & Prompt attention given to Orders and Consign- ments Cable Address-" NORL," JAMAICA.
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Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. o. C. Gibbons. Geo. McNab. P. Mulkern. Frod. F. Harper. Ottawa, Ont.	PRESCOTTFrench & Saunders Sr. THOMAS	LASCELLES, DEMERCADO & CO. General Commission Merchant
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CAVERHILL LEARMONT & CO. WHOLESALE Shelf Hardware Merchants, Caverhill's Buildings, St. Peter Street. MONTREAL. Der Largest and most complete stock of SHELF HARDWARR in the Dominion. BLACK DIAMOND FILE WORKS. Great American Cross Cut Saw Files. **Double Ended Taper Saw Files.** Lightning Saw Files. Single Stave Saw Files. Band Saw Files. Double Stave Saw Files. Gin Saw Files. Gulleting Saw Files. Circular Gin Saw Files. Machine Band Saw Files. Square Gulleting Saw Climar Saw Files. Wiles. M Machinists' Files of Every Description. 🐂 BARNETTA G. Ł. Н. PHILADELPHIA, PA. * * * * U.S.A



J. & H. TAYLOR, Montreal. JAS. MORRISON, Toronto. J. H. ASHDOWN, Winnipeg, Man. THOS. ROBERTSON, "RIGE, LEWIS & Co., YOUNG & BRO., Hamilton. MCMELVEY & BIRCH, Kingston. STEVENS & BURNS, London, Ont.



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JOHN BARRITT Shipping & Commission Merchant, Wholesale Dealer in Previsiens, Grain, Hay and Straw. Consignments solicited. Orders for Bermuda Produce attended to promptly. Parliament and Victoria Streets, HAMILTON, - BERMUDA. RUMERENDES-Hamilton, Bermuda: Bermuda Bank, | Butterfield & Son.

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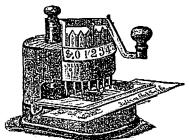
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JAS. E. GRANT Canner, Dealer and Exporter of Oanned Lobster, Mackerel, Herring, Meats and Fruits. Correspondence CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

THE LIGHTNING CHECK PUNCH



Prevents Raising of Checks. SPACKMAN & Co., 164 St. James St. MONTREAL.



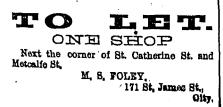
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Manufacturers of ELEOTRIO Bells, Annunciators, Watch-mans' Olocks, Push Buttons, Telephones of all kinds, and Electric Apparatus of every description.

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WORK.

Jute and Cotton Bags.

HEAD OFFICE : New York Life Insurance Co's Bldg, MONTREAL.

THE provincial government is opening an immigration agency in Moncton, N.B. The C.P.R. is fitting up a car of exhibits along the Intercolonial road. CONSIDERABLE shipments of Canadian grain are reported as go-

THE Ottawa & Gatineau railway was opened on the 15th ult. THE corporation of Manchester, England, has prohibited the

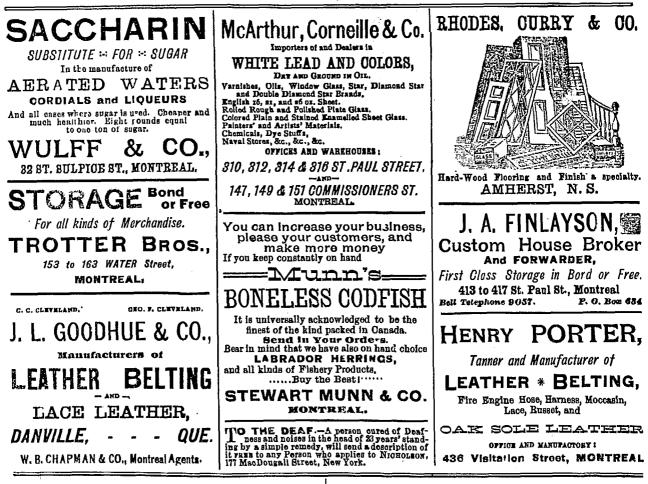
ally in its employ. Its circulation-extending to all parts of the Dominion-renders it the best advertising medium in Canada--equal to all others combined, while its rates

do not include heavy commissions.

erection of excessively high buildings.

ing via Buffalo to New York. Rates are being cut so as to divert these shipments from our own routes.

An attack is to be made in the Ontario Legislature on the system of bonusing factories. Mr. Wood, of Brant, has already given notice of a bill to repeal the bonus clause of the Municipal Act. This will throw the whole question before the Legislature. The system has been much abused, and has led to disputes



and losses, which naturally result from this artificial stimulation of local enterprise.

406

The first Ontario colonist train of the season arrived at Win. nipeg 25th ult., made up of several carloads of stock, and two cars filled with settlers. A number of English immigrants came in on same day.

The merchants of Richibucto have formed a combination against several wholesale houses in St. John. It is the old story of wholesalers selling retail quantities to private persons outside the trade.

It is estimated that 2,000 persons have moved from the States of North and South Dakota, to Western Canada, during 1891. These people brought with them their live stock and effects, and they are now comfortably settled in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

LETTERS patent have been issued incorporating Andrew Frederick Gaul, merchant, David Morrice, sr., commission merchant Robert Leslie Gault, merchant, all of Montreal; Theophilus King, of Boston, Mass., banker, and Charles Dexter Owen, of Providence, Rhode Island, manufacturer, as the Canadian Colored cotton Mills Company (limited) with a capital of \$100,000.

COBBAN MANUFACTURING Co. Mouldings, Picture Frames and Mirrors, Hardwood Mantels and Over Mantels, Engravings, Artotypes, Pastel Paintings, etc. Factory & Head Office, Toronto. 148 McGILL STREET, -. MONTREAL Show Card Framing a specialty. Y of LONDON Fire Insurance Company, OF LONDON, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, \$9,500,000. 🔊 Fire Risks accepted at Current Rates. 🖜 H. M. BLACKBURN, General Agent, Ontario & Quebec, Toronto JAS. P BAMFORD, Agent,

48 and 45 St. John Street, - - MONTREAL

WITH the close of the present month the business of supplying electricity in Glasgow for lighting purposes from central stations will pass into the hands of the corporation, and the immediate management of the undertaking will be taken charge of by the Electric Lighting Committee.

SUPPLEMENTARY letters patent have been issued to the North American Mill Building Company of Canada giving power to construct works for the production and sale of electricity for purposes of light, heat and power, etc. Supplementary letters patent have been issued to the Canada Paint company (limited) increasing the capital from \$25,000 to \$450,000.

THE Australians are struggling hard to get a foothold in the English market for butter. The local governments at the antipodes have spent large sums in securing the best available plant for butter making, and in paying for experts to teach farmer's wives this art. They also have given a bonus on shipments of butter. English writers on produce urge Canadians to improve the quality of their butter which is much complained of as so inferior to home-made and Danisb. Our agriculturalists need waking up in this matter, there's more money to be made by a better article, and the demand is so enormous that our supply is like a mere drop in a bucket.

H. VINEBERG, Manufacturer of FINE CLOTHING

7 VICTORIA SQUARE, cor. St. James, MONTREAL. Buyers visiting Montreal markets will consult their interest by inspecting my lines.

LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Co. of England Capital and Assets, over \$20,000,000. JAMES P. BAMFORD, Agent, 43 and 45 St. John Stree

MONTREAL.



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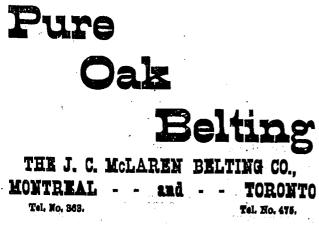
BELLING

GEO. H. HEES, SON & CO., Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Spring Rollers, &c. TORONTO, ONT.

AT THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the Cornwall Manufacturing Company, the following gentlemen were elected directors :- Andrew Allan, Lord Mount Stephen, John Turnbull, W. M. Ramsay, A. T. Paterson, Sir Donald A. Smith, Hon. D. MacInnes. At a subsequent meeting of directors, Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected president; Lord Mount Stephen, vice-president, and Mr. John Turnbull, managing director.

WE have no desire to throw stones at our neighbors but when we are condemned wholesale by them we may ask their attention to what one of their own papers, the Investor says : "Methods and practices which, thirty years ago would have disgraced and imprisoned the best man in the land, to day, constitute the daily menu of our financial boards. Crimes against honesty condoned, villainy overlooked, criminals re-instated, and pecuniary debauchery fill columns of our daily papers every day in the week."

THE Pall Mall Gazette says : "The government of Canada is making strenuous efforts to divert the stream of emigration from this country, so far as possible, into the Dominion. The van, laden with specimens of Canadian produce, which is travel. ling through the villages of Kent, has been received with much enthusiasm by the rural population. The schoolmasters in many villages have written to the Canadian Pacific company begging them to give their pupils an opportunity of seeing what Canada can produce, and wherever practicable their requests have been complied with. "We want to get hold of the rising generation," said an official of the company, and we mean to send our van through every county in England."



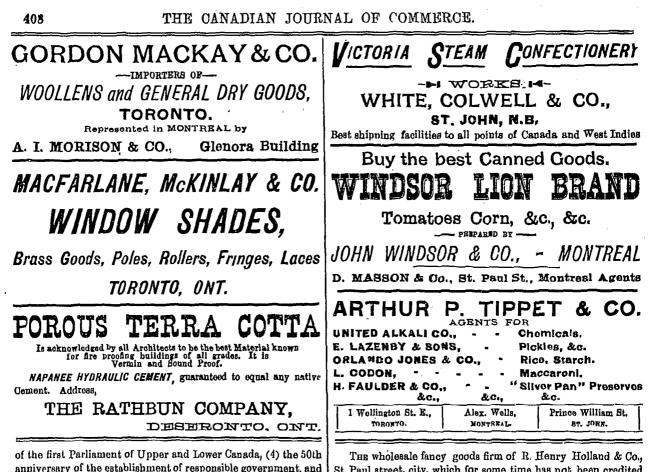
1892. SPRING 1892. LONSDALE, REID & CO., Wholesale Dry Goods, 18 St. Helen Street, - MONTREAL Full range of Samples for Spring now on the road with our representatives. Inspection solic-ited. Careful and prompt attention to oracis. FISH & CO., (Successors to FISH, HYMAN & CO) Importers of Havano Cigars (WHOLESALE) 33 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL. **BEST** for THE MONEY 00. ALL JOBBERS KEEP THEM. TAKE NO IMITATIONS. EVERY BAT IS BRANDED 3 TANBURY C INSIST UPON RECEIVING HENDERSON (MONTREAL "PATENT BOLL" COTTON BATS. As they are very attractive in appearance and superior in quality, and no other bat will retail as well. ASK FOR THESE BRANDS: North Star,' 'Crescent,' or 'Pearl,' Put up in Bales or Cases in 4, 6, 8, 12 or 16 or. Rolls. Baled Goeds same ouslity but lower prices.

In view of the recent action of Great Britain including Den. mark, a strong effort is being made by those interested in the Canadian cattle trade to have the quarantine strictly enforced along the whole United States boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the importation of cattle, including those belonging to settlers, absolutely prohibited except under quarantine regulations. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture, and it will be brought up at the next meeting of the Council.

THE STOCK of M. Hughes & Co., furniture, Winnipeg, has been sold at 37c on the dollar and that of J. W. Lannin, millinery, Virden, Man., at 41c.-Hood & Cooper, store, Roland, Man., have been granted an extension .__ P. R. Young, storekeeper, St. Andrews, Man., has assigned in trust.-Everest LoBlanc, carrying on business at Bathurst, N.B., under the style of LeBlanc & Co., has assigned. The assignment is also reported of R. M. Denison, general store, Upper Keswick, N. B., and of George Mitchell, grocer and baker, St. John, N. B .- In Nova Scotia, Nathan Vienot, lumber, Riversdale, has assigned also C. E. Smith, The latter firm has been in busi-& Co., commission, Halifax. ness since May '90, and evidently spread too much.

THE directors of the Exposition Company are ambitious of having a great exhibition this year from September 15 to 23. It recommended that special features be given to the exhibition : (1) Because this year is the 250th anniversary of the foundation of Montreal, (2) the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, (3) the 100th anniversary of the meeting





of the first Parliament of Opper and Lower Canada, (4) the soun anniversary of the establishment of responsible government, and (5) the 25th anniversary of the Canadian Confederation. It was favorably received and in view of the importance of the events it was resolved that special efforts should be made to have a grand exhibition, and with a view of encouraging competition it was decided to give a commemorative medal and diploma to each exhibitor. The company should give attention to the traffic problem, and to the better housing of exhibits. Much has to be done to meet the conveniences and requirements of the public and exhibitors at such expositions.

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Among the smaller business troubles reported during the week in this Province are the following :--- Le Syndicate Ouvrier, furniture, city, has failed owing about \$1,000 .-- E. C. Mount & Co., plumbers, are asking an extension spread over 3, 6, 9 and 12 months -- Boisseau Freres, dry goods, city, have had their offer of 50c accepted and Louis intends to liquidate his wholesale business and again enter into partnership with his brother Horace .-... John Coyne, store, Portage du Fort, has effected a compromise .- Philip Turcotte, shoes, Quebec, has assigned .-Campbell & Ferguson, grocers, Sherbrooke, have assigned. They have only been in business a little over a year and lately have been complaining of bad collections. Liabilities \$5,000 to \$6,000. -Jos. M. Dionne, general store, St. Antoine de Tilly, has assigned .- A meeting of the creditors of Alexis Bouvier, trader, St. Barnabe, is to be held this week .- Aime Trudeau, store, Windsor mills, is offering to compromise at 40c on the dollar.-Henri Allard, restaurant, city, has assigned; liabilities moderate .--Henry C. Russell & Co., iron and railway supplies, city, have assigned at the instance of a Glasgow firm with liabilities of \$12,-000. The chief creditors are Board of Temporalities mortgage, \$4,250; C. R. Chisholm, \$2,100; Bank of Scotland, \$1,988 and A. B. Kirsop & Co., \$1,346.-Soucey & Co., saddlers, Quebec, have assigned.-Felix Goudreau, shoes, Quebec, has obtained a transfer of his assets and will start up again.



THE wholesale fancy goods firm of R. Henry Holland & Co., St. Paul street, city, which for some time has not been credited with being financially strong, has assigned and its liabilities probably reach \$150,000. It has found it hard work to compete successfully with two large local houses in the same line and its troubles doubtless began when it entered upon the new and elegant premises it has occupied for the past few years. The building was a large one and led to the carrying of too extensive a stock for the amount of business done. The principal creditors are Merchants bank of Canada, direct \$58,000; indirect, \$10,-100; Metropolitan District bank, \$33 315; Geo. Kemp, \$35,000; G. B. Burland, \$7,300; estate G. A. Holland, \$4,500; Mrs. R. H. Holland, \$1,182; A. T. Holland, \$1,042 and H. H. Wolff & Co., \$1,150.

The failures in Ontario this week include the following :----Chas. Currie, drayman, Blenheim; Thos. S. Armstrong, trader, Forgus; W. G. Townsend, customs broker, Hamilton and J. M. Calder, grocer, Woodstock, have all assigned for small amounts. Cousineau, Quinn & Corrigan, dry goods, Kingston, are offering 67c on the dollar. Three other dry goods firms are in difficulties, viz., M. M. Hackett, Cornwall; Smith & Boothby, Colling. wood and McKeown & Co, Toronto. None of these houses did a large business .- D. J. , River, Cornwall, has assigned to the sheriff. Other small assignments are :--T. Smith, shoes, Dutton ; S. Davidson, saloon, Ottawa ; Jas. Caton, auctioneer, Owen Sound, T H. Elliot, furniture, Rat Portage ; & J. J. McConvey, tobacconist Toronto.-Mrs. S. Robinson, hotel, Toronto, has held a meeting of creditors .- Seizures have been made on the premises of P. C. Driscoll, saloon, Ottawa, by the landlord and sherift .-- A Kingston correspondent writes that Wm. Dunn, tinsmith and plumber, of that city, who recently assigned, has left for Chicago, and an accountant has been employed to audit the boods. He has been in business 20 years, but was always considered finan-





cially weak, and has failed before. Reluctance to face his creditors is given as his reason for departure. His chief creditors are Brantford, Kingston, and Toronto firms .-- Galt, Anderson & Co., lumber dealers and planing mill owners, Toronto, are in financial difficulty, and have called a meeting of their creditors. 'Ihe liabilities are placed at \$70,000, and they are believed to have a surplus of \$40,000 over that amount. Holding too much city real estate is the cause of the trouble.

