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## The Chartered Banks

## BANK OF MONTREAL ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament,

Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,000 Ratt, \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTRBAL. HEAD OFFICE, MONTRBAL, BOARD OF DIRECTORS; Hon. Sir D. A. Smiru, K.C.M.G., - President, Hon., GEO. A. DAUMMOND, Vice-President, Gilbert Scott, Esq. W. C. Groenshields, Esq. A. T. Psterson, Esq. W. C. McDonaid, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Msg. Hon, J. J. C. Abbott, R. B. Angus, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. R. Y. Hodea, A. B. Buchanan, Asst, Inspec, Asst. Supt. of Branches Branches in Constant, Supt. of Branches Branches in Constant, Supt. of Branches

MONTREA	L. H. V. Mercall	n, manager.
	West End Braz	ich, Gatherine St.
Almonte, Ont.	Hamilton, Ont.	Quebec, Que,
Belleville, "	Kingston, "	Regina, Ass'a.
Brantford, "	Lindsay, "	Sarnia, Ont.
Brockville, "	London, "	Stratford, Ont.
Calgary, N.W.T.	Moncton, N.B.	St. John, N.B.
Chatham, N.B.	Now Westmins-	St. Mary, Ont.
Chatham, Ont,	ter, B.C.	Toronto, "
Cornwall, Ont,	Ottawa, Ont.	Vancouver, B.C.
Goderich, "	Perth. "	Victoria, "
Guelph, "	Peterboro', Ont,	Wallaceburg, Ont.
Halifex. N.S.	Picton, Ont.	Winnipog, Man,
	CDRAT VDIT	IN.

Halifer, N.S. Picton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. IN GREAT BRITAIN:
London, Bank of Monireal, as Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Redepath, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager. IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Asst, Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London-The Bank of England. ' The Union Bank of London.
' The London and Westminister Bank, Liverpool-The Bask of Liverpool. Scolland-The British Linen Company and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Scottand-ine British Linea Company and Branc BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A. ' The Merchants' National Bank. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Comerce in Buffalo. San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia.

## The Bank of Toronto. DIVIDEND No. 70.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIVE PEB CENT, for the current half year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after MONDAY, the 1st DAY of JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th day of May, both days included.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the banking house of the institution on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next, the chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, Cashier,

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

## THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. OFFICE, QU HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: [AS. G. ROSS, Esq., Pretident, WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President, George R. Radirow, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Carhier, Branches and Agencies in Canada; Oitawa, Ont. Toronio, Oat. Pambroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thoroid, Oat. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messrs, Mailland, Pholps & Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, ILEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Capital Subscribed, - - \*500,000, 600,000, DIBETORS-W. Woir, Pros.; W. Strachan, Vice-Pros.; O. Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Weir. Ubalde Garand, Cashior. Woir. Ubaldo Garand, Cashior. Branch at Borthior, - A. Gariopy, Manager. Branch at Lachuteo, - Hy, Frost, " Branch at Lachuteo, - G.A. Sylvestre, " Branch at Sto. Ossire - M. L. J. Lacasso, " Branch at Sto. Thereso, - M. Boisyert, " Branch at Sto. Thereso, - M. Boisyert, " Branch at Pic St. Charles (city), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at Hocholaga [city] Geo. Dastons, " Accent at New York: ' he National Bank of the Republic Lender-Bank of Montreal. Paris-LaSociete Genarale.

## The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, - - £165,000 "

London Office, 3 Olement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O

. COURT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare. John James Oater. H. J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Giyn. George D. Whatman. Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada. St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector, Renation of Canada.

	Branches in Canada:		
London	Kingston	Fredericton, N.	
Brantford	Ottawa	Halifax, N. S.	
Paris	Montreal	Victoria, B.C.	
Hamilton	Quebec	Vancouver, B.C.	
Toronto	St. John, N.B.	Winnipeg, Man.	

Brandon, Man. Agents in the United States ; NEW YORK-H. Stikeman and F. Brown-

B.

NEW YOEK - H. Streeman and F. Brown-field, Agents. SAM FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh,

BAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messrs, Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marouard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais.

available in all parts of the world.

## THE MOLSONS BANK.

BOABD OF DIRBOTORS. JOHN H. R. MOLSON, President. R. W. SHRPHERD, Vice-President. S. H. Ewing. W. M. Ramsay. Henry Archbald. Saml, Filey, Sir D. L. Macpherson, K. C. M. G. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, inspector. BRAMOHES : Ayimer, Ont. Monrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Calgary, Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Oat. Cilinton, Ont. Sund, Ont. Trenton, Ont. Exeter, Ont. Ridgelown, Ont. West Toronto Jc. London, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Winzipeg, Man. Meaford, Ont. AGBHYB IN CAMADA.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-

Onebec-La Banquo du Foupio anu Lassona ships Bank. Onisrica-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Cau-ada and Can, Bank of Commerce, New Brustrick-Bank of Now Brunswick. Nova Scotta-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Liland-Merchants Bank of P.L.I., Summerside Bank. British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Mastid-Sa-Imperial Bank of Canada. Newfoundland - Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. John's. IN EUROPE.

IN EUROPE. London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn, fills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool.-The Bank of Liverpool. Cork-Munster, and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Parts, France-Credit Lyonnais. Aniwers, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers Mili

Antword, Beigiam-La Banque d'Anvers UNITED STATES, New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Monton, Bliss & Co. Bostom-The State Na-tional Bank. Periland-Casco National Bank. Chica-ge-First National Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. San Francisco-Bank of British Col-umbia. Deiroit-Commercial National Bank, Baff-ale-Third National Bank. Milwashte-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Taleda-Second National Hank, Hielens, Meniana-First National Bk. Butte, Meniana-First National Bank. Fort Ben-ter, Meniana-First National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promply remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

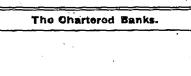
## COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHNS,

NFL'D. SA, JORNS, KATD, Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Capital, paid-up, \$306,600 00 Reserve Fund, 165,000 00 Undivided Profits, 19,737 71 HENEY COOKE, Manager.

H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountani.

Collections made on favorable terms.

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



### THE

## Merchants Bank of Canada.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent, for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after MONDAY, the 1st JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be hold at the Bank on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE, **General Manager** Montreal, 21st April, 1891.

### LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-Up, - \$1,200,000 Reserve, - - 425,000 HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

## Board of Directors :

JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., - - - President GEORGE BEUSH, ESQ., - - - Vice-President M. BRANCHAUD, ESQ. CHS. LACALLER, ESQ. ALFR. LECLAURE. CHS. LACAILLE, Esq. ALPH. LECLAIRE.

A. PRÉVOST, ESQ.

J. S. BOUBQUET, - - - - - Cashler, WM. RICHER, - - Assistant Cashler ARTHUR GAGMON, - : - Inspector **Cashier**.

#### Brancher:

St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. Quebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavole, "Three Rivers, Que., F. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jerone, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Jerone, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager, Coaticook, P.Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr. Americ in Congele.

Agents in Canada :

Ontavio-Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Hallfax, Agents in United States :

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

### Foreign Agents:

England-The Alliance Rank, Limited, Losdon. France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, ABP Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world,

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

La Banque Jacques Cartier, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, ALPH. DESJARDINS, Esq., M.P., President A.S. Hamedin, Esq., Vio-President. Lucien Huot. Esq., A. L. DeMartigny, Esq., A. L. DeMartigny, Esq., A. L. DeMartigny, Esq., A. L. DeMartigny, Esq., Managing Director. B. S., Gurnard, Mgr., Fraserville, J.F., Pellaat, Mgr., Laurentides, A. Boyer, Mgr., Plessisville, Cher-rehis & Lacerto, Mgr.s., Quebec (St. Surveur) N. Dion, Mgr., St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Mgr., St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr., Valleyfield, L. de Martigny, Mgr. Victoriaville, A., Marchand, Mgr., St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr., Valleyfield, L. de Martigny, Mgr. Victoriaville, A., Marchand, Mgr., St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr., Valleyfield, L. de Martigny, Mgr. Victoriaville, A., Marchand, Mgr., St. Jimon, D. Denis, Mgr., Valleyfield, L. de Martigny, Mgr. Victoriaville, A., Mgr., St. Jean Baptiste (Mont-real) J. G. Lindsay, Mgr., Ontario Street Montreal C. H.A., Guimond, Mgr., *Kerschen Agenciet.* London, Kng., Ciyna, Mills, Currie & Co. New York--The National Bank of the Republic. Paris-Credit Lyonnais.

The Chartered Banks

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#### THE CANADIAN Bank of Commerce.

#### DIVIDEND No. 48.

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

B. E. WALKEB,

General Manager.

Toronto, April 21, 1891.

¢

THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,350,000 DIRECTORS : JAS, AUSTIN, President. HON, FRANK SMITH, Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronto. Head Office, Toronito. Acsucies:-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther: Dundas St., cor. Queen: Spadina Ave. No. 365 Sherbourne St., cor. Queen: Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, Chica, Japan and the West Indice. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier. BANK OF OTTAWA, BANK OF OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) - - - \$1,000,000 - - 425,000 President. 

 Uapital (all pais-up)
 -\$1,000,000

 Rett,
 -428,000

 JAMES MCLAREN, Esq.,
 -Yesident.

 CHARLES MAGEE, Esq.,
 -Vico-President.

 DENOTOBS:

 R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. Goorge Bryson, Hon. R. L.
 Church, Alox. Fraser Ksq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John

 Mather, Esq.
 GEO. BURN, Cashler.

 Brancher-Amprior, Pembroko, Winnipeg, Man.,
 Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont.

 Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of
 Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

 STEPHEN'S BANK. ST. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. - - \$200,000 - 25.000 Capital, . -Reserve, 25,000 F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, - President. J. T. GRANT, AGENTS, Cashler, AGENTS, AGENTS, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal. BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

Capital Paid-Up, . . . \$710,100 Reserve Fund, . . . . 160,000

The Chartered Banks.

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

Monday, the 1st day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

18th to 30th May next, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors, etc., for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 15th day of June next.

Ohair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon,

By order of the Board. J. TURNBULL, Cashisr. Hamilton, April 22, 1891.

# THE ONTARIO BANK.

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

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

Toronto, 22nd April, 1891.

### UNION BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 49

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the current half-year upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been de-clared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the Second day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of June, both days inclusive, The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in this city, on Monday, the 13th July. The Chair to be taken at Noon. By order of the Board, Cashior.

#### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorised Capital, \$1.000.000

DIRECTORS. President. DUNCAN MACARTHUR, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle,

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

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

#### MERCHANTS BANK

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., Prosident. THOMAS RIYOHIE, Vice-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith. Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller.

M. Dwyer, Henry G. Bauld, Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. Montreal Branch, E. L. Pease, Manager. West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneur Sts.

West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneur St AGENOLES: Antigonish, N.S. Maitland [Hants Co.], Bathurst, N. B. Moneton, N.B. Bridgowater, N. S. Moneton, N.B. Bridgowater, N. B. Port Bawkesbury, C.B. Guyeboro, N.S. Sackvilo, N.B. Guyeboro, N.S. Sackvilo, N.B. Lunchonderry, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunchoury, N.S. Woodstock. N.B. COUR DESTONNENTS:

weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Morehants Bank of Canada, New York, Ghase National Bank. Chicogo, American Exchange National Bank. Chicogo, American Exchange National Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. Londoz, England, Bank of Scotland and Imporial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at cur-rent rates.

#### The Ohartered Banks

## The STANDARD BANK of CANADA

#### Dividend No. 31.

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

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

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

By order of the Board,

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

### Imperial Bank of Canada. Dividend No. 32.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent and a bonus of one per cent upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the share-holders will be hold at the Bank on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE, Cashler. Toronto, 23rd April, 1891.

#### Townships Eastern Bank. **DIVIDEND No. 63.**

NOTION is hereby given that a dividend of Three and Onn-Half per Cen'.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after

Thursday, 2nd of July Next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th to 30th June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, WM. FARWELL, Gen. Man.

Sherbrooke, 2nd June, 1891.

والمحرية موجوا والجبيبا كالتجمع ببرجم التكات الشويصين انتحد محمدهم كالتجبي	
THE WESTERN BAN	1K
OF <b>CANADA</b> ,	
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.	
Capital Authorized, \$1,00	0,000
	0,000
Capital Paid-up, 35	0,000
Reserve, 7	5,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President.	
<b>REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-Preside</b>	
W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan	Eso.
Robert McIntosh, M.D. I. A. Gibson	
Thomas Patterson, Esq.	
T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier.	
Branches : - Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg,	Now
Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Port Perry,	•
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange E	ought
and sold. Deposits received and interest all	lowed .
Collections solicited and promptly made,	
Correspondents at New York and in Canada	-The
Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England	-The
Royal Bank of Scotland.	

# LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

LIA BAINUULI INALIUNALILI. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, -----\$1,200,000 DIRGTORS: A. GABOURY. Esg., President. FRS, KIROUAC, Esg., Vice-President. Hon. J. Thibaudeau. E. W. Méthot, Esg. A. Painchand, Esg. Louis Bilodeau, Esg. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier. BRANGHES: BRANGHES:

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

#### AGENTS

AGENTS England—National Bank of Scotland, London, France Messrs. Grunchaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, Now York; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf' diand. CANADA.—Prov. Ontario—The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Frovinces—Bank of Montreal. Manitobs —The Union Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal. Manitobs transacted. Particular attention psid to collections and returns made with utmost promptness. Correspondence respectfully solicits

1112 THR C	AN
Lean Societies.	
THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS CO. OF ONTARIO.	
HEAD_OFFICE, _ King St., - TORONTO	
Capital Subscribed, \$2,000,000200 Capital Paid-Up, 800,000 00 Reservo Fund, 192,000 00 Invested Funds, 3,003,696 14	18
Doposits received at current rates of interest paid or compounded half yearly. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling, payable in Canada or Great Britsin.	T
Monoy advanced on Real Estate Mortgages, and Municipal Debentures purchased. GEO. A. COX, F. G. COX, Manager. President, E. R. WOOD, Secretary	Aca Ass
THE Dominion Savings and Investment	Aus Bra Buo Can Can
SOCIETY, LONDON ONTARIO.	Cas Circ Cor
Bubscribed Capital, \$1,000,000.00 Paid-up, 932,401.62	Gro Hib Luc Mai Moi
ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President- THOMAS II. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director. H. E NELLES, Managor.	Mon Nes Nev Nor
THE HAMILTON	Nov Nur Par
Provident and Loan Society	Per Pho Pol Pon Pru
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Society has been de-	Ros Sar Sar
Paid-up Capital Stock of the Society has been de- clared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891, and that the same will be payable at the Society's Banking House, Hamilton, Ontario, on and after	Sca Sibe Wa
Thursday, 2nd of July, 1891.	£,1
The Transfer Broks will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, 1891, both days inclusive. H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.	
Ilamilton, May 22nd, 1891.	Pol Sar •M
Railways.	Par Cir Pol
	Sav M Par Cire
Intercolonial Railway.	cab
1891. Summer Arrangement. 1891	day
Commencing 16th August, 1891. Through express passenger trains run daily (Sunday	Ste can pre
excepted) as follows : Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway	S Ra
from Bonaventure St. Depot 8.00 Leave Levis	Par Par retu
Kimouski ad.es Little Metis 21,89	and ren
Campoliton 24.30 Dalhousia 1.30 Rathurat	Lo
Newcastio	1
Halifax	
ally (Suaday excepted) run through to Halifax with- out change in 28 hours and 55 minutes. The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to	2
their destination on Sundays. The trains of the Intercolonial Railway between Montreal and Halifax are lighted by electricity and	to 1
Montreal and Halifax are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.	GI
For tickots and all information in regard to passenge fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to	GI
G. W. ROBINSON, 136] ST. JAMBS STREET, MONTREAL	22
D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 16th March, 1591	
HOLDEN & BROOKE'S PATENT	to 1
Exhaust Steam Injectors	Gra
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Dolivor food wator at 190° F. against any boilor pressure, thus doing the work of a food pump and ood wator heator combined, saving fuel and wator, and fooding your boiler for nothing. For full particulars apply to

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#### iverpool, Loudonderry, Quebec and Montreal Service.

	From	From			
	Montreal.				
Polynesian	3 June.	4 June.			
Sardinian	10 June.	11 June.			
•Mongolian	17 June.	18 June.			
Parisian	24 June.	25 June.			
Circassian	1 July.	2 July.			
Polynesian	8 July.	9 July.			
Sardinian	15 July.	16 July			
•Mongolian	22 July.	23 July.			
Parisian	29 July.	S0 July.			
Circassian	5 Aug.	6 Aug.			
And weekly thereafter.					

