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The Charlorse Stanks	The Unarrurad State.
BANK OF MONTREAL, ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Oapital All Paid Up, - 812,000,000 Rest 6,000,000	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Big.
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Boston-Iremon National Dank.	
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Question Anthony and a star \$1,500,000 Dominion of Canada Marshanta Bank	of Canada.
"Paid Up, 1,223,440 Fob. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Rest, 595,047 Fob. Chicago, American Exchange National	iBank. I
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	A general l	of Montreal. banking business tran ought and sold.	sacted. Bonds and
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	Reserve Fu	nd,	600,000
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	Boston-N New York	ngland-National Ba lational Exchange Ba National Park Ban	ink.
	Collection	s made at all accessif	ole points and prompt-
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		OF CANA	
,	Capital A		AWA, ONT. \$1,000,000
'		ıbscribed,	500,000
,	Reserve,		357,708
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# ST. STEPHFN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

#### STEPHEN, N.B.

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Reserve,	-	•	•	•	-	- 25,000
	H. To:					President.
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BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, Capital Paid-Up, . . . . \$710,100 Reserve Fund, . . . . . 160,000

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Offices, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto.

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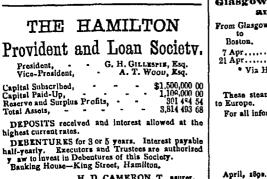
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Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-Up. Reserve and Surplus I Invested Funds, -	Fands,	 -		000.000 00 800 000 00 220 000 00 163,873 14
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### WINTER SERVICE.

1891—PROPOSED SAILINGS—1892 SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland Service,

From	Steamships,	From	From
Liverpool.		Portiand,	Halifax.
24 Mar	Parislan	14 Apr.	16 Apr.
7 Apr	• Mongolian	28 Apr.	30 Apr.
• SS. Mon	golian will carry	Cattle and	only Cabin

Passengers to Liverpool.

# SUMMER SERVICE.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service.

#### Calling at Londonderry.

From		From	From
Liverpool.	Sleamships.	Montreal,	Quebec
21 Apr	Sardinian	7 M.y.	8 May.
28 Apt.	•Numidian	. ]4 May.	15 May.
5 M • y	P.rislap	21 M-y.	22 May.
12 May	Circassian	28 M.y.	29 May.

• S.S. Mongollan and Numidian will only carry Cabia Passongers on the vorage to Liverpool. Steam ris are despatched from Montreat at daylight on day of skilng; passengers desirup; to emicatk at Muntreat cau do so (without eatra charge) after eight o'clock the proceding evening.

Steamers sail from Quebec at nine a,m, Sundays,

#### Rates of Passage.

Rates of First Cabin Passage, Summer Season, 1892, to Lundon terry or Liverpuol from Most-teal or Quebco:

10al or Quebco: By S.S. Parisiaa - \$60, \$70 and \$80 single, \$110, \$130 and \$150 return, Ly S.S. Szediaian or Circassian-\$50, \$55 and \$60 single, \$50, \$103 and \$715 return, By D.D. M. ngulan or Numidian-\$45 and \$50 single. \$95 and \$100 raturn, unique s to 12 yiars, half fare; under s years, free. Second Cabin and atcersge at low rates.

#### **Clasgow and New York Service.**

Calling at Londonderry.

From From New York. Steamships. Glasgow. 1 A.μ.....State of Nebraska....21 Apr. 4.00 pm. 8 Apr......State of Nebraska.....28 Apr. 4.00 pm. 15 Apr.....State or Cal fornia....5 May 1.00 a,m. 22 Apr.....Corean......12 May 11.0 a,m. Steamers with a • will not carry passengers from New York.

13. NOTE-Steamers will in future sail from the ew Alian Pier at fuor of W. 215: St., New York.

### Rates of Passage from New York.

Saloon passage to Glasgow or Londonderry, \$40 and pwards. Sec nd Caun (or Intermediate) and Steer-

upwards. Sec nd Ca age at Lowest Rates. Passenger accommedations unsurpassed.

- Columby & Bhiladelahia

Glasgow,	marway or 1	- unaueipma
	Service,	
From Glasgow		From Philadelphia
10	Steamships.	to Glassow on

15 Apr *Manitoban 6 M.y.	Philadelphia.	Dieser.per	r about
	15 AUF	Manitoban	 22 Apr. 6 M.y. 20 Man.

And fortnightly thereafter, •Via Halifax on voyage from Glasgow.

These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.

Glasgow, Londonderry, ( and Boston Service. Galway

- From Boston to Glasgow on or about From Glasgow Steamships. to Boston.
- And regularly thereafter.
- These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.
- For all information apply to
  - H. & A. ALLAN,

25 Common Street, Montreal 80 State Street, Boston, 1 India Street, Portland,

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

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1891. Winter Arrangement. 1892

Commencing 19th October, 1891.

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

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure St. Depot Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific R'y	
from Dalhousie Square Depot	\$3.00
Leave Levis	84.38
Arrive Riviere du Loup Trois Pistoles	17.45
Rimouski Little Metis	80.80
Campbellton	84.30
Bathurst. Newcastle	8.25
Moncton	8.0s
St. John	9-35 18.50

# G. W. ROBINSON, Esa.,

1364 ST. JAMES STREET, - - MONTREAL D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 15th Oct., 1591.

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Legal. Walkerton, Ont. B. KLEIN, Q. O., Barrister, Selicitor, Coevewaanar & Collections in all parts of the County of Bruce promptly attended to. Legal Directory Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per 400 ONTARIO. ALVINETON ..... A. E. SMYTER BABBIE ......... Lount, Dickinson & McWatt BELLEVILLE, ONT. ..... W. B. Falkiner BROCKVILLE ...... Frager & Beynolds BRUSSBLS ..... E. E. Wade CAMPRELLEORD..... A. L. Colville CORFWALL ..... Leitch & Pringle CORRWALL ...... Maclennan, Liddell & Oline DESERONTO ...... Henry R. Bedford GODERIGH. ..... Seager & Hartt GUMLPH ..... Macdonald & Macdonald A. E. MACDONALD. INGURBOLL...... Thos. Wells KINGHTON ...... Britton & Whiting LISTOWEL ......J. L. Darling LONDON. ..... W. H. Bartram L'ORIGNAL.....J. MAXWell MILLBROOK ..... J. Walter Curry MITCHILL ..... Dent & Hodge OTTAWA..... Gundry & Powell OTTAWA ..... Geo. F. Henderson PARIS ..... Foley & Dalaell PORT ELGIN ..... J. O. Dalrympie PRESCOTT ...... French & Saunders ST. THOMAS...... Macdougall & Robertson THERWATE .......................John J. Stephens Thornbury...... Wilson, Evans & Dyre TILSOWBURG ..... W. A. Dowler TORONTO...... Jones Bros. & Mackennie TOBORTO ..... Arch. J. Sinolair Uxeridge ...... The McGillivray's WALKERTON, Co. Bruce....A. B. Klein, Q.C. WINGHAN ...... Keyer & Dickinson QUEBEC. MONTERAL ...... A. H. Chambers PORTAGE DU FORT..... C. P. Roney { QORBEC...... J. E. Prince Sec. Quebec Bar, Quebec, } RIGHMOND..... G. H. Aylmer Brooke NORTHWEST TEBBITORY. Calgary .... Lougheed & McCarthy NOVA SCOTIA. Amenner ...... Townshend, Dickey & Bogers BRIDGHTOWN.......T. D. Ruggles & Sons BEIDGEWATER ..... Arthur Boberts, LL.B., BEIDGEWATER..... Owen & McLean NEW BRUNSWICK. BRITISH COLUMBIA.





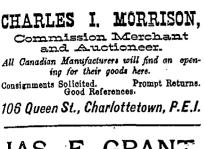




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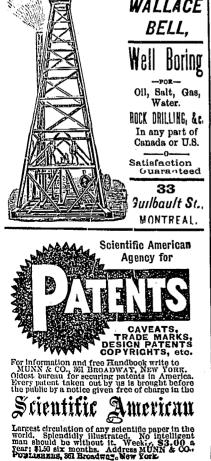
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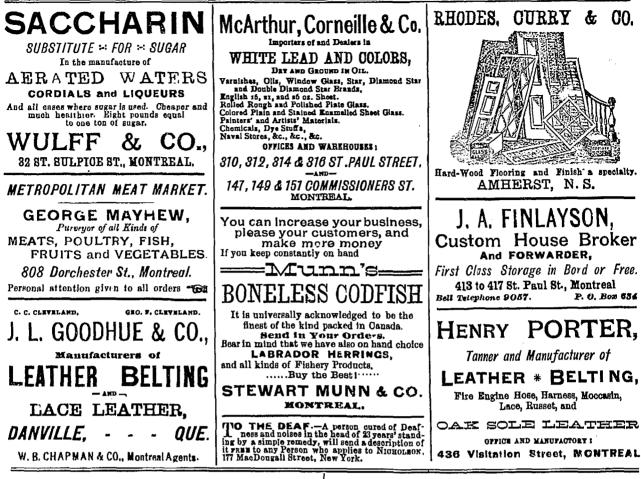






salt daily, also making coarse salt for farming purposes.

The



factory being on the St. Clair river and Erie and Huron Railway has excellent shipping facilities.

The Welland Canal is beginning its seasons work. The first ocean steamer for the year will probably arrive in this port today or to-morrow.

J. STIRSKY jewellry, etc., New Westminster, B.C., has assigned. —The Snerift is in possession of the premises of M. Gents & Co., grocers and provisions, St. Boniface, Man.

THE Hobbs Manufacturing Co. proposes to establish a nail manufactory at London, also one for bevelling and silvering metal for show cases and glass for mirror making.

THE schooner Albacore is loading at Toronto with 20,000 bushels of fall wheat for Thos. Flynn. This will be forwarded direct to Montreal in order to catch the first outward bound steamer.

LETTERS patent have been issued to the Union Stock Company of Montreal, composed of Robert Bickerdike, Cornelius Coghlin, Wm. Cunningham, and others, to acquire and operate stock yards.

THE Dairymen's Association of Quebec bas been reorganised in order to adopt the Ontario plan of a migratory school of instruction and demonstration, which will be in charge of Messrs. Saul Cote and P. MacFarlane.

A GASE is coming before the American courts in which an insurance company at Brooklyn will sue one of their outside agents for a loss under a policy which he had been ordered to cancel. The agent is in a tight place.

A CONTEMPORARY SAYS, "it is reported that a New York banking house has \$20,000,000 of English cadital, with instructions to invest it in real estate in that city, the only limitation or restriction being that it must bring at least 2 per cent." We have reason to believe the report is not correct.



THE guarded and indefinite allusions made in the Budget speech regarding possible differential treatment of Great Britain has led a number of English papers to announce prematurely that this policy has been decided upon.

MR. A. F. GAULT has purchased the Hudson Bay property on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Alexis street, and is making alterations to fit the building for the purposes of the Dominion Cotton Company. The price was about \$28,000.

MESSES. Thomas Marks, W. H. Laird, A. Wiley and G. Thomas, of Port Arthur, and W. H. Plummer, of the Soo, are seeking incorporation as the Canadian Steel Barge Company (Limited). The capital stock is to be \$128,000, headquarters at Port Arthur.

MR. WALTER KAVANAGH, Canadian agent for the Scottish Union and National and representing the Norwich Union locally, has been chosen to represent the Eastern of Halifax in the place of Mr. C. R. G. Johnson who succeeds Mr. Kavanagh as agent for the British America. It is not often such a swap takes place.

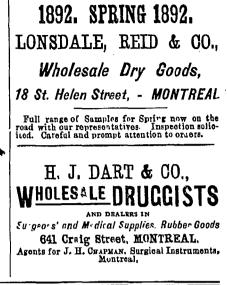
LAST week about 200 boxes of new cheese were shipped from Brockville all of which fetched 11 cents. This week there are about 300 to 400 boxes ready to ship, but it is likely the price will drop somewhat from what has been prevailing. The first meeting of the Brockville Dairymen's Board of Trade will be held on Thursday, May 5.

THE construction of the Vaudreuil and Prescott, or what is really the Montreal and Ottawa railway, is being pushed rapidly. The C.P.R. is at the back of this undertaking who will make it a main line from this city to Ottawa. The subsidy granted by the Ontario government will prove a great stimulus to the work, especially as there are no Pacaud toll gates recognised in that quarter.

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

MONTREAL.





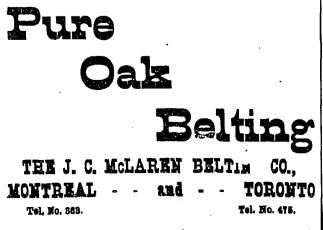
# GEO. H. HEES, SON & CO., Window Shades, *Curtain Poles, Spring Rollers, &c.* TORONTO, ONT.

MESSES Laurier and Tourville, Ald. Rainville, Ald. Prefontaine, Mr. Tarte, and Mr. C. A. Geoffrion are applying for letters patent incorporating them under the name of La Compagnie d'Imprimerie du Canadien de Montreal, with a capital stock of \$30,000. It is understood that Mr. Tarte's paper will become the recognited French Liberal organ.

THE Confectioner's Gazette describes a new baking machine which kneads the dough, feeds it into moulds, slides these into ovens, with as great rapidity as newspapers are turned out "from swiftly flying presses." A huge baking company is being organised to work these machines throughout the U.S. and to establish lunch counters in connection with them.

THE one hundred and eleventh dividend on the stock of the Montreal Telegraph Company, amounting to \$40,000, guaranteed by the Western Union, was paid on 16th. Including this the dividends paid since the 3rd December last amount to \$200,000, equal to 11 per cent on the \$2,000,000 capital :- December 3rd, 1891, dividend No. 109, 2 per cent, \$40,000; January 11th, 1892, 10 dividends, 4 per cent cach, \$100,000; March 3rd, 1892, dividend No. 110, 2 per cent \$40,000; April 16th, 1892, dividend No. 111, 2 per cent, \$40,000.

The Star reports that the S. American lumber trade is looking up. This trade has been practically dead for some time past, owing to the disturbances in the south. Indeed, only one cargo left Montreal for Buenos Ayres last year. Some chartering has been done for South America, but as yet not very much. Trade



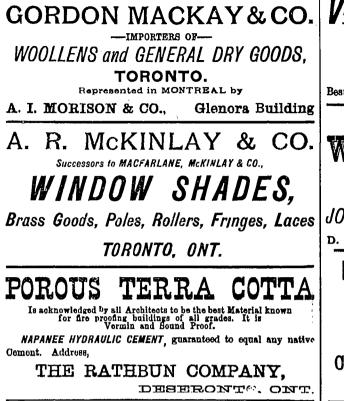
*co.*, BEST for THE MONEY S. ALL JOBBERS KEEP THEM. 4 TAKE NO IMITATIONS. EVERY BAT IS BRANDED 6 HENDERSON MONTREAL INSIST UPON RECEIVING STANBURY TORONTO BOLL " "PATENT COTTON BATS. BELLING As they are very attractive in appearance and superior in quality, and ne other bat will retail as well. ASK FOR THESE BRANDS: North Star,' 'Crescent,' or 'Pearl,' Put up in Bales or Cases in 4, 6, 8, 12 or 16 os. Rolls. Baled Goods same quality but lower prices. ÷

is not expected to resume its old dimensions this year, as there are still disturbances which militate against it, but probably at least a dozen cargoes of lumber will go to Buenos Ayres. The charters made so far are at \$10.25, which, while low, leaves money for the vessel.

MR WILLIAM TATLEY, of Montreal, general agent of the Royal Insurance Company for Canada, who left for a transatlantic trip by the Allan steamer *Parisian* on her last voyage, had been ailing for some time before his departure. If close application to business for a quarter century past and labor that knew no respite all through are any excuse for a holiday, Mr. Tatley has no occasion to explain his absence from the city for a couple of months. The entire insurance fraternity and the business community at large hope that Mr. Tatley will return from his trip in renewed health and vigor to continue his able management of the Royal.

