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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Continuous pagination.



402	AJBOE C	anadian journal of
The	Chartored Banks	The Onartored Sanks.
Incorpor Orgeital All Pa Feberve Fund, HEAD BOS Sir D. A. SMITH HOA, GRO. A. I A. T. Peterson, Hugh McLennas	TABLISHED IN 1817. ated by Act of Parliament, id Up,	THE BANK OF BRIT NORTH AMERICA INCORPORATED BY EOYAL CHAN Patto-up Capital, SI,000,000 Reserve Fund, - & 266,000 London Office, 8 Cleanest's Lenc, London J. H. Brodle. John James Cator. Benry R. Farrer. Benry R. Farrer. Benry R. Farrer. Benry R. Farrer. Benry R. Farrer. Benry R. Garper. Benry R. Garper. Benry R. Garper. Benry R. Garper. Benry R. Garper. Benry R. G. Walls.
A. Bachader, C. F. A. B. Buchana Asst. Si MONTRE./ MONTRE./ MONTRE./ MONTRE./ MONTRE./ Chather, Oni, Brantford, " Calgary, Alta. Chathern, N.B. Chathern, N.B. Chathern, N.B. Chathern, N.B. Chathern, N.B. Coruwali, Oat. Ft. William, " Goderich, " Goderich, " Goderich, " Goderich, " Goderich, " Halifzz. N.S. London, Bank of Committee — path, Esq. Ale IN T New York—Wal Chicago—Bank of Shot Chicago—Bank of BANKE MES New York—The BANKE MES New York—The Bankiz Ersa Bankiz Ersa Bankiz Ersa San Francisco— Portland, Orego	 apt. of Branches Asst. Inspec. apt. of Branches K Gaudad : AL, H. V. Meredith, Mauagar. West End Branch, St. Catherine S Hamiltou, Ont. Quebec, Que, Kingston, "Regita, Ass's. Londoa, "Stratford, Ont. Londoa, "Stratford, Ont. Moneton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Nelsin, B.C. St. Marys, Ont. New Westmines Toroato, " ter, B.C. Vancouver, B.C. Gitawa, Ont. Vernon, " Petch, "Victoria, "Peterboro, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. GREAT BRITAIN : Monetreal, St. Abchurch Lane, E.C. Sir Robert Gillespie, Peter Red-x. Lang, Manager. HE UNITED STATES : ter Watson, R. Y. Hodden and S. A. cherd, Agents, 50 Wall Street. of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager. RS IN GREAT BRITAIN : ank of Kngland. Judon and Westminster Bank. S IN THE UNITED STATES. Sin Robert Burt Bank. And Mestaninster Bank. And Mestaninster Bank. Amethank Mission Bank. Commerce in Buffalo. The Bank. of London. Mathematical Bank. Commerce In Buffalo. The Bank. of Bank. Commerce in Buffalo. 	 Richard H. Giyn. George D. Walls. Soordary, A. G. Wallis. Hexd Offics in Catada St. James Stort, R. B. GRUNDLEY, Gonorsi Mana H. Silvennu, Assistant General Mar E. STANDAR, Inspector. Branckar is Userstati Woodstook Ont Ottawa Halifax, M Brantford Monatreal Violoria, E Paris Quebeo Vanacover, Humilton St. John, N.B. Winnipog Toronto Brandon, Kan. Areative is the United Statist NEW YORK, (52 Wall Street,) W, Law F. Brownled. Ban Wearonkeo, (124 Sausem Street,) MoMichael, (Acting), and J. O. Weish. LONDON DARKS-Liverpool-Bani erpool. Australia-Union Bank of An New Zealand-Union Bank of Austral of New Zealand-Colonial Bank of M Iand. India, China and Japan - O Moronalile Bank of India, London and Agra Bank, Linnited. West Indise Bank. Paris- Monzre. Marcuard, K Co. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais. 255 Isene Circular Notes for Tra available in all parts of the world.
	OANADA. NCORPORATED 1855.	THE SUABEHOLDERS OF
Paid-Up Capits Reserve Fund,	al, \$2,000,000	THE MOLSONS BAT
GEORGE (WM. H. BE	SOODERHAM, Esq., Fracidant. ATTY, Esq., - Vica-President. sq., W. G. Coodorbam, Esq., Heary doury Covart, Esq., Rubt. Reford, Esq.	Are Hereby Notified that a Divi
DUNCAN Hugh Lzac Josefh Hwi Montroal,	COULSON, General Mgr. 18 Assistant General Mgr. OBERSON, - Inspect r. J. Murray Smith, Manager	FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock has been deel the Current Half Year, and that t will be payable at the office of the Montreal, and at its branches on and
Gananoque London Peterboro' Potrolia Port Hope Polnt St. Charle St. Catharines Toronto	JA. Strathy, John Pringle, Thos. A. Bird, W. A. Copelaud, C. V. Keichum, Acig. P. Camobell, W. F. Cuoper, Acig. K. B. Anduos, G. W. Hodgetts, G. W. Hodgetts, W. R. Wadsworth, Banch, J. T. M. Barnside, Banch Ferna,	FIRST DAY OF APRIL NE The Transfer Books will be closed a 16th to the 30th March, both days in By order of the Board,
	Banhers : Banhers : 	F. WOLFERSTAN THOM
BANQU IIEA Capital Auth Capital Subs DIRROTORS- W. Strashan, Wilson and Go Branch at Bor Branch at Lao Branch at Loo Branch at Sio. Branch at Fio. Branch at Hoo	E VILLE-MARIE, D OFFICE, MONTREAL aprized, \$500,000.	General 1 Montreal, 21st Feb., 1893

Agents at New York: The National Bank of the Republic and Ladenburg Thalmanis & Co. London-Bank of Montreal Paris- La Societo Genarale.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, -	- \$2,000,000
DIRECTO	DRS,
DUNCAN MACARTHUR,	President,
Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton,	Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle.
Deposits received and inter promptly made. Dratts issue the Dominion. Storling an ought and sold	est allowed. Collections ad available in all parts of ad American Exchange

IE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	T
NORTH AMERICA. COSPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Id-up Capital, \$1,000,000 Big. Serve Fund, £265,000 "	Ca Re
Berve Fund, & 265,000 " ion Office, 3 Clement's Lerie, Lembard Ed., S.C COURY OF DIFFORCES: Brodie. Ed. Arthur Hoare. a James Oator. H. J. E. Kondell. and Forrer. J. J. Kingsford. ry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbook. hard H. Glyn. Hoore D. Whatman. Socretary, A. G. Wallis. Office in Canada. St. James Street, Hontreal R. H. GRINDLEY, Gonorai Manager. E. Stamoan, Inspector. Broacket is Canada i ton Eingston Fredericton. N. B. detock Ont Oliawa Hallfar, N. H. Store J. Untoria, B.C. s Quebeo Vancouver, B.C. ilton K. John, N. H. Winnipog, Man. Dito Brandon, Man. Agent's in the United Statut Sw York, (52 Wall Street.) W. Lawson and	He Joi Gr Be Br Cha Ga Ha Ki
 India, Yoz and Scienty in Scientific and Scientific and Science (124 Sarsem Street.) II. M. J. Sichael, Cating), and J. O. Weish. NDUN DAPKENS-The Sang of England Messrs. Glyn & Co. NDUN DAPKENS-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Australia, Bank of Australia, Bank of Australia, Bank of Australia, Bank of Science (1998), and Science	Edd (L. Ha Bastan St. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc. Sc
	I. Cr
THE SUABBHOLDEBE OF THE MOLSONS BANK Hereby Notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT.	J▲ Gi M Ci J. W Ai
n the capital stock has been declared for Current Half Year, and that the same be payable at the office of the Bank, in atreal, and at its branches on and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.	N Q TI StSt
he Transfer Books will be closed from the a to the 30th March, both days inclusive.	

WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

General Manager-

THE QUEBEC BANK. Incorporated by Reyal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPIT'AL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC, . ٠ .

HEAD OFFICE, QUIBEC, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Rsg., President. George R. Rentrew, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier, Eranches and Agencies in Canada; Oltawa, Ont. Toronto, Out. Pambroke, Ont. Montreal, Quo. Thoroid, Oct. Three Rivers, O. Agents in New Perk-Messrs, Mailand, Phely ak Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.
THE MERCHANTS BANK
Capital Paid-up, \$6 000,030 Ret, 2,726,000
Mead Office, • Montreal. BOARD OF DIRBOTORS:
ANDREW ALLAN, Eq., - Freident. ROBERT ANDERSON, Ecq., Vice-Freident. Hector Mackansie, Ezq. H. Montagu Allan, Esq. Jouxthan Hodgson, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. John Cassilis, Esq. T. H. Dunn, Esq. Sir Jos. Hickson.
GRORGE HAGUE, General Manager JOHN GAULT, Assi. Gen. Manager.
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Bellaville, Kingston, Queboc, Berlin, London, Renfrow, Brampton, Moatreal, Shorbrooks, Que. Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford, Gait, Napanoe, Si, Johns, Q Gananoque, Ortawa, St, Thomas. Hamilton, Owen Sound Toronto, Ingersoll, Perth, Walkerton, Kincardine, Prescut, Windsor.
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Withipeg. Baskers in Great Britain - London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool (L4A). Agency in New York-cf Will St., Mossrs. Heary Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Deriolt, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank.
And, Nova Scotis and New Brasswick - Bank of Nova Scotis and Merchants Bank of Haifax, British Columbia-Bank of British North America. A gameral banking business transacted. Latters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.
LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
Established in 1835. Capital Paid-Up, \$1,200,000 Reserve, 550,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Board of Directors: JACQUES GRENIER, KEQ., President GRORGE BRUEN, ESC., Vice-President M. BRANCHAUD, SEQ. CRS. LACAILLE, KSQ. ALFR. LECLAIRE. A. FRÉVOST, ESQ.
J. S. BOUNQUER, Cashier. WM. RICHER, Assistant Cashier ANTHUR GAGNON, - Inspector
Branches :

Branche: Branche: Notre Dame St. West-H. St. Mars, Manager. St. Catherine St. Kast-Albort Foursier, Manager. Ueboc, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. St. Roch, Nap, Lavole, Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Joan, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Romi, "C. Bedard, " St. Remi, "C. Bedard, " St. Jerôme, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. Joaticook, P.Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr. Agente in Careda.

Agents in Canada: Intario-Molsons Bank and Branchos, Iew Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, Iova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia. Yince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Hullfan,

Agents in United States:

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

For york-Maintain Bank of the Republic. Forsign Agents: Kagiaad-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France-Le Grédit Aud Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world.

IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA
Conital Authorized
Capital Authorized \$2,000,000 Capital Paid-Up 1,940,607
Rapt 1 000 009
Rest 1,020,292 DIRECTORS.
H. S. HOWLAND, President, T. R. MERRITT, - Vico-President, Wm. Ramsay, T. R. Wadsworth. Robert Jaffray. Hugh Ryan. T. Sutherland Stayner,
T'R MURRITT - Vice-President
Wm Domeow T P Wodeworth
Debast fofficer Unit Datas
Kubert Jauray. Hugu Kyan.
LEAD OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE, D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER,
D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER,
B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector
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Massea, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie,
Fergus, Pert Colborne, St. Thomas,
Gali, Rat Portage, Welland,
Ssez, Niagara Falls, Sault Ste. Marie, Fergus, Peit Colborne, St. Thomas, Galt, Rat Portage, Welland, Ingersoll, St. Catharines, Woodstock,
Cor. Weilington Street and Leader Lane
TORONTO { Yonge and Queen Sts. Branch.
TORONTO YOuge and Queen Sts. Branch. Yonge aud Blcor Sts. Branch.
BRANCHES IN NORTH, WRAT
Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alba. Edmonton, Alb'a. Prince Albert, Sask. Winnipeg, Man.
Calgary, Alba, Prince Albert, Sask,
Edmonton, Alb'a, Winning, Man,
AGENTS-London, Eug., Lloyd's Bank, Ld. New
York, Bank of Monureal
A general banking business tr asacted. Bonds and
debasteres baucht and sold

debentures bought and mild.

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	INADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM	LEROE. 408
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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMEBCE, BEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, Paid ID CADITAL	BANK OF HAMILTON. CAPIYAL (All Pald),	UNION BANK OF CANADA. Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000.
Paid-Up Capital, 1000,000 Rest, 1,000,000 DIRECTORS: Period	HRAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON. Directore : JOHN STUART , , President.	Rest, \$225,009.
GEO. A. COX, Esq., Periddent. JOEN I, DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-Periddent. Goorge Taylor, Esq., Jas, Crathera, Esq. Robi, Kil- gour, Esq. W, B. Hamilton, Esq. John Hoskin, Esq., O. C., LL. D. Matthew Leggat, Esq. E. Z. WALKER, General Manager, E. Z. WALKER, General Manager,	A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President, John Prostor. George Reach.	HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEO. Beard of Dirictors.
Esq., Q. C., Li., D. Mathew Loggat, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager, I. D. INMER. Are't Concel Manager,	Charles Gurney. A. T. Wood. A. B. Les (Teronto). J. Turnbull, Gashier.	ANDREW THOMSON, Esq Fresident, Hon. E. J. PRICE, - Vice-President. D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq.
J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't Genoral Mausget, A. H. IRELAND, Inspector, G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp. Nuw Yorz, - Alex. Laird and Wim. Gray, Agents,	A. B. Lee (Torontoj. J. Turnbull, Gashier. H. S. Steven, Assistant Cashier. BRANCHES: Alliston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Simcoo.	E. Giroux, Eso. James King, Eso., M.P.P. Sir A. T. Gali, G.C.M.G.
BRANCHES: Ailsa Craig, Dundas, Orangeville, Sizcoe,	Chesley, Lucknow, Orangeville, Toronto. Georgetown, Milton, Port Elgin, Wingham. Hamilton, Mount Forest. Barton Street.	E. E. WEBS, Gen. Manager, J. G. BILLETT Inspector
	Correspondents in United States : New York Fourth National Bk, and Hanover National Bk. Buff- alo-Marine Bank of Buffalo, DetroitDetroit Na-	BRANCHES A#D ACENCIES ; Alexandria, Ont. Ottawa, Ont, Boissovain, Man, Quebec, Que.
Barrie, Galt, Paris, Strathroy, Balleville, Goderich, Parkhill, Thoroid, Berlin, Gueiph, Peterbor'gh, Toronto, Bienheim, Hamilton, St. Cath'rines, Walkerton, Brantford, Jarvis, Sarnia, Walkerville, Cayuga, London, SitSte. Marie, Wateroo,	tional Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain-National Pro- vincial Bank of England [Ltd].	Carberry, Man, " (St. Louis St.) Chesterville, Ont. Smith's Falls, Ont, Ironucis, Ont. Souris, Man
Chatham, Montreal, Scaforth, Windsor, Collingwood, Woodstock,	Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made.	Lethbridge, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont. Merrickville, Ont. Wiarton, Ont. Montreal Que Winchester Ont
• Head Office, 19-25 King St. W. City Branches; 708 Queen St: E.; 450 Yonge St., cor. College; 791 Yonge St.; 268 College St.; cor. Spadina; 546 Queen	THE DOMINION BANK.	Moosomin, N.W.T. Winnipeg, Man. Neepawa, Man.
St. W.; ars Parliament St, and 128 King St. E. Toronto Junction. † Main Office, 157 St. James St. City Branches:	Capital, \$1,800,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,350,000	FORKICN ACENTS : London, Parr's Banking Co. & Alliance Bank (Ltd.) Liverpool, Parr's Banking Co. & Alliance Bank (Ltd.)
2034 Notre Dame St. and 276 St. Lawrence St. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, Kast and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.	DIBBOTORS : JAS. AUSTIN, President. Hon. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Edward Loadley. E. B. Ostor.	New York,
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable farms. Interest allowed on deposits.	Wm. Ince. Edward Loadley. E. B. Ostor. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronto.	Buffalo, - Queon City Bank. Chicago, Ill., - Globe National Bank. Cleveland, Cleveland National Bank.
BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Grat Britain-The Bank of Scotland. India. China and Japan-The Chartered Bk. of	Agencies :- Erampton, Bolleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby,	Detroit, - First National Bank, Great Falls. Mont., - First National Bank, Minneapolis, First National Bank,
ndia, Australia & China. Australia & China. The Union Br. of Aus- tralia.	Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther; Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Market Br., cor. King and Goorgo Sts.	The notes of this Bank are redeemed at par as fol- lows: At Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Char- lottotown, P.K.I., by the Bank of Nova Scotia, At Victoria, B.C. by the Brk of Brit North America,
Paris, Nrance-Lazard Frores & Cle. Brussels, Belgium-J. Matthleu & Fils. New York-The Am. Ex. National Bk, of New York.	Drafis on all parts of the United States, Grant Bri- tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Crodit issued available in all parts of	
Chicago-The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago. San Francisco and Britisk Collo-The Bank of	Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BUTHUNE, Cashler,	THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.
British Columbia. Econition, Bermuda-The Bk. of Bermuda, Scotla Kingston, Jamaica-The Bank of Nova.	MERCHANTS' BANK	Capital Pald-up, \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, 500,000
THE ONTARIO BANK.	Caoltal Pald-Up, \$1.100,000 Reserve Fund, \$510,000	HEAD OFFICE, TORUNTO. DIRECTORN :
Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO,	BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RITORE, Vice-President.	W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. W. F. Allen. Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton.
DIRECTORS-SIT WE, P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G., President; A. M. SMITH, Esq., Vici-President; Hon. C.F. Fraser, G. M. Rose, Esq., Donald Mackay,	M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Faller. Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler.	A. T. Todd. A. J. Somerville, AGENCIES :
Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., Hon. J. C. Alkins. C. HOLLAND, General Manager, E. MORRIS, Inspector.	AGENCIES IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC : Mentreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. West End, Cor. N. Dame & Soigneur Sts.	Bowmanvillo. Cannington. Harriston. Brantford. Chatham, Ont. Markham, Bradford. Colborao. Newcastle. Brighton. Durham, Parkdale.
BRANCHES : Amherstburg, Lindsay, Port Arthur, Aurora, Montreal, Pickering,	IN MARITIME PROVINCES;	Brussels, Forest, Picton. Campbellford. Stouffville.
Bowmznyille, Mount Forest, Sudbury, Cornwall, Newmarket, Toronto, Guelph, Ottawa, Whitby,	Antigonish, N. S. Maitland [Hants Co.], Bathurst, N. B. N. S. Bridgewster, N. S. Moneton, N.B.	DANEDBA. New York-Importers and Traders National Bank. Montreal-Can. Bank of Commerce.
Kingston, Peterboro', 500 Queen St. W., AGENTS: Toronto. London, EngPart's Banking Co. and the Alliance	Bridgewster, N. S. Moneton, N.B. Charlottetown, P. H. I. Newcastle, N.B. Dorchester, N. B. Picton, N.S. Fredericton, N.B. Port Hawkeabury, U.B. Gruebero, N.S. Gackvile, N.S.	London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All Banking business promptly attended to. Corres- pondence solicited. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.
Bank [Ltd]. France and Europe-Credit Lyonnais. New York-The Fourth National Bank of the City of	Fredericton, N.B. Port Hawkesbury, C.B. Guysboro, N.S. Backvile, N.B. Kingston [Kent Co.], Summerside, P.E.I. N.B. Sydney, C.B. Londouterry, N.B. Traco, N.S.	Eastern Townships Bank.
New York and Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, Bostoc-Tremont National Bank.	Londonderry, N.S. Traro, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Weymouth, N.S. Weedstock, N.B.	Authorised Capital,
BANK OF OTTAWA, HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA.	CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merehants Bank of Canada, New York, Chase National Bank.	Reserve Fund,
Capital Authorized \$1.500,000 "Subsoribed 1,590,000 Paid Up 1,385,000	Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Bermuda, Back of Bermuda. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland.	R. W. HENEKER, President, HON. G. G. STRVENS, Vico-President, HON. M. H. Cochrane. D. A. Mansur. Thomas Hart, Israel Wood,
DIRECTORE : CHARLES MAGEE, President.	London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank [limited]. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais.	
ROET. BLACKBURN, - Vice-President. Hon. Geo. Bryson, Fort Coulonge; Alex. Fraser, West- meath; Geo. Hay, John Mather, David Maclaren.	Collections made a lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at cur-	BranchisWaterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan- stoad, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon. Agents in Montreal-Baak of Montreal.
Brazckez-Arnprior, Carlton Place, Hawkesbury, Keowatin and Pembroke, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.	Part yotag.	Londen, England-National Bank of Scotland Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank.
GEO. BURN, General Manager LA BANQUE NATIONALE	La Banque Jacques Cartier, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL	Collections made at all accessible points and prompt ly remitted for.
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000	Den a den	
DIBSOTOBS :	A. S. Hamalin, Esq., Vice-President.	
A. GABOURY, Esq., President, FRS. KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President Hon. J. Thibadeau, T. LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Méthol, Esq. A. Painchaud, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq. LAFRANCE, Cashier M. A. LABECCOT, Inspector	A. L. DeMartigny, Esq. A. L. DEMARTIGNY, Managing Director. D. W. BRUNET, Assistant Managor.	one half ver cent, has been declared upon the Paid Up Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months half of the state of same part of the set of the set
P. LAFRANCE, Cashier M. A. LABRECQUE, Inspector Branches-Moutreal-A. Brunet, Mgr. Ottawa- P. I. Bazin, Mgr. Shethrocko-W. Gaboury, Mgr.	Braucher-Bezubarnois-H. Dorion. Mor. Drum.	being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after Eafurday, the 1st Day of April, 1893
London. France-Measure. Grunebaum, Fretes & Co., Paris. United States-The National Bank of the Ba	tides, H. H. Ethier, Mgr. Plessisville, Chevrefils & Lacerte, Mgrs. St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Mgr. St.	. I closed from the rath to the both of Morch
public, New York, and the National Kevere Bk, Boston The Notes of this Bank are redeemed by La Banque	Sauveur (Quebec) N. Dien, Mgr. St. Simon, D. Donis	Notice is also given that the General Annual Meetin of the Shareholder of the Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may leadly

