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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The Chartered Banks

Bank of Montreal

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year (making a total distribution for the year of ton ward out a set to be a set of the year (making a total distribution for the year of ten per cent.) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its bank-ing house in this city, and at its branches, on and after MONDAY, the 1st DAY OF JUNE

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

The Annual General Meeting of the Sharoholders will be held at the banking house of the institution on Monday, the lat day of JUNE next. The chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board. E.S. CLOUSTON,

General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND No. 70.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER OENT. for the current half year, being at the rate of TEN PER OENT. PER ANNUM upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the error will be payerile at the Bank and its 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 reld 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

HEAD OFFICE. QUEBEC.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEEEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., President. George R. Renfrow, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cathter. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Out. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messrs. Mailand, Pholps & Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Authorized, - - \$500,000. Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000.

Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000. Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000. DIRECTORS-W. Weir. Press.; W. Strachan, Vice-Pres.; O. Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godrey Weir. Ubalde Garand, Cashler. Branch at Borthier. - - A. Gariopy, Manager. Branch at Lachuteo. - Hy. Krost. Branch at Lucitoville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at Lucitoville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at St. Ossire - M. L. J. Lacasse, " Branch at St. Chorese. - M. Bolgvort. Branch at PL St. Charles (sity), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at Hochelaga [sity] Geo. Dastons, " Activita di New Versi: + ho National Bank of the Republic London-Bank of Montreal. Paris-Ea Societe Genarale.

The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sig. Reserve Fund, - - £165,000 " London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O

COURT OF DIRECTORS : J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. H. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. Henry K. Farrer. Stohard H. Glyn. Scoretary, A. G. Wallis. Had Office Ia Canada

Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector.

Branches in Canada:

Branckes in Canada : London Kingston Fredericton, N. B. Brantford Ottawa Halifax, N. S. Paris Montreal Victoria, B.C. Hamilton Quebec Vancouver, B.C. Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man. Arents in the United States : NEW YORK - H. Stikeman and F. Brown-field, Agents. MAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents.

BAN FBANOISCO-W. LAWSON AND S. O. HOISH, 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, Ilmited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marouard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

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

THE MOLSONS BANK.

IN EUBOPE

IN EUROPE. London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs, Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool.-The Bank of Liverpool. Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Parts, France-Credit Lyonnals, Antwerf, Belginm-La Banque d'Anvers

Antwirf, Bilginm-La Banquo d'Anvers UNITED STATES, New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Bostom-The State Na-tional Bank, Portland-Casco National Bank, Chica-e-First National Bank, Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. Sar Presscieco-Bank of Brithh Col-umbla. Detreit-Commercial National Bank, Buff-ale-Third National Bank. Milessites Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Heisma, Montsma-First National Bk. Suite, Moniana-First National Bank. Neri Senter, Messiana-First National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of acchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

world.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHNS, NTL'D. . • Established 1857. Incorporated 2858.

H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms.

Agenia.-Tha London and Westminster Bank, Lon-don. New York-The National Bank of the Republic, Boston-The Alas National Bank Montreal-The Merchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchants Bank of Canada.

тне

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 held 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 GRENTER, ESQ., - - - - President GRORGE BRUSH, ESQ., - - - Vice-President WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. M. BRANCHAUD, ESQ. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAIRE. A. PRÉVOST, ESQ. J. S. BOUEQUET, - - - - UAShier. WM. RICHER, - - - Assistant Cashier ARTHUR GAGMON, - . : - Inspector Branches : St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. Quebec, Basso-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavoie, " Three Rivers, Quee, P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Jefone, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. Coaticook, P.Q., Mr. J. B. Geudreau, Mgr.

Agents in Uanada :

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

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

Boston-The Marches National Balls, Foreign Agenta: England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, France-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, Directors. A.P.H. DESJABDINS, Esq., M.P., President. A.S. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-President. M. B. Demartieny, Ksq. A. L. DeMartieny, Ksq. A. L. DeMartieny, Rsq. A. L. DeMartieny, Rsq. M. B. Domart, Assiltant Managor. R. Sr. Gunnaln, Inspector. Brancher Beauhantois-H. Dorion, Mgr. Drum-mondville, J. E. Girard, Mgr. Fraserville, J.F. Palaat, Mgr. Laurentides, A. Boyer, Mgr. Plessisville, Cher-relis & Lacerto, Mgr. Octoart, Mgr. St. Simea, D. Denis, Mgr. Villeyfield, L. de Martiguy, Mgr. Victoriavillo, A. Marchand, Mgr. St. Cunegonde (Montreal) G. N. Ducharme, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mant-real) F. St. Germain, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mant-real) F. St. Germain, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mant-real) F. St. Gundarme, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mant-real) F. St. Gundarme, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mant-real) F. St. Germain, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mant-real) F. St. Gurmain, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mant-real) F. St. Gundarme, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mant-real) F. St. Gundarme, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mant-real) F. St. Gundarm, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mant-real) F. St. Gundard, Mgr. Forcing Agencies. Martine Martines Marties Co. New York-The National Bank of the Republic, Paris-Credit Lyonnais.

The Chartered Banks.

BOARD OF DIBLOTORS. JOHN H. R. MOLSON, President. R. W. SHEFHERD, Vice-President. S. H. Ewing. W. M. Ramsay. Henry Archabald. Sand, Finley, Sir D. L. Macpharson, K. C. M. G. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DUNNFORD, Inspector. BRAMOHES: Aylmar, O. MONTREAL, Inspector. BRANCHES: Aylmar, O. MONTREAL, OA. St. Thomas, Ont. Clinton, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Exter, Ont. Own Sound, Ont. Teronto, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Teronton, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. AGENTS IN UANADA. Minnipeg, Man. Woodstock, Ont. AGENTS IN UANADA. Owebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-ships Bank. Owtarto-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-ada and Can. Bank of Commerce. Neve Swastwick-Bank of New Brunswick. Neva Scotta-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Belward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank. British Columbia. Masiisha-Imperial Bank of British Columbia. Masiisha-Imperial Bank of Canada. Newfoundland - Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. John's. In Europe

The Chartered Banks

THE CANADIAN of Commerce. Bank

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 banking 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.

Dominion Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five per cent and a bonus of one per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the conrent half year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house in Toronto on and after Friday, the 1st day of May

Toronto on and after Friday, the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of April next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the share-holders for the election of directors for the en-suing year will be hold at the banking house in Toronto on Wednesday, the 27th day of May next, at 12 o'clock neon. By order of the Board. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier. Toronto, March 25, 1891.

BANK OF OTTAWA. BANN UL OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) - \$1,000,000 AMES MCLAREN, Esq., - President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President. DIBJOTORS: 425.000

DIRIGTORS: R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex. Frazer Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier. Brasches-Arppior. Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., "Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicage, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. - \$200,000 Capital, . . Reserve, T. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, • President. Cashier. .

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

Banque D'Hochelaga

Dividend No. 30-

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-Half (2) Per Cent., at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, has been declared on the paid-up capital of this institution for Five months ending May 31st, and that same will be payable at the Head Office of this bank in Montreal and at its branches on and after the First of June Next.

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

By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Manager.

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 the paid-up capital stock of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after

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 share-

holders for the election of directors, etc., for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 15th day of June next.

Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon, By order of the Board.

J. TURNBULL, Cashier.

Hamilton, April 22, 1891.

THE ONTARIO BANK. 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 seven per cent per annum) has been declared upon the capital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after

Monday, the 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 Shareholders 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. C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1891.

UNION BANK OF OANADA.

UNION BANK OF UANALJA. GapitalPaid-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$200,000 HEAD OFFICE, --- QUEBEC. Board of Directore.-AMOREW THOMSON, ESG., President; E. J. PRICE, ESG., Vice-President; Hon. Thomas McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, ESG., E. Giroux, ESG., E. J. Hale, ESG., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M. G. E. E. WENE, --- Cashier, Branchez-Alexandria, Ont., Iroquois, Ont., Leth-bridge, N.W.T., Montreal, Que, Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Ont., West Win-chester, Ont., Winnipog, Man. *Foreign Agentiz*-London-The Alliance Bank (Ltd). Liverpool-Esnk of Liverpool (Ltd.). New York-Ma-tional Park Bank, Boston-Lincoln National Bank. Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK

OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000.000 -DIRECTORS.

DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President. Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle.

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

MERCHANTS BANK

OF HALIFAX. Caoital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, \$1.100,000

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

Head Office, Halifax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. Montreal Branch. E. L. Pease, Manager. "West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneur Sts.

AGENCIES: Antigonish, N. S. Maitland [Hants Co.], Bathurst. N. B. N.S.

Bathurst, M. D.	- Million
Bridgewater, N.S.	Moneton, N.B.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Newcastle, N.B.
Dorchester. N. B.	Picton, N.S.
Fredericton, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B.
Liegonorout H.D.	Contraction of the
Guysboro, N.S.	Sackvile, N.B. Summerside. P.E.I.
Kingston [Kent Co.],	Summerside, P.E.I.
N.B.	Sydney, C.B.
Tandandann N.S.	Trum, N.S.

N.B. Submit of the Statistic F. S.A. N.B. Sydney, C.B. Londonderry, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merehants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank [limited]. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for.

The Obartered 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 Transfor Books will be closed from the

18th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the share-

holders will be held 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, Cashier, Toronto, 23rd April, 1891.

Eastern Townships Bank. ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke on

Wednesday, 3rd day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p m. By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL, Gen. Man. Sherbrooke, 5th May, 1891.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA, HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Autorized, \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Reserve, 75,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
IOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esg. Vice Prestant
W F Cowan Rea

KEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMitLAN, J. A. Gibson, Esq. T. H. McMitLAN, Cashier. Branches: -- Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Port Perty. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Merchanis Bapk of Canada. London, England. The Royal Bank of Scotland.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE, HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, DIRECTORS: 1,200,000

DIRNOTORN : A. GABOURY, Esq., President, FRS. KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President, Hon. J. Thibaudeau. T. LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq. A. Palachand, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier. BRANOHES I DEAMORES (Contemport Office Processing)

Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa-P. 1. Bazin, Manager. Sherbrooke- W. Gaboury, Acting Manager.

AGENTS

AGENTS England—National Bank of Scotland, London, France Messrs, Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf' dland. CANADA.—Prov. Ontario — The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, -Meri chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal. Manitobs —The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collectiones and returns made with utmost prompiness.

Lean Seciotics.	Oceanic Steamships.	Ocean Steamships
THE CENTRAL CANADA	Allan Line.	
LOAN & SAVINGS CO. OF ONTARIO.		
HEAD_OFFICE, King St., - TORONTO		
Japital Subsoribed, \$2,000,00000 Japital Paid-Up, 800,000 00 Jeserve Fund, 192,000 00 Invested Funds, 3,003,696 14	1891— Summer Arrangements —1891	
	SUBJECT TO CHANGE.	
Deposits received at current rates of interest aid or compounded half yearly. Debontures issued in Currency or Sterling, ayable in Canada or Great Britain.	This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined Clyde-built	≝CLYDE STEAMSHI
ayable in Canada or Great Britain.	IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS.	COMPANY.
Money advanced on Real Estate Mortgages, nd Municipal Debentures purchased.	Vessels. Tennage. Commanders. Acadian	For CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwe For JACKSONVILLE, Fla., and all Florida Poin
EO. A. COX, President, F. Q. COX, Manager. E. R. WOOD, Secretary		From Pier 29, East River, N.Y.
тнв	Buenos Avrean	Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays at 3 P. The Only Line between New York and
Dominion Savings and Investment	Caspian	The Only Line between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., without change.
SOCIETY,	Circaasian	and cuising.
LONDON, ONTARIO. ubseribed Capital \$1,000,000,00 add-up 932,401,43	Hibernian	Str. "Algonquin" (new) Capt. Jos. McKee. Str. "Iroquois." Capt. L. W. Pennington. Str. "Cherokee," Capt. H. A. Bearse. Str. "Seminole," Capt. S. C. Platt. Str. "Yemssee," Capt. J. Robinson. Str. "Delaware," Capt. I. K. Chichester.
lubseribed Capital \$1,000,000.00 Paid-up, 932,401.62	Manitoban	Str. "Yemassee," Capt. S. C. Platt. Str. "Yemassee," Capt. J. Robinson.
OBERT REID. Collector of Customs, President. HOMAS H. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director.	Newfoundland 919 " Barlow	Str. " Delaware," Capt. 1. R. Chlonester. Through Tickets, Rates and Bills of Lading all points South and Southwest, via Charleston, a
H. E NELLES, Managor.	Norwegian	all points South and Southwest, via Charloston, a all Florida points via Jacksonville.
	Parisian	ST. JOHN'S RIVER SERVICE.
THE HAMILTON	Peruvian	31. JUNN 3 NIVEN SERVICE. Jacksonville, Palatka, Sanford & Enterprise, F
Provident and Loan Society.	Pomeranian	AND ntermediate Landings on the St. John's River.
President, G. H. GILLESFIE, Esq. Vice-President, A. T. WOOD, Esq.	Rosarian	Sailing from Jacksonville daily (except Saturd
anital Subscribed \$1,500,000 00	Sarmatian,	at 3.30 P.M., making close connection with railroads at PALATKA, ASTOR, BLUE SPRING and SANDFORD.
apital Paid-Up, 1,100,000 00 Reserve and Surplus Funds, 280,861 20 Reserve and Surplus Funds, 3,789,406 95	Waldensian,	Through Tickets and Bills of Lading at Low Rates to all interior points in Florida.
DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the	Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Service.	Str." City of Jacksonville," Capt. W. A. Shaw Str. "F. De Bary," Capt. T. W. Lund, Jr. Str. "Everglade," Capt. Str. "Welaka," Capt.
ighost current rates. DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable alf-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized	From From Montreal. Quedec.	Str. "Everglade," Capt
y, aw to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House-King Street, Hamilton.	•Mongollan	Sailing Schedules and Tickets furnished all principal Ticket Agents in Canada.
H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.	Circassian	THEO. G. EGER, T. M., 5 Bowling Green, New Yor M. H. CLYDE, A. T. M.,
Rallways.	Mongolian	Wm. P. CLYDE & Co., Genl. Agen
	Circassian 1 July. 2 July. Polynesian	5 Bowling Green, - New York. 13 So. Wharves, - Philadelphia.
	Sardinian	
	And weekly thereafter.	GRAND TRUNI
Intercolonial Railway.	•Steamship Mongellan will carry catile. Only cabin passengers carried on voyage to Liverpool.	RAILWAY.
891. Summer Arrangement. 1891	Mail Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on Wednesdays, Cabin, Intermediate and	Augon's Dinthda
Commencing 16th August, 1891.	Steerage passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so [without extra charge] alter 8 o'clock the preceding evening.	Queen's Birthda
Through express passenger trains run daily (Sunday	Steamers sail from Quebec at 9 a.m. Thursdays,	1891
excepted) as follows : .caye Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway	Rates of Passage from Montreal or Quebeo, Cabin, to Londonderry or Liverpool, by Steamship	Return Tickets at FIRS
from Bonaventure St. Depot 8.00	Parisian, \$60, \$70 and \$80 single; \$110, \$130 and \$150 return.	CLASS SINGLE FARE wi
(rrive Riviere du Loup	By other steamers, \$50 \$15 and \$60 single ; \$05, \$105 and \$115 return, according to accommodation. Child- ren, a to 12 years, half fare, under two years free.	in Canada on MAY 23r
Little Metis	London, Quebec and Monireal	24th and 25th. good for R
Dalhousic 1.30 Bathurst 2.35	Service. From From Mon'real	turn until MAY 26th, 1891. For further information apply to the Co
Newcastle	London. Steamship to London on or about	pany's Station and City Agants.
Halifax	30 April	WM. EDGAR, L. J. SEARGEANT,
ast express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 clock ally (Sunday excepted) run through to Halifax with-	And fortnightly thereafter.	Gen. Passenger Agent. General Manag
ut change in 28 hours and 55 minutes. The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to	These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.	Logal.
heir destination on Sundays. The trains of the Intercolonial Railway between	Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service,	
Montreal and Halifax are lighted by electricity and leated by steam from the locomotive.	From From Montreal Steamship to Glasgow on	Cornwall, Ont.
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger	Glasgow, or about	T EITOH & PRINCILE,
ares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to G. W. ROBINSON,	30 April Sarmatian	L BARRISTERS.
G. W. AUDINSON, 361 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTBEAL	21 May	Solicitors for Ontario Bank.
D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent	These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage	Hamilton, Ont.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 16th March, 1891	to Kurope.	A. D. CAMEBON,
	Through Bills Lading Granted to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Conti-	A. Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, C veyancer, Ac., No. 10 Hughson Street, Son Hamilton, Ont.
HOS, SONNE, Ship Chandler and Sali Maker, Manufacturer of	Granted to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Conti- nental Ports, from all Railway Stations in Canada, and United States.	Hamilton, Ont-
Tarpaulin's Tonts and Awnings,	For Freight, Passage or other information, spply to any authorized agent of the line or to	Kingston , Ont.
lorse and Waggen Covers, (87 & 189 Commissioners Street,	H. & A. ALLAN,	SMYTHE & SMITH,
MONTREAL.	25 Common Street, Montreal	N BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, I. H. MNITER, LL.D., Q.C. C. PRONINAC IN

969

West India Advertisements.

EML.

