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Capital	Auth	oria	ed,	-		-	-		\$1	,000,000
Capital	Subs	crib	ed,	•	•	•	-	•	•	500,000
Capital	Paid	-up,	-		-	-	-	-		360,000
Reserve,		•	-	-	•	-	•	-		80,000

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nesday the Eight Day of February next at the hour of two o'clock in the Afternoon.

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E.R. WOOD,

Secretary.

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an Port and Service.	Reference :- Standard Bank of Canada.	LUNDON W. H. Bartram L'ORIGNAL J. Maxwell MUDLAND Steers & Ambroac
From From From From Idverpool, Steamships. Portland, Halifax	TONES BROS. & MACKENZIE,	MIDLAND
15 Dec Parisian 5 Jan 7 Jan.	J Barristers & Solicitors,	MORRISBURG Johnston & Bradfield
29. "' Sardinian 19 " 21 " 12 Jan •Numidian 2 Feb 4 Feb	Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto.	NIAGARA FALLS
26 " *Carthaginian 16 " 18 "	CLARESON JONES, BEVERLY JONES. GEO. A, MACKENZIE. C. J. LEONARD,	NEWMARKET. Thos. J. Robertson NORWOOD T. M. Grover OAKVILLE R. S. Appelbe ORANGEVILLE Myers & Robb
9 Feb • Mongolian 2 Mar 4 Mar Steamers with a • will carry only Gabin Passengers	English Agont : JONAS AF JONES, 99 Cannon St., London. "Comme'r. for N.Y., Illnois and other statos.	ORANGEVILLE Myers & Robb OSHAWA J. F. Grierson
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Steamers sail from Portland about 1 p.m. on	MR. ROCHE, Barrister at Law, Marshants Bark Chambars	OKANGE THEFE
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Glasgow, Londondorry and Now i	References : The Imperial Bank of Canada, Mrssrs. John Fisken & Co., Bankers and Com- mission Merchants, 23 Scott Street, Toronto, Messrs. Bby Blain & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Front Street, Toronto.	TEENTON
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23 "*Corean		QUEBEC.
80 "State of Nebraska, 11.80 a.m19 " 6 Jan*Norwegian	W A. STRATTON, B.A., LL.B.,	BEDFORD. Hobart Butler BUCKINGHAM. F. A. Baudry
12 " *Siberiau, 2 Feb	Barrister, Bolleitor, 230.	I GUWANSVILLE, U HERIOFED & UPHERIOFER
20 "State of Californis, noon	Seaforth, Ont.	MONTREAL A. H. Chambers MONTMAGNY Albert J. Bender PURCE & NEW CAPIES & CAST
3 Feb*Corean	MoCAUGHEY & HOLMESTED,	PORTAGE DU FORT C. P. Roney
10 " State of Nebraska, 108), a.m 2 Mar And weekly thereafter. Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.	LVL BARRISTERS, &c., SEAFORTH, ONT	PERCE & NEW CARLISLE, JOS. Garon PORTAGE DU FORT. C. P. Roney QUEBEC J. J. E Prince. See Quobec Bar, Quobec. RICHMOND, G. H. Aylmer Brooke
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6 Dec *Carthaginian 27 Dec	Collections in all parts of the County of Bruce,	LLVERPOOL Jamon M. Mack
20	promptly attended to.	LUNENBURG S. A. Chesley PORT HOOD S. Macdonnell SYDNEY Chishelm & Crows
Glasgow, Galway & Philadelphia	1 10 64 7	SYDNEY Chisholm & Crows PICTOU Jas. McG. Stewart New Glasgow, Stellarton, Westville.
From Glasgow From Philadelphia	Legal Directory	I WINDSOR H. F. McLatchy
to Steamsbips, to Glasgow on Philadelphis, or about	Price of admission to this dimeters is	WINDSOR . H. D. Ruggies YARMOUTH . E. H. Armstrong YARMOUTH . Sandford H. Pelton
15 Dec 6 Jan. / 81 "*Manitoban 19 "	\$10 per annum.	NEW BRUNSWICK.
20 Jan	- ·	CAMPRETITION II E Malatahy
8 Feb	ONTARIO.	CHAIT BEDNICK - H. F. Blach CHAITHAM. Warren C. Winslow EDMUNSTON A. A. Rainsford Balloch HAMPTON - A. LeB. Tweedle
And fortnightly thereafter,	ARTHUR	I NEWCASTLE-See Chatham.
• Via Halifax on voyages from Glasgow. These summers do not carry passengers on voyage	BARRIE Lount, Dickinson & MeWatt,	MONCTON
to purope.	BELLEVILLE N. Baldwin Falkiner BELLEVILLE W. C. Mikel	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Olasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service.	BLENHEIM R. L. Gosnell	GEORGETOWN . M. & D. C. McLeod GEORGETOWN . D. A. MacKinson
From Glasgow From Boston to Steamships. to Glasgow Boston, On or about 23 Dec	BOWMANVILLE . R. Russell Lescombe BROCKVILLE Wood & Webster	MANITOBA.
Boston, an or about	BROCKVILLE Fraser & Reynolds	EMERSON J. E. Porter PILOT MOUND J. W. A. Donald
18 Jan	CAMPBELLFORD A. L. Colville CANNINGTON A. J. Reid	RED DEER Geo. W. Greene
27 "	CARLETON PLACE Colin McIntosh	RED DEER
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And regularly thereafter. These steamers do not carry	DESERONMO Deven D. Dedland'	BRITISH COLUMBIA. NEW WESTMINISTER, Forin, Morrison
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-Advices from Manitoba state that Smith & Shirriff, agricultural implements, Brandon, are not attempting to effect a compromise. The assets are said to be in fair shape and consist of notes, \$40,000; stock, \$20,000.

-C. B. Welton and Dr. E. C. Randall, convicted of graveyard insurance at St. John, N. B., have been sentenced to five years each in Dorchester penitentiary. The prisoners' counsel expect to upset the conviction and secure a new trial.

-George Halliday, clothier and general dry goods, Araprior, Out., has assigned. Liabilities, \$15,000. Assets will realize about \$21,000. His principal creditors are in Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal, and they will meet on the 6th prox.

-A Wallaceburg cooperage firm last year did a business which is excelled by few, if any, firms in the Dominion. During that time they made 60,000,000 staves. 12,000,000 hoops, 1,000,000 heads, besides selling 4,000,000 logs and 8,000 cords of wood and bolts, totalling nearly \$500,000.

-Correspondents should bear in mind that we cannot take notice of anonymous communications. The name and address should be given in all cases, not for publieation but as a proof of good faith.--" "Granger" and C. E. S. and W. O'K. have not sent us either their names legibly written or their locality.

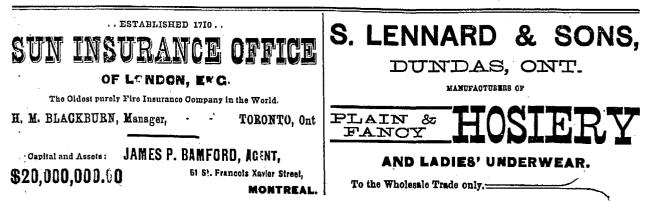
-Of C. P. R. lands sold in the northwest last year settlers from Dakota bought 86,-000 acres, from Washington 32,000 acres, from Idaho 8,960 acres, from Minnesota 4,220 acres, from Nebraska 2,880 acres, and there were sales on a small scale to settlers from Michigan, Wisconsin, Oregon, Indiana, New York, Kansas and Montana.

-An important item of winter trade on the Restigouche is the smelt, which grows fat and large in those waters, and finds a weady market in Boston. In the line of game, caribou are plentiful in the woods and afford abundance of sport Foxes and minks are taken in large numbers, with some other fur-bearing animals, and a buyer who recently visited the region took away a huge quantity. Apart from the boom in lumbering, business is quiet on the Restigouche.

-The light fall of snow thus far this winter is unexampled in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Vegetables and fruits in cellars throughout the country districts have been largely injured by the frost, lacking the usual blanket of snow. The frost has penetrated beyond the **41-2** feet limit in Montreal, and much inconvenience is felt by freezing of pipes, hydrants etc., etc., and much benefit by the plumbers.

-The Winnipeg Free Press recently published a statement on the authority of agent Smith of the immigration department of the Manitoba government showing that during 1892 there arrived via Fort William 19,557 settlers and 1.-035 cars of stock and effects. and via Gretna 459 settlers; total of settlers. 20,016; in addition to which a small number arrived via the Northern Pacific and some came in by driving across the boundary. The present year promises a larger influx.

-Reports from all United States ports show that while in the year 1856 71.50 per cent. of all the tonnage entering at her ports was American, in 1892 only 20.61 per cent. was of vessels owned in the country; and that while in 1856 73.7 per cent. of the value of goods imported, was carried in American bottoms, in 1892 only 12.8 per cent. was so carried. Of \$449,409.19 paid for carrying U. S. mails





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across The Atlantic in 1892, only \$3.48 was paid to American vessels. The remedy suggested is the establishment of a commercial marine and naval reserve after the English plan.

-The creditors of Wm. Hallman, carpenter, Galt, Ont., have accepted an offer of -50c-on-the-dollar.- Liabilities \$5,878; assets \$5,181. He lost money through dealings with other contractors with whom, or from whom, he took contracts. One man is said to have done him out of \$1,200 ito \$1,500 which he was unable to recover, his debtor being worthless. He appears to have been too trustful and easy going.

-Shipping profits yet exist in some cases. The Samuel W. Lawrence of Taunton, Mass., 2150 tons burthen, built in 1886, cost \$54,000, and up to the season of 1890 had paid her owners \$\$1,000. Since that time she has brought the amount up to \$100,000. The Clara Goodwin, built in 1887, is of 1500 tons, cost her owners \$44,000, and has averaged 22 per cent. profits. These are exceptions, however; the trade has been dull and de-

pressed for the last year and very little money has been made generally, particularly by the smaller vessels.

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NBURY TORONTO

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HENDERSON

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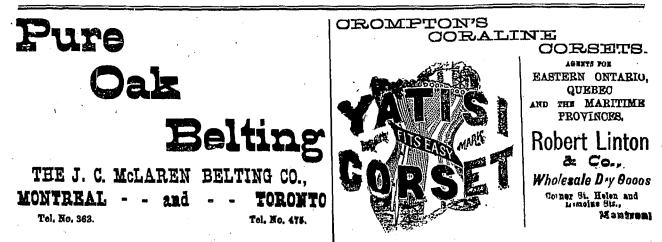
-Canada's mammoth eleven ton cheese is being carefully looked after in Perth, Ont., and it is expected to be in excellent condition when it goes to Chicago in April. A possible purchaser has been found for it in London at a price which will cover the expenses of manufacture. The proposed buyer controls no less than 90 large shops in London, besides cetablishments in other cities and boasts that his retail sales of teas reach 275 tons per week. He proposes to make a free exhibition of the cheese in every city of importance in Great Britain and Ireland and will otherwise spend \$15,000 in advertising it as the largest cheese in the world.

-Not least in passing interest among the bills recently brought before the Legislature it Quebec is that for the incorporation of the Fire Insurance Brokers of Montreal. The leading brokers naturally favor the passage of the bill, and the great body of the insurance companies as

strongly oppose it. By some informality a copy of the bill has not reached us.

St. John Sun :- Capt. Thompson brought in the sch. Scaflower from Musquash ,four bbls. lobsters, the first arrival by vessel this season. There are still no herring in sight. Line fishing is still poor, and no recent arrivals of frozen fish. Local dealers are rapidly using up their stocks and are anxiously looking for more. James Patterson has finished loading a car of frozen fish for Montreal. The market is well supplied with dry, pickled and smoked fish. There is no notable change in prices. There have arrived at this port by schooner since Jan. 1st 28,600 boxes smoked fish, about 54 tons fresh fish, 630 atls. of dry fish and 425 boxes bloaters: besides large receipts by the steamer from Digby and Annapolis.

-One of the results of O. K. Rockefeller's recent 'visit to Montreal is seen in the rather sudden transfer of Mr. C. C. Campbell (Bushnell & Co., here) to take charge of the company's (the Standard Oil) busiuess in Calcutta, India. Mr. Campbell is as clever with ink as with oil, and es-



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pecially when dealing with the latter question. But excess of zeal sometimes does more harm than good. The competition of the Russian oil fields at Baku will probably afford an opportunity to Mr. Campbell, of exercising his talents if he has any knowledge of the language.

A Washington correspondent states that the proposition of Representative Harter of Ohio to impose a duty of half a cent a bound upon raw as well as refined sugar finds a good many supporters, and might be adopted if the Senate was in political sympathy with the House. The wide margin between the price of raw sugar and the selling price of refined justifies the conclusion, in the opinion of many members, that the imposition of a duty would not bermit the refining company to raise the price, and that if it was raised foreign competition would soon force if down again. The adoption of Mr. Marter's proposition would furnish a revenue of about \$15,000,000, and if the sugar bounty was abolished at the same time the Treasury would save another sum of \$9,000,000. The proposition may be seriously considered if Mr. Cleveland is obliged to call an extra session of the new Congress to deal with the finances

-About eighteen months ago two brothers named Leroux hought out N. Dupuis, who carried on business in Cornwall, Ont., as a grocer and baker. They paid \$1,000 in cash and gave a mortgage for about \$1,200 to secure the balance. In course of time this was reduced to \$750. About six months ago the firm was dissolved, Joseph Leroux continuing the grocery and his brother taking over the bakery. Joseph did not pay up the mortgage when he should, so Dupuis took possession, his debtor leaving town for Messina, N. Y., where his father lives. Stock has not been taken so that liabilities and assets are unknown. A letter informs us, however, that there will be nothing for the croditors. The absentee did not attend closely to business being too fond of having a good time.

-The recent seizure of window glass in the hands of Pilkington Bros., city, already referred to in these columns, has caused a somewhat heated discussion in the press and a warm personal feeling in certain quarters. One suggestion is that a Dominion board of appraisers be formed which should settle disputes of this nature and announce the decisions from time to time. The trade in window glass in Montreal, especially for cheap stock, has been largely controlled by the French houses who obtained their supplies chiefly from Belgium. This trade is threatened by the Montreal agency of an English glass manufacturing firm which has rapidly been increasing its business. Whether this firm has done right in entering its imports, which are claimed by its rivals

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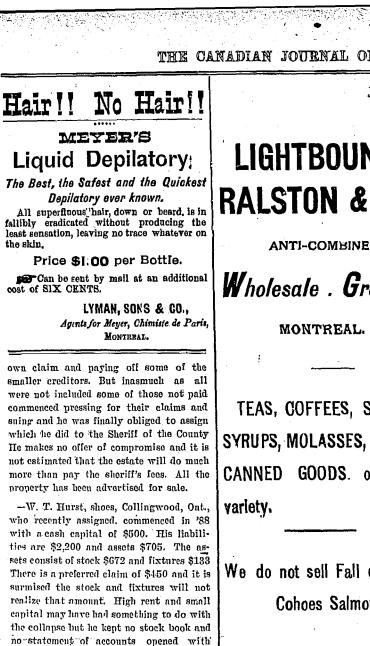
Agents wanted throughout Easternicontario. Liberal terms, For particulars apply to Head Office.

> to be a superior grade, on the same basis as the Belgiun goods, it is for the comptroller of Customs to say, on the evidence to be adduced. As glass is one of the chief exports of Belgium, the vice-consol of that country is showing an interest in the enquiry. The fast official returns give the figures on window glass, entered for home consumption, as follows:--Great Britain 3,043,705 square feet; value \$992,651; Belgium 9,671,555; value \$219,559; France 399,544; value \$13,941; Germany 1,603,768; value \$63,804; United States 50,096; value \$2,502.