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London,	Quebec	and	Mon	freat
	Servi	ce.		
From	Steam	nhip	From M	
London.		<b>F</b>		about
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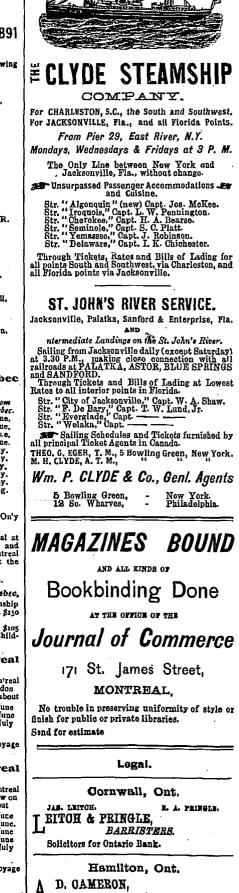
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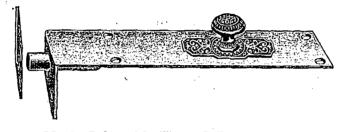




At this Space in other numbers of this paper for valuable information about WROUGHT STEEL BUTTS, HINGES, Etc. It will pay you to find a cut of our NEW CORRUGATED HINGE, It has appeared in this paper before. It will appear again. This issue is devoted to



There are Bolts and Bolts, but those we talk about are goods ones-made to hold what is bolted with them. Their goodness is wrought right into them. We haven't space to describe all the varieties we make. Here is a cut of one popular style.



Our No. 1004, a Wrought Flush Bolt with Figured Bronze Metal Knob and Slide; polished plate. No. 1005, same bolt, with No. 3 finish knob and slide; or, if you want this bolt, bronzed. ask for our No. 368. We make a great variety of Flush Barrel and Square Bolts, &c. Why don't you ask us to send you our nice Catalogue? That's what we're here for. Use us but don't abuse us.





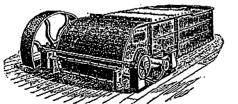
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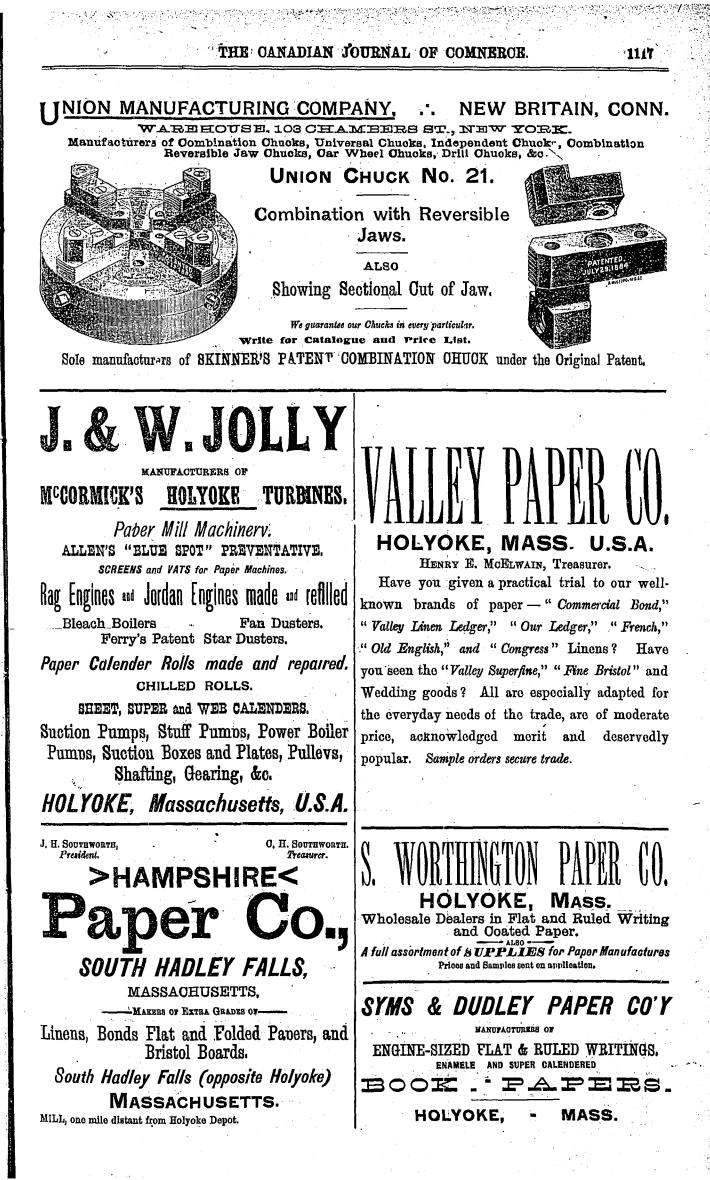
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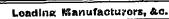


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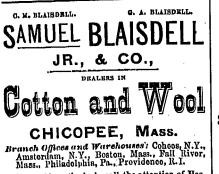
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the Ontario Government at an auction some years ago for \$49,000.

**I'HERE** is only one insurance policy in dispute in Canada, the amount is \$1000. Surely this speaks volumes as to the prudent management of our companies.

THE annual tax bill in the U.S., could not be met by devot ing to that purpose the yearly wheat crop, nor would any crop it raises, or the minerals mined, be equal to the task.

THOS. HENDRON, a wagon maker of Norwood, is endeavoring to effect a settlement with his creditors on the basis of 25 cents in the dollar, payable in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, and secured, on liabilities of \$1,400.

Among the smaller failures of the week are H. Rowland, publisher, Ingersoll, W. Reynolds, harness, Sarnia, W. M. McMullen, mon's furnishings, Toronto, John O'Leary, plumber, Toronto, James Day, lumber, Parrsboro, N.S.

PRTER DUPONT, of Montreal, has been appointed Inspector for the Province of Quebec of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto. He was one of the valued employees of the Citizens, having been with that company for many years, and upon his departure he was presented with a handsome testimonial of esteem by his associates.



MONTREAL.

TERMS: 4 months, 5 per cont.ISOldays, 6 per cont. prompt cash.

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

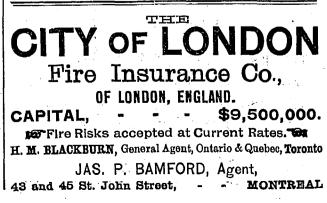
JOHN O. MURTHY, was in the grocery and provision business at Milltown, N.B., where he did so little that he closed up in January and moved to St. Stephen, where he started a small meat store. This proved unprofitable, and he has assigned.

A. MULDOON, dealer in coal and wood of Thornhill, is offering his creditors 25 cents in the dollar, cash, and 5 cents payable in 9 months and secured, which will likely be accepted. He was formerly a butcher, but gave up that business to his son and branched out in his present line.

BERNARDIN DESEMENS, general storekeeper, of Hebertville, is called a steady honest fellow who did a small grocery and hotel business. But unfortunately the district is a poor one, and collections difficult to make, and the consequence is that he has run so far behind in his payments that an assignment has become in order.

An additional furnace, 75 feet high, and 19 feet bosh, has just been lighted by the Londonderry Iron & Steel C. \$400,000 of the bonds of the New Glasgow Iron, Coal & Railway Co. have been taken up and the directors have entered into contract for a furnace plant and expect to be able to produce pig iron before the first of next January.

JAMES S. WILSON, an old sea captain, was one of the first settlers of Ditchfield, Que. He owns about 100 acres in village lots and endeavored to eke out a living by keeping a store which was managed by his wife; but although she has the reputation of being a shrewd woman she has not proved successful as a storekeeper. Her trade was only a small one, and collections being difficult in the Megantic region, the business has gradually run behind until an assignment became necessary.





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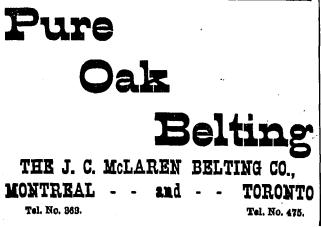
### Hees. Anderson & Co.. MANUFACTURES OF CT.OTH **OPAQUE** SHADE DECORATED AND FRINGED. Window Shades, Spring Roller, &c. OFFICE AND SALESROOMS: 99 to 103 King St. West. FACTORY: Davenport Road, TORONTO.

MR. A. I. HUBBARD, who has had charge of the office of the London Guarantee & Accident Co. since the resignation of the late agent a few months ago, has received from Mr. McCord, the general agent in Toronto, his appointment as agent of the Company in Montreal. It is evident that Mr. Hubbard is proving himself to be well qualified for the position.

MoLAUGHLAN & REYNOLDS, general storekeepers of Manitowaning, have made an assignment. The started five or six years ago on a capital of \$700 or \$800 and have since been always more or less in the hands of one Hamilton house. The business was not large enough for two partners and they have run behind consequently until an assignment became absolutely inevitable.

C. LAMOUREUX & Co., furniture manufacturers of Coaticook, have assigned. Lamoureux was in difficulties in 1883, when he owed \$35,000, and since then his wife has been the sole registered partner in the concern. He claims a surplus of assets over his liabilities, but as this consists of the presumable margin of the value of his property over its encumbrances it is necessarily uncortain.

"WE have been able," said a large operator, "to get lumber into the United States that could never have been shipped there with the extra dollar duty in existence. We have shipped over, 1,000,000 ft. culls across the line, that hitherto remained here depending entirely on local trade for a market. And this has been the case with other lumber, besides culls, that has gone from Canada. I am speaking now of lumber, manufactured at our Canadian mills.





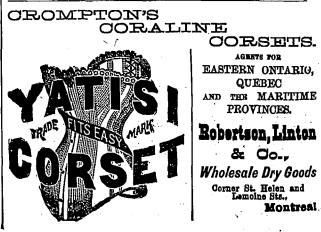
Dry Goods, Wholesale,

14

MESSRS. J. MUCKLESTON & Co., of Kingston have leased the works of the late D. McEwen & Co., and intend manufacturing a full line of lumbermen's tools, such as " cant dogs," " peavies," 'skidding tongs," etc., in connection with the Brazel's (pat.) snow and side plows, for which they have the sole right in the Dominion. Last winter upwards of 100 of the snow plows were sold to lumbermen in Michigan.

S. J. MARTIN, clothing, shoes and hardware, of Victoria, B.C. has assigned. He was burned out on the 27th April last and lost more heavily by the fire than he was willing to acknowledge as the clothing branch, which was the most interrupted, was the only one that paid. He might have pulled through, had he had more indulgence; but his new stand was a poor one, he became discouraged, and an assignment was necessarily in order.

THERE is in operation at New Glasgow, a forging establish. ment, producing railway axles, shafting, etc. These works, carried on by the Nova Scotia Steel & Forge Co., Limited, are said to have shipped to Montreal and points West, during the past year, about 13,000 tons of finished steel. They employ about 450 men, consume from 30,000 to 36,000 tons of coal, and pay wages from \$150,000 to \$160,000 per annum. They have capacity to turn out steamboat shafts from 16 to 18 inches in dia. meter and 22 feet long, as well as cranks and other heavy forgings in proportion. For a French steamer which was recently towed into Halifax harbor disabled the new stern frame and rudder required, implying very heavy forgings 40 or 50 feet in length, are being supplied at this establishment.





CHAS. C. CAIRNS, whose wife has carried on a small fancy goods business in this city for the past five years, has assigned with liabilities of \$1,500, the principal creditors being Porter, Kemp & Teskerg, \$133; Hickson, Duncan & Co., Toronto, \$259; A. C. E. Cairns, \$347, and Macintosh & Hyde, rent, \$263. The other creditors, some twenty in number, are all for small amounts from \$50 downwards. Cairns himself worked in a furniture store in town and it was hoped that the fancy goods business would help to eke out his wages. Instead, however, it seems to have been simply a drag upon him of late.

J. JULIEN, general storekeeper at Pont Rouge, has assigned. He has been in business nearly 18 years and has done a large trade but principally on credit and with poor accounts. Since his failure in 1879 (when he compromised at 40 cents in the dollar) he has had the reputation of being hard up and slow pay and his account has, of late, been handled with caution. " Finding himself close run he endeavored to effect a settlement on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar, payable in 12 months, but as this offer was unsecured it was refused by his creditors and an assignment then became inevitable.

JAMES MILLAR, general storekeeper of East Angus, had only a few hundred dollars when he started in that business. Nevertheless he worked up a nice little connection and was doing well until he branched out into the lumber trade. Unfortunately for himself and his creditors he went into the shingle and pulpwood business in which he failed in December 1889 with liabilities of \$4,000. He was lucky enough to secure a settlement at 50 cents in the dollar on his liabilities; but his failure destroyed his credit and he has since run along in a small way until a second assignment has become necessary.

CANADA says a prominent lumber merchant "is awkwardly handicapped by the extent of the credit system. We sell on three months' time, and too often are obliged to renew the larger part for another three months. In the States terms are



at the outside 60 days and more frequently 30 days or net cash. It is a steady cash outlay by the manufacturer from the time the men go into the woods until the finished lumber is ready for the dealer, and just as much as the load of wheat the farmer draws to market, and sells only for cash, should lumber be net cash." The lumber trade is not the only one thus handicapped, a cutting down in the length of terms of credit is a necessity for a thoroughly healthy condition of trade.

THE Canada Patent Brush Company of Windsor, Ont., composed of D. A. & W. G. Macdonald, are endeavoring to compromise with their oreditors on the basis of 20 cents in the dollar and about one third have accepted these terms, the money being advanced by a father in-law. The senior partner is in England endeavoring to sell his patents, and this has been a drag upon the firm, and of late it is said their bankers have refused them any further assistance without security. On the 8th of last May, they gave a chattel mortgage for \$1,500, and this has proved a prelude to an assignment with trade liabilities of \$7,000.

H. B. LAFLEUR, general storekeeper of St. Adele, was one of the first to start business in that section. The store, itself, paid well enough; but he became involved in lumber operations, and as he allowed himself to become spread out over a number of as he allowed himself to become spread out over a number of slow accounts he soon got into difficulties. In fact he would have failed before, but that his bankers, who were amply secured by mortgages, nursed him along. His liabilities amount to \$32,-000 and he claims a surplus of \$10,000 in assets, but these in-clude a grist mill, two farms and some village property which would shrink very materially in value if they were brought to a forced realization. forced realization.

COBBAN MANUFACTURING Co. Mouldings, Picture Frames and Mirrors, Hardwood Mantels and Over Mantels, Pastel Paintings, etc. Engravings, Artotypes, Factory & Head Office, Toronto. 148 McGILL STREET, -MONTREAL Show Card Framing a speciaity. MACFARLANE, McKINLAY & CO. WINDOW SHADES Shade Cloth, Spring Rollers, &c. TORONTO ONTARIO

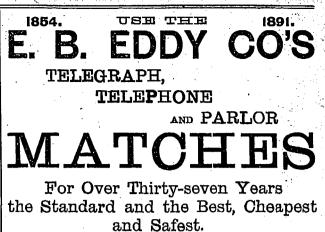




Nordheimers Buildings, - MONTREAL, P.Q.

millenium. Wages it is said have doubled, hours of labor decreased 20 per cent, food is 20 per cent cheaper, sugar 60 per cent, tea 75 per cent, and clothing 50 per cent lower in cost owing to free trade. The picture is as roseate and deceptive as that which fascinated the heroine of the play "The Lady of Lyons." The paint is, however, laid on too thickly to be true to nature, and the logic is at fault. For some years past there has been a lowering in cost of many articles used by workmen, and wages have increased. These have been contemporaneous with free trade, but two series of events may run side by side without the one being a cause of the other, just as the C.P.R. and G.T.R. run out of this city in parallel lines, but the one is not thus proved to be the effect of which the other is the These two lines were each created by the same cause. cause, the demand of the country for enlarged transport-facilities, and they act and re-act on each other as feeders by assisting in the development of the natural resources of the country. Now free trade was forced upon England by the irresistible pressure of social and commercial necessities, by her restricted area for growing food, by the enormous capacities and opportunities for manufacturing that new coal fields, new inventions and vast aggregations of capital created by new markets brought near by ocean steamers, and by the exodus of population to distant colonies. Free trade did not create those conditions nor was free trade an operating force that developed the new industries, and those social changes that have made England so active and so wealthy, for free trade itself was an effect of causes that were revolutionising the mercantile life of England, and lifting up her people to a higher plane of domestic comfort and industrial energy.

