Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below. L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\square	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur	[]	Includes supplementary materials /
Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Continuous pagination.



The Chartered Banks.

The Charterod Banks	
BANK OF MONTBEAL, ESTABLISHED IN 1817.	TH
Incorporated by Act of Parliament,	
Capital All Past Up, - \$12,000,000 Rest, 6,000,000	INC Paid
	Res
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :	Londo
Hon, GEO, A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President.	
A. T. Peterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hop. I. J. C. Abbott.	J. H. John
R B. Angus, Esq. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.	Gaspa Henry
HEAD OFFICE, MONTHEAL, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., - President, Hon. GRO. A. DRUMMOND, - Vice-President, Gibert Scott, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. T. Peterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Eso. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt. of Branches. R. Y. Hebden, A. B. Buchanan, Asst. Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Branches. Branches in Canada : MONTERAL. H. W. Macnider, Manager.	Richa
Asst. Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Branches Branches in Canada :	Head C R
West Ved Breach Gatherine St. 1	
Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Queboc, Que. Belleville, "Kingston, "Regina, Ass'n.	Londo
Brantford, "Lindsay, "Sarnia, Ont. Brockville, London, "Stratford, Ont.	Brant Paris
Brockville, "London, "Stratford, Ont. Calgary, N.W.T. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Chatham, N.B. New Westmins- St. Mary, Ont.	Hami Toron
Chatham, Ont. ter, B.C. Ioronto, "	
Goderica,	Nev
Halifax, N.S. Picton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.	Nev field, 2 SAN
IN GREAT BRITAIN : London, Bank of Monreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Red- path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager.	Agent Lon and M
Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Poter Red-	and M For
	erpool New 2
New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Asst. Manager.	of Ney
M. Shadbolt, Asst. Manager.	land. Merca
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN : London-The Bank of England	Agra Bank.
"The Union Bank of London, The London and Westminster Bank.	Co, I
Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool.	availa
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.	TH
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A. 'The Merchanis' National Bank. Bostop-The Merchanis' National Bank.	ىللىيىلە دىلو
Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo, San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia,	Paid-
San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia,	Rest 1
THE BANK OF TORONTO,	Joi R.
CANADA.	S. H. I Henry
o-Incorporated 1855o	F. 1
Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,600,000 DIRECTORS :	
OTOROT COODERHAM . President.	Aylmer Brockv
Alaw T Kulton. FIGDIY LOVOIL	Calgar
Henry Cawthra. John Leys (of Rice, Lewis & Son, Ltd.)	Exeter
Head Office, Toronto.	Hamilt Londor
HUGH LEACH, Assistant Cashier.	Meafor
JOSEPH HENDERSON, Inspector. Branches :	Quel ships B
Montreal,, J. Murray Smith, Manager, Barrie,, J. A. Strathy, " Brockville,, T. F. How, " Cobourg, T. A. Bird, " Collingwood,, W. A. Copeland, " Gananoque,, J. Pringle, " London,, W, R. Wadsworth, Jr. Peterboro', J. L. Gower, " Potrolla, P. Campbell, " Port Hope, E B. Andros, St. Catharines, G. W. Hodgetts, " Toronto, King St. West Branch, - J. T. M. Burnside, "	Onta ada an
Brockville	New
CollingwoodW. A. Copeland, "	Nova Prin
London, W. R. Wadsworth, Jr.	Summe Brit
Petrolia	Max New
St. CatharinesG. W. Hodgetts,	land, S
Toronto, King St. West Branch, - J. T. M. Burnside, "	Lona Mills,
BABLEPS : London, EngThe Ci:y Bank, Limited, New York,,National Bank of Commerce.	Live
New York National Bank of Commerce.	Cork Pari
THE QUEBEC BANK.	Anti
Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818.	Net
CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.	W. W: Messra
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	tional ge—Fi
JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., Printent.	Nation
George R. Rentrew, Ksq.	umbia. <i>alo</i> _T Marine
JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier. Branches and Agencies in Canada:	Nation Butte
Ottawa, Ont. Torouto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Oue. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers. O.	ton, M
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., - Prisident. George R. Reafrow, Esq., JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier. Branches and Agencits in Ganada: Ottawa, Oat. Torouto, Ont. Fembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messes. Mailiaud, Phalpa & Co. Agents in London-The Bauk of Scotland	turns
	Lette world
BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.	

DAIN QUIL VIIIII-MAIUII IEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Authorized, - - \$500,000. Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000. Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000. Diggornas-W. Weir, Pres.; W. Strachan, Vice-Pros.; O Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Weir. Ubulde Garand, Casher. Branch at Borthier, - - A. Gariepy, Manager, Branch at Lachuteo, - Hy, Frost, " Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at Nicolet, - C. A. Sylvestre, " Branch at St. Ossire - M. L. J. Lacasse, " Branch at St. Ossire - M. Loisvert, Branch at St. Charles (sity), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at Pt. St. Charles (sity), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at Pt. St. Charles (sity) Geo. Dastons, " Agents at New York, ho "science! Rak of the Republic Lenden-Bank of Montreal. Paris-Le Societe Genarale.

The Unartered Banks.	
HE BANK OF BRITISH	THE
NORTH AMERICA.	Capital P
VCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Mid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Stg.	Rest,
serve Fund, £265,000 "	H
adon Office, 3 Olement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O	ANDR
Court of Directors: I. Brodie. Ed. Arthur Hoare. In James Cater. H. J. B. Kendail.	ROBER Hector Ma
nard Farrer. J. J. Kingsford.	Jonathan H John Cassil
ary R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbook. hard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Secretary, Δ. G. Wallis.	GRORGE H
d Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGRE, Inspector.	J. BR
Branches in Canada:	Belleville. Berlin,
idon Kingston Fredericton, N. B. Intford Ottawa Halifax, N. S. Is Montreal Victoria, B.C.	Brampton. Chatham.
milton Quebec Vancouver, B.C.	Galt. Gananoque,
Brandon, Man. Agents in the United States :	Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine
EW YOBK - H. Stikeman and F. Brown-	
AN FBAN01800-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, bals.	Winn Bankers
DENON' BANKERS-The Bank of England Messrs, Glyn & Co. DESIGN AGENTE-Liverpool-Bank of Liv- col. Anstralia-Union Bank of Australia, Bank Yew Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea- d. India, China and Japan - Chartered reantile Bank of India, London and China; Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial k. Pariz-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Livons-Oredit Lvonnais.	Edinburgh (Limited).
ool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia.	Agency in Hague and Bankers
New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea- d. India, China and Japan — Chartered	New York
a Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonia	New York Bask ; Ch St. Paul, I National B
	Newfour
Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, ilable in all parts of the world.	land. Nova Sci
HE MOLSONS BANK.	Scotia and Britisk (A genera
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL	Letters of and other f
d-up Oapital	LA B
JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President. R.W. SHEPHERD, - Vice-President.	
Encland W.M. Romany }	Capital
ry Archbald, Saml, Violey, Sir D. L. Macpherson, K. C. M. G. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager.	Reserv HEAD
BRANCHIS;	
mer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Hyscinthe, Q. ckville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. gary, Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont.	JACQUES C GEORGE BE
ary, Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont. ion, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Treaton, Ont. ter, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, Ont.	M. BRANCE
don, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. West Toronto Jc. don, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Winnipeg, Man.	CH5. LACA
HORG, URL. WOOdslock, URL.	J. S. BOU
sebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town- s Bank.	ARTAUR G
and Can. Bank of Commerce.	•
ew Brunswick-Bank of Now Brunswick. ova Scotta-Halifax Banking Company.	St. Catheri Quebec, Ba
rince Bdward Island—Merchants Bank of P.L.I., Imerside Bank. ritisk Columbia—Bank of British Columbia.	Three Rive
anitaba-Imperial Bank of Canada.	St. Jean, Q St. Rémi, St. Jérôme
l, St. John's. IN EUROPH.	Coaticook,
ondon-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn, s, Currie & Co. : Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.	Ontario-h
erk-Munster and Leinster Hank, Ltd.	New Bruns Nova Scoti
aris, France-Credit Lyonnais. newers, Belginm-La Bauque d'Anvers	Prince Edu
UNITED STATES. New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs.	New York- Boston-T
Watson and Alex. Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; ssrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Beston-The State Na-	
Jew York — Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, Watson and Alox, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; ssrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—The State Na- al Bank, Portland—Casco National Bank, Chica- First National Bank, Chicasha Commercial Ional Bank, San Fractico-Bank of British Col- ona. Detroit—Commercial National Bank, Banf- Thret Nettorand Bank, Millowathe Willowathe State Commercial Millowathe Willowathe State	England- Franco-L
Jona Dark. San Francisco-Bank of British Col- boa. Destroit - Commercial National Bank, Bmf- -Third National Bank, Milwankee- Wisconsin	ellers issue
- Info Mathon Bank, <i>mittamaeee Wisconsin</i> inoa sad Firo Insurance Co. Bank, <i>Toitdo-Seccond</i> ional Bank, <i>Helena, Montana-First</i> National Bk, <i>ite, Montana-First</i> National Bank, <i>Kert Ben-</i> , <i>Montana-First</i> National Bank,	La B
tte Montana- First National Bank Ford Read	

, mestawa = First National Bank. Fort Ben-Mestawa - First National Bank, on inion and re-lections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange, ters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the C R

CUMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND. ST. JOHNS,

NFL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Latabilished 1857. Incorporated 18 Capital, paid-up, \$8 Reserve Fund, Il Undivided Profits, Il HINRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant. Collections made on favorable terms. 0ں۔ • • • **\$306,600** 00 165,000 00 19,737 71

Agents.-The Loudon and Wustminster Bank, Lon-don. Now York-The National Bank of the Republic, Boston-The Atlas National Bank Montreal-The Merchanis Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchanis Bank of Canada.

The Unartered Banks
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF OANADA.
Capital Paid-up, \$5,799,200 Rest,
Head Office, • Montreal. BOARD OF DIRIOTORS;
ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., - President. ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President.
Hoctor Mackenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. H. Montagu Allan, Esq. John Cassils, Esc. J. P. Dawes, Esq. T. H. Dunn, Esq.
General Manager JOHN GAULT, Assi, Gen. Manager.
BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBRO Selleville. Kingsten. Quebes. Berlin, London. Renfrew.
Berlin, London. Renfrew. Brampton. Montreal. Sherbrooke, Que. Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford.
Jananoque. Ottawa. St. Johns, Que.
lamiltón, Öwen Sound Toronto. ngersoll, Porth, Walkerton. Lincardine. Prescott. Windsor.
BRANCHES IN MANITORA :
Winnipeg. Brandon. Bankers in Great Britain - London, Glasgow, Idinburgh and other points. The Cludesiale Bank
Winnipeg. In Great Britain - London, Glasgow, Bankers in Great Britain - London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank Limited). Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool (Ltd). Agency in New York-6: Wall St., Messrs. Heary Izgue and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Sank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- isco, Anglo-Californian Bank, Newfensaland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-
Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Suck - Chicaga American Exchange National Bank -
A. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran-
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax,
Nova Scotia and New Brusswick — Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifar. Britisk Columbia—Bank of British North America. A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan,
Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.
LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. Established in 1835.
Capital Pald-Up, \$1,200,090 Reserve, 425,000
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Board of Directors: ACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., President
GEORGE BRUSH, ESQ., Vice-President
M. BRANCHAUD, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAIRE.
A. Právost, Esq. J. S. BOUSQUET, Uashier.
WM. RICHER, Assistant Cashier ARTRUE GAGNON, : Inspector
Branches :
St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. Juebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager.
St. Ruch, Map, Lavon, Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager.
St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. Quobec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavoie, Three Rivers, Que., P. B. Panneton, Manager. St. Jeron, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Rémi, "C. Bédard, , St. Jéromo, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager, Coaticook, P.Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr.
Agenu in Vanada:
Ontarlo—Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick—Bank of Montreal, Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia. Princo Edward Island—Merchants Bank of Halifax.
Nova Scotta-Bank of Nova Scotta. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Halifax.
Agents in United States : New York—National Bank of the Republic.
Boston—The Maverick National Bank, Foreign Agenta:
Ragiand—The Alliance Bank, Limited, Logdon, France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, MP-Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav- ellers issued available in all parts of the world.
Zer Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav- ellers issued available in all parts of the world.
La Banque Jacques Cartier.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Capital Paid-Up, \$500,000
Reserve Fund, Directors. : 150,000 ALPH. DESJARDINS, Esq., M.P., President. A.S. Hamelin, Esq., Vice, President.
A B Homalin Ken Vin-Drasida-+

The second

たたいというというためになって

日本と「「「「「「「」」」

「日本にない」というないので、「「「「「「」」」

Musorto J and Presciors.
 ALPH. DESJARDINS, ESG., M.P., President.
 A. B. Hamelin, Esg., Vice-President.
 Lucien Huot, Esg., D. Laviolette, Esg., A. L. DeMartigny, Ksg.
 A. L. DEMARTIGNY, Managing Director.
 D. W. BRUNKT, Assistant Manager.
 R. St. GEMAIN, Inspector.
 Branchers Beauharnois-H. Dorion, Mgr. Drummondville, J. Girard, Myr. Traserville, J.F. Pellaat, Mgr. Laurentides, A. Bover, Mgr. Plessisville, Chov-renis & Lacette, Mgrs. Quebec (St. Sauveur) N. Dion, Mgr. St. Hyacisthe, A. Clement, Mgr. St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr. Valleyfield, L. de Martigny, Mgr., Victoriaville, A. Marchand, Mgr. St. St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr. Valleyfield, L. de Martigny, Mgr. (Montreal) G. N. Ducharme, Mgr. St. Henri (Mont-real) J. G. Liudsay, Mgr. Ontario Stroet Montreal C, H.A. Guimond, Mgr. *Forier Agenetics*, London, Eng.-Giyan, Mills, Currie & Co, New York-The National Bank of the Republic, Paris-Credit Lyonnais.

The	Ona	perory.	Sanks.

THE OANADIAN			
BANK OF COMMERCE.			
Paid-Up Capital, - \$6,000,000 Best, - 900,000			
DIRECTORS:			
GEO. A. COX, Esq., - President. JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., - Vice-President.			
George Taylor, Esq. Jas. Crathern, Esq. Robt, Kil-			
JOHN I, DAVIDSON, ESG., - Pitte-Primeria. George Taylor, Esg. Jas. Crathern, Esg. Robt, Kil- gour, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esg. John Hoskin, Esq. Q. C., LL.D. Matthew Leggat, Esq.			
I H PLUMMER, Ass't General Mauagor,			
A. H. IRELAND, Inspector. G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp.			
NEW YORK, - Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents.			
BRANCHES: Ayr, Dunda, Orangeville, Simcoe, Barrie, Dunnville, Ottawa, Strathroy, Berlin, Golerich, Parkhill, Thorold, Benheim, Godeh, Peterborgh, Torold, Brantord, Hamilton, St. Cath'rines, Walkerton, Cayuga, Jarvis, Sarnia, Walkervolle, Chathaa, London, SitSte.Marie, Waterloo, Collingwood, Montreal, Seaforth, Windsor,			
Barrie, Dunuville, Ottawa, Stration, Balleville, Galt. Paris, Strathroy,			
Berlin, Goderich, Parkhill, Thorold,			
Blenheim, Guelph, Peterbor'gn, "Toronto, Brantford Hamilton St. Cath'rines, Walkerton.			
Cayuga, Jarvis, Sarnia, Walkerville,			
Chaiham, London, SitSte.Marie, Waterloo, Collingwood Montreal, Scaforth, Windsor,			
Woodstock.			
*East Toronto-Cor. Queen St. and Bolton Avenue. North Toronto-yoy Yonge St. North West Toronto- Cor. College St. and Snadina Ave. Yonge & College- 48 Yonge St., cor College St. Queen St. W544			
Cor. College St. and Spadina Ave. Yonge & College-			
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, East			
and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold,			
Collections made on the most favorable terms.			
Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.			
Great Britain-The Bank of Scotland.			
India, China and Japan-The Chartered Bk. of India, Australia & China.			
Australiate New Zealand-The Union Bk. of Aus			
tralia. Paris, France-Lazard Freres & Cio.			
Brusselt, Belginm-J. Matthieu & Fils. New York-The Am. Ex. National Bk. of New York			
New York—The Am. Ex. National Bk, of New York Chicage—The American Exchange National Ban			
of Chicago.			
San Francisco and British Colla-The Bank of British Columbia.			
hamilton, Bermuda-The Bk. of Bermuda.			

Kingston, Jamaica-The Bank of Nova Scotia

THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,350,000

DIRECTORS : JAS. AUSTIN, - - President. HON. FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President. a. Inco. Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Torouto.

Wm. Ince.

Head Office, Toronito. Agencies: --Brannpton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whithy, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther; Duadas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

DAINA OF OLLAWA, OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) - - \$1,000,000 Rett, - 425,000 JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., - President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President. DIRNOTORS;

R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex. Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John

R. Hackonra, Estl., Hon. God go Dyon, Hon. A. H. Church, Alex. Frazer Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier. Branchts-Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

\$200,000 25,000 Capital, Reserve, F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, President.
 Cashier.

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

The Chartered Banks. BANK OF HAMILTON.

Correspondent in Grand Bank, Chicago - University States in University States - Directors in Constant of Constant

THE ONTARIO BANK. Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, 250,000 Reserve Fund.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS-SIT WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K. C.M.G., President : R. K. BURGESS, Esq., Pice-President : Hon. C. F. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. Rose, Esq., Donald Mackay, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq., D.

Aurora,	Montreal,	Pickering,
Bowmanville,	Mount Forest,	Sudbury,
Cornwall,	Newmarket,	Toronto.
Guelph,	Ottawa,	Whitby,
Kingston,	Peterboro',	48a Queen St. W.,
Lindsay,	Port Arthur,	Toronto.
••	AGENTS:	

AGENTS: London, Eng. -Alliance Bank [Limited]. France and Europe-Credit Lyonnais. New York-The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York and Messrs, Waiter Watson and Alex, Lang. Boston-Tremont National Bank.

Roston-Tremont National Bank. UNION BANK OF CANADA. Capital Pald-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$200,000 HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC. Board of Directors.-ANDRW THOMSON, Esq., President E. J. PARCE, Esq., Vice-President ; Hon. Thomas McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Giroux, Esq., E. J. Haio, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. E. WEBS. *Branches*-Alexandria, Ont., Iroquois, Ont., Leth-bridge, N.W.T., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebe-bridge, N.W.T., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebe-Que., Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Ont., West Win-chester, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. . *Collections made at all points on most favorable* terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits. The sole of this Bank are redeemed at par as fol-lows: At Halifax, N.S. St. John N.H., aud Char-lotterown, P.E. I., by the Birk of Brut North America. At Vic oria, B.C. by the Birk of Brut North America. TH F. (HAMM H'RCH AI. RANK

THE CUMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000 DIRECTORS,

President. DUNCAN MACARTHUR, Hon. John Sutherland, Alexander Logan, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, W. L. Boylo, Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX. Canital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund. \$1,100,000 \$375,000 Reserve Fund, 5375,00 BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. M. Dwyer, M.P., President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith. Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller. Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. Reserve Fund,

Montreal Branch. E. L. Pease, Manager. West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneur Sts.

Antigonish, N. S. AdgeNottES: Antigonish, N. S. Matiland (Hants Co.], Bathurst, N. B. Bridgowater, N. B. Dorohester, N. B. Gusphore, N. B. Frederioton, N.B. Gusphore, N.B. Bridgowater, N. B. Port Hawkesbury, C.B. Gusphore, N.S. Sydney, O.B. Londonderry, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Weodater

	Picton, N.S.
	Port Hawkespury.
	Sackvile, N.B.
Jo.].	Sackvile, N.B. Summerside. P.E.I
	Sydney, C.B.
۱.	Sydney, C.B. Truro, N.S.
•	Weymouth, N.S.
Voode	took. N.B.

Woodstock. N.B. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Chicago, American Exchange, National Bank. Newfoundiand, Union Bank of Newfoundiand. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank [limited]. Paris, France. Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for.

remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at our remit rates.