-Later reports with reference to the affairs of Chas. A. Phillips, hotel, etc., Midland, Ont., place the liabilities at \$15-000 and assets nominally at \$10,000. The lat'er include real estate, hotel business and furniture and electric light plant. Of the liabilities \$6,000 are secured and \$9,000 uns cured. The security consists of mortgages on real estate and lines on electrical machinery. He did a fairly good business until he purchased from the Ball Electric Lgt Co. the electric light plant with which the town is lit and this proved too heavy a load to carry. The profits of the hotel business all went into this paying for and running the plant. The consequence is that he got ichind with his creditors in the hotel business and in August last he made an attempt to wipe most of these off by securing Eickhorn and Carpenter of Toronto for some \$1900. they including in this their



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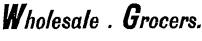


whether he was making or loosing money. -The liabilities of F. A. Campbell, groceries and shoes, Shelburne, Onf., are \$5,000 and his assets \$4,000. He has suffered losses through investments in Manifoha and also from fire and robbery. He was in frouble three years ago and on that occasion settled for 70c on the dollar, which appears to have been more than his affairs justified. High rents and dull times are also included in the bill of complaint .-- There has been a partial boycott of the village by the patrons of industry who established a store at Melancthon Station, three miles distant. Our correspondent adds : General business will be disturbed considerably as Patron stores osfensibly sell at a 12 or 15 per cent. advance on cost. As crops outside of wheat were good, and farmers have been and are selling, they have met their payments fairly well.

idealers. Evidently he could not tell

The Employers Liability Assurance Corporation of London, Eng., has decided to discontinue its fire re-insurance business, which has practically been dropped in London' for Ewo years past. It made money in Canada from the commencement, but owing to the wish of many of the shareholders, the management decided to give up the fire business and to confine themselves to their original business of Employers Liability Insurance and Fidelity Guarantee. The Canada branch of the fire re-insurance business was profitable, their loss rate during all the six!





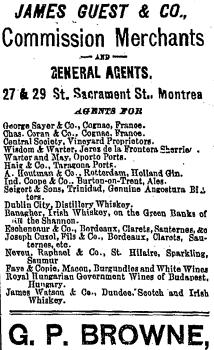
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, CANNED GOODS. of every

We do not sell Fall catch or Cohoes Salmon.

years being only about 56 per cent. of the premium income. Regret is expressed by direct insurance companies that this withdrawal is taking place as the Employer's Liability ,and its management, both in London and Canada, have always had a reputation for prompt and honorable settlements.

-At the Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Brockville, Westprot & Sault Ste Marie Ry. Co., in their offices in Brockville, the following officers were elected :-- Prest., Henry M. Hoyt Jr., Philadelphia, Vice-prest., Col. W. H. Cole, Brockville, Genl. Manager, Saml. Hunt, Cincinnati; Treas. and Geul. Freight Agt., Jas. Mooney, Brockville; Secy and Genl. Passenger Agt., E. A. Geiger, Brockville. The other directors are D. W. Downey, R. Bowie, D. Deshyshire, G. H. Weatherhead and George R. Webster, Brock-ville, W. T. Parish-Athens and W. C. Fredenburgh, Westport, Ont.

-Hughes & O'Brien, grocers, Victoria, B. C., who recently assigned, owe \$3,200, and their assets are nominally \$3,000. These it is reported may be boiled down as follows :- Book debts, \$1,100, about \$750 collectable; stock and fixtures \$2,-000, will realize about \$1,000. They commenced in July last with a reputed cash capital of \$1,500. Real estate is mort-



(Successor to J. B. CARTWRIGHT & CO.) Wholesale Wine and Spirit MERCHANT,

Sole Proprietor of the LION Brand of Goods. All Goods bearing this Trade Mark are Pure.

PORT-Lion Brand. Aliesn's. PORT Lion Brand. "A" Ronseillian. BIERRY-Lion Brand, Marganilla. SHERRY-Lion Brand, Marganilla. CUARE "-Lion Brand, "A" WHISK "Y-Lion Brand, Lion Rys. BRANDY-Lion Brand, Lon Eau do Vis.

Agent for JOHN ROBERTSON & SONS SCOTCH WHISKEY CHAMPAGNE { Vin de Princesse. Vin d'Ere.

ROUILLEF & DELAMAIRE Jamas Cognas Brandios. JOHN FERGUSON & SONS, South Whiskey. N. M. COUYPIGNE, Bourdeaux Clarets.

416 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL

gaged to its full value. They did very little business and their expenses were large. 《國劉

-Mr. J. F. Mathieson, for some years connected with the North American Life Ins. Co. in its western field, and also for some time with the Equitable, is organizing a life company on a somewhat uncommon plan, a blending of the level premium and assessment systems, and is now in Montreal for the purposes of the enterprise. The new company is to be called the "Provident."

By an inadvertence on the part of our correspondent in Oshawa, the firm of Shaw Bros., who recently closed up their business in that town, were said to have assigned. We are informed meantime that the Messrs. Shaw Bros. paid up all their accounts in full before winding up their affairs there, and that the local report as to any difficulty which misled our correspondent was wholly without foundation. Our Oshawa and other friends will kindly make a note of this correction.

-Mr. Henry Lye, the well-known accountant and bank liquidator, for some years resident in Toronto, is on a business visit to his old field of activity, Montreal. 111

-A Brahadi, hats and furs, city, is reported to be financially embarrassed with liabilities in the vicinity of \$20,000.



Thorold Iron & Brass Foundry and Machine Works.

DOBBIE & STUART, MANUFACTURERS OF Mill Gearing, Shafting and General Machinery.

Contractors' Plant a specialty, **7HOROLD, ONT**.

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-Spain is about to remove the "most favored nation" clause from its tariff.

-The stock of dry goods of Mr. Wratherell Oil City, Ont., has been sold at 501.4e on the dollar.

-Notice of application appears in the Canada Gazette for an act to incorporate The Canada Carriage Co. with head office in Brockville.

We have much pleasure in directing attention to the annual report of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which appears in another column. The usual review is unavoidably postponed until next issue.

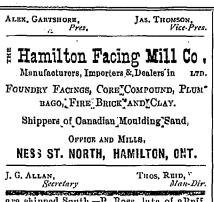
-A by law to raise shop licenses for the sale of liquor from two hundred to one thousand dollars has been carried in Bowmanville Ont., by a vote of three hundred and fifty for to one hundred and thirty-three against.

-The Chicago Board of Trade, following the lead of the Boston Camber of Commerce, has adopted strong resolutions against President Harrison's threatened interference with Canadian railroads and their connections in the United States.

-D. F. Armstrong, boots and shoes, Kingston, has assigned. The immediate cause of this step, was an action brought by a Toronto wholesale firm. Stock is being taken and as soon as can be a statement will be prepared. The date of the first meeting of creditors is not yet fixed.

-At Edmonton, N. W. T., Levasseur Bros. have opened a meat shop, also Nap. L2clere lately with the Can. Ag. Coal & Coke Co., of Calgary. Mr Leelere has leased part of a lot from Larue & Picard and is creeting a shop 15 by 24 on N. side of Jasper Avenue.-John Cameron. general merchant, is creeting a large two storey store on S. side of Jasper Ave., and expected to go into occupation about 2st March .-- About \$25,000 worth of buildings were creeted during '92 .- Farmers are asking \$1 a bushel fro potatoes and refusing 60c for No. 1. wheat. They are holding with the expectation of selling to immigrants at high prices in the spring. -Considerable hay is being shipped South as hay can be bought in stack at from \$3 to \$3.50 and realizes \$18 to \$20 at Calgary. Some 2000 tons have already been contracted for .- The weather has been mild since before Xmns. Sleighing still' good in spite of thaws and rain .- Coal sells delivered at \$2.50 per ton. Large quantities of whitefish are being caught in the surrounding lakes most of which

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are shipped South.-P. Ross, late of aBnif Alberta, has opened a drug store on South side of Jasper Ave.

-Carmichael & Patterson, shoes, Victoria, B. C., and E. B. Carmichael, commission, same place, have assigned.

-McKerlie & Dillingham, lumber, Wawanesa, Man., have assigned, also L. Pacand, trader, St. Norbert. Gould & Elliott, store, Pierson, Man., are in difficulty.

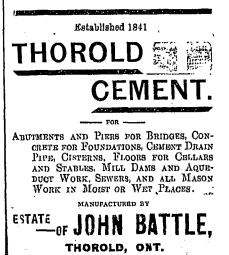
-Wm. Murray, wholesale grocer, Sherbrooke, has succumbed to a demand of assignment. He attempted to compromise at 50e on the dollar last fall, but his offer was not entertained. His liabilities are heavy, but there is a nominal surplus in real estate.

-Robt. Morgan, pianos, music and fancy goods, Quebee, has assigned with liabilities of \$3,000. He has been in business many years and was unsuccessful in 'S4 when he resumed under the style of Morgan & Co., but for some time back has used his own name. Since his former trouble he has been more or less hard pressed.

-In this province, F. X. Pernier, grocer, city, is offering 25c on the dollar, cash.—A demand of assignment has been made upon D. O'Brien & Sons, contractors, city .-- Arthur Roy & Co., dry goods, city, have assigned. Roy was a former member of the firm of Roy & Beaudin which assigned in March '92, he restarting under his wife's name. Liabilities are \$10,000 .- Jos. A. Riopelle, teas, city, has assigned with liabilities of \$15,000. He came here from St. Asprit a few years ago and went into the saloon business, starting in his present line in the fall of '91.-Louis N. St. Laurent, general store, Rimouski, is offering to compromise at 30c on the dollar, 3, 6 and 9 months, secured. -Gedeon Belanger, trader, St. Come de Kenebec, has been five or six years in business in a moderate way. He is now offering 30c on the dollar cash, on liabilities of \$4,000 .- F. X. Berthiaume, St. Genevieve, started a general store last summer without previous experience. He found strong competition and now assigns with liabilities of \$1,000. apart from a dower to his wife.-Ed. Lesage, general store, St. Leon, already referred to, is offering 60c on the dollar, on time .-- C. G. Lemieux, trader, Levis, has assigned owing \$1,500.-J. A. Bernier, grocer, Quebec, has assigned. -Julius Friedman, clothing and shoes, Sherbrooke, in business since the spring of '91 assigns with liabilities of \$21,-000 .-- J. B. Imbeau, boots and shoes, Fraserville, has assigned.-J. A. Bougie,

grocer, St. Louis de Gonzagne, has made an offer of 45c, but his creditors want 50c ou the dollar—Ducharme & Nocl, who have been in business in a small way at Capelton for some time, are offering 20c on the dollar. Liabilities \$1,500.

-In Ontario, M. Bulger, general store, Bulger, has compromised at 50c on the dollar. He was a farmer before starting business 6 years ago. His means were limited and he was too easy in crediting .-- Jas. Brand, shoes and stationery, Embro, commenced in '84 and was in difficulties in '88 when he settled at 52 1-2c spread over 8 months. He restarted in a small way, chiefly in shoes, but has again come to grief. At a meeting of creditors he offered 62 1-2c, 2, 4 and 6 months, secured by his brother. Linbilities \$3,600; assets \$3,-400 .- I. Day, for a brief time in business at Harlem, is offering 50c on the dollar .-- Jos. Girard, went to Moose Creek from Vaudreuil in the spring of '90 and started a general store. He now fails owing \$10,000 .- The Ridgetown Canning & Preserving company, Ridgetown, started last spring, has proved unsuccessful and a meeting of creditors is announced .- Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, Toronto; W. R. Grentrix, drugs, Peterboro; Colin McMillan, grain, Eldon Township ; P. B. Skinner, furniture, Guelph; Jas. Creyk, jewelry, Brantfor i; A. H. Mellish & Co., books, Brantfora; Geo. Vogt, sewing machines, Hanover; E. Bambrick, grocer, Ottawa; Miss H. Karch, fancy goods, Peterboro and J. L. Hopkins, tobacco, Toronto, have assigned .- J. W. Fenner & Co., dry goods, Toronto, are arranging a compromise of 75c on the dollar on liabilities of \$20,000. For some years Fenner carried on business for his wife and since her death has conducted it on his own behalf. He was somewhat old fashioned in his ideas and had keen competition to contend with .-- J. F. Davis & Co., granite ironware, Hamilton, who began in the spring of '89, have assigned. Capital was too limited and the process of enamelling is still somewhat of an experiment.-Geo. Halliday, dry goods, Arnprior, has assigned. He was formerly of Halliday & Kedy which firm dissolved in '85. Last spring he obtained an extension when he showed a nominal surplus of \$16,-000 over liabilities of \$15,000, but his



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Vin Villa Vineyards, Pelee Island
West View Vineyards, Pelee Island
South View Vineyards, Pelee Island
St. Malo Vineyards, Tilsonburg
Fairfield Plain Vineyards, - Unferment Grape Juice"
Ayala & Co., Chateau d'Ay Châmpagnes
Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh Scotch Ale
A Matignon & Co., Cognac, Brandies
M. Boitard, Cognac Brandies
Henry Thomson & Co., Newry - Irish Whiskey
R, W. Harris St. Annes Bay, Jamaica
Celebrated Seville Estate, Jamaica Rum
Robert Brown Glasgow, Scotch Whis ey
Rutherford & Kay Edinburgh - Scotch Whiskey

OUR PELEE ISLAND WINES are the finest Canadian Wines, and owing to being free of duty are much better value than any imported wines, Foreign Wines. Spirits and Ales shipped from our stores at Brantford in Bord or Duty Paid, and orders received for direct importation, prompt attention to letter orders.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

Brantford, Ont., Can.

assets were largely represented by book debts. He has not been able to carry through his arrangement. His liabilities now are \$16,000 and assets \$21,-000, of which some \$15,000 are book debts .-- Jos. Cote, hatter, Ottawa, began by clerking for his father and then took over the business for his aunt. In '85 he started alone. Business has been going behind with him of atel and he now offers 20c on the dollar, 3, 6, 9 and 12 month's, the last two months secured. His liabilities are \$16,000 .- B. Haram, furniture, Ottawa, is offering 55c on the dollar, 3, 6 and 9 months, secured. Liabilities \$10,600; assets \$6,000, not including \$5,800 in bad book debts.-P. W. Lavoie, cigars, 'Ottawa, has settled at 75c on the dollar, 50c cash and the balance on time. Liabilities \$4,000. He commenced early in '92, buying out his brother J. M. Lavoie .-- S. J. Vanstone, jeweller, Palmerston, has compromised at 30c on the dollar.

-John Whennan, grocer, Woodstock, N. B., has assigned with moderate liabilities.—H. J. McNeill, agricultural implements, Travellers Rest, P. E. I., has assigned. — Jns. Ratchford, Victoria mines, N. S., has kept store for six years, but does not appear to have minded business or kept books any too well. Otherwise he was considered a worthy man. He offers 50 per cent, 3 anl 6 months, without sceurity.—E. Spencer, contractor, Parrsboro, anl D. M. Ross, store, Margaree, N. S., have assigned.

A widow in Illinois brought a suit against a mutual accident association to recover the amount of the insurance. Her husband's death resulted from a rupture caused by lifting a piano. The case was tried in the Cook county, Ill., circuit court. The certificate contained this, among other provisions, "that no claim shall be made under this certificate when the death or injury may have been caused by dueling, fighting, wrestling, lifting or over-exertion." The evidence shows that the death was caused by over-exertion in lifting a piano. Held, the case comes within one of the exceptions of the policy, and there was no cause of action.

This senson's traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie canal exceeds by 20 per cent. the tonnage of any previous year. The total for this year will reach nearly 11,-000,000 tons, as compared with 9,000,000 tons for the best previous season. Shipbuilding is keeping pace with this lake traffic and ships to the value of \$7,000,000 with a carrying capacity of 68,000 tons, are now under contract in lake shipyards. Two steel ships to cost \$500,000 each are now being built at Cleveland, Ohio. They will be 380 feet long, 44 feet beam, and have a speed of 20 miles per hour, and will run between Buifalo and Duluth in fifty hours.

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

An esteemed correspondent, commenting on our editorial on this subject last week, says :- "If the laws of the Lower Provinces were, as you say, made in the same way as those of early times, to protect the home creditors and take advantage of those at a distance, it is high time that they were changed, as it was a most improper reason for making them .-- Regarding the honest debtor, there is no hardship whatever, nor uphill work in his getting his discharge. He has simply to go before a judge with the signatures of a reasonable number of his creditors. If his creditors can prove no fraud against him, he. gets his discharge all right. If they can prove a fraud against him, he is not an honest debtor and is not entitled to his discharge. I have never seen expressed in any paper before, the idea that there was a moral obligation to return borroweld money, or to give a creditor for money borrowed a preference when a man becomes insolvent."