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Western Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 21

at the Offices of the Bank. The transfer book will be closed from the 1sth to the 3oth of March. Notice is also given that the General Annual Meeting of the Sharcholder of the Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be eld at the Head Office of the Bank,on the Shcond WRDNRSDAY in AFIRL next, being the 1sth day of the month, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Board

T. H. McMILLANI Cashier[¶]

Oshawa, February and, 1893.

Mart. Villeyfield, L. de Marijany, Migr. V. Donk, Mgr. Villeyfield, L. de Marijany, Migr. Viltoria-ville, A. Marchand, Mgr. Ste. Cunegonde (Montreal) G. N. Ducharme, Mgr. Ontariol Street Montreal, A. Boyer. St. Heerl (Montreal) N. G. Germain, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Montreal) Michel Bourret, Mgr. *Fortics Agencies*. London, Kng.-Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais. New York-The National Bank of the Republic, Boston-The Marchank National Bank, El Chicago-Bank of Montreal.

public, New York, and the National Kevere Bk, Boston. The Notes of this Bank are redeemed by La Banque Nationale at Montreal, Que. The Bank of Toronto at Toronto, Oat. The Bank of New Brunswick at St. John, N.B. The Merchants Bank of Halifax at Hali-fax, N.S. The Merchants Bank of Halifax at Char-lottetown, P. E. I. The Union Bank of Cannda at Winnipeg Man., and the Bank of British Columbia at Victoria, B.C. Particular attention given'to'collections'and; returns made with utmost promptness. Correspondence respectfully solicited.



New York. Philadelphia.

Legal Directory.

ONTARIO-Continued.

	CADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM
Octanic Steamships.	Legal.
ALLAN LINE, ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS	Toronto, Ont. MILLAR, RIDDELL & LEVESCONTE Barrietere, Solicitore, Notaries, §c.
	W. B. BIDDELL. 55 & 57 CHARLES MILLAR. E. G. LEVEBCONTE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Liverpost-Londonderry, Halifax and Potiand Service.	Telephone 673 Cable, "Rallim, Toronto." Reference :-Standard Bank of Canada.
From From From Halifar Liverpool, Steamships. Portland, Halifar 26 Jan,, Carthaginian16 Feb 18 Feb 9 Feb	JONES BROS. & MACKENZIE, Barristers & Bolicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto. CLARESON JONES, GRO. A, MACKENSIE. C. J. LEONABD, English Agent: JONAS AP JONES, 99 CADION St., London, "Comme'r. for N.Y., Illinois and other states. MR. ROCHE, Barrister at Law, Merchants Bank Chambers.
Railway train, due at Halifas at noon. Rates of Passage. Rates of First Cabin Passage, Winter Season, 1893, to Londonderry or Liverpool from Port- land or 113 ifax. By S.S. Prisin 200 ffo and the single from	FRANCIS JAMES ROCHE, Solicitor, Proctor, Notary Public, Etc. (Morcantile Law Only) OFFICES: Over the Morchante Rank of Canada, No. 15 Wellington St. West, Telephone No. 2185, TORONTO, CANADA
By S.S. P risian - 550, \$60 and \$70 single. \$100, \$100 and \$30 return, By S.S. Sar, linian or Circassian-\$50, \$55 and \$60 single. \$95, \$105 and \$115 return, By S.S. Mong sils nor Numidian-\$45 and \$50 single. \$50 and \$100 return, Children s to 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free. Second Cabin and Steerage at low rates. Clasgow, Londonderry and New York Sorvice. (Late State Line of Steamers)	HEIDHOUS NO. 2134, TORONTO, CANADA HENRY L. DRAYTON & CO, Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Etc., OFFICES : 23 SCOTT STERET, TORONTO, ONT. Special attention to Commercial Collection. References :- The Imperial Bank of Canada, Mrsstra. John Fisken & Co., Bankers and Com- mission Merchants, 23 Scott Street, Toronto. Messre. Eby Blain & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Front Street, Toronto.
(Late State Line of Steamers.) From New Firr toot of W. 21st Street, New York. From Glasgow. Steamships. New York 10 FebState of Nebraska, 10.3). a.m	Oorn Wall, Ont. 141. LEITOH. J. G. HARKNESS. X. A. PHINGLN. LEITOH, PRIMCHLE & HARKNESS, BARRISTERS. Solicitors for Ontario Bank. Hagaliton, Ont.
17 "Corean Corean Garden Corean Corea	A. D. OAMERON, Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Con- versancer, Ac., No. 10 Hughson Street, South Hamilton, Ont. Kingston, Ont. CMYTHE & SMITH.
Liverpool, Londenderry, Quebec and Montrcal Service,	BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, §c. B. H. MATTER, LL.D., Q.O. G. PRONTENAG BAITH
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 Via Halifax on voyages from Glasgow; These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe. Glasgow, Loudouderry, Galway and Boston Service. From Glasgow From Boston to 	BARBIE . Lount, Dickinson & McWatt BELLEVILLE . N. Baldwin Falkiner BELLEVILLE . W. C. Mikel BLENHEIM L. Gomell
Dotton On or about 13 Feb. I March 1 March *Hibernian 15 '' *Bucnos Ayrcan 22 '' Foruvian 23 '' •Grevian 4 Grevian 12 And regularly thereafter Via Halifa and another foru	BROCKVILLE Wood & Webster BROCKVILLE
Glasgow. These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe. For all information apply to	CORNWALL, MacLennan, Liddell & Cline DESERONTO Henry R. Bedford DURHAM
H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Common Street, Montreal	GODERICH E. N. Lewis GRIMSBY E. A. Lancaster GUELPH H. Hugh McMillan
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GNTARIO-Continued. HAMILTON Bigger & Lee INGERSOLL A A Bigger & Lee INGERSOLL A A BOUNCH HOQUOIS A A E Overell KINGSTON BIG LEAMINGTON BIG WITCH LEAMINGTON BIG WITCH LINDSAY BE I MELANUSH LISTOWEL BIG BIG LONDON Glibbons, McNab & Mulkern LONDON BIG HIDLAND Steers & Ambrose MITCHELL J I MERWell MITCHELL BIG MOUNTFOREST FORST BIG MOUNTFOREST FORST BIG MOUNTFOREST FORST BIG NOBWOOD FOREST FOR ST BOUNT NOBWOOD FOREST FOR ST BIG NOBWOOD FOREST FOR ST NOBWOOD FOREST FOR ST NOBWOOD FOREST FOR ST NOBWOOD FOREST FOR ST NOBWOOD FOR ST BIG NOBENSOUND FOREST FOR ST NOBWOOD FOREST FOR ST NOBENSOUND FOREST FOR ST PORT HOPE FOR HEAD PORT HOPE FOR HEAD FOR HOPE FOR HEAD SAULT STE, MARIE FOR Saunders SAULT STE, MARIE FOR Saunders SAULT STE, MARIE FOR BENNE SAULT STE MARIE FOR Saunders SAULT STE MARIE FOR BENNE SAULT STE MARIE FOR BONG & BOYRE TORONTO FOR ST ATFORD MACHERSON & DAVIS TORONTO FOR ST AFFORD FOR ST ATFORD FOR ST AFFORD FOR ST AF

QUEBEC. BEDFORD . . . Hobari Butlar BUCKINGHAM . . F. A. Baudry COWANSVILLE, O'Halloran & O'Halloran MONTREAL . . A. H. Chambers MONTMAGNY . . Albort J. Bender PERCE & NEW CARLISLE, JOS. Garon PORTAGE DU FOLT . . C. P. Roney QUEBEC . . J. B Princes See Quebes Bar, Quebec. BICHMOND . G. H. Aylmer Brooke ROCK SCAND. . . M. H. Hovey STANSTEAD . . . M. F. Hackets WATERLOO . . . O. A. MUSING QUEBRO.

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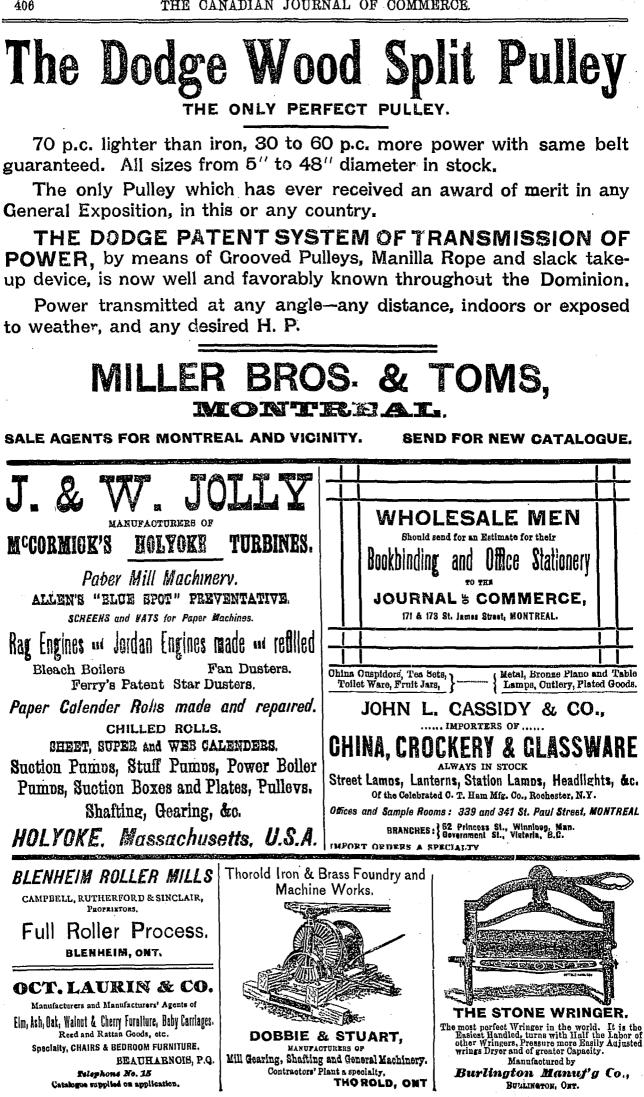
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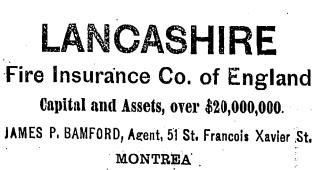




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onn get good contracts.



of pulmonary consumption, to which fell 161;8

disease he at length became a victim. Mr. Turner's agreeable and kindly nature made him hosts of friends during his business career in Montreal.

-The Redington Lumber Company, of Maine, behaved well to a number of its men who were taken down with typhoid fever this winter. A hospital wast provided, physicians and nurses were engaged, and bills, amounting to over \$500, were paid by the company. These men, though working in Maine were Canadians' from New Bruswick, and as they commenced to near convalescence, finding they would be unfit for work for several months, the manager of the company interested himself to secure passes to Vancebro, and then solicited passes from the Canadian Pacific railway, which were cheerfully granted, to take them to St. John, N.B.

-Probably the first stram vessel laun hed on the upper lakes by Americans was one built at Black Rock in 1818. Her advent in Clevelaud is remembered by some aged citizens. In 1849 the total tonnage was 161;882 tons, valued at \$7,868,000. In 1862 there were 850 steamers, aggregating 125,620 tons, and 1,152 sailing vessels, with a capacity of 257,689 tons, the total value being \$11,862,450. In 1891 there were 1,592 steamers and 2,008 sailing vessels, aggregating 1,154,870 tons and valued at \$70,000,000. More tonnage was put alloat in the past four (years than was in existence on the lakes at the close of the eivil war. In value the output of the past two years is double that of the whole lake fleet in 1865.

-A confidence man has been arrested at Detroit under a peculiar charge of attempted fraud. Some time ago thousands of printed postal cards were posted at Windsor, Ont, to persons in the United States purporting to eminate from a large Montreal millinery establishment. This stated that a case of sample goods valued at \$15, had been shipped to each receiver of the cards in question. A few days later the parties were notified by a letter, purporting to come from the Detroit collector of customs, that a certain consignment of sample goods was held for

them, which would he forwarded on receipt of the assessed duty of \$3.50. This amount was made payable, as per an enclosed printed envelope, to one O. E. Small, lock box 162, Detroit postoffice, who professed to be the cashier of the customs department. It is more than likely that Mr. Small, who is now in keeping, will find he has made a sad mess of it in this instance.

-Later particulurs with reference to the assignment of Burpee, Thorne & Co., hardware, St. John, N. B., place the liabilities at \$79,000, and the assets at \$50,000. Secured claims amount to \$35,000. The security consists of a bill of sale for \$25,000 to the executors of Isaac Burpee, and two bills of sale for \$10,000 to George E. N. Burpee for endorsements and acceptances. The insolvent's were formerly clerks with Isaac Burpee. Thorne has been mayor of the city, and laterly has given too much attention to politics, whilst Burpce is a young man of slight business experience. It appears that the old stock of Clark, Kerr & Thorne was purchased at too high a value, and the expenses of clerks, rent





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interest and commission eat seriously into whatever profits were made.

-At a recent meeting of the creditors of Wilson & Frost, builders, city, a proposition was made that the creditors take the land in lieu of their money, assuming the mortgag s already held on the different properties. Mr. Wilson informed the committee that he had a syndicate all ready to take over the properties, and the up hot was that he was given twelve days to produce this syndicate. In this time he will endeavor to secure the signatures of the creditors to take property for their claims. The estate of Wilson & Frost is in itself a small one, The assets held in their own name amount to \$100,-000 and liabilities to \$90,000. The bulk of the estate is held in the name of ,one man who has made the advances, and is redeemable on the repayment of the advances. The assets on this portion of the estate amount to \$400,000 and the properties are mortgaged for \$280,000. Some of 'the properties are mortgaged for actauly more than their real value, while many of them are mortgaged pretty well up to their full figure. The general feeling among the creditors seems to be to get out of the whole business the best way they can. Several foremen were engaged on yearly contracts, and some of these were compromised by the accountants in charge, while others are still drawing weekly salaries, although there is no work for them to do.