X. LEON CO.

THR O.	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM
Legal.	Legal Directory.
London, Ont. W H. BARTRAM,	Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per annum.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. Oppice, 99 Dundas Sr. Wast.	⁶ ONTARIO, Alvimetom A. E. Skythm Avime
GIBBONS, MONAB & MULKERN, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, 5c. Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. Geo. C. Gibbons. Geo. McNab. P. Mulkern. Fred. F. Harper.	BARRIT Lount, Dickinson & McWatt BELLEVILLE,
Montreal. HUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c.	BRUMSHIS JAMPHELIFORD
WADDELL BUILDING.	DESERVICE
GEOFFRION, DORION & ALLAN ADVOCATES. C.A.GROTTHON, A. DORION, J. B. ALLAN	Special attention paid to collections. GUELPH Macdonald & Macdonald A.H. MACDONALD.
Third Floor, Imperial Building. CHAPLEAU, HALL, NICOLLS & BROWN,	INGRESOLL
Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, Sc. HOM. J. A. OHAPLIPAU, Q.C., M.P., JOHN H. HALL, JE. M.P.P., ARMING D. HIGOLLS.	LISTOWIL LONDON
Cable Address : "SHIRLDS." GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors. 1728 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canada	MILLEBOORJ. Walter Ourry MITCHILLDent & Hodge MOUNT FORMTPerry & Perry NIAGARA FALLS
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North British Chambers, 11 Hospital St, MOOBMIOK, DUOLOS & MUROHISON, Advocates, & 181 St. James street. Mont-	PRINTANGULERRE
M 000BMIOK, DUOLOS & MUBOHISON, Advocates, & 181 St. James street, Mont- troal. Will attend the Courts in the Dis- tricts of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hysolnthe. D. MoCORMACK, B.C.L. C. A: DUOLOS, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURCHISON, B.C.M.	PRECOTT French & Saunders ST. THOMAS Macdougall & Robertson STRATFORD
A TWATER & MAOKIE, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c. 131 St. James Street, Montreal.	Thornbury
Ottawa, Ont. GEORGE F. HENDERSON, Solicitor, fc. 13 Soottish Ontario Chambers.	WALKERTON, CO. BruceA. B. Klein, Q.O. WINGHAM
Peterborough, HATTON & WOOD, Barristors; Solicitors, Etc. 6, w. HATTON. E. E. WOOD, B.A.	COATIGEOR
W. A. STRATTON, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Solloitor, Sto.	NOBTHWEST TEBRITORY. CalgaryLougheed & McCarthy
Renfrew, Ont. JOHN D. McDONALD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, &c., &c. Official Assignce for the county of Reafrew, Office :-Regian Stroot, opposite Smith & Stewart' Hardware Store,	HALIFAX Alfred Whitman
Simcoe, Ont. G. W. WELLS, (Late Killmaster & Wells), BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, 30	KHHTVILLB
St. Oatharines, Ont. <u>A LBERT. O. BROWN,</u> (Successor to Brown & Brown), Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, §c.	YARMOUTH
Seaforth, Ont. MolAUGHEY & HOLMESTED	BRITISH COLUMBIA.
JONES BROS. & MAOKENZIE, Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto,	CAPE BRETON. NCRYS SYDNEY
CLARKON JOHES. BEVERLY JONES. GEO. A. MACKENZIE. C. J. LEONARD. <i>English Agens</i> : JONAS AF JONES, 90 CANAON SI, London. *Commr's, for N.Y., Illinois and other States.	NONVERAL. TORONTO. MAMIL/70K.
Walkerton, Ont. B. KLEIN, Q. 0.,	THE LEGAL & COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF OANADA. (MERCANTILE AGENCE),
A. Barrister, Selicitor, Conveyancer, Sc. Collections in all parts of the Cousty of Bruce promptly attended ts.	Montreal Office-162 St. James and 49 St. John Sts. P. O. BOX 998. Telephone 2133. Reliable Reports, Frompt Collections. Offices in Toronto, Hamilton and Londen, Eng.

annum.	EML. A. LEON CO.
ONTARIO.	KINCSTON, Jamaica.
ONTARIO,	Commission - Merchants,
Miller & Backhouse	Dealers in Spirits, Provisions & Grain.
Lount, Dickinson & MoWatt	Agents in Kingston, 1700 Sicolos & Could. Agents in Kingston for "The Boston Fruit Co." Bole agents in Jamaica for Chas. Duckering, Engineor and Millwright, Lincoln ; John Crabble & Oo., Distillers and Wine Merchants, Leith ; John Samuel & Son, Monumental Masons and Foulptors, London ; The Mineralised Rubber Co., New York. Aco. & C. Prompt attention given to Orders and Consign- ments Cable Address-"NOEL," JAWAIOA.
	Engineer and Millwright, Lincoln ; John Crabbie
	John Samuel & Son, Monumental Masons and
E. E. Wade	Foulptors, London ; The Mineralized Rubber Co., New York, Ao. 80.
A. L. Colville	Prompt attention given to Orders and Consign-
Leitch & Pringle	ments Cable Address-" NORL," JAMAIGA.
Maclennan, Liddell & Oline 	
Seager & Harit	MOSES LEVY,
T. Johnson	Provision and Commission Merchant
E. A. Lancaster	Established in 1876.
ention paid to collections.	20 Port Royal Street,
Macdonald & Macdonald	KINCSTON, - JAMAICA, W.I.
A. H. NACDONALD.	Consignments solicited.
Thos. Wells	Orders promptly attended to.
Britton & Whiting Martin & Hopkins	D O T D READTADA
J. L. Darling	B. & J. B. MACHADO,
Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern	Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers,
W. H. Bartram	KINGSTON, Jamaica, W.I.
J. Maxwell	
J. Walter Ourry	Orders solicited. All goods guaranteed to be
Dent & Hodge	of first-class hand made. Prize Medals awarded at Several Exhibitions.
Porry & Perry	
Gundry & Powell	DAVIDSON, COLTHIRST & CO.
Geo. F. Henderson	Merchants,
Foley & Daluell	KINGSTON, JAMAIOA,
	Liverpool; Board of Underwriters of New York;
H. A. Ward	Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia; Comite
French & Saunders	seilles; Italia Societa d'Assicurazioni Maritimes
Macdougall & Robertson	Agents for Lloyds', London; Board of Underwriters, Liverpool; Board of Underwriters of New York; Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia; Comite des Assureurs Maritimes of Harre, Paris and Mar- seilles; Italia Societa d'Assicurazioni Maritimes Fluviali e Terrestri, Genca; Societe Anonyme d'Assurances Franco Hongroise, Budapest.
MoPherson & Davidson	
Wilson, Evans & Dyre	JOHN C. FEGAN & CO.,
W. A. Dowler	Shipping and Insurance Agents
Jones Bros. & Mackenwie	and General Commission Merchants,
Aroh. J. Sinolair	54 PORT ROYAL ST.
o. BruceA. B. Klein, Q.O.	KINCSTON, JAMAICA.
	Consignments solicited, WHABY :
Finkle, MoKay & MoMullen	Orders promptly attended to. Oentral Wharf.
QUEBRO.	·
W. L. Shurtleff	S. LOUIS WILLIAMSON R. J. WILLIAMSON
A. H. Chambers	WILLIAMSON BROS.
BT W. A. Welr	
G. H. Aylmer Brooke	
WEST TERRITORY.	28 Fort Royal Street,
Lougheed & McCarthy	KINCSTON, JAMAICA.
	Orders promptly attended to.
NOVA BOOTIA.	
. Townshend, Dickey & Rogers	– LA AMELIA –
Arthur Boberts, LL.B.	Cigar and Cigarette Manufactorv,
Owen & McLean	22 KING STREET,
, Alfred Whitman	KINGSTON, Jamaica.
Jason M. Mack	
Jason M. Mack	New premises; genuine goods. One trial will convince. Liberal discounts.
Stewart & Tanner }	L. CHACON & CO.
gow, Stellarton, Westville.	
H. D. Ruggles Sandford H. Pelton	GEORGE & BRANDAY,
	Shipping and Commission Agents,
W BRUNSWICK.	Dealers in
	Logwood, Lignumvitæ, Ebony, Coffee, Pimen-
T. A. Kinnear	to, Hides, Wax Sugar, Rum, etc.
White & Allison	KINGSTON, Jamaica,
TISH COLUMBIA.	References: D. Ritchie & Co., Montreal; C. H. Harvey and G. E. Boak & Co., Halifar.
TISH COLUMBIA.	Harvey and G. E. Boak & Co., Halifar.
	L'accession Dellensons - Co
CAPE BRETON.	LASCELLES, DEMERCADO & CO.
E. T. Moseley, Q.C.	General Commission Merchants
	KINGSTON, Jamaica, W. I.
	London Firm: E. A. DoPass & Co., 3 Coleman St. N. Y. Firm: A. S. Lascelles & Co., 108 Broad St.
- TORONTO- MANILTON.	Beasimore of all denovintions of Dravisions on
	Tradorials of Wil describeions of tradisions on
& COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF OANADA.	Receivers of all descriptions of Previsions on Consignment. Solicit consignments of Fish. Excoute orders for Jamaica Coffee, Rum, Gin- ger, Pimonto.



Receivers of all descriptions of Provisions on Consignment. Solioit consignments of Fish. Excents orders for Jamsica Coffee, Run, Gin-ger, Pimonto. References permitted to the Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Jamaica; Colonial Bank, Kings-ton, Jamaica.

Continued Next Page.





Established 1831.

Much the largest Manufacturers of Wire Rods and Wire in the World.

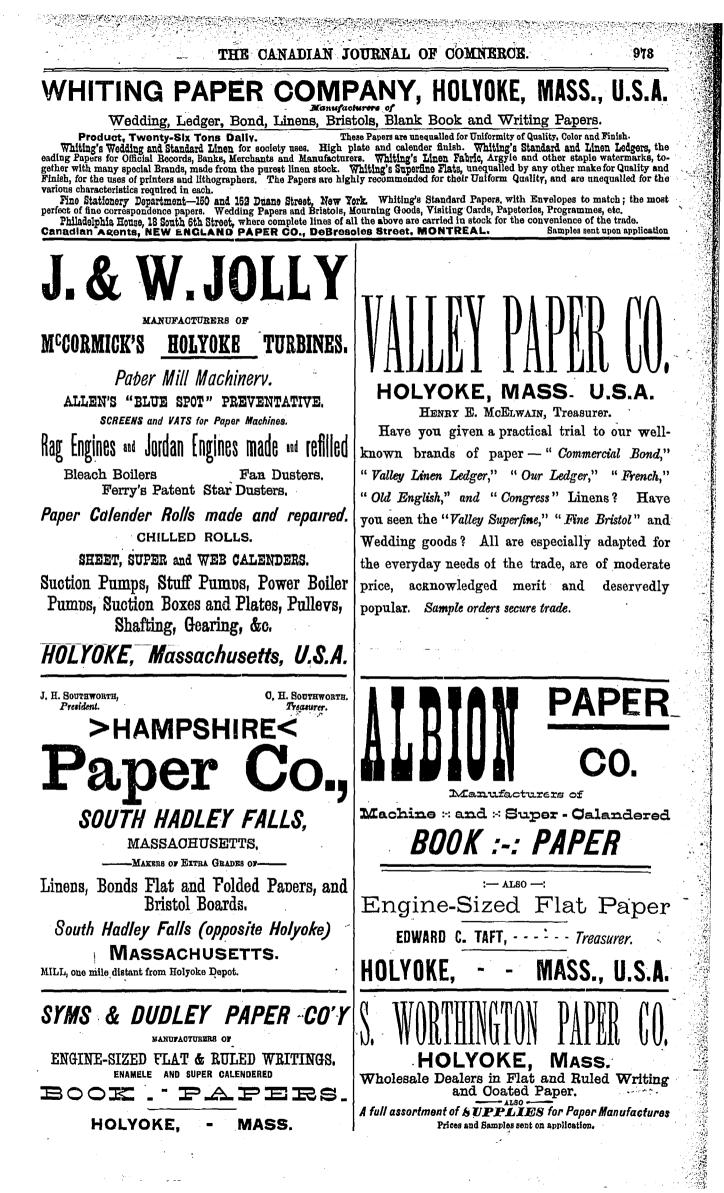
WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACTURING CO.,

Worcester, Mass., New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, San Francisco.

Iron, Steel and Copper Wire; Barbed Wire, universally acknowledged to be the best styles in existence; Bale Ties, unequalled for strength, convenience and security; Bright, Annealed, Tinned, and Galvanized Wire for all purposes; Fence Staples and Stretchers; Round or Flat Steel Wires and Fabrics for every purpose, tempered or untempered, straight or in the coil; Steel Needle and Drill Wires; Superior Watch and Clock Springs; Eye-Glass Springs; Wire Rods by the wholesale, No. 8 Stubs' guage and coarser; Wire Rope and Cable for all purposes, of any length to order, Iron, Steel, Copper or Phosphor-Bronze, Annealed, Galvanized or Boiled in oil.

Circulars and descriptive Pamphlets supplied on application.







1.52







that we should one day reach the Pacific from here in 3 days, a little more speed will realise this.

976

W. BURQUE, a furniture dealer of St. Hyacinthe, has made an assignment after being in business two years. He had only a limited capacity and still more limited means.

THE trade of Canada with other countries, last year, was over forty dollars per head of her population, while that of the United States was barely twenty-six dollars per head of its population.

'I'IIE imports and exports of last month for the port of Victorio, B.C., show large increases over 1890, the former of \$134,394 and the latter \$134,902, the net result being a large increase in the volume of trade, especially in exported articles.

THE mania for placing English capital in large combinations abroad has brought eight salmon canneries in British Columbia into the hands of a company floated in London, the purchase money being \$330,000, supplies on hand not included.

Among the smaller failures of the week are: A. Hawley, saddler, Mabou, C. Clark, liquors, Sault Ste. Marie, H. Yost, waggons. Sebringville, Sanders & Son, shoes, Watford, H. Collyer, trader, Burgessville, and Enos Moynahan, cigars, Windsor.

E. C. CARTHEW ARRIVED in Qu'Appelle, Man., in 1883. In 1884 he started to practise as a doctor. In 1885 he bought out a drug and stationery business for \$500. Since then he has done a small living business, gradually running behind, until an assignment has become necessary.

About four or five years ago Absalom Thouin sold a farm in order to start a general store at Repentigny, and since then his career has been exactly that of the average farmer who turns merchant. He has run gradually behind until he has exhausted all his means, and he now assigns owing \$3,800.



TERMS: 4 months, 5 per cent.I30kays, 6 per cent. prompt cash.

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

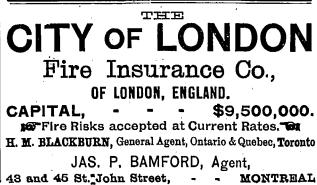
LEBLANO & DESAULNIERS, wholesale flour merchants of this city, have assigned. Leblanc died some years ago and since then Desaulniers carried on the business alone. His customers appear to have gradually left him for other and more energetic houses and he has quietly eaten up his means until he now assigns, owing \$6,100.

IT HAS long been difficult to place any estimate upon the worth of H. H. Dickson, grocer of Pakenham, as all his means were locked up in real estate, more or less encumbered. He has been in business for upwards of 20 years, but too little attention to business and too much readiness to credit, have forced him to make an assignment.

DOUGLAS BERT, trader, of Aylesford, N.S. has assigned. He farms and trades in cattle in a small way, making nothing but a poor living. Of late judgments have accumulated against him until he had to take refuge in an assignment.—R. A. Smith, jr., a small furniture dealer in Toronto, has assigned. His creditors are principally in this city.

IT IS stated that the firm of G. F. Lewis & Co., wholesale dry goods, furs, etc., of this city, have issued a circular to their foreign creditors asking some indulgence. They claim to have made losses owing to misrepresentation of the value of a jersey and cloak business which they bought out some time ago. A statement is now being prepared.

A MEETING of the oreditors of McBean Bros., grocers of London, was held on the 5th inst. when their affairs were found to be in a muddled condition. Their statement showed liabilities of \$7,500 and assets nominally in excess. Since then they have made an assignment, and it is now doubtful if their estate will pay more than 50 cents in the dollar.





Messrs. J. N. Richardson Sons & Owden, Belfast, - LINEN GOODS Messrs. Currie, Lee & Gawn, Hawick, - - SCOTOH TWEEDS Messrs. R. Pringle & Son, Hawick, - - SCOTOH UNDERWEAR Messrs. David Moseley & Son, Manchester, - RUBBER GOODS Messrs. J. S. Manton & Co., Birmingham, - - BUTTONS Stock of Linens, Tweeds and Trimmings cleases on hand.

MONTREAL, P.Q. Members of the White Load Association of Canada.

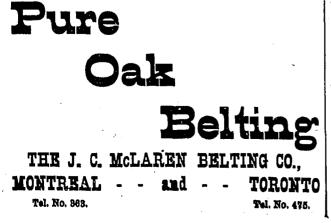
Montreal - Rolling - Mills - Go'y,



Borr & Co., shoe dealers of Ottawa, have assigned. C. J. Bott started in business in 1887. In September 1889 he failed and his stock valued at \$2,500 was sold out at 631 cents in the dollar. Subsequently he resumed business, borrowing the necessary funds to do so; but having no means of his own, and having keen competition from strong houses to face, it is little wonder that he has again gone to the wall.

