## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

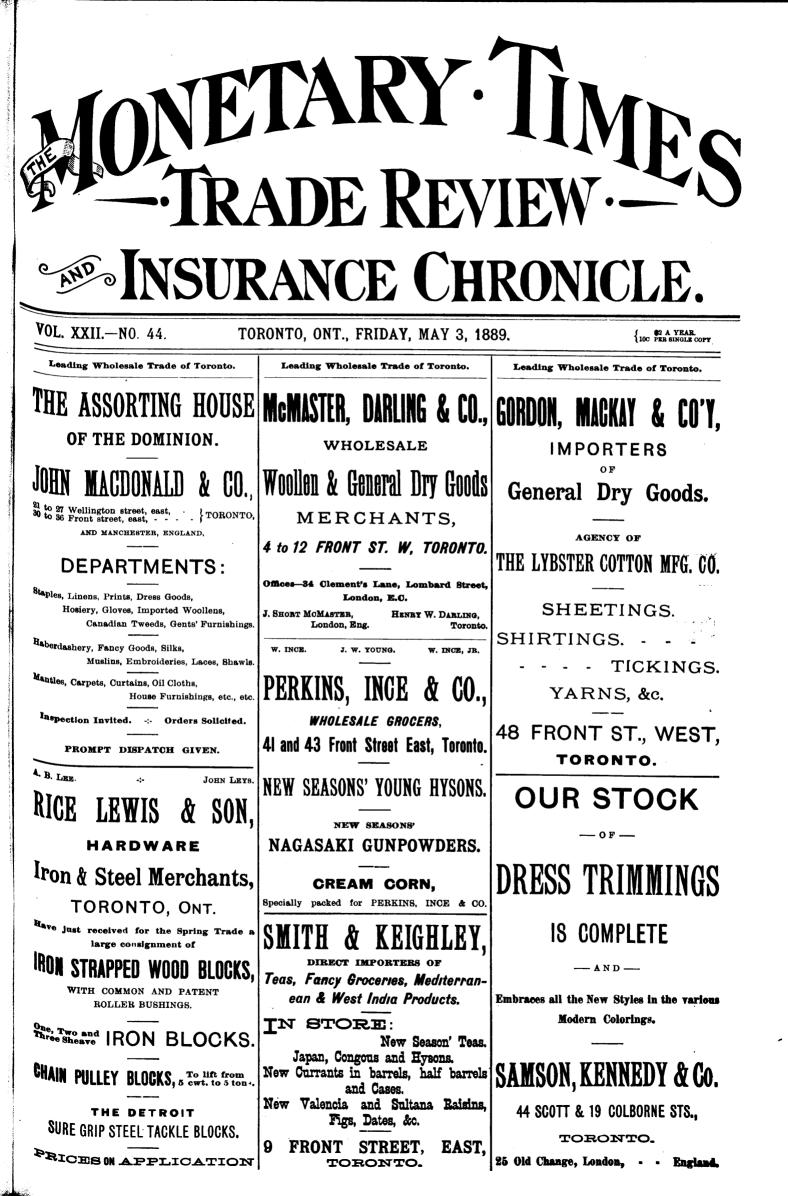
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.



#### THE MONETARY TIMES.



Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per Cent. 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 this city, and at its Branches, on - and after -

# Saturday, 1st Day of June next.

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

#### THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY, the 3rd Day of June next. The chair to be taken at one o'elock.

By order of the Board.

Montreal, 24th April, 1889.

TTE **Canadian** Bank of Commerce.

#### **DIVIDEND NO. 44.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

## Saturday, the 1st Day of June Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of 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, 18th Day of June next.

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

By order of the Board.

Toronto, April 23rd, 1889.

# DOMINION BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. and a Bonus of one per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house in this city, on and after

### Wednesday, 1st day of May Next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house in this city, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

Toronto, 97th March, 1889



General Manager.

Bi Vict B.C.

IN Will and New Nati New Nati Val Irela Lirela Cosc B

L. B Johr H: St.

S AUBOURSE

Cap Res

J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

D. COULSON,

Cashier.

Toronto, 26th April, 1889.

The Chartered Banks, The Chartered Banks					
THE MOLSONS BANK	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.			
		BANK OF HAMILTON.			
HEAD OFFICE A MONTBEAL	CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,200,000	DIVIDEND No. 33.			
DIRECTORS THOS. WORKMAN, President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Vice-President. B. W. Shepherd. Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G. S. H. Ewing. A. W. Morris. W. M. Ramsay. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.	<b>MESERVED FUND, 100,000</b>	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per Cent., for the current half-year, upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after			
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.				
BRANCHES. — Aylmer, Ont., Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Hamilton, London, Mesford, Montreal, Mor- risburg, Norwich, Owen Sound, Ridgetown, Smith's	Board of Directors: ANDREW THOMSON, ESQ., PRESIDENT.	Saturday, 1st Day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th			
Taburg, Norwich, Owen Sound, Ridgetown, Smith's Falls, Sorel, P.Q., St. Hyacinthe, Que., St. Thomas, Jonoto, Trenton, Waterloo, Ont., West Toronto Jonetion, Woodstock. Ont.	E. J. PRICE, ESQ., VICE-PRESIDENT. Hon. Thos. McGreevy. D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq. Sir. A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.	I to the list of May next both days inclusive			
Agents in the Dominion.—Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario- Dominion Bank and Branches, The Imperial Bank and Branches, New Brunswick.—Bank of New Brunswick. Norw Scatto Holider.	Sir. A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.	Of the Shareholders, for the election of Directors, etc., for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank			
and Branches. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Com- pany. Prince Edward Island—Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown and Summerside. British Columbia Bank of British Columbia. Newformdaerd Com-	E. E. WEBB, CASHIEB, I. G. BILLETT, INSPECTOR.	etc., for the ensuing year, will be held at the <b>Bank</b> on Tuesday, the 18th day of June next. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board.			
Dercial Dank of Northann dian 1 Ch. Talut	Alexandria Ont	J. TURNBULL, Cashier. Hamilton, April 24th, 1889.			
Agents in Europe London-Alliance Bank (Ltd.) Resers. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Bose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Paris-The Credit Lyonnais. Antwerp, Belgium- La Banue d'Annya	Alexandria, Ont.     Quebec, Que.       Iroquois. Ont.     Smith's Falls, Ont.       Lethbridge, N.W.T.     Toronto, Ont.       Montreal, Que.     West Winchester, Ont.       Ottawa, Ont.     Winnipeg, Man.				
Agonta in Haltel Chatter Martin State		MERCHANTS' BANK			
National Bank; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang, Agts. Bank of Montreal. Boston-Merchants' National Bank. Portland-Casco National Bank. Chicago - First National Bank. Cleveland-Commercial National Bank Detroit-	FOREIGN AGENTS.	Capital Paid-up			
National Bank. Chicago – First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit— Commercial National Bank. Detroit—	LIVERFOCI, - Bank of Liverpool, Limited. New YORK, National Park Bank. BOSTON, Lincoln National Bank. MINNEAPOLIS, First National Bank.	Board of Directors.			
Commercial National Bank, Detroit- commercial National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Buf- falo, San Francisco-Bank of British Columbia. Milwaukee-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank Helone Montone First Moderation Con-	Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rates of interestallowed on deposits.				
Butte, Montana-First National Bank. Toledo- Second National Bank.	The Bank of B. N. A., in the Province of British Columbia, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, in the Pro-	Thomas A. Ritchie, Million Smith, M. Dwyer. Thomas Ritchie, Thomas Ritchie, Head Office:-HALIFAX D. H. DUNGAN, Cashier, Branch:-MONTREAL E. L. PEASE, Manager			
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex- change. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.	vince of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, in the Fro- string as agents of the Bank, will redeem its bills at par.	Agencies in Nova Scotla: Antigonish. Lunenburg. Sydney. Bridgewater. Maitland, (Hants Co.) Truro. Guyaboro. Picton			
BANKOF NOVA SCOTIA		Londonderry Port Hawkesbury.			
INCORPORATED 1832.	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. Betablishind 1885	Bathurst. Kingston, (Kent Co.) Sackville. Fredericton. Moncton. Woodstock Dorchester. Newcastle.			
Capital Paid-up	Capital paid-up	Agencies in D. H. Taland			
BEAD Hart. CASHIERThos. Fyshe.	Beserve         300,000           JACQUES GRENIER, President.         President.	Charlottetown			
Bagencies in Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Nedgetown, Canning, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, W. Glasgow, North Bydney, Pioton, Stellarton,	J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier. BRANCHES. Basse Ville Ouches. P. B. Dumonlin	Dominion of Canada, - Merchante' Bank of Canada Newfoundland, Union Bk. of Newfoundland New York Chase National Bank. Boston, Nation'l Hide & Leather Bk London, Eng., Bank of Scotland. - Imperial Bank, Limited. Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Wartingt & Cla			
vestville, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick- Camp- belltown, Chatham. Fredericton, Moncton, New- castle, St. John. St. Stenhen St. Andrews St.	Basse Ville, Quebeo-P. B. Dumoulin. St. Roch-Nap Lavoie. Three Rivers-P. E. Pauncton. St. Johns, P.QP. Beaudoin. St. Bemi-O. Bedard.	Boston, Nation'l Hide & Leather Bk London, Eng., Bank of Scotland.			
Agencies in Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Canning, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, Westville, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick—Camp- belltown, Chatham. Fredericton, Moncton, New- Castle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. Georges, Sussex, Woodstock. In P. E. Island— Dharlottetown and Summerside, In U.S.—Minne- apolia, Minn. In Quebeo—Montreal. Collections made on favorable tarmeand nametric participation	St. Beni-C. Bedard. St. Jerome-J. A. Theberge.	Paris, France,			
and on favorable terms and promptly remitted for.	FOREIGN AGENTS. London, England—The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—The National Bank of the Republic.	Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued at current rates.			
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1993. CAPITAL, \$3,500,000.	HALIFAX BANKING CO. INCORPORATED 1879.	BANK OF OTTAWA,			
LONDON OFFICE-28 Cornhill, London. Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kamioons, B.C.	Authorized Capital         \$1,000,000           Capital Paid-up         \$00,000           Reserve Fund         100,000	Capital (all paid-up)			
AGENTS AND COBRESPONDENTS.	HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N S. W. L. PITCAITHLY, Cashier	Rest			
IN CANADA-BARK of Montreal and Branches, who will undertake remittances, telegraphic or otherwise, and any banking business with British Columbia. IN U.SAgenta Bark of Montreal 59 Well St	DIRECTORS. ROBIE UNIAGEN, President. L. J. MOBTON, Vice-President. Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson.	CHARLES MAGRE, Esq., Vice-President. DIRECTORS.			
	Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson. BRANCHES - Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Lockenovt, Lungabbrg	C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.			
D. TORK: Bank of Montreal, Chicago. NATEB KINGDOW-Bank B.C., 98 Cornhill, Londonf Wales Bank, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Bank of Iteland Teland	BRANCHES - Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Petitcodiac, Sackville, St. John.	GEORGE BUEN, BRANCHES. Arnprior, Carleton Place, Keewatin. Pembroke.			
Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and from all points can be made through this bank at current rates. Collections carefully attended to and every description of banking oungess transacted.	CORRESPONDENTS-Ontario and Quebeo-Molsons Bank and Branches. New York-Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rogton-Suffolk National Park	Winnipeg, Man. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago-Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, EngAlliance Bank.			
BANK OF YARMOUTH,	London, Ang., Amanee Bank, (Limited),	THE COMMERCIAL BANK			
YARMOUTH, N.S.	THE PEOPLE'S BANK	OF MANITOBA			
T. W. JOHNS, C. Cashier,	FREDERICTON, N.B. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1864.	Authorized Capital			
Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody	A. F. RANDOLPH, President J. W. SPURDEN, Cashier	DUNCAN MCARTUR, President, Hon. John Sutherland. Alexander Logan Hon. C. E. Hamilton, R. T. Rokeby.			
st. John-The Merchants Bank of Halifax. do The Bank of Montreal.	FOREIGN AGENTS. London—Union Bank of London. New York—Fourth National Bank. Boston—Elict National Bank.	Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange			
Boston-The National Citizens Bank. London-The Eliot National Bank.	THE NATIONAL BA	NK OF SCOTLAND			
London, G.B.—The Eliot National Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Mr- Deposits received and interest allowed. Promit attention given to collections	LIMI INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAR	כותיו			
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.	HEAD OFFICE,	HED 1825.			
INCORPORATED 1850.	Capital, 25,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, 21,000,0	00 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £680,000 Sterling.			
Reserve	LONDON OFFICE-37 NICHOLAS	LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.			
F. GRANM		available in all parts of the world are issued free			
London-Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.BBank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branck of the Bank of	The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is under in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on torm	rtaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing			
Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of	All other Banking business connected with Englan	d and Scotland is also tronsacted. JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London,			

The Chartered Banks.

The Loan Companies.

The Loan Companies.

Loan & Savings Co.

OFFICES, No. 70 CHURCH ST. TORONTO Deposits received at Interest. Currency or Sterling Debentures issued. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of arliament to invest in these Debentures.

Money to loan at Lowest Current Rates.

CANADA

1,400,000

700,000

WESTERN

Fixed and Permanent Capital

Paid-up Capital .....

Reserve Fund.....

<b>EASTERN</b> TOWNSHIPS BA	NK.	CANADA PERMANENT
Authorized Capital	00,000	Loan & Savings Co.
Beserve Fund BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	25,000	Subscribed Capital
R. W. HENNIKEB. President.		Reserve Fund
HOD. M. H. Cochrane. John Tho	rnton.	Total Assets
Hon. J. H. Pope. Thos. Has	rt.	OFFICE · CO'S BUILDINGS TOBONTO ST

Hon. J. H. Pope. Thos. Hart. G. N. Galer. Israel Wood. D. A. Mansur. HEAD OFFICE, - SHERBROOKE, QUE. WM. FARWELL. - . General Manager. BRANCHES. - Waterloo, Cowansville, Stanstead, Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford. Agents in Montreal. - Bank of Montreal. London. Eng.-National Bank of Scotland. Boston-Nationas Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

#### THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HK	ΔIJ	OFFICE	, •	OSHAWA	, ONT.	
Capital	Au	thorized .		•••••	\$1,000,	000
No mito 1	Q., 1	andhad			800	~~~

Capital Subscribed	500,000
Capital Paid-up	\$30,000
Rest	50,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. N. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allen, Esq. T. H. MOMILLAN, - - - - Cashier. BANOHES-Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby, Paisley, Penetanguishene and Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents in New York and in Canada-The Merchants Bank of Conads. London, Eng.-The Royal Bank of Scotland.

## PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL. - --**\$600**.000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Augustus W. West, - President. W. J. Coleman, - Vice-President. H. K. Mackinlay. Patrick O'Mullin. James Fraser.

HEAD OFFICE, - - HALIFAX, N.S. Cashier, John Knight.

AGENCIES: Lockport, N.S. | Wolfville, N.S. | Woodstock, N.B.

#### BANKERS:

-The Union Bank of London, -The Bank of New York, -New England National Bank -The Ontario Bank, -- London, C.B. - New York. - - Boston - - Montreal.

## LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

ON AND AFTER

## Wednesday, 1st Day of May Next,

This Bank will pay to its Shareholders, a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on its capital, for the six months ending on the 80th of April next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Banking House, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 22nd May Next, at Three O'clock p.m.

By order of the Board.

P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.

Manager.

Quebec, 27th March, 1889.

The Loan Companies.

## THE ONTARIO Loan & Debenture Company,

#### OF LONDON, CANADA.

Oapital Subscribed Pald-up Capital Beserve Fund Total Assets	1,200,000 340,000 3.606.789
Total Liabilities	2,024,438
Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years.	Debentures

Molsons Bank, without charge. WILLIAM F. BULLEN.

London, Ontario, 1889.

