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The Chartered Banks	
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ESTABLISHED IN 1817.	
Incorporated by Act of Parliament,	
Capital All Pard Up, \$12,000,	
Rest,)00
HEAD OFFICE, MONTRBAL	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
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Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott,	
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E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.	
R. V. Hebden. A. B. Buchanan.	iez,
R. Y. Hebden, A. B. Buchanan, Asst. Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Brand	hes
Branches in Canada ; MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branch, Cathorine S	
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Almonte Ont. Hamilton Ont. Ouebec, Oue.	
Belleville, "Kingston, "Regina, Ass'n Brantford, "Lindsay, "Sarnia, Ont.	•
Brockville, " London, " Stratford, Ont.	
Brockville, "London, "Stratford, Ont. Calgary, N W.T. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Chatham, N.B. New Westmins- St. Marys, On	
Chatham, N.B. New Westmins- St. Marys, On Chatham, Ont. ter, B.C. Toronto, "	ι.
Cornwell Ont Ottown Ont. Vencouver R (c.
Goderich, "Petch, "Victoria, Goderich, "Petchoro", Ont, Wallaceburg, (Guelph, "Picton, Ont, Winnipog, Ma	
Goderich, "Peterboro", Ont. Wallacaburg, C Guelph, "Picton, Ont, Winnipeg, Ma	<u></u>
Halifex, N.S.	
IN GREAT BRITAIN : London, Bank of Montreal, as Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee - Sir Robert Gillespie, Peter R path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager.	
London, Bank of Montreal, as Abchurch Lane, E.C.	
Committee - Sir Kobert Gillespie, Feter R	.ca.≠
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New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall	St.
Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager.	
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN :	
" The Union Bank of London,	1
* The London and Westminster Bank.	
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN : BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN : London-The Bank of England, "The Union Bank of London, "The London aud Westminster Bank, Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland The British Linen Company and Branch	
DANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.	··
New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A.	
' The Merchants' National Bank,	
Boston-The Merchants National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo.	
San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia.	
Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia,	
Scotland The British Linen Company and Branct BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York.—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. 'The Merchanis' National Bank, Boston—The Merchanis' National Bank, Buffalo—Benk of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia, Portland. Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia, Montreal. Nov., 1891.	_
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THE BANK OF TORONT	υ, Ι
THE BANK OF LORUNI OANADA. Oapital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,600,	•
Oapital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,600,	000
DIRMOTORS :	
GEORGE GOODERHAM, - President.	
GEORGE GOODERHAM, - President. WM. H. BEATTY, - Vice-President. Alex. T. Fulton. Henry Covert.	
Alox, T. Fulton. Henry Cawthra. Wm. Goo. Gooderh	
John Leys.	 ,
Head Office, Toronto.	
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DUNCAN COULSON, General Mgr. Hugh LEACH, Assistant General Mgr.	
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Brockville J. Pringle, **	
Cobourg	
Gananoque	
London T.F. How, "	

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

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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

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NORTH AMERICA.	
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Stg.	Capital P Rest,
Reserve Fund, £265,000 "	Kan, He
London Office, 3 Clement's Lune, Lombard St., E.O	
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Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal	Grorge H J
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Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial	St. Paul,
Bank. Paris- Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.	
available in all parts of the world.	Newfour land.
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THE MOLSONS BANK.	Britick
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.	A genera Letters o
HRAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Baid-up Capital	and other f
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	LA B
IOHN H. R. MOLSON. President.	ם שת
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Henry Archhald. Sami, Finley, W. M. Macpherson, F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Ges. Manager.	Capita Reserv
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Ges. Manager. A. D. DURWFORD, Inspector. BRANGERS :	HEAI
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New Scotla-Halifax Banking Company, News Scotla-Halifax Banking Company, Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I.,	St. Cather Quebec, B
Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank.	
Summersido Bank, Britisk Columbia-Bank of British Columbia, Manitiska-Imparial Bank of Canada	Three Riv St. Jean, C

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CAPITAL, \$3,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

HE M	EROHA I	NTS BANK			
OF CANADA.					
pilal Paid	-110.	. \$5,799,200			
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LLCA	BOARD OF DIRE				
ANDREW Robert	ALLAN, EIQ.	- Presideni. a., Vice-Presideni,			
athan Hode	non, Eso, H	hn Duncan, Isq. . Montagu Allan, Esq.			
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1	BRANCHER IN MA	MITOBA :			
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mited). Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool (Ltd). Igency in New York61 Wall St., Measure, Henry					
Igency in New York-61 Wall St., Messrs, Henry					
gue and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents,					
lankers in United States-New York, Bank of					
w York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National ak; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank;					
Reul Minn, Pinet Mational Bank ;					
raul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First					
Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First tional Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran-					

The Chartered Spinks.

lo-Californian Bank. Indland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-

ceita and New Brunswick — Bank of Nova Marchants Bank of Halifax, Ceinmita—Bank of British North America, al banking business transacted. of Credit issued, available in Chian, Japan, foreign countries.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1835. Al Paid-Up, - . \$1,200,000 ve, 489,000 D OFFICE, . . MONTREAL.

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A. Pain	706T, 1 5Q.
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UNION BANK of CANADA.

Capital Pald-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$225,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC.

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The Chartered Sanks

BANK OF HAMILTON

The Chartered Banks.

THE OANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Beet, - 900,000 DIRECTORS: GEO. A. COX. Esq., - President, JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., - Vice-President, George Taylor, Esq. Jas. Crathern, Esq. Robt. Kil-gour, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. John Heskin, Esq., Q. C., LL.D. Matthew Leggat, Esg. B. Z. WALKER, General Manager, J. H. FULMMER, Assi', General Manager, A. H. IRELAND, Inspector, G. do C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp. NEW YORK, Alox. Laird and Wim. Gray, Agents, BRANCHESS: Allow Coulor Dunder Oceneratilla Simple.

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Chatham.	+Montreal.	Seaforth,	Windsor,		
Collingwood.		-	Woodstock.		

Connegwood. • Head Office, 19-23 King St. W. City Branches: 705 Queen St. E.; 448 Yongo St., cor. College: 791 Yongo St.; 268 College St.; cor. Spadina; 546 Queen St. W. and 415 Parliament St. † Main Office, 157 St. James St. City Branches: 2034 Noire Dame St. and 256 St. Lawrence St. Commencies and in family for the target for t

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Australia & New Zestana - Inc. Once Le. Farita. Parita. France-Lazard Froros & Cia. Brassells, Belgium-J. Matthiou & Fils. New York - Tho Am. Ex. National Bk. of New York. Chicago. San Francisco and Britick Colla-The Bank of British Columbia. Itamilion, Bermuda-The Bk. of Bermuda, Kingston, Jamaica-The Bank of Nova Scotia.

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

Esq., Donald Mackay, Esq., M.P. C, HOLLAND, General Manager, NY ANCHES :

Amherstburg, Aurora, Bowmanville, Cornwall, Guelph, Kingston,	BRANCHES: Lindsay, Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peterboro', AGENTS:	Port Arthur, Pickering, Sudbury, Toronto. Whitby, 480 Queen St. W., Toronto.			
London, EngAlliance Bank [Limited]. France and Europe-Credit Lyonnais.					

rance and Europe-Crout Lyonnais. New York-The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York and Massas, Waiter Watson and Alex, Lang, Boston-Tremont National Bank.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

 BAND
 OTTAWA.

 Carital Anthorized,
 \$1,500,000

 "Subscribed,
 1,474 8 0
 To 29th

 "Paid Up,
 1,223,440
 To 29th

 Post,
 Feb.

 President.
 President.

CHARIKS MACKR. - President. ROBT. BLACKBURN, - Vice-President. DIBOTOBS : C- Alex. Fraser, George H

DIRBOTORD : Hon. George Bryson, Sr., Alex. Frazer, George Hay, John Mather, Esq., David Maclaren. GEO. BURN, Cashier. Branches-Amprior, Pombroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlion Piace, Ont. Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicage, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

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made with utmost promptness. Correspondence respectfully solicited,

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HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
Directors :
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Ing Unartored	<u>балка.</u>
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OF CANAL	D A .
Capital Paid-up, - • Reserve Fund,	• \$1,000,000 • 500,000
HEAD OFFICE, TO	-
DIRECTORS : W. F. COWAN, President.	
JOHN BUI W. F. Allen. Fred. Wyld. A. T. Todd.	RNS, Vice-President. Dr. G. D. Morton. A. J. Somerville.
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Brantford. Chatham, On Bradford. Colborne.	it. Markham, Newcastle.
Brighton, Durham,	Parkdale, Picton.
Brussels, Forest, Campbellford. BANKEBS.	Stouffville.
New York-Importers and Trade Montreal-Can. Bank of Commer	ers National Bank.
London, England-National Bank All Banking business promptly	r of Scotland
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(Yonge and Bloor S BRANCHES IN NORT	H.WEST.
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Edmonton, Alb'a, Winn ^A GRNTS—London, Eng., Lloy York, Bank of Montreal, A general banking business tra	ipeg Man. d's Bank, Ld. New
A general banking business tra deb ntures bought and sold,	nsacted, Bonds and
Eastern Townsl	hing Donk
Authorized Capital,	
Uapital Paid-1/p.	
Reserve Fund, BORD OF DIRE R. W. HENERER, F HON. G. G. STEVENS, V HON. M. L. COCHTANO	600,000 CTORS
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Londen, England-National B Boston-National Exchange R	ank of Scotland
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ly remitted for.	
THE WESTER	RN BANK
OF CANA	
HEAD OFFICE, OSH Capital Authorized,	· \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed,	500,000

Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Capital Paid-up, 357,706
Resorve, 75,000
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From	Steamships,	From	From
Liverpool,		Portland,	Halifax.
11 Feb 25 Feb 10 Mch. 31 Dec	•Numidian Circassian •Mongolian •Numidian •Parislan •Mongolian	3 Mar. 17 Mar. 81 Mch. 14 Apr.	20 Feb. 5 Mar. 19 Mar. 2 Apr. 16 Apr. 80 Apr.

All Steamers call at Halifax on both homeward and outward voyages. • SS, Numidian and Mongolian will carry Catile and only Cabin Passengers to Liverpool.

Steamers sail from Portland about 1 p.m. Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of Grand Trunk Railway train due at Portland at noon.

Trains connecting with the Steamers leave Montreal for Portland :

Via C. P. Ry. 8.15 p.m., arriving at Portland 8 a.m. "G. T. Ry. 10.15 p.m., "" 11.45 a.1 II.45 8.m.

Rates of Passage.

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

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(Late State Line of Steamers.) From Glasgow. From New York. Steamships. And weekly thereafter.

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- No second cabin or intermediate accommodation; all saloon passengers have equal privileges.

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Liver	pool to Baith	more.
From		_
Liverpool		From
via	Steamships,	Baltimor
Halifar.		direct,
10 Mch	Polynesian	
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(1) (Dalmos & Di	
Giasgow, c	Jalway & Pl	anaaeipnia
	Service.	
From Glasgow		From Philadelphia
to	Steamships.	to Glasgow on
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18 alca	•Hibernian •Nestorian	of Apr.
Au	d formightly there:	ufter,
•Vis Hal	ifax on voyage from	Glasgow.
These steamer	s do not carry pas	SCREATS OR VOUSE
to Europe.		
Glasgow,	Londonder	y. Galway
	Boston Ser	
From Glasgow		From Boston
to	Steamships.	to Glasgow
Boston.	•	on or about

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ing & Hewson C. Dalrympie	KINGSTON, Jamaica.
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by THE ST. NEOTS PAPER CO.





January. The line will be open to a point five miles above Aylwin. The track is now laid to Farrelton, thirty-three miles from Ottawa.

LETTERS patent of incorporation have been granted to Stewart Munn, Henry William Raphael, A. D. Cable, Arthur Ross and W. A. Munn, of Montreal, as "The Royal Guide Board Advertising Company" (limited), with a capital of \$50,000.

Account to Dun, Wiman & Co., the failures in the Province of Quebec for the first quarter of 1892, numbered 193 with liabilities of \$2,812,277, a decrease in number of 35 and in liabilities of \$453,472, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1891.

The following companies have been incorporated by letters pajent :--The Kitzelman Wire Fence company, capital \$10,000; the Mercer company, Toronto, capital \$180,000; the Toronto Tyye Founding company, capital \$150,000; the Ottawa Forwarding company, capital \$50,000.

APPLICATION will be made for an act to incorporate " La Compagnie du Credit Foncier de la Province de Quebec," for the purpose of lending money to landlords or proprietors in the cities and country parts of the province. The chief place of business of the company is to be in Montreal.

A RETURN of the export of horses, hay, barley, sheep, eggs and potatoes for the six months ending January 1 was brought down as follows :---

G	reat Britain. 1	Jnited States.
Horses	524	2,801
Sheep		254,149
Eggs (doz.)	3,283,111	3,197,115
Barley (bush)	1,780,606	1,989,000
Potatoes (tons)	6	33,710
The export of potatoes in t	he same nario	to the Spanie

The export of polatoes in the same period to the Spanish West Indies was 239,000 bushels, and to Newfoundland 34,000.



The B. C. Legislature are urging upon the dominion government the necessity of imposing a similar duty on pitch pine and redwood imported into Canada to that exacted by the United States government upon Douglas fir entering the United States, unless the British Columbia Douglas fir be admitted free into the United States.

COL. E. A. WHITEHEAD has joined the field staff of the Phoenix of London, and thus far has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet. The gallant Colonel has hosts of influential friends in Montreal, to whom he is still the same, unchanged and unchangeable Bob Whitehead of earlier years, and to whom his success will be highly gratifying.

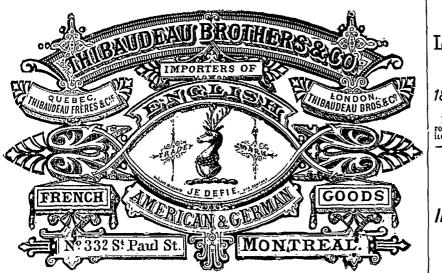
"The Buckingham and Lievre River Railway Company" will apply for incorporation with power to build a railway from a point at or near the village of Buckingham, extending along the river Lievre, upon either side, rortherly to White Fish lake, and thence along the Lievre to its source, with power to make and enter into running arrangements with other railways.

The prospects of a very large settlement of immigrants of a good class in Manitoba and the N. W. this season is very bright. The Parisian brought out several hundred, many of them farmers' sons with ample capital. On the 10th inst. 1400 arrived in Manitoba, and one train for the West left Winnipeg that day with about 1000 settlers aboard. The Manitoba *Free Press* gives the arrivals for last three months as follows:—

Manitoba Northwest Territories British Columbia	952	1892. 3,092 1,965 636
Grand totals Increase—2,323.	3,370	5,693

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

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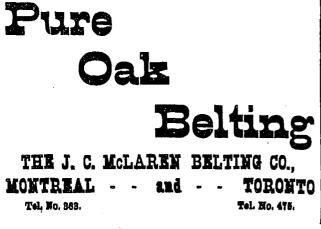


GEO. H. HEES, SON & CO., Window Shades,¹ *Curtain Poles, Spring Rollers, &c.* TORONTO, ONT.

According to the annual report of the Department of Marine the total number of vessels remaining on the register books of the Dominion on the 31st December, 1891, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels, steamers and barges was 7,015, measuring 1,005,445 tons register tonnage, being an increase of 24 vessels and a decrease of 19,499 tons register as compared with 1890. The number of steamers on the registry books on the same date was 1,435, with a gross tonnage of 221,679 tons.

APPLICATION has been made to the Ontario Legislature for a charter incorporating the Ontario Iron and Steel Company, authorizing it to carry on the business of smelting iron and other ores. The f llowing are provincial directors : Elias Rogers, H. S. flowland, R. Jaffray, A. S. Irving, H. N. Baird, J. K. Kerr, Q.C., W. D. Mathews, G. A. Cox, John I. Davidson, T. G. Blackstock, H. L. Hime and T. D. Ledyard. An application for a bonus upon the pig iron produced from Ontario ores will also be made.