Tun largest shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway are said to be the "Administration office, Amsterdam," known as the Dutch syndicate, which holds 52,400 shares, representing at present quotations, \$4,087,206; the London and Westminster Bank 49,000, \$3,822,000; Blake, Boissevan & Co., Boston, 16,415, \$1,280,370; Morton, Rose & Co., 39,000, \$3,042,000; Duncan Mc-Intyre 19,000, \$1,482,000; Sir Donald Smith 10,000, \$780,000; Sir George Stephen 8,500, \$663,000; R. B. Angus 7,000, \$546,000.

CREE, SCOTT & Co., shirt manufacturers of this city, have held a meeting of their creditors, at which they presented a statement showing direct liabilities of \$18,000 and indirect of \$15,-000, all good paper. A committee was formed to verify the statement and another meeting will be held to day to decide on the future course of the firm. They claim a surplus of \$7,000. J. J. Cree was formerly foreman for A. H. Sims & Co., and started this business eight years ago. In the spring of 1884 he admitted W. C. Auld, but they dissolved in October of the same year and the firm became Cree, Baker & Co. They stayed to gether till June 1888, when Baker sold out his interest to C. J. Scott and the firm assumed its present style of Cree, Scott & Co.



THE Birrell failure is responsible for that of Munro Bros., general storekeepers, of Parkhill. At the time it was understood that the surviving brother had secured a settlement on the basis of 60 cents in the dollar; but this appears to have fallen through, for the firm have now made an assignment.

MRS. MARY E. MOCULLOUGH, general storekeeper, of Bathurst, N.B, is endeavoring to effect a settlement with her oreditors on the basis of 25 cents in the dollar payable in six and twelve months, and, as there is a bill of sale for \$1,500 on the stock, this seems to be all there is in sight. Her liabilities are \$7,300 and her assets \$5,070. Her husband died in 1886 and she received the stock and store, valued at \$6,000, in payment of his interest in the firm of H. & H. A. McCullough. She is a shrewd woman but not able to run the store to advantage herself, and as her manager has left her to start in business for himself, she deemed it best to make some settlement with her creditors.

THE death of their father may be looked upon as one, at all events, of the causes of the failure of J. M. Williams & Co., store founders of Hamilton. While Mr. Williams, sr., was alive they could always get assistance to help them over a temporary difficulty; but since his death they have been compelled to fend for themselves and have gradually slipped into their bankers hands. Then their outlay for the tinware business was much larger than they expected, and store stock commenced to accumulate upon their hands until, after making an effort to unload some of it, they have been compelled to make an assignment. Four fifths of their liabilities are to their bankers.





A. I. MORISON & CO., Glenora Building

THE "British Baker" says : "The expenditure of \$50,000,000 on foreign flour suggests doubts as to the average quality of English makes. The popularity of Amerian flour must have some substantial basis, or it would not extend among English bread consumers as it has done during the past five years. It is not a simple case of foreign competition. If English makes were preferred, we should buy what we required from the foreigner in the form of wheat and make it into flour at home. The convenient parcels or quantities in which the American flour is sold may have something, but cannot have everything, to do with its growing use." Canadian flour is the best in the world. English people are sadly to blame for using the word, "American" as inclusive of Canadian.

THE failure of the wholesale boot and shoe house of P. He mond & Fils, which was chronicled in our last issue, is responsible for those of five of their weaker customers already. They are: Adelard Bastien who went into this business in March 1889. He had been previously in the grocery trade at Ottawa for a short time, and thus had little practical experience and only about \$500 capital. And yet in two years he has accumulated liabilities of \$10,000, against which he can show assets of \$3,000 only. J. Joanette, is another of the Hemonds' customers. He was formerly a workman with them and started for himself ten months ago. He owes \$1,300. H. Latour was set up in business by the insolvent firm early last year. He had no means of his own and hence their failure brought him down also. He owes \$2,500. Pierre Leroux, is another of their accounts who has been compelled to follow their example. He owes \$2,000. Albert Piche assigned in March 1889, with liabilities of \$1,700, and was sold out. He then started under cover of his wife, Josephine Chartier, and has since made a living, but no more, until the Hemond failure forced him into a second assignment.



Canadian co.'s. \$1,249,884 \$185,146,294 \$178,911,390 \$3,739,113 British " 4,071,452 414,896,260 461,734,732 2,165,347 American " 520,292 57,646,959 67,103,440 309,916 67,103,440 309,916 Total. \$5,841,628 \$607,698,513 \$707,749,562 \$3,205,376 THE annual report of Mr. Gilpin, inspector of the mines of

A REPORT on fire insurance in Canada issued by the Superintendent of Insurance shows last year the business transacted

Amount

Policies

Issued.

there by Canadian, British and American companies as follows :

Net Cash

Premiums

Received.

DESERONTO. ONT.

Amount

at Risk

Dec.31. 1890.

Losses

Paid.

Nova Scotia, shows the mineral production of the province during the year 1890, compared with that of the previous year, to be as follows : 1000

	1998.	1990.
Gold, ounces.	26,155	- 24.358
Iron ore, tons	45,907	51,191
Manganese ore, tons	67	266
Coal raised, tons	1,756,276	1,984,001
Coke, tons		36,738
Gypsum exported, tons	147,344	146,003
Limestone, tons	19,000	35,000
Copper ore, tons	600	1,000
		•

The home sales of coal were 601,956 tons as compared with 550,425 tons in 1889. The Province of Quebec took 751,931 tons against 631,796 tons in 1889. The sales to New Brunswick were 224,776 tons as compared with 195,174 tons in 1889. This looks as though there were some inter-provincial trade despite Mr. Goldwin Smith.





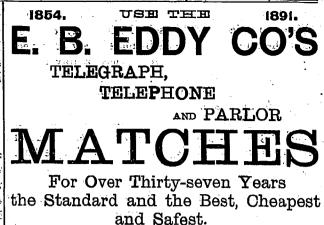
Connecticut BROWN STONE Established 1665. The Middlesex Quarry Company F. W. RUSSELL, Agt., - - PORTLAND, Conn., U.S.A. Befer to following buildings in U.S. and Canada : Commedore Cornelius Vanderbilt, - - New York City Wm. H. Vanderbilt, New York City Jas. O. Flood, - San Francisco, Cal. Attna Fire Ins., - Hartford, Conn. United States P.O. at Rochestor, N.Y. Middletown & Bridgeport, Conn. Bridgeport, Conn.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

price of Bank of Montreal shares since 1889, when they stood at \$453 per share, and in 1890 at \$454, down to \$446. But the drop is more remarkable for its smallness than otherwise, it indicates that the holders have not been scared into extensive sales, but are looking forward to an early recovery of value. On 15th May 1890, 100 shares of this stock were sold at 220, sales were made on the 16th inst, 10 at 2151, 75 at 215, 2, cash, at 219, 10, cash, at 2191. Looking over the prices of the leading banks we fail to see any marked effect as having been caused by the Montreal statement. This points to a conviction prevailing that the unfavorable result of the year's business in the case of our largest bank is not attributable to causes that will affect other institutions to an equal extent. Were it otherwise the stocks of the lesser banks would have suffered a disproportionate decline. If then, as seems to be the case, the true explanation why the Bank of Montreal makes a statement so unusual is something having especially affected its profit account in the year just closed, we have to learn what that drawback was. It is rumored that heavy losses have been made through the failure of Baring Bros. If such is the case there must have been some form of business engaged in that stretches somewhat outside the ordinary range of banking as understood in Canada. There are two headings in the Bank Returns to the Government form which admit of clarification in this regard, that operations of a bank in such foreign securities as wrecked the Barings might be carried on and their character concealed. One heading calls for a return of "Provincial, British, or Foreign or Colonial securities other than Canadian," another calls for a return of loans made for which such securities are held as collaterals. Under the first the Bank of Montreal in March last gave \$1,456,395 and under the other \$1,175,945 a total of \$2,632,340 for which any one class of the securities named above may have been held. If then these were to any large extent of the Baring Bros. character, there would be ample explanation of losses made by handling such securities. The figures of the statement arranged for this article, read thus: Profit and loss acct. and profits up to 30 April 1890

aug 1055 acct. and profits up to 30 April 1890 \$2,067,417 10 per cent dividend paid...... \$1,200,000 Reserved for new building...... 50,000

	\$	1,250,000
Balance to 1890 Profits of the year 1890\$ 1,377,311 Less rebate on bills current 200,000	\$)	817,417
	\$	1,177,311
10 per cent dividend paid	\$	1,994,728 1,200,000
Balance to 1891 Profits of the year 1891	, — ,	794,728 844,999
10 per cent dividend	\$	1,639,727 1,200,000
Balance to 1892	\$	439,727



This shows a reduction of \$335,001 in balance to credit of profit and loss since the close of business for 1890, and that this sum was taken from the surplus profits of previous years to enable a dividend of 10 per cent, as usual, to be paid this year. It is stated that the first half of the past year gave a profit of \$671,964 and the second half only \$173,035. This needs explanation. The writing off process in the second half year doubtless is the cause of the discrepancy between the two half years, but what was written off, what was the character of the business that led to such a sweeping away of nominal assets has yet to be made public. The management will doubtless show that the only object of reserving a large balance at credit of profit and loss after paying the usual 10 per cent dividend in past years was to provide for the very contingency which has arisen, and that providing for it showed a degree of expectancy. Some time ago much dissatisfaction was expressed at the nonpayment of a bonus in excess of dividend. Those shareholders who then complained will now see the wisdom of laying up a store of contingent funds to act as a balance wheel in keeping dividends steady. Had the Bank distributed all its profits in past years, had laid up nothing for a rainy day, this year the dividend would have been cut down and the shareholder's property would have been seriously depreciated. It would be well were this wise storage to meet contingencies the policy of other institutions. A business with liabilities and assets aggregating 77 millions must carry with it the necessity of making losses to some degree proportionate to its large operations. We fail to see any special cause for surprise, and certainly not the slightest for any alarm in so vast a mass of business as is done by the Bank of Montreal necessitating the use of profits made in previous years for the sum of \$335,000, in order to pay the usual dividend of ten per cent. We anticipate at the annual meeting such information being given as will show that the deficit this year was really chargeable to transactions of previous years, and that the large balance left over to credit of profit and loss from those years were mortgaged by the contingency of risks that this year eventuated in known losses.

FRAUDULENT COMPOSITION SHEETS.

Recent failures in the retail clothing and dry goods trades have drawn anew the attention of the business community to the fact that in insolvency the debtor is often not the only one to whom the charge of fraud can be applied. The fraudulent debtor has been denounced time and again, and abundant legislation has been put in force against him; but as the secret of the

fraudulent creditor is held solely by the debtor (who is his accomplice) and himself, he is rarely dragged before the public gaze, and still more rarely punished. He is usually able to feather his nest amply at the expense of his fellows, and yet can pose before the world as a heavy loser at the very moment when pocketing a handsome dividend.

The fraudulent creditor has different methods of procedure; but they all tend to the one end, that of securing more than his legitimate share of the estate. In his least objectionable form he will insinuate himself into the confidence of his debtor and assist him to secure an easy settlement with the other creditors in order to secure the account in future for himself. In this case his claim is usually only slightly "doctored," and the loss to the other creditors is small. But there are other cases where the fraudulent creditor agrees to guarantee the composition notes of the insolvent providing that he is permitted to fix the amount of his claim, and in this case he is certain to exact a heavy excess over the percentage received by other creditors even if he does not receive payment in full. And in other instances yet, the claim upon which he ranks does not represent goods at all, but simply the amount of the composition which he has advanced to the debtor. In this case the composition is actually largely paid by the very creditors who are supposed to receive it in part payment of their claims.

Against the fraudulent debtor it is possible for a business man to guard; but the fraudulent creditor works so skillfully in the dark, and has so strong a safeguard in the enforced silence of his accomplice, that it is almost impossible to detect his operations. How is the average merchant to ascertain that a firm, posing in the character of heavy losers who have willingly signed a composition sheet, and who have presumably suffered a far greater loss than he is called upon to bear, are in reality, by mutual connivance, losing little or nothing? They may be a firm that he respects. To outward appearance they look merchants of good standing and honourable instincts, who have signed the composition sheet believing it to be the best they could do for their own interests. How is he to know that a private understanding exists between them and the debtor?

It is to firms like this, fortunately few in number, however potent in mischief, that much of the demoralization visible among certain classes of insolvents is really due. To the weak or unscrupulous debtor their arguments are irresistible. What is it to him whether he gives them duplicate notes, accepts duplicate invoices, or allows them to rank upon the estate for twice the true amount? It does not come out of his pocket. It only reduces the percentage the others will receive. And then they are prepared to be so kind to him. They will use their influence to cajole or or bully the remaining creditors into signing, they will assist him to start once more in business, they will give security for his composition. Is it any wonder that he feels grateful to them, or that, as the cost does not come out of his own pocket, he is disposed to deal generously with them in the distribution of his assets? The loss falls upon the other creditors who find the estate an astonishingly poor one compared with what they had been led to expect; but yet have no reason to urge why they should not sign the sheet, considering that the parties most heavily interested have done so. Even if they refuse and the estate be wound up, they could secure no better dividend; and so the composi-

tion sheet is signed, and the debtor starts up again in business, and the creditor with the "pull" carries out his part of the agreement and pockets a good round sum to which he is not entitled as the reward of his knowledge of the weak side of human nature.

BURNING THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS.

To quote with exactitude the ruling price of ordinary Canadian farm produce is one of the most difficult tasks that fall to the lot of the commercial journal, unless it takes refuge, as some of the smaller papers do, in quoting so wide a range of values as to render its figures valueless as any criterion. At the outset it is confronted with two diametrically opposed interests, each of whom it must treat with absolute impartiality, and each of whom are certain to become querulous if the balance be held too strictly between them. Those who have produce to sell are eager to point out that the prices given are too low, while those who are desirous to purchase are equally convinced that the quotations are too high. No matter how hard a commercial paper may endeavor to steer an absolute middle course it is certain to encounter criticism from interested parties, since those who desire to sell base their views of the value of their own holdings upon the figures ruling for the primest varieties of the article, while those who intend purchasing prefer to be guided by the inside quotation for inferior grades.

No doubt in many cases consignors of produce to our local commission houses pay too much for their purchases. It is difficult for a country storekeeper to keep the prices asked by the farmer down to the proper limit without offending a customer and losing trade thereby; and the latter is quite aware of the fact. Everything militates against the buyer. If he does not care to buy at the figures asked there is usually some reckless rival who will. Every village contains some ambitious storekeeper, anxious to extend his list of customers, who will pay the highest quoted prices, whether he lose by it or not, in order to draw trade. Such a man will not haggle over a small advance. He starts in prepared to lose, with a happy indifference as to whether the loss will eventually fall upon himself or upon his creditors. All he wants is to fill his store with farmers, sell off his goods as fast as practicable build up the reputation of being a pushing energetic fellow, and then make as favorable a settlement with his suppliers as possible. A storekeeper like this will demoralize prices in a whole section. His figures will be quoted by every farmer for twenty miles round and nothing lower will be accepted. It is useless for the prudent storekeeper to point out that the price demanded is the selling price in Montreal, or that freight, four per cent commission, and all charges must be deducted before even the net value can be arrived at. The farmer simply replies that his rival pays it, and that as his store is crowded with customers all day long, and everything looks business-like and prosperous, no doubt he finds it profitable. At all events it is not his business whether he does or not. What he wants is the highest price for his produce, and where he gets it there will he go with his trade. The usual result of this is that the storekeeper is compelled to yield, and pay a price which he knows is not warranted by common sense, simply because a rival does so.

When in addition to this the reckless trader proceeds to cut values on his goods as well, in order to swell the volume of his trade or to reduce any overstock he may carry, the situation of the honest business man becomes hard indeed. He finds himself pinched at both ends. The strength of the commercial chain is that of its weakest link, and therefore it is the reckless trader, and not the shrewd, sound, common-sense merchant, who fixes the ruling price of the locality. It does not matter to the consumer whether it be one that will prove ruinous to the storekeeper in the long run or not. That is not his look-out. He leaves the responsibility of fixing the price upon the merchant; for he cannot be expected to know what special advantages the latter may have had in the purchase of the goods. All he wants is to get his goods at the lowest possible figures. It is nothing to him whether the storekeeper intends-paying one hundred cents in the dollar or not. He can get a certain article at a certain price in one store, and therefore every other store in the vicinity must sell at the same rate or he will not buy from them.

Nor does it end here. The evil a reckless trader can do lives after him. When he fails, or moves away, he is remembered with regret by the customers to whom he was so generous at other people's expense. The farmers to whom he paid outside figures for any kind of truck look upon the merchant who offers them current value as mean and sordid. Those who have become accustomed to paying cut prices for goods consider honest market value exorbitant. All are dissatisfied. There is a surliness and a disposition to cavil at the old-established stores, and, should another commercial adventurer blossom out, all will flock to him eagerly. It is only human nature of course; but it shows the damage one such trader can do. It is a pity that men of his class should not be amenable to the law; but they are not. The only remedy open to the honest merchants of the locality is to put, if possible, such pressure upon his suppliers as to ensure their insisting upon a change in his mode of doing business. If thsi be not practicable, they can only wait patiently for the inevitable end.

A WARNING IN NATIONAL FINANCES.