In Ontario the business events of the week include the fol lowing:-Wm. Forest, furniture, Attwood, has had to call his creditors together, when he presented a statement showing liabilities of \$3,300 and assets \$3,800. He has only been in business 3 years and was formerly a farmer. Lack of experience was evidently a chief cause of his trouble-The gas apparatus company, Toronto, has assigned. The concern which was not a large one controlled two patents and has been about eighteen months in business. It attempted too much for its means.--Porter, Robertson & Co., wholesale lumber, Toronto, have recently met with severe losses owing to the depression in the





building trade. They now assign, after an existence of 3 years with liabilities of about \$20,000.—John W. Powell, grocer, Toronto, is offering 50c on the dollar on liabilities of \$2,100. He has only been a few years in business and has had to contend with protracted sickness in his family and keen competition .-Geo. E. Troy, jeweller, Toronto, has compromised at 40c, 30c cash and the balance on time. He is credited with an enterprising disposition and doubtless attempted more than his capital warranted .- Roderick McKenzie, store, Kirkfield, has held a meeting of his creditors. Of an easy disposition he probably orred in giving too much credit. His business experience did not extend over many years. The exact liabilities are not known. -The Paris Mfg. Co., knitting mills, Paris, has suspended payment. The mills were recently burnt and the loss was heavy. Under the circumstances it was thought best to issue a circular suspending payment until adjustment of insurance, etc.--Minor assi mments include the following :-- Prank M. Johnson, livery, Baden ; A. J. Campbell, store, Brighton ; Albert Miller, hotel, Prescott; Wm. Bennett, trader, Township Tarbolton; Samuel Smith, store, Wal-ingham Centre ; W. C Kirk, grocer, Ashburnham; Samuel Coffey, store, Centreton; H. J. Hunt, trader, Kinburn; J. W. McDonald, grocer, Lanark; Geo. A. Rockold, pumps, Listowel; Roy & Co., general store, Minden; W. F. Bennett, grocer. Newboyne ; Mrs. M. Haslam, fancy goods, Orangeville; Jas. R. Stenabaugh, store, Straffordville; E. C. Jackson, tailor, Toronto; Chas. Meredith, confectioner, Toronto, and H. H. Day, butcher, Treuton.-The stock of Wm. H Bartlett, shoes, Brampton, has been seized under chattel mortgage.-Cyrus Noble, grocer, and John Brown, builder, Toronto, are reported absent from that city.

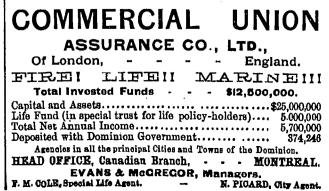




Corner St. Peter & St. Sacrament Streets, MONTREAL.

THE following trade embarrassments and changes are reported in this province : E. C. Inglis, general store, Foster, has compromised at 25c on the dollar, cash-W. Lunan & Sons, grocers and bakers, Sorel, have assigned. The father failed in March '83 when he effected a settlement at 50c on the dollar. For some time the present firm has had a struggle to get along, the partners having invested somewhat too heavily for their means in real estate. The liabilities are supposed to reach about \$10,000.-Ant. B. Biron, contractor, Stoke township, has assigned, also Chas. Charlebois, founder, Luchute.-F. X. Crevier, plumber, city, whose failure is announced, has had rather a checquered career. He compromised in '87 at 65c on the dollar, and in January '87 assigned when the estate was wound up. Afterwards he did business under his wife's name, but was not success. ful, and obtained a settlement at 20c on the dollar. Latterly he has been doing business again under his own name. He is reported to have a mania for taking contracts, but his calculations must have been unfortunate, as he generally lost money .----L. L. Durocher, jeweller, city, who recently assigned, is said to owe only \$700.-Willoughby Bros., builders, city, have assigned, liabilities \$7,600 .-- Alfred Vincelette, storekeeper, St. Leonard, is absent, and a meeting of the creditors was held on the 18th inst., to appoint a curator. ... A. Neilson & Co., lumber, Valcartier and Stoneham, near Quebec, have assigned.

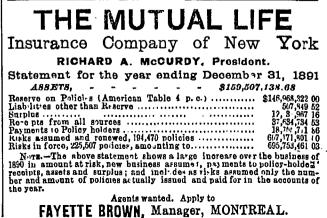
CURRENT NOTES.—Pressure is being brought to bear on the government to have the Montreal and Sorel railway opened.— The city gas Co. will issue \$150,000 of bonds at 5 per cent, as the present capital earns over 12 per cent, this will be a good operation for the company, and should help towards reducing its charge for gas.—Receipts of apples to end of March in Liverpool were 950,000 barrels, in quality Canadian were ahead.—New York Life Co., Confederation Life and Eastern Assurance Co.,





are looking for sites in Halifax for offices.-The amount of spirits in distillers' hands is about 12 million gallons.-A report that the Balmoral hotel had changed hands is incorrect.-The Nova Scotia Legislature has levied a direct tax on inherited properties,--Prescott is urging its claims as a rival to Kingston as a transhipping point .-- Parlor cars have been placed on the S. Eastern Railway, England.-The U.S. Legislature has passed an Act forbidding the immigration of Chinese other than ministers or other diplomatic representatives, consuls general, commercial agents, and other agents of the Chinese Government travelling on business, with their servants. Vessel masters knowingly bringing Chinese are to be fined not over \$500 for each person and imprisoned one year. This will cause trouble between the U.S. and China.—Canada has been given 68.471 square feet of space in the various buildings at the World's Fair, exclusive of space yet to be granted in the agriculture and live stock departments .- A bill before Congress if passed will prevent any settler in U.S. being naturalized before he has lived five years in that country .- Despite McKinley bill the exports of England in last ten years increased \$250,000,000.-The government has decided to abolish the tax for water police at Quebec .-- The total re. venue of Toronto last year was \$9,491,900.-The London Times seems to have taken its cue from our article on the Behring Sea question. It says, "while President Harrison was fuming and sputtering in a fashion which Americans presumably think imposing, and which Englishmen certainly think absurd, the Senate was quietly preparing to ignore all his flights of eloquence and to accept the proffered settlement."-Mr. Awrey, ML.A., Ont., is appointed commissioner to the Chicago Fair for that Province.-The Queen's Own, Toronto, will be heartily welcomed in this city on Queen's Birthday.-The land sales in North West are very far ahead of last year's. The C.P.R. has sold this year

80,000 acres, excess of 65,000 over same period in 1891 .- A new pier 500 ft. long is to be built at Father Point .-- The New Brunswick cheese shipped to England last Fall has sold well. The prospects are good for this industry being largely developed in N. B.-The British Columbia Iron Works' Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. and is to increase its stock \$50,000,---Manitoba reports speak of 3 million bushels of wheat being stored.-Out of 30, only 8 are living of the "Fathers of Confederation."-Business in England is paralysed at present by snow storms; nothing new, a foot deep of snow on 12th May took place some years ago .--- Columbus is the name of the new boat of Richelieu Co., to be launched in May.—The Prohibition Com-missioners are in the city. "A chield's amang you taking notes, and, faith, he'll prent it."—The story that Canadian apples were tainted by arrenic owing to sprinkling the trees, has been pro-nounced to be absurd by the Dominion chemist.





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the trouble of the operation. The aggregate outlay for such a purchase on New Year's day would have been \$3765, and the aggregate cost value now would be about \$3900. Last year at this date the same shares were valued on change at \$3675. When the stocks of banks reach a figure which yields less than five per cent, we may be assured that their further advance must be very limited. Our leading bank stocks range to yield 3.69, 4.31, 4.34, 4.80, 4.92, so that for them there is little chance of a rise. Another group will yield various percentages as 5.00, 5.60, up to 6. If these show promises of a fairly good statement for this year they will advance so as to touch the lower range of the less profitable group. The probabilities point to a closing up of the gap between these two groups.

Taking the stocks chiefly operated with this week as compared with a month ago, and at same date last year we find the comparison to stand as follows:

A	pril '92.	March '92,	April 1891.
Street Railway	219	173	97
Mont. Telegraph	145	134	424
Com. Cable	1583	•••••	
Royal Electric	$170^{-}$		
C.P.R	893	92	
Richelieu	77 į	624	61
Montreal Cotton	120	103ฐ	•••••

The recent advance of the street railway stock has been owing to the introduction of fresh blood into the enterprise from which the public expect an entire change of this service so as to bring it into line with that of other places. The change of president has improved telegraph stock. Mr. Dwight being expected to render this service also more efficient. The recent amalgamation of cotton enterprises has naturally put the stock up considerably, as the effect of the combination can hardly fail to be a profitable one by lowering cost of production and management charges, while securing more favorable prices and lessening the losses caused by undue competition.

Money being cheap, the flow of it into stocks is natural as they at least will pay better than a deposit receipt. The day has gone by when sound investments in Canada will yield more than 5 or 6 per cent, save by some lucky chance. Money on first-class mortgages is procurable below 5, and even the ordinary run of farm mortgages are receding steadily towards that figure. Although business is not as brisk as was anticipated, still the increasingly large amounts held by the banks on deposit, attest that the financial condition of the people is, on the whole, not such as to justify fears or gloom.



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AN UMBRELLA COMBINE.

This is the age of combines. Competition has been so overdone that, like many other good things, it has been discovered that we can have too much of it. The combination now being organized of umbrella manufacturers is being promoted in order to put some restraint on a system of business which cuts prices below a reasonable figure. The combine is more immediately directed against one firm in New York, who have secured a large business in these goods. Their plan is that common in Birmingham, Sheffield, and other English towns.

The umbrella is an article that can be made as well, and as cheaply, by small manufacturers as large ones. The firm alluded to have entered into arrangements with a number of small makers to take all they produce. They make advances to these small makers to enable them to lay in their materials at cash prices. As they have no expenses of holding stocks, nor of getting orders, nor bad debts, they can sell their goods at the lowest possible price. The operator of a larger factory, dealing with the trade generally, has to bear these expenses, which amount to some 15 per cent. at least, so that such manufacturer cannot compete with a rival who saves these charges by his method of business.

The English houses we allude to carry hardly any stocks at all; their warehouses are mere packing rooms. They sell by patterns and pattern books, and run a variety of articles on which the lines are never large. These firms are in connection with a number of artisans who work at home, or in some small hired room. They are usually the steadier and more ambitious class of workmen in their trade, who begin by obtaining raw materials from a merchant on credit. Each Saturday they take in to the warehouse what has been made during the week. An open account is kept up for advances of materials and cash; this, when the man is industrious, thrifty and pushing, soon begins to show a balance in favor of the workman, on which he builds up larger credit for materials, and so goes on until he talks of building a workroom in his back yard, or a small factory where be can hire occasional "power." This has been the history of large numbers of the most successful firms in England; but it is a system not feasible in the manufacture of goods requiring expensive machinery.

In the article in question, umbrellas, one of the

greatest improvements yet made, the hollow frames, was the invention of a clever mechanic of this class who, although deprived of the ordinary members for locomotion, pushed his way to a large and profitable business. Another workman hit upon an ingenious form of holder for pen and pencil combined. He hawked a few about until a London storekeeper saw its merits, and entered into an arrangement for a monopoly of the supply. A factory was built, a large sum spent in advertising, and both the artisan and his one customer made each a fortune out of an article that was first produced in a Birmingham garret. That was one of a class of articles that could not be reduced in cost by expensive machinery. Of this class are files, tons of which are made in private houses, and no doubt the marvellous dexterity shown in cutting this tool is largely owing to the early familiarity with the process by boys and girls who have watched their parents working from childhood and been taught the art under such favorable circumstances as are not possible in a large factory.

The movement in the umbrella trade arises out of a reaction from the more modern factory system by which manual skill is reduced to its lowest value by being made largely to consist of working or tending machinery. If one large wholesale firm can have its goods made so cheaply, and distributed so economi-The umbrella, in several cally, so can others. respects, lends itself to this form of production. The public taste demands an infinite variety of styles in handles; it affects little changes in mechanical details, and in the parasol-which is only a glorified umbrella-there is a call for any conceivable variety in covers and trimmings. The sign in any article of directly applied human skill has always a high saleable value. Hand-painted goods, though not so artistic at times as others mechanically ornamented, always attract buyers. Human nature is strongly tainted with jealousy, so that any article that is peculiar in style, which we alone possess, has for that reason a special and very often an extravagant value. Readers of Kenelm Chillingley will remember an eloquent passage that illustrates this. Factory goods must be made wholesale, thousands as like as pins on a card, whereas goods made by isolated workers can be marked by individuality of style or form.

The larger umbrella factories propose to limit the total output, to fix a combination schedule of prices, to control the manufacturers of frames, so as to compel small makers to raise their prices. The New York Commercial Bulletin, which deals with this movement at length, from whom we learn what is going on, says : "Another idea advanced in connection with the proproposed combination is that a fund be raised to purchase and keep from flooding the market (which means keeping out of the hands of the jobbers) the surplus stocks of the smaller manufacturers. There is naturally considerable difference of opinion on this among the promoters of the proposed combination. It is argued that the combination in this event would simply become a charitable organization for old umbrellas-the more the small people could produce the more money the big ones would lose."

Whatever is the upshot of this movement there will be always a demand for special and exclusive designs, which have provided opportunities for displaying the ingenuity of independent workers. As cheaper goods must always be wanted, the market seems to need both classes of manufacturer.

#### THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The Ministers composing the new government of this Province, enter upon their duties under circumstances of exceptionally grave responsibility. Power and responsibility are co-ordinated. There will be practically no opposition to keep the House and the Ministry in check. The position is one from which might arise serious danger to the Province. It will prove disastrous to the reputation and the honor of the government, unless they realise the greatness of their present opportunity.

If Mr. De Boucherville and his colleagues, simply adopt a policy of routine; if they do only what any ordinary administration might do; if they run round the beaten track like mill horses; they will be traitors to their trust, false to their responsibilities, and squanderers of a splendid historic opportunity. Upon a Ministry so blind as not to see, or so cowardly as to shrink from the reforms they have unprecedented power to inaugurate, history will stamp indelible shame.

The Province may be fairly compared to a firm that has been compelled to call in its creditors to consult as to the future of the business. The policy hitherto pursued has been identical with that of a reckless, unskilful trader. Such an one at every pinch of pecuniary need, borrows money to fill up the gaps made in his capital by extravagance or other folly. While he can borrow he will never retrench in his expenditures; nay, he spends the more freely because of the ease of securing funds by adding to his indebtedness. In the case of a private trader this policy is condemned as a form of criminal insanity—it deserves as severe a sentence when pursued by a government.

The Province needs administering on the same lines as a business house whose expenditures have outrun the profits. There must be a proper relation restored between incomings and outgoings. Waste must give way to economy. Expenses that are even justifiable under ordinary conditions, must be dispensed with or reduced.

The people, for whom the government are only acting as trustees or as managers of public affairs,...that is, the affairs of the public,...must be drawn into more active participation in their own business. They must be given a freerer voice in the spending of their money and the pledging their credit by loans that involve the mortgaging the public, that is the people's property. They will probably dislike the trouble, and be at first irritated at the cost of being compelled to share actively in the management of their own affairs.

> "'Tis the voice of the sluggard, I hear him complain, You have waked me too soon."

says the old rhyme. But when the people of this Province are once thoroughly roused to their duties to themselves, as the real and proper controllers of the spendings of their own money, no one will ever say; "1et me slumber again."

Although there are constitutional difficulties in the way of one much needed economy, or stoppage of waste, we trust the government will put itself on record as being anxious, whenever possible, to carry out that economy. The Legislative Council of the Province costs the people some \$70,000 yearly, which is equal to a debt burden of \$1,750,000. Is there a man in Canada who thinks that Council necessary? Very doubtful. Are there any but the members of the Council, with a few associates, who even regard it as useful? Very doubtful indeed. The affairs of this Province need no greater legislative care than those of Ontario, yet Ontario has done infinitely better without a second Chamber than Quebec has with such an institution. The affairs of the Province certainly are no more important than those of this city. Our municipal expenditures need even more care than the provincial. Yet no one ever dreamt of a municipal "House of Lords." The Council is in plain English an excrescence. It was tacked on to the legislative machinery to imitate what it never can do anything but carica-It ought to have saved the Province from the ture. lamentable troubles of last year. But its inaction proved that it was utterly useless as a restraint upon official irregularities, which is the one function urged as an excuse for its existence. The younger members of the Cabinet will make the mistake of their lives, if they fail to enter personally, and shrink from asking the House to enter, a solemn protest against the inexcusable waste caused by maintaining a second legislative chamber for this Province.

We foresee the great probability of a conflict in the House, not between the too old parties, but between the younger, the more thoughtful, the more independent elements, and the older and fossilised members. The conflict will be between principles—between brains and machines. The cleavage of the line of principle will cut clean through the line of party. We may see "Tories," so named, in the van of Reform and "Reformers," so called, eloquently denouncing any progress or improvement.

But the hour of change has come for the Province of Quebec,—the change that will give the people a living interest in their government, a change that will compel the government to take a closer interest in the affairs of the people, to be shown by rigid economy in the management of the Provincial estate committed by the people to the care of their representatives.

#### HOW TO FEDERATE THE EMPIRE.

Those who know Sir Charles Tupper know a gladiator who, if even forced to his knees, would still be a He publishes in the current dangerous antagonist. Nineteenth Century an article, whose caption we have appropriated, which Sir Charles styles, "A reply to critics." Some of those critics, on reading it, will regard their comments as worthy to be classed under the heading familiar to readers of Punch, "Things that had better not have been said." Lord Brassey is politely snubbed for speaking of Sir Charles' proposal that Colonial representatives "be placed in a position to be called into consultation with the Cabinet," as a proposal "to give seats in the Cabinet to the Agents General of the Colonies." Lord Brassey is evidently too careless a judge of language to cope with Sir Charles, of whom we cannot say he is "nothing if not critical," but certainly he is nothing if not clear, definite and perspicuous in his statements.