THE Timberman reports from Ottawa that lumber exporters to local points expect to have a busy time this spring, as several orders have already been received from Albany, N. Y., for considerable quantities of lumber. It is being shipped now, and will be kept at Albany till the Hudson river is open for navigation, when it will be shipped to New York and its vicinity. From the same point the N. W. Lumberman correspondent writes, "while several large lots of lumber have been sold it will be impossible to tell the general complexion of trade till it is seen how the local consuming trade turns out, for while large sales may be made now to dealers, if the consuming trade does not





1892. SPRING 1892.

turn out well, the lumber may not be moved from Ottawa for months. It is expected, however, that there will be a fair average trade." An early drive is anticipated. Buell, Orr & Hardman's new mill with a saving capacity of 200,000 ft. per day will begin work on 1st May.

Among the business events of the week in this province are the following :--Simon Gobeil, general store, Lake Megantic, is asking an extension at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.-Jos. D. Pare, liquors, etc., city, has assigned with liabilities of \$5,500.-C. Thibaudeau & Co., manufacturers shoes, city, a concern which recently started with a limited capital, have failed owing about \$800.—The Montreal cigar association is offering to compromise at 20c on the dollar cash.-The liabilities of D. N. Germain & Co., hardware, city, referred to recently, are reported to be \$5,-000.-Miss A. Smeaton & Co., fancy goods, Quebec, advertise their stock for sale.--Roy Freres, general store, Windsor Mills, are offering 50c on the dollar on liabilities of \$6,000.-R.H. Metcalf, store, Aubrey and Geo. Delisle & Co., store, Chicoutini, have both assigned for small amounts.-Samuel Blackson, a small city jeweller has assigned owing \$2,400.-Beauchemp, Pigeon & Co., wholesale grocers, have been succeeded by Pigeon, Gendron & Co. and A. Painchaud & Co., hardware, have been succeeded by Painchaud, Squire & Co.-S. Myers, jeweller, city, is retiring from business .- Oliver Piche, builder, etc., city, has assigned, liabilities \$1,000.-R. Levi & Co., dry goods, St. Johns, have assigned and owe \$17,000 .- Raphael Levi was formerly of the firm of Levi Bros., which compromised in 91, at 60c on the





dollar, Mr. Levi continuing. He probably paid too much for the estate.—II. Laberge & Co., general store, St. Luce, have assigned.

THE business changes and assignments in Ontario include the following : __ Grant & Boyd, sash and door factory, Vankleek Hill, have failed ; liabilities about \$10,000 .- Chris. Noble, livery, Bolton; M. L. Moran, carriages, Brantford; R. H. Pomeroy, general store, Fullerton; H. B. Knister, trader, Ruscam Station and Hughes & Hughes, planing mill, Toronto, have all assigned.-Wm. Turner, general store, Sault St. Marie, is endeavoring to compromise.-Washburn & Co., dry goods and millinery, Smiths' Falls, have suspended .- The following have sold out :- J. E. Scot', grocor, Aylmer; D. Cooper, baker, Fort William; E. J. Reilly, hotel, Hamilton; Jas. Bloomer, hotel. Hamilton; E. A. Coon, trader, North Pelham; M. T. Ostrom, fish and fruit, Peterboro; Geo. Ordish, hotel, St. Thomas; D. H. Hoover, drugs, Vienna; Geo. Kirton, photos, Woodstock; W. J. Bartlett, baker, Woodstock; J. E. Scott, grain, Aylmer; C. Hamilton, hardware, Blyth ; Wm. Taylor & Sons, traders, Clinton and Hensall, (latter business), F. J. Bryan, grocer, London ; Neil McGillivray, general store, Port Elgin, (grocery only), Wm. Davis, wall paper, etc., St. Thomas; E. L. Siple, liquors, Toronto; W. M. Lawrence, flour and feed, Toronto; Metropolitan Publishing Co., limited, Toronto; and John Morrison, grocer, etc., Woodstock .- The piano factory of D. W. Karn & Co., mirs. organs and pianos, Woodstock, has been burned .- The Dominion Safe Deposit Company, ltd., Toronto, has been succeeded by the Trusts Corporation of Ontario -The landlord is in possession of the premises of T. Kelly, grocer and provisions, Toronto .- F. E. Arkell of

 THE MUTUAL LIFE

 Insurance Company of New York

 Insurance Company of New York

 Richard A. McCURDY, President.

 Statement for the year ending December 31, 1891

 ASSETS,

 \$159,507,138.68

 Reserve on Polioi & Amorican Table 4 p.c.)

 Statement for the year ending December 31, 1891

 ASSETS,

 \$159,507,138.68

 Reserve on Poliois (Amorican Table 4 p.c.)

 Statement is converted to the serve

 \$169,507,138.68

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 \$169,507,138.68

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 Notices assumed and reneword, 191,470 policies

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Agents wanted. Apply to FAYETTE BROWN, Manager, MONTREAL.

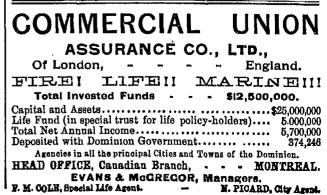


Corner St. Peter & St. Sacrament Streets, MONTREAL.

Arkell & Co., drugs, Blenheim is reported away.—Thos. Lee, baker, St. Catharines, and T. H. Race, Mitchell, have assigned.— John Bartlett, baker, St. Mary's, is giving up business.

The financial returns of Nova Scotia were issued on 28th ult. The expenditure was \$692,c38 or \$31,000 in excess of revenue. The increased debt of the year was \$247,000. The total provincial liabilities are \$2,990,000, being an increase of \$1,600,000 in three years. Unable to float debentures in the local market and in order to repay advances from local banks. the sum of \$730,000 was borrowed for one year from the National Provincial bank of England at 4.38 per cent interest.

CURRENT NOTES .- Nearly 5,000 immigrants arrived in Winnipeg last month, only 1,800 in March, 1891.-The Winnipeg branch of the Bank of Hochelaga was opened on 28th March; manager, Mr. H. N. Boire. _Mr. Hogg, manager Bank of Mont. real, Winnipeg, has been removed to London, Oat., being succeeded by Mr. Kirkland, from Chatham .- The C.P.R. will take another batch of marines from Halifax to Vancouver in May.__ Sir Charles Tupper is en route to Madrid, seeking to maintain and extend our good relations with Spanish West Indies .- Halifax will have a Carette service 1st May .--- The wheat crop of the world for 1891 was 2,352,533,000 bushels, over one-half grown in Europe, 28 per cent in the U.S., 16 per cent in India, Australia, &c., and 24 per cent in Canada.-The Wor.d's Fair buildings will cost 22 millions, .-... The Government is cutting down provincial expenses heavily, a saving of over \$100,000 a year is already announced.-The C. P. R. bridge near Sorel has been broken down by ice.-The Bank of Ottawa will open a branch at Hawkesbury.-The Bank Nationale will probably open business at Winnipeg and other towns in the N. W.—The Toronto clearing house returns for January were \$29,069,000; February, \$23,610,000; March. \$27,052,000.





NATHAN FRIEDMAN, jeweller, city, has failed for \$1,700. The assignment is also reported of W. H. N. Beauchamp, tea and crockery : liabilities \$1,282.

A DESPATOR from Toronto states that Gall, Anderson & Co., wholesale lumber merchants, who recently compromised with their creditors, finding themselves unable to continue the business have made a complete assignment. The liabilities are \$150,000.

The respect entertained by our citizens for the late Mr. J. C. Macdougall, who died last week, was manifested by a very large attendance of mourners at the funeral which took place on the 2nd inst. The members of the corn exchange were nearly all present.

The liquor trade has been agitated somewhat over the absence from the city of Mr. J. Rohr, of Rohr & Co., St. Sacrament street. A meeting of creditors was held yesterday and they found that the estate would leave very little after the payment of privileged claims. The liabilities are about \$8000. Julius Rohr was formerly the only partner in the firm of Rohr & Co., phosphates, etc. He succeeded his father in law, W. F. Lewis, in the liquor business in March '89.

FIRES.—Leithbridge, 29th ult., store damaged, loss \$3,000.— Peterboro, Ont., 31st ult. woollen mills owned by the Dickson & Co., worked by Mann Bros, losses \$16,000; large insurances.— Gretna, Man, Braun's hotel, \$5,000.—Millbrook, Ont., stoves, loss \$2,000.—Teeswarer, 4th, an incendiary fire in Fowler's block.—New Hamburg, 3rh inst, livery stable, loss \$1,500.— Sarnia, 3rd inst, farm stores, full insurance.—Since 1st January the Toronto fire brigade has answered 140 calls, the largest for the same time of the year on record; the bulk were for trifting stfairs.—Alvinston; 1st inst, Baptist Church scorched.—Drumbo, 2nd inst, rough cast house, loss \$1,000.—Bowmanville, 2nd inst, a livery stable; incendiary fires are said to be frt quent this year in this town.—London, Ont., 1st, a river steamer burnt, loss \$8,000.—Port Hope, small fires suggest a local incendiary.

ADVICES from the lower provinces contain the following:-L. C. Swam, photographer, Kentville, N.S. : Jas. Porter & Sons, lumber, River Herbert, N.S.; Wm. B. Thomas, hals and caps, halifax, and John A. Price, general store, Canterbury, N.B., have assigned. The stock of Mrs. G. C. Warner, milliner, Halifax, is advertised for sale. Angus D. Gillis, grocer, North Sidney, N.S., has assigned. The property and stock of John W. Hardy, trader, Brockfield, N.S., is advertised for sale by the assignee. Samuel Kent, grocer, Halifax, has closed up. Wm. Davis, clothing, Halifax, has sold out his branch business to L. W. Davis. C. S. Torrie, confectioner, etc., Hantsport, has removed to Kentville. The property and stock of Hardy Bros., general store and hotel, Molega, is advertised for sale by the assignee. The Misses Grimmer, millinery, St. Stephen, N. B., have sold out to the Misses Young of Fredericton.

618

to the Misses Young of Fredericton. HARRIS & GRANT, grain dealers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. M. McDonald, grocer, flower and feed, Calgary; G. Shillington, hardware and grocer, Carberry and N. Germain, grocer and liquors, St. Boniface, have assigned in trust. The stock of Hood & Cooper, store, Roland, Man., is advertised for sale by the assignee. James Fullbrook, harness, Stonewall, Man., is giving up business. Toombs & Co., general store, same place, have sold out their dry goods and grocery business to Thos. Lusted & Son. Mrs. S. Abbott, fancy goods, Winnipeg, is selling out by auction. H. Ripstein & Co., clothing, etc., Winnipeg, has sold out at 50c. on the dollar to M. Woolinger; A. M. Weldon & Co., grocer, has sold to J. T. Wilson, and J. T. Wilson, grocer and auctioneer, has sold out his auction business to J. B. Rutter. J. B. Milliken, harners, Qu'Appelle, is giving up business and going to British Columbia. L. S. Plumb, livery, and Jas. Radley, hotel, New Westminster, have been closed up by the sheriff. Brown, Nelson & Co, pork packers, same place, are closing up and removing and W. H. Lewis, printer. has sold out to the Commonwealth Company Ltd. The sheriff is in possession of the premises of Gordon & Co., boots and shoes. David Morrice, general store, Roger's Pass, has assigned to J. C. Pitts of Donald. McLean & Stewart, clothing, etc., Victoria, B.C., are asking an extension. D. A. McFarland, bricks, etc., Vancouver, B.C., has assigned to H. C. Godden.





managers of the Patrons have succeeded in securing goods for the members from wholesale houses. At first we treated this as we should a story that some rabbits were in league with ferrets, to betray their companions but although well nigh incredible, these transactions have occurred. Of course if any wholesale firm thinks it wise or fair to compete with the retail stores, such firm can do so, there is no law against this course. But if the retailers combine to protect themselves from such ruinous competition, b⁷ boycotting their wholesale competitors, they also can do so, there is no law against such policy.

The organised attack being made by the Patrons of Industry on the retail trade demands action on the part of the wholesale houses in their own interests directly contrary to that taken as above indicated. They and retailers are in the same boat. One section occupies a different side of the vessel to the other, it is true, but let a leak spring on the side occupied by the retailers, and the wholesalers are put in equal danger If the policy of the Patwith those nearer it source. rons succeeds to any considerable extent it will do enormous damage to the whole retail trade, damage wholly and excessively out of proportion to the trade done with the Patrons. They are working a combination scheme to force store prices down below what allows the seller enough profit to pay expenses, maintain his family, and provide for contingencies. No storekeeper could keep open if all his sales were made at the prices dictated by the Patrons of Industry. To enable then a storekeeper to sell part of his goods at such prices he must levy higher rates on his other customers.

The policy of the Patrons is nothing short of a scheme to get store goods partly at the cost of other people. But while this getting supplies by such method may go on for a short time without cutting very disastrously into any one retailers' profits, it cannot be continued without all his other customers getting to know that they are helping to feed and clothe the Patrons of Industry. Now, however, benevolent such customers may be they will much object to this insidious form of taxation for the benefit of farmers, most of whom are not objects of charity. If some Patrons needs a little dole of food, or a supply of cast-off clothes, his neighbors will be ready with the needful bounty. But the most charitable will resent being charged more for their groceries or dry goods because the storekeepers are compelled to levy extra prices in order to comply with the demands of the Patrons of Industry.



Painters, Mill, Household, and other Brushes of every description, also CORN BROOMS and WHISKS.

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

That organisation makes it a condition of their patronage that retailers shall show them their invoices, and prove that they have only added thereto a small percentage. Why should not the rest of the public enjoy the same privileges? Why indeed should any outsider, Patron or not, bulldoze a storekeeper into exposing his business secrets? How would farmers enjoy a combination of grain dealers and millers, who, before buying their wheat should insist on inspecting the farm books, and refusing to buy at any price beyond what left the grower a small percentage of profit?

There is a law of hydrostatics which is, that pressure on a volume of water when rigidly confined, is spread equally over its whole area, although only applied upon a small part of the surface. That represents the inevitable action of the policy adopted by the Patrons of Industry. They directly bring down pressure upon only a small percentage of the total business done by a retailer. But that pressure spreads gradually over the whole extent of his sales, and thus delivers a disastrous blow at his business. The right policy of the wholesalers is to discountenance the movement sternly and to stand by any storekeeper who is damaged or threatened by the attacks made on his prices by the Patrons. Any wholesale house helping these attacks on retail business by selling to persons outside the trade deserves to be shunned as a leper.

Were the retail trade to any extent a monopoly, were there no competition between stores and prices thus kept up to exorbitant figures, there might be some excuse for a combination to bring down prices to reasonable limits. But the mischief of trade is of entirely a different character. There is more competition than is healthy. There are more retailers in business than can possibly all prosper. The Patrons of Industry live their lives throughout on one farm, but the number of storekeepers who hold their grip on one store is a very small percentage and the vast bulk do no more than clear a very precarious living, even by hard work all the year round. What claim has any man to have the conveniences of a retail store at hand without contributing the same fair proportion to its maintenance as his neighbors? Do the Patrons of Industry desire to shut up all the retail stores? . Were their policy general it would put, up the shutters of every retail establishment. Such an organisation is so dangerous an attack on credit, that we trust the wholesale trade, upon whom in the long run the blows will fall most heavily, will take prompt and decisive action to protect the retailers from this miserable conspiracy.

THE ONTARIO INSURANCE ACT.

The Act respecting insurance corporations now before the Ontario Legislature has caused quite a surprise. It was expected that legislation would be effected this session governing the insurance business of Friendly Societies, with the especial object of guarding the public against certain highly objectionable schemes that were becoming extensively worked.

The Act which was urgently demanded for the protection of persons peculiarly liable to be misled by fraudulent or ignorant insurance schemers, is in some respects not merely defective for this purpose, but is itself a trap for the unwary. What the public need is, some official warranty that the insurance they pay for can be furnished at the price, that the schedule of rates is based on sound actuarial principles. Unless that assurance is given by the government, and bogus concerns are made illegal, the less it has to do with such companies the better. The Act provides for the registration of societies engaged in life insurance. It thus confers upon them a certain status of respectability, it enables their officials to boast of their society being duly registered by the government, but the Act in clause 22, expressly forbids any assurance being given in the name of the government that any society is actuarialy sound. Clause 22 reads:

"No Friendly Society shall be required or permitted to make any deposit whatsoever of cash or securities with the insurance department or other department of the Province of Ontario, nor shall the registrar, in any initial or renewal certificate of registration or other publication, vouch for the financial basis, or for the actual or actuarial solvency or standing of any society, nor shall the printing of a society's annual statement in the registrar's report, operate or be anywise construed as a warranty of such basis or of such solvency or standing."