The financial storm early in the winter has left the waters still unsettled and mariners timorous as the sky is still threatening. The story of the financing of the Argentine Republic, Argentina, whence the trouble arose, is full of warnings to Governments and to peoples. Some of these have so direct a bearing upon the finan. cial position of Canada, and convey such lessons to a certain class of theorists that we give the story in brief, with acknowledgments to the English Banker's Magazine that contains a long article on the history of Argentina. The geography of that land is well known, and our traders need no telling that its exports are chiefly hides, wool and meals. Although nearer to England the Argentine meat shippers are beaten by those of New Zealand who raise a higher breed of cattle and forward meats in better condition. That is a hint our farmers would do well to heed, the English people want good meat and will have quality or go without. The origin of the present bankruptcy of Argentina goes back some fifteen years when the Indians were driven away wholesale and wild lands opened for settlement. Land speculation became a mania and the system of financing the sales of public lands adopted by the Government was madness equal to the craze of the buyers. To understand the main cause of this land fever we need to remember the char-

acter of the people, as we are developing a somewhat similar type and failings. The wealthy herd owners a generation ago commenced settling in the cities, where they allowed their sons to grow up in idleness. Whoever could placed his son at the University, and the great ambition of the young Argentine was to win the degree of doctor, that being the stepping to office. Commerce in all forms was despised, and there arose a generation of young dandies given up to vice and politics. These men whose highest idea of life was to ride about on costly horses, in English carriages, making a display of barbaric silver ornaments, and to spend their nights in gambling, were the future rulers of their country and naturally brought about its ruin. How far the feeling in Canada has extended against the sober occupations of agriculture owing to the same influences as brought Argentina to ruin we cannot say. But that the feeling exists, that it is growing, and that the exodus from the farm to the city forebodes no good to this country there can be no question. The scheme these "doctors" devised to finance the sales of public lands is much the same as we have heard propounded here. The business was managed by Land Banks that had no capital, they were agents for both the Government as vendor, and the public as buyers. They were not allowed to lend more than 50 per cent of the value of any land, but as the valuations were made of lands hundreds of miles distant by persons directly interested in inflating the size of the loan, valuations were expanded to meet the case. The banks were controlled by political cliques, and their indescribable corruption and mismanagement afford a timely illustration of the danger pointed out in this paper last week of allowing any financial company to be controlled by political magnates. When a loan was passed on the basis at times of a valuation ten times too much, the borrower was given a bond, not cash and this bond he had to sell for what he could get. This system has been advocated in our Parliament, and there are not a few people who contend that if the value of the land of the Dominion were represented by bonds there would be so much solid addition to the circulating money of the country; such persons believe it feasible to eat a cake and still have it, It seems almost incredible that at one time English financiers held 70 millions of dollars worth of such bonds, and in 1889 there were afloat in Europe, 400 millions of these miserable documents, which were selling then at a discount of 6 per cent. Another stroke of financing done by the Argentine rulers "who despised commerce" and delighted to parade in all the spendour of a circus procession, was to ordain in regard to the issues of State bank notes covered by gold, that if for two years the gold was not wanted, then the reserve of it might be used and the notes left unprotected ! The banks did not wait two years, in one year their gold was all utilized for loans. in 1885 specie payment was suspended and gold went up to 250 premium. In 1868 the Government cleared away 800 millions of rag money by authorising their redemption at the rate of \$25 for \$1 in gold, a dollar thus fetched 2 cents. The issue of this kind of currency by certain political agitators is called "financial reform," and a sure road to national and individual prosperity. There is now in circulation in Argentina 250 millions of dollars paper money for a people of less numbers than Canada. Lates reports show gold to be at 285 premium. There is owing to Europe by the State about 500 millions. How such enormous loans have been raised by a people so deficient in the

higher elements of character, so extravagant, so senseless in finance, so reckless, so palpably dishonest, is a great mystery, and the severest denunciations are being uttered in England by an indignant press against those financiers, who helped Argentina on the road to ruin by such loans. The magnitude of this national financial collapse is so prodigious and the prospects of recovery so distant that we may safely predict that the money market for some years will be disturbed by Argentina. At the same the lesson to financial theorists and speculators in money and land and credit, will be worth a large percentage of the losses caused by the folly we have exposed for their warning, if they have intelligence and honesty enough to take heed.

THE C. P. RAILWAY REPORTS.

The exclusion of representatives of the press from the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway held here on the 13th inst., set an unfortunate precedent to public companies, one not calculated to raise public confidence in the position and management of any enterprise that adopts a policy which always excites suspicion as to the cause. President Van Horne's report reviews at length the operations of the road, its extensions, the sales of the company's lands, the movements of grain and other details affecting the railway. The light crops of 1889 and light traffic are stated to have caused "the earnings per passenger per mile to have been 1'74 cents, and per ton of freight per mile 0.85 cents, as against 1.78 and 0.915 respectively in 1889." The prospects this year are more promising, "the earnings of the first four months having increased \$1,278,930 and the profits for the same time (estimating April) having increased about \$550,000 over the corresponding four months of the year covered by this report."

Steel rails weighing 72 pounds per yard are being laid over the line. 517 miles now having rails of this class. There has also been a replacement of 213 timber bridges of various kinds by permanent masonry, or iron work or solid embankments. The extension of the Ontario and Quebec system, from London, Ont., to Windsor and Detroit was opened for traffic in June and the results have been very satisfactory. The Souris branch has about 100 miles completed and is being pushed to reach the coal fields of S. E. Extensions have been effected from Re-Assiniboia. gina to Prince Albert, 100 miles, to Calgary, Edmonton, to Fort McLeod, to the Kootenay mines, and continuous railway communication is established between British Columbia and the Gulf of California by which all the important cities of the Pacific coast may be reached. A line north from Mattawa is in progress to the lumber regions. The three steamships for China and Japan are spoken of with confidence and hope. Out of the original grant of 25 millions and the Souris grant \$640,000, the company reports, "quantity of land unsold \$15,245,963," and of S. W. grant they hold, \$1,232,996. The capacity to pay 5 per cent dividends is affirmed, but the Board recommends a continuance of the policy of supplementing the three per cent guaranteed dividend with two per cent from surplus earnings, making a total annual payment of five per cent allowing the remainder to accumulate as a reserve. The President with justifiable pride concludes by stating that the 1st inst. was the day the contract called for the completion of the line, yet then it had been 5 years in operation and now has 1600 miles of tributaries, making connections with almost every important

place in the Dominion, and with New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth, as well as by steamers with China and Japan.

It has leaked out in the columns of a daily contemporary that when a motion was made authorizing Directors to issue some 4 per cent perpetual bonds in connection with the Edmonton railway, Mr. McIntyre objected and a special meeting will be called to deal with the matter. The following directors were appointed: Sir George Stephen, Sir Donald A. Smith, W. C. Van Horne, R. B. Angus, Montreal; E. B. Osler, Toronto: Sanford Fleming, Ottawa; Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Montreal; G. A. Kirkpatrick, Kingston; Gen. Thomas, New York; G. R. Harris (of Blake Bros. & Co.), Boston; R: J. Cross (of Morton, Bliss & Co.), New York; W. D. Matthews, Toronto; Hon. Donald MacInnes, Hamilton; Thomas Skinner, London; W. Mackay, New York. Mr. W. C. Van Horne was reelected president, and the executive committee was reappointed, viz., Sir Donald A. Smith, Sir Geo. Stephen, R. B. Angus, and the President.

To the President's report is attached a financial statement. The figures, as given to the press, we should be glad to have supplemented and so stated in detail as to admit of comparison with those of previous years, and to some extent with the returns of other railways. We present these figures in as intelligible a form as they admit of.

Gross earnings 1890	\$16,552,528
Fixed charges accruing 4,546,618	14,499,446
Surplus last year Two dividends	\$2,053,082 1,300,000
Former surplus	\$753,082 1,903,350
Total surplus earnings for 1888, '89 '90 after payment of all fixed charges and supplementary dividends	\$2,656,432

In this are included the earnings of the N. B. railway. Land sales realised a gross sum of \$300,154 from which have to be taken \$266,612 for costs, premium on bonds, deferred payments, etc., leaving net \$33,541 from sales. The following outlays were made.

Additions and improvements, main line	\$1,552,737
Telegraphs, and other extensions	96,212
Three China and Japan steamers	2,375,679
Three China and Japan steamers	2,375,679

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The total expenses and earnings for the past four years are :---

	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.
1887	\$11,606,412 80	\$3,504,118 16
1888	13,185,535 60	3,870,774 92
1889		6,127,836 16
1890		6,296,700 51

The working expenses were 61.94 per cent of the gross earnings, as compared with 60.04 per cent in 1889.

This record of triumphant enterprise confers the highest distinction upon the projectors and promoters, and especially redounds to the credit of the gifted Manager and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The construction of this road of close upon 6000 miles has given this Dominion a source of national pride and wealth such as no community of our population can rival. Indeed inefficiency of service, in capacity as developer of national resources, as a factor in the building up of national power, and in potency as an auxiliary to the unity of the Empire, and as a channel of trade between the East and West the Cana-

dian Pacific Railway outrivals the boasted achievements of the great Republic that looks upon it with wonder and jealousy.

FLORIDA ON MCKINLEY.

The Palatka Herald, a lively purveyor of the news and views of Florida, sharply criticises the working of the McKinley bill in relation to imports of tin-plates. The prospects of the United States as manufacturers of this article have become heavily shadowed since the high duty imposed by the McKinley tariff. The Palatka Herald points out that whereas before that measure was passed the duty on tin-plate imports was about two millions, that now it will reach fifteen millions yearly, and that the whole of this will be a direct impost upon United States consumers. There is no chance whatever of shutting out British tin-plates by their manufacture in the States. Hence the plea for the excessive duty of 75 per cent fixed by the McKinley bill as a protection to native enterprise falls to the ground. Our southern contemporary justly observes that "as raw or crude material tin-plate should be subject to a revenus tariff not exceeding ten per cent." There are certain things we can do on this continent as well and as profitably as is done in Britain, but the manufacture of tin-plates is probably a permanent monopoly of the old land. When we consider to what a large extent the poorer classes are committed to the use of articles of tin, the tariff of 75 per cent on plates used in their manufacture is a gross wrong, and as a protective measure as absurd as would be an equal rate on Florida oranges imposed to protect their production as a Canadian enterprise.

THE TENANT FARMERS REPORT.

Those who are disposed to despair of their country's future would find a tonic for their patriotism in the reports just issued of "The visit of the tenant farmer delegates to Canada in 1890." No literature hitherto issued bears any comparison with these reports in value as descriptive evidence of the wealth of our agricultural resources and the splendid openings we can offer for settlers who come prepared to engage in any of the enterprises associated with the cultivation of the soil. The gentlemen to whom we owe this service were each of them practical farmers of large experience, of high standing in Scotland, England or, Wales, and completely independent of official influence or hope of any personal advantage. They speak as men having authority and not as mere scribes writing under orders or under any temptation to make the worse appear the better reason. Instances of their frankness appear on many pages.

It will be to many a surprise and to our educational anthorities a disagreeable remark to hear Mr. Hutchinson, one of the Welsh delegates, say that "parents from England stated that what they paid in England for school fees and books amounted to less than the cost of books alone in Canada." This is said of the Manitoba schools, but the cost of school books is no doubt in older provinces excessive. Mr. Wood is severe upon our "breeding hard but weedy animals," and Mr. Speir regards the facility we sometimes boast of, for securing a loan on the mortgage of farm property as having done "more harm than good."

Another delegate condemns the all wheat farms so

"too much land under wheat for the labor they can provide to harvest the crops," a system which he speaks of as "exhausting the land by a ruthless and slovenly mode of cultivation," which should and would profitably give place to mixed farming. Mr. George Brown, considers "the great bulk of our farm horses unfit for farm work," and our cattle as showing too "many rough, lanky brutes" such as could not be sold in England. The neglect of tree planting in the North West is also censured and advice given to adopt measures to remove the evils arising from the excessive friability of the soil where most rich. Surprise is expressed at Canadians allowing the credit of their cheese product to be monopolised by Americans owing to their neglect of such branding as would make our cheese known as Canadian. This is an important point as the good cheese we export would be an object lesson on the productiveness of Canadian farms that would tell a valuable tale all over Great Britain as to our resources.

Another of Mr. Brown's statements is highly valuable coming from so thorough an expert, he considers it certain that barley can be grown here of a quality "to find a ready sale in Great Britain." Those then who were in terror over the McKinley tariff on barley may find, if they wish it, consolation in Mr. Brown's assurance of a market being open where McKinlevism is not known. One section of these reports is an account of an experience meeting held at Birtle where the settlers each told their story of farming in that region. One by one they gave a narrative of success achieved "by pluck, energy and perseverance" such as Mr. Brown remarks proved they deserved their good fortune and were the right sort of settlers for a new country. All the delegates note that everywhere they went, more especially in the North West, they found the farmers thankful that their good star had led them to Canada and Mr. Brown, whose report we regard as the ablest and most exhaustive, concludes thus, "no man will regret going to Canada to begin life there, as a farmer, provided he makes up his mind to work and exercises ordinary caution and the highest praise I can give that country is that were it possible for me I would go to Canada and stay there." Mr. Spiers says, " all farmers especially those used to cattle would do much better in the North West than at home and I have no hesitation in saying if they mean shifting, they should try Canada." Those who by all the delegates are alone advised to join us are farmers with a small capital, farm servants, or young men prepared to go at once on the land and work, and that especially are the opportunities of success awaiting families whose joint labors could be utilised in agricultural industry.

It is pleasant for us who are apt to fancy that we either groan, or ought to, under the burthen of taxation to be told that our taxes are light, as is also the cost of Government. The delegates express much delight at our freedom from "landlordism," from the antique burthens of old world systems of land tenure and society, and at the evidences that abound of the high intelligence of the people in humble stations. The ability shown by Canadian farmers as Members Parliament and their numbers in that assembly call out high praise of our superior wisdom over that of the old country in selecting practical men for representatives regardless of old world class distinctions. We may find a further opportunity of dealing with these invaluable reports. They cannot fail to have an common in the North West, as causing farmers to have important influence on the future of our North West

possessions by removing prejudices and ignorances that have retarded their settlement, by directing thitherward as well as to the older Provinces the men best adapted for the needs of the country. The advice given also to our farmers and to the authorities, on cattle and horse breeding, on the need of tree shelter, on the urgency of a drainage system in certain regions, on the need for cheaper school books, add much value to these reports upon the procuring of which Sir Charles Tupper and the Honorable John Carling are to be congratulated.

The delegates are effusive in their praises of Canadian hospitality. But of that we can only say, that "we know a good thing when we see it," and Canadians made much of their visitors because they knew that men so able, so experienced, so independent would certainly report, as they all do, that Canada has no rival as a field for settlement for men of pluck, enterprise, and perseverance who are prepared to make the land yield up its riches. The reports we may add are published for free distribution by the Department of Agriculture.

LOSSES ON CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

The result of the sale of the first cargo of Canadian cattle to reach Liverpool this season was most disappointing to the shippers, and it is now evident that they have been paying far too much for their stock on this side. Last year the market in Liverpool opened at 7d, and many cattle men based their calculations upon this figure. When, however, the Lake Superior reached Liverpool this year, the restrictions for pleuro-pneumonia were found in force, and consequently the cattle had to be sent across the Mersey to Birkenhead where the market is much more limited. The result was that the average price realized was only 64d, and the very best only brought 64d. Those cattle, then, which were bought on this side at 54 cents made a little money; but, as the greater part of the cargoes cost more than this, most of the shippers lost money by their venture. This has rendered buyers here less ready to pay high prices and a North West firm which has 340 head in the yards, which they cannot ship, are finding difficulty in getting them off their hands save at a loss. They are asking 51 cents for steers and 5 cents for bulls, but no one here seems ready to pay any such figure. At present drovers say that prices in Toronto are 25@50c a hundred better than they are in this city.

THE TROUBLE AT LISBON.

Portugal is in the throes of a financial convulsion that has spread its waves of disturbance as far as those made by the famous earth quake of Lisbon. Nations are apt to imagine that they are not subject as such to the laws of economy. They go on borrowing and spending regardless of a reckoning day, and see no peril until the sheriff is at the door. The failure of Baring Bros. precipitated a crisis in that country, as the creditors of that firm called for payment of loans made that were mature, but which the Portuguese Government expected to be renewed. The money had to be borrowed to meet this call. The national debt of Portugal is about seven hundred million dollars, say,

140 per head of her population. It is somewhat amusing to remember that on the eve of this trouble Portugal was setting England at defiance in Africa, and the people were clamouring for war against a nation to which both politically and financially she stood so deeply indebted. It is stated that over \$30,000,000 has been loaned to tide over the Lisbon trouble. But the end of it is not yet, as the Government propose to issue an irredeemable currency to meet the continued draw, a step which even if it proves a stop gap for the time will only aggravate the present mischief and postpone the evil day. As Portugal has large foreign possessions, notably those in Africa, she would do well to realise on these properties, reduce her debt, and commence a policy of retrenchment.

POSSIBILITIES IN THE PAINT TRADE.