Loan & Savings Co. 
 Subscribed Capital
 84,500,000

 Paid-up Capital
 8,506,000

 Reserve Fund
 1,320,000

 Total Assets
 10,586,619
 OFFICE: CO.'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO ST.,

OFFICE: CO.'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO ST., TORONTO. DEPOSITS received at current rates of interest, paid or compounded half-yearly. DEBENTURES issued in Currency or Sterling, with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company. MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to re-payment.

payment. Mortgag ges and Municipal Debentures purchased. J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

### FREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS CO'Y. DIVIDEND No. 59.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the current half year, payable on and after

on and after Saturday, the 1st Day of June Next, At the Office of the Company, Church street. The Transfer Bocks will be closed from the 17th to 31st May, inclusive.

to 31st May, inclusive. Notice is also given that the General Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at Two O'clock p.m. on **Tuesday**, 4th of June, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, the Election of Direc-tors, etc., and for the purpose of passing a by-law fixing the date of the General Annual Meeting on the third Tuesday in June. By order of the Board. S. C. WOOD, Toronto, 29th April, 1889. Manager.

### THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.

LONDON & CANADIAN Loan & Agency Co.

SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.; K.C.M.G., - PRESIDENT 

MONEY TO LEND ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

TO INVESTORS.—Money received on De-bentures and Deposit Receipts. Interest and Principal payable in Britain or anada without charge. Rates on application to

J. F. KIRK, Manager. Head Office, 44 King Street West, Toronto.

## THE DOMINION

Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

Paid-up .....

ROBERT REID, (Collector of Customs) WILLIAM DUFFIELD, - - VICE-(President City Gas Company

THOMAS H. PURDOM, - INSPECTING DIRECTOR.

## The Trust & Loan Company of Canada.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,00
Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund	3%5,00 147,78
HEAD OFFICE : 7 Great Winchester St., 1	London, En
OFFICES IN CANADA: St. James Street, Main Street, WIN	TOBONTO. MONTREAL
Noney edwared at lowest survey	

Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security of improved farms and productive city property. WM. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON, RICHARD J EVANS, Commissioners.

WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director. HURON AND ERIE Loan and Savings Company, LONDON, ONT. Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company. Interest allowed on Deposits. J. W. LITTLE, President. G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager. THE HOME Savings and Loan Company. (LIMITED). OFFICE: No. 72 CHURCH ST., TOBONTO.

Deposits received, and interest at current rates al

Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on Advances on collateral scourty of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks,

JAMES MASON, Manager.

#### BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

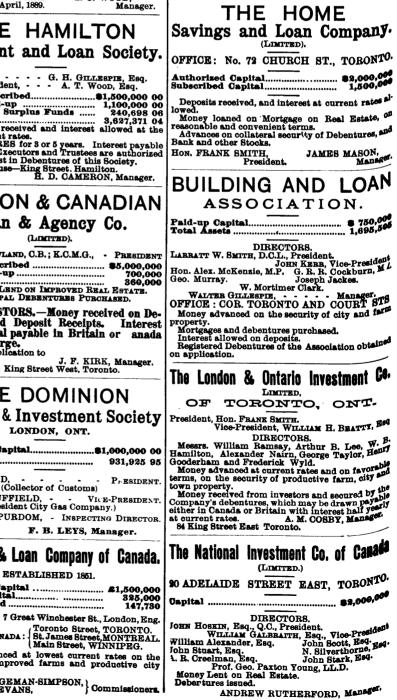
# The London & Ontario Investment <sup>Ce,</sup>

#### OF TORONTO, ONT.

terms, on the security of productive farm, e... town property. Money received from investors and secured by the Company's debentures, which may be drawn payable either in Canada or Britain with interest half yearly at current rates. 84 King Street East Toronto.

## The National Investment Co. of Ca**nada**

20 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TOBONTO.



(LOUTED).

DEPOSITS received and interest interest payable highest current rates. DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House-King Street. Hamilton. H. D. CAMERON, Manager.

\_ \_ \_ \_ ...







ESSEX CENTRE will submit a by-law to the people to raise \$30,000 for water-works.

THE Ormstown Brick Co., at Ormstown in the Eastern Townships, has added to its machinery three new brick machines.

At the annual meeting of the Stratford Board of Trade, held on Friday last, the following officers were elected :--President, Mr. J. H. Macdonald; vice-president, Mr. E. T. Dufton ; secretary, Mr. W. G. Mowat.

CLOVES have been very low in price, low enough to attract the notice of speculators, so on Friday last there was a rise of a penny the pound in London, with a buoyant market. Views of American holders have advanced.

THE shippers of canned goods and dried fruits on the Pacifi's coast will again appeal to the Transcontinental. Association for a reduction in rates. The C.P.R. is carrying tons of dried fruit from San Francisco and sending it on to New York.

"You say you never had any gymnastic training and never took part in a contest of this kind before?" "Never," modestly replied the man who had just won the championship in a high leaping match. "But there's no secret about the way I keep myself in condition. I live on a street where the grocers keep most of their stock out on the sidewalk in front."-Chicago Grocer.

#### mercantile Summary.

A QUEBEC tanning company is prospecting for a location in British Columbia, probably Revelstoke, where some forty hands will be employed, consuming about 5,000 cords of bark per year. The idea is to procure hides from China, and to ship leather to England.

WINDSOR, Ontario, proposes to tax herself \$73,000 for improvements. Some of the items are \$48,000 for a new town hall, \$25,000 towards a park, and \$6,000 for the purchase of the gravel road. Voting on the by-laws for this purpose is to take place on June 25th.

Ax old resident and a much respected citizen of Hamilton, Mr. Richard Benner, was laid in his grave last week. For a number of years past Mr. Benner had been secretary of the Hamilton Board of Trade, many members of which were present at his funeral. We understand that Mr. John Bell has been appointed secretary pro tem. of that body.

MR. R HILYARD has been the trusted manager of the St. Mary's branch of the Bank of Montreal for a quarter of a century, and now at last severs his connection with the bank to remove to Toronto. The citizens of the former place made him a presentation last week of a complimentary address, accompanied by a handsome walnut rotary desk. They also presented Mrs. Hilyard with a silver tea service, suitably inscribed

At the Peterboro assizes last week, Irwin Roraback, a man over 60 years of age, who was convicted of forging the name of Robt. Gardner, of Dummer, to a mortgage offered to the Midland Loan & Savings Company for \$2,050, was brought up for sentence and the judge sentenced him to two and a half years in the penitentiary. The circumstances of this case were fully narrated in our columns at the time.

CO.,

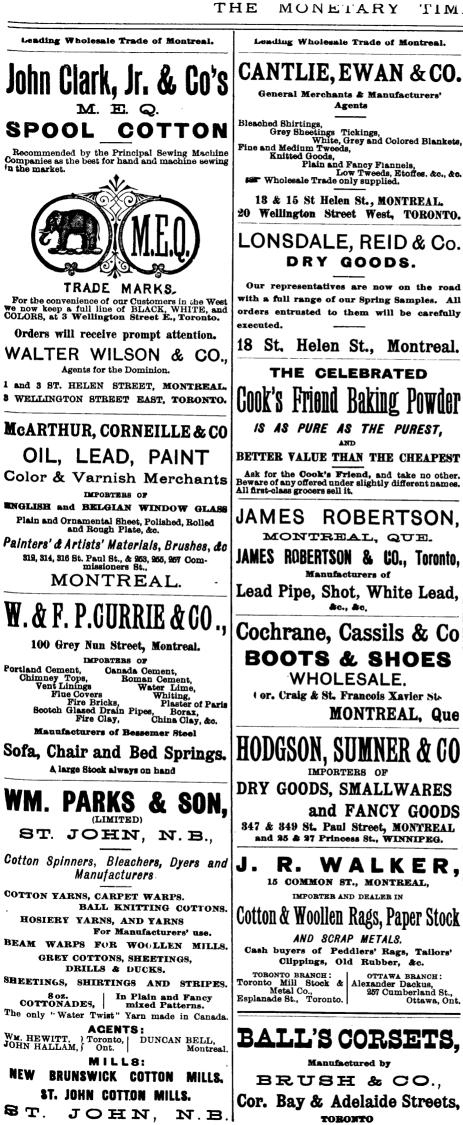
SAYS the Perth Expositor: Ten years ago the John Ryan farm, lot 10 in 5th concession, Lanark township, 200 acres, was sold for \$4,000. Two years ago Mr. Michael Connors bought it for \$6,000, and now he has sold it with \$1,100 worth of stock and implements to Mr. Duncan, of Appleton, for \$7,100, making the net price of the 200 acres \$6,000. This does not show any falling off in values.

A LONDON refiner, Mr. Menhinnick, is putting down a test well for petroleum (or gas) at Comber, in Essex county. A gang of men has gone from Petrolea to bore the well. Four men from Toledo secured, says an American paper, 8,000 acres of land near the big gas well some 30 miles from Windsor. "They also secured the right of way for a pipe line from the gas fields to Detroit. On Monday of last week they conveyed their holdings and right of way to the Standard Oil Company for a large sum of money."





Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



S. Greenshields, Son & Co. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. 17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square AND 780, 732, 734, 736 Craig St. MONTREAL. Mercantile Summaru. THE New Glasgow steel and forge works have contracts enough to keep them at work for the coming six months. LARGE shipments of lime are made every week to the American market from Carleton. N. B., by rail. Some weeks the shipments amount to 1,400 barrels. A LOCAL grain dealer informs the Manitoba Liberal that more wheat in proportion to the amount of land under cultivation has been sown on the plains this year than ever before. THE fire in Mr. John Leckie's new premises on Church st. in this city was not at all serious and will not in any way interfere with the dispatch of orders. STELLARTON, N. S., has voted against incor. poration, but Sydney Mines, C.B., shows a more progressive spirit by voting yea on the same subject. SPEAKING of lumber, the Ottawa Citizen says that things are looking busy around the Chaudiere. Some of the mills have commenced their season's work, and the buzz of the saws and the noise of the piling of lumber can now be heard. AT Ayr, Ont., Jno. Harrison, a general dealer, has assigned to the sheriff, and a compromise of 45 cents in the dollar is now talked of. Since he commenced in October last he has been principally in the hands of one Montreal firm. In a Kingston exchange we read that the Messrs. Foxton, of Sydenham, have sold their extensive phosphate mines for the sum of \$35,000 cash to an English concern. Work under the new firm was to be resumed on Monday last. It is said that the same company will purchase more phosphate lands in that vicinity.



THE merchants of Niagara, Ont., have formed a Board of Trade.

At a meeting of creditors of E. J. Thompson & Co., held in Mr. Lamb's office in Hamilton on Thursday last; the debtors, having no offer to make, the assignee was instructed to dispose of the assets by auction en bloc

A LETTER from Barrie to this journal, dated Monday last, says the weather is lovely, but the lumbermen are very anxious because of the lack of sufficient water in the small streams to enable them to get out their logs. The recent rain will, however, help them not a little.

HON. EUGENE CHINIC, for many years head of the firm, Chinic and Baudet, wholesale merchants. Quebec, died in that city on Saturday last, aged 71 years. Mr. Chinic was a senator of Canada, a director of the Quebec Fire insurance Company and of La Banque Nationale

An assignment has been made by Halsey Park, watchmaker and jeweller, Hamilton, to F. H. Lamb, assignee. A meeting is called for 9th instant. Mr. P. recently moved to more extensive and expensive premises which the business he was doing did not afford. His assets and liabilities are not yet ascertained.

THAT unsightly landmark and the land it occupies on the corner of Victoria and Adelaide sts. in this city have been acquired by the Freehold Loan and Savings Company, and will shortly give place to a new building which will, it is said, rank with the finest in Toronto, and be in keeping with the solidity of the company which will occupy it.

THE condition of the oatmeal business in the United States seems to be not unlike that here in Canada. The Oatmeal Trust has been disbanded, it having been found that too many new mills were being started, and the expense to the Trust of paying them all to keep idle proved too great. It is rumored that there will be a great oatmeal war as soon as the idle mills resume operations.

AFTER his failure in 1887, the wife of T. P. Sanders, a tailor in Belleville, continued to be the nominal proprietor of the business. A second assignment has just been made .--The latest phase of the business troubles of Christie, Kerr & Co., which have attracted the attention of the lumber trade here, is an assignment just announced.--Gavin McMurchy, an Owen Sound grocer, and D. Strachan, general dealer at Ravenna, have also assigned.

The stock of W. B. Walker, jeweller, St. Thomas, has been seized under power of a landlord's warrant.

A DISSOLUTION of partnership of the general store firm of McLennan & Nelson, at Treherne, Man., has been followed by the sale of the stock at 52 cents in the dollar.

CARLETON, N. B., demands as the price of her union with St. John that the ferry running across the harbor shall be free, or failing this, that a bridge be constructed to be open free of toll to all passengers.

An agreement by Toronto wholesale grocers to close their warehouses every evening at five o'clock (Saturday excepted) during the months of May, June, July, and August, has been signed by the following firms : Davidson & Hay, T. Kinnear & Co., Sloan & Crowther, J. W. Lang & Co., Warren Bros. & Boomer, Perkins, Ince & Co., Eckardt, Kyle & Co, Smith & Keighley, Eby, Blain & Co.

THE proprietor of the Goderich salt works pleaded guilty last week to the charge made against him of packing and selling barrels of salt which did not contain the Government standard weight of 280 pounds. It was shown on evidence that some of the barrels were from 15 to 60 pounds short. A fine of \$10 and costs was imposed, the accused promising to have the consignment, about 500 barrels, repacked so as to comply with the law.

ALTHOUGH already occupying spacious premises on Front street east, in this city, the Steele Bros. Co., limited, find that all the available room there is required for their large and increasing wholesale trade. This week the company acquired the lease of the building, 130 and 132 King street [east, where the Hughes and the Petley for years conducted their dry goods business. Here the retail seed branch will in future be found, under the management of Mr. Marcon. Extensive alterations are now in progress which, when completed, will give the company extensive and much-needed accommodation.

IF reports are correct, there was much dissatisfaction manifested by credit rs at the meeting recently called together by J. Wagner & Co, tanners, of Galt, and we cannot wonder at it. First, there was the firm's statement of December, when a surplus of \$15,000 was shown. To-day the figures are said to beassets \$13,000, and liabilities \$11,800. Then the firm's books have been most unsystematically kept-or rather not kept, for we are told that no transactions have been recorded since last year. The meeting adjourned until to day,

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**C**anned Goods

TOMATOES.

PEAS, PEACHE

and in the meantime Mr. Wagner was advised to submit an offer of 50 cents on the dollar, instead of 40 cents already tendered.

THE Union Act combining the two cities of St. John and Portland goes into operation on the 18th inst., up to which date each city will administer its own affairs. After that date two aldermen from each Portland ward enter the St. John Council, which body carries on the business of the united city until the 4th of June, when a general election for aldermen takes place.

DARTMOUTH, N. S., may be safely put down as a non-progressive town, for after getting legislation to provide water and sewerage at small cost, a majority of the ratepayers at a recent meeting refused to go forward with the scheme, so the project is "hung up" for a year. It is asserted that a large majority of the citizens are in favor of the scheme, but a snap vote was secured against the improvements suggested.

THE contractors for the Halifax dry-dock, now approaching completion, claim that the dock works are free from city taxation not only for five years after completion, but also during construction. The whole dispute hangs on the punctuation of one sentence, as to whether a comma is rightly placed or not. As the document stands the city has the best chance of success should litigation be resorted to to settle the dispute.

MR. JOHN D. MACLEAN, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia and one of the prominent mercantile men of the Maritime Provinces, died in Halifax last week. Mr. Maclean was not only widely known as an upright man of business but also as prominent in freligious, charitable, and [philanthropic circles. He was a leader for many years in Y.M.C.A. work, and was especially friendly to young men beginning business life. Mr. Maclean carried his religion into his business, in so far as fair and upright dealing was concerned, and the best evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens was afforded by his funeral, which was attended by several hundreds of the business men of Halifax of every creed and class. Such men are comparatively rare, and their example is to be commended to young business men beginning commercial life.