So this Act might well be termed, "an Act to give bogus schemes of life insurance the prestige of government registration." The situation might fairly be described thus; the government on being appealed to for protective measures against certain wild animals that carried off sheep and lambs, makes answer, "we do not care to put a stop to those animals, but we will have a tag put on the neck of each of them, so that when they have raided a fold it will be known that the thieves were duly registered !" The new Act is a mockery of a grave appeal for restraints being put by the State upon a class of business that is little short of an elaborately devised system of swindling under the disguise of life insurance.

In regard to fire insurance its provisions are grossly oppressive and in one feature very dangerous. Βv Clause 27 any person whatsoever, who is not registered as an agent of a company, who "undertakes or effects, or agrees, or offers to undertake or effect any contract of insurance" is liable to a fine of \$200, and "in default of payment three months imprisonment with hard labor," and on repeating this appalling offence he is liable to twelve months hard labor. Under such an outrageous clause as that, a friendly act done by one man to another, the neighborly act of helping a person to secure a policy of insurance, may involve such friend or neighbor in a criminal prosecution and rob him of \$200 to \$300 for a common every day business transaction. There is no part of the Russian code nor any police practice in that land of tyranny and

despotism, more violently opposed to the civil rights of citizens than Clause 27 in the new insurance Act, whoever drew *that* is wofully out of place in a free country.

Clause 33, section 2, is an involved jumble of words out of which a variety of meanings can be got, although it is more natural to take the phrases as being wholly without any meaning, their intention is so obscure. One reading is to this effect, that no in accuracies in an application for insurance will make void a contract based on such application. This opens the door wide for fraudulent misrepresentations in applications, and section 3 pushes the door still more widely open by cancelling the validity of the express "terms, stipulations, warrantys or provisos" in the policy that serve to guard the insurance companies against frauds arising from and carried out by false statements made by the person insured in his application.

Policies no doubt might well be safe guarded by less elaborately worded conditions than are now used. The conditions of a policy should be very few and very plainly worded. Policyholders should be always advised to read those conditions; so that excuses of ignorance as to the terms of contracts might be less frequent. The new Act imposes fees on the companies that amount to a tax almost as onerous as that imposed in this Province. Every sign indeed possible is given that the main idea of new Act is to create Registrarships and to provide an income for them from fees, payable by the insurance companies. The list of fees to be exacted from the companies enumerates fifty-one different items, out of which 44 are fees payable to the Registrars.

The new Act was called in to bless the insurance interest, to protect its legitimate field of work from organised and plausible fraud, but it is so drafted as to curse them altogether with conditions and exactions, equally dangerous and oppressive.

FAILURES FIRST QUARTER THIS YEAR.

The returns of failures for first quarter this year are more favorable than for last year. The Ontario and Quebec figures are, failures 419, total liabilities \$3,678,974, first quarter last year, failures 469, liabilities \$4,604,156, being a very marked improvement. The Maritime Provinces have a contrary record, this year's failures being 94, with liabilities \$800,898, and last year 55 failures with liabilities \$275,021. The totals for Dominion are, 559 failures in 1892, 566 in 1891, liabilities in 1892 \$4,866,219, and for 1891 \$1,103,-381. These figures illustrate how misleading "totals" often are. In the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec the failures were reduced 11 per cent out of 469, and the liabilities were less by nearly a million dollars, yet the total for the Dominion only shows a reduction of 7 in the failures, out of 566 and of \$237,162 in liabilities out of \$5,103,381. The failures in both years for the two largest provinces constituted 82 per cent of the whole number, so that a reduction in those provinces of 11 per cent is a highly satisfactory showing. But owing to the increases in the smaller provinces, in which in both years the failures were only 18 per cent of the whole number, the totals for the Dominion do not show any such favorable signs as are indicated by the returns for the two greatest provinces. We regret much the increased failures in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, but their failures are much too small in number and volume to be a fair record of the state of the whole country's business, which ought to be judged rather by the very striking diminution in the troubles of Quebec and Ontario.

THE ONTARIO ACCOUNTANTS INSTITUTE.

At the inaugural meeting for 1892 of the Accountant Institute of Ontario, the president, Mr. H. W. Eddis, delivered an interesting and instructive address upon the history and work of that body, which is now in its ninth year. During the past year a series of valuable papers were read on, the Silver Question ; Arbitrations and Awards; Partnership; Watered Stocks; Joint Stock Companies, and the Scientific Definition of Møney. Doubtless the reading and discussion of these papers were helpful to the members and friends. The charter of the institute defines its main object to be "an intellectual and educational movement to raise the standard of accountancy." The effort of this organisation to place some check upon the too prevalent custom of persons wholly unfitted by education, experience and character, entering upon the practice of a public accountant, has met with considerable success and approval by the leaders of the financial and mercantile c mmunity. A large number of young men who had become desirous of more thorough ly equipping themselves for mercantile life, on applying for membership of the institute were somewhat surprised at the wide range of subjects covered by the examinations for candidates. In every instance they applied themselves to the task of preparation with commendable zeal and in most cases with a success which was as gratifying to themselves as creditable to the body by whom they had been stimulated to acquire such knowledge as enabled them to secure certi-To most candidates there was a cates or diplomas. new world of observation and study thus opened, as the routine of office work in these days is so mechanical and sub-divided that youths and young men have little opportunity of even knowing how much there is to be learnt of a business character, and none of acquiring any knowledge outside a dull round of tedious duties.

No man can be regarded as competent to undertake the very varied and responsible duties that may at any time devolve upon a professional accountant, unless his mental faculties have been expanded and disciplined, in a word educated by earnest and prolonged intellectual training. A man can keep books, examine vouchers, cast up accounts, whose education is very imperfect, but such functions are to the higher branches of accountancy what mere bricklayer's work is to architecture, or the quarryman's to sculpture. There has been too much cause given for the opinion that a professional accountant is one who has been unsuccessful in other cognate lines of business, as a critic was said by Disraeli, to be one who had failed as an author. The Institute of Accountants seeks to correct this by doing for accountancy what the law society does for legal practice. To do its proper work, it's portals should be open to, and its diplomas reserved for those who besides practical experience, have also the educational status and character that will command respect for the profession. An accountant is often called to the discharge of duties that demand that he shall be independent in judgment and action, diplomatic at times, courteous always, as well as equal to those emergencies and novel difficulties that are continually

one who has a clear grasp of the principles involved. Higher education equips a man for service in these respects as nothing else can, by quickening the observing and analytical powers, and expanding the judgment.

Young men entering business life ought to avail themselves of such institutions to guide them into profitable studies, regarding commercial usages, terms and practice. In banking, insurance, mercantile offices, a knowledge of the principles and laws governing the current business transacted is of extreme value. Mr. Eddis mentions for instance, that suggestions made by the English Accountants' Institute were embodied in the last Bankruptcy Act and the very honorable and lucrative office of chief official receiver for London was conferred on a member of that body.

Any well devised effort "to raise the standard of efficiency," in any calling deserves hearty commendation. As the Ontario Institute of Accountants seems to have met with a fair measure of success in pursuing this object in the past we trust it may pursue its labors with greater rewards in the future.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

At a quarterly meeting of the Board on 5th inst., an address was delivered by the president, Mr. Greenshields, in which he gave expression to some highly interesting and valuable ideas on topics of public importance. Attention was drawn to the different duties being levied in Custom Houses on articles of the same class, in which it is most desirable that uniformity should be observed. There are so many different duties to be levied on different articles that it requires an expert to decide on the proper rate of duty. The Minister of Customs is to be asked to appoint one or more experts to see that the Customs laws are uniformly administered. We have several times drawn attention to these variations of practice in our different Customs Houses, and urged the necessity of uniformity in valuations as a matter of justice to importers.

In reference to insolvency legislation, Mr. Greenshields urged the necessity of a general law for the Dominion as the divergent laws of the several provinces lead to confusion, much loss of time, and disputes. The law of this province, the old French civil code, he regarded as on the whole satisfactory. The Ontario laws in this respect would be better, if creditors could compel insolvents to assign, as in this province. But, as a recent inquiry has shown, there is too much opportunity given in Ontario for placing liens on the goods and other assets of insolvents to the prejudice of the general body of creditors. The law in the Lower Provinces was sharply condemned as "very Even those creditors supposed to be specially bad." protected by the existing law object to it, and say that if they have, or secure a preference, they get abused, and if they have it not, they lose everything. A case has just excited great interest in Nova Scotia. A person was tempted into securing large supplies of goods on credit which he immediately handed over to a confederate for a consideration, in fact sold the goods for cash at prices much below their cost, and cleared out with the funds. He, however, returned having repented of his deeds, and sought to make restitution, a very difficult matter as such a transaction is quite capable of being done under cover of the law.

emergencies and novel difficulties that are continually | The president very clearly pointed out that what arising in business life, that can only be fully met by | is wanted is such legislatian as will ensure that all

creditors shall get their fair proportion of an insolvent A bill has been prepared under the auspices estate. of the Board of Trade, in drafting which "Mr. Cleghorn, the late Mr. Thos. Darling and certain well known accountants gave valuable assistence." This bill which has been sent to other Boards of Trade for discussion, asks for the equitable distribution of an insolvent's assets, on the same lines as we have repeatedly urged in this journal. The basal principle of any new Act should be, that all creditors are entitled to an equable, proportionate share of any estate that it is found necessary to wind up, and the great aim of the Act, so far as its machinery is concerned, should be to secure the most economical liquidation and distribution of those assets.

The bill favored by the Board of Trade provides that, "no class of men shall be specially appointed as official assignces, but that the creditors of estates should always be allowed to choose their own accountant." This arrangement we approve; the property to be dealt with is the property of the creditors, and the owners have a clear right to select whoseever they consider best able, in their judgment, to do the necessary work of liquidation. The creditors ought not to be hampered in dealing with an estate, but left to exercise absolute discretion as to the methods by which it shall be realised and distributed.

As a striking example of the grievous wrong done to merchants by lack of such legislation as is needed, the president stated that recently a large firm in the course of one hight converted the concern into a limited liability company by which course the whole body of creditors were set at bay for a lenthy period.

THE BONSECOURS MARKET FIRE.

One day last summer a visitor from England who was looking at the Bonsecours market building asked whether fires were not of frequent occurrence there, as to him, judging from an English standpoint, the place seemed very exposed to fire risks. On Sunday last this structure was found to be in flames, and was only saved from total destruction by the daring, self-sacrificing bravery of our admirable fire brigade, some of whom were in imminent risk of their lives.

The city stands to lose considerably by this event as the market was not insured. On the 22nd January last we drew attention to the neglect of insurance on our municipal buildings in an article which met with the universal approval of our citizens, with the exception of some handful of aldermen whose gross recklessness in this regard we censured.

As the warning we then gave passed unheeded, and a calamity has come such as we foreshadowed, our words have opportune significance. We affirmed that a corporation, a city council is a body of trustees, who have no right to make their private notions a rule of conduct in property held by them in trust. We said, "if a property owner thinks well to play the fool by not insuring it, and to endure consequent punishment by its being burnt, he can plead that folly is his private fun and he is ready to pay for it." We went on to declare that conduct which in regard to their personal estate may merely cause men to be regarded as lunatics, is, in regard to trust property absolutely criminal and that in pursuing such a policy they are skating on very thin ice. Now after such a warning to continue leaving city property uninsured shows, we submit, a spirit of contempt for civic duty, which demands the stornest censure. We can only trust that the alder-

men who are directly and individually responsible to the citizens for the loss caused by the fire at Bonsecours market, will be made to understand what is thought of such mad recklessness by their constituents. The building alluded to will no doubt now be covered, but before accepting the risk underwriters will do well to consider what it was that elicited our visitor's remark as to its insecurity. The aldermon are claiming that as the loss by the late fire only amounted to \$1,200 on the building, that they saved money by not They have got this childish view of the insuring. matter endorsed by the press. As a fact the insurance on the market for one year would have been only about \$200 or \$300; so that their contention is not truthful. Then again, at the time of the fire, they were negotiating with the underwriters to insure that building, and but for an incredible exhibition of ignorance as to insurance customs the market would have been insured on Saturday last. So that all the savings boasted about was for the amount of premium between Saturday and a few days after when the insurance took effect for an interim term of ten days. That is, the council saved abyut \$1.60, and lost \$1,200. The council asked the companies to give a price for insuring \$607,000 of property and a price was given. Then the aldermen took out \$110,000 of the best risks, cut down all the others over 50 per cent, leaving a total of only \$335,000, and expected the insurance companies to keep to their offer, an offer made for, and under, wholly different and more favorable conditions!

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

That three provinces are about to commence imposing direct taxation, is highly significant of their changed financial condition in recent years. Especially is it so in the case of Ontario because that province has boasted of retaining a surplus of some six millions, built up out of unexpended revenues, and of having unlimited timber resources to meet all the requirements of government for an indefinite period. That the affairs of Ontario have been managed with commendable economy is undeniable. Still there is judged to be a necessity for acquiring some income other than what is desirable from liquidation of capital, vast though it be. The plea is put forth that the large expenditures made for charitable purposes demand a special source of income to meet them.

Without discussing the very debateable question, whether the sustenance of charitable institutions is a legitimate expenditure of government, we may say that levying a special tax for such expenditures on any section of the community is open to very grave objections.

It is proposed to provide funds to meet these gifts to charitable objects by levying taxes upon the property of deceased persons. It has ever been considered a fundamental law of taxation that it shall not be so levied as to diminish the capital value of the tax payer's property, "but only some part of the revenue arising from it." Although this has ever been observed in regard to the estates of living persons, those of the dead have been from ancient times, held to be free from that law. There is no such thing known as ownership by the dead, for at the moment of decease the law of inheritance invests the property of the deceased in his lawful heirs. Still the State has created the fiction that there is a period after the owner's death when his estate is, as it were, hovering like Mahomet's coffin between a past and a future owner. That fiction is made use of to justify the imposition of what are termed "Succession Duties," which are supposed to be levied on property in course of being passed from a dead owner to a living heir.

This tax was known to the Romans, whose rulers knew all that a State needs to know about screwing money out of the people. A high authority speaks of the taxes on transference of land, both from the dead to the living and from the living to the living as constituting in every part of Europe in feudal times, one of the principal branches of the revenue of the Crown. That, however, was a natural feature under a system which treated the ownership of all land as practically The idea is not wholly absent vested in the Crown. from the constitution and statute book to-day. Looking at the present proposals to impose succession duties we recall the words of Adam Smith : "There is no art which one government sooner learns of another, than that of draining money from the pockets of the people." In this instance the "art" although very ancient is in harmony with the advanced theories of modern socialistic reformers who seem to imagine that men will be willing to toil and save to secure a fortune in order to have it confiscated by the State, by a process entitled taxation.

There seems great confusion of mind as to the incidence of succession duties. The fiction we have alluded to obscures the judgment of many, who speak as though the capital value of property at a certain stage could be taken for State purposes, without the impost depriving any person of what has been taken. Now it is true that before entering upon actual and active possession of an inheritance a deprivation of portion thereof may not be felt as keenly as it would be after it had been fully enjoyed. If it is right to confiscate part of a man's inherited capital for taxes then the easiest time for the operation to be performed is while it is in process of transference from the dead owner to the living; just as if a man must have his pockets' picked, it is pleasanter to have the robbery committed while he is asleep. That is the sole ground of justification for succession duties as such. If it is admitted that no tax is defensible which deprives a man of part of his capital, the only possible plea left for a succession tax is, that it is imposed at the most convenient time for depriving the heir of part of his capital, for that tax is paid by the heir of the property upon which succession duties are imposed.

This form of tax seems like a charge by the State that during the life of the deceased he has not borne his fair share of the general taxation. For if any man has during his life, been subjected to an equality of tax burdens with his fellow citizens, why should the State step in as soon as he is dead to take away part of his accumulated savings? It is certainly taking a mean advantage to seize a man's property for taxes the instant he is incapable of looking after his estate. A succession tax looks very like robbing a grave, or stripping a corpse of its rings while awaiting burial.