THE HON. J. W. Foster, who is Mr. Blaine's man Friday, recently addressed a letter to be publicly read before the leading merchants of New York. He said, "reciprocity is inseparably united to protection. It is impossible under the system of free trade. It is only when a country maintains a protective tariff that it is in a position to offer to other countries valuable concessions for specific products in return for exceptional favors for its own products. The country which breaks down the protective system and opens up its markets freely and without price to all nations, is in no condition to secure exceptional favors from other countries." He then passed on to use these highly significant words ; "But, it may be asked, if this be true, why not extend it to our Canadian neighbors on the north? The first answer is, that with our tropical neighbors, whose products are so dissimilar to ours, reciprocity is a simple matter; but when we come to deal with a country having thousands of miles of conterminous territory, and with like products and industries, the question becomes more complex. But this is not the insuperable difficulty. The fact that Canada does not possess the right of negotiating her own treaties, but must have them negotiated for her by a distant power which is controlled by economic principles entirely different from those of both the United States and Canada, constitutes the chief barrier to any arrange. ment. So long as other interests than those of Canada are to

control, negotiations for commercial reciprocity must prove a It is the duty and the interest of the United States to failure. cultivate the most intimate and liberal commercial relations with such of our neighbors as recognize American (in its broadest sense) as paramount to European influence on this hemisphere. To all such countries we should open the doors of trade as wide and as freely as the interests of our own established industries will permit. Beyond that the spirit of genuine Americanism does not require nor permit us to go." We interpret that to mean, that until Canada is prepared to discriminate against England, there is no hope for reciprocity between her and the States. The "spirit of genuine Americanism" is thus avowed by a high State official to be, antagonism to Great Britain. Mr. Foster knows that Canada controls her own fiscal system, and could declare free trade with the States without a treaty between the U.S. and England. But he knows also and we know that this country has interests interlaced with those of Great Britain apart from tariffs. Interests Mr. Foster regards " as other than those of Canada," we regard as our own interests, we are as close. ly allied to Great Britain as the Siamese twins were to each other, and the living bond of union will not be cut by an American knife.

THE Union Stock Yards Company has applied for a charter, with headquarters at Montreal. Messrs. R. Bickerdike, J. Crowe, C. Coughlin, M. Green and W. Cunningham, all of Montreal, are to be the provisional directors. These gentlemen number among the the provisional affectors. These gentlement furner among them the largest individual shippers in the trade. The capital of the company is to be \$200,000. As soon as the charter is granted arrangements for the completion of the stock yards will be pushed forward rapidly. It is understood that the yards will be situated at Lachine. There are at present two stock yards in Montreal, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific yards, which are situated as a protein with the trunce of the tru which are situated several miles apart.





Review informs us that, "A new life insurance bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature of which the following is an epitome: Section 1 provides that there shall neither be discrimination in favor of individuals nor rebates in any form or shape. Section 2 provides that in case of complaint to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, that any officer, agent, representative or policyholder has violated the above section, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent to lay the matter before the Attorney-General, who may authorize the district attorney in the proper county to institute proceedings against such offender." The proposed Canadian Act reads:

Nordheimers Buildings, - MONTREAL, P.Q.

43 (a)-No company, association or society carrying on the business of life assurance in the Dominion of Canada, shall in the respect of any policy issued, or agreed to be issued make any discrimination between the assured on the same plan, and of the same expectation of life, and who are equally eligible lives, either in the amount of premium charged, in return of premium dividends, in payment of bonuses, in bonus additions or otherwise. 43 (b)-No agent, sub-agent, broker or other person acting for, or soliciting or procuring business for any such company, association or society, shall make any contract of insurance, or agreement as to any contract of insurance, other than that which is expressed in the policy issued, or to be issued therefor, nor shall any company, association or society, agent, sub-agent, broker, or other person, pay or allow or offer to pay, or allow as inducement directly or indirectly, to any person to insure, any rebate of premium or any special favor or advantage whatever, other than is specified in the policy issued, or to be issued.

The system of granting rebates is radically unjust to the general body of policyholders, so unjust as to touch the border of fraud. The great mass of insurers accept the published tables of rates as immutable; as levied on all alike; as the old phrase is, "without favor, fear or affection." If on two equally eligible lives at same age, one rate is charged to one person and a considerably less one to another, one of two things, both indeed at times, has or have occurred. If the company can afford to do business for the lower rate, which has been made as an especial favor to one insurer, it has charged the other insurer a higher rate than is honorable. But the facts are usually, that the deficiency of the special rate, is made up by the excessive figures of the higher; that is, one policyholder is taxed exorbitantly in order that the company may show a special favor to another policyholder whose rebate comes out of his neighbor's pocket. The rebate system is an arrangement for fleecing one class of policyholders in order to apply their money towards making up for the deficient premiums paid by others.



If that is not fraud, we fail to see on what principle any action can be condemned as dishonest. The very fact that companies which grant rebates carefully conceal the practice from the public is quite enough condemnation; they are not so modest in regard to anything that rebounds to their credit.

T. S SIMMS & CO., - St. John, N.B.

The companies do not realize what is certain to be the result of this rebate discrimination. When the public become fully informed that such concessions are granted, rebates will be universally demanded. So that the *special* rate made by granting rebates, on, say ten per cent of its business, will be enforced as the *normal* rate for all premiums. The result of this practice will be a serious drop in the premium income of the companies.

Life insurance companies need to be especially circumspect just now. The whole credit of their business has been shaken by certain proceedings, which some companies have helped to further; thus befouling their own nests. The attack made upon their schedule of rates by new styles of insurance organizations may be, as we believe they are, based on fallacious estimates of the costs of insurance; but the public mind is disturbed, and the demand for cheaper insurance will increase. The U.S. Review declares that: "Nobody will attempt to defend the rebate system on business principles, and only the ignorance of the public on insurance matters makes the continuance of such a system possible. Rates could be lowered all along the line if the business of life insurance were conducted on the principle of making every man pay his just proportion of the expense of conducting the business, instead of making A and B pay into the company the rebate that C has received, It is almost an exception to the rule when an agent collects the full premium for the first year's insurance, and doubtless, if by universal consent the rebate nuisance could be done away with, agents would very willingly accept lower rates of commission."

The root of this evil seems to be the severe competition between companies for new business, which leads to lavish expenditures, excessive commissions, and rebates. As these items go to swell the cost of insurance to the general body of policyholders, it is their direct interest to discountenance such extravagances, and irregularities as have crept into life insurance methods. The licensing of agents will be a step in that direction, as it will give the companies control over all who directly, or indirectly represent them as solicitors for business. As then in this respect, and more especially, in regard to_the suppression of the vicious rebates system, the proposed Act for amending the Insurance Act, cannot fail to have a wholesome effect on life insurance interests, we trust it will receive the assent of both Houses. The Act is supported by all the stronger, and most reputable organizations.

THE MILLINERY SHOW.

With the mercury obstinately declining to rouse itself, with a wind so keen that rude Boreas must have sharpened it on an icicle, it seemed highly incongruous to pass into exhibitions of spring and summer millinery. But as the early bird gets the worm, so the retailer who means to capture customers, must adopt the Napier motto, "Ready, aye ready," by having his stocks in, ahead of the weather. Despite the midwinter cold, and absence of any sign of winter relaxing its severity, the millinery rooms were crowded with buyers, and admirers on Tuesday last. The merchants joined in concert in the glee, "It is our opening day," and all report that the success of the entertainment was very satisfactory.

The art of millinery decoration has made great strides in recent years. It is no exaggeration to say that the artificial flowers, and other natural objects displayed were marvels of accuracy in coloring and form. This season is to be presided over by the goddess Flora. Her hand has touched every object which bud or blossom or flower can beautify. When millinery dowers were roughly made, and coarsely tinted, a bonnet or hat so adorned was a sign of bad taste. But to-day, so perfect are these floral decorations that for whatever object, or in whatever place, real flowers would be a tasteful and elegant enrichment, artificial ones may be just as freely and as tastefully utilised. Hence the profusion of flowers so fashionable this season, it arises from their exquisite naturalness, which is perfect enough to attract honey seeking bees.

The principal distinction of bonnets this year will be in the very long and brilliant ribbons. A lady in London, England, trod upon her bonnet strings this week when getting into her brougham. The size of bonnets has gone, like the temperature down to zero. They are mere dainty apologies for a head cover. The prevailing "foundation,"-we believe, this is technically correct, is black lace, chiffon or some other mysterious material that serves to throw up into contrast the brilliance of trimmings. Besides the glory of flowers, bonnets are to be made resplendent with the shimmer of butterflies and other insects whose coloring is beyond the reach of art. The prevailing colors are cowslip yellow with its complementary tones, in purple and mauve. But Flora we know has no favorite tints, her palette isspread with every hue of beauty, so will be the bonnets of this season.

The ribbons range also through great varieties of shade; they are to have their innings this year, and revel in the utmost liberty as to color and width. There is a style of fancy, striped silk being shown for bonnets, in delicate shades of green and fawn, that is particularly "sweet." Hats are to be trimmed freely with black lace. Seilor hats with a low crown, trimmed with an Empire bow, will be much worn, and certainly seem calculated to be a very dangerous adjunct to leap year privileges. The shapes of hats are becoming rerplexingly numerous. Life is too short to look over such a multitudinous variety—but we suppose that the quicker perceptive faculties of ladies

enable them to select their own style at a glance, just as a bee is never bewildered however great the variety of flowers in sight.

The American Silk Journal says: "It is stated, on good authority, that six yards of No. 40 ribbon is not too much to allow for a fashionable spring hat; also, that some French pattern bonnets have three yards and a half of No. 12 satin or No. 16 moire ribbon for strings; also, that moire ribbons of fourteen lines will be made into pompons for hats. It is also remarked that the wise milliner will "make hay while the sun shines this season," as from all present indications, not only are ribbons to be greatly used, but a great quantity of them are necessary to obtain the fashionable trimming effect for both bonnets[and hats."

Cut silks for millinery purposes will also be greatly used, and a demand seems to be developing for an excellent novelty in the way of chiffon scarfs, with fringed and satin striped ends and striped edges, which are to be draped around the hat and either knotted in a full bow or the ends left hanging in the back.

In the moire line the nacre effect is daily gaining favor, in fact it may be said to be *the* ribbon in demand, and constitutes the key to the trade.

It is pleasant to hear of good sales having been made, the "cream" of the stock has gone, so the merchants say, but what is left makes still a splendid display of this class of goods.

THE TORONTO BOOM COLLAPSE.

Two serious failures of Toronto firms this week are attributed to the insolvents holding city real estate which they cannot realize. Both firms show, on paper, a large surplus of assets, the valuation we suppose of their real estate possessions being based on "boom" prices. Long before the rage for extending the streets of Toronto out into the country, and selling lots in the suburbs at city prices, had reached its height, warnings were given by old and experienced observors. Those cautions were smiled at, they were said to show ignorance of the local conditions, or jealousy or old fogeyism. But now the laugh of over-confidence is turned into mourning over dead hopes and withered calculations.

Upon the municipal rulers of Toronto must rest a large share of the blame for the disasters of the collapsed boom. Many of the aldermen owned properties that were only valuable for speculation. They secured the passage of such bye-laws as provided "goose commons," with electric lights, sidewalks, and so forth, solely to enable those vacant lands to be boom-Hence the city has become spread over an enored. mous area wholly out of proportion to the needs of its population, and consequently the costs of providing and maintaintaining city conveniences over such an extended area, much of it vacant land, are exceedingly burdensome. Taxes in some cases, exceed the rentals. There is an excessive number of empty dwellings, so that in Toronto a person may be badly impoverished by owning property.

Still we are satisfied that all this trouble has arisen from over sanguine anticipations of the future. Toonto has been acting like a young husband, who, on his wife blessing him with twins as a commencement of maternal life, at once began to enlarge his house to accommodate a large family. The development of its manufacturing enterprises and the influx of retired traders started the boom, so capital being plentiful, loans easily, much too easily secured, and the prospects of increase in population, judging by the past, very brilliant away went the builders and land speculators in a mad chase after all the vacant land for miles round, until there were lots laid out for a city

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big enough for the whole population of Canada, and houses for many thousands more tenants than were in sight.

There is, however, too solid a basis under Toronto for much damage to be done by a land boom collapse. According to an official return the capital invested in manufacturing industries in Toronto reaches the extraordinary total of \$32,000,000, the total number of employes is 26,400, and the wages paid last year was \$9,400,000, an average of \$255 to each employe. The value of the products from the factories and workshops of Toronto last year was \$45,000,000. If its citizens would "rest and be thankful," for the next five years,rest from house building and land speculating, rest from putting "goose commons " into condition for residences, solely to enrich speculators-Toronto would be all right, richer than ever for having given boom-The Queen city is young. sters a check. She must expect to pay a good price for experience. But, when experience has been paid for, it will turn out a splendid investment.

"PATRONS OF INDUSTRY."

Following the defunct "granger" scheme in Ontario, which, in its time, inflicted serious loss and trouble upon its members, a new Yankee conception is being introduced, embodying the same principles, under the name of "The Patrons of Industry." So called "lodges" are being formed in the smaller villages and towns of the sister province, membership being obtained on payment of a fee of \$1.50. These lodges or clubs may combine for co-operative action in carrying on the manufacture of cheese and butter in their own factories, but all will be brought under the control of a central authority.

One project is to make a claim on the government for reductions in the import duty of certain goods. It is also proposed to make an application to the government for a loan bearing interest at the rate of 21 per cent per annum, with which to pay off farm mortgages. Probably its chief operations will be, organised attempts to purchase supplies from country storekeepers at an advance of 121 per cent on the invoice cost of all goods. The patronage of the local lodge or club, or the threatened withdrawal of all custom by its members, is the alternative offered to storekeepers. When a storekeeper has been forced into line, the society claims the right to examine his books, and to inspect the invoices of those merchants from whom he has purchased goods, at any time, so that the combination can be satisfied that the compact is being carried out and the margin of profit they have fixed, that is, 121 per cent., is strictly adhered to.

The membership of the society is said to have already reached 30,000. Some of the country traders, who have made arrangements with the new association, are making applications to the wholesale houses for blank invoices on which they can enter their purchases with an advance of 15 per cent in addition to the 124 per cent fixed by the "Patrons." Others wish to enter into agreements with the wholesale trade to overcharge their purchases 15 per cent, so that they can get a living profit out of their business. These overcharges, of course, being deducted at settlement of the account.

The scheme is being started by farmers, most of whom are without business experience. They, undoubtedly, will strain every effort to carry out the principles of this new society. The movement is much to be deplored as it threatens to involve those traders

with whom this society deals, in dishonest and dishonorable practices, provided they find wholesale houses so deficient in principle as to act in collusion with them. Although the older established houses in this city and Toronto, will not lend themselves to any system of deceit by false invoices, some merchants will give their aid to retailers in their effort to protect themselves against so unfair and so damaging a combination, on the principle that, against so unjust a conspiracy, for so it is regarded --any defensive tactics are justifiable. The effect of this movement will be demoralizing to the trade of Ontario. The subject will be considered by the Board of Trade.

THE HOUSE AGENCY BUSINESS.

Although the fateful May day is yet far ahead, the voice of the house hunter is heard in the land, a voice not so gentle as that of the "turtle dove," or musical as the singing birds' welcome to spring. Indeed there is often a slight smell of sulphur in the remarks of house hunters. One of the saddest notes of human misery is in the word "homeless," this note is struck by those who, having determined to abandon one house, have not settled upon another dwelling. As if the discomfort of this were not enough suffering, those who invest their funds in providing houses, as well as their agents, add much to the troubles of life by their sovereign disregard of the convenience, the time and the patience of house hunters.

There is no trade conducted under conditions as contemptuous to buyers as that of the seller of dwelling house accommodation. A parallel to it would be this: suppose a dry goods merchant were to lock up each one of his articles, then when a buyer came, who wished to see some piece of goods, the key had to be fetched from a store situated a mile or two distant; then the key would not open the lock until half a dozen persons had tried to make it turn; then the price of the article inspected could not be stated or bargained about, without another trip of one or two miles. That is precisely the established routine in seeking to rent a dwelling house in this city. The unlucky house hunter finds a likely looking place in some street at a considerable distance away from the district where house agents most do congregate. He is told by a placard, to apply to some firm whose office is one or two miles distant. He has then to tramp thither to secure a key to enable him to look at the house; which he probably finds to be more attractive outside than within. There is, perhaps, some small matter of objection that he wishes to explain on the spot, but this cannot be, so he returns the key, and begins to try, Before finding a suitable dwelling, protry again. bably some few dozens have been inspected, each involving a visit to a distant office, and a return visit with the borrowed key. A correspondent states that he and his family travelled over one hundred miles in such trips last season. In looking at about twenty houses, they were compelled to spend nearly a whole week, besides car fares, not to mention energy in objurgatory expletives. By far the larger number of dwellings now "to let" are from one to three miles distant from the offices where the agents do business and in nearly every case the agent holds the keys. All this annoying waste of time ought to be saved the. house hunter by the keys of every vacant house being securable without a long trip to and from the agents' office, and information should be available as to rent,

terms asked. It is now impossible to get the least idea about any house, beyond the rent and number of rooms, at the agents' office. These are wholly inadequate guides, indeed they are very misleading. Why could not a list of the rooms be handed to the agent with their respective dimensions? Every house owner ought to have this information recorded in a handy plan, or schedule, for the guidance of tenants. Persons often waste hours looking at houses which they decide not to rent after the first glance at the internal arrangements. All this worry might be saved them by the system we suggest, of the agent being provided with a card for each house he has on hand showing the extent of its accommodation in the area of its rooms, if provided with gas, if drained and so on. House hunters complain, justly complain that the house agency business is not organized, nor conducted like all other They affirm, what is true, that they are husiness. buyers and the agent is seller, therefore he should know all about the article he has in stock. They wish to purchase house accommodation to suit their tastes and needs, and therefore have a right to learn from agents who are selling house accommodation, what is the nature of the article they are vending in all its details, without wasting time in ascertaining particulars which the agents ought to be able to give.

Any agent who, in his own business, reforms the usual style of house renting, on the above lines, would "scoop" all his rivals, for the physical labor, the waste of time, the cost, the irritation now caused by the present defective, or want of system in house renting, constitute an insufferable nuisance, all the more so because to a very great extent it could be saved by better agency methods.