-In this province J. B. Carrier, La Baie, is in financial difficulties. He succeeded his deccased sister, Louise Carrier, some five y ars ago, but has not made a business success. The figures are small.-Charles Dube, an old resident of this city, has as-

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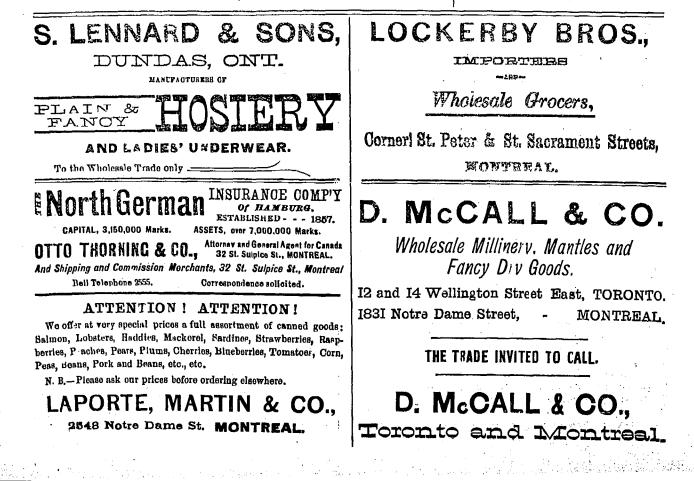
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> signed with liabilities of \$30,000. He was successively a cabman, plasterer and builder. For the past eight or nine years he has been building houses and placing them on the market .-- P. Lathier, trader, St. Jerome, has compromised at 50c on the dollar, cash. -J. A. Desilets, hardware, Louiseville, has compromised at 50c on the dollar, on time .- David Favre, coal and wood, city, has been gradually going behind, and assigns with debts of \$8,000. -O. Grenier, cigars, Quebec, was a clerk prior 'to May, 1892, when he started in his present line. He is now embarrassed and offers 25c on the dollar, 8 and 6 months secured on liabilities of \$2,900. -McLean & Irwin, general store, Kingsbury, have obtained an extension of 18 months without interest. The liabilities are said to be \$6,000. -Ed. Blanchard. hardware, city, referred to last week, has assigned, liabilities \$6,400. -J. E. Des-



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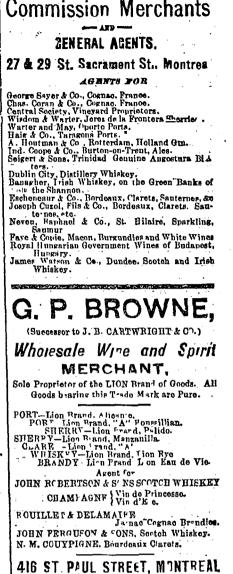
Lyman, Sons & Co., MONTREAL

lauriers, hats and furs, city, has compromised at 202 on the dollar, cash.-G. A. Biron, trader, St. Telesphore, has been in business since the spring of '86, succeeding his brother-in-law, A. Daoust. He was previously a farmer, and possessed no store training. His assignment is reported with Mabilities of \$11,000.-L. Desilets, general store, St. Clothide de Horton, has assigned. He removed hast summer from St. Leonard, where he was in in business some 20 years. He was unsuccessful about 12 years ago, but compromised and resumed. In '88 he sold out, but started up again. Present liabilities moderate.

-A recent meeting of the creditors of R. G. Meikle, banker, Lachute, has been continued to the 18th inst. The debtor estimates his assets at \$93,000, made up of \$48,000 in real estate, and \$45,000 in moveables: Liabilities are \$92,000. When he started in 1885 Meikle had a capital of \$10,000 to \$15,000, largely in real estate. A careful outside estimate reduces his present assets quite-materially, as some of the mortgages and notes held will not realize anything like their supposed value. An independent authority places the real estate at \$10,000 to \$11,000 and the moveables at \$30,000, a total of \$41,-'000. "The fact that he had an incorporated bank, the Ville Marie, to contend against must have told on his business.' Still, great confidence must have been felt, as is evidenced by deposits at one time reaching \$80,000. This was chiefly put in by farmers who drew largely just before the failure. The insolvent was weakened by a depreciation of real estate in Lachuto and the business also suffered from indifferent management. Notes and mortgages in which money was invested turned out bad through failures, etc. The purchase of the mill business of P. Campbell did not prove a good venture. Secured claims reach \$14,000. There is a mortgage for \$12,000 on the mill property in favor of T. S. Vipond, and the Merchants Bank holds notes against the estate as collateral security. Gavin J. Walker, Lachute, was formerly a partner, but retired several years ago. There is a contest for the curatorship between Mr. Walker and W. J. Simpson, accountant M. P. P.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, CANNED GOODS. of every variety. We do not sell Fall catch or Cohoes Salmon.

Port Dover, has compromised at 50c on the dollar,-W. Cornwall, trader, Beamsville; D. Braund, blacksmith, Exeter, and W. H. Widdifield, blacksmith, Whitchurch town hip, have assigned .- S. J. Kilpatrick, shoes, Kingston, who recently assigned, would probably have been able to pay in full if given a few months' time. Re was formerly of Kilpatrick & Chadwick, who dissolved in February, '92. -J. G. King, drugs, Kingston, has compromised at 20c and John McCammon, butcher, same place, has settled at 35c on the dollar.-J. C. Anthony, boots and shoes, Stratford, has assigned-John Smithe. tailor, Toronto, previously of Kenting & Smithe, but for 6 years alone, has assigned. He only did a moderate trade.



JAMES GUEST & CO.,

418

-Thos. Potts, tins, Brantford, has settled at 40: on the dollar. S. W. Lloyd, genetal store, Croydon, has assigned .- McTavish & Co., dry goods, Exeter, have been closed up by their creditors. They were altogether in the hands of a Toronto house. This firm purchased the bankrupt stock of Clark & Co., in the spring of '91. -John Tozer, carpenter, London, has compromised at 50c on the dollar .- Joseph Nicholson, shoes, Palmerston, has assigned. -Mrs. W. Magness, boots and shoes, St. Catharines, is offering 50c on the dollar, 8, 6, 9 and 12 months, last two payments secured, liabilities \$4,900.-J. Rightmeyer & Sons, gardeners, Wooler, have assigned also J. S. Yates, drugs, Athens; Stickles & McBride, store, Lisle; G. F. Graff, fruit,



New Hamburg; Jos. Healey, shoemaker, Stratford, and Ed. Cassidy, butcher, Wyoming,-W. D. Annable, g.neral store, Avonmore, commenced in '91, but sold out and restarted last summer. He now assigns .- W. J. Kinney, trader, Kenilworth, and Wm. Watson, ontmeal miller, Mitchell, have assigned -- A. W. Laurie & Co., grocers, Port Dover, succeeded Laurie and Mencke in the fall of 1890. They now wish to settle on time at 50: on the dollar. Linbilities \$7,000 .- J. Traher & Co., tailors, Sarnia, have assigned for \$500 to \$600. Traher, who is well up in years, came from London, and latterly has just been eking out a living .-- Wm. West, boots and shoes, Toronto, said to have been unsuccessful more than once in a long husiness corcer, has assigned. He owes \$6,500.

Geo. Hutchinson & Son., general store, Aliston, Ont., whose assignment has already been referred to, commenced business six years ago, but failed in '91, when they suffered loss by fire. Their liabilities then were \$10,000 and assets \$5,000 and they compromised at 80c on time, unsecured. They have now a clean stock of goods valued at about \$8,000, and their liabilities are believed to be in the neighhorhood of that sum. The firm offers the same settlement as before, but we have not heard that the first composition has fully been paid. Possibly everything looked coleur de rose, until quite recently, as about a month ago a new piano went into the house of George Hutchinson, Jr. Wm. Ilutchinson is reported to own a house and lot valued at \$900 to \$1,000. The present trouble is attributed to lack of capital, depression in trade and keen competition, attempt to carry too heavy a stok, imperfect knowledge of book-keeping, etc. Added to this the business was expected to support two families.

-Andrew De Wolfe, hardware, St. Stephen, N.B., who commenced about a year ago, is offering to compromise at 50c on the dollar, 3 and 6 months, secured by an endorser. The total liabilities arc \$8.876, amount preferred, being money borrowed and put into the business \$910, estimated value of assets \$2.995. It would appear that the trouble was caused, to some extent, by the creditors themselves in forcing goods on De Wolfe on long credits. He only had a capital of \$1,000, and soon after going into business found himself with a stock of nearly \$5,000. The insolvent bought goods thinking he could

Our latest leader is "The New Era Pattern" of Glassware, and it leads them all. A case contains 39 articles as follows; 5 Jarge table sets (sugar, butter, cream and spoon holder). 6 balf gallon pitchers. 9 Jarge fruit bowls, high foot. 6 Large overed fruit bowls, high foot.

6 large cake stands, high foot.

As each article can be sold retail for 250., further comment is unnecessary.

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sell them fast enough for cash to pay, his drafts, as they became due. But, as is often the case, found he had miscalculated. His fault was in buying too much, and his creditors made a mistake in being too anxious to sell.

-The Trial of an action against J. P. Whelan, the well-known contractor, for \$10,000 for alleged libel, was begun in Quebee this week. The plaintiff is Hon. Pierre Garnean and he complains of imputations claimed to be contained in a letter written by Mr. Whelan to the press, in which it is stated, among other things, that plaintiff had brought pressure to bear on defendant to make him invest \$3,000 in the firm of B audet, Lefebvre & Garneau. After hearing the evidence the judge took the case under advisement.

-At a recent meeting of the creditors of A. Gibson, of Kilmaurs, the insolvent made an offer of 45: cash on the dollar. His liabilities amount to \$9,000, almost a thousand dollars above the assets. The Montreal creditors are being canvassed to accept the offer of the insolvent.

-The princely sum of \$1,000,000 is to be donated by Sir Donald Smith and Sir George Stephen to the Royal Victoria hospital to serve as an endowment for that institution. Closely following the opening of the splendid buildings of the physics and engineering departments of Mc-Gill, the gift of Mr. Macdonald, we are informed of a donation of \$70,000 hy Mr. J. H. R. Molson to the medical faculty of the same university. These are examples of a useful disposition of wealth creditable to both heart and hand.

-Arnoldi, Gagnon & Co., dry goods, city, are in difficulties; liabilities \$10,000 and assets nominally \$12,000. Gagnon was formerly of the firm of Gagnon & Shipton, who dissolved in August, '90. In February, '91, he effected a settlement at 70c on the dollar, and again got into difficulties in the spring of '92, when he asked an extension and was given a settlement at 70c. At a recent meeting the creditors decided that the estate must be wound up.

-The liabilities of Robt. McIntyre, general store, Courtright. Ont., are \$6,000 and the assets in stock are estimated at \$1,600. His affairs appear to have suffered from neglect for some time. There is about \$800 in book debts practically worthless, a large proportion being out-

M. 🛯 L. Samuel Benjemin & Co.,

25, 28 & 30 Front St. West, TORONTO.

Importors and Dealers in British, American Foreign and Continental

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lawed. The insolvent is said to have gone to 'the Flats, shooting, for a month at a time, leaving his business in inexperienced hands.

-1) Sinchair, general store, Alvinston, in business many years, has assigned. He got into difficulties in '90 through the failure of John Birrell, London, and tried to effect a compromise, but the creditors would not accept as an investigation showed a surplus, the result being that they were paid in full. Finding himself going behind he recently endeavored to get an extension, huttome of his creditors would not concent and sucd him. The liabilities are about \$8,500 and assets nominally \$13,000.

-H. Lindop, planing mill, St. Thomas, Ont., reported to be in financial straits, is an indefatigable worker, and has a great deal of property, but it is all mortgaged. The loan society has an encumbrance of \$21,000 or so, and the bank claims almost \$11,000. The society receives most of the rents, sufficient to pay the interest and taxes and some of the principal. Lindop was burnt out r:c ntly, but is rebuilding. H: generally manages to pay up all his current debts.

-Devancy Bros., dry goods, Toronto, recently assigned. Started six years ago. Late reports place the linbilities at \$35,-000, and assets at \$30,000, the latter consisting of stock, book accounts and lease of premises. The failure was largely brought about by insufficient capital, and they have been selling on a narrow margin of profit. They own no real estate, but the lease of their premises in said to be mortgaged for \$4,000.

-John Campbell, general store, Brookville, N. S., has assigned. -Au insolvency declaration has been applied for in the matter of E. A. Payn, trader, Burin, Nild. -W. H. Wylde, store, Port Mulgrave, N. S., has failed; also Wm. Malcolm, grocer, Annapolis, N. S., and J. J. Noble, shoes, St. John, N. B.-R. J. McLean, fruit, etc., Woodstock, N.B., is offering to compromise at 50c on the dollar.

-The curator of La Compagnie Canadienne des Conduit d'enu, Three Rivers; a water aud gas pipe company, advertises the assets for sule by auction. Liabilities \$200,000 and assets \$80,000. Three is a mortgage in favor of the corporation for \$20,000.

-A despatch from St. John, N. B., says

Thorold Cement.

WELLAND CANAL ENLABORMENT, Rebident Engine-e's Office, Willand, April 17th, 1884

JOHN BATTLE, ESQ., Thorold. Dear Sir Y. urs of yesterd-y, relative to Thorold Hydraulic Comerci is received. In reply, I beg to say that u y to to to the T gridd Hydraulic Cament have eater ded over a peri d of twenty-eight years, and have been on a large sease as exemplified in the lock-, bridges, culverts and other masonry on the Welland Canal and "elland Railway, a'd that the recor's which has been invariably satisfactury. is to be found in the exam nation of the structures. The necessary tearing down of masonry and encrete during the "elland Canal Eulargement, has afforded abundant evidence of the relianility of the Thorold Hydraulic Ceme t both in masonry and concrete, and ab ye and under water. I d size as better coment for the class of work referred te.

I am, dear sir, yours truly. Wh G. 7 HOMPSON, Resident Englace

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that overtures have been made to the proprietors of the rolling mills and cut nail factories there with the intention of their purchase by a syndicate of American and Canadian capitalists. There is some talk of a similar combine in Montreal, although those interested deny the truth of the rumor. -G. F. Graff, trader, New Hamburg,

Ont, is offering to compromise at 25c on the dollar, 8, 6 and 9 months secured by endorsement of his father. If is liabilities are \$1,000 and assets \$300. The chances were against his lasting long, but he went into the apple business and lost, and this seemed to have discouraged him and caused him to neglect his store.

-Keen competition and inedequate capital are chiefly responsible for the recent failure of H. E. Dimock, men's furnishings, Halifax. The business was managed to a large extent by his son. Liabilities are \$1,300 to \$1,400 and assets \$700. He offers to compromise at 30c on the dollar, 6 and 9 months, or 25c in three months secured. × (

-The recent assignment of Samuel C. Logan, tinware, etc., New Glasgow, N. S. is said to have been caused by the practice of going into outside speculations and and working on too small a margin of profit. The assets, consisting of tools, stock and book debts, sold for \$500. Linbilities \$1,500.

-We have pleasure in acknowledging receipt in pamphlet form of the address of the president of the Board of Trade, Mr. E. B. Greenshields, delivered at the annual meeting held on the 31st January last.

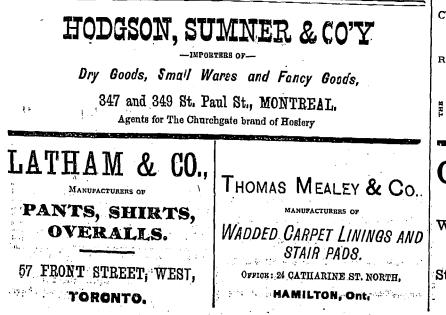
PARK, BLACKWELL & CO. 170 Successors to JAS PARK & SON. TORONTO. FULL LINES OF SUPERIOR CURED HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON, NEW SPICED ROLLS. BEEF HAMS, LONG CLEAR BACON. Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Etc. WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

The address, which has been printed by order of the Board, was reviewed at some length in these columns at the time.

-Moses Brown, boot's and shoes, Fredericton, N. B., who recently assigned, owes \$3,200, and his assets are estimated at \$1,700. The failure is attributed to competition, family siekness and neglect. His estate is involved, and is expected to realize next to nothing. He has removed with his family to Lynn, Mass.

-M. J. Lachapelle & Co., dry goods, city, have assigned. L. Lacass, wife of Mr. Lachapelle, is the only partner, and the business has existed since September, '91. The firm was in trouble in '92, and settled at 70c on the dollar, but has apparently been unable to do any better. Liabilitics about \$12,000.

-The assets of Thos. McNichol, general store, Oak Lake, Man., are \$9,500 and are said to be in fair shape. Liabilities are \$11,200.-W. H. Paulson & Co., hardware, Winnipeg, owe \$5,700, and their assets



MARNAMANNA I A IT JI SI HIAMILLITONIZC BRANTFORD, ONT. Sole General Agents, FORTHR Pelee Island Wine and Vineyards Co. Brantford and Pelee Island. Ou Wines are the best in the Markatl I - BRANDS-DRY OATAWBA. SWEET OATAWBA, ISABELLA, OLARET. DELAWARE, OLD PORT. P.I. SHERRY

And our celebrated communion and invalids wine "St. Augustine," registered. Our Polee Island Wines are the finest Canadian Wines, and being free of duty are much better value than imported Wines

Prompt attention to Letter Orders.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO.

Brantford, Ont., Can.

reach \$8,625. The latter comprise stock \$1,765, book accounts \$1,860.

-At a recent meeting of the creditors of F. C. Blake, Toronto, already referred to, the assets were found to be \$400, and liabilities \$8,000. One cent on the dollar was offered. There is a judgment on which execution has issued for \$700.

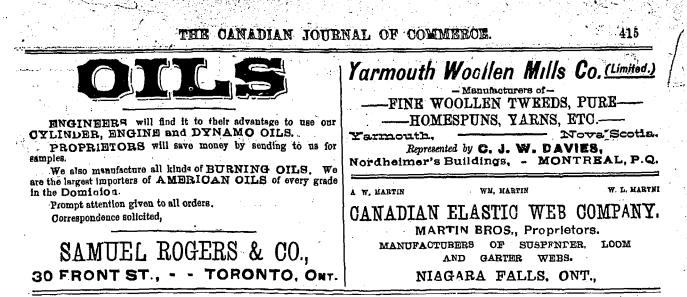
FOUNDRY FACINGS, Core Compound, Ceylon Plumbago. Foundry Supplies. GANADIAN AGENTS FOR Root's Positive Blower. Colliau Cupola Furnace SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES, Hamilton Facing Mill Co., HAMILTON, ONT.

Ontario Tack Co., HAMILTON, ONT.

Wire, Wire Nails, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails. Sole Manufacturers of

Starr's Patent Corrugated Steel Fasteners





more you narrow its base the more you invert the pyramid and the more danger there is of its crushing those who depend upon it for safety.

Many municipalities have supposed that they were excessively assessed for their proportion of the fire losses of the country in general. Taking into consideration, on the one hand their freedom from fires for a considerable period in the past, and their preparations for the suppression of such fires as might occur in the future, they think it unjust that they should pay the same rates of fire insurânce premiums às are assessed against a similarly built and equipped town whose fire record has been very bad.

<u>These considerations have led some of</u> the towns like Fredericton and Walkerton to endeavour to secure equitable results by forming municipal assurance funds, by means of taxes levied upon buildings and personal property, for the purpose of providing fire protection and paying fire losses.

This is a common sense proposition if the future can be measured by the past, but, unfortunately, this is not the case; "let him that thinketh he ständeth take heed lest he fall" is a maxim specially applicable to persons and places which deem themselves practically free from the possibility of losses by fire; a child may overturn a lamp or may find a stray match; an imbecile or an accident may divert a current of electricity. a fool may throw the end of a cigarette where it may ignite a cobweb and produce a conflagration. A glass of water, a bright tin pan, a mirror, or some other commendable inanimate may be the innocent cause of a serious fire. The very feeling of security born of immunity may cause carelessness in respect to the hose, the valves, or the hydrants, so that no one would be severely censured or found criminal in the presence of a fire which wholly. a za el troba el porte el esperadore por 64..... - Andrewski (* 1970) - Angrika Angrik

ruined the community. Therefore it is that no one person, no one municipality whether village, township, town or city can argue from the past as to the future and so become its own insurer.