The Chartered Banks.				
THE S	STANDAR.	D BANK		
Capital P		\$1,000,000		
Reserve F		- 500,000		
HI	LAD OFFICE, TOP DIRECTORS:	IUNTO.		
W. F. COWAL	N. President.	1. A . A . A . A . A . A . A . A . A . A		
	JOHN BUR	NS, Vico-President.		
W. F. Allen.	Fred. Wyld.			
A. T. Todd.		A. J. Somerville,		
	AGENCIES:			
Bowmanville.	Cannington.	Harriston.		
Brantford.	Chatham, Ont			
Bradford.	Colborne.			
Brighton,	Durham,	Parkdale.		
Brussels,	Forest.	Picton.		
Campbellford.		Stouffville.		
-	BANKIBS.			
New York-I	mporters and Trader	s National Bank.		
Montreal-Ca	n. Bank of Commerc			
	and Masional Pank			

iontreal-Uan. Bank of Commerce. ondon, England-National Bank of Scotland. All Banking business promptly attended to. Corress

ondence solicited.	1. L. BRODIE, Cashier.
MPERIAL	BANK of CANADA
Capital Paid-Up 🕠	sd\$2.001.000
Directors: H. T. K. MERRITT,	S. HOWLAND, Esq., President. Esq., Vice-Pres't, St. Catharines T. B. Wadsworth Fea

T. K. MERRITT, ESG., Vice-Prest, St. Catharines Wm, Ramsay, Esg.
T. R. Wadsworth, Esg.
Robert Jaffray, Esg.
HEAD OFFICE, TORUNTO.
D. R. WILKIE, CASHER,
B. JENNINGS, ASSL. Cashier.
E. HAV, Inspector Brancher - Brandon Man., Galgary, Alba, Essex,
Fergus, Gait, Ingersoll, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne,
Prince Albert, N. W. T. Sault Ste. Marie, St. Cathar-ines, Rat Portage, St. Thomas, Toronto. cor, Weiling-ton street and Leader Lane; Toronto, Yonge St. cor.,
Queen; North Toronto, cor, Yonge and Bloor streets;
Weiland, Windpeg, Woodstock.
Drafts onNew York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold, Deposits received and interest allowed, Prompt attention paid to collections. Debentures purchased,

ourchased,
Eastern Townships Bank.
Authorized Capital,
Reserve Fund,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS R. W. HENEKER, President, Hon. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President,
HON. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President, Hon. M. H. Cochrane. D. A. Mansur,
Thomas Hart. Israel Wood,
HUAD OWNIGH SHUDDOOKT ON
W. FARWELL, General Manager BranchesWaterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan- stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Agonts in Montreal-Bank of Montreal.
stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon.
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal, London, England—National Bank of Scotland
Boston-National Exchange Bank.
New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and prompt-
ly remitted for.
THE WESTERN BANK
OF GANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, 500,000 Capital Paid-up, 350,000
Capital Paid-up, 350,000
Reserve, 75,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
W. F. Cowan, LSQ. W. F. Allan, Esq.
Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq.
T. H. McMillan, - Cashier. Branches: - Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Port Perry. Dratts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections collected and promotive mode.
Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Port Perry.
and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed
Collections solicited and promptly made,
Collections solicited and promptly made, Correspondents at New York and in Canada—The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England—The David David of Scalada.
Roval Bank of Scotland
LA BANQUE NATIONALE.
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000
DIRECTORS :
A. GABOURY, Esq., President, FRS, KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President. Hon. J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq. A. Painchand, Esq.
FRS. KIKULAC, Esq., Vice-President. Hon. J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq A. Paluchand, Esq.
E. W. Méthot, Esq. A. Painchand, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq.
P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.
BRANCHES :

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

AGENTS

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

51

ALA.

RCK

.

52 IHB (ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM	BRCK.
Lean Seciotics.	Oceanic Steamships.	Öcean Ster
THE CENTRAL CANADA	Allan Line.	Æ
HEAD_OFFICE, King St., - TORONTO		
Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000200 Capital Paid-Up		
Hesorve Fund, 192,000 00 Invested Nunds, 8,003,696 14 Deposits received at current rates of interest	1891-PROPOSED SAILINGS -1891 subject to change.	
paid or compounded half yearly. Deboutures issued in Currency or Sterling, payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate Mortzarcs.	Liverpool, Löüdoüdérry, Qüebec aud Montreal Service.	
Money advanced on Real Estate Mortgages, and Municipal Debentures parchased. GEO. A. COX, F. G. COX, Manager. President, E. R. WOOD, Secretary	From From Montreal. Quebec. Circassian 1 July. 2 July.	For CHARLESTON, S.C., the For JACKSONVILLE, FIR.,
THB Dominion Savings and Investment	Polynesian 4 July. 5 July. Sa dinan 11 July. 12 July. • Mongolian 22 July. 23 July. Parisian	Fröm Pier 29, Éo Mondays, Wednesdays &
SOCIETY, LONDON, ONTARIO.	Circassian 1 Aug. 2 Aug. Polynesian 8 Aug. 9 Aug. Sardinian 15 Aug. 16 Aug.	The Only Line betwee Jacksonville, Fla., 20 Unsufpassed Passenge
Subseribed Capital, \$1,000,000.00 Paid-up, 932,401.62	And weekly thereafter. And weekly thereafter. August on Saturdays (excepting S.S. Mongolian which sails Wednesdays at daylight.) Cabin, Incame-	and Citie
ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. THOMAS II. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director.	which sails weather passengers desiring to embark at diate and Steerage passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so [without extra charge] atter 8 o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at 9 a.m.	Str. "Algonquin" (new Str. "Iroquois," Capt. I Str. "Cherokce," Capt. Str. "Seminole," Capt. Str. "Yemassee," Capt. Str. "Delaware," Capt.
H. E NELLES, Managor. THE HAMILTON	•Steamship Mongollan will carry cattle. On'y cabin passengers carried on voyage to Liverpool.	Through Tickets, Rates a all points South and Southw all Florida points via Jacks
Provident and Loan Society.	Rates of Passage from Montreal or Quebee, Cabin, to Londonderry or Liverpool, by Steamship Parisiau, \$60, \$70 and \$80 single; \$110, \$130 and \$150 retura.	ST. JOHN'S RIV
President, - G. H. GILLESPIE, E.q. Vice-President, - A. T. Wood, E.sq. Capital Subscribed, \$1,500,000 00	By other steamers, \$50 \$55 and \$60 single; \$95, \$105 and \$115 return, according to accommodation. Child- ren, a to 12 years, half fare, under two years free.	Jacksonville, Patatka, Sant AND ntermediate Landings or
Capital Paid-Up, 1,100,000 00 Reserve and Surplus Funds, 280,861 20 Total Assets, 3,789,406 95	London, Quebec and Montreal Service. From From Mon'real	Sailing from Jacksonville at 3.30 P.M., making clos railroads at PALATKA, AS
DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the highest current rates. DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized	Steamship to London London, on or about 13 June	and SANDFORD. Through Tickets and Bil Rates to all interior points
y aw to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House-King Street, Hamilton, H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.	23 JuneRosarian	Str. "City of Jacksonville Str. "F. De Bary," Capt. Str. "Everglade," Capt Str. "Welaka," Capt
Railwaya.	These steamers do not catry passengers on voyage to Europe.	Sailing Schedules as all principal Ticket Agents THEO. G. EGER, T. M., 5 Boy
	Glasgow, Quebce and Montreal Service. From From Montreal	W. H. CLYDE, A. T. M., Wm. P. CLYDE &
	Steamship to Glasgow on Glasgow, or about 11 June	5 Bowling Green, 12 So. Wharves,
Intercolonial Railway.	18 June, Buonos Ayrean	MAGAZINES
1891. Summer Arrangement. 1891 Commencing 22nd June, 1891.	These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe. Clasgow, Londonderry and New York	
Through express passenger trains run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonavonture St. Depot	(Late State Line of Steamers.)	Bookbindi
Leave Levis	From Steamships, From Glasgow. New York. 12 June Assyrian	AT THE OFFIC
Rimouski	19 June Sta'e of Nebraska 9 July 26 June	Journal of
Bathurst 1.40 Newcastle	Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York. Rates of Passage from New York.	171 St. Jam MONTE
Halifax	Cabin, to Londonderry or Glasgow, by "State of Nebraska," \$40 to \$60 single, and \$75 to \$120 return. By other steamers, \$35 and \$40 single; \$65 and \$75 return. Childien between ages of 2 and 12 years, haif	No trouble in preserving finish for public or private
out change in 27 hours and 30 minutes. The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sundays. The trains of the Intercolonial Railway between	fare; under two years, free, No second cabin or intermediate accommodation; all saloon passengers have equal privileges.	Send for estimate
Montreal and Halifax are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive. The buff et sleeping cars and all other cars of the train	Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifax and Baltimore	Leg
leaving Montreal at 22.15 o'clock daily (Suaday excepted) run through to Dalhoosie. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Through tickets may be obtained via rail and	Mali Servico, Baltimore Halifax via via Halifax St. Johns,	Oornwal
steamer to all points on the Lawer St Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces, For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to	to N F., to Liverpool. Liverpool. Carthaginian	LEITOH & PRING
G. W. BOBINSON, Enstern Freight and Pessenger Agent	Caspian	Solicitors for Ontario
136] ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moneton, N.B., 19th June, 1891	•The Carthaginian will not curry passengers from Baltimore, and cally Caabla passengers from Halifax and St. Johns, N.Y.	Hamilton A. D. OAMERON, Barristor, Attorne
R. TERROUX	Glasgow, Galway and Philadelphia Service, Steam- ers in this service sail regularly every fortnight.	Chancery and Insolvence veyancer, Ac., No. 10 Hamilton, Ont.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange.	Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service. Steamers in this service sail regu arly every fortnight.	Kingsto
Government and Municipal Debentures Employers Liability and Accident Insurance. 162 St. James St., Montreal, Telephone 1708	25 Common Street, Montreal 80 State Street, Boston,	SMYTHE & SMITH BARRISTER
4	1 July, 2892.	C

MM	BBCK.
_	Öcean Steamships
	The A
91	
ec	ë CLYDE STEAMSHIP
# cc.	COMPANY. For CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest.
	For JACKSONVILLE, Fla., and all Florida Points. From Pier 29, East River, N.Y.
	Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays at 3 P. M. The Only Line between New York and
۶. ا	Jacksonville, Fla., without ohange. 2017 Unsufpassed Passenger Accommodations . and Cuisine.
l at lian me-	Str. "Algonquin" (now) Capt. Jos. MoKee. Str. "Iroquois," Capt. L. W. Peninington. Str. "Cherokee," Capt. H. A. Bearse. Str. "Seminole," Capt. J. A. Bearse. Str. "Yemassee," Capt. J. Robinsen. Str. "Delaware," Capt. I. K. Chichester.
rat F8	Str. "Seminole," Capt. S. C. Platt. Str. "Yemassee," Capt. J. Robinson. Str. "Delaware," Capt. I. K. Chichester.
)n'y beo.	Through Tickets, Rates and Bills of Lading for all points South and Southwest, vin Charleston, and all Florida points vis Jacksonville.
ship \$150	ST. JOHN'S RIVER SERVICE.
\$105 ild-	Jacksonville, Patatka, Sanford & Enterprise, Fla.
ea1	ntermediate Landings on the St. John's River. Sailing from Jacksonville daily (except Saturday) at 3.30 P.M., making close connection with all
real on bout	Sailing from Jacksonville daily (except Saturday) at 3.30 P.M., making close connection with a'l railroads at PALATKA, ASTOR, BLUE SPRINGS and SANDFORD. Through Tickets and Bills of Lading at Lowest Rates to all interior points in Florida.
ily ly ily	Rates to all interior points in Florida. Str. "City of Jacksonville," Capt. W. A. Shaw. Str. "F. De Bary." Capt. T. W. Lund. Jr.
uĝ	Str. "City of Jacksonville," Capt. W. A. Shaw. Str. "F. De Bary," Capt. T. W. Lund, Jr. Str. "Everglade," Capt Str. "Wolaka," Capt Str. "Wolaka," Capt
age Eal	Sailing Schedules and Tickets furnished by all principal Ticket Agents in Canada. THEO. G. EGER, T. M., 5 Bowling Green, New York. M. H. LIYDE, A. T. M.,
real	Wm. P. CLYDE & Co., Genl. Agents
it ne	5 Bowling Green, - New York. 12 So. Wharves, - Philadelphia.
ıly ıly ıly	MAGAZINES BOUND
7age	AND ALL KINDS OF
ork	Bookbinding Done
m ork.	AT THE OFFICE OF THE
ily ily ily	Journal of Commerce
from	171 St. James Street,
te of	MONTREAL,
in. \$75 haif	No trouble in preserving uniformity of style or finish for public or private libraries. Sand for estimate
ns,	Legal.
ax	Cornwall, Ont,
hns, to	JAS. LEITOH. R. A. PRINGLE.
pool. July July Lug.	BARRISTERS. Solicitors for Ontario Bank.
Lug. Aug.	Eamilton, Ont,
from lifax	A D. CAMERON.
cam-	A. Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Selicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Con- veyancer, Ac., No. 10 Hughson Street, South Hamilton, Ont.
vice.	Kingston, Ont.
-	QMYTHE & SMITH.
treal	D BARRISTERS, SOLIOITORS, 30.

(file)

1

O. FRONTRNAC SMITH

THE OF	INADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM
Logal.	Legal Directory.
London, Ont. W. H. BARTRAM,	Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per annum.
VV : Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. OFFICE, 99 DUNDAS ST. WEST.	ONTARIO. Alvimeton
GIBBONS, MONAB & MULKERN, BARRISTERS ATTORNEYS, &c.	AVLMUB
	BELLEVILLE
Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. Geo. C. Gibbons, Geo. McNab. P. Mulkern Fred. F. Harper.	BOWMANVILLE
CHAPLEAU, HALL, NICOLLS & BROWN.	BROOKVILLE
Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c.	CAMPERLLFORD A. L. Colville
EON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C., M.P., JOHN S. HALL, JR. M.P.P. ABNINE D. MICOLLS.	CORNWALL Leitch & Pringle
Cable Address : "SHIELDS."	COBRWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Oline DESEGNTO Henry B. Bedford
GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.	Godingen
1728 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canada J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q.C. E. A. E. GREENSHIELDS.	GEIMEBYE. A. Lancaster GUELPH
A BBOTTS & OAMPBELL,	Special attention paid to collections.
ADVOCATION,	GUELPH Macdonald & Macdonald A. H. MACDONALD.
North British Chambers, 11 Hospital St.	INGRESOLL
Mocornick, DUOLOS & MURCHISON, Advocates, & o., 181 St. James street, Mont- treal. Will strend the Courts in the Dis- tricts of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hysointhe.	LINDBAY Martin & Hopkis
treal. Will attend the Courts in the Dis- tricts of Beauharnois. Bedford and St. Hyacinthe.	LISTOWEL
D. McCORWACK, B.C.L. C. A. DUCLON, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURCHINON, B.C.M.	LONDON
A TWATER & MAOKIE,	L'OBIGHALJ. MAXWel
Anvocates, Barriters, Communicaters, ge.	MIDLAND
131 St. James Street, Montreal.	MITOHELL
Ottawa, Ont.	MOUNT FORET Perry & Perr
GEORGE F. HENDERSON, Solicitor, 50.	NIAGARA FALLS
13 Scottish Ontario Chambers.	OTTAWAGundry & Powe
Peterborough.	OTTAWAGeo. F. Henderso PABIS
HATTON & WOOD,	PENETANGUISHERR
G. W. HATTON. E. J. WOOD, B.A.	PORT ELGINJ. C. Dalrymph PORT HOPEH. A. War
W A. STRATTON, B.A., LL.B.,	PRESCOTTFrench & Saunder
W Barrister, Solicitor, Btc.	Sr. THOMAS Macdougall & Robertso
Renfrew, Ont.	STRATFORD
JOHN D. MoDONALD, Borristan Attornary stations, 40.	Thornbury
U Barristor, Attorney-at-Law, &c., &c. Official Assignce for the county of Reafrew, Office :Ragian Street, opposite Smith & Stewart' Hardware Store,	TILSONBURG JONES Bros. & Mackenn
	TOBORTO Aron. J. Sinela Uxeelden The McGillivray
Simcoe, Ont.	WALKEBTON, CO. BruceA. B. Klein, Q. WINGHAM
G, W. WELLS, (Late Killmaster & Wells),	Woodsrooz Finkle, MoKay & MoMulle
BARRISTER, SOLIOITOR, 30	QUEBEO.
St. Oatharines, Ont. A LBERT. U. BROWN,	COATIGOOK W. L. Shurtle MONTREAL A. H. Chambe
A (Successor to Brown & Brown),	MONTREAL W. A. We PORTAGE DU FORT C. P. BOD
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery Notaries Public, 4c.	RIGHMOND G. H. Aylmer Brook
Seaforth, Ont,	NORTHWEST TERRITORY.
MOAUGHEY & HOLMESTED	CalgaryLougheed & McCarth NOVA SCOTIA.
BARRISTERS, &c., Seaforth One	AMMERST Townshend, Dickey & Roge
TONES BROS. & MACKENZIE,	BEIGEWATWE Arthur Roberts, LL.
U Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto.	BRIDGHWATHB Owen & MoLes HALIFAX
GEO, A. MACKENZIK, C. J. LEONARD.	- KENTVILLE W. E. RASO LIVERPOOL Jason M. Ma
English Agent : JONAS AF JONES, 99 Cannon St., London. "Commr's, for N.Y., Illinois and other States.	SYDNEYE. T. Moseley, Q
	 PICTOD Stewart & Tanner New Glasgow, Stellarton, Westville.
Walkerton, Ont. A B. KLEIN, Q. C.,	WINDBOR
Barrister, Selicitor, Conveyancer, &c.	NEW BRIINSWICK
Collections in all parts of the County of Prun- promptly attended to,	CHATHAM
	SACEVILLE T. A. Kinne
THE LEGAL & COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE	SUBSEX
OF CANADA.	BRITISH COLUMBIA. VANCOUVE
(MERCANTILE AGENCY), Montreal Office-162 St. James and 49 St. John Sts P. O. Box 998. Telephone 2133.	CAPE BEETON.

Montreat Office-162 St. James and 49 St. John Sts. P. O. Box 998. Telephone 2133. Reliable Reports, Prompt Collections. Offices in Toronto, Hamilton and London, Eng.

ONTARIO.	C
METON	L
GB Miller & Backhouse	
m Lount, Dickinson & McWatt	8
TVILLE	En
aville	& Jo]
MANVILLE	Soi Ne
EVILLE Fraser & Reynolds	Nę
sulsE. E. Wade	шо
PERLIFORDA. L. Colville	
WALL Leitch & Pringle	
WALL Maclennan, Liddell & Oline	P
BORTO Henry B. Bedford	• •
BIGH	
VIMHURST	
	K
(BBYE. A. Lancaster	- 9
LPHHugh McMillan Special attention paid to collections. LPH Macdonald & Macdonald A. H. MACDONALD. EBOLL	(
Special attention paid to collections.	-
LPH Macdonald & Macdonald	
A. H. MACDONALD.	~
BSOLL	0
asrow Britton & Whiting	
DEAY Martin & Hopkir 8	
toward	0
DON Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern	
DON	-
BIGMALJ. Maxwell	_ ا
LAND	D
LBBOOKJ. Walter Curry	1
OHELL	
DAT FORMET Perry & Perry	A L B
GARA FALLS	B
WAREST. Thos. J. Robertson	d
	F
AWA Gundry & Powell	ā
TAWA	-
BIS Foley & Dalzell	J
MTANGUISHEWN	1
Tradubhana,	
ar ELGINJ. O. Dalrymple	
HOPE	1
BCOTT French & Saunders	
THOMAS	10
ATTORD	١č
	Ĭ
SWATER John J. Stephens	
ornbury Wilson, Evans & Dyre	s
SOWBUEG	
BONTO Jones Bros. & Mackennie	1 1
RONTO Simoleir	
BRIDGH The McGillivray's ALKERTON, Co. BruceA. B. Klein, Q.O.	
ALEMETON, Co. BruceA. B. Klein, Q.O.	
DOBATOOK Finkle, MoKay & MoMullen	
Dodarooz Finkle, McKay & McMullen	1.
QUEBRO.	-
ATICOOK W. L. Shurtlefi	
DETREAL A. H. Chambers	1.
MTRNAL W. A. Welr	10
BTAGE DU FORT C. P. Roney	
OHMOND G. H. Aylmer Brooke	
	Ι.
NOBTHWEST TEBRITORY.	1
lgary Lougheed & McCarthy	
•	
NOVA BOOTIA.	1
HERET Townshend, Dickey & Rogers	4
IDENTOWNT. D. Ruggles & Sone	
DEWATER Arthur Roberts, LL.B.	
IDGHWATER Owen & MoLean	Ι.
ALIFAX Alfred Whitman	1
INTVILLE	18
VEBFOOL	
DESI U. T. MOSCICY, Q.U.	
New Glescow Stellerton Westville	. 1
New Glasgow, Stellarton, Westville. }	
ABMOUTE	1
NEW BBUNSWICK.	
UEM DECUDATOR'	
ALTHAN	

Harvey AtkinsonT. A. Kinnear White & Allison

H COLUMBIA I. H. Hallett

NORTH SYDNEY }E. T. Moseley, Q.C.