But the most serious objection to these duties is that they violate the sound principle that the incidence of taxation should fall only on revenues not on capital. A tax which takes away part of a man's capital is a discouragement of thrift, and a lowering of the reservoir for supplying the needs of labor. It oftentimes is grossly unfair, as estates again and again are transferred by deaths at short intervals, at each of which the tax is paid.

There is no principle underlying such an impost except that the State should never miss a good chance to confiscate property. The plea of some that such a tax is all right because it falls on the rich, or those who are well able to pay, would justify highway robbery, if the victim had plenty of money; that argument indeed is a bad phase of communism,—but a succession tax is practical communism carried out by the State.

INSURANCE COMPANY ASSETS.

It is announced in The Chronicle of 31st ult., that, "the Lancashire insurance company has withdrawn from Massachusetts, having notified its agents, on March 25th, to stop business at once. In explaining the action of his company, Edward Litchfield, United States manager of the Lancashire, says: This action of the company is on account of the oppressive insurance laws of Massachusetts which treat as a liability funds that in every other state are reckoned as valuable assets. The company has deposited with the insurance department at Albany, New York, government bonds to the amount of \$779,500, par value, which is largely in excess of the deposit of any foreign company, and \$579,500 above the legal requirements of \$200,000. By the laws of Massachusetts this large sum of \$779,-500 is called "capital" and treated as a liability instead of as an asset, which it decidedly is.

A correspondent of that paper considers that this step will add to the increasing difficulties of covering large lines through the channels of regularly admitted companies. He considers the ruling which has compelled the Lancashire to withdraw to be in accordance with the law in regard to the general United States deposit of foreign companies which reads, "such deposit shall be deemed for all purposes of the insurance laws the capital of the company making it." And the department figures the matter as follows:

UNADMITTED ASSETS.

UNADAILIND ASSEIS.		
Special deposits	\$195,250 00 418 82	
Cash in office		
Cash in bank	36,377 49	432,043 81
Admitted assets Liabilities per statement	\$2,609,012	\$2,814,734 12
Deducted for special deposits	72,353	2,536,659 86
Deposit at Albany (capital)	•••••••	\$278,074 26 779,500 00
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

Difference (impairment)...... \$501,425 74

The omnipotence of law may enable the insurance department to enforce such a view of the affairs of a company, just as a law could be passed to decree that water is a solid body and that granite is a fluid; or an act could be passed declaring that the moon is made of green cheese. Such legislation would not, however, alter the laws of matter, nor make astronomers regard the poor old worn out moon an edible. Neither can a law which treats the deposit of an insurance company with the State, as part of such company's liabilities, because it is to be regarded as "capital" for bookkeeping purposes, constitute such deposit a liability in the sense that "capital" is a liability.

The deposit made by an insurance company with the State department is placed there to protect the policyholders. That is the avowed, and the only rational excuse for depriving such company of the absolute control over that portion of its funds. If then such funds are a liability of such company, the State has perpetrated the highly marvellous feat of making the protection of policyholders to rest upon the company's liability! This would pass well in a book like "Alice in Wonderland," and be a natural feature in the country where men walk on their heads and talk with their toes, but in this world, as it is now arranged, the making a company's chief assets to be its largest liability is the rankest folly.

The paid up capital of a company is a liability only of the corporation to its individual members, it is not a liability to the public, or to the creditors of such company. Look at the figures as arranged by the insurance department as given above, and then apply the rule to other companies. The first in the list given in the official return of the Canadian insurance department is the Ætna Co. The statement of that company shows that its paid up capital is \$1,250,000. Ιt has about 3 millions of dollars in the hands of the government which are set forth as assets. According to the Massachusetts law this deposit of three millions is a "liability," so that the return of that company on that basis represents its position as wrong by six millions of dollars. Therefore this company, as it claims to have six millions "gross surplus on policyholders account." according to the Massachusetts theory, has no surplus at all.

Were this law applied to our banks their reserves held to protect circulation and deposits, would be converted into liabilities, so the more they saved out of profits the poorer they would be. By the same law the whole amount, some 17 millions, held by the Dominion government deposited by the insurance companies licensed to do business in Canada, ought to be regarded as the liabilities of those companies, as well as liabilities of the government to the companies.

The insurance department of Massachusetts should invest a few dollars in an elementary work on bookkeeping and a dictionary. But even these would be useless without some common sense, and we cannot give any advice as to where that mental asset can be got, and even if procured it might turn out a liability by adding to the deficiency now existing in that respect.

GAS COMPANY STOCKS.

The list of a New York stock broker of a recent date gives quotations of twenty-six gas companies in the States. These concerns have an aggregate capital of \$153,000,000. Out of the whole list fourteen are quoted as below par, the remaining twelve above par. Those below par have a capital of \$77,700,000 leaving \$75,340,000 above. The value of the former, according to late quotations is \$57,780,000 those above are worth \$92,390,-000. Placing them together we get as a result that capital in. vested in gas manufacture and sale to extent of \$153,040,000, is only valued on the market at \$150,170,000, being \$2,870,000 net below par. Thus these enormous investments are valued at an average of 98.12 per cent. Of the nine companies quoted with a capital of about one million, six are above par, with an aver. age value of 106 per cent. Of five companies ranging from one to four millions, four are above par with an average price of 120. So that companies with capitals ranging no higher than four millions the average value of their stocks is above par.

The list includes under the heading "Brooklyn Gas Co.'s," seven concerns whose aggregate capital is \$12,900,000, which at prices given is of the value of \$14,860,000 equal to an all round figure of 115 per cent. The average of their capital, including bonds, is \$1,844,000, which adds another indication of there being a higher average of financial success amongst companies working with moderate capital than with the large ones. Not one of the stocks of the above American companies reaches any where near the price of Montreal Gas Co., which is quoted at 207 although it pays more for its coal than some U.S. companies and

sells gas at as low a rate. The stocks of our city Gas Co. standing at this high rate are a clear proof that the public are entitled to a considerable reduction in the price of gas, which might be supplied for cooking and heating at one half the present charge and still leave a good profit.

Taking another group we get some startling variations in values. The largest capital in the list is that of the N. Y. Consolidated \$35,430,000, which is quoted at 1131, making that stock worth \$40,124,475. The next largest is that of the Chicago Gas Co. with \$25,000,000 which is quoted at 811, making the whole stock worth \$20,375,000, so that these two enormous capitals in the aggregate are merely worth par. The next in size is that of the Consolidated, Baltimore, the stock of which is down to 481, making its capital shares of \$11,000,000 only worth \$5,335,000, but its bonds for \$6,400,000 are quoted at 107. Smaller still is the Cincinnati Gas Co., with \$7,000,000 quoted at 200. The gold bonds of the Chicago Gas & Coke Co. out for \$7,650,000 are as low as 87¹/₂, and the bonds of a third company in that city are offered at 971. The fourth company of Chicago makes a poor showing. The share, bond and mortgage capital of the four gas companies of that city aggregating \$39,250,000 at quotations given in share lists is only valued as worth \$33,408,750. That is the money invested in the gas enterprises of Chicago is of the average value of 85 per cent. Why Cincinnati enables its gas company to pay dividends so high and so steady as to send its stock up to 200, while Chicago yields such poor returns that its enormous gas capital is 15 below par, cannot be accounted for by the respective prices charged for illumination in the two cities, nor by the cost of coal or labor, or distribution. What the secret of so enormous a discrepancy in values is, we should like to see explained. It is also strange that Boston gas capital is so poor an investment. The amount held by the United Gas Co., at the "Hub" is ten millions, the market value of which is \$8,-867,500, or 11.33 below par. The Bay State Co. with capital of five millions is down to 60, another the Standard Gas Co. with same capital is at 38, and even its "prepared" stock is 15 below par.

How far are these depressions in the value of gas stocks in the States due to the competition of electric lighting? That these depressions are chiefly in cities like Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Rochester, and that New York gas stocks are away below a normal standard for this class of investment, seems to indicate that the gas companies in large cities are overweighted with plants in excess of their remunerative business, which again suggests the likelihood of the demand for gas having been cut down heavily by electric lights. The comparatively better position of small enterprises seems a confirmation of this view. That \$153,040,000 of gas company capital spread over the larger cities of the States stands as only worth \$150,170,000, is significant of a very serious revolution being in progress in the business of supplying gas. We are convinced that the companies are not alive to the opportunities they have of adding enormously to their output by supplying gas for heating and cooking. The suggestion has been made by a Gas Co. president that they employ canvassing agents to sell cooking ranges and solicit custom for them. It would be to their advantage doubtless to adopt some measures for enlarging that branch of their business to counteract the diminution which will inevitably follow the development of electrical lighting.

A SIGNIFICENT HINT.

An attack was made by Mr. Edgar in the House of Commons on 4th inst, upon the Dominion Cotton Mills Co. as a combine adverse to public interests by having created a monopoly in one manufacture. Mr. Edgar based the whole of his attack upon prognostications which are a somewhat unsubstantial foundation for any argument. Sir John Thompson in reply stated that the company had no monopoly as it was open to other capitalists to enter as competitors. He then threw out a hint which may mean more than shows on the surface, by saying: "If, as was contended by the hon. gentleman, the protection of the tariff would enable the cotton company to create a monopoly he could assure him that the tariff would not stand in the way very long." There is little doubt that if it became evident that the prices of cottons were being advanced solely owing to a monopoly there would be alively agitation against it.

A PECULIAR BUT HEALTHY MANIA.

One of the strangest forms of mania.- which every child knows is a polite word for madness,---is said to have broken out in Kansas amongst the farmers, who are said by a contemporary to be "just now afflicted with a mania of debt paying." This has arisen from the heavy receipts from sales of wheat and corn having been according to the American Banker, " devoted to releasing mortgages and stopping interest. The result has been that there has followed the flow of wheat to the seaboard another flow of the money received in the same direction. Where extensions have been offered they have, in the majority of cases, been refused, the farmer preterring to get along the best he can This course has until he releases the remainder of his grain. produced hard times in that State, although there is in reserve that which will afford relief when the need becomes too great.' For hard times to result from a splendid harvest having enabled farmers to pay their debts seems almost a contradiction in terms. Here, "hard times" are felt owing to the absence of the debt paying mania; so that if we could import some one who is "afflicted" that way, who could spread the contagion, it would be a great blessing to all classes of traders. The fact of the vast harvest of Kansas leaving so little of its proceeds for the people, is demonstrative evidence that the State is not such a mine of wealth as it has been pictured. If hard times have resulted from ability to pay debts in what condition must such people be in when they cannot meet their debts? Kansas is evidently under enormous obligations to eastern capitalists owing to the absence of local wealth, and we venture to say that the farmers there are paying a rate of interest 35 per cent higher than the average rate charged for mortgage loans in Canada.

ALL THE PROVINCES OVER-SPENDING.

The Mail has grouped the income and expenditure of the provinces, from which it draws the manifest conclusion that they "live too high." Our contemporary says : "In Ontario we spent last year \$4,163,000, and took in but \$4,138,000. Manitoba spent in the same period \$828,000 and received \$739,000. That province therefore has a deficit of \$\$9,000. The province is offering a cash bonus of \$1,500,000 to the Hudson Bay Railway Company. Should the company earn the money there will be \$60,000 a year more to be provided on account of interest. In Nova Scotia the receipts were \$661,000 and expenses \$692,000. Besides there was an increase of \$247,000 on the debt, so that as a matter of fact the province was \$278,000 to the bad in the year's transacactions. New Brunswick has scored a deficiency of \$70,000 irrespective of the increased debt, and Prince Edward Island has spent \$304,000, although the revenue was but \$274,000. British Columbia has covered its deficit by increasing its debt, while Quebec, the report upon which province has yet to be made, has a million dollars on the wrong side of the ledger." These deficits are caused by an idea prevailing that the Dominion Government will be ultimately saddled with the debts being created, which hope will, we are satisfied, prove a delusion. Soon after the era of direct provincial taxation has set in, the local governments will be compelled to economise, to live within their income minus direct taxes. They will save the trouble of a serious agitation by commencing that policy before it is forced upon them by the people.

THE STREET RAILWAY CO.

Although some have regarded all exposures of the miserable defects of the local street railway as mere waste of time, as they considered the rulers thereof to be like one of old, joined to his idols, and so to be left alone, we, and some others, had not lost hope of making an effective impression by demanding reforms in that service. We have now the satisfaction of knowing that the exposures made have brought about a revolution in that company. The president, who was known to be utterly indifferent to public opinion, fills that office no longer. The street railway has passed into the hands of capitalists who will pursue a vigorous policy of improvement. Mr. James Ross, the well-known millionaire, will be one of the new directors, and Mr. J. Everret, who is one of those who control the Toronto street railway sys. tem, may assume personal control here. The system will be modernised. We, however, have very grave doubts about the possibility of running electric cars on the streets of Montreal in

the winter. The tracks could be cleaned no doubt, but the difficulty would be with other traffic. We could not clear all the streets, nor the country roads, so that sleighs must continue to be used. But if certain streets are proposed to be made impassable for sleighs there will be protests so loud and deep as to stop any such action. Our streets are too narrow to allow of the tracks being cleared of snow, and the sides left for sleighing.

A VERY DOUBTFUL POLICY.

When the supplementary estimates were brought down a few days ago, much surprise was felt all over the House at items appearing to provide for paying the salaries of Mr. L. C. Pereira and other civil servants for the period during which they were, last year suspended for irregular conduct. A lively breeze of criticism at once sprang up, and even staunch supporters of the government expressed objection to these items, while a very large number of others of the party who said nothing in public, gave very decided opinions against the prudence of such payments. The wisdom of paying Mr. Pereira's salary while he was suspended, while he was not earning it, is especially open to question. It is a clear admission that his suspension was not justified, and that admission carries with it the conclusion that the passing in of vouchers for payments in a fictitious name. does not render a civil service officer liable to suspension. The government secured large support in the bye elections because of the determination shewn to suppress official irregularities at The step just taken will be regarded as a breach of Ottawa. faith.

NEW GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

The advent of a new government to power is always the signal for a raid upon the Treasury by a too well known class of party heelers, or camp followers. To such persons the chance is opened for securing positions for which they themselves would not have the audacity to apply, after the government had become more acquainted with the requirements of the public service. But just now, when numerous appointments are being made, before Ministers have had time to look out for the most suitable officials, these harpies infest their private offices to press for positions for which they have no qualifications, beyond a passionate appetite for salary. Such men are "boodlers" of the meanest type ; they are a reproach to their party associates out of office, and in office will be a scandal to the Government. We trust that Ministers will set their faces sternly against squandering public money over unfit officials. That duty is part of the mandate given them by the people, who are watching narrowly the men to whom we allude in full confidence that the government will show their prudence, their administrative capacity and sound judgment, by selecting a staff of officials to each of whom they can point as worthy of his office.

A DEVICE THAT FAILED.

Letters printed in type to imitate type writing are chargeable full rates as though written. The U.S. postal law passes such matter as printed. To get a large mass of such letters delivered in Canada at the one cent rate, a house in the West sent them in bundles to Port Huron, U.S., to be there re-posted for Canada. The U.S. official in charge, suspecting something wrong, consulted his superior officer with the result that the whole of the letters were treated as passed in without sufficient postage, and the sender is liable to action for seeking to erade the postal law. The postal convention between Canada and the States forbids such use of the U.S. mails.

CALLS ON PREMIUM NOTES.

The Court of Review has maintained the opposition filed by a creditor to the collocation of the Eastern Townships Fire Insurance Co'y. in an insolvent estate, for calls on premium notes. The court held that assessments on premium notes in Mutual Insurance companies must be for special and determined purposes fixed by law, and in the present instance there was nothing to show that the calls were for such authorized purpose, and consequently the Company was not entitled to collocation and the opposition was well founded. This decision sustains the opinion given by us in a recent issue in reply to a correspondent.

THE CITIZENS' TRANSFERS.

The present year's transfers or purchases of stock in the Citizens' Insurance Co. (prior to the sale of the company) are unavoidably postponed. Those in charge of the transfer book are evidently not aware of the fact that refusal to exhibit it to any shareholder on demand constitutes a misdemeanor. Section 28, chap. 118, 49 Vict., of the "Companies Clauses Act," reads as follows:

"Every director, officer or servant of the company who knowingly makes, or assists in making, any untrue entry in any such book, or who refuses or wilfully neglects to make any proper entry therein, or to exhibit the same, or to allow the same to be inspected and extracts to be taken therefrom, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years."

