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THE

The Chartered Banks	
BANK OF MONTREAL.	7
ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.	
Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,000	
Rest 6,000,000	P
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL	R
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
Hon Sir D A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., - President,	
Hon. Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President. Hon. GRO. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. Ed, B. Greenshields, Esq.	
Gilbert Scott, Esq. Ed, B. Greenshields, Esq.	J.
A. T. Peterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hon, J. J. C. Abbott.	Jo
R. B. Angus, Esq.	랖
I S CLOUSTON General Manager.	Ŕ
A. Machider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches.	
A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. R. Y. Hebden, A. B. Buchanan, Asst, Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Branches	He
Reanches in Canada:	
MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. "West End Branch, Gatherine St.	i i
West End Brance, Galactille St.	
Belleville, "Kingston, "Regina, Ass'n.	I I
Brantford, " Lindsay, " Sarnia, Ont.	Bi Pa
Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, Que, Belleville, "Kingston, "Regina, Ass"n. Brantford, "Lindsay, "Sarnia, Ont. Brockville, "Londoa, "Stratford, Ont. Calgary, N.W.T. Moneton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Cingary, N.W.T. Moneton, N.B. St. John, N.B.	
Calgary, N.W. 1. Moncton, N.B. St. John, Mary, Ont. Chatham, N.B. New Westmins- St. Mary, Ont.	To
Chatham Ont. ter. B.C. Toronto,	
Computed Ont. Ottawa, Unit. Vancouver, D.C.	Ι.
Goderich, " Perin, Wellessburg Ont	1 fie
Guelph, Peterboro, Ont. Wanaceburg, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Picton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.	шо
IN GREAT BRITAIN :	I ∆i
Manuscel on Abchurch 1906, K.C.	
Committee-Robert Gillespie, Lsq., Feler Rou-	ar
path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager.	er
IN THE UNITED STATES :	N
New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E.	of
M. Shadbolt, Asst. Manager.	la M
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN :	Ā
The Bank of England.	B
The Union Bank of London.	00
the Bank of Liverbook	
Scotland-The British Linen Company and Branches.	a
DANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.	7
N VerkThe Bank of New York, N.B.A.	T
	1
Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo.	P

Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia.

The Bank of Toronto DIVIDEND No. 70.

DIVIDEND NO. 70. Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the paid-up capital of th Bank, has this day been declared, and that th same will be payable at the Bank and it branches on and after MONDAY, the 1s DAY of JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from th 18th to the 30th day of May, both days in

18th to the 30th day of May, both days i cluded.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING the stockholders will be feld at the bankin house of the institution on Wednesday, th 17th day of June noxt, the chair to be take at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, Cashier.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, April 22, 1891.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq. - Pretident. WILLIAM WITHALL Esq. - Vice-President. Gorge R. Renfrow, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cathler. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, O. Agents in New York-Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

CO. Agenis in Longon-ine Bank of Scotland. BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000. Dirkeronge-W. Weir, Pros.; W. Straohan, Vice-Pres.; O. Roucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Woir. Ubaide Garand, Cashior. Branch at Borthier, - - A. Garicoy, Manager. Branch at Louiteville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at Louiteville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at Louiteville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at Lostieville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at Sto. Therese, - M. L. J. Lacasse, " Branch at Sto. Therese, - M. Beisvert, " Branch at Sto. Therese, I Beisvert, " Branch at Sto. Therese, I Beisvert, " Branch at P. St. Charles (city), W. J.E. Wall, " Branch at P. St. Charles (city), W. J.E. Wall, " Branch at Nove Yerk: 'ho N-tional Bank of the Republic. Lenden-Bank of Montreal. Paris-La Societe Genarale.

1: 4 2 1 1 .		
CA	NADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM	1ERCE.
_	The Chartered Sanks.	The Chartered
00	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, SI,000,000 Stg.	
00	Reserve Fund, £165,000 "	THE
ut. at. i.	London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O OUET OF DIERCTORS : J. H. Brodie. Ed. Arthur Hoare. John James Cater. H. J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kingaford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Giyn. George D. Whatman. Secretary, A. G. Wallis.	Merchants Bank Notice is hereby given the Three and One-Half per cen
CS	Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.	half-year, being at the rate of annum upon the Paid-Up (
	E. STANGER, Impector. Branches in Canadas: London Kingston Fredericton, N. B. Brantford Ottawa Halifax, N. S. Paris Montreal Viotoria, B.O. Hamilton Quebec Vancouver, B.O. Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.	this Institution has been do the same will be payable House in this city, on and the 1st JUNE next. The Transfer Books will b
•	Agents in the United States ; NEW YORK - H. Stikeman and F. Brown-	18th to the 30th May, both
nt,	field, Agents. BAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh,	The Annual General Meet holders will be held at the
:d-	Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messrs, Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-	day, the 17th day of June will be taken at Twelve o'clo
St. E.	and Messrs. (styn & Oo. Forsign AgeNrs-Liverpool-Bank of Liv- erpool. Anstralia-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 Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Orcelit Lyonnais.	By order of the I G. HAGU Montreal, 21st April, 1891.
cs.	THE MOLSONS BANK: Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICIAL MORTERAL Paid-up Capital	
_	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	LA BANQUE DU
).	JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President. R. W. SHEFHERD, Vice-President. S. H. Ewing. W. M. RAIDSAY, Henry Archbald. Sand, Finley, Sir D. L. Macpherson, K. C. M. G. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager.	Capital Paid-Up, - Reserve,
of	A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector. BRANCHES:	Board of Direc
ar, ER	Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Hyacinthe, Q. Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Out.	JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., GRONGE BRUSH, ESQ.,
he	Calgary, Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Clinton, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Trenton, Ont.	M. BRANCHAUD, ESQ. WM. I CHS. LACAILLE, 240. ALPH
he its ist	Exeter, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. West Toronto Jc. London, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Winaipeg, Man, Mcaford, Ont. Woodstock, Ont.	A. PRÉVOST, E J. S. BOUSQUET,
the	AGENTS IN UANADA. Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-	WM. RICHER, ARTHUR GAGNON, :
in-	ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-	Branches :
of ing the	ada and Can, Bank of Commerce. New Brussewich-Bank of New Brunswick. New Scotta-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Island-Merchanta Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank.	St. Catherine St. East-Albert F. Quebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuM "St. Roch, Nap, Lavois, Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panne St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, M. St. Rémi, "C. Bédard, St. Rémi, L. A. Thérer,
00	British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia, Manitoba-Imperial Bank of Canada, Newfoundland - Commercial Bank of Newfound- land, St. John's.	Coaticook, P Q., Mr. J. B. Gend
•	In EUBOPE. London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverysel-The Bank of Liverpool, Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, I.d. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnals, Antoric Reichter-La Banue d'Auvers	Agents in Can. Ontario-Molsons Bank and Brar New Brunswick-Bank of Montr. Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scot Prince Edward Island-Merchan Agents in United
-	Antwerf, Belginm-La Banque d'Anvers UNITED STATEM	New York-National Bank of the

UNITED STATES,

UNITED STATES, New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-The State Na-tional Bank, Portland-Casco National Bank, Chica-ge-First National Bank. Closeland - Commercial National Bank. San Francisco-Bank of British Col-umbia. Detroit-Commercial National Bank, Buff-aite-Third National Bank. Milwashter-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Toltdo-Second National Bank. Hens, Montane-First National Bank. Butte, Montana-First National Bank. Fort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of axchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the World.

world

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHNS, NFL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 18:8.

H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms.

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

of Canada.

that a dividend of at, for the current of 7 per cent. per Capital Stock of leclared, and that at its Banking after MONDAY,

be closed from the days inclusive.

ting of the Share-Bank on Wednesnext. The chair lock noon.

Board.

UE.

General Manager



\$1,200,000 - 425,000

MONTREAL.

clors :

- - President - Vice-President FRANCIS, ESO. I. LECLAIRE.

Esq.

- Cashier. Assistant Cashier Inspector

Cournier, Manager. Moulin, Manager.

eton, Manager. Manager.

rge, Manager, dreau, Mgr.

ada:

nches, real.

tia. nts Bank of Halifax, d States:

New York-National Bank of the Republic. Boston-The Maverick National Bank.

Foreign Agenia: England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, Articleters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world.

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Banks.

The Chartered Banks

THE CANADIAN of Commerce. Bank

DIVIDEND No. 48.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bauk and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the 1st DAY of JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders of the Bank will be held at the bank-ing House, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board, B. E. WALKER,

General Manager.

Toronto, April 21, 1891.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000

Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000 DERICTORS: JAS. AUSTIN, - - President. HON. FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronito. Agencie: --Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Asther: Dundas St., cor. Queen ; Spadina Ave., No. 366 ; Sherbourne 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, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashler.

BANK OF OTTAWA,
OTTAWA.
Capital (all paid-up) \$1,000,000
Rest, 425,000
JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., - President. CHARLES MAGKE, Esq., - Vice-President. DIBNOTORS :
R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex. Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN. Cashier.
GEO BURN Cashier

GEO. BURN, Cashier. Branches-Araption, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicage, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. \$200,000 Capital,

Reserve, F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, • • · President. • Cashier,

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

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

Capital Perio, p., . . . \$110,100 Reserve Fund, 160,000 DIRECTORS :--F.X. ST. CHARLES, Pres. R. BICKERDIKE, Vice-Pres. Chs. Chaput. J. D. Rolland, J. A. Vallancourt, M. J. A. FRENDERGAST, - - Manager, C. A. GIROUX, - - Assistant Manager, A. W. BLOUIN, - - Inspector, MEAD OFFICE MONTURAL.

A. W. BLOUN, - - Asistant Manager, A. W. BLOUN, - - Inspector. HBAD OFFICE, MONTHEAL. BRANCHES, Three Rivers, H. N. Boiro, Manager, Jolietto-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-A. A. La-rocque, Manager, Valleyfield-S. Fortier, Manager. East End Abattoirs Vaukleek Hill, Ont.-Wm, Fer-guson, Mgr. Sav. Dept, at Head Office and Branches. CORRESPONDENTS, London, England-The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited). Paris, Franco-Credit Lyonnais. New York-The National Park Bank. Boston-The Maverick National Bank, Chicago- National Live Stock Bank, Collocitons made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Lotters of credit issued available is all parts of the world.

The Chartered Sanks.

BANK OF HAMILTON. DIVIDEND No. 37, Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half year upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after

Monday, the ist day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 30th May next, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the share-holders for the election of directors, etc., for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 15th day of June next. Chain to be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

J. TURNBULL, Cashier. Hamilton, April 22, 1891.

THE ONTABIO BANK. DIVIDEND No. 67. Notice is hereby given, that a dividend of three and one half per cent for the current half-year, (being at the rate of seven per cent per annum) has been declared upon the capi-tal stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after

on and atter Monday, the ist day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Banking House, in this city, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next. The Ohair will be taken at 12 o'clock next. The Ohair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board. C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1891.

UNION BANK of CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 49

DIVIDEND MO. 49 Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the ourrent half-year upon the paid up capital stock of this Iostitution has been de-olared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the Second day of July next. The Transfor Books will be closed from the 16th to the 80th of June, both days inclusive, The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in this city, on Monday, the 13th July. The Chair to be taken at Noon. By order of the Board, Quebeo, May 20th, 1891. Cashier.

Quebec, May 26th, 1891.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK

OF MANITOBA, Authorized Capital, -\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS, DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President,

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

MERCHANTS BANK

OF HALIFAX. Caoltal Pald-Up, Reserve Fund, \$1,100,000 \$375,000

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

Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller. Head Office, Halliax, N.S., D. H. Buller. Head Office, Halliax, N.S., D. H. Buncan, Cashler. Monthead Strand, Cor. N. Dame, Cashler. Methods, Cor. N. Dame, Seigneur Sts. AGENCIES: Antigonish, N. S. Maitland (Hants Co.], Bathurst, N. B. Maitland (Hants Co.], Bathurst, N. S. Motoon, N.B. Bridgewater, N. S. Motoon, N.B. Obrohester. N. B. Picton, N.B. Port Hawkesbury, C.B. Ringston [Kent Co.], Summerside. P.E.I. N.B. Lunenburg, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Woynouth, N.S. Modstook. N.B. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. New York, Chase National Bank. New foundiand, Union Bank of Newfoundiand. London, Exchance National Bank. Newfoundiand, Union Bank of Newfoundiand. London Bank of Newfoundiand. London Bank of Sotiland and Imperial Bank [limited]. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at cur-rent rates.

The Chartered Banks.

The STANDARD BANK of CANADA Dividend No. 31.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after the 1st DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 17th June next, the chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

J. L. BRODIE, Cashier. Toronto, 23rd April, 1991.

Imperial Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 32. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent and a bonus of one per cent upon the capital stock has been declared for the cur-rent half year, and that the same will be pay-able at the Bank and its branches on and after

action at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the share-holders will be held at the Bank on Wednes-day, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier. Toronto, 23rd April, 1891.

Toronto, 23rd April, 1891.
Eastern Townships Bank.
Authorized Capital, \$1,600,000 Capital Paid-Up, 1,485,881 Reserve Fund, 500,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS R. W. HENEKER, President, Hon. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President,
Hon. G. G. STRVENS, 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 BranchesWaterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-
stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, 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.
THE WESTERN BANK
OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, 500,000 Oapital Paid-up, 380,000 Reserve, 75,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Capital Paid-up, 350,000
Reserve, 75,000
IOHN COWAN, Esg., President.
REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
BOARD OF DIRBOTORS; JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, KEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert Mcintosh, M.D. Thomas Patterson, Esq. Th McMutan, and Caphier
T. H. McMillan, Cashier.
T. H. MCMILLAN, - Cashier. Brasschez :- Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Port Perry, Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collecting relicited and promulty mede.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed.
Collections solicited and promptly made, Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-The
Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-The Royal Bank of Scotland.
LA BANQUE NATIONALE.
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up,
DIRECTORS :
A. GABOURY, Esq., President, FRS, KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President. Hon. J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDroit, Esq. K. W. Methot, Esg. A. Painchand, Esg.
Hon. J. Thibaudeau. T. LeDroit, Esq.
E. W. Méthot, Esq. A. Painchand, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq.

Louis Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier, BRANCHES :

Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa-P. 1. Barin, Manager. Sherbrooke- W. Gaboury, Acting Manager.

Manages. AGENTS England—National Bank of Scotland, London, France Messrs, Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of Paris Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf' dland. CANADA.—Frov. Ontario — The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal. Maaitoba —The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collectiose and returns made with utmost promptness. Correspondences respectfully solicits

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	HE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF
Loan Sociotios.	Oceanic Steamships.
THE CENTRAL CANA LOAN & SAVINGS CO. OF ONTAR	
HEAD_OFFICE, _ King St., - TOR	TONTO
Capital Paid-Up 800	1891— Summer Arrangements
Invested Funds,	,696 14 SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
Deposits received at current rates of in paid or compounded half yearly. Debentures issued in Currency or Ste psyshie in Canada or Great Britain.	bring,
Money Edvanced on Real Estate Mort and Municipal Debontures purchased.	gagos, Versels, Townsel, Comma
GEO. A. COX, F. G. COX, Mans President, E. R. WOOD, Sec	Iger. Acadian
THB Dominion Savings and Investi SOCIETY.	Buenos Ayrean
LONDON, ONTARIO	Corean
Subscribed Capital \$1,000 Paid-up, 932	401.62 Monthease 0.075 " Stirrat.
ROBERT REID. Collector of Customs, Pros THOMAS H. PURDOM, - Inspecting Din H. E NELLES, Managor.	Norwegian
THE HAMILTON	Nova Scotian
Provident and Loan Soci	Phcenician
Dividend No. 40. Notice is hereby given that a Divide	Frussian
Notice is heroby given that a Divide THIREE AND A HALF PEN CENT. upo Paid-up Capital Stock of the Society has be olared for the half-year ording 30th Juno and that the same will be payable at the Sos Banking House, Shamiltrn, Ontarie, on and	on the Sarmatian
Thursday, 2nd of July, 1891.	Liverpool, Londonderry,
The Transfor Books will be closed from th to the 20th June, 1891, both days inclusive. H. D. CAMERON, Transi	Frem Monireal.
Hamilton, May 22nd, 1891.	Polynesian 3 June. Sardinian 10 June. • Mongolian 17 June.
Railways.	Parisian
	Sa dinian
Intercolonial Railw	
1891. Summer Arrangement. Commencing 16th August, 1891.	1891 AS Steamers are despatched from A daylight on Wednesdays, Cabin, Interna Steerage passengers desiring to embark a
Through express passenger trains run daily (! excepted) as follows :	Sunday can do so [without extra charge] alter 8 of preceding evening. Stenmers sail from Quebec at 9 a.m. Thu
Loave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure St. Depot 8.00	Rates of Passage from Montreal of Cabin, to Londonderry or Liverpool, by
Leave Levis	Parisian \$60, \$70 and \$80 singles \$170 \$1
Rimouski	and \$115 return, according to accommodate ren, 2 to 12 years, half fare, under two year
Dalhousie 1.30 Bathurst #.35	London, Quebec and M
Newcastle	Steamsnip
Halifaz	of the 11 MayBrazilian s' clock 14 MayGrecian t with 28 JuneMonte Vidian
out change in 28 hours and 55 minutes. The trains to Halifax and St. John run thre their destination on Sundays.	And Intelligated instantice.
The trains of the Intercolonial Railway h Montreal and Halifax are lighted by electric heated by steam from the locomotive.	between lty and Glasgow, Quebec and M Service,
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time For tickets and all information in regard to pa fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., a	From From Steamship to (
G. W. BOBINSON,	14 MayBuenos Avrean
136] ST. JAMES STREET, MONTH D. POTTINGEB, Chief Superint	endent 4 June
Railway Office, Moucton, N.B., 16th March, 1	These steamers do not carry passengers
HOLDEN & BROOKE'S PATER	Through Bills Leiding
Exhaust Steam Inject	OPS Granted to Liverpool, London, Glasgow nental Ports, from all Railway Stations
Deliver feed water at 190° F. against any pressure, thus doing the work of a feed pur feed water heater combined, saving fu water, and feeding your belier for nothing.	boiler and United States, np and For Freight, Passage or other information of and any authorized agent of the line or to

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1891— Summer Arrangements —1891					
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IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS.					
Vessils. Tennage. Commanders. Acadian. 931 Capt. C. Mylluz. Acadian. 931 Capt. C. Mylluz. Assyrian. 3,870 "John Beatley. Austrian. 2,458 "Whyto. Buenos Ayrean. 4,000 "Whyto. Carthagonian. 2,458 "D. J. Jamos. Carthagonian. 2,406 "D. J. Jamos. Carthagonian. 2,906 "D. J. Jamos. Carthagonian. 2,906 "D. J. Jamos. Carthagonian. 2,728 "R. Carruthers. Circasian. 3,724 "R. Carruthers. Circasian. 3,438 "C. F. LoGaliais. Greelan. 3,438 "G. K. LoGaliais. Greelan. 2,997 "John Wallace. Uccerno. 1,925 "Stirrat. Monto Videan. 2,997 "John Stone. Norwogian. 3,523 "Joonstone. Norwogian. 3,523 "Joonstone. Norwogian. 3,530 "R. H. Hughes. Numidian. 4,760 W					
Waldensian,					
Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec					

Iontreal Service.

		From Montreal.	From Onebec.
Polynesian		3 June.	4 June.
Sardinian			11 June.
•Mongolian		17 June.	18 June.
Parisian			25 June.
Circassian			2 July.
Polynesian			9 July.
Sa dinian			16 July
*Mongolian		22 July.	23 July.
Parisian			30 July.
Circassian			6 Aug.
And week!	e the	reafter	

ngollan will carry cattle. On'y arried on voyage to Liverpool.

are despatched from Montreal at lesdays, Cabin, Intermediate and rs desiring to embark at Montreal t extra charge] alter 8 o'clock the

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ge from Montreal or Quebeo. aderry or Liverpool, by Steamship and \$80 single; \$110, \$130 and \$130

rs, \$50 \$55 and \$60 single; \$95, \$105 coording to accommodation. Child-half fare, under two years free.

