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The Charterod Banks

Bank of Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE FRR OENT. for the current half-year, making a total distribution for the year of Ten per cent., upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the city, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st of May next, both the days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the second day of June next, the chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board,

W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1890.

THE BANK OF TORONTO. DIVIDEND No. 12.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year, being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first day of May, both days included.

MONDAY, Second Day of June next.

The Annual General Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution, on WEDNESDAY, Eighteenth Day of June next.

The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) D. COULSON, Cashier, The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, April 23, 1890.

THE QUEBEC BANK

THEE QUEBEC BANK Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a Half por cent. upon the Paid Up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this foilt, and at its Branches, on and atter MONDAY, the 2nd DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Armasfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sitt May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Pank on Monday, the 2nd day of June next. The chair will be taken at three o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES STEVENSON, Gen. Man. Quebee, April 23th, 1890.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

Chapital Subscribed, 500,000.
DIRECTORS;
W. Weir, Prea; J. G. Davie, Vice-Pres; The Hon, A. H. Paquet, Sommerville Weir, John MoDougall, C. F. Vinet, Ubalte Garand, Cashier, Branch at Borthier, A. Garlopy, Manager, Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lacoursiore, " Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lacoursiore, " Branch at St. Ossire, M. L. J. Lacasse, " Branch at St. Jorome, J. A. Thoborgo, " Branch at Pt. St., Charles (eity), W.J.E. Wall," Agents at Nave York.

Agents at New York: The National Bank of the Republic.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, - - £255,000 " London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O COURT OF DIBECTORS : J. H. Brodie. H. J. B. Kendall. John James Cater. J. J. Kingstord. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn. Goorge D. Whatman. Edward Arthur Hoare. Beoretary, A. G. Wallis, Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Branches and Agencies in Canadas: Branches and Agencies in Canadas: London Kingston Fredericton, N. B. Brantford Ottawa Hallfax, N. S. Paris. Moatreal Viotoria, B.O. Hamilton Quebeo Vancouver, B.G. Toronto St. John, N.B. Wihnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man. Agents in the United States: NEW YORK — H. Stikeman and F. Brown-field, Agents. SAN FEANOISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. LONDON BANKEES-The Bank of England and Messrs, Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. Union Bank of Mestralia, Bank of New Zealand. Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan -- Ohartered Meroanille Bank of India, London and Ohina; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Olonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marconard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais. **AT** Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President. R. W. SHEFHERD, - Vice-President. Sir D. L. Macpherson, R. C.M.G. S. H. Ewing. W. M. Ramsay. Henry Archbald. Sami, Finley F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.

A. D. DURNPORD, Inspector. BRANOBES: Ayimer, Ont. Montreal, P.O. St. Hyacintho, Q. Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Clinton, Ont. Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Exeter, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Trenton, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, Ont. London, Ont. Soriel, F.Q. Woodstock, Ont. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, F.Q. Woodstock, Ont.

AGENTS

-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-Curdec-La Danyoo on Acar ships Bank. Outario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-

Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-ada and Can, Bank of Commerce. New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Neva Scotta-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Eatuard Island-Bank of Nova Scotia, Sum-merside Bank. British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia, Manitoba-Imperial Bank of Bank of Newfound-land, St. John's. In Europu

IN EUROPE.

IN EUROPH. London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs, Glyn, Mills, Currio & Co.; Messrs, Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES. New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Bostom-Merchants' Na-tional Bank. Portland-Casco National Bank. Chica-go-First National Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. Sam Frankisco-Bank of British Col-umbla. Detroit-Commercial National Bank. Emf-alo-Bank of Buffalo. Milwankes-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Tolido-Second Na-tional Bank. Heimà, Montana-First National Bank. Kert Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank. Fort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. IOHNS. NFL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Established 1857. Incor Capital, paid-up, Reserve Fund, Undivided Profits, - \$306,000 00 145,000 00 22,338 11

HENRY COOKE, Manager.

H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant. Collections made on favorable terms.

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

The Merchants Bank of Canada.

The Chartered Banks.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after MONDAY the 2nd JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 18th June next, the chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,

General Manager. Montreal, 22nd April, 1890.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Pald-Up, - \$1,200,000 Reserve, - 400,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

Board of Directors:

JACQUES GRENIER, Esq., - - - - - President GRORGE BRUSH, Esq., - - - Vice-President P. M. GALARNEAU, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. Alph. LECLAIRE. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH. LE A. PRÉVOST, ESQ.

- - Cashier. J. S. BOURQUET, - - - -

Branches:

Quebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulia, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavole," Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Keini, "C. Eddard, " St. Jérôme, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. Coaticook, P.Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr. Acatic in Granda.

Agents in Canada:

Ontario-Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Agents in United States:

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

Foreign Agents:

England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world.

La BANOUE JACOES CARTIER

DIVIDEND NO. 49.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Paid-up Capital of this Institution has been declared Capital of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal on and after MONDAY, the 2nd June next. Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th

to the 31st May, these two days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Share-holders will be held at the office of the Bank WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June next at One pm.

order of the Board, Bv

A. DE MARTIGNY, JILG, Montreal, 23rd April, 1890.

916

155 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTENAL Paid-up Capital Rest Fund BOARD OF DIRECTORS. President.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON

DIVIDEND No. 35.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four percent for the current half year upon the paid-

up Capital Stock of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th

to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

Shareholders for the election of Directors, etc.,

for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on

TUESDAY, the 17th day of June next. Chair to

By order of the Board, J. TURNBULL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND No. 65.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cont. for the current half year (being at the rate of Seven per cent, per annum) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the 2nd Day of JUNE next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sits May, both days inclusive.

C. HOLLAND,

Ontario

والمراجعة المراجع والمراجع

Bank.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the

the Bank and its Agencies on and after Monday, the 2nd day of June next.

be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

Hamilton, April 23rd, 1890.

By order of the Board.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1890.

The



THE OANADIAN Bank of Commerce.

Dividend No. 46.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Turse and one-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, next,

The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, noon.

By order of the Board,

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager.

Toronto, April 22nd, 1890.

THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000 bild, \$1,000,000. Letter to Kana englar, 500 DIRECTORS: JAS. AUSTIN, - President. How, FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President. a. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews.

Head Office, Torouto.

Head Office, Toronto. Agencie: --Brampion, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napance, Gshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther; Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Are., No. 365; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Draits on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe; China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

BAND OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) - \$1,000,000 Ref. 400,000 JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., DIRECTORS: - 400,000 - President, - Vice-President,

DIRECTORS: DIRECTORS: Church, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex, Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier. Branches-Araptior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

STEPHEN'S BANK.

Capital. Reserve, F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, President. Cashier.

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

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Capital Paid-Up, \$710,100 Reserve Fund, 126,000

Stock Bank. Collections made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

- 25,000

\$200,000

DUNCAN MACARTHUR, Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton,

Authorized Capital,

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. MERCHANTS BANK

THE COMMERCIAL BANK

OF MANITOBA.

. DIRECTORS. \$1,000,000

President. Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle.

OF HALIFAX. Caoltal Pald-Up, Reserve Fund, \$1,100,000 \$275,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS; BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. M. Dwyer, Henry R. Vies-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller. Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler.

Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager.

Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. AGENOTES: Antigonish, N.S. Maitland [Hants Co.], Bathurst, N. B. N.S. Bridgewater, N.S. Monoton, N.B. Gardottown, F.E. I. Newoastle, N.B. Dorohester. N.B. Picton, N.S. Fredericton, M.B. Port Hawkesbury, C.B. Guysboro, N.S. Kingston [Kent Co.], Summerside. P.E.I. N.B. Londonderry, N.S. Weymouth, N.S. Weymouth, N.S. Turo, N.S. Weymouth, N.S.

Woodstock. N.B. IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-SE PIOTRE. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Sootland and Imperial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Collections mode at lowast vature and accounts.

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at cur-rent rates.

The Chartered Banks.

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The Standard Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND NO. 89.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-rear, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after the 2nd DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 81st May inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Share-hold-rs will be held at the Bank on WKDNESDAY the 18th JUNE next, the ohair to be taken Twelve o'clock noon. 8th ve o'slock noon. By order of the Bourd, J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

Toronto, 24th April, 1890.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 30.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Bight per Cent. per Annum upon the Cap-ital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the Current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the 2nd Day of JUNK NEXT. The Transfer Bocks will be closed from the 17th to the Sist May, both days inclusive.

The :Annual General Mosting of the Share-holders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 18th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier. Toronto, 24th April, 1890.

Eastern Townships Bank.

ANNUAL MEETING.

GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be hold in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke, on

Chair will be taken at 2'o'clock p.m.

Sherbrooke, 3rd May, 1890.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ON Tapital Authorized,	r. 1,000,000
Capital Subscribed,	500,000 341,000
	- 60,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :	

BOARD OF DIRHOTORS: JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, & RUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. MCMILLAN, Branches: --Whiby, Midland, Tilsonburg, Now Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Fort Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Merchanis Bank of Canada. London, England-The Royal Rank of Sectiand

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, ---- \$1,200,000 DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS: A. GABOURY, Esq., President. FRS, KIROUAC, Esc., Vice-President Hon. J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq. A. Painchand, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier, De MERTING

BRANCHES:

Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa-P. I. Bazin, Manager. Sherbrooke- W. Gaboury, Acting Manager.

AGENTS England—National Bank of Scotland, London, France Messrs, Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfouudiand—The Commercial Bank of Newf' diand. CANADA.=Prov. Ontario — The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Frovinces—Bank of Montreal... Manitoba -The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utunost promptness. Bar Correspondeenc respectfully solicite AGENTS

The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Banking Honse in this oity on TUESDAY, the 17th day of JUNE next. The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon. General Manager. UNION BANK of CANADA. Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$100,000 Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$100,000 HEAD OFFICE, --- QUEBEC. Baard of Directors.-ARDNEW THONSON, Esq., President; E. J. PRICE, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. Thomas McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Gircuz, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. E. E. WERE, -- Cashier, Brankets-Alexandris, Ont., Iroquois, Ont., Leth-bridge, N.W.T., Montreal, Que, Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que, Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Weit Win-chester, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. *Forrige Agents-London*-The Alliance Bank (Ltd). Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool (Ltd.) New York-Ma-tional Park Bank, Boston-Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis-First National Bank. Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

Nation is hereby given that the ANNUAL

Wednesday, 4th day of June next.

By order of the Board, WM. FARWELL, General Manager,



COMMERCIAL WORK.

LADAL	Directo	rv.
HOKAI	DUOCLO	

Legai Directory.	QUEBEO.
Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per	COATICOOK
annum.	Solicitor to La Banque du Peuple.
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ALVINSTON A. E. SMYTHE	PORTAGE DU FORT
AYLMME	QUEBEC
BOWWANVILLER. Russell Loscombe	S BICHMOND and WINDSOE MILLS
BEOOKVILLE Fraser & Reynolds	1
BRUSSELS E. Wade	RIGHMOND G. H. Aylme SHEEBBOOKS and MAGOGBelanger
CAMPBELLFORDA. L. Colville COBOURGWB. Riddell, LL.B.	SHERBBOOK & BICHMOND IVES, Brown Solicitors for Merchants Bank.
COBNWALL Leitch & Pringle	ST. HYACINTREL. F
COBNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline DESERONTO	ST. HYAGINTHE, Fontaine, St. Jacques & Solicitors for Molsons Bank. ST. JOHNE
Second & Hautt	WATERLOOJ. A
GODERICE	
GEIMSBY	NORTHWEST TERRITOR
GUELPH	CalgaryLougheed &
Special attention paid to collections. GUELPH Macdonald & Macdonald	NOVA SCOTIA.
A. H. MACDONALD.	ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
INGEBSOLL Wells	AMHERST Townshend, Dickey
KINGSTON Britton & Whiting	BRIDGETOWNT. D. Rugg
Lindsay	BRIDGEWATER Owen
LISTOWELJ. L. Darling LONDON	HALIFAX Alfred KENTVILLE W.
LONDON	LIVERPOOL
LONDON,	LUNENBURG Charles W. L
L'ORIGNALJ. Maxwell	LUMENBURG John
MEAFORD AND CLARKSBURG Alex. Skinner MIDLAND	NORTH SYDNEY
MILLBROOKJ. Walter Curry	PICTOU
MITCHELL Dent & Hodge	WINDSOB
MOUNT FORSET Porry & Perry	YARMOUTH,
NIAGABA FALLS	
OTTAWA Gundry & Powell	ANDOVER, Victoria CoD. B
OTTAWA Geo. F. Henderson	
Owan Sound Creasor, Morrison & Smith	DOROHEBTER
PARIS Charles M. Foley PERETANGUISHENE	
PORT ELGINJ. C. Dalrymple	
PORT HOPE H. A. Ward PRESOUTT French & Saunders	SACRVILLE T.
	De Deser
SAULT ST. MARIE, for Sudbury and intervening points on Soo Branch G. P. Railway. Matheson &	ST. STEPHEN W. C. H
Soo Branch C. P. Railway, Dumble.	SUSSEX and HAMPTON' Rob
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Solicitors for Halsted & Co.'s Bank	
SKITE'S FALLS Bayard E. Sparham St. MABY'S E. W. Harding	
ST. THOMAS	SUMMERSIDE AND ALBERTON Henry
STRATFORD McPherson & Davidson	Grann Macdonald
TERSWATERJohn J. Stephene	
Thornbury Wilson, Evans & Dyre	
TILSONBURG	
TORONTO Arch. J. Sinclain	CAPE BRETON.
TRENTON	
UxBRIDGN The McGillivray's	a
WALKERTON, Co. BruceA. B. Klein, Q.C	Estimates for all kinds of F
WINGHAM Meyer & Dickinson	cheerfully given on applicat
WEITEY	Dellas IV-s make a moniplin
Solicitor of the Western Bank.	ODDENTION AT A THOUSE

Solicitor of the Western Bank. Woopsrook Finkle, McKay & McMullen

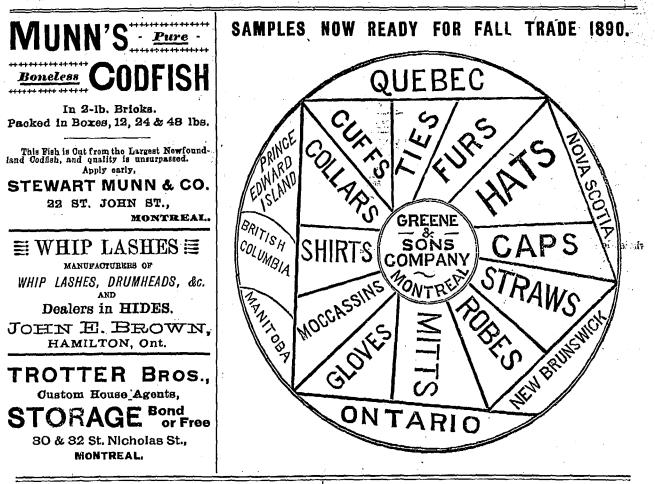
QUEBEO.	Lezal.
COATICOOK	Kingston, Ont. SMYTHE, SMITH & LYON, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, fc. E. H. EMYTHE, LL.D., Q.O. O. FEONTEMAG BMITH. H. V. LYON, E.A.
QUEERC	London, Ont. MILLS & WEEKES,
{BIOHMOND and WINDSOE MILLS P. S. G. Mackenzie } RIOHMOND G. H. Aylmer Brooke	BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, dc. Dundas Street. HON. DAVID MILLS. GRO. NELSON WERKES
SHERBROOKS and MAGOG Belanger & Genest SHERBROOK & RIGHMOND. IVES, Brown & French Solicitors for Merchants Bank St. HYACINTER	W. H. BARTRAM, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. OFFICE, 99 DUNDAS ST. WEST.
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tion to that region and ascertain definitely what had to be done.

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It is not likely that a government grant will be made to the Hudson bay railway until the present charter expires, when a new company will be formed.

The Fire Association of New York, it is announced, has resolved after January to discontinue writing any risks not proteoted by automatic sprinklers.

Tus bankrupt dry goods stock of R. B. Smith & Co., Goderich, Ont., valued at \$9,228, has been sold to A. E. James of Brantford at 58 cents in the dollar.

A BY-LAW providing for a bonus of \$4,000 to the Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo railway will be voted upon by the rate payors of Grimsby, Ont,. early in June.

THE city of Vancouver, B.C., proposes to float a loan of \$125,-000 to meet expenditures. The estimated revenue for the year is \$184,290 and the expenditure \$309,295.

A FARM was sold in Nova Scotia the other day for twice the amount that was paid for it in 1883, the price realized being \$4, 050. This is an item for the attention of croakers.

SURVEYORS have commenced locating the line of the Calgary, (N.W.T.) & Edmonton Railway. Considerable movement in real estate has been manifested in Calgary as the result.

IT is expected that 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons of iron ore will be exported from Port Arthur, Ont., within the next three years, notwithstanding the American import duty of 75 cents a ton.