We may go further than this to show from statistics that neither Canada nor any other country can afford to be its own insurer or to be without the protection of those companies, whose business is world-wide, because that in any one year or month or day the record may be of such experiences as those of St. Johns, P.Q., Saint John, N.B., for-St. Johns, Newfoundland. Any town may be as well equipped for fire protection as Trenton, Ont., and may have a continuously bad record for fire losses, whilst any other town may have a record of immunity from fire losses caused by consciousness of dangers ensuring those precautions which may often prevent the beginning, but would be unable to prevent the progress of fires.

There are then several things necessary to the general or even the local reduction of the fire insurance tax to its possible minimum; these are: The consciousness of danger, causing precautions; the means of coping with a fire whose commencement has escaped observation; the strict inquiry as to the causes and circumstances of every fire; whether the damage be serious or whether it be trivial; in order that no one may be tempted to carelessness or be rewarded for arson and fraud to the encouragement of either as a profession; the boycotting of agents, who by greed or by carelessness cause over-insurances; the avoidance of fire insurance companies who are "liberal" at the expense of the public instead of acting justly as trustees for the public.

All these matters are wholly and solely in the power of the people—therefore they cannot complain that they are deprived of representation in the

assessment of taxes for the payment of fire losses; but to secure their due operation it is necessary that public opinion shall be educated and stimulated to and by the knowledge of the fact that it is the insured persons who pay all the losses and not the insurance companies. This knowledge, educating and stimulating to these safeguards, would reduce the liability to loss as well as the amount. Let the inhabitants of any locality where these safeguards exist, compare their local experiences with those further afield and they will find a very notable difference as to the operations of, and the treatment by the fire insurance companies. With them there will be a better class for companies, and a better class of agents; an infinitely better treatment in cases of loss than in the localities which the best companies avoid, and in which the operating companies refuse a large portion of the applications, or cut down the proportions of insurances to values so as to leave unsafe proportions of risk to the assured; where every loss is looked upon with suspicion and every adjustment is an accusation of arson and fraud and where every loss is paid grudgingly, with a resolution to do no more business with the assured or in the locality.

A due consideration of these things will show what a wide-spread improvement of public opinion and practice is necessary to full justice to every person and every locality, therefore it is that we endeavour to impress upon our readers, the fact that "it is the insured alone who pay all the losses and all the expenses in connection with fires" as it is the insured alone who control all the causes of fires, all the conduct of fire, insurance agents, and all the fire insurance complinies, with whom they do business, and it follows as a natural conclusion that the public are duly represented in the assessment of the fire

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insurance premities, which form the most burdensome of all taxes, which are unnecessarily large, and whose excess amount benefits nobody but the dishonest.

THE DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.

Strictures and criticisms are easy things to bestow. A difficult thing is to realize the full scope of our duties. Some men forge ahead and seize upon certain duties which by common consent, oftentimes akin to indifferentism are allowed to be relegated to the particular post which these men occupy. Sometimes these duties are quite irrelevant and absorb valuable time which could be devoted with much better result to other departments of labour. We sometimes see directors immersed in details to a degree that acts prejudicially, and partakes of a spirit of interference, and is therefore a misconception of the scope of duty. Others are simple listeners and generalizers at Board meetings and of no assistence to the executive, and their misconception of the responsibilities of office is prejudicial to a greater degree than in the former case.

Directors are too often chosen because of their money qualification, and too serdom because of business fitness. The double combination is a peculiar advantage and adds respectability and influence to the undertaking with which the men are connected. The hiring of influential names to forward a weak enterprise is consurable not only as regards the promoter, but the men themselves who lend him their support are not free from blame or responsibility. Too often they escape the latter, while the blame is compensated for in the fees drawn for attendance at board meetings.

It is only in special organizations that the chief director is an executive officer. In most other instances he sits with his concreres in an advisory capacity. There is a serviceable knowledge to be gained out of doors which the attentive executive officer at his desk should expect to be communicated by those who act with him in an advisory capacity on the shareholders' behalf. Tariff changes, glut and over-production, underselling, crooked dealings, speculations, and a host of other valuable points can be conveyed to him by memibers of a board possessing a feeling of vital interest. There must be an indoor man to whom they should look for the close administration of the business, and for equally close information as to its

progress. They should neither leave him neglectfully to himself, nor hamper him with instructions in matters of detail which his ripened experience rebels against.

Directors should not accept office unless with ample leisure to devote to systematic acquaintanceship with the affairs of the establishment, with which they identify themselves. They have functions, and shareholders rely apon their fulfilling them. They may be young men with a reputation to make and preserve, they may be more advanced in years with a reputation they would not wish to lose, they may be rich or possessed of only moderate means, but one and all should be keenly observant, alive to their responsibilities and not simple time-servers.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

The year has opened auspiciously for the boot and shoe factories who have secured a large line of orders for the spring trade, and are already paying attention to fall samples. Naturally there has been more movement in leather, but supplies are so ample that leather men and tanners find it difficult to mark prices up, even on goods where cost of manufacture may have been increased.

An impression has prevailed for some time that the western tanners were securing a larger share of the trade, but our advices are that the Quebec men. are fully occupied and judging from samples of stock shown here, they are fairly abreast of the times. On the surface indications are fair enough, but with the competition prevailing there is some danger that after things have run their course for a time, troubled waters will be reached. Retail failares in boots and shoes during the past lew months, and they have been many, have shown that weak concerns have been much too freely supplied. With our limited market of less than five million consumers and a steady improvement in manufacture, it is surprisang that more systematic efforts have not been made to develop an export trade. 111

The attempt of Boston and New York tanners to form a leather trust with a capital of one hundred million dollars will be watched with: some interest. With President Cleveland established at Washington and disposed to fight trusts and combines with tariff reductions, the outcome might even be felt here. One report states that the capital of the combination has al-

ready reached forty-five millions and a later one raises it to eighty millions of dollars. The primary object in forming this association was to combat the packers at the union stock yards in Chicago, the largest sellers of raw hides in the country, who are credited with the intention of starting a large union tannery, and thus dominating the leather interests. The recent advance in sole leather was due to an agreement among tanners, by which a number of tanneries were closed down, and the success of this movement has also helped to inspire the present undertaking. The leather trust puts forth the same prefexts for existence that all its predecessors have done. First, that competition has so reduced profits as to render combination the only protection against loss and bankruptey; all of which is partially true. And second that large saving and better distribution can be effected by such an organiration, which we may assume is also true. But, as the New York Bulletin points out, these are the time-wornstock-in-trade arguments of all monopolies. The promises that the public will actually benefit do not stand the test of time. The statements made are precisely those which enabled the sugar, lead, whiskey, coal, cordage and other combines to dodge public hostility at the time of formation, but these monopolies have all outraged public feeling and used their newly gained powers to levy all the toll possible. A portion of the newly acquired profits may be derived from new economies, but a large share come from the unbridled power to dictate prices, which it is the first. object of monopoly to possess. In every ease the public has had 'o pay vastly more than if competition had remained open and free.

At the beginning of last year American trade was depressed owing to the meagre demand from the South, caused by the low price of cotton, but as the fall approached jobbers, were eager to secure supplies. The seasons ran together, and the problem with manufacturers was, when they could stop long enough to take stock. A special feature of the shoe business has been the craze for colored shoes, principally brown. The demand came on so fast last summer that jobbers were unprepared for it, and the shortage extended even to certain kinds of leather. The prospects are that the brown shoe will continue in demand this year for both men, women and children. Red shoes are as popular as they are handsome for children, and the white canvas shoe

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for women is selling largely for summer wear. The commanding incident in the States market last year was the sixty days shut down by the sole and upper tanners. The paucity of the foreign demand, consequent on the bad trade in Britain and the Continent, resulted in a reduced demand and, unless the out-put could be checked, demoralization seemed likely. It was estimated at the time that the curtailment amounted to 225,000 sides of sole and 125,000 sides of upper leather per week, for sixty days. This is now said to have been an over estimate, but, the market for these leathers was greatly improved and the expected trouble averted.

British trade remains dull and the European markets, just now, do not afford an opportunity for the sale of surplus stock, at anything like a profit. Prudent management and a careful avoidance of over production seem to be called for.

THE AMERICAN WOOL TARIFF.

In a former issue reference was made at some length to the condition of the American manufacturer under the present tariff. Suitable wool, and enough wool, is not raised in the United States in spite of protection, and, in fact, the production has not kept pace with the growth of population. The imports of raw wool into the United States last year amounted to 167,784,090 pounds, against 139.317.571 pounds in 1891, an increase of 28,466,519 pounds. This increase was made up of 14,459,833 p0referred tol ast week, are \$3,600; assets unds clothing wools, 164,246 pounds combing wools and 18,842,440 pounds carpet wools. These figures strongly support the position held by advocates of free wool. They show the impotency of the present tariff to check the importations of the foreign staple. The gain has been made in spite of the increased duties, and has been the outcome of the absolute requirements of manufacturers. The increased use of clothing wools from abroad is necessary with every advance made by manufacturers in the production of the finer woolen fabrics. The progress made with these during the past three years has been very considerable. It is contended by those who lavor a protective tariff that free wool would curtail the market for native wool. The figures given. above do not support this view. They, are strongly corroborative of the opposing contention that a freer use of foreign wools means a broadening of the الفاقا الفكر كالكليب المكري وتكري والتعاور والارتجار

opportunities for using to better advantage those grown at home. There has been a liberal increase in the imports of carpet wools and arrivals from abroad would have been larger but for the restrictions caused by the cholera. Canadian wool is preferred in several lines of manufacture, and as the supply in Canada exceeds requirements, free trade in wool would be welcomed by The belief that we could producers. prolitably grow every description of wool, says a New York contemporary, has been abandoned, even by many of the wool growers themselves; and as a consequence the dutics imposed on foreign wools under the influence of that belief are constantly losing supporters. It is recognized that our manufacturers, to make the most of their opportunities, must have freedom of access to the raw material of all markets, without any restrictive drawbacks, and that in the success of manufactuting is bound up the prosperity of wool growing. There is no hope that effectual recognition will be given to this growth of public opinion in the present Congress but its expression was so remarkably clear in the late elections that under the incoming administration the burden of duties on raw wool, if not on raw materials generally, will assuredly be removed. . 2

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

It is undeniable that, within the past few years, wonderial progress has been made in various branches of industry, but, agricultural pursuits are still the main sources of livelihood, & the farming interest may well claim to be the backbone of the country. Until a few years ago when farming came to be a more difficult vocation than the raising of a crop of wheat, which was sure to sell at a good price, agricultural enterprise & experiment was at a low ebb & only an indifferent interest was taken in⁴ advanced British and European methods.

Fortunately a change has come about, due in a great measure to the same competitive causes which have worked such wonderfal results in arts, science and manufactures. Old ways and make shifts cannot be successfully followed. The farmer has got to adapt his labor, crops and produce to the market & will be only laughed at by his wide awake brothern if he declares that his calling is at an-end because wheat, which was his old stand by, scarcely pays for the cost of raising. Like the manufacturer and business man he must read the papers and glean information, on all sides, as to the probable turn of events, and learn to anticipate. With pork, lard and cured meats at such extravagantly high prices, how much more profitable to have fed every spare bushel of grain thus to have stored it up for a rise in the market, which never came?. A glance at the market reports, showing the steep prices of eggs and poultry, might suggest the winter feeding of the ordinary barn-yard fowls on a large scale. The minor products of the farm certainly deserve more attention. Manufacturers tell us that wool comes to market unwashed & full of burns, chaff dirt, sticks and seeds of all kinds. It is not in what is termed a merchantable condition & consequently realizes much less than its real value, to the disadvantage of both seller and buyer, the latter being put to unnecessary trouble and expense. Conditions now are such that the farmer must take up the business and scientific end of his calling, & there can be no more prospect of success without sufficient capital, than in starting a store without a balance at the bankers. 1. 1

The results that have been achieved in dairy produce by enterprise and skill are most encouraging, and the end is not yet. The start has been a good one reputation has been won and will be fully & firmly maintained, or the spirit of our people will have to undergo a decided change. With respect to our export trade in cattle, press of circumstances will force us to forward the finished animal, and the opinion expressed by us last week was that this would ultimately benefit the country more than shipping lean stock. Changes are not readily made, but the farmer who can quickly adapt himself to them and who, at the same time, has a keen eye to results is not without his opportunitics. In this age he possesses a decided advantage over his slow going neighbor. Some of our most intelligent and thriving agriculturists attended the sessions of the Ensilage and Stock-feeding . Convention held in Montreal last week, valuable papers being contributed on a wide variety of subjects. One paper emphasised the necessity of studying out the best and latest teachings in agriculture, to experiment freely, but cautiously, and to keep fertilizing materials on the farm. The appearance of the delegates indicated solidity and well being. In fact, although the farmer is burdened with trials. like the rest of us, his woes are not so grievous as the party press would lead us to believe.

"Early to bed and early to rise" his coal oil bills are not such a fearful load after all, and as to the iron duties his ploughs and agricultural implements show as many traces of the wooden as they do of the iron ag. He is encouraged by the hearty support of the Federal & Provincial governments, & the experimental farm's, with their staffs of capable men, ever at his service, can only become more valuable to him as the years roll on. These distinctly point him towards diversified farming.

Agricultural depression has been most pronounced in England, due to the large importations from America, Australia, India. Asked how much competition could be met, an English farmer who had risen from a small beginning, remarked that the producer must give the best of everything. It would not do to offer common stuff now-a-days. There is much in this for the Canadian farmer to consider.

NINE-TENTHS OF A CENT IN THE DOLLAR.

We print below a letter received by a Montreal creditor covering his dividend from an insolvent estate in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. Not even one cent in the dollar to the ansecured creditors 1 They will all have exclaimed Eur-c-c-ka before this, but what should they do next? Ahandon the credit system, which means go out of traderepeal preference clauses in provincial laws-press for a general bankruptcy act, or what ? At any rate they should not be too eager to regard incorporated trading companies as better risks than individual ones. As a rule the business which pays as a private enterprise does not succeed where the management is dispersed amongst a directorate, and everybody's business becomes nobody's.

Honesty, competency, and sufficient enpital, are the three essentials whether for corporations or individuals. Where these exist only sudden and overwhelming misfortune can impede the onward course towards wealth. An honest and competent management will terminate a business before the cost of liquidation eats into one hundred cents in the dollar. When a realization produces less than the hundredth part of a dollar, the management must have been carried on in utter ignorance of the first principles of business, morality.

Another point suggested is that the giving of security should cease when it imperils the interest of any one creditor, otherwise there can be no more harm in giving security than in borrowing money from a bank on an endorsed or secured note. What the unsecured

creditor feels in the present instance is a grievance against the secured creditor when possibly it should be directed against the insolvent debtor alone.

Creditors should be philosophical under the worst of circemstances, and remember that each generation of traders must give and take its own lessons of experience. There is no heredity of exemption from disaster. Only at birth is the silver spoon said to be in the child's mouth. Even then how unnatural, how rare.

To revert again to the Eureka Company, we find they started furniture manufacturing in April 1889 on a nominal capital of \$25,000, of which only \$7,500 was paid up. They found their way into the liquidator's hands in September of the following year. Creditors are not informed, and would like to know, whether the balance of stock subscriptions, seventy per cent. was ever called in by the liquidator. The letter is as follows:

ear Sir. 1 enclose you P. O. order for your Dear Sir. dividened in the Eureka Manulacturing Co., Ltd., Oxfor your account rendered is What is left to divide N. S., Oxford, \$32.50. to divide among creditors amounts unsecured the to 9-10 of a cent on the dollar.. Making your share \$0.29 as enclosed-Yours truly, D. G. McKenzie, Liquidator of said Co.. North Shore Wallace, March 7th, 1893. i i l'LLL

MILLIONALRES.

A number of the "Californian" magazine of recent date has an article on millionaires from the pen of Dr. Lyman Allen, which is worthy of note. A remarkable fact in regard to millionaires in the United States, with all its labor organizations, is that during the last 30 years, the number of those who have accumulated large fortunes is vastly beyond that of any other nation or of any other period in history. In that time individual fortunes have been amassed in that country upon a scale far surpassing any acquisition of England, the wealth known before. great commercial and financial centre of the business world, with her landed nobility and their vast estates-her great bankers, manufacturers and merchants, does not furnish millionaires to compare with those of the neighboring republic. The noted bankers of England and France, whose names are familiar on this slde of the Atlantic, do not approach nearly in the magnitude of their fortunes the colossal wealth of many rich Americans.

It is a singular fact that during this period of great accumulation, while wealth has greatly increased, the values of agricultural lands, except in the newer States and in proximity to the large cities, have depreciated, and that the proportion of farm mortgages and of tenant farmers is largely increased. It would seem as though the causes which tend towards extremes of wealth

and poverty in Europe are gradually making headway on this continent also. Dr. Allen undertakes to point out the conditions which have produced and are still producing this wide inequality in " the distribution of wealth. He looks in vain among the farmers for exam- ... ples of great riches, but there are nevertheless a greater number of successful farmers, 'that is, men who acquire thousands and are comfortably well off, than is to be found among those who pursue other walks of life, certainly than among those engaged in "Who, then" he business callings. asks "are the millionaires? and how do they make their money?" which he answers thus : "They are the men who manage the railway and telegraph lines and express companies; men who control the production and distribution of coal-oil and lumber; those engaged in manufactures of the various kinds; bankers and speculators, including those who have been made rich by the rise of real-estate in cities; men who are in the position to dictate what people must pay for their meat and many other articles of prime necessity; and all others who have to a large extent & monopoly of the business in which they are engaged, and who are enabled to exact fixed rates for services rendered the people.

The larger number of great United States millionaires, especially those whose fortunes have been acquired during the last 30 years, are men who have made their money chiefly in constructing, capitalizing, managing and consolidating railway lines. Perhaps one-half of the total acquisition of the notably great fortunes in that time have been made in this way. Dr. Lyman Allen gives a list of 50 individuals, including estates, whose combined wealth would aggregate \$1,500,000,-000, mainly amassed in railroad affairs. This list includes Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Leland Stanford, John I. Blair, Colis P. Huntington, G. B. Roberts, F. W. Vanderbilt, Russell Sage, Calvin S. Brice, Charles M. McGhee, Chauncey M. Depew, Chester W. Chapin, John H. Inman, Samuel Sloan, Samuel Thomas, Timothy Hopkins, Frederick L. Ames, James I. Hill, Erastus Corning, Austin Corbin and J. Rogers Maxwell, and the estates of Charles Crocker. Thomas A. Scott, J. W. Garrett, Moses Taylor, Mark Hopkins, Nathaniel .Thayer, E. F. Drake, William L. Scott, William Thaw, Horace F. Clark and Sidney Dillon.

A number of smaller fortunes have been made by a much larger number of men in a similar way; men engaged in banking, mining or other business, and a considerable number whose wealth was acquired in railway investments. The total wealth acquired by those means is said to amount to at least one-half as much as the present total value of all the railways of the United States put together, viz: from \$2,500,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000.