AN ENGLISH CHARGE AGAINST CANADA.

There is a curious disposition on the part of the English press to "peck" at Canada and Canadians. The attitude assumed is that of the "candid friend," whose affection is chiefly manifested by chidings and rebukes and good advice, which would be highly impertinent if not administered or given by a friend. The Timber Trades Journal has a little snarl at us of this type in a recent issue, wherein it declares that, "the practice of dishonoring drafts in Canada has grown considerably of late, very much to the annoyance and loss of the wholesale firms in Montreal and Toronto, who complain of the utter disregard shown by many of their country customers about the fulfilment of their obligations, the most annoying form of that disregard being that of allowing acceptances to be dishonored, without any previous intimation to the drawer."

We, of course, ought not to answer back, but to take such a rebuke in all humility, but although we shall be thought pert, no doubt, we venture to say that our English contemporary is probably astray in this matter. The practice of "dishonoring drafts" is one thing, "allowing acceptances to be dishonored," is quite another affair. The custom, so general in Canada, of a oreditor drawing at sight upon his debtors is very little known in England. A "draft" in the old land means usually a draft drawn at sight, or at a few days, up to twenty-one, upon a London banker by a country bank. Irish produce merchants, however, draw on English retailers for shipments of butter, bacon and eggs.

The freedom with which sight drafts are dishonored in Canada arises to some extent from the off-hand way in which many of them are drawn. A trader gets a little pressed for each, he goes over his ledger, and

draws on everybody who owes him an account, without notifying such persons that he has done so. Indeed such notice would be of no service, as the advice and the draft would go by same mail. In many cases these drafts are regarded as little more than formal applications for payment; if cash is handy they are paid, if not, the answer is, "call again." Of course those who postpone honoring drafts in this way know well that the money is due, and that their non-payment is very annoying to the drawers; but so long as the drafts do not constitute a legal obligation to pay on a fixed date, the system of drawing drafts will entail some degree It is, however, not true that "the of dishonoring. habit of dishonoring sight drafts has grown considerably of late," as our English critic affirms, they are being met rather with more regularity than usual.

As to "acceptances being dishonored without previous intimation to the drawer," that is a wholly different matter. An acceptance is a legal obligation to pay a certain sum on a fixed date, it is offered to a banker for discount on that ground, he advances its face value less interest up to maturity because re-payment is pledged on a fixed day. To disregard an obligation of that character is not only exceedingly unbusinesslike, it is dishonorable. When an acceptor finds that he will have difficulty in meeting his acceptance he should state his position to the drawer frankly and make the best arrangement he can under the circumstances. Bankers have this matter in their own hands. If they declined to discount paper bearing the name of any trader who allows his acceptances to be dishonored, the habit of dishonoring acceptances would be repressed. Nothing would be easier than for all the banks to act together in putting an end to bills being accepted as loosely as they are here, renewed so easily, and dishonored with so little discredit to the The rule should be strictly laid down that makers. an acceptance must be honored, at present the rule too often is, that they may be dishonored and renewed. If bankers would enforce a strict observance of these obligations, they would do much to check excessive and imprudent credits.

At the same time it is not true that this evil has increased of late, but otherwise, the extent of dishonored notes and of renewals has diminished of late, and the tendency is in the right direction.

PROVINCIAL LICENSES.

An official return has been issued of the number of licenses issued and duties collected for the same for There are 25 classes of provincial licenses last year. issued in this province. There was a considerable decrease in the total number of licenses issued in 1891 as compared with 1890, the number for each year being respectively 3,972, 3,531. The revenue from them was, however, increased in 1891 over 1890 by \$150,343. The greatest increase of receipts was from "retail liquor shop "licenses, which yielded \$182,967 last year, and \$120,848 in 1890. Those to hotels gave \$40,036 more than in previous years; restaurants produced \$34,501 more and "wholesale liquor shops " \$1,133 less. The bottlers and steamboat bars increased their contributions by \$4,335, and clubs \$2,248. A total-of \$526,278 was brought last year into the provincial treasury from hotels, liquor stores and allied trades. The "circus and side show " licenses yielded only \$1,000, a small sum to be paid when we consider what large receipts such affairs enjoy, that are carried out of the country. The system of enforcing provincial licenses upon re-

sidents in organized municipalities is mischievous and unfair. The hotel and liquor store licenses are granted to secure a certain amount of moral check upon the liquor traffic, but they are liable to be jused, and are used frequently, as a political lever and check upon the free voting of the license holder. The license of saloons also is held to be de ensible on the ground that they entail special costs of police supervision and pro-To whatever extent that plea is just, it is an tection. incontrovertible argument for the amount of such licenses being contributed to the local municipality by whom the necessary taxation is raised to supply such protection and supervision. There is no argument that can be used in defence of a special license tax upon hotels, liquor stores and restaurants, which does not necessarily prove that such licenses ought to be granted by the municipalities. Provincial licenses are an unjust and arbitrary restraint upon the exercise of the legitimate functions and powers of local self government by municipal councils.

THE CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

The thirty seventh annual meeting of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company was hold on 24th ult. The report ealls attention to the increased volume of business, and the general prosperity this large institution has continued to enjoy since its establishment. The Canada Permanent is not only the oldest and the largest, but it is the most prosperous and progressive of Canadian loan and investment companies. The high rate of dividend paid so many years by this company has led to some "bearish" criticisms of its position and prospects. But, in spite of the great activity of competing enterprises, and the gradual lowering of rates of interest obtainable on good loans, the Canada Permanent keeps on acquiring new business year after year, and adding to its reserve fund. The reserves now accumulated amount to 60.08 per cent of the paid up capital. The company had more money offered last year than the board felt warranted in taking. Last year \$807,391 was repaid to depositors and debenture holders. Since 1890 the company has enlarged its debenture liabilities by \$274,755, those in "ster. ling" being increased \$375,806, and the " currency" ones being decreased \$101,046. The policy of extending its debentures to the utmost limit is the most advisable one for a loan company, though probably less immediately profitable than deposits. Mortgage loans, being only repayable after a fixed term, straight loans now being the rule, are made more prudently upon debentures than upon funds liable to be recalled at a moment's notice. For, although the experience of many years shows that there is a substantial substratum of deposits that is never infringed upon by those temporary influences that cause withdrawals, still the contingency of a sudden demand exists; the deposits of these companies are held "at call,"-even those grouped as payable atter thirty or sixty days notice could not be withheld if demanded,-and such a contingency cannot be wisely ignored. It is not forgotten certainly by the president and manager of the Canada Permanent, to whose high reputation and skill the company owes the large extension of its debontures, to whom indeed it owes its existence and prolonged prosperity. We are glad to read of "the amount of property in default and undisposed of," being smaller than for years past, and that payments of interest and re-payments of principal were larger than in any former year. The "bears" will draw small comfort from this report and statement.

THE TIN PLATE QUESTION IN U.S.

The position of the tin plate business in the States shows that the McKinley tariff has, like vaulting ambition o'erlept itself and so fallen on the other side. The enormous duty imposed on foreign tin plates has utterly failed to develop their home manufacture. A circular was issued in December last by the American Tin-Plate Consumers' Association which said ; "It is a matter of business and not of politics, that up to the present moment not one sheet of coke tins, which constitutes over

half of our entire requirements, has yet been put on the market by the American manufacturers, and that the present output of all kinds does not constitute one per cent of the entire consumption of tinplate in America. Again, it is a matter of business that the small lots produced have been obtainable at prices considerably above what the same quality can be imported at even under the increased duty." Although the tariff has thus failed to create the industry of tin plate making, it has succeeded in depressing very seriously the demand for that class of goods by enhancing the price. The imports of plates in 1889 were 336,689 tons, in 1890, 321,109, in 1891, 325,145. Thus the imports for the last year were each year, an average of 13,562 tons less than the receipts in 1889, that is if the imports in 1890 and 1891 had been equal to those of 1889, over 27 thousand tons more would have been imported tn those years. This great falling off should have reduced stocks heavily. But there are surplus stocks now held in the principal American ports. The explanation is that there is a movement all over the country against the use of tin plate for roofing and other purposes, owing to its enhanced cost by carrying the McKinley duty, and the general shrinking from holding any stocks by retailers, or entering into any contracts for tin plate work by builders, in view of the possible relaxation of the tariff. In the present position of the tin plate business in the States, the heavy duty on plates cannot be justly styled "protective," for it protects nothing, it is simply an excessive and oppressive tax on all users of tin plate goods ; that is, on every family in the Republic, whose protests will some day be raised against this extortionate and deceitful tariff.

WATER SUPPLY STATISTICS.

The latest available statistics (those of 1890) show that London is not lavish in the distribution of her water, for while the people of New York, comprising a population of about 2,000,000, receive 164,000,000 gallons per day, the 6.000,000 of the British metropolis are furnished with only 175,000,000 gallons daily. Our contemporary who gives the above figures might have seen their erroneousness at a glance. If New York with 2 millions of people takes 164 million gallons of water daily, London with 6 millions ought, on same scale of supply, to take 492 million gallons; but that city only takes 175 millions. If New York requires 82 gallons per head per day for washing and drinking, it must be the dirtiest and thirstiest place under the sun, as onethird that allowance is ample ; London requires only about 30 gallons per head per day and is well supplied. The secret of these water statistic differences lies in the systems of distribution. In some places there is an enormous waste in conveying We have no doubt that in water from the reservoir to taps. this city there are many thousands of gallons wasted every day in process of distribution, by defective plumbing, and wilful waste in sinks, in baths, hand basins, and so on. Were all these perfect and no waste existed, one half the volume of water now consumed in this city would be amply sufficient for all purposes.

STONE VERSUS IRON.

There are signs, says Stone, that the prolific use of iron as a building material that has been customary for several years, is gradually been superseded by more systematic use of more durable material, as masonry. The Pennsylvania railroad officials have ordered that no more iron bridges shall be built on the road, but that only brick and stone be used. Iron or steel is an unsafe material for structures intended to last indefinitely. It not only slowly corrodes, but vibrations alter its structure and render it brittle. The life of the best iron bridge does not exceed forty years, and often is much less. American architects have seen too many iron columns honeycombed by rust, and girders with half the thickness of the webs separating in flakes, while fire engineers have learned that it is more unsafe when used in buildings than almost any other material. The contrast between our modern bridges and buildings with the construction of the ancient and medieval ages, leads to the conclusion that as we begin to build more for the future, we shall see stone become the principle and not the accessory material it now gener ally is. The action of the most reputable architects, is significant in that it heralds a new building era.

A CIVIC SERVICE LESSON FROM U.S.

The Custom House at New York has just afforded a lesson on the working of appointments to the public service made on poli. tical grounds that comes as a timely illustration of the evils of this system that may be useful to the Civil Service Commissioners. The case is alluded to by the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin which informs us that, "another discovery of dishonest practices, this time in the form of bribe-taking in consideration for special favors, has been made in the customs service at this The Surveyor has recommended the removal of iwentyport. four inspectors, of whom six have already been discharged by the Collector." It seems that merchants have been in the habit of giving bribes to certain officers in order to secure a preference in passing their goods, so that those who did not bribe were compelled to wait for their entries until those of the bribers had all been attended to. At certain seasons such discriminations were a source of great annoyance and loss to the honest merchants who saw their own goods still in the bonded warehouse while their unscrupulous rivals' goods were on sale in their Complaints have reached us of similar unjust preferstores. ences in Canadian Custom Houses, and travellers have often noticed that that at certain places the passage of baggage is not done without favoritism. Whether such discriminations arise from "tips" to the officials we cannot say; but they exist. The Bulletin declares; "The system of appointments to the service now in vogue, by which men secure places of trust on account of their political standing rather than their character and efficiency, gives to the service men who will not hesitate to take bribes for special favors. Some of these men have been bold enough to assert that the perquisites of office are worth more to them A radical cure of these evils cannot thau the salary they get. come from the periodical removal of a few of the worst charac. tors, since others not a whit better will take their places, and those remaining will become more vigilant. The present system of appointments must be radically changed before these abuses can be stopped."

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

The eighth annual report of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company calls for, as the president said at the meeting, "neither regrets nor apologies." The sum of \$24,315 was transferred at the close of the last year to reserve and contingent fund, which now stand at \$220,000, equal to 274 per cent on paid up capital. As the borrowing power of the company has nearly reached its limit, which is three times the amount of paid up capital, it is intended to call up the unpaid amount on the stock at a premium of 20 per cent. This will give \$200,000 more capital, \$40,000 more reserve, and an increase of borrowing power of \$600,000. The assets of the company increased \$160,000 last year, the new loans made amounting to \$500,839. The reduced rate of interest obtainable for good loans is offset by the lower rate payable on the new issues of the compan'ys debentures. The payments of interest and re-payments of principal are stated to have been "highly satisfactory." Manifestly this institutionsis making substantial progross, and evidences careful management.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Considering the fire record of 1891 it would be a very strange thing for a fire insurance company to have past through that year without the same scorching that other institutions got. No company can claim to be a financial "salamander," or to be built, financially, of "fire proof" materials. The Western Company has much reason to rejoice however, over its escape from any very serious losses. It has been able to pay ten per cent dividond upon its paid up capital without drawing upon its large reserve fund of \$900,000. Where the effect of the bad record of 1891 is shown is in the amount transferred to profit and loss, \$40,120, which is much below the sum put aside last year. Many companies would be thankful to have even a nickel to pass over to profit and loss. Indeed the transferring activity this season has been, in a large number of companies giving up business owing to adverse experiences, and transferring their connections to stronger institutions. The Western statement shows an increase in fire premiums last year of \$80,527, with a considerable falling off in "Marine," the total revenue being

\$94,100 in excess of that of 1890. The fires losses are reported as \$180,000 more than last year. The directors announce that they propose to ask the shareholders to sanction a new issue of stock to meet the increasing business. Mr. Vice-president Cox remarked at the meeting that when Canadian fire insurance companies turned out unsuccessful their business with its risks and its officials were assumed by some foreign corporation, thus our native companies, as Canadian institutions, ceased to exist. Mr. Cox justly pointed to the "Western" as proof that, " a Canadian company under proper direction and management can hold its own against all comers."

JANUARY FIRES.

The N.Y. Commercial Bulletin gives the fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of January, \$12,564,900 and publishes the following comparison of the January losses during a three-year period:

January, 1890	\$9,179,300
January, 1891 January, 1892	11,230,000
January, 1892	12,564,900

There were 255 fires last month of a greater destructiveness than \$10,000 each. The losses, of which a detailed list appears below, may be classified as follows :---

\$10,000 to	\$20,000	100
20,000 to	30,000	43
20,000 10		17
30,000 to	50,000	41
50.000 to	75.000	29
75,000 to	100.000	15
100,000 to	200,000	14
200,000 to	535,000	7
200,000 10		
		055
Tot	al	299

During Janaury, the following particularly important fires occurred :---

THE Review of New York prints the following table, which shows the losses by months during the three-year's period just closed :--

	1889.	1890.	1891.
January	\$6,898,700	\$9,179,300	\$11,230,900
Februarý	12,800,000	7,387,025	9,226,500
March	10,912,000	8,466,300	12,540,750
April	15,987,000	8,285,520	11,309,000
Мау	9,915,300	8,838,100	16,660,395
June	7,755,000	5,655,000	8,587,625
July	11,020,500	14,723,500	9,692,200
August	11,153,850	9,009,100	9,055,100
September	9,735,900	6,943,700	10,658,200
October	8,366,600	7,279,500	13,248,300
November.	20,081,600	8,351,300	14,736,100
December	7,304,800	12,880,000	13,535,500
December	1,001,000		
То	\$131,949,250	\$106,998,345	\$137,716,150
Nashville, Tenn., s	everal large	stores	\$362,000
Columbia, Mo., Sta	te Universit	¥	
Jersey City, N.J., o	irv goods sto	re and other.	180,000
Waterbury, Conn.,	brass works		190,000
New York City, V	an Tassel's a	rain elevator.	250,000
New York City, U	nion Square	fire	535,000
Pine Bluff, Ark., s	veral busine	ss houses	246,000
Montreal, Que., wo	olen goods	house	150,000
Cleveland, Ohio, d	ry goods stor	e and other.	. 314,000
Chester, S.C., cotto			
Cincinnati, Ohio, b			
• •		÷	-
A alence over the lie	t shows the	at all of these	Inggog word o

A glance over the list shows that all of these losses were almost entirely insured. It seemed a feature of January's blazes that the property owners usually shared none of the fire loss. If February, which has opened up briskly, keeps pace with January, there will be more retirements of fire insurance companies before the spring season is well under way.

BURGLARY INSURANCE.

This form of insurance was laughed at, but it has become a fact. The Goldsmiths' and General Burglary insurance association of London, recently organized, held its first annual meeting about two weeks ago. This association has been in business about three months, in which time it has issued about 570 policies, received about \$6,000 in premiums and paid claims amounting to about \$300. The incorporators of this new burglary enterprise have an idea that there is a large field for burglary insurance in Great Britain, and perhaps elsewhere. There will be considerable trouble in arriving at the requisite data for rates, and in securing the company against bogus claims, which will be especially easy to set up, and impossible to either establish or disprove.