During the past few days the daily papers have published roseate accounts of the supposed formation of a combination in the paint manufacturing trade. This combination was to absorb the principal establishments in Montreal, Toronto and the Lower Provinces, and replace them by three large factories; one in this city, one in Halifax and one in Toronto. Each establish. ment, so absorbed, to receive capital stock in the combine in proportion to the assessed value of its business and plant. The advocates of the scheme urged the saving of expense that such an amalgamation would bring about, the reduction in the sum paid out for salaries of travellers, managers, etc., and the cessation of the present system of indiscriminate cutting, which must shortly lead to the forcing of the weaker establishments to the wall and thus result in the practical survival of the fittest. Unfortunately, the trade were not so enthusiastic over the scheme. The smaller houses were ready enough to sell out to the combine; but the large establishments, controlling good paying brands, were lukewarm in the extreme. They were ready to consider a good offer; but that was all. Here again came in the difficulty. Their idea of the value of their business and plant, and that of the smaller houses, differed very considably, and although the scheme is not yet sufficiently advanced for a board of assessors to be formed it is felt that there is trouble ahead of them if they ever do enter upon their duties. No doubt, could such a combination be formed it could practically control the paint trade of the country, since those makers who would be left outside of the combine could not compete with it in point of cheapness or excellence, and, having neither the plant, staff, nor requisite capital, would be compelled to confine themselves to local trade. Large buyers would certainly deal where the best range of established brands were kept, and where goods could be forwarded promptly and put up attractively. But unfortunately too many obstacles stand in the way. There are too many jealousies yet to overcome, too many discorcordant opinions yet to reconcile, for the scheme to materialize just now. At some future date, when the factories tire of their present internecine war, a combine may be possible; but at present the idea is only in its embryo, and it is doubtful when, if ever, it will reach the stand point of a tangible factor in the situation.

PRODUCE VALUES IN THE STATES.

The enormous value of the U.S. tobacco crop is little known. The four States yielding most are :

	verage value	Average yield	
	per acre.	per acre.	
	1880-'89.	1880-789.	
Massachusetts	\$204.28	1,485.4 pounds	
Connecticut	196,58	1,417.1 pounds	
New York	159.56	1,339 6 pounds	
Pennsylvania	143.22	1,205.3 pounds	

Thirteen other States have a yield per acre averaging 680 pounds. The average yield the entire country over is given at 727 pounds per acre and the value at \$62.50 per acre. No other agricultural crop approaches these figures, so far as money-yielding is concerned. The cotton crop of the South, worth at least \$500,000,000, was grown on 19,000,000 acres of land. The crop equals in value the total corn crop of the United States, which requires 75,000,000 acres, and is more than \$100,000,000 greater than the value of the entire wheat crop of the country, which was grown on 30,000,000 acres. Another U. S. crop is of enormous value, the growth of what are termed "truck farms," or as we say market gardens, the value of their yield is given as 76 millions, the product of 534,440 acres. The largest area 114,381, double that of all others except cabbage, is devoted to water melons. An official report just issued shows the total merchandise trade of the United States, imports, exports and re-exports, exclusive of coin and bullion, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, amounted to-(imports, \$789,310,409; exports, \$845,293,828 ; re-exports, \$12,534,857)-\$1,647,139,093, against a total of \$1,487,533,027 the previous year. It might occur to those who are fond of showing the greater proportionate wealth of the U.S., to that of Canada, if they reflected and enquired, that probably the climatic conditions which give them cotton and tobacco crops have more to do with the growth of that wealth than any political circumstances.

A PRETTY KETTLE OF FISH.

The failure of P. Hemond & Fils, boot and shoe manufac turers of this city after a business career of some years has excited much comment and seems developing into a cause celebre. The assets of the firm are being valued, they consist of saleable stock, unfinished goods, materials, machinery, real estate, and book debts. The total liabilities are, due general creditors \$75,269 indirect liabilities \$18,748, mortgages \$13,870, notes under discount at Molsons Bank \$61,000, the bank hold security for \$12,600, and discounts at Jacques Cartier \$18,180. There are about 140 creditors the principal trade ones being the Granby Rubber Co. \$3,330, J. A. Piddington \$3254, Fisk & Co. \$2942, J. G. Watson \$3234, J. W. Wardlow \$2512, H. Lamontagne \$2594,C. Desmarteau \$2577, McIndoe & Vaughan \$2358, Dominion Shoe Co. \$2236, D, McLean \$2376, Z. Pilon \$2690, E. Payment \$2726, Canada Rubber Co. \$2300, T. Nadand \$1940, Morton & Co. \$1917, A. Bergeron \$1707, Piche & Co. \$1800, Leclorc & Co. \$1525, Whitehead & Co. \$1472, P. Claude \$1551, Duclos & Payan \$1434, A. Bastien \$1525, J. Joanette \$1051, Packard & Co. \$1062, Stimson & Co. \$1694, G. Rochette \$1061, Star Collar Co. \$920, Marcotte Bros. \$831, King Bros. \$818, J. Lamoureux \$847, T. Gauvreau \$700, B. Flanagan \$716, B. Leather Co. \$653, Whitley BIOS. \$659, Le Chevalier \$646, Canada Leather Co. \$630, Douille & Co. \$677, T. Echroyd \$785, B. Goyer \$415, Looke & Son \$329, E. Guay \$341, H. Porter \$370, Slater & Co. \$556, J. C. McGregor \$545, T. N. Chenevert \$508, Grace & Co. \$344, S. Cross \$450, Hochelaga Bank \$400 and \$255. There are 3 firms in for over \$3000 each, 10 for over \$2,000, 22 for over \$1000, 18 for sums between \$500 and \$1000. Eor some time past creditors have been made uneasy by the persistent withholding of cash in payments, and the difficulty met with by those desirous of reducing the indebtedness of the firm. Pressure has been withheld from fear of precipitating failure, and the "nursing," process has been carried, but only to prove that the disease at work must run its course and end in collapse. The question is pertinent, what brought this firm to assignment? The causes of the trouble will be shown to have been trading in excess of capital, by engaging in a vicious system of credits beyond their financial and business capacity. Goods have been sold with too little regard to the buyers' ability to carry and pay for such stock. A num ber of small impecunious retailers have been supplied in excess of their needs, and their notes have been taken and renewed even it is said for sums in excess of their accounts, to help the firm in financing. This most wretched system is having its natural result in a number of small failures. Men being carried by Hemond & Fils dropped at once as soon as the firm assigned, among these are J. Joannette, A. Bastien, Piche & Co., Pierre Leroux, and H. Latour, others will follow, these houses had each liabilities of from \$2,500 to \$3,000. It will be interesting to note what paper was under discount bearing such names 'as an indication of the looseness of discounting in vogue. The firm had two banking accounts. What a business' house of this size needs with two bankers, the bankers ought to have enquired into. The practice leads to a duplication of accommodation and even of trade paper, and enables the customer to play off one bank against the other in a financing game which for him is, "heads I win-tails you lose." It is not a creditable feature in our bank. ing for traders to be tempted by banks into modes of raising the wind by such operations as suggest themselves to their customers who have two bankers, each of whom are utilised to throw dust into the eyes of the other. The lack of cash shown by this firm ought to have acted, as it did to some creditors, as a general warning of their imprudence in sales, as a firm doing their class of business when properly managed at least provides enough cash to keep creditors from noticing its scarceness. Will the trade act on their resolution and withdraw the Hemond machinery from use? We hope the present outlook will be brightened when more is known, but the indications all point one way, and that way is discouraging.

THE United States Supreme Court has given a decision in favor of Mrs. Davey in her suit vs. the Ætna Life Co., for the insurance on the life of her husband. The company resisted payment on the plea that the insurer hastened his death by drink contrary to the terms of the policy. After several trials the verdict is in favor of the widow.

DEMORALIZATION IN NAILS.

The nail market is fairly demoralized, and all attempts as yet to re-establish the agreement have failed miserably. It is now said that one maker has sold as low as on the basis of \$1.90, and certain French wholesale houses are selling freely at \$2 to their customers. An effort was made last week by a large Toronto wholesale hardwarehouse to adjust matters, and one of the partners paid a visit to this city in the hope of being able to reconcile the warring factions, and put the nail trade once more upon a paying basis. But his efforts were useless. Feeling ran too high; and until sufficiently severe losses have been incurred to make all parties ready to listen to reason, we must expect to see the existing destructive policy pursued. At the present rate we shall soon see the finished nail sell for less money than the iron of which it is compozed.

PROTECTION FOR CANADIAN EGGS.

The egg dealers and shippers of this city have decided to send a delegation to Ottawa to ask for the imposition of a duty on American eggs coming into this country. During the year ending on the 30th June last American jobbers shipped across our border 525,168 dozens, valued at \$89,444 and this spring more are coming than ever. Farmers say that, in ordinary justice, they should have as much protection against the high-tariff American hen as their brethren across the frontier have against ours. They have to feed their hens all the winter without any return, and then when the hens once more commence to lay in the spring, and good prices may be expected, the market is flooded with American eggs, while owing to the McKinley tariff they cannot retaliate. The result is that in some sections farmers are killing off their hens, as they find them no longer profitable. To remedy this condition of affairs egg merchants desire a protective duty, and as the trade is an important one it is to be hoped that the Government will see its way clear to accede to their request.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The name Lidderdale is not known probably to more than a handful of our readers, but to him who bears it most of them are indebted, as to his financial skill and push at a critical time the panic threatened by Baring's failure was averted. For this service Mr. Lidderdale, who is governor of the Bank of England, was recently presented with the freedom of the city of London. This, however, is usually conferred on crowned heads visiting the Metropolis, on great Generals after victory or Statesmen of national renown. There is we believe no precedent for granting this highly prized civic distinction upon a merchant for a brilliant stroke of financial genius in the public interest.

As soon as the Baring trouble arose Mr. Lidderdale sold \$7,500,000 exchequer bonds in gold to the State Bank of Russia and secured a loan of \$15,000,000 gold from the Bank of Paris. He went into an examination of the affairs of the Barings with such energy that in four days he was able to assure the Government that if time were given there would be a surplus. The liabilities of Barings were \$105,000,000. To stop the developing alarm he opened a guarantee list with a subscription of \$5,000, 000 which reached \$86,000,000 in a very short time, as so dashing, so gallant a leader always commands followers.

The very presence of a man of such resource and energy on the scene was a god send at such a crisis. He held the money market from convulsion as a strong hand at the reins stops a runaway horse. The whole financial world owes to his vigorous and bold policy that the tremendous strain on the money market last November, was relieved without as terrible a disaster as that which followed the fall of Overend, Gurney & Co., in 1866.

Mr. Lidderdale says that on the 1st of November the liabilities of the house of Barings stood at \$105,000,000, with apparent assets of \$124,000,000. On the 1st of March the liabilities had been reduced to a little more than \$50,000,000, and the assets were sufficient to yield a substantial surplus. It is said that "the world knows little of its greatest men." But, however, before unknown the present Governor of the Bank of England will be renowned in financial history as having saved the whole commercial world from a storm panic that would have strewn the shores of finance with a myriad wrecks, and entailed losses that would have brought disaster and distress upon millions.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

The general statement of the business of the year ending on the 30th April 1891, put forward by La Banque Nationale, cannot be called, by any stretch of courtesy, a favorable one, and the belief is becoming general that the capital of the bank is seriously impaired. During the year the management succeeded in disposing of the balance of the Ottawa timber limits which have hung so long like a mill stone round their necks, but only at a further loss of \$100,000, to meet which they were compelled to wipe out their "Rest" entirely and leave only \$42,600 at the credit of Profit and Loss. This alone is a poor showing ; but in addition to this the yearly profits have fallen off from \$112,275 in 1890 to \$75,255 in 1891, a figure which is barely sufficient to pay the ordinary dividends. Where these losses have occurred will doubtless appear later on-but probably at the Quebec and Sherbrooke offices, for in Montreal the bank earned \$32,000 or about 421, per cent of the whole. In Sherbrooke, they lost largely by the Gendron failure, and in Quebec the leather and boot and shoe trades, in which they had a large share of custom, have been in a most unsatisfactory condition for some time, There is also a heavy increase in the volume of overdue bills. unsecured, which have grown from \$26,090 to \$46,938 during the year. The redeeming features of the report are the increase of \$220,000 in the amount of deposits and of \$293,414 in the volume of current loans and discounts. With these exceptions the showing of the bank is retrograde, and must prove a disappointment to those interested in its welfare.

THE NEW MONTHLY .- The Merchants Magazine is the title of a new city candidate for public favor. The avowed editor is Mr. Frank Weir, son of the President of the Ville Marie Bank, and whose work on banking law has been reviewed in these columns. Some of our old merchants will probably recall a monthly publication ably conducted under the same title by the senior Mr. Weir years ago the bound volumes of which adorn our shelves, and it is not improbable that the worthy veteran's pen may still show that his right hand-or rather his left-has not forgot its cunning in dealing with questions of importance to the business world. History is said to repeat itself and it is among the probabilities that the worthy old banker may again have another "silver nuisance" to deal with and destroy as thoroughly as of yore-with perhaps less aid-and not less successfully than he has steered at least one banking institution over the shoals that for a while threatened its very existence. We wish our contemporary the success which is its due.

BOOT AND SHOE ENTERPRISE.—Messrs. Cochrane, Cassils & Co., a house that for over forty years has been known as the leading wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing establishment of the Dominion, have removed to fine new premises at the corner of Latour and St. Genevieve streets in order to make room for the steady expansion of their business. Their new factory is 123×52 ft., five stories high or a total of some 32,000 square ft. of flooring space (over $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre) and gives employment to a large number of hands. Their output finds a market in every part of the Dominion. as they make a specialty of high grade medium class goods in all lines. It is safe to say that their reputation is unravelled from the Atlantic to the Pacific. On the back page a view of their new premises is given.

ZOTIQUE TURGEON, merchant tailor, of this city, has assigned. He has been in business about twelve years and by industry and frugality worked up a prosperous trade, but unfortunately he was induced to plunge into speculation in real estate and this has drained him of his resources. He owes in all about \$38,000 of which \$28,800 are represented by mortgages. His heaviest creditors are: --W. G. M. Morgan, \$300; Thouret Fitzgibbon & Co., \$971; Gault Bros. & Co., \$500; John B. Ellison, \$700; John T. Donnelly & Co., \$488; L. P. Nolet, \$500; L. A. Cloutier, \$200; Willis & Co., \$375; Mr. Marchand, mortgage, \$1,800; and Mederio Lamothe, mortgage, \$27,000. Among the assets, besides stock, fixtures, book debts, etc., are twelve lots of land on Papineau road.

ANOTHER benefactor to this country has arrived in the person of a Mr. P. Imrie, of Glasgow, who proposes to establish nickel smelting works in Canada providing the Government will give

him a monopoly by imposing an export duty of \$100 per ton onnickel matte. How the mines owners of Sudbury will regard this cool proposition remains to be seen; but it is safe to say that, if the erecting of smelting works by Mr. Imrie is dependent upon his getting all he wants from the government, we shall have to do without them for some time to come.

COMMEND us to the effrontery of a genius in the ancient capital who, to turn a penny, has entered upon the publication of a list of law reports for the benefit of all whom they may concern at so much per issue. Without permission or order he has been sonding these documents around for some months. Accounts were rendered some few weeks ago, and failing a reply, were followed by the usual "lawyers' letter," demanding payment and costs. It is to be hoped some one may find time to teach the venturer a lesson.

J. SCHOFIELD, the bucket shop keeper who professed to represent Lamontagne, Clark & Co., in this city, has skipped out and the shop is closed. One of his customers, who lost \$800 by his departure, took the trouble to go to New York after his money where he found that Lamontagne Clark & Co., knew nothing about Schofield and that they repudiated the idea of his ever having represented them.

GEO. DAVELUY, insurance broker of this city, has assigned. His liabilities amount to \$26,000, most of which is accommodation paper. The principal creditors are: La Banque Nationale \$4,150, Ville Marie Bank \$2,000, Jacques Cartier Bank \$1,500, Hochelaga Bank \$1,200, A. Campbell \$4,500, W. A. Huguenin \$1,575, Weir & Sons \$800, James Baxter \$650.

RESIGNED.—The many friends of a well known and able fire insurance man will regret to learn that he is about to sever his connections with the companies which he has represented as manager in Canada for several years past. An agent from headquarters takes his place.

ENCOURAGED by the permanency of the Clearing House in this city, the Toronto bankers have decided upon establishing one in the Queen City also, where it will doubtless prove as great a convenience in financial circles as it has been found to be here.

THE negotiations of Mr. Mercier for a loan are officially reported as "still pending." It seems as though either the business had not been gone into when Mr. Mercier arrived in Europe, or that more difficulty had been met with than he anticipated.

MR. DAVIDSON, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, who went to the Pacific coast with Mr. Van Horne, gave his impressions of this country, briefly in these words: "I think it is a wonderful country, whose greatness even the people who live there do not realize.

THE MCKinley bill reduced the duty on cedar shingles by five cents per thousand. The consequence is reported to be that the export of that product from the North shore of New Brunswick to the United States, has increased by twenty-five per cent.

A BULLETIN issued by the geological survey department places the value of the mineral product of Canada in 1890 at \$19,000, 000. The yield of gold is placed at \$1,166,227; nickel, \$1,002, 470; copper, \$968,241; asbestos, \$1,039,661; coal, \$6,396,910; petroleum, \$902,734; silver, \$420,662.

THE fur hat manufacturing business carried on by the firm of Stetson & Co., of Philadelphia, for more than twenty-five years, has been converted into a joint stock company with a capital of \$2,700,000, of which \$1,500,000 is preferred 8 per cent cumulative stock and the remainder common stock.

Some of our contemporaries are sneering at this city for its close fistedness shown in the grant to entertain the Royal Society. Our citizens in such matters are not close fisted but very open handed, their hospitalities will be as generous and extensive as the time, health, and nervous energy of our visitors could endure. But in civic matters of this class the city is economical, hence its high oredit.