Much the greater number of the great millionaires are railway men, and Dr. Allen says the fact is a significant one for the people. It shows

that the question of cheaper transportation is the greatest economic problem before the business world. "If." says Dr. Lyman Allen, "Ferdinand and Isabella had decreed that Christopher Columbus and his heirs should receive a perpetual pension of \$250,000 annually from the Spanish Government as a reward for his great services in the discovery of a new world, and the money had been regularly paid from 1492 to this date, the total payments would have amounted to a sum no greater than the present wealth of a Gould, Vanderbilt or Stanford." John Jacob Astor, William Waldorf Astor and Mrs. William Astor are said to be the three wealthiest persons of one family in the world with possessions valued at about \$100,000,000 each. John Jacob Astor, founder of the Astor estate. It is well known, made his fortune in merchandising in the fur trade, which fortune invested in New York real estate in early times, has grown to be the largest estate held in one family, unless it be that of the Vanderbilts. Old Commodore Vanderbilt got his start in life in the steamboat business, but he early embarked in railway management where he made the bulk of his fortune, a modern one compared with the wealth of the Astors.

The most notable group of millionaires, next to the railway managers, is composed of Standard Oil men. Mr. John D. Rockefeller stands with J. J. Astor, W. W. Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, and Leland Stanford, in having wealth over and above \$100,000,000. The two Rockefellers, with H. M. Flagler, O. H. Payne, John H. Flagler, Oliver B. Jenuings and others, including the estate of Charles Pratt, all representing the Standard Oil Trust, have a combined wealth of over \$300,000,000.

There are several millionaires who have made their fortunes in banking and merchandise, but there is no instance of a fortune in either of these lines, which amounts to even one-half as much as those of the great railway and oil kings, except perhaps the Astor estate, and this was mainly, as already said, increased by the rise in New York real estate. The most prominent merchants among the millionantes are A. T. Stewart and H. B. Claflin of New York, John V. Farwell and Marshall Field of Chicago, all in the wholesale dry goods trade, and the Drexels, Morgans, and the Seligmans among bankers. But their fortunes are little more than onefourth as much as those of the great railway and oil magnates, although requiring a longer period of time in acquisition.

Dr. Allen takes some trouble to explain that he has no prejudice against millionaires. He says it is not a crime to be rich, which we think should go without saying. It does not always follow that a man has obtained his money by swindling. 'Indeed swindling rarely pays in the long run. The milllosaire industry of the United States certainly does not require premiums; the promoters are quite able to take east of themselves; He ways that the

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industry is one that does not need "nursing"—that it is not on the "infant' list; and he winds up by an endorsation of one of the methods adopted by our Provincial Treasurer, Mr. John S. Hall, in recommending, as a remedy against the perpetuation of such enormous millionaire estates, that a graduated tax be levied upon legacies, and that it be made as heavy as it is possible to make them bear. The article is pointed out by the editor as an abridgement of the first chapter of a volume entitled "Political Problems" shortly to be issued in San Francisco.

The names of those who have become millionaires in Canada within the period mentioned above, are too familiar to our readers to need more than mere passing mention here. Foremost among them is our fellow-citizen, Duncan McIntyre, and following closely are Hon. D. A. Smith, R. B. Angus, W. C. Van Horne and Sir Joseph Hickson, all more or less connected with railway enterprises, and the Allans in the steamship line. Among the business men who may be reckoned within the circle, are Robert Anderson, W. C. McDonald (Tobacco) and a large number which we may refer to later on, with fortunes ranging from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, but which in Canada may be reckoned equivalent to little less than double the amount in the great metropolis of the United States.

NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.

This company has issued its forty-eighth annual report to the 31st December, 1892, and claims to hold the most recent official certificate from the State Insurance Department.

This certificate announces a surplus of \$16,804,948.10 over and above the re-\$serve value of \$120,694,250.89, held against the outstanding policies of \$689,-248,629. Out of the whole number of policies now in force, 224,008, there were issued 66,259 in 1892 alone, for a sum of \$173,605,070.

The company speak in high terms of the management of its Canadian business under Mr. David Burke during a number of years, and they refer to the operations of the month of February as being the largest in its history. The territory which the Canadian business covers is now subdivided into five branches, all reporting direct to New York. We trust that the reorganization of the company's interests in the Dominion, when complete, will have the effect, not only of retaining the extensive business now enjoyed, but of developing it in new directions.

The paym nts to policy-holders for losses, endowments, annuities, dividends and surrender values have amounted to \$13,995,-012.33 in the year, while the commissions, agency expenses, medical fees, taxes, salaries and other outlays have reached \$7,-659,278.48. Large as these disbursements may appear, they are not within \$9,282,800.07 of the income derivable from premiums, interest and rentals. All these figures are indicative of the magnitude of the company's operations.

That the Canadian branch of the business is maintaining its reputation is

shown by the following figures for 1892 Applications, \$6,626,000; policies issued, \$5,850,000; policies taken up and paid for \$4,925,000; income from premiums and interest, \$827,000, total in force, \$19,100,000. The applications for January, 1898, amounted to the extraordinary figure of \$819,000.

A TASTING COMMITTEE.

The advertisement which the distillers of a certain brand of Scotch whiskey received lately in this city, wears the appearance of something new under the sun. If it emanated from the agent, who has been absent from Canada for some time, it certainly "bears the gree" for a shot at long range. It appears that certain members of a city club, whose thirst is equal to the consumption of about 6,000 bottles of the stuff annually, did not at all agree as to the quality of the various brands purchased from time to time. After much discussion it was resolved that a committee be appointed to examine and report. The number of samples submitted was twenty-two in all, care being taken to remove the labels from the bottles, and to affix private marks of which the tasting committee were to have no knowledge whatever. The committee aforesaid performed their duties right nobly, although a minority acknowledged that nothing less than a sea voyage was sufficient remuneration for such a task. After repeated sessions in the gloaming the selection was at last narrowed down to four brands, which to the nicest palates seemed to be possessed of almost equal merits. Like a number of jurors they were sent back to fix upon a single choice, and at length chose a popular brand, represented by a resident of the city, whose taste in mountain dew is doubtless as correct as it is in art, the art that finds expression in immortal canvas. It is not probable that the club will consent to have its name employed for the purpose of advertising the merits of the brand, but the novelty and ingenuity of the test are sufficient to make it spread without money and without price.

The Louisiana "Planter" says that a process has been discovered for extracting sugar from cottonseed meal, and al-Though the details of this process have not been disclosed, it is said that the product obtained is of very superior grade, being fifteen times sweeter than cane sugar and twenty times more so than sugar made from beets. It cannot, however, enter into competition as an article of commerce with ordinary sugar owing to its peculiar tendency to ferment and sour. This peculiarity may be due to some chemical conditions of its extraction, and a German chemist is at present engaged on a series of experiments, with a view of discovering some means of neutralising this tendency. ान के दिन के दिन - je s

Wm. Gamble, tins, Port Hope, who recently assigned, is found to owe \$790, and his assets are \$458. He was honest, but easy going and has been hampered. by sickness in his family. He offers 15c on the dollar, cash.

THE FEDERAL LIFE.

The eleventh annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the company's head office in Hamilton, the 7th inst, and was well attended. The president, Mr. Jas. H. Beatty, occupied the chair, when the following reports were submitted:

Directors' Report. Your directors have pleasure in submit-ting for your consideration the Eleventh Annual Report of the company, including the statement of receipts and disbursments for the year, and of assets and liabilities on 31st December last, to which is ap-

on 31st December 1ast, to which is ap-pended a report from your auditors. During the year 1,233 applications for assurance to the amount of \$2,115,000 were received On examination 1,164 of these applications were accepted for \$1,-916,000 of insurance. The others were de-clined because the risks offered were not up to the standard exoupled by the comup to the standard required by the com-

pany. The new assurance written is of a most to grow in favor with applicants and have largely increased our premium income. The premiums for the year amounted to \$254,1.98.32, an increase of \$29,61.3 50 over

the preceding year. The preceding year amount-ed to \$100,269 (re-insurance deducted) un-der 37 policies. In addition to which two endowment policies matured for \$7,000. The claims by death were \$17,600 less

than in the year preceding. It will be seen from the accompanying statement that your directors have as heretofore, practiced economy in the manageregard for its welfare in the promotion of legitimate business. In pursuance of this policy, a reasonable amount of as-surance has been written (\$157,000 in ex-

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:

cess of the previous year) on carefully, selected lives, and on plans believed to be the best in the interest of the policy holders and of the company.

The results of the year afford much grat-The results of the year allord much grat-ification in the important items of pre-mium income, interest income, and in sur-plus of assets over liabilities, all of which show a marked improvement. The assets assuring protection to our policy holders how amount to \$882,019.78, while the liabilities are but \$192,706.90. Our record of the previous year, for the bighest rate of interest energed on its in-

highest rate of interest carned on its investments by any company in Canada and the low rate of expenses to the aggregate amount assured has been well maintained. Great care is exercised in making invest-ments and none are made excepting on first-class securities.

The accompanying certificate from the company's auditors vouches for the cor-rectness of the financial statement submitted herewith. Al' accounts, securities and vouchers have been carefully examined by them

James H. Beatty, President', David Dexter ent, Managing Director. Auditors' Report.

To the President and Directors of the Fed-

eral Life Assurance Company, j Gentlemen-We beg to advise completion of 'the audit of the books of your company for the year ending 31st December last. The books, vouchers, etc., have been care-fully examined, and we have much pleasure in certifying to their accuracy. As usual, all assets of a doubtful character have been eliminated. The accompanying state-ment indicates the financial position of your company as at 31st December. Respectfully submitted.

H. Stephens, Sherman E. Townsend, Auditors.

Hamilton, March 1, 1893.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

INCOME.		41 AO 400 CC
Ledger assets January 1st, 1892 - Premiums \$ 254,198 32		\$163,466 73
Less re-insurance 12,402 58		
Inferest	\$241,795 74 \$13,446,37	
	~10,110,01	255,242 11
		\$418,708 84
DISBURSEMENTS.		·
Claims by death - / \$ 111,834 91		
Less re-insurance 10,000 00	\$101,834 91	
Matured endowments	7,000 00	
Dividends to policy holders	32,313 7.6	
Surrendered policies	1,818 99	
Total to be paid to policy holders		\$142,462 66
Commission and medical fees, salaries and	71,955,68	
other expenses	11,000,08	214,418 84
Balance · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		\$204,290 50
Municipal debentures, bonds and mort-		
gages		\$121,335 51
Loans on policies	:	80,192 77
Cash in banks and in hand	1	43, 086 44 11,771 40
Other ledger assets I Premiums deferred and in course of col-	:	11,1:11 40
lection \$42,769.61 Short date notes for premiums on poli-		
cies in force 17,989 94		,
2011年1月21日日	\$60,709 55	
Less ten per cent for collections	\$6,070 95	54,638 60
Interest accrued		2,092 06
	•	··
rel (Thirty its general subjects to cause of [14])		\$263,116 7S 619,803 00
Guarantee capital subject to call -	i i	019,000 00
Total resources for security of policy hold-		000.010.70
ers Toltal liabilities (exclusive of capital)		882,919 78
being reserves on policies in force,	· · · · ·	
\$686,706.90 and \$6,000 for unpaid	· · ·	100 700 00
claims	、	192,706 90
Surplus to policy holders	<i>•</i>	\$690,212 88
Amount' assured	\$	10,564,898 22
		•

Mr. James H. Beatty, the President, in moving the adoption of the report, called attention to the large increase in income over previous years, to which both pre-miums and interest had contributed a large percentage, also to the very consider-able addition to the assets of the company, increasing the already ample security of-fered to policy holders. The experience of the two months already past strongly in-dicated that a similar addition to the in-come and assets would be made during the current year. He said that though the amount of risk carried by the company had not been increased owing to the termina-tion of many term policies for large amounts which had fulfilled the purpose for which they had been taken, the number of lives assured had been increased. The of fives assured had been increased. The premium income had advanced nearly 12 per cent. through the encouragement given by the company to applicants for invest-ment insurance, and the substitution of contracts of this kind for less desirable forms when the latter had been discon-tinued. He believed that the care and foresight with which the management of the company had directed its course through the most difficult periods of its earlier history, would become more ap-parent from year to year. Mr. Kerns, vice-president, in seconding the motion, stated that no doubt soma would be disappointed because we had not written more business during the year, thus leaving more insurance in force at 31st December last, but the directors felt that if would be largely a waste of money to attempt to write too much new business while the state of trade throughout the Dominion was somewhat depressed. We therefore followed a conservative course, and being more insurance mile here the state of the to withe more business during the person. premium income had advanced nearly 12

therefore followed a conservative course, and believe the wisdom thereof will be demonstrated later on. Our agents can now point with satisfaction to our low ratio of expenses, which taken together with our high rate of interest earnings with our high rate of interest earnings (already referred to by the president), augur well for future profits to our policy holders. With the foregoing conditions fully established and a premium income which now amounts to over a quarter of a million dollars annually, I feel that we have strong grounds for congratula-tion as to the past, and good reason to predict a very prosperous future. I see-ond the adoption of the report. The report was unanimously adopted. Dr. Woolverton read a carefully prepared analysis of the mortality experience of the company for the year, and a comparison

company for the year, and a comparison with the previous year, for which the thanks of the shareholders were tendered him.

him. On motion of Dr. Burns, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Dexter, the managing director, his assistants, and to the agents of the company, to which the managing director responded briefly, warmly com-mending the faithful attention of the of-ficers and the good work done by the agents of the company. The retiring directors were all re-elected.

The retiring directors were all re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the officers were all re-elected.

The action of the Provinicial Government in respect of the tax of one-and-a half per cent. on transfers of real estate, by which all deeds must be registered' within thirty days from sale, has not resulted in as great a rush as was expected, or as might have been anticia pated from the business mouthed around the streets by new-fledged agents for several months past, The registrar appears to be quite able to meet all the work arriving at his department.

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-Albert F. Holland, hatter and furrier, city, has assigned at the demand of John Martin & Co., with liabilities of about \$2,500. The largest creditor is Mrs. O. G. Holland, \$1,260.

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____SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

31 & 33 VICTORIA SQUARE.

MONTREAL, 3rd January, 1893

-H. Gribble, toys, etc., Victoria, B. C. is trying to arrange an extension. His creditors seem willing to allow him a term spread over 18 months without interest. He owes about \$2,500, and his wile is said to hold a judgment for \$5,000.

-The bank of Montreal has decided to build a residence for its general manger in this city. A lot fronting on Peel street has recently been purchased for \$17,500.

-Recent business troubles in Manitoba include Bell Bros., builders, Brandon, assigned, and T. J. Brown, harness, Glenboro, sold out by the sheriff. The stock of Geo. D. Rice, fancy goods, Winninghas been sold for 50c on the dollar.

-Mr. John A. Nutter, for many years connected with the Fairbanks Scale Co., in this city, succeeds Mr. O. P. Patten as local manager. Mr. Patten has retired to his Townships farm.

Return of traffic Grand Trunk Railway, week ending March 11th, 1803: Passenger train earnings 1893, \$102,515; 1892, \$106,380. Freight do., 1893, \$270,388; 1892, \$264,627. Total train earnings 1893, \$372,903; 1892, \$371,007. Increase 1893, \$1,896.

THE WORD "CASH."

To the Editor of the Journal of Commerce⁶ Montreal, Dear Sir—Please give me through the columns of your valued paper a reply to the following question: "I carry a 'twenty year free Toutine policy in an American Life Assurance Company, and it is endorsed as payable in "cash," under the usual conditions. Can I de mand gold for the amount should I live for the period? In a word, will you interpret the value of the word "cash?" Your opinion will much oblige a-Subscriber. Our correspondent doubtless holds a pol-

our correspondent doubties notes a policy issued from the head office of the company in the United States, in which case, the contract will be held to have originated there, notwithstanding that the application for insurance may have been made

through an agent in Canada. "Cash" primarily implied gold or silver, but since the institution of banks it has included bank notes. At maturity of the policy in its present form, payment would be sufficient in the currency of the Republic, which happened to be a legal tender at the time, not necessarily gold or silver. Our correspondent will experience no difficulty in having his policy indorsed "payable in gold," provided the premiums are kept paid in the same coin, or its equivalent in Canadian currency.

BUSINESS VISITORS.

Among the visitors to Montreal quite recently—men whose presence cannot pass unnoticed—are Mr. Charles Jenkins, of Petrolia, president of the Crude Oil and Tanking Co., of that town, and Mr. E. S. Rogers, of Hartford, Conn., of the Scottish Union Ins. Co.

Mr. Jenkins may be said to yield to none in his apprehension and practical knowledge of all that pertains to the petroleum industry of Canada, and there should be no doubt that his presence here and in Ottawa will go far towards removing some of the fallacies on this subject so industriously disseminated in certain quarters of late. The modification proposed by the government will doubtless be duly considered in all its bearings before the final step is taken.

If Mr. E. S. Rogers, who purposes remaining in the city for some time, can succeed in promoting a more effective management of our fire protective service he will earn the thanks of all our citizens. his remarks (misreported, he tells us), at the recent insurance gathering, to the contrary, notwithstanding. Mr. Rogers will find, however, that Montreal is a good deal bigger place than the city of literature and insurance down in Connecticut, and that if he would accomplish the desired results, he must have the cooperation of the veteran insurance managers in this city, and their apt pupils, who have not at any time ceased to the alive to the importance of a more efficient service in Montreal, as well as elsewhere. It is to be hoped that every pos-

sible assistance from other experts at at home and abroad may be forthcoming in order to effect the necessary reform in our city protective system.

FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO

With an income from premiums and interest exceeding a quarter of a million dollars in the year, and assurances in force of over ten and one half millions, of dollars, the Directors of the Federul Life Assurance Company have reason to feel gratified in rendering their eleventh annual exhibit to the shareholders at the meeting held at Hamilton on the eighth inst.

Out of 1,233 applications submitted during the year, only 69 had to be declined, showing the high standard of risks coming forward for assurance. The amount written was \$1,916,000, principally on the investment plan, where the premiums are largest, aggregating \$254,-198.32. Death claims were made under 37 policies only, and involved a nett payment of \$100,269. The low rate of expenses forms a feature of the year's work, which in its general aspect augurs well for the future progress of the company.

A SCARCITY OF OYSTERS.