THE late rains have swollen the rivers in favor of the lumbermen. A million feet of logs have already entered the boom of K.F. Burns & Co., at their mills on the Nepisiquit River, N.B.



An insurance broker of this city has placed a gilt grasshopper over the door of his sanctum. It is supposed to be symbolical of the fact that an insurance man is always on the jump.

¹ The Legislature of Prince Edward ¹Island ¹Has' unanimously passed a resolution sympathizing with Newfoundland in its protest against the *modus vivendi* with reference to the lobster fishery.

The Postal Telegraph Cable company have filed a certificate for an increase of capital stock from five million to ten million dollars, for which privilege it paid into the treasury of New York \$6,250.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, a speculator in horses, cattle, and wool, at Amherst, N.S., has assigned. He had very little means and his prospects of success in so risky a business could only be considered dubious.

N. Boswell, who owns a hotel and grist mill at Wyoming, Ont., has assigned. He seems to have lost straight along, and is generally looked upon as a man who has run through a good deal of money.

The British merchant shipping bill is not to apply to Canada, provided this country satisfies the Imperial government that, within twelve months, legislation on the load-line question will be adopted.

HENRY MCKINNON, general storekeeper of Thorburn, N. S., started business in 1887 on a capital of \$600. He has since dropped gradually behind until he has at last found an assignment inevitable.

Tus dry goods section of the Toronto Board of Trade have received a communication from the Wholesale Dry Goods Association of this city expressing their willingness to concur with

You are cordially invited when visiting Toronto to call on Hees, Anderson & Co. They manufacture several hundred styles of 'decorated and plain window shades, spring rollers, etc., also their new industry, table oil-cloth, of superior patterns and styles.' Office and warehouse, 99 to 103 King St. W. Factory, Devenport Road. Samples sent



the Toronto wholesalers in shortening credits whenever every wholesale house doing a business of over \$100,000 a year agrees to it. This is giving the matter a hoist with a vengeance.

THE Quebec Governments has decided to rebuild the Provincial Insane Asylum at once. In the meantime the patients will be provided with shelter in temporary buildings to be erected on the grounds.

As English syndicate with £250,000 capital will shortly commence prospecting the north shore of Lake Superior for undeveloped mining lands and their agents are expected at Port Arthur in a week or two.

ROBERT ALLAN, furniture dealer of Hamilton, has assigned. He sold principally on the instalment plan and his assets are largely in weak outstandings. He has not even been holding his own for some time past.

THE factory of the Alexandria Furniture Company was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The fire originated in the painting department. The cause is unknown. The loss is \$20,000; insurance, \$10,500.

MR. HENRY W. DARLING, president of the Bank of Commerce, has decided not to offer himself for re-election. The names mentioned in connection with the position are those of Messes. Geo. A. Cox and John L. Davidson.

PARKER & Co., commission dry goods merchants of Toronto, have assigned owing \$6,600, Parker was simply an agent for certain English houses and had no stock outside of his samples. His deficiency is estimated at \$2,000.

D. B. MCRAE, general storekeeper of Gore Bay, who also runs a large saw-mill at Meldrum Bay, has assigned. He had to carry over \$30,000 worth of cut lumber from last year and the load has proved too much for his resources.

An application to appoint a liquidator for the Manicougan Fish Oil and Guano company of Montreal, has been made by Mr. Janus K. O. Sherwood, banker, of New York, who has a claim of \$25,427 against the company.

THE Canadian Pacific is to have another rival. The commission on the proposed railway through Siberia reports that the road will be completed in ten years. Work will be begun simultaneously at several points along the line.

THE gentlemen in charge of the new lunatic asylum at Verdun considerately offered the management of the recently destroyed Longue Pointe institution the use of their buildings pending the erection of other premises; but the worthy nuns in their solicitude, expressed satisfaction with the accommodation afforded by the Exhibition buildings at Mile End. The revenue is no mere trifle.

THE estate of the late N. E. Laforce, in his life time an agent for the sale of St. Leon water in Quebec, does not promise a very large dividend for the creditors. His liabilities reach \$4,421 while he can only show assets valued at \$296.

THE hotel business is evidently not a profitable form of enterprise in some parts of New Brunswick, as is illustrated by the recent sale of the "Beaches" hotel at Richibucto for \$2,500, or \$7,000 less than the cost of its construction.

RE-INSUBANCE would seem to pay. The directors of the United Fire Re-insurance Company have declared a 10 per cent dividend on paid up capital and at the same time carried \$755, 855 to the reserve fund or equal to 58 per cent of the premium income.

DESIGNEDING & Co., books, of Quebec, have been bad pay for some time past. The business brought in only a bare living, and, at times, not even that; so that an assignment, followed by a settlement at 25 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$1,300, became inevitable.

MRS. E. FORTIER, general storekeeper of St. Albert, is endeavoring to effect a settlement at 50 cents in the dollar, payable in three and six months, on liabilities of \$1,400. She is the wife of V. Fortier, who failed in 1884, and has since done business in his wife's name.

D. E. FINOH, general storekeeper of Springfield, has assigned. He was formerly a clerk and started for himself last fall with very meagre prospects of success. He claims that his assets equal his liabilities and that a brother of his will pay 70 cents in the dollar for his stock.

INFORMATION has been received in Winnipeg from Ottawa that the proposed Hudson Bay Railway will not be granted any considerable assistance this year, but that substantial aid will be extended to a new company which will be formed when the present charter expires.

AMONG small failures we hear of the following:-Morrow & Co., fruit and candy, Cobourg; H. Glauser, shoes, Elmwood; J. N. Cassidy, grocer Goderich; Joseph Hook and Peter Toll, builders, of London; Geo. Cook, grocer, Springfield; and N. Pearson, dentist, Toronto.

"C. S." sends up a post-card, without date or post-mark, asking why we have not referred to a certain transfer made to one of the banks recently by a Petit Rocher, N. B., merchant. The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE does not undertake to publish a list of mortgages or real estate sales.

The master bakers of this city have determined to form an association for the purpose of abolishing the credit system and putting their business on a cash basis. The meeting referred to

RECEIVED IN MORTUARY PREMIUMS \$9,418,037.45.	Total Receipts: \$9,592,614.64.	RECEIVED IN INTERNET 8174,577.19.
RESERVE OR EMERGENCY FUND IN BANK AND SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS. \$2,304,509.35.	Paid to Widows and Orphans, Death Claims. \$7,288,105.29.	TOTAL CABR DISBURSEMENTS AND RESERVE. \$9;592;614,64.
	IUMS HAS SAVED TO MEMBERS IN CAS	



37 Front Street West, - Toronto. Builders' and House Furnishing Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlers, Rope Chains, Axes, &c., &c. American "Doad Shot" and Schultz's Cunpowder. Stock Large and varied.

in a former issue was adjourned for another week when the question will again be discussed.

E. BEAULIEU & Co., general storekeepers of Windsor Mills, have assigned. Beaulieu came from Somerset in 1888 and started in company with a brother who left him in the spring of 1889. His business was never a large one and his ultimate success was always problematical.

SAMUEL H. DUPUIS, tobacco dealer of Windsor, who started in business in 1887, is trying to settle on the basis of 25 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$1,300. His oreditors are loath to accept it, because there seems to be a local impression that he could pay more if he tried real hard.

THE work of increasing the capacity of the sulphuric acid manufactory at Capelton bas been commenced. A building 200 feet long by 75 feet wide, three storeys high, with an ell attached 175 feet long by 65 feet wide, is under way. For the buildings 250,000 feet of lumber will be required.

R. W. DougLAS & Co., books, etc., of Toronto, have assigned owing \$25,000. Of late he has been harassed on all sides for money, and although he claimed that a joint stock company would shortly take over his business and relieve him of his embarrassments it has evidently never materialized.

TRUDEAU & FRERE, general storekeepers of Napierville, borrowed a thousand dollars from their father and started business in the fall of 1888. Working as they were, in a rented store, on a borrowed capital, and selling largely on credit, it is little wonder that we have now to chronicle their assignment.

A decision has been given the capias case of Knowles vs John A. Rafter. The judge held that up to the very day of Rafter's abandonment of the property he had no idea that he was insolvent. Rafter had raised money upon goods which he had purchased from Knowles and others, but all the money which he thus received had been put into his business. Every cent was entered in his books, the money had gone to pay his debts, and the defendant, though unfortunate in business, had therefore not acted fraudulently.



TO Messys. MANDER BROTHERS, Varnish, Colour, and Printing Ink Manufacturers, of 17 Graeseburch street, London, R.C., and Woiverhampton, -Gentlemen-I, the undersigned DANIEL JOSEPH PORTER, of the address given below, Oil and Italian Warehouseman, hereby ADMIT having INFRINGED the registered THADE-MARK "Car-minetic" of you Messrs. MANDER BROTHERS, by selfing a colour not manufactured by you under the name or style of 'Carminette," and hereby will accept is discharge of my logal liability ; and I hereby consent to the publication of this lector in such newspapers or periodicals as you may see fit, and underske not again to infringe the said trade-mark in any way whateower. D. J. PORTER, No. 5 Pratt-street, Camden Town, London, N.W., February, 1890.

THE annual report of the Relief and Aid society of St. John N.B., created to control funds for the benefit of sufferers from the great fire of 1877, shows that there are still sixty-nine beneficiaries, representing about 150 persons, receiving aid. The society has a fund amounting to fifty-seven thousand dollars.

THE exodus to the west from the Huntingdon district is larger this spring than for many years-over a hundred having left the vicinity with no intention of returning. A number went to Manitoba, but the majority went to Montana, Colorada and neighboring states, with a fair representation to Washington Territory.

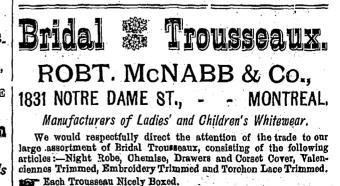
The most important question now interesting commercial travellers is that of the universal mileage book. The idea is to establish a system by which a mileage book will be good on any road in Canada or the United States, and thus avoid the necessity of carrying a book for each road over which the traveller goes.

J. B. GENEREUX, general storekeeper of St. Guillaume, com-menced in 1888 in a small way. He is a decent man but his success was dubious from the outset and his present assignment will surprise no one.-Wm. Neil, who has kept a species of general store on Fafard street in this city, has assigned. He owes \$2.400.

J. E. DURUIS, dry goods merchant of St. Henri, who has been doing business in his wife's name ever since he failed in 1886 as one of the partners in Dupuis, Brien, Coutlee & Co., of this city, has assigned. He claimed to have \$1,500 when he started in March 1889, but, if so, he must speedily have lost it, for he now owes \$4,000.

EVERY one predicted that the mild winter, and the heavy stock of winter clothing perforce carried over, would cause a large number of fires in clothing houses, but we have been agreeably disappointed. One stock in this city certainly did burn; but on the whole the losses by clothing fires have been exceptionally light.

W. S. ARMSTRONG, general storekeeper of King Creek, started in this line in the fall of 1888. He bought of W. Humphrey his stock valued at about \$800, paying very little down and but



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An Assortment of Clothing made from Fabrics selected from the markets of the Dak World, and designed and manufactured by the best talent procurable. 15 The very best goods at the lowest possible prices. Parker & Popham THE J C. MCLAREN BELTING CO Olothing Manufacturers, MONTREAL and TORONTO . . 6 LEMOINE ST., - MONTREAL. Tel. No. 868 Tel. No. 478.





MR. QUINTAL, the notary and private banker, who left here suddenly a month ago, has arranged with his creditors and returned to the city. Those interested decided that as there were a number of mortgages and other securities which could not be very well realized upon without him, they would allow him to return without fear of prosecution on the promise which he made that he would settle all claims in full if given time.

The southern coast of Cape Breton has been blockaded by ice during the past week and lobster fishermen are greatly discouraged. They have not yet been able to take a fish, while the Yarmouth factories have been running since March. The North Sydney sealing fleet have been heard from and the result is not very favorable, but the enterprising owners of the vessels will continue the experiment next year. The catch runs from 16 to 700 seals per vessel.

GEORGE W. JONES, stationery etc., of Halifax, has been unsuccessful before. He failed in 1883; but secured a settlement at 50 cents in the dollar which he paid. Since then he has been close run, and has had all he could do to pay his way. A recent failure, which inflicted a loss of \$450 upon him, brought matters to a crisis, and he is now endeavoring to effect a settlement with his creditors at 40 cents in the dollar, payable in 4, 8, and 12 months, on liabilities of \$11,000.

GILBERT MARTIN, general storekeeper of Casselman, who is now endeavoring to effect a settlement with his creditors at 20 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$20,000, payable in three and six months, and secured, has been in trouble before. In 1888 he compromised at 50 cents in the dollar payable in 15 months and since then has been constantly worried to get along. He built a store and foundry, and the latter appears to have swamped his means, and eaten up every cent of his profits.

It looks as if some money were going to be dropped in cement this season. The market is glutted, and there is no demand. A lot of \$,000 barrels has recently been offering here at the absolute cost of laying it down, and yet no buyers can be found, although the price is far below our quotations. The Western merchants will not buy on account of strikes, and in this city building is so backward that local men are not yet in the market. In fact it looks as if some of our cement men were going to be badly "stuck." They purchased their supplies at the highest point and since then values in England have dropped steadily.



The American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia has suspended with liabilities of \$2,250,000. The Attorney General recently issued a writ of *quo warranio* citing the company to appear in court and show cause why its business should not be closed. This action was taken at the instance of Insurance Commissioner Foster who regards the company as insolvent It recently put up the most magnificent insurance building in the Quaker city, and therefore should prove a significant warning to weak companies desirous of aping the colossal structures of insurance giants.

COD LIVER oil cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities in the United States and the proposed increase in the tariff is being vigorously opposed by manufacturing chemists. It is used not only as a medicine but as a food for weak persons, especially those with pulmonary complaints, and no other article can satisfactorily replace it. The McKinley bill proposes a duty of fifteen cents per gallon and an additional duty on the packages which would make the import tax five dollars per barrel of thirty gallons based on the present free on board price in Norway, as against two dollars and twenty five cents per barrel under the present state of duty, viz., twenty five per cent, packages free.

WALKERTON NOTES.—The fall wheat in the neighborhood of Walkerton looks very well.—John Nauer, formerly a liquor-dealer and hotelkeeper in this town and who failed in December last has in his wife's name commenced hotelkeeping at Pinkerton.— There is not an empty house in Walkerton and about 40 houses will be erected this spring.—The local election in South Bruce has not created any stir or excitement so far and it is expected that this will be a very quiet campaign.—Business is quiet but business men are satisfied and the general outlook is good.—John Hamilton, one of the leading business men has sold out and is buying and selling bankrupt stocks in different parts of the Province.—All the factories have all they can do.

An important announcement has been made in the House by Sir John Macdonald. He stated that if the United States reduced the duty on sawn timber to \$1 per thousand, the Govment would remove the export duty of \$2 per thousand on





pine and spruce logs. This decision will be made known to the United States. The proposition of the McKinley tariff is that there should be added to sawn timber coming from any country where there is an export duty on logs an amount in proportion to that addity. Canadian lumbermen have frequently warned the Government that the export duty would provoke retaliation. At present the duty on sawn lumber is \$2 per thousand, and the addition of the Canadian export duty on logs would make it \$4.

A CONSPICUOUS feature in the green fruit trade latterly, has been a steady increase in the amount of Sicily oranges imported in "half-boxes." The receipts both here and in New York of the fruit in that style of package, are larger than ever before, and at this season of the year the smaller packages are specially desirable. There is less weight of fruit, and consequently less liability to decay. The handling is easier as well. Retailers have a much better chance to dispose of entire packages, and doubtless increase their sales more or less. Recent importations have contained a remarkably liberal proportion of blood oranges.

THERE have been rumors in commercial circles that the great oil wells of the Caspian are beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and this report has caused considerable uneasiness in Batoum. The English Consul at that port says the rumor has undoubtedly arisen solely from the circumstance that, though the quantity of crude oil produced last year exceeded that of the year before by more than 1;250,000 tons, prices are rising. He says also that there are other important petroleum fields along the Caspain which will be available whenever the present district begins to fail, but that there are no indications of this contingency yet, since, besides the many productive wells at Baku,



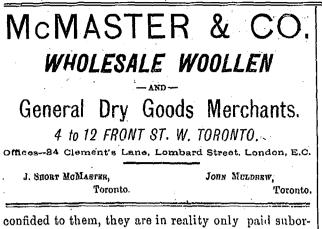
there are three fountains at the place spouring with unabated force; and yielding daily the enormous quantity of more than 5,000 tons.