Loudou,	Quebec Servie		Montreal
From	Steams	hip	From Mon'real to London
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14 May 28 June	Brazili: Greci: Monte V And fortnightly	idlan	4 June 18 June 2 July er.
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Glasgow,	Quebec Servi		Montreal
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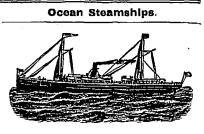
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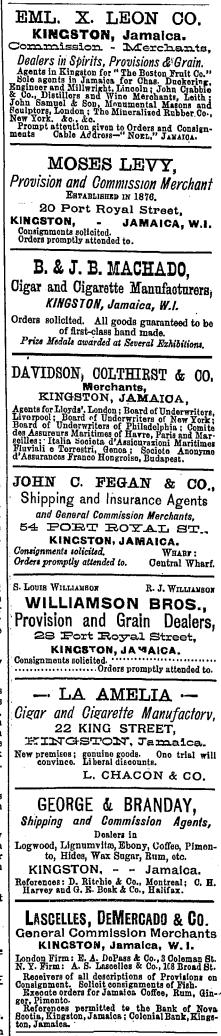
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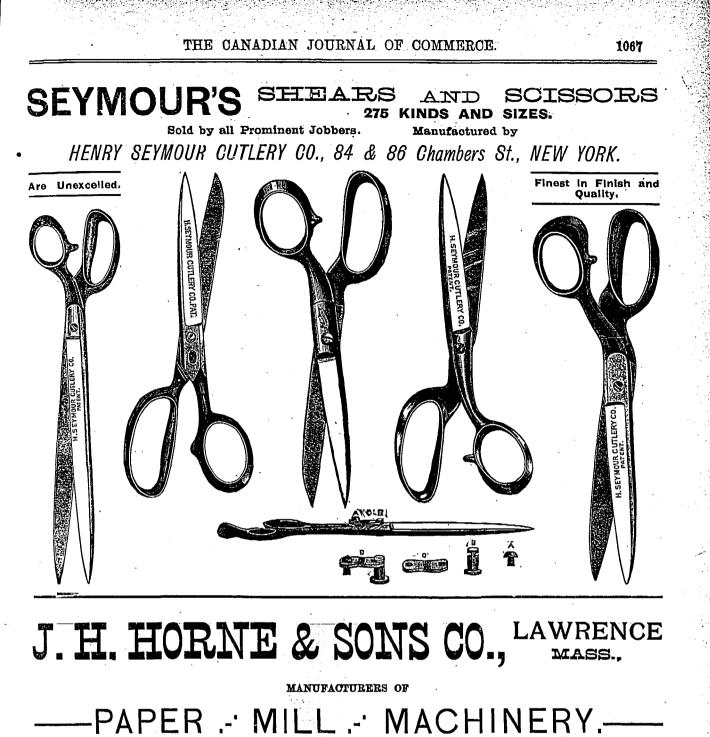
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West India Advortisements.

Continued Next Page.



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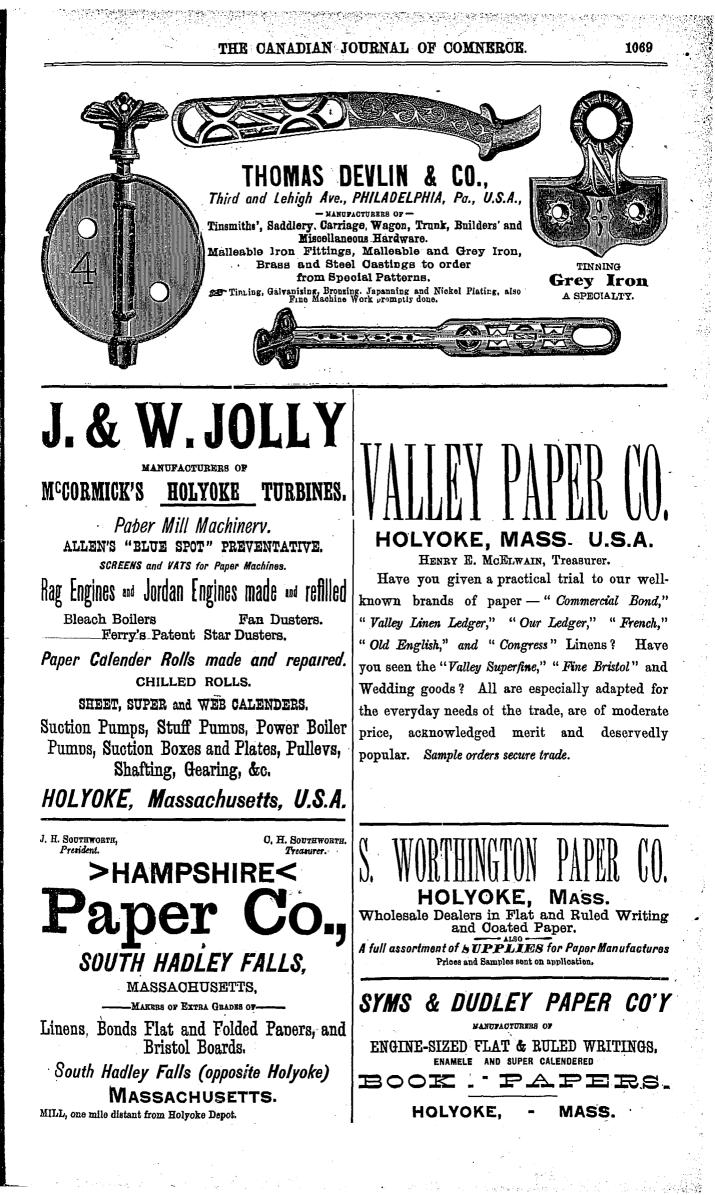
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Waste from Cotton Mills purchased on ontract.







VICTORIA, B.C., COMMISSION MERCHANTS And Dealers in Fruits & Produce Consignments received in all lines.

Agonts for Skidegate Oil Works of Queen Charlottes Islands.

thinks that 7 to 8 thousand people will settle near the mines this year.

FRUIT growers in the Grimsby and neighboring districts expect the strawberry crop to be ready for market fully a fortnight earlier than usual.

THE Amherest boot and shoe manufacturing Co., at its recent annual meeting reported sales last year \$350,000, \$45,000 was paid in wages to 200 work people.

THE New C. P. R. steamer Manitoba for the Lake Superior trade has state rooms for 200 passengers. It is described as a splendid vessel in all her appointments.

THE largest dry goods house in the U. States, Ryan & Sons, Atlantic, have failed with liabilities \$1,000,000, assets about 80 per cent. This failure has started an agitation for an Insolvency Act.

H. J. MOGLASHAN, an insurance and ticket agent, of Brantford, has assigned. He left the town for this city a short time age, ostensibly to accept a position on the C.P.R., and shortly afterwards it was discovered that he owed about \$3,000, principally for borrowed money, round the place. The assignment was next made, but the assignee, it is said, holds out very little hope of a dividend.



MONTREAL.

TERMS: 4 months, 5 per cent. 130 days, 6 per cent. prompt cash.

N.B.-Wide awake Merchants are beginning to find out that LONG oredits and LONG prices is a LONG road to success.

IN 1890 permits for 153,680 gals. of spirits, wine, etc., were issued in the N. W. territories where it is generally supposed that prohibition prevails. No more would be used if a license system prevailed.

The number of fathers of twelve children to whom the Que bec government has granted 100 acres is now 630. To ascertain how many of these dozens reach maturity in sound health will be a nice problem.

THE American consul at Halifax has notified Secretary Blaine that a French warship had refused to allow Americans to take or buy bait at St. George's Bay, Nfid., a right which they claim under the treaty of 1818.

EDWARDS H. GOFF, at one time well known in insurance circles in Montreal and the Eastern Townships, died recently in New York in a state of comparative poverty. His family inherit a life insurance policy of about \$2,000.

A MERCHANT just back from Victoria, B.C., says the license required to be taken out there by commercial men can be readily dispensed with—when the method of evading the law is known, and local merchants impart the secret to their visiting friends.

SNIVELY & CRITES, two young salesmen, bought out F. R. Webb's branch store at Oil Springs in 1886 when they were credited with a capital of \$1,000. They are both hardworking attentive men, but the business was too small to keep two comfortably, and, of late, dull times and difficult collections have forced them to run behind until an assignment has become necessary.



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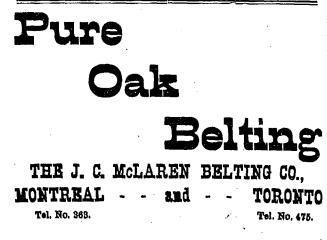


N. & F. WHITELAW, plumbers of Toronto, have assigned. Frank Whitelaw is the jonly partner, Norman having left to accept a situation in the United States, although the firm's name was unaltered. The business was, at best, only a small one, and of late it has not proved adequately remunerative.

NAPOLEON LEROUX, a small retail shoe dealer of this city, is trying to effect a settlement with his creditors on the basis of 25 cents in the dollar, cash. As he shows assets of \$1,100 against his liabilities of \$1,800 his creditors think the offer too small and are holding out for 331 cents.-Severe Thibeault, who keeps a small corner grocery in this city has assigned. He owes \$3,700.

ELIZABETH BURNS, sole partner in the firm of Thos. O'Hare & Co., grocers of this city, has assigned. O'Hare was in difficulties some time ago and has since run a small grocery under cover of his wife, as it appears, unsuccessfully .-- Patrick Hunter, a Toronto tailor, gave a chattel mortgage last April for \$471. Now he is not to be found, and gossip says that he has gone to seek a new field of usefulness in the domains of Uncle Sam.

As we last week declared would be the result of enquiry the cattle seized in Liverpool on a charge of pleuro pneumonia existing amongst them have all been released as no ground existed for this action. The question now is what was the motive of the inspector who made this mischievous charge? Our High Commissioner should have this cleared up, as if any official at Liverpool is interested in damaging the Canadian cattle trade and the facts justify suspicion, he should be disciplined or placed in a less responsible position.



æ TAKE NO IMITATIONS. EVERY BAT IS BRANDED 3 ANBURY OF TORONTO. INSIST UPON RECEIVING HENDERSON MONTREA ROLL " "PATENT 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 oz. Rolls. Baled Goods same quality but lower prices. è,

SHORE & Co., carriage dealers of Ottawa, are endeavoring to effect a settlement with their creditors at 25 cents in the dollar, cash. The firm lost heavily by a fire last June and since then their standing has been dubious. The schedule shows stock valued at \$1,350 and book debts of \$500 against liabilities of \$3. 500, so that it is likely their offer will be accepted.

THE failure of Thos. Cottingham, harness maker of Rapid City is a somewhat unusual one. It appears he gave one of his creditors a chattel mortgage which he believed to be payable in six and twelve months. But it turned out to be payable in a week and, to protect his other creditors interests, Cottingham had to assign. It is believed that, if the mortgage can be cancelled, the assignment may be revoked.

W. HEATHER, JR., a small dealer in stoves and tins at Guelph, has assigned with liabilities of \$1,400 and assets valued at \$300 only. He seems to have been a little too easy-going to be successful.-Peter Ferguson started a general store business in Minden last fall which did not prove a success. In March he sold out the store and started as a produce dealer. In this also he has proved a failure, and we now hear of his assignment.

THE insolvent boot and shoe firm of P. Hemond & Fils, whose methods of doing business have already been thoroughly exploited in these columns, are now endeavoring to effect a compromise with their creditors on the basis of 20 cents in the dollar, first payment secured, and payable in three and six months. This is more than the estate shows, as the indirect liabilities are turning out so badly that it is expected that at





least \$50,000 will rank, but nevertheless it is hardly likely the offer will be accepted, as the creditors appear to think that it would be better for the trade to close the firm out.

GABRIEL LEWIS & Co., importers and makers of-cloaks and jerseys in this city, whose financial difficulties we have already recorded, have finally made an assignment with total liabilities of \$50,000. The principal creditors are :--M. & T. Mandt, Vienna, Austria, \$8,961; Julius Nelson & Co., Berlin, Ger., \$2,237; Angenette & Sheelle, Herford, Ger., \$1,236; F. Levy, Berlin, \$1,164; Carter, Plass &_Co., London, Eng., \$1,140; Simon May & Co., Nottingham, Eng., \$1,064; Charles Zimmerman & Sohn, Apolda, Ger., \$1,606; Grael & Fils, Paris, France, \$1,510. The above, with about \$8,000 more in small amounts, are foreign accounts. The privileged claims are \$1,226 and the indirect liabilities are as follows :- Bank of British North America, \$18,316; Bank of Ottawa, \$549; Moses Girard, Gaspe, \$502.

ANOTHER WASTE PRODUCT UTILISED.

The conversion by chemical processes of various waste products has of late years made science the handmaid of commerce and a source of wealth from what had hitherto been not merely waste but an encumbrance. What in days of yore was a refuse heap is now turned by the wand of the chemist into a gold mine. It would seem indeed that science will one day demonstrate that nature has no waste elements.

'The Brewer's Journal (London) asks : What would our ancestor of the brewhouse have said had he been told that the gas evolved during the progress of his fermentations was to be made a potent factor in bringing fresh meat from New Zealand to England, in charging torpedoes, in raising sunken ships, in condensing steel in the manufacture of heavy ordinance, in separating lime from the juice of the sugar-cane, and last, but not least, in preparing the beverages of the teetotal fanatics, with a view to cheapen production and improve quality. Poor John



Barleycorn of past generations! Imagine the reception he would have accorded to the enterprising inventor who placed these possibilities before him. We are to day confronted with a process, devised by serious men of acknowledged ability and exceptional experience, which has for its object the collection and utilization in the directions above indicated of waste carbonic acid gas, and the British public will shortly be invited to show its confidence in the possibilities of the process by becoming possessed of the patents by which the invention is protected. It should further be stated that, so far as the practicability of the should lutther be stated that, so har as the practicability of the process is concerned, it has been placed beyond the region of doubt for it has been tried, adopted, and is now working com-mercially in the brewery of Messrs. Guinness, Son & Co., and was deemed by the chairman to be of sufficient importance to warrant him in telling his shareholders " that he had good reason to hope that it would prove a not unimportant source of re-venue." Our readers will scarcely need instructing that to deal with the gas in the form in which it is evolved in the tun would with the gas in the form in which it is evolved in the tun would be non-commercial, if not impossible. Advantage has to be taken of the experiments of Faraday and Davy, which, supple-menting those of Lavoiser in 1775, first demonstrated the pos-sibility of compressing carbonic acid gas until it passed from the state of gas into that of liquid. It was further proved by Thi-lorier that the liquid thus prepared could be induced to assume a solid condition. It is stated on the authority of Sir Charles Cameron that the gas can be prepared ready for sale at a cost not exceeding one half penny per pound; and since the mineral made gas certainly cannot be produced at less than 4d per lb., exclusive of the cost of the generator: and further, since the exclusive of the cost of the generator; and further, since the cost of installing the new plant cannot be large, it seems reason-able to anticipate a wide and successful field of operations for the new company, the career of which will certainly be watched with interest by all connected with the brewing trade.







dent, that "the working of the bank so far as its earnings have been concerned has been entirely satisfactory," and that, "there is nothing to apologize for on the part of your directors at this moment," struck the key note of the meeting, and to its close no discordant notes were heard. Sir Donald Smith spoke with much confidence of the opening of new markets to offset the disturbance caused by the McKinley bill, of the prospects of a vast future trade with China, Japan, and Australasia, and of the time being at hand, when the stock of the bank would become "like a debenture stock in yielding a stated, regular income year by year."

The address of Mr. E. S. Clouston, the new General Manager, was one of the best ever delivered before bank shareholders in the frankness of its admissions, the wisdom of its suggestions, and the calm confidence it showed in the position of the bank, in its future capacity to earn satisfactory profits, and in its firm approval of the policy of keeping "a considerable percentage of surplus earnings in good years to meet un. expected contingencies in bad ones, which are sure to Mr. Clouston gave a brief sketch of the situcome." ation prior to the Baring failure and declared that but for the combination of London bankers there would have happened "the most serious financial crisis in The difficulties caused by the history of the world." the crisis arose mainly from stringency, not from such wholesale failures as in the Overend, Gurney & Co. time. Suspensions of credit, unsaleableness of long exchange, difficulty in procuring discounts, and a general paralysis of banking facilities were shown by Mr. Clouston to have followed the failure of Barings, but he added, and the remark is as gratifying as it is unexpected, "we lost nothing directly, during either of the two periods, but came through with added strength to our already well established credit, yet we have suffered indirectly." The allusion of the General Manager to the question we raised as to the wisdom of a bank holding foreign bonds was much appreciated by the meeting and will remove a suspicion which was disquieting the market. Mr. Clouston said, "we always hold, or are interested in, a considerable amount of Bonds and other securities, and in better times have made large profits out of that class of business, and though what we hold are all undoubtedly good and of a high class, as we have carefully avoided any of a speculative character, and have not held a Foreign Bond for the last three years, the market value has declined, and we have been obliged to make provision to bring them down to the price of the day." The bonds held

loans, and those owned and held as part of the reserve fund. The bonds on which advances have been made, as those of a railway for instance, are such as to be most liable to fluctuations, hence the advisability of keeping a wide margin between advances on such securities and their assessed value when the The statement that no attempt money is loaned. had been made to "make things better or worse than they really are," will meet with emphatic There has arisen a feeling that bank approval. managers are prone to put off the evil day of revelation as to the real state of the bank, and further that newly appointed managers are in the habit of discounting to exaggeration the operations of their predecessors in order to add eclat to their own. This we are confident has not been done in the Bank of Montreal, it only so happens as a coincidence that a tremendous financial crisis occurred close upon the new manager's accession to office, and as he said, if "Mr. Buchanan had remained the report would have been the same."

We are glad to see the manager's censure of corporation borrowings, and his bold advice to them and "even to Governments" to exercise more prudence and economy. The very large reserves of cash, of available assets, held by this bank are known to all our readers as we have drawn attention to them; these of late have been unusually large; it is therefore a surprise to hear Mr. Clouston declare that "the gross profits were the largest " ever made, with one year as an exception. This admirable address closed by some remarks on the necessity of a Court of Bankruptcy, and a humourous repudiation of prophetic powers. Despite of this, however, we believe Mr. Clousion a true prophet when he said, "I have unbounded confidence in the future of the Institution. It may have its days of adversity, but I have no hesitation in saying that it will emerge from them triumphantly, with increased strength, to assist in the development of the country's resources and to continue its career of steady and solid progress."

Mr. Crawford's remarks were of service in calling out a clear and convincing explanation from Senator Drummond in regard to the proposed clause in the Banking Act requiring banks to state their gross earnings, which was cut out by the Senate. Such a clause would have done serious harm to individuals by exciting enquiries as to details of losses, and done no service either to traders or shareholders or public credit.

We congratulate the Bank of Montreal upon the tone displayed by the Directors, General Manager and Shareholders at the annual meeting; it will act as a tonic in the money market by proving our forecast to be correct that there is nothing in its affairs to justify suspicion or alarm. We especially felicitate the bank on having its interests swayed by a General Manager whose address proves him to be "the right man in the right place."

THE CATTLE SPACE QUESTION.