The proposition to make colonial representatives exofficio members of the Imperial Privy Council so as to place them in direct contact with the Cabinet, is shown to have received the approval of Earl Grey in 1879, of Lord Lorne, and of Lord Granville, when Secretary of the Colonies. When such authorities agree in supporting this proposal, Lord Brassey "is not in it," his reputation is rather that of a sailor than a statesman.

Lord Rosebery is quoted as saying, "in dealing with Canadian questions it is clear that the voice of Canada

must sound loud in the Foreign Office. The colonies will have to be given a right to prompt the voice of England, when its peaks abroad, to a much greater extent than at present." Lord Derby, one of the coolest, most philosophical of modern statesmen, and our present Governor-General have spoken in the same strain, and Lord Thring desires the position of Agents General of Colonies to be akin to that of a Foreign Minister. So that Sir Charles scores heavily against those critics who condemned his proposal to give the Colonies a seat in the Privy Council.

Turning to the question of defence, Sir Charles stands on firm ground; he simply uses the logic of facts. He repeats what this Journal has insisted upon, that although the Canadian Pacific was mainly built for commercial purposes, its imperial value as a means of defence and mutual support is not lessened because it opened up to settlement a land where forty millions of British subjects may be employed in providing bread and meat for the people of Great Britain. He turns sharply on those who taunt us because the C.P.R. was built by English capital, telling them that the money has fetched the highest rate of interest, while other money sent to South America has been lost. Sir Charles denies with emphasis that any additional burthen is imposed on England by the possession of Canada. He points out that if America took all our harbours and coaling stations, it would rather increase the necessity for a larger army and fleet to protect the trade of China, Japan, the West Indies, and the Indian Empire. Sir Charles evidently agrees with what we have affirmed for some time, that England needs Canada as a highway to the East. That necessity alone which our soil provides, is ample recompense to England for all the cost of any defence by her which we enjoy.

But the strongest part of this "reply to critics," is the section devoted to the fiscal question. To those who condemn any discrimination by England in favor of Colonial wheat, Sir Charles offers some interesting and very weighty evidence that a small duty on noncolonial wheat, say 5s a quarter, would not increase the price of bread in England, while it would prove of enormous advantage in stimulating the development of our North West. He thinks it certain that if wheat grown in Dakota had to pay a duty at English ports, and Manitoba wheat went in free, that "a large number would take their capital and industry to build up Canada, who would otherwise go under a foreign flag, instead of becoming a source of wealth and strength to the Empire." The question is too large for treatment in this article, but we may say, as on this point we are one of Sir Charles' "critics," that we have not condemned such a discrimination per se, but are unable to realize the probability of the people of England assenting to a duty on wheat, which they would regard as a "bread tax," and so resent its imposition. Having shared in it we believe the Anti-Corn Law agitation stamped "Free Bread " on the very hearts of the English people for all time. But we may be wrong, the present rising generation may not have the brand, "they know not Joseph," so to speak, and may have torgotten the Corn Law Rhymes of Elliot. We beg to remind Sir Charles that he has not replied to our argument based on the enormous disparity between the extent of the supplies of food proposed to be taxed by England, and those colonial ones favored by free entry. We would also remind him that this question cannot be settled by a victory won over his critics in an academic

contest. The final arbitors will be the democracy of England, the laborers, artisans, those whose poverty makes them intensely sensitive in regard to taxes on the loaf. Sir Charles should go upon "the stump" in the old land, face to face with the people, who would admire his courage and his talent, even if they refused to be converted to his views.

In reply to the charge that the U.S. would retaliate, Sir Charles asks, "Can they adopt a tariff more prohibitory either to Canada or England than the Mc-Kinley Act?"

Our conviction is that if the people of the States saw that the McKinley Act was rousing Great Britain to retaliate so as to injure their produce trade, the McKinley Act would give place to a less hostile tariff. The American people must not be judged by a certain class of their newspapers. The average Yankee is a business minded purson; he likes his politics served hot; but emphatically objects to anything that disturbs trade. As soon as a tariff was proposed likely to shut out United States wheat from the English market, there would be prompt steps taken to avert such trouble, not by retaliation, but negotiation.

Lord Salisbury would do as wise a thing as ever he did were he to give the Agent general of Canada a seat at the Privy Council table. That august body has members less worthy of the dignity, and few who have done the Empire greater service.

We consider this article the ablest he has contributed on the Imperial Federation question. This is natural as we all know in Canada that when Sir Charles gets up to reply to critics, he usually comes out of the fray with a scalp or two hung on his belt.

#### THE LATE ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.

There are plants that only blossom in perfection in one climate. They may grow elsewhere in stunted proportions; but even the land in which they are indigcnous never sees their full beauty. One of the loviest of our flowers when growing in its native home is an unattractive weed. So it is with men.

Canada, "rough, raw and democratic," as Goldwin Smith says, has in a signal instance shown that her climate has a special capacity for developing a noble type of humanity. Canada can indeed boast that in no other nation could Alexander Mackenzie have reached the fullness of his powers. Scotland may boast that she bears such sons, but in her home no artisan ever rose to the dignity of parliamentary chieftain. The chief places of public dignity in the States are barred by a prohibitory law against imported talent. Canada alone has the magnanimity to throw open the portais of her senate free to the world.

The late Alexander Mackenzie landed in Canada before manhood, a friendless stranger. On board the ship he had no companions but his few books-ever the best of company. He first found work as a mason on the Martello-towers at Kingston in 1842, upon one of which there might well be placed a brass tablet to record this incident. Doubtless the ring of his hammer often sounded in the ears of his great antagonist, Sir John Macdonald, upon whom in after years often fell the strokes of his unlearned countryman, when trying to bring his opponent into, as he thought, better political shape. From Kingston he moved to Sarnia, where, besides undertaking building contracts, he indulged his literary and political tastes by editing the The story of the stormy times when Lambton Shield. the battle for responsible government was being fought |

we cannot tell here; but Mackenzie was soon found in the front rank of the cause which opened out for him his career in parliament.

Although his friend Brown used to publish Mackenzie's speeches in the *Globe* with the head lines in very large type, "Great Oration," the deceased, in the ordinary sense, was not an orator. We first heard him in 1868, on a highly memorable occasion speak for two hours, yet throughout there was nothing beyond the diction to explain the high reputation he enjoyed as a public speaker. But there was a style displayed that evinced a man of wide reading, marked literary gifts, a splendid memory, and an earnestness of tone The weapon he wielded that were most impressive. against his foes was like a light, razor edged sword ; his cuts were given without labor, and apparently without passion or malice-but they were cuts, and drew blood.

He was at times twitted in the House on his defective education, touching which he was unduly sensitive. The late D'Arcy McGee once flung this taunt at Mackenzie, who instantly rose and flashed back a dignified retort, to which McGee made a savage and rude reply; a reply which proved that a working mason may be more of a gentleman than a classical scholar.

Mr. Mackenzie, when Premier, became very unpopular with persons doing business with his Department as Minister of Public Works. He simply hated the system prevailing in public offices, and displayed it by a brusqueness of manner that showed more of the bluntness of honesty, than the craft of the political leader. He was seriously overworked when in power from over anxiety to bring the conduct of public affairs into line with the principles and the system observed in private business; a task which he honorably attempted, but for which even his strength was not equal.

Beneath a somewhat granitic exterior of aspect and of manners, he had a warm, generous, affectionate nature. He was a democrat in truth, for his heart beat in unison with all movements for the people's welfare. He was a patriot to the core; he was proud of Canada, hopeful of her future, loyal to the Empire; and to his adopted country he gave freely the wealth of his life and his great talents, leaving a record that honors this Dominion far more than this country can honor the memory of Alexander Mackenzie.

#### FORGED POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

A young Toronto broker, of good connections, has for some time past been in the habit of forging powers of attorney in his own favor, enabling him to transfer stocks owned by those whose signatures he forged. Armed with these documents he has not only dealt in stocks so procured, but borrowed money upon them from several banks. He has also executed general Powers of Attorney giving him absolute control of the share properties of certain persons, forging the names of the executant, the witness, and the notary.

He was also carrying on a large business of the bucket shop character. To keep up these transactions so long without a hitch, or suspicion, shows that he had abilities and shrewdness enough to make money plentifully by more reputable methods. There are some eight or ten banks and building societies involved. The law courts will have to decide upon whom the losses will fall; on the companies who made transfers on forged authority, or on the luckless stockholder whose property was taken. The companies will, we fear, have to bear the losses.

The custom of transferring by powers of attorney has grown so common as to have led to somewhat loose methods of treating such documents. In a large number of cases—we speak of what we know, not by rumor, or report—the companies' officers in charge of the transfer or stock department, do not know the signatures of the stockholders; they cannot indeed recognise them, as such signatures were never brought officially before them. There are millions of dollars of stock held to-day by persons who are only known to the officials of the companies in which they hold stock by a power of attorney presented through their broker.

A bank will safeguard each customer's account from fraudulent cheques by causing the officials to be familiar with his signature, or to have an authentic one for reference in case of doubt. But the stock accounts of shareholders are not so protected, except in some few instances. The stockholder buys stock which is accepted through a power of attorney, frequently by the same broker who also sold it, and transferred it to him by some other client's power of attorney. The prevailing system of handling the shares of joint stock companies without any reference to the Board, facilitates operations, but does not conduce to a due consideration being given to the gravity of transfers. The off-hand way in which these transactions are conducted,-thousands of dollars being tossed about as unconcernedly as a ball by children,-would be very startling, and would soon be stopped, if instead of shares, the property were in an equivalent amount of money. This danger was pointed out by us many years ago, and has been occasionally alluded to at intervals. But as no case of a forged power was known, our warning was regarded as premature. Let the horse be first stolen, then we may listen to a caution about the insecurity of the stable. Such was the attitude of some public companies.

The system has been so far justified owing to the honor of the brokers. But this confidence has had a serious shock in the Toronto incident. It would be well for joint-stock companies to consider the best means of protecting all interested in stocks from such a darger as has been exposed, a danger alike to the public, the brokers, and the stock companies.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

The district in British Columbia where there is going on a most active development of mining enterprise is an oval shaped strip that runs down to the international boundary. On the north line is Ravelstoke, a station on the Canadian Pacific. In the south is the new town of Nelson, which is making such rapid progress that the Bank of British Columbia and the Bank of Montreal have opened branches there. Circling around this belt are the waters of the Kootenai River, and lake, on one side, and on the other those of the Columbia River. Within this belt there is a very rugged territory, in the rocks of which it is claimed are deposits of silver ore of great magnitude. The operations of mining there demand considerable capital. The conditions of silver mining vary in each locality. If any adventurous spirit goes there expecting to pick out silver as easily as gold has been got in Australia, he will be disappointed. That the ore is there, however, is placed beyond doubt by the evidence of Dr. Dawson, and by the result of operations at several mines. Dr. Dawson says in his report pub-

lished by authority of Parliament: "The importance of the Hot Springs vicinity in the Kootanie district as a producer of silver and lead, may, I believe, be stated to be assured by the number of deposits already known, and by the richness in silver of the ores partially developed. Should only a small proportion of the numerous claims prove eventually to be as valuable as many of them now appear to be, the output of ore cannot fail to become very considerable within a few years." On another page Dr. Dawson says, "All the circumstances appeared to me to warrant the expenditure of a large sum of money. if necessary, in order to define and open out this remarkable deposit in a proper manner, and till work of this kind has been done it will be impossible to ensure any large or continuous output of ore." Work of this costly kind has been and is now being done. Claims have been developed to a depth of 100 to 400 feet, all showing continuous bodies of ore. The local paper reports the Silver King Tunnel as 800 feet. The tide of immigration into this region is setting in strongly from the States, where the prospective wealth of British Columbia mines is more believed in than in Eastern Canada. But the people of Montana, whose mines last year yielded 25 million dollars, are naturally more interested in a district that seems to be a geological extention of their own State, and more ready to anticipate that the same mineral wealth will be found in Kootanie as in their own hills, than those not familiar with mining districts and the history and facts of silver mining in the West.

In the days when the Romans occupied England the law was established that any person discovering a lead vein was entitled to all the land free necessary to reach it, and to work it, whoever was the owner. That law stands in Derbyshire to this day, as some owners of pleasant lawns and lands know to their cost.

It has helped to develop the local lead mines. While we are glad to find our neighbors have discovered something worth having in Canada, we should be sorry to have the mineral resources of this country developed by foreigners, who would simply enter our territory to extract what wealth is found, and carry off their treasure to enrich another nation.

#### THE BANK STATEMENTS.

We received the bank statements for March too near the time of going to press for anything more than a brief notice. Circulation during last month remained stationery, the total change being a decrease of only \$227,050, which represents the balance between a decrease of a little beyond that sum in the Ontario and Quebec banks and small increases in those of the Maritime Provinces. The same want of activity is also shown in deposits which only increased \$749,807. Last year, during March, circulation increased over one million, and deposits rose nearly three millions, but the banks now hold over eighteen millions of public deposits in excess of those on hand at close of March last year. There was an advance in amount of current loans of \$4,530,000 last month. This raises the amount under discount from \$152,259,000 in 1891 to \$190,647,000 this year, an increase of \$38,388,000, but an exact comparison of the bank loans is somewhat disturbed by their being arranged differently now to the system in vogue early last year. The amount of bank investments in call loans shows an increase of \$185,000, and small additions are evident in bonds and other investments. Balance in the States, agencies

were reduced over half a million, and those in Great Britain increased \$2,334,000.

# SOUR GRAPES.

A few innocent words used by this journal pointing out that before Newfoundland and Canada could be annexed to the States, both England and France would have to be crushed, and i that before denouncing Canadians as "pirates," it would be well to await the award of the Behring Sea arbitrators, have raised the wrath of a number of American papers much higher than "concert pitch."

The Confectioner's Gazette says this paper is, " pretty level headed," but spends its fury on John Bull, who is said to be, " mulish, arbitrary, dictatorial and grasping." The Buffalo Milling World, has gone into a paroxysm of rage at us. It is rude enough to quote this paper without giving our title, which only shows how bad temper spoils good manners. It declares that if the States "wish to have any country, neither France nor England, singly or together, could hinder the consolidation." It adds, "the U. S. does'nt want Canada even as a gift, to say nothing of fighting with France and England for the possession of any part or all of it. Of course, in case of a scrimmage with England, we suppore England would whip us again."

While we regard the boast that the U.S. could "whip" France and England combined as swagger which, probably, was inspired by an overdose of lager beer or old rye, we feel much hurt at being told that "the U.S. does'nt want Canada, even as a gift." That will take the conceit out of Canadians painfully, as we do think our country worth accepting any way. Our angry contemporary for a long time past has been talking up annexation so boldly, that we have several times had to treat him as a modest young lady does a suitor who shows signs of abducting her by main force. Now that he discovers that Canada cannot be secured, he turns right round and declares we are not worth having. "The grapes are sour," said the fox when he could not reach them !

Amongst a number of dreadful charges against Canada, it is said, that she is "utterly dependent upon other nations for business." A fling like that shows the miserable state of ignorance that prevails in the States as to the very elements of economic science. So far from it being a terrible proof of Canada's worthlessness that she is dependent on foreign nations for business, it is a demonstration of the importance of this country; of her growing wealth; of her enterprise; of her resources, that she is doing so large a business with To sneer at a country because it is foreign nations. dependent on other nations for business, is exactly the same folly as sneering at a storekeeper for being dependent on outside customers for trade.

Canada has a splendid home commerce, but her great ambition is to largely extend the business for which she will be "utterly dependent on other nations." If we can double the amount of that form of dependency, even on Uncle Sam, we shall be highly gratified. The more we extend that dependency on Europe, on the West Indies, the South American Republics, etc., the greater is our satisfaction, for the greater will be the contribution of other nations to the wealth of our country. Canada wants to buy and to sell, if possible, ten times what she now does in outside markets. So that what our irate contemporary flings as an angry missile, we receive as a complimentary bouquet; for which we forgive him the intention

of doing us an injury, by recognising most welcome praise in his ungenerous sneer.

Suppose we flung back his words by charging against the States that they are "utterly dependent on other nations for business," would not that indictment be as true as the same one laid against Canada? Where would the U.S. be without business with other nations? If, as the Miller says, it proves a nation to be under such "disadvantages," as make her "shiver," to have large foreign business, how grievous are the disadvartages of the States in having to rely upon Great Britain for a market for their cotton, wheat, pork, tobacco, etc.? Such an appalling state of dependency on another nation ought to make Americans "shiver," sleeping and waking, in a chronic ague fit. But Americans are not such utter idiots as to regard their foreign business with any feelings except such pride and gratification as stirs them on to enlarge it. So also we Canadians are proud of our business with other nations.

It is indeed this very business done by Canadians which has so excited the cupidity of the States as to have led to such determined attacks upon the national independence of Canada. Uncle Sam has jumped in vain at the luscious grape bunches in our vinery until now he is convinced that the fruit is unattainable, so in the weariness and torment of disappointment he now cries out; "The grapes are sour." Probably as this verdict has been passed we may be allowed to sit under our own vine in peace.

To show our Buffalo friend how kindly disposed we are to him and his neighbors, nothing would delight us more than to send over a few vessel loads of the only barley from which they can secure their beloved beverage; for that, anyway *they* are utterly dependent on a foreign nation.