Our readers have, however, sufficient in last week's issue on this subject to occupy them for another week.

EXPORT DUTY ON SAW LOGS.

The Board of Trade passed a resolution on 29th ult., recommending the re-imposition of an export duty at the rate of \$2 per thousand feet board measure on pine and spruce sawlogs, and that a similar rate of export duty be imposed on elm, fir and cedar logs; and also that an export duty of \$2 per cord of 128 cubit feet corded be imposed on all wood in lengths of ten feet and under when exported to any foreign country imposing duties on the manufactures made from such wood.

On 2nd inst., a large deputation of lumbermen from the Ottawa Valley and Georgian Bay district interviewed the government in opposition to any increase in export duty on saw logs. Another deputation is about to represent the other side of this question to the governmentany change being made at present.

IMPEACHMENT OF SIR ADOLPHE CARON.

The very grave charges made in the House against Sir Adolphe Caron ought in justice to him and to his friends to be investigated. To refuse such enquiry is no kindness to the accused; it leaves him under the shadow of accusations which will be regarded as justified by the very fact that an investigation into them was refused by his ministerial colleagues.

ANOTHER INSURANCE PURCHASE.

As foreshadowed in these columns some time since, the Sun Fire office has purchased the Cauadian business of the City of London (Eng.) Ins. Co. Mr. H. M. Blackburn, of Toronto, heretofore general agent for Ontario, has been chosen manager for Canada. Mr. Bamfield will manage Montreal and district.

Our Waterloo correspondent writes :--Thomas Ashley, who within the last year carried on a general fruit and confectionery husiness here, has sold out to Geo. Rand, photographer, and has entered into the grocery trade in partnership with Ed. Adams of this town.--Mr. Perdue, shoedcaler has purchased the goodwill of John Watts, loan and insurance business.--Alex. Hamilton has ceased operating a furniture factory here. Want of sufficient capital prevented him from competing with the factories in this neighborhood.--Messrs. Hamilton & Ostie, general dry goods merchants are going into Kerr Bros., old stand this week.--There are no sleighing here and the roads are drying up quickly. Business is quiet now, but all tradesmen here report that business was good during the past winter.

CHANGE OF MANAGER.—The principal result of the visit of President Morison and Manager Sims, of the British America, to Montreal early this week, is the transfer of the company's agency hore from Mr. Walter Kavanagh, of the Scottish Union, to Mr. C. R. G. Johnson of the Eastern.

THE REBATE ON CANAL TOLLS.

An extra of the *Canada Gazette* contains the order-in-council relating to the rebate on canal tolls on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barloy, rye, oats, flaxseed and buckwheat which have passed through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals for export from

Montreal or ports east of Montreal, the rebate in all cases to be such as to reduce the cost to two cents per ton: the rights to rebate not to be lost by reason of intermediate transhipment, provided that the place of such trans shipment is one within the Dominion of Canada.

THE SICKNESS OF HON. MR. CHAPLEAU.

We much regret the unfortunate sickness by which the Hon. Mr. Chapleau has been confined to his room in this city for some days. He returned from Florida probably too soon from a desire to commence the work of his new office. This season is apt to be a very trying one for even an old official of the department, but is especially so for a new Minister of Customs. Mr. Chapleau has, however, been making a brave effort to discharge some of the duties of the department by having interviews with those needing his instructions and advice. Although perhaps not prudent from the standpoint of his medical adviser, this anxiety to have "something accomplished, something done," even in his sick room, is a good earnest of the new minister's devotion to duty when his health is restored, which we trust will be very shortly.

MR. ALEX. ALLAN, senior member of the Allan firm died at London, Eng., on 2nd inst.

OFFICIAL announcement is made that the interest on government savings banks will not be increased at present.

LETTERS patent incorporating Decarbonizing Iron & Manufacturing Co. of this city are issued, the company to start work at an early date.

MESSES. J. & H. Taylor, dealers in railway supplies, are mov ing out of their old time premises on St. John street, to the new buildings on Craig street, west of Victoria square, on or about the 1st May.

MR. J. OSTELL, who for over forty years has been in the lumber business, and for some time Director of the Gas Co. and Royal Ins. Co. died on 6th inst., aged 79. Deceased was a civil engineer and architect. He leaves several grand children in this city and a daughter in England.

Alderman Letellier, of this city, who has just returned from Europe, is about to open an extensive sardine canning factory at St. Andre, Kamouraska. He has engaged an experienced foreman in France, and has made large purchases of the best oil in Italy. It is expected that the fishery and factory will give employment to about three hundred hands.

THE business of John Duncan & Co., tea merchants of this city and Yokahama, Japan, will be continued in all respects as it was in the lifetime of the senior partner, who recently died at an advanced age. The estate will not be disturbed; its large capital remains intact; the change simply reduces the partnership from three members to two, who are Mr. W. Hutchins, who, for twenty-five years has grown up with, and very largely helped to dovelop the business, and Mr. Patterson, a near relative and executor of the late Mr. Duncan. The firm enjoys, practically, unlimited credit. Mr. Patterson left last night for Yokohama, to take charge of the extensive premises owned by the firm, and the buying and shipping direct from the growers in Japan.

Some time ago we stated our belief to be that the U.S. census returns were not reliable. A special report made to the Supt. of Census, Mr. Porter, upon the re-examination of certain schedules of the eleventh census of manufactures of Philadelphia, says the result may be stated in a general way as follows :— Total number of schedules of all classes re-examined, 2,716; total number found to be incorrect, 1,111. The total amount of product which must be set aside in wards reported in the original schedules without warrant is \$52,174,801. The schedules the report continues, subjected to these corrections may be grouped under three heads, duplications, repudiations and exaggerations, the latter being by far the most serious. "Making a generous allowance for ignorance and for human fallibility," says Mr. Clark, " there is still a large remainder of incorrect returns, the existence of which must be accounted for upon other grounds." Over 40 per cent of the schedules were wrong in one city, others were as grossly erroneous.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LYNDEN, ONT.—The Manufacturers' has a deposit of \$50,000 at Ottawa for the Life branch, and \$20,000 for the Accident branch. The Ontario Mutnal has no paid-up capital, but has a deposit of \$92,000 (Government valuation) also at Ottawa. The Insurance Act, clause 25, paovides for an annual visit of Superintendent of Insurance to head office of each company.

In reference to the two Assessment Companies named, much must be left to the discretion of individuals, but they have not the permanent stability of the established companies who work on proved and long tested principles and experience. Other questions call for more enquiry before answering.



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IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FLATTERY, but some imitation rain-proof cloths now on the market, although very flattering to MELISSA, will prove anything but satisfactory to the wearers.

NOT WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

A BEAUTIFUL RANGE OF MELISSA CLOTHS, SUITABLE FOR LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND MEN'S WRAPS, WHICH ARE NOW BEING SHOWN BY THEIR TRAVELLERS.

IN FUTURE GENUINE MELISSA CLOTHS CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE ABOVE MENTIONED CHANNELS.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MACKEDIE & CO., MONTREAL.

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Apl. 2nd 1892, show an increase of \$14,6540ver the corresponding week of last year.

OFFICIAL reports in Fobruary upon the condition of the Hungarian crops were to the effect that the continued changeable weather and the unprotected state of the grain fields through the absence of snow had an unfavorable influence upon the vogetation, and the sharp winds which prevailed so sorely tried them that most of the plants lost their healthy green hue. Appearances were still relatively satisfactory on the right and loft of the Theiss and part of the right bank of the Danube.

A MAN in trade who is continually trying to undersell his neighbors by cutting prices on standard goods below the established market rates, is unworthy the name of merchant. Hucksters would be a more appropriate title for one stooping to such small business. Any man has an undoubted right to buy cheap and sell cheap if he is able to do so, and manufacturers do not object, provided he can do so without injury to the trade at large, but a freebooter ought to be freely booted out of the ranks of lawful tradesmen,—Herald of Commerce.

The crop reports continue to be unfavorable that come from Russia, due to winter-killing in the winter grain and the poor facilities for spring sowings. It is feared that the distress of the agricultural class will put it beyond their power, even with government help, to pursue, the work of seeding under any but the most unfavorable circumstances. A part of the winter grain was injured, to the extent of needing ro-planting, perhaps. That would be a great hardship and might not be easily accomplished so as to secure good results.— The Milling World.

BOOK BINDING

AND

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL VARIETIES,

AT THR

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

EXPORT DUTY ON SPRUCE LOGS.

The Empire says that the agitation in favor of the reimposition of an export duty on spruce logs has led to enquiry being made with respect to the duties which would be levied by the United States upon Canadian sawn lumber in the event of the Dominion Government deciding to reimpose the export duty. The section governing the matter is No. 218 of the McKinley tariff which says; "That in case any foreign country shall impose an export duty upon pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, chingle wood or heading blocks exported to the United States from such country, then the duty upon the sawed lumber herein provided for when imported from such country shall remain the same as fixed by the law in force prior to the passage of this act."

The tatiff law in force in the United States prior to the McKinley Act was that of 1883 which provides for a duty of \$2 per thousand on sawed timber of all kinds save that of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore and basswood. Some members of Parliament were under the impression that the duty would be \$2 per thousand feet plus the amount of the export duty but it would appear that the increased duty is not the export duty in addition to the duty imposed by the McKinjey Act, but simply the old rate of duty under the Act of 1883.

THE HON. Mr. Foster, In his budget speech gave figures of the consumption of beer, liquor and tobacco for each person in the Dominion for three periods of time 1. the average consumption each year since confederation, 2. Average consumption in 1890. Average consumption last year. The figures are; Per capita consumption of liquors and tobacco

	Spirits Gals.	Beer Gals.
Average from 1867	1.000	2.708
Average from 1889-90	. 882	3.360
Average from 1890-91	863	3.282

Financial.

MONTRBAL, Thursday Evening,

April 7th, 1892

The money market is easy and sterling dull. Sixty days sight 9 5-16@7-16 and 98@ \$; demand 9 11-16@13-16 and 10@;; cables 10]; New York funds par @ 1-32 and } prem. ml. Posted in New York 4.87 and 4.89; actual 4.86@1 and 4.871@2; cables 4.88@1. Exchange on London in Paris 25 17. Consols 96 5-16 money; 96# account. Bank of England rate 21 per cent; money in London 1 1-16. On the stock exchange there has been a larger business than for some time and the scenes on the board were similar to those of years gone by. Some of the leading favorites on the miscellaneous list were sent skywards and more attention was paid to banks. The Telegraph dividend is reported all right again and the stock, ex-dividend fluctuated between 1361 and 1414. Commercial cable went from 154 to 157 and closed at nearly



J. E. R. RENAULT Commi-sion Merchant and Gineral Agent, 96 Bridge Street, QUEBEO.

Consignments wolicited. Consignments wolicited. Contections made in all parts of the Province of Quebeo. A Reforences furnished when required and correspondence cheerfully attended to.

top figures. Richelieu sold up to 70 and then re-acted slightly. Pacific was only in moderate demand but gained 14 per cent. Gas exdiv. moved up from 2001 to 206. Street railway was in domand sales being close upon δ_{1-} 000 shares. It advanced from 1997 to 2222, re-acting to 22J. Telephone was stronger solling at 1661, ox-dividend. In consequence of good prospects shown at the annual meeting, Royal electric was boomed up from 149 to 175. The stock is held by investors. Montreal and Dominion cotton stocks were both higher on the week. Banks were more looked after but the changes were unimportant. The following is the record for the week com. piled by Clouston & Co., stock brokers :-

Bauks.	No. Sbares.	Highest price.	Lowest price. Average	this week last year.
Montreal	250	222	2211	2248
Ontario	15	113	113	115
Molsons	73	1613	1614	
Merchants	41	153	152	1443
Commerce	343	137	136	129
Peoples	15	109	108	
Hochelaga	81	115	115	110
Jac. Cartier	66	110	110	95
Miscellaneous.				
Telegraph x. d	6842	1417	1364	104
Com, Cable	1925	167	164	
Richelieu.	1420	70	671	598
Pacific	1675	898		78
Gas x.'d	504	206	2091	201
New Gas x. d	13	195	195	
Passenger	4975	2223	1997	1913
Now Passonger	383	2211	205 [°]	181
Telephone x. d	. 100	166	j 164j	
Royal Electric	. 650	175	[]49]	
Loan & Mortgago	. 36	135	135	• • • •
Mont. Cotton Co.	. 80	115	111	
Dom Cot	25	155	155	133
" Bonds,	\$5,000	100	100	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

BOSTON.

Butter. — Quiet. Western extra creamery, 28c; firsts and extra firsts, 22c/@27c; extra imitation creamery, 23c, factory choice, 21c/@ 22c; Northern creamery, choice, 29c; dairy, good to choice, 23c/@25c; Kast creamery, good to choice, 23c/@25c; Kast creamery, good to choice, 25c/@28c. Eggs — Firm. Eastern extras, 14c/@14jc; Vermont and New Hampshire extras, 14c/@14jc; Michigan extras, 14c @14jc; Southern choice, 14c; Western firsts, 14c/@14jc; Poultry.—Quiet Northern fresh killed chlokens, choice, 18c/@20c; fowls, 15c/@

By the death of Mr. John Duncan the firm of John Duncan & Co. has been dissolved.

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the old firm name.

JOHN DUNCAN & CO., All affairs now open connected with the old business will be in charge of the new firm. WM. HUTCHINS. JOHN PATTERSON. Montre 11, 5th April, 1892.

MONTREAL SAFE Deposit Co'y.

OFFICE HOURS : - 9 30 a.m. to 8 30 p.m. Saturdays ; 9 30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Royal Insurance Building, Place D'Armes.

SIR DONALD A, SMITH, President, SIR JO5EPH HICKSON, Vice-Pres.

J. ALEX. STRATHY, Managing Director.

Safes from \$10 per annum upwards. Your Valuables are not safe in your house. Place them beyond the reach of fire and thieves

16c; Western dry packed turkeys, choice, 16c@ 17c; fair to good, 12c@15c; chickens, 15c@ 16c; fawls, 13c; iced fowls, 12½c; frozen turkeys, 16c@17c; chickens, 15c@16c; fawls, 13c; ducks, 14c@16c. Beans—Fair demand. Now York hand-picked pea \$1 91; marrow pea,\$1.80. Peas.—Quiet, but steady. Canada choice, \$1@\$1.05. Hay—Steady and in fair demand. Choice \$18@\$19; poor to ordinary, \$13@\$15; East Swale, \$8@\$9. Pointes.— Trade good. Choice natives and Maine stock, \$1.25@\$1.37j por brl.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—Spot d ill and unsettled ; No. 2 red, 97g. (2097gc store and -levator. Rys., dull and unchanged. Burley dull and irregular; No. 2 Milwaukee, 67c%69c. Corn. spot firmer and activo for export; No. 2, 49gc%49gc olevator; ungraded mixed, 49c%54c. Sugar, raw firm; refined firm; standard "A." 4gc%42c; granulated, 4gc%48c. Rgs, fair domand and steady; state and Peunsylvania, 144c%14gc.

Chigago.

Cash quotations :- Wheat, No 2 spring 79%c, No. 3 spring 73 $_{12}$ ($\overline{0}$ 74c, No. 2 red 84 $_{12}$, No. 2 corn 39 $_{1c}$, No. 2 oats 28 $_{1c}$, No. 2 ryo 75c, No. 2 Barley 52c. Mors pork \$10 00 $\overline{0}$ \$10.02 $_{1}$. Lard \$6 20, short ribs, sides, \$5.57 $_{1}$, dry saited shoulders \$450 $\overline{0}$ \$6, short clear sides, \$6.17 $_{1}$ $\overline{0}$ \$6.20.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 7th 1892. }

The weather has been spring like and favorable and the ice has commenced to move so that an early opening of navigation seems assured. As anticipated the railways have enforced a very small reduction on freights, amounting to about 10 per cent, to points where there is water competition, Other places benefit even less from the spring schedule. The result is that importers and manufacturers who have delayed shipments of heavy goods are still doing so as they believe the present rates cannot be maintained. Partly in consequence of the uncertainty which has prevailed orders for heavy goods are said to be small in comparison with last year. At this date a year ago we were able to state that high prices ruled for flour and grain and that foreign crop news favored the sowing of large crops in Canada. This year prices are unusually low and a portion of the



crop would appear to be still unsold. Authorities are, however, of the opinion that prices have seen their lowest point and, it may be observed, other farm products command fair values.