West India Advertisements EML. X. LEON CO. KINCSTON, Jamaica. mmission - Merchants, Commission -Dealers in Spirits. Provisions & Grain. Dedier's in Spirit's, Provision's & Grain. Agents in Kingston for "The Boston Fruit Co." Sole agents in Jamaica for Chas Duckerirg, sgineer and Millwright, Luncoln : John Crabbio Co., Distillors and Wine Merchanta, Leith ; hn Samuel & Son, Monumental Masons and ulptors, London : The Mineralized Rubber Co., ew York. & d., & c. Prompt attention given to Orders and Consign-ents Cable Address-" NORL." JAMAIGA. MOSES LEVY, rovision and Commission Merchant ESTABLISHED IN 1876. 20 Port Royal Street, INCSTON, JAMAICA, W.I. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to. B. & J. B. MACHADO. igar and Cigarette Manufacturers, KINGSTON, Jamaica, W.I. rders solicited. All goods guaranteed to be of first-class hand made.

53

Prize Medals awarded at Several Exhibitions.

AVIDSON, COLTHIRST & CO. Merchants, KINGSTON, JAMAIOA,

iscarts for Lloyds', London : Board of Underwriters, ivorpool; Board of Underwriters of New York; Joard of Underwriters of Philadelphia : Comito les Assurours Maritimes of Havre, Paris and Mar-eilles; Italia Societa d'Assicurazioni Maritimes Juviali e Terrestri, Genca : Societe Anonyme l'Assurances Franco Hongroise, Budapest.

- JOHN C. FEGAN & CO., Shipping and Insurance Agents and General Commission Merchants, 54 PORT ROYAL ST. KINCSTON, JAMAICA. Consignments solicited. WHARP Orders promptly attended to. Central Wharf. S. LOUIS WILLIAMSON R. J. WILLIAMSON WILLIAMSON BROS., Provision and Grain Dealers, 28 Port Royal Street, KINGSTON, JA MAICA. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to - LA AMELIA --
- Cigar and Cigarette Manufactory, 22 KING STREET KINGSTON. Jamaica New premises; gonuine goods. One trial will convince. Liberal discounts.

L. CHACON & CO

ABTHUR GROEGE. JNO. W. BRANDAY. GEORGE & BRANDAY, Import & Export Commission Merchants

-Dealers ir --Logwood, Lignumvitæ, Coffee, Pimerto, Hides

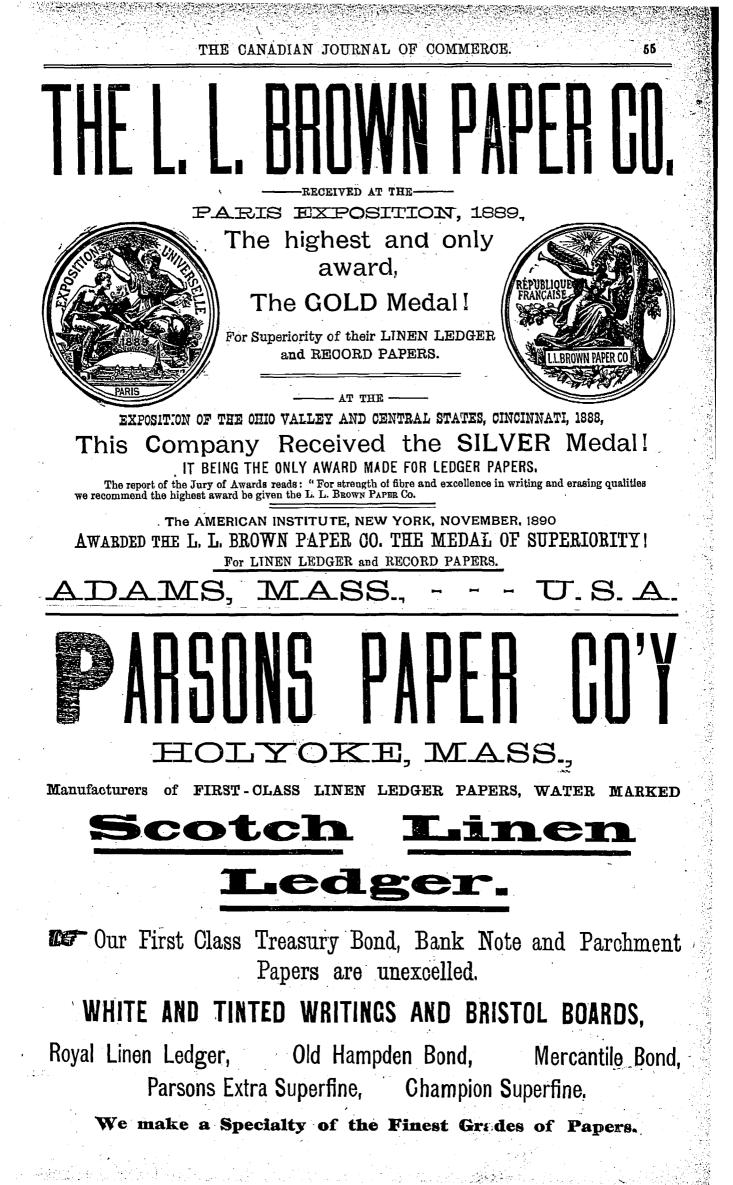
Sugar, Rum, and every description of Produce. Consignments realized at highest market rates, and orders executed promptly. KINGSTON. - Jamaica. Bankers-Colonial Bank, Jamaica : The National Provincial Bank of Englard, London. References in Canada if required.

LASCELLES, DEMERCADO & CO. **General Commission Merchant** KINCSTON, Jamaica, W.I.

KIRCSION, JAMAICA, W.I. London Firm: E. A. DePass & Co., 3 Coleman St. N. Y. Firm: A. S. Lascelles & Co., 108 Broad St. Receivers of all descriptions of Previsions on Consignment. Bolicit consignments of Fish. Excent orders for Jamaica Coffee, Rum, Gin-ger, Pimento. References permitted to the Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Jamaica; Colonial Bank, Kings-ton, Jamaica.

Continued Next Page.





Established 1831.

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

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACTURING CO.,

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

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

Circulars and descriptive Pamphlets supplied on application.



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMNERCE. 57 WHITING PAPER COMPANY, HOLYOKE, MASS., U.S.A. Wedding, Ledger, Bond, Linens, Bristols, Blank Book and Writing Papers. Product, Twenty-Six Tons Dally. These Papers are unequalled for Uniformity of Quality, Color and Finish. Froquer, twonty-bit ions Daily. Whiting's Wedding and Standard Linen for society uses. High plate and calender finish. Whiting's Standard and Linen Ledgers, the eading Papers for Official Records, Banks, Merchants and Manufacturers. Whiting's Linen Fabric, Argyle and other stapile watermarks, to-gether with many special Brands, made from the purest linen stock. Whiting's Superfine Flats, unequalled by any other make for Quality and Finish, for the uses of printers and lithographers. The Papers are highly recommended for their Uniform Quality, and are unequalled for the Final, for the uses of printers and indegraphets. The Papers are ingity toominested for their original and indegraphets. The Papers are ingity toominested for the original stationary density and the paper of the trade of the stationary Department—150 and 152 Duane Street, New York. Whiting's Standard Papers, with Envelopes to match; the most perfect of fine correspondence papers. Wedding Papers and Bristols, Mourning Goods, Visiting Cards, Papeteries, Programmes, etc. Philadelphia House, 18 South 6th Street, where complete lines of all the above are carried in stock for the convenience of the trade. Canadian Agents, NEW ENCLAND PAPER CO., DeBresoles Street, MONTREAL. Samples sent upon application NEW BRITAIN. CONN. NION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, . . WAREHOUSE, 103 CHAMBERS ST., NEW YORK. Manufacturers of Combination Chucks, Universal Chucks, Independent Chucks, Combination Reversible Jaw Chucks, Car Wheel Chucks, Drill Chucks, &c. UNION CHUCK No. 21. Combination with Reversible Jaws. ALSO Showing Sectional Cut of Jaw. We guarantee our Chucks in every particular. Write for Catalogue and Price List. Sole manufactur-rs of SKINNER'S PATEN " COMBINATION CHUCK under the Original Patent. J. & W. JOLLY M^cCORMICK'S HOLYOKE TUBBINES. Paber Mill Machinerv. HOLYOKE, MASS. U.S.A. ALLEN'S "BLUE SPOT" PREVENTATIVE. HENRY E. MCELWAIN, Treasurer. SCREENS and VATS for Paper Machines. Have you given a practical trial to our well-Kag Engines and Jordan Engines made and retilled known brands of paper -- " Commercial Bond," " Valley Linen Ledger," " Our Ledger," " French," **Bleach Boilers** Fan Dusters. Ferry's Patent Star Dusters. "Old English," and "Congress" Linens? Have Paper Calender Rolls made and repaired. you seen the "Valley Superfine," "Fine Bristol" and CHILLED ROLLS. Wedding goods? All are especially adapted for SHEET, SUPER and WEB CALENDERS. the everyday needs of the trade, are of moderate Suction Pumps, Stuff Pumps, Power Boiler price, acknowledged merit and deservedly Pumps, Suction Boxes and Plates, Pullevs, popular. Sample orders secure trade. Shafting, Gearing, &c. HOLYOKE, Massachusetts, U.S.A. SYMS & DUDLEY PAPER CO'Y MANUFACTUREES OF ENGINE-SIZED FLAT & RULED WBITINGS. Mass. ENAMELE AND SUPER CALENDERED Wholesale Dealers in Flat and Ruled Writing and Coated Paper. PAPERS BOOK A full assortment of SUPPLIES for Paper Manufactures

Prices and Samples sent on application.

1.20

HOLYOKE,

MASS



Waste from Cotton Mills purchased on ontract.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

58





THE lockout of the shoe lasters employed in the boot and shoe factories at Quebec, is now at an end, the men having gone back to work on the manufacturers' terms.

MR. JAMES P. BAMFORD, late of Belleau & Bamford, now dissolved, has been appointed resident agent at Montreal for the Lancaster Fire Ins. Co., of Manchester. Mr. Bamford also represents the City of London Fire Ins. Co.

ANOTHER boiler explosion. This time it is a railway engine that is sent flying in the air 300 feet. The cause was "defect in the water pipes," rather more truly we may say, the bad state of the pipes was the consequence of great negligence on the part of the engineer.



ETMS: 4 months, 5 per cent. 130 days, 6 per cent. prompt cash.

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



Their liabilities will reach \$14,000 and they claim assets worth

\$11,000, but it is believed the estate will turn out poorly as the

three principal creditors have security on the mill and their other

property. An offer of 30 cents in the dollar, cash, has been made

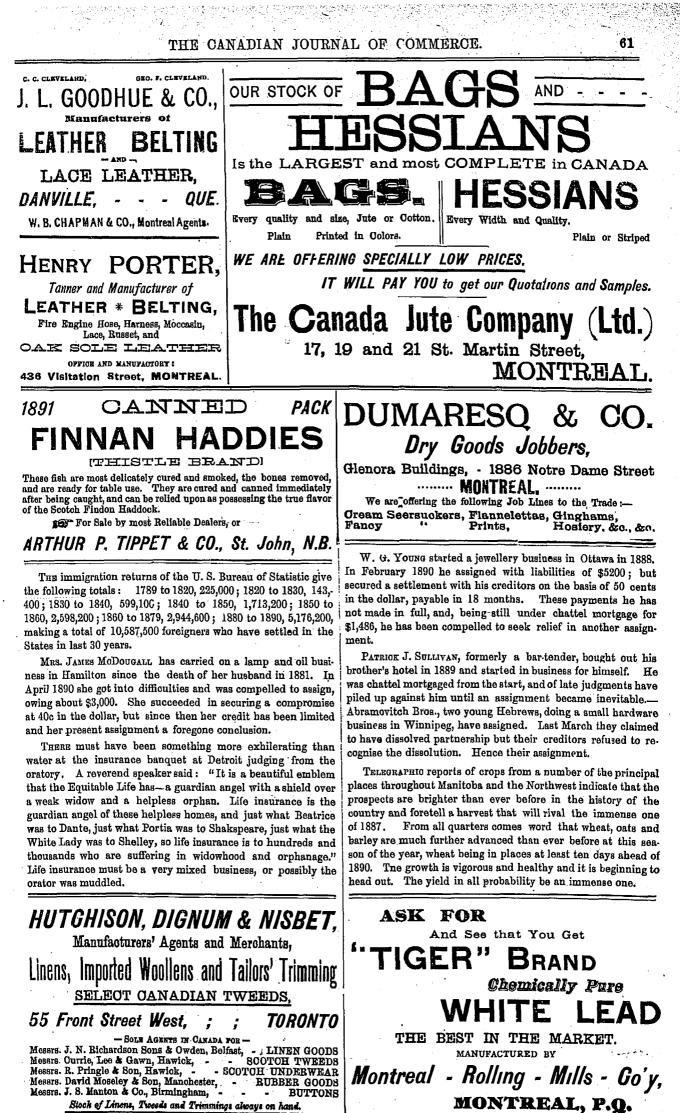
to the late spring grass, is rather short for the season, but the grain is looking well as a result of the heavy rains which have

just fallen. Fishermen report the catch, so far, a fairly good

one, and the lobster factories have put up a good average pack

CORRESPONDENCE from Prince Edward Island states that, owing

and refused.



Stock of Linens, Tweeds and Trimmings always on hand.

R. B. HUTCHISON (late Mills & Hutchison) D. J. DISHUM B. A. NISBRY

Members of the White Load Association of Canada;

00.1 g.

B

NBURY

ACENTS ;



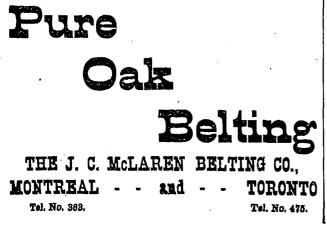
Hees. Anderson & Co., MANUFACTUBRES OF SHADE **OPAQUE .0**TH DECORATED AND FRINGED. Window Shades, Spring Roller, &c. OFFICE AND SALESROOMS: 99 to 103 King St. West. FACTORY : Davenport Road, TORONTO.

THOMAS BEECH, hotelkeeper of New Glasgow, N.S., has assigned. His liabilities will reach \$11,000. He gave \$12,000 for the hotel property, but there are \$10,000 in secured claims recorded against it, and only the margin left after it's sale will be available for a division among outside creditors. This looks as if their dividend would be a small one.

W. STOPES, of London, Eng., member of the Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the committee of judges appointed last October to judge of and report on the quality of Canadian barley, is in the city. He says that nature has singularly favored Canada as a burley growing country, and favored her to such an extent, that if barley is properly grown she can easily beat all rivals and control the market.

GEORGE RENDELL, dealer in coal and wood of London has assigned, as his tankers resolutely refused to discount any accommodation paper for him. His liabilities are only \$2,600 and it is believed he can secure a composition at 40 cents in the dollar as he has only three creditors, the bank, a coal merchant in Buflalo and his nephew in Michigan. He attributes his failure to losses on real estate speculations.

H. C. PHILIPS, tinsmith of Lancaster, has assigned. He has been in the business for four years but had too many chattel mortgages against him to be likely to succeed. Last spring he was endeavoring to secure a hotel license .-- Sam Patterson a small tinsmith of Dorchester, N.B., has succeeded in effecting a settlement with his creditors at 60 cents in the dollar, payable in 30 days, on liabilities of \$400.



HENDERSON BELLING 'North Star,' 'Crescent,' or 'Pearl.' Put up in Bales or Cases in 4, 6, 8, 12 or 16 oz. Rolls. Baled Goods same quality but lower prices. ŝ ALPHONSE GABOURY, builder and contractor of this city, has assigned. Of late his habits have become irregu'ar, and in May last a meeting of his creditors was called at which a committee composed of J. S. Bou-quet, T. Prefontaine, and J. Psquette, was selected to carry on his business until such time as his liabilities were paid off. It has now been found better that he should assign, and he has accordingly done so, with liabilities of

TAKE NO IMITATIONS.

Dry Goods, Wholesale,

(Successors to FISH, HYMAN & CO)

(WHOLESALE)

MONTREAL.

EVERY BAT IS BRANDED

BEST for THE MONEY

ALL JOBBERS KEEP THEM.

INSIST UPON RECEIVING

"PATENT ROLL" COTTON BATS,

As they are very attractive in appearance and superior in quality, and ne other bat will retail as well.

ASK FOR THESE BRANDS:

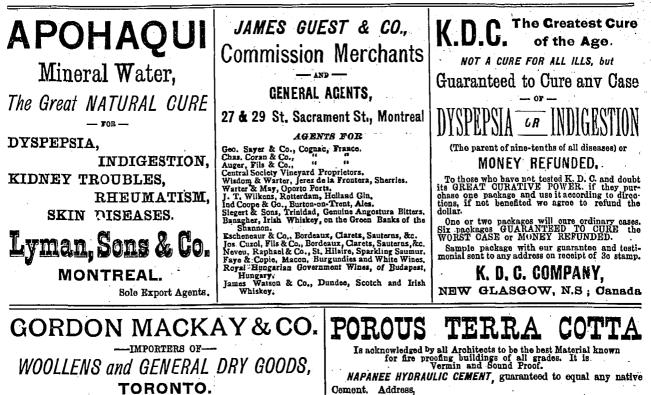
\$7,980. He shows a nominal surplus. HEBER CHAMBERS, described as a trader of Moncton, N.B., has assigned. He speculated in everything from getting out ship timber to selling country-knitted socks. Nothing was too hot or too heavy for him to handle. But he is described as erratic and visionary and he evidently lacks the elements of success .-- James A. McN+ il, a small tailor of Hantsport, N.S., has assigned. He owes \$1,200, while his assets are not worth \$200. He has never made more than a bare living, and at times not even that.

MR. T. V. R. BROWN, for upwards of twelve years past connected with the wholesale business of the Goodyear Co. and with that of the Granby Rubber Co. since its inception, has resigned for the purpose of joining his brother in business in New York. Mr. S. H. C. Miner, the active and enterprising president of the Granby Co. has meantime arranged with the firm of Ames, Holden & Co to conduct the selling agency of the company. Considering that Messrs. A. H. & Co. have heretofore handled annually upwards of \$100,000 worth of these goods and that apart from the energetic guidance of the still



CORSETS. AGENTS FOR EASTERN ONTARIO. QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

& `Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Corner St. Helen and Lomoine Sts., Montreal



Represented in MONTREAL by A. I. MORISON & CO., Glenora Building

active partners, the younger scions of both families are steady, careful, active, and well trained in the large trade so long and successfully conducted by this leading house, we may beepeak at their hands a prosperous output for the Granby Rubber Company.