#### DISASTEROUS COMPETITION.

Under the above heading, an exchange quotes a certain practical business man as follows : "It would certainly pay twothirds of the traders of the land to board and lodge the remaining one third if they would simply get out of business and cease to annoy and impoverish by expensive competition. If onethird of the railways, one-third of the manufacturers, and onethird of the stores and offices were to cease to do business tomorrow, the other two thirds could better afford to keep the parties concerned at the best hotels in the land, and let them go to the theatre every night, than to stand the terrible expense which undue and injudicious competition now creates. In the end the public pay for all these extraordinary expenses incident to competition. One way or another the obligations must be met. Failure, loss and disaster may come and do come to individuals in the meantime; but in the great balancing up of a series of years the accounts are all squared in the clearing house of the purse of the public."

The St. Louis Miller pithily comments on this as follows: "That's how it looks to those who have had their profits reduced to zero, and have been forced out of business by an under cutting competitor, who has himself gone to the wall in the meantime. They don't feel like boarding their competitor at a \$10 hotel, however, though they would like to see him in Sing Sing -, that is, the inventor of all cutthroat schemes." If or at thea man cannot succeed but by ruinous cutting, he had better stay out of business; that's the proposition. Who knows how many tramps have acted on this theory, and retired from the field of industrial competition, feeling that they are practicing a noble abstinence and have done the world a service? But, joking aside, there is much truth and very little exaggeration in the foregoing quotation. The complaints we hear are not of legitimate competition by men who are in the business for money and expect to make a living from their sales. It is generally those who sell a side line at cost to attract customers who knock

out the regular dealers. This they do at no profit and with questionable benefit to their regular trade. Sometimes an incompetent man will ruin himself and his neighbor too, while under the delusion that he is securing a paying trade and getting rich.

#### POWER RUNNING TO WASTE.

Within easy range of the Niagera cataract there are over twenty artificial waterfalls that seem to have been arranged for the economic generation of electricity. Let any one visit Merritton and drive around the beautiful district that slopes upward from Lake Ontario to the higher levels where Lake Erie is tapped to feed the Welland canal, and he will see an enormous amount of power running to waste. If is true that some portion of this is now utilised in local mills, but only a small fraction of what is available is used. Would it not be feasible to harness this power and make it work? There are enormous outlays being made at a very short distance to create such conditions for electrical generation as already are provided in the district. So far as we understand this matter, the difference of level between the place where the power is wanted and the spot where it is produced, is of no consequence. Electricity will follow a wire through its course however tortuous, or varied in height. The falls we allude to are forcible enough for the requirements of such machinery as is best adapted for this manufacture. The location is favorably situated also for fuel and transportation; and there is a splendid farming district all around. There seem to be in that district exceptional natural advantages for the development of electrical industries, and others in which cheap power is a necessity. We are disposed then to think that at no distant date capital will find there large and profitable opportunities. The towns of St. Catharines, Merritton and Thorold are united by an electric road which may foreshadow a closer union when they become practically one large city.

#### A CURIOUS GROUND FOR BOASTING.

American Investments quotes the [Hon. E. S. Lacey as saying that the causes of National Bank failures may be thus summarized :

		rer	cent.
1.	Depreciation of securities		27.0
2.	Injudicious banking	•	22.7
3.	Fraudulent management		18.3
4.	Defalcation of officers		9.0
	Excessive loans to officers and directors		7.1
6.	Real estate and real estate loans		6.8
7.	Excessive loans to customers		5.0
8.	Failure of large debtors		4.1

Mr. Lacey declares that the failures of National banks have been in 29 years 31 per cent of the total number—"a record which, under all the circumstances of the case, is greatly to the credit of American bankers." It strikes us that cause No. 2 is the explanation of the whole list. What sort of a banker is the man who holds securities to so large an extent of doubtful value that he is ruined by their depreciation? Or he who has got his business in such a shape that the failure of large debtors causes his failure? So on through the list, excessive loans, real estate loans, loans to officers, frauds, all are evidences of "injudicious banking." In view of the statement that 27 per cent of these U.S. bank failures arose from frauds by officials we can hardly regard the record as "greatly to the credit of American bankers,"

#### SUIT AGAINST A COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

The City National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama, is stated in the American Banker to have entered an action some time ago against a commercial agency in New York City, to recover \$5,264.46 lost on drafts which the bank discounted for W. A. Kitts, a lumber merchant of Oswego, on alleged false representations concerning the credit and financial standing of Kitts, furnished by the commercial agency. The case was decided after a three day's trial, the jury finding a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest. This is the first case in which any commercial agency has been held liable for a false report sent out to a subscriber. In all previous cases of a similar kind the agency has been relieved of all responsibility.

#### DAIRY NOTES.

Reports from the dairy districts are very hopeful both in the west and far east. There are ten factories busy at Brockville, where the season is early. The farmers around Blenheim, where pastures would make this a paying industry, are awakening to the opportunity before them of doing a profitable trade in dairy products. A paper denoted to this interest,-Hoard's Dairyman, answers a question often put in a way that shows the progress being made in raising the quality of butter. "Why does not more of our best cheese go across the ocean to seek a market? For the same reason that our best butter don't go. Both are wanted at home, where the people are better able to pay round prices for good food than any other people on earth. The highest selling butter made in Denmark and which was sold the past winter to the English aristocracy, on the London market at 142 shillings per 112 lbs, if put on the New York market, and the weight and money put into U.S. language, would show that Elgin butter has beaten it per pound, right along, all winter. If butter sells at 142 shillings per cwt of 112 pounds that is equivalent to 30.4 cents per pound in the U.S. Butter has been higher than that in Boston and New York, the past winter." The Dairyman is out thou\_h in talking of the best butter being reserved for the English aristocracy. We]know that miners will pay the top price for not only this, but for other food for a Sunday feast. The bulk of the middle classes, especially in the North, use for the table the very best that is in the market. Hence the urgency for Canadians to study quality, as there are few counties in England which do not produce as prime butter as can be got out of milk. The New York Commercial Bulletin reports the cheese market as weak. It says: "It seems to have come down to 12c for a full top even for white in a jobbing way, with hardly a doubt that 11 ic would buy any straight lot of fancy colored, and a good chance that even lower might be accepted. In the face of the generally discouraging conditions, however, it may be noted that neither in first or second hands does there appear to be much stock, holders are contesting each fraction, and some of them retaining a hope that there may be a chance to get custom for fancy goods at an approximation to present nominal quotations."

#### BANKRUPTCY AND INSURANCE.

The insurance companies should interest themselves in the movement to secure a Dominion law for dealing with involvent estates. In the absence of law ensuring an equitable distribution of the assets of an insolvent there is a temptation to a certain class, to escape from the dilemma into which they are placed by liquidating those assets through an insurance company. In the States the same movement is in progress as here for a gene ral law of bankruptcy, and the Paint Oil and Drug Review says : The insurance men are making efforts to promote greater interest in a national bankruptcy law, the necessity for which a number of United States senators and representatives have declared the people are not interested in, and which, because of this opinion, it was thought the national bankruptcy question had been dropped out of sight. The insurance men claim that if there was such a law created, credit would not be so cheap, and the percentage of disastrous fires would be very much less. Interviews with prominent insurance men reveal the existence of a rather universal opinion that the increase of loss from fire since the repeal of our national bankruptcy law is due mostly to that repeal. This may be only suppositions, but it seems to be a firmly grounded opinion with them, and is a prime reason for their interest in such legislation.

#### RAILWAY RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIRES.

Judgment has been rendered in the Superior Court, Sher.<sup>5</sup> brooke, in fire cases against the Quebec Central Railway Company, the plaintiffs being The Guardian Assurance Company, of London, England, the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company; the Fire Insurance Association, of London, England, and the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. The ground of action arose from a fire a short distance from Levi, happening in the ship yard of Mr. Davy by which property was destroyed to the value of about £8,000. Upon this property the insurance companies above mentioned were insurers and paid the losses, taking subrogation in rights of the owners of the property destroyed against the Quebec Central Railway Company. The point where the fire happened was on the St. Charles branch of the Intercolonial Railway and the Quebec Central had running powers over that branch. The plea of the Railway Company was that they did not cause the fire, and even if they did they used the most approved appliances to avoid such accidents and were not responsible for the loss. These pleas the judge overlooked and gave judgment for the plaintiff in each case with costs. We believe that similar decisions have been given in Eng.ish courts.

#### BOARD OF TRADE BUSINESS.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade on 19th inst., it was resolved to address the Dominion Government urging the advisability of the granting of a subsidy to a line of steamers between Montreal and the West Indies. The appointment of boards of examiners was made as follows: For the office of weigher, measurer and gauger: A. A. Ayer, Chas. P. Hebert, H. R. Ives, John F. Kirkpatrick; for the office of Port Warden of the Port of Montreal: R. Bickerdike, Geo. Childs, Robert Reford, J. J. Riley, John Torrance.

The Marine Underwriters' association wrote communicating a memorable to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries praying that a competent seafaring man, experienced in the carrying of live stock, be appointed as one of the cattle inspectors of the port, and asking that the council forward it to the proper department in Ottawa with its endorsement. The council agreed, and gave instructions that it should be done. Mr. Jas. G. Shaw, portwarden, was stated to have been appointed inspector for the purposes of the Act respecting the safety of ships.

The Decimal Association of London wrote the Board enquiring the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. Canada is already ahead of Europe in this decimal movement. Better catch up to us first then we can talk on equal terms.

#### AN OTTAWA ALDERMAN ON THE U.S. WESTERN STATES.

Ex-Alderman Askwith of Ottawa after a trip through the Western States of America is reported by the Star to have given a miserable picture of their condition. He says when coming home he passed through North Dakota by the Northern Pacific railway, and the picture was one of desolation. Not only have farms been abandoned, but whole towns and villages have been deserted, the windows being boarded up, and not even a dog is left to bark at the passing trains. In one village the only resident was the station master, who was monarch of all he surveyed. Bismarck, the capital of the state, which boomed after the construction of the Northern Pacific, is being also abandoned, and the vacant houses are very numerous. The value of the deserted property in farms, farm houses, villages and towns, Mr. Askwith estimates at millions of dollars. The scene he describes is extremely depressing and desolate. There is a large immigration going on from the U.S., to our Territories and to B. Columbia.

#### THE HARBOUR REPORTS.

The annual report of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal for 1891 have just been published. They cover 68 pages, and there are two statistical sheets. There is just enough material in these reports to keep the compiler busy for a week. They could have been prepared, and issued early in January with the greatest ease. Indeed we find most of the pages filled with statements that bear date in January and February. One is dated 5th March. One naturally concludes that the frost which binds up the Harbour, paralyzes the activity of the Harbour Board, as they have waited for the spring zephyrs to thaw them into life in order to enable these reports to be published. The publication is very, very stale, its interest and value are things of the past, like a last year's almanac. Yet the citizens will have to pay a large sum for this bound up waste paper, that tells us chiefly how slow are the Harbour Commissioners of this port.

Ws are glad to hear that Mr. Chapleau has recovered sufficiently to enter upon his duties at Ottawa,

#### A COMPLAINT FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.,

A committee of the Board of Trade, St. John, N.B., has reported that the contractors subsidised by the government to make monthly trips between that port and the West Indies have several times broken the conditions of the contract by practically turning St. John into a port of call, and giving to Halifax shippers twelve days advantage in time. The effect is to draw freight for and from the West Indies away from the very port from whence the subsidized line is subsidized to take it, and land it direct. This playing fast and loose with public engagements is not only a great wrong to St. John, but has a mischievous effect on the trade. The government should insist on the terms of the contract being strictly observed.

MESSRS. GEO. BARRINGTON & SONS, trunk and values manufacturers, have removed their retail branch to 218 St. James street, where they will be more to the front than ever. Their stock includes a full line of requisites for travellers and tourists.

MR. ROBT. MCLEAN, the octogenarian secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Association of Canada has been unable to give much attention to the duties of his office for some time past. The Toronto and Montreal offices are likely to have the subject of superannuation and a successor before them ere long, and we need scarcely repeat the suggestion submitted in these columns a few months ago. The man for the place should be an expert, and practised in the business and science of underwriting.

MR. ALEX ANDER Ross, dry goods merchant, Kingston, called a meeting of his creditors on the 16th inst., at which he submitted the state of his aff.irs. The meeting was adjourned for one week to allow him to make an offer of settlement. Mr. Ross is of long standing in the mercantile community and highly respected. His present embarrassment is the outcome of difficulties merely tided over some three or four years ago by msking unfavorable arrangements at that time with his creditors. He is somewhat old fashioned in his methods and is not able to keep pace with the younger tradesmen who have come into competition in his line.

OUR Aylmer correspondent writes :- Mrs. Amelia Walker commenced business one year ago as a boot and shoe merchant, with limited capital, the London boot and shoe company took possession under a chattel mortgage. They sold the stock to S. B. Polock of London at 721c on the dollar .-- J. J. Mann's drug store was completely gutted by fire on the morning of the 13th inst. No insurance on stock. The stock of Thomas Comport, druggist, in the adjoining store was damaged by water and smoke, loss \$1,000, covered by insurance. The fire started in the offices of Marlatt & Walker, upstairs and damaged the building to the extent of \$2,500 before it was got under.-Amos Charlton, a well-to do farmer and the owner of a fine 140 acre farm in South Dorchester, leased his farm two years ago and moved into Aylmer. Twelve months ago he started in to become a millionaire by purchasing wheat in Chicago. The usual result followed, as he has been cleaned out to the tone of \$15,000, and has made an assignment to William Warnock Barker. Assets \$9,000 ; liabilities \$15,000, of wheat \$5,800 are preferred.

MR. G. E. BURKE, of Kingston, Jamaica, has been appointed commercial agent for Canada in that Island.

MR. J. Hoog, on leaving the Bank of Montreal, Winvipeg, to go to London, was presented with a solid silver service of plate by the citizens of Winnipeg.

It is sometimes said that scientific men have never invented anything, but this is not true of Dr. Oito, who is known all over the civilised world as the inventor of the first economically and commercially successful gas engine —Industrial World, April 7.

THE statement in a local paper that Mr. Smith, Commissioner of the Land Department, Winnipeg, and Mr. Burgess of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, were about exchanging places, is not correct, though one of the parties would like the ohange. THE immigrants were so numerous at Edmonton, this week, that accomodation for them had to be provided on railway cars, until better provisions were made. This should be promptly attended to, as first impressions are vivid, and settlers should be shown that they are expected, and their comforts arranged for beforehand.

A demand of assignment has been made on P. McGarrity, confectioner, city.

THE Sun Insurance Co. has deposited \$300,000 with the Government at O trawa.

MR. HENRY BIRKS, jeweller, St. James street, has secured the property on St. Catherine street and Phillips' square, opposite Christ Church Cathedral, for the purposes of a handsome building to be erected for his business in the near future. The price paid is said to be \$50,000.

MR. ROBERT CUTHEERT, recently appointed assistant dry goods appraiser at this port, has entered upon his new duties. Mr. Cuthbert, who has had considerable experience in dry goods, takes Mr. Davidson's place, the latter going to Toronto as an appraiser in the post rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. Sergeant.

THE Witness has gone into real estate so far as to purchase the premises long occupied by Robt. Mitchell & Co., for a machinery warehouse. Those in the liquor business, who might be injured by a new competitor, may rest assured that it is not the intention of the Witness to utilise this stand for a saloon; rumours to the contrary are, we are glad to say, unreliable.

THE new president of the N. Y. Life Co., Mr. McCall is proving so autocratic that attention is being drawn to the fact that those who favored his appointment condemned the "one man power" policy of his predecessor. History has lots of cases of despots being overthrown by worse tyrants. The truth is that if only the *right man* is secured, the "one man power" is the best form of government.

FROM an official reply by the president of the Board of Trade given in the House of Commons on 10th ult., we learn what will generally gratifying that the most favored nation treatment enjoyed under the treaties by Great Britain extends also to all British Colonies and possessions, and that the Colonies will accordingly enjoy this favored treatment in the case of the reduced rates and other advantages recently granted by Germany and Belgium.

A WESTERN Paper, in an eulogy of a Mr. Polk, of Greenwood, Ind., says: "To prove his faith in the Divine Being he has removed all insurance on all his property for a period of one year." There is such a thing as tempting Providence, and Mr. Polk is doing that thing. Last week one of the ablest men on this continent died destitute owing to his having "proved his faith in the Divine Being" by relir quishing work some years ago, as he got the notion that Providence would in some mysterious way take care of him. Mr. Polk is equally superstitious and unwise.

The arrangements in progress for the entrance of the Palatine Insurance Co. of Manchester, England, into the Canadian field, by taking over the City of London, remain in suspense owing to the objection raised by the Superintendent of Insurance to granting a license to a company which does both a "Fire" and "Accident" business, as the Palatine does in England, where it issues "Joint Policies." The Palatine has, we believe, been doing some little accident business here, under the name of the Accident Mutual of Manchester. In the meantime Mr. Blackburne of Toronto retains the agencies of the Sun Insurance Co. and of the City of London. The report of the Palatine, dated 4th inst., speaks of an adverse year in its American business, except in San Francisco, which is stated to have been highly profitable.

#### MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE, 1892.

		Olearings,	Balances
Total for the week	ending 21st April	5 9 537,616	\$ 1,094,93 <b>4</b>
Corresponding week,	1891	8 724.555	1,255,669
do do	]889	7,116,505	1,074,988
' do do	1890	8,200,123	1,207,012



The original and only reliable 'Porous Rain-Proof

Cloth in the world.

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

MELISSA.

105 WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses A BEAUTIFUL RANGE OF MELISSA CLOTHS, SUITABLE FOR LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND

MEN'S WRAPS, WHICH ARE NOW BEING SHOWN BY THEIR TRAVELLERS.

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

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

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.



\$9 000 .- Brandon, dry goods store burnt .--Wilson's Corners, Gatineau, 9th, saw mill, 1088 \$2,000 .- Toronto, 10th, McIntosh & Sons, flour and feed warehouse, loss, \$15,000 .-Belleville, 9th, Carter's shingle mill, \$1,400--St. Thomas, 9th, dwelling houses. Owen Sound, McLaren's, planning mill, totally destroyed .-- Kingston, 10th, two dwelling honses. London, 10th, frame laundry small loss .---Paris, Ont. The Paris Manufacturing Co. lost their plant, valued at \$100,000, insurance about \$60,000.-Yarmouth, N. S. 13th several ing Co's mill, and Caldwell & Sons siw mill losses \$30,000 - Cobourg, 19th inst., Mc. Donald's elevator with 8.000 bushles of wheat burn d. -- Quebec, 19th inst, grocery store damaged, loss \$3,000.--Stratford, Ont, 19th inst, frame block of stores destroyed, loss \$6,000,

THE traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Apl. 16th 1892, show an increase of \$36,070 over the corresponding week of last year.

WHAT the people of Kootenay hope its future may be judged by the following from *The Miner*: "British Columbia, up to the Ganadian Pacific Railway era, was built solely upon the basis of fifty million dollars, worth of gold taken from the placers, taken during a period of twenty years, with an output that never exceeded four millions of dollars in any year. There is little question that West Kootonay will yield torty millions' worth of precious metals per annum within five years, and it is not therefore unreasonable to expect that we will have in that time one hundred thousand of a population, and that they will be, per capita, the wealthest community in the world." So mote it be. strong. Sixty days sight 9 7-16@1 and 91@1, demand 9 11-16@13-16 and 91@101; cables New York funds 1-32 discount to 10¦@}. par and { prem. to }. Posted rates in New York 4.871 and 4.89; actual 4861-02 and 4.87 @8; cables 488 @]. Cattle bills are now quoted here and the rate is 95. Documentary sixties 83/2091. Money in London 1 1-16; bank rate 21. During the past few months there have been many surprises in the stock market causing an advance in some miscellancous stocks of from 10/@60 per cent, The latest surprise in the market has been Richolieu which within 90 days has advanced 30 per cent, and as usual with stocks which have had a decided turn upward, there are today more purchasters of the stock at present figures than there were when it was selling at 50. It sold to-day at around 82. Those who are supposed to know, speak of possible changes in the management and directorate and the men who have stirred up Royal Electric and Street Railway are said to be in the deal. Telegraph advanced to 145 but fell back to 1434. Cable was fairly active and sold up to 159g when it dropped to 158g. Pacific sold to the extent of 1650 shares and fluctuated but slightly closing at about the lowest point. Gas was strong and in moderate demand and the same may be said of Street railway. Telephone gained 21 per cent. Royal electric sold up to 170 but closed several points lower. Montreal cotton closed at 120, Merchants cotton at 100 and Dominion cotton at 170 bid. Montreal took the lead in bank stocks and there was a fair business within the range shown below. It closed at 2297 bid. Commerce sold up to 141 but closed weaker at 1404 bid. Merchants was stronger but dull, Peoples sold up to 109 but dropped back to 105. The following are the figures for the

Merchants	24	155	154	1468
Commerce	214	1411	140	129
Peoples	36	109	105	99
Ontario	5	116	116	115
Hochelaga	30	124	122	
Miscellansous.				
Telegraph	1075	145	1434	105
Cable.	1810	1591	158	
Bichelieu	1638	814	76	604
Pacific	1650	89 <del>7</del>	897	79
Gas	821	209	205 Å	202
New Gas	17	1971	197	1881
Passenger	350	219	2184	192
New Passenger	175	219	218	
Telephone	185	1721	170	
Royal Electric	65	170	1691	109
Mont. Cotton Co	30	120	120	804
Dom. Cotton Co	10	175	175	
Bell Tel. Bonds.		101		
Can. Central Bds.		117		
VIIII, VOILEIUI DUEI.	~~~~		••••	

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

#### BOSTON.

Butter. – Western extra creamery, 22c@23c; firsts and extra firsts, 18c@21c; extra imitation creamery, 17c@18c; factory choice, 16c @17c; Northern creamery, choice, 23c@24c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 18c@20c. Eggs – Trade fair. Eastern extras, 15c; Wermont and New Hamp-hire extras, 15c; Michigan extras,  $14\frac{3}{4}c@15c$ ; Southern choice,  $14\frac{1}{4}c$ : Western firsts,  $14\frac{3}{4}c@15c$ ; seconds,  $14\frac{1}{4}c$ . Poultry. – Demand good. Northern fresh klllcd chickens, choice, 25c@33c; fowls, 16c@18c; Western iced fowls, 16c; chickens, 16c@18c; Western iced fowls, 16c; chickens, 16c@17c; fowls, 14c@15c, ducks, 15c@16c; live fowls, 12c@13c. Beans– Quiet but strady. New York hand-picked pea \$1.90; marrow pea, \$1.75@\$1.80; choice screened pea, \$1.60 % \$170; hand-picked medium, \$175; choice screened \$1.60@\$170; choice yellow eyes, \$1.80@\$1.85. Peas.– Quiet and firm. Canada choice, 51@\$1.05;common, 80c@90c; Western green, \$1.40@\$145. Hay—Firmer, with recelpts lighter. Uhoice, \$19@\$19.50; fair to good, \$17@\$\*8; Rast, fine, \$14@\$17; poor to ordinary, \$140 \$16; Fastswale, \$8@\$9. Potatees.– Offerings large, but trade fair. Ohoice natives and Maine stock, \$1@\$1.25.

#### NEW YORK.

Wheat-Spot unsettled, closing firmer with fair business; No. 2 red, 96c/096 o store and



elevator. Rye dull and lower; western, 84c/ 87c; barley dull. Corn—Spot stronger, with moderate business; No. 2, 49c/ 49 2c elevator: ungraded mixed, 44c/b1c; steamer mixed, 47 2c/ 248 2c. Sugar, dull and unchanged. Eggs, duil and about steady, 14 2c/ 21 4 2c. Cheese steady at 9c/ 21 2c; fancy, 11 2c/ 11 3c.

LACE FLOUNCINGS.

BLACK LACES.

FRENCH CORSETS

NEW TRIMMINGS.

&c., &c.,

Carsley & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods,

113 St. Peter Street.

MONTREAL,

18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.

**UNDERWEAR** 

LACES

WHITE & CREAM

DRESS NETS.

UMBRELLAS.

HOISERY, SPRING

#### CHICAGO.

Cash quotations: --Wheat, No 2 spring 88 jc, No. 3 spring, f.o.b, 77c@80c; No. 2 red, 85 jc; No. 2 corn, 40c@42c; No. 2 oats, 29 jc @29 jc; No. 2 rys, 70 jc@71c; No. 2 Barley. 55c@6 c. Mess pork, \$950@\$952 j. Lard \$617 j@\$6.20. Short ribs, sides, \$6.47 j@\$5.50. Dry salted shoulders, \$450@\$5. Short clear sides \$6.17 j@\$6.30.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, April 21st, 1892.

The weather has been bright and favorable, and the ice having moved out of the river an early opening of navigation is assured, in fact several ocean steamers have already been reported in the gulf. Owing to repairs in progress the canal system will not be ready for traffic before next week. Good Friday and Easter Monday, with the intervening half Saturday holiday, have left few active business days since our last, and there has therefore been no great stir in trade circles. Forwarders are preparing for the season's work, and merchants are awaiting direct importations.

ABHES.—Receipts continue light, but prices are easy. First pots, \$4.00/@\$4.10; seconds,

\$3 65@\$3.75; pearls, \$6.15. Receipts since 1st January: 501 bris. pots, 40 bris. pearls. Deliveries: 335 bris. pots, 54 bris. pearls. In store, 20th April, at 6 p.m.: 287 bris. pots, 5 bris. pearls.

705

BUTTER AND OHERSE.—The market for old butter is still in an unsatisfactory state, sellers not being willing to part with it at the prices offered, whilst every day the position is made worse by the larger output of new stock. Creamery is quoted at 20c@22c, best dairies at 18c@20c, and western at 16c@17c. Oheese is quiet, but the new make will scon be large. In anticipation of fresh supplies the English cable quotation is 55s. The majority of the cheese factories in the Brockville district are now in operation and last week 200 boxes of new were shipped, being bought at 11c. This week the available supply will be donbled, and slightly lower prices are expected. Prices at retail for choice print butter, 25c@30c; creamery, 23c@25c; good dairy, 18c@23c; cheese, 12c@14c.

Day Goos.—The past week has been so broken in upon by the holidays as to seriously restrict business; however, the city trade keeps well up to the mark and the suburban storekeepers are not complaining. Damaged goods by fire and water have somewhat interfered with the suburban retail trade, but that trouble has nearly subsided. Travellers, or most of them, are out for sorting orders, and the hopeful anticipations expressed some time ago are beginning to be realized. Money contiluues to be a scarce commodity, but with the opening of navigation and movement of the produce that has been held over, a decided improvement is early looked for. The European market has been more or less depressed in consequence of the extraordinary cold weather.



"The most important metalliferous belt on the continent."-DR. G. M. DAWSON, in 1889

"The most promising miaeral region in all the great Pacific Northweet." - Spokane (Wash.) Review. July 7th 1889.

"The richest promise for mining to-day on the Continent," so says the development of the last three years and the rush to get into a district a hundred miles into the heart of the Canadian Rockies.

day, if carried on at t its best. Says a recent American publication : "The sum of the whole matter is that speculation in this country, of late years has not been profitable, while mining, as a business, has been so." The wrecds of speculation have been in railroads, wheat, i otteries, races, &c. In "deals" "options" and " margins," mining spec-ulation for years has hardly existed, and is loss known west where the great bulk of mining has been done, than in the east where actual mining is barely known,

Legitimate min ng the afest bus news known toprofitable business known to-day. "Colorado produced in 1889, over \$30,-000,000 from a total investment of about \$16.000.000." "A few years ago the stock in the Granite Mountain mine could not find a could not had a market at 15c per ahare, yet \$12,000,-000 has since been paid in dividends during the past 7 years, and stock now worth \$47 per share. Cumberland stock 18 months ago at 15c a share now held at \$4. Yollowstone stock roso in one year from 15c to \$2 per share." "Mollie Gibson" stock has rison in a few months from 25c. to

upwards of \$10 per share. Such instances may be multiplied in actual western experience.

Legimitate mining rapidly becoming even more safe and more profitable than ever. Larger experience, more intelligent method, keener forsight and improved machinery will re-lize wonderful re-ults.

Kootenay superlative. The richest deposits found, greatest variety of ores (for sme't-ing), finest transportation facilities of any mining field known, beginning at high mark in experience, method, machinery, etc.,-ali contribute to foretell phenomenal success.

100 millions of dollars probably not fully represents the profit to be taken in a few years from mines already discovered, nine-tenths of which belongs to aliens. We offer eastern people an epportunity to secure an interest in this immense wealth.

Intrinsic Values our motto. No boom, no excitement ; investment. not speculation. Actual mining! Standard stock! Little more to sell. Prices soon advanced. Here to stay. See advertisements in to-day's Herald, and this week's Trade Review.

Remember we mean what we say.

KOOTENAY MINING INVESTMENT CO. W. H. LYNOH, - - - President (St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal )



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

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

JOHN DUNCAN & CO., All affairs now open connected with the old business will be in charge of the new firm.

WM. HUTCHINS. JOHN PATTERSON. Montre 1, 5th April, 1892.

# MONTREAL SAFE DEPOSIT CO'Y.

OFFICE HOURS :- 9 30 a.m. to 3 30 p. m Saturdays : 9 30 a.m. to 1 pm. Royal Insurance Building, Place D'Armes.

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

J. ALEX. STRATHY, Managing Director.

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

Ρ. SIMPSON & CO., 117 B. Water Lane, KINGSTON, - JAMAICA, GENERAL Commission Merchants & Importers

Special attention and care given to consign-monts when placed in our hands. Correspondence solicited.

Prices of domestic goods are firm, but no recent advance is mentioned.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The local markets for flour, meal, feed and grain have been in a lifeless state, current wants only being supplied by consumers. No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat is nominally quoted at 93c@95c. Oats are dull at 30c@32c, peas at 70c@73c and feed barley at 40c@42c. In Chicago wheat has been fluctuating between 804c and 814c May. It is probable the sovere show storms in England and northern France have done more or less damage, but the extent is not known. There is also a report that the Russian government has refused to rescind the edict forbidding fur-ther exports of grain. American crop reports are somewhat mixed, but it is yet early to form a good idea of the actual condition of the winter wheat plant. The corp last year was such a phenomenally large one that it is not likely to be duplicated in 1892. As to Russia the rural population has been so demoralized by the crop failure of last year as to leave small hope of a large export surplus from the proceeds of next harvest. Wheat is moving from Chicago and Duluth. At the latter port vessels have been chartered to carry five mil-lion bushels. The visible supply will decrease as cargoes drop out of the count on being loaded into course bing on chartered by Ford loaded into ccean ships, or absorbed by East-ern mills, which have been waiting for grain coming to them by the cheap lake route. The fact of a steady demand for cash wheat, says a Chicago writer, at ic or more over the price for May, can fairly be quoted as proof that the ship, ing situation is a healthy one, with no sign of duliness that some fancied would be spparent so soon as trade further east found grain moving towards them. The total amount of wheat afloat to Europe is 34,440,000 bushels, compared with 36,696,000 for a week bushels, compared with 36,696,000 for a week ago and 37,096,000 for a year ago English cables report wheat dull but steadier. Red winter off coast, present and following month, 36\*. Canadian peas, 5s 8d. Liverpool spring wheat, 7s 5d@7s 6d; red winter, ditto; No, 1 California, 7s 5j d@7s 6d.



# STOVES and RANGES, With Wonderful Wire Gauze Oven Doors.

This celebrated line of Co k Stores and Rauges is now made in 21 dizes and a great variety of styles, for burning all kinds of luci, viz: Hard Coal Soft Coal and Wood. The Wire (sauce Oren Doors are used on this line of g ods, and their use results in a saving from ites by she "hkage in meat and bread, while baking or rossting, of quire 20 per cent, as shrinkage in an old style tipth oven smounts to quite 30 per cent.; and in "Charter Oak" Ovens to about 10 per cent.; and food is better cooked, and meats, etc., reman juicy and tender as te-sult of nirculation of air in ovens. Full lines of printed matter meiled en applica-tion, and sli information sent on receipt of letter or post card. Sole Manufacturers in Canada '

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

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

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.-During Easter & fair business has been done. Two Mediterranean steamers will arrive this week, and auction fruit sales will take place here early in May. The "Charrington" carries 28,000 pkgs. oranges and lemons and the "Fremona" 60,000 pkgs. Apples, \$3@\$4. in jobbing and car lots; single bris \$3.50@\$4.60. Valencia oranges 5.50@\$6 per case; Floridas \$4@\$5 per box; Jamaica \$6.50@\$7. per brl.; Messina lemons \$3.00@\$3.50 per box. Messina oranges, boxes, \$3@\$3.50. Grape fruit \$1.50@3.50 per box. Cranberries \$5.00@\$5.50 per brl. Malaga grapes \$12.50@\$15 per keg, as to quaity. Almonds 13c@134c; Grenoble wainuts 134c; peanuts 80.@9c. Dates 50. Brazil nuts 120. Gocon nuts \$4.75 per 100. Sweet potatoes \$3.50@\$4.00 per brl. Pine-apples 10c@20c. each; tomatoes Florida \$1@\$1.25 per box. Bananas \$1.50@2.50 bunch. Strawberries 50c@60c per quart. Bi ter oranges \$3 per byx. Blood oranges \$3 per 4 box 100 size. Onions \$2.25 brl. fruit sales will take place here carly in May.