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AGRIGUTURAL DEPRESSION.—A report issued by secretary Rusk of the U.S. Department of Agriculture endeavors to trace out the causes of agricultural depression in the United States. He enumerates bad farming, farm mortgages, transportation, middlemen, combinations, and above all the strong competition which the American farmer meets in the markets of the world. He says there has grown up a well-nigh ruinous competition, in which the labor of the peasant of Europe, of the miserable fellah of Egypt, and of the unfortunate, half starved Indian ryot, working for pauper wages, neglecting nearly. all the amenities of life in order that women and children as well as men may work in the fields, is pitted against that of the American farmer, relying upon his own and his son's labor, or where he employs hired help, paying them a fair rate of wages, besides providing them with the same food and shelter that he gives to his own family. Growing a surplus of wheat, that surplus, whose price is forced down by the competition of Russia and India, regulates the price of the entire crop. The product of the vast American cornfields, for which a comparatively insignificant foreign demand exists, must be utilized largely by the oppressive regulations requiring slaughter at point of landing as to exercise little or no beneficial influence on the price of his product, while the obstructive measures adopted by several of the Continental countries in regard to American pork have reduced the exports of that product since 1881 over forty per cent annually. Mr. Rusk considers that had American farmers the same privilege that Canadian farmers enjoy of landing their live stock without being hampered by quarantine restrictions, it would at least place them on a footing with the farmers here, and be a step toward bettering the western stock grower.



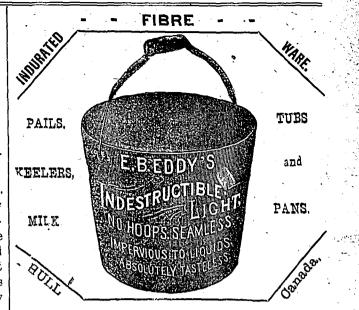




confided to them, they are in reality only paid subordinates, compelled to act to a certain extent under the direction of their temporary superiors. When we find instances where the influence of directors is sufficient to bring about the suppression or alteration of portions of the report presented by auditors, appointed by the shareholders, our confidence in its value as a safeguard for their interests is materially diminished,—and that such instances have occurred is only too evident. Can we consider an auditor's report published under such eircumstances as any criterion of the standing of the company it is issued by? Certainly not; yet how are we to prevent such a condition of affairs ?

Here is precisely where a diversity of opinion among auditors themselves is apparent. A valued correspondent suggests that it behooves the leading financial journals and the institutes of chartered accountants to agitate the matter of proper audit, and to urge that the measure, now before Parliament, regarding the auditing of bank accounts, shall be extended to cover all incorporated companies He also urges that no accountant should be appointed to so important a position unless he shall be possessed of a diploma from an institute of chartered accountants. This is the view taken by Mr. H.W. Eddis, the president of the Ontario institute, who in his inaugural address pointed out that the question of ensuring the necessary qualification for the performance of such duties is so essential that some guarantee should be provided by the legislature, as in the case of legal and other professions. obliging persons practising, or intending to practise as public accountants, to graduate at an institute recognized by Act of Parliament.

This is all very well; but no matter what their efficiency, so long as auditors are appointed mainly on the ground of personal interest with the members of the board of the institution whose financial standing they are intended to examine into, so long will auditing remain simply the useless farce it so often is. Were the auditor the most experienced accountant in the profession, if he confines himself to simply checking the clerical work, and does not verify facts stated or implied in the balance sheet, he is imperilling the interests he is paid to defend just as much as if he were the most incompetent of men: He must remember that the ordinary shareholder is unable to analyze the carefully drawn up statement presented to him at the meeting of his company, and that therefore, it is the duty of the auditor to exercise a certain discretion in examining facts outside the mere question of book-keeping, if his report is to be of the least value to the public. He should then regard himself in the light of a judge called upon to decide upon the company's financial standing, and consequently should satisfy himself of the exact accuracy of each item submitted in the report, instead of, as a rule, simply performing the du- |



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ties of a superior clerk by never making any uncomfortable enquiries so long as the books are nicely balanced and the additions are correct.

Auditors who neglect their duties are the true causes of embezzlement; since they furnish the opportunity which makes the thief. Were they replaced by conscientious men, who would regard the interests of their constituents more than their own, we should hear less frequently of defalcations; but so long as auditors are content to draw their fees and cause as little trouble as possible, so long shall we find men ready to take advantage of their laxity. The honest fearless auditor seems to be dying out, and his place is being filled up by men who are more interested in retaining their positions than in looking after the interests of the shareholders. As a result auditing has degenerated into a solemn farce where a certain amount of routine work is performed and a stereotyped statement is sworn to.

THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.

Although little business of importance can be expected in the new makes of cheese and butter before next month the season has opened and the first lots of new cheese have been shipped. As in 1889, the ware-houses are bare of old stock and the outlook for a good demand is promising.

It is to be hoped that the lessons of the past will have some weight with dealers, as it is no secret that most of them on balancing up, found that although they had handled a large quantity of stuff last year, the profits were not correspondingly large. Early in the season the bare state of the market suggested a speculative 'deal' which was carried into the July make causing several periods of stagnation, as goods accumulated in England which were too high priced for the consumptive demand.

For August cheese moderate prices ruled, but speculator again started in and values of September make reached 11c and over. Any reaction was so long resisted by factorymen and the operators who had loaded up with dear goods, that the winter was almost over before values came down again to a point which showed a good prospect of profit,—viz., 9½ to 10c at which range a large quantity of September—October make was sold, and these have been, and are now being realized on at fair profits. The present situation is so similar to that of last year that there is some danger

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of a repetition of former experiences. This will be a mistake as it will tend to block operations and give the English market over to moderate priced foreign cheese and substitutes. The error last year was in keeping up the spring deal after supplies began to accumulate. A moderate range of cost is the most satisfactory to all concerned. Factorymen are taught to look for a straight, steady profit undeceived by speculative dreams, dealers run less risk, and are surer of their profits, and as for the consumer, he is not tempted to desert cheese and seek for cheaper substitutes, and the consumption, instead of being irregular, is more likely to increase.

From present appearances speculators for an advance will have a heavier load to carry this year than ever. Factories have opened earlier than usual, the pastures in the West are rapidly improving with the rains and warmer weather, and the poor winding-up in butter will divert more milk than ever to the cheese factories. Several shippers who have returned from England state that the prosperous times continue and there is no accumulation of old goods. A large consumption of Canadian cheese is therefore assured provided reasonable prices are adhered to. From May 1st 1889 up to the end of April 1890, the shipments of cheese from here have reached 1,474,900 boxes, valued at \$8,480,600, according to one estimate, which figures are ahead of the previous year. New York during the same period shipped 1,260,600 boxes, against 1,308,150 the previous year. A local contemporary gives the following approximate statement of cheese shipments from Canada :----

1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
From Montroal, May to Nov1,104,065	1,133,575	1,517,854
From Portland, Nov. to April 17,005	109,923	190,538
Montreal via New York 36,584	36,963	25,616
Montreal via Boston 65,231	67,292	83,495
West via Suspension Bridge, etc. 62,400	70,575	33,400
West via C.P.R., etc		20,834
Total	1,422,428	1,511,664 143,000
1,188,935	1,316,928	1,368,664

So far, Canada has not gone into the manufacture of ' filled ' cheese, an article extensively produced in the United States and the sale of which in disguise has done incalculable injury to the cheese trade at large. Efforts to repress its sale have been unavailing, until, at last, the Liverpool provision trade has appointed a committee which will co-operate with legitimate cheese shippers in America and secure, if possible, British legislation against the article. The committee in a recent circular expresses itself as "clearly of opinion that the distribution of 'filled' cheese is disgusting the British public with the pure article, and that our trade and mutual interests are in danger of suffering a permanent and lasting injury." It has communicated with the Home sanitary authorities, the agricultural government department and members of the British House of Commons and suggests that American dairymen call upon Congress and the State legislatures to prohibit the manufacture of the bogus stuff. The New York Bulletin is evidently right when it advances the suggestion that there is more than a mythical basis for the 'discrimination' against State cheese in Great Britain. It is the genuine article that tells and it is of vital importance therefore that the splendid reputation of Canadian cheese should be upheld. Much of the cheese that has recently reached New York is declared to be little better than curd.

whatever might be said to the contrary, the British public does not discriminate against a trade article on the score of nationality. Canadian cheese has gone to the front because it is suitable to the British taste and has won and deserves British confidence. It is to the manifest interest of our factorymen to rigidly guard against any of the retrograde movements which have so sullied the reputation of the American product.

THE GRAND TRUNK REPORT.

The policy of rapid extension and lavish expenditure which up to the present has characterized the Canadian Pacific Railway (as it does every other new railroad until it either nears completion or exhausts its resources) seems to have diverted the attention of the public from its older rival, and caused them to overlook the steady progress of Canada's pioneer railroad. The restless enterprise of the younger competitor has naturally brought it more prominently before the public, and has thus ensured to it an amount of newspaper advertising that its managers have been too skilful not to turn to account; while the economical and conservative policy, forced upon the Grand Trunk by the necessity of submitting every item of expenditure to England, is less calculated to awaken popular admiration and consequently has come to be gradually neglected by the press.

But the report of the last half year's work, submitted to the shareholders on the 22nd of last month, shows that the Grand Trunk officials have no intention of permitting the grass to grow upon their tracks. On the contrary it indicates an amount of activity which, because it is not local, has not yet been brought prominently under the notice of our citizens. The construction of the St. Clair tunnel, and the doubling of the track between this city and Toronto, are both progressing rapidly and, although the necessity of earning every penny before he can spend it fetters Sir Joseph Hickson's hands, it is evident that his policy is just as energetic and aggressive as that of any of his rivals.

The report itself shows an increase of \$695,000 in gross receipts, as compared with the corresponding six months of 1888, and an increase of \$342,000 in the net revenue. The increase in the receipts from the passenger department only amounts to \$2,500; but to offset this there was a growth of \$696,000 in the freight rcceipts. Adding to this extra and official receipts, and deducting the loss on the Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee branch, we find a total increase of \$830,000. From this must be deducted an increase of \$487,000 in working expenses, leaving the net growth of the company's revenue at \$342,000.

Notwithstanding that the gain in the company's passenger traffic only reached so trifling a figure, the amount of passengers carried was fully 50,000 larger than last year; but the average fare was only 882 cents, which would seem to indicate a decrease in the number of through passengers compensated for by a heavy increase in local and suburban traffic. The freight department shows a gain of 77,000,000 ton-miles over last year, and the increased cost of carrying it is shown by the fact that three-fourths was east bound, and only one-fourth was west-bound, while last year the proportion of west-bound was thirty per cent. This has naturally increased the unproductive mileage, and militated against any reduction of working expenses, (since The whole question is one of quality and price, for 33 per cent of empty cars were run in 1889 as against 28 per cent during the previous year) although the expenses per train-mile have been reduced from 82.8 cents to 80.8 cents.

There is only one portion of the report that we might possibly criticise, and that is the statement that every effort will be used to cut down the working expenses. Even the most captious shareholder cannot complain that railroad men in this country are overpaid, and as there is little probability of effecting a saving in any other manner than by reducing their present emolument, or withholding the increase in pay to which long service may have entitled them, we trust that the company will rather seek to extend their facilities for hauling traffic than to make money by cutting down their employees wages. A discontented staff is rarely compatible with either safety or true economy, and in these days of increased cost of living many of them have doubtless already sufficient trouble in keeping the wolf from the door. The difficulty is that a corporation is necessary soul-less, and that the generosity of Sir Joseph Hickson is unavoidably fettered by the necessity of furnishing dividends to foreign shareholders having no interest in the welfare of either the employees or the country, and anxious only to secure as much profit as possible out of their investment. Were it not for this we should witness the Grand Trunk progress by leaps and bounds instead of pursuing its present cautious policy. We should hear no more the present cry for more engines and more cars, and we should see more of the money earned in this country spent within its bolders.

THE PERCENTAGE OF LAPSES.

The large increase in the amount of life insurance written by purely Canadian companies, and terminated by surrender or lapse, during the past year, has naturally attracted the attention of insurance men. So unexpected and unwelcome an increase as \$1,709,612 in the amount of lapsed policies credited to Canadian companies during a period when American companies doing business in this country showed a decrease under this heading of \$318,804, could not fail to excite comment; so that the figures have been eagerly scanned to discover how such a condition of affairs was brought about.

Perhaps this is most easily shown in tabular form by giving the net amount of insurance in force on the books of each of our principal Canadian companies and the percentage of lapsed and surrendered policies they are responsible for. In this case they rank as follows:—

Company.	Net amount in force.	Percentage of Surrender and Lapse.
Canada Life	\$48,664,376	3.07
Confederation	17,574,828	5.31
Ontario'Mutual	13,071,400	10.29
Federal	10,058,837	10.35
Sun Life	11,670,817	10.36
North American	8,470,620	10.68
Temperance and General		17.84
Citizens		29.15
Manufacturers Life		30.12
London Life	1,644,285	30.61

From this table we can see that while such companies as the Canada Life and Confederation have actually decreased the amount of their lapses, some of the weaker companies have largely increased theirs, so that, although one company shows under four per

cent, one under six, and four under eleven, the average percentage of lapses for the whole ten companies is 15.78 per cent.

The only moral we can draw from these figures is that the stronger and more widely known a company is, and the more of its patrons it will retain permanently on its books, while the weaker companies must, perforce, witness the defection of a certain proportion of their customers to their more powerful rivals. That so large a proportion as 30 per cent of policy holders should entirely abandon the advantages of insurance in one year is hardly probable in these days of popular education. We can therefore only fall back on the hypothesis that the bulk of the lapses of the weaker companies must arise from their policyholders transferring their allegiance elsewhere. It is in fact a case of the wealthier and more widely known (even if not more progressive) companies absorbing the cream of the permanent business, and leaving only the transitory, and therefore less desirable risks, to their humbler competitors. By the aid of clever management and attractive methods a weak company may be able to absorb a fair share of new business; but it is evident from these figures that the superior prestige of their older established rivals is certain to attract a proportion of their customers in the long run, and that thus their percentage of lapses will always be heavier.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY AND THE CANALS.

As mentioned in these columns last week, the Interstate Commerce committee of the United States senate, thought fit to go out of its way in the discussion of the railway problem, and assail the Dominion for an alleged discrimination against American vessels in Canadian canals. The committee seems to have been actuated with a desire to make a general and unwarrantable attack upon this country, and to have troubled itself little with obtaining a clear and intelligible idea of the facts.

The treaty contemplated certain reciprocal rights with regard to waterways, but each of the high contracting parties could only recommend to subsidiary States the opening of water courses entirely controlled by them. The United States government ceded the use of the Sault Ste. Marie canal to Canadian vessels as this is controlled by the general government and not by any particular state. With reference to the Erie canal which belongs to New York state, and the Welland canal, which is owned by Canada, the United States and Great Britain could not do more than agree to recommend to the respective governments of New York State and Canada, reciprocity in their use. The treaty only binds Great Britain to recommend Canada to open her canals to American vessels on the same terms as to her own vessels. The splendid Welland and St. Lawrence canals are freely navigated by American vessels and they do not pay one cent more than the domestic craft. A certain toll is collected on grain passing through the Welland canal and if the vessel. Canadian or American, afterwards passes through the St. Lawrence canals to Montreal a rebate of 18 cents per ton on these tolls is allowed. The discrimination, if it can be so called, is in favor of routes and not against vessels. If the vessel goes on to New York after passing through the Welland, it, of course, loses the rebate. There are no treaty rights involved, but Great Britain carried out her treaty obligation by recommending Canada to open her canals to American vessels, and Canada did so. Did the United States government make any attempt to fulfil her obligation by recommending the State of New York to open her canals to Canadian vessels? If so, New York State has disregarded the advice for many years and no Canadian vessel can pass through either the Erie or Oswego canals. Canal reciprocity has been a farce so far as Canada is concerned, and our best recourse is to complete the new 'Soo' waterway and thus render ourselves entirely independent of Ame ican routes.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES AND STATISTICS.

The railway resolutions have been brought down in the House and as an Ottawa correspondent puts it, "the schemes that were on the list did not create so much surprise as those that were off." Still no less than forty companies are represented and the total sum granted amounts to \$3,340,000 in round figures. A hint is, however, given that the list is not complete and that a supplementary one may be brought down. The most importaat omissions are probably the Temiscouata short line and the Hudson bay railway neither of which have obtained aid.

The whole question of railway subsidies is one of vital importance to Canada. While no doubt some wild cat schemes occasionally escape the scrutiny of the ministry there are many roads which deserve recognition and assistance. Canada is no longer a fringe of civilization on the outskirts of the United States and if we are to continue to develop the fertile lands and the timber and mineral belts to the north there must be railway communication. From these remarks it must not be thought that we advocate large subsidies and land grants; on the contrary we believe that our requirements will be best met by a moderate out lay. The judicious expenditure of three to four millions annually is probably well within limits in a country like ours with its vast resources awaiting development. Both the chief lines have in recent years shown a marked hostility to government subsidies, and as large tax payers they have a right to be heard where their interests are threatened by the direct competition of new roads. What effect their representation may have had on the government in keeping this year's grants within bounds can only be conjectured.

