

The Chartered Banks.

274

ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. 

HEAD OFFICE, \_\_\_\_\_\_ MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., \_\_\_\_\_ President. HON, G. A. DRUMMOND, \_\_\_\_\_ Vice-President. Gilbert Seott, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. Macdonald, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. C. S. Watson, Esq. W. J. BUCHANAN, \_\_\_\_\_ General Manager. E S. CLOUSTON, Ass't Gen. Manager. E S. CLOUSTON, Ass't Gen. Manager. A. MACMIDER, Chief Inspector & Supt. of Branches. N. Y. HENDEN, \_\_\_\_\_\_ A. B. BUCHANAN, Ass't Inspector. Asst. Supt. of Branches. Branches in . Canada. HEAD OFFICE. - MONTREAL.

A. MACNINGH, Chin Impector a Superton Manadox
R. Y. HEBDEN, A. B. BUCHANAN, Ass't Inspector. Asst. Supt. of Branches. In Branches in Canada.
Montreal—H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End-Branch, Catharine Street.
Almonte, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Quebec, Que.
Belleville, "Hamilton, Ont. Hegina, Assna.
Brantford, "Kingston, "Sarnia, Ont.
Brockville, "Lindsy, "Stratford, Ont.
Calgary, Alberta. London, "St. John, N.B.
Chatham, Ont. New Westm'str, BC. Toronto, "Cornwall, "Ottawa, Ont. Walnecouver, B.C.
Goderich, "Perth, "Wallaceb'g Ont
Gueigh, "Peterboro, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Pioton, "
In Great Britain.
London-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Community, "In the United States.
New York-Walter Watson & Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St.
Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, "The London and Westminster Bank.
Liverpool-The Bank of England; The Union Bank of London; The London and Westminster Bank.
Liverpool-The Bank of Lingen Company & branches.
Bankers in Great Britain.
Soston-The Bank of Lingen Company & branches.
Bankers in the United States.
New York-The Bank of Lingen Company & branches.
Bankers in Great Britain.
Soston-The Merchants' National Bank.
Boston-The Merchants' Matonal Bank.
Boston-The

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. HEAD OFFICE, - - TORONTO. Paid-up Capital ....

\$6,000,000 700,000 

· Guelph, Sarnia

Barrie,	Hamilton,	Sault Ste. Marie.
Belleville,	Jarvis,	Seaforth,
Berlin,	London,	Simcoe,
Blenheim,	Montreal,	Stratford,
Brantford,	Orangeville,	Strathroy.
Chatham,	Ottawa,	Thorold
Collingwood,	Paris,	*Toronto,
Dundas,	Parkhill,	Walkerton,
Dunnville,	Peterboro,	Windsor,
Galt,	St. Catharines.	Woodstock,
Goderich.		AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF

Gaderich. \*East Toronto-Cor. Queen St. and Bolion Avenue. North Toronto-763 Yonge St. North West Toronto -Corner College street and Spadina avenue. Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANEERS AND CORRESPONDENTS: GREAT BRITAIN-The Bank of Scotland. (Inc. 1695.) INDIA, CHINA & JAFAN-The Chart'd Bk. of India, Aus-PANER, FNANCE-Lazard, Freres & Cie. (tralia & China BUSSELS, BELGIUM-J. Matthieu & Fils. NEW YORK-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of N. Y. SAN FRANCISCO-The Bank of British Columbia. CHICAGO-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of Chicago. BRITISH COLUMBIA-The Bank of British Columbia.

## THE DOMINION BANK

Capital. Reserve Fund DIRECTORS: 1.220.000 JAMES AUSTIN, PRESIDENT. HON. FBANK SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT. Ince. B. Osler. Wilmot D Matthewse Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. W. Ince. E. B. Osler.

Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, Agencies: Brampton. Belleville. Cobourg. Guelph. Lindsay. Napanee. Oshawa. Orillia. Uxbridge. Whitby. ToBONTO, Queen Street. Corner of Esther Street. "Gueen Street East, corner Sherbourne. "Market Branch, cor. King & George Sts. Dundas Street - corner Queen. "Spadina Avenue - No. 3669 Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought & solt. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe. Chins and Japan. - M. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

The Chartered Banks. BANK OF MONTREAL. BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital ...... \$1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund ...... 250,000 " LONDON OFFICE-3 Cléments Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer. Richard H. Giyn. E. A. Hoare. Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-St. James St., Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, - - General Manager.

E. STANGER, - - Inspector. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

London. Kingston. Fredericton, N.B. Brantford. Ottawa. Halifar. N.S. Paris. Montreal. Victoria, B.C. Hamilton. Quebec. Vancouver, B.C. Toronto. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC. New York-H. Stikeman and F. Brownfield, Agts. San Francisco-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agts. London Bankers-The Bank of England Messra. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents,-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland - National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland Limited, and branches. National Bank, Ltd. and branches. Australia - Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand - Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand - Union Bank of Australia. China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China-Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Mar-cuard, Krauss et Cia. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

# THE QUEBEC BANK

CAF H

R. H Sir N BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers. Agents in New York-Bk. of British North America. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Paid-up ...... \$1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS.

DIRECTORS. SIR WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G., - President. R. K. BUBCESS, Esq. - Vice-President. Hon. C. F. Fraser. - A. M. Smith, Esq. G. M. Rose, Esq. D. Mackay, Esq. G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., M.P. C. HOLLAND, - General Manager. BRANCHES. Montreal. Pickering.

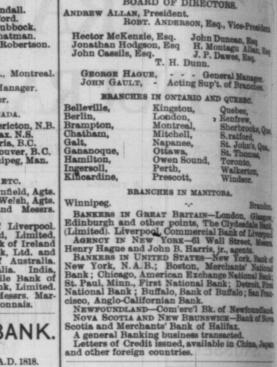
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIRECTORS.

DIRECTORS. H. S. HowLARD, T. B. MEBRITT, William Ramsay. Hon. Alex. Morris. Hugh Ryan. HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . . . TORONTO.

575,000

Reserve Fund .....



Capital.

Rest .....

The Chartered Banks.

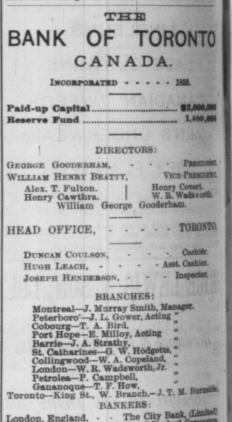
OF CANADA

MERCHANTS' BANK

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HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.



London, England, - . The City Bank, (Limited) New York, - . . . National Bank of Commerce.

BRANCHES. Aurora, Bownanville, Gornwall, Guelph, Guelph, Guelph, Guelph, Guelph, Guelph, Cornwall, Guelph, Guelph, Cornwall, Guelph, Cornwall, Guelph, Cornwall, Guelph, Cornwall, Cornwal THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

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HEAD OF	FICE, TO DIRECTORS.	BONTO.
W. F. COWAN, P	JOHN BUBNS,	G. D. Morion.
W. F. Allen, A. T. Todd,	AGENCIES.	J. Somerville.
Bowmanville, Brantford, Bradford, Brighton, Campbellford,	Cannington, Chatham, Ont. Cclborne, Durham, Forest.	Harriston Markham Newcastle Parkdale. Picton,

BANKERS. New York and Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London,England—National Bank of Scotland. All banking business promptly attended to. Cer respondence solicited. J. L BRODIE, Cashier

Incorp CAPITAL, RESERVE LONDO Branches at Victoria, B.C. B.C.; Nanaim Age

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Capital Paid Reserve Fun DIRECTORS.-Doull, Vice-Pro Jairus Hart. () HEAD OFFI

HEAD OFFI Agencies in Bridgetown, C New Glasgow Westville, Yar belltown, Cha castle, St. Jo Georges, Sus Charlottetown apolis, Minn. made on favor

BANK

IN CANADA Canadian Ba Canada, The Manitoba, and IN UNITED New York, H Collections banking busi

ST. ST

ST. S Capital ..... Reserve..... W. H. T. J. F. GR.

> London-M York-Bank National Ba John, N.B.----Drafts issu Wontreal

BANK YA

T. W. Jo L. E. BARER John Lovitt.

> Halifax-7 St. Johndo Montreal-New York-Boston-T

New York-Boston-T London, G Gold and ( change boug Deposits r Prompt at

E. HAY, Inspector. BBANCHES IN ONTABIO. Essex Centre. Niagara Falls. Welland. Fergus. Port Colborne. Woodstock. Galt. St. Catharines. Toronto. Ingersoll. St. Thomas. "Yonge St., Sault Ste. Marie. cor. Queet cor. Queen.

BRANCHES IN NOBTH-WEST. Winnipeg. Brandon. Portage la Prairie. Calgary. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to bections.

D. R. WILEIE. Cashier. B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier.

HE QUEBEC BANK.	A
NCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1818.	and
ITAL, \$3,000,000	D
EAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.	B
<sup>5</sup> BOARD OF DIRECTORS. . Smith, Esq., President. Wm. Withall, Esq., Vice-President. . F. Belleau, K.C.M.G. John R. Young, Esq.	

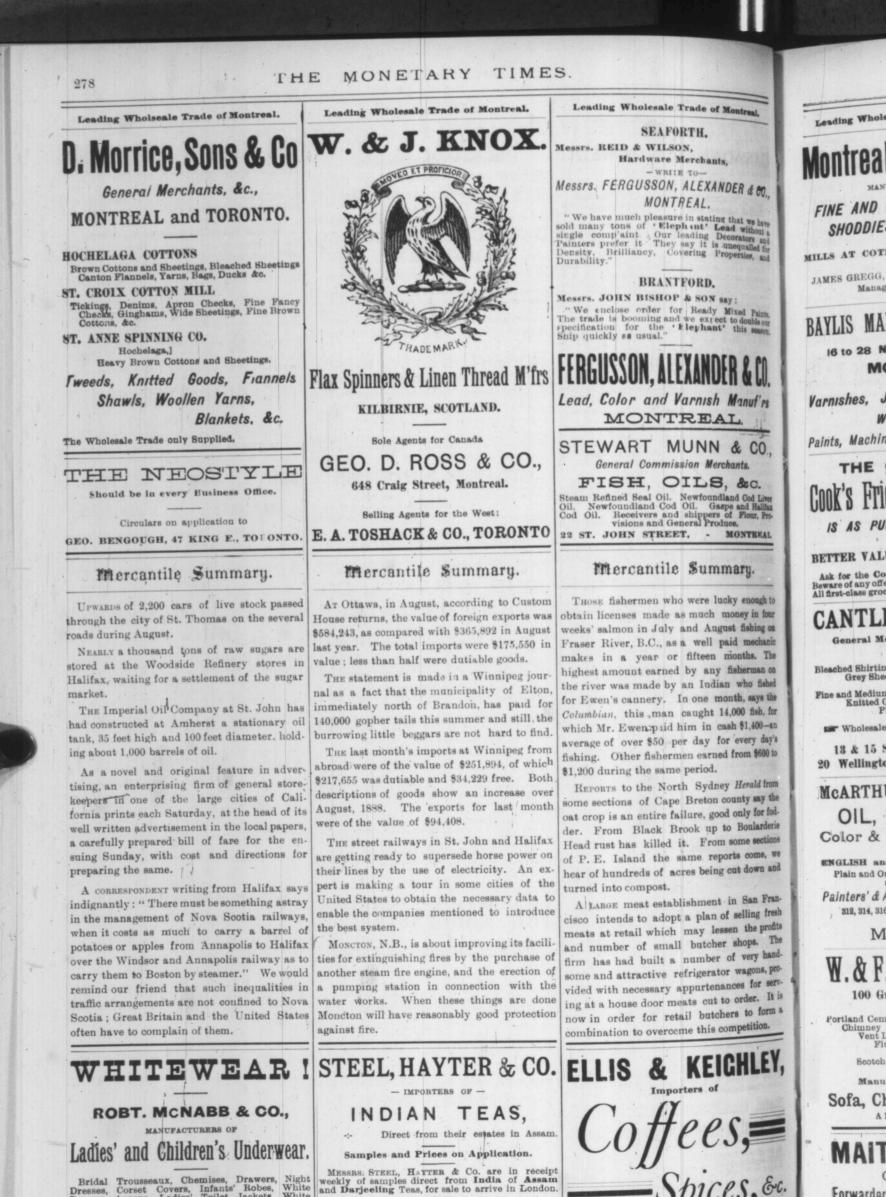
		IE MONETARY TIM	E S. 275
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	
CHANTS' BANK	-of-	CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,200,000	BANK OF HAMILTON.
D OFFICE, - MONTREAL	THE MOLSONS BANK	HEAD OFFICE QUEBEC.	HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON. DIRECTORS: JOHN STUART, Esq., President. Hon. JAMES TURNER, Vice-President.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	Are hereby notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. and a Bonus of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock has been declared for the	Board of Directors: ANDREW THOMSON, ESQ., - PRESIDENT. E. J. PRICE, ESQ., VICE-PRESIDENT.	A. G. Ramsay, Esq. John Proctor, Esq. A. T. Wood, Esq. Cashier
ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President (cKenzie, Esq. John Dunean, Esq h Hodgson, Esq. H. Montagu Allan, Esq isils, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. T. H. Dunn.	CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the	Sir. A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. E. J. Hale, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq. Hon. Thos. McGreevy. D. C. Thomson, Esq.	H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashier. A G E N C I E S: Alliston Cayuga, Georgetown, Listowel Milton, Orangeville,
AULT, - Acting Sup't. of Branches. ANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	First Day of OCTOBER Next.	E. E. WEBB, Cashleb I. G. BILLETT, INSPECTOR BRANCHES:	Agents in New York-Fourth National Bank and Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, EngThe National Bank of
Kingston, Quebec, London, y Kenfrew, Montreal, Sherbrooks.Qu Mitchell, S.ratford, Napanee, St. John's.Qu	The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.	Alexandria, Ont.     Quebec, Que.       Iroquois Ont.     Smith's Falls, Ont.       Lethbridge, N.W.T.     Toronto, Ont.       Montreal, Que.     West Winchester, Ont.       Ottawa, Ont.     Winnipeg, Man.	MERCHANTS' BANK
oven Sound, Toronto, Perth, Walkerion, Prescott, Windsor.	THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	FOREICN ACENTS.	OF HALIFAX. Capital Paid-up
BRANCHES IN MANITORA. Brann. In GREAT BRITAIN-London, Glapp. and other points, The Clydesdals Bar	ts Banking House, in this city, on Monday, the 14th of October Next,	NEW YORK, National Park Bana Boston, Lincoln National Bana MINNEAPOLIS, First National Bana Collections made at all points on most favorabl	Board of Directors. THOMAS E. KENNY, M.P PRESIDENT. HON. JAS. BUTLER, M.L.C. VICE-PRESIDENT.
Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool IN NEW YORK61 Wall Street, Mem. The and John B. Harris, jr., acents. IN UNITED STATESNew York, Bank of , N. A. B.; Boston, Merchants' Nation	AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON. By order of the Board, F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,	terms. Current rates of interest allowed on deposite The Bank of B. N. A., in the Province of Britis Columbia, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Pro-	M. Dwyer. M. Dwyer. Head Office:-HALIFAX D. H. DUNCAN, Cashier. Branch:-MONTREAL E. L. PEASE, Manager.
cago, American Exchange National Ban; Linn., First National Bank; Detroit, Fin Jank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; Sas Fin- lo-Californian Bank. NDLAND-Com'ere'l Bk. of Newfoundant.	Montreal, 19th August, 1889. General Manager	acting as agents of the Bank, will redeem its bills a par.	Antigonish. Lunenburg. Sydney. Bridgewater. Maitland, (Hants Co.) Truro. Guysboro. Pictou. Weymouth. Londonderry Port Hawkesbury.
OTLA AND NEW BRUNSWICE-Bank of Non Merchants' Bank of Halifax. Il Banking business transacted. of Credit issued, available in China, Japa foreign countries.	BANKOF NOVA SCOTIA INCORPORATED 1832. Capital Paid-up. Reserve Fund. Statian Capital Paid-up. Statian Capital Paid-up. St	ESTABLISHED 1835	Agencies in New Brunswick. Bathurst. Kingston, (Kent Co.) Sackville. Fredericton. Moncton. Woodstock. Dorchester. Newcastle. Agencies in P. E. Island.
THE K OF TORONTO	DIRECTORSJohn S. Maclean, President; John Doull, Vice-President, Daniel Cronan, Adam Burns Jairus Hart. CASHIERThos. Fyshe. HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, N.S	JACQUES GRENIER, President.	Charlottetown. In Island of Miquelon, St. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS.
CANADA.	Agencies in Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis Bridgetown, Canning, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool New Glasgow, North Sydney, Pictou, Stellarton Westville, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick—Camp belltown, Chatham-Fredericton, Moncton, New	BRANCHES. Basse Ville, Quebec-P. B. Dumoulin. "St. Roch-Nap. Lavoi Three Biners-P. E. Pauneton.	Boston, Bank of Scotland,
NCORPORATED 1855. Capital	castle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St Georges, Sussex, Woodstock. In P. E. Island- Charlottetown and Summerside, In U. SMinne apolis, Minn. In Quebec-Montreal. Collection made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for	St. Jonns, F. J F. Bestdonn. St. Remi-C. Bedard. St. Jerome-J. A. Theberge. FOREIGN AGENTS.	Paris, France,
DIRECTORS: GOODERHAM, - PRESIDENT.	BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.	New York-The National Bank of the Republic. HALIFAX BANKING CO	issued at current rates.
HENRY BEATTY, VICE-PRESIDENT, F. Fulton. Henry Covert. Cawthra. W. R. Wadssorth. William George Gooderham.	CAPITAL,	Authorized Capital	
OFFICE, TORONTO.	Branches at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.	ROBIE UNIACEE, President.	nt
N COULSON, Cashier. LEACH, Asst. Cashier. H HENDERSON, Inspector.	Agents and Correspondents: IN CANADA — Bank of Montreal and Branche Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Commercial Bank of Manitoba, and Bank of Nova Scotia.	BRANCHES - Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amher	rst,
BRANCHES: treal-J. Murray Smith, Manager. rboro'-J. L. Gower, Acting " urg-T. A. Bird, Horos F. Milloy Acting "	IN UNITED STATES - Agents: Bank of Montrea New York, Bank of Monfreal, Chicago. Collections carefully attended to, and a general banking business transacted	Sackville, St. John. Ontario and Onebec-Molso	
Hope-E. Milloy, Acting ie-J. A. Strathy, atharines-G. W. Hodgetts, ngwood-W. A. Copeland, ion-W. R. Wadsworth, Jr.	ST. STEPHEN'S BANK	THE PEOPLE'S BAN	K
oles-P. Campbell, anoque-T. F. How, King St., W. Branch,-J. T. M. Burnsite. BANKERS: Ingland, - The City Bank, (Limited) Nutriconel Bank of Commerce	Capital \$200,00 Reserve \$25,00 W. H. TODD, President.	INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1964.	
STANDARD BANK	AGENTS. London-Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Ne York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Glo National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. John, N.BBank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank	A New Address Stational Bank	Deposits received and interest allowed. Collection promptly made. Drafts issued available in all par of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchan- bought and sold.
OF CANADA.	BANK OF YARMOUTH	THE NATIONAL	BANK OF SCOTLAND
D OFFICE, TOBONTO. DIRECTORS.	YARMOUTH, N.S. DIRECTORS. T. W. JOHNS, L. E. BAKER, President.	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL ( ESTAI HEAD OFFICE.	CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT. BLISHED 1825. EDINBURGH.
A. Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morion. A. J. Somervilla. A. GENCIES. Harriston	C. E. BROWN, Vice-Preside John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moo CORRESPONDENTS AT Halifax.—The Merchants Bank of Halifax. St. John—The Bank of Montreal.	Capital, £5,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, £1,0 LONDON OFFICE-37 NICHO	000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £680,000 Sterlin LAS LANE, LCMBARD STREET, E.C.
Chatham, Ont. Newcastis Cclborne, Parklals Durham, Picton. ord, Forest. Picton.	do The Bank of British North America Montreal-The Bank of Montreal. New York-The National Citizens Bank. Boston-The Eliot National Bank. London, G.BThe Union Bank of London.	DEPOSITS at interest are received. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CE	BDIT available in all parts of the world are issued in
BANKERS. and Montreal-Bank of Montreal. agland-National Bank of Scotland. ing business promptly attended to. Car ce solicited. J. L BRODIE, Cashier.	Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of I change bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention given to collections.	Ix- The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks i in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on All other Banking business connected with H	terms which will be furnished on application, England and Scotland is also tronsacted. JAMES RORERTSON, Manager in London.
J. L BRODIN			