#### WANTED.

By a young man. position as Book keeper or Accountant; rapid worker, thoroughly reliable and experienced in all details of office work and general business. Good correspondent, and able to take management of office. Highest refer.nces. Salary \$7 0. Address, "Accountant," Care of Monetary Times Office, Toronto.

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BOYD BROS. & CO'Y.

#### Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.



Choicest Stocks—Full Supplies. Write or wire for prices. We are headquart-rs for seeds and aim to please.



PINEAPPLE. PEARS. PUMPKINS, BEANS, STRAWBERRIES. RASPBERBIES. CANNED MEATS

-:- At BOTTOM PRICES

CORN,

APPLES.



Cor. Jarvis & Front TORONTO, Ont. Cor. Front and Scott Sts., Toronto.

Our Travellers are now on their routes with full lines of our Imported and Domestic Goods for Spring and Summer.

Orders placed with them or by letter, will have our careful attention.

COR. BAY and FRONT STS. TORONTO

MANY of the Lunenburg fishing fleet have returned home from the Grand Banks and other fishing grounds, with their bait all gone and a very small catch. Fishermen report the present season so far to be poorer than last, and that was the worst for many years.

BAD debts having accumulated faster than profits, J. F. Austin & Co., wholesale jewellers in this city, have called their creditors together. The firm came from Kingston in 1887, when they claimed a surplus of \$10,000, not a very substantial capital with which to begin a wholesale jewellery business. The firm has submitted an offer of 40 cents in the dollar

THE Glasgow Mail thus describes the steel twin-screw steamer "Modjeska" built on the Clyde for the Hamilton Steamboat Co., and which was launched quite recently. Her dimensions are :- Length over all, 185 feet; breadth at main deck, 30 feet; depth moulded, 13 feet: gross tonnage, about 500 tons. The main and promenade decks extend the whole length of the vessel, with a wood awning above from foremast to the stern. The dining saloon is placed below the main deck aft. The principal saloon is a spacious apartment beautifully finished and furnished, with ladies' rooms adjoining. Excursionists will find luxurious seating on the promenade deck as

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

ARE SHOWING

— ALSO —

hams, Seersuckers, Shirtings,

61 BAY ST., TORONTO.

&c.. &c.

Full lines in Chambrays,

well as ample room for promenading. The vessel is to have a high rate of speed, so as to make two trips per day between Hamilton and Toronto.

PRIVATE advices received in St. John, N.B., from Barbados, are to the effect that the molasses product this year, owing to the very favorable dry season, will be immense. It is estimated that Barbados will produce 10,000 puncheons more than the crop of last year, which was probably the largest previous crop on record. This will make the total product of that island for the year 55,000 puncheons.

C. D. EVERETT, one of the oldest business men in St. John, N. B., is dead. He was the first man on the continent, says the Sun, to manufacture hats by steam, and his was believed to be the first stationary engine run in the two provinces. This was in 1833, when there was a law prohibiting the exportation. from England, of machinery to a British colony. Mr. Everett was not aware of the fact until his vessel was seized on the way down the Thames and the machinery confiscated. The authorities subsequently released the goods with a warning not to repeat the experiment. Nevertheless the goods were shipped in a disguised form, as general hardware, and arrived in St. John neatly packed in hogsheads.

THE exports of last month from Hamilton to the United States were of the value of \$33,-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto,

664, principal among them being wool, malt, barley, horses, cattle, apples, and lumber.

A. MCMILLAN & Co., proprietors of the St. Thomas Biscuit Works, have made an assignment. The liabilities are estimated at \$3,500, and the assets at \$3,000. A local paper says that since the firm took possession of the works they have shown themselves to be men of business ability and push, and would have made the venture a success had it not been for the unfair competition to which they were subjected.

THE steamship service on the Georgian Bay, from Owen Sound to Sault Ste. Marie, is now in full sail, and all boats are running on rail. road time. The fine side wheel passenger and mail boats "Carmona " and " Cambria," running in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, are very attractive craft; beautifully fitted up this season with all the necessary comforts for a travelling public. They are lighted with electricity and provisioned under control of the C. P. R., so that their cuisine is not surpassed on our inland waters.

A LITTLE more than a year ago J. A. McMurtry & Co., dealers in teas in this city, are said to have shown a surplus of \$11,000. They have been falling behind for some time past, it appears, and have found it necessary to consult with creditors, who will meet to day. -Having been burned out last month. F. R. Maccoomb, a grocer at Welland, has now assigned.----A meeting of the creditors of H. Capewell, who succeeded Radcliffe the jobber, was held this week, when an offer of 40 cents in the dollar was submitted and accepted.



BRYCE. MCMURRICH & CO. WYLD. GRASETT Å New Styles in Prints. - -- - New Styles in Sateens. **NEW STYLES IN ZEPHYRS.** 

Gingand desirable lines for Trade

Bryce, McMurrich & Co., WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING.

S. F. McKINNON & CO. IMPORTERS OF

Millinery Goods.

Fancy Dry Goods, Mantles, Silks, etc.

Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts. TORONTO.





Judging from the statement made by Sir John Macdonald on the question of the Behring Sea fisheries, diplomacy has so far done nothing towards securing a settlement. When Lord Lansdowne left Canada he promised to represent the Canadian view to the British Government; but we have no statement of what he did or what response his statement evoked. It is expected that Sir Julian Paunecfote, the new British Minister to Washington, will bring with him specific instructions to negotiate. Sir John expressed the opinion that ultimately the claim for damage for illegal seizure of Canadian vessels in Behring Sea would be recognized. Some members of the House of Commons were of opinion that if Canada had had an ambassador at Washington things would now be in a better shape; which is the same as saying that what British diplomacy has failed to accomplish would have been attainable by a Canadian Minister; a view of the case which is opposed to the strongest probability. The question, as Sir John pointed out, affects the interests of all maritime nations. The claim of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction is not likely to be admitted by other countries. If the municipal law of the States be obligatory on its own citizens, it cannot derogate from the rights of other nations. The citizens of the United States, except the few who belong to the corporation, are interested in breaking the monopoly of the Alaska Company; but this is a municipal not an international question.

It is finally decided that the increased duty of from \$2 to \$3 on the export of saw logs is to remain. The increase was asked by Canadian lumbermen; but other lumbermen contend that it is an unwise measure and not in the interests of the trade. The figures they produce, showing that we import far more saw logs than we export, demonstrate that Canada has most to gain from free logs. The assumption that they will remain free on one side while heavily taxed on the other is a dangerous bit of temerity. The argument that our export duty on logs is no more than the American

must first consider the trade in logs both ways, and if we do so we must conclude that it would be extremely ill-advised to do anything that might tend to hamper the importation of logs, while this duty on the exportation of logs is a direct invitation to the Americans to copy our example. The analogy drawn between the export and the import duty wholly fails : the import duty is the common resource of governments; the export duty is exceptional and mostly confined to countries governed after the manner of Spain. Havana cigars being of exceptional quality, and the like of them not being procurable elsewhere, may bear an export duty; but there is nothing in the quality of Canadian logs to make the parallel complete or to justify the expedient. What if the United States, in return, should tax the saw logs they export as well as the lumber they import? It is certainly unwise to do anything tending to provoke them to this.

The Samoan conference has opened at Berlin, and sanguine people express hopes of an amicable settlement being speedily reached. Germany it appears has abandoned its claim to indemnity from the United States arising out of the acts of Klein, but the claim against Samoa is maintained. We pointed out, some time ago, that if this claim were admitted, the only thing in which payment could be made was territory, and now it appears that it is expected to take this form. England, it is believed, will support the German demand: if the United States admit it. they may still be disposed to object to territorial payment, which would in effect be to object to any payment at all. The American scheme of governing Samoa by a royal council and two houses of legislature will, it is said, be opposed by Germany, whose policy is non-intervention in the local government. Though some opinions are expressed that a speedy conclusion will be reached by the conference, others suggest that the proceedings may drag on for months.

The question has been asked, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Davin, whether the attention of the Government had been directed to the reply to a question asked in the British House of Commons bearing on a matter that deeply concerns the honor of Canada. In 1886, the Manitoba Legislature undertook to guarantee bonds of the Hudson's Bay railway for a period of twenty-five years, and in the present year the same Legislature repudiated that guarantee. Such is the charge. The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies replied that the question was one for the proper authorities in Canada. The Financial News based on the incident a charge of repudiation on the part of Manitoba. Mr. Davin's question sought to elicit whether these facts had come to the attention of the Canadian Government. Sir John Macdonald replied that, though his attention had been called to the matter, an authentic copy of the bill in question had not yet been received, but that when such copy arrived it would receive attention. Is import duty on lumber is worthless. We not the question one of the amount of Great Britain and the States, will prevent

bonds, not yet issued, which the Government will guarantee ? If that be the case, the Act bears a different complexion from that which has been put upon it.

A practical difficulty of administration has arisen out of the decision of the Privy Council respecting the ownership of the minerals in the railway belt, British Columbia. The precious metals belong to the Province, the base metals to the Dominion, and the divided ownership makes a difficulty of management. As a means of overcoming it, British Columbia proposes that the lands in the railway belt be exchanged for others in the far off Peace River section. a proposal which the Dominion Government not unnaturally hesitates to accept. The Local Government persists in urging this form of settlement, and the question remains open.

A set attempt is being made in the United States to get rid, as far as possible, of the competition of Canadian railways. American railways being hampered by Congress in their freedom of competition are resolved that, if possible, Canadian rivals which do an international business shall have no advantage over them. In this enterprise Congress and the Interstate Commission are ready to give them willing aid. Of this fact the proceedings against the Grand Trunk afford proof. A committee of the United States Senate has resolved to enquire whether American traffic is done by Canadian lines, with a view to restrictive legislation, under cover of doing something "for the protection of the commercial interests of the United States." "Protection to these interests." the New York Commercial Bulletin truly says, " can really be afforded by the freest competition and insuring the cheapest transportation, and in no other way." And it adds that though restrictions which place American railways at a disadvantage ought certainly to be removed, "the effort to control the transportation system of Canada by rates equally arbitrary must necessarily fail," while "the proposition to cut off Canadian competition is intolerable." Nevertheless there is reason to fear that our roads may be greatly hampered by obstacles which Congress may be able to throw in their way. The one thing in their favor is, as the Bulletin states, that "the facilities afforded by Canadian carriers have become an important element in the commerce of this (U.S.) country, and the movement for the discouragement of this service calls for the determined opposition of the representatives of commercial interests." Will that opposition be exerted, and if so will it be successful?

When the extradition bill of the Canadian Parliament becomes law Canada will cease to afford an asylum for future non-political fugitives from justice in the United States. It will not affect those now here ; and it is extremely doubtful whether it will attain the reciprocity of legislation which must be assumed to be its chief aim. The same influence which, at Washington, defeated the extradition treaty agreed upon between reciprocal legislation for the same object. It is not that Congress wishes to protect boodlers, but the Irish American influence is exerted to prevent the extradition of the offenders who feign a political motive as a cover for the crimes of dynamiters. This influence will continue to be exerted without regard to the form which the proposed extradition may take.

It is now asserted that Parliament and the public were under an erroneous impression in supposing that a combination between manufacturers, or dealers, remained under the condemnation of the common law; the fact being that the common law had been modified by a provision of the Trades Union Act which went much bevond the relief of workmen for whom it was specially intended. In the Anti Combines bill, Mr. Wallace, in committee, inserted the following words : "The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not apply to the exercise of any handicraft, or to the performance of labor," and it added other words which have the effect of confining the exception to this class for whose sole benefit the Trades Union Act was popularly supposed to be intended : "but sub ject to such exceptions it shall be construed as if section 22 of the Trades Union Act had not been enacted." The effect of this. and the only effect, is to bring back manufacturing and commercial combines under the condemnation of the common law. while specially exempting laborers and handicraftsmen therefrom.

#### THE ANTI-COMBINES BILL.

After passing the House of Commons in the form in which it came from the Committee of Banking and Commerce, the anti-combines bill received a triple qualification which greatly moderates its severity. As it stands amended, the declared offences against which the bill is directed are unduly limiting the facilities for transporting, producing, and manufacturing articles or commodities and unduly prevent. ing the manufacture of any article and unreasonably enhancing its value. The limiting and qualifying words which we have italicised were inserted by the Senate. The effect is to make the court and jury judge of what constitutes an unreasonable limitation and an undue enhancement of price. A mist of generalities is thrown over the chief provision of the bill, in which both judge and jury may get lost. We have always held that it would not do to enact that there should be no limitation of production in manufactures, and if such limitation be allowable, some sort of agreement to that effect cannot reasonably be denied. That there does sometimes occur such a thing as over-production in one or two branches, though general over-production is impossible, does not admit of denial. It leads, first, to a reduction of profit, in that branch of production, below the average rate; secondly, to a destruction of all profit; and thirdly, if carried so far, to an impairment of capital. It is an abuse of enterprise carried to the excess of folly to produce any particular article greatly in excess of the demand for it.

Punishment for over-production in any special line comes inevitably in some or all of the three forms stated. The penalties are inflicted by social and economic law, and as such they are natural and inevitable. They are correctives in a coercive form, and those who have once suffered from them are anxious not to repeat the economic blunder. Precisely how much the world's demand for any particular article of manufacture will be, in any given year, is matter of estimate, like the revenue and expenditure of a nation. Approximation of the truth, not certainty, is here the limit of the attainable. Under the operation of natural laws, the world on the whole gets along remarkably well in this particular. Over-production, within the limited area in which alone it is possible, is an occasional and as it were accidental evil, not unfrequently the outcome of abnormal conditions. Under free competition it is less likely to occur than where restriction gives an advantage to one competitor over another, and the one favored is stimulated to attempt to make extraordinary exertions to overcome rivalry. When this striving produces overproduction, the natural penalty will come to restore the balance.

Each individual producer has a right to decide that he will produce only such or such a quantity, and an informal understanding among producers that they will all abstain from producing an excess that would lead to waste must be allo sable. A formal combination for this purpose, armed with penalties for breach of agreement, becomes dangerous to the public, from the possibility of restriction being carried to excess. Doubtless such penalties are illegal and are incapable of being enforced, but the menace of them has a terrifying effect, tending to attain the object of their creation. If third parties, who have not entered such a combination, are injuriously affected, the public injury, in their persons, becomes real. The common law would reach cases of this kind, and so far as they are concerned the common law is supplemented by the present enactment. What constitutes an undue limitation of production must always be a difficult question to decide, but the courts are not likely to favor anything savoring of monopoly without good reasons. A law directed against the undue limitation of production and distribution would generally, we suppose, prevent the consolidation of rival establishments looking, as it necessarily must, toward monopoly; it would be likely to prevent railway amalgamation or combination, when not otherwise prohibited; at least that must be its tendency.

What constitutes an unreasonable enhancement of the price of an article? Here it seems reasonable that reference should be made to the rate of profit obtained in the particular calling, as compared with the average rate of profit in other occupations of equal risk. It is impossible not to feel that we here enter upon ground equally difficult and dangerous. How is it possible to establish the rate of profit in any particular business, when all the facts necessary to form a conclusion are in the keep-

the details of business could be tolerable only when the correction of some monstrous abuse requires it. Again, average profit might not be a safe guide or a just rule, under special circumstances. It must be nearly if not altogether impossible to deal with profits in a judicial enquiry, and the attempt to do so on any large scale would be intolerable : it would only be justifiable where some monster monopoly was preying on the vitals of the public, and the abating of which had become a matter of general concern.

We are not sure that it would not have been better to declare simply that these offences fall under the common law. As a new attempt to define conspiracies, the bill is not likely to be a success. The courts could tell what a conspiracy in restraint of production and trade is much better than this bill does. If it had been enacted that all conspiracies in restraint of production and distribution were to be deemed to come under the common law, and that they were to be regarded as being opposed to public policy, perhaps all that is practically possible would have been done. But the point is one on which it would not be safe to dogmatize. Since the bill is now certain to become law, in its qualified form, its operation will be carefully watched. It will secure third parties from injury, and that is the essential point after all. It will not be possible, under this bill, for a combination to inflict injury on traders who refuse to enter combinations.