In brief, subsidies are to be granted, or renewed as follows :- Vaudreuil and Ottawarailway (additional),\$96,-000; Waterloo, Ontario Junction railway, \$35,200; for a railway from Woodstock, Ont., to Chatham, \$256,000; St. Catharines and Niagara railway, \$44,800; Morrisburg and Ottawa railway, \$166,400; Erie and Huron railway, \$70,400; Brockville and Westport railway, \$83,000; Manitoulin and North Shore railway, \$96,000; Port Arthur, Duluth and Western, \$16,000; Lake Erie and Detroit River railway, \$16,000; Lindsay, Ontario, and Bobcaygeon railway, \$51,200; Kingston and Ottawa railway, \$115,200; Ottawa and Parry Sound railway, \$96,000; Bay of Quinte and Lake Nipissing railway \$96,000; Cobourg and Pacific railway, \$96,000; St. Stephens, N.B, and Milltown railway, \$11,200; Woodstock N.B., and Centreville railway. (re-vote), \$19,200; Fredericton to Westfield station, 30 miles, \$96,000; New Brunswick Central railway, for four miles, \$14,400; railway from Shelburne, N.S., to Annapolis via Liverpool, \$240,000; Inverness and Richmond railway, 50 miles, from Hawkesbury to Broad Cove, \$50,000

(\$10,000 per mile); International Railway Company (additional), \$3,840; Montreal and Sorel railway, \$40,-000; Pontiac and Pacific railway, \$24,000; Montreal and Lake Maskinonge railway, \$10,200; Great Eastern railway, for bridges near Nicolet, Que., \$37,500; Drummond County, Quebec railway, \$76,800; Joliette. Quebec, and St. Felix railway, \$48,000; Lake Temiscamingue railway, \$64,000; Mount Orford, Ontario and Kingsville railway, \$97,200; Maskinonge, Quebec and Nipiesing railway, \$48,000; Jacques Cartier Union railway, \$48,000; Valleyfield and Huntingdon railway, \$36,000; Quebec Central railway, \$288,000; Lake St. John, Quebec railway, \$68,400; for railway from Summerside, P.E.I., to Richmond Bay, \$9,600; Stewiacke Valley railway, (renewal) \$80,000; railway from Fredericton, N.B., toward Prince William, \$70,400: St. John Valley railway, from Prince William towards Woodstock, \$70,000; Kootenay Valley, B.C., railway, \$150,000.

Land subsidies, not to exceed 6,400 acres a mile, are to be granted to the following railway companies in the north west: The C.P.R., for a branch line from Glenboro' westerly about 90 miles; the C.P.R. for a branch from Brandon southwest and westerly, and also to Deloraine, about 125 miles; the Brandon and Southwestern railway, about 17 miles; the Lac Seul railway, from Shelby station on the C.P.R., to White Mud lake, 18 miles; Calgary and Edmonton railway, from the International boundry to Edmonton, 330 miles, and a subsidy not to exceed 3,840 acres a mile to the Northwestern coal and Navigation company from Lethbridge to Crow's Nest Pass, about 100 miles. The Lake Manitobo 125 mile and the Manitoba and Southeastern.

The railway statistics of the Dominion are unfortunately somewhat incomplete as several roads have neglected to make returns. No less than 73 roads have been reported upon and these represent a total completed mileage of 13,325 miles, with over 400 miles under construction. The paid-up share capital aggregates \$236,689,000 and the preferential \$95,870,-500; total paid-up bonded debt, \$251,675,200. Government aid has amounted to \$147,214,000 in bonuses and \$21,600,000 in loans; municipal aid \$13,461,000. All these items swell the total capital up to \$760,576,-400. As compared with 1888 the working expenses have increased by \$385,999 and the earnings are \$9,537 less. The following is a summary:--

18	888.	1889.
Mileage in operation	12,162	12,628
Number of passengers 11,	416,791	12,151,105
Tons of freight carried 17,		17,928,626
Earnings\$42,	159,152	42,149,615
Working expenses\$30,		31,038,045
Miles of railway completed (trac	k laid)	13,325
Miles of sidings		1,576
Miles of iron rails on main lines		786
Miles of steel rails on main lines.		12,539
Capital paid		\$760,576,449
Net earning		\$11,111,576
Train mileage		38,819,380
Passengers killed		30

In the United States there are over 160,000 miles of railway in operation, but it is estimated that the Dominion has a greater mileage in proportion to its population. The Temiscouta railway, 16 miles from the west end of the 20 miles of their branch from Edmundston toward the St. Francis river, \$51,200. The Tobique Valley railway, 11 miles from Perth Centre towards Plaster Rock island, \$35,200.

CANADA'S FUTURE. III.--COMMERCE.

In dealing with the subject of the Dominion's Commerce, let us begin by stating that the term commerce means the interchange of commodities between nations, and as the Hon. Hugh McCulloch, of the United States, sometime ago pointed out in a very able paper, Great Britain is by this interpretation the largest and purest commercial country in the world. He maintains that a nation like his own which merely exports its surplus products and uses its manufactures almost exclusively for the home market, is not in the true acceptation of the term a commercial nation, for commerce is not a one-sided affair but means importing or buying from the various markets of the world, as well as exporting or selling to those markets. A country which imagines it can export largely without importing in return will find in the long run its trade is on an unsound basis, for it is paying out its substance without receiving a corresponding equivalent-mere money remittances, such as bank bills and drafts, being only a medium used for the sake of convenience, and not substitutes for the articles or commodities for which in effect the exports were bartered. If a country's imports decrease her exports will also eventually do the same-the converse being equally true-for commerce must be reciprocal, since a nation does not sell her own products and manufactures for money "per se" but for some-thing that money represents. Therefore those who imagine that Canada, or any other country, can build up a large export trade while at the same time the imports are restricted, do not comprehend the true principles of the laws of commerce.

Having thus endeavored to explain the laws of commerce generally, let us for a moment consider the question in connection with Canada and, as we presume it will be admitted that the main staples from which the Dominion can hope to build up a large export trade consist of the products of her fields and forests, the question then which naturally arises is how is it that of late years our exports of wheat to the largest market of the world-that of Great Britainhave continued to decline, and this, too, in spite of the opening up of the vast area of suitable land in the North West which was intended to increase that trade a hundred fold. It is beside the question to say that such an increase would be extremely popular in Great Britain, for England never mixes sentiment with business and does not care a rush whether the supply of wheat she requires comes from Calcutta, Melbourne, Odessa, New York or Montreal, but simply buys where she can purchase the cheapest. We may make up our minds that in the sale of our produce we come into free and open competition with all nations, and, unless we can put down our wheat in London or Liverpool at as low a price as the article can be obtained from other quarters we shall simply lose the market. The abundant supply and consequent low price which has ruled for some time past amply bears us out in this statement; besides which, we have had to contend with inferior harvests for which we were not responsible.

But there are other difficulties in the keen competition which we have to face and remove before we can take our place in the commercial race or be able to compete profitably in the sale of our products. One of these difficulties is a sparse population barely adequate to develop our resources, and another is the increasing cost of living. We must induce a larger

and also lessen the cost of living by reduction of taxes and other methods if we desire to become a great commercial nation. In competing with the cheap labor of India improved agricultural machinery does much, and the decrease in the expense of transit by the removal of canal tolls and the enlargement of the canals between Montreal and Lake Ontario will do more; but, nevertheless, to give hope to the farmer of a fair margin of profit on his labors, a decrease in the cost of living must also be brought about, as otherwise the more he produces the more he will have thrown on his hands. Apart from the expenses of our multiform governments, have our people really benefitted by the annual surplus presented by the Finance Minister to the Federal Parliament, or has not the tendency been to increase rather than diminish existing taxation? The London Economist in reviewing the Dominion's Financial statement, makes use of these words, which are well worth our legislators serious consideration; "It is to be regretted that the more prosperous condition of the finances of Canada has been turned to the disadvantage of consumers instead of being made use of to lighten their burdens."

Space will not permit of our pursuing further the question of our commerce, but we think we have said enough to show the only solid foundation upon which we can hope to build up and increase that commerce. -Com.

THE BANKING ACT.

Since our last article on the subject, the Banking Act has passed through the House of Commons, and at this writing is undergoing the criticism of the Senate. On the whole the amendments so far settled have been on the lines for which we have contended, with one or two serious exceptions. The House has accepted the provisions of the clauses covering the Circulation Redemption Fund, and has added the necessary limitation which will protect banks from being called on to provide for the circulation of failed banks, after the Fund is exhausted, at a greater rate than one per cent per annum on their own circulation. The sense of the House was found to be strongly against the Audit clauses, and the proposed compulsory audit has been abandoned. If it were possible to have a satisfactory audit performed, there is no doubt such a provision would tend to the public benefit, but we are not inclined to quarrel with the judgment of the House that a compulsory audit under existing circumstances would do harm rather than good.

The objectionable clause under which the government sought to obtain possession of all moneys unclaimed for eight years met with strenuous opposition from all sides, and though it finally passed, it was in such modified form that the objectionable elements were almost entirely eliminated. Banks will now be required to make a return of moneys unclaimed for a certain period, so that those interested may have an opportunity of ascertaining the position of such funds, but they are to remain in the hands of the banks until claimed by the rightful owners.

Among the most objectionable of the proposed additions to the Act was Mr. Blake's amendment to the effect that in the annual statement to shareholders the. amount set aside to provide for losses should be shown. No more mischievous addition could be made to the Act, for such a return would operate directly against full provision being made; and we are confident immigration to come to our shores and remain there. I those who have contended otherwise, will agree

with us on due consideration of the subject from this point of view. At present directors and managers have only to consider (if they are disposed to let such considerations weigh with them) what the effect of the moderate profits, left after writing off bad debts, will be. If they had to consider also what the effect of the figures written off would be, the temptation to minimize them would in many cases, we fear, be irresistible. The effect of such a condition on the minds of managers when dealing with properties which have fallen into the bank's hands, would be even more injurious. The tendency to hold, and even to work them, in the hope of better prices, would be much increased, and the ultimate results could not fail to be seriously the worse for it. Nothing, in our judgment, is so essential to sound banking as a vigorous and searching policy in all such matters, and it would be hoping too much from human nature to expect such a policy generally if Mr. Blake's amendment became law. We are pleased to see that the Senate has dropped it, and we trust the House will concur without further attempts at amendment in this particular.

The bill as finally passed by both houses will no doubt be accessible before our next issue, and we will, if it reaches us in time, give our reader a *precis* of the changes made in the law.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

It would seem hardly possible that less than ten years ago the great continental railroad which now traverses the Dominion from ocean to ocean existed principally on paper. We have grown so accustomed to the enterprise and activity of the Canadian Pacific that we forget how short a time it has been with us, and that it was only four years ago that the main line to Vancouver was first opened for traffic. Its progress since then has been marvellous, and we believe unprecedented in the annals of railroad construction. Under its energetic management tracks have arisen as rapidly as though created by the magician's wand, and towns and villages have sprung into existence in places which were only a few years ago a pathless waste. Trade has been fostered and agriculture rendered profitable, simply through the traffic facilities it has afforded. Electric lights and telephones exist to-day in placas which, but for its presence, would still be the home of the prairie wolf, and a prosperous and contented community is rapidly converting the plains of what, only a short time ago, was justly called the Great Lone Land, into homes for themselves and their children simply because by its means they are placed in easy and rapid communication with the great consuming centres of the world.

Naturally the Canadian Pacific has shared in the expansion of national wealth it has so largely contributed to create, and at the close of the last fiscal year the directors felt themselves warranted in increasing the dividend payable on the shares of the company to 5 percent, of which 2 per cent was composed of surplus earnings. Not only this, but as the company has proved itself capable of earning, under anything but favorable circumstances, over \$6,000,000 it is felt that with a very small increase in the present earnings, (such as would be certain in a prosperous year) this dividend can be continued after the expiring of the government guarantee.

The remarkable growth in the company's business

during the past year is perhaps best visible by comparing the principal items in the subjoined table :---

	1888.	1889.
Passengers	\$3,800,885	\$4,520,241
Freight	8,017,303	8,852,702
Mails	263,354	344,834
Mails Express	244,247	242,806
Parlor and sleeping cars	187,694	239,103
Parlor and sleeping cars Telegraph and miscellaneous.	682,052	830,974
Total	\$13,195,535	15,030,660
Expenses	9,324,760	9,024,601

Net earnings......\$ 3,870,775 \$6,006,059

These figures indicate an increase of 55 per cent in the net earnings of the road during the period under review, and considering the depressed state of trade and the low prices ruling during most of that period, they give a very vivid idea of the growth of the company's earning power.

The Canadian Pacific is a monument of Canadian pluck and enterprise of which every citizen of the Dominion may justly be proud. That a young country, containing only a few millions of people, should be able in so short a period to create and sustain so gigantic an undertaking, speaks volumes for the future of Canada. With ample traffic facilities and a virgin soil to back us, we need only to attract the tide of immigration to our shores to render us one of the most prosperous nations on the face of the globe; and that sooner or later the advantages we can offer must attract the attention of the great majority of those seeking a home for themselves and their children in a new land, is absolutely certain. Thanks to the C. P. R., the whole of the fertile Northwest is rendered available for settlement, and therefore the growth of its net earnings will be commensurate with the area of the lands as they are brought under cultivation. They thus will form a tolerably accurate indicator of the volume of our natonal prosperity.

THE case of Wm. Johnson & Co. vs. Alex. Ferguson & Co., has excited considerable interest in paint and oil circles. Mr. Johnson states that in 1885 the Scotch members (Messrs. Alex. Ferguson, Muuro & Hastie), of the firm of McDougall, Logie & Co., withdrew from the firm, the term for which the partnership was entered into having expired. They received a sum of \$50,-000 on account of \$117,000 they then had in the business, leaving \$17,000 of a balance to run over a term of six, twelve and eighteen months and \$50,000 to run over a term of three years in the hands of the Montreal members of the firm (Messrs. Robt. Logie and John McDougall). He claims that the new firm, composed of Messrs. Robt. Logie and John McDougall, was thereby floated, and that about a year afterwards he made an advance to them of some \$8,000 or \$10,000. Shortly afterwards they failed. He asserts that he made the advance on the faith of representations made to him by one of the Scotch members that John McDougall and Robt. Logie were in a good pecuniary position, whereas, as a matter of fact, they were insolvent at the time of the settlement. He now seeks to recover the money due. The Messrs. Ferguson contend that they withdrew in good faith, and that before the dissolution of partnership Mr. Robert Logie had, without authority and without their knowledge, used the name of the firm in connection with outside speculations in stocks and Manitoba land. They also claim that Mr. Logie purposely kept this secret from them, and that they only became aware of it at the time of the failure, July, 1887. The jury maintained their contention, and held that at the time of the dissolution the new firm were not insolvent and that Ferguson & Co. had no such apparent intentions as alleged. This decision is of great importance, as creditors to the extent of about \$150,000 were awaiting it, and if it had been favorable to the plaintiff would have entered similar suits.

IMMIGRATION .- The increase in the appropriation for this purpose has been severely condemned by labor organizations throughout Ontario and the assurances of the Premier as to the application of the money has done little to allay the excitement. In the House the opposition made no real objection to the grant, but discussed at some length the principle on which the money should be expended. The Premier said it would not be spent on pamphlets or lecturers, nor was it intended to aid artisans or mechanics to come to Canada by assisted passages. No settler would be assisted until such time as he was located and took up his home in the Northwest, Manitoba or British Columbia. He was unable to give full particulars of the scheme, but the whole idea was to recoup any money advanced by parties in the older countries after it was ascertained that the immigrant became a bona fide settler in either of the provinces he mentioned. The money in the first instance might be advanced to aid the immigrant across the Atlantic or along the Canadian Pacific railway, but until he and his family located in either of the provinces mentioned no money would be paid on his behalf. It was possible that aid might be granted any person who left Manitoba and the Northwest for Dakota and who were now dissatisfied to enable them to return. In connection with Sir John's explanations there is another point which deserves consideration, and that is class and nationality. The evils of unrestricted immigration are being seen to day in the United States, and even anti-British Boston papers deplore the fact that "the steady emigration from the United Kingdom, Germany and Scandinavia is declining, while that from Italy, Hungary and Poland is rapidly on the increase." These people are of a lower order of humanity and do not assimilate with the Americans. Their pool scale of living enables them to work cheaper, and so crowd out a better class of labor, thus tending to reduce the rate of wages and the character of the working class. The present great strike in the Illinois coal fields, where the men have been working on starvation wages, is due to the fact that the owners cannot increase wages and make a profit, on account of the competition from Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania where Hungarians, Poles and others have supplanted the English speaking miners. What Canada wants is bona fide settlers for the Northwest, men of some experience and possessing a moderate capital.