BUTTER, CREESE AND EGGS --The demand for butter continues to be purely local and as fresh stock is becoming a factor in the market prices are easy. Old creamery butter is likely to lose money with present prospects ahead, as the buyers last year had to give a good price for it. New dairy butter has sold well at good figures. We quote creamery at 20cm/22c., best dairy at 18cm/20c, and western at 16cm/17c In cheese the Liverpool price is slightly lower at 57s. Here there is nothing new to notice Receipts of eggs are fairly large but there is a good demand and prices rule steady at 12cm/122c.

Day Goons.—Travellers now abroad on the sorting trip are doing moderatly well and all they seem to want is a spell of fine open weather. Some houses went so far as to speak of payments as fair but others say the month has not been a good one is this respect. There were many renewals and collections are certainly not what they should be. Storekeepers are either paying off traders in other brauches of trade or are meeting obligations on farm mortgages, etc. The consolidation of the cotton mills is looked upon as a healthy feature. They will no longer clash with styles and patterns and work against each other in a limited market to theruin of shareholders but, on the contrary, expenses will be



pointment of low prices will make the area of

spring steding even less than what is per-mitted by unfivorable weather conditions.

There is little moving at the moment from the

sea-board, but that is because stocks are low at Atlantic parts. Export business is likely to be active so soon as lake navigation is open.

There is 1,369,000 bushels loaded on vessels in Chicago waiving to go forward. The amount of wheat in sight on this continent and

afloat to Europe is 76.916,010 bushels, a de-

crease of 1,077,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 20,153 000 bushels compared with a year ago. In England,

lessened and the cost of production the pened This should benefit the consumer W the ample capital and facilities the contact in bit facture will face presible outside competition with more spirit, especially as American capitalists are interested.

MONTREAL,

&c., &c.,

MONTREAL.

DAMASK TABLE

WHITE TABLE

CREAM TABLE

PILLOW LINENS.

TOWELINGS, &c.

EMBROIDERED

WHITE & CREA M

DRESS NETS.

UMBRELLAS,

HOISERY,

SPRING

FLOUR AND GRAIN .--- The local markets are quiet and the tone has been easy, owing to weakness abroad. Oatmeal has sold at \$1.95 and under. There has been little doing in feed. Bran, \$15/0\$16; shorts, \$16(3\$16 50, and moullie \$23. There is only a slight mill-

GECCERIES .- Transactions are limited at the moment but some orders are in to be filled for

per box. Oraberries 55.00/256 50 per bri. Malaga grapes \$12.50@\$15 per keg, as to qua ity. Almonds 13c @134c; Grenoble walnuts 134c; peanuts 8c.@9c. Dates 54c. Brazil nuts 12c. Cocon nuts \$4.75 per 100. Sweet potatoes \$3 50@44.00 per bri. Pine-apples 25c @30c. each; tomatoes Florida \$1 @ \$1.25 per box. Banauas \$2.75 @3.50 bunch

bunch.



Write for Illustrated Catalogue to your Jobber or to RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY. New Britain, Conn., New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London. SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

shipment by the first boats. A few odd lots of teas are mentioned including 300 pkgs. Japan at 171 to go west. The English market for China teas has continued extremely dull. The only semblance of animation has been some enquiry for scented Uspers at 61d@9d, which are said to be firmer prices. Befined sugars are unchanged with only a moderate business passing. Refinery prices are 44c@ 49-16c for granulated and 32c@41c for yellows Barbadors molasses unchanged at 35c. From the islands 12c is cabled as first cost, or equal to about 29c. on spot, but reports are that there has been business at a lower price. Rice is steady with business between houses here at about quotations. Raisins and currants are quiet at former values. Nuts dull.

HAY .--- Supplies of loose hay have lessened. owing to the breaking up of the ice bridge. There is a good domand and prices are firm, at \$1200\$12,50 for choice timothy; inferior, \$10. Straw \$400\$6.

HIDES AND TALLOW,-Hides are firmer some dealers paying up to a basis of \$5,50 for No 1. Business is unsatisfactory owing to competition and tanners only offer about what the hides cost. Sheep skins \$1@\$1.25; clips 15c@20c; lambskins 10c@15c. and caliskins 6c.

IRON AND HARDWARD -Trade has only reached moderate proportions. A few lots of pig iron have sold at about \$21.50 for No. 1 brands. copper is nominally unchanged here but, of here here alightly easier abroad. As foretold in our last the cut nail association and horse shoe makers association have been in session here and the west was well represented. The reports presented were satisfactory and prices will be maintained on the old basis orders being accepted up to end of June. The next meeting will take place in Toronto. Late London cables are as follows :- Tin, spot £90 12s 6d., 3 month futures £90 15s., copper £45 12s 6d., futures £46. 5s. Scotch warrants ld lower at £40 9s., No. 3 Middlesboro iron 36s 101d., soft Spanish lead £10 17s 6d

LEATHER AND SHOES .- Some of the boot and shoe factories are working on full time but the bulk of them are not doing a great deal at the moment, They are generally still employed finishing up spring orders taken on the sorting trip, but they are also getting out samples for fall goods and this caused a little stir in leather at the opening of the month. Fall cutting can scarcely be said to commence until towards the end of May. Shippers who have recently received advices from England on leather state that account sales for last month ware failly satisfactory considering the deal were fairly satisfactory considering the dull condition of the trade.

MAPLE PRODUCTS -Receipts are not large as yet but the make will be considerable. Syrup

Sole Manufacturers in Canada : The Enterprise Foundry Co.,

SACKVILLE, N.B.

65c@75c. per tin. New sngar 8c@9c.; old 4c@5c.

NAVAL STORBS .- There is more doing but prices are unchanged, as follows :- Turpentine, 60c@63c; rosins, \$2.50@}5, as to brand; coal tar, \$4@\$4 25; cotton waste, 51c for colored and 7c@loc for white; oakum, 54c@74c, and cotton oakum, 10c@l24c. Oordage, Sisal at 93c for 7-16 and upwards and 15c for deep sea line. Pure Manilla, 131c for 7-16 and upwards and 141c for smaller sizes.

-A quiet business is reported, PROVISIONS. and the advantage is probably on the side of buyers. Canada short cut is nominally unbuyers. Canada short cut is nominally un-changed at \$16,50 (\oplus \$17; western at \$17 (\oplus \$17.25, and western mess at \$166\$)6,50. Hams, $9\frac{1}{2}$ (∞ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and bacon 9c(\oplus 10c. Lard, $8\frac{1}{4}$ c(\oplus)26 for Canadian in pails, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ c(\oplus)7 $\frac{1}{4}$ for common refined. In the wost provisions are said to be low in comparison with prices paid for hogs. There is a foreign demand, and the close of Lent will favor a larger home con-sumption. sumption.

RAW FURS .- Since our last report, C. M. Lampson & Co,'s sales have been going on with prices generally advancing, and, on the whole, the value of furs seems to have appreciated considerably. At the first day's sales (29th March) Russian sable maintained old prices and martin recent prices. The advance



Our filtering stones have been used by the following corporations and we refer you to any of them,

ALEX. BUNTIN & Co., Montreal, Canada. READON PAPER MILL, Merritton, Ont. WM. BARBER & BROS, Georgetown, Ont. MERRITTON PAPER MILLS, Merritton, Ont. CANADA PAPER Co., Montreal, Canada. PARSONS PAPER Co., Holyoke. BRYON WESTON, Dalton Mass. WHITING PAPER Co., Holyoke.

WILLIAM EVANS,

Seedsman to the Conneil of Agriculture for the Province of Quebee. Importer and grewer of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GUANO, SUPREPHOSPHATE AND OTHER FERTILIZERS, Warerooms: 89, 91 & 93 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

104, 106 & 108 Foundling St., and 42 Norman St. Nurseries and Seed Farm : COTE ST. PAUL. Fruit and Ornamontal Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Green-house and Bedding Plants, Vegetable Plants, Small Fruits, etc.

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

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JAMES BOURNE,

Underwriter and Insurance Broker, CITY AGENT FOR THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND. Commissioner for Provinces of Ontario and Quebeo. 79 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

in the latter article, as already noted, was for the very large fine skins, collected in the Labrador and northern districts. They showed an advance of nearly 100 per cent, or 60s as compared with 33s. Canadian made an ad-vance of from 20 to 25 p.c. on the very low prices of last year. Australian opposum ad-vanced 15 p.c. on January prices. Beavers re-covered 10 p.c. on the decline of 25 p.c. last January. Bear the same as at the Hudson Bay sale. Muskrat also showed a slight improve-ment on the very low January prices. Red fox made an advance of about 10 p.c. on the low prices of last year. Raccons also advanced 10 p.c. on January prices. The best grades of skunk remain unaltered, but the common grades are 10 p.c. above January rates. Seals have again advanced to their old rates. Northhave again advanced to their old rates. Northwest coast skins, which declined 25 p.c. in January, brought an advance of 20 p.c., which is practically the same as the extreme price in October of last year. A common collection from Cape Horn and Cape Hope sold at a decline on last year's prices of about 25 p.c., which would be about the same decline as last



NIAGARA FALLS PAPER CO.,

Niagara Falls, N. Y. Niagara Falls, N. Y. HOLYOKE PAPER Co., Holyoke, CRANE BROS, Westfield. PARKER & SON, New Haven, Conn.

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TENDERS. INDIAN SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 14th May, 1892, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893, duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of de-livery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by Queen's Frinter, and no chain for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, March, 1892.

January. To summarise the result of the sales, seal, which is one of the most important articles, shows a tendency to even higher figures than the high prices of last year. No doubt the amicable arrangement entered into be-tween Great Britain and the United States to prevent the killing of seals in the open sea by private enterprise will largely reduce the catch, which, taken in connection with the smaller which, taken in connection with the smaller quantity coming from the Alaska Company, will reduce the supply considerably below trade requirements. Consequently low prices cannot be expected, but, on the contrary, an advance even on the extreme prices of last year is not improbable. As already noted muskrats are lower than they have been for many years, and buyers should exercise pru-dence in purchasing the fresh collection. dence in purchasing the fresh collection. Beaver has recovered the decline to some ex-tont, and in all probability will maintain its present extremely high price; still we would advise our readers to exercise caution, as the manufacturing trade here have largely sup-plied themselves by the purchase of Hudson Bay beaver in London in January last, so that hay beaver in London in January has, so that the local demand will scarcely be as active as in former years. Martins which were sold last year at about 75c will probably bring \$1 the present season. Lynx sold at high prices, and will probably bring an advance of \$1 on last year's prices. Reports from Russia and Ger-many advise an active demand for astrachan. many advise an active demand for astrachan, which is selling freely at the high price of last year. That article is largely dependent on the

THE GREAT SELLERS

IN OUR PORT WINES

IN OUR FURT WINES Are the following grades: Our Old Reserve Port at \$2 per bottle, \$9.50 per gallon \$30 per dozen. Our E.P. No. 3 Extra Particular Old at \$1.50 per bettle, \$5 per gallon and \$17 per dozen. Our Four Diamond Choice Old Delitate at \$1,25 per bottle \$5 per gallon. \$13 per dozen. And in cspecial domand is our No. 10 Very Superior Rich Old Wine at \$1 per bottle \$450 per gallon, \$10 per dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE CREAT SELLERS IN OUR SHERRY WINES

Are the following grades:

Our O.E.G. Old English Gentleman, the best we have at present, \$2 per bottle, \$10 per gallon, \$21 per dosen. Our Club Sherry, Pemartin's Superior Rich Pale Wine, \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 per gallon, \$17 per doren.

Wine, SLOU For Sound, and Art Wine for Meals, Our Very Fine t Vino de Pasto (Wine for Meals), at \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 per gallon, \$17 per doren. Our F.O. Fine Oloroso, Magnificent Dinner Sherry, \$1.25 per bottle, \$5 per gallon, \$13 per Josen

Sherry, \$1.25 per bottle, \$5 per gallon, \$13 per dosen. The And in especial demand are the two grades Our S.D. Superior Rich Pale Dinner Sherry and our S.D. Dry Light Amontillado. very dry and delicate both at \$1 per bottle, \$4.50 per gallon, \$10 per dosen. FRASER, VIGER 4 GO. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

BURGUNDY WINES.

A stock beyond compare.

SPARKLING BERGUNDIES.	
Case of	Case of
12 bots.	24 bots.
quarts.	pints.
Sparkling Burgundy (White)\$15 0J	\$17 00
Sparkling Beaune	20 00 25 C0
Eil de Perdrix Sparkling 21 00	23 00
STILL BURGUNDY, F. V. & CO.	
Beaujolais	\$8 05
Beaujolais Macon	8 65
R. BRUNINGHAUS.	
Beaujolais\$ 8 50	\$ 9 50
Macon 9 00	10 00
Beaune	10 50
Volnay 11 00	12 00
Pommard 11 50	12 60
Nuits 18 00	19 00
Chambertin 21 00	22 00
Chablis	11 50
Chabiis Superioure 12 59	13 00
	~ ~

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Family Grocers & Wine Merchants. 199 St. James Street, MONTREAL

WANTED. – Gentlemen of education and energy as agents for two unrepresented districts in city and country. Address with particulars,

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal.

United States demand, which if maintained will keep the price firm, but if the American market should weaken prices would s(on suffer. Persian lamb of the better grades has advanced 10 per cent on last year's prices; medium qualities unchanged. Other European goods consumed in this market are not materially altered in values. There will be no further sale of fur seals until next October, and these goods will be too late to be made use of until the following year. The following are prices current of Canadian furs :--Bear, large prices current of Canadian furs :-- Bear, large prime, \$25.00; large cubs, \$15.00; medium cubs, \$7.50; small, \$5.00. Beaver prime large skins, \$6.60; medium \$5.00; small cubs, \$3.00; but if bought by the pound, \$4.60 for clean prime pelt; fisher, dark, \$600; pale, \$5.00; fox, cross, $$3.00 \mitode{matrix} $25.00 \mitode{matrix} $26.00 \mitode{matrix} $26.00 \mitode{matrix} $26.00 \mitode{matrix} $25.00 \mitode{m$ 200.