G. F. BURNETT & Co., wholesale clothiers of this city, have been served with a demand of assignment. This firm was composed of G. F. Burnett, an ex-railroad man whose knowledge of the clothing trade was hampered by limits, and Harris Vineberg, a shrewd but unsuccessful clothier, against whom two previous failures, one in Lancaster and one in this city, had been recorded. Vineberg was to supply the experience and Burnett the capital; the result being that Burnett has now some years experience while his capital is a minus quantity. When Burnett left the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway he was credited with possessing \$26,000. Only \$10,000 however was available, and this he invested in Vineberg's business; it being understood that he was to have charge of the financial part, while Vineberg superintended the manufacture and sale of the clothing. For a time they did fairly well; but Burnett soon found out that the clothing business was not the gold mine he had been induced to believe it to be. The firm had keen competition from stronger firms to face, and, as their business lay principally among weak accounts, they soon ran behind. They opened a branch store in Toronto, under the charge of Brunett's son, and claim to have lost some \$15,000 there ; but these branches are very convenient outlets sometimes for goods, and the creditors are not disposed to attribute their failure to this cause. In May last they were burned out and according to their own account suffered a loss of \$26,000. This was adjusted at \$19,000, and as this, outside of the \$20,000. This was adjusted at \$12,000, and as this, cutside of the stock and book debts, represented the bulk of their assets, while their liabilities amounted to \$50,000 direct and \$40,000 indirect, their creditors deemed it time to call a halt. The principal ones, Gault Bros., to whom they owe \$16,000, took out a demand of assignment and it is now believed the firm will endeavor to effect a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar.



THOROLD has experienced somewhat of a sensation the past week owing to the assignment of Mrs. R. Swayzie, dealer in books and stationery. It is not the assignment which causes the excitement so much as the record of events surrounding it The number of creditors to such a small estate is unprecedented. With one or two exceptions every dealer in the town is victimized. She reached out to St. Catharines, and even Hamilton and Toronto, and did not forget several farmers round about, among the latter Mr. H. N. Summers, late of Beechlands, for \$700; there are several others for sums varying from one to four hundred dollars and the list would seem to be daily increasing. A Mr. Taylor, of Toronto, in the stationery line is the assignee. A meeting of the creditors is called for to day, the 10th. The liabilities so far reported are about \$5 000; assets under \$1,000.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

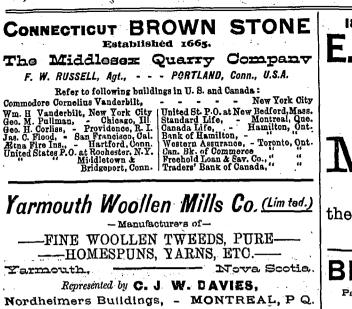
DESERONTO. ONT.

68

THE Hamilton Board of Trade at its annual meeting passed the following item in the Council's report. "The Ontario act providing for the equitable distribution of insolvent estates having been rendered almost inoperative by a late decision in the courts, an amendment regarding unjust preferences was introduced last session, which should prevent any serious hardships. After the injustice foreign and domestic creditors have received in some recent failures in the Dominion, it is advisable that a federal act be introduced next session and passed to abolish undue preferences and provide for the equitable distribution and investigation of insolvent estates, and so remove the reproach now lying upon the Dominion in foreign markets and give increased confidence to creditors of all kinds."







followed the policy of the C.P.R., they too would have made equally phenomenal progress. Such statements ignore the facts that the C.P.R. is a new line, equipped with the most approved materials, favored by government capital and support to a large extent, and enjoys a monopoly of one of the best freight providing districts in the country. These vital conditions are set aside to give the whole credit of the success of the C.P.R. to its being run on "American" methods. The inference is clearly meant that any line not so managed cannot be so successful. All this is too shallow to deceive any one at all conversant with railway affairs. As a specimen of this form of argument, or rather assertion, we may cite an article from the Toronto Empire, which in this does not display its usual accuracy and impartial tone. After a disparaging contrast of the management of the older road with its new rival, the writer says :-

"The truth of the matter is that the Grand Trunk system is managed on the English plan, but unfortunately must do its business on the American plan, if it does any. The English system is well enough with English rates to admit of it, but in America, with the much lower rates prevailing," the American plan of running railroads as transportation companies, and not as vast conglomerations of business enterprises, is the only one that admits of dividends."

This implies a strong condemnation of the policy of the Grand Trunk Railway in making its own locomotives, rolling stock and other plant, to which its reduced earnings are attributed. Had the writer known the facts he would have avoided such an error. The officials of the G.T.R. know that not only is a very large saving effected by its manufacturing works, but the quality of the goods made is better than an equal expenditure could procure in the open market. The C.P.R. managers knowing this are now manufacturing their car-wheels and castings. They are, we believe, proposing to follow the policy of the Grand Trunk in providing all their own plant, and so saving the profits now paid to the middleman, to say nothing of possible illicit commissions—such as lake-side residences, etc. It is therefore inaccurate to say that "The C.P.R. confines itself to operating its railroad system." Besides the two cases alluded to, the C.P.R. controls "an agglomeration of business enterprises," larger and more varied than those to which the writer in the Empire attributes the reduced receipts of the Grand Trunk. Amongst these enterprises-highly laudable of course-are, a fleet of steamers, grain elevators, palace hotels, parks, a telegraph and express system, refreshment rooms, parlor cars, all of which pour their



earnings into the C.P.R. treasury. On the other hand the Grand Trunk receipts are confined to the proceeds of traffic, as becomes "a transportation company." It is charged that the older company has far more "opportunities for providing positions for officials who have dropped out of the management proper," than the younger line; but this will find little credit when the varied operations of the C.P.R. are considered.

It then, being clear that no such broad distinction exists in the policy of these roads as is asserted by those anxious to damage the G.T.R., it may now be asked, which policy is best for the country, that assigned as the G.T.R. plan, or that of the C.P.R.? The manufactures of the old line maintain a small army of workmen in construction and repair shops, whose wages are spent in Canada. The C.P.R. imports, what the old line makes, thus its money is spent abroad, and all the country gets is through the Custom House. Now we need not explain how much more advantageous it is for Canada to have all these mechanics settled here, earning and expending a vast yearly sum, than to have Canadian money sent abroad to maintain workmen elsewhere. The rise or fall then of the earnings of these roads is not affected by the policy of each in providing the necessary supplies for the road. The lines run in widely different localities, their accounts are kept on a different system, so that any comparison between them is impracticable. The C.P.R. has a monopoly of the North-West traffic, it controls the telegraph system of that region, and fixes what rates it chooses. The Grand Trunk connects only in the West with American roads, by whose rates it must largely be governed. The light earnings this season have simply resulted from light traffic in Ontario and Quebec, mainly owing to deficient harvests. It has no outside sources of revenue like the C.P.R., the Grand Trunk only can rely on the legitimate railroad business of traffic; hence its returns are the best index of. the trade of the country. As the depression is passing away, American traffic reviving, and harvest prospects excellent, we may confidently expect the receipts of the Grand Trunk to rise to their normal level. The two roads are working in harmony for their mutual good. The promotion of a large and influential shareholder in the C.P.R. to the chairmanship of the Grand Trunk is a hopeful augury for these vast enterprises. The outlook is a cheering one, and despite its adherence

to so-called "English methods," the Grand Trunk is so vigorously and prudently managed that its future must be one of solid and prosperous growth. The people of Canada need to remember that although the non-dividend paying character of the stock of the G.T.R. has been unpleasant to English capitalists, this country has reaped, and must ever continue to reap, enormous advantages and wealth from its great pioneer road.

IMPORTANT BANKING CASE.

The suit brought by La Banque Nationale against the Merchants Bank of Canada decided in the Superior Court on 30th ult., is one of much importance to bankers, as well as to their customers. The judgment by Judge Davidson in favor of the Merchants Bank is fortified by a very large number of cited precedents bearing on the two aspects of the case, some directly others only incidentally. The main facts were admitted on both sides, hence the issue became one of law. The operation of the "clearing house" must be understood before this case can be made intelligible. Each day at 10 o'clock the bankers of this city meet and by a clerk and messenger mutually exchange all the cheques they severally hold against each other. Each banker makes up at the clearing counter a memo. of what his total receipts and payments are, and all these debits and credits are placed in the hands of one bank to pay or to collect. Thus instead of our 16 banks paying a balance to, or collecting one from each of the 16 banks, the whole are aggregated under one account and one settlement only is needed to clear off all these balances. There has been a code of rules passed to govern this system, one of which known as No. 5, was that any cheque received at the 10 o'clock clearing should, if not provided for, be returned to the bank it was received from by 12 noon. Evidence showed that this rule was a temporary one, we judge stated the facts to be as follows: "On the 30th of June, 1890, the Banque Nationale received from W. & G. H. Tait the firm's cheque on the Merchants Bank for \$5,759.39 to retire certain overdue endorsed paper, which the bank, however, continued to retain awaiting payment of the cheque. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of July-the first having been a holidaythe plaintiffs duly enclosed this cheque in its package of demands to be charged against the defendants, and received, but at what hour does not appear, a clearing house payment for the amount. Upon examination the Merchants Bank found that there were no funds to the credit of the Tait account to meet the cheque, and it was, as a consequence, on the same day, but at some time after noon, sent back to the Banque Nationale for redemption. It was refused on the ground that the bank had already delivered up the notes and, as a consequence, lost its recourse against their endorsers. It refused to take the risk of collecting the cheque, the badness of which was, in fact, determined by the failure of the Taits four days afterwards. To justify their course the Banque Nationale relied on rule 5 of the association, which required dishonored cheques to be returned before 12 o'clock of the day on which they had been put through the Clearing house. Thereupon the Merchants Bank protested the cheque and all concerned. It so happened that the Banque Nationale, whose head office is at Queboc, had a considerable account current with the Merchants Bank, and against the balance at its credit the latter forthwith charged

up the cheque. Naturally objecting to having the difficulty solved after so summary a fashion, the plaintiffs now take action to recover the balance to which they would otherwise be entitled. Out of these issues these leading questions result: By law, or as between members, and under the rules and usages of the association, must a bank to which a cheque drawn upon it has been presented through the Clearing house return it, if not provided for, before noon of the same day, under pain of being held absolutely liable to the holder for the amount? How far, if at all, is the presenting bank affected by the fact that it has not, during the overtime, altered its position or been in any way prejudiced by the delay? The defendants' return of the cheque was sufficiently diligent, so far as common law was concerned. Previous to the Clearing house the undisputed practice was to return at three o'clock. To hand in a cheque to a bank creates no obligation on its part to notify the holder that it will not be paid. The duty lies upon the latter to call and enquire."

Any obligation to return a dishonored cheque before 12 noon on day of presentation being not recognised by law, the question arose as to the liability which arises out of the rules of the clearing house. Now it was proved beyond doubt that the banks do not generally observe the twelve o'clock rule. "Mr. Giroux, of the Hochelaga Bank, says that his bank refuses to receive cheques returned after twelve. Mr. Brunet, plaintiff's manager, naturally thinks a bank entitled to refuse. An instance of a refusal by the Bank of British North America, and of another by the Hochelaga Bank are also given. On the other hand, representatives from leading banks in the city testify that no such usage or practice exists, and that the rule is practically, and in reality a dead letter. Mr. McDougall, manager of the Quebec bank, and chairman of the Association, says that the rule "is not acted upon." Mr. Penfold, local manager of the Bank of British North America, says that cheques returned after noon are " as a general rule paid." He recalls the one refusal above referred to. "By no means," he adds, 'would I consider that the passing of the hour was sufficient to make me think that the cheque was paid."

Mr. King, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, says that he has never known a cheque to be refused; he always considered it in time if on the same day, "the hour made no difference." Mr. Wilgress, Bank of Montreal, does not know of a case of refusal; the return of cheques after twelve is of "daily occurrence."

There may be some good local reason for making up the clearing house parcels for presentation at the early hour of 10 a.m., but we doubt it. It is customary in England for the " clearing" to be done at 1.30 p.m., when all the mails are in from outside places that bring cheques presented at a distance on the previous day. A merchant having an account with a Montreal bank may issue a cheque at a distant point in full expectation of having all the day on which it will be presented to collect enough to cover But his receipts may be delayed until too late to it. make the necessary provision before 12 noon. So that if that rule is observed his cheque may be returned unpaid, when at a later hour he might have arranged for its payment. Such an event might be extremely annoving, and do serious damage to an innocent person by the 12 noon law being enforced, whereas the making the law of the clearing house to conform to the statute law in regard to the time within which cheques must

be either paid or returned, would, we submit, be a safer rule for all concerned. An action for damages against a bank for injury received from premature dishonorment of a cheque would be sustained.

The judge pointed out that, "the observance of a practice by an isolated bank, or isolated instances of refusal by other banks, do not constitute a usage. We must also remember that the usage claimed is not one which leads us to some large and equitable method of business affairs. Its application means a condemnation to pay without value received. It is highly in the nature of a forfeiture, and moreover a forfeiture not expressed in terms in the rule under consideration. In all the cases cited the rules and course of business ran hand in hand." In this case the Banque Nationale relying upon the Merchants Bank returning the cheque if unpaid by noon, handed over to the drawer a series of protested notes for which he had given his cheque on the Merchants Bank, but failed to provide for its payment. As to whether these notes were handed over to the drawer of the cheque at his request or otherwise was not cleared up. The point is immaterial save as an example of a somewhat loose system. The judgment closes thus: "The informal manner in which rule 5 was passed, its alleged temporary character, its nonuser, the non-existence of a usage such as plaintiffs allege, the contradictions as to fact, the amplereasons which plaintiffs had for being wary of the cheque, the penal nature of the claim, the strict proof to which plaintiffs must be held of the existence of their claim in law and fact, all unite in leading me to the conviction that the action ought to be, as it is, dismissed with costs."

We would suggest then that the banks bring their clearing house rules into line with law so that they can be enforced. It is manifest that the Banque Nationale in relinquishing securities on a mere supposition that a certain cheque was paid, acted with unbanker like imprudence.

THE LAW AS TO FALSE ANSWERS.

The whole business of life insurance is based upon the answers given by those who apply for policies to the questions put by the company, supplemented by the certificate of a medical officer. Those answers may be false, either from the ignorance of the wouldbe insurer as to the facts to which he testifies, or from a wilful suppression of his knowledge, or by direct untruths being told. There are an endless number of persons who are profoundly ignorant of the existence in their constitutions of some defect or tendency that renders their lives undesirable at ordinary rates. It is no uncommon thing for persons who are known by their relatives to be consumptive, to be entirely unconscious of their sad condition, as it is a topic tabooed in the family circle, and the family doctor mercifully conceals it from the person affected. Such a tendency may escape observation by a medical officer and a policy be issued which runs a very short course. On no other subject are men so incredulous as about their health.' An insurance company needs therefore to secure the best available medical expert to diagnose its applicants, and in cases of dispute the judgment of such an expert ought to far outweigh any personal answers given by would-be insurers. There are two questions put by companies that are most vague and open to grave abuse. For instance a company asks, "Are you temperate in your habits?" and "Have you

always been strictly so?" Now a man may conscientiously answer that he is, and always has been "temperate," when his libations, judged from a different standard to his own, have been excessive. Some men "soak" all day long, they are never intoxicated, never show any sign of drinking, yet their systems are a sort of alcoholic sponge. Another man may be sober for days and then get drunk, and sober up again, he thus gets a name for intemperance when on the whole, he does not imbibe a tenth part of the liquor consumed by the "temperate" man. In these two cases, both men would say they were "temperate," any friend applied to would confirm this, yet, in case of a dispute arising, the certainty is that the answer given by the one who was occasionally intoxicated would be pronounced false. A case occurred some years ago in which the question, if the applicant had ever received any bodily injury, was answered in the negative. But he died suddenly, and a post mortem revealed that he had once received a blow on the head, which led to his decease. The company thereupon refused payment of the policy, but as it was proved that the blow was so slight that he never had any pain from it at the time, and forgot all about it in a few minutes, the court gave judgment against the company. Another case was known to us in which the question as to the inheritance of any disease was answered "No, and the health of both parents was said to have been perfect. Yet the insurer suddenly developed gout, died of it, and it was then found that his father had died of the same trouble at close upon his 80th year. The company contested this policy on the ground of a false answer, but withdrew the case from prudence. A recent case appealed to the House of Lords turned on this matter of false answers. The defence rested on the questions "Are you temperate in your habits and have you always been strictly so?" The answers were "Temperate " and " yes." Subjoined to the questions was a declaration signed by the applicant, as follows: ---- 'I do hereby agree that this declaration shall be the basis of the contract between me and the company, and that if any untrue averment has been made or any information necessary to be made known to the company has been withheld, all sums which shall have been paid to the said company upon account of the assurance made in consequence thereof shall be forfeited, and the assurance be absolutely null and void." Lord Blackburn stated the question to be determined on the whole evidence was, whether the statement was or was not " untrue " within the meaning of that word as used in the policy and declaration incorporated in it, and that, he said, to a great extent depended on the construction of the whole contract. There was no dispute whether the person whose life was insured had died on the day alleged. No case of fraud (at least in the strict sense) was set up, but the defence made was that there was an untrue averment in the declaration. inasmuch as the answer to the seventh question was untrue. Lord Blackburn added :---" Those whose business it is to ensure lives calculate on the average of mortality, and charge a premium which on that ordinary average will prevent their being losers. There are some expressions by the judges in the Court of Session, in the case of 'Hutchinson,' which would seem to lay it down at least when it is the party's own life that is insured, that it is illegal, or at least so absurd that no one would make such a contract to engage that if the life is such that the risk is of the ordinary kind the insurer shall be bound, but that if there is a

disease tending to shorten life such as to make it not the ordinary risk, the insurer shall not be bound, whether the assured know it or not. I cannot agree to this; it seems to me a reasonable stipulation on the part of the insurer, and that it is not at all absurd or improper on the part of the assured to assent to such being a term of the contract. It is seldom that a derangement of one important function ean have gone so far as to amount to disease without some symptoms having developed themselves; but the insurers have a right, if they please, to take a warranty against such a disease, whether latent or not, and it has now long been the course of business to insert a warranty to that effect."

From this, and numerous other cases continually arising, it would appear as though undue, injudicious reliance were placed upon the personal answers of applicants to questions the exact import of which they may not realize, or be ignorant about the facts sought to be elicited, or they may have been mislead by relatives, and even by the family doctor. The medical expert should go much further than a mere diagnosis, he should be asked to confirm all testimony as to the general habits of the applicant affecting health, and his certificate should cover information as to the presence or absence of liabilities to hereditary diseases. Unless there is clear proof of the answers given being deliberate falsehoods inspired by fraudulent intention, their technical inaccuracy should not be allowed to vitiate a policy. Such a rule places the contract between the insurer and the company on a basis of equity. Without it a life policy cannot be regarded as so absolute in its value as such an instrument should in all cases be, as, when its validity is questioned, the principal witness cannot be brought into court to testify.

OUR RAILWAYS.

The report of the Government Railway and Canals Department like others is very late in being issued. These volumes might well be placed before the public six months or more earlier than is the custom. The Members at Ottawa have hardly time to give more than a cursory reading to Departmental documents before the close of the Session, when they become too busy on returning home to read such tedious literature. The number of our railroads now operated is fitly of 13,325 miles completed, sidings not included, 12,539 are laid with steel rails. Of this length of road 12.628 miles are in use for passengers and freight, being 5,737 miles more than ten years ago. The number of passengers carried last year was 12,151,051, being 5,688,103 above the travellers in 1880. Of freight there was carried 17,928,628 tons, which exceeded the weight of ten years ago by 7,989,768 tons. We have no desire to press these figures beyond a strictly fair point as evidences of the progress of Canada in the last decade 1880 to 1890. But that an increase in passenger traffic by over 47 per cent, and of freight by over 44 per cent, can have occurred without an enormous development having taken place in the trading capacity, the productiveness and financial strength of the country cannot be credited. All that passenger traffic was voluntary, and men do not send freight for amusement, so that we must conclude that the progress of the country in the last ten years may be very fairly judged by its having built and found traffic for 5,737 miles of railway extensions, that is 45 per cent increased carrying accommodation. The total run of miles was 38,819,380 this gives an average run of 106,354 miles per day,

11月1日に、日本はないない、日本には、日本には、日本に

which, for our population, must be regarded as a high rate. The importance of this city as a railway centre is very markedly shown by there being four routes in operation between Montreal and Halifax. the Intercolonial 848 miles, the Canadian Pacific 755, the Grand Trunk Railway 859, and the Temiscouata 814 miles. By the first route the Intercolonial is used for 675 miles, by the C. P. R. 275 miles, by the G. T. R. 275 miles, and by the last named route 275 miles.