RAILWAY statistics for last year, while not as complete as some previous reports, give proof of material development. The railway mileage of Canada is nearly double what it was ten years ago; now reaching 12,628 miles, as compared with 6,484 in 1879. The number of passengers carried has increased from 6,523,816 in 1879 to 12,151,105 in 1889, while the tonnage of freight carried has grown from 8,348,810 to 17,928,626. The earnings have kept pace with the development of the country, having increased from \$19,925,066 in 1879 to \$42,149,615 last year, while the working expenses show a decrease in proportion to earnings, being last year \$31,038,045 as compared with \$16,188,282 ten years since. Other statistics of interest may be thus summarized :—

÷	Capital paid	\$760,576,446
	Government bonuses paid	138,429,306
	Government loans paid	21.201.314
	Government subscriptions to shares paid	300,000
	Municipal aid paid	13,461,224
	Net earnings	11.111.570
	Train mileage	38,819,380
		• •

The official report of the condition of winter grain May 1st makes a reduction of one point in wheat, the average being 80. The rye average is maintained, being 93.5; barley 84.6. The areas in which the roots were not too severely frozen have improved during the past month. In others the recovery is shown to be greater than appearances indicated. Some correspondents state that it is yet too early to know the amount of vitality and the ultimate degree of development of the plant. The drained fields suffered least and mellow soils properly prepared escaped severe injury. Heavy clays undrained and level areas holding moisture were in many places almost totally destroyed hence the heaviest decline in condition appears in Indiana and Illinois. A part of the Ohio breadth improved while a larger part declined, causing a fall of five points for the States. A loss

in condition is reported in Texas from the ravages of the plant louse. The reported progress of spring ploughing and planting indicates an average state of forwardness of farm work, though there are local inequalities in the record. It is relatively late in the Ohio Valley, in the southwest and on the Pacific coast. It is earlier than usual in the northwest and on the Atlantic coast south of Delaware. It is an average in the Middle States and in New England.

The arrangement recently put into force by which all grain, carried by the two trunk lines, was placed in the companies' elevators within 24 hours of its arrival, has led to the discovery that certain shippers have been persistently underbilling their grain, and that consequently the railways have been carrying about twice as much weight as they have been paid for. In fact they claim to have lost \$20,000 a month this spring from this cause alone. As a consequence of this discovery Mr. R. M. Esdaile, president of the Corn Exchange, has received letters from both the traffic managers—Mr. Old's writing as follows:—

"I beg to advise you that, owing to complaints received from honest grain shippers in Ontario, and the undoubted fact that frequent and extensive frauds have been practised upon us by shippers underbilling weights, we have found it necessary to issue instructions to our agents to refuse to accept any more grain in bulk for track delivery. Hereafter all grain will be sent through our elevator. We have discovered that a great many shippers are in the habit of returning weights of from twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. less than the actual amount loaded in the cars, and it is impossible for us to check these in any other way than that above indicated."

Mr. L. J. Seargeant's letter was much to the same effect; but he added the significant remark that:

"Under the Interstate Commerce Law of the United States, persons so underbilling are liable to a fine of \$5,000, and in addition to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary."

It is evident from this that the old custom of the railways accepting shipper's weights has led, in some instances at all events, to systematic underbilling, and that the present step was absolutely necessary not only to protect their own interests, but those of the honest trader who could not hope to compete 'profitably' with men who only paid freight on two thirds of the grain they shipped.

The treatment of cattle on ship-board has recently been the subject of an investigation by the Liverpool Post. owing to published statements that many ship loads of cattle from Canada and the States were unfit for human food on landing. There can be little doubt that domestic live stock raisers and other interested parties, becoming alarmed at the increasing competition from this side, have adopted this method to injure the trade in imported beef. Our Liverpool contemporary entirely disproves the alleged cruelties and says :-- Our representative has been permitted to see and examine hundreds of the cattle landed at this port within a few hours of their debarkation, and out of probably a couple of thousand bullocks there was not one bearing even the least signs of ill-treatment. During the winter season there are, as is only to be expected, many animals injured, but this is entirely the result of the rough passages, and not of ill treatment at the hands of the men." During six weeks ending April 16, there were landed in the Mersey 15,311 head of cattle out of 15,381 shipped, only 70 being lost during trans portation, or less than half a head per 100 shipped. This is complete proof that not only are cattle well taken care of, but that a high state of perfection has been reached in providing for their accommodation and safety on board the "cattle" steamers.

THE project of utilizing the peat of the St. Brigide swamp has not yet been abandoned. The experiments by the St. Brigide Peat company show samples of carbonized or compressed peat of the density of coal, and said to be equal to coal in heating properties. Mr. Aikman, the manager of the company, has confidence in the ultimate success of the works, and declares that manufactured peat can be turned out f.o.b. cars for \$2 per ton. Mr. Taylor, an English mining engineer, recently examined the beds and works, and gave expression to his conviction that the swamp lands of St. Brigide will yet prove to be cf commercial value. There is a report that a syndicate will shortly be formed to push the enterprise.

The leather men have a sensation in the shape of a suit at the instance of Alphonse Keroack, formerly a leather merchant here, who two years ago went to Boston suddenly and stryed there, against Mr. Guillaume Boivin, a boot and shoe manufacturer of St. Paul street, for \$5,000 damages for alleged slander. It will be remembered that shortly after Mr. Keroack left Montreal, the papers published a detailed account of Mr. Boivin's visit to Boston, where it was stated he met Mr. Keroack, spent an evening with him drinking and playing cards and finally was arrested at his instance and blackmailed into paying a large amount of money. These details were ascribed to Mr. Boivin himself. A few days later, however, he published a letter in several papers contradicting some statements that appeared and reaffirming others. Mr. Keroack subsequently sent a positive denial of the story and entered suit, holding Mr Boivin responsible for it, and charged him with having spread that story in Montreal when he knew that it was not the truth. Mr. Boivin had indeed meet him in Boston, where he was arrested on a capias on a debt; but as for blackmail, there was not a vestige of truth in it.

The annual statement, of the Bank of Montreal for the year ending on the 30th of April last, shows net profits almost inden tical in amount with those of last year-the figures being \$1,-377,311 against \$1,377,176 for 1889. After paying the usual dividend the bank were enabled to leave a sum of \$794,729 at the credit of profit and loss-as against \$\$17,417 at the end of the corresponding month of last year-a difference so trifling as not to affect the value of the bank's shares which to-day stands at 226, or practically the same figures they brought twelve The statement shows the bank's circulation to months ago amount to \$5,275,284 as compared with \$5,349,452 last year; deposits not bearing interest \$6,733,986, as against \$8,240,256 and those bearing interest \$14,434,414, against \$18,843.931. The statement shows among other items loans and discounts \$32,663,629, against \$32,593,745 last year; dobts secured \$87,545, against \$119,215 and overdue debts not specially secured (estimated loss provided for) \$75,900 against \$38,382 for the similar period of 1889.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.—The Deseronto Terra Cotta Works have received additional large orders from Toronto and other cities.—In the Dominion supplementary estimates appear the sums of \$9,000 for Belleville harbor, and \$0,200 for Trenton public buildings.—The assessor returns the population of Belle ville as 10,028.—The Dominion Express Company has extended its business to the various stations along the line of the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway —The steamer Nile, Capt. W. J. Daly, has cleared from Deseronto to Cornwall with a large cargo, including eight hundred barrels of coment for the work on the canals.—A Brighton firm will manufacture ten thousand barrels before the snow flies.—The Gananoque Carriage Works will turn out 5,000 wheeled vehicles this season.—The railway bridge at Kingston Mills will be replaced by a new cantilever structure with a grade six feet lower.

At a meeting of the general court of directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company the following results of the business for the year ending December 31, were reported, viz. .--The not fire premiums amounted to $\pounds_{1,270,031}$, the net fire losses to $\pounds_{710,801}$, the new life premiums to $\pounds_{41,383}$, assuring $\pounds_{1,013,054}$ in 1,217 policies. The sum of $\pounds_{317,746}$, in which is included the profit on the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company's business for last year, stood at the credit of profit and loss account. After providing for the dividend and bonus payable in 1890, the paid up capital, fire reserves, and undivided profit will amount to $\pounds_{2,869,647}$. The directors agreed to recommend a dividend for the year of \pounds_1 per share and a bonus of \pounds_1 per share, making together $\pounds_{220,000}$; and, after placing $\pounds_{50,000}$ to the dividend reserve fund, leave $\pounds_{47,746}$ to be carried forward.

A DIFFIGULTY seems to have arisen in connection with the floating of Montroal's new civic loan. It seems that the last loan was put upon the market as a specific loan for £840,000, instead of as part of a loan to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the assessed value of the real estate of the city, which the Legisla

ture has authorized and which enables the city every year to put upon the market bonds to the amount warranted by the increase in the assements. This will in all probability necessitate the sending of the City Comptroller to London, in order to induce the committee of the Stock Exchange to allow the first circular to be withdrawn, and one issued on the fifteen per cent. basis substituted.

The Government and municipal loans, bonuses, etc., promised to railways completed and under construction are as follows :----

Dominion Gover	oment	@141'704 979	99
	nent		
Quebec Governm	ent	12,380,275	02
New Brunswick	Government	4,512,165	00
Nova Scotia Gov	eramcnt	2,091,195	87
Manitoba Govern	nment	2,477,250	00
British Columbia	Government	37,500	00
Municipalities in	n Ontario	10,209,541	78
Do	Quebec	4,208,274	00
Do	New Brunswick	316,500	00
Do	Nova Scotia	250,000	00
Do ·	Manitoba	595,600	00
Do	British Columbia.	37,500	00
Do	Northwest territories	37,500	00
Total		\$ 84,807,087	52
			,

BERRBOHM, in estimating the world's wheat supply, adopts 400,000,000 bushels as the probable 'American yield. To this figure the Cincinnati Prices Current takes exception and says:

"The intimation quoted above (the said 400,000,000 bushels) in regard to the American (United States) crop is lower than justified by anything yet reached in the position of the crop. For the winter production the present indications may be counted as not under 275,000,000 bushels, with chances of 10,-000,000 or more in excess of this. For the spring grain it is yet too early to discount the prospects in any important degree, and it is as reasonable to count on 150,000,000 or 160,000,000 bushels as to take for granted that it will be less. Therefore 425,-000,000 to 440,000,000 bushels may be considered as within the range of outlook at this juncture. This implies approximately 75,000,000 bushels surplus over home requirements for the year."

Corrox statistics from the United States show that planting is late except in the Carolinas. In Georgia it is scarcely up to the average at this date, the delay being caused by drouth, difficulty of plowing and slow germination. From Alabama westward serious delays have occurred from excessive rains, overflow of bottom lands and floods from the rise of great rivers. Replanting is necessary where the seed has rotted in the ground. Great scarcity of seed is reported in parts of Tennesee. Usually nearly seven eighths of the cotton area is seeded before the close of April. This year only three-fourths has been planted. In the Mississippi river bottom lands the fear of floods as well as actual overflows prevents planting, which will be actively pushed as the water subsides and the danger becomes less imminent.

WHEN the tariff changes were first announced instructions were sent to the collectors of customs to accept entries at the amended figures. Since then some merchants have received copies of the tariff as further amended in committee, and considerable difficulty has arisen therefrom. It is now officially stated that so soon as the tariff bill has passed its third reading copies of the revised tariff will be sent to collectors and all inconsistencies now existing will then be settled. If any merchant has paid an excess of duty the amount will be refunded, while on the other hand he will have to pay up the difference if his payment is short.

THERE is a strong feeling of opposition in wholesale circles in Vancouver, B.C., to the request of our merchants to the Canadian Pacific Railway to allow assorted carload lots to be shipped to the coast at regular carload rates. Such an arrangement they claim would destroy the business of the local wholesale houses. The Board of Trade has telegraphed protesting against the proposal being adopted, and if it is done there will be much dissatisfaction felt in interested circles. The retailers and consumers however feel very differently, and doubtless pressure will be brought to bear by them in favor of such convenience.

The following letter, received by one of our largest wholesale dry goods houses, shows the opinion of one of our intelligent and solid retailers upon the question of long credits :---

"I read the other day that a committee of the Toronto Board of Trade had been conferring with your board in re shortening the terms of credit. The subject interests the retail trade whenever it comes up and there are a large section of them who would like to see it brought about. This may not be known to any extent by the wholesale trade, for you may imagine that the whole of the retail trade do not approve of shorter credits (for no doubt many would like to see them longer rather than shorter), but I am satisfied that the bulk of the solid and intelligent retailers would prefer them shorter. My own preference is for sixty days, and no advance dating, and my only object in writing you is to show how one at least of the retail trade regards this matter. The advantages to be reaped by such a departure, are so many and obvious that it seems needless to refer to them. There would be nothing one sided in the benefits to be conferred. Wholesaler and retailer would each be much better off. The move would have to be made by the wholesale trade, and I would respectfully submit the opinion that if you were to test the mind of the retail trade you would find them largely in favor of shorter dates.

TRADE WITH BERNUDA.—In keeping with the policy of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE throughout its career—to keep pace with the march of business in new as well as in old fields.—advantage was taken of the recent visit of the Portia to the Bernudas, the West Indies and British Guiana, to send a representative from this office in order that the people of those colonies should keep up the acquaintance so auspiciously began by the commercial travellers on that occasion. The result of our agent's efforts in Bernuda have been quite satisfactory, as may be inferred in part by the cards of business houses, and the hotel-directory elsewhere, besides which all the principal busines men have become subscribers. It is to be hoped that the efforts of our fellow colonists may be productive of mutual henefit.

REFORTS are current in the grocery trade that the fashionable west end retailers have been conspicuously slow in their payments, offering a poor contrast to the much abused country storekeepers. It is not unusual for a note of three or four hundred dollars to be honored (?) for perhaps one hundred and the -wholesalers are getting tired of the frequent renewals. There is too much credit or too much competition; perhaps both. It is no secret that many reputedly well-to-do families are allowed to run long bills, well into the hundreds. In consequence, high prices are charged and cash customers cannot fail to see the difference, and, to some extent, must transfer their trade elsewhere. A hint to the wise should be sufficient.

A REFORT by cable has been published that the International Telegraph Conference at Paris proposes to reduce the word limit of cable messages to eight letters, and to put the same in force on the 15th of this month. This is somewhat misleading. The Conference does not meet until the 15th. The subject of code words will then be one of the most important under consideration, and probably the discussion will last over some weeks. There is thus still time to organize and protest to the Conference against the proposed reduction of the ten-letter limit.

CANADA will shortly be one of the most unhealthy climates in the world for boodlers and swindlers. The Government has received an intimation that the Imperial Government does not intend to veto the Weldon extradition bill, passed last season, and a proclamation of the Governor in Council, bringing it into force, may be expected at an early date. Canada will then have protection from the rascals of all the world, instead of only those of countries with which Great Britain has extradilion treaties, so that any refugee from justice from any country can be returned to his native land upon the request of its Government.

ADVICES from the Argentine Republic say that but for a good wool clip and a large harvest there would be a financial crisis in that country, but it is generally agreed that in the rural districts sheep farmers and agriculturists are thriving. This manages to keep up the exchange market and prevent a collapse. The movement in grain is very large and there are not sufficient steamers for all the cargo offering. The apprehensions of a bad winter are removed, sheep and herds are fat, lands are covered with grasses, and the prospects for the farmers are very satisfactory.

Reports received from Newfoundland are calculated to create the impression that the lobster pack there this season will fall behind early calculations. However, statements from the primary point are taken with allowance by jobbers, and some firms report having made purchases recently at much lower prices than are quoted there. The close cleaning up of the 1389 pack makes a solid foundation for the new season, and there are as yet no indications that the new pack will be any larger. Hence buyers who contracted early in the season have no cause for regret.

The British Columbia sealers that have been out along the coast have had an unsuccessful spring season, the catch not being large enough to pay expenses. The Victoria Colonist says that few of the fleet will go north to Behring Sea this summer, "as with the present unsettled condition of the international dispute they feel that they have too much to lose by the venture." This means another year's losses for Canadian fishermen, owing to the delay in arriving at a settlement.

FOREST fires will shortly furnish the telegraph operators at wayside stations with congenial occupation in sending off matter to furnish scare-heads for the city press. The bucolic newsgathered has so few chances to exercise his imagination that when he does find opportunity he gives it full swing, and according to him the "fires always rage fiercely" and "incalculable damage" is inevitably done.

It seems to be pretty well understood in cotton circles that Mr. A. F. Gault has been successful in forming an English syndicate upon the lines indicated in our issue of last week. Mr. David Morrice left hastily for England last Tuesday to join him, and it looks as if all our cotton mills (with one solitary exception) would shortly be absorbed into one powerful combination.

MR. WALTER KAVANAGH has taken over the Montreal agency of the Norwick Union insurance company. The former manager, Mr. J. W. Molson, has been appointed manager of the Manchester of England, a fire company new to the Canadian field.

The life business of the Citizens Ins. Co., is reported to have been purchased by the Sun. The terms have not transpired.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Is it a fact that the Citizens Insurance Co. has bound itself to the new manager, Mr. Heaton, by a five years' contract on salary under auy circumstances whatsoever?—SHAREHOLDER.