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Bridal Trousseaux, Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses, Corset Covers, Infants' Robes, White Dresses, Aprons, Ladies' Toilet Jackets, Shirts, &c., &c.

MONTREAL WHITEWEAR MANUFACTORY. 1831 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Letter Orders receive prompt attention.

HAMILTON-Lambe & Mackenzie. WINNIPEG-Rubidge & Kirkwood. 11 & 13 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO. OCTAVIUS STEEL & Co. BAY STREET,

Calcutta and London Firm,

Manufacturers EMPIRE BAKING POWDER TORONTO.

Forwarder PR

LUMBERMEN J. W. M



THE declared value of merchandise of Canadian growth or production exported to the United States during July from the port of Hamilton was \$35,960. The main items were, wool. \$9,494; eggs, \$7,674; malt, \$4,544; barley, \$2,981; skins and hides, \$2,630; sewing machines, lumber, sheep, and horses.

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DUHAIME & Son, commission produce men, of Montreal, are reported to have left the limits, and a petition has been made to the court to call a meeting of creditors to appoint a curator, which has been granted, and meeting fixed for 6th inst.—Alex. Houle, a retail grocer of the same city, who failed last with liabilities of nearly \$7,000 which he settled at 25c. on the \$, has again assigned, owing about \$3,700.

Is a folder recently issued by the Canada Atlantic Railway the claim is made that its train from Montreal to Ottawa is the only one in Canada heated by steam and lighted by electricity. This, says the Moncton, N. B., *Times*, may be true of the Upper Provinces, but they do not constitute all of Canada. The Intercolonial through trains have for some time been lighted by electricity, and last winter steam heating was introduced. That company now has its own complete system of incandescent lighting, with dynamos and other appliances of a well-equipped electric light station at Moncton and Levis for the storage of its own batteries.

THE German playing card manufacture is an extensive industry. According to an official report, there were in the German Empire in the year 1888-89 fifty-six playing card manufactories. Of these there were in Prussia only twelve. The Kingdom of Saxony has eighteen. There are, further, ten in Bavaria, five in Thuringia, two each in Hesse, Mecklenburg, Oldenburgh, and Brunswick, and one each in Wurtemberg and Baden. In the year mentioned these manufactories turned out 4,100,000 sets having less than 36 cards, and not quite a million sets having more than 36 cards. Of the former 4,000,000 sets were disposed of, and of the latter 899,313. There were, besides, 25,000 sets imported from abroad; the German sets exported were, however, nearly a million. The German manufacturers hold large stocks.

PLEASURE costs something, but it is often worth the expenditure. It seems, according to the Halifax *Herald*, that the summer carniyal cost \$2,000 more than the amount of money subscribed. Very well, let the publicspirited people of Halifax, which as a whole

was benefited by the carnival, come to the front and get this deficit wiped out. It is small in proportion to the stir that was made. These carnivals, we may remark, which are scenes of leisurely enjoyment to so many mean weary planning and exhaustive labor to those who carry them out. These workers, we remark, are mostly unpaid save by the consciousness that they are doing something for the place of their dwelling. In past years the Montreal Carnival Committees have given many self-denying days and nights to their task, and in Hamilton, the unselfish enthusiasm of the working members of the large committee was in every way admirable. This is the spirit which builds up live communities.

A LETTER has been addressed to us by J. Skelton, of Shelburne, which had better not been written. The writer of it accuses the MONETARY TIMES of "misstatements of fact' and of having "no knowledge of the facts" in our paragraph on page 218, issue of August 22nd, and we are asked "to make such reparation as justice requires." We beg to say to J. Skelton that we decline to alter our opinion as expressed in type already. Our knowledge is quite sufficient to assure us that no sympa thy is deserved by the writer of the letter, Three different establishments in which we enquired about him agree that Skelton is a very plausible man, but his plea of "misfortune" and of a sad loss by fire produces no pity. On the contrary, the way in which he aims to escape responsibility for repeated failure by laying the blame on some one else produces only contempt in the minds of those who measure people by acts, not words.

Among the attractions at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition next week will be some not before exhibited by the Waterous Engine Works Company. Corporations contemplating fire protection should see their steam fire engine or send deputations to examine it. For volunteer fire departments it is admirably light and effective. Six to eight men haul it anywhere and it throws four good fire streams. The same company will exhibit its band saw mill in operation. The increased value of timber limits and extra cost of log crops renders economical lumber-making of the utmost importance to all lumbermen. The band saw mill mentioned runs a 16 gauge saw and cuts, it is claimed, 20 per cent. more lumber from the log than the ordinary circular saw. It has also the merit of cheapness and adaptability to any mill. If millmen can take

20 per cent. more lumber out of the same logs with a band-mill than now procured with a circular, why will it not pay to make the exchange? It will certainly be worth while to examine the mill at the fair.

THE conditions of a business that require the equivocal assistance of a chattel mortgage at starting are often not healthy and the ma sult in the case of G. B. Newbury, dealer in dry goods at Picton, is failure. He has assigned to E. R. Clarkson. A similar state of things seems to have existed with A. Hutchinson, a city grocer, only that it took in his case shorter time to find out the error. He has been in business since May last .---- E. N. Moyer, a publisher at St. Catherines, has failed, so has W. R. Fish, retail tobacconist in Hamilton In the last named place Walter F. Wood. in the boot and shoe line, has assigned .----Small trade and limited means made the business career of F. J. Boldrick, general trader at Norwood, somewhat brief. He has failed ..... To similar drawbacks is attributed the lack of success by Shaw Bros., grocers at Orange ville .---- Chas. Eaton, shoemaker at Esser Centre, has made an assignment .---- Although making large shipments of flour to Glasgow. H. H. Sutherland has not found them sufficiently profitable to keep his mill at Embro rünning. It was idle the greater part of last winter and the returns from the consignments being tardy, he has assigned.

### Correspondence.

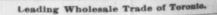
TRADE CONDITIONS IN MICHIGAN.

Editor MONETARY TIMES :

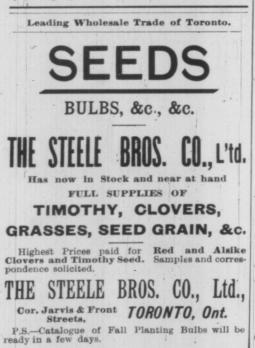
SIR,—The discussions at the recent Merchants' Convention in Hamilton, reported so fully in the Hamilton and Toronto newspapers, have attracted attention here, the more so because the subjects discussed there have an immediate practical interest for us.

I can assure you that the state of mercantile affairs shown to exist in Ontario by the papers read and addresses made finds a very close parallel in this State; and I believe that in other States of the Union we shall find merchants labouring under difficulties very like your own.

The stove and hardware line, in which I am engaged, is not in a satisfactory shape. There are too many storekeepers, too many goods. Year by year we find profits narrowing down, caused by the pressure to sell. The older and more sensible merchants try hard to keep up the margin of profit so as to yield a living, but the younger people, with the bump of hope big in their craniums, give themselves away—and us too—every day they live. They get credit easily and they give it quite as freely; or if



BOYD BROS. & COY.



We desire to extend a cordial invitation to our numerous customers, and the Grocery Trade generally, to visit us during Toronto's Great Exhibition.

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COR. BAY and FRONT STS...

they sell for cash which will not le debts in full.

But you will pr not fail? Of coun makes it the worse I doubt whether compromise settle pear to do, but th the ill effects of in

This season I h last year, but I a year ago. It ha to do the trade, an per cent. profit bu In my observat

prevails in other increased, traders exception of a fe lines of trade the the per cent. of I and leave enough And the cost of it is rather the knaves who live creditors seem to do. That is, I d but somehow the

pay a hundred c No wonder the Hamilton Converexperimenters at giving goods and children having those who had businesses and meither join in the rowfully, perhawon't play, and and yourselves wows if you war





AUTUMN

FULL RANGE

Dress Good

Fancy U and Ma New

Bryce, 1 61 BA



Milline

Cor. Well

2 Fountain (

Fan

Ma

more lumber out of the same logs mill than now procured with a will it not pay to make the t will certainly be worth while ne mill at the fair.

ions of a business that require assistance of a chattel mortgage e often not healthy and the rese of G. B. Newbury, dealer in dry on, is failure. He has assigned to on. - A similar state of things e. existed with A. Hutchinson, a only that it took in his case shorter out the error. He has been in ce May last .--- E. N. Moyer, a St. Catherines, has failed, so has retail tobacconist in Hamilton. ast named place Walter F. Wood. and shoe line, has assigned .and limited means made the busif F. J. Boldrick, general trader at mewhat brief. He has failed .---rawbacks is attributed the lack Shaw Bros., grocers at Orangeas. Eaton, shoemaker at Esser made an assignment .---- Although shipments of flour to Glasgow, erland has not found them suffable to keep his mill at Embro was idle the greater part of last he returns from the consignments he has assigned.

#### orrespondence.

#### ONDITIONS IN MICHIGAN.

TARY TIMES :

discussions at the recent Mer-vention in Hamilton, reported so Iamilton and Toronto newspapers, ed attention here, the more so subjects discussed there have an ractical interest for us

re you that the state of mercantile to exist in Ontario by the papers dresses made finds a very close his State; and I believe that in of the Union we shall find meraring under difficulties very like

and hardware line, in which I am ot in a satisfactory shape. There y storekeepers, too many goods. we find profits narrowing down, pressure to sell. The older and merchants try hard to keep up f profit so as to yield a living, but people, with the bump of hope big iums, give themselves away-al y day they live. They get credit ey give it quite as freely; or if

Wholesale Trade of Toronto. BROS. & CO'Y.

vellers are now on their th full lines of our Imd Domestic Goods for Winter.

placed with them or by have our careful atten-

Y and FRONT STS. ORONTO,

#### MONETARY TIMES. THE

they sell for cash they do so at a rate of profit which will not let them live and pay their

debts in full. But you will probably ask, do these people not fail? Of course they do, and their failing makes it the worse for the traders who survive. I doubt whether our wholesale houses grant compromise settlements as readily as yours appear to do, but there is no getting away from

the ill effects of insolvent stocks on the market. This season I have done a larger trade than last year, but I am not so well off as I was a year ago. It has cost me more, per cent., to do the trade, and I have made not only less

per cent. profit but less profit actually. In my observation the same state of things prevails in other lines of business. Stocks are increased, traders are multiplied ; but with the exception of a few novel articles in different lines of trade there is no such thing as getting the per cent. of profit that will clear expense and leave enough for a common man to live on. and leave enough for a common man to live on. And the cost of living does not get cheaper-it is rather the other way. The fools or knaves who live on the indulgence of their creditors seem to make a better living than I do. That is, I don't mean that they make it, but somehow they get it, and yet they don't pay a hundred cents on the dollar, while I do. No wonder that your merchants at the No wonder that your merchants at the Hamilton Convention cried out against these experimenters at business *playing* merrily at giving goods away, like so many careless children having little or nothing to lose, while those who had by years of labor built up businesses and made some little property of businesses and made some little property must either join in the losing game or else sit sorrowfully, perhaps angrily, by, and say, "We won't play, and you can fritter your stocks and yourselves away to the demnition bow-wows if you want to."

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

TORONTO.

<sup>2</sup> Fountain Court, Aldermanbury, London, Eng

We over here have got to do something pretty soon to stop this waste of capital and oss of energy. People have got to learn that 15, or 10, or sometimes 5 per cent. profit on retail stocks will not pay. And it seems to me that the wholesale houses and the manufacturers will have to take a firm grip of the acturers will have to take a firm grip of the men who are responsible for giving goods away, and tell them, "Here, if you will neither get a reasonable profit nor let other and wiser people get it, out of business you shall go." I shall watch with interest what comes of

your projected Canada plan of county associa-tions for disposing of insolvent stocks. The chronic bankrupt is a chronic curse Yours truly, J. C. L.

## Detroit, Mich., Aug. 31st, 1889.

-One result of the late Seattle fire, says a San Francisco paper, will be the adjudi-cation of a warranty question of no little importance to merchants. A firm in Seattle purchased an alleged fireproof safe which was warranted to be fireproof. Unfortunately for all concerned, the "Salamander" and its contents were burned during the configration mentioned, and a suit for damages has in consequence been brought against the sellers. The decision in this case will be awaited with some interest. Safes are by no means the only articles sold under nominal guarantees which the dealer never anticipates he will be called upon to make good. A little more care in this respect would be better for all concerned.

-Japan will hold a domestic industrial ex-hibition next year at Tokio. The leading native merchants intend to invite foreign firms to visit the exhibition.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto,

STORE POINTS.