Free trade did not produce the Reform Bill that acted like yeast in leavening the whole people with social ambitions and aspirations that brought about all manner of agitations for ameliorating the condition and raising the status of the working classes. Free trade did not initiate the Factory Act that reduced competition in the labor market and compelled the working classes to cultivate more self-respect by teaching them, often against their old time class prejudices, to value human life at a higher rate, and to insist upon remuneration for their labor and time more adequate to the needs of a family that could not employ its children as wage earners. Free trade did not inspire the popular Education movement that raised the civilisation of England and so not only enlarged the



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demands of the working classes for a higher social and domestic life, but gave their labor more value by its being more intelligent, more regular and more fruitful of ingenious suggestions that have proved of infinite value to manufacturing industries. Nor did free trade discover the value of sanitary reforms that have also affected the value of skilled industry, and called it into exercise on an enormous scale in effecting improvements in dwellings, and in such municipal arrangements as proved necessary for health and for preventing waste of that best form of capital, human life.

Free trade, as intimated, did not invent railways, or steam navigation, or the economic processes of textile manufactures, that have added so much to the value of labor, lowered the cost of living to the poor and given to surplus labor new markets, and new forms of demand for industrial capital. The case for free trade is so overdone as to defeat its object. Take the broad assertion that clothing is 50 per cent cheaper. Woollen clothes begin their career at the sheep farm. Now it is said that all labor paid for them is 50 per cent higher than before free trade. If so then the shepherd, wool clipper, and wool stapler, every hand engaged in the cloth mill, and every tailor, silk thread maker, button maker, etc., etc., must now be paid 50 per cent higher wages, consequently the cost of cloth must be a large percentage higher and the cost of its transformation into garments 50 per cent more than before free trade. Yet the article made we are told is 50 per cent cheaper. We have then this difficulty to solve, to explain how the material used in an article and the wages paid for its manfacture can have advanced some 50 percent, and that article be sold, owing to these advances in cost, at one half the price it fetched before such advance took place? Evidently either clothing is being given away and a bonus also to those who accept it, or a miracle is being worked, or the free trade figures are the mere ebillitions of quackery. But that certain articles of clothing can be now made cheaper than in days gone by is true, but not owing to free trade, but to the sewing machine. The lower prices of tea cannot be owing to a removal of protective duties, as free traders imply, for no such tariff ever was imposed on this article. Modern cheapness in this and many other foreign goods has been caused by increased facilities of transport and more rapid and economical methods of bringing the producer and consumer into contact. But if the claims of free traders in regard to its benefits to England are conceded that does not involve the concession that the policy is a wise one for Canada. The argument drawn . from England's progress under free trade is thoroughly offset by the advancement made by the United States

under protection. To argue for free trade between Canada and the States on the experience of England is audacious, to say the least, for if such free trade were established Canada would then have one of the highest protective tariffs improved by any nation.

### A PROTEST AND EXPOSURE.

It is the fate of all journals that pursue a course dictated by a sense of responsibility to the public to receive the abuse of those whom it has been their duty to criticise. It is no pleasure to censure the policy of misguided institutions, nor can it ever be a source of profit, save in enhancing the reputation of the journal for probity and independence. The discharge of this obligation is not only disagreeable, but it entails pecuniary loss, or the loss of an opportunity to make money. We have a number of letters offering large sums for the use of our columns in the interest of certain companies. All such offers we have ignored. We could tell of many cases in which pecuniary loss has befallen us from being frank in criticism at the de-Were we to take the public into conmand of duty. fidence in these matters they would learn the temptations besetting a journal like this that stands so high in public favor as to make its advocacy of high value, and they would also learn that independence in criticism is expensive.

We recently made some comments upon the prospectus of the Dominion Building and Loan Association, which on its face bears the proofs of unsoundness. We published the promises made by this concern, and as the most conclusive evidence of their impossibility of fulfilment, we also published a so-called "explanation" the company gives of the way, by which such promises are to be met. That "explanation" however, explains nothing, it is only a bold assertion that certain results will follow from certain transactions, that, if on a sound basis, need no explanation. He who excuses, accuses himself, says the proverb, and the "explanation " of the D. B. & L. A. is its condemnation. When a company declares that if you lend them money at 4 per cent and they can lend it at 6, they will make a profit of 2 per cent less costs of handling, there is no explanation needed. But if a company like the D. B. & L. A. asks for money at 6 per cent, and offers to lend it at 6 per cent, and yet give shareholders six and seven per cent dividends, then we say, with all the emphasis at our command, that those who invest money or deposit money on the strength of such promises need warning against being duped.

The character of those who exploit a financial company is a prime factor in considering its claim upon public credit, especially as touches their veracity. We have letters from the far east to extreme west of Canada showing that the agents of the Dominion Loan Co. are circulating statements sent from the head office, Toronto. One such letter before us is signed by the general manager. It says, "The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE made an attack on the Sun Life, the Federal Life, the Waterloo Mutual and a dozen other monetary institutions in Canada because they refused to advertise with them and then they made up their minds to do all the injury possible to them." We let the grammar pass, though its atrocity is only equalled by the foulness it covers. The general manager's letter also says. "The Trusts Corporation of Ontario had an advertisement with them for a year, and at the expiration of that time they refused to renew the same hence the attack

on them." These statements are each and all deliberate and absolute falsehoods. Only one word of three letters could do each of them justice, and a similar words of five letters alone could characterise the reckless officials who invented and sent out such dishonorable untruths. This is a serious matter for the board and stockholders of the Dominion Loan Co., as the public must conclude that if falsehoods so audacious. so entirely without a shadow of excuse, are uttered by the company, then it is demonstrated that the management has no respect for truth, hence all its promises and statements need to be regarded with the utmost suspicion. So far from having made an attack on the Trusts Corporation directly or indirectly, or having even adversely commented upon its position or business, we gave it a complimentary allusion coupled with a caution to avoid allowing its good name to be tarnished by association with a rotten customer. "She hath deceived her father, and may thee;" so we say to those tempted to become associated with this company; it has uttered a tissue of falsehoods based only on malice; its word, therefore has no value and its abuse is a compliment.

There is an explanation and illustration given by the prospectus which we did not quote; we now give "Thus, the the result in the company's own words: borrower has had the use of \$1000 for 8 years which cost him \$450. Had he borrowed \$1000 from a bank or broker at 6 per cent interest he would have paid for the same amount during that period \$480." Now the sum of \$450 divided into 8 gives 5.621 as the yearly percentage to be charged by the company, and \$480 so divided gives 6 per cent per annum, so that, on the company's own showing, the amount saved by a borrower who pays his instalments back by monthly payments over the sum he would have had to pay had his payments been one per annum is only a fraction under half of one per cent, viz., 0.38 per cent. Yet for this infinitesimal saving he has had the trouble of making 96 payments instead of 8, and of running the risk of monthly fines of \$1 each when any such monthly payments fell into arrears. And the company to achieve this wonderful result of only securing 5.62 per cent for the money it promises to pay a dividend upon of 6 per cent, has had to make 96 entries when for 6 per cent it would have had only to make 8 entries. Verily this is financing of the "Arabian Night's Entertainment" class. The prospectus also makes a great ado over the marvellous profits made by getting monthly payments instead of ½ yearly or yearly ones. Now all this supposed profit by monthly payments is an exploded delusion. If a man pays in \$100 per month for a year and gets his interest compounded monthly, which no company will do that has a manager in his sane mind, the result is that at the end of the year he has \$40 interest to his credit. The advantage got out of compounding is about \$1, which would not pay for the time spent in calculating monthly interest and making the required entries. If he pays in \$600 on 1st July his 1 years' interest is on 31st December \$18, but he has had the bulk of \$600 in use for six months before placing it on deposit, and another large part of \$600 in use for another series of months. As a matter of fact and as a fact that has been demonstrated as well by computation as by experience, the advantage to a loan company of having its mortgages paid off by monthly instalments is too visionary to be worth notice. Yet the Dominion Building & Loan Co., so far as their prospectus can be understood-and its

clumsiness of statement and vagueness of definition render this almost impossible-declares that owing to the enormous advantages arising from monthly payments it will make 16 per cent of money borrowed at 6 per cent! The company asks, "How much will \$6 per month put by every month for eight years earn in: a bank? Answer \$92.16. In a Building and Loan Association? Answer \$400. Think of it."

Well, we have thought of it, and we declare such a statement as utlerly untruthful as the falsehoods we have already exposed. The banks give within one or at the outside, two per cent of the rate of interest that is given by any reputable and sound Building and Loan Association. Yet the D. B. & L. Company declare that such institutions pay over four times the rate paid by the banks. The assertion is a slander of both kinds of institutions, and is so untruthful that we expose it as a public duty.

#### THE PARKS COTTON MILLS.

The dispute of the Bank of Montreal with the Parks Cotton Mills' proprietors involves no principle, nor introduces any such novelty as to place it in a class apart from hundreds of other such contentions between banks and their customers. That the closing of mills' wherein 500 hands are employed, and their probable dispersion to other centres of industry would be a great calamity to the city they help to maintain, to the artisans, and to the mill proprietors is too self evident to need dwelling! upon. At the same it is equally clear that the Bank of Montreal cannot allow any considerations outside the interests of the Bank to sway its policy. To sacrifice the bank in order to serve the local interests of any city or any body of men, artisans or shareholders, would be a violation by the management of their responsible trust, and in the long run fail to serve even those for whom the sacrifice had been made. We have already stated the relative positions of the Park's Cotton Mills and of the Bank of Montreal in our issue of the 15th ulto. The energetic founder and chief proprietor of these mills asserts that the bank overdraft is less than the bank claims, that the net profits are so large as to ensure gradual redemption of this debt, and that already the receiver has a surplus of \$48,000 in hand applicable to this purpose. Why however, he should hold this large sum we are not able to say, as surely, if it is desired to placate the Bank, the most effectual way would be to at once apply this surplus to paying off the debt to the Bank, as a payment down of 50 cents in the dollar would convince this creditor that his risk was not so dangerous as he seems to regard it. If Mr. Parks' statement that the mills are making a large profit every month, stated to range indeed as high as \$5000; and that there are about \$50,000 in the hands of the receiver, the bank can have no reasonable justification for closing the mills and sacrificing so fine a property by throwing it under the hammer. It is affirmed by the friends of Mr. Parks that the bank is amply secured. But it is no new thing for a debt owed by a manufacturing concern to be amply secured and yet for the bank to suffer a heavy loss by its failure, as in all probability the security itself would collapse in value with the stoppage of the concern. No security is so liable to disappearance as that given by a manufacturing firm, and the phrase "ample security" usually means that the security is ample while the firm is prosperous and the business prudently conducted.

these mills has been carried on and a certainty ensured of good profits in the future. The Bank of Montreal will not close up a mill that is making enough money to justify its being kept active. Let Mr. Parks and his friends, and the other creditors convince the bank that the Cotton Mills have a certainty of ultimate and indeed early redemption from encumbrances now harassing the concern, and they need have no fear of being compelled to abandon their property.

THE LIABILITY OF BANKS FOR FORGERIES.

A highly important decision has just been given by the United States Supreme Court in regard to forged endorsements. The ruling of this Court would in all probability be regarded as having precedential value by our own judiciary. The case raises a question of great interest to bankers to whom it will expose the existence of a risk hitherto not recognized. It has been generally thought that bankers were not liable to their customers for any losses incurred by a forged signature to or a forged endorsement of a cheque. We recall two cases in which actions were commenced to recover from banks the amount of cheques charged to their customers in one of which the signature was forged and on the other the endorsement of the payee. But both cases were abandoned, as the amounts were small, and costs of litigation feared. The case just decided was a suit by Shipman & Co., of New York, against the Bank of the State of New York for the recovery of \$198,045. The trouble arose from a confidential clerk issuing cheques to fictitious persons whose names he endorsed on these cheques and drew himself the money for from the bank. It appears that he had authority to invest funds for the firm, and was in the habit of reporting to his principals that loans had been made on mortgages and bonds, for which he drew cheques. The interest on these was so regularly reported as paid that no further enquiries were made. On discovery that such securities had never been bought, that all the cheques signed for them were payable to fictitious persons, that they were cashed by the clerk who had drawn them and that he had signed fictitious endorsements, the firm sued the bankers for their amount. The bank pleaded that the firm had been guilty of such carelessness in not examining such cheques as to throw the responsibility upon them for these cheques being paid. The plea was over-ruled. The decision of the Supreme Court renders a banker liable to his customer for the validity of every cheque he pays. It also almost wholly frees the customer from any obligation to examine his cheques when received back from the bank. We regard this decision as a great injustice to banks. The ablest teller or ledger keeper may pass a forged signature in the hurry of business without blame, as it may be so cleverly executed as to avoid detection save by close examination by the person whose name is forged. And as to the liability of a bank for each payee's signature, that is highly unjust when the cheque is presented for payment by a third party. Jones for instance issues a cheque in favor of Smith and it is presented for payment by Brown who is well known to a Teller, how can it be practicable for such Teller to test the genuineness of Smith's signature? Suppose the forger in such. a case hands over the cheque to a fourth person by whom it is deposited in a bank for collection. How can it be possible for the officers of the bank on which it is drawn to investigate the endorsement signature of We understand that retrenchment in expences at | such cheques? If the banks acting under this decision

determined in self-protection that no cheques payable to order should be honored until the drawer had guaranteed the genuineness of the endorsement, business would come to a dead lock. Common sense, the best of all senses in practical life, dictates that if the bank by its officers has exercised reasonable caution in paying a cheque, has passed 'no endorsement of a payee without his being identified, if unknown, or the signature of an endorser being vouched for by a third person, or being presented by another bank, then its responsibility should terminate. A time limit ought to be fixed by law after which no claim could be raised against a bank for loss by a forged signature and that limit might fairly be made the first or second current week after the receipt of the paid cheques from the banker at 'the end of each month. It has often appeared to the customers' of banks a somewhat hard rule to linsist upon the receipt for the month's cheques affirming that the account as in the pass book is correct to date. When such receipts are given the customer has had no opportunity of examining the cheques handed to him and in signing such receipts he is certainly walking by faith and not by sight which, in business, is somewhat imprudent.

We regard the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court as fraught with such danger to bankers that legislation should be procured to protect them from everything but the carelessness or fraud of their own officials.

#### THE HISTORY OF THE DUNDAS COTTON MILL.

The enforced liquidation of one of the oldest Cotton Mill Companies in Canada illustrates one of the incidental disadvantages of the National Policy, that by developing this industry, introduced an element of competition which in this instance has proved disastrous. The Dundas factory was itself the successor of of older mills. When incorporated in 1872 it took in hand a business that had been more than 15 years in operation. The experience and connection already acquired gave a fair promise of success. The capital of the new company was \$400,000, a sum that seemed ample for the enterprise. For some time the quality of its goods ensured satisfactory sales, and as the mill enjoyed the practical monopoly of a large home market the dividends were satisfactory to the shareholders and the cottons were to the customers. This prosperity naturally excited the attention of capitalists who sought to share the gains. Competition, that is ever on the watch for a favorable opportunity, now entered the field. Prices fell away from the old standards. With new men and new capital entering into cotton manufacturing, there came more modern machinery and those economic processes of making and distributing which are only possible when organised on a large scale. The old mill now entered upon a vigorous effort to maintain its old time activity and repute by costly renovations to its plant and the introduction of more improved machinery. The company during this struggle, was, it is affirmed, heavily handicapped by defective management owing to appointments being made of men not for their especial fitness but because of their claim to the reward of long service. The amiability of the Cherrible Bros., was allowed to rule when the sternness of the competitive fight demanded a severer policy, the policy of selecting a staff solely on the ground of capacity. The quality of the goods was maintained, but such prices were got as cut heavily into profits. Dividends ceased to be earned, and in

1883 it became manifest that more capital was needed for the business as large sums had been spent on repairs, alterations and new plant. Letters patent were now obtained to raise the stock capital from \$400,000 to \$750,000.

The public had, however, become aware of the cessation of dividends and of the struggle to sell goods at a profit in the face of strong competition. Subscriptions were only secured for \$100,000, which gave a capital of \$500,000. This did not suffice to meet the emergency, hence \$125,000 had to be raised on a mortgage, and the Hon. Judge Cross and Mr. G. H. Gillespie were made trustees for the shareholders. In Oct. 1890 a committee was appointed to assume control. They advised the election of a new board of directors, to consist of Messrs. A. Anderson, R. Bolton, J. A. Cantlie, A. P. Leslie and A. W. Stevenson. They also advised the wiping out of 20 per cent of the capital, the contribution of an additional 10 per cent on their stock by shareholders, and the renewal of the bonds Sixty per cent of stockholders and all for 7 years. bond holders agreed to this policy, but one large shareholder blocked the scheme and it fell through. The mill was again started to work up material on hand, but as profits seemed impossible, Mr. W. Birkett, exsecretary was appointed liquidator and Messrs. A. W. Stevenson, A. C. Leslie and G. H. Gillespie inspectors to wind up the estate. The prospect is gloomy for anything beyond the return of a small proportion of their capital toshareholders. The machinery, although said to be efficient and in good order, may not be so regarded by purchasers who prefer to select the newest and best. As we have said elsewhere manufactoring plant is peculiarly liable to enormous depreciation in value. The true policy in the present state of the Dundas cotton mill and of the trade is for the liquidators to effect a sale as quickly as possible and to realise before matters become even less favorable by delay.