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RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., of which Mr. Thomas Mc. Greevy is president, to examine whether its financial position would not justify the declaration of a dividend, has completed its report which states :—" After a careful examination of the accounts and the statement prepared for the directors for 1891, we find that the surplus balance claimed of \$305,604.94 is com-pared of balances carried to the credit of profit and lass account posed of balances carried to the credit of profit and loss account during the past four years as follows :--

For	1888	\$10,605	05
For	1889	95,510	14
For	1890	79,637	36
For	1891	119,852	39

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of \$129,774,20 for appropriations for improvements for 1890 and 1891, and also leans to the company amounting to \$22,525.12; amounting in all to \$196,133.15. In our judgment the items forming this amount of \$196,133.15 cannot properly be included as surplus at the credit of profit and loss account at the 31st December, 1891, so that deducting them, the actual surplus at that date amounted only to \$109,471.79. It appears to the com-mittee therefore that any dividence that may be declared by the directory of the company can only be governed by the surplus of directors of the company can only be governed by the surplus of \$109,471.79, and not by the amount of \$305,604.94, stated in the annual report as standing as surplus at the credit of profit and loss account."

FRUIT FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

A second cargo of fruit, from South Africa. arrived in London A second cargo of fruit, from South Africa, arrived in London on 9th ult., in excellent condition. The first cargo brought fancy prices, peaches selling as high as £4 for three dozen. It is believed equally good figures will be obtained for the present consignment. The cargo includes, not only peach, but tomatoes, grapes, cucumbers, and pineapples, all of which are luxuries in London at this time of the year. The trade thus so auspicuous-ly inaugurated between Cape Colony and the mother country is being watched with great interest by the colonies nearer home, and it is believed that an immense and profitable field of enter-price has been opened to all the Southern fruit producing counprise has been opened to all the Southern fruit producing coun-tries. London can absorb any quantity of fruit at this season and there seems no likelihood of the new business being overdone. If our fruits could be placed on the English market in fair condition there would be an unlimited demand for peaches, grapes and-tomatoes.

OTTAWA NOTES.

The proceedings of Parliament this week have been confined to preliminary routine. The debate on the address was little more than a pleasant interchange of compliments. The House is still incomplete. The Hon. MacKenzie Bowell next week will introduce a bill in regard to salvage and wrecking, some understanding having been arrived at with U.S. authorities dur-ing recent visit of Ministers to Washington.

MR. WEIR, who has been pushed forward at the last moment as a candidate in St. Lawrence Ward, must have the martyr spirit, for he knows that he is put up only as a sacrifice, for which however he will get neither honor, nor pity, from any side, as he represents nothing but the determination of a clique to have a contest for the sake of the excitement, and certain incidental tangible advantages of a pecuniary nature. His self-respect, will, we hope, lead him to retire before polling day.

Meetings, Reports, &c.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The forty-first annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at its offices in Toronto on Thursday the 25th ult., at noon.

Mr. A. M. Smith, president, occupied the chair and Mr. J. J. Kenny, managing director, was appointed to act as secretary to the meeting. The secretary read the following:

ARNUAL BEPORT.

The directors beg to submit herewith their annual report showing the transactions of the company for the past year, together with a statement of its assets and liabilities on 31st December last.

The premium income, it will be observed, was \$1,754,262.25, after deducting the amount paid for reinsurance, and the receipts for inter-est on investments were \$43,732.78.

Although no serious confagrations have occurred during the year, fire losses, both in Canada and the United States, have been unusaal-ly numerous and severe, bringing the ratio of losses to premiums con-siderably above the average of ordinary years. In the Marine branch the volume of business has been somewhat

less than in 1890, but the year's transactions have resulted more satis factorily.

While the profit balance of \$40,120,67 is much less than that shown in the preceding annual balance sheet, your directors feel that, in view of the unfavorable results of the fire business for the year 1891 in view of the unfavorable results of the fire business for the year 1891 to companies generally, there is cause for congratulation in the fact that the excess of income over expenditure, with the balance at the credit of profit and loss account, enabled them to pay two half-yearly dividends at the rate of ten per cent per annum upon the pald-up capital, without drawing upon the company's ample reserve fund of \$900,000. The amount estimated as necessary to re-insure, or run off all existing risks, is \$578,654,19. Deducting this from the total sur-plus funds of the company, a net surplus of \$325,527.17 is shown over capital and all other liabilities. One important result from the generally adverse experiences in fire underwriting for the year 1891 has been the withdrawal of a number of companies from the business. The risks of these retiring compan-ies have been assumed by other and stronger companies, so that inno case have the policyholders been sufferers; while the terms on which the business has been taken over have, in most instances, been such

the business has been taken over have, in most instances, been such as will permit the winding up of the companies without loss to stock-holders. The natural effect of these withdrawals will be the concentholders. The natural effect of these withdrawais will be the concent-ration of the business among a smaller number of offices, and concert-ed action, where necessary, to place it upon a more satisfactory basis. These movements, with a return to a normal loss ratio, which may be reasonably looked for, must eventually result favorably to the com-panies remaining in the field.

Statement of Business for the year ending December 31st. 1891.

Statement of Business for the year ending Decomber	r 31 <i>at</i> ,	1891.	
REVENUE ACCOUNT.			
Fire premiums	97		
Marine premiums	31		
	\$2,	022,080	28
Less re-assurances		267,818	03
	···-		
	\$1.	754,262	25
Interest account		43,732	
11001000 AUCULLU0000 + * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	••••	10,104	
	C 1	707 00F	0.9
	Φ1;	797,995	U.J
T			
Fire losses including an appropriation for all losses	9 re-		
ported to Dec. 31, 1891	8	845,655	50
ported to Dec. 31, 1891 Marine losses, including an appropriation for all lo	8868	•	
reported to Dec. 31, 1891		340,757	97
General expenses, agents' commission, etc		571,460	89
Balance to profit and loss		40,120	87
	\$1	,797,995	03
	÷-	,,	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		@05 000	
Dividend No. 60		\$25,000	
Dividend No. 61	••••	25,000	
Sundry accounts written off		2,125	70
Balance	** **	4,181	36
*			
		\$56,307	
Balance from last year		16,186	5 39
Profit for the year		40,120	67
	-		-
		\$56,307	06
Liabilities.		4	
Capital stock, paid up		\$500,000	00
Losses under adjustment		122,640	73
Dividend payable January 8, 1892		25,000	00
Receive fund			,
Reserve fund	1 36		
Deserto brante and rossessessessessessessesses alto	11 00	004 101	
		904,181	1 20
· · ·		1	7 00
And	ф Ф	1,551,82	1 08
Assets.			
United States and state bonds		\$451,79	5 00
Dominion of Canada stock	• • • • •	211,41	7 50
Loan company and bank stocks	••• •	181,18	
Company's building		65,00	
Debeniures		95,49	
Cash on hand and on deposit	• • • • •	194,06	4 05
Bills receivable		46,60	1 08
Mortgages			4 88
Re-assurances		38,39	
Interest due and accrued			1 13
Agents' balances and sundry accounts,		285,78	
	9	51,551,82	7 09
A M Owner De			
A. M. SMITH, PI			
J. J. KENNY, M	anagin	g Direct	or,
Toronto, February 16, 1892.		. ·	
WESTERN ASSURANCE OFFICES.			
AUDITORS' BEPORT.			
To the President and Directors of the Western As			
GENTLEMEN,-We hereby certify that we have a	udited	the boo	ks of
the company for the year ending 31st December,	1891,	and hay	e ex-
aminad the wavehow and second in connection	+hanor	w141	0

amined the vouchers and securities in connection therewith, and find the same carefully kept, correct and properly set forth in the above statement.

R. R. CATHRON, Auditors. JOHN M MARTIN, F.O.A., Toronto, February 16th, 1892.

In moving the adoption of the report the president said: The annual report of the directors, which has just been read, with its accompanying statements of the accounts of the company, presenting as they do a clear synopsis of the past year's business and its results, ren-der unnecessary any lengthened remarks or explanations from me. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, you will have no-ticed a moderate and satisfactory gain in the net premium income, a considerable increase in the amount of losses incurred, and a marked reduction from the handsome profit balance which we were able to show as the result of our operations for the year 1890; and yet, not-withstanding this diminution in the profits on the humans transacted and the shall be of the persistence of the persistence of the basis of stances it has made into the surplus funds which companies have ac-cumulated in more prosperous years, cannot but feel that we are ex-ceptionally fortunate in making so favorable a showing as is presented to you to-day. To fire insurance campanies the past year has proved a verifable "Waterloo," and in addition to winding up a number of smaller American companie", we, as Canadians, must regret that it has resulted in the retirement of two of our own companies, which have re-insured their risks with offices whose wider experience leads them to look beyond the records of such an exceptional year as the pastone

has proved. The effect of this reduction in the number of competitors for busi-ness - judging from our own receipts thus far for the present year-is already being feit in the increased volume of preminms of the remain-ing companies; and while in a business such as ours, subject to a large extent to elements beyond human control, it is impossible to forecast the probable results of any one year, we may safely rely upon the law of average asserting itsell, and may fairly assume that by conducting our business on lines laid down by past experience, and adhering to a policy of just and lineral treatment of our insurers, we shall in the future, as we have heretofore, carn fair profits for our shareholders up-on their carnital on their capital.

A full consideration of the present conditions and prospects of the business, which I have briefly outlined, had led the directors to con-sider the question on increasing the capital stock of the company, and believing that such action will be advantageous at the present time, in strengthening in proportion to the growth of its business the finan-cial position of a home institution which already stands high in public couldence, they have taken advantage of the present gathering of its shareholders to call a special meeting at the close of this regular meet-ing to approve, as required by the Act of incorporation, of an additional issue of stock.

I cannot close without bearing testimony to the zeal and watchful care manifested by our managing director in conducting the business of the company, and the efficient manner in which the other officers have fulfilled their respective duties during an unusually trying year, and expressing our appreciation of the active and loyal services of the managers of our various branch offices and the agents of the company generally throughout its wide field of operations,

generally throughout its wide field of operations. Mr. George A. Cox, vice-president of the company, said: In second-ing the adoption of the report has year (when, after paying a 10 per cent dividend, we carried \$76,000 to the reserve fund) I pointed out the necessity of providing in favorable years for less fortunate ones, such as the experience of all companies leads them to look for when fire losses exceed what may be regarded as an average ratio. The past year has been one to impress this lesson upon all companies. The ex-perience of the "Western," however, I am glad to be able to add, has been more fortunate than a majority of companies operating in the same field. In Canada our loss ratio is, as it has been for several years past, below the average of all companies doing business here, while in the United States we compare favorably with the Home and Foreign companies which make returns to the New York insurance department. In the matter of expense in conducting business our department. In the matter of expense in conducting business our figures show that we are as iow, if not lower, that most of the com-panies doing similar lines of business.

I quite concur in the president's expressions of regret at the wind-ing up of some of our Cauadian companies. It is a remarkable fact, however, that when an unsuccessful fire insurance company decides to nowver, that when an undecessing her insurance company decides to give up business its risks and its agents are readily assumed by some foreign corporation and its stockholders who get something beyond the market price for their stock, retire from the Fire Underwriting field, leaving the business to be carried on by the purchasing company through the same agents and usually under the same general manager as previously conducted it, but as Canadian institutions they cease to print unduit the parameters of foreign contint in fire increases to be as previously conducted it, but as Canadian institutions they cease to exist. I admit the necessity of foreign capital in fire insurance, but I believe there is also a field in this country for home companies, and I point with much satisfaction to the "Western" as evidence that a Canadian company, under proper direction and management, can hold its own ngainst all comurs. Looking at its record for the five years preceding that embraced in this report, you find that during that term our total income was \$8,175,293; that we paid losses amounting to \$5,-189,218; that our shareholders received in dividends \$246 000, and that we have added to our reserve fund \$240,000—not a bad showing for five years—and the general history of the company for many years back shows equally favorable results.

for five years—and the general instory of the company for many years back shows equally favorable results. I am glad that the shareholders will have an opportunity of ex-pressing an opinion upon the proposal to issue an additional \$200,000 of capital, divided pro rata amongst the present shareholders. It is a most opportune time, while some of our Canadian companies are re-tiring from the field, for the shareholders of the "Western" to strong-then the position of our own company, and to express their confidence that a well managed Canadian fire company affords safe and profitable investments to its shareholders.

At the last annual meeting, when we had an exceptionally favor-able showing, I congratulated our managing director and his faithful and competent staff upon the results of the year, and I feel that there is even more reason for doing so upon the report now submitted when the "Western" makes such a comparatively favorable showing at the close of a year that has been so disastrous to many companies. I have pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in seconding the adoption of the report.

On motion of Mr. G. B. B. Cockburn, M.P., seconded by Mr David McGee, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the president and Board of Directors for their services and attention to the interests of the company during the past year. Messes John Stark and J. K. Nevin having been appointed scru-

Messrs John Stark and J. K. Nevin having been appointed scru-tineers, the election of directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, which resulted in the unanimous re-election of the old board, viz : Messrs, A. M. Smith, George A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Robert Beaty, A. T. Fulton, George McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. B. Brock and J. J. Kenny. At the close of the annual meeting the question of increasing the capital stock of the company to \$1,200,000 was submitted to a special meeting of the shareholders and unanimously approved, the new stock (\$200,000) to be issued at 25 per cent premium and allotted to share-holders in the proportion of one share to every five held by them on

holders in the proportion of one share to every five held by them on 15th March next.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Mr. A. M. Smith was re-elected president and Mr. George A. Cox, vice-president for the ensuing year.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

The thirty-seventh annual meeting of shareholders of this com-pany was held on Wedneeday, the 24th ult, in the company's build-ing, Toronto street, Toronto, the president, J. Herbert Mason, Esq., in the chair.

The report of the directors for the year 1891 is as follows :

BEPORT.

In presenting for the consideration of the shareholders the audited statements of the aff its of the company made up to 31t D.cember last, the directors of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company have much satisfaction in noticing the increased volume of business therein exhibited, and also in recording the maintenance of the marked prosperity the institution has so long enjoyed.

the marked prosperity the institution has so long enjoyed. The receipts of interest and principal on account of mortgage loans and securities, were larger than in any former year, smounting to \$2,414,359. The total sum lent was \$1,612.055. The funds of the company were kept well employed in the earlier part of the year, at a fair average rate, but the unusually large receipts from mortg gors later on, arising partly from the bountiful harvest, led to an accumu-lation of money towards the close of the year, and also to a tendency to reduced rates of interest. Considerable more money was offered the company for investment than the beard felt warranted in taking.

than the board felt warranted in taking. The amount accepted was \$1,025.912, and the amount repaid depositors and debenture holders was \$807,391.

The total assats were increased from \$11,868,967 to \$12,091,772.

After providing for interest on borrowed capital, amounting to \$310,546, for cost of management, and for losses and anticipated deficiencies, the net earnings for the year enabled the directors to declare the usual half-yearly dividends of six per cent each on the enlarged stock capital, as well as to pay the shareholders' income tax thereon, amounting together to \$316,591, and also to add \$10,000 to the Reserve fund and \$2,096 to the Contingent fund. The aggregate of these Funds is now \$15,562,252is now \$1,562,252.

Encouraging reports of increasing prosperity continue to be received from Manitoba, where, as in Ontario, the late harvest was abundant.

In consequence of the depression in the market va'ue of Ontario farming lands, referred to in preceding reports, which has extended to other kinds of property, the past year was in some respects a trying one, requiring more than usual vigilance on the part of the company's officers. But the directors are pleased to be able to state that the ma-turing obligations of mortgagors were fairly met, and that the amount of property in default and undisposed of is smaller than for several years past

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HERBERT MASON, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Profit and Loss.

Interest on deposits, debentures, and debenture stock\$310,546 Dividends on capital stock	66
Municipal tax on dividends 4,991 50	
	60
Cost of management, salaries, directors' allowances, inspec-	
tion, &c., —including branch office 68,721	55
Charges on money borrowed and lent 22 225	08
Reserve fund, addition thereto 10,000	0υ
Contingent fund, December 31st, 1891 117,252	16

	•
,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
-	\$845,736 95
Contingent fund, January 1st, 1891 Interest on mortgages and debentures, rentals, etc	\$115,156 46

\$845,736 95

. Station -

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,

Liabilities

To the public-Deposits and interest..... ..\$1,052,601 30 Debentures (£1,117,482 sterling) and in-

849 315 99 Sundry accounts.... 10,936 52 \$7.773.467 83

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山北市の市地では

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To shareholders			• .	
Capital stock paid up	2,000,000	00		
psid)	600,000		2,600,000 0	
Reserve fund	1 445 000	00	A10001000 0	0
Contingent fund		16	1,562,252 1	16
Dividends unclaimed	52	80		
63rd Dividend	186,000		156,052 8	30
		\$	12,091,772 7	79
Assets.		-	•	

Mortgages upon real estate.....\$11,353,424 43 Mortgages upon other securities.......\$22,904 22

molifikes abou other pocurities	, m m 100 % m		
	\$i	1,376,328	65
Municipal debentures		197,484	50
Company's building		123,444	
Accrued rentals		1,514	66
Cash on hand	850 57	•	
Cash in banks	392,149 76		
		393,000	33

\$12.091.772 79

GEO. H. SMITH.

Secretary.

We, the undersigned, beg to report that we have made the usual we, the industry leaf to books of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company for the year ending 31st December, 1891, and hereby certify that the above statements are strictly correct, and in accordance with the same.

. E. BERRELEY SMITH, } Auditors. HENRY BARBER,

Toronto, 8th February, 1892.