The visit of Mr. Plimsoll to this city, and the inaccuracy of his statements as to the system of shipping cattle from this port, seem to have proved a benefit rather than an injury to Canadian live stock exporters. Had Mr. Plimsoll confined himself strictly to the truth in his asseverations it is doubtful if the government would have deemed it worth their while to investigate his statements; but, fortunately for the trade, he did not, and the result was an enquiry into the methods employed which is certain to lead to valuable legislation, and to the placing of the trade upon a sound and practical basis.

One of the very first subjects thus brought under the notice of the authorities was the question of the space to be allotted to each head of cattle by the steamship companies. The cattle exporters insisted upon a limit of 2 feet 8 inches, and produced in support of their claim an agreement drawn up in 1886 between themselves and the agents of the steamships companies agreeing to a space of 2 feet 8 inches for each head up to the 15th July (by which time the heavy distillery cattle are all shipped) and 2 feet 6 inches from that date to the end of the season. To this the companies replied that the agreement was only valid for the year it was signed, that, since that time, the trade in store cattle had been inaugurated, and that the government had tacitly endorsed the 2 feet 6 inch limit by making it legal whenever the steamship company, the exporter, and the veterinary inspector, agreed to it.

This question is of very great importance at the present moment in view of the recommendations presented to the Board of Agriculture by the committee appointed in England. This committee insists that no cattle shall be carried on the spar-deck of any steamer save in permanent fittings—a recommendation which was erroneously cabled out to this country as a prohibition against the shipment of cattle upon the spardeck at all. This regulation, if it becomes law, will involve the erection of permanent fittings upon the spar-decks of all vessels carrying cattle, similar to those already existing on the *Texas*, and therefore it is of the utmost importance that the legal width of the stalls should be fixed without delay.

Should the limit be fixed at 2 feet 8 inches it means a reduction in the cattle carrying capacity of the average steamer of 80 head per trip, or a loss of about \$1,200 per voyage in freight. Naturally then the steamship owners object to it. To this the cattle ship-Naturally then the pers reply that the remedy lies in their own hands. No law can fix the rate of freight they are entitled to charge. That is regulated by the law of supply and demand. What is there then to hinder them from charging a sufficiently higher freight to cover the loss involved by the allotment of the increased space to the cattle? Nothing but the fact that outside vessels might be willing to accept 2 feet 8 inches as the standard, and might possibly refuse to join in any advance in rates. But even were the government to agree to place the limit at 2 feet 6 inches, the cattlemen would still be largely the gainers. Any absolute standard would be of advantage to them; for it is an open secret that, when space is scarce and cattle plentiful, the amount

of space allowed by the companies falls as low as 2 feet 4 inches, and even lower. In fact the exporter must accept whatever they like to offer or take his cattle off the ship, and, as no other space can be secured, he has the option of keeping his cattle ashore to eat their heads off in the yards, or accepting the risk of loss and deterioration by their being overcrowded on the ship. No matter what then be the space fixed by law, any permanent limit will be better for the trade than the present uncertainty.

As to the importance of the cattle export trade to the country there can be no manner of doubt. During last week alone 6,463 cattle and 134 sheep left this port for Britain, and during the month of May the shipments amounted to 17,014 cattle 234 sheep and 177 horses. This represents a payment of at least \$250,-000 in freight to the companies during a single month; a showing that can hardly be equalled by any other branch of our exports. It is only fair, then, that so valuable a trade should be fostered, that no unwise restrictions should be placed upon it, and that everything should be done to place it upon so sound and legal a basis that the statements of political philanthropists of the Plimsoll type should have no power to check its prosperity.

CLERICAL INSURANCE.

It was only to be expected that the acceptance by the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of the entire Civil Service of Great Britain, as a body, at a reduction upon current rates, would be followed by demands from other classes of society for a similar recognition at the hands of the insurance companies of their superior advantages as life risks. In some cases these claims have a legitimate foundation in fact, and, as such, are entitled to consideration at the hands of the companies; but in others the statistics upon which the claims are based are either imperfect in their character or have been so sophisticated in the effort to strengthen their c use as to be practically valueless.

Notably was this the case with the temperance organizations, whose statistics as to the average death rate of insured persons in their ranks fell so extraordinarily below the ordinary average as to provoke investigation. It was then discovered that these figures had been arrived at by including in the returns the infant Bands of Hope, and similar organizations of children, whose death rate was naturally extremely small and whose percentage of insured persons was practically nil. In this case the efforts of the compilers to make a good showing practically deteated their own ends. Their statistics were submitted to a scathing scrutiny. which resulted in the decision that there was nothing in the figures to justify any assertion of superior longevity; so that those companies which on the strength of the figures, had before contemplated the adoption of special rates for abstainers, withdrew their offers.

But in the case of the clerical orders there does seem to be real ground for the statement that they form exceptionally favorable risks for life insurance companies. Ministers of religion, no matter of what denomination, are remarkably long-lived. Their settled habits and high standard of morality conduce to a healthful and prolonged vitality, while their position and comparative security of tenure relieve them from the carking cares and ceaseless worry of the business man. No doubt in the case of a few of the leaders of their number the intellectual strain is very great, and

the corresponding nervous exhaustion proportionately increased; but in the case of the great bulk of our sacerdotal orders their strain is confined to the petty worries and jealousies inseparable from the contracted circle of which they form the central point, and they are not called upon to exhaust their brain tissue in a hopeless struggle with the great issues of the age.

If we take the statistics given by the Registrar General of England we find these statements borne out in a remarkable manner. Taking 1,000 as the average mortality of males in the British Isles we find the various classes compare as follows :---

Medical practitioners	1,122	
Legal "	842	
Lace makers	755	
Miners	734	
Wheelwrights	723	
Schoolmasters and teachers	719	
Papermakers and hosiers	718	
Agricultural laborers,	701	
Farmers and graziers	631	
Gardeners and nuserymem	599	::
Clergy of all denominations	556	

These figures speak for themselves. They show that even the placid uneventful life of the agricultural laborer forms a greater death risk on the average than that of his spiritual guide, and that there are few risks so advantageous to the insurance companies as those of the clergy.

Under these circumstances, then, it would look as if the clerical bodies could make out a very strong case for special rates in life insurance. They are rarely exposed to extra hazard. The deaths among their ranks from infectious diseases are singularly few, and they are also remarkably free from consumption and kidney disorders. Their habits are regular and, except in the higher ranks of the hierarchy, their method of living is plain and healthful. In fact they live, as a class, a life that conserves their vitality to the very last, and consequently it is not wonderful that as high as 65 years has been claimed as the average duration of life among certain classes of the clergy.

DECEPTIVE STATEMENTS.

The agitation lately current in England to compel Limited Liability companies to keep proper and true accounts, might be with benefit extended to Canada. Already in England this agitation has done much to secure the desired end. In a manufacturing concern false statements of accounts may be rendered to the shareholders even although the said statements bear the sign manual of a responsible chartered accountant. Statements of accounts may be manipulated as follow :

1. By making no or inadequate allowance for depreciation.

2. By charging items to the "Capital" that should have been charged to "Repairs" account.

3. By over valuation of moveable stock.

Besides these methods, a manufacturing concern by allowing its building and fixed plant to run out of repair, may during a number of years, save thousands of dollars. The saving would, however, be only on paper, as this policy only postpones the evil day and in the long run is wasteful folly.

In all manufacturing concerns allowance should be made for depreciation. However well buildings and fixed plant have been repaired there exists a depreciation that no repairing provides for. This is a well recognized axiom in Great Britain and if depreciation occurs there much more certain is it to go in Canada where extreme heat and cold and the comparative in-

experience of available help ensure a proportionate increase of depreciation. Our remarks are suggested by a paragraph in a daily paper evidently "communicated" in which it is stated that "The Directors report was considered satisfactory." Yet this report shewed a loss in the year's working of no less than \$12,000. This report also revealed that no amount had been allowed for depreciation and that an utterly inadequate sum had been spent in repairs. Since this concern started no allowance we are informed has been made for depreciation, although the buildings and fixed plant are not remarkable for being in a high state of repair. Had a fair rate of depreciation been charged to last year' working and a fair sum allowed for repairs, (to say nothing about a sum needed to effect those neglected in past years,) the amount to the debit of profit and loss would have been increased by nearly \$70,000 making a total of \$82,000, and yet "The directors report was considered satisfactory." When a company makes sufficient gross profits, year after year, to enable it to pay dividends and put away yearly a good round sum to depreciation or rest account, the temptation to over valuing moveable stock does not exist. But it is otherwise with companies that are convicted by their audited statement of accounts of having sought to mislead their shareholders, creditors and the public. When accounts are so kept, what security is there that the moveable stock has been properly valued? We do not know whether the imprudence of those responsible for the management, the credulity and neglect of the directors, the simplicity of the shareholders who consider such statements as those submitted to them satisfactory, the supineness of the public, or the lack of knowledge or principle in the Auditor in permitting such juggling of accounts is most to be reprobated and deplored. It is such companies that cause depreciation in the value of sound and well managed concerns. This depreciation comes about as follows :---When money is being legitimately made the annual profits are unduly and unfairly increased by the above described methods. The public are thus lead to imagine that the business has been more profitable than the facts justify, and others are tempted to compete for it with the natural result of over production and failures. When money is not being made, but rather losses, by hiding the real loss made, those shareholders who are behind the scenes are able to unload their shares upon an unsuspecting public, whilst the creditors of the concern are hoodwinked until eventually the concern has to be put through a bad liquidation. Discredit with consequent depreciation is thus entailed upon all the solvent concerns in the country who are engaged in a similar trade.

We must, however, say that any Chartered Accountant who signs the Profit and Loss account of a manufacturing firm in which the gross irregularities above condemned occur is guilty of such a grave breach of public trust as deserves punishment.

The Cheshire Salt Ring, which hoped to rule the markets of the world, seems to have been fairly hoist with its own petard. In place of raising the price of salt in the United States it it simply enabled New York salt to drive it from the field, and its unjust advances in values have caused such unexpected competition in Germany that English exports to India have fallen off 50 per cent. Owing to the slow arrivals of Trapani salt, fishermen are again using Cadiz in its place; and for curing meats and similar purposes Turk's Island is still the favorite.

물건가 있는 관련 정말한 분석가 있지?

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The greatest, as it will ever be regarded as the saddest incident in Canadian history since Confederation will be the death of its author, its chief guide, sustainer and developer, in the person of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's most loved, most devoted, most brilliant son. Problems highly complicated, some most perplexing, others touched with an element of danger to our future, so needed his experience, tact, and wisdom to solve that the nation is awed and distressed at the captain's removal, when the vessel of State so urgently requires his hand at the helm. But happily for mankind no one man is an essential necessity for institutions, or nations, hence the folly, or worse, of those who are seeking out of the affliction of a great leader to create distrust and alarm as to our financial affairs at a time when every effort should be made to keep up the confidence and renew the hopeful energies of the country. As with a giant of the forest the source of its strength is in the soil so is it with a hero statesman, however magnificent his mental gifts, he would be stunted and dwarfed but for the rich life he draws from popular convictions and sympathy. When Sir John is dead, the people will live, and woe betide the man who dares to presume on the leader's fall to cozen them out of their rights as an independent nationality, or seeks to seduce them into any form of subjection to an alien yoke.

Not since the death of Fox has a statesman been called hence amidst such universal lamentations, but the mourning for Sir John will be wider and deeper than shadowed England when Fox died. The grief of his friends and his party, the terms are indeed synonymous, will be the common grief of all the land, indeed of all that world wide Empire which he has done so much to consolidate, unify, and guide into constitutional liberty. To others with ampler space at command we leave the task of reciting his life, who should he survive, never more will command the attention of listening Senates. Save indeed for usage and the promptings of affection, gratitude, and pride no recital of Sir John's life story is needed. His history is that of his country, whose annals will ever be the sacred shrine of his memory as a patriot and a statesmen.

One chief source of Sir John's power and popularity was his intense humanity. His very weaknesses, added to his strength, they were the reverse side of his virtues and his gifts, and men without either side alone remember his faults in this dread crisis. Thousands are now recalling his jaunty step, the smile ever waiting on his mobile lips, the quick, half waggish twinkle of his kindly eye, and through their tears as they think of his prostration and silence, can see him in their mind's eye passing about amongst his fellow men, tossing his characteristic nod of greeting with charming friendliness alike to comrade and foe ; a man born to be beloved and to rule. As we close up this week's issue the door of hope is shut by his physicians-they limit his life to hours. Watered by a nation's tears will be his grave. No storied urn or animated bust will be needed to remind future generations of Canadians of the venerated father of their country. Should stranger ever ask for his monument no pompous structure in granite or marble need be shewn, but only CANADA, for from Gaspe to the Pacific every Province will be his living, his enduring memorial.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE DORION.

Sunday last was a sad day for Canada. While her most distinguished statesman was laid speechless under the shadow of death her most illustrious judge passed to his reward of rest. Sir Aime Dorion had gone through a long and stormy political career before he ascended the bench, without exciting the animosity of his political opponents by whom he was over regarded as a true knight, pure and reproachless. Born in 1818 of a family that was on both sides and in its branches represented in the council chambers of their country, his eminent career seemed the natural outcome of such surroundings. He was educated at Nicolet College, called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1842, made a Queen's Counsel in 1863, appointed Chief Jus. tice in 1874, knighted in 1877, and died as full of honour as of years lamented alike by all classes of his fellow countrymen. Several times Mr. Dorion was elected batonnier general of the Bar of this Province. He sat as member for Montreal in the Parliament of old Canada from 1854 to 1861. From that to Con

federation he represented Hochelaga, after that event he sat at Ottawa for the same county up to 1872, when he changed his allegiance to Napierville until in 1874 he retired from politics, much to the regret of all parties and to the weakening of his own. During his whole career in Parliament he was leader of the French Canadian Liberals. In 1858 the Macdonald-Cartier administration gave place to the temporary one led by the late Senator Brown and Mr. Dorion, as attorney general. He held a variety of official positions in all of which his honesty, clear judgment and fidelity to the interests of the country were displayed. During the illness of Lt-Gov. Caron he acted as Administrator of Quebec. He married in 1848 a daughter of the late Dr. Trestler. Three daughers, Madame Geoffrion and two unmarried, survive a father who was no less distinguished in public than beloved in domestic life. They have the sympathy of all Canada.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

The 73rd annual report of this bank is on the whole very satisfactory. While less has been added to balance of Profit and Loss, which is, and might well be styled "Contingent Fund," than was done in 1890, still after paying the usual dividends and making provision for contingencies, there is a larger surplus to carry forward than was received from last year by \$15,793. The report speaks hopefully of the prospect of stocks of Square, Waney Pine Timber, and Deals fetching fair prices. The address of the General Manager deals with the questions especially affecting the bank and quotes the sound remark of an old Director, Mr. Fry, who said, "The true test of a bank's position is not the Profits, nor Circulation nor Deposits, but the character of its Loans." The losses anticipated last year have proved less than feared, and Mr. Stevenson affirmed what all bankers will endorse that " great competition and an eager desire to make profits often lead to undue extension of business and consequent loss." The danger of too active competition we have repeatedly insisted upon and our banks would do well to moderate such a policy and discourage it whenever possible. The amount of deposits not bearing interest \$679,000 was increased last year, while other deposits rem ined the same. This item is given we presume as evidence of the earning power of the bank being larger than the bare figures of the official bank returns would show, as that sum forms part of the general total of public deposits, that are usually regarded as interest bearing. The classification of the loans of the bank given by the General Manager is unusual and interesting. He divides their-loans into two sections, each with five divisions. In the first he places all loans to mercantile firms which amount to \$5,492,000 of which the timber and lumber customers get \$2,177,760. The ot er class comprises loans on securities and to corporations \$2,613,-000, all of which are declared to be "safe beyond question." The Quebec Bank maintains well its old time repute for conservative management, which we trust it will ever continue to deserve.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CANADIAN WOOL.

The outlook for the Canadian wool trade, for which the season is now approaching, is not a particularly promising one. Canada produces considerably more combing wools than we can, as yet, consume. England, France and Germany produce all the long bright-haired wools they require, and in the lower grades Russia is a strong competitor. The consequence is that the only profitable market open to Canadian wool is across the border, and there a duty of 12 cents per pound on all fleece and combing wools and 36 cents per pound on all pulled or skin wools, is imposed, which our farmers must lose, if they would hold the United States market. The result is that although some large consignments of last year's crop, close selection, have been shipped recently across the border, the best prices realized were only 20/201 cents, while burry, chaffy, and stained wools are not wanted at all. This tariff bears as hardly on the American manufacturers as it does on the Canadian farmer, because it prevents his competition with England in cheviots and blankets by raising the cost of third-class wools. Kandahar wool, which is superior to low grade Colorados for these purposes, costs the English maker 16 cents, or 194 cents clean in Liverpool. Up to the insertion of the sorting clause in the McKinley tariff it cost our cousins across the line 24 cents or 293 cents

clean. Now he must pay 32 cents or 39 cents clean, or just double what it costs his English rival, and consequently the latter has a preponderating advantage at the outset.

SOLE LEATHER VALUES IN ENGLAND.

It has been stated that an enterprising, but unsuccessful, boot and shoe manufacturer of this city was about to establish a series of factories in Ireland for the making of shoes on the Canadian basis on the strength of the fact that Canadian sole leather can be purchased there more cheaply than it can in this city, and that with the aid of cheaper labor this margin would be sufficient to render the enterprise profitable. In this, however, the opinion of the trade is that he is mistaken. It is true that the price asked for Canadian sole leather is lower in England than here; for shipments are only made to ease this market, and consist entirely of surplus stock. But Canadian, tanned No. 1 Spanish sole has recently sold in England at 9d. No. 2 at 73d, and No. 3 at 63d, while the prices ruling here are 19, 17 and 15 cents respectively, so that the margin is not a large one, while best splits actually command more money there than here. As to skilled labor being any cheaper there than in Quebec there is also some doubt, and, considering the powerful competition of the already established factories he would have to encounter, most leather men seem to think it doubtful if the Irish scheme would prove any more successful than his previous ventures.

LORD MOUNTSTEPHEN.

However earnestly some may deprecate the conferring of old world titles on our citizens, all must be gratified when they are given to the right men. If the stamping process is carried on, it is well that only gold should bear "the guinea stamp" of social rank. Sir George Stephen, just created, we believe, Baron Mount Stephen, the word "Lord" indicating no definite rank, may fairly be regarded as worthy of the honor, as he has done more to earn it than most of those who wear it, and he will introduce an element into the Peerage that is its chief apology as an institution. Lord Mountstephen will still wear a homely suit of Halifax tweed and be as affable and unaffected as are the flower of England's aristocracy. He is too well known here, and his great services to Canada as one of the wisest promoters of immigration and as the life and soul of the Canada' Pacific railway, to need an extended notice of his public life. We sincerely hope that he will find his new sphere congenial, that he will seek to make it useful to Canada and the Empire we are convinced, we therefore congratulate him on the honour given him by the Crown and wish him many years to enjoy all the happiness it may bring to him and his family.

INFERIOR SUGAR.

Complaints are heard as to the quality of some of the granulated sugars sold (12 lbs to the dollar) at general stores along the frontier, especially in the Niagara peninsula. While in former times a teaspoonful of the sugars kept at these stores was sufficient to sweeten a cup of tea or coffee, it now requires one and a half to two teaspoonsfuls. The crystals do not resemble those of the Canada (Redpath's) Refinery sugar, which, we need not say, is of the usual saccharine strength and everywhere sold at as low a price. If this weak sugar be a sample of what they say is being smuggled latterly from the United States, it is not surprising that it should be cheap. If not, where does it come from ?