However much the movement may be deplored by those interested in smaller enterprises of this nature, and of many others, there can be no doubt that the tendency of the times is towards the aggregating of capital on a very large scale to carry on manufacturing industries. This movement must bear hardly on certain localities where small mills are operated, and compel migrations of the working people from their homes. But it is useless to complain of the inevitable, and in this matter the inevitable is the organisation of enormous enterprises wherein the costliest machinery may be operated most cheaply, and by the most economic labor.

#### A NEW ENTERPRISE.

A celebrated statue known as the Venus of Milo is by some irreverent critics regarded as of extraordinary value partly because of its being so dreadfully mutilated. The young lady has the appearance of having been operated upon by anatomical students. It has even been said that the statue never was intended by the sculptor to be exhibited complete in all the ordinary equipments of humanity as he had made a sad mess of the modelling of those parts that are missing. Others have speculated in a sort of rule of three style in this way, if a Venus without arms is worth so much how much would a marble goddess be worth who had all her limbs? Courts of law often have to decide an analogous problem when a sufferer by some railway accident sues for the value of an excised limb. But American genius for making money has turned to practical account this problem as to the relative proportionate value of an arm, or foot or hand to the entire body. The tendency of insurance busi-ness has for some time past been in the direction of eccentricity. It has been proposed to ensure sgainst theft, burglary, bad debts, and we expect to hear of a policy being issued to cover losses by disease, or the effects of some vicious habit, or tor the annoyances of life, as for instance a policy to ensure its holder a given sum for the suffering inflicted by a too lengthy sermon, or the musical connoisseur from the brain irritation set up by listening to a murderous interpretation of Beethoven. The New York Accident companies have discovered that demand creates supply even for mutilated or severed limbs. They have been issuing policies under which a claim could be made for a lost or injured limb, thus giving such appendages a fixed market value which, in the language of commerce, has resulted in the market being well supplied. Cases have occurred of insurers deliberately butchering their own carcases to sell the part operated upon as meat is on the Bonsecours stalls. Left hands seem a glut in this horrible market, it being asserted that there are more persons in the U.S. made cripples to secure the amount of an accident policy than there are war pensioners, and we all know that the number of such pensioners exceeds the number of those engaged in the late war. The explanation is offered that men who have once enjoyed a competence will suffer any physicial pain to avoid even for a time enduring the ills of poverty. It is even argued by one of the ablest English journals that for a few hundreds of dollars to be secured from an Accid. ent policy an impecunious American will chop off his hand or foot, as with that capital he can, or the balance that is left of him, can begin life afresh as a money lender in the West. Evi. dently our brilliant English contemporary has opinions about the value of a few hundreds of dollars in the West,-a phrase which covers we beg to say, California as well as others of the richest States of the Union, which we on this side do not hold. A man cripped in limb is as heavily handicapped in the race or battle of life in the West, metaphorically, as he would be physically in a foot race or a street fight. If anywhere a man needs all his limbs and faculties, it is in those regions where a little capital "means conceivably," to quote from the London Spectator, "the ultimate possession of wealth." That theory then will not hold water, as an explanation of American mutilations. While it is doubtless true that cases have occurred of men damaging or severing a foot or hand to secure the sum secured by a policy, we are certain that much exaggeration exists in those reports that have excited comment in England. We in Canada issue\_similar policies, our people are subject to the same vicissitudes of fortune as our neighbours, the temptations exist here equally strong to commit these revolting mutilations, and, we believe, that human nature is about the same here as elsewhere, but here we never have any butchering of the human frame divine in this infernal manner save by some lunatic who is promptly placed where somebody else has charge of what remains of his body for its natural life. If then Americans really to any extent do these deeds in despair, or from a mad craze for money and Canadians do not, it is demonstrated that Canada enjoys a more hopeful population, and Canadians are more civilised than the people of the U.S.

#### AMERICAN NAVIGATION LAWS.

The meeting of extremes is vividly illustrated by the Navig ation laws of the U.S. which read as though drafted from the code of China. That these laws are a policy of protection is clear, but the protection is in favor of foreign ship owners who by these laws are protected against the competition of Americans. By section 4131 no vessel is entitled to be deemed a yessel of the U. S. unless owned, commanded, and officered by U. S. citizens. Section 4133 refuses registry to any vessel owned in whole or part by any citizen who resides in a foreign country, unless a consul or agent or partner of citizens of the U.S. who trade with that country. Section 4134 disallows the benefits of registry to citizens who reside for over one year in the foreign country they came from or who are absent two years from the States unless government officials. Section 4136 allows a wrecked vessel built abroad to be bought by a citizen and registered if he has spent on repairs three parts of the original cost. No. 4347 forbids any freights to be carried between American ports, except by vessels owned and officered according to preceding sections. The effect of this legislation has been to reduce the American marine to a low place and to hand over to England and to Canada the enormous shipping trade between Europe and the States, indeed the whole of that which is strictly

ocean navigation. We have every reason to be delighted at the prevalence of such Chinese limitations in the States, as Canada puts money in her purse by the shipping trade done by her under the protection of the American navigation laws. This Dominion has got the ships, and got the men and got the money too for taking front rank with an ocean marine wholly in its magnitude out of proportion to the numbers of our people, she has got too the wisdom to encourage such magnificent enterprises, and to avoid legislating them out of existence as has been done by the States by an insane excess of miscalled protection.

#### THE NEW PREMIER.

The helm of government is, we believe, to be placed in the hands of the Honorable J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C. Senator Abbott labors under the disadvantge of not being in the House of Commons. Although there are many precedents for the premiership being held by one sitting in the upper house in England, we doubt much whether such precedents are really relevant in Canada. The House of Commons is the Parliament of this country in all practical affairs. The constitution of the Senate has removed its members more away from the people than are the Peers of England, for our Senators by a very large majority were appointed by one political party to which they remain loyal, whereas the peers of Great Britain are independent of party. After a brilliant reign like that of the late premier, it usually follows that some safe leader succeeds of the Lord Melbourne type, who, if not a brilliant whip, will at least keep the team in hand. Senator Abbott will keep the seat warm for the coming ruler whoever he may be. He has intimate associations with two of the largest institutions in Canada, in the councils of which his sound, clear judgment are highly valued. If he had political ambition we should advise him to enter the Commons, as the work of leadership in the Senate will be extremely difficult, at times impossible, as that House is rarely in session for more than time to record the fact of its having sat. Let Mr. Abbott enter the Commons and devote his talents to the great work of continuing and expanding the policy of Sir John and he would rally the party as we believe no other Minister at present could, and the opposition could not but feel that the house was being led by one whose character and ability did it honor.

#### EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

The report of this bank shows a fairly satisfactory return for the year's business. The President explains at length the new Bank Act in regard to its giving facilities for the circulation of banks at remote points and for maintaining the value as well as the prompt redomption of the notes of suspended banks, which are highly approved. The disastrous state of affairs in South America are spoken of as having damaged that section of country where the bank operates. Large stocks of lumber had to be held over, but the mining industries that are so important in the Eastern Townships were active and but for legislation that taxes this industry the returns would have been more satisfactory. The singling out of special industries as bearers of public burthens is strongly condemned. The Profit and Loss account shows a transfer of \$50,000 to reserve and a balance larger than was brought from last year carried forward, after paying 7 per cent dividend. The proportion of the circulation of this bank to its limit is not so large as some banks with the same capital enjoy, but very much more than the larger banks, indeed it seems the rule in this matter that the larger the capital the smaller is the proportion of note issues. With discounts amount ing to exactly three times the amount of its paid up capital the bank is in a good position to earn its dividends and go on providing for contingencios as well as adding to reserve.

THE SUSPICIONS OF the U. S. Customs' officers have been excited by the apparently increased fecundity of hens near the Canadian border since the passage of the McKinley bill. It seems that farmers keeping a dozen or so of hens are sending as many eggs to market as are ordinarily laid by three or four times that number. The mystery will no doubt, when cleared up, show that a little international trade has been carried on without the intervention of the provisions of the McKinley tariff.

#### THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

As shadowed by our article last week the Premier, premier, indeed, in more senses than that of cabinet rank, passed into rest on Saturday night last. Eulogies have filled the press, and tender messages of condolence with the afflicted widow and family from the Queen, Churches, from Boards of Trade, from all ranks of our citizens, have poured into Earnscliffe by such myriads as were never before received by any bereaved. We take pride in thinking how lofty a tone has been adopted by the political opponents of their dead adversary. They have done the country honor by their magnanimity, and dignified themselves by displaying so generous a forgetfulness of past strife in remembering the patriotism and genius and geniality of their life long foe. The State has justly given all its honors to the obsequies of the departed and now to God, to history has gone the "John A." of familiar speech, the Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, who gave his life to Canada, and in return for his devotion will have that life by Canada held in perpetual and grateful remembrance.

#### LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

The report of this bank adds additional emphasis to the generally admitted necessity for a radical change in its administration. The reserve fund has been wiped out by losses on sales of timber limits, of which several others are held in the Ottawa Valley and on the River Marguerite. The directors admit that the sale of these will entail losses, and they have also reported that the overdue unsecured notes have increased over 50 per cent in the past year, this dubious asset now standing at \$40,937. These increasing risks, or rather certainties of losses demand vigorous treatment, as the Reserve fund being gone the position revealed by the report shows clearly that the capital is not intact. We cannot comprehend what is meant by the total immediately assets being spoken of in the report as, "a reserve equal to 271 per cent." Such assets are not "a reserve " in the banking sense, and such a phrase should not have been used as it must mislead the unwary shareholders and public. The time has come for dealing with the affairs of this bank with boldness and a determination to cut away the cancerous business which if left longer may entail a very unpleasant operation.

#### THE WELSH TIN PLATE TRADE.

The workmen of the Welsh tin plate manufacturers have been endeavoring to persuade their employer, not to carry out their intention to close down the works for one month from the 1st They know that it is to the interest of the trade of July next. that stocks should be diminished, but they ask that the stoppage shall be for four separate weeks at intervals. This, however, has been refused and on the date given, 396 mills, or 80 per cent of the whole trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucostershire, will shut down and thus reduce the stock by 1,000,000 boxes. The men naturally feel sore over the refusal. They say that they abstained from agitating for increased wages during the time when prices went so high that a profit of as much as 3s 6d per box was reaped by their employers, in order not to embarrass them in their effort to rush goods into America before the McKinley bill came into force, and that this is a very sorry return for their loyalty.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.-After paying a 7 percent dividend, giving \$10,000 to the retiring president, and placing \$100,000 to reserve fund this bank carries on to next year a balance of Profit and Loss less by \$15,566 than this account commenced the year with. The "bills overdue not specially secured \$59,395," are said to have all anticipated losses "fully provided for." The phrase will bear explanation. If the provision made to cover such losses really, as is stated, is amply security against such a contingency why not class the amount of such secured overdue notes under the head "overdue debts secured " up to the extent to which full provision against loss extends? As the bank has \$17,508,000 under discount the amount of its overdue notes is quite small and evidences careful management. The average for all the banks for overdue debts to be classed as trade discounts not specially secured is precisely one per cent, the Bank of Commerce falls under that proportion its holding of such paper being only 90 cents per \$100. The

mortgages held by the bank are unusually large, and its bank premises \$642,000 exceed in value those of the Bank of Montreal. It will be interesting to hear a report as to the income from the premises at Toronto to see how far such a magnificient building pays. The report issued gives the amount of \$834,478 as due from agencies in the United States, and \$514,685 due to agencies in Great Britain. This mode of stating the foreign balances is preferable to that required by the headings of the Government returns.

THE FEDERAL BANK .- This bank as its liquidation progresses seems likely to close up by wiping out close upon the whole of its paid up capital. The liabilities outside capital stand at \$24. 558 and assets \$172,106 and it is safe to say that the value of assets diminishes fast as the liquidation is prolonged. The deficit is now \$602,451 and paid up capital \$750,000. The history of this institution is a valuable object lesson to bankers and to the public.

IT MAY not be generally known that fully one-half the socalled yellow bananas sold in this city are really plantains. The true banana is a short thick fruit which is not plentiful in this market. The plantain however one advantage over the banana. It can be roasted; while the banana cannot. The West Indian natives peel it and throw it on hot wood ashes after which it is eaten with butter and pepper, and is both nutritlous and easily digested.

tor THE excessively hot weather of the last few days has affected the ink-rollers on our presses to a degree that we are obliged to print the present issue of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE in relays. Some of our readers will consequently receive their paper a mail later than usual.

PROBABLY the handsomest mourning drapery in Montreal on the occasion of the death of Sir John Macdonald was that in front of the offices of the Manufacturers' Life and Accident In. surance Company, of which the departed statesman was president.

RADFORD BROS., importers and dealers in gent's furnishings of this city are said to have been served with a demand of assignment at the instance os Messrs. Brown and Patterson to whom they are indebted in the vicinity of \$2,300.

As we go to press a copious rain is falling, which we trust may be general throughout the province as there is now much need of rain.

## Correspondence.

#### DECEPTIVE STATEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Journal of Commerce.

-Your article has touched with no uncertain hand a Sir.sore spot in the industrial business of Canada. I have now before me a Balance Sheet purporting to be a true

statement of the affairs of a manufacturing concern in which the plant is placed as being worth \$964,828. Now, a concern design-ed and erected more substantially and more convenient for economical working, filled with the best English machinery, and containing all the new patented improvements can be erected for under \$700,000. For this sum a concern with just a similar quantity of machinery can be erected, but with this difference, viz., that the new machinery would produce more goods, goods of a superior quality and at a lower cost. Granting that a con-cern of the size of the one referred to can be erected a new for \$700,000 how much should the said concern be worth after having been in work for over a dozen years? The usual depre-ciation would reduce its value to \$380,000 and yet the concern in question stands at no less than \$964,828 in their statements of assets, making a difference of no less than \$584,828. Some may ask how it is that the cost of this concern has been placed so high. The answer is that probably large amounts have from time to time been put to the debit of capital account which should have been placed to the debit of repairs account and that this was done so as to enable the concern to pay dividends not earned.

Yours truly,

Montreal, 8th June 1891.

	1	Olearings.	Balance
5th June	1891		\$302,008
6th ""	1891	1,984,645	163,959
8th "	1891		172,122
9th "	1891		160,981
10th "	1891		242,936
11th "	1891	1,982,278	276,099
Total.		\$10,685,229	\$1,318,105
Cor wee	k 1890	••••••\$10,685,229 •••••\$10,876,783	\$1,573,184
Cor. wee	k 1889	\$ 9,426,318	\$1,161,496

Meetings, Reports, &c.

#### LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE, The thirty-first annual general meeting of the shareholders of this institution was held at the office of the bank, in the oity of Quebec, on Thursday, 21st May, 1891, at three o'clock p.m. There were present: the Hon. I. Thibaudeau, M.M. A. Gaboury, F. Kirouac, E. W. Methot, Ant, Painchaud, T. LeDroit, Ls, Bilddeau, Rev. Mr. F. C. Gagnon, and M.M. Dr. Ol. Robitaille, L. J. Demers, F. Tessier, Jos, Chapleau, E. Lacroix, U, Tessier, A. Couet, N. S. Hardy, E. N, Chinic, E. Dupre, C. N. Hamel, C. Laveau, L. C. Marcoux, T. A. LeDroit, H. Mercier, N. Maheux, E. H. Taylor, etc. The president of the bank, A. Gaboury, Esq., was called to the chair, and M. P. Lafrance was requested to act as secretary. Before proceeding to the reading of the annual report, Messrs. Ed. Lacroix, Ed. Dupre, and A. M. Robitaille were elected scrutineers. The president read the following report and statement of the affairs of the bank :--BEFORT.

BEPORT

In presenting to you the thirty-first report of the affairs of the bank for the year ended the 30th April last, your directors have to mention that they have been obliged to appropriate the Rest of \$100,-000 to cover losses incurred by the sale of certain limits which were 100 to cover losses incurred by the sale of certain limits which were held as security for some overdue loans. However your directors have confidence that you will approve of this means of putting into acti-vity a large amount which instead of giving profits, was a cause of additional losses by the annual expenses incurred for ground rents and other charges, besides the risk of keeping a security which might be destroyed by fire at any moment.