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

In deciding the case of Reichla v. Gruensfelder, involving the question of the defendant's liability for the death of the plaintiff's husband, the court defined the responsibilities of employers and employees in the following terms :-- " The law does not require an employer of men to furnish them tools and implements and conditions that are absolutely safe, but it does require of him to exercise that degree of care that a man of ordinary common sense and prudence engaged in like business would exercise to see that the tools and appli-ances and conditions furnished by him are reasonably safe and suited for the business. And in the assignment of tasks and duties to his employees, he should exercise a like degree of care and prudence to see that inexperienced men are not assigned to duties for which they are unfitted and which in-

volve unreasonable risks. On the other hand, the employee who enters into a service takes upon himself the risk of hazard, if any, that naturally belongs to that kind of service, and he is required in the performance of his duties to exercise that degree of care and prudence to avoid injury to himself which a man of ordinary common sense and prudence engaged in that kind of business would exercise, and a failure on his part to exercise that degree of care and prudence is what is meant by the term negligence.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL.

The legislature of Nova Scotia is to meet a month earlier than usual to consider the coal question. American control of the mines may mean a great development. or a shutting down 'to prevent competition with United States coal properties. The legislature has actual control of the situation, for the government owns all the coal and other minerals, and takes a royalty on all coal raised. This is one of the chief sources of revenue in Nova Scotia, and brought into the treasury in 1891 the sum of \$143,000. The sales in 1891 were 1,850,000 tons. In 1878 the United States market had been lost and nothing had come in to 'take its place. Last year the Nova Scotia coal mines sent nearly twice as much coal to Quebec province alone as was sent to the United States during the best year of reciprocity. The increased operations have reduced the cost of production. Soft coal is cheaper in Canada now than it was before the duty was imposed. If the United States operators can secure control of the Canadian sources of supply, they may fix their own prices. It' will, however, be necessary to purchase more than the Cape Breton mines to accomplish these results. Cape Breton produces not more than half the coal raised in the province. In 1891 the island contributed 916,994 tons of the coal sold; Pictou county mines sold 430 .-000, and those of Cumberland, 488,000. Roughly speaking, one-third the total sales, or 600,000 tons, go into consump-tion in the province. Quebec takes three-sevenths, or 760,000 tons. New Bruns-wick and Prince Edward Island takes one-sixth, or 800,000 tons. Newfoundland tobar best 100 tons. Newfoundland takes about 100,000, and the United States half as much. It is evident that the Picton mines. as well as Springhill and the Joggins will have to be taken into the combination before it can be made a monopoly. The Canadian tariff is in the way of adopting the policy of closing up the Nova Scotian mines and supplying Canada from the United States. It is true the capital-ists could defy the tariff by simply keep-ing the mines closed and holding up rices, making the consumer pay both prices, making the consumer pay both price and duty. But this could be done only within bounds, for Great Britain is a coal country and the Canadian parlia-ment is able at any time to give British coal the preference in customs duties. Then there is the further difficulty that the province abounds in undeveloped properties. which would be opened up if the syndicate should advance prices .

Ontario Tack Co., HAMILTON, ONT. Wire, Wire Nails, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails. Sole Manufacturers of Starr's Patent Corrugated Steel Fasteners.





business the result of which inquiry we now present, and which we feel certain cannot fail to induce a change of opinion among those who think the oil industry is decaying and stagnant. We hope to influence only those who are honest, but who may have received unjust impressions from tainted sources, and we desire simply to assist in putting fhem in a position to have a right understanding of the whole matter.

The census of Canada taken in 1881 shows a total population of 4,324,810. The census of 1891 shows a total population of 4,829,411, or an increase of 11.66 per cent.

For the year ending 30th June, 1881, the amount of Canadian Refined Oil inspected by the Government was :--151,729 packages or barrels at 10 cts. S12 packages in tins at 5 cts.

5,209 packages in tins at 2½ cts.

For the year ending 30th June, 1891, the amount of Canadian Refined Oil inspected by the Government was :-

239,721 packages at 10 cts.

8 packages at 5 cts.

40,849 packages at 21% cts.

The 10 ct. packages are barrels. Since 1881 the size of the barrel used has increased, so that whilst in 1881 the barrels averaged 40 gallons, they now average 45. The other packages are tins, 10 and 5 gallons respectively. On these figures then the consumption for the year ending 30th June 1881 was 6,103,325 gallons, and that ending 30th June 1891 was 10,989,270 gallons, an increase of 4,885,945 gallons, or 80 per cent. Thus while the population of Canada was increasing 11.66 per cent the supply of petroleum was increased 80 per cent.

A further fact is that, comparing prices of 1881 and 1891, the latter run 40 per cent to 50 per cent cheaper than the former. During all this time the Government regulations have been practically unchanged.

Now, what conclusion can any man of common sense come to about this business? Is it decaying? Is it standing still? An amount of oil for consumption put on the country increasing S0 per cent while the population was increasing 11.66 per cent and prices at same time reduced, is no evidence of decay. In addition, we must recollect that the products of petroleum other than lamp-oils are having increased variety of uses. And now, with an indastry like this, which - practically working in the limits it had in 1881 -has given such a proof of vitality and growth, we are treated to all sorts of denunciations, as if the oil population, instead of being one of the most industrious in Canada, were nothing but a community of paupers and loafers.

We freely admit that conditions of Crude production in United States for some time have given them there cheaper Crude; but we have dealt with this aspect of the case before. We have only to remark on the transitoriness of the individual district there, and the extreme improbability of that stage of crude production continuing long

We give a case in point: Some years ago the State of Ohio was excited by tremendous gas discoveries. Its towns invited gettlement of factories, promising virtually free fuel, and mains were laid out of the district to supply cities. A few weeks ago one town in the region lost its supply and in the middle of the cold spell had to fall back on coal stoves as of yore. The City of Findlay has notified its manufacturers that they are no longer to expect gas supply. The business of supplying natural gas is very near the end in that region.

Now, it is gas pressure that causes large flowing oil production. We have gone through that phase here. The time will come when these virgin districts in United States, having all got off their excess gas, the Crude producer will require to pump his wells instead of watching them flow. When they get to pumping we know where they are.

Taking, therefore, into account the facts of our own oil business during the last twelve years is there, we ask, cause for disturbance of the trade position? We do not think so. We have nothing to say to anyone who wishes to enquire into it. We suppose enquiry in a free country is always in order, if cause is shown.

We have to remind our readers that such a shewing as our oil friends make means a large and continuous outlay. Plant has to be renewed, and new plant has to be obtained as changes in manufacture develop. For economy and ingenuity the working of the oil wells in . Canada are worth going a long journey to see. The whole community is interested. Every man as soon as he is a few dollars ahead goes in for a well. There is no standing still. There can be no standing still. People must go on actively risking. We see the results of those last twelve years without any sensational territory having been discovered. We think the oil men have filled the bill-increased production and lowered price; but what they do require is, that after all the national invitations and urgings to go ahead, they should have the assurance that the faith they have exercised in their industrial operations shall be honored.

With our peculiarly situated territories where questions of transportation at present enter largely into determining comparative prices, we do not think that the government's relation to the business should be touched at all. Of course, if there is any clear ease by safe relaxation of tests, to enable better results to be attained in manufacture the Government will doubtless render the necessary fostering aid.

We close with a protest against the miscrable way this whole question is being treated. One leading Reform journal some time ago gave place in its columns to a letter in which it was charged that Mr. Mackenzie imposed the Protection for his constituents, and referred to it as a flaw in his character. However we differed from Mr. Mackenzie as to our Trade policy, but on the face of it, it does not become Mr. Mac-

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kenzic's friends to charge that he deliberately elected to lose office for adhering to our way of doing things, when he sacrificed this principle for his own constituents. We recite the facts again:

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An oil customs duty of 15 cts. per wine gallon, and an excise duty of 5 ets. per wine gallon, existed when Mr. Mackenzie became Premier. In 1876 the question was raised as to the amount and the working of these duties. Mr. Mackenzie promised enquiry and that the question would be dealt with in 1877. In that year accordingly Sir Richard Cartwright announced at the right time that the Government had resolved to reduce the customs duty to 6 cts. per wine gallon and abolish the excise. Will the ghouls who descerate the dead Statesman's grave and drag him from it to bear testimony to what is untrue, kindly endeavour to take in these facts.

We however have now stated the aspect of the case as we set out to do. We think the facts will carry 'the conviction with them that our tariff has done its work, and that the Oil industry has grown and developed under it.

: LUMBER TRADE REVIEW 1892.

The year opened fairly well. Our largest market, the United States, was in a prosperous condition, and leading buyers had early made heavy contracts with our Ottawa and Ontario mill men for large supplies from the new cut. The markets of the United Kingdom showed a considerable improvement. Buyers purchased freely but moderately, and there was a fair prospect for our Quebec exporters of retrieving themselves and making up for the losses they had made the previous year. Unfortunately towards end of February sales in England became more difficult to make, and during course of the ensuing four to six weeks it was almost impossible to tempt buyers at any price. This state of affairs continued with but little change during the entire remainder of the year.

The spring fleet which was rather larger than the previous few years, carried away goods bought in early part of the year, and eased holders of stocks here to a considerable extent. The supplies were also on a more moderate scale than the previous year, and shippers found themselves in better condition to hold the balance of their stocks until an improvement set in. The end of the season however arrived without much if any change in the monotony.

Never was a duller fall seen in Quebec. Freights went down to unheard of figures. Some charters were made as low as 15s for timber and 33s 6d for deals, and even at those figures several vessels had to leave the port in ballast, to seek employment elsewhere.

It is generally supposed that the shipments made at those low freights were chiefly on consignment, but as they were not heavy and were not pressed for immediate realisation on reaching destination, they cannot have done much harm to importers, and will no doubt eventually turn out advantageous to shippers, as we see British markets are at last showing signs of a more healthy state. The stocks of all classes of goods wintering here are exceedingly light.

The business in Pine deals at Quebec Is dwindling away. The main source of supply for this article, is the Ottawa Valley and the great bulk comes to Montreal for shipment. The shipments from the port of Quebec for 1892 are as follows :--

Pine deals etc., to U. K., 165,476,440 Feet B. Measure, against 118,275,651 in 1891.

Pine Lumber to South America, 13,-289,000 Feet B. Measure, against one small cargo in 1891.

The shipments of Pine deals from Quebee last year were 862,000 Quebee Standard pieces or equal to 23,705,000 feet Board measure, whereas in former years the bulk of this trade was done from Quebec. The wintering stock of Pine deals in the Ottawa District is estimated at about 30,000,000 feet say 15,-000 St. Petersburg Standard Hundred, entirely held by the Quebee exporters. It consists mainly of the lower qualitles.

The best forests having been cut down, the amount of first and second quality deals in a mill production for the season, is now very small. The following is about what a good mill now ordinarily turns out in a season's cutting :--

 1sts. & 2nds.
 3rds.
 4ths.

 15 to 25 p. c.
 45 to 55 p. c.
 30 p. c.

In the good old days the 1sts and 2nds were expected to turn out at least 50 per cent.

The supplies of both Pine and Spruce wintering and new for the coming year will be moderate, certainly not exceeding those of the past year of which our renders are now cognizant. Several Spruce mills are now completely shut down, among others the celebrated Montmorency Mills which have passed into the hands of the Quebec Electric Light Co.

It is scarcely possible that a glut or over supply of Pine deals can ever oc-

cur again, the pine millers preferring to cater for the United States market, sawing their logs into boards and only agreeing to cut deals for the United Kingdom markets at relatively higher prices. At these high prices exporters are chary of going very heavily into speculative purchases, limiting themselves to providing for what their customers require, and if there should be any unusual decline in the demand for deals they can arrange to have balance of their contracts with manufacturers turned into boards for the United States markets. It is considered by some of the best authorities in the lumber trade that many years will not clapse before lumber will be dearer in America than in Europe, owing to the large yearly increase in the consumption in the United States and in Canada itself. Of course as the forests of the United States disappear they will have to fall back on those of Canada. When our forests are taxed to meet this enormous demand-when we shall be called on to furnish 10.000 million feet, board measure, yearly, when our entire production at present is only about one-fifth of that quantity, our forests are not likely to stand the drain for many years. It is no doubt on account of the rapid depletion of their owr forests that in the United States it is considered a settled thing that the incoming Cleveland Government have decided to remove the duty on Canadian lumber entirely. It is at present \$1 per M. feet Board measure on Pine, and \$2 on spruce lumber. It is the opinion at this side, whether right or wrong, that the forests of Europe will be available for a much longer period for the demands of Europe than will the forests of North America for the requirements of this continent.

The production in White Pine lumber of the Ottawa Valley is about 500 million feet Board Measure, of which about 200 million feet went in Deals to Europe and the balance in sawn lumber to the United States and South America. The entire capacity of the mills in the Ottawa Valley is about 600 million feet. Operations are now going on in the woods to get out logs to produce about the same amount as last year. There is no chance of any glut in the Pine deal market, so holders in Britain have no fears of any deeline in prices from an overstock.

The supplies of Spruce deals are not likely to exceed the moderate supplies of the past year, and as we see by latest news from London that the north of Europe White wood makers are getting advanced prices and making con-

 $-1.5 \leq M_{\odot}$

siderable sales, not only on the continent but in the United Kingdom also, it is to be hoped that our spruce shippers and makers may have a chance of at least getting their heads over water; and they sadly need it. The fates have been against them too long.

It is estimated that the coming seasor's get-out of Pine Timber will be about as follows :—

Ottawa district :--114 million cubic feet Square; 14 million cubic feet Waney.

Western Canada, Michigan, etc., about 1 million cubic fect Waney.

It is estimated that the get-out of Oak Timber in the latter districts will foot up about one million cubic feet. Good Oak Timber is getting more and more scarce and costly. We understand exporters have paid 51 to 52 cents for new contracts.

We understand some of the South Western Oak, now goes down the Mississippi for shipment at New Orleans. Quite a contract has been given to a Canadian firm for delivery at New Orleans next season.

SPURIOUS LIQUOR LABELS.

The Prohibition commission has succeeded in bringing out many curious facts in connection with the liquor traffic. In the west there was a good deal said about the abuse of the permit system and, in Montreal, we have heard that illicit distilling, and the compounding of liquors is common, and that lithographers keep on hand supplies of labels for these violators of the law. John Watkin, who testified as to the labels, is an old printer but now in the Customs service, and evidently was the right man in the witness box. It appears that liquor labels are printed and kept in stock just as labels for canned goods, sardines and lobsters might be, and are supplied to any one asking for them. In the absence of proper supervision there is nothing to prevent compounders of bogus mixtures from bottling up their concocted stuff and labelling it as Jamaica rum, sherry, old rye, etc. Recipes for the making of several imitations of standard liquors were given in our issue of 23rd September, 1892.

Something was said in the course of the testimony about a new law which requires the labels to state that imitation goods are compounded but this law has not been enforced. Labels are largely printed for respectable importers, to order and, in course of time, those not bearing a particular name came to be carried in stock by some lithographers. Liquors are often imported in casks by grocers and these want the labels to give a name to the liquor. The evidence fully established that certain labels issued by the old country bottlers, to protect the public against spurious imitations, were set afloat on this side. One witness stated that there was no way of ascertaining whether the firms in the old country, whose names appeared on the labels, gave the necessary authority for their issue. Other lithographic firms were doing the same thing. The commission has doubtless not yet discovered all the methods practiced for defrauding the public and the revenue. An examination of certain city cellars might reveal more than were pleasant to the lessees.

THE IRON DUTIES.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the ensuing session of Parliament will bring about important modifications in the tariff. The premier in his recent Toronto speeches referred to his willingness to "lop the mouldering branches away" and indications are that a brisk assault will be made in the house upon iron, and its manufactures, including agricultural implements.

The standard of protection accorded to pig-iron has done little to develop the mines of Nova Scotia. In reality, the tariff has been worked in such a way as to enrich the bar iron manufacturers, and rolling mill men, who have enjoyed the advantage of the abnormally high duties. The duties on scrap iron are less than on pig-iron and the expense of converting scrap into bar iron is small. It is no wonder that the former is largely imported and that the cost of conversion is a close secret with the manufacturers who wish to retain their high protection and large profits. The duty upon pig-iron is four dollars per ton and on scrap, two dollars. There is also a bounty of \$2 per tor on pig-iron, but even with this measare of protection, amounting to \$6, the annual production has rarely exceeded 30,000 tons. In the meantime, manufacturers have had to pay the \$4 duty and last year the sum contributed reached \$275,000, or 32 per cent. on the value required. Scrap iron was until 1887 free of duty, but the levy on it last year at \$2 per ton, reached \$65,000, or 15 per cent. upon the importations.