Pay as large wages as are reasonable, and as your business will afford. An employer should be a counsellor and a

friend to his clerks and salesmen. Don't say to your employees "now if you

don't like this place get another," when you know they cannot get another. Take care that you know to whom you allow

credit and to whom not. If approached by a friend for credit, have the courage to refuse it if he is unworthy of trust. Politeness is just as neces

Politeness is just as necessary in the store as in the private residence, and the clerk or merchant who possesses it and an obliging dispo-sition will not lack friends or customers.

Your prices, if too high, must send your trade to other stores where they think they can buy to greater advantage. If too low, it will do the same, thinking that where the prices are so low the goods must be of inferior quality .- Dry Goods Chronicle.

-A nickel mine is said to have been discov-ered upon land near Sudbury Station, and the Copper Company, now operating in the neighborhood, has offered to sink a shaft to test the quality of the ore on condition that it has the option of purchase.

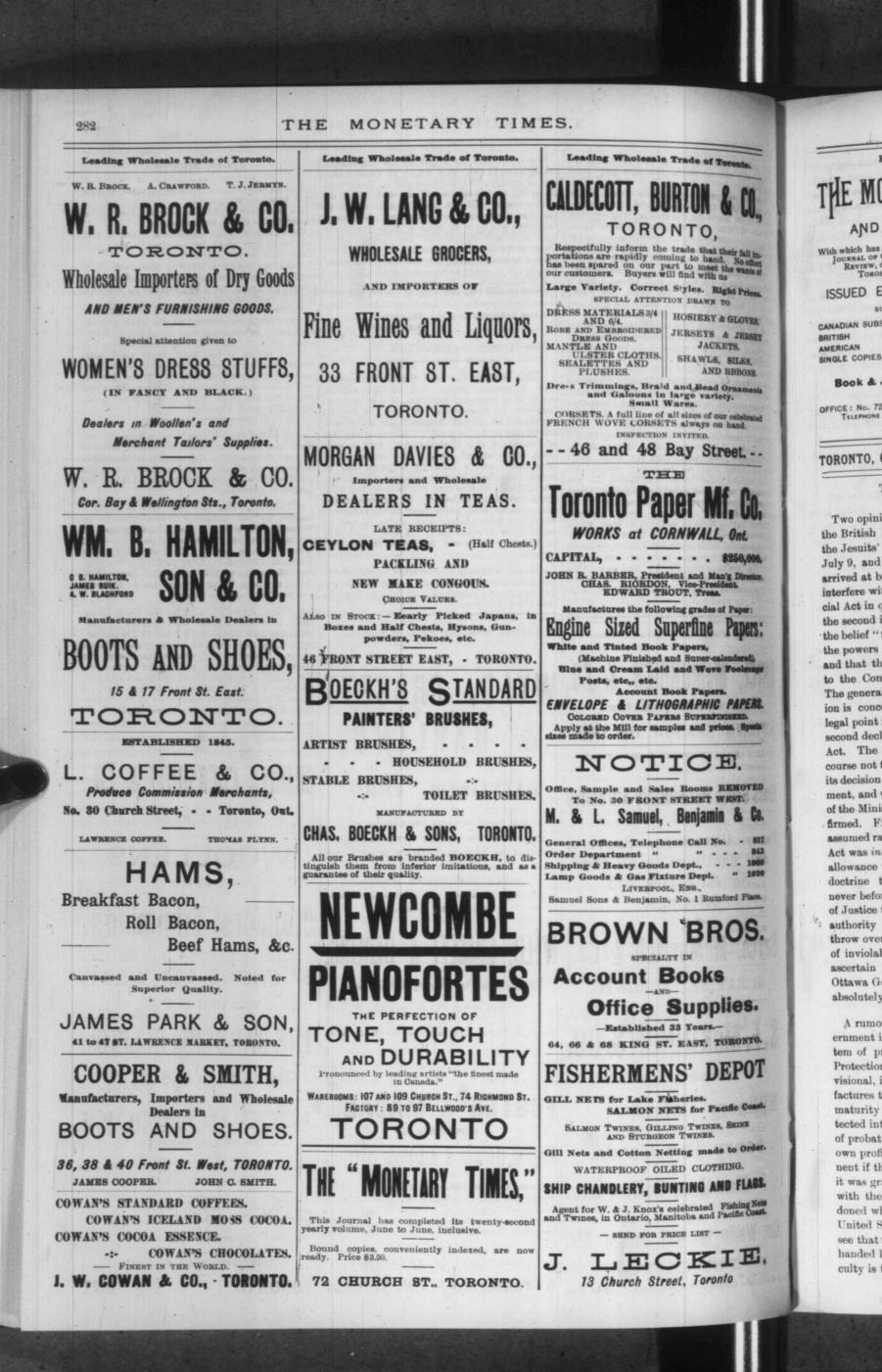
-Yellowly-You say your life is made a burden by bill coilectors? Brownly-It is. Yellowly-Why don't you adopt my plan of getting rid of 'em? Brownly (eagerly)-Ha! What is your plan? Yellowly-My plan works to a charm. After putting it in opera-tion they never trouble me again. Brownly-Good, my boy. What is your plan? Yellowly -I pay 'em.-Boston Courier.

-There is now running at the Paris Expo-sition a hydraulic train that consists of four carriages and has room for about 100 passen-The train runs as smoothly as a boat on water. There are no wheels, no steam, no electricity, apparently nothing to make it go. Yet it will go at the rate of 125 miles an hour, while as far as motion may be felt there is none. The passengers cannot tell by any vibra-tion of the car that he is moving at all.

- ... ONT.



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Wholesale Trade of Terr IT, BURTO ORONTO. inform the trade that their fall in-rapidly coming to hand. No effort on our part to meet the wants of Buyers will find with us

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#### TIMES MONETARY THE

see that he cannot be-protected in any article which the country produces in excess With which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal, the TRADE REVIEW, of the same city (in 1870), and the TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. of its own wants and the price of which is made in the markets of Europe. If he did, the colossal scheme of protection which ex-ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING ists in the Republic would come to a speedy end.

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- -

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TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, SEPT. 6. 1889

THE SITUATION.

Two opinions have been obtained from

the British law officers of the Crown on

the Jesuits' Estate Act. The first is dated

July 9, and concludes that "the decision

arrived at by the Governor-General not to

interfere with the operation of the Provin-

cial Act in question was right and proper ; "

the second is dated July 31, and expresses

the belief "that the Act was clearly within

the powers of the Provincial Legislature,

and that there is no ground for a reference

to the Committee of the Privy Council.'

The general terms in which the first opin-

ion is conceived leaves it doubtful what

legal point it was intended to touch. The

second declares the constitutionality of the

Act. The question of public policy is of

course not touched in either opinion, since

its decision rests with the Ottawa Govern-

ment, and was decided when, on the report

of the Minister of Justice, the Act was con-

firmed. From first to last it has been

assumed rather than asserted that if the

Act was intra vires of the Legislature dis-

allowance was out of the question. The

doctrine thus insinuated is new; it has

never before been assumed by a Minister

of Justice that the mere existence of the

authority to pass an Act is sufficient to

throw over the Act, when passed, the shield

of inviolability. It would be desirable to

ascertain whether it be intended by the

Ottawa Government to affirm that principle

A rumor comes from Russia that the Gov-

ernment intends to relax the extreme sys-

tem of protection in force in that country.

Protection is generally represented as pro-

visional, intended to shelter infant manu-

factures that they may the better arrive at

maturity and be able to stand alone. Pro-

tected interests desire to prolong the term

of probation as much as possible, for their

own profit. They would make it perma-

nent if they had the power to do so, though

it was granted at first as a nursery system

with the intention that it should be aban-

doned when the child came of age. In the

United States even manufacturers begin to

see that the taxing of raw material is a left

absolutely.

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THE MONETARY

Bush and prairie fires have spread from the Kootenay region of British Columbia, during the last month, through Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Colorado. The destruction of property has been great, both in the timber and the prairie sections. In Moutana, thousands of acres of timber have been swept away. In some places the progress of the fires has been facilitated by previous drought, b t little rain having fallen for three months. According to the telegram announcing the conflagration, all this mischief had its origin in British Columbia. It is much more likely that it had several points of commencement over so wide a region. A prolonged drought is always productive of numerous fires whether in prairie or woodland, and we may be sure that the present season is no exception. No single fire was ever known to extend so far as this, and it may be taken for granted that it had not merely one but many beginnings. The prevention of such calamities has so far baffled human skill, and to arrest their progress is amost equally difficult. The Peace River country too is being scourged by fire. The Governments of Ontario and Quebec have inaugurated a system of protection from fire, at considerable cost, and British Columbia will probably see the necessity of copying these precedents.

There has been another break in the Cornwall canal, and though this time slight and quickly repaired, it has left behind an unpleasant feeling that danger may still be lurking there. Mr. T. C. Keefer, the well known engineer, is reported to have volunteered to the Minister of Railways and Canals the opinion that the ridge which divides the river from the canal is too narrow and weak to be depended upon. He proposed an alternative scheme of a costly nature which Mr. Page, the eminent chief engineer, did not endorse. If anything be done in this direction, it should be the commencement of the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals. We have made the Welland canalof greater capacity than the St. Lawrence canals, as if we had more regard for the interests of our neighbours than our own. The promise of the British North America Act on this point remains a dead letter. By that Act we are entitled to an enlargement of these canals when ever the finances of the Dominion are in a position to bear it, Money for everything else is found, why not for this? It is time that the representatives of the whole upper country united to demand an answer to this question.

culty is that the system exists as a whole, the farmers of Manitoba and the North- terms, they cannot expect more. Their

and that if you remove the duties from raw West. Some of them living near Portage material the farmers will kick and the la Prairie think the Legislature can help whole fabric will be in danger of coming to them to fight the frost. Their plan is to the ground. The farmer does not always compel farmers to reserve a portion of their straw to produce smoke and steam, when the thermometer reaches the danger point, which does not happen many nights in the season. The proposed mode of fighting the frost is not new, and experience shows that prevention can in this way be made efficacious. But the proposal to make the lighting of fires on these occasions compulsory is new, and it is another proof of the wide-spread belief in the efficacy of legislation to cure all ills. The fact is one of which Herbert Spencer, should he hear of it, will doubtless take note. , Whether the Legislature will listen to the advice remains to be seen. But what is to prevent each farmer fighting the frost on his owu account ? To do so he does not require the aid of a compulsory law. In other places individuals, without compulsion or combination, have successfully resorted to this preventive, and what can be doue elsewhere can be done in Manitoba.

> The bounds of the British empire, wide as they are, are constantly being extended. To the British East Africa Company the Sultan of Zanzibar has made a concession of territory embracing the Larun islands and the Benanger coast line from Kipini northward, including Kismayer, Brawa, Merka, Magadish, and Murti. A colonizing company exercises its powers under protection of the country from which it derives its authority. Elsewhere, Russia pretends to find reasons for precaution. Novoe Vremya takes the ground that England's practical annexation of Cashmere compels Russia to safeguard her interests on the Thibet and Afghan frontier. Russia has had her eye on both these territories for some time. To Thibet she sent last year an expedition under scientific guise to spy out the land, and it would seem as if she now intended to use a pretext to justify the execution of her plans in that direction. In Afghauistan, Russia and Great Britain may one day meet. Here Russia uses that power of corruption which she resorts to wherever it can be made to serve her purposes; and there is reason to believe that she has done so against great odds, and not without effect.

Important amendments to the Interstate Commerce law will be asked for next session of Congress by the Interstate Com mission. It is alleged that in consequence F of the restraints to which American railways are subjected, and from which Canadian are free, the latter compete for traffic which they did not seek before the passage of this law. The proposed amendments will, as the least evil, place on Canadian railways the same restraints that American are subject to. Those sections of the Canadian railways which operate within the bounds of the Republic are of course as much amenable to American law as American roads. Beyond this it is difficult How to devise means of protection to see what Congress can do. If Canadian against frost is a problem which troubles roads are at liberty to compete on equal

#### MONETARY TIMES. THE

American rivals would, if they could, subject them to exceptional conditions, or even rule them out of the race altogether. For this they have been striving, but New England and the Great West put an effective veto on the attempt. When the proposed amendments to the interstate law come before Congress, the American railway kings will have powerful representatives in the committee room and the lobby. The public voice has declared in advance that the Canadian railways are not to be shut out for the benefit of their rivals. It is probable that an attempt will be made to impose exceptionally onerous conditions upon them, but it is not certain that it will succeed.

It,

FIRE WASTE AND INSURANCE.

If asked who is responsible for the enormous yearly waste of property by fire in Canada, and who pays for it, most persons would probably 'reply : "Our neighbour's carelessness, not ours, is responsible; and the insurance companies pay most of the loss." The answers are not the true ones in either case. It has already been shown in these columns, and we are glad to find it repeated in the important address on fire waste by Mr. Frederick Wyld at the Hamilton Convention, that the money which pays insurance claims comes out of the pockets of insurants in the shape of premiums, and is not the capital of companies. Therefore, since the people at large pay the piper, the people at large should be roused to take every means to lessen the fire waste, in doing which they reduce the cost of insurance.

In the course of his paper, Mr. Wyld, who is a wholesale merchant of long experience, gave some practical hints to his brother merchants about their insurance contracts and means of fire prevention, closing with the quotation of the Atlanta, Georgia, fire ordinances, of which we have given a partial list and which we shall shortly give in full.

"The merchant who neglects to scrutinize his insurance policies, to see that they accurately describe what it is intended to insure, is guilty of gross injustice to himself and his creditors," says Mr. Wyld. And yet it has often been found that this important contract, concerning protection from fire, "had not even been opened by the recipient until a fire had occurred; and then it was discovered that in consequence of this neglect the policies were non-concurrent and property inaccurately described, entailing delays and compros to avoid litigation, and a serious loss to the interests involved." Every underwriter knows how true this statement is; and the words negligence and gross injustice are not too strong under the circumstances. Another matter of moment is that every applicant for fire insurance should give an accurate description of his premises and the class of goods to be insured. This description should be clearly expressed in the policy, which is the legal document or contract given by the insur- into a joint stock company, having depots

teration of premises, removal, or change in merchandise, should be at once specifically endorsed on the policy and assented to by an officer or agent of the company.

The prudent merchant will maintain insurance protection to the extent of seventyfive per cent. of the value of the property insured, says the paper in question, " and not to do so up to this percentage, when a disastrous fire would cause creditors' interests to suffer, should be looked upon as criminal negligence." This is a strong term, but we shall not quarrel with it. It is assuredly true that the man who underinsures sins against himself as' well as against his creditors. Annual stock taking and the keeping of the stock book in a place of safety, where fire cannot destroy it, is properly urged on all merchants and manufacturers, not only as a business duty, but in order to facilitate the adjustment of a fire loss, should one occur.

Is any one disposed to believe that the frequency of fires in Canada and the United States is a matter of fatality or dire necessity from which there is no escape? More than half of them are our own fault. A careful estimate of the origin of fires on this continent shows that over sixty per cent. of the whole number arise from preventible causes. Greater care, order, and cleanliness in warehouse and factory, dwelling and office, are needed. It appears from the official report of the New York fire commissioners that sixty-four per cent. of the fires in that city have been extinguished by pails of water. Does this not indicate the prudence of placing such simple appliances on each floor of every mercantile building? It is the duty of every man and woman to take part in reducing as frightful a fire-waste as \$8,000,000 a year.

### ECHOES OF THE MERCHANTS CONVENTION.

The business men of Seaforth held a meeting last week to hear the report of the delegates sent from that town to the Convention of merchants at Hamilton. These delegates, Messrs. G. Good and J. Brownell, submitted a report urging the formation of a Business Men's Association for Seaforth, a project upon which the local merchants are to be canvassed. The idea is to form this one under the auspices of the central one. Its objects are to promote the growth of the town and its trade; to foster commercial integrity in the community and to promote social feeling among business men; to take concerted action in matters where the general good of business men is concerned and where individual effort is powerless; to prepare a list of delinquents who abuse the confidence of business men and of goods to satisfy the judgment. This is, evade the payment of just debts ; to com- of course, subject to provisions allowing the pel the peddler to assume a part of the debtor to apply at once for his examination burden borne by the merchant.

In Guelph, the Retail Grocers' Protective Association discussed the disposal of bankrupt stocks and other questions which had been mooted at Hamilton. The following suggestion was made, viz.: That the wholesale trade should form themselves ance company. Not only this, but any al- at, say, London, Hamilton, Toronto, and

Montreal, for the receipt and dispesal of bankrupt stock within the district contain ing said depot. That valuators be ap pointed and the stock valued and at one removed to the depots, there to be placed in the different departments and offered to the retail trade at such prices as the condition of the stock may warrant. It was resolved to bring this proposal to the notice of the wholesale trade. As to length of hours, it was resolved to request the dery of the city to impress upon their congregations the desirability of making their purchases earlier in the week, so as to ob. viate the press of business and late hours on Saturday night.