GROCERIES .- The jobbing houses have received a fair number of orders for shipment by the first boats and the Lachine canal will be open for traffic early next week, after necessary repairs. No material change has occurred in the price list. In sugars some low grade yellows are offering at  $3\frac{3}{2}c$ , and we quote from that up to  $4\frac{1}{3}c$ . Granulated can still be bought at the effinery at  $4\frac{1}{3}c$ . There has been some ecquiry for teas held in stock here for some enquiry for teas heid in stock here for some time, but few transactions are mentioned. Some lots have been taken for the Quebec dis-trict. There have been no recent private cables from Barbidoes and the molasses situa-tion is unchanged. The following has reached us from Denia: --- '*Valencia Raisins* -- Out of a total crop of 34,000 tons about 11,000 tons were damaged more or less soverely by rain which fell carly in September. The ex-cessively damaged portion has a usual, been disposed of for distillation purposes and the remainder has, it is presumed, been unforturemainder has, it is presumed, been unfortu-

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# WILLIAM EVANS.

Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebee. Importer and grower of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GUANO, SUPERPHOSPHATE AND OTHER FRETILIZEES, Warencoms: 89, 91 & 93 McGILL STREET,

「日本市中の大学のなどのたちである」

MONTREAL. 104, 106 & 108 Foundling St., and 42 Norman St. Nurscries and Seed Farm : COTE ST. PAUL.

F-uit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubo, Roses, Green-house and Bedding Plants, Vegetable Plants, Small Fruits, etc.

# WALTER M. KEARNS General Auctioneer.

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

WALTER M. KEARNS Real Estate & Gen. Auctioncer.

Offices, Salesroom and Storage Warehouse :

1747 Notre Dame St., Montreal. APSole Agent for Montreal and District for The Automatic Refrigerator Co. of Ottawa Out.

FISH & CO., (Successors to FISH, HYMAN & CO) Importers of Havana Cigars (WHOLEBALE) 33 ST. NICHOLAS STREET. MONTREAL.

# Parkins Cutlery Co., Ltd. HALIFAX, N.S.

A LL kinds of Table, Dessert and Butchers' Knives sharponed, also Barbers and Tailors' Shears cleaned and repaired by experienced men from Sheffield. Orders should be sent to the

Works, 56 Brunswick Street. Telephone 628.

8. PARKIN, Manager.

nately exported abroad by those who come under the head of unscrupulous packers and are supposed to have made sales below the market prices. The United States has only taken 50 per cent of the average quantity consumed by that country (the year 1890 ex-copted), the cause of the falling off in the demand for Valencias having been due to the additional duty imposed and the increased pro-duction of fruit in California, Regarding the question of duty in the United States and England, vigorous efforts have at last been started to endeavor to get same reduced by about 75 per cent, a deputation having been formed consi-ting of both packers and pro-ducers for the purpose of interviewing in Madrid members of the Government, and the Ministers of the respective countries. Ministers of the respective countries. The result of these efforts are of course uncertain, but it is nevertheless expected that they will be attended with, at least some degree of suc-cess." A late letter from Yokohama says that with the exception of a few days of cold weather, which may delay the season until May 1st the weather has been favorable for a good crop. Native dealars anticipate a quan-tity of first crop tess equal to that of the past season and fully as good in leaf, although the quality may show a slight falling off.

IRON AND HABDWARE .- There has been more business done for future delivery as might be expected in consequence of the anticipated early opening of navigation. No. 1 pig iron has been sold to arrive at \$19@\$19.50, and \$19 has been shaded for some extra large lots. The business was largely in Summerlee. Sales of Cambroe have been made at about \$20 for spot lots. Pig lead is quoted slightly lower



# INDIAN SUPPLIES.

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

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of de-livery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Begina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. This advertisement is not to be inserted by

any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted. The lowest or any tender

while be admitted. The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. L. -VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, March, 1892.

> JAMES BOURNE. Underwriter and Insurance Broker, CITY AGENT FOR THE NATIONAL ASSUMANCE CO. OF IRELAND. Commissioner for Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. 79 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL, .

MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES-Best advertising medium, Manitoba free Press. Oldest established, largest circulated; without a rival worthy the name. Daily (Morn-ing and Evening Editions, for all oities, Towns and Villages between Lake Superior and Pacific, ss advertising medium, worth Four Times as much as any other Winnipeg daily; Semi-weekly, for all Rural Portions Mani oba and Territories, Five Tumes as much as any weekly published. Advertising Rate Card containing particulars to any address.

in our prices current. There has not been much change in copper here on the week, and business has been done at 13 jc. Tin plates quiet, but there is more demand. Cokes \$3.40 @3.50, and charcoal \$4.72\$4.50. Scrap iron steady at \$16. As already stated the nall schuldle is mechanical we mails 0.55 and schedule is unchanged; cut nails \$2 25 and steel \$2 35. London cables quote :- Tin, spot, £92 108; 3 months futures, £92 108; sales 90 tons spot and 90 futures. Spot copper, £46 58; futures, £46 158; market easy. Scotch warrants, 41s 2d; No. 3 Middlesboro' iron, 38s; soft Spanish lead, £10 12s 6d.

LEATHER AND SHORS .--- More movement is reported in leather and the outlook is improving. The market will be relieved by shipments of both black and sole leather at the opening of navigation. A moderate sort-ing trade is reported by the boot and shoe houses, and they are still finishing up spring orders and working on fall samples. Prices are nominally steady.

LIVE STOCK .- News from Britain states that the restrictions on imports are being removed and when Canadian cattle reach the other side it is thought this difficulty will be at an end. May will be a heavy month. Regular lines are well filled and there are many outside versels. Returns of the American cattle owned by the Montreal Syndicate have not been received. A Glasgow cable quotes sales of best stock at 6d. The freight rate from this port for May has been fixed at 60s uninsured, with the exception of the Allan line, which is 65s insured. This is 10s higher than the opening last year.

MAPLE PRODUCTS .--- Prices are steady and demand fair. Indications still are that the output will be below the average. We quote sugar at 71c@81c as to quality; syrup 65c@ 75c per tin and 85c@90c per imperial gallon.

# THE GREAT SELLERS

#### IN OUR PORT WINES Are the following grades:

Are the following grades: Our Old Reserve Port at \$2 per bottle, \$9.50 per gallon \$20 per dosen. Our E P. No. 3 Extra Particular Old at \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 per gallon and \$17 per dosen. Our Four Diamond Choice Old Delicate at \$1,25 per bottle \$5 per gallon, \$13 per dozen. And in especial domand is our No. 10 Very Superior Rich Old Wine at \$1 per bottle, \$4 50 per gallon, \$10 per dozen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

#### THE CREAT SELLERS IN OUR SHERRY WINES

#### Are the following grades:

Our O.E.G. Old English Goutleman, the best we have at present, \$1 per bottle, \$10 per gallon, \$21 per dozen. Our Club Sherry, Pemartin's Superior Rich Pale Wine, \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 per gallon, \$17 per

Wine, \$1.50 jer bottle, \$5 per galion, \$17 per dozen. Our Very Fine t Vino de Pasto (Wine for Meals), at \$1.50 per bottle, \$3 per galion, \$17 per dozen. Our F.O. Fine Oloroso, Magnificent Dinner Sherry, \$1.25 per bottle, \$6 per galion, \$13 per

Anders, S1.20 per notrie, 30 per galou, Sis per dozen. Mar And in especial demand are the two grades Our S D Superior Rich Pale Dinner Sherry and onr S,D. Dry Light Amontillado, very dry and delicate both at \$1 per bottle, \$4.50 per gallon, \$10 per dozen. PRACE VIGED 1000 FRASER, VIGER & CO.

# **BURGUNDY WINES**

A stock beyon i compare.

SPARKLING BERGUNDIES.	
Case of	Case of
· 12 bots.	
quarts.	pints.
Sparkling Burgundy (White)\$15 0J	\$17 00
Fparkling Beaune	20 00 25 (0
Gil de Perdrix Sparkling 21 00	20 10
STILL BURGUNDY, F. V. & CO	•
Beaujolais	
Magon	8.65
R. BRUNINGHAUS.	
Beaujolais\$ 8 50	\$ 9 50
Macon	10 00
Beaune	10 50
Voinay II 00	12 00
Pommard 11 50	12 (0
Naits 18 00	19 00
Chambertin	22 00 11 50
Chabris Superioure 12 59	13 00
	10 00

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

OILS .--- Business quiet and prices steady. Newfoundland cod has been sold at 41c@43c and S. R. pale seal at 46c/@47c.

PROVISIONS AND EGGS .- Hog products in this market have been quiet but about steady. Prospects for the near future are good. Canada ahort cut is held at \$16.25@\$16.50; western ditto at \$15,50@\$16.25 and western mess at \$15@\$16 25. City cured bams 10c@ 10 cand bacon 9c@10c. Canadian lard in pails 84c@9c and common refined 7c@74c. In the west provisions were weak on account of a plentiful supply of hogs and the govern-ment report of a 952 per cent. condition against 91.3 in the same time last year. This has induced selling of some long pork on country account. Ergs locally have ruled weak owing to large receipts. Stocks are accumulating. Sales are mentioned at 11c@ 12c as to size of lot. Retail prices 14c/@16c.

BAW FORS - Business uneventful and prices unchanged. The following are prices corrent of Canadian furs :- Bear, large prime, \$25.00; large cubs, \$15.00; medium cubs, \$7.50; small, \$5.00. Beaver prime large skins, \$6.50 ; medium \$5.00 ; small cubs, \$3.00 ; akins, \$6.00; medium \$6.00; small cuos, \$3.00; but if bought by the pound, \$4.50 for clean prime pelt; fisher, dark, \$600; pale, \$500; for, cross, \$300 @ \$500; red, \$1.40; silver, \$2500 @ \$6000; lynx, \$3.50 @ \$450; martin pale or red, \$1; mink, large dark, \$125; medium and small \$1.00; otter, \$10.00; muskrat, spring, 18c.; fall, 10c; raccon, large prime, 75; seconds, 40c; thirds, 30c; and fourths, 10c. Skunk black, \$'.00; stripe, 50.; white, 20c. 20c.

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Montreal... Ontario. Toronto Morobants. Commoroe. Imporial... Dominion Standard... Hamilton

11c, and choose unchanged at 12c.

Can Per..... 'an. Lunded.... B d. and Lonn. Dom. Savinge.. Freenold..... ion & Canadian Uniot...... Western Can...

BUTTER.-This market is inactive with

prices steady. The best tub jobs at 19c/220,

and modium at 15c/017c; large rolls more plontiful at 16c@18c, Eggs easy at 101@

DERESSED HOGS.-Receipts small and prices

FLOOR AND GRAIN .- The flour trade is very

stendy, a few choice lots sold to butchers at \$6.1070\$6.30.

dull and prices in most instances nominal.

Straight rollers are quoted at \$3,90/074, and extra at \$375. Ontario patents are quoted at \$4.15@\$4.50, according to quality. Ostmeal

at \$4, 100074 30, according to quanty, O'ameni dull at \$3 6000\$3 65, and bran is quoted at \$14 on track. Wheat quiet with Ontario grades steady. Standard white sold outside at \$2c, and straights at \$4c@85c. Spring on the

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#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

aves severation			STOCE	S AND	BONDS	•			
SUMEN'Y SHIP. The only Company in Canada confining itself	N&K4.	Par Val <sup>i</sup> e	Unpital Sub- soribed.	Usuijal paid-up	Kon.	Div. Isst 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Apl, 21	VALUS
10 this business. THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA. Capital Authorized, St.000.000 Paid up in Cash (no noise), 204.600 Resources Over I, 108.402 "Deposit with Dom. Gov", E7.000 THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company roders the Promitums in certain cases thusily roducible until the rate of One-Hall per cont. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- sgement which introduced the system to this continent of its clients. \$840,000,00 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. President, SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Bashirs, SIR ALEX. OF MONTRAL.	isrit.North America. Can. Eark Connerce. Commercial, Mid Commercial, Mid Commercial, Windsor. Du Peuple. Easton Townshipz. Federal. Hamilton Hanilton Horeiasz Inoperial Merchants' Can Moltonat. Hallfaz Moltonal. New Brunswick. Ontario. Ottawe St. Stephen's. Standard. Toronte Union of Can Wille Marie. Western Bank of Can	<b>3</b> 2431 200 400 500 500 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	\$4,808,666 6,000,000 587,200 560,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 500,000 1,200,000 1	6.000,000 584,150 536,500 260,004 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,210,000 1,217,810 710,100 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,	600,050 in liquid 604,877 185,000 955,000 150,000 150,000 1,100,000 6,000,000 6,000,000 553,047 100,000 555,000 355,000 355,000 40,000 20,000 40,000 20,000		June Dec 2May 2Nov 30 June 81 Dec 1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	400 105 26; xd 1.5 140 1771 128 194 1.5 155 155 155 155 230 5 230 5 116 230 115 140 114 125 119 119 119 119 128 119 119 128 119 128 119 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
HEAD OFFICE: 167 St. JAMOS St., MONTRHAL. <b>BDWARD RAWLINGS</b> , Vice-Pres. and Manaying Director. *N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest scade for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not lights for the responsibilities of any other sists. TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE, (Revised by Telegraph.) TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE, (Revised by Telegraph.) TORONTO April 21st, 1892. General trade was inactive during the past week. Farmers are busy, and the retail trade in the country of small dimensione. Prospects are fair, and values of staple goods firm. There is a fair forting-up demand for millinery and fancy goods. Groceries are quiet, and hard- ware shows no change. Payments are fair. Money is ensay at 47044 per cent on call. Sterl- ing exchange firmer in sympathy with the New York market. Speculation is dull, while bank shares generally show an advance. There is a fair demand for loan company issues. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday:	Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Morts. Loan Co Brit. Morts. Loan Co Can Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co. Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co. Can. Barw. and Loan Assoo Can. Sav. and Loan Co Cantral Can. Loan and Sav. Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan 4 Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan 4 Sav. Co. Imporial Loan and Sav. Co. Landed Banking and Loan Co Hochalaga Cotton Co Hochalaga Cotton Co Montreal Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan. Lond. A Can. Loan and Ar. London Loan Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Coton Co Montreal Coton Co Montreal Coton Co Montreal Coton Co Montreal Coton Co Montreal Coan and Mortg Ont. Indus. Loan and Mortg Ont. Indus. Loan and Mortg Ont. Indus. Loan and Mortg Ont. Indus. Loan and Mort Nontreal Coan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan and Dep. Co Richelie and Ont. Nav. Co Star M'15 Co Hoinfras. Co Nontreal Coan and Sav. Co Star M'15 Co Haifaz Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co	50 1000 100 100 100 100 100 50 100 100 1	500,000 200,000 800,000 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	60,000 52,000 100,000 158,443 1,562,253 1,152,255 112,500 220,000 112,500 276,000 135,000 47,577 106,000 135,000 100,000 10		1 June         1 Dune         10           2 Jan         2 Jul           2 Jan         2 Jul           2 Jan         2 Jul           12 Jan         2 Jul           3 Jan         3 Jul           8 Jen         8 Jul           2 Jan         2 Jul           15 Moh         15 Sep           31 Deo         30 Jun           Jan         Jul           Jan<	p         1121           p         1121           p         1121           p         1121           p         1133           p         123           p         121           p         122           p         124           p         124           p         124           p         124           p         124           p         124           p         125           p         125           p         125           p         125           p         125           p         125           p         120           p         107           p         107           p         116           p         118           p         118           p         118           130         130           131         131	$\begin{array}{c} 112 & 22 \\ 27 & 55 \\ 133 & 00 \\ 2.1 & 00 \\ 122 & 00 \\ 122 & 00 \\ 123 & 00 \\ 122 &$

Midland nominal at 82c/284c. Mapitoba wheat dull. No. 1 hard sold at \$1.03, and No. 2 offers at 95c. No. 1 northern is quoted at 93c No. 1 regular at 72c, and No. 2 regular sold at 61c. Barley duil with prices purely nominal Oats (asy off-ring outside at 78jc and sales of cars lots at 31jc on track. Peas are firmer selling at 59c outside. Bye is quoted at 75c @77c, and corn at 49c@50c.

GROOMRINS,-There is a quiet business, without special feature. Granulated sugars sell at 41cm41c, and yellows at 31cm41c. Teas in fair domand with sales at unchanged prices. Ooffees firm, Canned goods steady.

LEATHER.-There is a good demand, with orders chiefly for small lots. Prices are steady.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The hide market is quiet and prices unchanged. Cured sell at 5c and green bring 4jc for No 1, 3jc for No. 2, and 2jc for No. 3. Sheepskins firm at \$1.20@\$1.30 each, and calfskins 5c@7c. Tallow sells at 5jc and dealers pay 5c@5jc.

LIVE STOCK -Receipts of cattle fair, and prices firm. The best sold yesterday at 450 44c. and some went as low as 3c. Buils bring 23@34c per lb, and cows \$30@\$40 a head. Sheep dullat \$5,50@\$6,50 a head. A few spring lambs sold at \$4@\$5. Hogs steady, PROVISIONS. - There is a quiet business and PROVISIONS, - There is a quice vasuees and prices are steady. Long clear bacon 74cm8c, bellies and backs 104/2011c, and rolls 84/24c per lb. Lard 94cm104c and smakel hams 11c. American mess pork \$13 50/2514 and new Canadian \$15. Potatoes 31c per bag on track. Boaus in lots 90c/251 per bashel. Hops 18@22c.