-The terms with Mr. Beaton call for a small percentage on profits in additition to his salary. The agreement may be terminated at the end of any year of the five by the Company's giving him three months' notice.

INSURANCE circles have been startled by the discovery that Mr. W. H. Guion, an old and much respected New Yorker is a de faulter. He was co-trustee with Mr. Wm. A. Booth for the British America Insurance Company of Toronto who deposited cortain securities to guarantee their business in the United States. These securities were placed in a box in the Mercantile States. Safe Deposit Company, each of the trustees having a key, and semi-annually the securities should have been counted by the trustees. About the time for filing the annual statement of the company with the New York Insurance Department, Mr. Booth discovered that \$30,000 of bonds were missing, and telegraphed to the home office of the company. Mr. John Morison, the Governor of the British America, went at once to New York, and Mr. Guion professed astonishment at the absence of the bonds. Finally, after many efforts, Mr. Guion broke down and confessed his orime. He declared that he had become suddenly and extremely embarrassed. He said that it was absolutely necessary for him to raise temporarily a certain sum of money. He had made every effort to get accommodation at the banks upon his own paper, with various kinds of collateral as security, and had been unable to do so. He therefore, in a moment of extremity, had gone to the Safe Deposit Company, opened the box, taken from it the thirty missing securities, and with this collat-eral had borrowed \$21,000 at the Bank of Commerce. Guion returned five of the bonds, which were \$1,000 each, leaving the total loss then \$25,000. The Bank of Commerce was instructed to sell the bonds belonging to the insurance company that it held as collateral and hand the balance to Booth, after taking for the bank, the amount of the loan against which the bonds were hypothecated. The bank at first refused to recognize any one in the transaction except their customer. Thereupon Mr.

Guion gave an order for the bonds to be sold and the balance paid to Mr. Booth. This was done, the result being that the bank repaid itself about \$22,800, which is the net amount lost by the insurance company through the embezzlement, and turned over the balance to Mr. Booth. The British America then made good its United States deposit by depositing new bonds equal in amount to those stolen, and followed that up by causing a suit to be brought against Mr. Booth and Mr. Guion jointly for an accounting as trustees.

SPEAKING of canned salmon the New York Commercial Bulletin says that intormation has been received that Columbia River canners were buying fish at \$1 each and that the contest between the fishermen and the canners had virtually ceased. For reasons that may readily be imagined, the information was guarded with some secrecy last week, but, so far as can be learned, the market has not been affected in the slightest degree by general knowledge of the fact. Buyers who purchased good brands at \$1 30@\$1.35 f.o.b., or equivalent to \$1.471@\$1.521 there, doubtless consider that they made a good move. Those who do did not do so, as far as can be learned, are not exactly kicking themselves. At \$1 each for fish, good brands of canned salmon may be laid down in New York at \$1.60, with profit to the canners. There is good reason to believe that the Columbia River is well stocked with fish, and that the canneries will have an abundant supply at the \$1 rate There is a chance too that the supply may be large enough later on to bring the price of fish down a little. Supply and demand, at all events, are likely to have some bearing upon the prices of raw material as well as upon the market value of the canned article. Some sellers, it is reported have withdrawn prices quoted last week and prior to that time. Market values are therefore somewhat uncertain at the present time, but thought likely to be established soon at about the bais of \$1-424@\$1.45 f.o.b. interior for standard brands. Alaska fish prices are now awaited with some interest, but for the moment there is some reticence on that point.

These is likely to be a sharp struggle before the recommondations of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in regard to the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways are adopted by Congress. If those recommendations should threaten to cripple the Canadian Pacific in its traffic between New England and the West, the sections affected would befound up in arms against them. Senator Cullom, the chairman of the committee on interstate Commerce, is one of the fathers of the Interstate Act, and is therefore disposed to preserve it, where others might suggest that it be abandoned. He seemed strongly impressed when in Boston, Chicago and St Paul with the views of the business men there in favor of keeping open the short route across Canada between Minnesota and New England. That he should, in spite of these impressions, recommend stringent regulations to restrain the Canadian Pacific and the Grank Trunk Railways from competing too earnestly with the American roads is apparently due more to his love of of the Interstate Act than to the facts of the situation. If Canadian competition were seriously affecting the American lines, there might be justification for his recommendations, but most of the American railroad men who appeared before the commit tee seemed c. mparatively indifferent upon the whole subject.

A curatous insurance point has recently been decided. A lessee having added certain fixtures for his own use insured in the name of the lessor, but payable to himself. The lessor also had insurance to the full amount permitted by his policies, and was ignorant of the insurance by the lessee. The first company declined to pay more than its contributory share. A lower court held that to treat it as contributory would be overinsurance, which would void the policies of the lessor. The Superior Court of Cincinnati says that as the lessor was ignorant of its existence, his policies were not violated, and as the subject and interest were the same, there should be contribution, but the lessee was entitled only to a pro rata of the claim. The contradictory feature of the case is that a lessee is permitted to treat a policy taken out in the name of the owner, without consent of the latter, as valid for the purpose of reducing the money which the owner would otherwise receive, and companies stipuating against an excess of insurance are made to contribute with such excess.

A REFORT from St. Alban's, Vt., says that "the maple sugar season is practically over in Vermont, the warm and dry weather of the past few days having started the buds on the maple trees and stopped the flow of sap in the woods. In some favored localities a limited quantity of sugar will be made during the next few days, but the bulk of the sugar crop for this season has been secured. The yield of sugar has been smaller than for many years, and it is estimated that not more than half of an average crop has been produced. The total annual production has been about 12,000,000 pounds during the past ten years, but it is doubtful if the yield of 1890 will reach 5,000,000 pounds. One of the largest sugar makers in Franklin County, who has an orchard of 2,000 trees, reports making but 4,000 pounds this year, against 5,000 pounds last season. Many farmers report the yield to be less than two pounds to a tree thus far, which is a small average yield per tree."

IGE speculators are evidently not to have matters all their own way for their extortionate demands have been followed in most of the large cities by combinations to manufacture ice, or by propositions to erect machinery and furnish the product. One of the leading hotel men in Philadelphia said they had secured figures showing that an ice factory, with a capacity of 60 tons a day, could be established and be put in operation in 60 days, at a cost of \$75,000. This, would enable them to make the ice and deliver it at a cost of \$1.75 a ton. Simultaneously, an ice manfacturing company just formed was prepared to guarantee the delivery of ice to stockholders at the rate of \$3.50 per ton and to make dividends. An ice factory that is being built in Trenton is to have a capacity of 125 tons a day, and will make ice at the maximum cost of 80 cents a ton. The cost of the factory is \$120,000.

RELIABLE reports announce the commencement of packing on the Columbia River and report a good run of fine fish. As to the outlook for a settlement of differences between the fishermen and the canners, reports are more or less conflicting. Some statements were to the effect that the fishermen showed signs of weakening, and it was even prophesied that all the canning establishments would be at work by May 10th on 75 cent fish. However, subsequent telegrams indicate that unless there is a settlement of the difficulties soon, those packers who have been getting fish outside of the Union may have to cease taking orders for a time.

ADVIOUS from St. John's, Nfid., say the harbors north of Bourne Bay are still blocked with ice. The total catch of seals by nineteen vessels this season was 207,000, as against 307,0 0 caught by the same number of vessels last season, but the seals captured this year are of very superior quality, 50 per cent better than those of ordinary years, and some of the crews received \$55 each. Large quantities of bait are still being taken to St. Pierre by the American fishing vessels as the French fishing season is much later than usual owing to rough weather.

"LOOK OUT FOR FIRES" is the text of a circular letter which is to be sent to the fire wardens throughout the forest preserve by the New York state board of forest commissioners. The circular says that woodmen and others familar with the signs have already given warning that the indications all point to the coming summer as an unusually dry season. Consequently greater precautions than usual are necessary to protect the forests.

The Rykert and Middleton cases have been disposed of by the House of Commons. By a unanimous vote, the conduct of the ex-member for Lincoln was declared to have been discreditable, corrupt, and scandalous. As to Gen. Middleton, the House affirmed that Sir Frederick's conduct had been unlawful and discreditable and that he must pay Bremner for the confiscated furs.

As advance in petroleum freights is announced, says the Halifax *Herald*, with the chances in favor of continued improvement, provided other freights keep the steamers employed. From St. John, N.B., to west coast of England, sailing vessels have accepted 47s. 6d. for deals.

According to a cable despatch received from London, the steel rail market is steady, with a moderate business moving, the present quotations being ± 5 5s per ton. e. f. and i., steam, Montreal, for ordinary sections 56 lbs per yard and heavier.

UNDER date of 12th inst., shipments are reported from Liverpool for New York of 3,500 cases, 2,200 bags and 1,000 hf bags Egyptian onions, 6,500 boxes French prunes, 316 bags boxes walnuts and 100 cases Naples walnuts.

New pack canned pineapple is quoted in Baltimore at \$1.10 for 2-lb standard sliced; \$1.35 for 2-lb extra eyeless; \$1.60 for 2-lb extra Bahama, eyeless, heavy syrup; \$1.80 for 2-lb extra graded, eyeless, heavy syrup.

Tur unexpectedly sudden prorogation of parliament will be hailed with a feeling of relief by business men who may now expect to find something besides parliamentary reports in the newspapers.

THE Toronto City Council has decided to spend 50,000 for a local abattoir.

KINGSTON, Ont., grocers have compiled a new list of dead beats including 650 names.

MONTERAL OLEARING HOUSE .- Olearings and balances week ending 15th May, 1890 :--

	Clearings.	Balances.
9th May, 1890	\$1,519,004	166,882
10th May, 1890	1,387,639	148,956
12th May, 1890	1,252,662	131,239
13th May, 1890	1,728,437	212,201
14th May, 1890	2,077,725	232,669
15th May, 1890	1,250,572	220,317
Total	\$9.216.039	\$1,112,264
Last week	\$9,704.613	\$1,346,886
Oor. week last year	\$8,485,208	\$1,262,989

THE traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Bailway for the week ending May 10th, 1890, show an increase of \$25,361 over the corresponding week of 1889.

In a letter to the Post Magazine, an underwriter points out how many questions may arise upon a policy effected in trust expressed to be for "my wife," without naming her or "my wife and children." If the wife dies and there are no children, there is a failure of the objects of the trust, and the property reverts to the insurer, and may be dealt with by him, or affected by the claims of his creditors. But if, without either of these latter events happening, the assured marries again, several questions arise. Does that wife take under the trust? He thinks she does. We venture to suggest that the matter is not clear. wife.^j in the case of a man married at the time of insuring surely means my present wife. The case would be different if the trust were in favor of "any wife of mine who shall survive me," or, as the lawyers sometimes put it, of "any women who shall become my widow." The question, is of course complicated by there being children. If a policy exists in favor of the assured's wife and children (in ascertained shares or no), and the wife dies, the trust remains in favor of the children. If they survive the father, no question arises If they all predecease him, the father or his representative takes the insurance money as part of the estate. If some die in the as-sured's lifetime, leaving children, and others survive, who take?

UTILIZING WASTE MATERIALS --- An importtant fertilizer scheme has been seized by the sheriff in Buffalo after a short season of experimenting with the garbage of that city. A huge cauldron or crematory had been erected for reducing the waste material and converting it into a commercial fertilizer, as and it was the initial undertaking of the kind in the -United States, it attracted considerable attention. Previous to this effort the city experienced great trouble in disposing of the garbage and as the health of the city demanded an early solution of the difficulty, necessity proved to be the mother of an invention to cremate the refuse and utilize the residuum. It is said to have been a mechanical success but a financial failure, and the undertaking had to be abandoned after sustaining heavy losses. A plan of work has also been laid out in England for converting sewage into a fertilizer but the suggestion meets with no acceptance on the part of those who have money to in-vest. Although there is a growing tendency to utilize waste materia's in many branches of trade, the line is no doubt drawn at sewage and garbage, as there is an abundance of much more cleanly products which can be manipulated at lower cost for fertilizing purposes.

In the coming colors lavender shades are promising a "run," which is apt to be a short one, as the color is too trying to be a continued favorite. Gray is very choice; old rose in high favor ; brown, as usual, in steady demand; green, a firm stand-by, and grayishblue very stylish. Cream and yellow are extremely fashionable, while Eiffel, mahogany and copper-reds remain prominent. In pink we find old rose, marronnier-a desper shade, Venus, corail rose, camelia, flesh, aurore, and azalee. The palest of yellow is called gluten, azalee. then paille, or straw, ebenier, ble-d'or, and old straw Melon and toreador are very deep shades of orange. Among the blues are mate-lat and marine, Edison, Nisgara, ciel, empire, dome, Danube, Skobeleff, serpent, royal, Dresden, and porcelain. In gray we find slate, silver, steel, monette, pigeon, dove, fawn and elephant. Among the neu shades of brownish or yellowich gray ceres, beige and colombe. In red, E the neutral nre ceres, beige and colombe. In red, Eiffel, glareul, ceramique, pourpre, coquelicot, bresil,

sapho, sandal, mahogany, old rod, cardinal and dahlia—the latter being more of a reduish plum, which shades up to manye, heliotrope, lavender and lilac. Lovely greens are Nile, omerald, yucca. magnolia, charmillö, leaf, serpent, lizard, mignonette, moss, empire, myrtle, paon and stem. The browns begin with a pale tan call-d blondine, then gitana, suede, tabac, haranne, loutre, seal, maroon, wood, nut and oak. The shades are all softened until even the brightest of colors looks refined and artistic.

AMEBICAN BEEF .- The official returns are a record of extraordinary development. No less than 62,835,380 pounds of canned beef were exported during the nine months ending March 30th, an increase of 20,707,640 pounds over the corresponding period last year. England is shown to have been a customer for 48,659,651 pounds, and other European countries took 11,391,712 pounds. Last year's nine months exports to the same countries aggregated only 36,446,757 pounds. The movement to British North America has dropped off from 4,878,078 pounds, to 1,293,-941 pounds, which instance is the only one of any important decline. Shipments of fresh beef were heavy last month, amounting to 15,134,827 pounds and the total for the nine months is brought up to 128,521,798 year. These are remarkable figures, but when the shipments of salted and pickled beef are added a record is made that leaves no question as to the prosperity of the beef industry. Of pickled b ef, the March exports were 11,341,-507 pounds, and those for the nine months 72,685,885 pounds, or nearly 32,000,000 more for 1890 than for 1859. The entered valua-tion of the exports is even a more striking exhibit, showing as it does, an export business in the several descriptions of beef averaging over \$2,000,000 per month for the expired three-quarters of the fiscal year. The returns value the exports to March 30th (nine months) at \$15,517,552, including canned beef to the total of \$5,138,350, salted and pickled beef \$3,-866,248, and fresh beef \$9,512,954. The to-tal exceeds that for the corresponding period of the preceding year by about \$4,740,000, or nearly 35 per cent.

A very large amount of railway building will be in progress in the Canadian Northwest this year. Daily contractors' outfits are leaving here for the west over the Canadian Pacific for the various branch lines. Altogether, it is safe to say that during 1890 at least 600 miles of railway will be added to the present mileage in Manitoba and the Northwest, aiding immensely in the development of the Northwest by bringing the settled portions within reach of markets, promoting the colonization and settlements of great tracts of fertile country and giving access to timber and coal lands of vast extent." One hundred miles of the Calgary & Edmonton Road will be built before the winter sets in, leaving 100 miles to be built next year, when the road will probably be extended from Calgary southward to meet the Northern Pacific at the boundary. The Montana & Ganada road, from Great Falls t.) Lethbridge, is now under way, and construction on the Canadian side is making rapid progress About eighty miles of the Begins & Long Lake Road will be constructed and the whole ironed, so that trains will run to Prince Albert, on the North Saskatchewan, next winter. On the great trains will run to ringe about, on the great Saskatchewan, next winter. On the great Northwest Central Road, from Brandon to Battleford, work will at once be resumed on the first fifty miles. This Company is under the first fifty miles. This Company is under contract to build 100 miles this year. The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Company laid 160 miles last year, and expects to com-plete 150 miles this season. The Manitoba & Northeastern from Portage la Prairie North-west will also have a considerable amount of

construction. A proposal is now before the Dominion Government to guarantee the intarest on \$5,000,000 of bonds. The following roads are also projected, and have been sub-sidized by the Government to the extent men-. tioned : Canadian Pacific, Glenboro branch, 60 miles, 6,400 acres per mile land grant; Qu' Appelle & Wood Mountain Road, 6,400 acres per mile for 240 miles; Lac Seul Railway Company, 6,400 acres per miles from Mud Lake to Shelly Station, on the Canadian Pacific; Red Deer Valley Bailway and Coal Company, 6,400 acres per mile for 55 miles, from Cheadle north; Medicine Hat Bailway & Coal Company, 6,400 acres per mile; Lakel Manitoba Railway & Canal Company, 6,400 Activity of a road from Portage la Prairie to Lake Manitoba; Brandon & Delo-raine Road, 6,400 acres per mile. There is also the Southeastern Road, which will be built from Winnipeg to the boundary to meet. the Duluth & Winnipeg, and for which aid will be granted in a few days, it is expected hy the Dominion Government. The construction of above roads means a cash outlay of at least \$12,000,000 this year in Manitoba and the Territories.