Elsewhere will be found a letter from a merchant in Detroit who tells with great frankness the troubles that afflict the just and competent merchant over there. He is anxious to find a cure for some of the business evils described, and looks with in terest for the outcome of the Convention at Hamilton. In a private letter which accompanies his communication he says that legislation cannot cure the troubles, civic repression or class coercion will not cure them.

How small, of all the ills that men endure, The part that kings or laws can cause or cur The relief must come from sustained voluntary action of the parties directly concerned. These parties, I take it, are the merchants themselves."

"Goods are now sold largely by sample at the hands of an army of commercial travellers; and I fear that sometimes sales are pushed unduly. I have been a 'drummer' myself and know how it goes." . . " Too often the man of \$300 or \$400 capital can get thousands of dollars worth of goods on credit." So said the Mayor of Hamilton, and he made no mistake.

"If Canadians would only spend half the time they devote to wrangling over useless political questions to trying to understand the principles of business, there might be some hope for improvement." This from Mr. Wm. Galbraith, of Rat Portage, and his pluck is to be admired. There are many who think political and municipal wrangles, wire-pullings, and the rest of it are responsible for a vast waste of time, but few venture to say so.

#### IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The law relating to imprisonment for debt heretofore in force in the Province of Nova Scotia differs radically from the present law in the Province of Ontario and in other distinctively English-speaking countries. Under that law any judgment debtor can be arrested and put in gaol in default with a view to a release. An appointment for such examination is then given and forty-eight hours' notice thereof given to the creditor. On such examination, if nothing is discovered showing any fraudulent dealing in connection with the incurring of the debt, the debtor is discharged. If, on the other hand, fraud is proved, the Commissioners have power to commit the pris-

### oner to gaol fo year.

This will st being in direct presumption i upon in mode law is to acce facie evidence the arrest of t the party arre of such fraud his liberty. T the original c legislation in ability to pay ed as a crime since compelle theories. If a haps, go to t however, of th opinion in ref surprising the bring the law mony with m

At the last that province to materially adopted by th however und brought up ' next session, body, it is like

Under thes the proposed interest to or to our conte for the full t ment and son The new law solidate all t and alter the ing the credi before being instead of h first instance debtor. It i shall be arre unless a cree a prima facie fraud has be order for arr The groun

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This will strike our readers generally as being in direct contravention to the general presumption in favor of innocence as acted upon in modern times. The effect of this law is to accept inability to pay as prima facie evidence of fraud, sufficient to justify the arrest of the debtor. It then rests with the party arrested to disprove the existence of such fraud before he is entitled to regain his liberty. This is entirely consistent with the original conception of all bankruptcy legislation in England. Originally, the inability to pay one's debts was of itself treated as a crime. Public sentiment has long since compelled a departure from all such theories. If anything, we nowadays, perhaps, go to the other extreme. In view, however, of the strong current of modern opinion in reference to this matter, it is not surprising that an effort should be made to bring the law of Nova Scotia more into harmony with modern conceptions.

At the last session of the Legislature in that province a bill was passed proposing to materially alter this law. It was not adopted by the Legislative Council. It is however understood that the bill will be brought up before the Legislature at its next session, when, if reaffirmed by that body, it is likely to become law.

Under these circumstances, the nature of the proposed changes will be of common interest to our readers. We are indebted to our contemporary the Halifax Chronicle for the full text of the proposed amendment and some concise comments thereon. The new law proposes apparently to consolidate all the legislation on the point, and alter the underlying principle by requiring the creditor to establish a case of fraud before being allowed to arrest his debtor, instead of having fraud assumed in the first instance subject to disproof by such debtor. It is now proposed that no man shall be arrested under execution or capias unless a creditor shall make upon affidavit a prima facie case to satisfy the court that fraud has been committed, whereupon an order for arrest may issue.

The grounds, one or more of which must be substantiated to obtain the order are thus set out in the Act:

(a) That the party making the affidavit believes, and has good reason to believe, that the judgment debtor is about to leave the province with intent to defraud his creditors generally or the plaintiff in particular, and that he fears the debt will be lost unless an order be forthwith issued for his arrest.

(b) That the judgment debtor is possessed of means of paying the said judgment and after demand has neglected or refused to pay the same. 9

(c) That the debt or claim, the subject of the judgment, was fraudulently contracted, or that the credit was obtained from the creditor under false pretences, or that any fraudulent circumstances have occurred in respect of such debt.

(d) That fraudulent circumstances have occurred with regard to the disposition of his property by the judgment debtor.

(e) In cases of tort that the tort or damage was wilful and malicious.

Among the other provisions in the Act is one which provides for an order for the examination of the debtor as to his affairs, subject to his arrest for contempt of court in case of his failure to appear. The proposed enactment appears to contemplate a careful safe-guarding of the interest of crditors and to provide adequate machinery for securing their rights.

Some of the grounds for arrest appear to be stated in very general terms, and may be subject to wide differences of interpretation by different tribunals. Apart from this defect, if it be a defect, the measure appears carefully framed; and without endorsing to the full the other extreme to which the laws elsewhere have gone, one may venture to hope that the Nova Scotia authorities will see their way at no distant date to modify, at least to the extent proposed by this measure, laws which in these modern times are fairly open to the charge of being harsh.

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

MOONEY V. DAVIS .- The Michigan Supreme Court decides that where a merchant makes verbal statements as to his financial condition to an employee of a mercantile agency, by whom such statements are reduced to writing as a part of the same transaction, but not signed, and subsequently the merchant approves his former statements, and states that there has been no material change in his finances, the written statements are admissible in evidence against him to show fraud in a purchase of goods six months after such approval, when the sale was made in reliance on the facts set forth by the mercantile agency. The importance of this decision will readily appear.

IN RE GODSON AND THE CITY OF TOBONTO .-When a County Court Judge is making an investigation pursuant to the resolution of a council under R. S. O., cap. 184, sec. 477, he is acting, says the Court of Appeal for Ontario, as a persona designata and not in a judicial capacity, and is not subject to control by a writ of prohibition.

EVANS V. SKELTON .-- In a lease the tenant cogenanted to deliver to the landlord certain premises in the city of Montreal at the expiration of their lease, "in as good order, state, etc., as the same were at the commencement thereof, reasonable wear and tear and accidents by fire excepted." The premises were used as a shirt and collar factory, and were insured, the tenant paying the extra premium, and having been destroyed by fire during the continuance of the lease, the amount of the insurance money was received by the tenant. Subsequently the landlord brought an action against the tenant for \$9,084, being the amount of the cost of reconstructing and restoring the premises to good order and condition, less the amount received from the insurance, alleging the tenant allowed the ashes of hard coal used the condition of its people. in the premises to be put into a wooden barrel on one of the flats, but that slushy refuse, tea leaves, &c., were always poured into the barrel. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained. The Supreme Court of Canada held that the fire in the present case was an accident by fire within the terms of exception contained in the lease.

PICKLES V. PHOENIX INSURANCE Co.-Where an insurance agent authorized to take applications writes into an application false answers to questions put to the applicant as to the amount of insurance, and deceives him into believing that the correct answer has been written, the company is estopped, in an action on the policy issued on such application, from denying the correctness of the answer as written, so says the Supreme Court of Indiana.

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JOHNSON V. AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.-A policy of insurance provided that either party might require an arbitration touching any loss or damage, and that the award made thereunder should be binding to the amount of such loss or damage, but should not decrease the liability of the company under the policy. The policy further provided that it should be void in case of other insurance without notice and the consent of the company, and authorized the company to terminate the contract at any time at its option by giving notice and refunding a rateable proportion of the premium. The Supreme Court of Minnesota held that an arbitration and award merely as to the amount of the loss at the instance of the insurer did not forbid the subsequent denial of legal liability upon the ground that the policy was void for reasons known to the insured when the arbitration was instituted, that additional insurance unless consented to or unless a waiver was shown ipso facto avoided the contract, and that the fact that the company had not after notice of such ininsurance cancelled the policy did not justify the legal conclusion that it had elected to allow it to continue in force.

## CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Once more this old and favorite company shows, at its annual stock-taking, increased resources and a gratifying growth of business. The balance of assets, which at the previous meeting was shown to be \$8,345,000, is now swelled to \$9,328,000, an increase of almost a million in the year. And indeed the receipts of the last twelve months are shown to have been in round numbers : premiums, \$1,339,000; interest earnings, \$500,000; total, \$1,839,000; handsome figures indeed. The company's life risks now exceed \$46,000,000, under 23,286 policies on 17,629 lives, an average of say \$2,600 per policy.

Death claims have again been light; they correspond almost exactly with those of 1888, being \$320,086 upon 150 lives, against \$404,000 upon 151 lives last year, both being under the expectation. There was disbursed besides, for endowments, \$33,492; for annuities, \$400; while a sum of \$246,000 went for dividend to policy-holders in various shapes and the purchase of policies. The rate of growth achieved by this company is brought out vividly by the statement of the president that in 1869 the total sum assured by the Canada Life was but \$5,476,000, while its total income in that year was only \$233,000. Not only does this speak volumes for the Canada Life, but it that the fire had been caused by the negligence indicates to the careful observer a vast imof the tenant. At the trial it was proved that provement in the wealth of the country and

It has been determined by the directors of the Canada Life to do business in the United States, and it will accordingly open agencies in Michigan, the Insurance Commissioner for which State, having examined the condition tenant was not responsible for the loss, as the of the company, pronounces that it has a policy-holders' surplus of \$1,664,000, equal to \$120 for every \$100 of policy liability. A further favorable feature of the com-

pany's report is that the expenses of management are low, while as to the skill and care with which its affairs are conducted there can be no two opinions. Owing to a change in the date of closing the financial year the impending division of profits will be made December 31st this year instead of 30th April, 1890.

#### BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The meeting of the American Bankers' Association is to be held this year at Kansas City in the last week of September. According to Mr. W. B. Green, the secretary, it is likely to be the largest gathering since the formation, as applications already exceed the 500 which was the average of recent conventions. The number of new banks recently organized in the West, representatives of which are anxious to be present, is alleged as one probable cause of so large an attendance. The programme is not yet announced; indeed it cannot be, for the reason that members are given till Tuesday of convention week to submit papers. It is, however, known that among the subjects debated will be that of the circulation of national banks, the question of the surplus, the question of the taxation of banks as compared with the taxation of other corporations which loan money and do a business about like banking except in name, such as trust companies. Then there are matters of practical banking, as methods of collection, &c., which are sure to be discussed, and there is a likelihood of a paper from Secretary Windom, if he is not present himself. Controller of the Currency Lacey will send some valuable statistics. Mr. Barrett, of Kentucky, will bring with him either Proctor Knott or Senator Blackburn, who will make an address. It is evident there will be no lack of interest and no scarcity of work.

#### MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances, week ending 5th September, 1889:

August		Clearings. \$1,807,451 1,298,991 1,025,915 1,120,812 1,403,568 1,639,658	Balances. \$ 251,883 176,422 200,340 171,725 281,574 147,056
Total		\$8,358,395	\$1,209,906
	ek ding 1st Aug		\$1,259,874 1.181,081

-The business men of the lively and pretty town of Truro, Nova Scotia, have formed a Board of Trade. After some preliminary work the project took shape by the organization of the Truro Board of Trade on June 26th of the present year. Mr. J. F. Blanchard was chosen president, Mr. Gardner Clish first vice-president, and Mr. O. C. Cummings second vicepresident. The Executive Committee of the Board consists of the following gentlemen:---Messrs. Wm. Craig, W. E. Bligh, Jas. Birrell, R. J. Turner, A. J. Walker, T. G. McMullen, Daniel Gunn, Lorenzo Spencer, S. G. Chambers, R. L. Black, and Mr. George A. Hall is secretary-treasurer.

-The examination of candidates for mining certificates under the Miners' Education Act appears to have given satisfaction in Nova Scotia. The Stellarton *Trudes Journal* says: "Out of the total number who were successful, 35, no fewer than 16 have carried off underground managers' certificates. This is a highly gratifying result, while the result as a whole stamps the system adopted of imparting elementary instruction as an unqualified success." If there was excuse in the past, adds that journal, for winking at the law making it compulsory that mine officials should hold certificates, there is now no longer excuse and the law must be enforced.

-An official return of the tons of quartz mined and the ounces of gold extracted for the six months ending 30th June in the Nova Scotia mines has just been published. It shows 18,052 tons of quartz and 13,623 ounces of gold. This sold at \$19 per ounce would be worth \$258,837. Some districts show from 2 to 3 ounces per ton; others again less than ‡ ounce to the ton of quartz crushed.

-The city of Halifax is again in the market for money, the last offering being \$55,000 for City Hall purposes. The city having settled with the Local Government for the disputed hospital debt is now allowed to borrow the money to complete the City Hall.

-In a circular announcing the closing of the Tottenham agency of the Bank of Hamilton at the end of August, the management adds that Mr. H. C. Aitken, the present agent of the bank there, will continue to do a general banking business, and will undertake collections on most favorable terms.

#### Meetings.

#### HURON AND ERIE LOAN AND SAV-INGS COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders of this company was held at the company's office, London, Ont., on Thursday, August 15th, 1889, to consider the advisability of a further issue of capital stock. There were present Messrs. C. F. Goodhue, F. E. Leonard, C. S. Hyman, L. R. Marsh, John Beattie, H. A. Nicholson, Wm. Saunders, E. Manigault, A. W. Porte, V. Cronyn, P. W. D. Broderick, Thos. Bostock, 76,422 G. H. Lloyd, G. F. Jewell, P. Mackenzie, Thos. Gordon, Wm. Ashbury, Jas. Bogue, F. P. 71,725 Betts, Francis Robinson, Alex. McIntosh, Rev. 81,574 Jas. Gordon, Dr. H. Arnott, the Hon. E. Leonard and others.

The president, Mr. J. W. Little, occupied 09,906 the chair, and the manager, Mr. G. A. Somerville, acted as secretary of the meeting. The secretary read the notice calling the meeting, 81,081 and the resolutions which had been prepared by the board to be submitted to the shareholders. These resolutions are as follows:

"That twenty thousand new shares of stock be issued and allotted to the shareholders of the company in the proportion of two new shares to every three shares which shall be held by them respectively on the 16th day of August, 1889.

"That the new shares be issued at a premium of forty-five per cent. upon the amount from time to time called up thereon.

time to time called up thereon. "That the shareholders be allowed until the first day of October next to pective allotments.

"That a call of ten dollars per share on the new stock be now made, and that the same, together with the proportion of premium thereon, four dollars and fifty cents per share, shall be paid as follows :---

"50 cents on each share to be paid on subscribing therefor, not later than October 1st, 1889, the balance of \$14 per share in full on allotment, or at the option of the shareholder, as follows :--

"\$14 per share (being call of \$10 and \$4 premium) on one-half of the shares subscribed for may be paid not later than December 1st, 1889.

"\$14 per share (being call of \$10 and \$4 premium) on the remaining half of shares subscribed for, may be paid not later than March 1st, 1890.

"That any shareholder or shareholders not subscribing for the share or shares allotted to him or them respectively, and paying the 50c. per share as above, on or before the first day of October next, and failing to make any of the subsequent payments thereon as above provided, shall thereby forfeit all right to his or their said allotment and the said 50c. pr share.

share. "That the directors shall have power to extend the time for acceptance of the allotment and payment of the calls thereon in all cases where they consider it advisable to do so.

"That further calls on the new stock, not exceeding ten dollars per share, with the proper proportion of premium, may be made by the directors from time to time, on notice of not less than ninety days to each of such shanholders through the post office, and that all moneys received by the company upon any such further calls shall be applied first in payment of the proper proportion of premium payable with such call.

"That the new shares shall rank for divided from the dates on which the call and premium are fully paid as above provided; that said new shares shall be transferrable at any time after subscription, and the payment of any calls at the time made thereon."

In moving the adoption of the resolutions the president said :--

"The object of our meeting to-day, as has been fully explained in the circular and resolutions just read by the secretary, is to consider a further issue of capital stock. About five years ago (on February 13th, 1884) the sharholders of this company met for a similar pupose; at that meeting it was stated that the reasons which induced the directors to recommend an issue of new stock were to provide for the natural growth of the company and to satisfy British investors, who have a strong preference for companies with uncalled stock. As I was not a member of the board at that time, it may not be out of place for me to say that the result of that movement, as shown in the progress of the company during the past five years, has fully justified the action then taken.