GOUGING CREDITORS.—The art of failing as a money making business was tried recently by a Mr. Duncan Sinclair of Alvinston. He found the failure of Birrell & Co., of London a convenient plea for offering to compromise for 60c on the dollar. His statement showed, assets in stock and book debas \$9,500, liabilities \$9,100, which are not in the proportion of 60 to 100. An enquiry was instituted with the result of raising the assets from 9 to 19 thousand, which left a nominal surplus of about \$9,000. He then offered 85c, but the creditors refused and demanded payment in full or an assignment. The latter step has been taken with a fair prospect of 100c being realised. Had the first offer been accepted this trader would have paid his debts by \$6000 and had assets left worth about \$13,000 and thus have cleared more by failure than his business would have brought him in a number of years.

THE DOMINION BANK REPORT .--- This prosperous bank has suc. ceeded in a highly satisfactory manner in keeping its stock steady, more so than has been the average. Some help in effect ing this arises from the condition of its list of shareholders, but even that is not a barrier strong enough to keep out the usual effects of defective management. The Profit and Loss account shows that besides a 10 per cent dividend paid and a bonus of 1 per cent, there has been \$5,000 voted to a pension and guarantee fund, \$50,000 to increase the reserve, and the balance carried. forward is \$423 larger than the amount left over from last year The reserve fund stands as equal to 90 per cent of paid up We regard the absolute transference of all surplus capital. profits to Reserve fund as less prudent than a division of this fund into a permanent reserve and a contingent fund. The public usually look on a Reserve fund much as they do that of paid up capital, and however, unreasonable such a view may be, they regard any entrenchment upon such a Reserve to cover losses as more serious than the taking away of part of a contingent fund for such a purpose. As such a necessity may safely be regarded as inevitable sooner or later, the contingency is wisely kept before the shareholders and public by the division we favor. The bank enjoys an exceptional degree of confidence as is shown by its deposits that amount to \$8,577,000, close upon six times that of its paid up capital, the average being under 21 times. Its discounts and deposits are within a few dollars of being equal in amount, clearly showing a position for making money and its very small amount of overdue unsecured debts, only \$90,000 speaks of such care in management as results in keeping what has been made from waste in losses. There is however, a feature in the constitution of the board that may bring an influence to bear in regard to one class of business which needs no further extension in banking circles.

A CONNOISSEUR in cigars, who some years ago grew tobacco and exported a brand of this luxury that is to smokers what Imperial Tokay is to bibulists, between vigorous puffs at a choice Havana a few days ago denounced the U.S. tariff on Cuban cigars in terms as hot as the tip he kept alight. He had noticed, however, that while in New York cigars of a high class had shrunk in size as we described last week, the same brands of Havanas were sold here of the usual size and weight, the Mc Kinley bill having had no effect on Canadian imports of these goods. We have no desire to suggest smuggling but our American visitors will no doubt replenish their cases in our stores where such genuine Havana cigars are kept and sold at so fair a price as judges of a good smoke thoroughly appreciate. We may add that the question, who pays the duty imposed by the McKinley bill ? is decisively settled by this one article, as that tariff has even increased the cost of Cuban cigars in the States, more than the increased duty.

WE publish in this issue the advertisement of the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company of Canada who control, for gas purposes, an area of 48,000 acres in the county of Welland, and have already sunk 13 wells with a capacity of thirty million cubic feet of gas per day. The capital is \$500,000 in 5000 shares of \$100 each. Of this, 3000 shares are fully paid up, and 1000 more are about to be put upon the market. Their agents for stock in this city are Messrs. Clouston & Co., of St. Sacrament street where subscriptions will be received and the fullest information given.

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The seventy-third annual meeting of the sharcholders of the Bank of Montreal was held or Monday, commencing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Amongst those present were Sir Donald Smith, president; Hon. George A. Drummond, vice-president; Mr. E. S. Clouston, manager; Hon, D. A. Macdonald, Meesrs. Honry Lyman, J. H. R. Molson, Robert Anderson, John Morrison, John Crawford, R. B Angus, J. Alex. Strathy, Donald Macmaster, Q.O.; Jesse Joseph, R. S. White, M.P.; James Tasker, James O'Brien, E. B. Greenshields, Hartland McDougall, Owen McGarvey, W. C. McDonald, Campbell Lane, S. Finley, W. O. Weir, Thomas Murray, A. T. Paterson, John Fairbairn, H. G. Strathy, M. S. Foley, John MoKenzie, J. B. Meeker, J. Y. Gilmour, B. A. Boas, J. Mc-Intosh, John Duncan, James Burnett, G. F. C. Smith, H. J. Mudge, E. F. King, James Wilson, R. W. Hamilton, Hugh McLennan, W. H. Meredith, A. O. Clerk, John Dunlop, Hector McKenzie, F. S. Lyman, Robert Benny, O. Meredith, J. H. Joseph, R. W. Shepherd, William Murray, G. Oheney, C. A. Starke, L. J. Forget, W. J. Fenwick, Alex. Mitchell, Captain Low, R. Sims, A. C. McCullough, J. B. Learmont, J. Marler, H. C. Scott, S. H. Ewing, H. Sims, J. G. Grant, A. W. <u>स्तित्र स्</u>

Hooper, W. King, J. Wallace, T. McKenzie, Richard Ware and C. Mc-Gill (of Peterborough), Henry Joseph, Richard White and R. Patterson. On motion of Mr. Robert Anderson, Sir Donaid Smith, K.C.M.G.,

On motion of Mr. Kopert Anderson, Sir Donaid Sinta, L.O.a.G., president, was called to the chair. Mr. J. U. R. Molson moved, seconded by Mr. Hector McKenzie :--That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers :--Messrs, W. H. Meredith and F. S. Lyman, and that Mr. A. Brock Buchanan be the secretary of this meeting.

THE DIRKCTORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

was then read to the meeting, as follows:

The Directors beg to present the 73rd Annual Report showing the result of the bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1891 :---Balance of Profit and Loss account, 30th April, 1890... Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1891. after deduct-ing charges of management, and making full pro-vision for all bad and doubtful debts..... \$794,728 85

844,999 45

\$1,639,728 30 Dividend 5 per cent paid 1st December 1890...\$600,000 Dividend 5 per cent parelle 1st The second sec Dividend 5 per cent payable 1st June, 1891.... 600,000

Balance of Profit and Loss account carried forward \$ 439,728 30 In respect to the reduction in the balance of Profit and Loss account the Directors desire to say that in the revaluation of the assets, taking into consideration the unsettled state of affairs abroad and the uncer-tain outlook for the fulure in this country, they have thought it prudent to make such full appropriations as to give reasonable assur-ance that the Profit and Loss account need not again be encroached upon,

As the losses and appropriations this year were to a considerable extent of an exceptional character, having been caused partly by the late crisis in England which depreciated the value of some of our securities (notwithstanding all we hold are of a high class), and partly by the shrinkage in the value of assets of old debts now being liquidated, the Directors considered themselves justified in paying the usual dividend of 10 per cent.

The depeals show a decrease in the amount not bearing interest and a considerable increase in the interest bearing portion, the latter, owing in some measure to the fact that in order to retain our deposits owing in some measure to the fact that in order to retain our deposits we were obliged to meet compatition, and also that Savings Depart-ments have during the year been opened in connection with all the bank's branches in the Dominion. From these Savings Departments your Directors anticipate very great and material advantages in the future as the country grows in wealth, and in addition to that it is thought they will be of service to and benefit a class of the commu-nity which the bank would not otherwise reach.

Keeping in view the growing importance of British Columbia as a future profitable field for banking operations, the Directors have during the past year opened a branch in the city of Victoria, the capital of that province, which it is hoped will in time prove to be a source of profit, while it will, in any case, be of value to the bank in connection with its other business.

Owing to the difficulty of securing suitable accommodation for the bank's business at Regina and Vancouver, the Directors have decided to put up buildings specially adapted for its occupation, and such pre-mises are now in course of erection at Regina, while the plans for those at Vancouver are at present under consideration.

As shareholders are aware, the present bank charters expire, and the

As shareholders are aware, the present bank charters expire, and the new banking act will come into operation on the 1st July next. The Directors think it is not out of place in this report to state their opinion that there is great need of a uniform and comprehensive Act for the better distribution of the assets of insolvent estates in the Dominion, and they hope the matter will be taken up and receive the attention of the Beards of Trade of the different cities of the Dom-inion, with a view to legislation at an early day on the subject. The bead office and all the branches have passed through the usual insometion during the year.

The head office and all the branches have passed through the usual inspection during the year. The Directors have recently had to regret the resignation of one of their number, in the person of Mr. Chas, S. Watson, and the vacancy thereby caused has been filled by the election of Mr. R. B. Angus. During the past year a change has taken place in the management of the hank by the resignation, owing to impaired health, of Mr. W. J. Buchanan who had held the office of general manager for a period of upwards of nine years, and the appointment of Mr E. S. Clouston to the vacant office. to the vacant office.

DONALD A, SMITH, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30TH APRIL, 1891. Liabilities,

Capital stock..... .\$12,000,000 00 Rost ... Rest..... Balance of profits carried forward..... \$6,000,000 00 439,728 30 \$6,439,728 30 Unclaimed dividends..... 10,959 52 Half-yearly dividend, payable 1st June, 1891..... 600,000 00 \$7,050,687 82 \$19,050,687 82 Notes of the bank in circulation\$ 4,964,640 00 Deposits not bearing interest....... 5,277.564 55 \$28,602,302 90

\$47,652,990 72

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Auto. Gold and silver coin current......\$2,178,677 16 Government demand notes..... 2,103,801 50 Balances due by other banks in Canada.....\$ 238,011 08 Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in foreign countries..... Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in 8,918,032 21

Great Britain 457,764 93

\$9,613.808 22 Government bonds, India stock, etc..... 1,308,000 00 Notes and cheques of other banks 1,082,891 92

\$16,287,178 80 Bank premises at Montreal and branches Current loans and discounts (rebate interest reserved) and other securities and assets....\$30,173,430 07 Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise. Overdue debts not specially secured (loss 352,102 55

provided for)..... 240,279 30

\$1,200,000 00

\$47,652,990 72 E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

\$30,765,811 92

600,000 00

Bank of Montreal, Montreal, 30th April, 1891. THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president, Sin April, 1891. THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. The president, Sir Donald Smith, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said :--This report which you have just heard read comprises everything, or almost everything, that need be said on this occasion, so that my remarks will be very brief. Although we do not show so large a net profit as in some former years, yet we feel assured from our experience of the present year, as well as of past years, that the earning powers of the bank are such as we need not have any ap-prehension about. The working of the bank, so far as its earnings have been concerned, has been entirely satisfactory, and were it not that there were some exceptional losses-losses which it was impos-sible for your directors or your general manager to control-we would have been able to show a very excellent exhibit to you on this occa-sion. In 1885 the balance of profit and loss was \$379,569; ever since then the bank has paid a dividend of 10 per cent. On one occasion it gave basides one per cent of a bonns, and on another two per cent. It has in addition to this, appropriated for a rebate on bills discounted \$200,000. It has also built the West end branch on St. Gatherine street, which, I am sure, you will be glad to know is a benefit to the bank, and is also, I have no doubt, a great accommodation to the friends of the bank doing business in that part of the city. It has in addition built premises of an excellent character at Calgary, a very friends of the bank doing business in that part of the city. It has in addition built premises of an excellent character at Calgary, a very rising place, as most of you know, and it has appropriated an adequate sum for a bank building at Regina. With all this it now shows a balance of \$439,728, at credit of profit and loss, so that that we feel there is really nothing to apologize for on the part of your directors at this moment. Their object has been, as you have been told on several occasions, if possible so to conduct the affairs of the bank that it will give a steady income to its shareholders, with the view of ensuring, as far as possible, that there shall be a regular dividend of 10 per cent. We have confidence that there is no reasonable cause for fear, but that the bank will be able to continue that rate of distri-bution. There have been some disturbing influences within the next for fear, but that the bank will be able to continue that rate of distri-bution. There have been some disturbing influences within the past year, notably that McKinley bill, of which we have all heard so much. The outcome of business throughout the country has not been good; the harvest of last year was not equal to what was looked for, although it promised to be very abundant in the first instance. In Manitoba and the Northwest, owing to early frost and then to a period of excep-tionally wet weather before it could be gathered in, there was a very great shrinkage, and yet with all that they are now in a better condi-tion there than they have been at any time, and with the promise, happily a good promise just now, of an excellent harvest, we may prest shrinkage, and yet with all that they are now in a better condi-tion there than they have been at any time, and with the promise. happily a good promise just now, of an excellent harvest, we may look forward to an improvement in the general trade of the country with a remunerative business for the bank. It would be out of place for us to predict with regard to that; much depends on what the har-vest is to be, but, as I say, if it is ordinarily good, then we may look forward to having a prosperous time; for, notwithstanding the distur-bance we speak of in respect to tariffs, we have no doubt that Canada will find other markets and that she will go on progressing. Just about this time last year I had occasion to allude to illustrious visitors, then amongst us, who had come to Canada, and to Montreal, by way of India, China, Japan, and into close communication with Vancouver and we rejoiced to find it so. This year we have heard within a short time of the arrival in Vancouver of the first of a line of steamers which will bring us the East and its vast business resources. When we can find that leaving London to-day, in twenty-one days after we are at Yokohama, in Japan, I think a very great deal indeed has been accomplished for the future of Canada, seeing that the journey is made so very much through the Dominion. Added to this we shall, no doubt, also have an accelerated mail service of our own across the Atlantic. We look eagerly for this, and I believe that the time is not for diduct more the out head the rest and the start the time is not Atlantic. We look eagerly for this, and I believe that the time is not far distant when we shall have it, and when to it will be added a direct line also from our Pacific coast to the vast continent of Australdirect line also from our Pacific coast to the vast continent of Austral-asia and to the growing business of that great country. I think we may take to ourselves the hope and the assurance that we are to grow throughout every part of the Dominion, and that Montreal and, I trust, your institution of the Bank of Montreal will not be behind in the race. You are aware that the new Banking act comes into effect on the 1st July of this year. The principal alteration this makes is that there is a gurantee of 6 per cent on the part of all the banks, to secure the circulation of the whole. The Bank of Montreal did not consider that it required this, but with a view to advancing the inter-ests of the country it was prepared to go into the arrangement, al-though certainly we should have preferred to have been left alone. Another provision is that calling for a list or exhibit of unclaimed NEW STREET, ST

balances. That is of very little consequence, except in that it will add to the work of our staff very considerably, and to some little extent to the cost, while really the benefit to be derived from it will absolutely be nil to the community. We look forward with much hope to the future of the Bank. The late general manager who had conducted affairs under the direction of the Board, Mr. Buchanan, owing to ill-health, was obliged to retire, much to our regret. The present general manager, who was joint manager, and who has a thorough and complete knowledge of all the affairs of the Bank will, I am sure, so conduct its business that you will have cause in the future, as I hope you have had in the past, to be satisfied with the result of the administration. One word, and only oue more. We need hardly say to you that the Bank of Montreal knows, nothing of party politics; its only desire and effort throughout has been so to conduct the affairs of the bank as to give the greatest possible support to the industries of the country, commercial and other, and while doing so to make the best possible profits for its shareholders, keeping in consideration always the absolute security of its capital, and, may I say, of its rest, which we look upon really as a portion of its capital and which we trust and believe it will never be necessary to encroach on. One chief object of the directorate has ever been to provide that there shall be a uniform dividend, so that the stock of the Bank will approach as nearly as may be in the estimation of the public to that of a debonture stock yielding a regular income, year by year. And in stating that we know nothing of politics, I desire to make just one remark on a subject which is at present in the minds and the thoughts of all of us that is in respect of that great statesman, for we all admit that he is a statesman, who has done so much for the advancement of the Dominion. (Hear, hear and applauee). I am sure our earnest prayer is on all sides irrespective of party, that he may ov

THE GENERAL MANAGEE'S BEMARKS,

Mr. E. S. Clouston, the General manager, said :--It is not a pleasant task to appear before the shareholders in my first six months of office, to give explanations with respect to a statement somewhat less favorable than those of previous years. The last six months, however, have been pregnant with events of so grave a character in the financial world, that looking back upon them, I cannot help feeling thankful that I am not called on to explain an even much worse result than the present. We have been on the verge of a crisis, the outcome of which no man could foretell;--It would probably have been the most serioue in the history of the world had it been allowed to run its course, but happily it was checked in time through the tact and determination of the Governor of the Bank of England, aided by a combination of the most powerful Banks and Bankers of London. There had been an uneasy feeling f r some time, the air had been thick with rumors, and on the 6th November the Barings notified the Bank of England they were unable to meet their engagements. It was not, however, until the 15th that it was announced to the public. The interval, meantime, had been employed in making arrangemonts to aveit the panic, which it was feared might break out, the particulars of which are now matters of history. This crisis was followed in December by a financial stringency in

This crisis was followed in December by a financial stringency in New York, caused not so much by a shortage of the supply of funds in the country as by the locking up of large quantities of gold, either through fear of the operations of the silver bill, or, some say, designedly, with a view of affecting the stock market. But whether it was hoarding caused by the natural timidity of capitalists, or whether it was through the machinations of speculators, or the natural export to pay debts due foreign countries, the gold disappeared and the result was an acutely sensitive condition of the market. Oredit was suspended, some classes of long exchange were entirely unsaleable, and discounts were so difficult to procure, that merchants were put to unusual straits for want of customary banking facilities. At one time it looked very serious and it was only when some importations of gold were ordered that apprehension was removed from the public mind, and business resumed its normal condition.

As you are aware both in the United States and in England, we have very large interests, and though we lost nothing directly, during either of the two periods, but came through with added strengh to our already well established credit, yet we have suffered indirectly The downfall of the Barings was brought about by their inability to market the large quantity of Bonds, chiefly of the South American States, which they either owned or against which they advanced, and though the aid afforded by the Bank of England has enabled them to taketime to liquidate, there romains, hanging over the London Market, large masses of securities still undigested. Until these are absorbed by the public, or written off by the holders, a fate which must befall a great portion of them, prices of securities, even the best class, must be depressed. We always hold, or are interested in, a considerable amount of Bonds and other securities, and in better times have made large profits out of that class of business, and though what we hold are all undoubtedly good and of a high class, as we have carefully avoided any of a speculativo character, and have not held a Foreign Bond for the last three years, the market value has declined, and we have been obliged to make provision to bring them down to the price of the day. Beturning to Cauada, it was found necessary, during the last year, to place in liquidation several accounts which were not in a satisfactory position, with the result that we discovered that previous appropriations, considered ample at the time, were totally inadequate to meet the shrinkago in values, caused by the last three years of agricultural and commercial depression. It will always be my desire to take the Shareholders into my confidence with regard to the business of the Bank, to the greatest possible extent compatible with the interests of

the institution; but you will readily understand how impolitio it would be for me to give any details, where the bulk of the appropriatons are on debt not actually liquidated, but only in process. We have gone through the assets of the Bank very carefuly, and believe that very ample appropriations have been made. There has been no desire to make things appear either better or worse than they really are; but a revaluation has been made with the desire to arrive at a true result without exaggeration. As a general rule, when one bad year succeeds another, it is our experience that the appropriations are usually insufficient, and you have only to look at some of the recent failures to see how difficult it is for a banker to arrive at a true estimate of the value of his assets, when an account, estimated as quite good last year, shows now a loss of \$50,000 to \$75,000.

The lesson to be learnt from our past experience is that in good years it is a mistake to distribute all that is earned. It is much more prodent, in order to equalize dividends, to set aside a considerable percentage of our surplus earnings in good years to meet unexpected contingencies in bad ones, which are sure to come. It is becoming more and more difficult, owing to competition, to earn our dividends, and unless we can increase our loaning power by adding to our Rest, or by increasing our Deposits, I do not think we would be safe, even if we made them, in distributing a larger percentage of our profits than we have done for the last few years.

If we were only satisfied that the commercial community were fully alive to the necessity of greater economy and curtailment of credit we could look forward with more confidence to the future. I cannot help feeling, however, that they are in no position to stand a succession of bad seasons arising from indifferent harvests, or other causes there are too many in business with insufficient capital, and their stability is honeycombed by too much and too long credit.