And the states

In moving the adoption of the directors' report, the president said : Gentlemen,—In proposing the usual motion for the adoption of the report of the directors, I shall not detain you by making any lengthened remarks.

The financial statement, which has been in your hands for several The financial statement, which has been in your hands for several days, and upon the correctness of which you may rely, attests the healthy condition of the company, and that the capital you have in-vested in its stock is safely and profitably employed. Each of the thirty-six annual exhibits which preceded it contains a similar record, thirty-eix annual exhibits which preceded it contains a similar record, modified only by comparatively slight variations, in correspondence with the peculiar circumstances of the time. Some years were better or worse than others, but among them all there has not been an un-successful year, or one when the business transacted failed to yield your dividend of twelve per cent upon the net stock capital. This you will see was earned last year, requiring twelve thousand dollars more than in the previous year, in consequence of the increased capi-tal and we were also able to add more than twelve thousand dollars tal, and we were also able to add more than twelve thousand dollars to our already ample reserves, now amounting to something over sixty per cent on the paid up capital. The sum added was smaller than last year, not that the earning powers had diminished, but there was more written off to profit and loss.

The report mentions the fact that last year was a trying one. It was so in more than one sense. It is comparatively easy to make satisfactory investments when property is in demand and prices ad-vancing. But for some time past agricultural lands here, and in most fully demanding the demanding in whether details the values. But for some time past agricultural isnos here, and in most civilized countries, have been decreasing in value. Add to this the fact that prior to last year, this Province had several deficient harvests, while at the same time most flittering inducements were held out to farmers and others to transfer their capital and labor to the free and fertile prairie lands of our great North-West. The consequence of these combined influences was that, even in some of the choicest agricultural districts of Ontario, sellers were more plentiful than buyers. Property became increasingly difficult to dispose of even at much reduced prices. It is in crucial times such as this that the quality of invesments is tested. And I am glad to be able to tell you that our securities have stood the ordeal well, and that when it has been found necessary to realize on them, we have been able to do so with some loss in a few cases, but on the whole with comparatively little. The amount of properties remaining on our hands is less than for several years past, and these are taken in our books at what are considered safe values. Having weeded out, or placed in a satisfactory position, the most of our securities in anywiss doubtful, and keeping in view the more cheering condition of the country, resulting from the late abundant harvest, the future prosperity of the company may be looked forward to with confidence.

forward to with confidence. In reviewing the history of the past year it gives me pleasure to atate that the good results obtained are largely due to the efforts of the several officers and employees of the company, who have discharg-ed their duties in an efficient and preiseworthy manner This applies not only to the staff at the head office, but equally to the officers of the Winnipeg branch under the supervision of our zealous and able general agent, Mr. G. F. B. Harris. If there is any further information desired by any shareholder present, I shall be happy to supply it as far as I may be able. The vice-president, Edward Hooper, Esq, seconded the motion. The report of the directors was unanimously adopted, as also were votes of thanks to the president, directors, officers and agents of the

votes of thanks to the president, directors, officers and agents of the company. The retiring directors, Messrs. Edward Hooper, A. M. Smith, Balph K. Burgess and William G. Gooderham, were unanimously re-elected.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Messrs. J. Hebert Mason and Edward Hooper were respectively re-elected to the offices of president and vice-president.

The eighth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, was held at the head office, George street, Peterborough, on Wednesday, 10th February, 1892, at 2 Oclock. Mr. Cox, president, in the chair. Mr. F. G. Cox, manager, was requested to act as secretary to the meeting. After reading the notice convening the meeting, the secretary read the sighth annual report and the scompanying financial statement.

the eighth annual report and the accompanying financial statement.

" "POBT.

The directors herewith submit their eighth annual report, together with a statement of assets and liabilities as at the 31st December, 1891, and a statement of the profit and loss account for the year end-ing at that date duly audited and certified. Two half-yearly dividends at the usual rate of 6 per cent per an-

num, amounting to \$48,000, have been paid. The steady increase in the assets of the company, now amounting

to \$3,163,873.37; the steady growth of the surplus, now amounting in reserve and contingent funds to \$220,000; and the increased earn-ing power of the company, are all satisfactory features in the operations of the past year

The repayments during the year, both on account of principal and interest, have been highly satisfactory, the amount received on account of interest. being, \$186,440.10, and the amount repaid on principal, being \$349,626.68. New loans have been made during the same period to the extent of \$500,839.51.

We have experienced no difficulty in finding satisfactory employment for our funds, but the rate at which choice loans can now be obtained has somewhat reduced the average rate of interest on our investments; that, however, will be met by the reduced rate at which we are now able to place our deboatures, and will not effect the earn-ing powers of the company to any material extent. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRED. G. Cox, Manager.

To the public :

Gro. A. Cox, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1891.

Assets,

Liabilities.

Ourrency debentures and deposits with ac- crued interest	1,192,186	57		
Amounts retained to pay encumbrances	<u></u>	;	\$2,096,792	44
and progress loans	22,935 145			
- - •			- 23,080	93
To the shareholders : Capital stock \$2,000,000	. •			
Upon which is paid	\$800.000	00		
Reserve fund	200,000	00		
Contingent fund	20,000	00	•	
Dividend No. 15, Due 2nd Jan., 1892	24,000		1,044.000	00
· ·			\$3,163,873	37
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCO	DUNT.		•- , ,	•••
Dr.			• • • • • •	
Interest on deposits, debentures and bank h Expenses in connection with and comm	issions pa	id o	n	36
sale and renewal of debentures				50
General expenses, including cost of man- tors' and auditors' fees, officers' salari				
tax on dividend, rent, postage, adverti-				16
			10	

tax on dividend, rent, postage, advertising, etc Dividends Nos. 14 and 15 Transferred to reserve fund Transferred to contingent fund	48,0ri0 8,000	00 00
Cr.	\$183,449	01

\$183,449 01

We hereby certify that we have carefully audited the books and accounts of the Central Cansda Loan and Savings Co'y of Ontario, at Toronio and Peterborough, respectively, for the year ending 31st Dec-ember, 1891. The postings and balances of the company's ledgers have been examined, and we find the whole correct, and in accordance with the above statements.

HENRY M. PELLATT, } Auditors. WM. MANSON,

We hereby certify that we have made a careful examination of the securities of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Co'y of Ontario, that we have checked the same with the mortgage register, and find them correct and in accordance herewith.

J. M. FEBRIS,

E. S. VINDIN, F. C. TAYLOB, The president The president, in moving its adoption, said :

GANTLANAN,-It again becomes my pleasant duty to submit for your

approval, a report in which it has not been necessary to express any regrets or make any apologies. In short, we have had a successful year's business, and in moving the adoption of the report, I cannot do better than allow the figures that have been submitted to you, to speak for themselves. Invested funds of \$3,163,873 and surplus funds span for the metropy invested hands of \$220,000 (equal to $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of paid up capital) at the end of the eighth year, must, I think, meet with the approval of the share-holders. The satisfactory nature of the securities held by the Com-pany is indicated by the fact, that at the close of the books on the 31st December, the overdine interest was only a fraction over one per cent on the amount invested, and in the six weeks that have since inter-vened, a large proportion of these arrears have been paid. It will be known to most, if not all the shareholders, that the bor-

rowing power of the company is limited to three times the amount of our paid up capital, or in other words to \$2,490,000, upon the capital as it at present stands. Our debentures and deposits are now getting very close to that amount, and it is necessary that we should either issue new stock or allow those shareholders who hold partially paid up stock to pay up the same in full, and as several shareholders have expressed a desire to do this, it is proposed to submit for your consid-oration a tradulution euthorizing any chareholder who desires to pay expressed a desire to do this, it is proposed to submit for your consid-oration, a resolution authorizing any shareholder who desires to pay up the uncalled portion of his stock, to do so by paying a premuim of 20 per cent upon the amount so paid. It is anticipated that this will result in an addition to the paid up capital of not less than \$200,000, upon which the premium will make a further addition of \$40,000 to the reserve fund. I shall be glad to furnish any further information that may be desired by any shareholder present, and in the meantime I beg to move the adoption of the report. Mr. J. R. Dundas: It affords me pleasure to second the resolution for the adoption of the report. I congratulate the shareholders, not only upon the present position, but the future prospects of the com-pany. I only returned from Scotland last week, and while at Glasgow

only upon the present position, but the future prospects of the com-pany. I only returned from Scotland last week, and while at Glasgow I had a very satisfactory interview with Messes. Finlayson & Auld, the chief agents of the company in Great Britain, and I can assure the shareholders they are ably represented there by a highly respected firm, and I was very much gratified by their expressions of confidence in the company, and by their assurance that they would be able to send us what money we could find safe and profitable investment for on this side. for on this side.

for on this side. Mr. Richard Hall: It is not necessary for me to say anything in support of the resolution; the result of the year's business and the steady growth of the deposits and assets of the company are so satis-factory that they speak for themselves. I quite approve of the pro-posed addition to the paid up capital, by permitting the present holders of partially paid stock, to pay the same in full at a premium of 20 per cent on the amount so paid. I have no doubt it will result in a large addition to the cash capital, and thus increase the borrowing power of the company and extend its usefulness

Mr. W. Cluxton: The proposed plan of increasing the cash capital by allowing shareholders to pay up stock at 20 per cent premium, is certainly preferable in my opinion to the issue of new stock; it affords the present holders of partially paid stock an opportunity of making a safe investment at a fairly good rate of interest upon security steadily increasing in value As a regular attendant at the investment com-mittee meetings, I can vouch for the care and caution with which every loan is considered, I can also vouch for the ability and attention with which the officers and employees of the company discharge their dutics.

The report was adopted. Auditors.— Messrs, Wm, Manson and H. M. Pellatt were appointed auditors.

Dr. Fife and F. E. Bell were appointed scrutineers, and reported the following gentlemen elected as directors : Messrs. Geo. A. Cox, J. R. Dundas, Richard Hall, J. M Forris, Wm. Cluxton, James Stevenson, D. W. Dumble, Bobert Jaffray, F. C. Taylor, E. S. Vindin and H. L. LoFevre.

The usual votes of thanks were passed and the meeting adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, the following officers were elected :--President,--Mr. Geo. A. Cox. Vice-presidents.--J. R. Dundas and Bichard Hall.

Investment Committee.—Messrs. Geo. A. Cox, Richard Hall, J. R. Dundas, W. Cluxton, D. W. Dumble, H. J. LoFevre, Robert Jaffray and James Stevenson.

Inspection Committee .-- Messrs. J. M. Ferris, E. S. Vindin and F. 0. Taylor,

AN OFFER. TO

We are frequently asked why we do not in common with other journals offer inducements to obtain new subscribers. We have not done so for the simple reason that we believe the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE sufficient value in itself. With the view, however, of extending our circulation in remote parts not readily accessible to our agents we make the following offer :

To any one obtaining for us a new subscriber paying the price of subscription, namely \$2, in advance, we will send Dickens' Works in twelve volumes, or the "Mammoth Cyclopædia" in four Works in twelve volumes, or the "Mammoth Cyclopædia" in four volumes. For two new subscribers, paying in advance, we will give both Dickens' Works and the Cyclopædia. Or, we will send Twonly-five novels to any one of our present subscribers who may procure us one new subscriber paying in advance. Here is an opportunity for obtaining valueable Holiday gifts. The above offer is extended to 31st March, 1892. Address the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal.

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inquiring about

MELISSA"

Melissa Garments for Ladies.

The young man replied to his sister's inquiry concerning "that nice, light waterproof overcoat," which she admired so much, that it was made from "Melissa" cloth, which is now sold at all the principal dry goods shops. "It may be an absurd idea," continued the prudent Fred, "but you know the fel-"lows at our club were saying the "other day that those of their ac-"quaintances who wore garments of "Melissa cloth during the winter seem "to have none of them caught the "' Grippe.'"



adies will now have them as well as the men.

Rain-proof

Garments.

As there is no limit to the weight and variety of patterns and shades in which Melissa Cloth can be manufactured, it is admirably suited for Ladies' wear, and the fair sex will, therefore, no longer have to endure the odors and discomfort so familiar to those who use the old fashion waterproof rubber garments.

In order to guarantee the genuineness of Melissa goods, the Trade Mark will be stamped upon every piece.

No Chills. No clammy feeling. No danger of Colds.

Rain-proof Porous Odorless Durable Moth-proof. THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO. MONTREAL.

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Real Estate and Trade Sales a specialty Reliable advice given to clients. Every trans-action, large or small, followed up with energy and perseverance until success is attained. Interests of Buyer and Seller alike protected. All business on a strictly commission basis. Moderate charges. Very prompt relurns.

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J. E. R. RENAULT Commission Merchant and General Agent, QUEBEO.

96 Bridge Street, QUEBEO. Consignments solicited. To Collections made in all parts of the Province of Quebeo.

THE traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Feb. 27th, 1892, show an increase of \$37,801 over the corresponding week

A road is being made in New Jersey which is to be supplied with a special kind of bicycle for passengers to operate between Mount Holly and Smithville. There will be a "up" and a and smithville. There will be a "up" and a "down" track, so collisions cannot occur. The machines need no experience to ride safely; they cannot be upset, and may be used by ladies and elderly persons. The fare is to be 5 cents for a run of two miles.

The United States Review says : " The New York Times will not continue its warfare against the New York Life Insurance Co. The managers of that journal can console themselves with the fact that it indulged in a tirade of abuse for seven or eight months, based largely upon misstatements. Its crusade has done damage to at least forty well managed offices by impairing public confidence in the security and stability of the system of life underwriting. We would like to know what it has done to compensate for so grave a wrong

The number of corporations formed in Great Britain, to operate mines in the States, was no less than 41 in the year 1891, with a nominal capital of about £28,000,000, notwithstanding that in that year the new mining companies registered in London numbered only 236, against 298 in 1890, and 378 in 1889, and their capital amounted to only \$100,000,000, against \$175,005,000 in 1890 and \$205,000,000 in 1889. The nominal capital of such com-The nominal capital of such companies does not accurately indicate the amount of money really invested, but when brewerles and flour mills, iron works and other manufacturing concerns, cattle ranches and loans upon land, are all taken into account, it must be apparent that the avgregate of foreign invesiments in the the United States may be much larger, and the amount payable abroad each year in the form of interest or profits, may be much greater than the public has been inclined to suppose with is easily apparent therefore that foreign interest, payable by the

United States, must be large enough to cause a large excess in their exports over their imports.—New York Bulletin.

MR. E. ATEINSON, the well known U. S. statistician says : "It is mathematically impossible to accomplish what the endowment companies promise in the way of returns. If in these endowment companies you can get men to pay a few premiums and then drop out, you can pay a two premiums and then drop out, you can pay extravagant sums to those who stay in. To base a prospective profit on the lapses of the unfortunate is mean and contempt-ible." President Adams of the state board of *ible.*" President Adams of the state board of trade, said that his board believed that these endowment concerns are detrimental to the best business interests of the state. The in-vestor, usually the laboring man, is almost bound to lose, and if he does, the retailer loses, then the jobber and wholesalers and finally the manufacturers.

THE Exporter's Record, a new paper published at Buffalo is good enough to flatter this coun-" Canada is first in canal detry by saying : velopment; second in the production of cop-per; third in area; fifth in mercantile marine; eighth in railway mileage; ninth among coalproducing nations; and tenth in the produc-tion iron. This is all in wealth produced. In undeveloped wealth the Dominion takes still higher position as compared with other countries. The largest deposits of coal in the world are in the Northwest; the richest petroleum beds are along the Mackenzie and Athabasca; the greatest copper mine is at Sudbury; the best iron ore is in Nova Scotia; and Canada, as a whole, possesses a supply sufficient for the whole world."

THE following duties on imports are imposed in European countries:

		Flour.
Austria- Hungary	.\$0.72	\$1.80
France		1.15
Germany	. 1.19	2.50
Italy	1.06	1,68
Portugal	. 1.72	2.46
Spain	1.54	2,55
Sweden		1,15
Russia		.36
Switzerland		.29

BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

The returns for 1891, issued by the British Board of Agriculture, show that the total area of land under crops, bare, fallow or grass last year was 32,918,000 acres, an increase of 150,-000 acres over the preceding year, and about 2,000,000 acres greater than in 1871. There has been a gradual change from cereals to pasture going on for some years. That farming in the old land is not declining as some sfirm is shown by the large increases in the number of farm animals during the past twenty years. In 1871 the number of horses used solely for agricultural purposes was 1,254,000, in 1891 they had increased to 1,488,000; attle in-creased from 5,338,000 to, 6,853,000, sheep from 27,120,000 to 28,735,000, and pigs from 2,700,000 to 28,888,000. The increases in cattle and sheep have been concurrent with a great expansion in the imports into the country of live cattle and dead meat, an indication of a much higher rate of meat consumption by the population of the United Kingdom now than formerly, and in itself a proof of the general improvement in the condition of the .elgoeg

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening, March 3rd, 1892.

The local money market is quiet at former rates. In London the street rate is 21 and the bank rate 3 per cent. Closing quotations for sterling exchange on this market are :-Sixty days sight 9;00; and 9;00; demand 98@1 and 92@10; cables 102@1. New York funds par @1-16 and } prem @1. Posted exchange in New York 4.86 and 4.881; actual 4.851@1 and 4.871@1; cables 4.88@1. British consols 95 9-16 money, 95% acc't. The local stock market has been fairly active and



STOVES and RANGES, With Wonderful Wire Gauze Oven Doors.