The article in its more finished state had, of course, to be highly protected for the benefit of the manufacturer, who as we have seen was taxed for hisraw material. Thus bar iron, formerly taxed 17% per cent., was subject to a levy of \$13 per ton, which rate, based upon last year's importations, was equal to 88 per cent. Up to 1887 slabs and blooms paid 10 per cent. now the charge is \$9 per ton, exactly 50 per cent according to the figures for last year. The maker of the more advanced product was obliged to have protection in turn and so it went on all along the line. Fish plates, formerly paying 17% per cent., had to pay 40 per cent., and as to hardware it rose from 30 to 35 per cent., and some classes of agricultural implements from 20 to 35 per cent. The foundation of all this was the pig-iron duty which the country was called upon to bear in the interest of Nova Scotia. That it has failed in its object seems certain and the fault seems to lay, to a great extent, in the arrangement of the tariff. The Toronto Mail suggests that it would pay us better to give a bounty of \$4 per ton, on the eastern pig-iron, than to continue to levy a \$4 tax upon the imported pig and the equivalent dutles upon the products of that material.

The subject is certainly one which deeply interests the ordinary consumer, the farmer and the mine owners of Nova Scotia, as well as the manufacturer and importer, and there is evidently room for a comprehensive measure of reform.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The widening of such pathways as Cathedral street, never muck more than a gutter, and of Lagquehetiere, alias Palace street, is being made quite a burden upon property owners within one-quarter of a mile radius. What earthly benefit can accrue from it to residents in Belmont Park for instance, where even the roads are private property and the electric light looks but dimly through the high palings, would be a puzzle to any but the three assessors. The widening of Cathedral street concerns the whole city, if any. It is an inlet to Dominion square for residents in the lower level of the city who can as readily reach it by way of broad Windsor street. And how such values can have been allowed for properties pared off is no less a mystery. One man who kept a "poor man's club" but a short time ago, from which he has retired in affluence, is allowed about as much for a slice of his property as he paid not long since for the whole of it. Petitions are being largely signed against taxing the few in the Cathedral street expropriation for the benefit of the many, and we do but voice the sentiments of a large/number

of cltizens in contending that at the least a compromise should be effected —the city to pay one-half and neighboring properties the remainder. A large and influential meeting of citizens interested was held in the City Hall last Monday to protest against this heavy taxation.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

There is a commendable improvement in the promptitude with which the statistics prepared by the government are being issued of late. Among others, the most important blue book of them all, the Tables of Trade and Navigation, has already reached us, being the first submitted by the Comptroller of Customs, Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, though doubtless largely compiled before that gentleman entered upon his new official duties.

It is only by comparison that we can ascertain what progress the country has been making in respect of its exports and imports, for retrogression is out of the question. While we cannot admit that the business of the country "has got a boom," as stated in our semi-official paper, the "Gazette," the country has shown a steady growth, which is much to be preferred to a "boom," so called. The figures of the volume just issued cover the twelve months ended June 30th, 1892. The grand aggregate of business in that period was \$241,369,448, showing an increase of \$22,984,509 for the year. The total exports for the year were \$113,963,375, or an increase of \$15,-546,079, being the greatest bound taken by the exports since 1880. The total imports were \$127,406,068, or \$7,438,430 over those for the previous year, being the largest advance in any year since 1887. The total duty collected was \$20,550,581, a reduction of \$2,930,487, which is largely to be accounted for by the removal of the duty on sugars. The following comparative table of exports and imports from the principal countries with whom we have business relations, will be interesting, especially in view of the tariff which is in the United States:

	1891.	1892.
Great Britain	\$ 91 : 28.384	\$106 254 984
United States	91.824 352	92,125 579
France	2 565,577	2.770.173
Germany	4,356,232	6, 26,228
Spam	555,917	489.652
Portugal	191.1 8	155,479
Italv	332,808	490,839
Holland	404,532	8:6.167
Bolgium	728.120	573.244
Newfoundland	2.218 911	2.50 .963
West Indies	6,300,926	7.638.846
Sou h America	1,7>2 950	1.905.346
Chinn and Japan	2,202,102	3 \$00,108
Switzerland	244, 9.9	193,033
Other countries	3,685,812	5,165,657

 shows by comparison, the direction in which our foreign trade is being develoned :

tohen.		
	1891.	1892.
Great Britain	\$49,280,858	\$ 61,9 6,549
United States,	41,138,695	38,9 +, 27
France	253,734	36.539
Germany	53 142 67,110	942,698 93,476
Portugal	12 611	1 2,370
Italy	50,009	149, 80
Holland	41 741	567,879
Belgium	72,672	56 212
Newfoundland	1,467 908	1,750,714
West Ind es	3,122,770 1,0+3,172	3,546,59 1 027,525
China and Japan	78,791	283,251
Australan	589,100	4 6.103
Other countries	52,993	744.093
Total	598 ,417,29 6	\$113,963,375
This is further acc	entuated	by the
following brief comp	arison (of trade
with the Empire and	other c	ountries :
	1891.	1892.
British Empire		
Other countries	113,921,467	117,384,4:3

The following table, extending over the last quarter of the century, affords a satisfactory exhibit of the tendency towards lightening the burden of taxation upon the people :

	-			
. I		P c. of duty on bods entered or consump- tion.		P.c. of expenses of col- lec- tion.
1865 18-9 1870 1870 1873 1873 1874 1874 1875 1876 1878 1879 1850 1883 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 1885 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1889 1890 1•91 1892	20.60 19.63 19.52	21.+5 21.21 20.06 17.50	$5.02 \\ 5.01 \\ 4.84 \\ 4.25$	03.62 03.63 03.83 04.39

The following table of certain exports will be of interest :-

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Barloy, bush	9,975 000	4,892 234	5,202.000
Indian corn bush	6.6 4.000	3.554.000	2 050.000
Oats, bush	846.000	345.000	6.440 0.0
Peas, bush	2,485,400	2.5 7.000	4.444.000
Rye. busa,	504 0:10	379,000	2 597,000
Wheat bush	2580000	4,539,000	13,659,000
Hay, tons	115,000	65,600	54,000
Malt, bush	260,000	121 0)	1,900
Potatoes bush	1,45 < 000	3,668,000	586,000
Sewing machines	5,769	2,807	I ,739
Agricultural imple-	,		
monts	\$ 367, (0	252,620	403,000
Ship	484,0 0	280.400	506,000
Furniture	\$ 182,000	140,000	68,000
Horses, No		11, 68	
Eggs, doz	12,844,000	8,022,000	7,931,000

It is somewhat significant that the imports of British goods, amounting to \$41,348,000, paid \$9,074,000 in customs duties; while the imports from the United States, amounting to \$53,-187,000, paid only \$7,814,000 The country paid \$1,000,000 duty on coal. We shall postpone detailed references to a later issue.

BANK STATEMENTS.

It is only as we go to press that the Government Returns reach us which complete the records of Banking progress during 1892. Our review of the December statement is of necessity brief and limited to its more important features.

Circulation stands at \$36,194,023, which means a withdrawal during the month of \$930,482, though as comparel with 81st December, 1891, the amount under review shows \$559,894 in advance of that period.

Current trade Discounts, notwithstanding an increase during November of three millions over the preceding month, again exhibit an increase of \$1,426,361 as compared with November, being now \$198,532,160. The speculative demand for money appears to have cried a halt as a reduction of \$57.856 has taken place though stocks and bonds still absorb \$19,957,943. Of this amount the Banks in the Province of Ontario have loaned \$10,496,720 and those in this Province \$\$,110,107. As respects Trade discounts the figures oscillate in reversed directions, this Province having granted \$99,922,033 an1 the Province of Ontario \$68,977,-895 out of the grand total of \$198,-532.160.

As regards Deposits, the figures are only slightly augmented, the amount due the Public on demand being \$393,-210 in advance of November, and that payable after notice \$286,125 also in advance. The accretion of surjlus earnings is by these figures shown to be at a slower gait than heretofore, and they may prove a more forcible illustration of the wisdom of reducing the volume of Current loans than any theorizing in that direction on the part of a financial paper could produce.

The balances due by Foreign Agents are reduced \$1,584,250; and those due by Agents in Great Britain are also reduced \$506,621 as compared with November.

We hold over the detailed statement of the Banks until next issue when we hope to consider some further aspects of it than those above noted.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

In the last issue of this Journal, the abuse of the credit system and the difficulties of making collections by legal process were touched upon. Matters appear to be no better in the State of New York as the following letter written from Apalachin, N.Y., will show:—Failure is the arch enemy that is ever staring the merchant in [the face. And while in some cases failure is due to the negligence or carelessness of the merchant himself. it

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is more often due to the fact that he cannot collect the money for goods sold. The artisan and mechanic are protected by a mechanic's lien. Wages and salaries have preference above other claims: all of which is right and just. Are not the merchants of our State entitled to an equal share of protection? Fifteen thousand dollars of uncollectable accounts are now standing on the books of an old and almost penniless merchant an acquaintance of the writer. Twothirds of this amount represents merchandisc obtained by a class of people who never intended to pay for it, but who by misrepresentations and plausible stories succeeded in obtaining the goods. It could have been collected and would have been the mainstay of declining years, but the laws of our State prevented it. Twothirds of the stores of our State are places which supply the necessaries of life to all classes of people. Men do not and cannot always have the ready money with which to pay for these necessities: but they must cat, and they must at least be partially clothed, and thus 'it is that the credit system exists. How do the laws of our State concerning the collection of accounts encourage honesty or loster rascality? The inerchant will run over the accounts on his ledger, and will tell you that our exemption laws are protecting a lot of rascals. What the merchants of this State require and should demand is a law that will compel the man who can pay to pay, but who won't pay because he knows that the law is of such a nature that he doesn't have to pay. Is it not a fact that our laws exempt property in many cases exceeding in value the stock of goods of the merchant who has been defrauded by his dead beat customer? Again, if a customer's account is less than twenty-five dollars the merchant is denied a judgment claim against the real estate thus making the debts of customers whose accounts are less than 'twenty-five dollars practically non-collectable. Then, a merchant may run an account with a customer for six months or a year and at the end of that time requires a settlement; the customer makes excuses, that he cannot pay. The merchant mentions suing and judgments, and the customer, cooly remarks: "Oh! that will do you no good ; my property is all in my wife's name." The increment has been supplying to that family the necessities of life. What matter to which member of that family the property belongs; ought it not to stand good for the payment of the flour and meat which has been the support of that family? I mention another class with whom the merchant has no little trouble. I refer to those people who are wage-carners and salaried employes but not owners of real or personal property. This class ask for credit with merchants, and pay or not just as they see fit, A special law has been given to this class of people whereby they are preferred creditors for wages. Why should not the merchant be given a law whereby he can attach the wages of any of this class who seek to defraud him? The writer has on his ledger accounts against the different classes of customers referred to in this article from whom he is unable to collect one single penny. I be-

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lieve it is the sentiment of the merchants of the State that laws be enacted whereby they can collect what is honestly and justly due them. I believe also that our merchants are men of heart and feeling. and would not unnecessarily force a claim against men whom they believed to be honest. All we ask is that we be given such laws as will enable us to protect ourselves against that class of people who with apparent honesiv make debts and then refuse to pay them, and with colossal cheek boast that there is no law to make them pay. The writer is confident that if the merchants of our State would insist on some just legislation along the line as suggested by this article we would get it. He would suggest that the matter be brought as far as possible to the attention of our legislators ,and thereby obtain as soon as possible what is due us in this respect.

ECHOES OF THE PARENT DEFALCATION.

The appeal of the London Guarantee & Accident company from the judgment condemning the company to pay \$10,000, amount of a policy guaranteeing the fidelity of A. D. Parent, ex-cashier of the Hochelaga Bank, has been recently heard in the Courts here and judgment reversed. It was alleged by the bank that sums exceeding \$10,000 had been illegally appropriated by Parent, and that they were entitled to recover on the bond. Appellants set up special grounds of defence as regards their liability for each of the sums illegally obtained by Parent, and also denied generally their liability under the policy. It appeared that the respondents sustained three losses through Parent, first, the sum of \$\$,140, stolen by Parent about two years before his flight to the United States. This sum was obtained by him by putting one dollar bills instead of ten dollar bills in making up packages of one thousand bills. Appellants alleged that they were not responsible for this loss on two grounds first. non-compliance by respondents with the conditions and warrantees of the policy as Fontained in their application; second, gross negligence of respondents in their dealings with Parent. The second loss sustained by respondents was a sum of \$15,574. Parent obtained this by procuring the acceptance of his cheques which he then used in other banks. He kept his own cheque in the paying teller's cash to cover 'the amount of the cheques of which he had procured the acceptance. This system he carried on for about two years prior 'to his flight to the United States. Appellants contended, as to this loss, that it was due to the fact that there was no real inspection of the bank books during the 'two years that Parent was manipulating the funds in the manner described. As to the last amount of \$23,000 stolen by Parent, it was also urged that appellants were discharged by the gross negligence of the bank. When Parent was followed he was in possession of the sum of \$28,000, which he had taken. This sum he 'returned to respondents. The court helow held that appellants had not proved the acts of negligence alleged; that on the contrary the frauds of Parent had been committed in such a way as to evade the most rigid supervision that it was possible to require from the directors of the bank and consequently the responsibility of appellants could not be contested.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE.

The Court of Appeal has rendered a somewhat important insurance decision in the case of McGenchie vs. the North Amcrican Life Assurance company. The appeal was taken by the defendants from the judgment of the Queen's eBuch Divisional court in favor of the plaintiff in an action upon a life insurance policy for \$1,000. The defendants issued the policy to the plaintiff's deceased husband and took a promissory note for the first year's premium. The insured died within the first year. The note had then several times been renewed, and one of the renewals was overdue at the time of the death. A small amount had been paid upon the original note on account. Endorsed on the policy was a provision that if any premium note should not be paid when due, the policy should be void and all payments made upon it forfeited. The court below held that the policy was voidable upon default being made in payment of the premium note; but only at the election of the defendants, and that the defendants by their conduct and correspondence had elected to treat it as subsisting up to the time of the death. The court unanimously allowed the appeal, holding that the provision of the policy that it should be void upon non-payment of a premium note, should be given effect to; that it was not necessary for the defendants to notify the plaintiff that the policy was forfeited; and that the conduct and correspondence of the defendants did not amount to a waiver of the forfeiture. Appeal allowed with costs and action dismissed with costs .-- Mail. Toronto, Jan., 18.

TIES WHICH STRENGTHEN.

Were we in need of an illustration of a compact that nothing could split or warp or weaken we should not choose the marriage laws of the United States in their aspect as civil enactments. For with them no amount of dowels, tenons, or mortises could give strength where the laws themselves created a flaw in the compact by not regarding it in the outset indissoluble in its nature. If we were to choose a block of wood whether jointed, bored, or spliced, and specially selected a piece that experience taught us must split with age and exposure, then whether the devices we used were tacks, nails, screws, or old-fashioned plugs, none of them would hold the wood together: but there seems to be no dispute over the fact that splitting, 'checking,' and warping would all be arrested by the use of that celebrated 'Corrugated Steel Fastner' of the Ontario Tack Co. at Hamilton. Such industries as the Carriage or Furniture Factory, Sash and Door Factory, Cooperage, Pattern Shop, or others where hard and soft woods are used, afford the practical mechanic an increasing variety of situations where this fastening device can be tested. Every tyro in carpentering has felt the need of some

fastner less futile than the tack, and more readily available than the screw. The Ontario Tack Co., steps into the breach with an article combining the best quality of both as is instantly apparent to a practical eye. This ingenious device consists of a thin corrugated sheet of steel so sharpened as to penetrate hard or soft wood, irrespective of the direction of the grain; with great facility, and interlocking with the fibre makes a joint which for security, neatness, and adaptability eclipses all other agents. The very stamp of genius, simplicity itself, marks this invention, and with the endless variety of its uses ensures for it a rapid popularity and a fixed place among the 'indispensables in any workshop.