The report gives the paid up capital of the railways as \$760,576,446, the gross receipts as \$42,149,615, the working expenses as \$31,038,025, leaving a balance of net earnings of \$11,111,570. Passengers over the C. P. R. are gratified to notice that all along that line between Lake Superior and Winnipeg and at the Western end also, the temporary and in some instances, rather startling trestles and crib work, are being replaced with earth embankments and masonry of a solid character. The Government railways extend 1217 miles. It is an unfortunate condition of the greater part of this length of roadway that it is not self supporting. The total loss last year on the Intercolonial was \$553,-000, and the Prince Edward Island \$105,000. How far the deficit on the Intercolonial could be reduced should engage the earliest attention. If the C. P. R. pays its way surely such a route as the Intercolonial ought not to have so large a deficit. We are inclined to think that if the line were placed under such managers as those of the Grand Trunk and C. P. R., that the Intercolonial would cease to be yearly half a million in arrears. The complaints of shippers to and from Halifax have, we know, been far too lightly treated in past years. The merchants westward look on the Intercolonial with dread as a freight road.

The consequence is that an enormous bulk of foreign imports come in via New York because of the better service, the greater anxiety of the U. S. officials to give accommodation and facilities for quick transport, and their readiness to supply information. The competition of the C. P. R., has doubtless drawn down the receipts of the Intercolonial, but that competition was needed owing to the time occupied by the old route and its general lack of good arrangements for both passengers and freight.

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

If the doctrine of "the survival of the fittest" is sound, the Jew must be especially the fittest to survive. Ever since his appearance on the historic stage the Hebrew has been under the harrow of persecution and oppression. Of migrations as a people, the Israelites know more than all other races combined. The story of their life in Egypt and Babylon, of their vast hordes moving under great leaders from these captivities to the land they loved, and the city they adored, is of all history the most widely known. The narrative too of their annual migrations to the Capital on a scale of which we can form no conception, is familiar to every child, for the Child-God first steps prominently before his creatures by an incident arising out of one these migrations, and disappears from human story a few days after another. So that the Jew has in his very blood an element that adapts his race to the marvellous experiences it has undergone for centuries in being driven like a flock of sheep all over Europe, to meet everywhere with such cruelty from rulers and people as is the greatest scandal of civilisation. Spain,

Portugal, Italy, Greece and other places of minor import, have in turn received the Jews and banished or harried them away. England for centuries forbade them an asylum, English mobs without interference murdered Jews wholesale in 1189, and only within living memory gave them a civil status. Bodies of them by 20,000, by 70,000, have been on the march with brutal soldiers at their heels seeking refuge in strange lands. Yet Europe owes a great debt to the Hebrew settlers, whose learning, scientific attainments and agricultural knowledge, planted or diffused the arts of civilisation wherever they went. The reproach against this race is less theirs than their tyrants. They were kept out of all honorable occupations, and denied any civil rights, killing a Jew was no crime, they were liable to banishment at any hour, yet their accusers charge them with following the usurer's cal ing, of not being rooted to the soil, of holding no property save in moveables!

The question what will Russia do with her 5,000,000 of Jews is a stupendous problem. What has Russia been been doing to allow so large a class of people to settle in her borders whom she now wishes to banish, is one she could not answer without confessing a grave error in her system. A nation has the right to exclude whoever it will from its soil. But, having admitted a certain race, with a full knowledge of their history and ways, it should treat them as part of the nation and blend their lives and interests with those of the whole people, then and then only will they become good citizens. To allow the Jews to settle and then to seek to banish them is the policy of barbarians. The cry against the Jew in Russia is that he is a grasping money lender, who "squeezes" the farmers by usurious rates. But this is only because there are no banks in Russia as there are in Canada to help the farmers. The Jew money lender is made a necessity by the government, and then punished for fulfilling the part to which he is allotted. It has been the custom of Jews in Russia to buy produce on the road to market. They gave their notes to farmers for these purchases, these notes were only saleable at a large discount, and the discounters were also Jews, so the farmers were fleeced no doubt, just as our farmers are fleeced when they need money so badly as to have recourse to a local "note shaver." This system placed a large part of the food supply in the hands oi Jews, thus giving them considerable importance and power in the country. But the Czar not only compels his people to borrow from Jews by not providing them with a banking system, but he sets them an example by his loans from the Rothschilds. We are inclined to think that if the Jew capitalists of all Europe were to combine to boycott the Czar, he would find himself as uncomfortable as the poorest of his farmers in the grip of an usurer.

It is proposed to move these people out of Russia, as their ancesters left Egypt. But there is no divine leader, no manna, no rock gushing water to sustain them on the way, and worst of all, there is no land of promise wherein they may settle. The migration of five millions implies a vast amount of money, supplies, and carriage facilities. However well arranged it must involve a terrible loss of life, and such wholesale suffering for women and children, as inflicts suffering even to think of. Baron Hirsch, a millionaire Jew, asks that the migration be spread over twenty years. But even that would be a frightful solution of this problem which, seeing that it would cost \$25,000,000 a year, we do not believe to be possible. It is suggested to send

them to Morocco to settle it. The earth is not full yet certainly, but to place 5,000,000 of people, mainly of one class and of restricted occupations, none of them: agriculturalists, suddenly on any soil would be to destroy the bulk of them by famine and sickness. Hordes of enormous numbers have moved from Russia westward, but they were not banished, nor harried, they had their flocks and herds, and the movement was in accord with their migratory habits. What is to be the outcome of this desire of the Czar to deport his Jewish subjects wholesale, is puzzling the wisest heads in Europe. That despotic ruler would find his mind easier, his business anxieties less, and his conscience lighter, were he to adopt the policy commenced by England in the seventeenth century and treat the Jew as any other citizen, by giving him full civil rights, protecting him in all his lawful engagements by the power of the State, and demanding from Israelite as from Christian every service and duty needed by the community for its safety, peace and prosperity. One thing even the Czar must see, the Jew is here to stay, this race has survived disasters and calamities that have buried nations in ruins, it is better then to use his vitality and talents than to attempt the task of suppression. The Czar has sent an exploring expedition to Palestine. Is he proposing some scheme for settling the Holy Land with his troublesome subiects?

69.-

というと

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Board of Trade returns for May do not show any striking increase in our British trade in that month. The total imports are \$50,000 more than in May 1890 and exports were also increased \$330,000. The larger items of increase in imports were Railroad iron imports being \$190,000 in iron and steel goods. more, steel \$60,000 more, pig iron \$17,000 more, with decreases in hoop, sheets, lead and unwrought tin. Up to end of May we imported horses to value of \$23,000 from England, a tide which might be turned by our breeding better stock. In spirits, salt, cotton, piece goods, jute, linen, woollen fabrics, worsted, hardware and cutlery, machinery, apparel, haberdashery, alkali, cement, earthenware, oil, seeds, etc., the imports fell off in May so far as to counterbalance increases in iron and steel. Foreign carpets seem to be increasingly consumed in Canada, as the imports so far are largely in excess of last year. The falling off in our exports of cattle this year is not a pleasant feature up to end of May we sent \$150,000 less oxen and bulls to England than in same period 1890. This is a decidedly backward step, and we can only hope that the cause, whatever it turns out to be, will be soon removed, as the capacity of Canada for cattle raising is practically unlimited, and the home market can absorb more rapidly than our shipments can expand. Of wheat we have sent this year \$400,000 and of wheat flour \$150,000 more than up same date 1890, but of cheese less by \$100,000, and less of fish cured and salted by \$870,000. The exports of butter were \$14,000 against none last year. The net result of these changes is that up to end of May we received from Great Britain \$865,000 more manufactured goods than to same date 1890, and we sent there about \$400,000 less than up to May 1890. This is not satisfactory. But as the returns are for only five months, there is ample time for the adverse balance against us being changed to the other side. The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at British ports with cargoes from and to Canada in the month and five months ended May 31st was :-

Month of May.	Entered.	Cleared.
1891 1890	52,692 49,682	106,717 100,052
Five month ended May.	Entered.	Cleared.
1891	122,679	272,705
1890	87,374	114,478

Cable advices to date give a much more favorable exhibit.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

In our issue of the 24th April last we gave a list of those American companies whose expenditure during 1889 exceeded their income, for which we are indebted to the New York Sun. We are now in possession of the statistics for the year 1890, as compiled by the Massachusetts Commissioner, and although the list is slightly smaller than that of the preceding year, the following table shows that it still contains the names of 23 American companies who were compelled to draw upon their surplus to make up the deficit between their gross income and their gross expenditure.

Here we have a list of twenty-three American fire insurance companies, doing business in a single State, whose total income is nearly 8 per cent less than their expenditure during the year. This is a condition of affairs which would seem to call for comment; for there is but little doubt that the smaller companies in other states are in a similarly unsatisfactory condition. The skillfully directed efforts of the more powerful companies, aided by the caution upon the part of investors inseparable from times of financial transition like the present, absorb the cream of the business offering, and, in order to secure even the meagre portion that falls to their share, the smaller companies are called upon to increase their expenditure and diminish their profits to below the remunerative point. It becomes daily more evident that singly they can no longer hold their own. Either they must permit themselves to be forced out of business or absorbed by the larger and more powerful corporations, or they must follow the example of the weaker manufacturing companies and by the formation of syndicates or trusts combat them with their own weapons. In this era of concentration and consolidation there is no longer room for the small companies. They must bow to the inevitable, and either retire from the unequal contest or by amalgamation regain the confidence of the public and thus enter the list upon equal terms with their more powerful rivals.

Fortunately not one of the companies we have mentioned does business in Canada. In fact, during the period under review, only seven American companies competed for fire insurance in this country, and that these are all staunch and reliable can be seen by the subjoined statistics:

Company,	Surplus,	Company.	Surplus.
Ætna Agricultural Connecticut Fire Hartford Fire	54,711 169,153	Insurance Co of N Phenix (Brooklyn) Phœnix (Hartford)	512,180

In fact Canada would seem to be an exceptionally prosperous field for insurance since out of the thirty eight companies doing business in the Dominion only one small Western mutual company shows a deficit in income and that one only to the extent of \$620. In all the other cases substantial surpluses are shown, the respective balances showing as follows:—

Companies.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	In Companies. Ex	zcess of come over penditure.
British America		Lancashire	\$56,063
Oitizona'	27,300	Liverpool and London	(⁻ ·
Eastorn	22,820	and Globe	149,486
Quebeo	31,458	London and Lancashire.	20,762
Royal Canadian	22,307	London Assurance	
Western		Manchester	
Atlas		National of Ireland	7,835
British & F'reign Ma		North British	124,090
Caledonian,	7,804	Northern	20,905
City of London	16,159	Norwich Union	17,010
Commercial Union.	84,409	Phonix of London	73,403
Employers' Liability	9,797	Queen	89,499
Fire Insurance Asso	n. 23,162	Royal	145,539
Glasgow and Londo	n. 23,451	Scottish Union and Nat.	83,607
Guardian		Union Society	5,777
Imperial A. S. A. J. J.S.			-,

In the case of the British companies, the figures given are those of their Canadian branches only; but they are equally significant of their sound and prosperous condition.

A SPECIMEN OF MODERN ENTERPRISE. Radford Brothers.

As an evil example of some of the methods of modern enterprise the career of the now defunct firm of Radford Bros., wholesale men's furnishings of this city, certainly deserves more than a mere passing notice. Contrary to what was for some time believed, the firm began business without a dollar, ran on for nearly eight years without a dollar, and ended in a similar condition just as soon as the failure of the McLachlan-Lindsay-Gilmour combination blew on the bubble. Their sole capital consisted in their being allowed the use of the late John Mc-Lachlan's name to the extent of \$15,000, in return for which he was to receive an interest in the business. Considering that he never actually put up one cent, the graceful act of his widow in abandoning, at the demand of the bank, her claim for the amount seems all the more explicable.

When the Radfords secured this business from their old employer, Mr. Edward Nield, they did so on favorable and easy terms. They bought it at 3, 4 and 5 years time. No payments were to be made before the third year, and in addition to this Mr. Nield allowed \$20,000 of his purchase money to remain in the business at a moderate interest. There was also some talk of a shadowy \$10,000 which was to be pu -7 Ref. if i from a business in which he was interested in Guelph, but this seems never to have crystallized into tangible fact. Their only real capital was on paper, in the shape of the use of John McLachlan's name to the extent of \$15,000. In other words they started by "flying a kite"—pretty heavily tailed, no doubt, but still a kite.

The first year they did tolerably well. They afterwards declared that the stock sold to them by Mr. Nield consisted largely of "culls"; but the fact remains that they made, or claim to have made, \$12,000 clear profit in the first year out of his goods, while they apparently never succeeded in making a cent since out of their own purchases. Evidently there must have been something wrong with their buying, or else with their accounts. Next we hear of their making arrangements with the then presumably staunch firm of McLachlan Bros. & Co., to secure a line of endorsation to the extent of \$25,000. So long as that moribund concern was able to keep afloat, all went well enough and on the 1st of January 1890 the Radfords showed a statement as follows:

Assets,-Stock	55.241
Cash	6,740
Bills receivable	6,474
Bank	106
English banks	3,261
Accounts	
	113,200
Lightling E Nield 900.000	
Liabilities E. Nield\$20,000	
McLachlan Bros	
McLachlan Bros	
McLachlan Bros	·
McLachlan Bros	74,120

Apparent surplus...... 39,080 When presenting the statement showing this surplus the Radfords informed the principal creditor that on the 1st of January 1891, it would be some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars larger, and consequently its total disappearance within the succeeding few months is somewhat astonishing.

When the McLachlan bubble burst, and the bank insisted on the \$25,000 worth of paper guaranteed by them being taken up, or else another name being secured as endorser, the Radfords turned in their extremity to Mr. Nield. They presented to him favorable statements of the manner in which they were amassing profits; and, although they skillfully evaded showing, him the books, they succeeded in impressing him with the belief that the business was quite prosperous. They offered him five per cent for endorsing, and also \$1,000 per year as salary for supervising their business, on condition of his extending the eggs of his name over the firm. With calm frankness they are said to have 'admitted that they had conducted the business seven years on Molashhan's hame 'and could 'run 'it'soven more on his—Mr. Nield's. But when the endorsations piled up until they reached \$63,000, beside the \$20,000 of purchase money left in, Nield became alarmed, and insisted on his liability being being reduced. This was gradually done, until just before the failnre their liability to him was \$32,000 for endorsations and the old claim of \$20,000. When the crash came Mr. Nield induced the bank to release him from his liability in consideration of his abandoning his claim for \$20,000, and executing a deed that he would not come upon the estate of John McLachlan for any portion of his losses. The widow on her side abandoned her supposed claim of \$15,000 for endorsations. Mr. Nield thus losses only the \$20,000 he left in the business.

That the estate will turn out poorly seems a foregone conclusion. At present it does not show more than 20 cents in the dollar, and the stock, which is to be sold by auction on Tuesday next, has evidently been allowed to run down until much of it is of very little value. Local experts, who have examined it, value it at from 48@50 cents in the dollar. The stocks of scarves, ties, etc., invoiced at \$6,000, are estimated to be not worth over 20 cents in the dollar. The silk handkerchiefs and mufflers, invoiced at \$4,066, are placed at 30 cents, much of the stock of shirtings are a couple of years old and these and the jewellery are not valued at more than 15 cents in the dollar. It is evident from this that it will be a hard struggle for the assignee to pay even the low dividend expected. Walter Radford, and their principal traveller George Mowitt, have secured positions in an other house, but it is regrettable that they should have been able to do so only through the forcing out of two old employes by accepting their positions at lower salaries and guaranteeing an equal volume of sales. Of course such methods are by many looked upon as as fair in business as in love or war, but it would have been pleasanter had they been able to discover vacancies for their talents by some more direct methods.

The troubles of the firm are by friends attributable to the encouragement met with at the outset of their career. Such early success—especially where they have everything to gain, and nothing to lose but their time—is not as a rule calculated to promote eventual prosperity. Had Mr. John McLachlan not been so untimely cut off, it is probable that his ability would have pulled them through—or enabled them in time to pile up still higher liabilities.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Our readers are probably aware that Montreal has been favored for the last few years with two telephone companies, the Bell and the Federal. The latter company had succeeded against heavy odds, among others the destruction by fire of their central station some three years ago, as they were about to get under weigh, in working up a satisfactory and encouraging factory service. The Bell Company were not likely to witness unmoved the advent of a rival with a strong array of shareholders, and accordingly anticipated the proposed cut in rates by reducing their annual charge to \$25. The Federal built its new plant, laying wires according to the best methods, and claimed a right to charge more, and \$35 was the rate fixed upon. As usual in most cases, expenses proved greater than anticipated, and the Federal, through its president, Wm. Cassils, pledged its property to the Bank of Montreal for a loan of \$50,000 which was renewed from time to time. The shareholders, among whom are Sir Donald A. Smith, Duncan McIntyre, R. B. Angus, W. C. Van Horne, John Duncan, L. J. Forget, Wm. Cassils, S. H. Ewing, A. W. Ogilvie, M. S. Foley, Hector Mackenzie, Jacques Grenier (exmayor), etc., etc., seemed disinclined to contribute more money notwithstanding glorious intimations of future 20 per cent dividends, and at the last annual meeting, when an appeal for some remuneration to the unsalaried president was proposed_ for his efforts in organizing the company-it was palpable that the company had lost heart, and was likely to fall an easy prey should its powerful and successful rival open a vigorous campaign against it. The charter of the Federal company forbade it selling out to a competitor, but this was like the laws that the great Irish Agitator boasted he could drive a coach and four through.

There is nothing to prevent the shareholders from selling their stock and this the largest of them have already done, transferring their shares to R. B. Angus in trust, to be exchanged for an equal number of shares in the Bell Co. There is a

clause in the agreement appointing Mr. Angus as intermediary to the effect that if the \$75,000 fixed upon with the Bell Company prove insufficient to meet liabilities, the shareholders bind themselves to contribute the amount necessary in proportion to their holdings. This, it is averred cannot exceed 1 or 14 per cent. As the Bell stock is at 118 shareholders should have little cause to complain. Nevertheless the object with which the promoters of the company went before the public is defeated; and naturally the Bell Company is not likely to waste any time in restoring the former rates to subscribers. As the latter has upwards of 4,000 names on its list and the Federal but about 1200, there will be some compensating advantages. The larger connection will be worth much more, and as a proportion of the Feneral subscribers use the Bell also, there can practically be no rise in cost. Generally speaking then the change can scarcely result in any ultimate disadvantages either to the shareholders or the public.

The immediate causes of the change arose (1) from alleged reluctance on the part of shareholders to pay \$10 a year more for the new system whatever its claimed advantages in plant and service, (2) from the inability of the Federal management to raise money sufficient to add to the "cable " service which as it now stands is unable to accommodate a greater number of in. struments, and (3) doubtless to the vigorous efforts made by the Bell company during the last few months. Any one of these were sufficient to set shareholders a thinking whether it were preferable to accept a 6 per cent dividend stock quoted 18 above par, or continue the unequal contest. The 1200 subscriptions were claimed to be enough to pay expenses; and people may wonder why at such a stage the money was not forthcomingwith such an array of shareholders and directors-to enable them to add more instruments to the service and thus render it a dividend paying investment, but it was probably here that the two opposing elements agreed to respect each the position of the other. The directors re elected at the last annual meeting in February were : Messrs. Wm. Cassils (president), Hector Mackenzie, J. P. Dawes, Jacques Grenier (ex-mayor), L. J. Forget, A. W. Ogilvie (senator) and S. H. Ewing. The new board is composed of Messrs. C. F. Sise (manager of the Bell Co.) Robt. Archer, Robt. Mackay, G. W. Moss, C. P. Sclater, J. R. Thibaudeau and Hugh Paton all Bell directors also.

IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

The brilliant reception given to the Emperor of Germany in England, believed to be unparalleled for the display of naval strength, and the exceeding cordiality of his welcome, are regarded as signs of a entente cordiale being established between England and Germany in view of the probabilities of war in Europe at an early date. One of the most significant movements prior to war is the storing of food in garrisons and fortified towns on a scale that would be needed in case of siege. In numerous instances an intention to go to war has been divined by the placing of enormous stocks of food in army granaries. The French Government evidently is taking measures to provide against a repetition of the starvation experiences of the last war. On the 27th May the Legislature passed a Bill to enable the Government to stock all entrenched camps and fortified towns with flour enough for a two months' supply for the civil population, at a cost of \$8,500,000. The Municipalities are to bear half the expense, which will be a serious burden for the larger cities. Paris will, we judge, not complain, as there yet remains there a lively memory of the siege days when the richest were compelled to feel the pangs of hunger. This storing of food is however only a return to the custom of the days before railways and telegraphs. Just as to day the retailer keeps up a continual receipt of wares from wholesale houses, so the army storehouses are now so readily filled by freight cars that stocks on hand are lighter than in pre-railway days. But an invading army soon brings those days back again, hence it is inferred that France not only anticipates war at an early date, but has already prepared herself in the matter of food supply, for an invasion. If however the crops in Russia are as bad as reported, that coun. try will not engaged in a great war for some time to come. War means money, plenty of cheap food for men and feed for cattle and horses, and a deficient harvest means the opposite of these. Let Russia wax fat with an abundant harvest, then probably the storm will come that the French have been preparing for, and our crops will be enhanced in value, as in previous times of European disturbance.

INSURANCE TOPICS.

At the World's Congress auxiliary, the following themes will be discussed in the insurance division. Mr. George F. Bissell, of Chicago, is chairman of the insurance division of the World's Congress auxiliary, and the themes considered will be as follows:

a. The origin of the business of insurance; its bistoric development and the nature of the insurance contract.

b. The essential elements of marine risks; the relation of the parties to the contract of insurance and the reforms, if any, which should be recommended.

c. The essential elements of fire risks; the relations of the parties to the contract of insurance, and the reforms, if any, which should be recommended.

d. The essential elements of life risks; the relations of the parties to the contract of insurance, and the reforms, if any, which should be recommended.

The essential elements of accident risks; the relations of the parties to the contract of insurance, and the reforms, if any, which should be recommended in this branch of the insurance business.

f. The essential elements of annuity insurance, and the importance of extending this branch of insurance on grounds of public policy as well as on those of private interest.

g. Moral hazards; the relation of the personal character of the insured; to the risk taken by the in urer; and practical safeguards and needed reforms.

h. The essential principles of classifications of risks; and the rules by which the just premium for a particular risk can be determined with approximate certainty.

i. The value of statistics and the safeguards against erroneous conclusions from insufficient data.

j. The effects of governmental regulation and supervision; and he reforms, if any, which should be recommended therein.

k. Excepted risks; the principles upon which the various classes of exception rest, and how far the exclusion of particular risks by exception should be regulated by law.

1. The ethics of insurance business, and the reforms which should be recommended therein.

m. Insurance organizations; corporate powers; rights; privileges; dutics and liabilities.

n. Criminal jurisprudence as related to the principal crimes from which insurance companies suffer in the prosecution of their business; and the reforms which should be recommended therein.

o. Insurance societies; their advantages and defects; and the means by which their utili.y may be improved.

p. The advantages that would result in case policies of marine or fire insurance or personal property should be made technically "instruments of commerce" and technically negotiable with the transfer of property.

HARVEST ANTICIPATIONS.

27

From the West to the Atlantic the most gratifying reports are coming in as to the condition of our principal crops. Manitoba is rejoicing over the prospect of reaping the heaviest yield of wheat ever harvested there. In Ontario the grain crops are all but secured, cutting begins next week, and they are more abundant than any for three years past. The hay fields, that recently were so bare, are promising an average yield owing to timely rains, and root crops, especially potatoes, are said to be promising a good crop in the Maritime Provinces, and they will also yield well westward. Fears as to the restricted market, and depressed prices for barley are regarded as premature. We are not entirely "out of the wood" yet, but the opening is in sight and it is sunny with brightest hopes. Should these anticipations be realised the Canadian harvest will so enrich the country that the depression long felt will to a very large extent give place to greater financial case. The first to suffer from the income of the country from its agricultural products being diminished, are merchants engaged in lines of business that supply articles which minister most to a love of display, a by no means censurable taste when kept within the means of the buyer. Of these the millinery merchants are the chief repre-

sentatives, others are jewellers and vendors indeed of everything not essential to ordinary domestic comfort. The great number of failures in the fancy dry goods trade had their origin in the peoples' lack of means to buy, or to pay for purchases made in hope of better times. Our cotion mill operatives, now a highly important factor as consumers of dry goods, have for a length of time been kept too low in purse to do much for the retail stores. Let this class make steady wages by revival of trade through a good harvest, and their spendings will relieve many a merchant. So also farmers, although frugal, their wives and families will quickly make a heavy yield of produce pour a shower of dollars over the parched fields of retail business. In this connection we may say that the rumors current during the week concerning a leading fancy goods house had their origin doubtless in alarm caught across the seas because of the recent suspension of a prominent local house in the same department. Not only has the firm not been pressed by a partner who retired a few years ago because of ill-health, but they have been urging him or his estate, from time to time to withdraw his share. One good to come from a bountiful harvest will be such a restoration of confidence as will prevent injury to sound concerns from disquieting rumours.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.

The spasmodic activities resulting from the failure of the Exchange Bank are drawing to a close, and the final report of the shareholders' committee, recommending the discharge of the liquidators, will in all probability be accepted by the judge in a few weeks. Some of the figures are curious. Cash and the negociable securities on hand together with what the sale of judgments may realize will leave a final dividend for depositors of about 3 per cent. Among the securities (which are reckoned as good as cash) is one for \$7,000 against a high city official who settled a claim of \$32,000 at that rate, claiming however justly, that he was unable to carry out his contracts owing to the troubles of the bank. There is a mortgage on the Corriveau Mills for \$16,000, payable in December, deemed good. Out of about 34 millions, the liquidators collected one and a half million, leaving after law and other expenses \$2 036,000 to be accounted for by bad debts, etc. The law expenses were about \$80,000, of which \$24,000 went to a master lawyer, \$28,000 to an active fraternal firm, \$5,000 to a firm of Toronto law dealers, the balance being made up of a number of smaller charges. The liquidations received \$28,000 and their clerical assistants \$10,000, not excessive for 8 years labor. The bank was obliged to compromise with at least one large shareholder. A prominent citizen who was liable for \$60,000 in double liability, but who had met with misfortunes, obtained \$10,000 from a relative which was accepted in full. His many friends rejoice in his recent prosperity. A joint stock paint company was one of the bank's trying customers, getting in through rental influences. The Exchange Hotel at Point St. Charles still keeps the name before the public while those of Acer, Craig and others are almost forgotten. The total of unpaid dividends to depositors and creditors is \$550. The double liability realized \$500,000. On the whole, the cost of liquidation bears a favorable comparison. That of the Central Bank is about double the amount.

ORGANIZATION OF U.S. BANKS.

In answer to enquiries as to the basis on which the bank notes of the U.S. rest and mode of issue, we subjoin a short explanation. The Comptroller of the Currency, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., is the chief officer of the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department, through which the government has control of the national banks throughout the country. The present national bank system was organi. zed by acts of congress passed in 1863 and 1864. A national bank can be organized by any number of individuals not less than five. The paid up capital stock must not be less than \$50,-000 for cities not exceeding 6,000 in population, not less than \$200,000 for cities exceeding 50,000, and not less than \$100,000 for all others. One third of the capital stock must be invested in United States bonds, to be deposited in the United States treasury for security. Upon these the treasury issues to the banks, for circulation, national bank notes equal in amount to 90 per cent of the current market value of the bonds deposited,

but not to exceed 90 per cent of the par value. The government guarantees the circulation and has the first lien upon the assets of the bank, in order to cover any deficit, if it exceeds the amount of the bonds deposited. National banks are safe, the depositors being secured by the government against loss. They have furnished a sound currency, acceptable in all parts of the country. They are subject to rigid government supervision, and must keep their affairs straight. National banking is free. Five, fifty, or more can form a company, with a paid up capital of \$50, 000, and organize a national bank for their mutual benefit by proceeding according to the laws on the subject.

1. 201

INEXCUSABLE INVESTMENTS.

The trader whose capital accumulates faster than the capacity of his business for its profitable use is in a very happy, but we fear, a highly exceptional position. One so placed can do what he likes with such a surplus. It is his business only, and should he think well to "make ducks and drakes" of his money, his folly is no concern of his creditors. But it is difficult to realise, now a days when competition is so keen, how a merchant can be piling up such a genuine surplus as to justify his making investments that are wholly speculative. The talents and methods that bring a surplus are almost invariably found in company with such capacity and ambition as induce men to use all they accumulate in extending their business, or organising it so as to work with more economy. It is therefore a fair presumption, that a merchant who takes capital from his busi. ness to invest it in some far away venture, is displaying a lack of confidence in that business which is not consistent with its prosperity. But if a merchant, who is not making a yearly surplus, whose business is run to any extent on borrowed capital, who is not economising by cash payments, if such an one withdraws capital to place it in a speculative venture, we must conclude that he is too reckless for a trader, or so dishonest as to be preparing for a fall. It is affirmed that a merchant referred to in our last issue, took \$23,000 out of his firm to purchase a timber lot at Satsuma in Fiorida. He was not in the timber or lumber trade, this money was placed on the same principle, or for the same want of principle rather, as some use their creditors money to gamble on horse races. For such a so-called "investment" there is no form of excuse. It was not his own money, his business had no surplus, he simply sent down to Florida the money that ought to have gone into the pockets of his creditors, who, had they known of this withdrawal being contemplated, would have quickly protected themselves by due process of law. The risks of any business are enough for any honest man to provide against, and no one who desires to pay 100 cents in the dollar would enter upon a speculation so far outside his business, or place his funds beyond the control of either himself or his creditors.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Having put their hands to the plough, the promoters of a plan for securing this city a more rapid transit service seem determined not to look back. That our citizens are ill served now by the street railway is universally complained. What is the matter, is, that the managers seem to be indifferent about the value of time, and are too dull to comprehend the extreme annoyance that active men experience at being kept on a carso much longer than the trip requires. - On one line the cars are kept waiting an average of 5 minutes at a certain point and within a few hundred yards they are always stopped a few minutes for the horses to be watered, which ought to be done at the resting place. Then the fares are an outrage, and the absence of tickets is a stupidity without excuse. Our citizens are marvels of patience or the street car service would have been reformed long ago. The line proposed to be served by electric cars is from Craig up Bleury to the tracks of the C. P. R. This would open the eyes of the people as to what they are losing daily by slow transit. This route would be the popular one for visitors to the park and ought to be supplemented by one up to its higher levels. The chief promoter of this line is most energetic and capable, he promises, if the Council meet his wishes, that he will have this line working in September in time for the Exhibition. We earnestly hope the project will succeed as in it

there seems to be a fair promise of relief from the intolerable waste of time now caused by the slow and ill managed car sorvice. We have no hesitation in saying that our people, as a whole, sacrifice about 100 days of full working time every day from the slow transit service now endured.

CANADIAN LAMBS EXPORTED.

In face of the marked falling off this year in our agricultural exports to Britain it is gratifying to find that one new export has been 'successful. A consignment of 100 lambs from the Agricultural College, Guelph reached England in fine condition, they dressed on arrival 681 pounds each and fetched 17 cents per lb. "While we doubt, as we have already said, the suitabiliity of Canada for suppling England with mutton on a large scale, for climatic reasons that are patent to all who have had experience with sheep, this experiment shows that with special care, there may be such an amount of exports as would make an acceptable addition to many a farmer's profits.

An eminent agricultural authority has found the following plan successful in ridding his land of thistles, which cause an enormous yearly loss to farmers. " Have the land well seeded to clover, and by top-dressing with plaster, ashes or some other means, get as good growth to the clover as possible. As soon as the clover is in full bloom, and here and there a thistle shows a blossom, mow and make the crop, thistles and all, into hay. After mowing, apply a little plaster to quickly start the growth of clover. "You will find this to come much quicker than the thistles. As soon as the clover has a good start (from July 20th to August 5th), plow down, being careful to plow all the land and to cover all growth. Then roll and harrow at once, so as to cover every thistle. But few thistles will ever show themselves after this, and they will look pale and weak. When they do show, cultivate thoroughly with a cultivator having broad, sharp teeth, so as to cut every one off under the ground. In two days go over with a sharp hoe and cut off any that may have escaped the cultivator. Watch the thistles, and keep using the hoe and cultivator until freezing weather. By plowing this field just before freezing up you will have the land in the finest condition for a spring crop. This plan not only kills thistles but other weeds. It is much better than a summer fallow, and without the loss of any crop."

IT IS current in railway circles that shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Continent have arranged for a meeting to be held with their fellows in London shortly for the purpose of appointing "expert auditors" to visit Canada and examine into and report as to the system of bookkeeping employed in this country, which is said to be above the comprehension of certain interested Hollanders and Britons. The chief officers in Montreal disclaim any knowledge of such meeting "having been held." Surely the auditors and accountants can have but little difficulty in affording the necessary information in the event of such a call—and we are no less confident that they do not need this timely advice.

The increasing apprehension of bad harvests throughout Europe is disturbing its financial relations with this continent. The prospects of having to purchase an uuusual amount of breadstuffs is a very serious one, while so much distrust still exists, caused by the collapse of the Barings. The large stock of gold, bought from the States for purposes of strengthening the banks, is likely to be needed to pay for imports of wheat and flur. This means higher prices for food exports, which will benefit Canada, and such a condition of the money market in England as will depress prices for such exports as we take from there. Buying well and selling well mean making money.

The congested state of the population of Ireland should by this, time have been relieved, as in the last 40 years the total number has decreased about three and a half millions; or 43 per cent. Since 1881 Ireland has lost 414,000 of her people. In the same periods, 1841.91 and 1881-01, the population of England increased 11,000,000, and 3,000,000 respectively. The annual rate of increase averaged 1.40 per cent, in 80 years.

> 10. 10.

STE

CANADA, says an American paper, which has always been high in a tariff way, has apparently taken a fresh start, urged on, doubtless, by the American McKinley bill, its last move being the adoption of extra duties on American spirits. This rule is good for their own dealers, but is not so satisfactory to our whiskey trust people, who do not relish it any manner whatever." The increased duty is not relished by anybody except those retailers who have raised prices beyond the amount of the extra duty.

A WELL-KNOWN wholesale hat and cap house of this city are in financial difficulties; but it is hoped that they may yet be able to stave off the evil day, as they did once before in their career. No doubt they have met with serious losses, but when one joint stock concern in this line was obliged to face bad debts to the extent of \$100,000 in one year lately, it is not surprising that a smaller house should be found obliged to abandon a portion of its turnover.

A ST. CATHARINES reader is kind enough to compliment us on our early business information. He says "The JOURNAL OF COM MERCE was the first paper in Canada to give the details of the financial troubles of the Barings (in the issues of October 24th and November 21st, 1890), and the first to give the quotations of sugar under the new tariff."

J. F. MILLAR & Son, agricultural makers of Morrisburg, have held a meeting of their creditors at the office of Mr. John Forman in this city, finding it impossible to meet their maturing obligations. They claim a large surplus but it is in stock, open accounts and machinery. No definite understanding was arrived at.

As we go to press we learn that G. F. Burnett & Co., wholesale clothiers of this city, whose financial troubles are recorded elsewhere in this issue, are offering to their creditors a composition of 40 cents in the dollar, cash, or 50 cents on time. The cash, it is said, will be advanced by a well known local financier.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

The fifty fifth annual general report of the Northern Assurance Co, shows that in the fire department the premiums received last year amounted to £671,464, showing an increase of £45,135 over those of the previous year The losses amounted to £395,188, or 58.9 per cent of the premiums, a ratio which happens to represent also the experience of the company from the beginning. The expenses of management (including commission to agents and charges of every kind) came to £220,003, or 32.8 per cent. of the premiums. This is .8 per cent. lower than the ratio of the year before. The result is that, after reserving the usual 33} per cent. of the premiums to cover liabilities under current policies, a profit was earned of £41,226, which sum has been transferred to the credit of the profit and loss account. In the life department the new assurances during the year, after deduction of re-assurances, reached in the aggregate the sum of £486,655 of which £265,750 was for endowment assurances payable at death or on the attainment of a specific age. These new assurances yielded annual premiums amounting to £18,823, and single promiums amounting to £650. The total income of the year (including interest) was £309,812. The claims amounted to £139,990, of which the sum of £6,622 was for endowments and endowment assurances payable during life. The expenses of management (including commission) were limited to 10 per cent. of the premiums received. The quinquennial investigation of the company's standing was made on the most stringent data over used by its officers. The liabilities under

Ir is alleged that the Dominion line steamship Oregon supplied the cattle on her last trip from this port with hot water to drink, and while the animals landed, as usual, " without mortality," they were in a very depreciated condition. The owners have taken an action for \$10 per head damage against the Dominion Line.

CYRILLE LAMOUREUX, a Coaticook merchant, and member of . the Town council, has left for Boston, leaving quite a number of creditors in the lurch. His action is understood to have embarrassed considerably the firm of Quevillon & Lamoureux, of which he was a member.

REPORTS from all over Nova Scotia speak of the root crops, promising an abundant yield, potatoes being most likely to turn out heavily. Hay is far better than expected, most fruits will yield well. After recent rains a few warm days will add largely to crop values.

THE Russian Government has ordered a great reduction to be made in the freight charges on grain being shipped to the provinces, where famine is threatened. This action is taken in order to prevent the threatened rise in the price of bread.

MONTEFAL CLEARING HOUSE .-- Clearings and balances week ending 9th July, 1891 :--

	Clearings.	Balances.
3rd July	1891 \$2,299,326	\$263,385
4th "	1891 1,842,984 *	219,622
6th "	1891	369,585
7th "	1891 2,217,186	285,893
8th "	1891 2,164,767	330,962
8th "	1891 1,784,581	234,342
Total .	\$11,899,931	\$1,709,789
Cor week	1890\$10,431,779	\$1,370,607
Cor. wieł	1889 \$ 9,824,984	\$1,906,356

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

MAY-MAZEPPA STOCK. Price. \$1.25 PER SHARE. Regular dividend 11-4 per cent monthly; paid since June \$110,000 in dividends. April dividend, \$12,500.

BATES HUNTER SHARES, par \$1; price 70 cents per share. Monthly dividend equal to 1 per cent on price. APRIL DIVIDEND, \$7,500.

SAN MIGUEL CONSOLIDATED GOLD MIN-ING COMPANY, GENERAL BENJ. F. BUTLER. President; shares, par \$10.00. Price, \$6.00 per share. DIVIDEND MONTHLY, 5 CENTS PER SHARE-10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON PRICE OF STOCK.

Send for Information. All Dividends by Check. GOLORADO MINING INVESTMENT *CO'Y* JAMES GILFILLAN, - - Treasurer. (Ex-Treasurer of the United States),

AMES BUILDING. - BOSTON



WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MONTBEAL

LINEN TOWELS, COTTON TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS,

DRESS LININGS. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS. HOSIERY,

UNDERWEAR, CORSETS.

> DRESS NETS, FLOUNCING LACES.