This celebrated line of Cock Stoves and Ranges is now made in 21 sizes and a great variety of styles, for burning all kinds of fuel, viz.: Hard Coal, Soft Coal and Wood. The Wire Gauze Oven Doors are used on this line of goods, and their uso results in a saving from less by shrinkage in meat and bread, while baking or reasting, of quite 20 per cent, as shrinkage in an old style tight oven amounts to quite 30 per cent.; and food is better cocked, and meats, etc., remain juley and tender as re-sult of circulation of air in ovens. Full lines of printed matter mailed on applica-tion, and all information sent on receipt of letter or post card. Sole Manufacturers in Ganada :

Sole Manufacturers in Canada : The Enterprise Foundry Co., SACKVILLE, N.B.

most securities have advanced. Telegraph was the favorite and the sales reached 11,529. Doubts as to the dividend have been set at rest by its payment. Prices fluctuated between 135 and 125, closing at 1333 bid, against 1244 last week. Commercial cable is up 4 points and the transactions reached nearly 5,000 shares. The third most active stock was Richelieu which has been 'bulled' by a former 'bear' operator and sold up to 621. It re-acted at this point but closes 4 per cent above last week's closing prices. Street railway was dull at 180 and closes with buyers at 177 but it is doubtful if they could secure any stock at that figure. Cotton stocks were firm but only called for in a small way. Montreal cotton has declared a quarterly dividend of 11 per cent and the Banque du Peuple announces a half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent. The leading bank stocks though not active are stronger. Compared with a week ago Montreal has advanced 2 ; Ontario 1 ; Molsons 2; Merchants 2 and Commerce & per cent. The following is the record for the week compiled by Clouston & Co, stock brokers :---

Banks.	No. Sharea.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	A volago this wee last year.
Montreal	146	222	220	222]
Toronto	2	230	230	219
Merchants	22	151	151	1414
Commerce	170	135]	1351	126
Jac. Cartier	4	104	104	95
Eastern T'wnships.	. 16	137	137	
Ville Marie	35	85	85	90
Miscellaneous,				1
Mont. Telegraph	11529	135	125	103
Com, Cable,	4625	154]	150	
Bichelieu.	2396	62]	571	
Pacific	1425	90 §	893	781
Gas	85	207]	· 207j	211
Passenger	10	180	180	188
Canada Cotton Co.	10	63	63	
Stormont Cotton .	75	115	110	~ · · · · ·
Mont. Cotton Co.	. 60	102]		
Bell Telephone	123	160]	159	112
Telephone Bonds.	\$500	101		
T in	John h	an naid	hono of	10-

Ingot copper in lots has sold here at 12c.

THE GREAT SELLERS

IN OUR PORT WINES Are the following grades:

Are the following grades: Our Oid Reserve P.rt at \$2 per bottle, \$9.50 per gallon \$2, per dozen. Our F. No. 3 Extra Particular Oid at \$1.60 per bettle, \$5 per gallon and \$17 per dozen. Our F. The stand Cho.ce Oid Delicate at \$1,25 per bottle \$6 per gallon, \$18 per dozen. And in especial demand is our No. 10 Very Superior Rish Oid Wine at \$1 per bottle, \$4 50 per gallon, \$10 per dozen. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE CREAT SELLERS IN OUR SHERRY WINES

Are the following grades:

Are the following grades: Our O.E.G. Old English Gettleman. the best we have at present. Si per bottle, \$10 per galion, \$21 per dozen. Our Club Sherry, Pemartin's Superior Rich Pale Wine, \$1.50 ; or bottle, \$8 per galion, \$17 per dozen.

Our Club Sherry, Frince ... Our Club Sherry, Frince ... Wine, \$1.50 per bottle, \$5 per galion, \$11 per Our Very Fine t Vino de Pasto (Wine for Meals), at \$1.50 per bottle, \$10 per galion, \$17 per dozen. Our F.O. Fine Oloroso, Magnificent Dinner Shorry, \$1.25 per bottle, \$6 per galion, \$13 per dozen. ABT And in especial demand are the two grades Our S.D. Dry Light Amontillado. very dry and delicate both at \$1 per bottle, \$4.60 per gallon, *FRASER, VIGER & CO.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
BERGUNDY WINE	S.
A stock beyon 1 compare.	
SPARKLING BERGUNDIES.	
Case of	Case of
12 bots.	24 bots.
quarts.	pints. \$17 00
Sparkling Burgandy (White) \$15 0.	20 00
Sparkling Beaune	25 (0
Œil de Perdrix Sparkling 21 00	23 00
-	
STILL BURGUNDY, F. V. & CO	•
Beaujolais	
Macon	8 55
R. DRUNINGHAUS.	
Beaujolais\$ 8 50	\$ 9 50
Macon	10 60
Boaune	12 00
Pommard 11 50	12 00
Naits	19 00
Chambertin	22 (0
Chabils 10 53	11 50
Chabis Superleure 12 5.)	13 00
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FRASER, VIGER & CO., Family Grocers & Wine Merchants. 199 St. James Street. MONTREAL,

OFFICIAL returns about being issued will show it is stated that in the case of Montreal the capital invested in manufactures reaches the immense aggregate of \$47,739,000. The number of employes engaged in the various industrial establishments in the city is placed at 35,630, to whom the sum of \$11,782,000 is annually paid in wages, being an average of \$332 a year, an increase of \$24 for each employo per year, compared with the wages paid during the preceding decado, as ascertained by the census of 1881. It is still, however, by the census of 1881. It is still, however, consideraly below the average yearly wage paid in Toronto, which is given at \$365, the difference being due probably to Montreal's proponderance in the matter of tobacco and cotton manufactories wherein female help is largely employed. The value of the annual output of manufactured products in Montreal is ascertained to be \$62,659,000.

MONTRRAL WHOLESALE MARKETS MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 3rd, 1892.

The city wholesale trade is generally quiet but enquiries appear to be more numerous in more than one line and, after the provincial elections, there is likely to be a change for the better. March has brought with it cold, raw winds but fortunately there is no light snow to cause drifting and the roads are good in this vicinity. The spring millinery openings

have caused the usual stir in that department. This is not a heavy month for remittances which are only reported fair, there being the usual number of renewals.

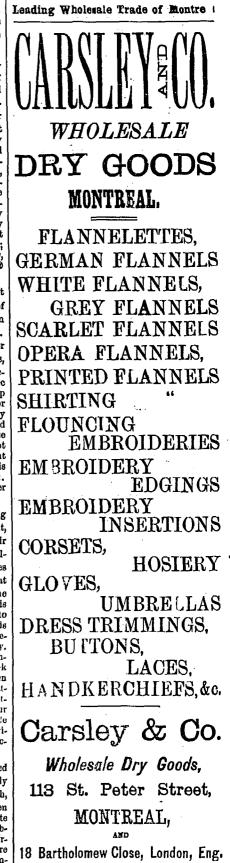
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS .- There is practically no export trade and only a small j bbing demand is reported. In cheese business will be slack until the new make is handled Liverpool cable 57s. Butter quiet and easier for creamery which is more plentiful. Finest creamery can be bought at 22c@23c. Dairy butter is steady and not over abundant and best qualities are quoted at 1%c@20c. West-ern unchanged at 164c@174c. Eggs quiet, fresh in cases 20c, limed 14c@15c. At Bos-ton offerings of eggs are liberal and prices are a trifle lower but demand is good. The quota-tion is 18c@184c. Eggs in New York steady at 17c. Farmers rotail street prices for dairy produce in this city are as follows :--Print butter, choice 30c@35c; creamery 25c@28c; good dairy 18c@23c; cheese 12c@14c; egge, strictly new laid 25c@30c; held fresh 20c@ 22c; limed 16c. butter is steady and not over abundant and 22c; limed 16c.

DRUGS AND CHRMICALS .- Local trade is quiet but prices of all staples are steady. The chief interest has been in quinine which has been active and excited abroad and in the States. A movement was started late last week for the purpose of influencing the bark auctions, foreign makers offering to contract for de-livery during the first half of the year at 18½c for large bulk. Subsequently 19c, and later up to 20½c was paid for round parcels, chiefly for future delivery. It is estimated that fully one-balf million ounces have been placed under contract for delivery and at the close all foreign makers were declining to accept additional business. baying secured sufficient additional business, having secured sufficient orders for the next 60 or 90 days. There is an improved market abroad for citric acid. Caustic soda, sal soda and bleaching powder are dull.

DEX GOODS .--- Up to the hour of our writing money receipts show a little improvement, doubtless owing to traders anticipating their notes coming due early this month. Travellers are still out on their respective routes and the orders transmitted are, from all that can be ascertained fairly satisfactory. The city and suburban trade is usually dull at this City and suburban trade is usually during the season but the cold weather has tended to keep up the sale of winter goods. There is no change in domestic fabrics. Recent reports are that the European market is steady. The spring opening of the wholesale millinery houses has been the event of the werk and our antarphilum merchangk have here and our enterprising merchants have been cheered by the presence of numerous fair patrons from near and far, visitors from the At-lantic and prairie provinces meeting in our warerooms. The display made is creditable to the trade and judging from the large arri-vals of buyers, orders will reach a satisfactory volume.

FISH .-- Prices continue easy for pickled stock and the Lenton indulgence has greatly injored trade prospects. Business in fresh, frozen fish has been fair but stocks have been large and prices low. Boston letters state that two cargoes of Nova Scotia split and gibhed herring have recently arrived in that mar-Similar goods have been offered here kat. during the past few days, but found very lim-ited sale, although Labrador split is moving off fairly at about \$5 per barrel.

FLOUR AND GRAIN -A moderate jobbing demand for flour is all that is reported and prices are practically unchanged. In feed there has been business in shorts at \$17 and we quote \$17@\$18, bran \$16@\$17 and mouillie \$24. Oatmeal quiet for all lines at \$2.10 @2.20. There is no stir in wheat. Receipts in the northwest are light and No. 1 hard is offored at \$1.05 North Bay, \$1.03 bid; for ovtra hard \$1.06 is bid; No. 2 hard at same point to arrive, \$1 with 99c bid. In oats a few car loads are reported sold at near by points, at equal to 32c/034c on spot. Peas quiet at 73c/074c. No. 2 hard Manitoba



wheat on spot is nominally unchanged at \$1.03@\$1.04; No. 3, 97c. Feed barley has sold within the range of 42½c@45c. In Chicago wheat has been recently selling at 894c@ 901c May. The west has been dull and the uncertainty with regard to option legislation at Washington has had something to do with it. Receipts of wheat in the American north west have been rather large the past few days, but grain is alleged to be going from country elevators into private storage in cities, propretors of which had purchased wheat pre-viously. If this be so the movement does not involve pressure to sell for future delivery. Reports from England, India and Germany are rather more favorable to the consumer and on this continent crop prospects are fair. The

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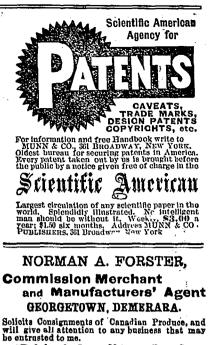
story has been circulated that Russia is likely to co better, that the latest harvest yield was larger than officially estimated and that ex-ports will be resumed in the spring. It ap-pears to be certain, however, that much of the wheat accumulated at the sea ports for exort in the spring will be required in Russia port in the spring will be required to the will If Russis really requires her wheat there will be large foreign operations on this continent A Chicago at the opening of navigation. A Chicago writer noles last week's decrease of 363,000 bushels in the visible supply compares with the decrease of less than 50,000 a year ago and the market was then about 97c for The total amount of wheat, according to latest estimate, affoat to Europe and in sight on this continent is 74,910,000 bushels, an increase of 317,000 compared with a week ago, and 26,968,000 with a year ago. Eng-lish cables have reported wheat quiet and buyers hoping for concessions but latest despatches show a steadier tone. Stocks of wheat in England are larger than a year ago. Canadian peas 6s.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.-Apples, firmer tone \$2@\$3 in jobbing and car lots; single brls \$2.50@\$3 50. Valencia oranges \$3.50@\$3.75 a case; Floridas \$2.50/@\$3 00 per box; Tang-erines \$3.75 per 1 box; Messina lemons \$3/0 \$3.50 per box; Catamias \$3 25(@\$3.75. Mes-53.50 per 10x; Oatamias \$3 25(2)\$3.75. Mee-sina orauges, boxes, \$2 50(2)\$3 00. Grape truit \$3.75 per box. Bananas \$3 50 per bunch. Malaga grapes \$5.00 (2) \$6.50 per keg, as to quantity. Almonds 13c. (2) 134c.; Grenoble walnuts 134c.; peanuts 8c. (2) 9c. Dates 54c. Brazil nuts 12c. Cocon nuts \$4.75 per 100. Sweet potatoes \$3 75 (2) \$400 per brl.

GEOCERIES .- Reports generally indicate a moderate jobbing trade. Most of the Barbadoes molasses has gone into retail hands, but one wholesale trader still holds some stock in this city and Quebec. The nominal jobbing asking price is now 3710., but buyers might

do better. New Orleans or American syrup is a competitior with our domestic product and with molesses. A large trade is done in it and the duties as arranged at present are favorable to its importation. Teas are ex-tremely dull here the market being glutted with supplies of most kinds. More was shin-ped here than wanted la t season from points of production and the considerable banktunt of production and the considerable bankrupt stocks held by the banks are a depressing influence. A leading importer states that stocks are larger than for several years and in a few months we shall be talking about new teas. However, there is a bright speck in the cloud as Chicago and the west are doing better and American enquiries have reached here. Some teas from Ganada have already gone to Detroit and Montreal brokers have made offers this week to other points. The made offers this week to other points. market for refined sugar is in a muddled state. Nominally the price at the refineries is un-changed at $4\frac{1}{2}c$, but the wholesale jobbers all appear to be selling at $4\frac{1}{2}c$, while others make it $4\frac{1}{2}c$, and possibly 4c, if the purchaser includes other goods on which a profit can be made. The break is a good advertisement for the 'kickers' one of whom is said to be offering granulated away under 4c. The guild is playing a waiting game and it is reported will endeavor to perfect an arrangement with the refiners which will close up the 'kickers' when their stocks are sold out.

JRON AND HARDWARE .- Duliness is still apparent in heavy goods but a better enquiry is springing up, and, after the elections, business should speedily improve. A little business has been put through in Summerlee on the basis of \$21.50. Several orders for metals have been taken for Pacific coast trade. In shelf goods business has kept up well and is recorted fair at present. The American mar-kets are duil. Pittsburg edvices note that more or less, curtailment, of output has been forced by unfavorable conditions and rumors



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Orders for Sugar, Molasses. Rum, Green-Heart, &c., will be promptly shipped.

Correspondence solicited.

are current of unenviable experience that is liable to lead to something of the same nature elsewhere. Pig iron there is irregular and is turning in buyers favor. The combine price for heavy section steel rails remains at \$30.00 for neary section steel raits remains at \$30.00 f. o. b. mill. In copper, London advices quote merchant bars £14 28 6d prompt, and £44 158 for future, indicating a firm market. In London pig tin has dropped 58 @ 78 6d dur-ing the past few days and the latest quotations are £89 for prompt and £89 78 6d for futures. Pig lead and tin plate continue quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER AND SHORS .- The English leather market is in a healthier state owing to the reduction of stocks and consignments of Canadian and American leather are being solicited. Freights are rather high at present favourable and that it wil pay to make snip-ments on the opening of navigation. Here there is a steadier feeling but no great activity. The boot and shoe factories are working on full time and orders are probably equal to last year, some having more and some less.

MAPLE PRODUCTS .- A small quantity of what is said to be strictly new maple symp is offering at \$1.25 per gallon tin ; old syrup 60c. @ 65c. ; old sugar 7c. @ 9c , as to quality and quantity.

PROVISIONS .- The distribution is slight but fairly maintained. Canada short out is steady fairly maintained. Canada short out is steady at \$16.50 @ \$17.00; western ditto at \$17.00 @ \$17.25 and western mess at \$16.00 @ \$16.50. Hams dull at 10 c. @ 11c. for city cured; bacon 9c. @ 10c. Lard 8 fc. @ 9c. for Canadian in pails and 7 fc. @ 8c. for common refined. At Chicago pork and lard were firm and in Liverpool atrong. One report from the west states that provisions were higher on a futile attempt by scalpers to bull the market and that packers sold freely at the advance. It appears, however, that provisions advance. It appears, however, that provisions are selling at prices considerably below those due to quotations for hogs. It is not impos-sible that the Papal lifting of the restrictions on the use of meat during Lent will make a metadod difference in the computer of here. material difference in the consumption of hog product in the next six weeks, and, if so, the fact should show itself in better prices as the trade had accommodated itself to prospect of diminished demand during the Lenten season.