Woot -Trade dull and prices unchanged. Fieece offers at 184c. Small lots of pulled supers sell at 224c and extras at 264c.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE NEW PAINT AND COLOR COMPANY -The succise of the new organization, the Canada Paint Company, is abundantly assured. The recent reduction in the railroad rates has given their business a vigorous spurt, necessiting running each factory to its fullest capa-city. Each mail brings congratulations from their client, enclosing, what is more tangible, a large number of letter orders from the best a large number of letter orders from the best trade throughout the Dominion. Controlling all the Ferguson and Johnson brands, the Canada Paint Co. anticipated a very large business, but the immense quantities now being shipped exceed their most sanguine expectations.

		OMB OURBENT, -THURSDAY	
Name of Article. Boots and Shoes.	Whotesaic. Mens. Boys. Youths. \$0 \$0 1 05 \$0 75 \$9 85 \$9 70 \$0 8	Name of Artisic. Wholesale. 0 Rosst chloken, 1-lb tins 2 30 2 40 9 Rosst turkey, 1-lb tins 2 30 2 40	Name of Article. Wholesale. Soda Ash
Brogans. Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip Galf Split congress. Calf Split boots. Kip Calf Folt boots half fox full Box.	0 95 1 20 0 85 9 90 0 75 0 8 1 00 1 25 0 85 1 00 0 75 0 8 1 15 1 40 0 99 1 15 0 80 1 0		Sal Soda 1 121 1 25 Concentrated 1 90 2 09
Buff " Calf " Buff Congress	125 190 110 160 090 11 200 800 000 000 000 000 0 125 160 110 150 000 00	5 Corn Brooms.	Dyestuffs.
Calf Split boots	190 \$40 000 600 000 0 135 \$10 125 160 095 11 \$00 \$90 150 170 110 14	wood handle         3 60 0 00           5         No. 2 do Sstrings         2 95 0 00           0         No. 8 do Sstrings         2 95 0 00	Archil, con
Calf	275 890 000 000 000 000 160 210 000 00 <del>0</del> 000 00 180 260 000 000 000 000 00	Y II NA U HDTIASTTID#8	Chips 1 90 2 25 Indigo (Bengal) 1 50 1 75 Madras
Pered.	Womens. Misses. Childs.	No.3 do Sstrings, hass-	Gambier
Spīit Batts Spiit Balmorals Kip Buff	0 65 0 85 0 70 0 80 0 40 0 5 0 80 9 90 0 70 0 85 0 50 0 6 1 00 1 10 0 76 9 90 0 50 0 6	0 0. K. 2 strings basswood handle 1 50 0 00	Fish.
Pebbled "	. 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 6 9 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 6		Labrador Herrings, No 1. 4 50 5 0J
Machine Scoved. Peppled Button Otaged Butt Button Otat Polish Calf French Kid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0   [Aloes, Cape 0 18 0 15]	Sea Trout
Polish Calf. French Kid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5    DOTAX, ZU8	Mackerel, No 1, kitts 0 (0 0 00
Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesal	Copperss, per 100 lbs 0 80 1 00	Green Cod, Large         6 00 0 00           No. 1         4 00 0 00           Draft         000 0 00           Dry         4 00 0 00           Dry         4 00 0 00
Canned Geeds.	Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins         \$ 0.         \$ 10         1 20         1 20         1 10         1 20         1 20         1 10         1 20         1 20         20 <th2< td=""><td>6    Cres20 Tartar</td><td>Dry 4 50 0 00 Salmon No. 1 bris 0 00 0 00 Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) 0 00 0 00 Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) 0 00 0 00 3 Jarge 0 00 0 00 5 Brits Col bris 0 00 0 00</td></th2<>	6    Cres20 Tartar	Dry 4 50 0 00 Salmon No. 1 bris 0 00 0 00 Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) 0 00 0 00 Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) 0 00 0 00 3 Jarge 0 00 0 00 5 Brits Col bris 0 00 0 00
Mackerel "	" 6-lbs 8 75 9 0	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 $	Baimon, No. 1 (Herces) 0 00 0 00 2. large 0 00 0 00 Brit. Col bris 0 00 0 00 Brit. Col bris 0 00 0 00
Balmon	"     14-ibs	0 ninm	Boneless Fish
Oyacles, Tomatoes, per doz 1 05 1 10 Peaches, 2-lb. yellow 2 00 2 25 3-lb, 8 00 0 00 Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, 75 2 00	Hoege's Boston Beans.dz 0 00 2 2	š    Quinino 0 80 0 45	Flour. Patont, winter
Strawberries: 2-lb tins.	Roast Beef, 1-lb, per doz 1 40 0 0 2-lb, ** 2 60 0 0 4-lb, ** 4 00 0 0	0   Stryonine	I Detent envine ECO ECO
per doz 2 25 2 50 Pineapples, 2-1b tin, p. doz 2 30 2 40 Bineberries 2 lb. per doz 0 90 1 00	6-1b. 550 00 Deviled Tong'e. 1 b 1 20 00	Heavy Chemicals.	Btraight rollor         450         630           Btraight rollor         450         660           Batra         410         425           Superface         39)         400           City Strong Bakers         5'00         000           Strong Bakers         404         491           Particular         180         195           Particular         190         195
dr'n Gages, 2-lb tins p dx 1 25 1 75 Corn, per dox 1 00 1 10 do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth None.	Ham 1-1b. 1 20 0 0 Chicken 1-1b. 2 00 0 0 Turkey 1-b. 2 00 0 0 Ox Tongue 2-1b. 6 00 0 0 Finnan Haddies, per case	0    Blue Vitriol	-ho te
	Finnan Haddies, per case New pack 0 00 0 5 at accord gestations apply only to large		Moullie
			TTTODIZO
BEAVER	- 01	LERY ·	<b>WORKS</b>
ALF	RED TREVITHI	CK & CO., Proprie	tors
Reaper S		and Guai	d Plates
		I, MONTREAL.	
	$\left  \left( 0 \right) \right  \left( 0 \right)$		
The C	traybi	ll Mn	tg. <b>C</b> o.
	( IJIN	LIT 即口) Manufacturers of	Superior
		Office	and School
	N Revenues V		
			المحاد المحادثة المح
			NITURE
		WALEI	<u>RLOO, ONT.,</u>
			v v
Contraction of the second s			
	Dak or Walnut.	Ntook	DMAN, - Agent
Over 25 Styles and Size DIFFERENT WOOD	es kept constantly in	Stock TEMPLE BU	DMAN, - Agent <i>ILDING, MONTREAL</i> . ogues and Price List.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENTTHUISDIY, APB. 21, 1862.										
Name of Articia	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesals.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale			
Farm Products.	\$ 0. \$ 0.	Grocories.	\$ 0. \$ C	Sultanzsper lb. Valentia	\$5 0. \$5 0. 0 081 0 11 0 04 0 05	Lasenby's Pickles : Imp! Hf-Pintsper.dox	\$ c. \$ c.			
BUTTRE: Greamery, finest Western dairy Morrisb rg and B Townships CHRESE: Finest Fall makes Fine Stock Begs:	0 16 0 17 0 18 0 19 0 18 0 20 0 11 0 12 0 11 0 0.	Tea (HfCheat & Gad.) Japan, com. to med. lb " good med. to fine " fanost Y. Hyson, com. to gd " fan to finest, lb,	0 124 0 174 0 171 0 25 0 274 0 80 0 84 0 374 0 40 9 424 0 15 # 30 0 85 4 50	"Layers" Currants, Provincial." Prunes (Fronch)" Bosnia,cases." Figs in bags" Sh. Almonds, bxs"	0 051 0 041	Imp'l Pints Imp'l Quarts Condensed Milk, per case, 4 doz. 1-lb. cases Cond'ed Coffee-Mocha V Java, per cs, 2 doz. 1-lb cs Condoused Coffee - Java.	8 00 8 25 5 75 6 00 0			
Fresh per dos Fresh (held) " Vinest limed " Poor		Gunnd. com	0 83 C 85 0 471 0 55 0 30 0 -2 0 17 0 18 0 25 0 324	Almonds, paper shell Walnuts. Grenoble Filberts	0 00 0 20 0 14 0 14 0 121 0 1 1 0 13 0 13 0 25 0 00	per cs, 2 doz. 1-1b cases. Condensed Coffee—Jamai- ca, per cs, 2 dox. 1-1b. cs.	000 000 000 000			
Hors: 1891 per lb Old Hog PaoDucrs: Bacon Smk'd per lb Dressed Hogs Hams city ourod" Canyassed		Twankay, com. to gd Oolong	0 24 0 25 0 25 0 27 0 32 0 45	<i>Stices</i> · Cassiamats Mace	0.00 1.00	Starck : Can. Laundry Silver Gloss Benson's Prep Corn Can. Prep. Corn Vissgar : Imp. Triple, I bri	0 07 0 00			
Canvassed Pork Ca. s. c. per bbl Western do Lard per lb Common Refined	16 25 16 20 15 t0 16 25 15 t0 16 25 15 t0 16 25	fine to choice. Dust Coffees, Mocha (green)	0 15 0 16 0 20 0 22 0 27 0 55 0 07 0 08	African Pimento Pepper, Black	0 0 0 12	Cote D'or. Crystal Pickling. W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. XX Pure Malt	0 35 0 00 0 28 0 00 0 30 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 20 0 00			
Sands: Clover, red, per 10 lbs Alsike, per lb Timothy, (Can'n) per bsh "Western Flax 56	190 2 0.1 160 170 120 125	And so to for reasing and grinding. Jara Maracaibo Jamaica		Mustard, 4 lb. per jar, Eng 1 lb. 4 lb. jars, Cana. 1 lb. 1 lb. <i>Rice</i> , Standard Patna	4 00 / 10	Cider X. XXX. Seaf : Best Laundry Common. Matches : Telephone Parlor Telegraph	0 06 0 06 0 02 0 00 4 00 0 00 1 75 0 00 4 20 0 00			
Potatoes, per bag Honey, in comb Besswax Baans-Med. hand picked Medium	0 11 0 15 0 074 0 09 0 00 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 40 0 00	Sugars : Ex Ground, in brls Powdered, in brls Paris Lumps, in brls ii "In brls 100-1b. brs.	0 041 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 051 0 00	Flatna	160 000	" Star Mardware. Antimony				
Grain. Hard Manitoba, No. 2		50-lb. bxs Ex Granulated, bris Branded Yellows 14 lbs. to the gallon. Molasses. (Barbados) im'r	0 05 0 01 0 04 0 01 0 03 0 04 0 01 0 04 0 01 0 03	Italian	0 06 0 07 0 13 0 00 0 221 0 25 0 16 0 17	Ym : Block, L & T per lb Straits Strip	0 22 0 23 none 0 23 0 24 0 13 14 0 17 0 24			
do No. 8 Northern, No. 1. do No. 2 Osts	85 0 9) 0 60 0 00 0 92 0 95 0 0 80 832 0 0 0 0 32 0 0 0 0 42 0 71 0 78 0 91 0 93 0 00 0 00	New Orleans 	0 21 0 23 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 2 25 0 00 2 15 2 20 2 20 2 25 2 00 0 00 2 15 2 20 2 20 2 25	Dalley's Extracts: Fine Gold, No. 8, per dox "2, 2 05 3, 3 05 Silver Star Steve Parts: i gross 0ases per gross "laching: Spanish, No. 8	175 000 200 000 900 000	NEW CUT NAIL SCHEDULE. Rage-5 <sup>r</sup> d and 60d, f o b. Cut nails per keg Steel nails Cut nails, fence and four spikes Hut out. 40d per 100 lbs	2 25 0 00 2 35 0 00			

Retailers will please dear in wind that above quotations apply onlyto large lets. "Nove.~Refiners prices to the wholesale trade ; jobbers would have to pay to additional.



# SOUTH WINDHAM, CONN.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

# PAPER MACHINERY

-CONSISTING OF-

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

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

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

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, THUESDAY, APR. 21, 1892									
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale		
Mardwaro- <i>Centraned.</i> 30d		solid B Coll Chasm f Coll Chasm f 5-16 7-16 Galoanised Iron : Morewoods Lion, No. 28 Morewood k Heathfold.	7 00 7 50 9 50 10 50 0 044 0 00 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 06 0 0 06 0 06 0 0 06	Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 109 lbs Start Shoet Scrap from Machinery Scrap. Wrot iren " Pewder : Canada Blasting F F to F F Barbed wire, per lh 'Gal' Fencingwire, No. 8	6 00 0 00 6 00 6 25 0 00 16 00 0 00 16 00 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00 0 05 0 05		$ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 26 & 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 58 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 76 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 & 60 \\ 1 & 05 & 1 & 40 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 14 \\ \end{split} $		
	1	Common	0 041 0 05	"No. 10 Buckthorn Wire	0 00 2 90 0 00 3 00 0 00 0 05	Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain Glove Grain B. Calf	0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 10 0 14 0 09 0 14		
Casing and box, flooring shork, and tobacco box nails- 12d to 30d per 100 lbs 10d	0 50 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 75 0 00 1 10 0 00 1 10 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 0 0 00	Calder Langlean Shotts Summerlee. Gartsherrie Carnbroe Rglinton. Hematite. Beer Irea, -per 100 lbs Ord. Crown. Beet Kenned Swedes. Ebest Iron to No. 20.	21.00 22 00 21.00 22 00 21.00 22 00 21.00 22 00 20.60 23 00 19 56 23 00 20.60 20 50 20.60 20 50 20.60 00 21.00 2 25 8 50 8 75	"No. 5 Tanners pay \$1.00 more for sorted, oured and insp'd Toronto "1 Norm.— The above are prices in the west.	4 00 4 50 3 00 3 50 5 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Brosh (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, Light No. 2 Baddlers Imt. Fr. Calf Knglish Oak Bough Dongola, extra wordinary	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
3 1100	1 15 C 00 1 35 0 00 1 76 0 00 2 25 0 00	Boiler Flates Boiler ' Lowmoor Hoops and Bands Canada Plates : Good Brands Ires Wires : 0 to 7 p 100 lb	. 0 00 0 00 . 2 40 0 00 . 2 60 2 75 . 2 10 0 00	Dry No'r West Sheenskins Clips Lambskins, Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides watern sad	1 00 1 25 0 15 0 9 0 10 0 15 0 06 0 00 2 75 9 00 2 00 2 25 5 00 5 50	Normeria	9 571 0 40 0 00 0 42 0 00 0 6 00 0 80 0 85 0 95 1 00		
2dper lo0 lb: 1 i chper l00 lb: 4 " Clinch nails- 3 inchper 100 lb: 2 and 21 "	s 1 50 0 00 1 75 0 00 1 25 0 00 s 0 85 0 00	The Plate : IC Coke	800 000	Leathor.		Distributing Prizes	. 0 59 0 00 . 0 41 0 43 . 0 00 0 00 . 0 421 0 43 . 0 00 0 00 . 0 421 0 45 . 0 46 0 47		
1       and 1;          1           1           1           1           1           2       and 2;          2       and 2;          1           1           1           1	a 1 25 0 00	Terme Plate : IC, 20 x 28 Russ. Sheet Iron	7 80 8 0 10 00 11 00	No. 1, ordinary Sole	0 19 0 20 0 15 0 16 0 13 0 14 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Lard Oll. Extra No. 1 Linsed, raw Olive, Pure Machinery Extra, qt., pca pts do	0 09 0 10 0 75 0 85 0 60 0 63 0 60 0 63 0 60 0 63 0 95 1 16 86 3 00 3 60 2 70 8 63		

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

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately.

43 Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 8 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Discount on Boltas: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 80 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. within 1xy8.

# The Canada Sugar Refining Co.

Redha

(Limited), MONTREAL.





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



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

### Stellarton Foundry Machine Works Manufacturers of

Mills, Shingle, Lathe and 800 other Machinery.

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

WEIR & MORRISON Props. : STELLARTON, N.S.

Correspondence solicited.