"During the five years preceding the last issue of stock the cash value of mortgages increased \$366,358, being an average of \$73,271 per annum; in the succeeding five years the total increase was \$1,125,011, an average of \$225,002 per annum.

" In the latter period our Canadian deb tures have been doubled and our sterling deben-tures increased nearly ten-fold. Since 1884 the losses on real estate which fell into the company's hands have been very much less than in the preceding five years, and the amount in arrear on Dec. 31st, 1888, was con-siderably smaller than on Dec. 31st 1883, the business having increased about fifty percent in the meantime; this shows conclusively that with the enlarged volume of business there has been no less care exercised in the selection of the company's investments. In connection with the matter of arrears, I may state that each individual case is carefully considered-a rigid system of reinspection has been estab lished, and a mortgage is allowed to remain in arrear only so long as the directors are per fectly satisfied with the margin of security; when this is no longer the case, steps are at once taken to collect. The average rate of interest paid by the company on deposits and debentures is now lower than at any former period, and for the seven months from January 1st to July 31st, 1889, the increase in the volume of business is greater than for the whole of 1888.

"It is generally conceded that for some time past it has been very difficult to effect sales of real estate, but in this respect also the company has been very successful. At the end of last year we held 600 acres of land, which was taken into account at \$17,500, as shown in the last annual statement. Since then there has been offered for sale 1,249 acres on which the company held claims to the amount of about \$37,000, making in all \$54,500 on 1,849 acres. The whole of this land has been sold with the exception of 400 acres, against which there is \$12,050. It is very gratifying to be able to add that in disposing of this property no loss has been sustained, and the directors expect that the remaining 400 acres will shortly be closed out in an equally satisfactory manner. In fact since the last regular meeting of the board responsi for 150 acres o

"I do not trouble you w directors will further inform "If the sha

progress of the tinued, the dir opinion that it issue of more sits long ago re by law to tal watchfulness the legal limit accept about \$ cient staff of y company, and vided we sha profitable inve tors will form of business th vor to overcon now obtainabl our case it is we can hope dend, in view of interest on decreasing ye

" I need sca suggested by was received Reserve Fun the end of ls The directors every standp recommendat holders the n the interests ever, be born the increased until the am has been inve

Mr. John seconded the approval of t Mr. Wm. S He expressed

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board responsible parties have offered \$5,600 for 150 acres of the 400. "I do not know that it is necessary to trouble you with any more details, but the directors will be most happy to furnish any further information that may be called for. "If the shareholders are satisfied with the

progress of the company and desire it to be continued, the directors are unanimously of the opinion that it is necessary to provide for the issue of more stock. Our Savings Bank deposits long ago reached the sum we are permitted by law to take, and it is only by constant watchfulness that the amount is kept within the legal limit. In debentures we can only accept about \$70,000 more. A large and efficient staff of valuators are now acting for the company, and unless additional funds are pro-vided we shall be obliged to refuse safe and profitable investments, and many of our valuators will form other connections. In all lines of business the tendency at present is to endea. vor to overcome the smaller margins of profit now obtainable by an increased volume, and in our case it is only by an enlarged business that we can hope to maintain a high rate of dividend, in view of the fact that the average rate of interest on our investments has been slightly decreasing year by year.

"I need scarcely refer to the rate of premium suggested by the directors; it is the same as was received for the last issue, although the Reserve Fund was then only \$334,000, and at the end of last year it had reached \$453,000. The directors have considered the matter from every standpoint, and are confident that if their recommendations are adopted by the share holders the result cannot but be beneficial to the interests of the company. It must, how-ever, be borne in mind that the advantage of the increased borrowing power will not be felt until the amount paid in by the shareholders has been invested.

"Mr. John Beattie, vice-president, briefly conded the motion, expressing his hearty approval of the proposed issue of new stock. Mr. Wm. Saunders supported the resolutions. He expressed his gratification at the condition and prospects of the company, and referred to the meeting held five years ago for a similar Then there were some misgivings as purpose. Then there were some misgivings as to the wisdom of the course proposed, but the results of the company's business as given by the president had shown that the step then taken was a wise one. The particulars the shareholders have heard regarding the manage-ment of the company, the small proportion of purpose. ment of the company, the small proportion of the securities which were in arrears, and the very small amount of real estate held, proved that great care had been exercised in the trans-action of the increased volume of business. As he had not been able to attend many of the meetings of the board this year, he had within the last day or two personally examined the particulars of every loan which had been passed since the first of January, and was pleased to state that not a single loan had been made which he would not have advocated had he been present, the margin on the security offered being in every instance satisfactory. He believed that the proposed issue of additional stock was a wise and necessary measure; that it would strengthen the position of the com-pany both here and in Great Britain, and while giving increased borrowing powers, at the same time facilitate the sale of debentures. The issue was necessary in order to supply the money required to carry on the business of the company. It was not a question as to whether the company should stand still or go forward it could not stand still; if it did not make pro-gress it must necessarily lose ground. The repayments on loans were not sufficient to supply the funds required for new business; a large number of excellent valuators were in the service of the company, and if these men could not place the first-class securities they were prepared to offer with this company they would take them elsewhere. He believed in a gradual extension of the business, so that the increased volume might to a large extent compensate for the reduction of profits arising from ower rates of interest. He cordially supported the resolution

Mr. G. H. Lloyd asked how much money the company had on hand, and the amount they still had power to borrow.

The president replied that the cash in banks amounted to about \$50,000; that the applica-tions for loans already accepted by the board and in course of completion by the solicitor would absorb about half that sum, and that present time.

Mr. C. S. Hyman expressed his entire confidence in the management of the company. He had no doubt that the business would continue to be conducted with the same care and prudence which had characterized it hitherto, and he fully concurred in the action recommended by the directors. As the company can only by the directors. As the company can only obtain about six per cent. per annum on loans now, where they formerly realized eight, nine, and even ten per cent., it would be impossible to prevent a decline in the present rate of divi-dend unless the business is enlarged. He con-sidered the rate of premium at which it was proposed to issue the stock highly advantage-ous to new shareholders. The company's re-serve fund at the end of last year exceeded serve fund at the end of last year exceeded forty-one per cent. of the paid-up capital (this year's profits will probably make it about forty-three per cent.), so that the stock is being issued at a very slight advance over the per-centage of reserve. When compared with the selling price of the stocks of other first-class institutions elsewhere the transaction is exceedingly favorable from a shareholder's standpoint, especially in view of the exception-ally liberal terms of payment proposed. He ally liberal terms of payment proposed. He was very much pleased to hear the remarks made by the president respecting the small amount of real estate on hand, and regarded this as one of the most important features in the management of a loan company. He had no doubt that the proposals of the board would be heartily endorsed by the shareholders

Moria di Marsh expressed himself as fully Mr. L. R. Marsh expressed himself as fully satisfied with the explanation given, and thought the proposals of the directors would meet with general approval. The motion was then put and carried, after him the motion red

which the meeting adjourned. G. A. SOMERVILLE,

Manager.

#### CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The forty-second annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held in the Board-room of the company in Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, at twelve o'clock noon

The president, Mr. A. G. Ramsay, occupied the chair, and Mr. R. Hills acted as secretary. the chair, and Mr. R. Hills acted as secretary. There were present:—Messrs. A. Brown, M.P., Justice Barton. W. F. Burton, George A. Gox, G. Ferrie, F. W. Gates, Col. C. S. Gzowski, A.D.C., William Hendrie, R. Hills, W. R. Macdonald, Henry McLaren, W. F. Findlay, A. G. Ramsay, John Riddel, John Stuart, Hon. Justice McLennan, George A. Young, Dr. Macdonald, and D. Kidd.. The president in calling the meeting to order said the annual report had been in the hands of the shareholders for some time. He called upon the secretary to read the notice

called upon the secretary to read the notice calling the meeting, the minutes of the pre-vious meeting, and the report of the board of directors.

In compliance with the request, the secre-tary read the following

#### REPORT :

REPORT : The applications for assurances during the year to 30th April last were \$5,565,660, upon 2,401 lives, of which 154 for \$327,000 were not such as the directors thought it in the interest of the company to accept. Of the balance of \$5,238,660 upon 2,247 lives, there being \$198,-472 of assurances upon 112 lives which were not completed, the actual business of the year was \$5,040,188, under 2,135 policies, for which the new premium income was \$170,506.36. The total assurance and profit honore in

The total assurance and profit bonuses in force at 30th April last were \$46,848,870, upon 17,629 lives, and 23,286 policies.

The year's income having amounted to \$1.839,905.92, and the expenditure to \$857,461.-41, the difference of \$982,444.51 was added to the company's assets, which were at 30th April last \$9,984,450.13.

The claims by death during the year were for \$401,422.97, under 196 policies, upon 150 lives, a rather less amount than that of the previous year, and much under the amount for which the company's calculations had provided.

Somewhat reduced rates of interest pre-vailed during a considerable period of last year, but the directors are pleased to mention that improved rates are being obtained at the

The question of extending the company's field of operations, and the advantages to be derived from a widening of its basis, by issu-ing policies on lives in the United States, as authorized by the charter, has lately received much consideration. The conspicuously sound financial condition of the company, the liber-ality of its terms, and the unusually large profit returns which its moderate ratio of expenses and careful management generally have enabled it to give its assurers, as well as the valuable support looked for from our assurers now resident in the United States, warrant the directors in anticipating that a branch there can be made a successful and advantageous With that view steps have been taken to obtain a license to transact business in the adjoining State of Michigan in the first in-stance. Its close proximity and its intimate business connection with our country appear to make it a favorable point for the purpose. and the directors are gratified in being able to say that after a most exhaustive and critical examination of the company's condition and affairs by the Hon. Henry S. Raymond, the State Commissioner of Insurance, and his assistants, he intimated that the actuarial and other investigations which had been made showed that at 30th April last the company possessed a surplus as regards policy-holders amounting to \$1.661,213.42, and added his amounting to \$1.001,213.42, and added his congratulations upon the favourable position of our company. Such congratulations and the testimony of such an official to the position and merits of the company increase the direc-tors' anticipations of the success of the United States branch States branch.

The company's financial year has hitherto terminated upon each 30th of April, differing in that respect from all other Canadian life companies, whose years terminate with each 31st December. By a change to the latter date our company will be in uniformity with these others, and as the American Government reothers, and as the American Government re-turns are necessarily as at 31st December, the change will also be a convenient one for the company's office work. A result of this change will be that in closing the year upon 31st De-cember next, it will include but eight months, from 1st May last to 31st December; there-after, however, the year will annually embrace the necessary 12 months. In connection with the necessary 12 means. It is proposed that the approaching division of the company's profits should take place as at 31st December next. should take place as at 31st December next, for the period of four years and eight months, that is from 1st May, 1885, to 31st December, 1889, in place of as at 30th April, 1890, as had been intended, and it is believed that this ar-rangement will meet with the approbation of the policy-holders generally. While this change to closing the books to 31st December next somewhat curtails the time during which next somewhat curtails the time during which new assurers may join the company, to share in the approaching 31st December division of the profits accumulated since 1st May, 1885, the very large amount of surplus or profits, be-fore alluded to as already realized, is such as to offer most favorable inducements to assurers. to join the company between now and 31st December.

December. During the year the state of health and the infirmities of his age led Mr. James Sydney Crocker, the company's auditor, to retire from its service, after a long and useful connection with it, and the directors have since learned of his death with year great regret. Mr. Mait of his death with very great regret. Mr. Mait-land Young was appointed to the duties of auditor, and the directors feel assured that his great experience in connection with the ac-counts of other large companies, as well as his ability and high pers nal character, well

fit him for so important an office. The following directors retire by rotation, in accordance with the company's charter, but are eligible for re-election : F. Wolferstan in accordance with the observations of the second s ilton

A. G. RAMSAY, President. (Signed) R. HILLS, Secretary. The Canada Life Assurance Company, 1

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 26th, 1889.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE 42ND YEAR, ENDING 30TH APRIL, '1889. Receipts.

To balance at 30th April, 1888 . . \$ 8,345,583 42 To premiums re-

ceived on new

policies and renewals ......\$1,338.776 82

288

#### THE MONETARY TIMES.

52,449 28

Deduct 10 per cent.

92

34

00

for cost of collec-

tion ......

Accrued interest on debentures,

etc. .....

		÷
	and the second	
To extra risks 912 89		
To fines 343 23 To interest earned	•	
on investments		
and profits on		
sales of deben-	1	
tures, etc 499,872 98		
	1,839,905 9	2
	\$10,185,489 3	4
Payments.	Martin M.	
By expense account	\$ 228,432 8	7
" Re-assurance premiums	3,934 3	0
" Claims by death.\$320,086 00		1
" Claims by matur-		
ed endowments 33,492 00		
" Cancellad (muchanel) and	353,578 0	0
" Cancelled (purchased) poli- cies	15 013 5	
" Profits on Mu-	45,041 5	5
tual Branch	4	
"Bonus"\$ 47,240 94		
Cash 20,537 58		
Diminution of pre-		
miums 133,296 14		
	201,074 66	ŝ
" Dividends on stock	25,000 00	5
" Annuities	400 00	
8	857,461 41	
" Balance of assets as per gen-		
eral abstract of assets and	1	
liabilities	9,328,027 93	
	10,185,489 34	
(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY,	President.	
R. HILLS. Sec	cretary.	1
Audited and approved.		
(Signed) MAITLAND YOUN	G, Auditor.	
The Canada Life Assurance Co	mpany, )	1
Hamilton, 14th August, 18	889.	
GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ASSETS	AND LIABILI-	1
TIES AS AT 30TH APRIL,		1
Assets.		1
Cash on hand, \$1,040.12, and in		1
banks, \$152,573.52\$	153,613 64	1
Mortgages on real estate-value		I
in account	3,779,069 56	1
Debentures-value in account		I
(par value) :		1
City\$337,934 11		I
County 111,173 34	1	I
Township 359,442 37		l
Town		I
Village 583,034 00		1
Ontario Govern- ment subsidy 1,721 80		ł
Canadian Pacific 1,721 80		I
land grant bonds 175,000 00		ł
Loan companies. 20,000 00		l
Dorchester Bridge		ł
Company 6,000 00		ł
Railway bonds 7,455 75		l
Street railway		ł
bonds 111,000 00		ł
Cotton companies'	a start of the	ł
bonds 15.000 00		I
Waterworks 178,000 00	5	I
	2,617,444 15	I
ank stock	719,719 14	ŀ
oan companies' stocks	26,655 50	I
ominion Telegraph Co. stock	5,723 50	I
as companies' stock	37,143 65	ľ
ewfoundland Government in-		I
scribed stock	50,535 13	I
coans on policies	826,528 78	I
oans on stocks, etc	497,349 79	ľ
leal estate head offices, branches,	101 000	
etc half gradit policies in	464,733 89	
iens on half-credit policies in	100 101 -	
force	136,464 71	1

Ground rents (present value) ... Office furniture ..... Suspense account-balance of items awaiting arrangement ..

F

1

\$9,328,027 93 Other Assets. Cash in agents' and others' hands, including receipts held by them for premiums which have since been accounted for.....\$357,670 55 Half-yearly & quarterly premiums, se-cured on policies and payable within nine months.. 166,822 26

\$524,492 81

3,031 97

6,629 49

3,385 03

\$9,984,450 13 Liabilities. Capital stock paid up ......\$ 125,000 00 Proprietors' account 61,925 13 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 9,045,386 72 Assurance and profit funds .... NOTE .- From this falls to be deducted \$71,720.23, as it is paid for death claims not fully due, or for which claimants had not presented valid dis-charges, and \$19,069.22 for vested profits on the above unpaid death claims, and "Cash" and "Diminution" profits unpaid at 30th April, 1889, nearly all since paid. Assurance and annyity fund ... 131 88 Annuity fund .... 5,224 15 Reserve profit on mutual policies ..... 90,360 05 \$9,328,027 93 A. G. RAMSAY, President. R. HILLS, Secretary. (Signed) Audited and approved. (Signed) MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor. The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, 14th August, 1889. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS. We hereby certify that we have carefully examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the "General Abstract of Assets and Liabilities to the 30th of April last," and find the same to be correct, and have also verified the balance of cash. (Signed) WM. HENDRIE,

ADAM BROWN. F. W. GATES.

Canada Life Assurance Company's Offices, Hamilton, 27th August, 1889.

#### AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1889.

To the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company .

GENTLEMEN,-I beg to report that I have completed the audit of the company's books for the year ending 30th April, 1889, including those in which are recorded the business of the several branches and agencies, and also the details of the company's loans and invest-ments. I have inspected the securities repre-senting the various loans and investments, and I have compared the accompanying statements of "Assets and Liabilities" and of "Receipts and Payments" with the books.