THE annual statement of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company shows that on December 31st, 1890, it possessed total assets of \$44 millions, of which \$1, millions was net surplus The premium income last year was \$3,450,000 as compared with \$2,900,000 in 1889. The losses incurred were \$1,900,000. The profit on the year's business, including dividends, aggregated \$590,000.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES .- Robert and John Berry have purchased the grocery business of George Sager, Deseronto .- Workmen have been busy this week demolishing machinery hall, Deseronto, and removing the deposits of old iron, etc .-- Workmen are busy erecting [charcoal kiln, No. 11, at the Deseronto Chemical Works,-Workmen left Deseronto recently for Harwood to dismantle the mill at that place lately acquired by the Rathbun Company.-The Rathbun Company of Deseronto, have just completed a fine piece of forging, a four foot propeller wheel with fourteen inch blade for their tug Nora.-A civil engineer, writing to a Toronto paper, states that the reported discovery of coal in Kaladar township must be a canard, as the rock formation there is Laurentian, and it is absurd to expect to find coal. He suggests that if the rudiments of geology were taught in our public schools fewer prospectors would waste their time hunting for coal in Ontario.-A large dealer in grain on the other side, writing to a gentleman in Deseronto, states that the farmers in the States are putting in a great deal more barley this year than usual, expecting that a great deal less will be sown in Canada .- Belleville will endeavor to establish a fruit cannery.-An effort is being made to establish a fruit cannery in Napanee.-- A one hundred room hotel is to be built in Ganancque.—There is some prospect of the Hart & Smith stone foundry being opened in Belleville.—Mr. J. T. Warrington is shipping large quantities of eggs from Belleville to England.— Belleville's imports during April showed a decrease of \$27,236, and exports, a decrease of \$33,525, from the same month last and exports, a decrease of \$33,525, from the same month last year.—Chown & Cunningham's works, Kingston, will on account of dull times be run only half time. Many of the hands will in consequence leave for the United States.—Mr. Harford Ashley, of Belleville, has patented a self oil axle for buggies, waggons, etc. He is also introducing tubular axles which are alleged to be stronger than others.—Local growers are now getting their hop yards in shape, many having the poles set. What the sea-son's crop will be is difficult to tell as what promises a large yield one week may be totally destroyed the next. The grow-ing of hops is very uncertain and little can be counted on them ing of hops is very uncertain and little can be counted on them until they are sold. This year the acreage will be in the Prince Until they are gold. This year the acreage will be in the frince Edward district much larger than any previous year. There has been a great demand for settings. In the township of Sophias-burg where more hops are grown than any other place in the country, orders have been filled for settings shipped to the United States. The growers hope for a good season, but have bittle were their hore ware little yet to base their hopes upon.

10%, 12%, 13% IN ::: MONTHLY ::: PAYMENTS.

MAY-MAZEPPA STOCK. Price, \$1.25 PER SHARE. Regular dividend 1 1-4 per cent monthly; paid since June \$110,000 in dividends. April dividend, \$12,500.

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 SHARE - 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON PRICE OF STOCK.

Send for Information. All Dividends by Check. COLORADO MINING INVESTMENT CO'Y

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

AMES BUILDING, - BOSTON

GREAT FIRES IN THE PAST.

The destruction by Julius Casar of the Alexandrian library B.C. 48 containing 700,000 vols., and that of the same city A.D. 640, that held 500,000 vols. are justly held to have been each a great calamity to civilisation, as they cut off from us the literature of the ancients. Of cities the most numerous fires have been those of Jerusalem, a favorite spot for this element of ruin, the utter destruction of which it consummated when under Titus it was made a tenantless desolation and, as prophecied not one stone left standing on another. The rise of Rome under not one stone lett standing on another. The rise of nome under Augustus to rank as "a city of marble" was owing to its frequent fires, one of which B.C. 6 caused the Emperor to rebuild the city and guard it by a fire brigade. The service of fire as a cause of renovation in cities thus shown in the case of Rome and later at Moscow, was also displayed by the great fire of Lon-don in 1666 which in the course of four days swept over 436 acres, burning 13,200 houses, 89 churches and St. Paul's Cathe-dral causing a damage estimated to be \$53,500,000. To that Iral, causing a damage estimated to be \$53,500,000. To that fire we owe a number of invaluable municipal sanitary and building reforms. The great fires on this continent were those of Boston in 1760, and the latter causing a loss of \$75,000,000, of New York in 1835 with a loss of \$30,000,000, Portland in of New York in 1835 with a loss of \$30,000,000, Portland in 1866, loss \$10,000,000 and the great Chicago fire of 1871 which spead over 31 square miles and destroyed \$190,000,000 of pro-perty. We believe that history will have little to record of future great fires as the art of fire proof building and of stamp-ing out incipient conflagrations have of recent years so develop-ed that what the descriptive reporter styles the "fire fired" is seldom given much liberty out of his native home and is in pro-cess of being reduced from a wholesaler to a retailer in his operations.

MONTERAL CLEARING HOUSE .- Clearings and balances week ending 21st May, 1891 :--

		Clea ring ı.	Balances,
15th	May	1891\$1,629,761	\$301,347
16th	` a	1891 1,429,514	197,926
18th	u	1891 1,432,196	248,944
19th	"	1891 1,729,027	164,969
20th	"	1891 1,363,399	178,362
21st	ĸ	1891 1,597,402	246,421
Tot	tal	\$9,181,299	\$1,337,969
Last	week	\$10,866,353	\$1,416,300
Oor. v	week las	st year \$10,992,205	\$1,340,923

Financial.

MONTEBAL, Thursday Evening, 21st May, 1891.

The fiscal policy of the Russian government is the cause of the disturbance in the European money markets. Russia has twenty millions of pounds standing at her credit with foreign bankers and this she can at any moment call in. She has already given notice that she will draw 11 millions-sterling this week from London, and will require 21 millions more early in June. The gold now pouring into England from the United States forms only a temporary alleviation, as most of it will return later on in payment of grain shipments, and thus it is apparent that higher rates for money must prevail for some time to come. The announcement that the Reichbank has raised its rate and the Bank of France will shortly do so also, are additional factors in keeping money dear, and as the English provincial coin circulation is expanding, and the usual withdrawals of gold for Scotland, which always take place in May, have begun the probability is that throughout this month at all events the market will remain firm. Locally we have no change to chronicle. Call loans are quiet at 41/05 per cent and prime commercial paper still discounts at 6/07 per cent according to name and date. In London the street rate is cabled at 41 per cent, with the Bank of England rate at 5 per cent. New York street rate 41. The sterling exchange market is steady with sixties at 81/209 bet-



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ween banks and 91@1 over the counter. Demand 9 11-16@13-16 and 10@10 1-16. Cables 101@1. Posted rates in New York are 4.841 and 4.881. Actual rates 4.831@3 and 4 871 @2. Cables 4.88@1. Commercial paper 4.83 and documentaries 4.82. Now York funds are at 1-32/@1-16 between banks and \$@} over the counter. The feature of the wook on the Stock Exchange was the "bear" raid on the Bank of Montreal's stock and its utter failure. On the strength of the poor statement the "bear" element sold the stock short some four or five hundred shares in the hopes of frightening investors into selling. In place of this, however, investors actually bought ; and the result is that, there being no stock on the street, the "shorts" were squeezed at once. The price' ralied from 215 to 2181, and it is predicted that before the meeting it will reach 221. This means considerable loss to somebody. Pacific sagged somewhat during the week but regained its lost ground, closing at its opening figures Trading in the other stocks was only limited and there is but little variation in values to note.

Bankı.	No. Shares.	Higheat price.	Lowest price.	Average this week last year
Commerce	29	129	129	1267
Molsons	32	157	156	
Montreal (cash)	80	222]	218	221
Do (Ex-div) .	721	218	215	
Outario	10	1164	1161	124
Peoples	45	97	97	981

Miscellancous.

Gas	. 112	203	2011	1993
Harbor Fires		109	109	
Pacific	1,925	77	76	81
Street Railway	25	185	185	206
Telegraph		104	104	97
)o			_	

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 21st, 1891.

A generally more hopeful tone pervades business, partly due to the stimulus of the warmer weather, and partly to the growing belief that the coming crops will be good ones, A cold and backward spring, such as "IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY"

тнат тие GEM FREEZER із яссозніго аз тие Веат із риочен ву тие чат оци сомеснітора але імітатиці іта доод филь-тіев, амо use іт аз а втанавлю де сомранізом чиен тятика то вели тиен оми дооба. We LEAD-отнев ястьбу.

The Gem Treezer

WE CLAIM FOR THE GEM FREEZER NOTH PROVEN. WE ONLY CLAIM A DOUBLE ACTION BECAUSE IT IS BLE TO GET MORE THAN TWO MOTIONS FROM ANY BYBTEM OF GEARING IN USE IN ANY FREEZER AT THE PRESENT TIME. LEANING IN OUE IN ANY FRELEN AT THE PREDENT TIME. BE IMPOSED UNON BY THOSE WHO MAY TRY TO BELL YOU OTHER 5 BY TELLING, YOU THAT THEY ARE "JUST AB GOOD " C.I. "JUST THE GARE AS THE GERM," DH LAWING THE "GERM," AND IF YOU CANNOT GET IT FRE. SULAR JOBER, WRITE TO US AND WE WILL YELL YOU WHELS GET IT, OR QUOTE YOU PRICES AND DISCUNTS.



PHILADELPHIA.

we have experienced, is usually the herald of a good harvest, and although it seems too early to prophesy yet, there is no doubt that this idea has been most beneficial to trade generally. Dry goods houses report the volume of business improving, and merchants more ready to buy. Sorting orders are coming in freely and fall goods are purchased more readily. In fact some houses report a better business doing than at this time last year. In iron the upward rush of warrants has checked business somewhat, but a fair amount is doing in pig iron and the heavy metals. In grocerics the attitude is still one of expectancy, and until some inkling of the Government's intentions are vouchsafed, trade in sugar and tobacco will be restricted to the narrowest possible limits. Fish are scarce and eagerly purchased. Fruit is very lively and a large trade is doing. Hides are firm. Tallow is higher. Leather is dull and in active. Nails are demoralized. Cement is searce on spot although there is plenty to arrive. Flour and grain are quiet. Butter and cheese weak and a little lower. Eggs abundant and maple products in over-supply. Taken all round the trade situation shows an improvement during the week.

BUTTER AND CHRESE .- The local butter market remains unchanged as to values, and as there is no accumulation of stock as yet and the market is well cleaned up, the situation is a fairly good one. But creamery is commencing to come in more freely; although not in sufficient quantity to lower prices, and only desirable stock is called for, During the week cheese has turned a shade weaker, and factory men are more disposed to meet buyers. In fact it looks as if prices must come down yet before much export business can be done. The cable is now 57s, or 2s less than last week, and this looks as if the English market were forcing off old cheese to make room for new. At Ingersoll 1215 boxes sold at $9\frac{1}{2}c$, at Bellevillo 732 boxes at $9\frac{1}{2}c$, 1011 at $9\frac{1}{2}c$, and 484 at $9\frac{3}{2}c$, at Woodstock 175 boxes at $9\frac{1}{2}c$ and at Campbellford 200 at the s.mu figure. Locally there is little new to tay.



with 7c as the ruling figure, and syrup is in abundant supply at from 4c@51c according to

weight,

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



CEMENT.-The continued delay in arrivals of any large shipments of cement is producing a temporary scarcity on spot and it is doubtful if a round lot could be got of any brand. There are large shipments close at hand, however, and next week stocks will be ample. We quote \$2.35/@\$2.60 for good brands with lower grades 5 to 15 cents per cask less. There is a fair demand for fire bricks at from \$18@\$24 per thousand.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .-- The bark auction in Amsterdam on Thursday resulted in an advance of 5 to 10 per cent and this fact has served to give the situation of quinine here greater strength. Some little demand has also been prompted, with sales variously estimated at 30,000 to 50,000 ounces German in large bulk reported at 21/@211c in New York In London the price is cabled at 1s. Opium is dull and featureless. Occasional inquiry for single cases comes to the surface, but as a rule buyers prefer to operate in less quantities, especially as the difference in price is so narrow that little advantage is gained purchasing original packages. The crop prospects con-tinue to come favorable, hence there is no disposition to speculate at current value. Morphine of American make continues scarce in New York, and the imported is offered very sparingly. Prices are firmer, though not quotably higher.

Day Goods-The feeling in dry goods circles is perceptibly more hopeful, as there seems to a general impression that the cold seasonable weather will result in good crops. Orders are coming in well, both for sorting and for fall goods, and some large houses say that their sales this year are larger than last. Pay-ments are fair, although there is still room for improvement in this direction. The spell of warm weather has brightened up trade in the city retail stores, and dry goods men speak hopefully of the situation.

FIGH .- The market is moving along fairly well and in most instances values are higher. Fresh B, C, salmon is scarce and dearer and is

A Great Institution for Savers and Investors-Something About Its System.

TION.

(From the Minneapolis Journal, Feb. 14, 1891;

There has been organized in this city by a number of our ablest financiers a company for the saving, accumulation and loaning of money, which in its operations is an entirely new and distinct departure, combining the best features of savings banks, the investment leatness of old line life insurance companies, and the salient points of building and loan societies. The Mutual Investment Company is a close corporation, with a paid-up capital of \$250,000,00, having its principal office at 412 Nicollet av., Minneapolis, and it has among its stockholders and organizers such well-known capitalists, financiers and organizate such men as W. W. Eastman, C. G. Goodrich, H. L. Gordon, A. H. Hedderly, F. M. Parcher, E. N. Darlow, Geo. H. Fletcher, W. E. Haškoll, B. Phillips, Jr., W. H. Lynn, Geo. W. Davis, and many other prominent and wealthy citizens.

The business of this company is the loaning of money on securities, either for itself or as agents for others, and to accumulate money in its business, and in order to furnish a safe, reliable and profitable method by which the small investor can accumulate and invest his savings and earn and receive good interest savings and earn and receive good interest and profits thereon, the company has estab-lished a savings department, purely mutual in-its operations, wherein it issues a savings bond of the face value of \$50 at maturity, which is paid for in monthly installments of 50 cents per bond. The profits out of which there bonds are matured are derived from air these bonds are matured are derived from six distinct sources, viz: First, all interest earned, compounded monthly; second, from fines on delinquent payments; third, from forfeitures; fourth, from transfer fees; fifth, from with-drawals; sixth, from net profits on re-discounts.

In this department is also issued a paid-up and a paid-up dividend bearing bond of the par value of \$50 each at maturity. These bonds are issued upon the payment down of twenty-five dollars for each bond applied for, and are equally as profitable as the installment bonds.

The business of the company during the last six months has demonstrated that savers, purchasing these bonds, will be able at the end of six years to draw out the full face value of \$50 per bond, thus realizing to the prompt and persistent saver, the handsome profit of nearly 15 per cent, per annum on all moneys actually paid in by him.

The company is destined to exert a wide spread influence in the finances of this country, as they have already established agencies nearly all the States and in the Canadian in provinces, and its business is growing at a rate which shows conclusively that people who investigate realize the advantages of its methods, and are not slow in availing them-selves of the same.

F. C. HECTOR BARCELO, General Manager,

Room 70, Temple Building, Montreal Agents wanted in every district.