One of the amendments made by the Senate gives a right of appeal from the decision of a judge acting without a jury to the highest court of appeal in criminal matters in the particular province where the conviction has taken place. Are there any reasons why the decision of a single judge should be final, in convictions under this Act, other or greater than exist when convictions are made under other Acts? The public mind is excited at the prospect rather than the presence of a great danger; but that is no reason why persons convicted under this Act should be denied the ordinary right of appeal. Rather it is the contrary, lest a possible injustice should, under the impulse of emotion, be done.

#### COMPROMISES.

Our summary columns this month show the usual crop of offers of compromise, with a large proportion of them accepted. A stranger would think that profits in wholesale trade must be large, when houses can afford to write off 50 and 60 cents in the dollar on estates and let the traders  $g^o$ on again, putting the trader who pays 100per cent. at a disadvantage by their competition. But unfortunately the profits are by no means large enough to stand much of it. Besides, the policy of accepting compromise after compromise from the same man is unsound and demoralizing.

A word on the subject, especially addressed to the bankers, finds place in the last issue of the New York Shoe and Leather Reporter. In the United States as well as elsewhere, it appears, the banks are slipshod in scanning the paper they take, and ing of the defendant? Such a prying into our contemporary blames them for "taking notes that are not first-class. Credit, as a rule, is cheap enough in all conscience too cheap in some cases. There are more failures than there would be, if the responsibility of debtors was scrutinized with proper care. \* \* There are business mishaps recurring to honest and to dishonest merchants, and it is sad to be obliged to admit that creditors are apt to be as lenient to the latter as to the former. This is a kind of forbearance which bears hard on the solvent merchants, whose worst competitors are the men who do not pay what they owe in full."

#### DATING FORWARD AND RETURNING GOODS.

Some interest in the discussion of these questions has been aroused, and we have at least a little evidence that the discussion is doing good. While we are making known our views and the experiences of our own merchants in the matter, we should not forget that others, before us, have been puzzled by the same system. Reporting the statement of a London merchant last winter, a correspondent of the Manchester News, J. W., says: "The principals and heads of departments in the dry goods trade have no sympathy with the system, but they simply date forward in selfdefence. \* \* I asked a member of one large firm, ' Do you increase your returns by this dating ?' He said, 'I think we do, but, at any rate, we should lose our trade without it.' 'Admitting,' said I, 'that you do more business, does it cover the extra risk you incur? ' but to that question he could not give a satisfactory answer. Time is money to all business men, therefore time given must be charged for on the goods in some way; not on lines of known value, as it is a part of the advertisement of dating houses to sell those lines as cheaply as anyone. But the worst feature of it is the unlermining of commercial honesty-

How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done; and the unprincipled man and the morally weak man have here ready to hand—the one the inducement, the other the opportunity to do wrong."

It was formerly the case in the old country that  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in a month with heavy houses and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on a six weeks' average with general houses, were the best terms of credit. To-day, it seems, nine months is not an extravagent statement of the terms allowed in some instances. A writer to a Manchester journal, previously quoted, using the signature "Forty Years," gives further testimony to the relaxation of terms as under : "' Wholesale only 'has given place to 'wholesale profits limited and reduced, with retail quantities and expenses.' 'Cut lengths to oblige '-formerly asked for with much hesitation, and supplied with reluctance and under protest-are now the common daily demand; pressure to pay carriage is yielded to in many cases to secure parcels. Contemptible tricks are practised, such as returning a single piece of goods, sent exactly to order, along with returned wrappers and boxes, to evade the necessary prepayments

on empties, involving frequently a tenfold charge on the consignee. The request to send what ought rightly to constitute 'a bale of goods' forwarded by luggage rail, into so many 'daily parcels per Sutton,' involves an outlay on the part of the sender in paper, twine, labor, and time that goes far to extinguish his remnant of profit. And last, but not least, the returning of goods bought or ordered, without regard to the time they have been in stock, and generally without an apology, frequently without advice of any kind save the railway company's advice of charges with which you are mulcted, is a commercially immoral and dishonorable practice largely on the increase."

It will be seen from the portions of this letter which we have italicized that the unbusiness-like practice of returning goods has proved a tax upon the temper and the purse of people in Britain as well as here. Not only this, but it is declared to be on the increase. Judging from the firm expression of opinion on the part of Toronto wholesale dealers through the Board of Trade section, and from the attitude of at least some of the trade in Montreal, it is not likely to be allowed to increase in Canada.

### ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

It has been for some time felt that an organization of actuaries on this continent was desirable. The field of life insurance has grown so wide, its forms so various, and the province of the actuary so important, that opportunities of consultation and discussion are necessary and sought for in order to benefit by united knowledge and experience. Such opportunities will now be more readily offered, for the Actuarial Society of America was organized in New York city last week, a constitution adopted and officers elected.

There was a large attendance, both of American and Canadian actuaries. Those from the Dominion were Messrs. W. Hendry of the Ontario Mutual, G. Macaulay of the Sun, J. K. Macdonald of the Confederation, and W. McCabe of the North American. Some regret was expressed at the absence of Mr. Ramsay, of the Canada Life, who had been invited by circular and was expected. The actuaries of nearly all the regular life companies on the continent were present at the meeting and evinced the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm in the organization.

Its objects are the promotion of actuarial science by personal intercourse, presentation of appropriate papers, discussion, and such other procedure as may be found desirable. The society will bring the best minds of the profession together for the purposes of instruction and consultation. Its members will come to know each other better, and the result of their joint counsel and deliberations cannot but further the great cause of sound life insurance. A contemporary has well said :

"In times past it was fashionable in newly organized companies or by newly elected officers to ignore the actuary. Men fresh from the agency field or from commercial pursuits have esteemed themselves compe-

tent to succesfully conduct the business of underwriting. They decided questions of the gravest import off-hand. They are like blindfolded men who run over a field of pitfalls unaware of any danger. They rush on to ruin, crying out as they go, 'See how well we do in the dark.'"

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL OF THE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

PresidentSheppard Homans, Provident Savings Life Assurance So- ciety, N. Y.
1st Vice-prestD. Fackler, Consulting Actuary, N. Y.
2nd Vice-prestH. W. St. John, Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hart-
ford. Conn.
Rec. SecIsrael C. Pierson, Washing- ton Life Insurance Com-
pany, N. Y.
Cor. Sec
pany, N. Y.
TreasBloomfield J. Miller, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance
Company, N. J.
OTHER MEMBERS OF COUNCIL ARE :
Oscar B. IrelandMassachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co., Spring- field, M.
Wm. McCabe, F.I.A North American Life Assurance Company, Toronto.
E. McClintock, F.I.A Mutual Life Insurance Company, N. Y.
Geo. W. PhillipsEquitable Life Assur- ance Society, N. Y.
H. W. SmithAmerican Life Insur- ance Company, Phil- adelphia.

#### THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The report of the Department of Fisheries for the year 1888 has been laid before Parliament. The financial statements it contains are for the fiscal year ended with June last, but the statistical tables and appendices are for the calendar year, ended on 31st December. The figures show a decline in estimated value of product as compared with several previous years. The decline was mainly in mackerel, salmon, and lobsters, that in cod being trifling, while hake and haddock, as well as fresh water whitefish, show a large increase.

The total value of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1888 is as follows by provinces:

Nova Scotia\$	7 917 090
New Brunswick	2,941,863
British Columbia	1,902,195
Quebec	1,860,012
Ontario	1,839,869
	876,862
Manitoba and North-West Terri-	
tories	180,677

100,077

We append a table showing the value of the principal kinds of commercial fishes yielded from Canadian waters :

Cod	Value. \$4.203.508	Decrease. \$112.062	Increase.
Herring		89,042	
Salmon	. 1,907,400	99,878	•••••
Lobsters		350,720	
Mackerel .	. 981,659	489,665	

Haddock	948,732		84.72
Whitefish	702,324		248.75
Trout	510,061	•••••	19,27
Hake	486,540	•••••	248,40
Pollock	484,284	•••••	72,67
Fish oils	390,650	14,507	
Eels	321,348		155,29
Seal skins	311,517		49,49
Smelts	222,674	132,611	
Pickerel	194,458		52,56
Oysters	163,902	23,678	
Alewives	128,541	18,817	
Halibut	125,405	45,746	
Sturgeon	111,116	7,827	
Sardines	128,541	405,279	

The most striking feature of this table is the decline in yield of mackerel, that most toothsome and merchantable article. It is equal to one-third. Then lobsters show a decreased yield all over our Atlantic coast, the aggregate decline compared with last year exceeding \$350,000. The take of smelts and sardines has gone down, more the result, probably, of difficulties among the packers than of any scarcity of fish. An increase of one-fourth in the yield of whitefish in the Great Lakes is an important item. Pickerel and trout, also fresh water fish, are among the items which show an enlarged catch.

It is to be borne in mind that a good part of the decline in yield from the fisheries of Nova Scotia is attributable to stormy and otherwise unfavorable weather prevailing in the fishing seasons. The ice on the Cape Breton coasts, too, kept back the fishery. New Brunswick's shortage extended over salmon, lobsters, smelts, and cod, as well as mackerel. The lobster fishery has been conducted with so much of either reckless. ness or greed that its effects are showing now. The Province of Quebec was fortunate in her gulf cod fishery, and the fresh fish of her inland waters made a good yield. Ontario fisheries, as we have said, did well in 1888, to all appearance. The partial failure in the salmon fishery, last year, of the Fraser River reduces the yield of British Columbia below that of 1887. Perhaps the more rigid regulations are also having their effect. There is no lessening, but an increase, it appears, in the capital invested in salmon fishing on our Pacific Coast, and the average pack per cannery is well maintained.

The fishing fleets employed last year in all 61,001, men as follows: Nova Scotia, 28,-107; New Brunswick, 9,840; Prince Edward Island, 4,379; Quebec, 9,432; Ontario, 8,803; British Columbia, 5,940. The vessels and tugs in the service numbered 1,137, and their tonnage amounted to 48,247 tons, of which more than half is owned in Nova Scotia. Their total value was \$2,017,558. The number of boats engaged was 27,384, valued at \$859,953.

The number of accepted bounty claims was last year 15,546, against 15,812 in 1886. The number of claims paid during the year 1887 was 15,416, an increase of 516 over the previous year. The number of vessels which received bounty in 1887 was 812, with a tonnage of 30,969 tons. The number of boats claiming bounty was 14,605, and the number of fishermen who received bounty was 28,252, an increase over 1887.

The cost to the country of this fishery service for the financial year ended 30th June, 1888, was \$477,887.59, including fisheries protection service, expenditure to 31st

December, 1888, as follows: General service, \$95,544.65; fish (breeding), \$41,082.04;
fisheries protection service, \$77,102.98;
fishing bounty for 1887, \$163,757.92.

The receipts of the fiscal year by provinces were: Ontario, rents. license fees, and fines, \$18,251.25; Quebec, rents, license fees, and fines, \$5,394.99; Nova Scotia, licensesand fines, \$3,905,44; New Brunswick, licenses and fines, \$7,625.64; British Columbia, rents, licenses, fees and fines, \$6,934.55; Manitoba, licenses, \$819.25; total, \$42,-931.12.

#### ASSESSMENT LIFE FIGURES.

Referring to that portion of the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance devoted to life assurance upon the assessment system, we find that the four companies reporting to Government have some \$27,000,-000 in force. The figures given for 1888 are as under, in the case of the Provincial they are for eleven months:

Canadian Mutual Aid Mutual Relief Society Provincial Provident	3,464,000 5,061,000	Claims paid. \$ 88,907 25,000 42,000
Mutual Reserve Fund	9,915,750	73,200

Total.....\$27,365,441 \$229,107 This total is more, by two millions, than the same companies reported for 1887. The amount terminated by surrender, expiry, or lapse in 1888 was \$5,396,900, as compared with \$4,440,707 in the previous year, a larger proportion than their increase of business. The share of life business done by these companies does not appear large when compared with the \$212,423,000 written last year by what are called the old line companies." But it must be remembered that there is the very considerable sum of insurance undertaken by the A.O. U. W., the I. O. F., and other friendly societies, to be added before we reach the aggregate done upon the assessment plan in Canada.

The amount paid in by members under 12,792 certificates last year was \$367,740; while the sum paid in death claims was \$229,107, and for general expenses \$92,777. There was thus a considerable surplus of income over expenditure.

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

BROWN V. NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY. S. insured his life in a New York company, making the policy payable to his wife, with the proviso that if she died before him, the insurance should be payable after her death to her children for their use. In 1875 the husband and wife joined in an assignment of the policy to one Brown. In 1884 the wife died, leaving her husband and children surviving her, and in 1888 the husband died. The insurance was claimed both by Brown and the children, and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania gave it to the children, on the ground that, while the assignment by the wife transferred all her interest, that interest was contingent on the fact of her surviving her husband, but that she could not dispose of the rights of her children, who were as much parties to the contract as she was herself. As the wife died before the husband, her interest ceased to exist, and could no more survive in her

BABCOCK V. PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF EVANSVILLE.-Judgment of Supreme Court of Indiana to effect that, where a firm of warehousemen received from A. a quantity of flour and executed to A. a receipt for same, which provided that the flour would "be delivered only on return of this certificate properly endorsed and the payment of charges and insurance," and A. endorsed and delivered the warehouse receipt to a savings bank for a loan, and the warehousemen afterwards delivered the flour to some person at A.'s instance without the return of the receipt, then the bank was entitled to the possession of the flour or to its value, and that the warehousemen could not be heard to dispute the bank's title, nor to aver that they did not receive the property on the terms specified in the receipt.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION V. O'DON-NELL.-An action was brought on a policy of life insurance on the margin of which was the following memo: "This policy is not valid unless countersigned by ------, agent at - countersigned this ------ day of - agent," which memo was not filled up nor was the policy, in fact, countersigned by the agent. The jury at the trial found that the premium had been paid, though the evidence on this point was conflicting, and the policy was delivered to the deceased as a completed instrument. The Supreme Court of Canada held that the necessity of countersigning by the agent was not a condition precedent to the validity of the policy, and the jury having found that the premium was paid, their verdict for the insured must stand.

O'CONNOR V. MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE Co.-A barrator is the master of a ship who commits any fraud in the management of the ship, or in relation to his duties as master, by which the owners or insurers are injured. A vessel insured against loss by "perils of the seas," the marine policy containing no mention of barratry, was lost, and it was found that such loss was occasioned by the barratrous act of the master in causing holes to be bored. whereby the vessel was sunk. In an action on the policy, the Supreme Court of Canada held that this loss was not occasioned by "perils of the sea;" and the fact of barratry not being expressly excepted in the policy would not entitle the insurer to recover.

WINCHESTER V. BUSBY.—On the arrival of a vessel carrying coal for B., the master of the vessel, W., refused to deliver the coal unless the freight was pre-paid. B. refused payment in this way, but offered to pay freight ton by ton as the coal was delivered. The agent of the owners of the vessel then caused the coal to be stored, whereupon B. tendered the whole freight and demanded the coal, but the agent of the owners refused to give it up to him till he paid the expenses of storing, and the Supreme Court of Canada held that in an action against W. for conversion of the coal B. could recover damages for same.

CITY OF LONDON V. GOLDSMITH.—In this case G. struck her foot against a street crossing, fell, and was hurt. The crossing was some three or four inches higher than the level of the street. The Supreme Court of Canada held that the fact of the street crossing being higher than the street did not make the city liable in an action for damages for injuries caused thereby.