The attention of our readers is invited to the Sixth Annual Report of the Manufacturers Life Assurance Co., which appears elsewhere in this issue. The usual editorial review is unavoidably postponed until next week.

Italy stands at the head of the wine producing countries of Europe. She manufactures half as much again as France. Next on the list is Spain; than follows Austro-Hungary, Germany and Switzerland in the order mentioned.

PROFIT AND LOSS: AN INSURANCE DRAMA.

CHAPTER I (continued.)

"Now, I guess, I'll have to b gain'. Good night, Dave," and left the store. But before he had walked a hundred yards towards the livery-stable where he had "put up" his horses and buggy, he had begun, not only to regret his decision but to resolve to modify it. His thoughts ran thus—

"He's smart, I guess, very smart. I -didn't intend to make him manager or to offer more than a hundred thousand. I hadn't no need to ; he's in love with Georgie; he'd have done it for her, perhaps. Why, he said so. He did! I don't mind the hundred thousand, though it's too much-far too much. Any young man would have done it for fifty. I was too hasty, though I was in a real tight place. And then, as manager he'll want to do everythin'. I'll have to give way before -and afterwards it'll be hard to alter. I was too hasty, I was, and too generous. That's always been my fault-generosity. I like to do things largely; I hate meanness. And then I give myself away every time." But as this course of self-reproach recalled unpleasant memories, Mr. Boulger broke if off.

"What's to be done now? Of course, I want to treat him fairly,-I guess I'll draw that note and leave the sum blank. Then I'll say, 'See here, Dave, you belong to us now, and I've two other girls; I reekon I'll fill this in for a hundred thousand, eh?' He can't object-put in that way. He won't: he wants Georgie. He'll have seen her then, and talked to her. I guess it'll be all right. I He'll do it a there's no fear about that.

"Dann those insurance companies anyway. They've got premiums out of me for thirty years. Now, it's my turn. I'm only getting back my own money from them after all." David Tryon wasn't able to console himself so easily, nor so completely. Brought face to face with fraud and crime, his deeper nature revolted. Yet his own dissatisfied conscience forced him to think with bitterest contempt of Mr. Boulger. "He wouldn't do the work nor let me

"He wouldn't do the work nor let me do it either. The vain fool! Always running about showing off, and leaving his business to take care of itself and this is what it has come to. I've to save him, and how! In six months the business properly worked would bring him out all right, but he goes and leaves everything to the last moment, and then, puts everything upon me."

to the last moment, and then, puts everything upon me." This train of thought, however, seemed to Tryon unprofitable; his understanding of his own resolution forced him to renounce the pleasure of condemning his master. "I guess he only acted according to his nature—and now I've to go right on."

Ing to an' 'Characteristically he thought first of what he ought to do, the steps which should be taken. Forethought would avert suspicion. In outline at least the enterprise was soon clear to him. He trusted much to time and careful deliberation; he proposed to consider the whole scheme again and again before proceeding to carry it into execution. Meanwhile he wouldn't delay any needful preparation. having decided so much, he allowed his thoughts to wander. It was characteristic of his nature that they returned first to his mother, and to the joy she would feel in his success. Tryon was neither passionate nor very affectionate, but his affections were of those which grow with custom and association; and the isolation of the life he had led with his widowed mother made him connect her with himself in an intimate community of feeling and interest. It irritated him, therefore, to realise suddenly that he couldn't dwell with pleasure on his mother's delight; he felt distinctly that she wouldn't be glad if she knew all, and the sincerity in him provented him from sharing even in anticipation in her joy.

As he put the agreement in his pocket, turned out the lamp, and set forth for home,-it-came to him suddenly that if his mother's suspicions were aroused, if the rapidity of his rise led her to fear, however vaguely, anything resembling the trath, she would certainly oppose his design with all her strength. For the first time there was a gulf between them: But instead of setting himself to think of the meaning and cause of this separation, he simply resolved to be outwardly frank and thus deceive her. His mind was made up. It was better that she should know nothing. Yet as he reached the house he felt intensely uncomfortable. Deceit was painful to him. He resolved to say as little as possible.

According to her invariable custom, his mother was waiting for him. When he spoke to her of getting a larger house and engaging a "help," and showed her the agreement, attributing his advancement to the way he had worked in getting out the balance-sheet, she seemed in no way surprised, though the sudden delight brought quick tears to her eyes. Her boy thought first of all of her. This was perhaps the heart of her joy, and yet she gave no expression to it in words. Even when most decely moved, men and women speak generally from the ruffled surface of their sonle. The tranquil depths of perfect honesty and self-abnegation in this motherheart could not easily come to expression.

"It makes me very happy for you, Dave," she said, trying to smile, "but you deserve it all; you've worked night and day all last night you were writing. Oh, I heard you. A mother doesn't sleep when her son's waking. . . I've got mora happiness through you than I ever expected in this world. It makes me feel as if all my prayers had been answered. God's yery good to me, Dave. And through her terns she added with a deprecating smile. "To think I used to be afraid you weren't smart!"

With a sigh of relief Tryon felt that

the chief ordeal was passed • he felt, too, somewhat to his surprise, that he did enjoy his mother's deep happiness, though he knew he had no right to the pleasure. Success, he understood, might bring him more even than assured position and wealth; it night bring contentment. After a talk, which was cut short by his mother insisting that he must go to bed and get a good rest, Tryon went to his room to think of Georgie. He felt certain that under the present circumstances she wouldn't refuse him. And in his self-restrained nature desires awoke alien to his habit and coloured the picture his fancy painted of a future passed between his mother and his wife.

Long after her son had gone to sleep the mother sat nursing her delight, follow ing it into ali its possibilities. W wouldn't her Dave do and become? What member of Congress, perhaps, loved and honored by all, as he deserved. Woman-like she had made an idol of him ever since his school-boy triumphs; and to her larger, more expansive, and more generous nature his cool self-restraint and steady purpose seemed the ideal of noble manhood. ^And mingled with her admiration of his strength and resolution was an intense tingling gratitude for his affection. He had thought first of her and her well-being. At the re-membrance of his words quick, sweet tears of pleasure came again into her eyes. A sense of life's compensations penetrated her her as she thought of her husband and son together. Yet she was superstitiously airaid to admit even to herself what she all are to minit even to mersen what she felt to be the fact, that she was blessed in her son beyond her own deserts, beyond all previous suffering. Great joy, she felt, must be followed by lasting sorrow. She set herself, therefore, to wonder when he would marry, whom he would choose. No one in Kansas City was at all worthy of him; she'd advise him to wait; meanwhile she'd look out for him, for she knew in mind and person exactly the woman who would make him happy. And yet not even the ideal in her mind was worthy of her son-of Dave.

(To be continued.)

Meetings, Reports, &c.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.

The directors have much pleasure in presenting this, the Sixth Annual Report of the business of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1892, and congratulate the Policy-holders and Stockholders upon the favorable results obtained, and the continued progress of the Company.

During the year, 1,350 Policies were issued, insuring \$2,069,250, of a class of business which is calculated to give the Company a large earning power, which means an ever increasing surplus, and an abundant security in the future to every Policy-holder.

The amount of business in force at the 1st January, 1893, was \$8,136,989, which your Board consider a very satisfactory showing; the Premium Income for the year amounted to \$223,778.99, and interest from investments to \$18,038.89, substantial increases over 1892, and denoting a healthy, steady and vigorous growth.

The assets during the year have increased, as will be seen by referring to the Financial Statement, over \$100,000, and now amount to \$542,794.98. The books of the Company have been

The books of the Company have been audited monthly, and at the close of the year ull the assets have been carefully examined, not only by the Auditors, but by the Auditing Committee of the Board, whose report is also shown hereon.

The Directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election.

Wm. Bell, S. F. McKinnon, Vice-Presidents; George Gooderham, President.

CASH ACCOUNT.

1892. To cash on hand and in Bank, 1st Jan., 1892 . . . \$ 31,784.47 To cash received for Premiums 223,773.99 To cash for Interest 18,088.89 To Investments and Advances repaid 26,711.02 . .

1892.	\$800,318.37
By Expenses	\$ 38,761.84
By Comission and Salaries t	0
Agents	40,478.41
By Office Furniture, Cash an	
written off	519.78
By Death Claims	51,681,97
By Surrendered Policies .	3,380.20
By Re-insurance Premiums .	11,537.05
By Fire Premiums paid on an	٠. •

By Fire Premiums paid on an	
count of Mortgagors .	
By Investments	
By Cash on hand and in Bank	: 11,988.94
	\$800.318.87

LIABILITIES.

	LIABILITIES.	
1892		
	toek paid up	\$127,320.00
Treaser to T	Im. 4½ per cent.	385,941.00
" 10 per	cent held for	
cost	cent held for of collecting	
deferred	and outstand.	
ing Prei		6,727.90
Outstand	ng Medical Fees	1,348.65
" Premiums	paid in ad-	
vance.		100.74
	aims awaiting	•
	-	10,000.00
proofs		
proofs ' 'Net Surp'	lus	11,356.69
		·····
		\$542,794.98
NOTE :		40.20,10.2100
	rity of Policy-	4.14
holders the	Company holds:	
Assets 'ns pe	r balance sheet	\$542,794.98
and in addit		, ,
		100 000 00
Uncalled Cap	ital Stock.	493,680.0 0
		51,036,474.98
From wh	ich deduct:	
	5,941) and Death	
Losses \$10,	000 at Dec. 31st,	
_as above		395,941.00
Survius for sc	curity of Policy	
holders.	• • • • •	\$640,533.98
norders, .		φ 0 π 0 ,000,00
	ASSETS.	
1892.		
	Danda	@ 20 000 00
By Dominion		\$ 53,000.00
	Debentures.	62, 461.26
" First Mo	rtgages on Real.	
Estate.		322,618.22
" Life Inter		440.00
Treversion		3,853.00
" Bills Reco	eivable.	. 772.87
" Loans on	Policics	3,171.20
" Office Fu		4,200.00
Once ru		
argenus a		4,978.25
	emiums paid on	
	of Mortgagors.	392.25
	ing Preminae	A7 (199 9.1
	ing Premiums	47.022.34
	Premiums	19,656.69
" Interests	Fremiums due and accrued	19,656.6 9 7,639.96
" Interests	Premiums	19,656.69

\$542,794.98

We have examined the books, papers, documents and vouchers, representing the balance sheet of your Company, for year ending 31st December, 1892. We have also examined the Securities hold by your Com-pany and certify as to their correctness.

TOWNSEND & STEPHENS, Auditors.

At the close of the shareholders' meet-ing the directors of the Company reas-sembled, when on motion of Mr. R. L. Patterson, seconded by Mr. C. D. Warren, Mr. George Gooderham was re-elected president, and Messrs, William Bell and S. F. McKinnon vice-presidents for the year.

S. F. McKinnon vice-presidents for the year. 'The Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works; R. R. McLennan, M. P.; Robert Archer, Montreal; A. F. Gault, of Gault Bros & Co., Montreal; A. G. Me-Benn, grain merchant, Montreal, and Ald. J. D. Rolland, Montreal, were appointed a local board for the Province of Quebec.

WATERLOO MTUUAL FIRE INSUR-ANCE CO.

The 30th Annual meeting of the members of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held in the board room. of the Company, Waterloo, on Saturday the 21st inst. The minutes of the provious meeting were read and approved. The President then read the various reports of the past year.

THE DIRECTORS! REPORT.

To the Members of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Gentlemen :--

Your Board of Directors beg to lay be-fore you their Report for the year ending 31st of December, 1892, being the Com-pany's 30th Annual Report.

From the detailed Statements (of your Secretary) about to be read to you we have prepared the following abstract of the leading items of interest contained therein.

We have during the past year issued 7708 Policies. The total number of Poli-cies in force is 16,704. The aggregate in-sured under these Policies is\$ 16,790,117.

sured under these Policies is 16,790,117. The total receipts of the Company are \$145,710,31. The number of claims paid is 249 and the amount of losses paid, less Re-insurance, is \$55,275.66. The total Assets of the Company, in-cluding the amount unpaid in Premium' Note Capital is \$322,892.20. From this amount deduct the Re-insurance liability of \$70,103.04 and the unpaid losses com-puted at \$1,866.83 and you have a balance of Assets over all Liabilities of \$250,922. of Assets over all Liabilities of \$250,922.-33.

Having now entered in the fourth decade Having now entered in the fourth decade of the Company's existence it may not be uninteresting to be informed of the amount of business transacted in the 30 years just closed. We find in that time the number of Policies issued was 139,850; Amount insured \$139,740,261; Receipts \$2,346,-577; Losses paid \$1,535,273. When it is considered that nearly the whole of this business has been transacted in the comparatively small district of West-ern Ontario we think the facts to be learned from the foregoing summary are malters

from the foregoing summary are matters for congratulation.

for congratulation. In conclusion your attention is called to the two main objects of your meeting here to day, namely, the disposing of the state-ments about to be read and the election of live Directors. The retiring Directors are Messrs George Randall, John Shuh, William Snider, I. D. Bowman and P. E. Shantz, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

On behalf of the Board.

CHAS. LIENDRY

President.

THE SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL STATE-MENT.

Balance on hand as per State-ment 31st Dec. 1891. . . RECEIPTS. . \$112,401.62

Premiums and As-

sessments . . . \$138,769.20 Interest and Trans-

fer fces. . .

4,135.49

Renit	806.00 \$143,710.69
•	\$256,112.31
EXPENDI	rures.
Losses \$ 97 Less Re-insurance. 12	
Salaries	,284.50
sions 30 Re-insurance and	,930.56
	1,251.70

Station-

ary, Advertising and Printing. Printing. 3,625.92

Auditing, Exchange and Miscellancous Disbursements. 2,520.72 Balance
370032200
ASSETS.
Real Estate \$ 15,124.23
Mortgages and De-
beutures 74,167.65
Deposit Receipts,
(Molsons Bank.) . 5,000.00
Molsons Bank, (ac-
count current) . 8,582.55
Unpaid Assess -
ments 1,576.15
Agents Balances 5,600.81
Office Furniture &
Goads' Plans 2,249.70
Unpaid Rent
Bitls Receivable . 1,876.20
Cash on Hand 9.96
\$114,223.25

LIABILITIES. Unpaid Losses adjusted and unadjusted. \$ Re-insurance Fund 1,866.83 to provide for all outstanding Risks as per Statement 70,103.04 \$ 71,969.87

Balance of Assets, Exclusive of Premium Note capital

\$ 42,253.38 \$ 114,228.25

Amount of Assets as above brought

Premium Notes, less premiums and As-

.\$205,036.09

\$322,892.20 Total Assets J. M. Scully Benj. Devitt

Auditors,

C. M. TAYLOR,

Secretary .

The Directors' Report and the Secretary's Financial Statement were unanimosuly adopted by the meeting. Scrutineers having been appointed and ballots taken resulted in the re-election of the retiring Directors.

Mr. Devitt and Mr. Scully were then un-animously appointed Auditors for the current year.

A cordial vote of thanks having been passed to the President, Secretary, Inspect-or and Staff of Officers the members of the Company dispersed.

The Directors met at the close of the annual meeting and re-elected Mr. Chas. Hendry President, and Mr. Geo. Randall, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The following are the names of the Directors of the Company.

rectors of the Company. Chus. Hendry, Esq. Pres., Waterloo; Geo. Randall, Vice-President, Waterloo; John Shuh. Waterloo; I. E. Bowman, M. P. Waterloo; Simon Snyder, Waterloo; N. Killer, Waterloo; Win. Snider, Waterloo: J. Livingston, M. P. Baden; Thomas Gowdy, Guelph; I. D. Bowman, Berlin; John All-chin New Hamburg; Alian Bowman, Galt; John L. Wideman, St. Jacobs; P. E. Shantz, Preston Preston.

Financial.

Thursday Evg., Jan 26th '93.