Carsley & Co. Wholesale Dry Goods, 113 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL,

18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.

the life policies, in the non-participation and participation branches alike, have been estimated by the well known combination of the of the Institute of Actuaries' Hm (5) and Hm tables of mortality. On the occasion of the last investigation the Hm table alone was used. The increase in the sums necessary to be reserved as the measure of the company's liabilities by reason of the adoption of Hm (5) table has been found to be about £33,000. The liabilities under the annuity contracts have been estimated by Finlaison's Government Annuitants' Table (1883). The rate of interest assumed throughout has been 3 per cent. In the non-participation branch, the profits of which belong to the shareholders, the surplus is £43,120. Of this sum the directors recommend that £37,600 be transforred to the oredit of the profit and loss

account, leaving £5,620 to be carried forward In the participation branch, the profits of which belong to the policy-holders, there is a surplus of £235,610, out of which the directors recommed that a reversionary bonus of £1 11s. per cent. per annum be declared upon the original amounts assured by all policies current on December 31 last, for the five years ending that date. This bonus 'will absorb £224,428, leaving £11,182 to be carried forward. The directors further recommend that a prospective bonus, at the rate £1 per cent, per annum, be declared upon all policies which shall become claims before December 31, 1895. As regards both these bonuses, it is to be understood that, as heretofore, the amount shall only be payable in those cases in which the policy has been in existence for a period of five years.

Investment Brokers.

MONTREAL ANNEX

Bell Telephone 2433.

147 St James St., MONTREAL

Money to Loan.

Debentures for Sale.

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening, July 9th, 1891.

The English money markets have been extremely dull owing to the holiday time now ruling in London. Shipments of gold are still being made to Russia. One shipment of £250,000 was made this week, and £1,250,000 more will be sent within the next fortnight. Portugal has passed a bill providing for a loan for £1,600,000 for the purchase of silver and as the demand for this metal from that country and Spain continues good, the price of bullion in London is still firm at 461 in spite of the weaker feeling in New York. In this market there is very. little change to report in money. Call loans are made at 4@41 per cent and commercial paper is discounted at 6 @7 per cent according to name and date. In London the street rate is $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent and the bank rate 21 per cent. In New York the street rate is 2 per cent. The exchange market is steady but lower at 900 for sixties between banks and 91@f over the counter. Demand 9%@1 and 91@1 cables 10 1-16 Posted rates in New York are 4 85] and 4.87]. Actual rates 4.843/04.85 and 4.861/03. Cables 4 871 @]. Commercial paper 4 83]. Documentary bills 4.821. New York funds 1-32 dis@par between banks and 1001 premium over the counter. The stock exchange has been active during the week, and a large; business resulted. The expected accession of Mr. Duncan McIntyre to the board of the Grand Trunk rendered Pacific very strong, and at the close it sold up to 81#. In sympathy North West Land advanced 5 points from its lowest, and closed buoyant. Telegraph also gained 2 points, and the announcement of the practi-

cal absorption of the Federal Telephone Co. by the Bell boomed the stock of the latter up to 115. A good investment business was done in bank stocks and the market closed streng and bullish.

Banks.	No. Sharee.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Avoraçe this weel last year
Commerce	143	1281	128}	1271
Hochelaga	28	1113	113	100 1
Jacques Cartier	2	95	95	
Merchants	46	145	1443	143]
Molsons	10	1571	157	
Montreal	59	220]	219]	220 🛔
Peoples	25	98]	. 98]	: 98 1
Quebec	10	120^{-}	120	
Toronto	2	219	219	
Miscellaneous.				54
Bell Telephone	88	115	114	
Com Cable Co	25	1041	1041	79.
Land Bonds	51,000	109Ĵ	109Å	
National Cord'ge Co		93	92]	
N W. Land		773		
Pacific			80	814
Richelieu			69 1	62
Royal Electric		112	112	
Street Railway		189	189	1941
Telegraph		1063	104	98

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTBRAL, THURSDAY EVENING, July 9th, 1891.

The welcome rains of the early part of the week did incalculable good to the growing crops throughout the country, and as in Western Ontario farmers will commence har. vesting the winter wheat next week and the promise of an abundant yield has been amply verified, there is a more hopeful feeling in trade centres. In spite of the summer exodus to the country and the seaside the city dry goods trade report a very fair volume of trade doing, and although the orders sent in by fravellers show caution upon the part of country merchants, there is perceptibly more confidence apparent. Remittances, too, have improved, and the paper maturing on the fourth was satisfactorily met. In the grocery trade the feature of the week has been the rush for sugar, with which the refineries are still unable to cope. As a result prices are an eighth stiffer, and refiners are unwilling to book orders ahead. Iron and the heavy metals are moving slowly and an extraordinary feature in the market is the entire lack of tin and terne plates in first hands. Leather, though dull, seems a trifle, more active. Hides are quiet and unchanged. Fish is somewhat dearer after the holiday demand. Fruits are strong and very active. Cattle are scarce at the moment and shippers are filling their space with hay. Wool is quiet with very little flecce in the market, Oils and the heavy chemicals are dull with the exception of Paris green which is strong and active.

ASEES.—Receipts are moderate. Firsts pots sell at \$4.25/@\$4.30'; seconds at \$3.60; there are few pearls remaining in store and the price is nominal. Receipts since 1st January 1400 bris pots; 83 bris pearls. Deliveries 1327 bris pots; 95 bris pearls. In store July 8th at 6 p.m. 152 bris pots; 3 bris pearls,

BUTTER AND CHRSSE.—There has been very little doing in butter, as buyers and sellers are both disposed to hold off. Sellers ideas are 19 cents, but as this figure precludes the possibility of export, what business done is purely in a jobbing way. Factory mentare counting on a short make, but unless the shortage is a considerable one, the later makes getting the preference renders the holding of early makes a dangerous experience. Townships is in fair supply and is readily taken up at 16/20170.

· .

1. 1. 1. 1.



pass in expectation of the government report which will be out in a day or two, and news from abroad is in favor of the shorts. English wheat is 6d lower and foreign wheats is lower in Mark Lane, and reports show that the English harvest will be a good one, probeing 80 Fait of fate as to arouse the surprise that they have been boiled with saltpetre. Black bass, 8c. Sca bass, 10c. Mackerel 10c. Sturgeon, 5/205c, Maskelonge, 10/2012c. Salt fish are quiet unchanged. We quote:--B.C. salmon in barrels \$12, in half barrels \$6 25. Labrador \$15 in bris, \$8 in half barrels. Mac-Labrador \$15 in bris, \$8 in half barrels. Mac-kerei \$20 per brl, \$10 in half brl \$1.50 per kit No 1 Labrador herring \$4.50 per barrel, \$250 per half barrel. Haliout \$5 in half bris, Salmon trout \$4.50 in half barrels. White fish \$5. Green cod \$5.50 in 200 lb barrels. Haddock \$5 No finan haddies in the mar-bat but conned finan baddies collimet. ket but canned finnan haddies are selling at \$1 40 per dozen and \$5 50 per case, Smoked herrings 164@170 per box, B neless c d 60 @64c in 14 ib boxes and 64@7c in 5 lb boxes Boneless fish 4@5c per lb in boxes same size.

Superior to the German Moss.

FOR STABLE BEDD NG.

Peat IVL

NOTICE.

fluxion of time, 30th Jane, 1891.

The best, cheapest and healthiest in the world; keeping the Horses c ean, feet soft, and giving pure air in the Stable.

\$12 50 per Ton F.O.B. Cars or Steamer here. ----Wholesale Only.--

CHARLOTTETOWN MOSS LITTER CO.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MCRRISON. CHARLES Ι. Commission Merchant

and Aucticneer. All Canadian Manuf cturers will find an open-

ing for their goods here. Consignments Selicited. Prompt Returns Good References.

106 Queen St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Western dairy rules at 14@150. The cheese market is irregular and buyers seem to think that things are coming their way; but holdens s ill hold out for 81 @f for fluest white and 81 af for colored, and this checks business, as the English houses are not anxious to buy at present figures They argue that prices must come down before long, and they do not care to operate on a declining market. Factory men, appear to be tolerably well sold up. All the first half of June is gone and the second half is now on offer. Still it would be better for them to meet buyers views a little more freely and get rid of their early cheese before the later makes come upon the market, Nursing June cheese is rarely a paying policy, particularly with the cable at 43s.

OEN'NT .--- The demand is slack and stocks are accumulating in dealers hands. Without any actual weakening, prices would be shaded for round lots. We hear of a sale of ,200 bris. English at \$2 413 for Western account, We quote \$2 40@55 for English, \$2 30@40 for Belgian and \$2.80.@95 for German, Firebricks weak at \$18@\$24 per 1,000.

"Day Goops - The outlook for the dry goods trade seems decidedly brighter, although this may be called the between season so far as the wholesale houses are concerned. The wel come rains have rendered buyers confident as to the future of the harvest, and the result is that," a though orders are cortainly small, travellers write more hopefully of the outlook.

HOT OR COLD

Rolled Steel from Imported Basic Billets

Having control of a Large Rolling Mill. we

are now prepared to furnish either Hot or

Cold Rollad Steel from Domestic or Imported

Basic Billets of Guaranteed Quality.

05- We are also well equipped for making

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

From Steel, such as Lock Strikes, Escutcheons, &c., &c.

If you have ANYTHING you want made from Steel

send us a sample and let us figure on it is Remember also that we make WROUGHT STEEL BUTTS, HINGES, Etc.

The STANLEY WORKS, - New Britain, Conn.

FRUIT.—The fruit market continues active and prices continue strong. New Early Rose potators are now in the market from Obio and are selling at $2\frac{1}{60}$ per lb in a retail way and at \$3 25 per barrel from jobbers hands. Canadian cherries are at \$1,256%150 per basket with fancy large black oxhearts at \$1.75. Apricots \$2 per box. Bartlett pears \$6 25 per box Strawherries 9@10c, fancy 12c. Lemons are dear and advancing. We now quote \$4 50/@\$5 and it is expected that \$7 will have to be paid before the season is over. Oranges, Messinas, are at \$4.50 per box with half boxes \$2 50/% \$3 Valentias command \$6 for cases. Bananas run from \$1.25@\$2.50. Water melons 40c each. Plueapples 12@15c Oocoanuts \$4 75 per 100. Plums \$4 60 per carrier of 4 baskets for fancy large. Peaches \$2.25 per box.

GROOBBIES .- Nothing has been talked during the past week but sugar. Every one is clamoring for supplies, but stocks are so low that the refineries cannot supply them quick enough and wholesalers are running round horrowing in order to give their customers sufficient to fill their needs. As a result sugars are an eighth of a cent higher all round. We quote eighth of a cont higher all found. We quote Age for granulated and $3\frac{1}{4}$: for the lowest grade of yellows. The refineries have the situation in their own hands. They refuse to book orders ahead and in reply to enquiries say that when the sugar is ready they will sell at current rates. Teas have been com-paratively neglected, all the attention being concentrated on sugars, but the market is firm for low grade Japans and the stock of low and medium is in very compact compass, We medium 18 in very compact compass. We quote low grädes 14 dollafe; medium 19cm 22c; fine 25 dollafe; and choice 34 dollafe. Dusts sell at 11 dollafe on spot. Lower grades of Chin-se greens are scarce and selling at 18 dollafe; good thirds 19 dollafe; seconds 22 dollafe; firsts 27 dollafe; fine 33 dollafe, in black teas advices from Chinese shipping ports say the heavy Russian domand has forced in say the heavy Russian demand has forced up the values of North country tess from 50 to 100 per cent over the opening values of last ear and Monings and Ningchows are held for igher figures. We quote new Kaisow conhigher figures. gous at 14@15c; low grade Pakling 16@17c;

WANTED BY A MAN (30), speaking both languages, position as BOUK - KEEPER. Cashier, or other respons ble position. No objection to go outside of Montreal; West very accep able. Referen es and security fu nished. Address, "J. C.," C/0. Jaurnal of commerce, Montreal.

medium to fine $22\frac{1}{2}$ @27 $\frac{1}{2}$; finest to choice $32\frac{0}{2}$ 45c. Syrups are firm owing to the strong position of m-lasses which cannot be laid down here under $42\frac{1}{2}$ cents for Barbadoes although some houses are still selling at 40 cents. In fact it looks as if 45 cents would be the figure before long. In the mean time we quote the range for syrups from $2\frac{3}{4}\frac{0}{0}3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb; 25 lbs pails \$1. Raisins are being cut by two houses in the trade and values are very low for Valencias. We quote from 4c up to $5\frac{1}{4}$ according to quality. As the coming crop is a large one it looks as though heavy sales in New York. Bosnia in boxes are quoted at $7\frac{1}{2}$ owith French at 10@13c. There is a cut in rice. The mills are charging \$3 70 in large lots and yet it fs said some houses are still charging only \$3.55 to their customers, although the bulk asked \$3.80 for small lots. Canned goods are quiet. Some large contracts have been made, but all on the "if packed" basis, which means that if prices go higher the groot will be held stoutly to his bargain.

HAX.—The hay market continues firm, as cattle shippers who are unable to get stock are filling their tween deck spaces with huy. We quote No. 2 hay at \$9, at which price several hundred tons have been secured for export. No. 1 hay is held for \$1 more.

HEAVY CHEMICALS.—Paris green continues to move out actively until it has become somewhat scarce. We quote 131/20150 according to package. Latest quotations from England are:—Alum, £5 28 6d, bicarb, £6 158

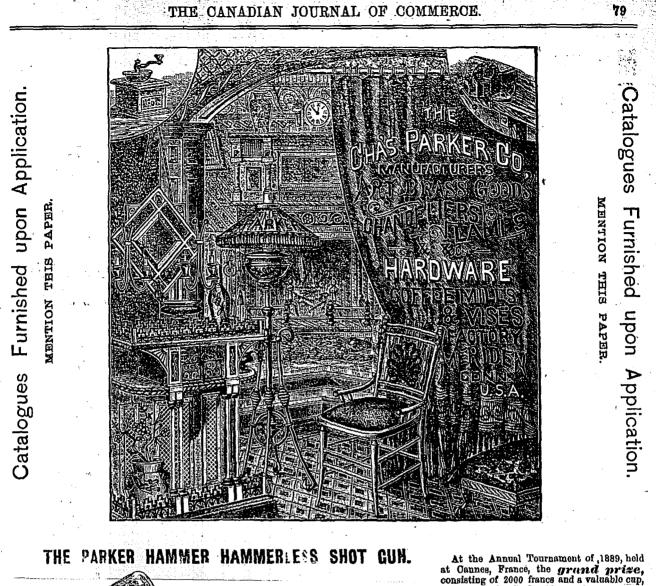
 $\mathcal{M}\mathcal{L}7$, borax, £28, caustic, 60%, £9 108, 70°/_c, £10 5s, copperas, £2, soda crystals, £3, 7s 6d, lump sulphur, £6, flour sulphur, £7 10s, sulphate of copper, £15 10s, cream of tartar, f.o.b., continent, 90s@918 6d.

HIDES AND TALLOW — The hide market is quiet. Tanners are putting but few into their pits and the demand is slack although stocks are not increasing owing to the few now coming in. Clips are now worth 30 cents and lambekins 30 cents. Califkins steady at 70 per lb. Tsillow in fair request at 6] cents for good and 7 cents for finest cake. Beef hides are unchanged at 6, 5, and 40 respectively.

Hors — No yearlings are in the market and the stock here, which is confined to about a dozen bales, consists of 1890s. A few small, bales of these have sold at 25c which may be, considered the ruling price. Reports of ramage across the border are now being wiped off and, as a consequence, the situation is easier.

IRON AND HARDWARE. — During the" week pressure has been sought to be put upon us by a certain firm to induce us to quote the discounts upon iron pipe lower than is quoted to genuine buyers in the market. It is medless to say that it was useless. The values quoted in these columns are those at which goods are actually offered forsale, and as such are absolutely reliable. If they do not suit certain holders it is not our fault, for we cannot consent to bolster up the market on their behalf. To-day the discount offered on iton pipe is 621 per cent all round. It is truesome houses are giving only 60 per cent on large sizes, but the fact that 500 feet of 4 inch has been offered at 621 per cent fixes that as the market value. Pig iron is quiet but we hear of sales of No 1 Shotts at \$21.561 and 100 tons Summerlee have changed hands at \$21. For Eglinton \$18.76 has been offered and refused and 100 tons of this brand have, sold at \$19. Cambroe in small lots is selling at







at Cannes, France, the grand prize, consisting of 2000 frances and a valuable cup, was won with a Parker Hammerless.

The first Parker Hammerless gun made won the championship of America at Decatur, Ill.

In the 1890 tournament between the East-ern and Western teams of expert trap shots of U.S., the highest average was made with a 10-gauge Parker Hammerless.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York Salesroom, 97 Chambers St.

Parker Bros., Makers MERIDEN, CONN.

is a small demand for smoked meats, especially bacon, at 9@10c, but nothing to call for comment. Eggs are strong at 121/@13c and some choice candled lots have sold as high as 13] cents. In Chicago provisions were heavy and all classes sold freely with the principal and an classes sold freely with the principal packers and one or two large local operators leading. The consequence was that prices dropped steadily and the close was dall and weak. In Liverpool bacon was stronger, the closing prices being as follows; Pork, 52s 6d; lard 32s; bacon, 30s/2030s 5d; tallow, 25s 6d.

WOOL .- Very little ficece is offering in this market as yet, but one or two fair lots have changed hands at 20/221 cents. In Cape we hear of no transactions but two cargoes are now near at hand which are held at 15/016c. Buenos Ayrean is quoted at 34@40c. The London wool sales are showing a good deal of activity and cross-breds brought full rates. Merinos were principally taken by foreign buyers and in some instances extreme values were paid. . Cape and Natal wools sold parti-cularly well. Since the commencement of the series 330,000 bales were offered and 312,-000 bales seld.

ENVELOPES STAMPED IN RELIEF COLORS NO CHARGE FOR DIES. THE GEORGE BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO. 169 St. James St., Montreal,

TOBUNTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TOBONTO, July 9th, 1891 Business has been quiet in most lines the past week. The feeling, however, continues hopeful owing to satisfactory reports of grain crops. Payments are generally slow. The local money market is unchanged, with call loans quoted at 41@5 per cent and prime commercial paper discounted at 61 per cent. The feature of the stock market is the advance in Northwest land shares to 774. Bank shares quiet and steady. There is a moderate

demand for loan company issues. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :--

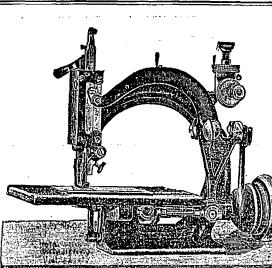
Hanks.		Bid June 30.	LOAD Cos.		Bid June 30.
Montreal. Ontario Toronto Merohanta, Commerce. Imperial . Dominion Standard. Hamilton .	125 160	218 144 1271 1604 22-4 153	Bidg. & Loan Can. Landed Uan Per Dom. Savings Farmers Loan Freshoid Imperial Saving Lond'n & Can'd Union	123 95 122 142 122	•109] 124 199 951 121 142] 124 125 130

BUTTER .--- The receipts this week have been fair and prices generally steady owing to good demand The best tub sells at 14c/@15c, and medium at 11c/@12c, creamery 22c. Eggs are firmer with sales at 13c. Cheese quiet and unchanged at 91/291c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED Hogs .- There are few coming in and prices remain firm at about \$6.50.