#### BREWING IN THE STATES.

English folk will none of our barley, they tell us. It is light, they patronizingly say, and tolerable perhaps for white faced colonists; but it lacks strength, and weight, and sundry other things, for the old-world taste. On the other hand, these same Englishmen are showing an unusual interest in the beer on this side the Atlantic. Some of them have been negotiating for the acquisition of certain breweries in Ontario; and it is un fait accompli that they have invested in lager-beer making in several States of the Union and are after more such investments. But is not this odd? Is it intended to improve our taste, or our health? If these were German investors we could better understand the effort. Is it in Gottingen or Gotha, or Munich's ancient Wagner Brei, where each Bavarian drinks his quota and swings a silver tankard high? If our barley is unfit to make British beer of, as some stout and sturdy Britons say, how can they in conscience approve of its use in the States? Well, let the Briton have his dark, heavy, heady ale; we are pleased with such as Canadian malt and hops will make. And there are even some who will say, With Stedman :

Yet of all bibulous compoundings, Extracts, or brewings, mixed or clear, The best in substance and surroundings For frequent use, is Lager Bier.

It is significant of the mass of capital usually lying in London in wait for any prospect of Profit, that joint stock companies of large capital have been formed to acquire and work lager beer breweries in America. Last year there were such companies floated in London to work breweries in New York city, and in Newark, N. J.; this year other similar com-Panies have been formed to operate in other American cities, and now we find that a number of Chicago and Detroit breweries are to be worked by English capital. We read of the Chicago Breweries, limited, that its capital is £600,000 in £10 shares, the first issue being £400.000: and there are debentures to the amount of £400,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent., which are to be issued at the price of  $\pounds_{105}$  per cent. The company is to acquire the MacAvoy brewery, founded in 1866, and the Wacker and Birk, the annual capacity of the two being about 450,000 barrels. The average annual net profit of the two concerns is certified to be \$345,519. Next we find, in a recent issue of the Financial News, of London, a <sup>space</sup> equal to three columns occupied with an advertisement of the Detroit Breweries, limited, which is to acquire four breweries in that city, known as those of A. Goebel & Co., the Bavarian Brewing Co., Chas. Endriss, and Jacob Mann, the average annual output of the group being 52,500 barrels of lager beer, and the average net profits \$72,600 per annum. The price to be paid for these properties, which are freeholds, their machinery, plant, and good-will, is £140,000 sterling, and the vendors take £40,000 in debentures at 6 per cent., secured by a mortgage, £20,000 in preference shares, £10,000 in ordinary shares, and £40,000 in cash, the balance in shares or cash as the directors choose. So the company will issue stock to £120,000 and debentures to £40,000. The city treasurer of Detroit, a bank manager, a contractor, and Mr. Goebel, the brewer, are to be local directors.

Some interesting particulars as to the prices of stocks in breweries on both sides the ocean may be given. The Lion Brewery Co.'s shares in London, £17 paid, are quoted at £36; the City of London Brewery Co., limited, £20 preference shares, £20 paid, quote at £48; ordinary shares of the Northampton Brewery

Co., limited, nominally £10 each, are held at £16; Boddington's Manchester, £9 shares. bring £131. Then on this side, shares of Hill's Union Brewery, of New Jersey, stand at a premium of £2 on £10; and those of the New York Breweries Co., £10 each, command £5 premium ; while another New York brewing concern which has among its directors Mr. Ind, of Ind, Coope & Co., and a member of the equally well known English brewing firm, Truman, Hanbury & Buxton, sells its shares at a premium. A dozen more instances might be given of concerns of the kind whose stocks are uniformly at a profit. It is fair to conclude, then, that, as the News puts it, "the Detroit should prove a great success."

### LEATHER.

Business has been fairly good for this time of year. Stocks have not accumulated very much, only in a few lines of black leather. which has been almost neglected. The price of splits has been especially low, indeed it is a long time in the history of the trade since prime splits have been so cheap. There has, too, been somewhat of a weakening of values all 'round, not of any serious moment and vet sufficient to make the margin of profit to the tanner very small. The demand for heavy weights of harness leather has been rather well maintained. Choice selected jobbing sole leather has also been in moderately good request, although it has eased off to the extent of about one cent. per pound. Calf, kip, buff, and pebble have held their own fairly, while upper is weaker than either of the others. On the whole dealers are not disposed to find much fault with the volume of business done. This trade, on the contrary, in the opinion of those who ought to know, has not fallen much, if any, behind that of any other branch of wholesale business in the Dominion. There have been several failures of late, but, fortunately, none of them involving large amounts, and the outlook is anything but dark or depressing.

In the American leather markets we find matters quiet. Hides are weak in New York there is a liberal supply and a spiritless demand from tanners. As a consequence stocks are accumulating. Dry selected Buenos Ayres were quoted a week ago at 161 cents for 20 to 23 pound sides, and 15 cents for Rio Grande. In Boston, on Saturday, foreign hides were quiet and New England dull, Southern easier. Hemlock sole leather, best B.A., offered at 191 cents. In Chicago, hemlock slaughter sole was moving steadily, prices of upper and splits not strong. In boots and shoes the fine weather had stimulated demand and makers in the east were fairly busy all last week on repeat orders. In Chicago, according to the Review, the shoe manufacturers were working pretty steadily and were constant buyers of leather

#### OIL, OPIUM, ETC.

Last year the price of Norwegian cod liver oil touched the lowest point ever recorded. A temporary advance, caused by light catches, gave rise to predictions of high prices. These predictions, says the *Oil*, *Paint*, and *Drug Reporter*, were not verified, because although the catch was small the livers were exceptionally large and the yield so large that at the end of the season a considerable quantity was carried over. Again come reports of a poor catch, and the journal quoted is of opinion that there is little prospect of a fair supply of new oil for the coming year. The future of the market largely depends upon the size of the stock the old oil will make in connection with the yield of the current season. At present, says the *Reporter*, the market is extremely firm with a strong upward tendency, prices having advanced two to three dollars per barrel on the unfavorable reports of the fisheries.

According to estimates from Smyrna the coming yield of opium will be only about two-thirds of the earlier estimated production. or 5,000 to 6,000 cases instead of 7,000 or 8,000 cases. But, says an American exchange, buyers want something more definite than estimates to sharpen their interest. Those who buy for actual requirements regulate their purchases in accordance with the prevailing condition of the market, paying small heed to the usual devices employed by the few remaining speculative operators to advance or depress prices, and this is largely because so many false reports have been circulated at different times that buyers have lost confidence in the truth of anything they hear regarding the position of opium. Prices are now and have been for months past on an extremely low basis, and it is possible, and even probable. that the coming season will witness a marked advance without regard to the condition of the spring crop. Uncertainty and gloom in the caustic soda market has taken the place of the previously improved tone and there are indications of a further depreciation of values.

#### LONDON BOARD OF TRADE.

On Friday evening last the annual meeting of the London Board of Trade was held in the board rooms, Masonic Temple, the president, Mr. John Campbell, in the chair. The first business related to interviews of the railway committee of the board with the C. P. R. and M. C. R. authorities, who had promised to place London on a par with Hamilton and Toronto as regarded freight carriage, and it was announced that the freight rates on a number of articles had already been reduced. Another committee, Mr. Marshall, convener, reported that the proposal to secure better rooms for the board was approved very generally, and a large sum had been subscribed towards such object He asked that the committee be empowered to proceed and arrange for these rooms, and permission was given. Two new members were elected and sixteen were proposed, who will be ballotted for at next meeting. A good balance was reported in the hands of the treasurer.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers. Mr. T. H Marsh was elected president, and Mr. Moses Masuret vicepresident. Mr. J. A. Nelles was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Council—Messrs. George Burns, John Labatt, W. R. Hobbs, J. W. Little, R. Lewis, John Marshall, John Bland, G. S. Birrell, C. Leonard, W. J. Reid, C. S. Hyman T. R. Parker.

Board of Arbitration—John McClary, J. S. Pearce, D. Regan, L. H. Ingram, John Campbell, A. M. Smart, James Slater, W. A. Gunn, R. C. Struthers, T. H. Smallman, R. Reid, jr., E. A. Cleghorn.

Delegates to Western Fair Association--Messrs. T. H. Marsh, John Campbell, Col Lewis, W. J. Reid, W. J. Little, W. R. Hobbs, John Bland.

Board of Examiners-Messrs. James Slater, J. D. Saunby, J. S. Pearce, C. B. Hunt, J. Tanton

ordinary shares of the Northampton Brewery the market largely depends upon the size of of thanks to the retiring president, Mr. John

Campbell, who urged the members to consider well the question of trade relations with foreign countries, and also the securing of a more equitable distribution of taxation in the city.

#### WINNIPEG RETAIL GROCERS.

Retail grocers in Winnipeg have organized an association the members of which bind themselves not to buy from any manufacturer or wholesaler who deals with consumers in any way that might divert trade from them, and who do not conform to the principles of the association. The retailers reserve the right to import any part or all of their goods from the east, but they agree that what they do buy in the city will be bought from wholesalers who join the association, and the wholesalers in turn must agree that they will not sell to any merchants but those who have a card of membership from the association. The Ogilvie, Portage, Carberry, and Hudson's Bay flour milling companies have joined the association and agree not to sell to farmers at less than grocers' retail prices, and also to sell only to those grocers who held cards of membership of the association, thus remedying another grievance of which the grocers complained.

The wholesale fruiterers also have, says the Free Press, been brought under the influence of the association. It appears that they have been dealing direct to large consumers. Before the grocers could persuade the fruiterers to countenance the principles of their association they had to agree that they would not buy fruit from parties who bring in car lots "on spec." One prominent grocer calls the association a combine organized for the purpose of interfering with the rights and privileges of free trade.

At a recent meeting of the association the question of taking steps to curtail the practice of farmers and market gardeners peddling produce from house to house was discussed. It was argued that it was not fair to dealers, who had to pay high rents, taxes, wages, &c, to allow farmers to peddle without a license; and it was thought that they should be compelled to stand on the market or take out a license.

Another object of the association is protection from "dead beat" customers. The method adopted is to have the names of those who make a business of not paying their grocers recorded in a register which is open at all times to members. When a member gets a new customer he examines the register, and if he finds there the name of said customer he governs himself accordingly.

#### GODERICH TO-DAY.

We do not require to remark the attractions offered by Goderich as a summer resort, since we are told that an illustrated namphlet is in preparation which will set forth these But we gather some other interesting facts and figures about this breezy old town from the Annual Report of its Board of Trade, just sent us. The population exceeds 4,000, and there are over 100 shops and business places. Of these 10 are dry goods, 10 grocery and provision, and 7 merchant tailor shops. There are 6 dressmakers, 5 furniture dealers, 5 bakers, 1 confectioner. The trades occupying 4 shops each are those of druggists, shoes, butcher's meat, grain, millinery, stove and tins, flour and feed, house-furnishings, and wall-paper. There are three hardware shops, 3 lumber yards, 3 men's furnishing places, and three livery stables, 2 booksellers, 2 dentists, 2 florists, 2 jewellers, 2 plumbers. In default

of the assessment figures for the current year, the Report gives the total for last year at \$1,109,795, of which \$989,000 is real estate. Municipal indebtedness amounts to \$96,174, two-thirds of which has been incurred for water-works, electric lighting, and the Agricultural Park. The town is well lighted, efforts are being made to enclose and improve the Park and the Square, and the water-works system, we believe, is a very good one.

Referring to manufactures, the report states that the product of flour in 1888 exceeded that of 1887; likewise that with the expected additional railway facilities, new factories might with advantage consider the situation and other claims of Goderich. "The production of salt has been much larger than in previous years, the prices somewhat better than past three years, and the article manufactured of a superior grade and quality to anything hitherto produced in Goderich, indicating greater care in the manufacture and more skill in the process. One new salt refinery is under construction, where common salt will be converted into dairy at a nominal cost, and a superior article placed upon the markets at a slight advance in price." The saw and plan-ing mills, the foundry, boiler factory and machine-shops, the cooperages-principally occupied on salt and apple barrels - the carpetstretcher factory, the shipyard, all these, it appears have been busy and prosperous. The municipal heads of Goderich are : John Butler, mayor; W. Proudfoot, reeve; Abraham Smith, deputy-reeve. The officers of the Board of Trade are: R. S. Williams, president ; Joseph Kidd, jr., vice-president; James Mitchell, secretary ; R. Radcliffe, treasurer.

#### INSURANCE NOTES.

Henry H. Hall once said in an address to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters: "To save our business from ruin we must at once undertake *vigorous* reform. To do this the first step must be to reduce expenses." The proposition is as true now as it was then, says the *Age*. It is the expense ratio that is telling on our companies, particularly the small ones. How can a commission of 30 per cent., or even of 25 per cent., be paid out of an expense allowance of  $33\frac{1}{3}$ ? Then, if rates are cut into, so that the loss ratio rises abnormally, where is the profit? Let the savants figure it out and make the public rich with the result.

The death rate in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association is making itself felt. The management is now regularly levying maximum assessments, and has notified the members that in a short time the accumulation of the reserve fund will be checked, although this fund is now barely enough to pay one year's death losses. It has been the plan of the Mutual Reserve to lay by 25 per cent. of the proceeds of each assessment as an addition to the reserve. Increasing death claims have rendered the continuance of this plan impracticable.— The Chronicle.

We see it stated that the insurance committees of both branches of the Texas Legislature want to admit Harperian Harper to the State by a special Act, and also to keep out all other hat passers. Good ! "Special" Acts, legislative and personal, are what our beautiful friend delights in. Moreover, when a State has him and his company what use has it for anything more of that kind ?—Insurance Age.

-Dividend is declared by the Freehold Loan and Savings Company for the current half-year at the annual rate of ten per cent.

#### ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

SUBSCRIBER, Napanee.—We know of only one company insuring live stock in Canada, and from what we gather about it would not place it in the category you mention. There are steps being taken in the County of Huron, we understand, to form a company to do that sort of insurance.

-This is a great week for the Americane. No nation, probably, except the French, could get up such an enthusiastic and unanimous "hurrah" over the celebration of the birth of the Great Republic as they have been doing all week. The New York Stock Exchange, the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, and the Coffee Exchange were closed on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The Produce Exchange and the Cotton Exchange were closed on Tuesday and Wednesday. Even our staid contemporary, the Shipping List, went holidaying, and put the following announcement in its issue of 27th ultimo :--- "It being evident that the first three days of next week will be observed as holidays, and given ap entirely to participation in the great center. nial jubilee, and that there will accordingly be a total suspension of business, there will be no issue of this journal on Wednesday." A telegram of Monday declares that trade appears to have been brought to a complete stand by the approaching centennial celebration and the general interest that is taken therein. Dealers report very few orders from the country. Canadians will congratulate their neighbors on the occasion. They, as well as we, have a country which they do well to be proud of.

-In addition to the declarations announced in our last issue, the banks whose names follow have declared semi-annual dividends. That of the Bank of Montreal is at the annual rate of ten per cent.; those of the Toronto and the Imperial at eight; the Quebec and the Standard at seven; La Banque Nationale declares at six per cent., and La Banque Ville Marie at seven.

-At the annual meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Guild of Hamilton, held on Monday, Mr. Alex. Turner was re-elected president, and Mr. G. E. Bristol secretary.

#### A PLAN TO OVERCOME THE EFFECT OF BANKRUPT STOCKS ON SOL-VENT MERCHANTS.

A correspondent of the Toronto Moneral TIMES, in a communication to that journal in reference to the evil effects upon solvent retail merchants of the cale of the merchants of the sale of bankrupt stocks by in solvents who have effected an easy settlement with their creditors, suggests a remedy for the evil which has at least the merit of novelty. The writer recommends that no settlements in made with debtors unless payment is made in full and that a backet full, and that a bankrupt's stock be immediately taken and the goods returned to the city where they were purchased in they were purchased and resold by auction in small quantities. This would, the correspon-dent thinks, prevent stocks being thrown on the market demonstration the market, demoralizing and ruining the business of those men who needs a running the business of those men who n The whole ness of those men who pay in full. The who sale trade would be equally benefited; such course would do away with a great many fail-ares. It would save estates being eaten up with unnecessary area. with unnecessary expense.