Money in London was cabled 11-4 and the bank rate 2 1-2 per cent. Sterling, 60 days sight, 93-8 to 1-2 and 91-2 to 5-8; demand 9 11-16 to 13-16 and 9 7-8 to 10; cables 10 to 101-4; New York funds 182



MONTREAL, 3rd January, 1893

to 3-32 and 1-8 to 1-4. Posted Sterling in New York 4.87 and 4.89. The stock market was irregular and generally easier for bank stocks at closing. Bank of Montren1 sold at 236 1-2 and 235 and 234 was afterwards the best bid. Small sales of Ontario. Molsons and Toronto took place at steady prices. Merchants changed bands at 166 and 164 and was bid for at 165 at writing. Cable was quoted at 180 after selling at 181. Telegraph was dull but firm. There was a fair business in Richetieu between 751-4 and 731-4, 75 being offered for it at the close. Passenger was in fair demand but closed under highest figures with offers for it at 1841-2. Gas was quiet and easier late in the weak. Pacific moderately active and \$63-4 was bid for ex-dividend stock at last writing. The record for the week as per Clouston & Co., stock brokers, is as follows :-

Banks.	No. Shares.	Higheat price.	Lowest price.	Average this week last year
Montreal	103	236]	235	221 4
Ontario	4	118	118	
Peoples	20	116	116	98
Molgons	3	175	175	164
Toronto	2	252	252	
Merchants	41	166	164	1481
Eastern Townships	3 10	140	140	140
Commerce	135	146	145	133
Hochelaga	20	128	128	••••
Miscellaneous,				
Cable	955	181	180	151
Telegraph	170	1534	152	130j
Nor. West Ld	50	90	90	
Bicheliou.	1472	751	73]	55
Passenger	1256	186	176	
Passenger Rights.	60	824	79	
Gaa	712	234	233	204
Pacific	300	89 j	898	
" xd	1055	58 j	864	
Colored Cotton	69	108	1071	• • • •
Colored Cot Bds	\$1000	102	102	
Montreal Cotton	- 90	140	140	
Deminion Cotton.	475	1384	1374	
Telephone	75	164	164	160
Electric	475	235	2333	140
Dulath Com	2375	14	124	
" Pref	950	32		••••
At this afterno	on'e 11	oned R	labolto	n pold

At this afternoon's board Richelieu sold at 75 and 751-4; Cable at 180, Gas at 233 and Street Ry., at 185. The machinery of the new Woodstock, N. B. avoolen mill will be capable of turning out from 150 to 200 lbs. of wool per day in flannels, yarns, blankets, etc. The manager recently stated that they would pay for wool 30 ets. per pound; the cost of manufacturing into cloth would be 35c per yard; thus making the cost of cloth 65c per yard. Cloth of this description is regularly sold for S5c. For carding the cost would be 6c per pound; cost of weaving 9c per yard. These figures, we need not say, may suffer some fluctuations once in a while.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday Evg., Jan 26th '93.

The strade usually done at this season is not large and we can only report a moderate movement. It is encouraging to note that wheat is firm and the advance in Manitoba maintained, while eggs, butter, cheese and hogs are bringing a good price, which is presumably not all absorbed by the much abused middleman. Among manufacturers and investors there is naturally much talk about possible tariff reductions, both here and in the United States. The session is now at hand and the trade question will be uppermost,

Butter and Cheese.—There has been a fair demand for butter at steady prices: Creamery has been selling at 22c to 23c. and good to choice dairy at 18c to 21c. An English paper in reviewing the season's trade remarks: During June some large contracts were made for Canadian creamery butter for shipment principally during September and October, and prices for this make advanced firmly, through July and August, later makes commanding a still further premium. Speaking of cheese it says: The quality of the season's make of Canadian cheese has been on the whole very satisfactory, and there have been very few differences of opinion regarding individual shipments. The shipment of "French Canadian" or "Province of Quebee" make for finest Canadian cheese resulted in some arbitrations, and later on the matter was discussed by the Bristol Provision Trade association, and a resolution passed affirming that such section make must not be tendered in fulfilment of contracts for finest Canadian cheese. This was forwarded to shipperu in Canada, producing quite a wave of excitement, sepecially amongst those interested in the

production and shipment of Quebec cheese. The result cannot but prove beneficial to the 'trade generally. Locally cheese is firm at writing and stocks are so moderate that holders are indifferent. The range for finest is 11e to 11.1-2c.

Drugs and Chemicals.—Quinine is quiet and there is little disposition shown to speculate in the leading markets. Opium is lower and lemon peel firmer. Pepermint oil is active and stronger and higher cables are to hand respecting ergot, senna and coca leaves. Carbolic acid is improving abroad and bleaching powder is offered sparingly. There is some pressure to realize upon chlorate of potash in New York and 15 1-2c is quoted for both erystals and powdered. Importations cannot be made upon so low a basis.

Dry Goods.-Business generally has been outer but the trade appears satisfied with the volume of orders booked. The break in the weather is expected to help the spring trade. Payments are slow as is usual towards the close of the month. A New York contemporary, speaking of the iobhing trade, says that the fact that a full display of spring fancies in printed calicoes is not to be found in the market yet shows that the season in store trade is late with jobbers; but this week will see an alteration as several houses will be completing their show. Jobbers report an active demand for indigo blues. Among the foreign novelties shown in dress goods stock is a very handsome assortment of robes in silk and wool changeables in twotone effects, and with small neat patterns in figures, etc., swivelled and in jacquard weaves. The dress lengths range upward from \$6.00 per length. They are also put up in two and three dress lengths, as well as in regular pieces for larger bayers. The "Epingline Raye" is also a special style, in new and benatiful ground colors and contrasting effects. This is put up in 25metre lengths and sells at 75c per yard. Livetpool.-Cotton dull; American middlings 53-16d. New York.-Cotton futures easy; Feb. 9.39c; March, 0.40c; April 9.56 : May, 9.66. Spots, dull ; uplands, 9.58 ; gull, 9.7-8c ; futures, steady ; sales, 135,500 bales ; Jan. 9.40c; Feb. 9.43c ; March, 0.53c ; Jan. 9.40c ; Feb. 9.43c ; March, 0.53c ; April, 9.61c ; May, 9.69c ± June, 9.75c.

Eggs.—There has been a good local and American demand. Shipments to the States are likely to cease for want of stock. Strictly fresh farmers eggs are only obtainable at exorbitant prices. Good holling 28c to 30c; fail, 24c to 25c limed, 22c to 23c.



ed at 54c and No. 2 at 52c. Late prices for wheat at Chicago are 73 5-S Jan, 74c Feb., 78 5-Sc May. The market declined on unfounded reports from Washington favorable to the passage of the anti-option bill. The effort to have No. 1 Northern wheat made regular on con-tracts also caused case. It may be pointed out that matters have not chanced in the out that matters have not changed in the direction of weakness since the break set in. On the contrary extreme, cold, weather, must be considered to have much lessened the prospect for a good crop of winter spring wheat here and in Europe, though those American fields which were covered with snow were protected from cold, and foreign markets have given us no encouragement to weakness, their news having been relatively strong. It is rother fair to say there is a better chance for strength now that the market has dropped so far now that the market has dropped so har and an element of weakness is removed in the shape of the always uncertain sup-port given to the market by those who supposed they were tailing on after a buil clique. It may take some little time to recover, but such a recovery should be favored by the fact that the visible supply increased only a small quantity last week, while it is likely to show a good decrease in the next statement, if only by the dropping out of fully one million bushels that was stored in the burned elevator at St. Louis. The visible supply of wheat in the States and Canada is \$2,252,000 ,as against 45,604,903 last year; on passage to United Kingdom 22,-

and Cape Breton at \$4.75 to \$5. Frozen, haddock and herring have been somewhat scurce below so far. Green cod is firmly held at the advance. Large is worth \$6.50; No. 1. \$6 and Draft \$7. Selected dressed Newfoundland cod in boxes of 100 lbs is selling at \$5.75 to \$6 per box. Dry, per auintal. \$5 to \$5.25. In oils, Newfound-land cod has met with more enquiry but prices are nominally unchanged.

1 Groceries .- Trade has been quiet all round and no changes in prices are reported. At Toronto Chicago houses have been enquiring for low grade and medium Japan teas at 18c and under. One thouand packages have already been shipped and more will follow. The wholesale trade advanced their prices for Japan teas ic per pound. The spice market appears to be in better condition than one year ago. An unusual scarcity of Calcutta and Airi-son ginger has raised the cost without as vet diffracting supplies from any section. The speculative element is confined largely to cloves and peper. Of the latter, short sales to the extent of 5,000 tons are said to exist between New York and the London market, which, in conjunction with reported deficit in crop, creates some un-easiness regarding outstanding contracts. Something of the same state of alfairs 24c. The production of pig iron in the United States last year, according to the statistics collected by the American Iron and Steel Association, amounted to 9,-157,000 gross tons, against 8,279,870 tons in 1891 and 9,202,703 tons in 1890, the latter year being the one of greatest pro-duction on record. Copper is quiet. States producers ask 121-4c for Lake Spuerior ingot. London cables quote merchant bars at £45 17s 6d fro prompt and £46 5s for inture delivery. London prices for pig tin are cabled down to £93 2s 6d fetprompt and £93 5s for future delivery, The British Board of Trade returns show that shipments of tin and terne plates from Great Britain to the United States were 278,479 tons, out of a total export of 395,580 tons in 1892. In the year 1891 the aggregate export was 448,379 tons, of which 325,143 tons went to the United States. The trade in Montreal is some-what inclined to think that manufacturers made a mistake in advancing bar iron 15c per 100 lbs., or \$3 per ton, just at this juncture, when the Nova Scotia coal and iron deal and the expected revision of 'duties on both sides of the line have called special attention to the excessive

Canadian_Pac fic' R'y.

A half-yearly dividend upon the Capital Stock of this Company, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on FEBRUARY 17th noxt, to the shareholders of record on that date. Of this dividend one and one-half per cent. is from the annuity provided for until August. 1893 by a deposit with the Canadian Government, and one per cent is from the surplus earnings of the Company.

1893 by a deposit with the Canadian Government, and one per cent is from the surplus earnings of the Company. Warrants for this dividend, payable at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall Street, New York, will be delivered on and after February 17th, at that agency to sharcholders on the New York Register. Warrants of European sharcholders on the London Register will be payable in sterling at the rate of four shillings and one penny half-penny (4s 1½d) per dollar, less income tax at the Bank of Montreal, 22 Alchurch Lane, London, and will be delivered on or about the same date at the office of the Company, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, England. The transfer books of the Company will

The transfer books of the Company will be closed in London at 3 o'clock p. m. Friday, January 6th, and in Montreal and New York at the same hour on Saturday, January 21st, and will be re-opened at ten o'clock a.m. on Monday, 19th February next.

By order of the Board, CHARLES DRINKWATER,

Secretary.

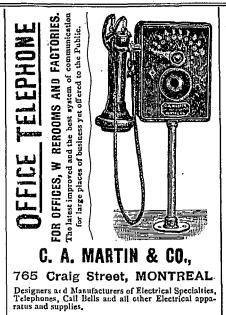
iron duties. The intention may not have been to make hay while the sun shines but it looks something like it.

Live Stock.—There has been a fair demand for choice cattle. Ten cars were bought in Toronto for Montreal. Poor stock was weaker. Selected lots 3 3-4c to 4 1-Sc. Sheep and lambs in good demand and firm. Large shipments of lambs have been made from Ontario to Buffalo. Hogs were in active demand up west at \$6.70 to 7.50 per cwt. for choice.

Provisions .-- A fair number of small sales ary reported at the high prices ruling. Dressed hogs have been selling in a jobbing way at \$9.50 to \$9.60 for light weights and \$9 to \$9.25 for heavy weights. Pork is mechanged at \$21 to \$22 per brl. Lard is steady at 10 1-4c to 10 1-2c in pails and at 9 to 9 1-2c for common refined. Hams 12 1-2c to 13c, and bacon 111-4e to 12e. Late prices for pork in Chicago were \$18.871-2 to 90, Jan, \$19.221-2 to 25, May. Lard \$11.10 Jan. and May. A Chicago writer says:-Provisions keep strong, especially lard, in which there appears to be yet consider-able short interest, partly local. They look high, but it should be remembered that the present prices are accompanied by about \$\$ for good hogs, a figure seldom touched in this market, even on occasions when the product has held far higher than now. Deconter has been far higher than how. De-cember exports of product only show a decrease of 25 per cent. from the record of the year previously, while the packing of the West for the winter thus far is 41.1-2 per cent. less than last year. So the stocks of all kinds of shuff should be comparatively light, as they are under-stood to be, and this fact makes it easy to maintain the prices so far above the average of January figures for the last few years.

Potatoes.--Supplies light and demand good. Car lots \$1 to \$1.05 and in single bags. \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Raw Furs.—Supplies are fair. Buyers do not appear anxious and a dull tone is apparent. Beaver, per 1b. \$4 to \$4.50; Olter, per skin, \$10 to \$12; Mink, 75e to \$1.50; Bear, large, per skin, \$10 to \$15; Bear small, \$7 to \$10; Bear, cub, \$3 to





ESTABLISHED 1842

Manufacturers of . .

UNICORN COACH COLORS In Oil and Japan.

UNICORN MIXED PAINTS UNICORN OIL STAINS UNICORN PURE LEAD

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Office & Warehouse,	- 37, 39, 41 Recollet St.
Varnish Factory.	106 William St.
Lead and Color Works	, Frontenac St.
Glass Works,	- 10 to 22 Inspector St.

\$6: Fisher, \$3 to \$4; Fox, cross, \$1.50 to \$5 · Fox, red, \$1 to \$1.25; Lynx, \$1.50 to \$2.50; Marten, 60c to 80c; Raecoon, 25c to 75c; Muskrat, winter, per skin, 12 1-2c; Skunk per skin, 20c, 40c, 50c.

Wool.-Of the total arrivals in London last week \$0,000 bales were forwarded direct to manufacturers. The sales are appointed to close February 17, subject to the progress made. The total imports into Europe during 1892 were 2,998,000 bales. The deliveries, including old stock brought forward, were 3,033,000 bales. The stock on December 31, 1892, was 156,000 bales. Cable advices from Buenos Ayres show the market there to be active and prices higher.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by telegraph.) Toronto, Jan. 26, 1898. The condition of trade is moderately active with values as a rule unchanged.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montre -

RIGBY GAINING!

The sale of RIGBY POROUS CLOTHING seems to be steadily increasing throu hout the Dominion.

HEAD QUARTERS; Our place is Head Quarters for the sale of Rigby Clothing in MONTREAL

A good assortment of the following garments always in stock :

> MEN'S CAPE COATS, RIGBY ON EACH COAT,

BOYS' RIGBY OVERCOATS, RIGBY ON EACH COAT.

LADIES CAPE CLOAKS, RIGBY ON EACH CLOAK.

GIRLS' CAPE COATS, RIGBY ON EACH COAT.

LADIES' CAPE ULSTERS, RIGBY ON EACH ULSTEB.

CAUTION : CAUTION !! See that the words RIGBY and POROUS are on the ticket of each garment, otherwise they are not genuine.

THE BIGBY garments for ladies are now the most fashionable in the market combining as they do a good useful ulster, and at the same time a sure protection against rain. We can confidently recommend RIGBY GARMENTS as superior to all others.



Wholesale Dry Goods, 113 ST. PETER STEET, MONTREAL.

8 Bartholomew Close, London. Eng.

There is a good sorting-up demand for dry goods, clothing, furs, etc. While orders for future deliveries are not very numerous. Hardware is quiet, and so is drugs. Payments are slow. Money is easier, with call loans quoted at 5 per cent. Prime discounts are 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange is firm. Speculation on the Stock Exchange has been moderately active this week, with values firm. Sales of Montreal at 235 1-2, Ontario at 118, Toronto at 254, Merchants at 165, Commerce at 145 3-4, Imperial at 190 to 1901-2, Dominion at 278, and Standard at

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Agents for Quebec and Lower Provinces.

AND CUT-OFF COUPLING.

CLAUSSEN CLUTCH PULLEY

Simple, Durable and only one point of adjustment. Manufactured by

DARLING BROTHERS. MONTREAL RELIANCE WORKS.