St. John Telegraph-The law preventing the fishing of oysters until after the breaking up of the ice, is beginning to have its effect, as the wholesale price of the "luscious bivalve" has about doubled of late. The retail price, strange to say, remains about the same. Perhaps the number of oysters in a quart has fallen off. About this time of the year, under old conditions, oysters should be coming in from Chatham, Buctouche, Pugwash and the other beds. This year, however, there will be none until the latter part of April, and the supply from P. E. Island will be even later. Some of the local dealers have sent awny for American oysters, and St. John consumers will soon have the experience of partaking of a fish of inferior size and flavor. A local dealer with an extensive experience, said he thought the law was a good thing in the interests of the preservation of the oyster, as under

the old regulations the beds were being rapidly depleted. Taking altogether the prospects are for a considerable advance in the price of oysters shortly, and the importations of the foreign article. Dealers from different places throughout the province, Nova Scotia and Upper Canada have written to St. John to obtain, if possible, a supply; but though the demand has, hitherto, been supplied, it has now been denied, as the stock is not enough for local needs.

CASH VS. CREDIT.

A manufacturing house, not a thousand miles from Montreal, and which for some time had not enjoyed the very best of credit, furnishes a striking example of the advantages on the side of ample capital. Among the items first taken up in the recent' re-organization of the business was that of wire. Although a mere tyro in hardware, his experience having been chiefly in boots and shors and dry goods, the new capitalist had as accurate an idea of what could be necomplished by ready money as had Mr. N. Hockin, of Port Hope, whose successful career and retirement were noted at some length in our issue of the 27th of February. The saving effected on this item alone was \$6 per ton, making a total saving per annum of several thousand dollars. It is no discredit to a man's ability or character that he is not successful in the manufacture or handling of lines of goods for which he must pay extreme outside prices, or where these goods are gradually dropping in value through the influence of modern invention or discovery. His credit is so low that he is flattered out of his common sense by the offer of the ubiquitous travelling agent to sell him in large lots a class of goods which, in view of newer and improved makes, the manufacturers are but too willing to get off their hands, and consequently buys too much. Let all who buy on credit-or who are carcless in their payments-make the opposite experiment, and the odds are in favor of their getting as large discounts as the man who pays cash for his wire.

GODERICH BOARD OF TRADE.

The late annual report of the Goderich Board shows what can be accomplished by united effort among the business men of our country towns and villages. A lowering of her fire insurance ra'es was begun a year ago, and it is hoped the town will shortly be in class A. The chemical engine appears to have given every satisfaction. Reference is made to the railway to Wingham, which, with its subsidy of \$8,200 a mile, is shortly to be built. The year's apple shipments were 40,000 barrels. The evaporating factory used 50,-000 bushels. The report dwells on the importance of careful picking and packing for shipment. The cooperages made 60,700 apple barrels during the year. There has been a stendy progress in building, but no boom. Some interesting figures are given concerning the salt industry, which, it is claimed, is very largely overproduced, the result of mistaken notions. There are now 18 towns in which salt factories are established, and as many

A YEAR OF PROGRESS HOME OFFICE Provident Savings Life Assurance Society No. 29 Broadway, New York City.

EIGHTBRETH ANNUAL STATEMENT, ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1892, WITH PRESIDENT HOMAN'S LETTER TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS.

Premiuma. \$1,651,299 47 Interest. \$3772 49 Rents and other Sources. 17,1.0 43 Total Income \$1,902,222 39 Stand Oty Siges \$24,056 93 Loans on Odditer - 1 (Market 24,056 93 Value \$140,257 \$24,056 93 DI3BURSEMENTS. \$24,096 90 P id Claims by Dowh \$834,902 97 "Dividend: to Policy- \$44,904 85 "Dividend: to Policies. \$49,904 85 "Spronde of Policies. \$49,904 85 "Spronde of Policies. \$49,904 85 "Dividend: to repress. \$274,807 23 "Coum seions & trav- \$40,01 70 To at t. Po ior-bolders \$1,131,498 36 "Tarcest	10 118 1 04	
Net Assets, Jan. 1st, 1892. \$1,851,209 47 \$535,143 60 Promiums. \$3,772 49 Rents and other Sources. 17,1.0 43 Total Income \$1,902,222 39 DI3BURSEMENTS. \$2,798,9953 10.5 10.5 Districed. \$1,902,222 39 10.5 10.5 Districed. \$1,902,222 39 10.5 10.5 10.5 Districed. \$1,902,222 39 10.5 </td <td>INCOME.</td> <td>ASSETS.</td>	INCOME.	ASSETS.
Value \$14,004,61.01 Value \$14,023,25) 117,600 00 \$27,793,965 39 Value \$14,023,55 117,600 00 DI3BURSEMENTS. Ca h ou have and in Banks. 74,434 34 Dissements. 192,055 192,000 Dissements. \$834,902 97 192,000 Diders. \$834,902 97 192,000 bolders. \$834,902 97 101,000 bolders. \$44,904 85 Strende of Policies. 849 84 To al t. Po ior-holders \$11,131,498 36 Total Net Assets. \$116,323 37 To al t. Po ior-holders \$1,131,498 36 Total Net Assets. \$116,323 37 To al t. Po ior-holders \$1,131,498 36 Total Net Assets. \$116,323 37 To al t. Po ior-holders \$1,131,498 36 Total Net Assets. \$116,323 37 Tartes \$24,007 Total Sign Printing \$11,31,498 36 Total Dividents to stock- \$192,07 \$100 \$117,500 00 Total Dividents to stock- \$192,07 \$116,023 37 \$116,023 37 Total Dividents to stock- \$1,992 78 \$128,000 00 \$128,000 00 Total Dividents to stock- \$199,276	Premiums \$1,851,299 47 Interest. 33.772 49	U. S. and City Bonds\$212,332 63 Bond . had Mortg .ges \$0,400 00 Ruilros . and o her Bonds 355,735 00 R al Reinte
Dirbotics and Divises P id Claims by Doxh \$834,902 97 Dividendito Policy- boldes	\$2,798,965 39	Value \$140,325) 117,500 00 Ca hou havu and in Banks. 74,434 34 L ans on Polycies 1,904 55
Add: Normatical Policies. 849 84 Add: Munuitau s	P id Claims by Death \$834,902 97 "Dividenda to Policy-	Due fr m Agents, secured. 61,649 84 Bills receivable
 Gomm ssions & trav- veling expenses \$274.807 28 Selving expenses \$21,057.20 Selving expenses \$12.817,1023 Selving expenses \$11,645.639 70 Selving expenses \$12,645.639 70	Annuitaa s	Add: Ne; deferred and unpaid premi m \$116,328 37
Refits 19,233 43 Refits 11,381 21 Ad. ortising Piating 11,381 21 Ad. ortising Piating 11,381 21 Brotace, etco 46,363 97 Furniture 1,992 78 Dividents to stock 6,977 60 Total Dividers \$164,141 31 Total Dividers \$164,141 31 Total Dividers \$1,645,639 70 Not Assots, Dec. 31+, 1892 \$1,645,639 70 Ca h Capital \$100,009, invested in the Unit ed tator \$1,645,639 70 Ca h Capital \$100,009, invested in the Unit ed tator 11892	 Comm ssions & trav- vel.ing expenses \$274.807 28 Ral.ries & Med. Fors. 80 112 34 Target	Hents accrued 6,158 50 Not Market Value of invest- ed Assets over Cost 3,030 00
 Dividen is to stock- holde s	"Re-Insurance 11,381 21 "Ad.ertising Printing Potsce.eto 46,363 97	Gross Assets, Jan. 1st, 1893 \$1 287,010 23 LIA 31 L'TIES.
Not Assets, Dec. 31+', 1892 . \$1,153,325 69 Ca h Capital \$100,009, invested in the Uni ed ta- to 4 p bund and deprested with the Uni ed ta- bor 4 p bund and deprested with the Uni ed ta- NorteOn basis of America R Statistica Statistic	" Dividen is to stock- holde s 6,977 60	Actuaries 4 p.o. Valuation by N.Y.
Not Assots, Dec. 314', 1892 . \$1,103,320 19 Policies issued in 1892	Total Di bursements \$1,645,639 70	
	······································	Policies issued in 1892 6,734 \$1-4,517,516 '' in force Dov. 31st 1892.22,061 76,843,241 NoreOn basis of Americ n Fxperio ce 44

R. H. MATSON, General Manager for Canada,

37 Yonge Street, 1 oronto, Ont,

The daty of informing our policy-holders as to the results of last year's work and the present stand-ing of t. 3 Solety, 14 . so a vory rest ple soure when we are able to present a root tike the "orego net. The history of the Provise Swings taus on a using state of the sel of the sel

Dest provision our innancial stability. It should be comemore od, al-o, that during its entire history the Provident Savings has furnished insurance at a very much lower cost to its policy-holders that that charge i by the others "od ine" compones. And yet, we find oncolves as the end of our eight-onth year of exister ce wi hout a single approved death claim unput and with our financial condition as stated above. We cannot offer any stringer argument in favor of ur "ooum in sense" plans of insurance, or any more convincing proof of the faithful discharge of our duty to our college. And there are during the sense of the sense of

We begin another year under the most favorable conditions, and can heartily congratulate every friend and parce of the Provident Savings not only upon the history of the past, but also upon the prospect for the future. Very respectfully,

February 10th, 1892

more being allowed to stand idle, while others are yet building and preparing to manufacture. Eight pans, such as are used for the manufacture at Goderich would make all the sult that could be sold in Canada. There are to-day 24 manufactories in the following places: Goderich, Clinton, Seaforth, Kincardine, Blyth, Wingham, Brussels, Park Hill, Courtright, Exeter, Hensall, Sarnia and Port Frank. The total consumption of salt in Canada is about 900,000 barrels, the total sales of Cauadian salt is 800,000, just leaving about one-third for Canadian producers, the balance, or two-thirds, is imported from England and the United States. The output of Goderich salt in 1892 was S0,-000 bbls, leaving only 220,000 bbls for the other itwelve towns, or an average of about 18,000 each. A very erroncous impression is abroad as to the cost of manufacturing a barrel of salt. The older manulacturers place it at 60 cents a bbl. The subsequent' expenditures in the renewal of plant, repairs, risks and expenses attached to keeping wells in order are never con-

sidered by those contemplating the manufacture of salt.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, President. .

Nearly 100,000 bushels of coarse grains were bought by local dealers, and 80,000 bbls of flour, 50,000 bushels of grain, 78,-000 bbls of salt, 1,000 head of live stock, 2,500,000 feet of lumber and 40,000 bbls of apples were shipped during the year. The organ factory is doing a prosperous and increasing trade. The catch of fish was the largest for many years. Finally, Goderich, with its beautiful site on the banks of the lake, wants a summer hotel, and there should be no doubt whatever that it would pay better than in places more in the line of travel, but less favorably situated.

PROFIT AND LOSS, AN INSURANCE DRAMA.

CHAPTER II-Continued.

After this she flid not seek to free herself but suffered him not only to kiss her but to lead her to the sofa. The talk between them, made up of memories, and the



back soon." Without more ado he led Tryon into the drawing-robom, and, taking a long white envelope from his breast-pocket as he went,

he said hastily: "Here's the note, Dave. You see I've filled in the sum as a hundred thousand. I've other girls, and an that was my first proposition. Wasn't it? You won't

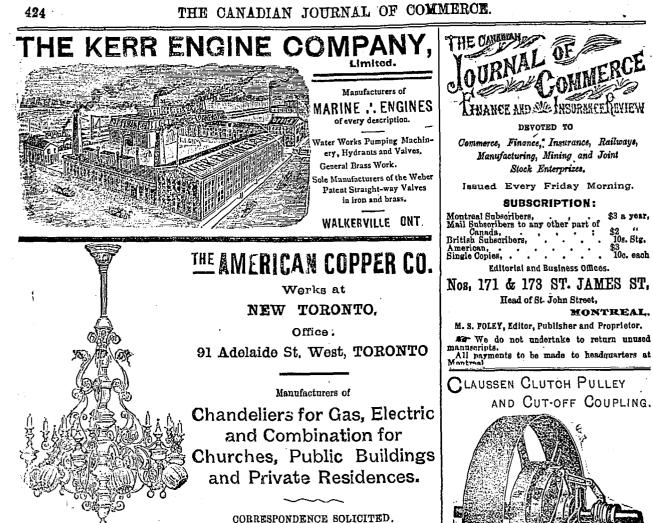
a smile. "I guess it's hard to trade with you and come out even. You're smart. There's no doubt about that." The smile of self-satisfaction. which

getting in wood he remembered the Jahuss 8935

He had always given Jahn, the monoy for any in order, if possible, to get Jahn to provide the buy a quantity of wood at once of the nearly the starway. This was easily according to the tarked of a starway and the starway are saily according to the starway.

complished; and a few words of praise

spread over Mr. Boulger's face at what he accepted as a pleasant truth showed Tryon that he had said enough, so he broke off, and after looking over the paper care, fully, he folded it up, and placing it again. in the envelope, returned it.



induced the simple German to take upon himself the honour-and the responsibility -of having suggested this important pur--of having suggested this important pur-chase. So far so good. But Tryon under-stood that if he tried to get the Jahns to leave the store on any pretence what-ever, suspicion would at once attach to him. They must go out of their own ac-cord, and he would have to take advantage of the emperium arbid, advance or thoir of the opportunity which chance or their habits might afford him. The worst of it was that he knew next to nothing of the Jahns out of their way of living. They did their work so well that he had had but few occasions to speak to them, and the contempt which Americans for all for all the contempt which Americans feel for all foreigners, and particularly for those who speak with a foreign accent, had hindered him from having any intercourse with them. Tryon realised that it would never do to auestion Jahn as to his habits and customs. These he must learn from others. So he began to frequent a German lager-beer saloon in the evenings and talk with the habitues. This served another purpose. Tryon's rooted repugnance to fraud was tryon's rooted repugnance to fraud was stirred to activity chiefly by his mother; intercourse with her awakened all that was houest in him, and again and again led him to question his resolve. And this was very painful to him. Hesitation is intolerable to men accustomed to action. Accordingly he scan because sugges that Accordingly he soon became aware that his visits to the lager-beer saloon not only increased his knowledge of Gormans and their ways, but also diminished the un-conscious influence of his mother upon him, and so freed him from remorseful doubt-ings, which were hard to combat. He, therefore, kept up his visits to the saloon plished, and he excused himself to his mo-ther for the inteness of his home-comings by alleging the necessity for increased ex-ertions in his new position. Mrs. Tryon accepted this excuse the more readily as her son had, of course, informed her that he was engaged to Georgie Boulger. In spite of Mrs. Tryon's natural jealousy, the girl's frankness had made a favorable im-pression upon her, and the two soon be-came as good friends as such a connection permits even between women who are both of kindly nature.

In his third or fourth visit to the saloon Tryon found out that the Turn-Verein Fest, a sort of annual festival, which all Germans of the middle and lower classes Germans of the middle and lower classes are accustomed to attend, would be held on the 1st of August (his visit to the Boul-ger's took place on the 10th July.) A few evenings later he learned that Jahn and his wife were almost sure to be present, as Jahn held some sort of subordinate of-fice in the Verein, and that he would be kept at the festival till midnight or later. He had, therefore, nothing to do but get everything ready, wait till the evenings in the saloon for thought, and develop the business with all his energy. That, too, he knew would avert suspicion That, too, he knew would avert suspicion from him. Who could imagine that the during the day set himself to organise and energetic manager would set the building on fire wherein he worked with treless devotion? And in the evenings spent in the saloon, while considering and recon-sidering all the details of his plan, he was but little troubled by remorse or doubts. The unfamiliar faces in the saloon, and the strange speech moved him to disdain and contempt, and excited his combative instincts while subduing his better nature. So the days passed, marked by no incident save an occasional sentence or two exsave an occasional sentence or two ex-changed with Georgie when, from time to time, she, with her mother or sisters, visit-ed the store. Mr. Boulger went to busi-ness but seldom after Tryon's inaugura-tion as manager; and, when he did go, the mere sight of Tryon's activity and resolution seemed to assure him that his heave was in good hands. It was char-acteristic of Tryon and of his opinion of Mr. Boulger that he never told his em-Mr. Boulger that he never told his em-ployer when or how he intended to effect their purpose. Somehow or other Tryon felt sure that if Mr. Boulger knew the moment he would "fuss" and perhaps exdertaken to do the thing, he wished to carry it out in his own way, taking all

AND CUT-OFF COUPLING. Simple, Durable and only one point of adjustment. Manufactured by DARLING BROTHERS. MONTREAL. RELIANCE WORKS.

the responsibility upon his own shoulders. He felt stronger alone than with any associate.

At length the 1st of August dawned. A cloudless, hot day even when Tryon awoke at half-past five. There was wind, too, a moderate breeze from the north-east, of all winds the most favourable to his design. He couldn't help smiling as the proverb came into his head, "it's an ill wind —." He felt proud of himself; as the trial came near he was neither elated nor depressed. As usual he talked quietly with his mother over his breakfast and then walked to the store. All the day through he worked as usual, perhaps with a slight increase of energy but with all his wits about him. Towards six o'clock he happened to be standing just outside his office when the Jahns, dressed in their best clothes, came down the stairs towards him. The shop was filled with customers availing themselves of the comparative colless of the evening to make their purchases. No one of the clerks had time to notice the outgoing couple or the short conversation which took place between Juhn and

hour and den I set everytink in order." The man appeared to hesitate, but Tryon turned away smiling, and Mrs. Jahn drew her spouse towards the back door. With their departure Tryon felt that his last anxiety was lifted. An hour or so later





Cable 3072 Telegraph Bichelien. 1125 Passonger.... 558 188 184 176 Gas. 2820 230 220 204 848 881 851 101 101 Merchts Mfg Co... 150 150 57 140 134 Dominion Cotton. : 50 137 Telephone 60 Electric Bonds . \$36000 160} 1613 1653 100 100 D duth Com..... 150 Duluth Pref..... 150 11 11 28 25

This afternoon Pacific sold at 82 to 82%, Gas at 219 to 218, Telegraph at 147 ko 137%, Richelien at 72 to 681-2, Cable at 185, Street Railway at 180, Peoples at 121, and Col. Cotton at 105.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday Evg., March 16, 1893.

Business in all departments has been dull and featureless, and there seems little likelihood of a change until Lent is over and spring well advanced. The fine open weather has been succeeded by a blizzard and much colder weather, just on the eve of the festival of St. Patrick, when spring is supposed to have really come to stay. Money continues to be remitted in slow and irregular fashion and there "seems to be slight chence of an improvement until the opening of navigation causes a freer circulation. The railways generally reduce their rates to the spring basis about the first to the fifth of April and dealers in heavy goods are now booking orders for future shipment.