Wool,---At the wool sales in London prices have ruled firm. Good greasy Queensland was largely taken for the continent Greasy Cape and Natal sold well. The East India wool

	BONDS	•							
SURETYSHIP.			Capital	Capital		Div.	Dates of	Per Cent	
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	MARE.	Val'e	Sub- soribed.	paid-up	Rest.	1 ast 6 Ms.	Dividends.	Prices Apl. 7	value por S
THE GUARANTEE CO.	Can. Bank Commerce.	\$ 243] 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000	6,000,000	900,000	8	April Oci June Dec	187	855 5 68 5
OF NORTH AMERICA.	Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nfid Commercial, Windsor.	200 40	587,200 306,000 500,000		165,000	4	2 May 2 Nov 30 June 81 Dec		400 0 42 0
Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (m nist), 304,600 Resources Over - 1,108,403 Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - \$7,000	Dominion Du Peuple Eastern Townships Federal	50 50 50 100	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 1,232,500	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684 1,250,000	1,350,000 480,000 600,000 in liquid	5 3 3 ation		105	135 2 52 5 70 0
THE BONUS SYSTEM this Company readers the Premiums in Certain caces	Hamilton HCchelaga Jmperial. Jacques Cartier Merchants' Can	100 100 100 25 100	710.100 2,000.000 500,000 5,799,200	710,100 1,9 0,000 500,000 5,799,200	160,000 956,000 150,000	31	1 June 1 Dec June Dec 2 June Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec	113_{1} 192_{1} 1 0 152_{1}	113 C 192 5 27 E 152 2
nnually reducible until the rate of One-Half per cent, per annum is reached.	- 97 Merchants, Halifax	100 50	1,000,000	1,100,000	450,000	4	1 Aug 1 Fel 1 April 1 Oc	132 t 161	132 t 80 £ 442 t
This Company is under the same experienced man- gement which introduced the system to this continent ver twonty-eight years ago, and has since actively and uccessfully conducted the business to the satisfaction f its clients.	Molsons. Montreal New Brunswick Ontario Ottario	200 30 100 100 100	1,200,000 500,000 1,500.000	500,000 1,500,000	000,000 280,000	2 6 81	I June 1 Det 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Det 1 June 1 Det	7 80 7 249	24 (249 (112 <i>t</i> 140 (
840,000.00 have been paid in Olaims to Employers.	People's of N. B Quebeo St. Stephen's	20 100 100	180,000 2,500,000 200,000	180,000 2,500,000 200,000	100,000 500,000 35,000		Jan. Jul June De April Oc	114 122	22 122
resident, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Geo-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS.	Standard Toronto Union, (Halifax)	50 100 50	1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	5	Jan July 1 June 1 Dec	2371	85 237 59
anhers,	Union of Can Ville Marie Western Bank of Can	100 100 100	1,200,000 500,000 500,000	479,250	200,000 20,000 75,000	84	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec 1 April—Oct	7 94 5 100 99	94 100 110
INBAD OFFICE:									
67 St. James St., MONTRHAL.				g10 100					
BDWARD RAWLINGS, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.	Agri. Say. and Loan 'Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co	50 100 100 25 100	630,000 1,620,000 450,000 750,000 2,000,000	322,412 289,036 750,000	60,000 52,000 100,000		l Jan 1 Jul 1 Jan 1 Jul 2 July 1 Jan 2 Jul May Au		112 27 62
•N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest wads r Guarantes business by any Company, and is not able for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Can Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Contral Can. Loan & Sav. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	100	1,500,000 5,000,000 750,000 2,000,000	663,990 2,600,600 681,079 800.000	158,000 1,562,252 150,000 220,000		2 Jan 2 Jul 1 Jan 1 Jul June De Jan. Jul	y 132 y 200 o 121 y 121	$132 \\ 2,0 \\ 60 \\ 121$
ales closed at Liverpool recently with sales of 4,940 bales, 2,100 bales being withdrawn.	Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co.	50 50 50 100	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,057,250 3,221,500	1,000,000 611,430	112.50		30 July 31 De 15 Jan-Qtly May No 1 June 1 De	95 v 125 c 140	46 47 62 144
perations of French buyers stimulated the rade, and the result was an advance on Janu-	Hamilton Proy. and Loan Home Say. and Loan Co Hochelaga Cotton Co	100 100 100	1,500,000 750,000 2.0 00,000	1,100,000 175,000 1.000.000	135,00	0 3 0 3 1	2 Jan 2 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul March—qtly.	y 128 y 130	128 130
ry rates of ‡d@ ₂ d per lb Late private cables o Montreal houses speak of the London parket as firm aud excited. Prices which	Huron & Lambten Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan.		700,000	625,900 493,000) 106,000) 80,000	3 3	2 Jan 2 Jul 8 Jan 8 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul	y 122	8) 125 122
vero depressed at the opening are ½d higher han at the close of the series. Fine foreign wools are held 1c@12c higher here and Cape	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan	50 100	5,000,000 679,700 2,452,700 100,000 1,250,000	622,650 490,540 100,000) 60,000) 115,000) 3,000		เปลก ปกป	ot 127 t 106 y 117 y 110 y 107	63 53 117 110 107
s worth 141c@17c. There is little foreign here, but considerable has been sold to arrive.	Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co	40 40 50 100	2,000,000 2,000,000 600,000	2,000,000) 	. 4	2 Jan-Qtly 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No	1413 x 0 t 2054 x 0 v 220 x d	1 56
TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE,	Montreal Loan and Mortg Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv	50 100	1,000,000	500,000 314,29	185.00		15 Moh 15 Sor 30 June 31 De	ot 180 115	65 115
(Revised by Telegraph.) Toronto, April 7th, 1892.	People's Loan and Deb. Co	50 50 50	2,000,000 600,000 800,000) 1,200,000) 589,392) 477,205	1 /00 00	0 3 <u>1</u> 0 31	Irau rau	y 120	64 59 29
Wholesale trade remains quiet and feature-	Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	100	500.000	589,392 477,203 1,350,600 470,000 200,000	57,00 Feby.	. 3	9 Fob 15 Ser Jan July March	DT 0/	65 25
ess. Volues generally are steady and the outlook favorable. In dry goods and mil- inery reports are satisfactory. There is some	Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Say, Co Western Can, Loan & Say	50	I 800.000	800,000 627,000 1,100,000		0 21 4	1 Feb-Qtly 1 Jan 1 Jul	180	91 67 87

DRESSED HOGS .- There is very little doing, packers generally being out of the market. A fow lots sold to butchers at \$6.10@\$6.20.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- There is nothing doing in flour and prices purely nominal. Bran is dull at \$14. Oatmeal nominal at \$3,60. dull at \$14. Oatmeal nominal at \$3.60. Wheat is dull and easy. Standard white sells at 82c@83c outside and straight at 84c, Spring is quoted at 84c on the Midland. No. 1 Manitoba hard sold at \$1.05, No. 2 offers at 97c N. B., and No. 3 sold at 86c. No. 1 nor-thern 95c bid. No. 1 regular is quot d at 75c and No. 2 at 64c@65c. Barley dull; No. 3 extra nominal at 44c. Oats weak, with sales at 31₂c on track. Peas sold at 58@59c outside west. Rye nominal at 80c@81c. west. Rye nominal at 80c@81c.

GROOKRIKS .- Trade quiet. Granulated sells t 4/c@44c, and yellows at 3/c@44c. Coffees unchanged, Teas in good demand. Canned goods firm; salmon \$1.30@\$1.45; peas and corn in demand. Syrups dull.

Накоманк.—Business is fair. Copper is quoted at 143@ 53c. Iron ordinary \$2.10@ \$2.15. Lead. pig 33c; bar 43c@5c.

LEATHER .--- The feeling is better and prices unchanged.

LIVE STOOK - Receipts fair, with cattle firm. Choice lots at 41/048c. Car lots of good cat. tleare worth 4c, medium 31c/@31c. and com-

mon 21c@2c. Cows sell at \$30/0\$40 a head, and bulls at 21/03/c per lb. Sheep are quot-ed at 4c/04/cper lb. for choice. Hogs 4/c Hogs 41c @5c the latter for choice heavy.

HIDES AND SRINS .- Hides cells at 5c per lb for cured Green unchanged, with dealers pay-ing 4jc for No 1, 3jc for No. 2, and 2jc for No. 3. Sheepskins firm at \$1.20@\$1.30 each, and calfskins 5c@7c. Tallow soils at 5₄c.

PROVISIONS. - Trade inactive, with values Long clear bacon 73c@8c, bellies steady. and backs 101/@11c, and rolls 81/@1c per lb. Lard 91c@101c and smoked hams 11c. American mess pork \$13.50@\$14. and new Canadian \$15. Potatoes 30c@32c per bag on track. Beaus in lots \$1@\$1.10 per bushel. Hops 18@22c.

Woor .- Trade dull and prices unchanged. Fleece offers at 18 jc. Small lots of supers sell at 22 jc and extras at 26 jc. Small lots of pulled

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. C. A. McDonnell, for years with the McDonald tobacco factory in this city is beginning business on his own account. As he enjoys the highest respect of a very wide circle, we bespeak him a prosperous career as trustee, auditor and financial agent.

TOROI

Wholesal Vol 1688. outlook favorable. In dry goods and millinery reports are satisfactory. There is some improvement in hardware, while grocerics are quiot. The leather trade is more promising. Money is easy on choice collateral, with call loans ruling at 4@41 per cent, and time loans 41/005. Prime commercial paper is discounted 6607 per cent. Exchange is steady, easing off slightly at the close. Speculation fairly off slightly at the close, carbon active with advances in some cases. Cable and C. P.R. are higher. Following are the could have Thurgclosing bids as compared with last Thursday :-

Banks.	Bid Apl 7.	Bid Mar 31.	Loan Cos.	Bid Apl. 7.	Bid Mar 31
Montreal Ontario Toronto Morchants. Commorco. Imperial Dominion . Standard Hamilton .	221 113 237 152 137 1921 2764 171 171	112) 235 151 136) 194 267) 171	Can Per 'an. Landed B d. and Loan. Dom. Savings Freehold Lon. & Canadian Union Western Can	182 1104 9.3 125 140 1.6 185 174	200 132 931 125 140 1271 135 174

BUTTER,-The demand is good and prices firm, the receipts being moderate. The best tub jobs at 18c@20c, and choice large rolls at 16c@18c. Common grades 10c@12c. Ecgs stendy, with sales of case lots at 12c@12gc. Oheese jobs at 12c@12gc.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, -THURSDAY, APR. 7, 1892

Name of Article.	•	Wholesale	la	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Beets and Sh Brogans Cobeurgs Split Balmorals	••••••• •••••••••••	0 95 1 20 0 85 0 96 1 00 1 25 0 85 1 00	075 080	Roast chicken, 1-Ib tins Roast turkey, 1-Ib tins	\$ 0. \$ 0. 2 30 2 40 2 30 2 40	Soda Ash, Soda Bicarb. Sal Soda Concentrated	1 1 121 1 25
Buff "	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 25 1 90 1 10 1 56 2 00 8 00 0 00 0 00 1 25 1 60 1 10 1 56 1 90 9 40 0 00 0 00 1 35 2 10 1 25 1 56 2 00 1 90 1 56 1 77 2 75 8 90 0 00 0 00 1 60 2 10 0 00 0 00 1 60 2 00 0 60 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gom 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 2 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 0 Hurl 4 strings No. 1 do 8 strings No. 2 do 8 strings	3 60 0 00 2 95 0 00 2 40 0 00 2 15 0 00 3 00 0 00 2 60 0 00 2 60 0 00 2 25 0 00	Dyostuffs. Archil, con Cutch Ex. Logwood Chips Indigo (Bengal) Madras. Gambier Maddes Sumac	C 08 0 09 0 10 0 15 1 90 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 06 0 07 0 14 0 16
Buff "		0 86 9 90 0 70 0 83 1 00 1 10 0 75 0 90 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90	050060 050065 050065	No. 3 do Sstrings, bass- wood handle O. K. 2 strings basswood handle Drugs & Chemicals	185900 150000	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. French Shore, No. 1 Ses Trout "half bris Cape Braton Harrings	4 0 4 75
Mackins Sewed. Peppled Batton Glased Buff Batton Goat Polish Calf French Kid	••••••••••••	100 120 085 090 150 200 115 150 150 200 130 175	0 50 0 70 0 80 1 85 0 90 1 85	Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Alocs, Cape Alum Borax, rtis Brom. Potass Camphor, Eng. Ref Am. Ref	0 18 0 15 1 75 2 00 0 09 0 11 0 38 0 42	Cape Breton Herrings. halves Mackerel, No 1, kits to bring Draft No 1 Dry	0 L0 0 00 0 00 0 00 5 00 0 00 4 50 0 00 0 00 0 00
Oanned Geeds, Lobsters, new	Wholesale. 5 c 5 c. 7 50 8 60 8 50 9 50 1 10 0 60 1 35 1 40	Name of Article. Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins. Boston baked beans, p Corned Beef, 1-lb Corned beef, 2-lbs 4-lbs 4-lbs 14-lbs	1 65 0 00 1 70 2 83 1 5 25 5 35 1 8 75 9 00 1 9 95 19 50	Citric Acid. Coppers, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar. Bpsom Salts Glycerine. Gum Arabic per lb Trag. Morphia. Oplum.	0 6 0 65 0 80 1 00 0 8. 0 35 1 50 1 75 0 17 0 23 0 55 1 25 0 46 0 85 1 40 1 60 3 75 4 60	Salmon No. 1 bris Salmon, No. 1 (tieroes) 3, large Brit. Coi bris Boneless Fish Cod Figur.	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0
Clams, 1-1b tins, per dos. Oystors, " Tomatoes, per dos Peaches, 2-lb.yellow Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per dos Strawberries; 2-lb tins, per dos Pineapples, 2-lb tin, p.dos Blueberries, 2 lb, per dos	1 40 1 45 1 40 1 45 1 05 1 10 2 00 2 25 8 00 0 03 1 75 2 60 2 25 2 50 2 30 2 40 1 25 1 75 1 00 1 00 1 25 1 75 1 00 1 10 None. 10	Lunch Tngs 1-1b. perd mg. Brawn, 2-1bs. Soup ² , 2-1bs. Hoegy's Boston Beans, Roat Beef, 1-1b, perd 2-1b. 4-1b. 6-1b. Deviled Tong ² o. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1b. Ham $\frac{1}{2}$ -1b. Onicken $\frac{1}{2}$ -1b. Ox Tongue 2-1b. Finnan Haddies, per cs. New pack.	2 25 0 00 0 00 1 70 2 2 55 0 1 49 0 00 2 60 0 00 5 50 0 00 1 20 0 00 1 20 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00	Ozalio Acid Phosphorus	0 60 0 80 0 10 0 13 8 60 3 75 0 80 0 45 0 90 1 00 0 44 0 48 0 20 0 25 2 25 2 50 4 56 5 5 50	Patent, wintor Patent, spring. Straight roller Extra. Superfine Bags. Extra. City Strong Bakers Strong Bakers (is Strong Bakers Oatmeal, standard bag: Ostmeal, standard bag; Ostmeal, standard bag;	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Retailers will please dear in mind that adove quotations apply only to large lote.



629

MONTREAL WHOLMSALE PRICES OURSENT -TEURSDAY, APR. 7, 1992.

Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Articla.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Name of Article Farm Products. Burrws: Crosmery, fact Western dairy Townships Townships Townships Townships Townships Townships Townships Townships Townships Frees (held) Frees (held) Friest limed Frost per dox Hors: 1891 per lb Old Hors: 1891 per lb Dressed Hogs Lars oty cured Pork Ca. s. c. per bbl Western do Lard per lb Clover, red, per 100 lbs Alske, per lb Yestern Common Refined Mestern Canvassed Pork Ca. s. c. per bbl Western do Lard per lb Lard per lb Timothy, (Can'n) per bsh Timothy, (Can'n) per bsh Timothy, (Can'n) per bsh Stars Potatoes, per bag uralistic Boeswax Baass-Med, hand picked	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Grocories. Tra (HfChest & Gad.) Japan, com. to med. b is good med. to fine fanest	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 124 \ 0 \ 174 \\ 0 \ 174 \ 0 \ 174 \ 0 \ 174 \\ 0 \ 174 \ 0 \ 174 \ 0 \ 174 \\ 0 \ 174 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ $	Solianas	\$ 0 857 5 0 577 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Lasesby's Pickles: Imp'l Hf-Pinks, per dos Imp'l Pinks, per dos Imp'l Quarts	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Modium White Grain.	1 40 0 00 0 00 6 00	"100-1b. bzs. 50-1b. bzs. Ex Granulated, bris Branded Yellows bb. to the gallon.	0 05 0 00 0 05 0 07 0 04 0 07 0 03 0 04 0 03 0 04	ii dt. pk Vermicelli; Canadian Macaroni Italian Orange Lemon	0 13 0 00 0 221 0 25 0 16 0 17	Antimony Tim : Block L & F per lb Straits Strip Sheets	0 22 0 2 none 0 23 0 24 0 13 14
Hard Manitoba, No. 2 do No. 3 Northern, No. 1, do No. 2 Barloy, malting "food Poas, per 66 lbs Ryo Corn, in bond duty paid	$\begin{array}{c} 90 & 0 & 52 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 95 & 1 & 60 \\ 1 & 32 & 0 & 34 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 63 \\ 0 & 42 & 0 & 48 \\ 0 & 72 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 91 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 93 \end{array}$	Black Basket	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1. 14 oz 2, 20x 3, 3 oz Silver Star Stove Paste : 1 gross osses por gross Slacking :		NEW CUT NAIL SCHEDULE. Rago-50°d and 60d, f o b, Cut nails	

Retailers will pieace beer in mind that doore quotastons apply only to large out. "Nors.-Refiners prices to the wholesale trade : jobbers would have to pay to additional.