BAW FURS .- The most important London sales of the season will take place towards the end of this month. Bear, large prime, \$25 00; large cubs, \$16.00; medium cubs, \$7,60; small, \$5 00. Beaver prime large skins, \$6,60; medium, \$5 00; small cubs, \$3,00, but if bought by the pound, \$4.00 for clean prime felt; fisher, dark, \$6,00; pale, \$5.00; for, cross,

CIFICTS TUTTUERS TY 'YES			STOCE	S AND	BONDS	· •			
SURETYSHIP.	MANE.	Par Valie	Capital Sub- soribod.	Capital paid-up	Rost.	Div. Issi 6 Mg.	Datos of Dividende.	Per Cont Prices Mar. 4	value
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.									
THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.	Brit. North America Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nfid Commercial, Windsor	3 243} 50 200 40	\$4,268,866 6,000,000 587,200 306,000 600,000	4,866,666 6,000,000 364,150 306,500 260,000	1,289,666 900,000 50,000 165,000 65,000		April Oot June Dec 2May 2Nov 30 June 81 Dec	185 100 400 106	848 20 67 50 400 00 42 40
Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no noist), g04,600 Resources Over 1,108,405 'Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000	Dominion Du Pouple Eastern Township4 Tederal	50 50 100 100	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 1,232,500	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,456,684 1,250,000	1,350,000 425,000 600,000	5 3 3 ation	1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec	268 960xd 140	183 00 48 00 70 00
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Promiums in Cartain Cares unually reducible until the rate of	Hichneiss Imperial Jacques Cartier Merchants' Gan	100 100 25 100 100	710.100 2,000,000 500,000 5,799,200 1,000,000	710,100 1,9 0,000 500,000	160,000 956,000 150,000 2,510,000	81	1 June1 DecJuneDec2 June2 Dec2 June1 Dec2 June1 Dec1 Aug1 Feb	1921 105 151	113 50 192 50 26 22 151 00 131 00
One-Half per cent, per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-eight years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients. \$840,000.00 have been paid in	A Molsons. Montroal Nationalo New Brunswick Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B.	50 200 30 100 100 100 20	2,000,000 12,000,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 180,000	2,000,000 12,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 180,000	1,100,000 6,000,000 280,000 425,000 100,000	4626	1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec Jan. July	162 2.1 80 249 112 140 113	81 2 443 0 24 0 249 0 112 5 140 0 22 7 120 0
Olaims to Employers. President, SIR ALEX. T. GALT, O.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Banhers, SILE BANK OF MONTREAL.	Quebeo. Bt. Stephen's Standard Union, (Halifax) Union of Can Ville Mailo	100 100 50 100 50 100 100	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 500,000	200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 479,250	35,000 500,000 1,600,000 40,000 200,000 200,000 20,000		June Dec April Ooi Jan July 1 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	172 225 118 7 90	120 0 172 0 225 0 59 0 90 0 100 0 110 0
HEAD OFFICE:	Western Bank of Can.	100	500,000	301100	75,00	31	1 April-Oot	89	
157 St. James St., MONTRHAL. RDWARD RAWLINGS,	Agri. Say. and Loan 'Co Reit. Can Loan & Try. Co.	50 100	630,000 1,620,000	619,135 322,415	98,00	0 3 0 3 0 3	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July	1126	112 6
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.	Agri. Say. and Loan 'Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortz. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co	1 100	450,000 750,000 2,000,000	289,036 750,000 2,000,000	52,00 100,00	0 3	2 July 2 Jan 2 July May Au	y 111 621	27 7
•N.BThis Company's Deposit is the information for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not lighte for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Gan Landod & Nat'l Inv't C. Can. Porm. Loan and Bav Can. Bay. and Loan Co Contral Can. Loan & Sav. C. Dominion Say. and Inv. Co Dominion Telegraph Co	. 103 . 50	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$) 2,600,00) 681,07) 800,00) 918,25	0 1,562,25 9 150,00 0 192,00	2 6 0 7 0 3	2 Jan 2 Jul 1 Jan 1 Jul Juno De Jan. Jul 30 July 31 De 15 Jan-Qtly	y 200 o 120 y 120	132 (2,0 (60 (120 (46 (47 (
\$3.00 @ \$5.00; red, \$1.25; silver, \$25.00 @ \$60.00; lynx, \$3.50; martin pale or red, 75c.; mink, large, dark, \$1.25; medium and small, \$1.00; otter, \$10.00; muskrat, spring, 18c.;	Bundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan . Home Say. and Loan Co	. 100 50 . 100 . 100 . 100	1,500,000	611,49 0 1,317,10 1,100,00 0 175,00	110 60		May No 1 June 1 De 2 Jan 2 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul	. 128 v 125 o 13) y 127 y 130	128 62 189 127 130
fall, 100.; racoon, large prime, 75c.; seconds, 40c.; thirds, 39c.; and fourths, 10c. Skunk black, \$1.00; stripe, 60c.; white, 20c.	Hochelaga Cotton Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Londed Banking and Loan	. 100 50 100 100	500,000 629,850	0 815,03 0 625,90	9 47,57 0 106.00	0 0 0 3	March—qtly. 2 Jan 2 Jul 8 Jan 8 Jul 2 Jan 8 Jul	7 124	79 124 122
SALTCurrent prices are likely to be main- tained until the opening of navigation. De- mand moderate as usual at this season. Rice's choose salt is added to our list and is worth	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitobs Inv. Assoc Manitobs Loan	. 50 . 50 . 100 . 100 . 100	679,70 2,452,70 100,00 1,250,00	0 622,65 0 490,54 0 100,00 0 812,50	0 60,00 0 115,00 0 3,00 0 111,00		15 Moh 15 Ser 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul	ot 128xd 100 108 115 115 110	64 53 115 110
\$1.75 per bag of 210 lbs.	Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co	. 40 40 50 . 100	2,000,00 600,00 800,00	0 2,000,00 0 600,00 0 800,00	0 4 0	. 6 4 . 3 atl	2 Jan-Qtly 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No	NI 111	53 83 87 103
TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE,	Montreal Loan and Morig Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	. 100	466,80	0 314,29 0 1,200,00			15 Moh 15 So 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Ju	180 115 1y 128	65 115 64
(Revised by Telegraph.) Toponto March 3rd 1892	People's Loan and Dep. Co. Roal Est. Loan and Deb. G. Riohelien and Ont. Nav. C. Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	50 5. 50 5. 100	800,00	0 589,39 0 477,20 0 1,350,00 0 470,00	2 107,0 9 5,0 0 57,0	00 · 3	Jan Ju	ly 56 pt 611	58 28 61 65
Toronvro, March 3rd, 1892. The feature in wholesale circles this week is the millinery "openings." The attendance	Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Wostern Can. Loan & Sav.	50	200,00 800,00 1,000,00	0 200,00 0 800,00 0 627,00	0 215.0	5 200 4	March 1 Feb-Qtly	27 180	90 27 90 67 85
so far has been good, and sales are ahead of last season. Stocks are large and well assort-	18c@19c, for choice qual	itics,	and at 18	30/0015	LEATH		bere is a litt	le bet(er	feol

18c/@19c, for choice qualities, and at 13c/@15 for medium. Large rolls are quoted at 14c@ 16c. Eggs are weaker at 17c per dozen for fresh and at 18c for new laid. Cheese firm at 111@121c for best qualities.

DRESSED HOGS .--- Market quiet and steady with sales of car lots at \$6/@\$6,10.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Demand for flour is limited and prices unchanged. Straight rollers, are quoted at \$4.10, extras at \$3.85 and Ontario Patents at \$4.50@\$4.85. Bran easier at \$14. Oatmeal is quoted at \$3,80@\$3,90. Wheat dull; fall solls outside at 86c@88c and spring at 88c on the Midland. No. 1 Manitoba hard sold at \$1.04, No. 2 at \$1 and No. 3 hard at 92c North Bay. No. 1 regular is nominal at 80c and No. 2 regular at 69c/m 70c, Barley quict with sales of No. 2 outside at 48c, and No. 3 extra at 45c. Oats quiet, mixed selling at 330 on track, and at 29c outside. Peas sold at 60c outside, rye at 87c @88c and buckwheat at 50c,

GROCHEINS,-Trade quiet and prices generally steady. Granulated sugars at 410 and yellows 3]c@41c, Dried fugure in are firm with fair demand. Teas in good demand, and coffees firm, with best Blos scarce.

LEATHER.-There is a little betier feeling and prices are steady.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Cured quiet and unchanged at 5c. No. 1 green 44c, No. 2 34c, No. 3, 24c. Sheepskins firm at \$1,15@\$1.25 each, and calfskins 50/070. Tallow sells at 60.

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts of cattle are fair, and prices firm. The best loads sold yesternay at 31/04c and picked lots at 41c per lb. Medium butchers' cattle 31c and inferior at 21c@220. Cows \$30/@\$40 a head Lambs are quoted at 410,05c per lb. and sheep at 33 (04c, Hogs firm at 41,042c for choice packers.

PROVISIONS.-Meats in fair demand and firm. Long clear bacon 75c@8c, bellies and backs 101c@11c, and rolls 81c per lb. Lard 91/0 101c and smoked hams 11c. American mess pork \$14.25/0\$1450 and Canadian short cut \$16, Potatoes 33c/@35c per bag on track. Beans inlots \$1/0\$1.10 per bushel. Hops 18 @210.

Woor,-Trade quiet, fleece 17c/@18c and clothing 20c@21c. Pulled supers 22c and extras 26c/@26]c.

10.07

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Th is th so fa last ed. All the travellers in this line, as well as those in dry goods generally are in this week. Reports of other branches of trade are fairly satisfactory. Prices of the leading staples are firm. Money is easy at 41 per cent on call. Prime commorcial paper is unchanged at 6/07 per cent. Sterling exchange is rather easier in sympathy with New York. Stocks are more active, and nearly all sh w advances, particularly bank and miscellancous shares, Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :---

	_				
Banks.	Bid Mar 3.	Bid Feb 25.	Logn Cos.	Bid Mar S.	
Montreal Ontario Toronto Merohants Commerce. Imperial Dominion . Standard Hamilton .	221 112 228 150 135 191 265 171 176	112 228 149 134 188 264 171	Can Por Can. Landed Bid. and Loan. Dom. Savings Froshold Lon. & Canadian Union Wostern Can	200 132 1114 93 124 139 1284 134 134 171	200 132 111 93 124 139 130 134 171

BUTTHE,-This market is quiet, with moderate receipts and prices steady. Tub sells at

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, MAR 3, 1852.

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	MONINAL WHOLEBALL FRICES OURRENT, THURSDAL, MAN 5, 1002,							
Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Bests and Shees. Brogans Cobsurg Bplit Balmorals	••••• 0 95 1	10 085 898 15 085 100	Youths. \$6 70 \$0 80 0 75 0 80 8 75 0 80 8 75 0 80 8 75 0 80	Roast chicken, 1-Ib ting Roast turkey, 1-Ib ting	\$ c. \$ c. 1 30 9 40 2 30 2 40	Soda Ash. Soda Bicarb Sal Boda Concentrated	13730 2150	
Buff Calf Spfit boots	1 25 1 2 00 3 1 25 1 1 25 1 1 35 2 1 35 2 1 35 2 1 35 2 1 35 2 1 35 2 1 36 2 1 60 2 1 80 3 1 80 3 1 0 35	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8.0 1 00 0 90 1 1.5 0 00 0 0.0 0 90 1 1.5 0 00 0 0.0 0 90 1 1.5 0 00 0 0.0 0 95 1 1.5 1 10 1 40 0 00 0 0.00 0 00 0 0.00 0 00 0 0.00 0 00 0 0.00 0 00 0 0.00 0 00 0 0.00	Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gom 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 3 do 3 strings. No. 4 do 3 strings. No. 4 do 3 strings. No. 1 do 3 strings. No. 2 do 3 strings. No. 3 do 3 strings.	8 60 0 00 9 95 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 15 0 00 3 00 0 00 2 60 0 00 2 5 0 00	Dyestuffs. Archil, con. Cutch. Ex. Logwood. Chips Indigo (Bengal). Madras. Gambier. Madras. Sumac.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 1 & 90 & 2 & 25 \\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 70 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 06 & 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 15 \end{array}$	
Piggid. Bolit Batts Bolit Balmorals Kip " Buff " Pebbled "	····· 100 1	0 070 080 0 075 090 5 080 090	Childs. 0 40 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65	O. K. 2 strings basewood handle Drugs & Chemicals	185 000 150 000	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. Srench Shore, No, 1 Sea Trout half bris Cape Breton fierrings	4 50 0 66	
Machine Seend. Poppled Button	11111 I DV 3	N TOUTIO	0 50 0 70 0 50 0 70 0 80 1 35 0 90 1 35 1 40 1 75	Aoid Carbolic Cryst Medi Alcos, Cape Boraz, ztis Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref Am. Ref	018 016 175 200 009 011 038 042	Cape Breton Herrings Mackerel, No 1, kits dreen Cod, Larre Draft		
Lobsters, new	Peas, h Boston Corned E Corned G Corned "	e of Article. ar., 2-lb tins paked beans, p d sof, 1-lb 4-lbs 6-lbs 14-lbs	1 65 0 00 1 65 0 00 2 70 2 80 5 25 5 85	Citric Acid. Copperas, per 100 lbs Creasan Tartar. Epsom Salts dycotine. Gum Arabic per lb Trag Morphis Opium	0 6 065 0 80 1 00 0 80 0 35 1 50 1 75 0 164 0 23 0 55 1 25 0 40 0 85 1 40 1 80 3 75 4 80	Salmon No. 1 bris Salmon, No. 1 (tieroes). Salmon, No. 1 (tieroes). Salmon, No. 1 (tieroes). Salmon, No. 1 (tieroes). Salmon No. 1 bris Salmon No. 1 (tieroes). Salmon No. 1 (tieroe	13 00 0 00 13 00 0 00 121 00 0 00 18 00 0 00 18 00 0 00 111 00 0 00	
Orstars, 1-1b tins, per dos. 200 (00 Lunch I 45 Imm. Br 10 Eng. Br 25 Soups.'' 00 Hoegg' 00 "' 50 "' 40 Daviled	ags 1-lb. perdo; 2-lbs. awn, 2-lbs. -lbs. Boston Boans,d Seof, 1-lb, perdo 2-lb, 4-lb. G-lb. Tong c. 1 b	1. 3 25 0 00 5 60 5 75 2 25 0 09 0 00 1 70	Oʻzaliq Acid Phosphorus Potasi Biohromate Potasi Iodide Quinine Strychnine Tartario Acid Tin Crystals	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 12 \\ 0 \ 75 \ 0 \ 80 \\ 0 \ 11 \ 0 \ 11 \ 0 \ 14 \\ 8 \ 60 \ 8 \ 76 \\ 0 \ 80 \ 0 \ 45 \\ 0 \ 90 \ 1 \ 60 \\ 1 \ 60 \\ 0 \ 44 \ 0 \ 48 \\ 0 \ 20 \ 0 \ 25 \\ \end{array}$	Patent, winter Patent, spring Straight roller Superfine Superfine Bags Extra. Give Strong Babase	440 550 470 480 440 450 400 410 000 000 000 000	
Gradges, 2 lb, ber dos 0 90 Gradges, 2-lb tins p ds 1 25 Corn, per dos 1 00 do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth None.	10 Turkey Ox Ton: Finnan	i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-lb, i-	200 000 200 000 600 000	Blue Vitriol Brimstone Caustic Soda 60	1456 5 50	Strong Bakers [Seconds Oatmeal, standard bas Oatmeal, granulated, ba Rolled	210 220	

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



SOUTH WINDHAM, CONN.

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PAPER MACHINERY

-CONSISTING OF-

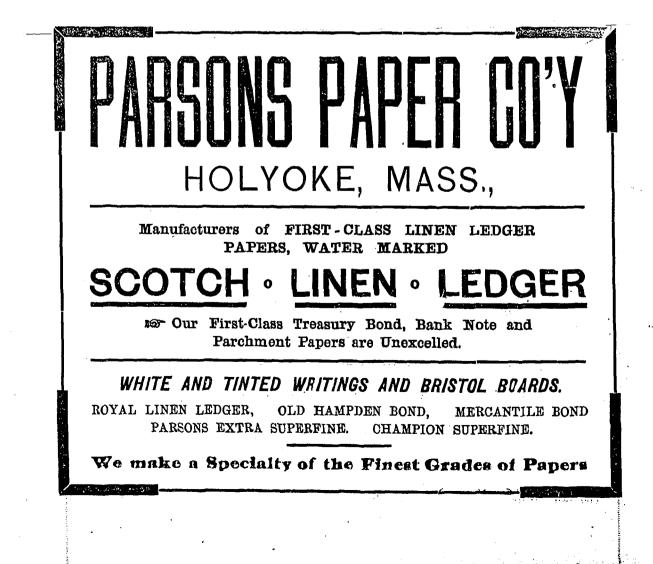
Fourdrinier and Cylinder Machines, Washing and Beating Engines, Air-Drying Machinery for Drying Sized Papers.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of the Jordan Patent Beating Engine, which has no rival for clearing the stock for fine papers. Chilled Iron and Paper Roll Super Calenders, Plate Calenders, Chilled Stack Calenders, Rag Outters, Hand and Power Cutting Presses and Stop Cutters; the Hatch Patent Stop Cutter, the only cutter that can be regulated to cut between water marks of writing paper. Screens, brass and nickel plated, the latter warranted to wear twice as long as brass. Bed Plates, Roll Bars, Fan and Plunger Pumps.

Also Gun Metal Covered Rolls, for Size and Press Rolls; Stevenson Water Wheels. Shafting and Mill Gearing generally.