If I am right in my interpretation of the present condition of the financial market in London, it is hardly necessary to point out to those controlling the finances of municipalities, cities, corporations, and even Governments, the absolute necessity of the greatest prudence and economy. Of late there seems to have been a fever of borrowing, extending even to the smallest village. The local market can only absorb a certain quantity of securities, and if these borrowers are obliged to appeal to a market already overloaded, it means that they must negotiate their securities with difficulty, and at a much lower rate than they have hitherto obtained.

they have hitherto obtained. There is one reassuring feature to the shareholders, which perhaps I may be allowed to refer to. The credit of the Bank never stood higher than it does at present, and its earning power is unimpaired. Notwithstanding the fact that during the periods before referred to we were obliged to keep several millions of cash unemployed to meet any possible/paule that might arise our gross profits were the largest, with one exception, since 1878—our commercial losses for this year were not abnormal, and had it not been for the special appropriations I mentioned, we could have shown a very favorable statement. We were able to make unusually handsome profits out of our Exchange operations owing to the fact that during the troubled times when the community were inclined to scrutinize bills very closely our credit stood so high that our Exhange was in active demand, at remunerative rates, when others were taken only at lower rates, or avoided altogether. During a considerable portion of the year also, rates for money ruled high in the United States; but we cannot, in the future, count on so active and profitable a demand, or on such remunerative Exchange transactions.

There is only one other subject to which I wish to refer, one alluded to in the Directors' Report, the necessity of arranging some scheme by which Insolvent Estates can be equitably divided among the Greditors, as speedily, and with as little expense as possible. I do not advocate a return to the old Act of 1874. though even that would be better than the present state of affairs; but I should like to see a Court of Bankruptcy appointed for that purpose, employing only salaried officials and with the expenses of winding up limited to a certain percentage of the nett amount available for distribution. It would be premature to go into details, but I think it a subject worthy of the most serious consideration by the different Boards of Trade through the country, and I have no doubt that when they have decided on some well matured Insolvent Law, and it is in a shape to be placed before Parliament, they will receive any assistance and influence which can be brought to bear by the different banks in Canada.

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Business men know better than I can tell them the state of trade in their own particular line. Generally speaking, as a result of three bad harvests, it cannot be questioned that business has been conducted with little profit, and losses have been above the average. Naturally Banks must suffer in sympathy, sconer or later unless a decided change for the better takes place

With regard to the future, I prefer to follow the advice of a famous American classic, who said "not to prophesy before you know." You have only to look back over the numerous oracular uttrances of Bankers for past years to discover that as prophets we are not a success. It is best to be silent, and, while preparing for the worst, hope for the best.

In conclusion I may say that I have unbounded confidence in the future of the Institution. It may have its days of adversity, but I have no hesitation in saying that it will emerge from them triumphantly, with increased strength, to assist in the development of the country's resources and to continue its career of steady and solid progress.

DISCUSSING THE REPORT.

Mr. Morrison desired to know if the Bank was not pushing the business of the country. There was a good deal of complaint about business being overdone; was the Bank encouraging this or was it endeavoring to keep things in a normal condition? The contingent fund-was established to guarantee a regular dividend of 10 per cent, and in drawing upon that fund the Directors had only used it for the purpose for which it was intended. It is to be hoped that an effort will be made to increase this fund to a millon and a half. He then gave a list of

figures presenting a running review of the affairs of the bank during the last four years, and wound up by stating that after all they should not be dissatisfied with the statement made to day if they remembered not be dissatisfied with the statement made to day if they remembered that in 1883, with a profit of \$1,556,784 the management made an spology because it was \$24,000 less than the previous year. The difference shown at present, he continued, was doubtless due som --what to the increased expenses which were much greater and reason-ably so, than in 1883. Increased business caused an increase in ex-penses, but the question to be asked was if there was a visable increase in profits to make up for this. Mr. Morrison finished his remarks by saying: Gentlemen, we have been on the down grade of late, and it is to be sincerely hoped that our now acquisition to the directorate, who has, no doubt, brought with him one of his big Mogul engines. who has, no doubt, brought with him one of his big Mogul engines, will manage to pull us up again to a sixteen per cent dividend.

Mr John Crawford referred to the recent election of Mr- B. B. Angus as a director, and said he thought that unless there was some urgency why a director should have been appointed, it would have been a gracious act to have deferred the election until yesterday, when he had and out that Mr. Angus would have been elected unanimously. He was of the opinion that it would be well for general managers to re-verse their tactics in reference to assets, and in the future underestimate rather than over-estimate them, as they had done in the past. He referred to the repealing towards the close of last session of one of thclauses of the Banking act by a bare quorum in the Senate, and said he considered it retrograde legislation on the part of the Dominion House of Lords. Referring to the Park mills estate matter, he exhe considered it relations to be and the state matter, he ex-House of Lords. Referring to the Park mills estate matter, he ex-pressed the opinion that the ruling of the judge was open to adverse criticism and that the diginity of the Bench would not have been impaired had he at the outset relinquished his quasi-official position.

Hon G. A. Drammond begged permission to say a word or two, as Mr. Crawford had mentioned instances with which some proceedings of his were connected. It was quite true that the House of Commons, almost without a division, inserted in the Bankiug Act passed last year almost without a division, inserted in the Bankiug Act passed last year a clause calling upon Directors to show not only the not earnings but also the gross earnings. That clause was inserted without premedit-ation, apparently, by the Hon. Kdward Blake, and partly owing to his undoubted authority and great personal influence it was accepted by the House of Commons. Before it passed to the Senate the opinions of practical bankers had been obtained upon the question and the gentle-mon in the House of Commons who more especially represented banks and banking interests had reconsidered their verdict, and they were almost unanimously of cpini n that it was a dangerous interpola-tion in the bill, which did not otherwise contain it. The Senate, were almost unanimously of cpini n that it was a dangerous interpola-tion in the bill, which did not otherwise contain it. The Sonate, which contained a great number of people intimately acquainted with banking, considered the clause, and he (Mr. Drummond) had the honor of suggesting to them reasons why they should strike it out, and they unanimously threw it out. He had previously been appealed to by sundry members of the House of Commons, who had voted for the clause and report.d of it, to have it upset in the Senate, if possible. He maintained that in no sense whatever was the legitimate function of the Senate better displayed than in the fact that it upset unanimously that clause. The reason why it should do so were, if a heard of directors that clause. The reason why it should do so were, it a board of directors and the management of a bank were called upon to show not only the gross earnings but the amount which had been written off for bad and doubtful debts, they were borne down by the responsibility and the whole tondency was to limit the power of writing off by the fact of having to explain to the shareholders the full amount and the reasons why the sums have been written off. Supposing the act had gone in to force and the Board of Directors had at this meeting shown the gross amount they had estimated their profits to reach and the sums they had writton off, the very delicate plant of commercial credit would have been assailed. The questions would have been asked. How much did you write off? Who was it to? Why did he lose all that money? If such a clause as the one referred to was interpolated in the Banking Act, it would stir the whole community to discover whose credit was impaired to cause such and such a loss. It would do infinite harm to some suffering man upheld by the bank and it would do no good to the shareholders. He was proud that at his suggestion the Senate unani-mously struck out the clause. (Applause). Hon, D. A. Mardonald thought there should be some explanation

why there had been such a large withdrawal from the Contingent fund between October last and the present time. The Contingent fund stood at some \$866,000 and he found it had been reduced by no less than \$426,985 He thought it would be fitting for the General Manager to 5420,000 He thought it would be htting for the General Manager to give some explanation why that large sum had been written off and whother the loss was incurred during the first six months of the year. The amount of deposits not bearing interest had, unfortunately, been reduced by \$3,345,000 from what it was last year. The increase in deposits bearing interest had been something like \$4,000,000. He deposits bearing interest had been something like \$4,000,000. He looked upon these deposits, as well as the reduction in the profit and loss account, as being a very serious matter for the Bank to recoup. He did not mean to say that the management was to blame for the withdrawal of deposits. People who deposited had a right to with-draw just when they thought proper. There was another point he regretted to see, and that was the large advances which had been made by the Bank to some manufacturing institutions. He saw that the bank had placed the Parks Manufacturing company of St John, in in-solvency, and he regretted that it had placed i self in a postion to act as a private individual who might have a thousand or two thousand dolars interest. He thought it would be wiser to provide against that in the advances made than afterwards to come in and have it said that the Bank of Montreal had forced an institution into insolvency. Anything Bank of Montreal had forced an institution into insolvency. Anything he might say was intended to guide the Directors and the new manager. Scoing that the outgoing Manager had let a large amount behind him of doubtful debts, which the new Manager had swept aside, he guarded him to leave the Bank with clean skirts when his time arrived, and it it was to be hoped that he would get a liberal pension for services rendered, but which had not always been rendered by some of his predecessors. The manufacturing institutions of this country were not to day on a solid basis; they were on a downward grade and the bank

had a great deal to do in watching with care the advances it made to companies.

In conclusion, the hon. gentleman referred to the President's remark that there were no politics at that meeting, and expressed some little wonder at what had caused it to be made.

that there were no politics at that meeting, and expressed some little wonder at what had caused it to be made. The President-My friend Mr. Orawford has said he thought it would be better in the future to under-estimate rather than over-estimate the assets of the Bank-that we should appropriate for con-tingent losses, more than we have been in the habit of doing. I would tell my friend that the Directors in the statements submitted at every annual meeting made, as they believed, all necessary appropriations for bad and doubtful debts; but within the twelve months there will arise those contingencies which no Directors can forsee or predict, and each year they have endeavored to do the best they could in the in-terests of their fellow shareholders. W:th regard to the statement of gross losses being given, I think what has fallen from the Hon. G. A. Drummond is quite sufficient, and that it is unnecessary for me to say anything further on that point. Then my friend has said he thought it might have been well for the Directors to wait three or four weeks before making the appointment of a new Director. I will just quote to him what is said in the by-laws. "Whenever in the interval be-tween two annual general meetings of the Shareholders a vacancy shall, from among the qualified Shareholders, fill up the vacancy for the unexpired period." So that it will bo observed, we had no dis-cretion in the matter. Had it femained for the Shareholders to elect our friend Mr. Angus, whom we are all so very glad to see here back creating commending with the Bank. I have no doubt the shareholders to each is commend. our friend Mr. Angus, whom we are all so very glad to see here back again in connection with the Bank, I have no doubt the shareholders would have elected him unanimously, just as the directors did, who were very glad to appoint him. They were only fulfilling one of their duties as directors. My friend, the Hon. Mr. Macdonald, has bewailed the fact of deposits without interest boing so greatly diminished. That is readily explained; it is because there is so much competition. There was a time in the history of Montreal when there was only the There was a time in the history of Montreal when there was only the Bank of Montreal here, but now the competition for money and deposits is so keen that every bank is anxious to get all they possibly can and pay for it. At one time some of them outbid the others in the rate of interest, but I hope there is a better understanding now. I think it would be better for the country, as a whole, and for the shareholders of each and every bank that this should be so. My honorable friend has referred to the Parks mills, but I am not going to do more than touch upon it. The bank gave advances to that to do more than touch upon it. The bank gave advances to that Company and looked to have accquate security, and they believed they had ample security. However the affairs of that company came into a state that it was necessary in the protection of your interests that the Bank should demand a settlement. The case is now before that the Bank enough demand a settlement. The case is now before the courts and it would be entirely out of place that I should make any further comment upon it. The Bank in all it has done in this matter has only been doing what it believed it was right and just it should do in the interests of the shareholders. My friend, I was sorry to hear, threw out what might be looked upon as a reflection upon the late General Manager, I can say to him, and I say it for every one of my colleagues, that had Mr. Buchanan remained in office the statement late General Manager, I can say to him, and I say it for every one of my colleagnes, that had Mr. Buchanan romained in office the statement of the Bank presented to-day would not have varied in any way. While we have every consideration for the opinion and advice given by the General Manager of the Bank, it rests with the Directors to say what is the final verdict with regard to everything of this kind, what shall be taken off, to what extent, and what appropriation shall be made. They are responsible to you for their actions, and they en-deavor to act accordingly. We had confidence, and rightly so, in the General Manager who has left us, and I had the pleasure of saying in an earlier part of this meeting, we have not less confidence in the gentleman who now fills that position. It is the duty of the Di-rectors to see that everything shall be correct as far as they can ascertain in the statements put forward, and they do not shirk this duty. My friend Mr. McDonald, has thought that I should not have referred to party politics. It was only as a prelude to the few words that rame after that I desired to say that we knew no party politics in this Bank, and that the whole affairs of the Sank were conducted in a business-like way for the benefit of the customers of the Bank, for the shareholders in maintaining intact the capital of the Bank and then giving them the best dividend or interest that can be yielded. That was simply a prelude to what I said afterwards, that all of us here, I was sure deplored the critical position in which that eminent here, I was sure deployed the critical position in which that eminent man, the Premier of Canada, is at this moment, that our prayer is that he may be preserved to his country and be capable of doing it still further service. We should all of us, irrespective of politics, pay that tribute to a man's worth, no matter upon what side he may be, which he deserves. I spoke in my earlier remarks of what I believed was a very promising prospect, that is, we were coming into closer relations with outside countries, coming closely into contact in business relations with the great East, Japan and India, and that we hope to have an accelerated mail service across the Atlantic; that we trusted also an accelerated mail service across the Atlantic; that we trusted also soon to be in close contact with the great Australian continent. But if I recollect aright I did not even refer to that railway company to which the honorable gentleman says I wish to pay a tribute I morely spoke of this as being indicative of the progress of the country, and I carefully refrain from making the slightest reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, although now it has been brought up, he will admit, I think, that both the Grand Trunk railway, in its early time and now, and the Canadian Pacific railway, and all other railway facilities which have been provided have been of advantage to our country. I, for one, am willing to give credit to each and all of them. Now I think I have answered, so far as rests with me, all that was asked for.

that was seled for. Mr. Orawford—With reference to the appointment of a new director, I have personal knowledge that other banks have not felt themselves called upon to elect directors immediately after the resignation or death of a member of the board The President—I have read to you what is imperative. Hon. D. A. Macdonald said that he felt considerably under a cloud : He had known Sir John Macdonald from 1844, and when he saw him a few days ago at Ottawa there was the same geniality that had always a few days ago at Ottawa there was the same geniality that had always characterized him. Another had left us in the person of Ohief Justice Dorion, who was eighteen years in Parliament and was a colleague with him in the Government. He could assure the meeting that what with the death of one and the condition of the other he had the greatest possible difficulty in saying a word or two this day. He most sincerely hoped that Sir John's life might be preserved, even if he was not able to undertake any of the duties he formerly did in the interests of the country. In Chief Justice Dorion a good and great man had left us, and the whole Dominion was sad and sorry that his life had terminated.

The motion to adopt the report was then unanimously carried.

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Mr. John Crawford moved :---That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and the Directors for their attention to the interests of the bank.

He said : I do not believe there is a man in the assembly who will propose a resolutation of this character with greater pleasure than I do this.

Mr. James O'Brien seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously. The President-

-For my colleagues and myself I thank you most warmly and sincerely for the motion which has just been carried. In the past your directors have tried to do their best in your interest, and I have no doubt those you may be pleased to elect to-day will con-tinue to promote the best interests of the Bank. Mr. A. T. Paterson moved. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Inspector, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their corriges during the part war.

services during the past year. Mr. R. B. Angus seconded, and in doing so said they were to be congratulated on having a General Manager of such unquestionable ability, and who had associated with him a number of gentlemen who

ability, and who had associated with him a number of gentlemen who were so thoroughly acquainted with their various duties that the best results might be expected in the future. The motion was unanimously adopted. The General Manager—I have to thank you for your kind ex-pressions on behalf of myself and the executive. I know quite well that no efforts of my own can make the Bank a success unless I am ably seconded by my staff I am glad to say that not only have I a staff very well trained, but very ambitious for the success of the insti-tution. There is a thorough esprit du corps throughout the Bank, and I hope it will produce good results. Mr. R W. Shepherd moved: That the ballot now open for the election of directors he kent open

That the ballot now open for the election of directors be kept open until 3 o'clock, unless fifteen minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when it shall be closed, and until that time, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued. Mr. John Dunlop reconded the motion, which was unanimously

adopted.

On the motion of Mr. John Morrison, Mr. Robt, Anderson took the chair, when Mr. Morrison moved :

That the thanks of this meeting begiven to our esteemed President for his conduct of the business of this meeting.

for his conduct of the business of this meeting. The motion having been carried, Sir Donald Smith briefly ack-nowledged the compliment paid him. The scrutineers reported the election of the following gentlemen as directors for the ensuing year :--Messrs. Hon. J. J. O. Abbott, R. B. Augus, Hon, G. A. Drummond, E. B. Greenshields, W. C. McDonald, Hugh McLennan, A. T. Paterson, Gilbert Scott and the Hon. Sir Donald A. Smith.

QUEBEC BANK.

Proceedings of the seventy-third annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec Bank, held at the Banking House in Quebec,

on Monday, lat June, 1891. Present:-Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C. M.G., Messrs. R. H. Smith, Wm. Withall, G.R. Renfrew, Wm. Tofield, J. W. Henry, T. H. Norris, S. J. Shaw, John T. Ross, J. H. Simmons, E. H. Taylor, J. R. Young, Jas. Morgan, Joseph Louis, Capt. W. H. Carter, John Laird, T. H. Dunn. and others others. and

The chair was taken by R. H. Smith, Esq., President, and W. R. Dean, Inspector, acted as Secretary of the meeting. The President read the report of the Directors, and James Steven-son, Esq., General Manager, read the statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 15th May, 1891.

GENERAL STATEMENT, 15TH MAY, 1891.

Liabilities.

Capital Stock	500,000 80,427 112,382	42
Unclaimed dividends Half-yearly dividend No. 138, payable 1st June, 1891	692,810 3,460 87,500	40
Notes in circulation\$ Deposits not bearing interest Deposits bearing interest Balances due to other banks in Canada Balances due to agents in the United King- dom	45,075	.24 47

\$9,376,423 56

Assets.	1.1.1	· · · ·	54 (VII 19	
Gold and silver coin current\$	85,270	07		
Government demand notes	580,372	00		
Balances due from other Banks in Canada.	10,816	11		
Balances due from agents in foreign coun-		· .		
tries	133,386	49		
Notes of and cheques on other banks	149,067	84.5	958,912	51
inte de la Sala de Secola de Sala				
Loans and bills discounted, securities and		$x \in C$		
other assets	8.095.789	04.		

66,776 85

Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise. Overdue debts not specially secured (esti-mated loss provided for)..... 44,252 48

Real estate (not bank promises) and mort-gages on real estate..... 40,783 69 8,247,602 06

Brnk premises and furniture in Provinces of Onebec and Ontario....

169,908 99

\$9,376,423 56

JAMES STEVENSON, General Manager.

QUEBEC BANK Quebec, 15th May, 1891.

Report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their Annual General Meeting held 1st June, 1891. The Directors beg to present the Seventy-third Annual Report, showing the result of the Banks business of the year ending 15th May, 1891.

Balance at Profit and Loss Account, 14th May, 1890.....\$ 96,589 96 Profits for the year ending 15th May, 1891, after deducting charges of management and making provisions for

bad and doubtful debts..... 190,792 65

\$ 287,382 61

Dividend 31 per cent. paid 1st Dec 1890....\$ 87,500 00 Dividend 31 per cent. payable 1st June 1891. 87,500 00 175.000 00

Balance at Profit and Loss account carried forward \$ 112,382 61

REST ACCOUNT.