At the time of the reduction of the capital in 1888, the \$100,000 of Rest had been put aside to cover the eventual losses on the sale of those limits

April, 1890, was \$39,361 01 The net profits of the year after providing for accrued in-terest on deposits and for bad and doubtful debts

amounted to Rest Account			
•			
Forming the sum of		\$214,615	69
Which was appropriated as follows :		• •	
Dividend No. 54, payable 3rd Nov., 1890	\$36,000 00		
Dividend No. 55, payable 18t May, 1891	36,000 00		
Loss on sales of limits	100,000,00	\$172.000	00

Leaving at credit of profit and loss account a balance of \$\$\$42,615 69 During the year the building of the bank at Sherbrooke, which had been destroyed by fire in January, 1890, has been rebuilt, and the bank now owns a fine building, which, by the revenue it gives, con-siderably reduces the expenses of the offices of the bank.

At Montreal, the lease of the offices expired this spring, and as it was difficult to procure suitable ones without paying a heavy rent, your directors thought they were acting wisely in buying the property where the bank had its offices, and after the proposed repairs will have been completed, the part occupied by the bank will cost less yearly than what was asked elsewhere.

Here at the head office, as several of you will have noticed, your directors have put to profit a considerable part of the building which was heretofore unoccupied. The splendid offices that your directors have made are all rented, and the revenue obtained is over 25 per cent on the cost of improvements. The branches of the bank have been visited several times during the year by the directors and by the inspector.

The whole respectfully submitted

For the Board of Directors,

#### A. GABOURY, President.

Quebec, 30th April, 1891.

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT 30TH APRIL, 1891.

#### Lightlities

Notes in circulation Deposits bearing interest	\$552.591	00	
Deposits bearing interest	1,541,771	69	
Deposits not Dearing interest	485,007	67	a secolar da Constantino Secolar da Constantino da Constantino da Constantino da Constantino da Constantino da
Unclaimed dividends	1,372	21	
Dividend No. 55, payable 1st May, 1891.	36,000		
Due to other banks in Uanada	64.911	83	10 A 1944

Due to agencies of the bank in foreign countries Due to agencies of the bank in the United Kingdom Liabilities to public Capital paid up Rebate on discounts and exchange Profit and loss account.	- 253 16 5,909 62 1,200,000 00 29,387 52	\$2,687,817 18
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,272,003 21
		\$3,959,820 39
Assets.	• .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Dominion notes. Dominion notes. Notes of and cheques on other banks Balances due from other banks in Canada. Balances due from agencies of the bank in tries. Call loans on stocks and bonds Dominion debentures and other stocks	foreign coun	169,267 06 161,721 87 61,437 79 72,528 82 146,850 00 40,214 87
Total assets immediately available Current loans, discounts and advances to th Notes and bills discounted, overdue and secured (loss provided for) Notes and bills discounted, overdue, and secured Real estate the property of the bank (of bank promises) Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank. Bank premises Furniture	ne public not speciall i other debt ther than th	2,939,748 48 46,937 70 8 81,754 21 6 14,862 64 9,200 00 127,031 87
		\$3,959,820 39

\$3.959.820 39

P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.

1131

M. A. LABRICQUE, Inspector.

It was moved by the president, seconded by the Chevalier Ol. Robitaille-That the report of the directors and the statement now read be adopted, printed and published for distribution among the Robitaille

shareholders. In support of this motion the president made the following re-marks: In moving the adoption of the report which has just been submitted, I deem it my duty to offer a few remarks explanatory of

certain transactions of the bank during the past year. As you will have observed, the Rest of \$100,000 is absorbed by the losses on the sale of limits which the bank held; this, however, is the losses on the sale of limits which the bank heid; this, however, is only an apparent loss, for in reality a considerable gain is effected. The bank, for an asset long held unproductive, realizes a sum of \$160,-000, which will now yield revenue; moreover, the bank will no longer have to pay government dues on 330 miles of limits, which, with other incidental expenses, amounted to over \$1,000 a year. This saving, added to the interest on \$160,000 at 7 per cent, will be equal to a revenue of \$12,200 a year. During the past year heavy failures have been more numerous than for many years past, by which the bank has suffered consider-able loss; nevertheless, aftor providing for all bad and doubtful debts, there remained sufficient profit to warrant us in declaring to the share-

there remained sufficient profit to warrant us in declaring to the shareholders a dividend of 6 per cent for the year, and to leave at credit of profit and loss a balance of \$42,615,69, besides a reserve of \$29,387.32 for unaccrued interest on Bills of Exchange and notes under discount.

The bank's circulation on the 30th of April last was \$652,591—an increase on the preceding year of \$18,464—which sum your directors hope to see considerably increased during the coming year ; they would like to have the amount of circulation twice as large as it is now, for, as you are aware, the bank has power to issue bills to the amount of capital, viz.: \$1,200,000. After the first of July next, the notes of the different banks of the its

Dominion will be secured, by a deposit with the Government by all said banks, which, moreover, must make arrangements for the redomp-tion of their notes at par in all the Provinces of the Dominion, to protect the holders of such notes from any expense of collection or exchange.

There is a considerable increase in deposits bearing interest of \$85,000, while the deposits not bearing interest have increased by \$137.000

As prudence requires that the bank should hold a reserve of at loast 20 per cent to meet ordinary obligations, to meet the demands incidental to total liabilities smounting to \$2,687,617.18, we hold the sum of \$731,121.15, equal to a reserve of 27½ per cent. Ourrent loans are now \$2,929,743,48 as compared with last year's statement, \$2,646,334,80.

Owing to the many failures already alluded to, overdue, unsecured

Owing to the many failures already alluded to, overdue, unsecured notes have been increased from \$26,090.56 to \$40,937.70 after deduct-ing losses incurred thereon. Per contra, overdue secured notes which last year amounted to \$303,384.70 have been increased to \$81,754.21. The account of "Bank Premises" has been increased by the sum of \$70,031,87 by the purchase at Montreal, for its own use, of the pre-mises occupied there by the bank for a number of years, by the erec-tion, at Sherbrooke, of a building to replace the one destroyed by fire last year, and finally by improvements which you may readily see in the building in which you are now assembled; this outlay, or invest-ment rather, will produce a revenue of at least 8 per cont. It is only just to say that these improvements have been mado under the able direction of one of the directors of this bank, Mr. Bilo, deau, who has a long experience in the construction of buildings. This gentlemen has given much of his valuable time to the supervision of

gentlemen has given much of his valuable time to the supervision of these works.

It remains for us still to dispose of three timber limits in the valley of the Ottawa, and one on the Marguerite River. The directors hope to be able to dispose of these during the coming year, and if at a

hope to be able to dispose of these during the coming year, and if at a loss, it can only be an inconsiderable one. During the past year the bank has succeeded in closing several old claims in a satisfactory manner and the directors venture to say that to-day La Banque Nationale is in a botter position than it has occu-pied for many years, and that with work and energy, together with the co-operation of the shareholders, it will ere long, your directors trust, occupy a good position among the financial institutions of the Dominion of Canada, The report was then adopted

The report was then adopted. The election being proceeded with, the following gentlemen ob-

The election being proceeded with, the following gentlemen ob-tained the largest number of votes and were duly elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.: The Hon. I. Thibandeau, Messes, F. Kirouso, Ls. Bilodeau, A. Gaboury, T. LeDroit, E W. Methot and A. Painchaud. The president left the chair and the Chevalier Robitaille being called thereto, it was then moved by M. E. W. Methot, seconded by M. A. Painchaud, that the thanks of this meeting are due to M. A. Gaboury or big any local the chair and the details accurately and Gaboury for his services in the chair, and also to the scrutineers and secretary for the fulfilment of their respective duties.

And the meeting adjourned. P. LAFRANCE,

Secretary.

A. GABOURY President.

Quebec, 21st May, 1891.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at their banking-house in the city of Sherbrooke on Wednesday, 3rd June, 1891, there was only a small attendance. R. W. Heneker, Esq., the president took the chair; Wm. Farwell, Esq., the general manager, was elected secretary; and Lt. Col. Kippen and H. D. Lawronce, Esq., constinuers of votes. scrutineers of votes.

Minutes of last meeting having been read and confirmed, the president, on behalf of the board, submitted their annual report

The directors have much pleasure at the close of another financial year in laying before the shareholders the balance sheet and profit and loss statement for the past year, showing a successful result, the gross profit being \$174,211, or \$2,300,21 in excess of the preceding year. At the board meeting yesterday a half-yearly dividend was declared of 3} per cent, making seven per cent for the year, and the sum of \$50,-000 was transferred to the credit of the reserve fund. This fund now amounts to \$600,000, or over 41 per cent of the paid-up capital. The new Bank Act, which will go into operation next month, pro-serves intact all the old privileges conferred on Canadian banks, and at the same time provides remedies for the only blots—two in number —which the critics of our banking system could reasonably discover, viz.: The non-convertibility of the note issue in places remote from hondquartors, and the want of some provision for maintaining the value as well as for the prompt redemption of the notes of suspended banks. The directors have much pleasure at the close of another financial

hanks.

Under the new Act, in order to remedy the first of the above defects Under the new Act, in order to remedy the first of the above defects it is incumbent on all the chartered banks to make definite arrange-ments for the redemption of their circulation at par throughout the Dominion. The cities of Halifax, St John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria (the business centres of each Province) have been selected as redemption cities for this purpose. The direc-tors have already made arrangements with the Bank of Montreal at all the places abovementioned, with the exception of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, where the Bank of Montreal has no branch or agency. It will be necessary to make arrangements with a local bank in that It will be necessary to make arrangements with a local bank in that

city. The second defect has been met by an ingenious and satisfactory plan suggested by the delegation of bankers which assembled in Otta-wa last year, and which after long and careful discussion was accepted by the Government. This plan may be briefly explained as follows :-In the first place, in addition to the security afforded under the old Banking Act of making the circulation a first charge on all the assets of the bank-which was a valid scourity for ultimate redemption-it is provided that the notes of a suspended bank shall carry interest at is provided that the notes of a suspended bank shall carry interest at 6 per cent from the date of suspension until the liquidator shall give public notice that he is prepared to redeem the circulation. This will maintain the value of the note and enable poor men-and men en-gaged as lumbermen, sailors or others employed away from business centres—to feel quite secure from loss on any notes they may hold, and obviate athe necessity of their sacrificing them to speculators. The plan adopted to make this system effective is that the banks themselves unitedly provide a redemption fund in the hands of the Dominion Treasurer. Each bank pays into the treasury 5 per cent of its average circulation for the nravious year by two instalments, the Dominion Treasurer. Each bank pays into the treasury 5 per cent of its average circulation for the previous year by two instalments, the first of 24 per cent within fifteen days of the 1st of July noxt, and the second within fifteen days of 1st of July, 1802. Thus, at the expira-tion of one year from the date when the bank act goes into operation, a sum of over one and a half million of dollars will be on hand to meet any emergency. The liquidator can, should he feel it necessary, apply any portion of this sum towards the redemption of the circula-lation of a suspended bank, to be repaid from the assets as they are realized. The liquidator will press the realisation of the assets, as the circulation outstanding carries six per cent interest. And the effect will be to afford ample security for maintaining the value of the noto, and will even increase the security of ultimate redemption at par. and will even increase the security of ultimate redemption at par. The Government, in consideration of the large fund placed in its safekeeping pays to the banks interest at the rate of three per cont on the amount deposited.

By these two measures the Canadian Banking system is rendered still more perfect than in the past. It has already been proved to be effectual in providing adequate means to meet the fluctuations of trade, and by these new provisions it will be at least on a par with that of any system of Banking in the world, giving to the circulation a secu-rity equal to a gold currency without its inconveniences.

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The shareholders must be aware that the business of the past year has been extremely dull. In addition to the results of a succession of bad harvests in the most populous Province in the Dominion, which reduced wholesale trade to the smallest dimensions, and curtailed the operations of the importer and the manufacturer, this section of coun-try has felt the effects of the disastrous state of affairs in South Am-erica, where gold has been at a premium of 390, and the rates of exchange have fluctuated violently. Many of our largest saw-mills have had to carry over large stocks of lumber, and the operations of last winter have of necessity been circumscribed. The mining indus-trics have been active, and had it not been for the doubt thrown on these industries by the unfortunate legislation of the last session in levying taxes on them, the development of the latent mineral resources of the country would have been hopeful and satisfactory. The direc-tors, while eachewing politics, cannot but grieve over any measures of the country would have been hopeful and satisfactory. The direc-tors, while eachewing politics, cannot but grieve over any measures which they as business feel to be doubtful expedients for the raising of revenue. They trust that the Legislature may see ere long that the taxing of commercial corporations, of mining industries, in fact of singling out any special class of men or business operations to be the bearers of public burdens is a mistake in political economy and detri-mental to the true interests of the country. The harvest prospects are brighter than for some years past, and though it is early to prognosticate, yet there is room to hope that the Dominion may reap the blessing of a good return to the labors of the husbandman.

husbandman.

The directors in conclusion have pleasure in bearing testimony to the scal and assiduity of all the executive staff, including the mana-gors and officers of the branches, as well as the head office. The result of the usual careful inspection of the branches has been to satisfy the directors that intelligence and integrity are the governing principles of the bark officers. principles of the bank officers. Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board

Respectfully submitted on behalf of	the Board,		
	R. W. 1	Hen	BEER,
			esident.
Profit and Loss Statement for the year en	ding May 1		
Balance at credit profit and loss carried			
forward from May 15th, 1890			\$17,854 43
Profit of head office and branches, after de-			<b>41</b> ,300× 10
ducting charges of management, ap-			
propriation towards pension fund, in-			
terest due depositors, and ample pro-			
vision for bad and doubtful debts			180 080 49
VISION IOL DAU AND GOUDVILL GODIS			156,356 <b>63</b>
			C1
			\$174,211 06
DEDUGT :			
Dividend of 31 per cent, paid 2nd Janu-			
ary, 1891	\$52,048 !	57	
Dividend of 31 per cent, payable 2nd July,	•		
1891	52,048 (	54	
Transferred to reserve fund	80,000 (	00	154,097 21
		-	
Balance carried forward			\$20,115 85
General Balance Sheet, May	15/7. 1891.		
LIABILITIES.			
Oapital paid in		s	1,487,582 50
Resorve fund	\$600,000 (		1101100- 00
Profit and loss balance	20,113		
Dividend No. 63 of 31 per cent, payable	AU,113 (	50	
2nd July next.	<b>52,</b> 048 (		
Dividends unclaimed			67E 470 90
Dividende unclaimed	3,307	81	675,470 30
17 70 Danis bills in sizevision	Rod 004		
E. T. Bank bills in circulation	796,204		
Dominion deposits on demand	26,885		
Provincial deposits on demand	13,084		
Other deposits on demand	531,920		٠
Other deposits after notice	1,922,961		
Due other banks in Canada	3,327	46	
Due banks in the United Kingdom	2,052	32	3,296,434 94
-		-	
		\$	5,459,487 74
ASBETS.			
Specie	\$114,308	99	
Dominion notes	94,791	00	
Bills and cheques on other banks	24,767		
Due from other banks in Canada	372,347		
" " " not in Canada	93,191		
" " secured	15,834		
Dominion Government depentures.	13,000		728,239 75
Dominion dovernations dobenoures	10,000	00	140,400 10
Bank premises and bank furniture	100.000	~~	
	100,000	00	
Ourrent loans, discounts and advances to		į.	
the public	4,459,562		
Real estate, other than bank premises	15,877		
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank.	73,074		
Loans overdue, secured	39,316		
" " unsecured	36,782	50	
Other assets and items in transitu between			
offices	6,634	24	4,731,247 99

\$5,459,487 74

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

The report was unanimously adopted, a vote of thanks to the presi-dent and directors, and to the general manager and other officers of the bank was passed. The annual appropriation for payment of dir-ectors was increased two thousand dollars, The election of directors was then proceeded with, resulting in re-election of old board. The meeting then adjourned. At the board meeting same day, R. W. Heneker, Esq., and Hon. G. G. Stevens, were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively.