Ashes-Receipts continue light, and first pots have been sold at \$4.90 to \$5; second nominal, none received for a month. Pearls

2 bbls sold at \$5.35 for first sort. Re-ceipts since 1st January, 266 bbls Pots; 43 bbls Parl; delivered, 306 bbls Pots, 27 bbls Parl; in store 16th March, 3 6. m, 54 bbls Pots, 64 bbls Poerl,

WARE HELE ST

Which does the work of the \$100 machines. Which does the work of the \$100 machines. Heretofore the great cost of 'ppe Writers has prevented many people from pur hasing a machine. A PRAPRIT TYPE V'R TRE at a low price has been a crying necessity. We are happy to announce that in the 'Db kL TYPE WRI'. E. we are a ble to fur-nish you a perfect muchi's in every particular, at the semarkaily low price of \$20. Our type is metal will not wear out. The dura-b lity a d finish of the Odell is unsurpassed. For manifolding it has no superior. For spec d it holds its own with any writing machine made, no matter what the cost.

ODELL TIPE WRITER HEAD OFFICE | ROOM 36, Canada Li'e Building, FUR CANADA: } TOFONTO.

Avents wanted everywhere. J. W. RUTHERFORD, Mengr. for the Dominion.

Mention this p per when writing

Butter and Cheese-Good table grades are in moderate supply and firm. Choice fall creamery 28e to 24c, and Townships dairy at 21c to 23c. There have been sales of fine Townships at 232, and ()but of of line Townships at 232, and (but of Western stock are readily saleable at 20c. A scarcity of medium grade butter is a feature of the market. Greannery hold-ers are not so firm in their views, duit there is no artual change in price. Only a small jobbing movement in cheese at 11½ to 122. The exports of change from Number views that we have the 1112 to 122. The experts of chrese from Montreal, via Portland, last week was 122 boxes on local and 3 905 on through account, a total of 4,027 boxes. No butter was shipped. This brings the total since the close of navigation up to 160,386 boxes cheese and 6,788 packages butter.

Dry Goods-The change 'to wintry weather has stopped the retail demand for spring fabrics, and business has been quiet. During the stormy weather of the past two days the streets have been almost deserted and the shops clear of buyers. Coun-try trade has also received a check owing to the breaking up of the winter roads. Remittances have been poor. Liverpool-Komittances nave ocen poor Liverpoor Cotton dull; American middlings 5d. Nw York-Cotton futures wak; March 8.75c; May Sole; Jung 8.99c. Closi, spots lower; Liverpoolnplands Do. gulf Olde; futures steady; sales 296,600 bales, March 8,71c; April 8,78c;

THE RIGBY garments for ladies are now the most fashionable in the market combining as, they do a good useful ulster, and at the same time a sure protection against rain.

wise they are not genuine.

We can confidently recommend BIGBY GARMENTS as superior to all others.



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

18 Bartholomew Close, London. Eng.

May 8.82; June 8.91; July 8.98; August 9.03.

Eggs-There have been heavy receipts, and market was casier, single cases changing hands at 19c, while round lots sold at 18c. The demand is fair.

Flour and Grain-The local movement in flour and grain is small, but prices are nominally steady. Feed keeps firm. Recent advices from Chicago reported that May wheat opened 14: higher, and after covering, 1c range, closed 4c lower, the feature being the selling by longs. At the decline some of the May wheat and onsiderable July around 72½ was bought back by the bulk interest. The market at the close was improving, but the demand

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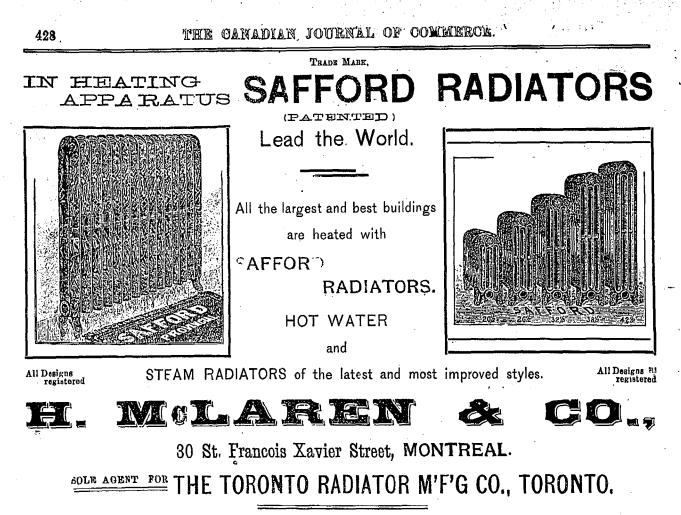
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olfer freely. Corn easy, demand poor.

ries at 294 15s. Futures ensier at 294. There is not much doing in copper, and speculation abroad has died out. London ables quote merchant bars at 245 7s 6d for prompt and £45 15s for futures. Pig lead is steady in London at £9 17s 6d for soft Spanish. filberts 10c; peanuts raw 9%c; roasted 10c

lieather and Shoes-Leather dealers report



Branches: ST. JOHN, N.B., QUEBEC, QUE. HAMILTON. ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN. VIOTOBIA, B.C.

an average run of custom. Hemlock grades are moderately active in New York and firm, both home and export buyers being in The market. Oak sole firm, and Union tanned in fair demand at full values.

Hops-Local reports indicate a quiet trade. Finest growths are held firmly at 20e to 21e in Cooperstown, N. Y., and vicinity. Advices from other State points show that the class of goods designated as "choice brewers" may be picked up at 192, and a good useful article at ISc. This turn is due in good part to absence of new export inquiry and more reserved buying on the part of local dealers, which leaves the outlet somewhat narrow for the time being.

Paints and Oils-Oils are quiet, but steady. The recent advance in pig lead amounts to about £1 per ton, and this has had its effect on dry white lead, which is much firmer.

Potatoes-Sound stock meets with fair inquiry on the basis of \$1 to \$1.10 per bag in small lots, and 90 to 95c per bag of 90 lbs in car lots. The market is fairly supplied.

Provisions—The demand is slack and holders of pork are not quite so firm, but quotations are nominally the same at \$28 to \$24. Bacon unchanged at 12c to 13c, and, hams at 13c to 14c. Canada hard 12½ to 13c, and common refined 101-2c to 12c. Provisions are weaker at Chicago and foreign quotations decidedly lower. Local shorts raided pork and hard fiercely and forced a further decline, but met unexpected buying from Cudahy and Fairbanks, which turned the market up again. The impression is that ribs are supporting the reset of the market.

Seeds-Enquiries are being made for seeds, but farmers are not buying, hoping for a drop in prices. Dealers will not purchase at the prices asked by those bring-

ing in seeds, and the result is that very few lots are changing hands. In the west clover is dull and daulers are paying \$8.50 to \$8.75, and for extra choice as high as \$9 has been paid, but stuff at this latter price is scarce. Alsike is easier and moving at from \$5 to 6.50, the latter value being for choice samples. Timothy is steady and but little is moving, as prices are rather high and farmers are holding off, while dealers are buying but little; quotations range from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per bushel.

Wool-The position here is unchanged. Ther eis a moderate demand at old prices. A London cable says: The imports of wool during 'the past week were: From New South Wales 10,007 bales; Victoria 13,-901; South Australia 3,750; West Australia 43; New Zealand 1,551; from the Cape of Good Hope and Natal 14,674; and various other places 2,556. In linens much of the business placed to-day came through mail orders, as not many visiting buyers put in an appearance to-day. The sales were of a general nature, being made up of small lines of all desirable goods.

A NEW PATENT AXLE.

Mr. Pierre Dansereau, of 219 Craig street, eity, is meeting with deserved success in the introduction of his celébrated patent axle, manufactured by him on a large scale in Montreat. The invention is covered by patents not only in this country but in England, the States and elsewhere. Mr. Dansereau has had a long experience in carriage manufacture, and appears to have caught the idea of just what is wanted in the way of a perfect axle. Samples of all axles are shown at his factory which is fully equipped and doing a good business. The object of the invention has been to provide an easy running axle that will keep its oil, and it has reference also to a new method for securing the skein in position. It only requires oiling every six months.

The oil reservoirs are large, and a new combination of nuts prevents the oil from leaking. Space forbids us entering into details, but letters from earringe users and carters testify to its merits. One coal merchant writes :-I must admit that I never before saw such a clear practicle and sensible axle. With those oil reservoirs you have hitted a fortune, and that new self lubricating process of yours procures such an easing running axle that it is a relief to the burden of the horses as well as a great saving of trouble and time to many a man. Therefore, I congragulate you on your success, in compressing so many valuable points in your new patent axle.

FURNITURE.

The enterprise known as the Hinton, Mills Mfg. Co., London, Ont., advertised elsewhere in these columns, is owned by Messrs. Wm. Hinton and W. G. Mills. They supply the trade only, and will not sell a single article of furniture, even to one of their employes. Mr. Hinton has had thirty years experience in the business, and it therefore goes without saying that he has a thorough practical knowledge of ta

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, March 16, 1893.

Prices unchanged; remittances backward; country roads in bid condition Moderate market in dry goods and groceries. Teas firm, Sugars unchanged. Hurdward in fair demand at unchanged prices. The depression in wheat markets abroad has had its effect on local market. Money on call firmer at 5 per cent. Discounts unchanged at 6 to 6½ per cent. Sterling exchange slightly lower. Stocks quict, with some irregularity in quots.

at 16c per doz-n in case lots. Cheese steady

Dressed Hogs .- Market is quiet, with feel-

Flour and Grain .-- Flour dull and un-

changed. Bales of straight rollers at \$3 10 to

\$3 15; Extras quoted at \$2 90 to \$3, Patents

at \$3.30 to \$3.40, Mauitoba patents at \$1.0, and strong bakers at \$3.90 to \$4. Wheat is duil, with sellers of white western at 65c to

66 ; and spring quoted at 60c to 64c, the lat-ter on Muland. No. 1 Manitoba hard sold at

NB-No 2 at 82c, and No 3 wanted at 76r. NB-No 1 posted quoted at 7 c, No. 2 at 64c, and No. 3 at 64c. Barley du 1; No. 2

O.t -Stendy, with sales of mixed outside at

30}c to 3 c. Oar lots on track 34c. Peau

s'ea 'y, with sales at 57c outside. Ryesold at

53c and bu kwneat at 50c. Bran in demand

and firm, car lots being quoted at \$16, and

shor's at \$17. Oatmeal steady at \$4 to \$4.10

G.ocerles-Generally.steady. Sugars un-

changed, although feeling is easier. Granu-

lated quoted at 43c to 5c, and yellows 33c to, 41c, according to quality. There is a fair de-

so d outside at 40c, and No. 3 extra at 36c.

ing somewhat casier. The best car lots are

at 11c to 12c in case lots.

quoted at \$8.25.

on track.

SURETISHIF.	یب س			Broos	S AND	BONDS				
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.		NAME.	Par Val's	URPISAI Bub- scribed	Ospitat peld-up	Bert.	ııy. İasi 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	PerVon Prico Mar 16	value
THE GUARANTEE CO.		/								
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One-Hall per sent, per annum is reached. This Company is those the sexue experienced man- agement which istroduced the system to this continent from thirty years ago, and has more actively and successury conducted the business to the antisfaction	BAN	Jacques Cartier Merchants' Can Merchants, Halifax Molgong	25 100 100 50	500,000 6,000,000 1,000,000	500,000 6 0 00,000	150,000 2,725,000 510,000 1,100,000		2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct	1.40 1·2 .140 175	82 5J 162 25 140 .0 87 10 460 00
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1151, and Min. at 140. Butter.—Receipts moderate, and prices gen-	R H R Ot	sal fist. Loan and Deb. Od Ichelieu and Ont. Nav. Od Ichelieu and Sav. Co Sarr M'fg Co., Halifag	50 5. 100 50 . 100	\$00,00 1,619,00 500,00 200,00	0 200,000	Feby.	0 0 4 5	Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Sej Jn July March	y 84 1 11 130 25	40 0 71 7 55 0 25 0
erally firm. Choice tub is quoted at 20c to 22c, and the best rolls 20c; medium jobs at 15c to 18c; cr.amery 22c to 24c. Egg- easy at 16c per doz-n in case lots. Cheves steady	W	oronto City Gas Co nion Loan and Sav. Co estorn Can. Loan & Sav.	- 50 - 50		0 627,000) \$15,00		Dan IJu	1931 140 174	993 700 870

mand for teas, which are firm Canned goods also firm, with the volume of business fair.

Bides and Skine-Market quiet, cured hides 5]c. Green unchanged at 4]c for No. 1, 3]c for No 2, and 21c for No 3. Sheepskins are quoted at \$1.30 to \$.40 and calfakins at 6 to 70 Tallow 70 to 8c for rendered and 3c for rough.

Live Stock -Brcelpts of cattle moderates and prices a shade weaker, the demand being good. The best sold at 4c to $4\frac{1}{6}$ per lb, medium at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, and inferior at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3c. Stockers $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Sheep dull at \$4.50 to \$6.50 a head and lambs \$4 to \$5. Hugs in fair supply and lower, the best selling at \$6 50. Stores and rough stock not wanted,

Provisions-Trade quiet. Long clear bacon is quited at 10% to 11c, backs at 13c to 13% bellies at 131c to 14c and rolls at 101c to 11c-Hams 13c to 134c. Mess pork \$41 to \$22-Lard 124c to 134c. Beans \$1 35 to \$1,50. Apples, \$1 50 to \$2 per bbl. Potatees 82c to 85c per bag for choice by the car. lot. Hops dull at 16c to 18c.

Wool-Very little doing, with prices of fleece pure'y nominal. Palled supers are quoted at 220 to 230, and extras at 251 to . 00

WM. PARKS & SON, Limited,

428A

ST. JOHN, N.B. Cotton Spinners, Bleachers, Dvers and Manufacturers.

Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Drills and White Duck Ginghams, Shirtings, Tickings, Denims and Cottonades in Plain and Fancy Mixed Patterns.

Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warns, Ball Knitting Cottons, Hosiery Yarns, Beam Warns for Woollen Mills, and Yarns for Manufacturers' use.

The only "Water Twist" Yarn made in Canada-

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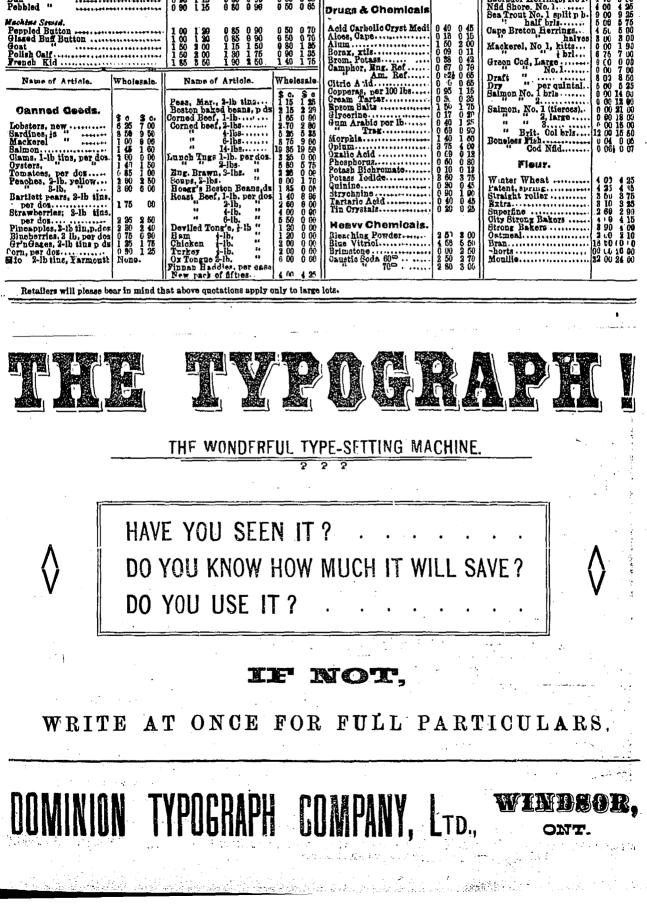
M. H. MILLER, Winnipeg. JOHN HALLAM, Toronto special agent for Be Warps for Ontario.

MILLS:

NEW BRUNSWICK COTION MILLS. -BT. JOHN. COTTON MILLS : # 9

ST. JOHN, N.B.