The Canadian merchant appears to lose sight of the welfare of the honest city retailer, in his clever scheme for overcoming the compractical one in other respects, it would cortainly be a great injustice to solvent retailers of a large city, say San Francisco for instance to have a large portion of the bankrupt stocks from the interior forced on the market here. Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

Knox, Morgan & Co. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HAMILTON, - - ONT. Stock well assorted. Striped Henriettas, Carpets, Swiss Embroideries and Neckwear just imported. Cream and Foncy Seersuckers in stock. Letter orders carefully executed. KNOX, MORGAN & CO. ADAM HOPE & CO. HAMILTON. Sole Agents in Canada for  $\rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow \rightarrow$ THE SHOTTS IRON CO., GLASGOW The quality of this Iron is not surpassed by any Brand used in Canada. **BINDER TWINE AND CORDAGE** OF ALL SIZES. A full stock of Tinsmith's supplies for Milk Can and Dairy purposes. Milk Can Trimmings 15-40 gall Tinned Sheet Iron 50," 55," 60," 72," x 30" and 7' x 3' x 24, w.g. CUTLERY-Joseph Rodgers & Son, Lockwood Bros., and other well known makers in stock. **JAMES TURNER & CO** Wholesale Grocers & Wine Merchants, HAMILTON, ONT. SPECIAL VALUE IN CHINA, ASSAM, -AND-CEYLON **BLACKS.** 

B. GREENING & CO., Wire Manufacturers and Metal Perforators. VICTORIA WIRE MILL8 HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

See Samples in Hands of our Travellers,



HAMILTON, -- -ONT.

This, it would seem, would only transfer the evil of irregular competition and low prices from one place to another, and do nothing to remove it. The question of compromise settlements and bankrupt stocks is probably the most vexatious and difficult one in the whole range of mercantile experience, and its satisfactory settlement seems no nearer than it was twenty years ago. It has been suggested that it would be an advantage to honest business men if all collection and insolvency laws were abolished, and that business be conducted were about the other wise some other method of dealing with debtors would have long since been adopted.-San Francisco Grocer.

A QUEER blunder by some one is reported by a telegram of Sunday from Halifax, which tells of the arrival of the Allan steamer "Sar-dinian" with 700 immigrants, and the tells of the arrival of the Allan steamer "Sar-dinian" with 700 immigrants, and the "Corean" with 500 The "Sardinian" brought no English mails. She embarked a large quantity of matter at Liverpool and called at Moville for the balance. But at Moville the whole of the mail embarked at Liverpool was ordered to be taken ashore and forwarded later via New York. Among the mails thus disembarked was all the "Sar-dinian's" papers, cargo manifest, etc. This unfortunate blunder causes great inconveni-ence to Maritime businees men. ence to Maritime business men.



TEAS. · COFFEES. · SUGARS.

#### STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTBEAL, May 1st, 1889.							
Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1888	
Montreal "ex-d	228 <del>1</del> 224	225 220	580 250	228 <del>1</del> 224	$\frac{2271}{2231}$	2133 2081	
Ontario Peoples'	139 102	133 991	10 170	139 102	135 100	125 105	
Molsons Toronto	163 <del>]</del>	$\frac{160}{215}$	193		160 215		
J. Cartier Merchants'	100 142	94 140	25 85	100 142	1414	93 1344	
Commerce " ex-d .	123 120	121 1184	2350 650	123 120	122 119	120 1171	
Union Mon.Telegraph	911	93 89	16 1160	901	93 901	96 953	
Rich. & Ont City Pass	58 210	55 <del>1</del> 1964	517	571 205	56	533 225	
Gas C. Pacific R. R.	1991	196 50 <del>1</del>	975 1340	199 <del>1</del> 54	198 <u>7</u> 532	211	
N. W. Land	79	761		78	76		
			1				

A BILL has passed the Missouri State Legis-lature which provides that hereafter when any travelling agent, salesman, canvasser, or peddler shall sell any article on credit, and shall take any note, or other proof of indebtedness, to evidence the same, such note or other evidence of indebtedness shall contain a writ-ten or printed statement of the nature and character of the article or articles sold; and the maker or signer of said evidence of in-debtedness shall have the right to interpose any defence he or she may have thereto when suit is brought thereon, whether suit is brought by the original holder or payee, or his assignee or indorsee.

MERCHANTS' week, in St. John, N. B., is a period covered by special railway rates and in-cludes three weeks. Instead of inviting all their customers to come at once, as was at first proposed, the St. John dealers have, says The Sun, divided the area of distribution into districts, each of which has one week for its particular use. "In this way the country merchants will have a better opportunity for personal intercourse with the wholesale houses. The business can be transacted more deliberfaction."

-No man, says the Boston Evening Gazette, -No man, says the Boston Evening Gazette, ever achieved a great success in anything, whether finance, trade, art, literature, law, or science, who is habitually buttoned up in a Prince Albert coat. No man's mind and body can be utterly free whose arms and body are incased or cramped in anything but an easy business grift. business suit.

-Car-wheel manufacturer (passenger in fast

 Coal: which is making a long stop)—
 "What are you striking those wheels for?" Man with a hammer—" To see if they are sound yet."
 Car.wheel manufacturer (nervously)—"Well, please don't hit 'em quite so hard."—New York Weeklu Weekly.

-"If I gave you a pound of metal and ordered you to make the most out of it, what kind of metal would you select?" asked a well-known jeweller. "Gold of course," was the prompt reply. "I'd prefer a pound of steel," said the jeweller, "and I'd have it made into hair springs for watches. A pound of such springs would sell for an even \$140,-000"—Buffalo Express.

-COL. YERGER (to grocer)—" I want you to come around to my house some day and take a look at a goat I've got." "Why do you want me to see the goat?" asked the grocer, some-what mystified. "Because it's the only honest butter in town, and you ought to see what it looks like."—*Texas Siftings*.

---Work on the Cornwallis Valley railway is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that trains will be running into Kentville, N.S., by October next.





C.P.R. and G.T.R. summer rates have been The in force since the 1st of last month. The Board of Trade has made representations on the subject to the Federal authorities, and it is hoped that the necessary orders will be at once issued from Ottawa to the officials of the railway.

-Halifax divers have put the telephone to practical use in diving operations. After **a** series of tests extending over five years success has been achieved, and the diver is now able to talk with those on the surface of the water and receive messages from the raft. The transmitter and receiver are both about the size of an ordinary blacking.box. This use of the telephone by divers is not only calculated to save life but is of great utility in facilitating the operations of two or more men, who can be directed from the surface as well as talk with each other through "central" on the diving raft.

-At the ninth annual meeting of the Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States, held in Philadelphia last week, reports were presented showing that during the past year 17,000 mulberry trees, of the varieties Morus Alba and Morus Japonica, for the cultivation of the silk worm, had been sent out for the balance of the silk worm. out free to landholders in twenty five different States, who had become interested in the in-dustry. The association makes a specialty of sending trees in lots of fifteen to twenty-five each to farmers, and also purchases cocoons in any amounts and reel them in their own establishment.

-Don't, oh don't, pleads the New England Grocer, fall into the habit of telling your cus-tomers you are selling goods at cost. It isn't true (always) and if it is your customers won't believe it. They know you are in business to make money, and if you sell goods at cost how own were necessary and if you sell goods at cost bow make money, and if you sell goods at cost how can you pay expenses, they naively ask? Don't do that which will make your customers put you down as a fool or a knave. Of course, occa-sionally, for a good reason given (overstock, etc.) you can sell some one article "at cost." But don't try to make your customers believe that you sell everything at cost. They won't believe it, not they.

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 2nd, 1889.

Ashes .-- There has been only a local demand so far this season, no enquiries from outside markets being heard of. First sorts are still quoted at \$4.00 to 4.05, and seconds \$3.55 to 3.60. From 1st January to 1st May the receipts of pots have been 945 barrels; pearls, 171 barrels; total, 1,116 barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCE.-There are no features in the trade worth special mention. The butter the trade worth special mention. The butter market is steady under light movement. More new is coming in and selling at 21 to 24c., while some has sold at 25c.; old, of which there is not much on hand, brings 17 to 24c. per lb., as to quality. We quote butter as under:—Creamery, finest. 25 to 26c.; cream-ery, old, 21 to 22c.; Eastern Townships, 184 to 22c.; Morrisburg, 20 to 21c.; Brockville, 18 to 20c.; western, 16 to 17c. Verv little cheese to 20c.; western, 16 to 17c. Very little cheese is offering the arrivals being small, and only the usual city demand is passing; finest Sep-tember brings 9½ to 10½c.; fine white, 8½ to 9c.; medium, 7 to 8c. Eggs are in good sup-ply with a slow market; Canadian bring 11½ to 12½c. per doz., while sales of Southern have been made at 11c.

FEED.—Enquiry slack, feeding stuffs are not much in request. Bran is worth \$13.25 to 13.50 per ton; shorts, \$17, and moulie, \$22.

FLOUR.—The demand for flour continues very slow and there is no improvement in prices. City retail dealers appear to be fully supplied and are in no hurry to stock up afresh. Outseting and are in the price of the stock of the supplied and are in no hurry to stock up afresh. Quotations are as under: patent spring, \$5.75 to 6.25; do. winter, \$5.50 to 5.75; straight roller, \$5.00 to 5.10; extra, \$4.90 to 5.00; super-fine, \$4.20 to 4.60; strong bakers, \$5.50 to 5.80. For bags, strong baker's, \$2.60 to 2.70; extra, \$2.40 to 2.50; Superfine, \$2.00 to 2.25.

ship. Some 2,500 cases of Valencias have been sold.

GRAIN.-Tuesday was observed as a holiday GRAIN.--Tuesday was observed as a noncay in Chicago and there was no session of the Chicago Board of Trade on that day. Little or nothing is doing here at the moment in this line, and the business of the week has been limited. Some shippers have been making en-quiry for No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat, but holders showed no disposition to accept the prices named. There is no movement in bar-Prices named. There is no movement in bar-ley or cats. Quotations are as under:—No. 1 Manitoba hard, \$1.16 to 1.20; No. 2 ditto, \$1.14 to 1.16; barley, 50c.; cats, 31 to 32c.; peas, 72 to 74c. per 66 lbs. afloat; corn, 45 to 46c. in bord bond.

LIVE STOCK.—The supply of cattle, sheep, and lambs is fair. The beeves were mostly lean and few were first-class, highest price brought was  $4\frac{3}{4}c.$ , some bullocks went for 4 to to  $4\frac{1}{2}c.$ , and other stock at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}c.$  There was some request for calves, of which the best brought \$6.00 to 8.00 each; inferior sold with difficulty at \$2.00 to 4.00. Sheep found a good market at higher prices more leap more offered market at higher prices, more lean were offered than buyers cared for, the figures obtained were from \$4.50 to 7.50; and lambs sold from \$2.50 to 5.50.

PROVISIONS.—We can report a fairly active jobbing trade. There is good demand for Canadian pork in small lots, round lots offered at \$16, and small lots changed hands at \$16.50 to 17.00; not much doing in western; lard moving moderately. We quote Canadian short-cut, per brl., \$16.00 to 16.50; mess pork, western, \$14.75 to \$15.00; short-cut \$15.25 to 15.50; hams, city cured, per lb., 11 to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.; hams, canvased,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bacon, 10 to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; lard, western, pails,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{3}{2}$ c.; lard, Canadian, in pails,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{3}{2}$ c. PROVISIONS .- We can report a fairly active in pails,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

STOCKS. -On Tuesday and Wednesday there Was unusual activity on 'Change. The bulls Were especially active on the later date, making their entree on Bank of Commerce stock, which they started at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. advance, and soon boomed it up to 122 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 122 $\frac{3}{2}$ . Between twelve and thirteen hundred shares changed hands. Next came Merchants, which advanced to 142 on Tuesday and 143 on Wednesday. Molson's sold at 1624 Bank of Montreal appeared to be neglected, but etill strong in tone. Canadian Pacific was active at 531 to 54. There are but few orders for Montreal Lelegraph, because of uncertainty at to dividend, but the stock is firmer at 90 to

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, 2nd May, 1889.

GRAIN.--Compared with last week, prices of GRAIN.—Compared with last week, prices of wheat are a shade firmer for all grades of spring and fall. The demand, however, is con-fined to the local milling trade, orders from which are fairly numerous. Quotations of Nos. 1 and 2 Manitoba hard have been reduced to \$1.23 to 1.25 and \$1.18 to 1.20 respectively. Previous prices have all along been regarded as too high, comparison being made with On-tario grades. The present weather has been favorable to the sale of barley, and through demands from American maltsters prices have slightly improved. Oats are steady at un-changed quotations. Peas are without change.

Corn and rye continue purely nominal. The following is a comparative statement of the visible supply of grain in the States and Canada, as prepared by the secretary of the New York Stock Exchange :---

1889.	188	8.	1887.	ł
April 2			April 25.	
WL Bush.	Bus		Bush.	L
Wheat 26,218,70	09 32,473	,243 4	8,674,814	ł
90m 12 596 10	40 8530	311 1	9,222,512	L
	JE 4748		4,417,944	L
Rye $1,462,22$	26 305			Ł
Bayles	20 303		358,611	L
Barley 854,9	68 926	,805	561,512	l
440 augustity of anoi	n in atoma	at To	ronto on	L
Monday morning la	at 90th in	at and	an neo	L
vious weeks was as u	50, 236H H	180., all(	i on pre-	L
weeks was as u	naer :—			
	April 29, A	pril 22,	April 30,	l
Fall	1889.	1889.	1898.	ŀ
Fall wheat, bush	29,531	25,672	61,298	
	118,723	81,519	71,088	
		10,309	22,190	
	,			ľ
Peas, "		57,238	94,241	1
Rye, "	3,177	3,117	1,074	
Rye, "	nil.	nil.	nil.	ł
Corn, "	nil.	nil.	nil.	

Total grain, bush.. 297,941 277,855 249,891

The quantity of flour in store at like dates was: last Monday, 1,500 barrels; April 22nd, the same quantity; April 30th, 1888, 2,500 barrels.

GROCERIES .- Attention is still directed to sugars, which give no indication as yet of a re-action from the past firm tone. There is no-thing, at this date, at the refineries under 7½c. Janadian refined, and 8§c. for extra granufor C lated. Wholesalers say that the retailer is now beginning to realize the situation and is how beginning to result the situation and is buying more freely. According to the N. Y. Bulletin of the 1st, holders there are not much influenced, and are simply waiting until cus-tomers get through theorizing and come forward to take supplies at the prices asked. The occasional set-backs on value noticeable in London recently are suggested as evidences that the advancing tendency is finding its limit; but it is noticeable that cost has not yet proven full enough to draw out an increased offering of supplies from any quarter, and if sugars are more plenty at primary sources than shown by the general run of published statistics, owners retain the confidence necesstatistics, owners retain the confidence neces-sary to keep everything thoroughly well con-cealed and evidently think the chances favour obtaining more money on really desirable goods. Coffees keep very firm without any change in quotations on this market. In fruits we hear that Valencia raisins are getting into smaller compass every week. There are avail-able supplies in New York, but wholesalers here have doubts about their keeping qualities and are not disposed to bid. The exports of Val-encia raisins to all parts from the opening of the crop year 1888 to 26th ult aggregate 579, 001 quintals, of which quantity 239,048 quintals were shipped to the United States and 38,168 quintals to Canada. The total exports from Spain tor crop year [1887 were 704,621 quintals. Teas are rather quiet, although there is an impression that supplies in the hands of retailers must be running low, and that a brisker de-mand will declare itself later on.