.1182

10%, 12%, 13% Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal IN ::: MONTHLY ::: PAYMENTS. MAY-MAZEPPA STOCK. Price, \$1.25 PER SHARE. Regular dividend 11-4 per cent monthly; paid since June \$110,000 in dividends. April dividend, \$12,500. WHOLESALE BATES HUNTER SHARES, par \$1; price 70 cents per share. Monthly dividend equal to 1 per cent. on price. APRIL DIVIDEND, \$7,500. SAN MIGUEL CONSOLIDATED GOLD MIN-ING COMPANY, GENERAL BENJ. F. BUTLER. President; shares, par \$10.00. Price, \$6.00 per share. DIVIDEND MONTHLY, 5 CENTS PER PER ANNUM ON SHARE - 10 PER CENT.

> PRICE OF STOCK. All Dividends by Check. Send for Information. COLORADO MINING INVESTMENT CO'Y

JAMES GILFILLAN, - - Treasurer. (Ex-Treasurer of the United States),

AMES BUILDING. - BOSTON

O. J. MOUTAIG, R. A. MAINWABING Montresl. Toronto MCCUAIG & Of Montreal and Toronto, **Real Estate** Investment Brokers. Depentures for Sale. Money to Loan. Owners of -MONTREAL ANNEX Beil Telephone 2438. 147 St James St., MONTREAL

MR. GLADSTONE ON LONG CREDIT, -The great bugbear of retail grocers and dry goods dealers in England, is undoubtedly the co-operative stores, which, in that country, have reached a development unknown elsewhere, and the problem which they have constantly to study and which chiefly engages their attention is how to compete with these enormous aggregations of capital and enterprise. Recently, a fancy goods dealer in London, tired apparently of wrestling with the question, or desirous of eliciting the views of a greater mind than his own, wrote Mr. Gladstone, the Home Bule statesman, on the subject of the destruc-

tive competition. He received the following reply:

"I do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, the system of dealing upon long credit, which so widely prevails in London, has every fault which a system of trade can have, and no merit whatever to redeem it. I believe it to have been the main source of that system : of co-operative dealing with which I have myself had nothing whatever to do, but which has hit so severely the retail trade of London. On the other hand, overy trader who deals for ready money, I hope, serves himself and most certainly confers a great boon upon the public."

We believe the famous writer of the above letter alludes to a system of retail credits entirely unknown here, where accounts are not expected to run at the most longer than a month, that is to say, in cities and large towns, whereas, if we are not misinformed, many English rotallers even in urban districts, make English rotallers even in urban districts, make collections only once a quarter, and in some cases not oftener than twice a year. Assuming this to be true, it can be readily understood how deplorable the consequences of such a oredit system must be when once a co-oper-ative distributive movement has begun. With a large percentage of his capital lying idle in this manner, when it ought to be repeatedly turned over and bring in fair interest on a reasonable margin of profit, the retailer is forced to charge pretty steep prices to recoup his loss on capital, and thus leaves an opening for the cash dealing co-operative establishments, which, once having a foothold expand to tremendous proportions, especially expand to tremendous proportions, especially at the retail dealer's expense. The more modern system of retail credits sometimes causes considerable inconvenience to dealers who do not look closely after their credit cus-tomers, and who allow them more than a week or a fortnight before settling. There being always more or less loss from bad debts under the credit system, and the capital being looked up longer than it might be, the prices cannot be fixed at the same level as those of the cash buyer and seller, and besides, the credit man

18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.

# UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY

CORSETS.

LACES. RIBBONS.

EMBROIDERIES

Smallware Department.

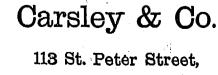
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## Company of Canada.

1184

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This Company manufactures and will sell This Company manuactures and win sen its Telephonio Instruments, including the inventions of Boll, Blake, Edison, Gray, Phelps, Berliner, Anders, Watson, Goodman, Gilliland, and the Law and Consolidated Companies, many of which are fully protected by patents, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50.

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## CITY OF WINNIPEG

## **TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on

FRIDAY, 19th JUNE, 1891, for the purchase of CITY OF WINNIPEG LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES to the amount of \$100,000 more or less.

Time of repayment 15 years; rate of interest 5 per cent per annum, payable half-year-ly. Tenders to be for the whole or part. ly. Tenders to be for the matter No tender necessarily accepted.

T. W. TAYLOR, Chairman Finance Committee. Winnipeg, Man., May 29th, 1891.

cannot take advantage of the wholesale discounts so readily. His money returning so slowly, he is generally equally slow in settling with his jobbor. Mr. Gladstone's views, therefore, are of value to the retail trade, and we print them as an endorsement of what has been said in these columns relative to the competition which legitimate dealers are meeting with from co-operative schemes.---Grossry World.

Financial.

#### MONTBRAL, Thursday Evening,

#### June 11th, 1891.

Another candidate for gold has arisen in the shape of Austria, and on Saturday last a million dollars were shipped to Vienna on behalf of the State bank. It is also believed that gold will shortly be withdrawn for use at Buonos Ayres. This, together with the news that gold shipments have recommenced from New York, (\$500,000 going forward to-day) in spite of the lower market for sterling, lower rates abroad, and the action of the Bank of England in reducing its prices for foreign gold to the normal figures, has rendered



American financial circles nervous. It is hardly likely, however, that future exports will be large from this side unless the foreign State banks should call in their American balances, which is not considered probable. The recent attempt of the English joint stock banks to combine with the Bank of England to raise the discount rate artificially, resulted in the foreign banks securing nearly \$15,000,-000 worth of English business from them. These bills will mature in the fall when money is wanted in London, and thus the foreign bankers will have the power of withdrawing gold from that market to the full amount of the bills or, what is much the same thing, of making payments to that extent without shipment of gold to London, at the very time when it will be most wanted. The joint stock banks now realize their mistake. and this has tended to depress the English market, while the large sales of consols by holders intending to invest in the new Indian loan, and the rumour that the London County Council is about to raise a loan of \$20,000,-000, are both factors for a decline. In this market the situation is practically unchanged. Call money is a little cheaper and we quote 4@41 per cent. Commercial paper 6@7 per cent according to name and date. In New York the street rate is 21/03 per cent. In London it is 23 per cent with the Bank rate at 4. The sterling exchange market is steady at 9 1-16/203-16 for 60 day's sight between banks and 9302 over the counter. Demand 10/2010 1-16. Cables 10; 3. Posted in New York 4.851 and 4.881. Actual rates 4841/0 and 4.87]@3. Cables 4.881@1. Commorcial paper 4.84. Documentary bills 4.83. New York funds are in good demand at 1-16 @1-10 between banks and 1@# over the counter. The Stock Exchange was closed this afternoon to enable the members to attend the funeral of the late Mr. Gilbert Scott and this, withe holiday on account of Sir John A. Macdonald's decease, has rendered the week a short one. Nevertheless a fair volume of business has taken place, largely on investment account, and at fair prices, although there are no transactions which call for particular comment.

Bankı.	No. Sharea.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average this wee last year
Commerce	111	127	1263	- 124]
Merchants	172	1461	144	1404
Molsons	125	156	155	160]
Montreal	490	219 <del>]</del>	2174	217
Qnebec	50	119	119	
Toronto	65	2171	217	213
Miscellaneous.		-		
Bell Telephone	2	110	110	
Can. Cotton Bds	\$7000	95	95	
Dom; Oot'n Bds.,\$	10,000.	100	100	
Gastin	306	204]	203	203
Do (New stock).	62	190	185	
Land Grant Bds	\$3,000	1097	1093	
Loan and Mortgage	31	130	130	
N. W. Land	115	73	714	
Pacific		· 781		831
Richelieu		57	561	
Royal Electric	51	112	112	
Telegraph	194	104 <del>]</del>	104	991



dull. Copper is scarce and firmer, and lead

has been very active. Paints and oils are

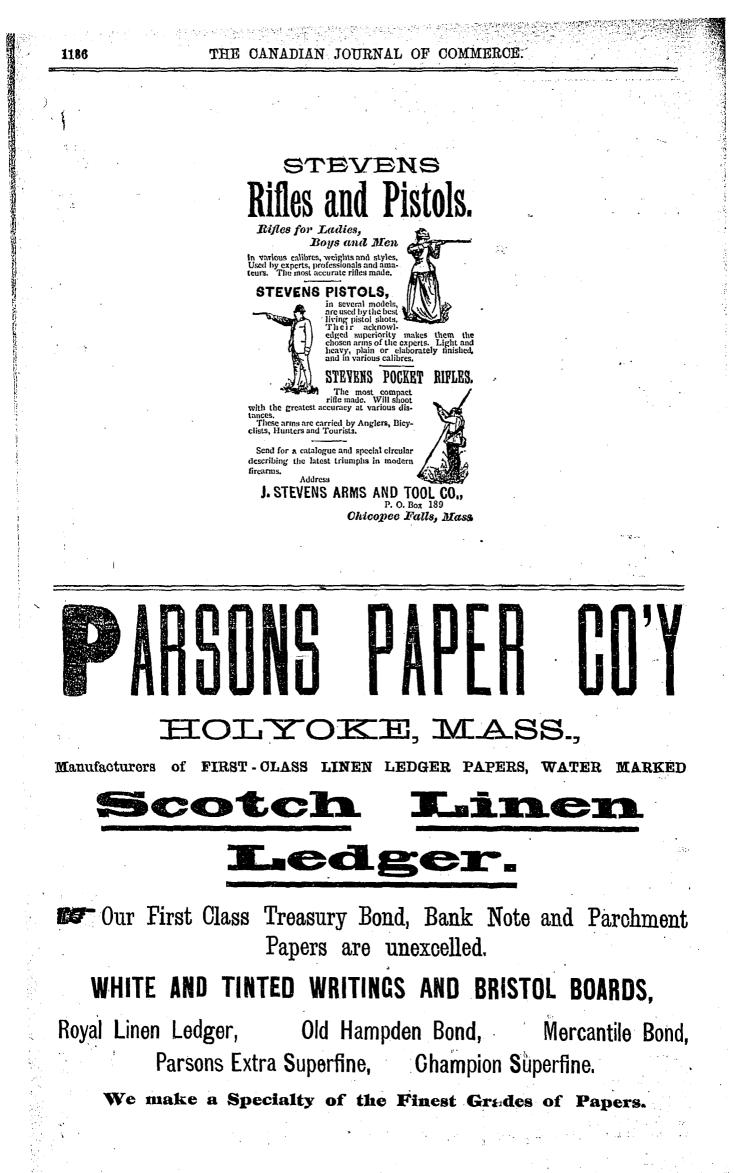
jobbing in a quiet way. Heavy chemicals are

abundant rains have fallen, and the crops

look well. In Ontario more or less rain has

been obtained; but in this province the ground

BUTTER AND CHRESS.—The butter market is getting lower and as prices are still too high for export, stocks are necessarily accumulating and will continue to do so until values reach





the export level, as our local consumption is not sufficient to absorb the constantly increasing receipts. We still quote 18@19 cents for creamery but the latter is an extreme figure for extra choice stock. The cheese market was well cleaned up this week and a large amount of stock changed hands at from  $9/@9\frac{1}{2}$ cents. In fact  $8\frac{1}{4}@9\frac{1}{2}$  is the range, although some short sales on Bristol account, to be delivered two weeks ahead have been made at a fraction under 9c. The cable is unchanged at 48s but English buyers are more disposed to operate. During the week 1366 boxes sold at Woodstock at  $8\frac{3}{4}$  and 300 at  $8\frac{6}{5}$ . London, 245 at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , 30 at 8 9-16 and 905 at  $8\frac{6}{5}$ . Belleville, 1626 at  $8\frac{3}{4}$ , 593 at  $8\frac{6}{5}$ , 76 at  $8\frac{6}{5}$ .

**OBMENT.**— Portland cement continues in short supply; the shipments by the last three steamers having been absorbed by orders taken some time ago. There are lots on the way, but none close at hand; so that holders are firm, and good brands bring full prices. We quote English at \$2.45 (252.60); Belgian \$2.26(\$2.40; German \$2.90 (252.50). Firebricks are in good supply and although we quote \$18(@\$24 for small lots, for round lots these figures would have to be shaded.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The London bark sales are cabled 5 per cent better and consequently the market for quinine has ruled quiet but steady at 221@23c for large quantities in New York. Opium is neglected and importors are becoming anxious to sell. Norwegian cod liver oil is cabled higher abroad. Ergot

is in strong demand and higher. Vanilla beans, old crop, are offering more freely and at slightly easier prices. Scotch morphine is firmer and importers decline to book orders save at outside figures. Chinese cantharides are dull and unsettled.

Day Goops.—The general depression following the death of Sir John, and the practical suspension of public business, has tended to render trade quiet in this line, Expected buyers have not put in an appearance and the continued lack of rain in this province has raised doubts as to the hay crop which render buyers cautious. Money remittances are also below expectation, as is often the case during the week following the fourth, but failures are few and far between, and the trade genorally seems on a sound basis. The warm weather has brightened up the city and suburban trade, and local buyers report the volume of sales much better than expected. European buyers are now getting back to this side and agree in reporting an unsatisfactory condition of business in Great Britain. In this country travellers report buyers as extremely cautious in all lines. The drought has had a discouraging effect on sales; for it is felt that until something further is known about crop prospects he would indeed be a bold man who would venture to rush in and buy freely just now. But prices remain firm. There are no complaints of cutting and the trade generally seems on a sound, though cautious, basis.

F18B.—Prices have fallon a little with the hot weather. Fresh salmon is cheaper at 110 @120 per lb in a wholesale way for Gaspe and

B.O. Fresh cod and haddock 4/250. Mackerel 10c. Dore, trout and whitefish 61/27c. Halibut 10c. Pike 6c. Shad 15c each. Sturgeon 5c per Ib. Bass, 15cgfor striped and 10c for sea. Blue fish 10c. Lobsters 10c. Salt fish are quict. We quote B.C. salmon in barrels \$12, in half barrels \$6.25. Labrador \$16 in brls, \$8 in half barrels. Mackerel \$20 per brl, \$10 in half barrels. Mackerel \$20 per half barrel. \$1,50 per kit. No 1 Labrador herring \$4.50 per barrel, \$2.50 per half barrel. Halibut \$5 in half barrels. Salmon trout \$4,50 in half barrels. White fish \$5. Green cod \$5.50 in 200 lb barrels. Haddock \$5. No finnan haddies in the market but canned haddies are selling at \$1,40 per dozen and \$5.50 per case. Canned codfish tongues \$5 50 per case. Smoked herrings 16//217c per box. Boneless cod 6/26 jo.in 40 lb boxes and 64/27c in 5 lb boxes. Boneless fish 4/25c per lb in boxes same size.

6 S I I S

FRUIT.—A fair business is doing and prices for Mediterranean fruit are higher. The American demand is leading to the shipment of lemons from this market to Chicago and four carloads left here this week for that eity at prices fully equal to those paid here. We quote 44.756 (355 per box. Oranges are scarce and dearer; 2006 and 3008 are worth \$4.50 and 1008 \$3. Vegetables are still high and string beans and wax beans are at \$2.75 per crate. Boston cucumbers \$1.25 per dozen. New York cucumbers \$1.26 per crate. Tomatees \$4.50 per carrier of 6 baskets. Pine apples 702170 cach. Strawberries 22@246 for American. No Canadian in market as yot. Bermuda new potatees \$5.50 per barrel. Potatees \$1.10 for white, \$1.20 for Hebron and Early

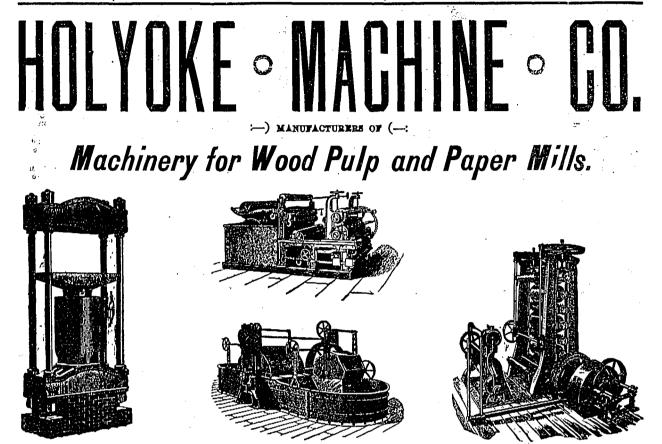
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Various characteristics required in each.
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Philadelphia House, 18 South 6th Street, where complete lines of all the above are carried in stock for the convenience of the trade.
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Wood Chippers, Wood Crushers, Wood Pulp Grinders, Wet Machines, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, Power Pumps, Mixing Engines, Washing and Beating Engines with tubs of wood or iron, Vats and Stuff Chests.