I have pleasure in certifying as follows :

1st. That the books have been well and correctly kept.

2nd. That the securities are in perfect order and agree with the records thereof.

3rd. That the statements above mentioned are a correct exhibit of the company's affairs as shown by the books.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant, d) MAITLAND YOUNG, Auditor. (Signed) Hamilton, 14th August, 1889.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president, Mr. A. G. Ramsay, said :

I would call the meeting's attention to the fact that the new life business of the past year was most satisfactory, both in point of amount and of class. The amount, it will be seen, was \$5,040,188, under 2,135 policies, and this sum has only been slightly exceeded upon two previous occasions, under somewh puonal The class of the business is circumstances. favorably indicated by the average amount of each policy being \$2,360, that of all other companies being \$1,059, and advantageous results may be expected from this larger average, for now pretty well established that, up to a it is certain point at all events, the larger the amount of the risks the more favorable the ratio of mortality which may be looked for. The total business in force, it will be observed, now amounts to nearly 47 millions, and the annual income to the large sum of \$1,839,905, and it will indicate the great progress which the company has made when I mention that 20 years ago the total sum assured was but \$5,476,359, and the annual income but \$233,-308. The sum of \$982,444 was added to the

assets during the year, bringing them up to \$9,984,450. \$9,954,400. The mortality experienced continues most favorable, and as the report states, it was favorable, what was expected and the states of the states o 472,043 53 largely under what was expected, and to the care which the board exercises in the set of the lives offered for assurance much 184,378 67 profits of the company are attributable. The investment from time to time of the large amount of the company's funds, now nearly ten million dollars, is a source of the board constant and anxious care. During the part year some difficulty was occasionally ener-enced in finding sufficient satisfactory invest ments, and somewhat low rates of interest h to be taken for a time, but we have lately been readily obtaining terms of a more satisfactory character, and the indications are that, for some time at least, we shall have less difficulty in that respect.

As the report mentions, we have been make ing arrangements to enter upon business in the United States. It has been thought well, how ever, in pursuance of that policy of prudence and caution which at all times influences the board's action, to confine the business at first to the neighboring State of Michigan, where a large number of our Canadian countrymenan settled, and where we have intimate business well as personal relations. Even that field is a large one, however, the population of Michi-gan being about as large as that of Ontario, and as the State returns show that life assuran has hitherto been somewhat less availed of there than in Canada, an opening would ap there than in Canada, an opening would ap-pear to offer for our company to obtain some share of it. American companies receive a share of the business in Canada, and there would seem no good reason why the Canada Life should not be able to obtain a share of the business in their country. The strong position of our company is well attested by the Hon. Mr. Raymond, the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Michigan, as will be observed in the report. After a rigid and laborious investigation of the company's affairs, he points out that it has a surplus as regards policy-holders amounting to \$1,664,213, or \$120 for each \$100

of policy liability. The change in the date of closing our finan cial year, from 30th April to 31st December will bring our company into uniformity with the other companies doing business in Canada. It will make our present current year include only from 1st May last to 31st De-cember next, what I may call an eight months one, but after that we shall, in using the calendar year, be dealing with the usual twelve months. The change at the present time makes it convenient and necessary to alter the date of the approaching division of profits from 30th April, 1890, to 31st Decem-ber, 1889, making the division then rather earlier than before intended, which we do not anticipate will be objected to by anybody. The meeting will have heard with much regret of the death of the company's late

highly respected auditor, Mr. Sydney Crocker, after long service to the company, at a very advanced age. The state of his health had led to his retirement from his duties about a year ago, and the question of the appointment to succeed him of a gentlemen with experience ability, and unquestionable personal character such as would command the confidence of the company and of the public, received the very careful consideration of the directors. An opportunity presented itself for securing the ervices of Mr. Maitland Young, who, it was believed, possessed all the qualifications I have alluded to, and was besides quite unconnected with the company, the board or its officers and his appointment as auditor was made. has proved a highly satisfactory one, and I take the opportunity to mention to the meet-ing that the audits of our company are no ing that the audits of our company are no merely formal or perfunctory affairs. They are conducted continuously during the year with a degree of thoroughness and research such as make them on the should be said such as make them, as they should be, a real guarantee of the safe custody of the company's securities and of the honesty and accuracy of the accounts as they are presented to you. I am glad to be able to call your attention to the continued reduction of the percentage of our working expenses. They were last year 12.42 per cent. of the income, a lower rate than that of any other company actively proscuting life business in Canada exceptone; and as one source of the profits of life assurance

to the inducement join it and avail shall only deta shall as usual be information white time I beg to mo and accounts in The vice-pres

seconding the m -As each year of continually gro company, and w other companies paid, I often wo keep up the reco and coming in, ing and extendi evidence of the company and on which the Cana country, as well have attained no out the United that our new ve success, and the business. I can president has so both as to their and I can certif ciency of our at The motion v

carried. On motion of ed by Mr. Hen was tendered t for their attent pany during th

In proposing nan said :-- Nor port of the boa pleasure to me veying a vote o and directors. think it is, in care and attent have given to during the pas for me as a sh appreciation of have great the resolution, holders will j expressed. I great many yes shareholder of have been a d tending annual -it being, I t tended one b given me muc tinued growth Life. Twenty company was many of the sl would be possi but the state meeting to-day beyond what have thought what it was tw gaining steadil is due, in a de and prosperity admit that it tions made 1 directors, and assisted you d only conduct satisfaction of ated with men you have been as shown in th acknowledge y will join mos resolution whi Mr. Henry

motion. said seconding the has so ably m that has been company has each year we ness that has ing our busin is, I think, a vitself to us all

The inotion unanimously. In acknowle Ramsay said directors as thank you fo sions convey resolution w ring the year, bringing them up to

rtality experienced continues most and as the report states, it was der what was expected, and to be the board exercises in the selection a the board exercises in the selection s offered for assurance much of the the company are attributable. The t from time to time of the larger the company's funds, now nearly a dollars, is a source of the board nd anxious care. During the part difficulty was occasionally exper-inding sufficient satisfactory invest a somewhat low rates of interest and a for a time, but we have lately ten aining terms of a more satisfactor and the indications are that for at least, we shall have less diffat respect.

and accounts in your hands.

ciency of our audit.

carried.

The vice-president, Mr. F. W. Gates, in conding the motion to adopt the report, said :

seconding the motion to adopt the report, said : —As each year closes and I see the large and continually growing business done by the company, and when I see the efforts made by other companies and the large commissions paid, I often wonder how it is that we can

keep up the record'; yet business keeps coming and coming in, and our operations keep grow-

ing and extending. I can only take it as an

evidence of the ever growing popularity of the

company and of the trust and confidence in which the Canada Life is held all over the

which the Canada Life is held all over the country, as well as of the reputation which we have attained not only in Canada, but through-out the United States as well. I feel sure that our new venture in Michigan will prove a success, and that it will be a source of much business. I can fully corroborate all that our president has as id in regard to our convition

president has said in regard to our securities,

both as to their value and in other respects, and I can certify to the correctness and effi-

The motion was then put and unanimously

carried. On motion of Mr. Judge McLennan, second-ed by Mr. Henry McLaren, a vote of thanks was tendered to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the com-

pany during the past year. In proposing the resolution, Judge McLen-nan said :--Now that we have heard the re-port of the board of directors, it becomes a

pleasure to use to move this resolution con-veying a vote of thanks to you, Mr. President

and directors. A very remarkable report, I

think it is, indicating the great amount of

care and attention which you and your board have given to the business of the company

during the past year, and it is now in order for me as a shareholder to acknowledge our

appreciation of the services you have rendered.

I have great pleasure, therefore, in moving

the resolution, and I am sure all the share-holders will join with me in the sentiment

expressed. I am able to look back over a great many years during which I have been a shareholder of this company, and, though I have been a delinquent in the matter of at-

tending annual meetings of the shareholders

tended one before-I can say that it has

given me much satisfaction to see the con-

tinued growth and prosperity of the Canada Life. Twenty years ago the income of the company was considered very large, and many of the shareholders then wondered if it

would be possible to keep up such a business,

but the statement you have made to the meeting to day shows the business to be far

beyond what the most sanguine of us could

have thought possible then. It is sevenfold

what it was twenty years ago, and it has been

gaining steadily year by year. This growth is due, in a degree, to the remarkable growth and prosperity of our country, but we must admit that it is very largely due to the exer-tions made by you and your able staff of directors and by the continent who have

directors, and by the gentlemen who have assisted you during that time. You have not

only conducted the business to the entire

satisfaction of all, but you have been associ-ated with men of sound business abilities, and

you have been able to bring about the results as shown in the report. We can but heartily

acknowledge your services, and I am sure w will join most unanimously in passing the

resolution which I have proposed.

-it being, I think, twenty years since I at-

eport mentions, we have been mak ements to enter upon business in the tes. It has been thought well, how resuance of that policy of prudence a which at all times influences the tion, to confine the business at first hboring State of Michigan, where a per of our Canadian countrymenare where we have intimate b sonal relations. Even that field is , however, the population of Michi-bout as large as that of Ontario, and e returns show that life assurance to been somewhat less availed of in Canada, an opening would ap-er for our company to obtain some . American companies receive a ne business in Canada, and there no good reason why the Canada not be able to obtain a share of the their country. The strong position any is well attested by the Hon nd, the Insurance Commissioner of f Michigan, as will be observed in After a rigid and laborious inveshe company's affairs, he points out a surplus as regards policy-holders to \$1,664,213, or \$120 for each \$100 bility.

ge in the date of closing our finan-om 30th April to 31st December ur company into uniformity with ompanies doing business in Canl make our present current year from 1st May last to 31st De-, what I may call an eight months fter that we shall, in using the ear, be dealing with the u hs. The change at the present it convenient and necessary to the of the approaching division of 30th April, 1890, to 31st Decem-making the division then rather before intended, which we do not

ill be objected to by anybody. ing will have heard with much be death of the company's late cted auditor, Mr. Sydney Crocker, rvice to the company, at a very ge. The state of his health had irement from his duties about a d the question of the appointment im of a gentlemen with experience, unquestionable personal character, id command the confidence of the d of the public, received the very sideration of the directors. An presented itself for securing the Ir. Maitland Young, who, it was sessed all the qualifications I have nd was besides quite unconnected apany, the board or its officers, intment as auditor was made. It a highly satisfactory one, and I ortunity to mention to the meetaudits of our company are no al or perfunctory affairs. They ed continuously during the year ee of thoroughness and research e them, as they should be, a real the safe custody of the company's d of the honesty and accuracy of as they are presented to you. I e able to call your attention to d reduction of the percentage of expenses. They were last year it. of the income, a lower rate any other company actively prose siness in Canada exceptone; and of the profits of life assurance gely upon economy in working will be seen that the position of Life in that respect largely adds

#### MONETARY TIMES. THE

to the inducements to intending assurers to join it and avail themselves of its advantages. I shall only detain you further to add that I have been kind enough to allude to me per-sonally and to other officers, and I thank you most sincerely, for without the hearty co-operation of all we would not have been able I shall only detail you further to add that I shall as usual be much pleased to supply any information which may be desired, and mean-time I beg to move the adoption of the report to have achieved such results as are shown to-day.

On motion of Mr. W. F. Burton, seconded by Col. Gzowski, Messrs. John Riddell and Campbell Ferrie were appointed scrutineers of votes for the election of directors in room of the four who retire, and a poll was opened. It was moved by Mr. Adam Brown, M.P., seconded by Mr. Walter R. Macdonald, that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the agents and officers and medical advisers of the company to whose a statistical divisers of

the company, to whose exertions its remark-able sucess is in a great measure due.

Mr. Adam Brown, in proposing the motion, said—In a great measure, I believe, the success of the company in the past has been due to the staff of officers and agents who have so faithfully carried out the instructions of the directors. They are a sterling lot of men, who have the interest of the Canada Life at heart, and by their marked vigilance and care they have done very much to further the company's business.

Mr. R. Hills, secretary of the company, re-plied on behalf of the officers, thanking the mover and seconder and the shareholders for the confidence expressed in them.

Mr. George A. Cox, of Toronto, in replying on behalf of the agents, said :--I thank you very much for the manner in which you have acknowledged the services of your agents. Mr. Brown, in alluding to them, said they had the best interest of the company at heart. I am sure they all have. They are all active, ener-getic, competent, and faithful men. We agents have to work hard on account of the strong competition with which we meet on all hands, but we have the pleasure of knowing that we represent the very best and the best managed company that is doing business in this whole country, and we feel greatly encouraged in our work by such knowledge. Without the sound basis upon which the company rests it would be impossible for agents to do the large business that has been reported. I have represented the Canada Life Assurance Company since its business was only half a million dollars, and I hope to see the day when it will have grown to twenty-five millions of dollars, and I see no reason why, under such able management, it should not reach that amount as easily as it has grown from half a million dollars to what it is at present.

Dr. J. D. Macdonald, on behalf of the medi-cal examiners, said :--It gives me very great pleasure to be able to return thanks on behalf of the medical employment of the company. All its medical officers are careful to secure for it none but good lives; we pass none but good ones. It is an anxiety on our part to see that the Canada Life shall suffer no loss, but that the lives shall be fair lives, and at the close of a year it is a great pleasure to know that our work has been satisfactory to the directors, and to hear the shareholders so express themselves. The scrutineers submitted their report, and

the following gentlemen were declared elected, viz.: Messrs. F. Wolferstan Thomas, Mont-real; the Very Rev. G. M. Innes, Dean of Hu-ron, London; and F. W. Gates, Hamilton.

The meeting then adjourned. A meeting of the board of directors was held immediately after the meeting of the share-holders, when Mr. A. G. Ramsay was unani-mously re-elected president and Mr. F. W. Gates vice-president.

#### STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

#### ... Cont 4th 1880

resolution which I have proposed.	MONTREAL, Sept 4th, 1885.							
Mr. Henry McLaren, in seconding the motion, said :I have much pleasure in seconding the motion which Judge McLennan has so ably made. I can endorse every word that has been said by that gentleman. The	STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1868	
company has been gaining year by year, and each year we are more pleased with the busi- ness that has been done. The idea of extend- ing our business into a neighboring country is, I think, a very wise one, and recommends itself to us all. The motion was then put and adopted unanimously. In acknowledging the vote of thanks, Mr. Ramsay said :—Allow me, on behalf of the directors as well as on my own behalf, to thank you for the kind and cordial expres- sions conveyed in your words and in the resolution which you have adopted. You	Montreal People's x-d Molsons J. Cartier Merchants Commerce Union Mon.Telegraph Rieh. & Ont City Pass Gas C. Pacific R. R. N. W. Land	*129 102 180 221 95 149 129 <del>1</del> 95 95 97	$\begin{array}{c} 235\\ 135\\ 100\\ 177\\ 220\\ 89\\ 1477\\ 127\\ 92\\ 92\\ 58\\ 205\\ 206\\ 62\\ 83\\ 83\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 147\\ 10\\ 123\\ 30\\ 1\\ 435\\ 255\\ 154\\ 107\\ 22\\ 90\\ 2775\\ 100\\ \end{array}$	2353 102 1791 95 1454 1292 95 1454 1293 97 61 215 2064 655 872	235 136 101 177 221 90 148 1283 924 924 925 205 206 65 85 85	224 124 105 160 211 90 139 118 100 94 52 210 216 57 1 63	
Jou nave adoptedi 200	4							

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 4th, 1889. AsHES.—The monthly returns from the in-spector's office show a steady diminution in receipts as compared with last year, the shortage to Sept. 1st being 494 brls. pots and 129 pearls. The old makers are gradually dying off, or giving up the business of boiling potash as wood becomes scarcer and there is dying off, or giving up the business of boiling potash as wood becomes scarcer and there is every evidence that the trade will gradually die out too. The receipts for the first eight months of 1888 were 2,564 brls. pots, 494 pearls; for same period 1889, 2,070 pots, 365 pearls. In store Sept. 1st, 1889, 481 pots, 161 pearls. Business continues dull. We quote \$3.65 to 3.70 for 1st pots, seconds \$3.30 to 3.35. 3.35.