Amount at credit\$ 500,000 00 Owing to some losses which have been sustained here, and at other points, and to the exceptional depression in the Timber trade, the amount carried to credit of Profit and Loss Account as the net profits of the year, is less than last year.

When it became known, in November last, that the great financial firm of Baring Bros. & Co. was unable to meet its engagements, con-siderable apprehension as to the consequences provailed on this side of the Atlantic.

Under the circumstances the Directors deemed it their duty to

guard against contingencies by the adoption of a conservative policy, which prevented for the time being any extension of business. The Directors have nevertheless pleasure in stating that after making provision for the losses referred to, they have been enabled to make some addition to the amount at credit of Profit and Loss Ac-count, while the Reserve or Rest, remains unimpaired at halfa million of dollars

It had long been felt that the premises in Notre Dame street oc-cupied until recently by the important Branch of this Bank in Mon-treal, were unsuitable. The Directors having been offered accommo-dation in the new building of the New York Life Insurance Company in Montreal at a reasonable rental, a lease of a portion of their pre-mises was acquired, and arrangements have been made in the Bank-ing room by that wealthy and programmers in the company of the company. ing room by that wealthy and prosperous Company for the conven-ience of the business of Banking, which are all that can be desired. The vaults are fire and burglar proof. The building is a conspicuous one, and its situation in Place d'Armes is central. The new office has been occupied by the Bank since the first of May

The shareholders are no doubt aware that the Bank Act passed during the last session of the last Parliament, will go into operation on the first of next month. This Act is in muy respects an improve-ment upon the existing Bank Act— specially in its provisions affect-ing goods held as collateral security under warehouse and cove receipts.

It would be premature to offer any remarks touching the condition of the crops in the Western Provinces and North-West Territory; so far, as regards the winter wheat in Ontario, accounts are favorable, and the prospects upon the whole are rather assuring. Considerable transactions have lately been had in Square, Waney

Pine Timber, and Deals; and it is reasonable to suppose that, in as much as the cut of last season was limited, fair prices for stocks in first hands will be obtained. The Head Office and all the Branches have passed through the

usual inspection during the year. The Officers of the Bank have discharged their duties with fidelity

and to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors,

All which is respectfully submitted. Quebec, 1st June, 1891.

The General Manager, Mr. Stevenson, gave further information concerning the affairs and business of the Bank, and said :--There is much matter of importance to communicate to the share-holders at this meeting. The financial year which now closes has been an eventful one, one which has been trying to the judgment and fortitude of bankers. We could have supposed last year at this time that before we should meet again the world-wide known house of Baring 'Brothers & Co, would find itself unable to meet its engage-ments? That a financial crisis of the gravest nature would threaten the oldest mometary institutions of Great Britain ? That the Bank of the oldest monetary institutions of Great Britain? That the Bank of

- D.

England would deem it expedient to fortify its position by soliciting a loan from the Bank of France? Verily the unexpected often happens

But it is not my intention to attempt to deal with any of the great fiscal questions which occupy the minds of economists, and financial experts at present. My task is an easier one, but an important one; it is to deal with questions immediately affecting the interest of the shareholders of this Bank, and to explain to them as well as I can the condition of the institution in which we are all so deeply interested.

During the year there have been a certain number of failures; in many cases the Bank loses, but less perhaps than was anticipated; we have been enabled to provide for bad and doubtful debts out of the profits which have been made during the year; and, as has been stated in the report of the Directors to the shareholders, we have added something to the credit of profit and loss account, instead of

added somatining to the creat of profit and ross account, instead of trenching upon it in order to pay our dividend. That losses in the management of a bank are inevitable must be patent to the understanding of every one connected with the business of banking in Canada; but I venture to say that the losses would not be so large, nor so frequent, if a sounder policy were pursued in the business of banking generally. Great competition and an eager desire or make sufficient lead to undue actension of business, and comes to make profits often lead to undue extension of business, and consequent loss.

Quent loss. With these few remarks by way of proface, I proceed to explain, as I have been in the habit of doing, the several items in the balance sheet. First; we have capital \$2,500,000, which remains station-ary; next "The Best" \$500,000, "which stands as a sort of redoubt to defend the capital, and to preserve your property." The Directors entertained the hope last year that some addition might be made this years to the Best account: but they have lat it remain at its present entortained the hope last year that some addition might be made this year to the Rest account; but they have let it remain at its present figure The item which should follow the Rest, is balance carried to profit and loss account \$112,383.61 which protects the Best; and serves also to guarantee the equalisation of Dividends. The intermed-late item, Reserved for interest due Depositors, etc., \$80,427.42 speaks for itself. The items "Un laimed Dividends," \$3,460.40 and "Half yearly Dividends," \$87,500 need no explanation. "Notes in circula-tion," \$566,814.50 are less in amount than last year. Deposits not bearing interest, \$679,456.24, are in excess of last year; while those bearing interest, \$679,456.24, are about the same amount. Balances due to other Banks in Canada, \$45.075.75, are reduced by a set off in the List of Assets, viz:---"Due from other Banks in Canada," \$10,-816.11, and "Notes and Cheques on other Banks," \$149,067.84, which if sent in for payment would turn the tables in our favor. Balances if sent in for payment would turn the tables in our favor. Balances due to agents in the United Kingdom, \$366,738.14, represents our in-debtedness to our correspondents in London. The Bank of Scotland,

debtedness to our correspondents in London. The Bank of Scotland, which is amply covered by Dominion Government and other Sterling Bonds and Bills of Exchange in their hands. Having passed in review all the items constituting the "Liabili-ties" of the Bank, I turn to the statement of Assets, commencing with the items "Gold and Silver coin Current," §85,270,07, and "Govern-ment legal tender notes," §580,372, which, taken together, constitute an ample Reserve to meet all demands that may be made upon the Bank here or at its Branches. The item "Balances due from other Banks in Oanada," §10,816.11, has already been dealt with in connec-tion with that in the Statement of Liabilities "Due to other Banks," \$45,075.78. "Balances due from Agents in Foreign Countries," \$133,-386,49, needs no explanation, being balance in the hands of Bank's agents in New York and other amounts on call. "Notes and Cheques on other Banks," \$149,067.84, has already been consid-red in connec-tion with the item in Liabilities "Balances due to other Banks, and other amounts on call. "Rotes and Cheques on other Banks," \$149,067.84, has already been consid-red in connec-tion with the item in Liabilities "Balances due to other Banks in Cannda." Canada.

We have now to consider by far the largest and most important item, viz: " Loans and Bills Discounted, Securities and other Assets," \$8,095,789 04. An old friend of this Bank, for many years a Director, 55,000,10004. All our friend of this bank, for many years a Director, Mr. Henry Fry, after a careful analysis of the statements of the several Banks in 1890, winds up his remarks thus; The true test of a Bank's position, however, is not the *Profils*, is not the *Circulation*, nor the *Deposits*; but the *Character of its Loans*. It is with these I have now to deal. Our loans may be classified as follows:---

To firms connected with the Timber trade and Lumber

To firms connected with general business, dry goods,	4,111,100	av
hardware, grocories &c	1,458,481	30
To firms connected with manufacturing interests	1,041,890	
To firms connected with Produce business	585,070	35
To firms connected with contracts for the construction		
of canals and railways	219,660	Q0
-	5,482,861	<u></u>
Call loans secured by bonds, stocks of undoubted char-	0,402,001	90
acter with ample margin	1,118,586	04
Time loans, secured by bonds, &c., safe beyond all ques-	-1-10,000	•••
tion	260,810	00
Loans to Municipal Corporations considered quite un-	•	
doubted	401,755	31
Loans to other corporations equally good	307,723	00
Dominion of Canada sterling bonds and other high		

class municipal sterling bonds 524.052 74

\$ 8,095 789 04

The next item, "Dobts scoured by mortgages or otherwise," \$66,776.85, consists of undoubted securities held at Head Office and Branches. Then "Overdue Notes not specially secured (estimated loss provided for)," \$44,262.48, needs no explanation. "Real Estate (not Bank premises) and mortgages on real estate," \$40,783.69, is an altogother undoubted asset. The last item to be considered is "Bank premises and furniture in Provinces of Quebec and Ontario," \$169.908. Os is well represented by the having bousses in Ontario, Otherwise 99, is well represented by the banking houses in Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and Three Rivers, all held in fee simple.

I am, as you are aware, gentlemen, in constant contact with the staff at Head Office. It would be difficult to find men more devoted to duty or more accurate in their work. I may say that I keep. in touch with the whole staff throughout the Bank. By desire of the Directors, I visit the branches, from time to time, and make the acquaintance of every member of the staff, and endeavor to form an extinct a cf his ability and finess for memory of the

estimate of bis solity and fitness for promotion. Moved by R. H. Smith, Esq., President, seconded by W. Withall, Esq., Vice-President, and resolved,—That the report and statements

now read be adopted. Moved by J. W. Henry, Ksq., seconded by John Laird, Esq., and resolved,—That the thank of this meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their valuable services during the past year. Mr. Smith and Mr. Withall each acknowledged the resolution in

It must be gratifying to us all that notwithstanding the financial storms that have occurred during the interval, this Bank has continued to pay regular dividends to its shareho ders with the exception of three years, viz., 1834, 1835 and 1836, when the country was in comparative infancy. The General Manager having fully explained to this meetinfancy. The General Manager having fully explained to this meet-ing the financial position of the Bank, I need not say any more on this point; but I do say that it must be a matter of gratification to the shareholders to know that after passing through such an oventful financial year, this Bank, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and paying its customary dividends, retains its rest intact, and carries a fair amount to credit of profit and loss account. I consider this Bank as solid as the old rock city, and I trust that in the future, as in the past, it will continue to prosper, and hold its position among the leading Monetary Institutions of the Dominion. With these remarks I beg to thank the mover and seconder and this meeting, for the gratifying expressions contained in this resolution. Moved by J. H. Simmons, Esq., seconded by Joseph Louis, Esq., and resolved,—That the thank of this meeting be given to the General Manager, Inspector, Managers and other officers of the Bank for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties. Moved by Captain Carter, seconded by E H. Taylor, Eeq., and re-solved,—That the ballot box be now opened and remain open until 4 o'clock this day for the election of Directors, and that if five minutes elapse without a vote being cast, the scrutineers be empowered to

close the ballot box. At the request of the Chairman, Mr. T. H. Norris and Mr. Tofield consented to act as scrutineers.

consented to act as scrutineers, The President having vacated the chair and Mr. Stevenson having been called thereto, it was moved by James Morgan, Esq., seconded by T. H. Norris, Esq., and resolved,—That the thanks of this meet-ing be given to Mr. R H. Smith for his services in the chair. The Scrutineers subsequently reported as the result of the ballot, the following gentlemen elected as Directors for the ensuing year, viz : Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G., William Withall, Esq., B. H. Smith, Esq., John R. Young, Esq., G. R. Renfrew, Esq., S. J. Shaw, Esq., and John T. Ross. Esq.

T. Ross, Esq. Moved by J. H. Simmons, Esq., seconded by Joseph Louis, Esq., and resolved,—That the thank of this meeting are hereby given to the Scrutineers for their services.

WM, R. DEAN, Secretary.

DOMINION BANK.

The twentieth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Dom-inion Bank was held at the banking house in Toronto, on Wednesday the 26th May, 1891.

the 26th May, 1891. Among those present were noticed Messrs. James Austin, Hon. Frank Smith, Mejor Mason, William Ince, James Scott, B. S. Oassils, Anson Jones, William Ince, James Scott, B. S. Oassils, Anson Jones, Willimot D. Matthews, R H. Bethune, E. Leadlay, Aaron Ross, K. B. Osler, W. J. Baines, John Scott, John Stewart, W. T. Keily, S. Risley, W. S. Lee, G. Robertson, etc. It was moved by Mr. W. J. Baines, seconded by Mr. E. B. Osler, that the president, Mr. James Austin, do take the chair. On motion of Mr. W. D. Matthews, seconded by Mr. James Scott, Mr. R. H. Bethune was appointed secretary. Messrs. R. S. Cassils and Walter S. Lee were appointed scrutineers. The secretary read the roport of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which

and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows :-

REPORT.

The directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending 30th April, 1891: 6,253 02

Balance of profit and loss account, 30th April, 1890.....\$ Profits for the year ending 30th April, 1891, after doducting charges of management, etc., and making full pro-vision for all bad and doubtful dobts.....

220.423 96

\$226,676 98

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Dividend 5 per cent., paid 1st Nov., 1890.....\$75,000 00 Dividend 5 per cent., payable 1st May, 1891.... 75,000 00 Bonus 1 per cent, payable 1st May, 1891..... 15,000 00 Amount voted to Pension and Guarantee fund. 5,000 00

i i i i i		170,000	60
Carried to reserve fund	\$	56,676 50,000	98 00
Balance of profit and loss carried forward	\$	6,676	98
	JAN. AUSTIN,	•	
Toronto, 7th May, 1891.	Presid	ent.	

1086

Liabilities.	1.1		1 () () () () () () () () () (
Capital stock paid up		5.9	\$1.500.000	òó
Reserve fund	51.350.000	00		,00
Balance of profits carried forward	6,676	98		
Dividend No. 40, payable 1st May	75,000			
Bonus 1 per cent, payable 1st May	15,000			
Reserved for interest and exchange	86,188			
Rebate on bills discounted	27,054			-
			51,559,919	59
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		\$	53,059,919	59
Notes in circulation	5 999,734	00	•••	
Deposits not bearing interest	1,509,010	.30		
Deposits bearing interest				
Balances due to other banks in Great Brit-				
sin	95,232	82		
·			9,671,922	33
				-
,		୍କ \$	12,731,841	92
Asiets.				
Specie	203,926	17		
Dominion Government demand notes	772,774			
Notes and cheques of other banks	232,840			
Balances due from other banks in Canada.	200,436			
Balances due from other banks in United			- •	
States	977,726	34		
Provincial government securities	254,658			
funicipal and other debentures	1,224,106			
-			\$3,866,468	14
Bills discounted and current (including				
advances on call	8.544.720	19		
Overdue debts secured	33,794			
Overdue debts not specially secured (esti-				
mated loss provided for	90,183	64		
Bank premises	191,875			
Other assets not included under foregoing				
heads	4,799	59		
			8,865,373	78
•				
· · · · · ·		. Ş	12,731,841	92
•	R . H. BE	r HU	NB,	

Cashier.

Dominion Bank, Toronto, May 30th, 1891.

On motion of the president, seconded by the vice-president, the report of the directors was adopted. The usual resolutions were passed.

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. James Austin Wm. Ince, E. 1

10%, 12%, 13%

IN :-: MONTHLY :-: PAYMENTS.

MAY-MAZEPPA STOCK. Price, \$1.25 PER SHARE. Regular dividend 1 1-4 per cent monthly; paid since June \$110,000 in dividends. April dividend, \$12,500.

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

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

Send for Information. All Dividends by Check. GOLORADO MINING INVESTMENT CO'Y JAMES GILFILLAN, - - Treasurer. (Ex-Treasurer of the United States),

AMES BUILDING, - BOSTON | business doing, principally in bank stocks:

Leadlay, Wilmot D. Matthews, E. B. Osler, James Scott and Hon: Frank Smith. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. James Austin was elected president, and the Hon. Frank Smith vice-president of the bank for the ensuing term.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The 65th annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 28th of April 1891, to declare the results of the business for the past year, and to receive the report on the investigation of the company's affairs and division of surplus funds for the five years ended 15th November 1890. The following results for the year ended 15th November, 1890 were reported :--

3390 new proposals for life assurance were received dur- ing the year for	\$ 8,770,750
3030 policies were issued, assuring	7,651,606
The total existing assurances in force at 15th Novem-	
ber 1890 amounted to,	104,655,491
inclusive of sums re-assured with other offices.	
The claims during the year amounted, including bonus	
additions, to	3,052,000
The annual revenue for the year ended 15th November	1° 5.*
1890 amounted to	4,827,524
The accumulated funds at same date amounted to	36,444,640
Being an increase during the year of	704,050
Invested in Canada over	6,000,000
	AA AAA AA

The total surplus of the five years was found to be \$3,230,350, from which, after providing for the intermediate bonus already paid between 1885-90, and setting aside a further sum of \$194,666 towards the reserve fund, which would now amount to \$389,333, the following bonus was declared, giving reversionary additions to the aggregate amount of \$4,934,800, viz :--

To the colonial scheme a bonus at the rate of \$14 per \$1000 per annum, being at the same rate as the last bonus, With an intermediate bonus at the rate of £1 per cent. per annum for policies becoming claims between 15th November, 1891, and 15th November, 1895.

It was also intimated that after this date the claims under all the Company's policies would be payable immediately on proof of death and fitle to the satisfaction of the directors.

DIREGTORS : JAMES A. GILLESPIE, EEQ., CHAIRMAN, SIR A T. GALT. HON, J. J. O. ABBOTT. E. B. GREENSHIELDS, EEQ., SIR JOSEPH HIOKSON. WM. RAMSAY, MANAGER.

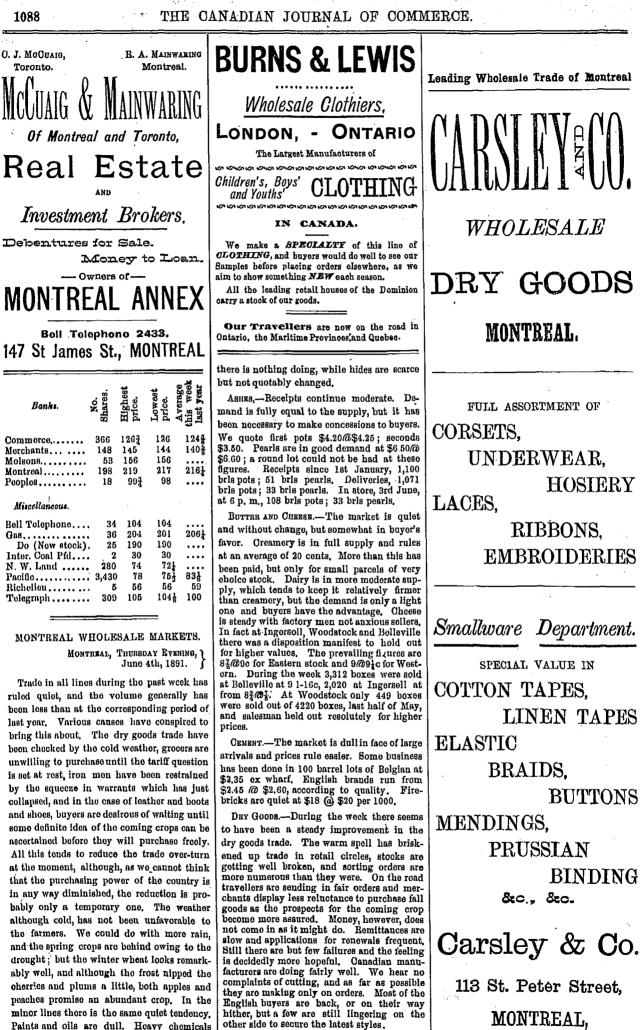
Montreal, 13 May, 1891.

Financial.

MONTBEAL, Thursday Evening,

June 4th, 1891.