## SHAFTING OUTFITS COMPLETE.

Rose, \$1.25 for finest qualities, all per bag of 90 lbs.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—The demand is slack for all descriptions of grain in this market with the exception of oats. Offerings of these are very light and firmly held at our quotations, although it is known that 136,000 bushels are in store. Who this lot belongs to is now puzzling the trade. The leading operators claim not to know and the suggestion is made that they are held by a speculative clique in Quebec. Locally we quote No. 2 hard Manitoba \$1,14@\$1.16; No. 3 do, \$1.02; No. 2 northern \$1.03@\$1.05; feed do, 62c/064c; peas, 85e per 66 pounds, in store; 87c afloat; Manitoba eats, 52c/054c; Upper Canada do, 55c/056c per 34 pounds; corn, 76c, duty paid; feed barley, 61c (@62c; good malting do, 65c/067; rye, 83c; 84c. In Ohleago wheat kept firm, although very dull and featureless, as the knowing ones are waiting for the Government crop report which it is believed will show a falling off in condition in Michigan and Indiana. There was a fair cash enquiry with June 1 cent in value over July. In England there is a moderate supply of home wheat; the average quotation being 40s 5d. Foreign wheats are dull and 6d lower owing to larger shipments now on the way. Latest cables say that the market closed dull at a decline of 6d. Foreign red were also 6d lower, while prices of whites wore maintained. Flour declined 6d. Barley was rather firmer. In maize both flat and round were quoted 6d better. Oats declined 3d, while linseed was 3d dearer. Beans and peas were stationary. Flour is quiet and inactive in this market. A fair business is doing in local requirements, but we hear of no export orders although some enquiries to that end have been made.

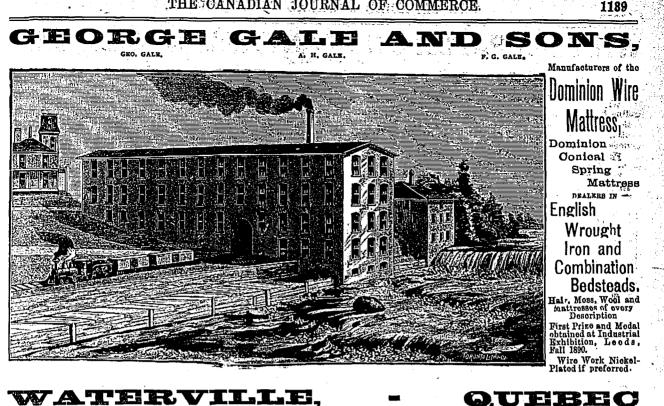
GROUERES.—There is no change in the grocery situation, as the death of Sir John has again shelved the tariff question which it was hoped would have been settled one way or the other lest Tuesday. Buyers are still awaiting some decision before filling their requirements, although we hear of some conditional sales to be filled after the budget has been brought down. In the meantime a quiet jobbing trade in small lots for immediate use is all that can be recorded, as in addition to tariff uncertainty the continued drought in this province causes some anxiety as to the future of the hay crop. Sugars are unchanged at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ @4c for medium to bright yellows and granulated cost  $6\frac{1}{4}$ @7c from jobbers hands. Molasses are firm at Barbadoes and sell here at 40c in puncheons and 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  in barrels with every prospect of soon reaching 450. Japan teas are in small supply and medium grades scarce and high. Low grades are at 14@14 $\frac{3}{2}$ , good common 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ Dried fruit is weak and the market is choked with undesirable lots. Currants are still firm although advices from Patras are weaker. New canned lobsters are firm in face of an expected short pack and a vigorous demand from England, English buyers are paying the equivalent of \$2.10 fo.b. at packing points and quotations here for new stock to arrive run from \$2.10@\$2.15.

MASS.

HOLYOKE

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market for hides is slow at unchanged prices. Tanners take but sparingly; but so few beef hides are now coming in that stocks are not accumulating. Sheepskins and lambskins are quiet at our quotations. In fact very little is doing. Tallow is stiffer and 6½ cents is asked for all grades of refined.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Warrants continued to drop during the early part of the week until they reached 47s. The bulls then took hold and forced them up once more to 48s 9d at which price the latest cables report them. No sales of pig iron are reported in this market although offers have been made of No. 3 Middlesboro at \$18.25, and it looks as if American pig were cutting out Scotch iron in the West. The tenders are now all in for the Grand Trunk contract of 4,000 tons and as four or five of them are known to be close together some speculation exists in the trade as to who will be the lucky firm. In the meantime we hear of offers of \$20 for Carn-



MARTIN FFR Manufacturers and Dealers in Furniture, Spring Beds, Bedding, CARPETS, TITC

357 to 367 St. James Street,

broe to import, and the U.S. market is reported firm, but with no scarcity at quoted rates. Pig lead has been very active this week, the drop in values of soft Spanish to  $\pounds 12$  5s encouraging buyers to operate. We hear of sales of from 50 to 200 tons for importation at \$2,20 prompt cash. Pig tin is higher in Eng-land. Here not much is doing but we hear of sales of pig tin on spot at 225c. Copper is scarce and dearer. It is true one lot of 1200 lbs sold at 13c; but this was under exceptional circumstances. It cannot now be got under 131 cents and an offer of 131 cents for 6 tons was refused, as it would cost that figure to lay copper down here, net cash, to-day. It is said the Grand Trunk copper con-tract has been placed, but the price is kept secret, although the impression of the trade is that full figures were secured. There are plenty of enquiries from canners for tinplates but the prices they are ready to pay are fully a dollar a box under current rates. However, as the last steamer bringing tin plates to the United States before the McKinley tariff comes However, in force sailed on the 11th we may soon expect to hear of a drop. At present not 100 b xes of Purbeck cokes are in this city and these are held firmly at \$4.65. Not only this, but all to arrive for some time to come are already old Granda plate are ard un well well whether sold. Canada plates are still well held. Small soid. Oanaca plates are still well held: Small lots cannot be got under from \$3.10@\$3.25 and round lots are selling at \$3. Terne plates are vory scarce and are practically in one hands. We still quote \$8.25, but a rise to \$8.50 would be in order at any moment. Nails are steadier, and about \$2.15 is the ruling basis from jobbers hands.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- There is not enough doing in this branch of trade to warrant any change in values. In fact, in face of only a small jobbing demand, it is difficult to say what values really are to-day. Shoemen are not buying save for immediate wants, ship-ments to England have ceased owing to the duliness there and the slowness of returns, and leather is almost stagnant. Boot and shoe men report a fair amount of orders--although much below those of last year-but they are not anxious to fill them until some idea can be got of the coming crop prospects.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS .--- A fair movement at very close prices is all that can be said of the paint and oil trade. In fact some houses report a falling off of 20 per cent in the volume of their business from last years figures due to the heavy falling off in building and the general desire for retrenchment, In the meantime competition grows keener and keener meantime competition grows keener and keener and some houses are practically giving goods away at cost. Glass is firmer in Belgium and an offer of \$1.35 for a large lot was promptly refused and nothing under \$1.40 would be looked at. Oils are sluggish, although linseed is a little firmer, and seal oil and cod oil are hoth neglected. The alkalis are quiet, but ateady. Very little is doing; but since the formation of the union prices have been rigor-ously maintained. ously maintained.

PROVISIONS AND EGGS .-- Only a quiet jobbing demand can be reported in the local provision . and a some

market. Small lots only are enquired for and the volume of business is certainly not up to expectations. In Ohicago the receipts of hogs were larger than anticipated and the market in consequence is 10 cents lower. The opening was weak and although an effort was made to rally on rumors of damage by frost to corn and some covering was done by packers and shorts, it closed very heavy and at a de-cline. In Liverpool tallow closes 3d lower, prices being: pork 52s 6d, lard 31s 6d, bacon 29s 6d@30s and tallow 25s 6d. In Chicago hogs are 5@10c lower, closing prices being ; Light mixed, \$4.10@\$4.50; mixed packing, \$4.15@\$4.50; heavy shipping, \$4.15@\$4.56; rough grades, \$4.15@\$4.80. Eggs are in fair demand, but stocks are very heavy although dealers have sent orders to their buyers to load the market. Liming is still going, on and this, with less liberal offerings, will, it is hoped, prevent any accumulation. At pre-sent prices run from 11.2011 cents. The lat-ter for choice selected single case lots.

MONTREAL

WOOL .- There is no fleece yet in the market and quotations of this grade are purely nominal. Samples of Northwest wools are to hand; but no bulk lots are likely to reach here before the first of next month. They appear to be very heavy and irregular, and are valued at 13/016 cents here. There is no change to chronicle in Cape wools. The Saga cargo is all sold at rates ranging from 1400

1140

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#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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of this Company renders the Promiums in certain cases unually reducible until the rate of

One-Half per cont, per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man-agement which introduced the system to this continent aver twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

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161 conts and some lots of fine scoured B. A have changed hands at 35/239 conts. At the opening of the London wool sales private cables report prices slightly in buyers' favor. The local market is quiet but steady.

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

## (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, June 10th, 1891 A quiet trade generally is reported for the week. In groceries, however, there is a slight improvement over the previous seven days. Prices in most cases are unchanged, and the feeling is reflected by reports of the crops. Payments are said to be a little better. The money market is easier, with call loans at 5 per cent. Time loans are quoted at 51 per cent. Storling exchange quiet and irregular. The stock market has been quiet, with values generally firm. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :----

Banks.		Bid Juno 10.	Loan Cos.	Bid June 4.	Bid Juno 16,
Montreal Ontario Toronto Morchanta. Commerco. Imperial Dominion . Standard Hamilton .	143 126)	112 216 143 126 160 226 151	Can Per Brochold Union Lond'n & Can'd Imporial Saving Farmers Loan Ontario Loan Wostorn Can	184 111 125 122 121 121	198 140 134 1254 1254 122 121 128 178

STOOKS AND BONDS.								
NAMO.	Par Val'o	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Jun, 11,	Cash value per Sh
Brit.North America Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoia. Commercial, Mid Dominion Du Peuple Kastern Townships Federal. Jacoues Cartier. Merchants: Can New Brunswick. Ontario. Ontario. Ottawa. People's of N. B. Quebec. St. Stephen's Standard. Torono. Union, (Hallfax). Union of Can Western Bank of Can	50 200 400 500 100 100 100 100 100 100 200 100 1	\$4,866,666 6,900,000 587,200 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,0	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 478,430	425,000 100,000 560,000 410,000 1,400,000 40,000 200,000	31 31 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov 30 June 81 Dec 30 June 81 Dec 30 June 81 Dec June 1 Dec June Dec 2 June 1 Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Pel 1 Aug 1 Pel 1 June 1 Dec June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec June 1 Dec	127 400 105 225; 97; 135 154 107; 154 107; 154 107; 154 107; 154 107; 154 107; 154 107; 113;	882         80           63         50           400         42           42         60           112         50           43         76           45         76           154         00           155         00           154         25           132         00           438         75           24         00           133         200           134         20           249         00           19         96           119         96           119         90           110         00
Arti. Sav. and Loan 'Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Morts. Loan & Co Building and Loan Assoc. Canada Cotton Co Can. Sav. and Loan Assoc. Can. Sav. and Loan Assoc. Can. Sav. and Loan Co Contrai Can. Loan and Bav. Contrai Can. Loan & Sav. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Duminion Sav. and Inv. Co. Duminion Sav. and Inv. Co. Duminion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Parmer's Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co Home Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc. Manitoba Inv. Assoc. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Steet Ry. Co Montreal Steet Ry. Co Montreal Steet Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Investment Co Montreal Loan and Mortz. Montreal Loan and Mortz. Montreal Loan and Dep. Co. Real Est. Loan and Dep. Co. Real Est. Loan and Dep. Co. Real Est. Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'g Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Unit Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'g Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Uniton Loan and Sav. Co	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	629,551 700,000 679,700 2,453,700 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	$ \begin{array}{c} 322,412 \\ 329,035 \\ 299,035 \\ 299,035 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 918,250 \\ 918,$	60,000           53,000           100,000           155,0,000           155,0,000           155,0,15           155,0,16           155,0,16           192,000           192,000           192,000           192,000           192,000           100,000           100,000           100,000           100,000           100,000           100,000           100,000           100,000           100,000           111,000           111,000           0           0           0           111,000           111,000           111,000           111,000           111,000           111,000           111,000           111,000           111,000           111,000           111,000           107,000           111,000           107,000           107,000           107,000           107,000           107,000           107,000           107,000		Jan Jul 2 Jan-Qili 15 April 15 Qu 6 May 6 NG 9	y 1124 y 1124 y 1224 y 1225 y 1222 y 1222 y 1222 y 1222 y 1222 y 1223 y 1224 y 1224 y 1224 y 1224 y 1224 y 1224 y 1225 1255 1257 15	28 13 28 13 59 50 59 60 122 75 48 60 44 50 50 50 122 00 122 00 128 00 108 00 80 50 57 60 85 75 89 50 89 50 80 50

SWOOTH AND BONDS

-There is a fair demand for butter,

with prices somewhat steadier. Select large rolls sell at 14c, while pound rolls sell in small lots at 22c@23c. Eggs continue very stendy at 12c@1210. Cheese is rather easier, stendy at 12c@1210. Cheese is rather easier, with new jobbing at 10c and autumn makes at 12c@124c.

DRESSED Hogs .--- A few lots sold at \$6.50.

FLOUE AND GRAIN,-Flour is quiet with prices as a rule firm. Straight rollers are quoted at \$4.85@\$4.90, and extras at \$4.40@ \$4 50. Ontario patents rule at \$5.00/0\$5.50. Wheat quiet and steady; 5,000 bushels of 60-lbs winter gold outside west at \$1.02, and spring on the Midland at \$1.04. No. 2 Manispring on the Midland at \$1.04. No. 2 Mani-toba hard quoted at \$1.15. Barley dull and nominal. Oats firmer with sales of white out-side at 400 and here at 52c on track. Peas quiet with 68c bid outside. Corn dull offering at 65c outside with 63c bid. Oatmeal dull and nominally unchanged. Part is draw and nominally unchanged. Bran is firmer, sell-ing here in ton lots at \$15,50.

GROCERIES. -Some improvement is noted this week, but values generally are unchanged. There is a better demand for sugars, with granulated quoted at 64c@7c and lows at 540/06c. A good many new Japan

teas have arrived. Bice is firm at 34c@44c for bags.

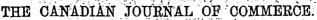
HABDWARE.-Trade is moderately active and prices generally unchanged. Cables are firm, and prospects satisfactory. Payments fair.

HIDES AND SKINS .- There is no change in hides. Cured are held at 610, green unchanged at 5c for No. 1 and at 4c for No. 2. Lamb-skins are bringing 25c/2030c, very few pelts offering yet, Tallow is dull, with dealers paying 5]c@540.

PROVISIONS .--- There is a quiet trade, with prices in most cases unchanged. Bacon sells prices in most cases unchanged. Bacon sells in small lots at  $8@\$\c$ , C.O. quoted at S. Backs 104c, bellies 104@11c, rolls  $\$\c$ @30, Hams quoted at 11c @ 114c and pickled at  $\$\c$ @30, Hams quoted at 11c @ 114c and pickled at  $\$\c$ @30, Moss pork held at \$16 for Canadian. Short cut \$16.50. Potatoss firmer with sales at \$1.100 \$1.15 on track. Beans unchanged at \$1.70 for small. Apples, choice are quoted at \$500 \$6 and inferior \$2.500\$, 50. Hops are quoted at 33c@37c for choice and yearlings at 1800 22c. 22c.

Woon.-The receipts of new domestic are large, with 18c as the top price for washed. Olothing is quoted at 19c/20c and Southdown at 22c/24c.