169. Loan company stocks fairly active. Freehold sold at 1391-2, British Canadian at 1151-4, Western Canada at 175, Building and Loan at 108 to 1031-2, Canada Landed at 1351-2, Farmers at 132, London and Canadian at 1341-2, Manitoba at 1151-4, Peoples at 1081-2 down to 105, and Imperial Loan at 130. Miscellancous shares steady. Assurance stocks higher, with sales of British America at 127 1-2, Western Assurance at 167 1-4, Bell Telephone at 164, Ontario and Qu'-Appelle at 56, Incandescent at 133, Northwest Land at 89, Dominion Telegraph at 103, Cable at 180, and Canadian Pacific at 87xd.

Butter .-- Receipts are moderate with prices firm. The best sell at 20c, medium at 15c to 17c, and creamery and pound rolls at 22c to 24c. Eggs firm at 21c to 24c for fresh and 30c for new laid. Cheese firm, selling at 11 1-2c to 12c per lb.

Dressed Hogs .-- The market continues very firm, with sales at \$8.50 to \$8.80. according to quality.

Flour and Grain.-Flour quiet and unchanged. Straight roller is quoted at \$3.10 to \$3.20, extras at \$2.80 to \$2.90, Ontario patents at \$3.25 to \$3.40, Munitoba patents at \$4.35, and strong bakers at \$3.80 to \$3.90. Wheat is quiet and steady. White and red winter is quoted at 66c at outside points, west and north, and spring at 64c on the Midlaud. No. 1 Manitoba hard sold at 87c N.B., No. 2 at 84c to 84 1-2c, and No. 8 at 76c. No. 1 frost-od 66c Paular firmer at 47c to 10 ct. ed 66c. Barley firmer at 47c to 48c for No. 1 and 42c for No. 2. Oats firmer, selling at 301-2c to 31c on track and at 271-2c to 281-2c outside, Peas, firmer, with sales at 56c to 58c outside. Rye sold at 51c and buckwheat at 42c to 43c. Bran is worth \$12 in car lots and shorts \$18 to \$14.

Groceries .- A fair business is reported this week. The demand is chiefly for teas, which are firmer in sympathy with primary markets. Sugars are with primary markets. Sugars are selling fairly well at 4.3-4e to 4.7-8e for granulated and at 3.3-4e to 4.1-4e for yellows. Coffees firm; Rios 20e to 21e. Dried fruits and canned vegetables steady at previous quotations.

Leather.-There is a better trade reported this week, with the feeling somewhat improved and prices firm.

Tube Exbanders. HESPFLER, ONT.



in prices. Ficked for of cattle south at 334c to 4c per lb, medium at 314c to 312c, and inferior at 234c to 3c. Stockers sold at 31-2c. Sheep rule at \$4 to \$5.50 a head and lambs \$3.50 to \$4.50. Hogs in good demand and high-

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patterns and machines. All this is changed.

tion to the wants of civilization, even then we were driven to New York, Boston, and other great American centres for our



PARIS, ONT.

THE WHITE LIGHT.

An incandescent lamp is one in which the light is produced by a thin filament of conducting material, usually carbon, contained in a vacuum and heated to a condition of glittering whiteness, which is incandescence by an electric current. Such a lamp as this is produced by the Packard Lamp Co., at No. 96 to 100 King Street in this City, not as an untried venture but one of age, and well estab-lished reputation, in the neighbouring Republic. Its glow and brilliancy are absolutely maintained on the same even register of candle power, and recent tests place its excellence beyond that of its the light is produced by a thin filament place its excellence beyond that of its competitors.

The trade demand for the lamp has shown a rapid increase since the inception of the local Company in September last, and the managing director Mr. C. C. Paige, is to be congratulated on his pre-sent daily output of 600, which is shortly to be increased.

CANADIAN WINES.

بالألفان فالتواكم ويقترن المتناسية فالمتحقق ويترا

There is no subject in which the scholars in our schools are more deficient than the geography of our own Dominion. They can tell you where Damascus is and that it was celebrated for its sword-blades, but if you ask them to describe the situation of Pelce Island, whom it belongs to, and what it is famous for, there is a hesitation, and a random answer that evidences deplorable ignorance.

Just in the southern extremity of the Just in the southern extremity of the Province of Ontario justing on lake Erie, and looking across to the American shore, is Pelee Point, and off from it in the lake stands Pelee Island. Here quite unknown to us, unfortunately, but firmly planted for the last twenty-six years, have flourish-ed the vineyards represented by Messrs, J. S Magnifran & Co. of Brancher S.Hamilton & Co. of Brantford, now num-bering some forty odd, all devoted to the culture of those luscious varieties of grapes the Catawaba, Virginia seedling and the Isabella, producing under the ripening influ-ence of the mild climate of the island a peculiarly excellent wine which rivals the finest brands of France, Spain, and Germany.

The enterprising firm, whose name we give above and to whose persistent energy the successful introduction of their wines to the Canadian and foreign trade is due, control not only the products of Pelee Island, but other flourishing vineyards at Tilsonburg. taken last he Royal The evidence last week at the Montreal by Commis-

ple ; was a survey of the white linen rollers and table cloth, both the very essence of whiteness and when they were removed, the beautiful polish of the mahogany table beneath, whose surface was rubbed up a fresh by the butler when dinner was ended.

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The charm to us now of a merchant's office is its aquipment in furniture having just this same polish whether imparted to mahogany, walnut, ash, cherry, oak, or any of those handsome woods for which our country is famous. Furniture, too, consisting not only of roller-top desks with their swinging drawers and other conveniences, but of tables, bookstands, revolving chairs hat-racks and accessories of that kind.

Amongst the many industries for which Ontario is becoming famous is that of fur-niture manufacturing, and towns of 1500 inhabitants turn out work that one would at first imagine must be the outcome of the highest skilled labor of the great industrial centres of Europe or the United States. Take for instance the town of Preston, Ontario, a visit there to the enterprising factory of the Preston Furniture Company will give you an opportunity of witnessing a display of their manufactures in desks and generai office furniture that will recall a visit to some of the great Provincial exhibitions where every article was choice in its work-manship and finish. This company whose name we have just mentioned, organized only two years ago, has shown marvellous growth, and the trade speak very highly of their manufactures. Their goods are with-in the reach of all business men so far as reasonableness in price, is concerned, and coupled with the fact that they stand see-

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

STOOKS AND BONDS SURETYSHIP. PorCont Cash Price-Jan 26 worsa Capital Sub-soribad. Div. last 6 Ma. Vale Uapital paid-up Dates of Dividends. NAME Rest. The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business. Srit. North Azerida. . Can. Bank Commerce. Commercial, Manitoine Commercial, Nid..... 4, 366,666 8, 790,69 846,956 806,50 6,000,000 587,200 306,000 1,289.666 1,00,000 60,000 165,000 5 2531 50 81314 15) 1421 100 400 June 2 May 30 June 200 - \$1,000,000 Commercial, Windsor. Dominion..... Du Pauple..... Kastorn Township#.... 280,03 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684 40 50 50 600,900 1,500,000 65.000 1,350,000 8533 105 276 l May 1 Nov 1,200,0001,500,000480,000 625,000 110 3 Sept 2 July 2 Jan 'Deposit with Dom. Gov't, . 27,000 Sederal Hamilton...... Husholaga 100 100 100 1,250,000 1,232,500 710,100 1,250,00 1,250,000 710,106 in liquid 650,000 ation 1 June June 1 Dec 165 1274 8 203.000 1,9 0,000 500,000 6 0.00,000 1,100,000 956,000 150,000 2,725,000 510,000 Imperial. Jacques Cartier...... Merchants' Can...... Merchants, Halijax... 100 25 100 100 2,000,000 June 2 June 2 June 1 Aug 191 1.0 1.5 131 Dec 2 Dec 1 Dec 1 Feb 6,000,000 BANES 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 Molsons..... Montreal Nationzie New Brunswick 50 200 30 100 l April l June l May l Jan 170 234 - 90 249 1,100,000 6,900,000 1 Oct 1 Dec 4526 Nov 1 July 560,000 1,500,000 1,560,006 180,000 2,500,000 815.000 707.549 100.000 550,000 Untario 100 100 20 100 1,500,000 1,335,000 l June l June Jan. June 117 155 115 120 1 Dec 31 4 4 8 People's of N. B... July Dec 180,000 2,500,000 President, . . SIR ALEX. T. GALT, U.C.H.G. April Jar St. Stephen's..... Standard.... Toronto... Union, (Halifax).... 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 100 50 100 50 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 45,000 500,000 700,000 40,000 Oct July 1 Dec 2458 169 253 1201 Jan 1 June 2 Jan 2 June 1 April 1. Banhere, . . THE BANK OF MONTREAL. 1,200,000 \$70,500 509,000 1,200,000 350,000 360,000 225,900 101 82 99 100 100 100 8 31 31 2 July 1 Dec -Oct HEAD OFFICE: 80,000 Dominion Square corner Metcalfe St. MONTREAL 98,000 69,000 58,000 100,000 1,58,000 1,562,252 150,000 220,000 630,000 1,620,000 450,000 750,000 2,000,000 619,132 323,412 289,036 750,000 2,000,000 Arri. Sav. and Loan (Co.... Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Morts, Loan Co..... Building and Loan Assoc... Canada Cotton Co...... 1 Jan 1 Jan 2 July 2 Jan May 50 100 100 25 100 88333 l July l July 115 Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. 2 July Aug 1(3) 631 Canadia Coiton Co...... Can Landad & Nat'l Inv't Co Can. Perm. Loan and Bay... Can. Sav. and Loan Go..... Central Can. Loan & Bay. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Jarmor's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co..... Home Sav. and Loan Co..... 2,000,000 1,500,000 760,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 663,990 2,600,000 631,079 800,000 915,250 1,000,000 2 Jan 1 Jan June Jan. 30 July 15 Jan-135 200 125 124 99 100 xd 2 July 1 July Dec July 31 Dec 100 100 50 100 50 50 6 7 3 3 1 112,500 629,000 275,000 135,900 Bell Thephone 783. 1,057,250 3,221,500 1,500,000 1,750,000 611,430 1,317,100 1,100,000 175,000 May 1 June 2 Jan 2 Jan 50 100 100 100 130 1391 136 130 81 4 81 81 Nov 1 Dec 2 July 2 July Hoshelaga Cotton Co. Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan. 100 50 100 100 Maroh-2 Jan 8 Jan 2 Jan 1,000,000 315,039 atiy. 2 July 8 July 2 July 2,0.0,000 500,000 47,570 1,6,000 80,000 5 162 13) 122 629,850 700,000 625,900 493,000 31 2 Jan 2 July 15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July Jan July Jan July Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co......... London Loan Co......... Manitoba Loy. Assoo...... Manitoba Losa...... 360,000 69,000 115,000 3,000 111,009 252,000 700,000 622,650 490,540 100,000 312,500 1344 106 xd 119 000 1154 50 50 100 100 6,500,000 679,700 2,453,700 43343 103,000 Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Ges Co..... Montreal Stroot Hy. Co..... Montreal Cotton Co..... 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,000 800,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,004 800,000 2 Jan-Qily 15 April 15 Oct 6 May 6 Nov 40 46 50 1534 2_24 ••••• 4 184 138 150 122 108 130 Morchants M'f'g Co..... 100 500,000 314,291 1,200,000 15 Mch 15 Sept 30 June 31 Dec 1 Jan 1 July 1,000,000 466,800 2,000,000 Adderses Loss and Mortz Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Loan and Dob. Co..... 00 100 50 185,000 People's Loan and Dep. Co... Keai Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Richeliou and Ont. Nav. Co. Ricyal Loan and Sav. Co.... Starr M'fg Co., Halifax.... 600,000 800,000 1,619,000 500,000 200,000 1 July July 15 Sert July 50 50 100 50 100 589,392 477,209 1,350,000 107,000 5,000 1 Jan Jan 9 Feb 105 75 75 130 25 3 345 57,000 Feby. Jan Ju March 470,000 200,000 foronto City Gas Co...... Union Luon and Sav. Co.... Western Can. Loan & Bay... 800,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 50 50 50 800,000 627,000 1,400,000 2) 4 5 -Qtly 1 J Feb 190] 215,000 July July 136 175

firm control a large local traffic, and come into further business prominence as steamship agents, and representatives of several reliable, and well-known insurance comnamics, etc., and in these and other ways contribute to the activities of the town, and form a very conspicuous element in a survey of the whole county of Oxford.

FURNITURE.

The new illustrated catalogue of fur-niture for 1533 just issued by M. M. Oct. Laurin & Co. Manufacturer and Manufacturers' Agents of Beauharnois, P.Q., just handed us, deservos more than a passing mention. It is one of the most complete books of its kind ret issuel in Canada and contains all that is required in the furniture trade, either in high priced medium or common goods. Merchants would do well to write for a copy of the catalogue before placing their spring orders; the designs are original and striking in appearance and the price list is made to meet all competition and as far as we can be judged nothing has been spared to make the catalogue as com-plete as possible. The catalogue was printed at the office of the "Journal of Commerce," Montreal.

WM. PARKS & SON, Limited, ST. JOHN, N.B. Cotton Spinners, Bleachers, Dvers

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163 00 27 50

116 00

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and Manufacturers,

Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Drills and White Ducks dinghams, Shirtings, Tickings, Denims and Cottonades in Plain and Fancy Mixed Patterns, and Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warns, Ball Knitting Cottons, Hosiery Yarns, Beam Warns for Woollon Mills, and Yarns for Manufacturers' use.

The only "Water Twist" Yarn made in Canada.

AGENTS :

WM. HEWETT, 30 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont. H. A. LAROCHE, 61 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

M. II. MILLER, Winnipeg.

JOHN HALLAM, Toronto special agent for Beam Warps for Ontario.

MILLS:

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS .--ST. JOHN COTTON MILLS.

THE GUARANTEE CO. OP HORTH AMERICA. Capital Authorized, Paid up in Cash (nu neiss), 204,600 Resources - 1,119,946

THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company readers the Premiums is Certail Canes innually reducible until the rate of

One-Half per cont. por annum is vasched. This Company is under the rame experienced man-sgement which introduced the system to this continent over thirty years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the axiitaction of its clients.

\$962,000.00 have been paid in Olaims to Employers.

Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

"N.B.-This Company's Deposit is the intgett made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any cluer risks.

AUSTIN & HUOT, WAREHOUSEMEN, STORAGE, Bond and Free Customs and Commission Agents. 818, 320, 322 St. Paul Street. | MUNTREAL.

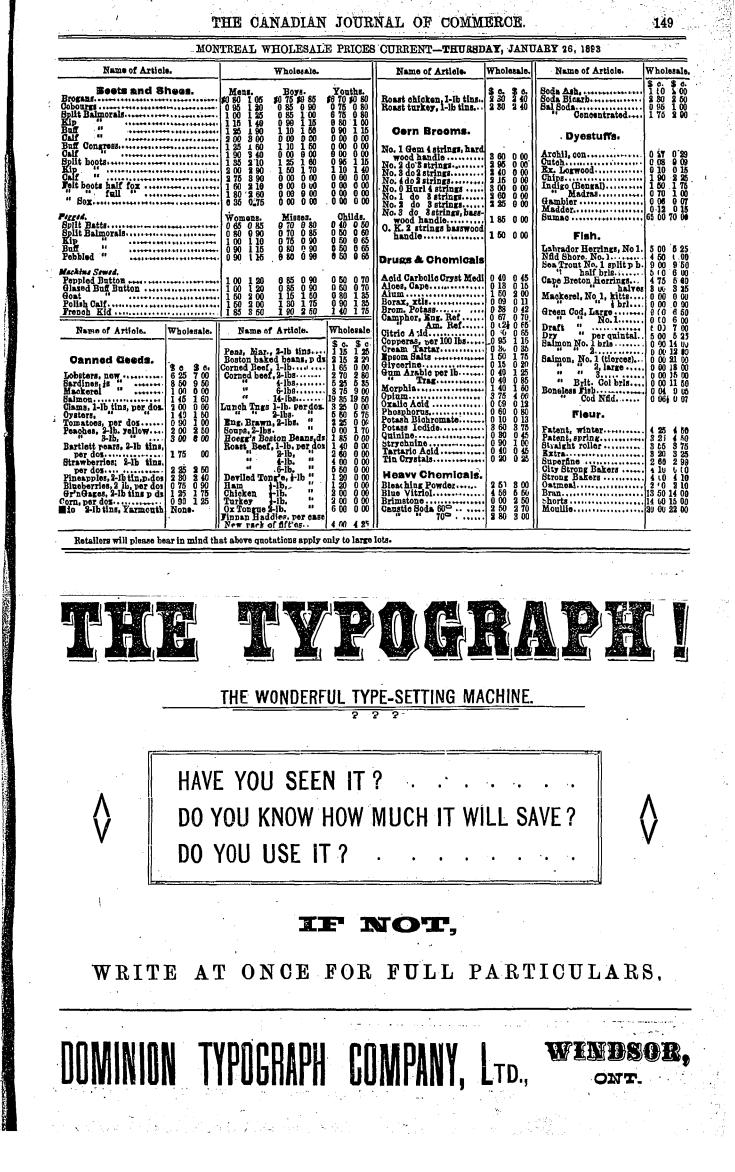
old to none in Canada they invite attention from all intending purchasers. Those who cannot visit Preston itself, can read the company's price-list and catalogue and rely upon every attention being given to their letter-orders.