Financial.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 15th 1890,

Canadian Pacific has been almost the sole feature of the market. It has ruled strong on expectations of a fine statement and these were more than realized. Contrary to the hopes of some, the stock opened lower after the meeting, on attempts on the part of the 'bulls' to unload. London opened at 835 after the meeting and closed at 824. Selling has been principally on the part of speculators to realize on holdings, showing large profits. Richelieu seems to be regaining confidence, selling up to 611, at which price more stock is wanted. The dissatisfied Quebec faction has sold out its shares and the stock is apparently going up to the price it fell from. Gas rights have been dealt in to a moderate extent at \$25/@\$27} per share-the right to subscribe to the new stock at par. Street railway is again inactive. Bank stocks are dull and the report of the bank of Montreal is not looked upon as a bull' document by any means. The statement shows the net earnings for the year to have been a triffe under 111 per cent. The feeling on the 'street' is rather mixed. Some brokers state that hiding profits is occasionally considered good policy by bankers. In our tabulated statement sales of ex-dividend and regular stock are reckoned without distinction. The local money market is unchanged : Street rate in London 17/22 per cent. Sterling 60 days sight, 8 13-16@15-16 and 9#@#; de-





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942 THE CA	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM	IERCE.
W.&J.KNOX,	Our Inducements	Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal
KILEIRNIE	A GOOD ARTICLE ATIA FAIR PRICE. Our :: Celebrated :: Brands : "Cable,"	CARSLEY CO.
Tailors'Linen Threads, solo Sewing and Way Machine Threads. Gilling & Salmon Twines, Cilling and Salmon Nets	"Mungo," "El Padre," "Madre e Elijo," Are as staple as flour, sell readily and always in demand. Millions of each brand sold annually; sales constantly increasing.	WHOLESALF
GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street. MONTREAL.	S. DAVIS & SONS, The Largest Cigar Manufac- turers in the Dominion.	We invite inspection of our well appointed and well selected Stock of Fancy and General Dry Goods for the
mand 9 5-16@7-16 and 94@4; New York funds par to 1-32 and 1@4; Cables 10.	000 barrels of which only a portion were taken up on previous orders. As a consequence it is difficult to sell cement, and the only large	Spring Trade,
Banks SE SE	sales we hear of are those of two lots of 3,500 barrels each for Toronto account at a price which only nets the seller 5 cents per barrel with all risks. The demand is slow, especially from the West where strikes have interfered with business. In this season building is very backward and consequently little is doing on spot. We quote London cement at \$2,50 ex. ship and Belgian at \$2.45. Both for round lots. Firebrick is firm. Arrivals are only sufficient to fill the demand, and we quote \$23	Special Value in COLORED FRENCH CASHMERES, SILK WARP HENRIETTAS, FRENCH FOULÉ, SATIN CLOTHS,
Miscellancous. Onn, Pacific10,280 814 784 56 Can, Shipping Co. 16 73 73 Gas	to \$24 for round lots. CANNED GOODS.—The breaking up of the western combine has chiefly affected corn and peas, both of which can be bought much cheaper. Prices are reduced for most lines to some extent as dealers wish to make a clear- ance. The changes will be found in our prices current. Day GOSDS.—Some warm dry weather is urgontly needed in the retail dry goods trade	GLOVES, CORSETS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES,
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 15th MAY, 1890. The business situation continues practic- ally unchanged and if the week has shown any improvement it is only of small propor- tions. So far the spring trade has been dis- appointing, and until we have some really warm weather we do not look for much im-	and until we are favored with it repeat orders will continue scarce. Travellers on the road are doing a little better and as retailers have bought so sparingly of summer goods the moment stocks are broken sorting orders will come in briskly. But, at present, roads are bad	ART MUSLIN DRAPERIES, IMITATION OF SILK, 32 in PRINTED REAL CHINA SILKS. PRINTS, SATEENS and DRILLETTES
provement, Money is very scarce and the market does not evince its usual animation at this season of the year. The volume of	LOHN A- PATERSON & CO.	PRINTED FLANNETTES.



ally is quiet and unchanged. ORMENT AND FIREBRICK — The market for coment is overstocked, as the arrivals were 15,-

MONTREAL.

NERY CARSLEY & CO.,

113 St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL

AND

18 Bartholomew Close,

LONDON, ENGLAND.



and farmers are busy seeding; consequently the spring trade is hardly under weigh and, although the number of failures in this line is decreasing, money comes in very badly. Prices are firm and we hear very few complaints of cutting but unfortunately many travellers in their zeal to secure business are again resorting to dating ahead. We believe, as shown by the letter we publish in another column, that the good men of the country are not inclined to seek extra time, but they would be foolish not to accept it when offered; so that dating ahead bids fair to be uncomfortably prominent as means of securing (rade this season.

HEAVY OREMICALS.—Very little coing. Buyers are holding off in hopes of a drop and will not come into the market until forced to buy. Supplies are very light and what is now arriving is mostly to fill orders so that the market is cleaning up rapidly. Caustic Soda is a little easier. Soda Ash is firm and the prices for Bicarb have an upward tendency.

LEATHER. — With hides so high there is very little likelihood of any further decline in leather values and prices are better maintained

than for some time past. Tanners now have difficulty in securing hides and are kicking vigorously for an advance in values. Only a moderate business in straight sales is reported but a number of contracts for future delivery of splits and upper have been placed at today's prices by wideawake shoemen who believe prices can go no lower. England is now asking for stock and can take all our surplus easily. Large shipments of buffs, splits, and sole are going forward to England where prices are just as good as here and this will clean our market up and as tanners cannot get hides and tan them to a profit at present prices we look for a rise in values shortly.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Oils are very firm and it is becoming evident that very little seal oil will reach this market, as Newfoundmerchants are re-buying what they have already sold in order to ship it to the English market where the steady demand from the mining districts is forcing up values. Linseed is also strong and we advance pure olive to \$1.10(\$1.20) and machinery to 95c(\$1.00)

IRON AND HARDWARE—Last week was one of the dullest we have had in the pig iron market. The demand does not improve and prices are weakening steadily. During the week a sale of 100 tons Carnbroe, to arrive, was made at \$19 50, landed at a western point, a figure which at present would seem to be below cost. A lot of 25 tons Summelee also changed hands at \$23.75; but this is no criterion of value as the lot was taken in contra account and it is doubtful if \$23 could be secured in open market. A glance at our prices current will show that we reduce values all round, A considerable business has been done in antimony and 4000 pounds of Halletts have been sold at 184c. Cookson's is held for 20 conts as it mixes better for type metal. Tin is firm and tinplates are 6d higher in England where the advance in silver has reacted upon tin. Copper is firm at 14c. Bar fron is weak and although in jobbing lots \$2.40 is asked. We hear of a sale of a round lot of 140 tons at a very much lower figure. Warrants in Glaegow are quoted at 44s 100 with No. 3 Middleshoro at 42s 6d Soft Spanish Lead £12 17s 6d. Spot tin £94 10s. Future6 £95 5s. Spot Copper £52 15s, Futures £53. In the States the demand for iron does not improve and prices show signs of weakening.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND Provisions --Choice new arrivals of butter of even appearance have sold fairly at good prices. Poor stock is slow of sale as well as old butter. Advices



choice cheese has sold fairly in England. Choice new has been placed at 52s. At Belle-ville this week, 759 white and 631 colored were offered; 522 colored and 247 white sold at 9c; 83 was bid for other lots and declined. The first meeting of the Ingersoll board was also held this week; 1,585 boxes, early May make, were offered; 220 sold at 84c, 85 at 84c and 410 at 84c. At Woodstock this week two 'car-loads were sold at 88@4c, being all that was fit to move. It is said that the April make in the Ingersoll section was some 4,000 boxes, all taken at 84@9c. Sales of cheese occured at Buffale this week at 84@5c. 'Eggs firm under light receipts at 12@124c. In pork, heans and lard, business has been moderate at steady prices. Holders are firmer on pork and most of them refuse to sell under \$17. The ohoese cable has declined to 53s.

FREIGHTS .- The tendency in grain freights has been downwards. Liverpool 2s; Glasgow, 28 3d@28 6d ; Avonmouth 28 6d@28 9d.

FRUITS .- The market continues active The second direct cargo, ex Sicilian offered better value than the first and higher prices were realized. Apples are quoted at \$4.50@ \$7 per brl. Messina and Sorrento oranges, \$4.50@\$5 a box. Messina lemons, \$3 50@4 a box; extra fancy \$4.50@\$5.50; pincapples, 11@200 each; bananas, \$1.25@\$1.75 a bunch; coacoanuts \$5 a 100; figs, 10@12c per lb.; dates, 54c per lb.; red enions, \$6 per brl.; Bermudas, \$3.50 a crate; lottuce, \$1.20 per doz; celow, \$2 pur doz; parlow; 50c per Bermudas, \$3,50 a crate; lottuce, \$1,20 per doz.; celery, \$2 per doz.; parsley, 50c per doz.; green mint, 60c per doz.; New Bermuda potatoes, \$14 per brl.; New Bermuda cabbage, \$8 a crate; radishes, 80c der doz.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- During the week flour has again advanced and the market is firm at quotations. Oatmeal is also higher. There has been little change in grain but the market is steady. Peas are firm at 70c@71c can corn is at 500/2051 duty paid while car-goes in bond are held at 41c@43c. Manitoba wheat is steady at quotations. A Chicago

50,272,000 an increase of 607,000 bushels with a week ago and of 890,000 with two weeks ago There is a decrease of 2,507,000 bushels with a month ago and of 11,065,000 com-pared with the same time last year. English cables report wheat steady and corn quiet. Cauadian peas 5s 3d. The New York wheat markot has been on the weak side the last few days and more favorable weather is given as the cause. Late sales of flour on this market were 250 brls. extra, \$4.75 and 250 brls. straight, coller, \$5.10.

GROOFRIES .- Business has been moderate and unbroken by important incidents. The first shipping rush of spring goods to the interior is over and imports by the first steamers from sea have engaged attention. Sugar is in a lifeless state. Granulated is worth offc at the refineries and the trade is only calling for light supplies at the moment. Refined is up 1-16c at New York which is about the only point worth noting. The trade has come to an arrangement about rice whereby lots under 25 bags are subject to a combine against cutting. The price is \$3.60 and \$3.65 as to quantity. Over 25 bags there is no restriction. The ' break' in canned goods, especially corn and peas, has created some stir. Several Western men have some stir. Several Western men have lett the canned goods association and it is now said to be practically extinct. Fish goods meats, etc., which are not in over supply have not felt the shock Latest ad-vices from Japan fail to confirm a reported decline in tea there. Oables have been sent for certain goods on a higher basis than last year which, so far, have not been filled. It is stated that an order for 1,700 pkgs. good medium at 174c f.o.b. was declined. So far we have not heard of any shipment for Can-ada, but the next mail will bring advices.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- There has been a brisk demand for hides which appear to be scarce. lamb .kins and clips are alike now quoted at 15c@20c. Tallow is slow of sale. Refined is about steady at \$4,60@\$4.75 and rough is easier at \$2@\$3. Calfskins, uninspected, are essier at 5c. Spring

HOPS, BEANS, ETC.-Choice last season hops are firm and held for 17c@18. A fair quality can be bought at 15c. Beans are quiet with some business at within our range of prices elsewhere. White honey in the comb is steady at 15c and good strained honey at 9c/@10c. Beeswax is selling at around 25c. Potatoes have been firmer owing to seeding require-ments and we quote 80c@90c per bag. In seeds, clover is firm and we quote \$7.50@\$8; alsike 11c@12c per lb. Quebec timothy can be bought at \$2,25@\$2.30.

-There is scarcely anything doing in domestic and little to be got, when wanted. Some unassorted pulled has sold a trifle above our quotations but the ruling price is 23c. Boston advices say : Australians are steady and in meagre demand. The market abroad has been easy and 7,000 bales have been bought for America or about half the amount bought for America or about half the amount expected. Prices are very firm at the old range; 100,000 bales were withdrawn from the sales. The next sales open June 24. Cape wool is exciting a little attention, some thirty or forty bales of Natal having come over from London. The wool sells at 30@31c, costing 68@70c. One lot of 30,000 lbs is on the way direct from the Cape. direct from the Cape,

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The HALIFAX Shovel Co., (Ltd.) Halifax, N.S.



EXTRACT FROM LETTERS :-"I have had many years experience with all makes of Shovels. I find yours the best. None others are used in the mines under my Yours truly, JNO. E. HARDMAN, M.E., Gold Mines, Oldham, N.S. charge.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.) Товонто, Мау 15, 1890.

There is no change in the condition of wholesale trade at this centre. The movement generally is somewhat behind last season, and complaints are general as to the scarcity of money in the country. Orders are coming in slowly for dry goods, groceries, etc. The elections are said to account partly for this dull trade. The strikes in the building trades here are having their effect on the hardware business, the orders for material being limited. Money is offering a little more freely on collateral at 51 to 6 per cent for call loans. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the general run at 7 to 71 per cent. Stocks less active, but as a rule they are firm. Canadian Pacific strong at advance. Following are the closing bids to-day as compared with last Thursday

Kanks,	Bid May 15.	Bid. May 8.	Loan Cos.	Bid May 15.	Bid May 8.
Montreal. Ontario. Toronto Morehants. Commerce. Imperial. Dominion Standard. Hamilton.	* 121) 214 145 * 125 * 154 226 * 142	123 21) 145 1284 1564 2264 144 1544	Can Por. Freehold Western Can Union Bidg. & Loan Imperial Saving Lond'n & Uan'd Farmers Loan Ontario Loon	1814 134 1217 108 121 128] 121	107+ 120 129 •121

*Ex-div.

BUTTER .--The receipts this week have been more plentiful, and prices are easier. Large

"The sale of the Maple Leaf Brand of Canned Salmon is controlled by A. Watts & Co., of Brantford, Ont., as formerly."

rolls sell at 12c@13c for the best and at 10c Colle for medium. Prime tub scarce and firm at 15c. Superior qualities sell at 5c (2008). Eggs in more limited supply and prices fir-mer at $11\frac{1}{2}c$ (2012). Cheese dull, with old job-bing at $10\frac{1}{2}c$ and new at 10c.

DRESSED Hogs.-Receipts freer, and owing to warmer weather, prices are easier. Butchers pay \$6.50@\$7.00.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The flour trade continues to rule quiet at unchanged prices. Straight to rule quiet at unchanged prices. Straight rollers sold at \$4.45 a few days ago and extras at \$4.05. Patents are quoted at \$4.60@\$5.00, according to quality. Wheat is offering more freely and at the close prices are easier. Sales of No. 2 fall on the Northern at \$1.02@\$1.03and \$1.04 bid f.o c. here. No. 2 spring sold on Midland at \$1.01@\$1.02, and No. 2 red winter is quoted at \$1.05 here. Manitoba grades easier, with No. 1 hard quoted at \$1.20and prices purely nominal. Oats are easier, with cars of mixed offering at 36c on track. Sales outside yesterday at 33c for mixed and at 34c for white. Peas unchanged at 56c outside north and west points and 57c at 56c outside north and west points and 57c on Midland. Corn firm at 45c. Rye steady with sales at 47c on Midland. Bran easier, with sales outside at \$10.00/20\$10.50; small lots sell here at \$12. Catmeal unchanged; car lots of ordinary quality quoted at \$4.00 and granulated \$4.10.

on the same business. Thanking you for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, We remain. Yours truly,

945

Thos. Kearney & Co. Montreal, April 30th, 1890.

B. HUTCHINS & CO., Real Estate, Rental & Financial Agents, Room 201, First Flat, New York Life Building, Place d'Armes Square, - MONTREAL, Telephone 2486. Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Cash Loans negotiated. MONTREAL.

GROCEBIES .- This trade is reported quiet and with the exception of white sugars prices are unchanged. Sugars dull and easier; granulated sells at 63c@64c, the former price for 15 barrels and over; Paris lumps 7c@7tc; yellows 5%c@6c. Coffees unchanged at 21 jc @22c for Rios and 26 jc@27c for Javas. Dried fruits unchanged; Valencias, off stalk, 8c, and layers 9c@9 jc; currants 5%c@6 jc. Syrups quiet at 40c@65c. Rice unchanged at 3%c@ 3 jc. Fair demand for medium qualities of 37c. teas. Remittances slow.

HARDWARE .- The city trade is dull owing to strikes, but there are a fair number of. country orders coming in. Pig iron is rather firmer, Cables are higher for ingot tin, copper and zinc.

HIDES AND SKINS.- Hides in fair demand and firm, with sales of cured at 5§c@51c. Green firm at the advance of last week, dealers paying 41c for No 1 and 31c for No. 2 Calfskins bring 7c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2 green, Sheepskins in limited supply and firm at \$1.25@\$1.50.