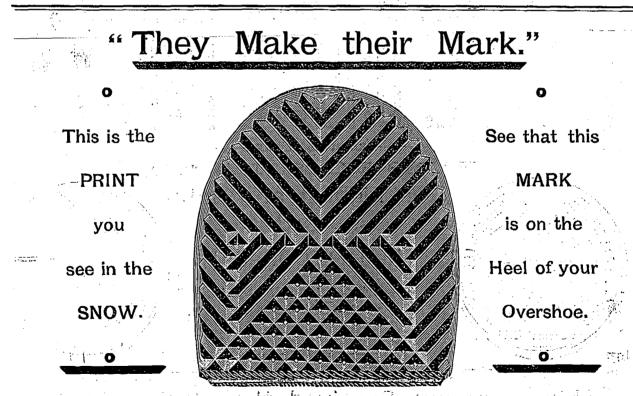






MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENTTHURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.			
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale	
Boots and Shoes. Brogang. Cobourgs. Split Balmorals.	0 95 1 20 0 85 0 90 0 75 0 80 1	Roast chicken, 1-1b tins \$ c. \$ c. 0 00 2 80 Roast turkey, 1-1b tins 0 00 2 40	Sal Soda
Sint Damorals Calf Calf Buff Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip Calf Split boots. Folt boots half fox Felt boots half fox Sox.	1 20 2 10 1 20 1 00 0 20 1 10	Oorn Brooms.           No. 1 Gom 4 strings, hard           wood handle         2 35 0 00           No. 2 do 8 strings	Dyestuffs.         0 27 0 89           Archil, con
Psgess. Split Batts Split Batmorals Kip Buff Pobbled	• 0 80 9 90 0 70 0 85 0 00 0 60 • 1 00 1 10 0 75 0 90 0 50 0 65 • 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 65	No. 3 do 3strings, bass- wood handle	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. 4 50 5 00 French Shore, No. 1
Mackini Streid. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Goat Polish Calf	1 1 50 2 00 1 30 1 70 0 90 1 80 1	Acid Carbolio Cryst Medi 0 83 0 40 Alcos, Cape	Cape Button Herrings         5         00         00           Mackerel, No 1, kitts         150         000           Groen Cod, Largo         900         1000           Groen Cod, Largo         No. 1         000         000           Draft          000         000
Name of Article.     Wholesalo.       Cannod Goods.     \$ c     \$ c.       Lobsters, per doz., new .     2 10     2 16       Sardines, 18	Name of Article.         Whelesale.           Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins         \$ 0. \$ 0.           Boston baked beans, p ds         210 0 07           Corned beef, 1-lb         160 0 00           Corned beef, 2-lbs         260 0 00           ************************************	Corporation         1 to 10         1 to 10         0 0 33           Ripsom Saltz         1 to 10         0 20 0 22         0 0 33           Ginear Archaine         0 20 0 22         0 0 33         0 0 55 1 20           Gum Arabic per lb         0 55 1 20         1 50 1 75         1 50 1 75           Morphia         Trag         0 55 1 20         1 50 1 75           Oralia         0 55 1 20         1 50 1 75         1 50 1 75           Optim         1 75 20         0 25 1 20         1 50 1 75           Optim         1 75 20         0 25 1 20         1 50 1 75           Optim         1 75 20         1 1 0 1 1         0 1 1 0 1 1	Saimon, No. 1 (tierces) 0 00 23 00 2. large00 00 21 00 Brit. Col bris 12 (0 0 00 Boneless Fish
Balmon	Lunch Truss 1-16. por dox. 3 00 0 00 *** 2-16s. ** 180 0 00 Soups, 2-16s. ** 180 0 00 Soups, 2-16s. ** 180 0 00 Soups, 2-16s. ** 180 0 00 Neger's Boston Beans,dx 0 00 1 75 Roast Beef, 1-16, por dos 1 46 0 00 *** 4-16. *** 400 0 00 Beviled Tong's, 1 16 *** 200 00 Chioken +16. *** 200 00 Turkey +16. *** 200 000 Chioken +16. *** 200 000 Finnan Haddies, per case Now pack	Phosphorus.         0 75 0 01           Potash Bichromate.         0 76 0 01           Potash Godide.         8 60 87           Quinine.         1 10 1 2           Tartario Aold         0 50 0 55           Tin Grystals         0 25 0 3           Heavy Chemicals.         2 00 2 2           Bleaching Powder         2 00 2 2           Blue Vitriol         4 56 5 5           Brimstone         2 25 2 5           Caustio Soda 60 <sup>-10</sup> 2 80 8 0	Patent, wintor         5 85 6 25           Patent, ppring         6 00 6 30           Straight roller         5 50 5 90           Extra         5 15 5 20           Buperfine         4 90 5 00           Superfine Bags         2 20 2 25           Extra         2 35 2 45           City Strong Bakers         5 50 5 76           "Fine         6 00 0 00

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



The people of Canada devote the whole Winter to making this impression in the snow. You see it, everywhere. It is the Heel of the **GRANBY**, the most popular Rubber and Overshoe that has ever been introduced. Every Dealer Sells Them.

FAR WER'S PATENT ELECTRIC CONDUCTOR for Rubber Boots and Shoes can be furnished with the Granby Rubbers when so desired. This ingenious device re-establishes the Electric Current between the body and the earth, and entirely does away with the constant drawing on the feet which renders Rubber Shoes so uncomfortable when worn for any length of time. This is the way they talk : PRETH, ONT., OANADA, 17th February, 1890.

G. B. FARMER, ESQ. DEAR SIE,-I have worn two pairs of Rubbers with your Electric Conductors in them, and have found them to be a very great benefit to me. F. W. HALL.

Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.		Wholesa
Under grades	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{t} & 0 & 28 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 21 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 00 & 000 \\ 0 & 000 & 000 \\ 0 & 000 & 012 \\ 0 & 010 & 010 \\ 0 & 000 & 010 \\ 0 & 000 & 000 \\ 0 & 000 & 0 \\ 0 & 000 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $	"Nagasaki Y. Hyson, com. to gd "ine to inest, lh. good" "Moyune "Moyune d. to gd" "ine to finest" Twankay, com. to gd"	\$ c.         \$ c.           0 00         0 15           0 20         0 15           0 30         0 55           0 15         0 20           0 30         0 55           0 15         0 20           0 15         0 20           0 15         0 20           0 15         0 20           0 80         0 55           0 20         0 23           0 30         0 45           0 30         0 35           0 30         0 36           0 30         0 50           0 45         0 45           0 40         0 60		$\begin{array}{c} 0.68\\ 0.068\\ 0.074\\ 0.074\\ 0.082\\ 0.0$	Lasenby's Pickles: Imp'l Hif-Pintsper dos Imp'l Pints	8 00 8 5 75 6 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 0 6 041 0 0 06 0
log PRODUTE : BACON SMK'd per Ib Dressed Hogs Hams city our carvasse Pork Ca. s. c. per bbi Westorn do	0 09 0 103 0 00 0 00 0 101 0 114 0 00 00 00 17 00 17 60 16 50 17 00 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 08 0 10 0 10 10	Congou, common good common "med, to good "fine to finest" Souchong, common" "med, to good" "fine to choice." "Dust" Coffees, Mocha (green)"	0 14 0 16 0 00 0 18 0 19 0 25 0 85 0 55 0 00 0 00 0 25 0 32 0 35 0 60 0 07 0 08	Mace	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 90 \\ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 25 \\ 0 \ 60 \\ 0 \ 90 \\ 0 \ 19 \\ 0 \ 219 \\ 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 15 \ 15 \$	Snow Flake Dom. Rep. Corn "Corn Starch Pure White Vimger : Imp. Triple, 1 bri Cote D'or Crystal Pickling. W. W. XXX. W. W. XX	007 0 006 0 006 0 0041 0 0355 0 0228 0 0220 0 0220 0 02276 0 02276 0
laz 56 ·otatoes, per bag ·otatoes, no comb ·oney, in comb ·in thus ·in thus ·	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ex Ground, in bris in bris Powdered, in bris Paris Lumps, in bris half bris " 100-lb. bris	0 08 0 00 0 084 0 00 0 064 0 061 0 07 0 00 0 074 0 00 0 07 0 07	Taploca, Pearl Flake. Gelatine, 1 qt pk I qt. pk Z qt. gs Vermicelli; Canadian	0 06 0 06	Btar	4 00 0 1 75 0 4 20 0 3 20 0
WhiteWinter. Spring lard Manitoba, No. 2 do No. 8 Northern. No. 1	000 000 000 000 114 116 104 107	Branded Yellows Syrme, per lb. 14 lbs. to the gallon. Molasses, (Barbados) im's Porto Rico	0 05 0 054 0 08 0 04 0 86 0 88 0 82 0 00	Piel-Citron	0 13 0 00 25 0 25 0 15 0 17 0 15 0 17	Strip Straits	0 23 0 0 23 9 0 25 0 0 13 0 0 18 0
do No. 2 bats, Manitoba Gontario Barley, malting feed	1060 064	Baking Powder- Uase 1, 3 dx. 5 ox. tins 2,1 '14 Frwit : Loose Muscatel Layers	029 000	Fine Gold, No. 8, per dor	$\begin{array}{c} 0.75 & 0.00 \\ 1.25 & 0.00 \\ 1.75 & 0.00 \\ 2.00 & 0.00 \\ 0.$	Robay Books	2 25 0 2 50 0 2 75 0

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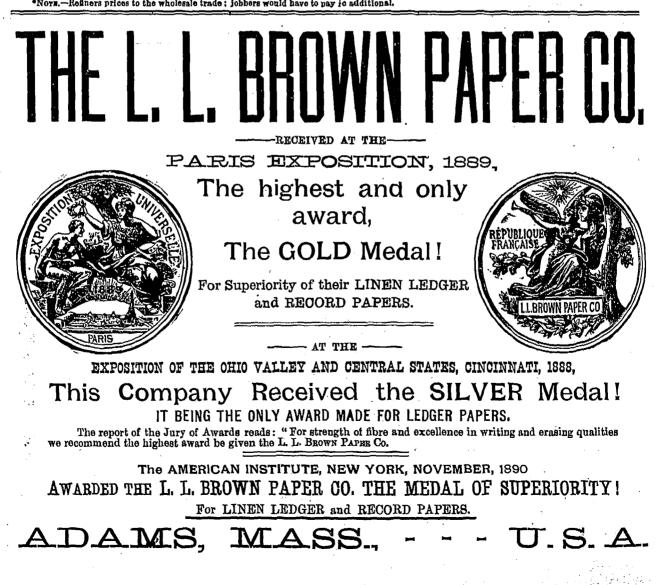
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fine hot cut

4 50 0 00

Retatiers will please over in mind that above quotations apply emiyto large lots. \*Norm.-Rofiners prices to the wholesale trade ; jobbers would have to pay to additional.

0 81 0 85 || Black Basket .... 0 00 0 00 || Imperial Cabinet 0 76 0 00 || Dehesas ......



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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT THUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1.91							
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Whe	olesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
11       in       in         12       in       in         21       in       por 100 lb         14       in       in         21       and 21       in         22       and 21       in         23       and 21       in         24       and 21       in         24       and 23       in         24       and 24       in         24       and 24       in         26       and 25       in         27       and 24       in         28       and 25       in         24       and 25       in	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Terms, 4 months, or 8 pc         0 00           Arss ss. 4 ds25 to 30 dis 11 00         000           Cell Chain         00           E-160         00           Coll Chain         00           Coll Chain         00           Gaizanisci Irrs:         00           Morewood Lion, No. 28.         00           Morewood Lion, No. 28.         00           Common         00           Collacer.         200           Collacer.         220           Collacer.         220           Collacer.         220           Collacer.         220           Chailer.         220           Summeries.         216           Garanbroe         216           Gartsherrie         220           Storts         200           Hematite.         200           Berlers.         200           Hematite.         200           Berleros.	0 000 0 13 000 14 0 000 10 0 000	Lead Pipe per 100 lbs " Spolter Wrot iron Presder: Canada Blasting F F to F F F Wrot iron F F to F F F No. 9 " No. 9 " No. 9 " No. 10 Buckthorn Wire, per lb 'Gal' Foncingwire, No. 3 " No. 9 " No. 10 Buckthorn Wire No. 10 Buckthorn Wire No. 10 Buckthorn Wire No. 10 Buckthorn Wire No. 10 Buckthorn Wire No. 10 " No. 10 " Steers " Bulls Dry No'r West. Sheenskins Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides watern, each " Chioago Buff. " Bulls Dry No'r West. Sheenskins Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides watern, each " Chioago Buff. " Bulls Dry No'r West. Sheenskins Calfskins uninspected No. 2 " " Steers " Bulls Dry No'r West. Calfskins uninspected No. 2 " " Steers " " Bulls Dry No'r West. Calfskins uninspected No. 2 " " Steers " " Bulls Dry No'r West. Calfskins uninspected No. 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	6 00       000         6 05       055         6 05       6 055         6 05       6 055         6 05       6 055         8 000       017         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000         0 000       0000	Notch Grain Kip Skins, French English. Canada Kip	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Retailers will please bear in min the above quotations apply only to la rze letz.

\*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. \*\*\* Terms for Out Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacoo Box, Barrel, Glinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 8 per cent in-20-days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent off f Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. within-30-days. Disc days. Nails and hors

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Rotary Saw

Props. :

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Data of Altones         Theorem (2)         Theorem (2) <ththeorem (2)<="" th=""></ththeorem>	MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENTTHURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1891.							
	Name of Article. WI	holesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Genuine "	Bingle bils       0         Class.       0         United inches, 00 to 251       1         United inches, 00 to 251       1         United inches, 26 " 401       1         "Gold inches, 00 to 251       1         Wissa pure, 50 to 100 b kgs       6         "No. 1	000         000         000           000         1450         1560           000         1560         1450           1         1560         1560           000         5050         500           000         5050         500           000         4500         1250           000         5050         500           000         4500         1250           000         4500         1250           000         4500         1250           000         150         1500           000         150         1250           1000         1255         1200           1000         1200         1200           1110         1000         1230           1111         1200         1200           1220         024         111           1131         111         111           1131         111         111           1131         111         111           1131         111         111           114         111         111           1100         111         1111      1111         111	Salt. Livorpool per bag Blov'ns Canadian, in small bags Factory-filled per bag. Quartors Quartors Rico's pure dairy, por bag quartors Turk's Island Lumber. &c. Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baywood. Walnut, per M. Buttornat, per M. Buttornat, per M. Codar, rand, lineal foot Codar, filt, lineal foot Codar, filt, lineal foot Codar, for M. Buttornat, per M. Scalt, do. Oak, M. Pine, clear, M. Shipping Calls. Mill do Lath M. Singles, ist quait. Singles, ist quait. Tobacco (duty paid) No. 1 Black Chewing, oadd No. 4.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	R. & R Navy, 3s Smoking, 6s Solaco, 14s """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Brandler-Honnessy I Star Cases (ono star)	$\begin{array}{c} 23\ 00\ 51\ 02\ 0\\ 650\ 8\ 00\ 0\\ 12\ 00\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 12\ 00\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 12\ 00\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 11\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 11\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 11\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 11\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 11\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 11\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 90\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 0\ 00\ 0\\ 10\ 60\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 10\ 10\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 10\ 10\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 10\ 10\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 10\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 10\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ $

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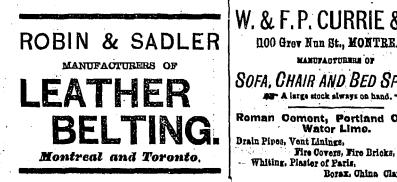
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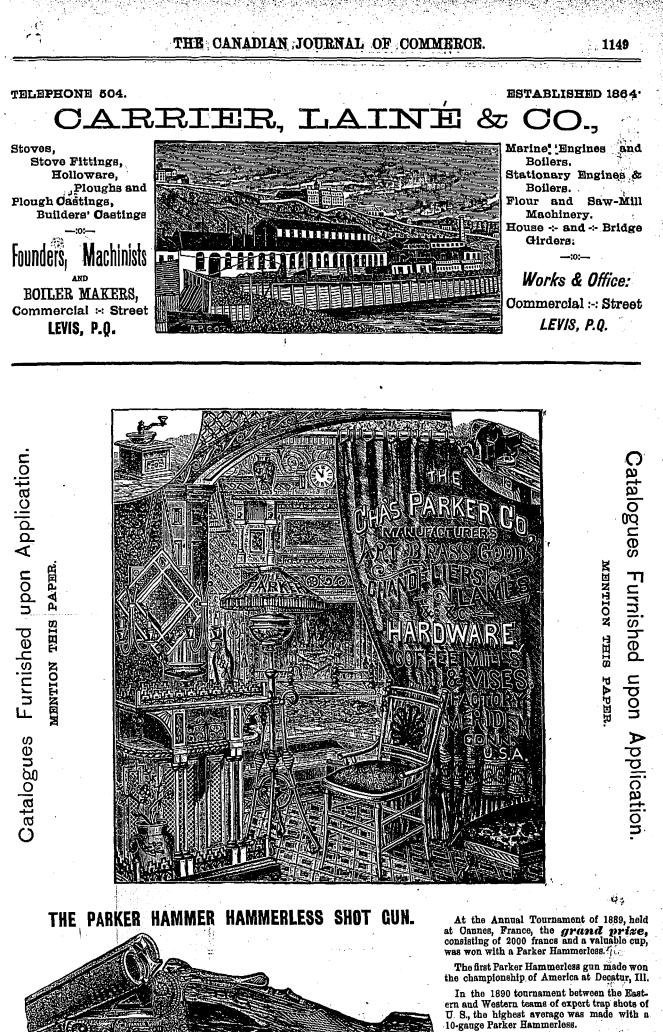


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