HARDWARE AND METALS .-- Considerable activity is to be noted amongst the wholesale trade during the past week, in working upon orders for May delivery that were booked early in the season. New orders from storekeepers are not coming in very freely, as many of the wants of country merchants have already been supplied, still a good sorting up trade is looked for at no very distant date. Foundries and machine shops are very busy however. Metals are mostly sluggish, with the marked exception of iron. We note that antimony and

lead are if anything firmer. Window glass will be late in arriving this season, owing to some manufacturers having oversold, and in the meantime stocks on hand here are becomthe meantime stocks on hand here are becom-ing depleted. Manufacturers' prices are high, which is having some effect upon this market. New supplies of pig iron are not yet arrived, and there is not much in the market. We quote Carnbroe \$21.50 to 22.00; Nova Scotia No. 1, \$22.50. Boiler plate is in active de-mand, but supplies of it come forward slowly and by dribblets. We alter quotations to \$2.65; rivets and chain, too, are backward in delivery. Rope is very firm, with an upward tendency, caused by an outbreak of cholera in Manilla. Shelf goods are moving pretty act-ively, and the trade generally appears in a fairly healthy state. Prices abroad for iron and steel are maintained. and steel are maintained.

and steel are maintained. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—This departmennt is void of any special features. We are told of a scarcity of turpentine, also of whiting. The same may be said of many lines of heavy chemicals which have been waiting for ship-ment by first cheap freights. Quinine is dull, with opium in a similar condition. Trade on the whole is about equal to that of last year at this season. at this season.

FLOUR AND MEAL .--- We are nnable to chronicle any improvement in the condition of this market. There is still an almost entire absence of demand from outside points. Stocks in the hands of millers are said to be



OUR firms have established a large Tea Manufac-turing House for the purpose of preparing Tea suitable to the wants of consumers in the Dominion of Canada. We have already made trial shipments, which were well received. As we shall only use high class new season's leaf, without facing or coloring, we hope to establish the highest reputation for our teas.

MB. WILLIAM MACGREGOR,

MB. WILLIAM MACGINEGON, 119 FRONT STREET, - NEW YORK, Is sole agent for the sale of our Teas. Our ship-ments will be continuous, and he will be pleased to supply musters from goods on hand or to arrive. All sales shall be made on the basis of delivered in Montreal. SS We call attention to our Trade Mark-which is registered.

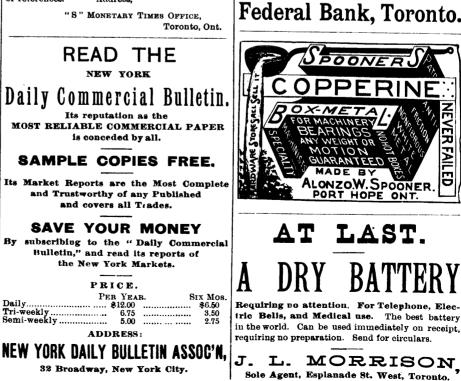
NIPPON SEICHA KWAISHA.

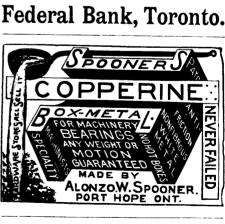
(TRADE MARK IN RED.) Nov., 1888.

APPLY TO THE



Young man of excellent habits, and two years experience as a double entry bookkeeper will be ready for an engagement in April. Is a good penman, understands shorthand, and can furnish best of references. Address,







large and there is considerable American lowlarge and there is considerable American low-grade stuff being unloaded on this market. Oatmeal is moving in 10 to 20-barrel lots, mostly ordinary, at \$3.80 to 3.90; granulated is worth \$4.25. Bran is easier at \$12.

HIDES AND SKINS .- While the supply of hides prides and SKINS. — While the supply of hides has been somewhat reduced it is still ample for all requirements. The market has no new phases this week, the demand being quiet, and sales of car-lots of cured and inspected reported at 51c. Receipts of sheepskins are rather light and \$1.25 to 1.40 are the top figures now being paid. Under a moderate demand the price of calfskins continues low. Rendered tallow is weaker and dealers are not paying more than  $5\frac{1}{2}c$ . for solid and  $5\frac{3}{4}c$ . in cakes. Rough is without change.

LEATHER.—Stocks are not accumulating to any extent except in a few lines of black leather, any extent except in a few lines of black leather, for which there is no enquiry. Splits are no-ticeably low in price, in fact there are some dealers who never knew this grade to be so re-markably cheap. There has been a weakening of values all round which, while not regarded as serious, perceptibly lowers the margin of profit for the tannery. Heavy weights of har-ness leather meet with a fair sale, and choice selections in jobbing sole go off quick. It can be bought to slightly better advantage than when we last wrote. The demand for calf, kip, buff, and pebble is satisfactory, while the price of upper does not keep up with some of the lines. There is room for improvement in payments. Provisions.—Large receipts of butter has had

PROVISIONS.—Large receipts of butter has had the tendency to slighly ease off prices, and 19 to 20c. per lb. is now paid for rolls. There is some enquiry for inferior kinds for pastry use, but the market is bare. Cheese is weaker; new has offered at 10½ to 11c. per lb., while old is somewhat neglected. Receipts of eggs are not now excessive and prices have become a little firmer, say 11½c. There is only a job-bing trade to report in hog products. Long clear bacon is worth 8½ to 8½c.; breakfast bacon, 11½c.; hams, 11½c.; lard, 10 to 11c., ac-cording to package. We bear of no transac-tions in dred or evaporated apples. PROVISIONS .- Large receipts of butter has had



Who also manufacture the now popular Saskatchewan Buffalo Robe. Registered and patented in Canada and the United States.

operations in the United States, dealers there operations in the United States, dealers there have disposed of any surplus stocks at re-duced values, and quotations on this market are also lower in sympathy. We now quote, per 100 lbs.: Timothy, \$3.60 to 3.80; red clover, \$8.00 to 8.25; Hungarian grass, \$1.60 to 1.70; millet, \$1.50 to 2.00, and flax (screened), \$2.60 to 2.75. There continues to be only a local jobbing demand.

BIRD

\$46,224.65,

Sole Canadian Wholesale Agents.

Wool.—Dealers do not report any new features in fleece wool. There is little or no buying or selling just now. Stocks of pulled in the hands of dealers are almost *nil*, and prices of supers and extras are firm at 22 to 23c. and 28 and 29c. respectively. Advices from the old country seem to indicate a slightly better tone, with an advance on certain grades of fine stock.

-

We offer a large quantity of Fancy Brass and Japanned Wire Parrot & Breeding Cages, Rochester & Harvey Lamps, from Burn, Robinson & Co. estate.

> · CHEAP. -We have in Stock

Write for Prices & Discounts. Oil, Gas and Vapor Stuves-

THE MCCLARY MANUFACTURING COMP'Y, London, Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg

Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers,

CAGES.

-:-



CAPITAL, ...... \$100,000 GUARANTEE FUND, ..... 27,000 TRUSTEES:

The Right Honorable John Bright, M.P. The Right Honorable Earl Beauchamp.

·	······································	
SINGLE & DUPLEX	Ontario & Quebec Bailway Co'v.	Ontario Industrial Loan & Investment Co.
Steam & Power Pumps		(LIMITED.)
	The half-yearly interest due on the 1st of June next on the Five per Cent. Debenture Stock of this Company, will be paid at the Office of Messra. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, London, England, on and after that date, to holders on the register on the 23th instant. Interest for the same period, on the Common Stock of the Company, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the same date, at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the Office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, England, at the option of the holder, to shareholders on the register on the 29th instant. Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the registered holders. The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London and in Montreal on the 29th instant, and the Common Stock Transfer Book will close in Montreal on the same day. The Books at both places will be re-opened on the 3rd June next. By order of the Board. CHARLES DRINKWATER,	Capital,
For Boiler Feeding, Fire Protection, Water Supply, Mining Use, etc.	Montreal, April 18th, 1889. Secretary.	E. T. LIGHTBOURN Manager.
All our Pumps are of the latest and best design, the result of long and valuable experience in the Canadian pump trade. Independent Air Pump Condensers For prices and particulars - write for Catalogue - NORTHEY & CO., TORONTO, ONT. Office & Works :	MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE FOLDING BOXES, CONFECTIONERS' FOLDING BOXES. Packages specially adapted for all classes of goods.	ATLAS ASSURANCE CO'Y, of London, England. Founded
COB. FRONT & PARLIAMENT STS.	74 and 76 King St. West, Toronto.	CAPITAL, £1,200,000 Stg.
A PROSPERO	US COMPANY.	JOINT MANAGERS: OWEN MURPHY, M.P.P. LOUIS H. BOULT. Montreal.
	• •	WOOD & MACDONALD, Agents for Toronto, - 93 King Street Eust.
CAINS IN 188	37 AND 1888.	Agents required in unrepresented towns
		NATIONAL
COMPANY, in its several departments, in the year during the past year exceed considerably the gains m is conservatively, yet actively managed. Its growth A gain in membership of	1887.         1888.           2,192         2,264	ASSURANCE GO'Y OF IRELAND, Incorporated 1822. CAPITAL, - E1,000,000 Stg. CHIEF AGENTS: OWEN MURPHY, M.P.P. LOUIS H. BOULT. Montreal.
A gain in assets of A gain in new business of A gain in insurance of	1,352,456 00 1,714,138 00	WOOD & MACDONALD,
	·····	Agents for Toronto, - 92 King Street East.
" issued in 1988		\$100,000 DEBENTURES.
Insurance in force in the Dominion of Canada Government deposit at Ottawa for Canadian polic Paid to widows and orphans in Canada the past year Paid to living policy-holders, matured endowments,	y-holders nearly	TENDERS WANTED.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEI AFTER THE	TABLE AND INDISPUTABLE REE YEARS.	The Corporation of the Town of Brockville will receive Tenders up to 25th May, 1889, for \$100- 000 Debentures, to be issued for sewerage purposes, authorized by special Act of the Ontario Legislature, passed in March, 1889. Debentures payable in forty years, with interest at 4 per cent, per annum, psy- able half-yearly. For further particulars address G. F. FULFORD, Chairman Finance Committee, Brockville, Ont.
	A DDANCII OFFICE	CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
	A BRANCH OFFICE,	NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
	URT STREETS, TORONTO.	The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of business generally, will be held on
W. H. ORR & S	SONS, MANAGERS.	
		Wednesday, 8th Day of May next,

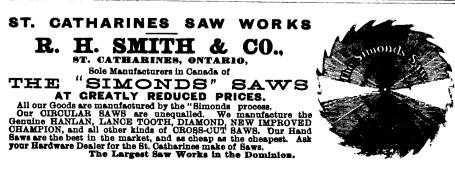
at the principal office of the Company in Montreal at Twelve o'clock, noon. The meeting will be made special for the purpose of taking such steps as will make available any legislation during the present session of the Cana-dian Parliament, respecting the issue by the Com-pany of Consolidated Debenture Stock, and of the limits prescribed by such legislation. The Transfer Books of the Company will close in Montreal and New York on Tuesday, April 30th, and in London on Tuesday, April 16th, and will be re-opened on Thursday, May 9th, next. By order of the Board

By order of the Board,

Montreal, 6th April, 1889.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,

Secretary





Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

November 20th, 1888.