# Company of Canada.

C. F. SISE, GEO. W. MOSS, -O. P. SOLATER, . . . . . President. . . . . Vice-President, Sec. - Treasurer This Company manufactures and will sell its Telephonio Instruments, including the inventions of Bell, Blake, Edison, Gray, Phelps, Berliner, Anders, Watson, Goodman, Gilliand, and the Law and Consolidated Companies, many of which are fully protected by patents, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50. It also manufactures every description of Electric Fire Alarm Apparatus, and will con-tract to supply Cities and Towns with the

same. It will contract to build private lines for all

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

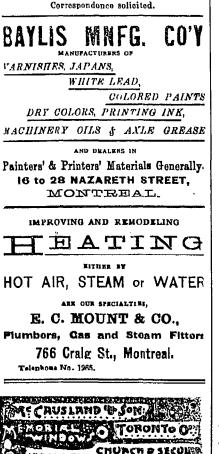
THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 30 St. John Street, Montreau

MONTREAL	WHOLMSALE	PRICHS	OUBRENT	-THDESDAY.	APR. 2	21, 18	382

Name of Article.	Wholesale	AND of Article.	Wholesale	- Name of Article.	Wholesai	Name of Article.	Wholesals.
Ceal Oil : Crude Car Lots Store. [2off] Broken lots Am in car lots ' 10 bhis the bhis	0 12 0 18 0 14 0 16 0 191 6 0, 0 201 0 0, 0 201 6 0, 0 2,1 0 00	Jand'n Min'l, 5 shds, pr 100 No. 1 Eurnit'e Vrn'h, pr gi Extra Brown Japân Black Pure Orange Shellac, No. 1 Balt. Liverpool per bag Elev'ns Canadian, in small bags "Quarters Factory-filled per bag Rice's pure dairy, per bag	0 60 9265 0 75 0 55 1 75 1 90 2 00; 0 55 0 60 2 20 8 00 0 32 0 35 1 15 1 25 0 85 0 57	Wines, Liquers, etc. Ale-Bass's	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hay, Fairman & Cogal 	8 CO 8 25 3 90 4 00 9 75 0 00 8 75 3 95 7 25 8 75 9 50 9 75 8 40 8 55 8 50 8 75 2 85 2 90 10 50 10 90 5 50 5 70 2 72 8 75 8 7
Huited inches 26 40.         41 (60           1 5] (60         5] (70           Paints, & a.         *           * Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgs         1001b kgs	1 45 1 50 3 15 8 25 3 40 8 50 6 60 7 00 5 00 5 50	Choese salt por bag 210 lbs lurk's island Tobacco (duty paid) No. 1 Black Chewing, cads No. 2	0 00 9 50 1 75 0 10 0 00 0 00 0 46 0 51 0 46 0 51 0 45 0 00 0 41 0 00	Jub, 1886 "dis "1886 "flacks "1886 "flacks Club rye, in bris., 1886, p.g Peris- McKenzie, Driscoll & Co. T. G. Sandleman & Sons Clode & Baker Tarragona	8 50 0 00 9 60 0 00 9 50 6 00 3 30 0 00 2 40 6 00 2 60 6 00 2 10 4 00	Geo. Roe &Co. en star, qt	5 00 5 20 9 50 0 90 9 50 0 90 10 25 10 50 11 25 10 50 9 25 10 50 9 25 10 25 7 50 7 75
No. 2 No. 8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bright Chewing. Navy, 38 Smoking, 68 Solaco, 128 Myrtle Navy Can. Chewing. "Smoking, Plug "do Cut	0 54 0 +8 0 64 0 67 0 52 0 67 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 55 0 48 0 00 0 45 0 00 0 45 0 00 0 32 0 33 0 35 0 45	Vierries- Pedro Domecq Pemartin. Misa. Clarets- Barton & Gnestier alvot & Co. vintage wines Nat. Johnston & Sons Champagnes- Pommery, Fills & Co G. H. Mumm & Co, ex. dry Piper Heidseck Perrier, Jouet & Co	2 00 5 50 2 10 6 00 7 00 26 00 6 50 29 00 7 00 28 00 31 00 33 00 31 00 33 00 28 00 30 00	ries per gal Warter & May's Pots Geo. Bayer & Co's Brandy, " " cases. lstar " " VS.O.P. " Ind Coope & Co. Rom-? qts ford, Ales	2 00 6 50 2 10 6 50 11 50 12 00 16 50 17 00 2 10 0 00 1 45 0 00
American White, Bris Coopers' Glue. Golden Ochre Branswick Green Yernillior Genuine Quicksilver	. 0 17 0 20 . 0 20 0 24 0 03 0 03 0 04 0 12 0 12 0 16 0 12 0 40 0 12 0 40 0 90 1 00	Polied, unassorted Black. Extra Super Buper North West Buonos Ayres	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gold Lack Louis Duvan Brawdies-Hennessy I Star Wartell Cases (one star). Bisquet Dubonche Renault & Oo. Quantin & Co.	28 00 30 00 15 00 16 50 29 00 31 00 6 50 8 00 12 00 0 06 16 00 0 00 16 00 0 00 11 60 0 00 11 60 0 00	Norea Raphaei, Shark-) ling Saumurdts Por case, pts) Jas. Watson & Co, Dundee, 3Star Glenlivet per gal Vatson's Old Scotch, qt, cs Watson's Old Scotch, qt, cs Watson's Old Irish atts, per os pts, per os	15 00 16 00 9 75 10 00 8 75 9 00 4 00 6 00 7 06 8 00

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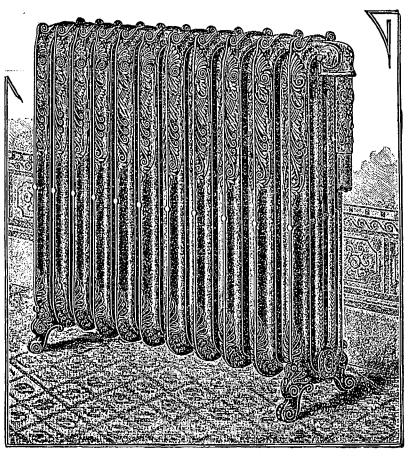
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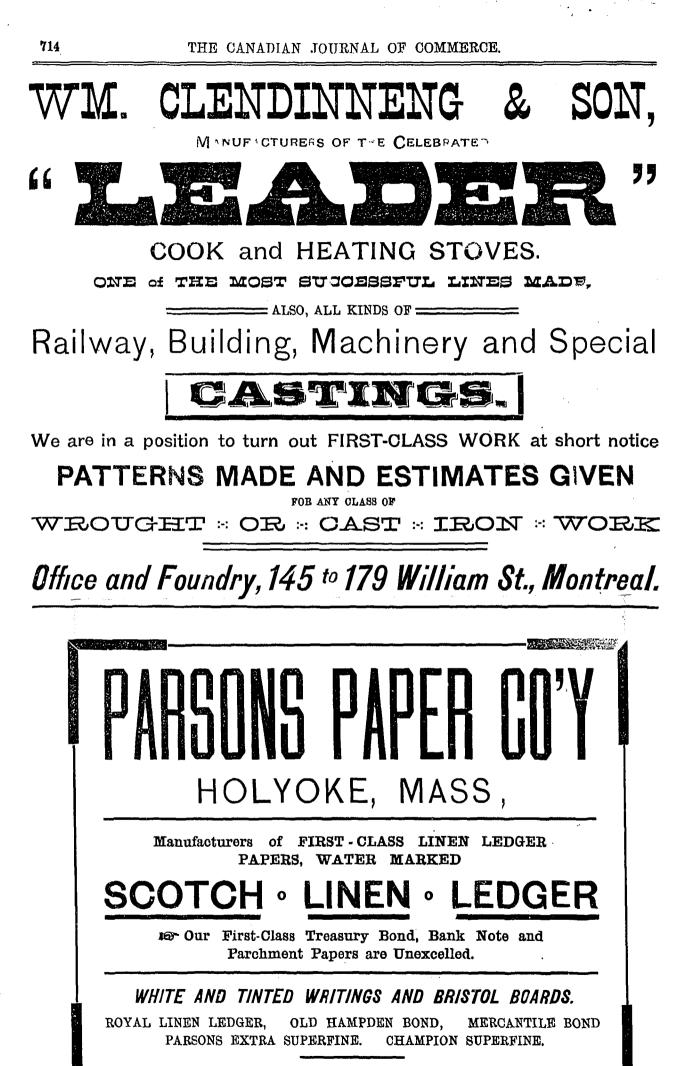
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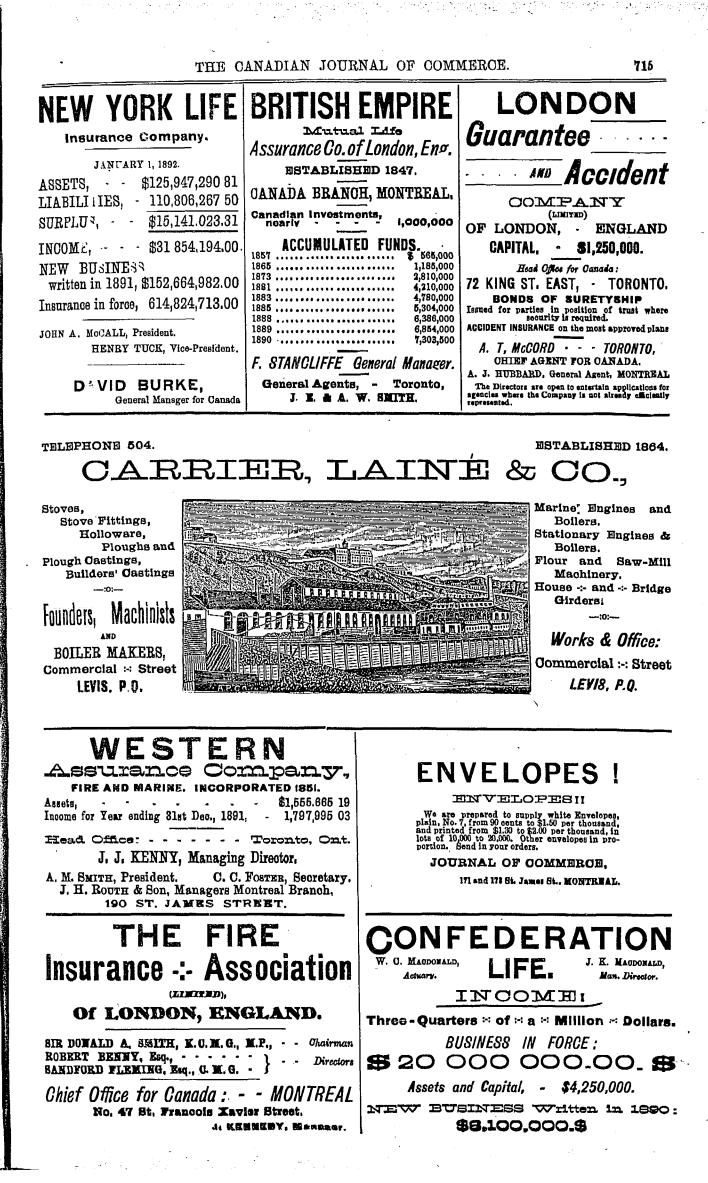
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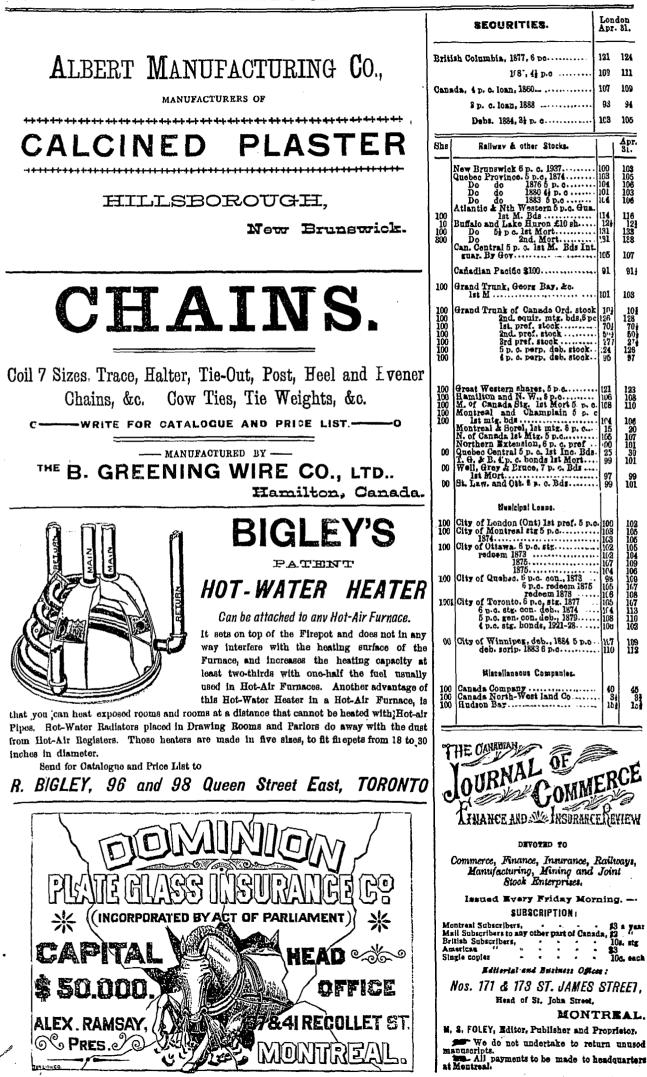


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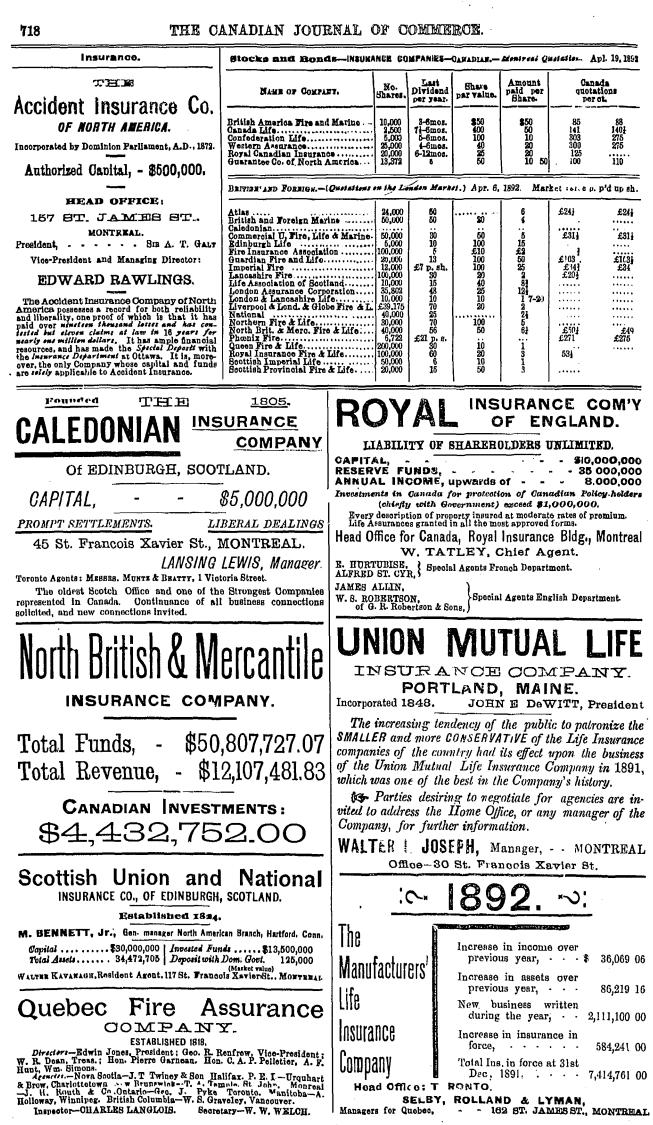


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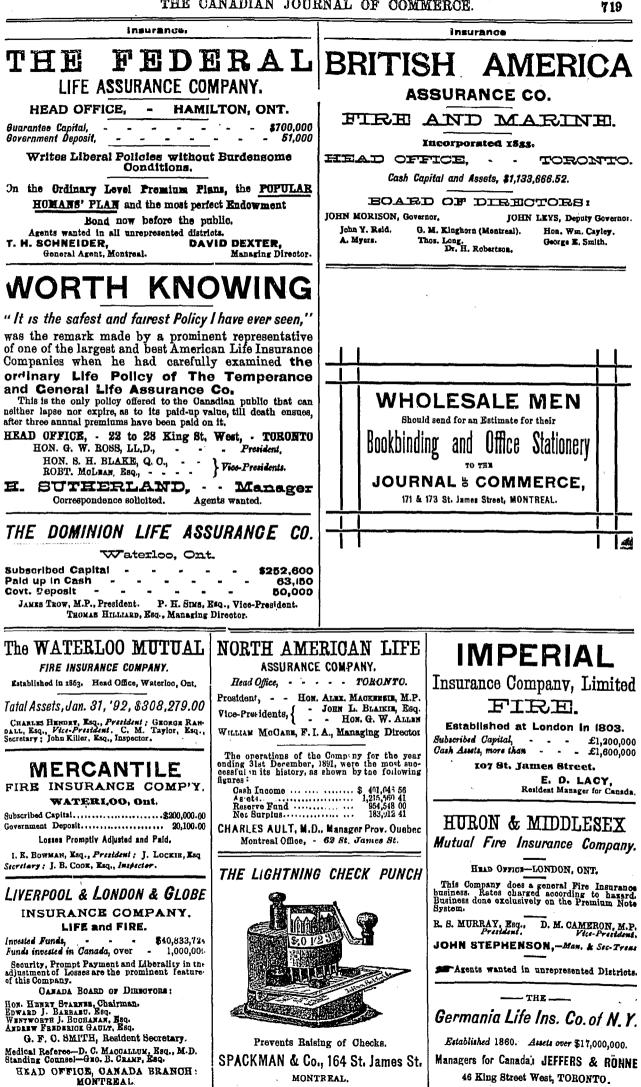








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