3.35. DAIRY PRODUCE.—The butter market is dull and without special feature, there being no export movement; the local jobbing demand is a fair one. We quote creamery 19½ to 20c. per lb., good to fine Townships 16 to 17½c., Morrisburg 15 to 16c., Western 14 to 16c. Cheese is inactive, with light shipments this week; we quote finest colored 9½ to 9½c., finest white 9 to 9½c., medium to fine 8 to 8½c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- A good distributing trade in these lines is reported. Heavy chemicals remain without notable change; quinine, after a prolonged spell of dullness, shows some little gain in strength; the break among the manufacturers of the iodides is still unhealed, and values show further decline; oil bergamot is dearer. We quote :--Sal soda, \$1 to 1.15; bi-carb soda, \$1.90 to 2.00; soda ash, per 100 lbs., \$1.70; bichromate of potash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 9 to 10c.; cream tartar crystals, 28 to 30c.; do. ground, 30 to 32c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 48 to 50c.; do. powder, 50 to 53c.; citric acid, 60 to 65c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.75 to obc.; cadshi soda, white, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.75 to 3.00; alum, \$1.50 to 1.60; copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.25 to 2.40; roll sulphur, \$2.10 to 2.25; sulphate of copper, \$6.50 to 7.00; epsom salts, \$1.50 to 1.60; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American quinine, 45 to 50c.; German quinine, 45 to 50c.; German quinine, 45 to 50c.; objum, \$4.15 to 4.60; morphia, \$1.80 to 2.00; gum arabic, sorts, 80 to 90c.; white, \$1.00 to 1.25; carbolic acid, 55 to 65c.; iodide potassium, \$2.50 to 2.75 per lb.; iodime, \$3.50 to 4.00; iodoform, \$4.00 to 4.50. Prices for essential oils are: --Oil lemon, \$1.50 to 2.00; oil bergamot, \$3.00 to 3.50; orange, \$2.90 to 3.10; oil peppermint, \$3.75 to 5.00; glycerine, 25 to 30c.; senna, 15 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 50 to 60c.; American do., 45 to 50c.; insect powder, 50 to 60c.

GROCERIES .- We hear of a satisfactory volume of business in this line. The situation in sugars shows little variation, but there has been rather a better demand from the country, and some fair wholesale orders are reported from the west for yellows. Granulated is still 8½c. at the factory, and refiners hold that prices will again ascend; of bright yellows prices will again ascend; or oright yellows there is still a scarcity; the range in these is from  $6\frac{2}{5}$  to  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. Speculators who have been shading refinery prices of granulated are said to be nearly sold out, which will help the hands of the refiners. No grocery raws offering. Molasses shows no recovery from late break, and we quote 45 to 46c. per gallon for Barbadoes in ordinary jobbing lots; a bid of 434c. for a cargo last week was refused, the 434c. for a cargo last week was refused, the goods being put into store. Porto Rico is worth about 42 to 43c.; Antigua, 41c.; Trini-dad, 39 to 40c. Syrups quiet at firmer prices. The demand for tea has been well maintained, especially for medium grade Japans at from 15 to 20c.; goods below the first named price are very hard to get, and it is said some cheap lines of old teas have been sold at a handsome advance. Advices from New York and Yoko-hama show a very strong market and offer hama show a very strong market and roko-hama show a very strong market and offers shading quotations to the slightest degree are declined; there is a very fair enquiry for young Hysons and low grade blacks. Coffees young Hysons and low grade blacks. Coffees are in moderate request; we quote Rio, 20 to 22c.; Mocha, 28 to 31c.; Java, 25 to 30c.; Ceylon, 21 to 24c. Dried fruits are quiet at the moment; new Valencia rasins via Liverpool will probably be 7 to 7½c. per lb.; currants are reported firmer at Patras under a good demand from France; old currants 4% to 5½c., new to arrive about 6½c.; French prunes are reported a good crop. Rice French prunes are reported a good crop. Rice

1



firmer abroad, but \$3.70, though it can ters at \$3.50 to 3.60 among fruit and ve Western factories a of tomatoes were re salmon, \$1.70 to 1.8 at \$6.50; mackerel

HIDES.-Tanners ore freely, though Values show som lines, No. 1 green per lb. in some cas 61c.; Toronto and at 6 to 61c.; dry h easy at 5c. ; lambs METALS AND H

o doubt that the duced a freer dem in values, all lines cently advanced made some further 46/10d., are again pig iron are stea sold at \$2.40; \$3.00 has been ness, \$23.00; Calde Summerlee, \$23.0 mellington, \$20 to Carnbroe, \$21 50;

\$22 00; Middlesh \$20.00 ; cast scra to 19.00; machin common ditto, \$1 to 2.40; best ref of the Londonder follows: Siemens Acadia bar, \$2.10 figures for round \$2.75 to 2.90. To 7.25. Black sheet plates -Bradley of \$4.15 to 4.50 ; do to 3.75; coke sheets, No. 28, or wood, 63 to 7c.; tir No 26, 6c.; the usu and bands, per 10 shire boiler plate \$2.90 to 3.00; stee Russian sheet iro pig, \$3.75 to 4.00 .50; best cast \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 3.00; round ingot tin, 221 t copper, 121 to 1 spelter, \$5.50; a wire, Nos. 0 to 8 do., \$2.25.

OILS, PAINTS, A firmness all alo vances in some o

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PER, ENVELOPES, AND Blank Book Manufacturers. HAMILTON, ONT. Sizes Wrapping Paper and Paper gs, always on hand. Special S de to order. er Woods & Co., ... anufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

ms, Brushes, Woodenware,

Willow-ware,

-AND-OCERS' SUNDRIES.

HAMILTON, Ontario.

CALDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of s, Youth's & Boy's

CLOTHING.

cnab Street North, Hamilton.

ordial invitation to Merchants to look eir establishment to compare values ne the goods they are making for the

#### MONETARY TIMES. THE

firmer abroad, but unchanged at mill here at firmer abroad, but unchanged at mill here at \$3.70, though it can be bought in some quar-ters at \$3.50 to 3.60 There is a better feeling among fruit and vegetable canners, and eight Western factories are reported closed; holders \$3.70, though it can be bought in some quar-ters at \$3.50 to 3.60 There is a better feeling among fruit and vegetable canners, and eight Western factories are reported closed; holders of tomatoes were refusing anything under \$1; almon, \$1.70 to 1.80; lobsters, scarce and firm salmon, \$1.70 to 1.80; lobsters, scarce and firm selenon, \$1.70 to 1.80; lobsters, scarce and firm ters factories are reported also scarce and at same saimon, 41.70 to 1.50, to sters, scarce and firm at \$6.50; mackerel also scarce and at same

HDES.—Tanners have been buying a little more freely, though the market is not active. Values show some improvement in certain

MDBS.—1 and the market is not active. more freely, though the market is not active. Values show some improvement in certain lines. No. 1 green hides having brought 6c. per lb. in some cases, with sales to tanners at 6d-: Toronto and Hamilton No. 1 have sold at 6 to 6d-: dry hides. 10 to 11c.; calfskins easy at 5c.; lambskins stronger at 40 to 45c. METALS AND HARDWARE.—Business keeps up to the level noted last week, and there is no doubt that the all round advance has in-duced a freer dem n1. There is no recession in values, all lines being firmly held at re-cently advanced figures. Warrants, which made some further gain since last writing to 46/10d., are again at 46/8d. Makers' prices of pig iron are steady; British bar has been sold at \$2.40; for sheet iron No. 28 \$3.00 has been asked We quote:—Colt-ness, \$23.00; Calder, \$22.50; Langloan, \$22.50; Summerlee, \$23.00; Eglington and Dalmel-mellington, \$20 to 20.50; Gartsherrie, \$22.50; Carnbroe, \$21 50; Shotts, \$22.50; Glengsrnock, \$22.00; machinery scrap, \$18.00 to 19.00; common ditto, \$13 to 13.50; bar iron, \$2.25 to 2.40; best refined, \$2.45. The products of the Londonderry Iron Company we quote as follows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$22.75 to 23.00; to 2.40; best reined, \$2.5. In provide as of the Londonderry Iron Company we quote as follows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$22.75 to 23.00; Acadia bar, \$2.10; Siemens' bar, \$2.25; these figures for round lots. Canada Plates.—Blaina, figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Blaina, \$2.75 to 2.90. Tern roofing plate, 20x28, \$7 to 7.25. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.75 to 3.00. Tin plates – Bradley charcoal, \$5.75; charcoal I.C., \$4.15 to 4.50; do I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C., \$3.60 to 3.75; coke wasters, \$3 25; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands 5 to 5‡c.; More-wood 65 to 76, tinned sheets coke, No. 24, 54c. sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands 5 to 5‡c.; More-wood, 6¾ to 7c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 5‡c.; No 26, 6c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs. \$2.50 to 2.65; Stafford-shire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$2.90 to 3.00; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 10½c.; lead per 100 lbs., -; pig, \$3.75 to 4.00; sheet, \$5.00; shot, \$6.0) to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 22½ to 23c.; bar tin, 25c.; ingot copper, 12½ to 13c.; sheet zinc, \$5.75 to 6.00; spelter, \$5.50; antimony, 17c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.25.

do., \$2.25. OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS .- There is continued firmness all along the line, with further ad-vances in some cases. Linseed oil has moved

SEE

BAND

THE

**LUMBERMEN** 

again, and is held at 63 to 64c. per gallon for raw, and 66 to 67c. for boiled. Turpentine is in light supply here, and firmer south; 67 to

seal, 47 to 49c. Leads and glass very firm, though no advance established beyond the doing away of the usual discount in 50 box lots of latter article. We quote:---50 box lots of latter article. We quote:--Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6 25; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$4.50; dry white lead, 54c.; red do., 44 to 44c.; London washed whiting, 55c.; Paris white, \$1.00; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands of Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands of Venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; yellow ochre, \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$2.00 to 2.50. Window glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break : \$1.50 for second break.

Woot.—The market rules very strong in tone, if anything firmer than before, with light stocks. A good part of a cargo recently ar-rived at Boston has been bought for Canadian account. We quote Cape at 10 to 18c.; Aus-tralia, 17 to 20c; Canadian A super, 27 to 28c.; B ditto, 23 to 24c.; black, 22c.; fleece, 21 to 25c as to quality. 21 to 25c, as to quality.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, Sept. 5th, 1889. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers appear to be pretty busy, and quite a considerable quantity of foot wear is being turned out. Orders for present wants are fairly numerous, while the same may be said of those for the Orders for present wants are fairly numerous, while the same may be said of those for the fall trade. Travellers now out are encouraged to keep the road for a few weeks longer, and regard the prospects for a good fall business as not at all bad. Lack of money is still the bane of the counting room, but some relief is looked for by the end of the present month.

DRUGS.-During last week iodine in the English market declined to the extent of 50 per cent., but has since fully regained the lost ground. Quinine is firm at the advance, and shellac is dearer. Other articles under this heading are without special feature.

DRY GOODS.-Quite a number of customers have visited the market during this and last have visited the market during this and last week, and have left fair orders of a sorting-up nature. They speak hopefully of the future and look for considerable easement in money very shortly. Values in all lines are steady, and house hands are kept pretty busy filling the balance of orders taken during June and July. Mantle cloths are in active request, and the choice designs make them a good-selling article this year. Low priced meltons, too, are wanted and six quarter all-wool French dress goods are having a large sale. These goods are a feature of this season's American market, where there are hardly any narrow

BRANTFORD,

Ontario

"BOSS"

Shingle Mill,

STANDARD GRAIN CHOPPER,

IN OPERATION

Ottawa Fair, 9th to 14th.

-ALSO -

In Operation 9th to 20th Sept.,

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.

taking well, making up, as they do, very prettily. Checks and stripes are also not neglected.

FLOUR.-Values show a decline all round as compared with last week, which, with the ad-vent of new stuff, is not to be wondered at. Some dealers look for still lower prices. As yet, receipts of new are light and the aquiry comes principally from the Lower Provinces. Transactions have mostly been confined to single car lots. We quote patent winter wheat, \$4.60 to 5.00 per bbl.; spring ditto, \$4.60 to 5.00; straight roller, \$4.40 to 4.45; extra, \$3.85 to 3.90; and strong bakers, \$4.75 o 5.00. Oat-meal as last quoted. Bran is slightly advanced, say \$10 to 10.50. comes principally from the Lower Provinces

GRAIN.—During the week there has been a good demand from local millers, principally for fall and Manitoba spring wheat. The for-mer is scarce and in demand; No. 2 quotes at \$1.00 to 1.02, Nos. 1 and 3 being nominal. New crop barley is not expected on the market before the middle or end of this month, and in the meantime quotations are nursly nominal. the meantime quotations are purely nominal. Oats are dull and declining and likely to go lower when the new crop arrives; at present 30 to 31c. is the range. There is nothing do-



WANZER COOKERS, for Summer useespecially adapted for family and camping parties. Sad Irons. Sad Iron Heaters, &c.



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trade of the North of China, sup trade of the North of Onina, sp merchant of great knowledge and . There is no sign of any attempt the method of preparing teas for i the profitable results of the pair traded to confirm the ration e tended to confirm the natives in on that there is no need for change. not see that the consumption of in Great Britain continues to the only hope for it to regain its to improve its manufacture. Pre-or the next black tea crop, the pick. h commenced in April, 1889, are on y equal to those for 1886.

E.-Orders have fallen off to some in the past few days, doubtle n of an influx of traders who will r wants during fair weeks. Prices exceptionally firm, and the indicaat there will be a shortage of cer. I heavy goods this fall. Apart from y of manufacturers to give prompt the delay consequent upon the he dock labourers at London and ol, will not tend to mend matfacturers of sheet copper are con-bind with orders and values are ch has had its effect on this mars are firm at 20c. per pound; plan-ordinary copper pits, 23c., and These prices have come into force st review. Tin shows a slight im-but the present demand is only There is every prospect of a short-da plates, as merchants have held purchasing their usual supplies reduction, instead of which the been the case and \$3.25 per box an improbable price. In galvan-the Canadian markets have not advance in England as closely as been expected, mainly owing to contracts were made prior to the merchants were desirous of sendications. If the price is ma ver, it is simply a question of a when the advance will take place are no special features to note in except that there is the same ess seen all round with little indireductions this year.

SKINS .- Prices of hides have un hange since our last report. Deal-the demand is considerably great-present supply of fresh stock, but an accumulation of old throughry,'and this must be absorbed be rovement in values can take place. een sales of car lots at 51c. An neepskins of 10c. has taken place is now 60c. each, with the supply al for this season of the year. the country, though, are light. without change and in the abng may be termed nominal. At w is somewhat scarce, but the n early increased supply keeps

-Dealers report an increased no change in quotations, which t reported.

-Trade is quiet. Increasing be noted in butter, stocks of cumulating, and the outlook is by ouraging. This state of things burnaging. This state of things use to the immense production out low price of butter in the s, and has practically stopped equiry from that source. Quo-

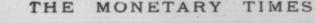
ces 226 Styles and Sizes. From te Range or Base Burner, they silled workmen. We have added ason.

e works are now in shape to meet all orders.

od-quick, powerful economical and urable.

s, Stove Boards. ld in stock everything required the Stove and Tin Trade.

FURING CO'Y, INNIPEG.

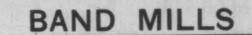


get 1,200 feet.

## tations here are now 12 to 10c. Oneces is dull and steady, 9½ to 10c. per lb. is now the range. In hog products there is a very fair trade doing. Smoked meats are scarce ; 13 to 13½c. is the quotation for hams, and the same is the mine of breakfast become Lord is dull and **Economical Lumber Making** is the quotation for hards, and the same is the price of breakfast bacon. Lard is dull and weak at 9 to 9% c. per lb. Eggs are firmer at 14 to 14% c. per doz. While there is but little doing in dried and evaporated apples, stocks "A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED."

Why cut into saw dust 11 inches of timber for every 4 inch boards cut,

When by using our simple Band Saw Mill you can make 4 inch boards and only cut one half inch of timber into saw dust. In other words, where you now get 1,000 feet out of your logs, you will with the Band Saw



have been considered so intricate, costly and difficult to run that they have been used only by the wealthy lumbermen.

Our New Semi-Portable Band Mill in price comes within the reach of all. No more cost to erect as a portable or as an addition to a stationery mill than an ordinary circular. MADE SO ADJUSTABLE in every way by our many patented improvements that any ordinary man can cut 10 to 20 thousand feet per day with it.

We have brought this Great Timber-saving Improvement Within the reach of all Lumbermen.

It will be in operation at

CLARE BROS. & CO.,

PRESTON, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF COAL AND WOOD

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10 STYLES. -: 35 SIZES.

Write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of the largest variety and best Hot Air Furnaces

manufactured in Canada.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 9th TO 20th SEPTEMBER, 1889. It will pay you to come and examine it.

OFFICE-N. E. Corner Dundas and Talbot Streets, LONDON, CANADA. The Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford. BUSINESS OPENING FOR SALE.