SOUTH WINDHAM, CONN.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

PAPER MACHINERY

-CONSISTING OF-

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

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

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

680

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURSENTTHURSDAY. APR. 7, 1892.								
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesait	Name of Article.	Wholesaic.	Name of Article. Wholesale		
Mardwaro-Ceminand. 20d, 16d and 12d 101	S c S c 0 10 0<00	8011d B Cotl Chain-1 Cotl Chain-1 5-16 7-16 Galoamlaed Irm :	0 041 0 00 0 051 0 051 0 05 0 00 0 041 0 00 0 041 0 00	Scrap Irem-Chairs	5 50 0 00 6 50 0 00 6 00 6 25 17 10 00 00 0 00 16 00 0 00 17 00 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00 0 05 0 05	Upper Heavy 0 28 0 26 Light 0 26 0 2 Grained Upper 0 26 0 2 Scotch Grain 0 26 0 0 Kip Skins, French 0 60 0 7 Canada Kip 0 30 0 4 Hemlook Calf 0 30 0 4 Hemlook Calf 0 35 0 56 French Calf 0 35 1 4 Splits, Light & Medlum. 0 14 0 3 Splits, Heavy 0 12 0 12		
Fine blued nails- 3dper 1(0 lbs 2d Casing and box, flooring sbook, and tobacco box nails-	200 000	I Queen's Head, or equal	0 04 0 05	Buckthorn Wire	0 00 2 90	Lesther Board, Canada 0 06 0 10 Enameled Cow, per ft 0 15 0 17 Pebble Grain 0 10 0 14 Glove Grain 6 094 0 14 B. Calf		
12d to 30dper 100 lbs 10d	0 50 0 00 0 60 0 03 0 75 0 00 0 9) 0 00 1 10 9 00 1 50 0 00	Summeriee	21 00 0 00 20 50 22 00 19 50 21 00 20 60 0 00 24 00 0 00	Montreal Green Hides ¹⁴ No. 1 per 100 lbs ¹⁵ No. 2 ¹⁶ Tanners pay \$1.00 more for sorted, cured and insp'd Toronto ¹⁶ J	4 00 4 50 8 00 3 50	Buff 0 11 0 12 Russetts, Light 0 35 0 40 Russetts, Light 0 35 0 40 Russetts, Light 0 20 0 20 ''No. 2		
Finishing nails— 3 inchper 196 lbs 2i to 2i " … " 1 to 1j " … " 1 to 1j " … " 1 " … "	0 85 8 00 1 00 0 00 1 15 6 00 1 35 0 00 1 35 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 25 0 00	Best Refined Swedes Sheet Iron to No. 20 Boller Plates Boiler Lowmoor. Hoops and Bands Cossade Plates:	0 00 2 25 3 50 8 75 2 60 2 75 2 40 2 60 0 00 0 064	Norm The above are prices in the west.	0 00 0 00 0 10 0 00 1 00 1 25	Rongh		
Slating nails— 5dper 100 lbs 4d	0 85 0 00 0 85 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 75 0 00 1 50 0 00	Good Prends	2 t0 6 00 0 00 0 00 0 11 0 12 3 00 0 00 2 75 0 00 0 00 2 30	Lambskins, Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each City Tallow, refined rough	0 10 0 15 0 08 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 00 2 25 5 00 5 50	B. R. Pale Seal 0 00 0 47 Straw Seal 0 00 0 47 Straw Seal 0 00 0 80 Cod Livor Oli 0 80 0 83 Linscod, raw 0 57 0 00 bollod 0 59 0 00 IDitributing Prize 0 59 0 00		
Clinch nalls- S inchper 100 lbs 2 and 2		" Machiners The Plate: IC Coke IC Charcoal IX " IX " IX " DO " DO " DX "	3 50 3 75 4 00 4 56 Usual Trade	Leather. No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 " " No. 3 " " No. 1, ordinary Sole	0 20 0 22 0 17 0 18 0 13 0 15 0 19 0 20 0 15 0 16	Cod Oil, Newfoundland.) 0 42; 0 43 Do Halifax 0 00 0 fr Do Gaspe		
24 and 24 " "		Terme Plate : IC, 20 x 3	7 50 8 0° 10 00 11 00 4 75 5 50	No. 8 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 No. 2 Zanxibar, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 Slaughter, No. 1	0 13 0 14 0 90 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0	Lard Oil, Extra		

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

 Attained bit picks of other in minse inal inte access questions apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately.
 AFTerms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 8 per cent. off for cash within 20 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 80 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 80 days. iays.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co. (Limited), MONTREAL. GOLDEN SYRUP

Finest Sugar Syrups in 8 and 2 lb. tins; very superior in purity, consistency and flavour; an excellent substitute for butter, preserves, etc.



Lump or Loaf Sugar of very finest quality in 5-lb. boxes.

Stellarton Foundry Machine Works Manufacturers of

Mills, Shingle, Lathe and Rotary other Machinery.

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

Props. : WEIR & MORRISON

STELLARTON, N.S.

Correspondence solicited. • THE • elephone

Company of Canada.

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

same.

It will contract to build private lines for all

Electrical purposes, on reasonable terms. It manufactures and has for sale every description of cotton and silk covered wire for electrical work. For particulars apply to

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 30 St. John Street, Montreau

MONTREAL WHOLSBALS PRICES OURBANT THUEDAY APR. 7, 1892							
Name of Article. Wholesale	SETS of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesau	Name of Article.	Wbolesale,	
Broken lots	Cheese fait por bag 210 lbs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Pertur-Guinness & Sons Dublin Stout., 4ts Dublin Stout., 4ts Spirits Canadian-per gal. Alcohol Alcohol	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hay, Fairman & Cogal Obasson & Cogal Claymore	8 C0 8 255 8 90 4 000 8 975 8 955 9 50 9 755 8 955 9 50 9 755 8 955 9 50 9 755 8 60 8 755 8 60 8 755 8 60 9 755 8 60 9 950 9 50 9 50 9 50 9 00 19 00 0 00 9 50 0 00	
Coopers' Glac	No. 2 No. 2 Bright Chewing. Smoking. Smoking. 6s Solnco. Iss " Myrtle Navy. Can. Chewing. Can. Chewing. Black Weel. Fleece Polled, unassorted. Black " Buonos Ayres. North West. Buonos Ayres. Natal. Cane	0 45 0 5.0 0 41 0 00 0 0 44 0 67 0 0 54 0 67 0 55 0 50 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 50 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 55 0 60 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Ciode & Baker Tarragona Varrier Pedro Domeod Penastin Mina Classis Nat. Johnston & Gons. Okanyagnes Nat. Johnston & Sons. Okanyagnes Pommery, Fils & Co. G. H. Mumm & Co. ex dry Piper Heidscok Perrier, Jouet & Co. Gold Lack Louis Roedneer. Brasadiss-Hennessy I Star Cases (one star).	2 0 6 000 2 10 4 600 1 10 1 569 2 200 5 560 2 200 5 560 2 200 5 560 2 200 5 560 3 10 6 600 3 10 6 300 3 10 6 300 500 3 10 500 300 500 500 3 10 500 300 500 500 500 3 10 500 300 500 500 500 500 3 500 <td>two star- two star- two stars, dts Dunville & Co</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td>	two star- two star- two stars, dts Dunville & Co	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

R tailers will please bear in mind that the showe quotations apply only to large lots.

53

NORMAN A. FORSTER, **Commission Merchant** and Manufacturers' Agent GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA.

Solicits Consignments of Canadian Produce, and will give all attention to any business that may be entrasted to me. Orders for Sugar, Molasses. Rum, Green-Heart, &c., will be promptly shipped.

Correspondence solicited.



------HOT AIR, STEAM or WATER ARE OUR SPECIALTIES, E. C. MOUNT & CO., **Flumbors, Gas and Steam Fitters** 766 Cralg St., Montreal.

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State Frank State

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LUC:

Gurney's Hot Water Heaters and Radiators

Have proved themselves the most Perfect, Economical and Easiest Managed in the market.

385 and 387 St. Paul Street,

GURNEY

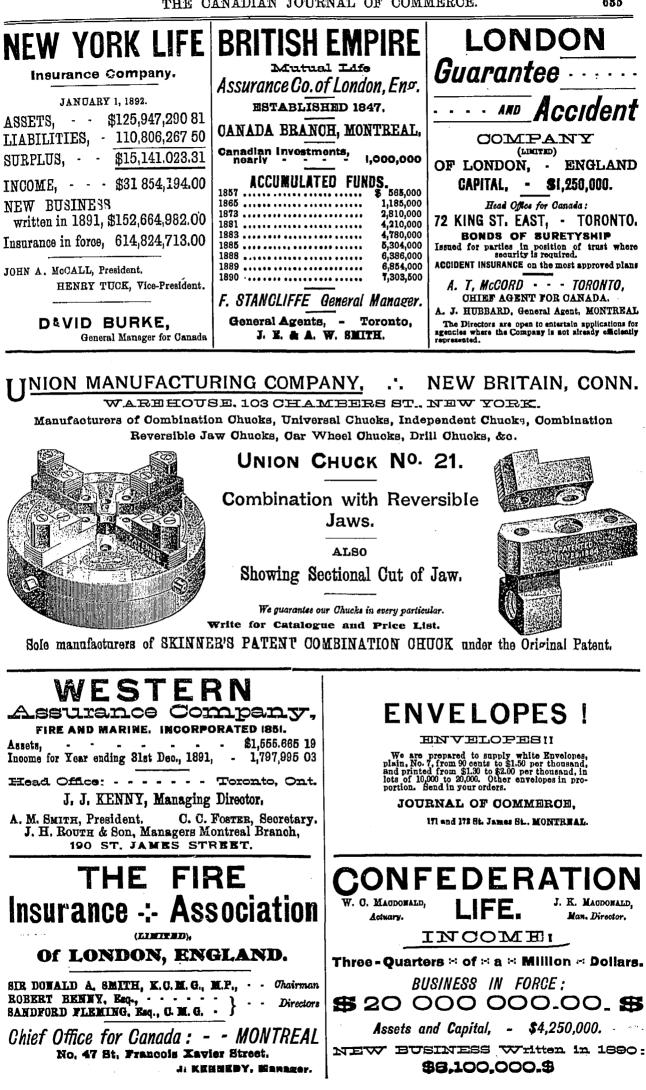
MONTREAL

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class Hotel,

8T. LOUIS HOTEL

Notel Directory,

Price of advancesion to this directory is \$10 per

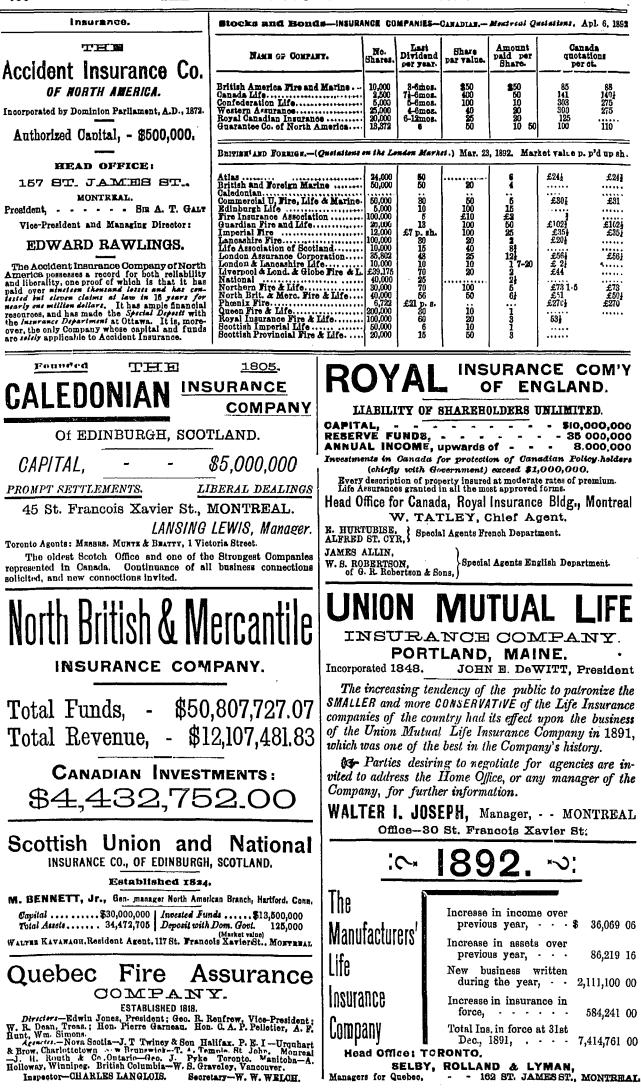
FLACS. BROCKVILLE. , The St. Lawrence Hall ..

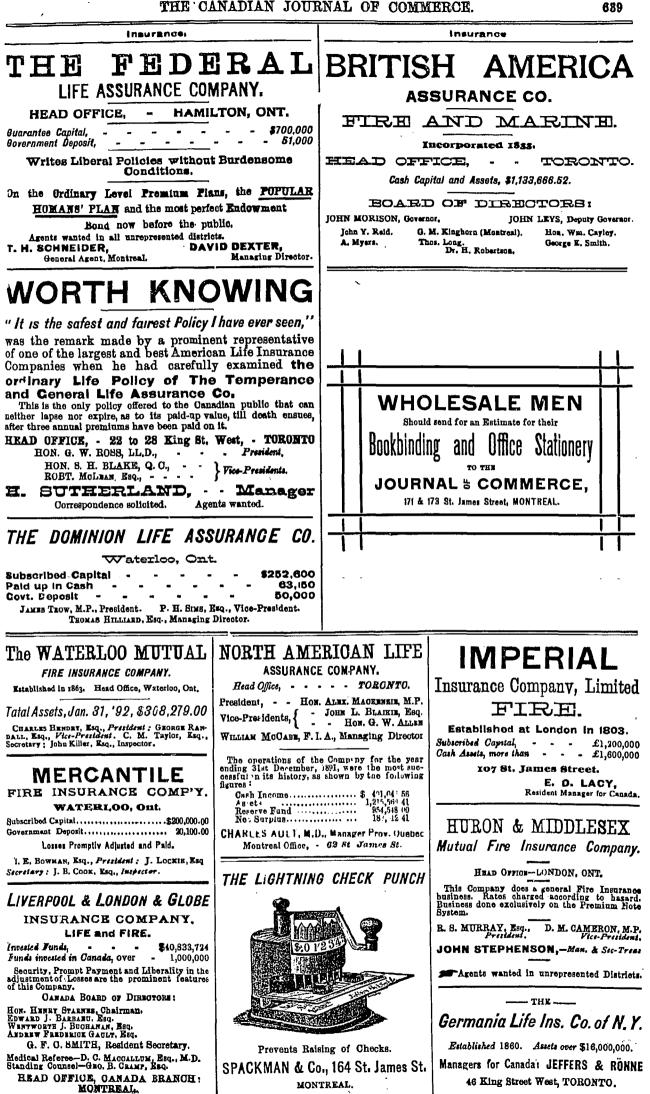
GALT..... The Queen's..... U. Lowell HAMILTON The Royal Hood Bros. Kineston, The British America, J. E. Dunham LONDON..... The Tecumseh O. W. Davis OTTAWA., The Russell., Kenly & St. Jacques TOBONTO... The Queen's... McGaw & Winnett

MONTREAL, The St. Lawrence Hall, Hy. Hogan ... The Windsor Hotel O. Swett a a ..., The Balmoral..., S. V. Woodruff QUEBEC The Bussell W. Eussell

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX,..., The Halifax., L. Hesslein & Sons





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EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

PLAINTIFF

TORONTO SILVER PLATING COMPANY,

- VS. -

DEFENDANT

In February, 1892, having learned that our registered trade mark was being infringed by the Defendant Company, we instructed our Counsel, Messrs. Macmaster & McGibbon, to take legal proceedings to restrain further violation of our rights.

Suit was instituted and with the result that the following undertaking has been given us by the Defendant :---

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA,

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

AND

THE TORONTO SILVER PLATE COMPANY

The Solicitors for the parties to this action, having settled the same and agreed that all proceedings therein shall be henceforth stayed, and part of the terms of settlement being that the Defendants should give this undertaking, the said Defendants hereby undertake and agree with the Plaintiffs that they will not henceforth infringe upon the trade mark of the Plaintiff referred to in the pleadings by using the name and address complained of, or the name of "ROGERS," or any other name which would infringe upon said trade mark.

Dated March 21st, 1892.

FOR THE TORONTO SILVER PLATE COMPANY, (Signed) W. H. BEATTY, President. JOHN C. COPP, Sec.-Treasurer.

We beg to acknowledge the fair spirit in which Mr. Beatty, Defendants' President, has acted in the matter.

WE ARE RESOLVED TO PROTECT OUR TRADE MARK, which is as follows:--



WRADE MARK FOR

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & Co.

A. J. WHIMBEY,

Manager for Canada.