## THE MONETARY TIMES.

#### STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CAMPBELL,	====				Capital	UND		Divi-	CLOSING P	BICES.
BARRISTERS, Etc. 15 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto.		1	BANKS.	Bhare.	Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	dend last 6 Mo's.	TOBONTO,	Cash val
TELEPHONE 244. E. COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS.	British	Columb North A	oia America		\$2,433,333 4,866,666	\$2,433,333 4,866,666		3%	May 2	874.22
GEO. C. CAMPBELL. W. A. GEDDES.	Canadia Central	n Bank	of Commerce	. 50	6,000,000	6,000,000	600,000	3 <del>1</del>	123 1234 Suspended	61.50
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Comme	rcial Ba	ank of Manitoba ank, Windsor, N.S	. 40	587,200 500,000 1,500,000	960,000	25,000 60,000 1,150,000	3	102 221 2221	40.87 110.50
OFFICES-BANK BRITISH NOBTH AMERICA BDGS. 4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.	Dominion Eastern Townships Federal			. 50	1,500,000 1,250,000	1,485,556 1,950,000	450,000 000,000	34 3	In Liquidation	
Weinington Subset Lass, TORONIO. D. E. THOMSON, DAVID HENDEBSON, GEO. BELL. WALTEB MACDONALD.	Halifax Banking Co			. 100	500,000 1,000,000 710,100	1,000,000	100,000 360,000 100,000	4	113 143 96 100	22.60 143.00 96.00
Registered Cable Address- 'Therson," Toronto.	Hochelaga Imperial La Banque Du Peuple			. 100 . 50	1,500,000	1,500,000	600,000 350,000	4		147.50
LINDSEY & LINDSEY,	La Ban	que Nat	ques Cartier ionale	. 100	500,000 1,200,000	1,900,000	140,000 100,000	3 9		
Barristers and Solicitors.	Mercha	nts' Bar	nk of Canada nk of Halifax	. 100	1,000,000 5,798,300 1,000,000	5,75),000	00,000 1 92),000 20),000	31	Suspended 140½ 142½ 125	140.50 125.00
5 York Chambers, Toronto Street, SEORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.	Montrea	al		. 200	9,000,000 19,000,000	9,000,000 19,000,000	1,000,000 6,000,000	4	158 170 227 229	79.00 445.00
W. G. SHAW:- J. E. HANSFORD.	Nova Sc	otia	۲۲	. 100	500,000 1,114,300 1,500,000		875,000 460,000 550,000		9223 145 1343 196	223.00 145.00 134.75
SHAW & HANSFORD,	Ottawa People's	Bank o	of Halifax	. 100 . 20	1,000,000 600,000	1,000,000 600,000	360,000 55.000	3) 2	125 126 981	125.00 19.70
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. 11 UNION BLOCK,	Quebec.		of N. B	. 100	180,000 2,500,000 200,000	9,500,000	100,000 425,000 35,000	31	•••••	•••••
6 TORONTO STREET, · · · TORONTO, ONT.	Standar	d		. 50	1,000,000 9,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000	380,000	3-j 4	135 1°6 215 219	67.50 215.00
-::- Money to Loan::-	Union H	Sank, C	alifax anada	.: 100	500,000 1,200,000 500,000	1,900,000	40,000 100,000 90,000	3	99 <del>1</del> 91 95	49.75 91 <b>.0</b> 0
R, P. ECHLIN,	Western	1	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	. 100	500,000 300,000	942,597	63.000 4 000	3	106	79.50
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.			COMPANIES.							
TELEPHONE 1739.	Agricult	ural Sa	DING SOC'S' ACT, 1859. Vings & Loan Co	50	630,000		98,000			
OFFICES, - NO. 4 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO.	Huron d	t Erie I	& Inv. Society Loan & Savings Co ident & Loan Soc	. 50	1.000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	1,100,000	100,000 453,000		82 156	41.00 73.00
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT &	Freehol Union I	d Loan Joan & I	& Savings Company Savings Co	. 100	2 700,000	1,200,000	215,000 570.000 215,000	5	125 169 171 183	125.00 169.00 66.50
SHEPLEY, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	Western	Canad	Loan & Savings Co la Loan & Savings Co an Association	50	4 500,000 3.000,000	1.400.000	1.320,000 700,000	6 5	207 248 184	103.50 92.00
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,	Ontario   Landed	Loan & Bankin	t Deben. Co., London 1g & Loan Co	. 50 . 100	750,000 2,000,000 700.000	1,200,000	100,000 340, 000 80,000	34	1074 124 130	26.87 62 00
TORONTO. J. J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD, Q.G.	Farmer	Loan d s Loan	& Savings Co., Oshawa & Savings Company	. 50	300,000 1,057,250	300,000 611,430	75,000 112,500	31 31 31	120	60.00
W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY W. E. MIDDLETON B. C. DONALD,	London	Loan C	& Deposit Co Lo. of Canada Los & Loan Co	. 50	600,000 679,700 750,000	622,650	100,000 60,000 160,000	34 31 4	116 118 120	58.00 59.00
PARKES, MACADAMS & GUNTHER,	1	JNDER 3	PRIVATE ACTS.					-		
BARRISTERS. 37 Yonge Street, Toronto.	Manitoh	9 <b>a &amp; N</b> o:	inv.Co.,Ltd.(Dom.Par. rth-West.Loan Co. do an & Inv. Co. Ltd. do	100	2,452,700 1,250,000 1,620,000	490,549 312,500 322,412	105,000 11,000 60,000	35	114 104 <del>1</del> 112	114.00 104.50 112.03
PARKES, MACADAMS & MARSHALL,	Canada London	Landed & Can.	i Credit Co. do Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do	. 50 . 50	1,500,000 5,000,000	663,990 700,000	158,000 360,000	3 <del>1</del> 5	112 $118\frac{1}{2}$ $119$ $145$ $147\frac{1}{2}$	59.12 73.00
BARRISTERS. Hamilton, Ont.		-	Co. (Ont. Legisla.) STOCK Co's' ACT.	. 95	977,825	599,188	<b>430,00</b> 0	5	258	64.50
H. W. MICKLE,	Nationa	l Invest	& Investment Co. Ltd	100	629,850 1,700,000	425,000	106,000 30,000		118 <del>2</del> 120 100 102	118.75 100.00
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.,	1.		an & Debenture Co LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874		800,000	477,209	5,000	•••••	35	17.50
4 MANNING ARCADE, • KING STREET WEST,	Ontario	Industi	ge Loan Co rial Loan & Inv. Co	. 100	450,000 5 00,000	309,056	48,500 120,000		111	111.00
TORONTO.		MISCE	nent Association		2,665,600	700,000		_	10	5.00
GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN,	Canada	Cotton	West Land Co	.: \$100	\$2,000,000	£1,500,000 \$9,000,000	<b>£</b> 10,408		77 78	
Barristers & Attorneys,	I New Cit	v Gas C	raph Co. o., Montreal	40	2.000,000	<b>2,000,000</b>	•••••••	4 6	911 92	36.60
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.	Toronto	Consu	mers' Gas Co. (old)	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	••••••••	8	140 180 181	703.00 90.00
MEO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB P. MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE?		INS	URANCE COMPAN	IE8.			BAILW	7478.	Par	Londor
	ENC	LISH-	(Quotations on Londo	on Mar	ket.)	Atlantic	and St. La	Wrence	¥ Sh £100	Apr. 20.
MACLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE, (Late Maclennan & Macdonald).				قد ا		Canada H Canada (	entral 5	% 1st M	ortgage	51 5 106 108
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., CORNWALL.	No. Shares.	Last Divi-	NAME OF COMPANY.	r val	Last Sale	Grand Tr	unk Con. rpetual d Eq. bond	stock	e stock	$\begin{array}{cccc} 101 & 10\\ 123 & 19\\ 130 & 19\\ \end{array}$
D. B. MACLENNAN, C. H. CLINE.		dend.		e e A	4pr. 20	đo. đo.	First pro	blerence pref. stoo		69 70 481 49
DAVIS & GILMOUR,	20,000	% 5	Briton M.& G. Life.	<b>e</b> 10 <b>£</b> 1		do. Grest We do.	Third pr stern per	'el. stoch 5% deb	stock 100	119 12
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	50,000 100,000	15	C. Union F. L. & M. Fire Ins. Assoc	50 5 10 2	1 1 1	Midland   Northern	Stg. 1st mi	tg. bondi % first n	s, 100 ntge 100	104 10 109 11 108 11
OFFICES-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street,	90,000 19,000 150,000		Guardian 1 Imperial Fire 1 Lancashire F. & L.	100 50 100 25 20 2	165 170	do. Toronto,	6 % secor Grey & Br	uce 6% a		·
WINNIPEC, MANITOBA. T. H. GILMOUR GHENT DAVIS	35,869	90 10	London Ass. Corp London & Lan. L	95 19	52 54	Wellingto	on, Grey d	Bruce	100 % 1st m	92 94 101 103
OSLER, TEETZEL, HARRISON & OSLER,	94,080 9 000,000 90,000	67 t		10 1 95 9 Stk 9 100 10	15 15 411 42 60 61		SEC	URITIE	8.	London Apr. 20
BARRISTERS, &c.	190,000 6,792	94 51	North Brit. & Mer	26 6 50 50	<b>1</b> 47 48 274 279					
OFFICES: No. 9 MAIN STREET EAST,	900,000 100,000 50,000	9 413	Queen Fire & Life Royal Insurance Scottish Imp.F.&L.	10 1 90 3	5 5± 48± 49±	Dominio do.	5% stocl	x, 0 % st x, 1903, 0 1904 %	g. f Ry. loan 6. 8.	116 118 109 11
HAMILTON, ONT. B. B. Osler, Q.C. J. V. Teetzel. John Harrison. H. S. Osler.	10,000		Standard Life	10 1 50 19		do. Montreal	bonds, 4 Sterling	%, 1904, 6 5 %, 1903	6, 8 6 Ins. stock 3	111 112
	10.000	_	CANADIAN.		May 2	do. do.	0 %, 16/4 	, 1904 5 %	1909	108 11 169 11
McPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	10,000 9,500 5,000	15	Brit. Amer. F. & M. Canada Life Confederation Life	400 50		do.	do. 6 %,	1906, Wa	897 	103 19
Offices, 17 Toronto Street, Toronto	5,000 4,000	10 6	Sun Life Ass. Co Royal Canadian	100   19 100   10	240		BCOUNT			on, Apr. 20
Telephone 1334. John Murray Clark:- Wm. David McPherson	5,000 9,000 10,000	10	Quebec Fire Queen City Fire Western Assurance	100 68 50 25 40 90	900	Bank Bil do. Trade Bil	ls, 3 mont 6 do.	•••••		
Frederick Clarence Jarvis.							]8 R 30,			

Leading Barristers.

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#### MONETARY THE TIMES.



Insurance.

QUEBEC

ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE OSHAWA

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARTINCE

TO ORDER FOR ALL KINDS OF

AND MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.

MALLEABLE



Insurance.

## MILLERS & MANUFACTURERS INSURANCE CO.,

24 Church Street, - - - Toronto.

#### DEAR SIRS,-

At the fire which recently occurred in our mill at Teeswater, we beg to say that had it not been for the pails and casks kept ready for use on each flat, as instructed by your Company, the mill would undoubtedly have been completely destroyed. The fire commenced in the attic, and the elevator heads. with a part of the ceiling were blazing when discovered, and in a few minutes the whole flat would have been in a blaze.

After this experience, we cannot too strongly recommend the plan of placing pails and casks in all mills, and keeping them always ready for use at a moment's notice.

Yours very truly.

HOWSON BROS.

Toronto.

Teeswater, Ont., Feb. 6th, 1889.

## UNION MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO'Y. PORTLAND, MAINE.

**PORTLAND, MAINE.** Incorporated - - - 1848. JOHN E. DEWITT. PARSIDENT. The attractive features and popular plans of this well-known Company present many inducements to intending insurers peculiar to itself. Its Policies are the most liberal now offered to the public; after three years they are Non-forfeitable, Incontest-able and free from all limitation as to Residence, Travel, Suicide or Occupation, Military and Naval Service excepted. Its plans are varied and adapted to all circumstances. There is nothing in Life Insurance which it does not furnish cheaply, profitably and intelligibly. Send to the Company's Home Office, Portland, Maine, or any of its agents of Bond Policy, Class A., or its 7 per cent. Guar-anteed Bond Policy, Class A., and other forms of Bond Policy. The pamphet explanatory of the Maine Non-forfeiture Law, and for list of claims paid thereunder. Total payments to Policy-Holders and their Beneficiaries, more than 23,000,000.00. Good Territory still open for active and experienced agents.

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Every description of Insurance Policies, Applications and Office Requisites furnished in first-class style. We have for years satisfactorily supplied the leading Canadian underwriters. Send for estimates.

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England.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE Total Invested Funds ...... \$12,500,000

Of London,

CANADIAN BRANCH: HEAD OFFICE, 1731 NOTRE DAME STREET, - MONTREAL. TORONTO OFFICE, - 32 TORONTO STREET.

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



# THE TE**m**perance & General Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - Manning Arcade, TORONTO.

HON. GEO. W. ROSS, Minister of Education, - - - PRESIDENT. HON. S. H. BLAKE Q.C., BOBT. MCLEAN, ESQ., VICE-PRESIDENTS

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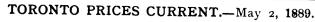
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Bookkeeping, Business Penmanship, Arithmetic Correspondence, Commercial Law, Shorthand and Type-Writing, Thoroughly Taught. For circ lars and information, address--C. O'DEA Secretary.

1283





			_
•	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article Wholesal Rates.	
•	\$ c. \$ c.	HardwareCon.	-
na. ew	0 15 0 16 0 23 0 25	IBON WIRE: No. 1 to 8 20 100 lbs 2 60 000 No. 9	
	0 091 0 10	No.12 "	
••••	0 56 0 62	Barbed wire, galvd. 0.06 0	
••••	0 40 0 43 0 032 0 04 0 42 0 06	Iron pipe	
	0 11 0 12 0 13 0 15 0 30 0 35	STEEL: Cast 0 131 0 14	j
ot	0 95 0 35	Boller plate         9 65         0 00           Sleigh shoe         2 50         0 00	
••••	0 80 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 10	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb 2 70 2 80	
••••	033 035	4 dy. and 5 dy A. P. 3 55 3 60 3 dy	
••••	0 00 0 00 0 062 0 063 0 075 0 08		t.
 ip	0 09 0 091 0 097 0 10	HORSE SHORS, 100 lbs. 3 60 0 00	•
od ce	015025 030040	Penn 0 00 2 85 Horton 2 80 0 00	
od ig.	013019 017055	TIN PLATER' IC Coke 9 00 4 00	
e. 'd	0 45 0 65 0 13 0 25	IX "	
oe sd	0 30 0 40 0 50 0 55 0 90 0 35	IC M. L. S 5 75 6 00 Garth	
	0 35 0 40 0 50 0 55	WINDOW GLASS: 25 and under	
ъ	1	41 x 50 51 x 60 	
h 56	0 06 0 06 0 07 0 07 0 07 0 07 0 07 0 07	Can blasting per kg. 3 95 9 50	
	0 071 0 08 0 09 0 00 0 09 0 00	"sporting FF	
ä	0 46 0 464	AXES:	
	0 48 0 00 0 43 0 50 0 50 0 00	Black Prince	
 16	0 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 48 0 00	Woodpecker	
ГВ ••	0 55 0 00 0 48 0 00 0 43 0 50 0 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 48 0 00 0 48 0 00 0 59 0 00 0 59 0 00 0 59 0 00	Oils.	
•• 3•	0 68 0 00	Delm 99/11 0.053.0.09	
8 8	1 65 1 75 9 55 9 65 9 25 19 25	Iard, ext. Nol Morse's         0         1         1         1         1         1         0         0         1         20         0         0         1         20         1 <td></td>	
j	0 50 11 50	Olive, # Imp. gal 0 00 1 20 Seal, straw 0 50 -0 55 " pale S.R 0 55 0 60	
01	0 00 10 95 0 00 10 95 9 50 16 00	English Sod, per lb. 0 051 0 071 Petroleum.	
•	2 70 2 75 2 60 2 65	F. O. B., Toronto. imp. gal. Canadian, 5 to 10 brls 0 13 0 00	
	4 75 5 00 9 00 9 25 7 25 7 50 3 25 3 50	"single bris         0 131         0 00           Carbon Safety         0 16         0 17           Amer'n Prime White         0 23         0 00	
	325350 300325	" Water " 0 24 0 25 Photogene 0 27 0 00	
	1 25 1 75 9 50 4 00 9 25 9 75	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine	
	300 450 600 700	in Oil. 25 lbs 1 57 1 85	
	700725 In Duty Sond Paid		
1	099397 100328 090298	Venetian Red, Eng 1 75 9 00 Venetian Red, Eng 1 75 9 00 Vellow Ochre, Frinch 1 85 9 00 Vermillion, Eng 0 85 0 90	
	048159	Varnish, No. 1 furn 0 85 1 00 Bro. Japan 0 85 1 00 White	
	0 53 1 64 0 50 1 54 0 45 1 40	Whiting         0         70         0         75           Putty, per 100 lbs         2         25         2         50           Spirits Turpentine         0         72         0         00	
3	105916 5. \$	Drugs. Alum	
	0 251 0 26 0 241 0 25 0 16 0 18	Blue Vitriol 0 06 0 09 Brimstone 0 021 0 03	
	0 20 0 25 0 043 0 054 0 044 0 054	Camphor	
	0 043 0 053	Castor Oil         0 09 0 11           Caustic Soda         0 021 0 02           Cream Tartar         0 29 0 30           Encome Salta         0 21 0 02	
:	0 05 10 0 06 0 20 0 22 0 20 0 25	Epsom Salts	
.00	0 00 00 00	Glycerine, per lb 0 22 0 25	
·  ¥	2 50 0 00	Hellebore         0         15         0         17           Iodine         5         C0         6         50           Insect Powder         0         50         0         65	
		Morphis Sul         1         90         2         00           Opium         3         65         3         90           Oil Lemon, Super         2         00         9         25           Oxalic Acid         0         122         0         14	
•	4 25 4 50 0 5 0 0 06 2 50 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 25 0 00 4 50 5 00		
1	4 50 5 00 0 10 0 11	Quinine         0 40 0 46           Saltpetre         0 061 0 09           Sal Rochelle         0 32 0 35	
	0 041 0 05 0 041 0 05 0 042 0 05 0 042 0 052 0 05 0 062	Sulphur Flowers 0 051 0 00 Soda Ash	
•	0 05 0 051   0 05 0 061	Soda Bicarb, 9 keg 9 25 9 50 Tartaric Acid 0 55 0 58	

Leading Manufacturers.

THE MONETARY TIMES.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1847. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont. Capital and Funds over	ONTEARIO       BRANCELO         HEAD       OFFICE,       TORONTO.         HEAD       OFFICE,       TORONTO.         H. M. BLACABURN, General Agent.
W. H. Boaty. J. Herbert Mason. M. P. Ryan. A. MoLean Howard. A. L. Gooderham.	
W. C. MACDONALD, J. K. MACDONALD, Actuary. Managing Director.	WESTERN
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y OF CANADA.           Our rapid progress may be seen from the following statement:           LIFE INCOME.         ASSETS.         ASSUR'S CO'S IN FORCE.           1872\$ 48,210         \$546,461         \$1,064,350         1892\$ 254,841         \$1,073,577         \$5,890,899           1874         64,073         521,362         1,766,362         1894         276,379         1,274,397         6,844,404           1878         127,505         773,895         3,874,683         1886         525,273         1,974,316         11,981,316	HEAD OFFICE, - TORON70, Ont. A. M. SMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.
The SUN is ues an absolutely unconditional policy. It pays claims promptly, without waiting sixty or ninety days.       It pays claims days.         R. MACAULAY,       THOMAS WORKMAN,	THE FEDERAL
Managing Director. President.	LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
THE ROYAL CANADIAN	HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.
Fire and Marine Insurance Co. 160 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.	Guarantee Capital
This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestion-	NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES; TONTINE INVESTMENTS,
able security and honorable treatment: Capital and Assets, Jan. 1st, 1885 \$1,048,299 00 Income During the Year ending Dec. 81st, '84, 476,638 00 ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Pres. Hon. J. B. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-Pres	
ARTHUR GAGNON, SecTreas. GEO. H. MOHENRY, Manager.	
· ROYAL	BRITISH AMERICA
INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND.	
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.           Capital,	Cash Capital and Assets
Annual Income, upwards of	INCOMPORTING 1888.
Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms. Head Office for CanadaRoyal Insurance Buildings, Montreal.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS GOVERNOR, JOHN MORISON, ESQ
JOHN KAY, ARTHUR F. BANKS, ARTHUR F. BANKS, JOHN KAY, County of York. JOHN KAY, County of York.	DEPUTT GOVERNOE, - JOHN LEYS, Esq. Hon. Wm. Cayley, John Y. Reid, Esq. Geo. H. Smith, Msq G. M. Kinghorn. Esq. Thes. Long, Esq. A. Meyers, Esq. Dr. H. Robertson.

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#### THE MONETARY TIMES.