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts of cattle large and prices somewhat weaker. Sales of exporters were made yesterday at 51c/25%c and stockers at 4c@41c. Prime butchers cattle sold at 41c@44c, medium at 44c and common at 3c@ 34c. Meep firm, selling at \$6@\$8.00 per head, and spring lambs at \$4@\$6.50. Calves sold at \$350@\$6.00 averaging 100 to 150 lbs. Hogs firm at 5c/@51c per lb., the latter for light.

PROVISIONS-Trade fairly active and prices firm. Long clear-sells at 81c/@9c, the latter

	- 5. (1949) ···································								
SURETYSHIP.	STOOKS AND				BONDS,				
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	Ĩ.ŇĂMB.	Val'e	Capital Sub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices May 15.	value
THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA. Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), 304,600 Resources Over - 1,048,429 'Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - \$7,000	Commercial, Mindsor. Dominion Du Feuple. Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth	\$ 243 50 200 40 50 50 50 50 70 100	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 587,200 306,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 280,000 280,000	260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684 245,945	700,000 25,000 145,000 60,000 1,220,000 400,000 500,000	31 34 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	June Doc 2 May 2 Nov 30 June 81 Dec 1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 Feb 1 Any	400 1071 2261 98 99) 132	876 65 64 25 400 00 43 00 113 25 49 00 63 00
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Promiums in certain cases unually reducible until the rate of One-Half per cent. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.	Hederal Hamilton. Hochelaga Jacques Cartier Morchants' Can Morchants, Halifax Molsons. Montreal Nationale New Brunswick Ontario	100 100 25 100 100 50 200 30 100 100	1,200,000 500,000 1,500,000	710,100 1,500,000 5,750,000 1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,500,000	400,000 125,000 650,000 2,135,000 2,135,000 2,75,000 1,075,000 1,075,000 100,000 400,000 575,000	3 3 3 4 5 2 6 3	June Dec June Dec 2 June 1 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Fer 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Dec	103 102 1674 95 994 1444 146 181 165 224 226 80 2384 125 130	131 00 82 50 4.0 00 24 00 235 25 125 0
Over \$717,528.18 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, - JAMES GRANT. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL. HEAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTREAL.	Ottawa People's of N. B. Quebec. St. Stephen's Standard. Toronto Union, (Halifax). Union of Can. Ville Marie. Western Bank of Can.	100 50 100 50 100 50 100 100 100	1,000,000 180,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 500,000 500,000	180,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 478,430	$\begin{array}{c} 100,000\\ 500,000\\ 35,000\\ 410,000\\ 1,400,000\\ 40,000\\ 40,000\\ 150,000\\ 150,000\\ 150,000\\ 150,000\\ 150,000\\ 150,000\\ 100,00$		1 June 1 Dec Jan. July June Dec April Oc Jan July 1 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec 1 April-Oct	144 215 108 91 95	140 00 53 75 -72 00 215 00 54 00 91 00 100 00 110 00
EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Hnv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	50 100 100	630,000 1,620,000 450,000	322,412	60.000)) 8 1	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 2 July	118	113 60
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. *N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks. "The consumption of Canned Salmon is growing larger overy year. The Maple Leaf Brand seems to take the lead. The packers allow nothing but the finest fish to be used. This is the secret of this Brand's success." for case lots, and car lots quoted at 84c. C. O. nominal at 84c@840. Bellies and backs rule at 114c, and rolls at 94c. Hams firm at 114c@12c, the latter for small lots. Lard rules at 94c@10c, the latter for Can- adian mess pork sold at \$16,50 in small lots. Lard rules at 94c@10c, the latter for Can- adian pails. Pointees firm at 600 per bag for oar-lots, and 75c for small lots. Onions, \$4.00 per brl., and beans at \$1,50 per bushel. Hops unchanged at 124c@15c. Wool.—Trade very dull, with prices of fleece nominal. Pulled supers quoted at 24c@25c and extras at 29c@30c.	Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Bav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co Dominion Telegraph Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan Co Hone Sav. and Loan Co Hone Sav. and Loan Co Hone Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan Load. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Lean Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Poople's Loan and Mortg. National Investment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Mortg. National Investment Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Yestern Can. Loan & Sav. Western Can. Loan & Sav. Western Can. Loan & Sav.	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 50\\ 50\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 50\\ 100\\ 10$	800,000 300,000 1,000,000 466,850 2,000,000 600,000 800,000 1,619,000 500,000 200,000 800,000 800,000	2,000,000 663,990 2,500,000 918,237 1,000,004 918,237 1,000,004 918,237 1,000,004 918,237 1,000,004 918,237 1,000,004 918,237 1,000,000 1,	158.000 1.340.000 1.50.020 150.020 150.020 150.020 150.020 150.020 150.020 150.020 150.020 150.020 150.020 105.000 360.0000 360.000 360.0000 360.0000 360.0000 360.0000 360.0000 360		2 Jan 2 Jul 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul Jan Jul Jan Jul 15 April 16 Oo 6 May 6 No 9 March-qtly 15 Moh 16 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July March 1 Feb-Qtly 1 Jan 1 Jul	$ \begin{array}{c} 8 \ 924 \\ 7 \ 122 \\ 7 \ 205 \\ 7 \ 205 \\ 85 \\ 9 \ 85 \\ 9 \ 85 \\ 122 \ 85 \\ 9 \ 125 \\ 125 \\ 7 \ 125 \\ 7 \ 125 \ 125 \\ 7 \ 125 \ 125 \\ 7 \ 125 $	165 00 125 00 120 00 125 000000000000000000000000000000000000
SPECIAL NOTICES. The attention of manufacturers, railway and steamboat men is directed to the "Victo- lene boller fluid," an excellent prevention of incrustation in marine, stationary or loco- motive boilers. The fluid is an English pat- ent and is highly recommended by Britten	PUI				V	1	The P The Ch The I	ieap	est

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Tax attention o and steamboat men is directed to the " Victolene boiler fluid," an excellent prevention of incrustation in marine, stationary or loco-motive boilers. The fluid is an English patont and is highly recommended by British and foreign users. It appears to be not only officacious but economical. Hitherto many, of the compositions placed before engineers have been of an alkaline or astringent vegetable nature, not always doing what is claimed and not always harmless. "Victolene" is obtained from fixed and volatile oils and some of the advantages of its use are thus desof the advantages of its use are thus des-orlied:-Beilers kept perfectly clean, conse-quently large saving effected in fuel bill. The conductivity of scale, being at least 25 per cent. less than iron or steel, incrustation, 1-16 of an inch in thickness will cause the loss of 15 per cent. of heat, Entirely provents pitting and corrosion, thereby materially lengthening the life of the boilers. Stops priming. Removes scale by disintegrating it. The Canadian agent of "Viotolene" is Mr. R. Fitz-Gibbon, 16 St. Sacrament street, city.

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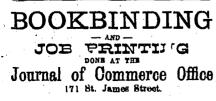
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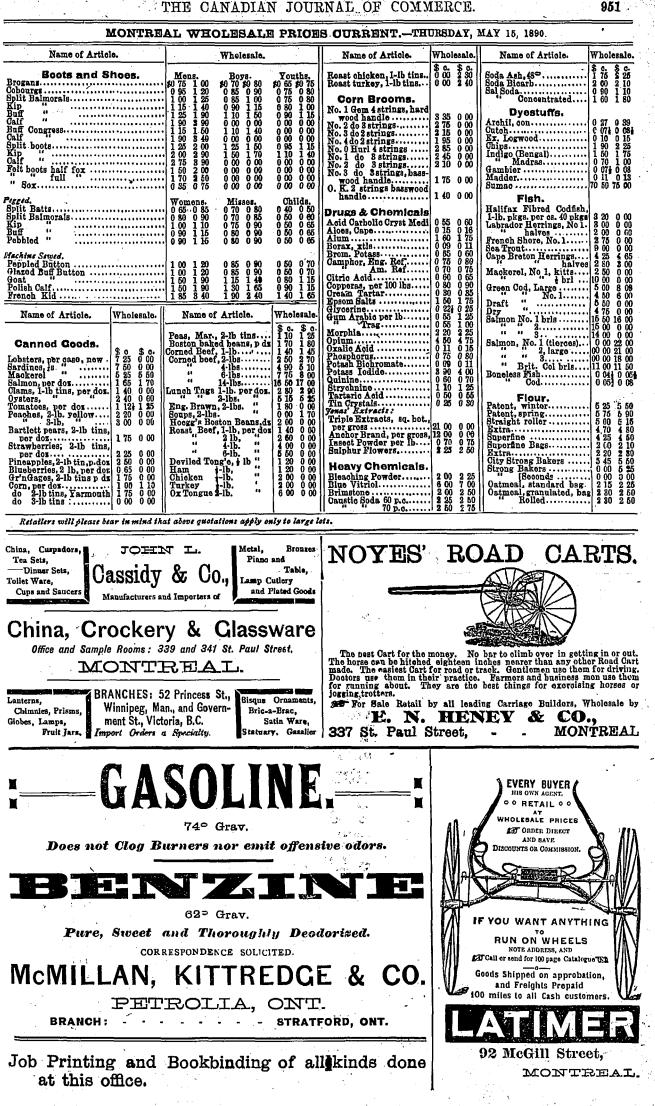






THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTR	EAL WHOLESALE PRIO	es ourrent.—Th	URSÓAY, MAY	15, 1890.	
Name of Article Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Farm Products. \$ c. \$ c. Burras: Townships, cho. to finest Brockville 0 17 0 19 (13 0 17 Brockville 0 13 0 17 (13 0 17 Westorn, choice to finest 0 13 0 15 0 16 0 17 Westorn, choice to finest 0 07 0 13 Gramsa: 0 17 0 19 (13 0 17 Westorn, choice to finest 0 07 0 13 0 13 0 15 0 10 Butter Finest, per lb. 0 10 0 00 0 00 00 Baces: 0 10 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 00 Baces: 0 10 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 00 Baces: 0 12 0 19 (12 0 12 0 00 00 0 00 00 0 00 00 Baces: 0 12 0 19 (12 0 12 0 00 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 00 0 00 00 0 00 0	Peas, per 66 lbs, in store \$ 0. \$ 20 723 Bye	Fratt : Loose Muscatel	\$ c. \$ c. \$ c. 2 40 2 50 " Ref 2 90 8 40 6 6 00 5 76 0 00 6 00 5 76 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 11 0 0 12 Pep 0 11 0 0 12 Pep 0 11 0 0 00 State 0 00 10 0 00 State 0 00 0 00 Par 0 00 0 00 Par	Adver Brand " Good- densed Milk, per case, los. 1-lb. cases	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0
Canned Meats &C.,	DNTREAL TED DRESSED Smoke &C &C	BEEF.		W HAMBURG Flour I HAMBURG, ON Now Management) & HAMIL (ANUFACTURERS BRADE PATER	TON
For particulars	Water - Whe The Best in HUNDRED Guaranteed to rogu Wheel Paxton, T	APION" el Governor the Market. DS IN USE. late the speed of a perfectly. ALE & CO. RRY, ONT.	New I FULL R Cookshire BEST PATENT Located 350 m c.P.R. Short Lin c.P.R. Short Lin via freight rates	Flour M	IIIS I ESS. I CO., EERS, &c. B., on ithe transit on eited,

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

1	MONTR	EAL WHOLESALE PRIC	ES OURRENT,-TH	UBSDAY,	MAY 15, 1890.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
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Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. *Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Bor, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 8 per cent. of a 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 Nails and horse shoes, three per cent, off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. off for cash or cash in 30 within days.



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THE CANADIAN' JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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MONTRI	TAL WHOLESALE PRICE	S OURRENTTHURSDA	AY, MAY 15, 1890
Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Whole	esale. Name of Article. Wholesale
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LONDON	Stocks and Bond	s-INSURANCE CO	MPANIES-	CANADIAN	Montreal Q1		<u>.</u>
	NAME OF COMPAN	No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Date of Dividends	Share / par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
Guarantee	British America Fire and Canada Life Citisons, Fire, Life, & Acc Confederation Life Western Assurance Royal Canadian Insuran Acoident Ins. Co. of North A	Marine - 10,000 2,500 ident - 11,880 5,000 	3-6mos. 74-6mos. 6-12mos. 5-6mos. 4-6mos. 8-12mos.	JanJuly Feb Aug Mar.,.y'iy JanJuly JanJuly 15 Feb. y'iy 15 J'1 15Jan	\$50 400 85 100 40 25 100	\$50 50 10 20 20 20 10 50	1061 108 145 1451 90 100
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(LIMITED) OF LONDON, - ENGLAND CAPITAL, - \$1,250,000.	BRITISH AND FORBIGN(ondon Atari 50	20 April 3	0, 1890. Ma	£24 £22	p. p'd up sh.
Head Office for Oanada: 72 KING ST. EAST, - TORONTO. BONDS OF SURETYSHIP Issued for parties in position of trust where security is required. ACCIDENT INSURANCE on the most approved plans	British and Boreign Mari Caledonian	& Mg.rine. 50,000 5,000 5,000 00,000 20,000 120,000 120,000 100,000 100,000 and 10,000 ration 35,802 100,000 100,000	30 10 5 £7 p. sh. 30 15 48 10	50 100 £10 100 20 40 25 10 20	5 15 £2 60 25 25 81	£30] x £344 £9 £944	£37 £6 £93 £175 £8 £55 £
A. T, MCCORD TORONTO, OHIEF AGENT FOR OANADA. Geo. H. Patterson, Agent, Montroal, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. The Directors are open to entertain applications for agencies where the Company is not already efficiently represented.	Avernool & Lond. & Gion National Northern Fire & Life Yorth Brit. & Moro. Fire Phomix Fire. & Life Queen Fire & Life Royal Insurance Fire & Scottish Imperial Fire & Scottish Imperial Fire & Standard Life	40,000 30,000 42 Life 40,000 6722 200,000 Life 100,000 Life 20,000 2 Life 20,000 2 Life 20,000 2 Life 20,000 2 Life 20,000	25 70 56 £21 p. s. 30 60 6 15 58	100 50 20 10 20 10 50 50	12 1 7-20 2 5 6 1 3 12 5 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	£633 £471 £2744 £6 13-16 £544 £40 6s.	£504 £2754
NORTH BRITISH & MI		ROYA					CO'Y
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCI ESTABLISHED 1809. Directors Gilbert Scott, Esq., Hon. Thomas R A. Machider, Esq.	YAN, W. W. OGILVIE, ESQ.	FI	R E Liability	A N of Shareho			I .
Resources of the Compan Anthorized Capital	ancols Xavier Street, DONALD, Sub-Inspector.	CAPITAL, RESERVE F LIFE FUND Investments tection of C Head Every descrip Assurances grante	S, - in Can Canadian d Office tion of prop- ed in all the	ada for (n Policy- for Cana erty insured most approv. CISIN	da : MO. da : MO. at moderate d rms. F AGEN	pro- over NTREA	emium. Lif
NATIONAL ASSULT OF IRELAN INCORPORATED 1898 CAPITAL, £1,00 OUIDE AGENT:	1D.) _F T L, -	FOUNDE	DIN, I 1808. £1,20		· · · · ·
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HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S. CAPI					Capital, \$2	, 2,000,000 1,000,000	and
President, JOHN DOULL, Esq. (President J Fice-Presidents : H. H. FULLER, Esq. (Wholesale SIMEON JONES, Esq. (Brower), S OHAS, D. CORY, Managing Director. D. C. J	Morohant), Halifax. t. John, N. B.	PRESIDEN Fice-Presidente	GBO. GOO WM. BEI S. F. Mc D. PARKS	DERHAM, LL, Vice-Pres KINNON, V FACKLER	Prest, Bank Traders Bk holesale Me Consulting	of Toronto.' . and Organ rchant. Actuary.	Mnfr., Guelpi
C. R. G. JOHNSON, General Agt., 42 St. J	ohn St., MONTREAL	SELBY & Aronts wanted JOI	in unrepr	ND, Quebec JAMES S opented dist LLIS, Ma	ricts.	an the second	
Scottish Union and INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH Retablished 1824. M. BENNETT, Jr., Gon. manager North Ameri	, SCOTLAND.	Queb		D M P ESTABLISI	A IN 7 IED 1818,		\$75,200.0
M. BENNETT, Jr., Gon. manager Norin Ameri Capital	ds \$13,500,000 Dom. Govt. 125,000	Directors-J dent; W. R. Da F. Hunt, Hon. P AgenciesO New Brunswick Winnipeg.	a Greaves pan, Treas, iorre Garne intario-Ge c-Thos. A	, Senator C. San. Chs. La o. J. Pyke, T , Temple, E	A. P. Pelle nglois, Inpe oronto. Me t. John.	tior, Geo. R. otor; W. W. onroal-J. H Manitoba-	Renfrew, A Welch, Sco I. Routh & O A. Hollowa

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