	MONTH	HAL WHOLESAL	B PRIO	es ou r ntTh	URSDAY,	MAR. 3 1892.	
Name of Article	Wholesalo.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products.	\$ a. \$ a.	Grocerios.	\$ 0. \$ 0.	Sultanasper lb.	\$ 0. \$ 0. 0 081 0 11 0 00 0 00	Lauenby's Pickles : Imp'l Hf-Pintsper dos	\$ 0. \$ 0.
Morrisb ig and B Townships Gususs. Finest Fallmakes Fine Stock	0 18 0 19 0 18 0 29 0 11 0 12	7rs (HfGhest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. lb "good med. to fine "inest fancy Y. Hyson, com. to gd "fine to finest, lb	0 171 0 25	Currants, Provincial- Prunes (French)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Imp'l Hi-Fintsper dos Imp'l Pints Condensed Milk, per case, 4 dos. I-lb. cases Cond'ed Coffee-Mocha V Jaya, per cs. 2 dos. I-lb os Condensed Coffee - Jaya,	5 75 6 00 0 00
Finest 1889 "	019020 014015 000000 015021 015021	Pinhead" "Pinhead" Pingsuey mad, to gd" "fine to finest."	0 83 0 85 0 471 0 55 0 30 0 2 0 17 0 18 0 25 0 821 0 15 0 19	Almonds, paper shell Walnuts	0 121 0 134 0 00 0 20 0 14 0 144 0 121 0 1 4 0 18 0 134 0 25 0 0	Condensed Coffee-Jamai- condensed Coffee-Jamai- ca, per cs. 2 dos. 1-1b. cs.	000 000
1888	0 00 0 00 0 08 0 10 0 09 0 10 0 00 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 10 0 11	Congou, common	0 40 0 60 0 121 0 15 0 23 0 25 0 25 0 27 0 37 0 45 0 15 0 16	Jamaica Ginger, Bl.	0 061 0 07j	Can. Laundry. Silver Gloss. Benson's Prep Corn Can. Prep. Corn Visc.ew: Imp. Triple, 1 bri	0 06 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 26 0 00 0 41 0 00
Pork Ca. s. c. per hbl Western do Mess Lard per lb Common Refined Sumps :	16 50 17 60 17 60 17 25 16 10 16 50 0 084 0 09 0 071 0 68	med, to good" "fine to choice." "Dast Coffeee, Mocha (green)" Add 4c to 5 for reasting Java	0 071 0 081	Mustard, 4 lb. per jar, Eng 1 lb. 4 lb. jars. Cans.	0 071 0 0× 0 09 0 12 0 16 0 21 0 72 0 7(0 23 0 251	W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. X. Pure Malt. Cider X.	0 27 0 00
Clover, red, per 1(0 lbs Alsike, per lb Timothy, (Can'n) per bab Flax 56 Potatoes, per bag Honey, in comb	0 14 0 16 1 90 2 01 1 60 1 70 1 29 1 25 0 10 0 60 0 11 0 15	Maracalbo Jamaica Rio. Plantation Coylon Chicory Sugars :- Bx Ground, in bris. in bys.	0 18 0 21 0 18 0 21 0 60 0 60 0 11 0 13	Rice, Common	8 50 8 75 4 50 5 25	Seage : Best Laundry Common Masckes : Telephone Parlor Telegraph Star	1420 000
strained Beeswax Brang-Med. hand picked Medium White	0 07 0 09 0 00 0 00 1 50 6 00 1 40 6 60	Powdered, in bris Paris Lumps, in bris in bris balf bris in 10 ^{-1b} . brs 50-1b. brs Ex Granulated, bris	0 041 0 00 9 05 0 00 0 051 0 00 0 05 0 00	Vermicelli: Canadian	0 061 0 061 1 05 1 10 1 60 0 00 2 10 0 00 0 06 0 07 0 06 0 07	Hardware.	023 023
Grain.		Syrne, per Ib	0 031 0 041		0 16 0 17	Copper : Ingot	none 0 25 0 27 0 131 15 0 181 0 19
Northern, No. 1,	97 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 04 0 00	Molasnes, (Barbados) im's New Orleans Doisus Cuba. Buasa Powder-		Dalley's Extracts : Fine Gold, No. 8, per dog- 1. 1: os	075 000	Heavy Sheets	1
Osts Barley, malting food Pens, per 66 lbs Rye.	0 60 0 63	Case 1, 3 dx. 5 os. ting 3,1 14 Frwit : Loose Muscatel	2 25 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 15 2 20	Fine Gold, No. 8, per dog. 1. li os 2. 2 og 3. 3 oz Silver Star Starz Parts : I gross cases per gross	2 00 0 00 9 00 0 00	Cut nails	2 25 0 00 2 35 0 00
Corn, in bond	0 00 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Black Basket	0 00 0 00 2 50 2 64 4 25 7 50	f gross dases per gross Blacking : Spanish, No. 3 10	4 50 9 00 9:08 0 00	spikes Hot cut. 40d per 100 1b	10 65 6 00

Retailers will size bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. *Norm.-Refiners prices to the wholesale trade ; jobbers would have to pay to additional.



1

	MONTR	BAL WHOLESAL	S PRIO	ES OURBENTTH	UBSDAY,	MAR. 3, 1892	<u> </u>
Name of Article.	Wholesale		Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardwaro-Constantiated 20d, 16d and 12d 4 20d, 16d and 12d 4 3d and 9d 4 4 to 5d 5d and 7d 4 to 5d 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	0 25 0 00 0 40 0 00 0 60 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 90 0 00 0 90 0 00 1 50 0 00 0 90 0 00 1 50 0 00	Terms, 4 months, or 8 pc or 30 days soild S Cell Chains-1 Cell Chains-1 -16 Gaipanized Iren : Morewood & Heathfeld. Queen's Head, or equal Compon	7 00 7 50 9 50 10 50 0 64 0 00 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 00 0 66 0 00 0 66 0 06 0 05 0 04 0 05	Zine: Shoet Scrap from-Chairs Machinery Scrap. Wrot iren From FF F Barbed wire, per lh'Gal Fencingwire, No. 8 No. 9 No. 9 No. 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow. per ft.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 22 & 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 76 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 1$
Casing and box, flooring shock, and tobacoo boz nails 12d to 50dper 100 lb 10d 6d and 7d 4d to 5d # 8d Finishing nails 8 9 10 box 10 lb	a 0 0 0 0 a 0 50 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Pig Ires : Siemons No. 1 Coltness	11 60 22 0.0 22 60 6 00 22 60 6 00 22 60 0 00 23 00 0 00 23 00 0 00 23 00 0 00 23 00 0 00 23 00 0 00 21 00 0 00 21 00 0 00 23 00 0 00 23 00 0 00 25 00 0 00 25 00 0 00 25 00 0 00 2 00 2 25 3 50 3 76 2 60 3 76	Buckthorn Wire Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lb: "No. 2 Tanners pay \$1.00 more Green de aven and input	0 00 0 06 0 00 5 (0 0 00 4 (0 0 00 3 00 4 75 0 00	Pebble Grain Glove Grain B. Calf Buff Russetts, Light Russetts, Heavy " No.2 Imt. Fr. Calf English Cak Dongola, extra " No.1 " ordinary	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2 to 21 "	1 25 0 00	Boiler Plates Boiler & Lowmoor. Hoops and Bands Camada Platss : Good Wrands Frem Wire : 0 to 7 p 100 lbs Wro': fron pipe. ; to 2 in 62 p.c., over 2 in .60 p.c Steel, cast per lb Boring, 100 lb Thre lb	2 10 2 06 2 40 0 00 2 75 2 85 2 60 0 00 0 11 0 12 3 75 0 00 0 11 0 12 3 75 0 00 0 2 75 0 00 0 00 2 80	Dry No'r West Shoenskins Clips Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, eac City Tallow, refined rough	- 0 80 0 00 - 0 00 0 0 00 0 10 0 0 0 0 - 0 05 0 00 - 2 75 9 00 - 2 00 2 25 - 5 00 5 50	[Distributing Prices] [Cod Oil, Newfoundland	. 0 00 0 25 . 0 00 0 26 . 0 00 0 47 . 0 00 0 47 . 0 00 0 47 . 0 0 0 57 0 00 . 0 57 0 00 . 0 59 0 00 1. 0 59 0 00
Clinch nails- 3 inchpor 100 lk 24 and 24 ···· ·· 4 and 14 ···· ·· 14 and 15 ···· ·· 15 ···· ·· 8 harp and flat press? dn'15 8 inchpor 100 lk 24 and 22 ···· ·· 14 and 12 ···· ·· 9 and 24 ···· ·· 9 and 24 ···· ·· 14 ···· ·· 15 ···· ·· 16 ···· ·· 16 ···· ·· 16 ···· ·· 17 ···· ·· 18 ···· ·· 18 ···· ·· 19 ····· 19 ···· ·· 19 ···· ·· 19 ···· ·· 19 ···· ·· 10 ···· ·· 10 ····· 10 ···· 10 ····· 10 ····· 10 ····· 11 ······ 11 ······ 12 ······ 14 ······ 14 ······ 14 ········ 14 ······· 14 ········· 14 ········ 14 ··········· 14 ············· 14 ····································		Tim Plate : IO Coharcoal IO Charcoal IX " DO " DX To the second	3 60 3 75 4 25 4 50 Usual Trade Extras. 7 7 7 8 25 10 00 11 00 4 75 5 55	Leather. No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 " No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 3 " Sole and a sole a so	0 13 0 15 0 19 0 20 0 15 0 16 0 13 0 14 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Do Gaspo- S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nfd Castor Oil Lard Oil, Extra No.1 No.1 No.1 Machinery Extra, qt., p oa " pts do	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & 0 & 42 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 &$

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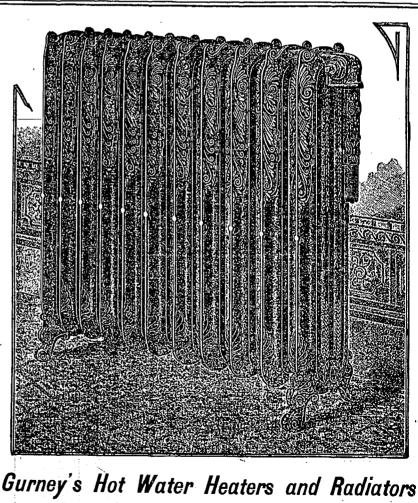
O. F. SISE, - GRO. W. MOSS, O. P. SOLATER, President Vice-President. Sec.-Treasurer

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Coal Oil: \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	00 0 10 00 0 20 00 0 20 00 0 20 00 0 20 00 0 20 00 0 20 20 20 20	'and'n Min'i, 5 shds, pr 100 No. 1 Furnit'e Vrn'h, pr si Extra Brown Japan Black Orange Shellac, No. 1 Pure	0 55 E77	Perter-Guinness & Sons Dublin Stoutqts 	2 50 2 55 1 62 1 673	Scotch Whithites- Machie's R. O. Special Sheriffs	8 C0 8 36 3 90 4 00
Broken lots	00 0 10 00 0 20 00 0 20 00 0 20 00 0 20 00 0 20 00 0 20 20 20 20	Brown Japan. Black Jrange Shellac, No. 1 Puro Salt.	0 65 0 60 0 65 0 75 0 55 87 0 56 87 1-75 1-90 200	Alo-Basa's	2 50 2 55 1 62 1 67 1 2 40 2 45	Scotch Whishies- Machie's R. O. Special Islay Blend Sheriffs	\$ ^; 8 c, 10 00 10 50 8 C0 8 26 8 90 4 00
United inches, 00 to 25 United inches 26 " 40 41 " 50 8 16 1 60 1 8 40	35 <u>19</u>	Livernool per her Flemins		Alcohol	3 85 4 00	Glenfalloch, Highl'd. gal	3 40 3 M
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Portiand Connent, brl	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 2. No. 4. Bright Chewing. Smoking. Smoking. 6s Solace. Izs Wyrtle Navy Can. Chewing. "Smoking. Plug "Smoking. Plug "Smoking. Plug "Smoking. Plug "Extra Super. Black "Extra Super. North West. 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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 485 Insurance Insurance FEDERAL BRITISH AMERICA THE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ASSURANCE CO. HEAD OFFICE. -HAMILTON, ONT. FIRE AND MARINE. - - **\$**700,000 Buarantee Capital, Government Deposit, -Incorporated 1855. Writes Liberal Policies without Burdensome Conditions. HEAD OFFICE. . . TORONTO. Cash Capital and Assets, \$1,133,666.52. On the Ordinary Level Fremium Plans, the POPULAR ECARD OF DIRECTORS: HOMANS' PLAN and the most perfect Endowment JOHN MORISON, Governor, JOHN LEYS, Deputy Governor. Bond now before the public. John Y. Reid. G. M. Kinghorn (Mentreal). Hon. Wm. Cavley. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Thos. Long. Dr. H. Robertson, George E. Smith. T. H. SCHNEIDER, General Agent, Montreal. DAVID DEXTER. A. Myers. Managing Director. THE WORTH KNOWING ROYAL CANADIAN " It is the safest and fairest Policy I have ever seen," FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. was the remark made by a prominent representative DUNCAN MOINTYRE, Esq. President. of one of the largest and best American Life Insurance Vice-President. Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU. Companies when he had carefully examined the ordinary Life Policy of The Temperance Head Office, 157 St. James St., MONTREAL. and Ceneral Life Assurance Co. Oapital, . . \$500,000 This is the only policy offered to the Canadian public that can neither lapse nor expire, as to its paid-up value, till death ensues, after three annual premiums have been paid on it. Assets, -745,000 Income, 1888, - -- -_ 625.000 HEAD OFFICE, 22 to 28 King St. West, TORONTO HON. G. W. BOSS, LL.D., President, HARRY OUTT, Scoretary. ABOH. NICOLL, Marine Underwriter. G. H. MCHENRY, Manager. HON. S. H. BLAKE, Q. C., ROBT. MOLDAN ESQ., - - } Vice-Presidente. M. J. E. DROLET. Agent for City and District of Montreal. E. SUTHERLAND, - Manager Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited. THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO. Waterloo, Ont. SHIPPING TAGS Subscribed Capital -Paid up in Cash -\$252,600 63,150 50,000 Having all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of Covt. Deposit SHIPPING TAGS, we would call the attention of Mer-JAMES TROW, M.P., President. P. H. SIMS, E5Q., Vice-President. ogants and Manufacturers to our exceptionally LOW THOMAS HILLIARD, Esq., Managing Director. PRICES in this line at the Journal of Commerce. ISTABLISHED 1864. The WATERLOO MUTUAL IMPERIAL CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Insurance Company, Limited Established in 1867, Head Office, Waterloo, Ont. Insurance Company Tatal Assets, Jan. 81, '92, \$308,279.00 FIRE. OF CANADA. CHARLES HENDRY, ESq., President; GRONGE RAM-DALL, Esq., Vice-President. C. M. Taylor, Esq., Socretary; John Killer, Esq., Inspector. FIRE. Established at London in (803. ACCIDENT. Subscribed Capital, - - - £1,200,000 Cash Assets, more than - - - £1,600,000 107 St. James Street. MERCANTILE HEAD OFFICE-The Company's Building, E. D. LACY, Resident Manager for Canada. FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y. 181 St. James St., MONTREAL DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS: WATERLOO, Out. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS: HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, P. G., Q. C., - PRESIDENT ANDREW ALLAN, VICE-PRESIDENT. C. D. Proctor, A. Desjardins, M.P. Arthur Prevont J. O. Gravel, H. Montagu Allan. E. P. HEATON, WM. SMITH, Gen. Mag, Sec.-Treas, HURON & MIDDLESEX Government Deposit...... 20,100.00 Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid. Mutual Fire Insurance Company. I. E. BOWMAN, Esq., President ; P. H. SINS, Esq. Secretary ; J. B. COOK, Esq., Inspector. HEAD OFFICE-LONDON. ONL. This Company does a general Fire Insurance business. Rates charged according to hazard. Business done exclusively on the Premium Note LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE Busines System. INSURANCE COMPANY. ASSURANCE COMPANY. R. S. MURRAY, Esq., D. M. CAMERON, M.P. LIFE and FIRE. Invested Funde, - - \$40,833,724 Funds invested in Canada, over - 1,000,000 Hoad Office, TORONTO. JOHN STEPHENSON,-MAN. & Sec-Treat Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this Company. Cuarantee Fund, - - - - **5**300,000 Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts. Deposit with Government, 50,000

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at the various factories presently occupied and mainly by the same staff.

Mr. Robert Munro, hitherto resident partner of FERGUSSON, ALEXANDER & Co., undertakes the active management of the Company as Managing Director, and will be assisted by the leading officers of the other Companies.

We feel confident that the arrangements made will ensure thorough efficiency in the Company's operations. We also venture to point out to the trade that the combined management of the three firms, while it ensures economy, also affords some guarantee that the excellence of the goods hitherto manufactured by the firms separately, will be not only maintained, but, where possible, improved.

The range of manufactures will be widened, and will include the preparation of such raw materials as have hitherto been imported in a prepared state.

A special department will be opened for the manufacture and supply of Var-nishes of the highest class.

We have acquired not only the goodwill and all the rights and privileges of the three Companies, but also the brands, labels and formulæ, so that the trade will suffer no inconvenience from change of names or labels, which will be continued as at present.

Every possible economy consistent with efficiency is being introduced, so as to enable us, while attaining the highest possible standard of quality, to supply our manufactures at the most favorable prices.

Prompt fulfillment of orders will be a prominent feature of the Company, and with this view. a fully assorted stock of each brand of goods will be carried, both at Toronto and Montreal.

We beg to refer to our list of specialties, and while assuring the trade of our best services, we venture to anticipate their continued support.

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, Ltd.