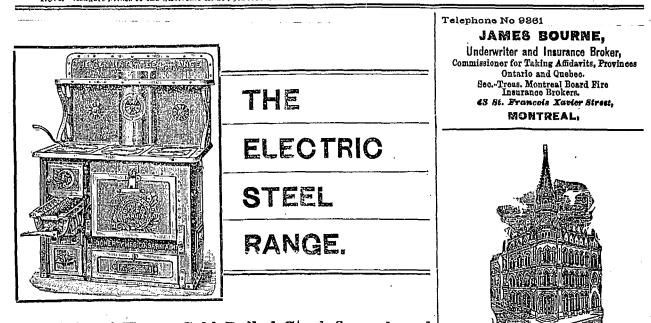
MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT -THURSDAY, MARCH 16. 1898.								
Name of Article.			Wholesale.		Name of Artisis.	Wholesais.	Name of Article.	Wholesalo.
Brogars		Boys. \$0 75 \$9 85 9 85 0 99 0 85 1 00 9 99 1 15 1 19 1 50	Yorths. \$6 70 \$0 80 0 75 0 80 6 75 0 80 0 80 1 00 0 90 1 15	Rossi ohioken, i-lb tins Rossi turkey, i-lb tins Oarn Brooms.	\$ 0. \$ 0. 2 20 2 40 2 30 2 40	Soda Ash, Soda Bicarb. Sal Soda ' Concentrated	1 80 1 80	
Galf 1 20 2 00 2 90 <td< td=""><td>1 25 1 60 1 90 8 40 1 85 1 10 2 00 1 90 1 75 8 90 1 60 1 19 1 80 2 60</td><td>0 0 0 0 0 1 10 1 56 0 0 0 0 0 00 8 00 1 56 1 60 1 50 1 70 1 50 1 70 <td< td=""><td>6 00 0 00 0 00 0 66 0 05 1 15 1 10 1 40 0 06 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 00 000 0 05 000 000 0 00 000 000 0 00 000 000</td><td>No. 1 Gem & strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 0 Hurl 4 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings</td><td>3 60 0 00 3 95 0 00 3 40 0 00 3 15 0 00 3 00 0 00 3 60 0 60 3 25 0 90</td><td>Dyostuffs. Archil. con Cutch. Ex. Lorwood. Ohips Indigo (Benga). Maddrs Gambier</td><td>2 00 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 90 0 07</td></td<></td></td<>		1 25 1 60 1 90 8 40 1 85 1 10 2 00 1 90 1 75 8 90 1 60 1 19 1 80 2 60	0 0 0 0 0 1 10 1 56 0 0 0 0 0 00 8 00 1 56 1 60 1 50 1 70 1 50 1 70 0 <td< td=""><td>6 00 0 00 0 00 0 66 0 05 1 15 1 10 1 40 0 06 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 00 000 0 05 000 000 0 00 000 000 0 00 000 000</td><td>No. 1 Gem & strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 0 Hurl 4 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings</td><td>3 60 0 00 3 95 0 00 3 40 0 00 3 15 0 00 3 00 0 00 3 60 0 60 3 25 0 90</td><td>Dyostuffs. Archil. con Cutch. Ex. Lorwood. Ohips Indigo (Benga). Maddrs Gambier</td><td>2 00 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 90 0 07</td></td<>	6 00 0 00 0 00 0 66 0 05 1 15 1 10 1 40 0 06 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 00 000 0 05 000 000 0 00 000 000 0 00 000 000	No. 1 Gem & strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 0 Hurl 4 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings	3 60 0 00 3 95 0 00 3 40 0 00 3 15 0 00 3 00 0 00 3 60 0 60 3 25 0 90	Dyostuffs. Archil. con Cutch. Ex. Lorwood. Ohips Indigo (Benga). Maddrs Gambier	2 00 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 90 0 07
Split Bainorals.		Womens. 0 65 6 85 0 83 0 90 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 15 0 90 1 15	Misses. 970 984 970 985 975 999 980 4 50 980 4 50	Childs. 9 40 9 50 8 50 0 60 9 50 0 65 6 50 6 65 9 50 0 65	No. 3 do Satrings, bass- wood handle O. K. 2 strings basswood handle Drugs & Chemicals	1 \$5 0 00	Fish. Fish. Labredor Herrings, No 1. Nid Shore. No 1. Sea Trout No. 1 split p b.	165 00 70 00 4 75 5 CO
Coat "Polish Calf		1 00 1 90 1 00 1 90 1 50 9 00 1 50 9 00 1 50 9 00 1 85 8 50	0 85 0 90 0 85 0 90 1 15 1 50 1 80 1 75 1 90 3 50.	0 50 0 70 9 50 0 70 9 80 1 25 0 90 1 25 1 40 1 75	Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Aloes, Cape Aium. Borax, rtis. Brom. Potass Camphor, Eng. Ref. Am. Ref.	0 13 0 15	"half bris Cape Breton Herrings halvoi Mackerel, No 1, kitts Graon Cod. Large	5 06 5 76 4 54 5 00 8 00 8 00 0 00 1 90 6 75 7 00 8 6 75 7 00
Name of Article. Wholesale.		Name o	f Article.	Wholesale.	II CITTIO A MG	10 0 1000	Draft	8 03 8 50
Oannad Geeds. Lobsters, new Sardines, is Mackerel Clams. 1-lb tins, per dos. Oysters Tomatos ner dos	8 58 9 50 1 09 9 06 1 45 1 60 1 00 0 00 1 47 1 50	Boston bal Corned Bee Corned bee	., 2-lb tinz cod beans, p d f, 2-lb 4-lbs 6-lbs 14-lbs 5 l-lb. per dos 2-lbs. "	3 2 15 2 29 1 65 0 60 2 70 2 80 5 25 5 35 8 75 9 60 19 85 19 56	Copperas, per 100 lbs Graam Tartar Bysom Balta dum Arabis por lb Morphis Oplum Oplum Oplus Preshorza Potash Bichromats	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 95 & 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 35 \\ 1 & 55 & 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 40 & 1 & 55 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 90 \\ 1 & 40 & 1 & 60 \\ 1 & 60 & 1 & 80 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 13 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$	Saimon No. 1 bris- Saimon No. 1 (tierocs). 2, large Brit. Col bris God Nfid Fields.	0 00 14 00 0 00 12 93 0 00 21 03 0 00 21 03 0 00 15 03 12 09 15 50 0 04 0 05
Tomators, per dos Penches, 2-lb. yellow S-lb, ber dos Strawberries; 2-lb tins, per dos Pinespiles, 2-lb tin,p.der Bincberries; 2 lb, per des GrbGtages, 2-lb tins p du Corn, per dos Sio 2-lb tins, Yarmouth	2 60 2 50 8 60 6 00 1 75 00 2 25 2 50 2 20 2 40 0 75 0 50 1 25 1 75 0 90 1 25 Nong.	Boups, S-lh Hongr's Bi Roasi, Bee " Deviled To Bam Chicken Turkey Ox Tongue	s. 75 paton Boans, d (, 1-lb. per do 2-lb, " 4-lb, " 6-lb, " 9-lb, " 1-lb, "	9 00 170 x 185 004 x40 886 260 900 400 090 130 004 130 000 120 000 120 000 120 000 1200 000 1200 000 1200 000 1200 000	Potass Iodide Quinine strychnine Tartarie Aold Tin Grystals Heenvv Chemicals. Bize Vitriol Brimatone Caustis Soda 60° 70°	3 60 3 75 0 90 0 45 0 90 1 90 0 40 0 45 0 20 0 25 2 51 8 00 4 55 5 50 0 00 2 50	Winter Wheat Fatont, spring. Straight roller Superfine City Strong Bakers Ostmeal Bran. -horts Moullie.	4 25 4 35 8 50 8 75 8 10 8 25 2 66 2 99 4 19 4 15 8 90 4 05 8 90 4 05 1 2 0 9 10 1 3 t0 (0 10 00 L4 10 00

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-TEURSDAY MABOH 16, (893

Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Mame of Articla.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholese	
fogs: Fresh Fresh (held) " Western " " (ops: naw ner lb " Yosnings Uta	0 14 0820 0 0 14 0 0 1.0 0 1.0 0.1.0 0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	<pre>Tes (HfOhest & Cad.) Japka, com. to med. lb forest forest forest forest fore to finest fore to finest pringsuey med. to gd fore to finest polong Congou, common congou, common med, to good fine to finest need, to good fine to finest need, to good congou, common</pre>		Filberts	0 060 0 060 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 10 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 060 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 000 0 00 <	Java, per cs. 2 doz. 1-1b. cs. Condensed Coffee - Java, per cs. 2 doz. 1-1b cases. Condensed Coffee - Java, per cs. 2 doz. 1-1b. cs. Starca : Can. Laundry. Silver Gloss. Can. Laundry. Silver Gloss. Can. Laundry. Con Dron. Pissgar : Imp. Triple, 1 bit Cote D'or. Crystal Pickling. W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX W. W. XX Song : Best Laundry. Common. Star Common. Batchas: Telephone. Star Nelson's Matches: Star Nelson's Favorite	8 00 82 6 75 6 6 6 75 6 6 0 0 00 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 20 0	
Qrain.		14 lbs. to the gallon. Solagaas. (Barbaucs) im's Porto Rico	0 821 0 33 0 00 0 32	Delley's Butyacis :		Shoots		
Hard Manitoba, Mo. 2 do NG. 3 Barley, malting feed Peas, per 66 lbs, store Kys Corn, in bond daty pald	0 76 0 78 0 74 0 35 0 60 0 55 0 41 0 42 0 73 0 74 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 01	Guba Sating Powder- Case 1, 3 dx. 5 ox. tins 2, 1 14	2 25 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 2 20 2 25 3 50 0 00	Fine Gold, No. 8, per dox. 1, it os. 3, 2 oz. Silver Star Steve Pasts; 1 gross cares. Description of gross Sheeking; Spanish, No. 3	0 0 0 0 0	Steel Balls	2 35 00	

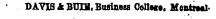
Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. * "Nove.--Heaners primes to the wholeshe trade; jobbers would have to pay to additional.



Made of Heavy Cold Rolled Steel flanged and riveted. Duplex Grate—that can be drawn out and repaired without disturbing the fire linings. Large oven, deep fire box, retains fire day and night, very economical on coal. durable, perfect baker, and the most elegant kitchen utensil yet produced. All sizes and prices.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT -THUESDAY, MABOH 16, 1893

TOULEAL WIGHTAND INTER COMPANY - INCLUDENT OF 100							
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wacloss
Hardware-Centinnes, 504. 16d and 12d 10d 6d and 9d 6d and 9d 6d and 9d 11d	S c. 35 c 0 10 0.00 0 15 0.00 0 20 0.00 0 25 0.00 0 40 0.00 0 50 0.00	Terms, 4 months, or 3 pc or 80 days	0 00 0 00 7 00 7 50 9 50 10 00 0 04 0 00 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 00	Re-melted Lead Shet per 109 15 Lead Fipe per 109 15 Spelter Spelter Machinery scrap.	3 00 0 00 5 55 5 75 5 50 0 00 5 25 5 60 0 00 16 00	Upper fioavy. Dight. Soctoh Grain Kip Skina, French. Snglish Canada Kip.	0 25 0 28 0 25 0 28 0 28 0 30 0 60 0 75 6 50 0 70
d d to 5d cold out, net pol. or bl'd. Ed	0 50 0 00	Galonnised Iren : Morewoods Lion, No. 28. Morewood & Heathfield.	0 (01 0 06) 0 06 0 061 0 00 0 061	Wrot iron Powder : Ganada Blasting F to F F Bright, No. 7per 10(lba Annealed, No. 7. " Galvd, No. 7.		Frenchof Cali French Calf Splitz, Light & Medium Splitz, Heavy 'Small Lesther Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft	0 36 0 50 1 05 1 40 0 14 0 30 0 19 0 16 0 12 0 14 0 06 0 10
Sdper 1.0 ibs 2d Casing and box, flooring shock, and tobscoo box nails- 12g to 30dper 100 lbs	050 000 060 000	Connor : Nemens No. 1 Pig iron : Nemens No. 1 Caldes	21 00 0 00 (0 00 0 00 20 50 00 00 20 50 00 00 20 50 10 00	Barbed Wire- 2 & 4 barbs	4 50 0 00 4 25 0 00 4 75 0 00 4 25 0 00	Blobie Grain Glove Grain Brush (Cow) Kid Buffi Russetts, Light Russetts, Heary	9 30 0 14 9 09 0 13 0 12 0 13 0 10 0 18 0 11 0 14 0 35 0 40
8d and 9d 4 6d and 7d 4 3d 8 8d 4 Finishing nails	100 000	Hematite. C. L. F. Three Rivers Charcoal Iron Bar Iran,-per 100 lbs Ord. Crown.	28 60 0 00 26 50 28 00 0 (0 2 (5	Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 2 No. 8 Tanners pay 806, more	0 00 4 00	"Baddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf English Oak Dongola, extra No. 1 ordinary	8 00 9 00 0 65 0 75 0 88 0 42 0 16 0 21 0 30 0 23 0 20 0 25
li to li " " li " " Slating nails	1 15 C 00 1 85 0 00 1 76 0 00 2 25 0 00	Beets Ronned Swedes	2 40 0 00 0 00 2 60	Norm.— The above are prices in the west. Sheepskins	. 4 50 0 00 . 0 00 0 00 . 0 00 0 00 . 0 00 0 00	Cod Oil, Nowfoundland. Halifax Gaspe S. R. Pale Scal Straw Scal Cod Liver Oil	0 0 0 0 09 3 35 9 00 0 50 0 52 0 494 6 45
4d 2d Ceramon barrel nails— 1 inchper 100 lbr	0 85 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 75 0 09 1 50 0 00 1 75 0 00 1 75 0 00 1 25 0 00	Wro'i fron pipe, i to 2 in 62† p.o., over 2 in. 60 p.o. 55sst, exst. per 15 ' Spring, 160 lb ' Bicigh Shoe. lb ' Machiner	0 00 0 00 0 11 0 12 8 00 0 00 2 75 9 00 0 00 2 80	Lemtekins, Galfskins uninspected Horse Hides westorn, each " City Tallow, rofined rough Lonthor.	005 000 275 900 200 225 0610(7)	Cod Liver Oil	423 0 45 (0 00 0 00 (0 424 0 45
Olinch nails 8 inchper 100 lb: 2 and 2 · · · · · · 1 and 1 · · · · · · 1 f and 1 · · · · · · Sharp and fint press'd n'ls-	1 15 0 00 1 85 0 00 2 60 0 00 2 50 0 00	10 Coks 10 Charceal 1X " 1XX " DC " DX " DXX " Town Plate :	4 00 4 50 Usual Trade Extrat.	No. 1 B. A. Sole,	0 19 0 20	S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Ndd Castor Oil. Norw glas Lard Oil, Extra No. 1	. 0 55 0 60 . 0 45 8 53 . 0 75 0 85 n 1 10 1 90 . 0 85 0 10 . 1 00 1 10
3 inofper 100 lb; 2 and 2 4	8 1 25 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 65 0 00 1 85 0 00 2 50 0 00	IC, 20 x 28 Russ. Sheet Iron Auchors, per lb Lion & Orown. Tin ² d Sht ²	6 60 6 25	Zanzibar, No. 2 No. 2 No. 3 Slaughtar, No. 1	- 0 00 0 00 - 0 00 0 00 - 0 00 0 00 - 0 00 0 00	Linseed, raw. Bolled Machinery Katra, qt., p cas bts do pts., do. Spirits Turpentine	1 15 1 25 0 95 1 10 8 00 8260 2 40 2 00 2 70 8 63

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

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. *MerTerms for Gut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tohasoo Box, Barrel, Olinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for each within 20 days. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30 days. Nails and horse shees, three per cent. off within 80 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.

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SYRUPS of all Grades in Barrels and half Barrels.

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This Company manufactures and will sell its Telephonic Instruments, including the inventions of Bell, Blake, Edison, Gray Phelps, Berliner, Anders, Watson, Good-man, Gilliand, and the Law and Consolid-ated Companies, many of which are fully protected by patents, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50. It also manufactures every description of Electric Fire Alarm Apparatus, and will contract to supply Cities and Towns with the same. It will contract to build privats lines

will contract to build private lines all Electrical purposes, on reasonable

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THUBSDAY, MABOH 16, 1893

	Wholesale		Wholecair	Game of Article.	W DOLMANI		TT
	\$ c. \$ c. 1 18 1 2; 0 13; 13; 0 13; 13; 0 13; 13; 0 20; 0 (0 20; 0 (0 20; 0 (0 20; 0 (0 20; 0 (0 20; 0 (0 20; 0 (0 20; 0 (0 30; 0 (0 13; 0 13; 0 13; 0 13; 1 35 1 40 3 25 3 35	ZAIL Liverpool per bag Elevins Janadian, in small bags. Quarters factury-filled per bag Guarters Biosi our a dairy, per bag	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & c, \ \$ & \circ, \ 0 & 60 & 0 & 65 \\ 0 & 76 & 1 & 06 \\ 0 & 76 & 1 & 06 \\ 0 & 55 & 1 & 20 \\ 0 & 55 & 1 & 20 \\ 0 & 55 & 1 & 20 \\ 2 & 04 & 2 & 55 \\ 2 & 02 & 2 & 02 \\ 2 & 04 & 2 & 25 \\ 0 & 22 & 02 & 275 \\$	3713:05. Liquers. etc. Als-Bass's	\$ c. \$ c. \$ c.	J.cosch Whitekter- Mackie's R. O. Special Shoriffs	8 C0 8 25 9 76 0 00 8 75 8 95 7 25 8 75 9 50 9 75 8 40 8 55 8 40 8 55 8 40 8 55 2 85 2 90 15 50 5 70 2 75 2 85 5 00 5 28 9 60 9 90 19 60 0 90
Paints, &c. W Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgs "No. 1 White Lead, dry Red Lead Venotian Red. Ength Yel. Ochre. French Whiting. ordinary Whiting. ordinary Whiting. ordinary Parisan Comment, brl Fire Clay Fire Clay Bris American White, Brls Golden Ochre Brunsvick Green	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7$	Telpacco (duty paid) No. 1 Black Chewing, cad No. 2	0 461 0 511 0 46 0 51 0 45 0 000 0 54 0 55 0 64 0 57 0 52 0 57 0 50 0 55 0 50 0 55 0 48 0 90 0 50 0 55 0 48 0 90 0 50 0 55 0 48 0 90 0 50 0 55 0 45 0 93 0 35 0 18 0 60 0 17 0 20 0 21 0 22 0 161 0 17 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 21 0 22 0 161 0 17 0 50 0 50 0 21 0 22 0 161 0 17 0 50 0 50 0 17 0 20 0 21 0 22 0 161 0 17 0 50 0 50 0 17 0 20 0 21 0 22 0 161 0 17 0 50 0 50 0 17 0 20 0 21 0 22 0 161 0 17 0 50 0 50 0 17 0 20 0 20 0 50 0 17 0 20 0 21 0 22 0 161 0 17 0 50 0 50 0 17 0 20 0 20 0 50 0 17 0 20 0 21 0 22 0 161 0 17 0 50 0 50 0 10 0 10 0 0 0 0	Club rye, in bris., 1886, p.g. Periz- McKensie, Driscoll & Co. T. G. Sandeman & Sons Clode & Baker Tarragona Marris- Pedro Domeou Peanatin Mise Clarits- Barton & Guestier Nat. Johnston & Sons Charsto Nat. Johnston & Sons Charsto Nat. Johnston & Sons Charsto Penmery, Fils & Co. C. di Lack Louis Roederor Brandiz-Hennessy 1 Star Cases (one star) Sartell Cases (one star) Barnett & Fils, one star) Siguet Dubunche.	8 33 6 60 6	Jno. Jameson&Sons, 1 star two stars, dts two stars, dts two stars, dts Dunville & Co	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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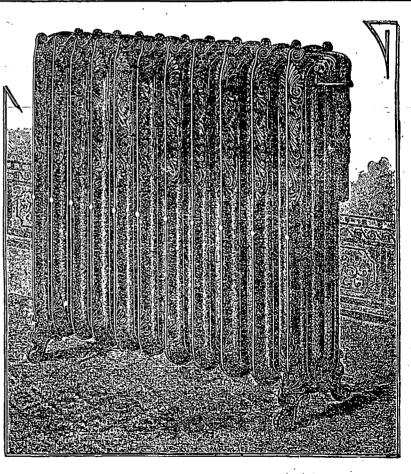


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FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

BUSINESS OF 1892.

Premium Income,	\$25,040,113 93
Interest, Rents, etc	5,896,476.90
<u>Total Income,</u>	\$30,936,590.83]
Death Claims,	\$7,896,589_29
Endowments and Annuities,	2,484,432.29
Dividends, Purchased Insurances, etc	3,613,990 .75
Total to Policy-holders,	\$13,995,012.33
Number of New Policies Issued,	66,259
Amount of New Insurance Written,	\$173,605,070.00

CONDITION JANUARY 1, 1893.

Assets	- - -	· <u>\$</u>	137,499.198.99
Liabilities, 4 p.c. Standard	••••	••••	\$120,694,250,89
Surplus,	••••	••••	16,804,948.10
Number of Policies in Force,	••••	••••	224,008
Amount of Insurance in Force,	••••	1.14 Ø Ø	689,248,629.00

PROGRESS IN 1892.

Increase in Benefits to Policy-holders,	\$1,323,521,45
Increase in Assets,	11,551,908.18
Increase in Surplus,	1,663,924.79
Increase in Insurance Written,	20,940,088.00
Increase in Insurance in Force,	60,165,451.00

DAVID BURKE,

General Manager, Company's Building, MONTREAL.

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