INDUSTRIES OF PARIS, ONTARIO

Montrealers have always claims upon us to notice their success abrond, but when they are not examples of expatriation and by remaining within the Dominion contribut to its progress along with their own, they have all the larger hold upon our favorable recognition.

in the growth of those extensive flour-ing mills at Paris now controlled by Messis. Whitlaw, Baird & Co., we discover hessis, which we blink & cos, we discover the zeat and enterprise of two former na-tives of this city, Messrs. Whithaw and Baird, who since 1845 and 1849 respect-ively have given Paris the benefit of their commercial enterprise, and in the muni-cipal administration of the town have both granted their services at divers times in the representative post of mayor, the second partner, Mr. Bard, being now in the Common Council. Complete in all its details as a mill on the full roller-system, with machinery of the most approved design and construction, bringing down the cost of manufacture to a minimum, it is but natural that the superior output of the mill should reflect wide credit upon its proprietors, and procure them as it did the award of a silver medal at Antwerp in 1885 for the excellence of all the grades exhibited, as well as secure them an exten-sive trade in Great Britain. So large a volume of flour as \$250,000, worth is noted as the annual product of the mill which gives constant employment to some 20 hands As dealers in grains and iceds the

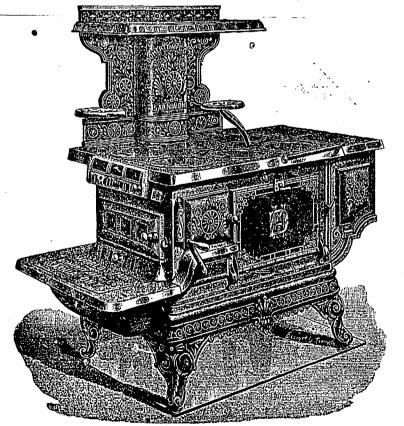
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT -THURSDAY JANUARY 26, 1883

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-CHURODAL, JANUARY 26 1883

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ad wold	0 60 0 06 1 00 0 00 1 50 0 00 0 50 0 00 0 90 0 00	Galoaniard Iren : Galoaniard Iren : Morewood & Heathfield. Queen's Head, or equal-	0 00 0 00 0 041 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 05 0 061 0 05 0 06	Machinery sorap Wrot iron F to T T T. WIEE: Bright. No. 7 per 100 lbs Annesled, No. 7 Galvd. No. 7 Baybad Wirea.	0 00 16 00 3 00 8 50 4 75 5 00 2 60 0 00 2 65 0 00	Canada Kip Hemlook Calf French Calf Splits, Light & Medium Splits, Heavy Small	0 35 9 50 1 05 1 40 0 14 0 20 0 12 0 16 0 12 9 14
Fine blutd nails- 3dper 1.6 ibi 2d Casing and box, flooring shock, and tobacco box	{	Conmon <i>Pig Iros</i> : Siemens No. 1 Coltness Calder Langloan Shotts Summerlee	ໄດ້ນີ້ ເດັດນີ້ ດີວິ	Galvd. No. 7 Barbad Wire- 24 4 barbs Plain Twist, 22 2wrs Ribbon	4 50 0 00	Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft Poble Grain. Glove Grain. Brush (Cow) Kid	0 16 0 17 0 10 0 14 0 091 0 18
Buck, and tobacco box naile 12d to 20dper 100 lbs 'd		Summerlee	20 50 10 00 00 00 18 50 19 59 0 00	Wire Nails-75 p.c. off the list. Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Rides	4 75 0 00 4 25 0 00	Buff	0 11 0 14 0 35 0 40 0 26 0 30 0 20 0 26 8 00 9 00 0 65 0 75
Finishing nails- 3 inchper 100 lbs 2 to 21 " " 2 to 11 " " 1 to 11 " "	0 85 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 15 6 00 1 35 0 00 1 75 0 00	Ord. Crown Best Redined Swedes Sheet I ron to No. 20 Boiler Plates	0 (0 2 (5 0 00 2 50 3 25 8 50 2 50 9 60 2 40 2 60 0 30 0 064	"No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 2 "No. 3 "Tanners pay 500. more for sorted, cured and insp' Toronto "1	0 00 4 00 0 00 3 00 4 50 0 00	Rongh Dongola, extra No. 1 ordinary Olls. Cod Oil, Newfoundland.	0 20 0 22 0 20 0 225 0 15 8 20
Slating nails- 5dper 100 lbs 4d	0 85 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 75 0 00	621 p.c., over 2 in. 60 p.c. Steel, cast per 1b	0 00 2 60	Norm Ine abuve an prices in the west. Sheepskins	000 000	"Halifax Gaspo S. R. Palo Scal Straw Scal Cod Liver OII Norwegian Lingood, raw [Distributing Priss]	. 9 25 0 00 . 0 45 0 47 . 0 42 0 00 . 0 57 1 73 . 0 90 1 00
Clinch nails-	1 75 0 00 1 25 0 00	" Bleigh Shoe. lb " Machinery The Plate :	8 00 2 80 8 00 0 00	Leather.	200 2,00	Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Halifax Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Soal Straw Scal	0 00 0 00 0 421 0 45 0 50 0 60
21 and 21	1 85 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 50 0 00	DO "	Usual Trado Extras.	No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 No. 1, ordinary Sole, No. 2 No. 3	0 19 0 20	Cod Liver Oil, Nfd Norw gian Castor Oil	0 75 0 85 1 00 1 10 0 08 0 10 0 80 0 90 0 70 0 75
bharp and hat press d hig- 3 inchper 100 lb 2 and 2 4	1 25 0 00 1 60 0 00 1 65 0 00 1 85 0 00 2 50 0 60	IO, 20 x 28 Russ. Sheet Iron Anchors, per Ib Lion & Grown, Tin'd Sht' 24 gauge Lead : Pir, per 100 lbs	4 75 5 50 8 00 6 25	No. 3 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 No. 2 Zangibar, No. 1 No. 3 No. 3 No. 3 Slaughter, No. 1 Harness.	. 0 00 0 00 . 0 00 0 00 . 0 20 0 24	Linseed, raw Olive, Pure Machinery Baira, qt. p cas pts do Spirits Turpentine	. 1 15 1 25 0 95 1 10 8 00 3560 2 40 2 00 2 70 3 63

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

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT - TRUBABLAR, JANUARY 26, 1.3 Name of Article. Wholesale. Care of Article. Name of Article. Wholesale. Solid Article. Wholesale. Solid Article. Name of Article. Name of Article. Name of Article. Solid Article. Wholesale. Solid Article. Wholesale. Solid Article. Wholesale. Solid Article. Name of Article. Solid Article. Wholesale. Solid Article. Wholesale. Solid Article. Wholesale. Solid Article. Name of Article. Solid Article. So	152	-	THE CANADIAN	I JODI	RNAL OF COMM	EROE.		•
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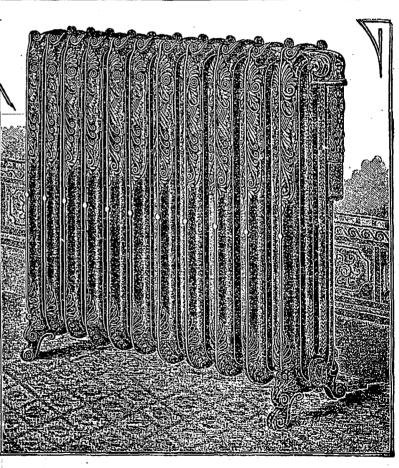
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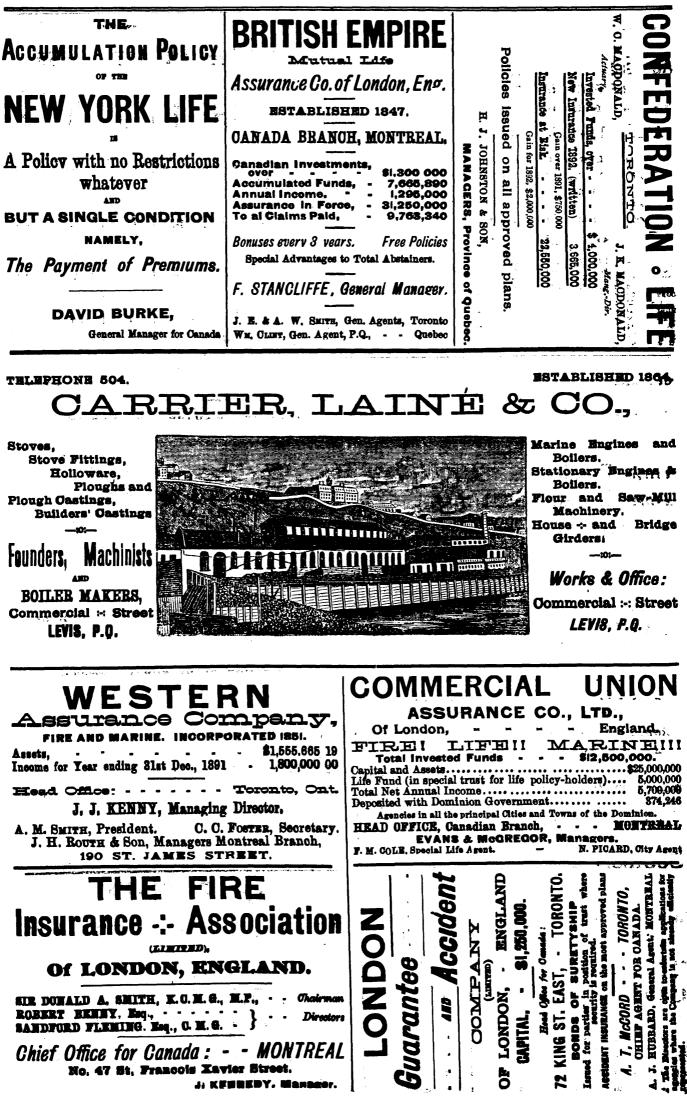
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CONSU GC) 6 I 74 I T B D.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Incorporated by Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, under the "Companies Act."

\$3,000,000

(In thirty thousand (30,000) Shares of one hundred dollars each)

DIRECTORS.

JOHN F. STAIRS, M. P., Halifax, President. A. W. MORRIS, M.P.P., Montreal, Vice-President. EDWARD M. FULTON, Montreal, Treasurer.

SECRETARY.

CHARLES B. MORRIS, Montreal,

1

Meaning

GEORGE STAIRS, Halifax. JAMES' M. WATERBURY, New York. CHAUNCEY MARSHALL, New York.

WILLARD P. WHITLOCK, Elizabeth. فنماد الودادين ساملا بمام

BANKERS.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

SOLICITORS.

MACMASTER & McGIBBON, Montreal.

The Directors, who are now the owners of the entire Capital stock, have decided, at the request of numerous friends of the Company, throughout Canada, to enlarge the proprietorship of its stock, and to offer for sale, at par, ten thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each, fully paid and non-assessable.

Payments are to be made as follows :-Five per cent. on application ; fifteen per cent. on allotment; twenty per cent. each in one, two; three and four months from the date of allotment. Applicants have the right to pay in full on allotment.

Applications for shares will be received until February 15th, 1893, at any of the offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. at the offices of the Union Bank of Halifax, and at the head office of the Company, N. Y. Life Building, Montreal.

Forms of application for shares may be obtained at any of the above places, or they will be sent by mail on request. 1 485 - 114 -

Should no allotment of stock be made to any applicant for shares, the amount paid will be returned in full, and in the event of the Directors finding it impossible to allot the full number, of shares applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be credited toward the amount payable on allotment.

The right is reserved of withdrawing the offer in whole or part at any time before allotment, and of alloting to any applicant any less number of shares than the number applied for.

As the dividends of the Company are payable quarterly, beginning with the first day of March next, allottees of stock will be entitled to receive a proportion of the quarterly dividend as declared, corresponding to the amount paid upon their subscription.

It is proposed to apply to the Stock Exchanges of Montreal and Toronto for official quotations of the shares of the Company. $_{10,1}$ ورزو يحط آما

The Consumers Cordage Company was organized in June, 1890, with a Capital of one million dollars, to operate several of the largest Cordage and Binder Twine Factories in Canada. It, at first, operated these under leases, but its operations having been successful, the Capital Stock was subsequently increased to Three Million Dollars, and the leased properties were purchased.

The Company has no mortgage indebtedness; and, according to the law under which it was incorporated, none can be created without the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders, represented at a meeting called for the purpose.

The Company has placed in the hands of its Bankers :---

(a) Full statements of its affairs, certified to by Messrs. Caldwell, Tait & Wilks, Chartered Accountants, Montreal.

(b) The following letter from Messrs. Abbotts, Campbell & Meredith, advocates, Montreal, upon the legality of its incorporation, and the issue of its stock :---Sec. 61

MONTREAL, January 5, 1893. Consumers Cordage Co., Ltd., Montreal :-

GENTLEMEN,---We have examined the books and documents con-

nected with the organization of the Consumers Cordage Company, Limited, and are of opinion that it has been properly incorporated, and that its capital stock of \$3,000,000, as issued, is fully paid up and non-assessable, according to the provisions of the "Companies Act." 255 million A 100

We are, yours truly,

(Signed), ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH.

(C). A report from Messrs. Macmaster and McGibbon, Solicitors of the Company, that the titles to its Mills have been duly examined, and that no encumbrance exists.

Applicants for shares may examine these documents, copies of which ay be seen at the Company's offices, and at the various offices of the may Banks mentioned above.

The Consumers Cordage Company is probably the second largest Manufacturer of Cordage and Binder Twine in the world, and claims the following very material advantages over its competitors :--

1st. Ample capital to conduct its business, which enables it :---

(a) To buy its raw material in larger quantities, and at lower prices.

(b) To use only the latest and most improved machinery, thus keeping its mills in the highest state of efficiency. 2nd. Economy in selling and distributing its manufactured product.

3rd. The business covers so wide a territory (its manufactured goods go to almost every civilized country in the world) that it cannot be seriously injured by local troubles; and its Manufacturing establishments are so scattered that the danger of severe loss by fire is very slight. 4th. Lower cost of production.

(a). By maintaining the sharpest competition between its several mills, it is enabled to introduce all the best methods found in each.

(b). By spreading its commercial expenses over a larger output.

(c) By placing in one hand the purchasing of the Raw materials and Manufacturing supplies for the several Mills, thus securing lowest prices. (d). By manufacturing for themselves many of their supplies.

The Company has always found it in its interest to divide the economies effected in production and distribution with the Consumer, and since its existence the Consumer has, upon the average, had a better article at a lower price than previously.

The Company does not claim to have any monopoly, or to earn mono-poly profit; in fact, it has not done so. Since its organization it has been able owing to the advantages above referred to, to earn a net return on its present capital of not less than 10 per cent, per annum (as statements in their Bankers' hands will show), and the Directors believe that these profits will be maintuined in the future, as the cost of production and dis-tribution show each year a marked decrease.

The Dividend for the year ending 31st October, 1892, was at the rate of 81/3 per cent. per annum. The past record of the Company and its present position justify the Directors in believing that quarterly dividends of one and three-quarters per cent. can be paid, and should the profits for the present year be as large as the outlook promises, the final quarter's dividend might be increased. Any further information may be had at the head

office of the Company at Montreal.