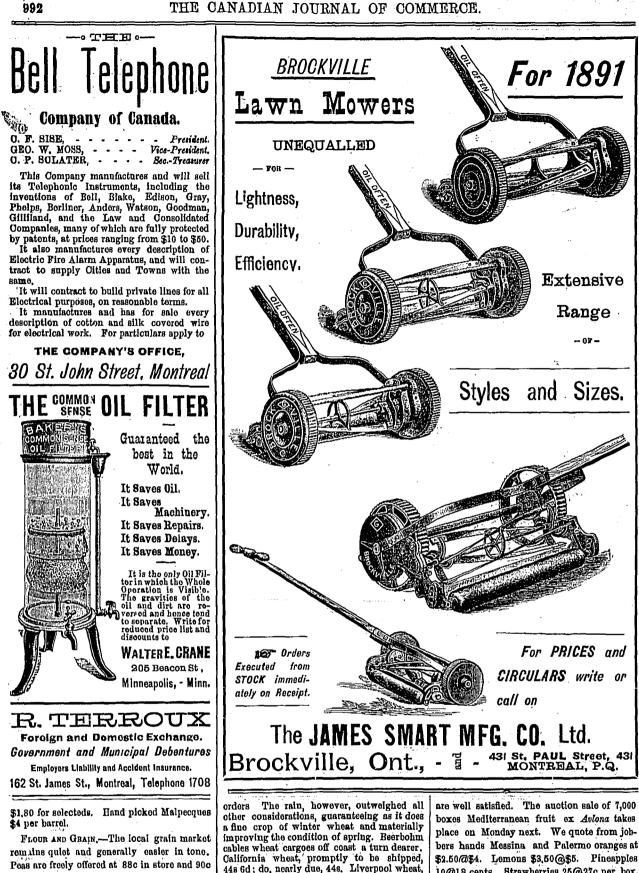
now quoted at 20cm25c without sufficient offering to supply the market. Fresh halibut. 10c, dore, trout and whitefish 8c, pike 7c, shad 25c each, sturgeon 6c, haddock and cod 4c@ 5c. Lobsters 10c@12c, alive or boiled. Seabass and rock-bass 10c. Bluefish 10c@12c. Salt fish unchanged. B O salmon \$12 in bar-rels and \$6.25 in half barrels, Labrador \$15 in barrels and \$7 50/@\$8 in half barrels. Labrador herring \$4.50, Gape Breton \$4.50, \$5, Sait mackered \$1.50 in 15 lb. kits. Sait halibut \$6 per half barrel. Boneless cod 6c@ halibut \$6 per half barrel. Boneless cod 6c/00 7c. boneless haddock and hake 4c/005c. Smoked herring 164c@17c per box. Finnan had-dies 74c@8c Keppered herrings and bloaters \$2 per 100 fish. Dry cod in quintals or cases \$5. Oysters in bulk \$1.60 for standards and

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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afloat without finding takers, and outs are abundant at 50/252c. We quote No. 2 hard Manitoba, \$1.14@\$1.16; No. 3 do., \$1.02@ \$1.07; No. 2 Northern, \$1.07@\$1.09; feed do 66@690; peas, 88c per 66 pounds in store; 90c, afloat. Manitoba oats, 50/251c; Upper 90c, afloat. Manitoba oats, 50/261c; Upper Oanada do, 50c/262c per 34 pounds; corn, 76c duty paid; feed barley, 60/2624o; good malting do, 70c/276c; rye, 81/288c. In the Unitod States the copious rains which have fallen all over the wheat sections have weak-ened the market. Long wheat is pouring in for sale from all sides and the "shorts" com-monced to hammer prices notwithstanding a decrease in the available supply cast of the Rockies of 2,321,000 bushels. Baltimore had sales of 100,000 for export in July, and New York advises that the present break brings them within the limit of some large buying

other considerations, guaranteeing as it does a fine crop of winter wheat and materially improving the condition of spring. Beerbohm cables wheat cargoes off coast a turn dearer. California wheat, 'promptly to be shipped, 44s 6d; do. nearly due, 44s. Liverpool wheat, spot, steady; corn, do. quieter. Mixed maine, 5s 4jd; Oanadian peas, 6s 3d. Weather in England showery. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat, firmer; American and Danubian maize, quiet; English and American flour, steadier. No. 2 club wheat, ex-ship, 40s, present and following month, 37s 9d. Danu-bian maize, ex-ship, 28s 6d; prompt, 27s 6d. Minneapolis straight flour, 29s 9d. Austra-llan wheat, off coast, 43s; present and follow-ing month 43s. The local flour market is a little more active and a very fair movement is reported in all grades. It is said that con-cessions have been made on round lots of straight rollers but prices on the whole are unchanged. unchanged.

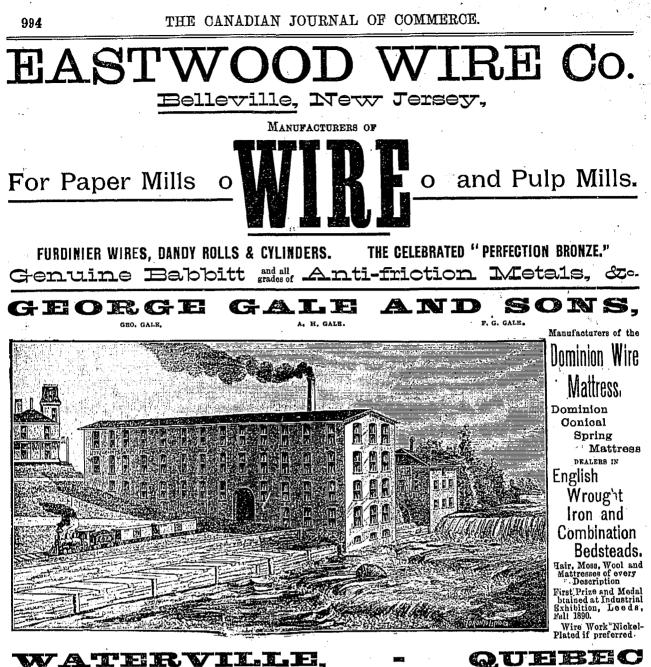
FRUIT,-Business is lively in the fruit trade and more is doing this year than for some years past. Prices too are good and the trade

bers hands Messina and Palermo oranges at 10/2018 cents. Strawberries 25@27c per box. Native asparagus \$1.25@\$1.50 per dozen bundles. Tomatoes are selling at \$5 per carrier of six baskets and are much improved in quality. Bananas are very scarce and dear and yellow run from \$1,50@\$3,50 per bunch according to size. No red in market.

Furs.-The market for domestic furs is very quiet and it looks as if local trade were nearly finished for the season. Only a few musk-rat skins are coming in and these sell at 20 cents for selected with shot and damaged. The far north furs will not be in this market until next month and in the meantime very little is doing.

GECCEBERS. - The trade are still waiting for some indication as to the government's intentions about the tariff and it is believed that





though \$2.20 is still asked by conservative houses.

LEATHER.—This market is vory quiet and the "swamp" bears the air of an enforced holiday. Boot and shoe men say that they are goiting plenty of orders; but either they are well stocked ahead, or else they are not cutting, for they are certainly not buying except in small lots. What business is doing is in Dongolas, which have moved out very fairly and seem to be getting greater favorites every day. Sole and black leather are quiet and but few transactions are noted. Shipments to England have ceased and the whole situation is without change.

PAINTS, OLE AND GLASS,—Paints are fairly active. Some houses report a rushing business while others only acknowledge a fair jobbing trade but taking the general concensus of the trade a very fair volume of business is doing although at rates which leave but little profit to the wholesaler. In ells very little is doing and in the absence of transactions we leave quotations unchanged. Glass is weaker in this city and although we do not yet reduce our quotations it is said one large holder is solling at 5 cents under quoted figures. Why this should be it is difficult to say. Glass is stiff in Europe and agents of Belgian houses have instructions to book no more orders at present rates, while all outstanding options are being called in, and yet in the face of this we shall likely see a reduction in glass values before long. Oastor oil is weak and selling without profit. Gluess are quist and unchanged.



PROVISIONS — The demand for provisions continues to be a poor one, but prices are unchanged and we hear of no concessions. Stocks of pork here are small, and there is but little prospect of a change in in the value of the class of pork needed in this market. In Liverpool lard gained 3d, but both bacon and tallow fell off, the closing prices being as follows: Pork, 52s 6d; lard, 32s 6d; heavy bacon, 31e; light bacon, 30s 6d; tallow, 27s. In the United States there is but little life in the provision market, and still less strength. Oountry people are all "long"; while the packing interest is "short." The former are not anxious to sell, as they hope for an improvement in the export trade which will still lower. Soveral packers who have bought largely of July, with a view to solling Septembor on some bulge, were free sellers at the current market. Should this continue, lower

prices must result. The Chicago hog market was 50 lower closing at the following : Light mixed \$4,25/@\$4.65; mixed packing, \$4 30/@ \$4.70; heavy shipping, \$4.30/@\$4.80; rough grades, \$4.30/@\$4.45. The result of the first sale of Canadian cattle in Glasgow was most unsatisfactory. No sales were made above of and some under 6d. At these figures shippers will lose from 10/@30s a head. It is understood that the steamship companies, at a meeting held yesterday, fixed the rate for July at 60 shillings, an advance of 10s on this month's rate.

Woot.—There is nothing doing in domestic wools at present. The backward spring has rendered farmers unwilling to do any shearing and consequently there is no fleece in the market. Of the cargo of the Saga, amounting to 950 bales Cape wool, about two-thirds have already been sold on a range of 14@171 according to quality.



The wholesale trade of the city is fairly active, and the feeling continues satisfactory. The crop prospects are good, and this helps more than anything else. Payments are only fair. Money is rather firmer this week, with call loans quoted at 5 to 51 per cent. Sterling exchange dull and easier. Sixty-day bills between banks 108 13-16 to 109, and demand bills 109% to 109%. The stock market has ruled dull and irregular. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :---

	-9.0				
Banks,	Bid May 14.	Bid. May 21.	Loan Cos.	Bid May 14.	Bid May 21.
Montreal. Ontario Toronto Merchants. Commerco. Imperial Dominion Standard. Hamilton	117 216 147 129 173 223	114 212 143 126 1601 227 151	Can Per Freehold Bidg. & Loan Lond'n & Can'd Imperial Saving Farmers Loan Ontario Loan Western Can	133 110 125 125 121 121	1951 140* 134 110 125 1221 122* 122* 127
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• Ex-dividend.

tab is quoted at 18c; and medium 12/014c. Inferior 8/0010c. Eggs steady, with sales at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (012c per dozen. Oheese firm, with very little old stock; new jobs at $11\frac{1}{4}c$,

DRESSED Hogs .--- The offerings are moderate and prices unchanged at \$6,25@\$6.50.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour trade is dull and prices weak. No sales reported. Straight rollers are quoted at \$4.80@\$4.90, and extras at \$4.40@\$4.50. Patents are quoted at \$5.00 (@\$5.60. Wheat less active and steady. Sixty-lb. white quoted here at \$1,12, and fifty-eight lb. spring at \$1.04 on the Midland No. 2 Manitoba hard sold at \$1,16. No. 2 Northern wanted at \$1.10. No. 3 hard sold at \$1.06. No. 1 frosted easier at 980 and No. 2 at 88(@ 89c. Barley steady, with sales of No. 3 at 540 outside. Oats quiet and steady ; mixed sold at 480 and white at 490 on track. Peas dull with sales outside at 73c@74c. Rye dull at 78c@80c. Oatmeal quiet and unchanged; car lots are quoted at \$5.75@\$5.89 for ordinary grades and granulated. Bran sold at equal to \$13.50 here, and Middlings at \$17@\$19. at \$4.40/@\$4.50. Patents are quoted at \$5.00

GEOCERIES .- There is a moderate volume of business and prices are steady. Sugars dull, granulated selling at 6fc@7c, and yellows at 5c

Exhaust Steam Injectors Deliver feed water at 190° F. against any boiler pressure, thus doing the work of a feed pump and feed water heater combined, saving fuel and water, and feeding your boiler for nothing.

For full particulars apply to

R. FITZ-GIBBON, 16 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

@6c. Rio coffees firm at 22c@23c, and teas also firm, especially low grades of Japans. Canned tomatoes are firm at \$1.50.

HARDWARE.-Trade is much better, and the feeling improved. Tin plates are firmer here for immediate 'delivery, lead dull. Copper unchanged, and spelt neglected.

HIDES AND SEINS .- Hides are quiet and prices unchanged. Oured are quoted at 66@ 64c and green are unchanged, No. 1 bringing 5c, No. 2 4c, and No. 3 3c. Sheepskins bring \$1,25@\$1.40 according to quality, a few lamb-skins 15c@20c. Calfskins unchanged at 6c@ 8c the latter for No. 1.

PROVISIONS .- There is a fair trade and prices rule steady. Bacon unchanged, with sales of ton and case lots of long clear at 8@8‡c, C. C. quoted at 8c. Backs 10c@10½c, bellies 10½c@11c, rolls 9c. Hams quoted at 11c@ 11½c and pickled 9¾@10c. Mess pork held at \$16 for Oanadian. Short cut \$16.50. Potatões weaker with sales at 95c on track. Beans unchanged at \$1,70 for small lots. Onions scarce and quoted at about \$4 per barrel. Apples, choice are quoted at \$4.50@\$5.50 and inferior

. Galt, Ont,

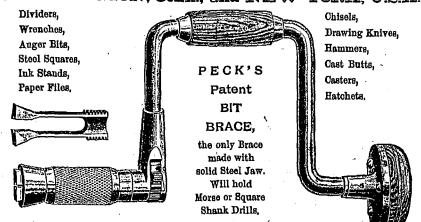
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OTTO TUDY OTTO	STOCKS AND EONDS,								
SURETYSHIP. The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAMB-	Val'o	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent - Prices May 21,	Cas) valu per S
THE GUARANTEE CO.	Brit.North America. Can, Bank Commerce. Commercial, Manitoba.	\$ 243i 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000	I 6.000.000	1,525,000 800,000 25,000	I 3∄	April Oct June Dec	129	882 8 64 5
OF NORTH AMERICA, Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), \$04,600	Commercial, Nfid Commercial, Windsor. Dominion Du Peuple Eastern Townships	40 50 50 50	587,200 306,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000	260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684	165,000 60,000 1,230,000 425,000 560,000	3 5 3	2 May 2 Nov 30 June 81 Dec 1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	105 228	400 0 42 0 114 0 48 7 67 5
Resources Over - • 1,048,429 Deposit with Dom, Gov't, • 57,000	Federal Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial	100 100 100 100	1,250,000 1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000	710,100	in liquid 450,000 125,000 700,000	4	June 1 Dec	155 1071 163	155 0 167 7 163 0
THE BONUS SYSTEM f this Company renders the Promiums in certain cases nnually reducible until the rate of	Merchants' Can Merchants, Halifax	25 100 100	500,000 5,798,300	500,000 5,750,000	140,000 2,335,000	1 3	2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb	103 146 131	25 8 146 7 181 5
One-Half per cent. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- gement which introduced the system to this continent ver twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and accessfully conducted the business to the satisfaction its clients.	Molaona. Montreal Nationale New Brunswick Ontario Ottawa	50 200 30 100 100 100	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	250,000	4 2 6 8	1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Dec	249 1161	78 0 437 0 24 0 249 0 116 5 140 0
ver \$717,528.18 have been paid in Claims to Employers.	People's of N. B Quebec St. Stephon's Standard	20 100 100 50	180,000 2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000	180,000 2,500,000 200,000	100,000	31	Jan. July		52 116 78
resident, SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. ice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Createry, - JAMES GRANT.	Ville Marie Western Bank of Can.	100 50 100 100 100	2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 500,000	500,000	40.000	8 2] 3	1 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec 1 April-Oct	212 117 90	78 212 58 90 90 110
HEAD OFFICE:	Western Dank of Can	100	000,000	020,001	00,000	J		49	110
57 St. James St., MONTREAL, EDWARD BAWLINGS,	Arri. Sav. and Loan 'Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoo Canada Cotton Co	50 100 100 25	630,000 1,629,000 450,000 750,000	289,036 750,000	60,000 52,000 100,000	1 31	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 July	110	27
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. •N.BThis Company's Doposit is the largest made r Guarantee busices by any Company, and is not able for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Can Landed & Nat'l Iny't Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Bay. and Loan Co Contral Can. Loan & Say. Co Dominion Say. and Iny. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	50 50 100	2,000,000 1,500,000 5,090,000 750,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	663,990 2,600,000 681,079 800,000 918,250	158,000 1,550,156 160,000 192,000	17	May Aug 2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July June Dec Jan July 30 July 31 Dec 15 Jan-Qtly	124] 199 119	62 99 59 122 47 44
2 50@\$3,50. Hops are quoted at 32c@35c or choice and yearlings at 18@23c.	Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Lozn and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan	100 50 100 100	500,000 1,057,250 3,221,500 1,500,000	500,000 (611,430 1,317,100 1,100,300	112,500 629,000 255,000	31	May Nov 1 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July	122 140 124]	61 140 124
WOOLThis market is quiet, with little Tering, Floeco is worth 18/2019c, and un- ashed 11c. Pulled supers at 221c/23c and stras at 27c.	Home Sav. and Loan Co Hochelags Cotton Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan.	100 100 50 100 100	1,500,000 2,000,000 500,000 629,850 700,000	150,000 1,000,000 315,039 625,900	66,C00 47,570 106,000	31 5 4 31	2 Jan 2 July March—qtly. 2 Jan 2 July 8 Jan 8 July 9 Jan 2 July	158	 79 123 123
SPECIAL NOTICES.	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag., London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc	50 50 100	5,000,000 679,700 2,452,700 100,000	700.000	360,000 60,000 115,000	1 A	15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Deo 30 June 2 Jan 2 July Jan July	201	62 117
The McNabb Manufg. Co., has been formed this city to purchase the plant and stock of he late firm of Robt. McNabb & Co., whitewear anufacturers. The new Company propose	Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry, Co Montreal Cotton Co	100 40 40 50 100	1,250,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,000 800,000	812,500 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,004 800,000	111,000	31 4 6 4 8 atly	Jan July 2 Jan—Qtiy 15 April 15 Oct 6 May 6 Nov	108 104 201 185 101	108 41 80 92 101
ntinuing the business in all its branches Id have appointed Robt. McNabb & Co., as Ilins agents for the Dominion.	Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	100 100	1,000,000 1,700,000 466,800 2,000,000	425,000 318,461 1,200,000	30,000 165,000	31 31 31	15 Mch 15 Sepi 31 Dec 30 June 30 June 31 Dec 1 Jan 1 July	125 <u>1</u> 115 127	62 115 127
The City of London Fire Ins. Co.j has once here taken the field in the Province of uebec, and has appointed Mr. Jas P. Bamford, local Manager of the Laucashire) resident gent. The city of London is too well known	People's Loan and Dep. Co., Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Riobelieu and Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Loan and Sav. Co. Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co.	1 "20"	600,000 800,000 1,619,000 200,000 800,000	589,392 477,205 1,350,000 470,000 200,000	107,060 5,000 67,000 Foby	3 4 5 2	1 Jan 1 July Jan July 9 Feb 15 Sept Jan July March 1 Feb-Qtly	115 48 58 130 27}	57 24 58 65 27 85
need any comment and with a pushing anagor like Mr. Bamford, should soon make	Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav	J 50	1,000,000 3,000,000	627,000	215,000 700,000	4	Jan 1 July	171 134 179	. 67 89

THE PECK, STOW & WILCOX CO. Manufacturers

Tinsmiths' Tools and Machines, Stationers' and General Hardware, SOUTHINGTON, Conn., and NEW YORK, U.S.A.