Barrister, Solicitor, and Notary.

tations here are now 12 to 15c. Cheese is dull

Woot.—The bulk of the fleece wool is now in the hands of dealers and 20c. per lb. is the ruling figure for merchantable stock. Trade

in the United States is rather quiet, which has

the tendency to keep down values in Canada. Pulled is somewhat scarce. Super sells read-

OMINION PAPER BOX COMPANY,

HARDWARE FOLDING BOXES,

CONFECTIONERS' FOLDING BOXES.

Packages specially adapted for all classes of goods.

74 and 76 King St. West, Toronto.

ily at 23 to 24c., and extra 28 to 29c.

are firmly held.

G. W. MARSH,

A good, live, general retail business in one of the most flourishing towns of Western Manitoba. This is a splendid opportunity for a business man of from \$5,000 to \$10,00) capital. Satisfactory reasons for selling. All communi-cations confidential. Address,

H. H. GOULTER, Attorney, &c., VIRDEN, Man.

#### BUSINESS CHANCE.

WANTED-Partner, to manage (or to purchase outright), a first class General Store Business, in the neighborhood of a flourishing town in Western Ontario. Must be a tradesman with good record, and about \$5,000 capital. No other need apply. Address,

Drawer 212, Collingwood, Ont.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The Town of Collingwood is now prepared to give exemption of taxes for a term of years, also the use of water and light free, to any or all manufacturers who will locate in the Town, and carry on manufac-turing industries. Collingwood is well situated for manufactories, having both railway and water facil-ities not excelled in Canada. Address, JOHN HOGG.

Town Clerk. Collingwood, April 16th, 1889.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1889, inclusive, for the purchase of debentures of the Town of Seaforth, in the County of Huron, for the sum of \$6,000. Said Debentures having twenty years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The purchaser to pay accrued interest. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For furthes information and the search of the search of the second search of the sear

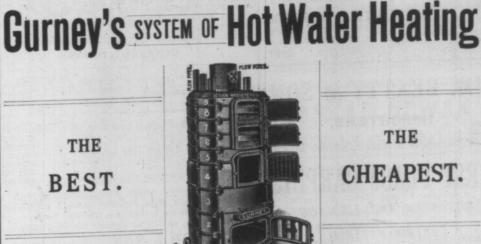
TO MANUFACTURERS.

The Town of Trenton is prepared to receive and focations for alkinds of industries. The develop frent, enables the town to negotiate with manu-facturers. Free Sites, Water Power, and exemp-tion from Taxes for a number of years, are induce ments. Free Sites, Water Power, and exemp-tion from Taxes for a number of years, are induce ments. The Sites, Water Power, and exemp-tion from taxes for a number of years, are for from taxes for a number of years, are induce ments. The Sites, Water Power, and exemp-tion from taxes for a number of years, are for the confluence of the River Trent and Bay of Quinte; near by the Murray Canal, leading into Lake for the state of the River Trent and Bay of pail and water, being on the main line of the G. T. R. and connected with the C. P. R., via Central Ont. Bay and being at the head of St. Lawrence navies. M. B. MORRISON, Trenton, June 10th, 1899. Mayor.

For further information apply to

Seaforth, August 19th, 1889.

further information apply to R. WILSON, Mayor of Seaforth, or to WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Clerk.



Mention this Paper.

THE

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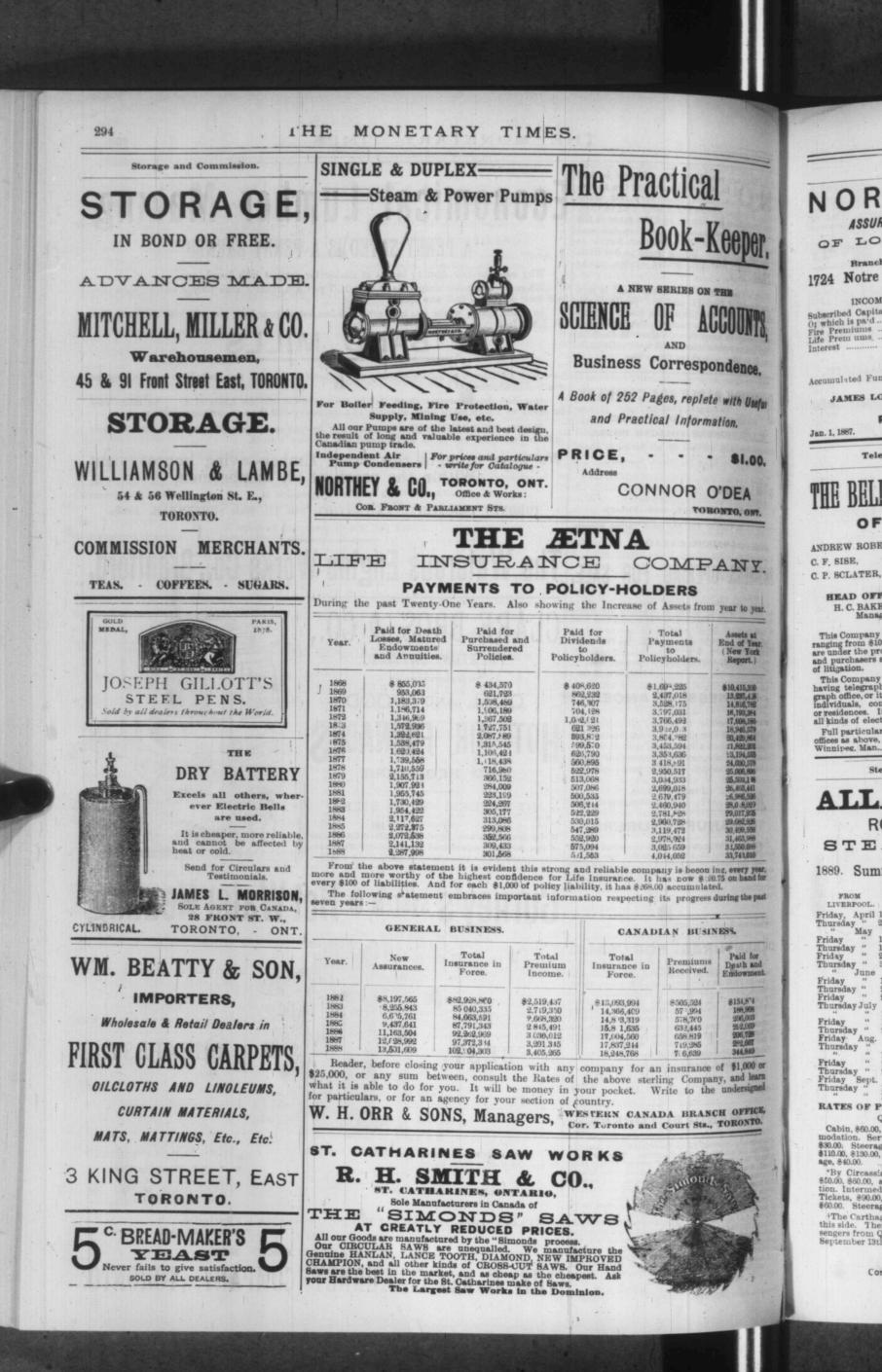
## CHEAPEST.

SIMPLICITY.-I am using a GURNEY HEATER for the third Winter. It is no more trouble to manage than a Cook Stove.

CLEANLINESS .- No Gas, no Dirt .- We have the GURNEY HEATER and are happy. W. H. ELLIS, Owego, N.Y.

PERFECTION-THE GURNEY HOT WATER HEATER is a Perfect success. T. D. SMITH, Mascatine, Iowa.

MANUFACTURED BY E. and C. GURNEY COMPANY, TORONTO. THE





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### THE MONETARY TIMES

Leading Barristers.	STOCK AND BOND REPORT.						=		
COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CO., BARRISTERS, Etc. 5 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto. TELEPRONE 244.	BANES. British Columbia	Nb.rr.		Capital Paid-up.		Divi- dend 'last 6 Mo's. 8 %	CLOSING I TORONTO, Sept. 5	PRICES, Cash val, per share	QU
E. COATSWORTH, JR., LL.B. FRANK E. HODGINS. WALTER A. GEDDES. THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	British North America Canadian Bank of Conmerce Central Commercial Bank of Manitoba Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S Dominion Eastern Townships	\$243 50  40 50 50	4,966,686 6,000,000 597,900 500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	4,966,666 6,000,000 364,15 260,000 1,500,000	1,916,666 730,000 25 000 60, 00 1,220,000	34 34 34 35 36 5	161 129 1991 Suspended 102 229 230	ESI I SEI	Fire
JFFICES-BANE BRITISE NORTH AMERICA BDGS. 4 Wellington Street East, TOHONTO. 5. S. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL. WALTER MACDONALD. Registered Cable Address- 'Therson," Toronto.	Federal Halifax Banking Co Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial La Banque Du Peuple	100 90 100 100 100 50	1,250,000 500,000 1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000 1,900,000	1,250,000 500,000 1,000,000 7 10,100 1,500,000 1,200,000	500 0.30 100,000 400,000 100,000 650,000 350,000	35 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	In Liquidation 114 1462 155 198	14.00 146.05 146.05	MIL
<b>Barristers and Solicitors.</b> 5 York Chambers, Toronto Street, ROBGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.	La Banque Jacques Cartier La Banque Nationale London	95 100 100 100 100 50 900	500,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 5,798,300 1,000,000 9,006,000 19,000,000	1,900,000 223,588 5,75,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	140,000 100,000 2 135,000 203,000 1,000,000 5,000,000	3 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 5	Suspended 1471 1452 127 235 236		
V. G. SHAW J. E. HANSFORD. SHAW & HANSFORD, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.	New Brunswice Nova Scotia Ontario Ottawa People's Bank of Hallfax People's Bank of N. B Quebec	100 100 100 20 50 100	500,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 180,000 2,500,000	1,500,000 1,000,000 500,000 183,000	875,000 460,000 575,000 363,000 53,000 100,000 £00,000	6 3 3 3 3 4 3	923 146 1351 1371 100	470.00 200.06 146.00 135.50 <u>198.0</u> 20.00	T
11 UNION BLOCK, · 5 TOBONTO STREET, · · TOBONTO, ONT. · · · Money to Loan. · · ·	St. Stephen's	100 50 100 30 100 100 100	200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 500,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,900,000 478,430	85,000 410,000 1 4 30,000 40,000 150,000 30,000 60,000	4 34 4 33 33 33 33 33	137 1385 920 925 101		BR
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. ELEPHONE 1739. FFICES No. 4 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO.	LOAN COMPANIES. UNDER BUILDING Soc's' AOT, 1859. Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	75 50 50	630,000 1,000,000	300,000 619,132	4 1,000 98,000	39 3	107	815	S
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	Hamilton Frovident & Loan & Savings Co Freehold Loan & Savings Company Union Loan & Savings Co Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings Co Building & Loan & Savings Co.	50 100 100 50 50 50 25	1,500,000 1,500,000 3,195,900 1,000,000 4,500,000 3,000,000 750,000	1,100,000 1,100,000 1,301,380 627,000 2,500,000	453,000 215,000 611 (58 215,000 1,320,000 700,000 100,000	343954653	92 1574 126 170 1814 200 204 184 1072 109	46.00 196.00 170.00 65.73 190.00 95.73 190.00 91.00 91.00	Ū
Chion Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street, <b>TORONTO.</b> J. MACLAREN M. MERRITT E. MIDDLETON TORONTO. J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C. G. F. SHEPLEY R. C. DONALD.	Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Landed Banking & Loan Co Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa. Farmers Loan & Savings Company People's Loan & Deposit Co London Loan Co. of Canada Canadian Savings & Loan Co	50 100 50 50 50 50 50 50	2,000,000 700,000 300,000 1,057,250 800,000 679,700 750,000	1,200,000 493,000 300,000 611,430 589,59 1 622,650 650,410	340,000 80,000 75,000 112,500 107,000 60,000 160,000	3 3 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	125	A Constant in the second secon	JOI T wel inte the thr ab
PARKES, & GUNTHER, BARRISTERS. Offices:- 37 Yonge Street, Toronto, Cnt. PARKES, MARSHALL & WASHINGTON, BARRISTERS. Hamilton, Ont.	UNDEB PRIVATE ACTS. London & Ont. Inv. Oo., Litd. (Dom. Par.) Manitoba & North-West. Loan Co. do. British Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Litd. do. Canada Landed Credit Co. do. London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Litd. do. Land Security Co. (Ont. Legisla.) DOM. JOINT STOCK Co's' ACT.	100 100 100 50 50 25	2,452,700 1,950,000 1,620,000 1,500,000 5,000,000 977,825	493,540 312,500 382,412 663,990 700,000 599,188	115,000 111,000 60,000 138,000 360,000 430,000	33 34 35 5 5	110            109         110           112         113           118         119           1341         1351           261	110.00 109.00 1112.00 59.00 57.25 55.35	Tri Na adi in 1 pro Hoo for tib an of
M. MICKLE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc., MANNING ARCADE, KING STREET WEST,	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. National Investment Co., Ltd. Real Estate Loan & Debenture Co ONT. JT. STE. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874. British Morteage Loan Co.	100 100 50	629,850 1,700,000 900,000 450,000	625,900 425,000 477,209 289,036	106,000 30,000 5,000	34 3	118 101 36 4)	115.00 101.00 18:00	the pa He \$2 act
TORONTO.	Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Ontario Investment Association MISCELLANEOUS. Canada North-West Land Co	100 50	500,000 2,665,600 1,500,000	309,056 700,000	123,000	3737	86 961	114.00	L
Omman O Dis sales	New City Gas Co., Montreal	40	2.000,000	2,000,000		4 6 3	2053 206 1373 1783 180	82 30 687 50 89.12	Su
MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE: IEREDITH, CLARKE, BOWES & HILTON, Barristers, Solicitors Notaries, &c.	INSUBANCE COMPANIES ENGLISH-(Quotations on London	Mark		Canada Pa Canada Ce Grand Tru	ntral 0%	1st Mor	Lgage	Aug. 94. 68% 68% 107 109 13% 13%	Th Fo
R. MEREDITH, Q.C. H. BOWES. J. B. CLARKE F. A. HILTON.	No. Divi- dend. NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount Paid.	Last Sale	do. 1 do. 1 do. 6 do. 7 Great West	petual del Sq. bonds, First prefe econd vre Chird pref ern per 59 % bonds,	2nd cha prence f. stock . stock 6 deb. st	10 100 100 100	126 128 120 128 10 15 150 128 10 100 15 105	T As
AVIS & GILMOUR, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street, WINNIPEC, MANITOBA. H. GILMOUR GHENT DAVIS	50,000         15         C. Union F. L. & M. 50           100,000         15         C. Union F. L. & M. 50           20,000         5         Guardian         100           19,000         32         Imperial Fire	2 50 25 1 2 1 2 1 2	88 91 71 176 8 84	Midland Sta Northern of	2. 1st mtg. Can. 5% % extra leb. stock	bonds, i first mt pref 4%	5 % 10 ge 100 100	110 119 108 110 102 104 99 101 94 91 109 104	dii or th po giv fa
CLER, TEETZEL, HARRISON & OSLER, BARRISTERS, &c. OFFICES: NO. 9 MAIN STREET EAST, HAMILTON, ONT. B. Osler, Q.C. J. V. Teetzel	300,000         574         Liv.Lon.& G.F.& L.         8tk           30,000         90         Northern F. & L.         100           120,000         94         North Brit. & Mer         25           6,792         54         Phcenix         50           900,000         9         Queen Fire & Life         10           100,000         412         Royal Insurance	10 62 50 2 1 3 1	414 425 70 71 474 485 59 274 64 7 0	Canadian G Dominion 5 do. 4 do. b	SECUR ovt. deb., 1 % stock, 1 % do. 1 onds, 4 %,	5% stg.	y. losz 8. stock	London Aug 24 117 119 110 112 110 112 110 112	Ī
An Harrison. PHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. TOES, - 17 TOBONTO STREET, TOBONTO,	2,500 15 Canada Life 400 5,000 10 Confederation Life 100 5,000 10 Sun Life Ass Co. 100	\$50 10 50 . 10 .	ept. 5 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7	do. Coronto Cor do. d	do. poration, o. 6 %. 190	5 %, 19 6 %, 1897 6. Water	Ster	108 115 112 127	Ĩ
Telephone 1334. n Murray Clark: Wm. David McPherson. Frederick Clarence Jarvis. istered cable address "CLAPHER," Toronto.	4,000 7 Boyal Canadian 100 5,000 0 Quebec Fire 100 9,000 10 Quebec Fire 100 10,000 10 Western Assurance 40	20 65		do.	do.		3	-	H B



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