The drain of gold from New York is commencing to show signs of ceasing, although a million and a half dollars went by yesterday's steamer. The Bank of England has a reduced its price for gold to 76s 5d per oz., and it is cabled that at to-day's board the bank rate was reduced to 4 per cent. This reduction is made in consequence of an agreement between the joint stock banks and the Bank of England whereby a uniform minimum rate of discount has been established; but these changes would hardly have been made if the general financial situation was not easier in spite of the panic in Buenos Ayres which has run the gold premium up to 321. In this city money is quiet and unchanged at 41/05 per cent for call loans and 6/2/7 per cent for commercial paper. In New York the street rate is 3@31 per cent while in London it is 33. The sterling exchange market has ruled steady. Sixty-day bills are quoted at 91/23-16 between banks and 91/28 over the counter. Demand 9 13-16@15-16 and 10 1-16@]. Cables 10]@]. Posted in New York 4.851 and 4.891. Actual rates 4.-843@5 and 4.883@9. Commercial bills 4.83 @1. Documentaries 4.821. The local stock exchange opened briskly, and a fair volume of business was done at the outset of the week, but the demand gradually sagged and the week closed with only a limited investment



Paints and oils are dull. Heavy chemicals are unusually quiet. Coment sags a little owing to large arrivals. Butter is slightly weaker, but factorymen are stiffer in their ideas about cheese. Eggs are accumulating. Wool is quiet and a little lower. In furs

18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.

AND



J. & H. TAYLOR, Montreal. JAS. MORRISON, Toronto. J. H. ASHDOWN, Winnibeg, Man. THOS. ROBERTSON, "RICE, LEWIS & Co.," YOUN(4 & BRO., Hamilton. MCKELVEY & BIRCH, Kingston. STEVENS & BURNS, London, Ont.

FURB.—There is very little doing in domestic furs, and only a few outstanding lots are finding their way to this market. We quote: Beaver \$4.50@\$5 per lb. Otter \$8/@\$12 each. Mink \$1/@\$1.50. Marten 60c. Fisher \$3/@ \$5. Lynx \$1.76@\$2.50. Red fox \$1/@\$1.25. Spring muskrat 18 cents. Raccoon 25/@50c. Skunk, 25/@75 cents.

GROUGENES.—Trade during the past week has been restricted. The uncertainty as to the duty on sugar and tobacco causes buyers to hold off as much as possible in all lines. When once the future of these two articles are settled it is expected trade will pick up at once, but it is hardly likely to improve permanently until some idea as to the coming crops can be had. In the meantime the volume of business doing is certainly not up to the average. In sugars values are unchanged and only the merest hand to mouth business is being done. Medium yellow sells at $5\frac{1}{4}c$ good medium $5\frac{1}{4}c$ @ $\frac{2}{4}c$, bright $5\frac{1}{4}c$ @ $\frac{2}{4}c$, and granulated $6\frac{1}{4}c$ @7c. An opinion appears to prevail that the government will reduce the duty one-half and it is said offers to sell ahead have been made on this basis. Molasses have advanced from 16c@19c in Barbados and it is said some large transactions have taken place in this market at 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents for cargoes. In a jobbing way molasses sell at 40c in puncheons and 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for long. Stocks of all grades of Japan teas are small and the medium grades scarce and high. Some choice new season's teas have sold here at 40c @42 $\frac{1}{4}c$. Prices run: low grades 14c@14 $\frac{1}{4}c$,

good common 15½c@16½c, medium 19c@23c and fine 25c@32½c. Green teas are scarce and high and 18½c@19c is asked for low grade Young Hysons. Black teas are lower in England but unchanged here. Valencia raisins are weak, owing to the undesirable lots now choking the market We quote from 5c for common to 5½c for best. Ourrants are still firm here, although stocks in Patras are heavy and there is a prospect of lower values there. Prices are 6½c for barrels and 6½o for cases. Quotations for new pack canned salmon are 12½ cents per dozen over last years but as yet the trade do not seem willing to operate at the advance. The pack of new lobsters is expected to be short and the bulk of it is already placed. English buyers are paying 35s or equal to \$2.10 f.o.b. at packing points. Here quotations to arrive are \$2.10@\$2.15.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Hides are growing scarcer, as the stock of beef hides coming "in from butchers is very small and tanners are buying freely. Still the market is no stronger and prices are unchanged. The buyer who has been keeping up calfskins is no longer in the market and as a consequence prices have fallen to 7 cents. Clips are higher and command 25c. Lambskins are also up with the new month and prices rule 5 cents higher. Tallow is quieter and we hear of no large transactions in refined.

HEAVY CHEMICALS.—The market is without change in values, but there are indications that sulphate of copper and bleaching powder are destined to be higher before long. Business is quieter than it usually is at this season of the year. Under ordinary circumstances

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price was a low one. Outside of this the market was quiet and easy. city strong bakers selling at ξ 6 with Manitoba about 50 cents less. Straight rollers quiet and easier at ξ 5.24. Oatmcal is weak and lower and some large lots, in bags, changed hands on the basis of ξ 2.85. The local grain market is dull and but little is doing. Peas are lower at 85c in store and 87c afloat and one round lot, for shipment, brought a fraction lower than that. We quote No. 2 Manitoba hard ξ 1.14; No. 3, hard, ξ 1.02; No. 2 Northern, ξ 1.03%1.05; feed do., 62%64c; peas 85c per 66 pounds in store; 87c afloat; Manitoba oats, 50%51c; Upper Canada do., 50%52c per 34 pounds; corn, 76c duty paid; feed barley, 60%622; good malting do., 65%67c; rye, 83%84c. The weekly cable review of the British grain trade says: English wheats are firm and prices are stationary. In foreign wheats the changes in values are fractional. Indian is 3d cheaper. Californian is 3d dearer. Californian futures are quoted at 44s 3d for prompt and 45s for September shipment. Oregon is quoted at 45s for June shipment. Orn is weak and 1s lower. Barleys are steady. Oats are a trifle dearer. Russian and Indian red wheats were 6d lower and were hard to place at the decline Flour was weak. Barley was firm. Both flat and round corn was 3d to 6d lower. The prices of beans and peas were in favor of buyers, Linseed was 3d cheaper. In Chicago wheat closed dull and very heavy without any new features. Cables were lower and crop reports favorable to the shorts, while the panic in Buenos Ayres unsettled the market. Oorn was strong and active and charters for 300,000 bushels were reported. The close was steady but somewhat lower owing to the decline in wheat,

FAULT. - The fruit trade has been quiet this week, the cool wet days having been against it. Prices continue to rule high in all lines. Oranges run from \$3@\$4. Lemons \$3.50@\$5. Pine apples 8@20c; and plentiful. Yellow bananas in good supply at \$1.25@\$2.50. Red Scarce and held at \$1.25@\$1.75. Strawberries 18@20c per box. Green string beans \$4.50 per crate. Wax beans \$4.50. Cabbage \$3.25 per barrel. Oalifornia cherries \$2.50 per 6 quart case. White turnips 75c per dozen.



these lines, and what business is doing is of a retail character. A few shipments of sole are being made to England, but trade there is also dull and returns are slow in coming in. However, tannors are doing very little and stocks are not accumulating in spite of the limited demand. The trouble is that boot and shoe men have not received their usual volume for der this space and and and volume of orders this season and, as a conse-quence, they are operating with caution until the outlook for the crops is more assured.

Middlesboro, have sold at \$18.50 to import. We also hear of sales of 25 ton lots of No. 1

Shotts, now arriving, at \$21.50. In England caution is the order of the day. Neither buyers nor sellers are anxious to operate as yet. The former because they believe prices will go lower and the latter because the figures offered

are perilously near the cost of production. In the United States the market shows consider-

able strength and there is much confidence manifested. A general demand for small lots exist and the feeling is better in all depart-

monts.

monts. Tin plate continues scarce and dear. What coke that here is in the market is hold at \$4.65 which is more than buyers care to pay at present, so that nothing is doing fave to satisfy imperative needs. Nails are stiffer. The bitterness of competition has cooled off and an offer of \$1,90 for 1000 kegs was refused. The mills have plenty of orders to run on and we now quote \$2.10 net, or \$215 on time as the ruling rate. Sheet iron is weaker, and the ruling price is now \$2.60 with very little

Tin plate continues scarce and dear,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS. - There is less doing in paints than is usual at this season. doing ib paints than is usual at this season, although a fair jobbing trade is reported. In fact the spring business has been a poor one with most houses, owing partly to the practi-cal cossation of building operations and partly to a desire on the part of buyers to hold off making any large purchases. Most paint heuses are buying only from hand to mouth and, as prices are pretty well cut, this renders trade unsatisfactory. Glass is quiet at the It the equivalent of 1 cent. Turpentine is un-changed. Very little is doing in fish oils and in absence of large transactions we quote steam refined pale seal at $42\frac{1}{2}$ cents for old stock and 44@45 cents for new with the market weak and inclining lower.

PROVISIONS AND EGGS .- The local market is quiet and easy and only a few jobbing lots have changed hands at unchanged prices. In the States provisions ruled weak and inactive. the States provisions ruled weak and inactive. The receipts of summer hogs are as large as in the winter and as the cash. demand is utterly inadequate to handle so large a stock the outlook is certainly in favor of lower values. The Chicago hog market closed 5c@loc lower, the final quotations being as follows: Light mixed, \$4 20 @ \$4.60; mixed packing, \$4.20 @ \$4.60; heavy shipping \$4.25 @ 4.65. rough grades, \$4.20 @ \$4.35. Despite the heavy receipts the egg market remains firm at 11 @ 111 cents, but dealers say they are paying too much, and a meeting of buyers will be held in Toronto this week to try and fix what figures shall be paid in the country fix what figures shall be paid in the country



Heavy shipments are being made to the States from the Townships as well as from the West but in spite of this outlet, stocks are beginning to accumulate.

Woot.—No fleece is yet in the market and transactions are purely in foreign wools. \blacktriangle sale of 30 bales, sea-damaged Cape, took place this week and resulted poorly for the sellers, prices ruling from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{3}{2}$ cents. Sound parcels, ex Saga, brought 15@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents The following are given as the present values of Canadian wools:—22@24c for Pure Southdown; 20@21c for Shropshire Down; 19@ 20c for a strict selection of clothing; 17@18c for combing fleece; 12@13c tor black, cotted, burry and chaffy wools; 14@15c for unwashed merino; 12@13c for unwashed pure Southdown; 11@12c for unwashed pure Shropshire Down; 9@10c for unwashed clothing and combing. There was only a small attendance at the Antwerp wool sales on the first, and the trading was devoid of animation. Previous prices were maintained, despite the "poor demand. One thousand nine hundred bales were offered. The sales were as follows; Buenos Ayres, 268 bales at 75@190 francs per 100 kilos; Montevideo, 68 bales at 110@175 francs.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, June 4th, 1891 The volume of wholesale trade continues small, with values unchanged. There is a fair sorting up trade in dry goods. Hardware in fair demand. Groceries are quiet. Payments are still unsatisfactory. The late rains have improved orop prospects. Money is a shade easier. Call loans on prime collateral b per cent. Stocks have been somewhat irregular, b.t steady at close. Canadian Pacific is stronger. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday:--

Banks.	Bid May 28.	Bid. June 4.	Loan Cos.		Bid June 4.
Montreal Ontario Toronto Merchants. Commerce. Imperial Dominion . Standard Hamilton .	219 113 212 144 125 160 226 151 154	210 143 125] 159 225] 150	Can Per Freehold Union Lond'n & Can'd Imperial Saying Farmers Loan Ontario Loan Western Can'd.	140 134 111 125 122 122	198 140 134 111 125 122 121 121 128

BUTTRE.—Large rolls are in liberal supply and easier, sales being reported as low as 11c. The best is worth 15c. Eggs continue very steady at 12c@121c. Oheese is rather easier, with new jobbing at 10c and autumn makes." at 12c.

DEESEED Hogs.—The market remains inactive, and values are unchanged at \$6/20\$6.50 for fresh killed.

FLOUE AND GRAIN.—The flour trade has been quiet during the past week with prices generally unchanged. Straight rollers are quoted at \$4.80/(2\$4.90, and extras about \$4.40. Ontario patents \$5.00/(2\$5,50. Wheat is quiet with prices steady. Sales of No. 2 white outside at \$1.04, and No. 2 spring at \$1.02. Car lots of No. 2 Manitoba hard sold at \$1.15 and No. 3 hard offers at \$1.05. Barley dull and prices nominal. Oats are quiet and firmer with sales of mixed outside at 44c/(245c and here at 48c on track. Poas sold here at 75c on track, and they are worth 65c/(270c outside. Corn dull offering at 71c on track Oatmeal' dull and nominally unchanged: Bran ' is'

1092 THE C.	ANADIAN JOURN				ылон. 				يف
SURETYSHIP.			BTOOL	CHA B	BONDS	1. 			
	UAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Par Cont Prices Jun, 4,	Value
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.			Boundar					,	
							Į		
THE GUARANTEE CO.	Brit.North America Can. Bank Commerce	\$ 2431 50	\$4,866,666 6,900,000 587,200	4,866,666	J 800.000	4	April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov	157 126	882 30 63 00
. OF NORTH AMERICA.	Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nfid Commercial, Windsor.	200 40	806,000	306,500	l 60.000)3	30 June 81 Dec	105	400 00
Capital Anthorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no nelos), 304,600	Dominion Du Peuple Eastorn Townships	50 50 50	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000	1.200.000) 1,350,000) 425,000 1 550,000	N 3.	1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	7 2251 t 971 7 135	112 50 48 75 67 50
Resources Over • 1,048,429 Deposit with Dom. Gov't, • 57,000	Federal Hamilton	100 100	1,250,000	1,250,000) in liquid 450,000	ation	June I Dec	1	154 00 167 50
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Ilocholaga Imporial Jacques Cartier	100 100 25	710.100 1,500,000 500,000	1,500,000	700,000	4	June Dec	158	158 00 25 81
of this Company renders the Promiums in certain cases unnually reducible until the rate of	Morchants, Halifax	100 100	5,798,300 1,000,000 3,000,000		2,335,000	81 3	2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct	0 132	144 00 132 00
One-Half per cont. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man-	Molsons Montroal Nationalo New Brunswick	50 200 30	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	2	1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov	o 218 7 80	436 00 24 00 249 00
agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years age, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction	Ontario	100 100 100	500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	1.500.000	250,000	81	1 Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec	0 1131 0 140	113 25 140 U0
of its clients. Over \$717,528.18 have been paid	Ottawa People's of N. B Quebec.	20 100	1,000,000	2,500,000) 4) 3]	Jane Dec	1161	19 96 116 50
in Olaims to Employers. President SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.	Standard Standard Toronto Union, (Halifax)	100 60 100	200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,00			April Oci Jan July 1 June 1 Dec	y 150 a 210	75 00
Vice-President and Managing Director &DWARD RAWLINGS.	Union, (Halifax) Union of Can Ville Marie	50 100 100	500,000 1,200,000 500,000	1,200,00	200.000	0 3	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	117 90 90	58 50 90 00 90 00
Secretary,	Western Bank of Can	ÎŎŎ	500,000	842,59	7 66,00	Ď 3	1 April-Oot	99	110 00
IEAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTREAL,	Arri Nay and Losn 100	50	630,000	619,13	2 98.00	1 91	Jan July	y	
EDWARD BAWLINGS,	Agri. Say. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Morts. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoo	100 100 25	1,620,000	323,41 289,03	2 60,00 6 52,00		1 Jan 1 July 2 July	y y 112	28 13
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.	Canada Cotton Co Can Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co	100	2,000,000	2,000,00	158,00		May Au 2 Jan 2 July	y	
•N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not	Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co	50 50 100	5,000,000 750,000 2,000,000	681,07 800.00	9 150.00 9 192.00		1 Jan 1 July June Dec Jan July	o 119 y 122	99 50 59 50 122 75
liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	50	1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000	1,000,00	ŏ :::::::	. <u>3</u> .	30 July 31 De 15 Jan-Quy	e 96 881	48 CO 44 50
Ocean & Inland Marine Insurance.	Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Say. Co. Freehold Loan and Say. Co. Hamilton Proy. and Loan	50	1.057.250 3,221.500 1,500,000	(611,43)	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 112,50 \\ 0 & 629,00 \\ 0 & 255,00 \end{array}$		May Nov 1 June 1 De 2 Jan 2 Jul	0 142	60 50 142 00 125 50
وبرجا المعالي المواطنة البرجي التقريب والتقريبي التقريبي	Home Sav. and Loan Co	. 100 100	1,500,000	1,000,00	0 66,00	0 31 . 5		y	
THAMES & MERSEY Marine Insurance Co., Limited,	Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Iny. Co. Landed Banking and Loan	. 50 100 100		625,90	0 106.00	0 0 3# 0 8	2 Jan 2 Jul	y 122 y 122	79 00 122 00 122 00
Of Liverpool, London and Manchester. Certificates Issued and Losses Payable in any part	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co	50		0 622,65	0 860.00		15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul Jan Jul	t 125 e 107	62 50 53 50
of the world. BRITISH AMERICA ASSUBANCE CO.	Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan	. 100 . 100	100,000	$\begin{bmatrix} 100,00\\ 312,50 \end{bmatrix}$	0 3,00 0 111,00	0 4	llan nu	31 109	108 00
Of Toronto, Ontario. ARCHD. NICOLL, Agent,	Montroal Telegraph Co Montroal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co	. 40 . 40 . 50	600,000	0 2,000,00 0 2,000,00 0 600,00 0 800,00	01		2 Jan-Qtly 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No	104 <u>1</u> 201 v 185	41 65 80 40 92 50
Boll Telephone 9028. 18 St. Sacrament St.	Montreal Loan and Mortg.	. 00	1,000,000	0 800,00 0 500.00	01	. 3 qt); ;	y	101	101 00 62 50
quoted at \$13.50@\$14 and Middlings at \$17@	National Investment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	-UUL I-	466,800	0 313,4 6 0 1,200,00	101 970-00	0 3	30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul	y 127	127 50
\$18. GROCERIES.—A quiet trade is reported for	People's Loan and Dep. Co. Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co Riohelicu and Ont. Nav. Co Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	50 50 100	800,000	589,39 477,20 1,350,00 470,00 200,00	2 107,00 9 5,00	0 34 0 3	Jan Jul Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Ser	y 50	57 50 25 00 56 00 65 00 27 50
the week. Sugars are unchanged at 64cm7c for granulated and at 54cm6c for yellows.	Royal Loan and Say. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	. 50 100 . 50	200,00		0 57,00 0 Feby.	0 4	Jan July March	130 27 1 1711	65 00 27 50
Samples of new Japan teas have arrived, and		- 60 - 60	1,000,00	0 627,00	0) 215,00	0 4 0 5	jlJan 1Jul	ly 134 ly 179	85 75 67 CO 89 50
quality is said to be unusually good. HARDWARETrade is fair and prices gener-			*****	<u></u>					
ally firm. Paymonts reported fairly satisfac- tory.)		J.	A.	CHADI	WIC	K;
HIDRS AND SRINS Hides in moderate de-			rket		••••	•• •••	••• ••••	******	
mand and prices generally firm. Sales of car lots of cured at 64c. Green unchanged, No. 1			Ma		136 K	ing	Street E	ast. :-	: 136
bringing 5c, No. 2 4c, and No. 3 3c. Sheep- skins bring \$1,25(@\$1.40 according to quality.	} I		the			HA	MILTON,	Ont.	
and lambsking 25c@30c Calfskins unchanged at 6c@80 the latter for No. 1.		4	uo s		94) (191)	••••• #	y A u)	
PROVISIONS Business shows no change this		L	They are the Best Selling Cigars on the Market.	· · · }	Mø	ta	l So	Īni	10I
week, with a moderate demand. Bacon sells in small lots at 8@84c, U.C. quoted at 8.			k Ci		ँ		AND	· . ·	
Backs 10Jc, bellies 10Jc@11c, rolls 9c. Hams quoted at 11c@11Jc and pickled 93@10c.			eltin		'B'	RAS		SHEF	} .
Mess pork held at \$16 for Canadian. Short			st &				مالد 1 مل بان بان – عين – عين بين (4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4 × 4	بلر فستر بعد میں . (۱۹۹۰ - ۱۹۹۵ - ۱۹۹۵ - ۱۹۹۵ -	
out \$16.50. Potatoes firmer with sales at 950 on track. Beans unchanged at \$1.70 for small			Be			то	THE TRA	DE:	
Apples, choice are quoted at \$5/0 \$6 and in- ferior \$2.50/0\$3.50. Hops are quoted at 33c			; the				-Manufacturer	•	<u> </u>
 Ø370 for choice and yearlings at 18/022c, WOOL.—The receipts of fleece are small as 			, are		S pun	SH	EET ME	TAL	Soods
yot, with the best quoted at 18c. Clothing			They	·	Estima		- AND - mishedifor EVEF		IPTION
20c@22c. Pulled wool dull at 2210 and extras at 261c@27c.					se Corr		brass and Copper dence solicited.		
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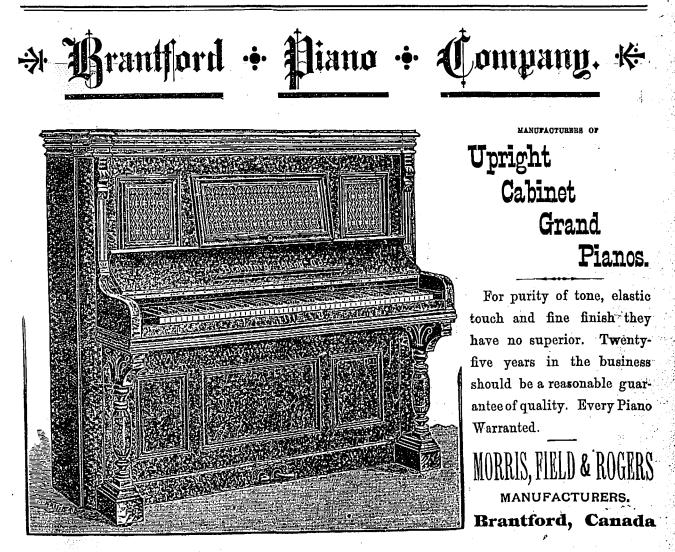






MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.						
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.			
Boots and Shees. Brogans. Cohourgs. Split Balmorsis	095 20 085 090 076 080	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins \$ c. \$ c. Roast turkey, 1-lb tins 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 40	Soda Ash. \$ c. \$ c. Soda Bicarb. 175 \$ 285 Soda Bicarb. 2 40 \$ 260 Sal Soda. 0 90 0 \$ 95 ' Concentrated. 175 \$ 209			
Kip " Galf " Buff Congress. Calf Split boots Kip " Calf " Felt boots half for " " Sox.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle 3 85 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings	Dyestuffs. 0 37 0 89 Gutoh C 08 0 064 Bx. Logwood 0 10 0 15 Chips. 1 90 2 25 Indigo (Bengal) 1 60 1 75 Gambior 0 06 0 10 0 15 Gambior 0 0 0 10 11 Sumbior 0 00 0 0 10 0 15 Gambior 0 00 0 0 0 0 10 0 13 Sumac 0 70 1 00 Sumac 75 0 80 00			
Paggad. Split Batts Split Balmorals Kip Buff " Pebbled "	· 0 80 0 90 0 70 0 85 0 50 0 60 • 1 00 1 10 0 75 0 90 0 50 0 65 • 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 65	No. 3 do Sstrings, bass- wood handle	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. 4 50 5 00 Fronch Shore, No. 1 4 00 4 50 Sea Trout 6 00 0 00 Cana Bartor Hamilton 6 00 0 00			
Blackins Second. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Goat Polish Calf. French Kid	1 50 2 00 1 15 1 50 0 80 1 35	Aoid Carbolio Cryst Medi 0 85 0 40 Alcos, Cape 0 15 0 16 Alum 1 75 2 00 Borax, xtis 0 9 0 11 Brom, Potass 0 50 05 Campor, Enz. Ref 0 70 0 09	Cape Breton Herrings			
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Goods. \$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0 Lobstors, per doz., new. 2 10 2 16 \$ 00 10 00 \$ 00 10	Name of Article. Whelesale Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins \$ c. \$ c. Boston baked beans, pdx 2 10 0 09 Corned Beef, 1-lb 1 60 0 00 Corned beef, 2-lbs	Am. Ref 0 65 0 06 Citrie Acid 0 70 0 75	Green Cod, Large 4 brl			
Salmon	"14-ibs	Opim	Extra- 2 35 2 45 Extra- 2 35 2 46 City Strong Bakers 6 00 0 00 Strong Bakers 5 50 5 75 Isconds			

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



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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.

Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	
Hoe Propuges : Bacon Smk'd per ib Dressed Hogs "Ganvassed Pork Ca. s. c. per bbl Western do Mess Lard per lb Common Refined SmNB : Clover, red, per bush Timothy. (Can'n) per bel "Common Refined SmNB : Clover, red, per bush Timothy. (Can'n) per bel "Yestors Honey, in comb." "Yestors Honey, in comb." "Yestors Honey, in comb." "Westors Baays-Med. hand picked Medium. White Canadaltod Winter Whea "White Winter" Barys-Med. hand picked No. 3 Northern, No. 1 " Gata, Manitoba" "feed" Peas, per 66 lbs "Rys	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<pre>7/s (HIUnest & Cad.). Japan, oom. to med. hb good med. to fin in est Wagasahi Y. Hyson, com. to gd if fine to finest. Imperial med. to gd if me to finest. Twankay, com. to gd. Congou, common if me to finest. Souchong, common if fine to finest. if med, to good if fine to finest. Souchong, common if med, to good if fine to finest. Bouchong, common if med, to good if fine to choice. Dust if and grinding janaica if and grinding janaica if offices, Mooha (green) if Add et of 5 for roastin and grinding janaica if and since in bis if bis to the gallon. if Noiasses, (Barbados) in Porto Rico if Bakkag Peruder- is Bakkag Peruder- is as 1, 3 ds. 5 os. tins if a since in since in bis. if a since in since in bis. if Bakkag Peruder- is as 1, 3 ds. 5 os. tins if a since in bis. if a bakkag Peruder- is as a since in bis. if a bis to the gallon. if Bakkag Peruder- is as 1, 3 ds. 5 os. tins if a bis since in bis. if a bis to the gallon. if bakkag Peruder- is as 1, 3 ds. 5 os. tins if a bis since in bis if a bis since in bis if a bis since in bis. if a bis since in bis. if a bis in bis if a bis in b</pre>	0 00 0 15 0 00 0 15 0 27 0 50 0 35 0 15 0 00 0 55 0 15 0 20 0 25 0 15 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 15 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 20 0 20 0 25 0 20 0 20 0 25 0 20 0 15 0 19 0 25 0 15 0 19 0 25 0 10 0 15 0 19 0 21 0 25 0 22 0 22 0 25 0 20 0 23 0 25 0 20 0 23 0 22 0 23 0 23 0 22 0 23 0 20 0 22 0 20 0 20 0 20 0 22 0 20 0 20 0 22 0 00 00 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 03 0 04 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05	Mustard, ib. per jar, En Mustard, ib. per jar, En 4 lb. jars, Cana 1 lb. Rice, Common Batnap. 100 h Bapan Crystal. Sago Gelatine, 1 qt pk Flake Gelatine, 1 qt pk Mracroni Canadian. Mracroni Canadian. Pet-Citron. Dailey's Extracts : Fine Gold, No. 8, per doz 2, 202. Silver Star Store Parte : Spanish, No. 3. 10	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 005 & 0.06 \\ 0 & 0.05 & 0.06 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.05 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.05 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.05 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.05 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.05 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.05 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.05 \\ 0 $	Condensed Milk, per case, 4 doz. 1-lb. cases Cond'ed Coffee-Mooha V Java, per cs, 2 dos. 1-lb cases. Condensed Coffee - Jawai- os, per cs, 2 dos. 1-lb cases. Starck : White " Crystal Gloss. Snow Flake. Dom. Rep. Corn. "Orn Starch. Pure White. Crystal Gloss. Snow Flake. Dom. Rep. Corn. "Orn Starch. Pure White. Crystal Flokling. W.W. XXX. W.W. XXX. W.W. XXX. W.W. XXX. W.W. XXX. W.W. XXX. Snow Flokling. "Estip" Sheathing	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Jewellers, Attention!								

The long-established firm of "EDMUND EAVES" beg to inform their numerous cus-tomors and the JaweLLERY TRADE in general throughout Canada, that they have moved from their late premises, 1683 Notre Dame

street, into the

TEMPLE BUILDING, St. James Street,

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, JUNE 4, .891.

1 in			1			_		
3.3			Name of Article. Wh				Name of Article.	Wholesale
1 in	Hardware Contenses. 4dy to 5dy - [Cold Cut,] 3dy - [Can. Pat.] Steel Cut, Am. or Can. Pat'm 10dy to 60dy 6dy to 9dy 6dy to 7dy 6dy to 5dy Cathes, Floorine, Box, Shoh and Tobacco Box : 3dy 3dy Ady to 5dy Cathes, Floorine, Box, Shoh and Tobacco Box : 3dy 6dy and 7dy 6dy and 7dy 7difficular floor fl	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Horse Shoes	85 3 76 00 13 00 001 3 00 013 00 00 013 00 00 013 00 00 013 00 00 014 00 00 015 00 00 015 00 00 016 00 00 017 00 00 018 00 00 019 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 00 010 00 <td>Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs "Beelter Wrot iron "Beelter Wrot iron "Paulty" Canada Blasting F f to F F F "Paulty" Fencingwire, No. 8 "No. 9 "No. 9 "No. 10 Buckthorn Wire Buckthorn Wire Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 3 "No. 5 "Inners pay 75c to \$1 more for sorted, cured and insp' d Hamilton, No. 1 insp "No. 2 "Chicago Buff" Steers Leather. No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 "No. 3 "City Leather. No. 2 "No. 3 "No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 3 "No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 2 "No. 2 "No. 3 "Sampsting, No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 3 "No. 3 "No. 1 "Sole, No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 3 "No. 3 "No. 1 "No. 1 "No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 3 "No. 3 "</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 555 & 675 \\ 560 & 000 \\ 680 & 000 \\$</td> <td>Harness. Upper Heavy. "Light</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td>	Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs "Beelter Wrot iron "Beelter Wrot iron "Paulty" Canada Blasting F f to F F F "Paulty" Fencingwire, No. 8 "No. 9 "No. 9 "No. 10 Buckthorn Wire Buckthorn Wire Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 3 "No. 5 "Inners pay 75c to \$1 more for sorted, cured and insp' d Hamilton, No. 1 insp "No. 2 "Chicago Buff" Steers Leather. No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 "No. 3 "City Leather. No. 2 "No. 3 "No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 3 "No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 2 "No. 2 "No. 3 "Sampsting, No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 3 "No. 3 "No. 1 "Sole, No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 3 "No. 3 "No. 1 "No. 1 "No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 3 "No. 3 "	$\begin{array}{c} 555 & 675 \\ 560 & 000 \\ 680 & 000 \\$	Harness. Upper Heavy. "Light	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Relatiers will please bear in mis

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. ## Terms for fut Casing, Book and Bhook, Finishing and Tobacos Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for each in 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 50 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. within days.

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yestorday's yield 99,90 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar, which may be considered commercially as ABSOLUTE PUBE SUGAR.

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TTTATING	CITDD NINT .	THURSDAY	JUNE 4. 1891.

MONTRUAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENTTHUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.							
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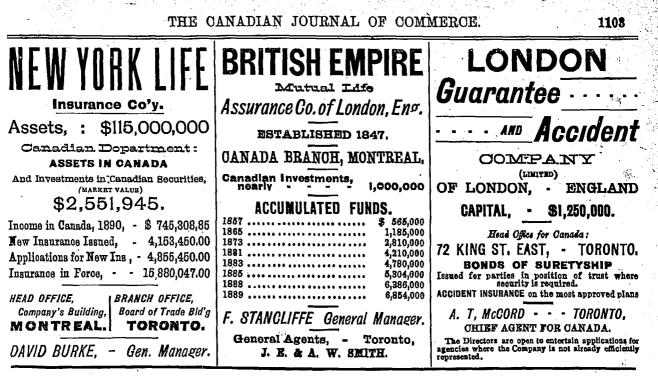
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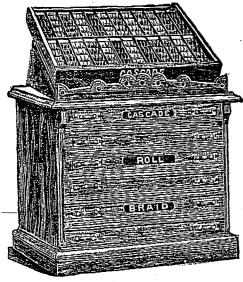
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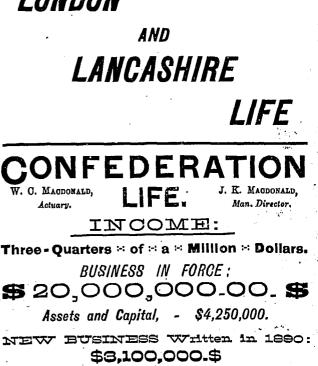


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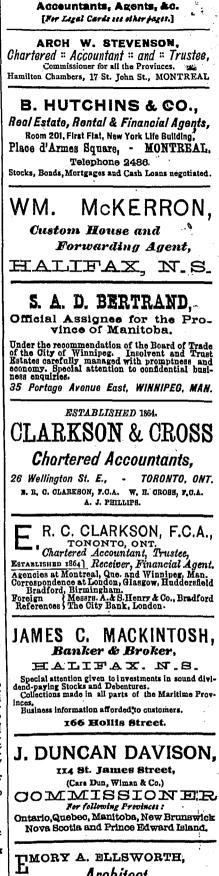
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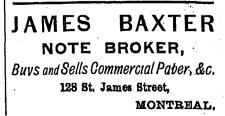
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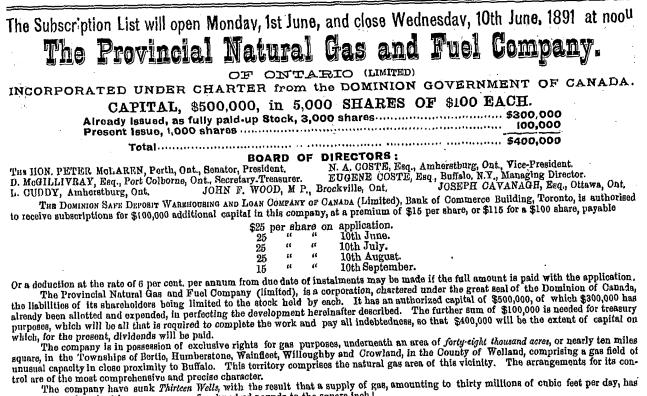


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Or a deduction at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from due date of instalments may be made if the full amount is paid with the application. The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company (imited), is a corporation, chartered under the great seal of the Dominion of Canada, the liabilities of its shareholders being limited to the stock hold by each. It has an antiherized capital of \$500,000, at which \$300,000 has needed for treasury purposes, which will be all that is required to complete the work and pay all indebtedness, so that \$400,000 will be the extent of capital or which, for the present, dividends will be paid. The company is in possession of exclusive rights for gas purposes, underneath an area of *forty-cipit thousand acres*, or nearly ten miles aquare, in the Townships of Bortin, Humberstone, Wainfeet, Willoughby and Crowland, in the Country of Welland, comporing a gas field of unusual capatity in close proximity to Buffalo. This torritory comprises the natural gas area of this vicinity. The arrangements for its control are of the most comprehensive and precise character. "The company have also constructed modes for the oursparse or gas discotify into the City of Buffalo. An eight-inch pipe of the best material gas into a for the oursparse or gas character. "The company have also constructed modes for the oursparse of piping now being constructed Mrough the Canady of Welland, for a distance of twelve material, bringing it into direct connection with an extensive system of piping now being constructed. Intoge the casadian Company have been fait undereat the Niggara River, two in number, as a measure of precaution. In this work the Canadian Company have been fait denerative system of piping now being constructed with the Gamadian Company. A not case is and to be one while hear material material case, the canadian Company have been fait buffalow faigara River, two in number, as a measure of precaution. In this work the Canadian Company have been fait buffalow faigara River, we in unmber, as a measure of mains located in the bed of the stream.

under the contract. The connection was made on the fact of saturary has at the interfact of the interfact by the joint construction of the interfact of the interfact of the stream. The first great customer for Canadian gas was the Waterworks Pumping Station of the city, where, at a cost of \$60,000 to \$70,000 per annum, the numerous boilers of the establishment are kept going night and day by Canadian Natural Gas. No longer are stokers needed to pitch in coal overy few minutes; no longer is it necessary to shorel out heavy accumulations of ashes, while the heat rises and falls with an uncertainty and irregularity, destructive of the life of boilers. But by the turning of a tap a steady supply of heat is secured from a reservoir of nature's own distillation, intense, uniform and under perfect control. As to the demand for Oanadian natural gas in Buffalo and vicinity, the best information now points to an immediate consumption of at least two millions of cubic feet per day, before the new year; of four millions in 1892, and an extreme likelihood of six millions in 1893. These figures are all reasonable, as based upon previous experience, for the fuel needs of the residential portions of the city penetrated. The city is one of the most progressive and prosperous on the continent, and in addition to the residential portions of the city penetrated. The growth of manufacturing industries in Buffalo is very rapid, as it is a point of unequalled distribution both by lake and rail; and in view of the extraordinary advantages which this cheap and unlimited supply of natural gas affords, will beyond all question make rapid progress. Should the foregoing estimates of consumption of Canadian natural gas be fulfilled, the income of the company, at twelve and a half conts per thousand, would be at the following rate per annum. Estimating the expenses of the company broadly, at the figures here given, the resulting profit and rate of dividends on the \$400,000 of capital employed would be as follows :—

Average Annual Income

p	Average aily Consumption in Cubic Feet.	Annual Income at 12½ Cents Per 1,000 Cubic Feet.	Estimated Ex- penditure and Sinking Fund.	Profits.	Dividend on \$400,000.
May, 1891, to May, 1892	2,000,000	\$ 91,000	\$31,000	\$ 60,000	15 per cent.
May, 1892, to May, 1893	4,000,000	180,000	40,000	140,000	35 per cent.
May, 1893, to May, 1894	6,000,000	273,000	73,000	200,000	50 per cent.

May, 1502, to May, 1894 6,000,000 273,000 73,000 73,000 200,000 50 per cent. If the above dividends are realised, the total investment will be paid back in three years. The natural gas fields in Pennsylvania have been in operation seven years, and last year at Pittsburg the receipts were \$3,000,000 from an output that realised less than five cents per thousand foot against the twenty-five cents realisable in Buffalo. Perhaps the best testimony to the belief of the permanence of the supply of Canadian gas is found in the fact that the Buffalo Com-pany, after many years of experience, were willing to make so large an investment as \$400,000 in piping and making connections under the ground. With the fact that the supply possible, from the thirteen wells now constructed, equals thirty millions of cubic feet per day, with so onermous a pressure as five hundred pounds to the square inch, coupled with an area of territory almost ten miles square from which is needed only a supply of eight millions of cubic feet per day, is certainly sufficient justification for the action of the Buffalo Company. At any rate, after month, of investigation and the closest examination by the best experts available, with its business sagacity, they deliberately reached the conclusion to make a contract of this kind and an investment of the extent named. The Buffalo Company are putting under the ground and practically burying quite as much money as the Canadian Company invest; and that, too, after years of experience and a score and economise the enormous supply in the Canadian field, because every thousand feet is worth to them 124 cents. In this policy it will be, of course, most heartily seconded by the Canadian owners themselves. The supply is reasonably certain to yield a return large enough to pay realised as a profit upon the venture. If within three years all the money paid into the property and more can be returned, the expectation any thing else that offers. Anything else that offers. Taken as a whole, this business enterprise seems a most attractive one and worthy of every encouragement.

Forms of application for shares and unabridged prospectus may be had from THE DOMINION SAFE DEPOSIT, WAREHOUSING & LOAN COMPANY (Limited), Toronto. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Toronto, 1st June, 1891.