The celebrated Little Giant Meat Cutter, Carriage Bolts, Builders' Hardware, House Furnishing Goods in great variety, Coffee Mills, Steel Yards, etc., etc. CAVERHILL, LEARMONT & CO., of Montreal, Sole Agents for this Brace in Canada.

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tention.

Tus Mutual Investment Co, of Minneapolis

Tus Mutual Investment Co. of Minneapolis (Minn.) has opened an agency in Montreal and appointed Mr. F. O. Hector Barcelo Gen-eral Manager for the Dominion. The Com-pany, which has a paid up capital of \$250,000, was formed to loan money on securities of thor as principal or as agent and to sell installment bonds. The Company so far has been a suc-cess as is shown by a clipping from the Minn-capolis journal, published elsowhere.

onpolis journal, published elsowhere. Tus K. D. C. Company of New Glasgow, N.S., differs from those controlling most of the proprietary medicines on this continent inasmuch as the managers do not claim that their remody will cure "all the ills that flesh is heir to." They do claim, however, that it will cure any case of dyspepsia or indigestion even in its most aggravated form, and they support this assertion by a guarantee to refund the money, if the patient be not per-manently benefitted. If the testimonials they possess are reliable, its curative powers are not exaggerated by this statement, and, as they furnish a sample package with their guarantee on receipt of a 3 cent stamp, the Canadian public will doubtless avail them-selves to the full of this opportunity to test the benefit of K. D. C. A letter to the mana-gers at New Glasgow will receive prompt at-tontion.





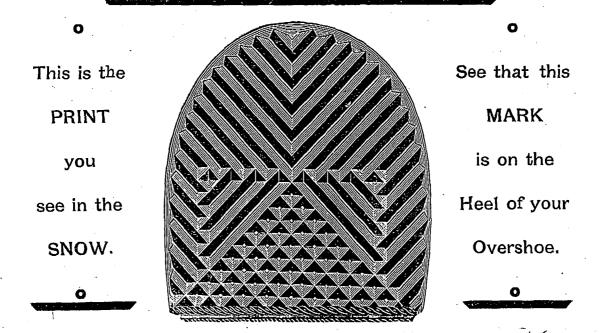


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pit Batts	Wamana Missan (hills		245 000	Madras 0 70 1 00 Gambier 0 061 0 070 1 00 Madder. 0 10 0 10 0 10 Sumac 75.00 80 60
eppled Button lared Buf Batton oat oith Calf rench Kid Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Goods. obsters, per case. new 907 150 16 00 inckrel "	0.055 0.85 0.70 0.80 0.40 0.50 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	handle	140 000	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. 4 50 5 00 French Shore, No. 1 4 00 4 50 Sea Trout
Canned Goods. bobsters, per case. new . 7 25 7 50 6 incherel *	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Aloes, Cape	0 15 0 16 1 75 2 00 0 09 0 11	Cape Breton Herrings 5 00 0 00 Mackerel, No 1, Ritts 5 00 00 Mackerel, No 1, Ritts 5 00 00 Green Cod, Large 5 00 00 00 Draft No 1 0 00 00 00
lams, 1-1b tins, per dox. 1 40 0 00 L	Name of Article. Wholesal Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins 5 c. 3 c. Boston baked beans, p ds 210 0 0 1 60 1 0 Corned Beef, 2-lb	Copperas, per 100 lbs Crean Tartar Epson Salts Glycerine Yum Arabic per lb Trag Morphia	0 20 0 25 0 55 1 25 0 55 1 00 1 65 1 80	Dry
Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, Der dos	Lunch Thrss 1-lb. per dos. 10 00 1/ 2 - lbs. 500 00 King. Brawn, 2-lbs. 516 52 Soups, 2-lbs. 180 00 Soups, 2-lbs. 000 1 7 Hoegg's Boston Beans,ds 000 1 7 Hoegg's Boston Beans,ds 000 1 7 Roast Beef, 1-lb, per dos 1 46 0 0 2-lb, 40 00	Oxalic Acid Phosphorus. Potash Bichromate Quinine Strychnine Tartaric Acid Tin Crystals	$\begin{array}{c} 0 11 & 0 15 \\ 0 75 & 0 80 \\ 0 09 & 0 10 \\ 0 3 75 & 4 00 \\ 0 45 & 0 55 \\ 0 45 & 0 55 \\ 0 50 & 0 55 \\ 0 50 & 0 55 \\ 0 25 & 0 30 \\ \end{array}$	Patent, winter
Richerter will please bear in mind that	4 1b. 4 00 0 0 6-lb. 5 50 0 0 Deviled Tong'e, i lb 1 20 0 0 Ham i-lb. 120 0 0 Chicken i-lb. 200 0 0	I Rive Vitriol	2 00 2 25 5 06 6 00 2 25 2 50 2 60 2 70 2 85 2 95	11 •• Diseconda

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FARMER'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 Ourrent 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 :

G. B. FARMER, ESQ.

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

a becarde anter bu

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, _THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1891.

Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle
Farm Products. Burrns: Creamory, finesi Dairy now. Fine old. Now rolls. Common Fractions. Under grades. Now rolls. Under grades. Fresh per doz. Fresh (hold) "Fresh "Fresh (hold) "Fresh	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{s. c. s. c.} \\ \textbf{s. c. s. c.} \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 21 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 & 0 \\ 0 & 06 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 06 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & $	Grocorles. 7rs (HfChest & Oad.) Japan, com. to med. lb good med. to fine model based of the second se	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sultanasper lb. Seedloss	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline s \ c. \ c.$	Lasenby's Pickles: Imp'l Hf-Pinksper dos Imp'l Hf-Pinksper dos Imp'l Hf-Pinksper dos Imp'l Quarts	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Retailers will flease dear in mind that above quotations apply onlyto large lots. •Norn.—Roûners prices to the wholesale trade; jobbers would have to pay to additional.

J. H. HORNE & SONS CO., LAWRENCE

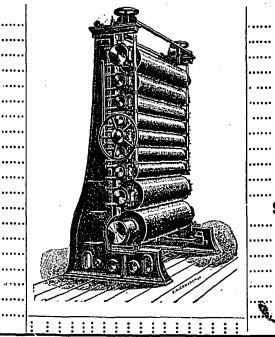
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ENTRE

1 B



Hydrants, Roll Bars, Bed Plates, Rag Cutter Knives, Paper Cutter Knives, Brass Valves, Wood Chipper Knives, Barking Knives, Jordan Engines,

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SPECIALTIES:

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	The The The The The	"Horne" "Horne" "Horne" Horne" "Horne"	Calenders, Engine, Jordan, Plate, Outter, Poll Box	
•	The	"Horne "	Roll Bar	1
	The The	" Horne "	Plate, Cutter,	ľ

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1691.

When of Amblait	Wheeless ?-	I Warman and Antilation Jurge	N	In the second		
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article. Wholesal		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardwarg-Costinuca. idy to 5dy- 6 Oold Out, 8 Sdy- (Oan. Pat. 9 Sdy-fine, HotOut, Am Pat Sisil Cai, Am. or Can.Pat's 10dy to 60dy	\$ 0. \$ 0. 2 7\$ 0 00 3 25 0 00 5 55 0 00 2 35 0 00 2 60 0 00	Horse Shoes	Machinery sorap.		Barness. Upper Heavy Grained Upper Sootoh Grain. Kip Skins, French	0 28 0 34 0 30 0 36 0 80 0 82 0 85 0 83
Say Sdy-fine Carling Blaceling, Box, Shock	5 40 0 00	D Mac & Co	Barbed wire, per ib Gan	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 00 & 3 & 50 \\ 4 & 75 & 5 & 00 \\ 0 & 05 & 0 & 051 \\ 0 & 05 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 05 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 2 & 75 \\ 0 & 00 & 2 & 90 \end{array}$	English. Canada Kip Homlook Calf "Light Fronch Calf Splits, Light & Medium.	0 50 0 70 0 30 0 40 0 50 0 65 0 40 0 50 1 05 1 40 0 17 0 94
10d to 30dy Cut Selles : all sizes Common Flour Barrel :	2 75 0 00 2 50 0 00	Coltness	Hides and Tallow.	0 00 6 00	Splits, Heavy. Small Leather Board, Canada. Knameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain. Glove Grain. B. Calf	0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 10 0 15 0 10 0 14 0 12 0 14
Of in 1 in 1 in Finithing Nails: 1 inper keg 14 in	4 25 0 00 8 95 0 00 6 20 0 00 4 50 0 00	Carabroe 21 00 0 0 Eglinton 21 00 21 0 Hematite 25 00 0 0 Bar Iros,per 100 lbs 25 00 0 0 Ord Crown 21 00 21 0 21 00 21 0	for sorted, cured and insp'c Bamilton, No. 1 insp	0 00 5 00 0 00 4 00 6 25 0 (0	Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, Light No. 2 "Saddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf	011 014
11 in	8 75 0 08 8 75 0 00 3 50 0 00 8 59 0 00 8 25 C 00 8 25 C 00 8 25 0 00 8 10 0 00	Best Reined 0 00 2 Siemens 0 00 2 Swedes 3 75 4 0 Sheet Iron to No. 20 2 75 3 Boiler 1 Lowmoor. 0 00 0 House and Bandis 2 50 0	0 Norm The above are 0 prices in the west. 0 Chicago Buff	. 750 000	Rough. Dongola, extra "No. 1 ordinary	0 38 0 41 0 20 0 25 0 30 0 30 0 32 0 30 0 32 0 30 0 32 0 30 0 32 0 30 0 35
Clinch and Heavy Clinch : 1 in por 100 lbs 14 in	4 50 000 3 75 0 00 3 50 0 00 8 25 \$ 60 8 00 0 00	Camada Plates : Good Brands	balls 5 Dry No'r West 0 Sheepskins 0 Lambskins, 2 Galfskins uninspected 0 Horse Hides western, eac 0 d	. 0 00 0 00 . 0 11 0 00 . 1 10 1 25 . 0 20 0 00 . 0 08 0 00 . 0 08 0 09 h 2 75 9 00 2 00 2 25	Olls. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Halifar S. R. Fale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil	• 0.60 0 00 • 0.00 0 CO • 0.00 0 47
1 in	6 70 0 00 5 00 09 4 25 0 00 4 00 0 00	" Bieigh Shoe. Ib	Leather.	0 22 0 28	[Distributing Prizes] Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Halifax Do Gaspo Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nfd Nowwegia	0 42 0 45 0 00 0 00 0 89 0 41 0 521 0 55
4 4 5 lb	0 30 0 00	IC, 20 x 28	Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 19 0 20 0 16 0 17 0 14 0 15 0 90 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 18 0 19 0 16 0 17	Lard Oil, Extra "No. 1 Lingeed Raw Boiled Olive, Puro Machinery	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 12 \\ 0 \ 75 \ 0 \ 80 \\ - \ 0 \ 60 \ 0 \ 67 \\ 0 \ 66 \ 0 \ 69 \\ - \ 1 \ 10 \ 1 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 95 \ 1 \ 25 \end{array}$
3-8 in 5 1-16 in in (Dis. 20 per cent.)	4 25 0 00	Anohors, per lb	00 Zanzibar, No. 1		Extra, qt., p cas pts do	e 3 00 3 60 . 2 40 2 00 . 2 70 8 63

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THINT WEAT & PRICES OTTRRANT _THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1891.

Name of Article. (Wholeshe) Mame of Articles (Wholeshe)		MONTRHAL WHOLESALE PRIO	
Case Joint 1 55 00 andra Min1, 5 ahds, pr 100 6 65 55 Bright Chewing 9 49 0 53 Doll in Rockerer 200 0 Borden Lots 0 00 0 15 Extra 0 00 0 15 Extra 0 76 55 0 Direction Lots 0 00 0 15 Extra 0 60 0 55 0 0 76 0 00 0 24 Extra 0 60	Bright Chewing	Analog of Altropolo Altropolo <th c<="" td=""></th>	

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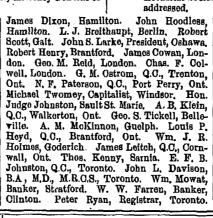
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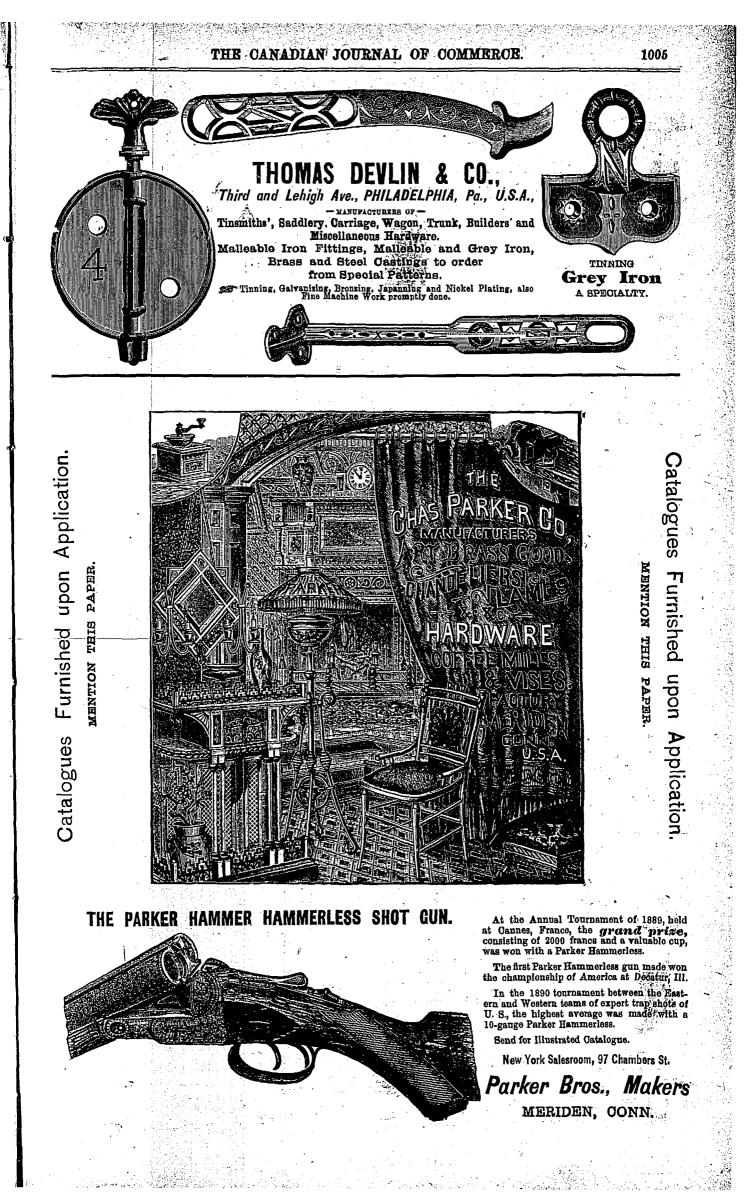
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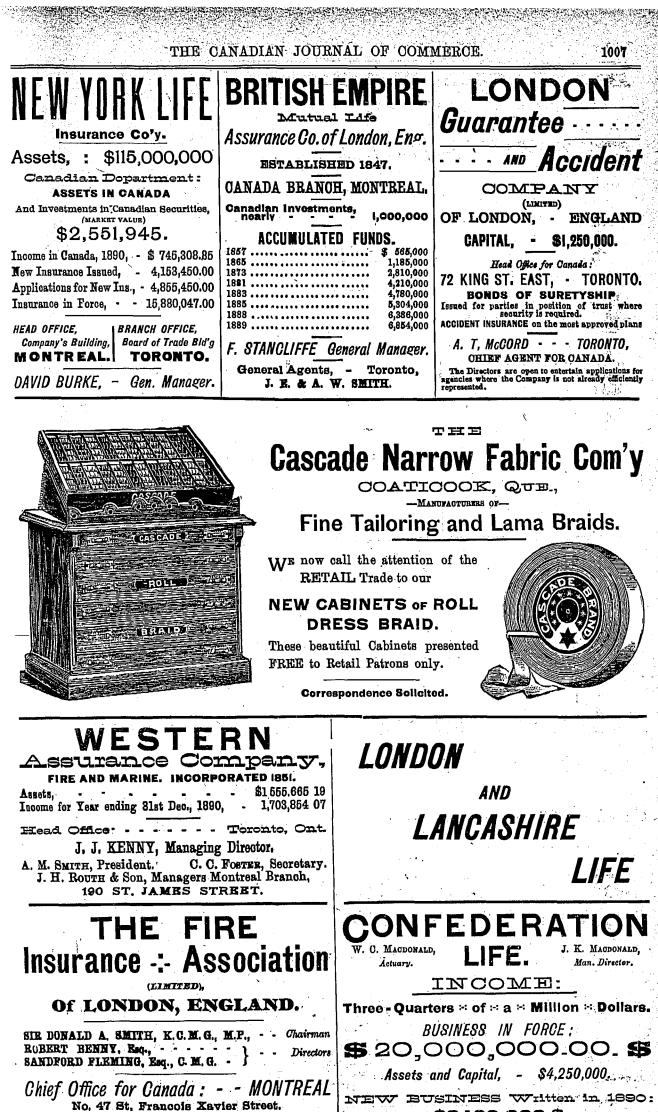
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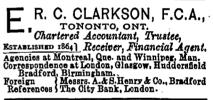
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