FLOUB AND GRAIN .- This market is quiet and prices generally unchanged. Straight

	<u></u>		× T 00	5 KN1-	•رود پردر در. ا				1
SURETYSHIP. The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAMI.	Part	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rost.	Div. Isst 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cant Prioss July 9.	value
THE GUARAANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERIOA. Capital Anthorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no noles), \$04,600 Resources Over - 1,048,429 Deposit with Dom. Govit, - \$7,000 THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company ronders the Promiums in certain cases unually reducible until the rate of One-Hall por cent, por annum is reached. This Company ronders the Promiums in certain cases unually reducible until the rate of One-Hall por cent, por annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- sgement which introduced the business to the satisfaction of its clients. Over \$717,628 18 have been paid in Olalims to Employeers. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, - AMERICA, T. HER BANK OF MONTREAL.	Brit.North America. Can. Bank Commerce. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nid. Du Peuple. Bastorn Townships. Federal. Hamilton Honbiaga. Jacques Cartier. Morchants, Halifax. Molsons: 1. Montreal Nationale New Brunawick. Ontario. Ottawa. People's of N. B. Quebeo. St. Stephen's. Standard. Toronto. Union, (Halifax). Union of Can	\$ 243 50 40 50 50 100 100 100 100 25 100 50 200 50 100 100 20 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	\$4,856,656 6,000,000 557,200 366,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	6.000.000 364.150 306,506 260,000 1.200,000 1.200,000 1.250,000 1.250,000 1.250,000 1.250,000 1.200,	9.01.001 (0,000 `60,000 1,3-0,000 600,000 1,3-0,000 600,000 125,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 150,000 150,000 165,000 35,000 165,000		June Dec June Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec	128; 400 105 280 98; 133 154 113 161 95 152; 157; 162 80 249 116; 192; 106; 192; 107; 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	884 461 64 122 400 00 115 00 67 50 67 50 67 50 67 50 61 13 00 61 75 78 75 79 70 80 80 78 75 75 80 90 10 90 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
HEAD OFFICE: 157 St. JAMOB St., MONTRHAL. EDWARD RAWLANGS, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. •N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other visks. CITY AUCTION ROOMS LESTLR & CO. Auctioneers & Commission Merchants B3 Prince William Street, ST. JOHNT, N.B., Canada. Salos of Real and Personal Property of all kinds personally attended to. Bus ness solicited. Paturns prompt. rollers are quoted at \$4.85/084 90 and there is some enquiry for extras at \$4.30. Manitoba patent at \$5,80@\$5,90. Bran dull with sales outside at \$13, Toronto freights. Middlings \$18/0\$20. Wheat is quiet and steady; 60-lbs white is worth \$1.07@\$1.08 on track, and 99e to \$1 00 on G. T. R. west. No, 2 Manitoba hard sold at \$1.05, and No. 3 hard at 97c. Barloy quiet with a little trade in feed lots. Oats are strady with sales at 50/6/0522c on	Agri. Sav. and Loan 'Co Brit. Can: Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortz: Loan Co Brit. Mortz: Loan Co Can Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co Can. Janded & Nat'l Inv't Co Can. Bay. and Loan Co Tarmer's Loan and Sav. Co Dundas Cotton Co Tarmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Itome Sav. and Loan Co Huron A Loanbton Loan Co Huron A Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Bay. Co. Manitobs Loan Co Manitobs Loan Co Manitobs Loan Co Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Corten Co Montreal Loan and Mortz. Nontreal Loan and Mortz. Nont Loan and Deb. Co Poople's Loan and Deb. Co Roal Et Loan and Deb. Co Royal Loan and Sav. Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Say.	50 100 100 50	633,000 1,622,000 2,000,000 1,500,100 5,000,000 1,500,100 5,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,	633,990 2,600,000 681,079 918,250 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	100,000 158,000 158,000 158,000 192,000 192,000 225,000 629,000 225,000 629,000 255,000 80,000 80,000 30,000 111,000 30,000 111,000 30,000 107,000 579,000 577,000 Foby. 215,000	35150	May Aug 2 Jan 2 Jan 2 Jan 2 Jan 1 Jan July 1 Jan July 30 July 81 Deo 30 July 81 Deo 2 Jan 2 July 1 June Deo 2 Jan 2 July 1 June Deo 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July 3 Jan 3 July 3 Jan July 3 Jan	110 xd. 124 1983 199 123 96 853 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 12	114 00 127 50 129 50 123 60 123 60 123 60 12 125 50 122 50 125



THE

SEWING and TRIM M. NG

MACHINES are Durable, Eco-nomical and Efficient, We make both sing e and Double Thread Elastic Stitch Machines.

Our CROCHET Machines aro simple, speedy and satisfac-tory We make the plain trochet, Autom tie Braid and Scallep Machines. In nd-litich to the above we are now prepared to furnish our N6W

Automatic Rib-Knitting Machines, which contain many important improvements over those in common use. For full particulars address

quoted, at 53c@60, and green unchanged at 5c for No. 1, 4c for No. 2 and 3c for No. 3. Lambakina bring 30c/@35c and pelts 25c PROVISIONS -There is a good demand and

prices are higher in some cases. Long clear bacon is quoted at 84c. Mess pork is quoted at \$14,75@\$15. Cured hams 111c@1210, and lard Dic@10kc, the latter for prime Canadian. Potatoes are easier at \$1,10 a bag for old and at \$3.50 for new in barrels. Hops unchanged, prime selling at 35c@36c Baled hay firmer at \$11@\$12, and straw \$6@\$6,50.

ato and prices generally unchanged. Oured are

HIDRS AND SKINS -

Oalfskins 6c@8c.

GROCHRIKS,-There is a good demand for sugars which are 🛔 higher in price ; granulated 5c@51c and yollows 4c@41c. Canned goods firm, and moving in small parcels. Coffees unchanged, teas fairly active and steady.

-The demand is moder-

, 80

Woon - Receipt failing off, and prices unchanged. Selections bring 19c, clothing 21c, and Southdown 23c@34c Pulled supers 22c @230 and extras 260/@270.

Our new Double Thread Elastic Stitch Machine. THE CHAMPION S. M. CO., Nos. 1708-10 & 12 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILADELPHIA PA.

......

34.

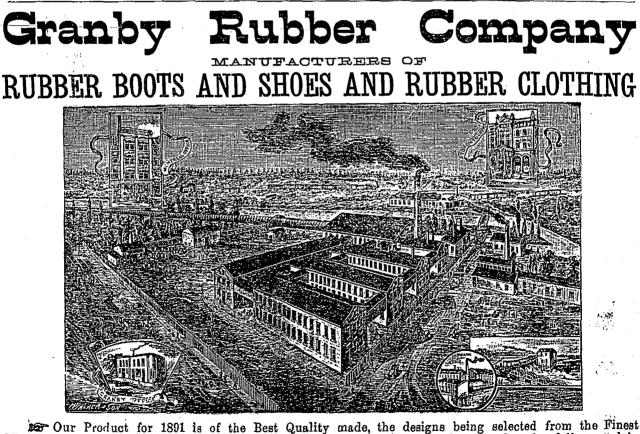








MONTRI	AL WHOLESALE PRICE	S OURRENTTH	URSDAY,	JULY 9, 1891.	
Name of Article.	Wholessie.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Name of Article. Boots and Shees. Brogans. Split Balmorals. Kip " Buff "	Mens. Boys. Youths. 50 80 105 50 75 59 85 50 70 50 80 0 95 120 085 6 90 075 080 100 125 085 100 075 080 115 140 096 115 6 80 100	Roast chickon, 1-1b ting Roast turkey, 1-1b ting	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 40	Soda Ash, Soda Bicarb Sal Soda Concentrated	\$ c. \$ c. 1 75 \$ 85 2 30 2 50 0 90 0 95 1 75: 2 00
Buff " Galf " Buff Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip " Calf " Feit boots half fox Feit boots half fox " full "		Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 8 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 0 Hurl 4 strings No. 1 do 8 strings No. 2 do 8 strings No. 3 do 8 strings, hass-	3 35 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 15 0 00 1 95 0 00	Dyestuffs. Archil, con Cutch. Ex. Logwood. Chips. Indigo (Bengal). Madras. Gambier Maddras. Sumac	0 10 0 15 1 90 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 06 0 07 0 11 0 15
Preged. Bolit Batts Split Balmorals Kip " Baff " Pobbled "	- 0 50 9 90 0 70 0 86 0 50 0 60 - - 1 00 1 10 0 75 0 90 0 50 0 65 - - 0 90 1 15 0 50 0 90 0 50 0 65 -	0. K. 2 strings basswood handle	1 40 0 00	Fish. Labrador Horrings, No1. French Shore, No. 1 Sea Trout. Cape Breton, Horrings Hadverst No1. bittores	4 50 5 00 4 00 4 50 6 00 0 00 5 00 0 00
Machine Sewed. Poppled Button Glazed Buff Button Goat Polish Calf French Kid		Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Alocs, Cape Borax, xils. Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref Camphor, Eng. Ref Citric Acid. Copperad. por 100 lbs Crosan Tartar. Encom Saits.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Green Cod, Large	9 90 10 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Goeds. \$ 0 \$ 0. Lobsters, per doz., new. 2 10 2 15 Bardines; 1s.	Name of Article. Whelesale. Pess, Mar., 2-lb tins \$ c. \$ c. Boston baked beans, p ds 2 10 0 00 Corned Beef, 2-lb, 1 60 0 00 Corned bear, 2-bs	Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb Morphia	0 20 0 25 0 55 1 25 0 55 1 00 1 85 1 80	Dry Salmon No. 1 brls Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). Salmon Boneless Fish. Cod.	00 00 22 00 00 00 21 00 00 00 18 00 12 00 18 00 0 061 0 07
Clams, 1-ib tins, per dos. 1 40 0 00 Oysters, "" 1 65 0 00 Tomatoes, per dos. 1 40 1 45 Peaches, 2-lb. yellow	"14 lbs	Oplim Oralis Acid Phosphoras. Potash Biohromate. Potas Iodide. Guinine. Strychnine. Tartario Acid Tin Grystals. Hoavy Chemicais. Biae Vitriol. Biue Vitriol. Bius torio. Gaustie Boda 60	0 11 0 16 0 75 0 0 11 8 60 3 75 0 45 0 50 1 10 1 25 0 50 0 55 0 25 0 30	Flour. Patent, winter Straight roller Superfine Fine. Superfine Bags Extra City Strong Bakers Strong Bakers Oatmoal, standard bag. Oatmoal, standard bag.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
do 2-1b tins, Xarmouth None.	Ox Tongue 3-15. 600 000 Finnan Haddies, per case New pack	<u></u> _	2 50 2 70 2 80 3 00	Oatmeal, granulated, bay Rolled	



55 Our Product for 1891 is of the Best Quality made, the designs being selected from the Finest STANDARD SELLING Lines of the American Market, which we reproduce in Canada, fully equal in finish and every other respect to the best imported.

S. H. C. MINER, - - PRESIDENT. Sole Agents: GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY of Canada, Limited. T. V. R. BROWN, - MANAGER. Montreal, 15 Victoria Square. Toronto, 53 Front Street.

Activities will plants over in mina inal about you! Altons apply only to large out. *Note.-Refiners prices to the wholesa's trade : jobbers would have to pay to additional.



We have an hand a considerable stock of New and Second-hand Machinery, consisting of En-gines and B iters of dioren' Vorce P wer canacity CARPENTERS' AND CABINET MAKERS' Mach nory, on si ung of Planere, Boult Shaver and 'myver Machine, also a horing Machane, &c., &c., Wood Lathes. I on Luthes of different size-Shingle Machines and Tools in general. The whole to sold of a great, reduction from new to the FIRST MAY, being obliged to obserge our locality. A visit immediately is solicited.

TO THE INDUSTRY.

FRECHETTE & CO..

127 St. Peter St. Montreal.

THE MONARCH BOILER (PATENTED) AND HERCULES ENGINE.

AROBB&SONS 0.000 ROTARY SAW MILLO Jumit Guaranteed to Saw Lumber D.C. Perfectly Smooth and NASSING Even in thickness.

Even in thickness. Portable from 6 to 70 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness, and the case with which they can be moved. Tho 70 horse power can bo taken over thorough: obtroads, ar into this forcest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power port-able ongino, and as firm as a brick-set stationary ongino. Engines and boilers of every sizeand des-oription. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath machines, Law Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machines, Law Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machines, Law Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machines, Law Grinders, Dianes on by the Boilor insurance & inspection Co. of Canada. Write for circulars. A. ROBB & SONS, | Amherst Foundry and

A. ROBB & SONS, Amherst Foundry and Amherst, N.S. Machine works. ABTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.

MUNTRHAL WHULISALE PRIOES OURRENT -THUBBLAY JULY 9 891								
Name of Article.	Whoissas	Name of Artigio. + holosa.	Name of Arnole	WOUDBAIL	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		
Name of Article. Marci ware	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Name of Artigio. + holose.	Name of Article Name of Article Name of Article Name of IO 108 Lead Phop op 100 108 Strap Iron-Ohairs Machinery scrap. Wrot iron Powder : Canada Blasting F to F F F. Barbod wire, per 1b 'Gal' Fencingwire, No. 8 No. 9 Barbod wire, per 1b 'Gal' Foncingwire, No. 8 No. 10 Buckthorn Wire Miclos and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 2 Canners pay 75c to \$1 more for sorted, oured and insp'd Hamilton, No. 1 insp "Norz The above are prices in the west. Chicage Buff "Bulls. Dry No'r West. Sheevskins Calfakins unisspected Horse Hides western, each "City Tallow, refined "No. 2 No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2	W ableshit 555 57: 555 57: 500 00: 6595 659: 18 00:00: 000 23: 000 20:		$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 24 & 0.30 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.28 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.28 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.28 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.58 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.58 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.58 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.58 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.58 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.58 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.58 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.58 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.58 \\ 0 & 25 & 0.58 \\ 0 & 10 & 16 \\ 0 & 0.56 & 0.56 \\ 0 & 12 & 0.14 \\ 0 & 0.56 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.14 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0.17 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0$		
" " " 8 lb " " 7 lb " 6 lb Dist. 60 p. 0. Wrought or Ship Spikes : 7 1-16 and 1 in S-8 in 1 in (Die, 20 ner cont.)	0 24 0 00 0 27 0 00 0 30 0 00 3 90 0 00 4 25 0 00 4 50 0 00	DXX " Terms Plate: no'l-post'k. IC, 20 x 23 no'l-post'k. Russ. Sheet Jron 10 00 11 (w Anchors, por 1b 4 75 50 Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gango 24 gango 6 50 0 0' Lead: Pig, por 100 lbs	Buffalo Sole, No. 1 No. 2 China "No. 1 "No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 2	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 18 0 19 0 16 0 17 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Castor Oil Lard Oil, Extra No. I. Linreed Raw Boiled Boiled Machinery Kara, qt., p case to pts., do Spirits Turpentine, bris.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

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

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

•Apr Terms for Gut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Glinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 50 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co'y

(Limited,)

MONTREAL,

Stellarton Foundry Machine Works Manufacturers of Rotary Saw Mills. Shingle, Lathe and

other Machinery.

Offer for Sale all Grades of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the well-known Brand



CERTIFICATES OF STRENGTH AND PURITY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYIST. MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Co'y, Montreal: Gentlemen,-I have personally taken sambest from a large stock of your Granulated Sugar, "REDPATH" brand, and carefully tested them by the Polariscope, and I fin 1 these samples to be as near to adsolute purity as can be obtained by any process of Sugar Refining Refining.

The test by the Polariscope showed in yesterday's yield 99,90 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar, which may be considered commercially **BS ABSOLUTE PURE RUGAR.**

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, P. D. DCL, F.U.S., Public Analyst for the District of Montreal, and Professor of Chemistry.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,

MEDICAL FACULTY, MOGILL UNIVEBBITY,

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company:

Gentlemen,-I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99 88 per cent. of Pure Sugar. It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manufactured.

Yours truly, G. P. GIBDWOOD. Supplies also Double Surface Plane and Matcher-Buz. Planers. Stoves, Furnaces. WEIR & MORRISON Props.: STELLARTON, N.S.

Correspondence solicited.

THE

lelep

Company of Canada.

O. F. SISE, President. GEO. W. MOSS, - -O. P. SOLATER, - -Vice-President. Sec.-Treasurer . .

O. P. SOLATER, - - - Sec-Treasurer This Company manufactures and will sell its Telephonic Instruments, including the inventions of Bell, Blake, Edison, Gray, Phelps, Berliner, Anders, Watson, Goodman, Gilliland, and the Law and Consolidated Companies, many of which are fully protected by patents, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50. It also manufactures every description of Electric Fire Alarm Apparatus, and will con-tract to supply Cities and Towns with the same.

It will contract to build private lines for all Electrical purposes, on reasonable terms. It manufactures and has for sale every description of cotton and silk covered wire

for electrical work. For particulars apply to

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 30 St. John Street, Montreal

87

「「「「「「「「「「「「」」」」」

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OUBBENTTHURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.									
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	same of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		
Coal Off: Orude	************************************	Jand'n Min'l, 5 shds, pr 100 No. 1 Furnit'e Vrn'h, pr gi Brown Japan Brown Japan Brown Japan Bratter Statt. Orange Shellac Ganadian, in Small bags Quarters Statter Statter Ganadian, in Small bags Quarters Statter Statter Factory-filled per bag Quarters Statter Turk's Island Quarters Turk's Island Quarters Turk's Island Quarters Turk's Island Market Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood Walnut, per M Cedar, round, lineal foot. Cedar, round, lineal foot. Cedar, round, lineal foot. Cedar, round, lineal foot. Cedar, fat, lineal foot. Cherry, per M Sind quality, do Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M Shingles, 1st qual Sud Tobacce (duty paid)	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bright Chewing. Bright Chewing. R. & R. Mavy, 3s. Smoking, 6s. Solnce, 12s. Wines, Liquers. etc. Myrtle Navy. Wines, Liquers. etc. Myrtle Navy. Wines, Liquers. etc. Myrtle Navy. Wines, Liquers. etc. Myrtle Navy. Wines, Liquers. etc. Base's	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Louis Roederer. Brandite-Hennessy. 1 Star Cases (one star). Pinet, Castillon & Co. Cases (one star). Pinet, Castillon & Co. Cases (one star). Cases (one star). Pinet, Castillon & Co. Cases (one star). Nachie's R. O. Special Starit's R. O. Special Machie's R. O. Special Starit's R. O. Special Machie's R. O. Special Starit's Co. Starit's Starit's Starity Special Pulled, unassoried '' Extra Super North West	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Acataliona with provide Dear	a mine cost	and and the decommons which and	y	~, 					

The COSMOPOLITAN LIFE ASSO'N 12, 14 and 16 King Street West, HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO Officers, Auditors, Trustees, Etc.

DIT-J. J. Withrow, Man Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Manufacturer, and President of PRESIDENT-J.

VIGE-PRESIDENTS-Hon. Sen. Clemow, Ottawa, Ont.; Arch-Campbell, M.P., Merchant Miller, Ohatham, Ont.; J. B-Carlilo, Esq., Life Underwriter, Toronio, Ont.

CONSULTING PHYSICIAN-Sir James Grant, M.D., F.R.C.P., (Lon.) Ottawa, Ont.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR -JOHN L. DAVISON, B.A., M.D., M.B.C.S., (Eng.) Professor Trinity Medical Gollege, Toronto, Ont.

SOLICITOR-E. F. B. JOHNSTON, Q.C., Ex-Deputy Attorney General of Ontario.

Ontario. Diagorons.—Messrs. J. J. Withrow, Toronto. Hon. F. Olemow, Ottawa, A. Campbell, M.P., Chatham. Jas. Goldie, Guelph. Jas. Steron-son, M.P., Mayor, Peterboro. A. S. Patterson, Manufacturer, Woodstock, R. H Smith, Presi-dent, St. Oatharines. Gco. Taylor, M.P., Gananoque. James O'Brien, Wholesale Mar-chant, Montreal. Hon. Justice Tait, Montreal. R. Prefontaine, Q.O., M.P., Montreal. Darby Borgin, M.P., Oornwall, Sheriff Sweetland, M.D., Ottawa. F. H. Chrysler, Q.O., Ottawa. Sheriff Murray, Esq., Pombroko. John Dobson, Pres. Board of Trade, Lindeay. D. W. Dow-ney, Esq., Pres. Board of Trade, Brockville. Goo, Gnillet, M.P., Oobourg, Ont, E. K. Greene, (Greene & Sous Co.) Moutreal. Fred. W. Henshaw, Montreal. Thos. D. Boll, Mont-real. J. V. Teetsel, Q.O., Hamilton. Ald.



addrossed, addrossed, James Dixon, Hamilton. John Hoodless, Hamilton. L. J. Breithaupt, Berlin. Robert Scott, Galt. John S. Larke, President, Oshawa, Robert Henry, Brautford, James Cowan, Lon-don. Geo. M. Reid, London. Ohas. F. Col-well, London. G. M. Ostrom, Q.O., Trenton, Ont. N. F. Patorson, Q.O., Port Perry, Ont. Michael Twomey, Capitalist, Windsor, Hon Judge Johnston, Sault St. Marie, A. B. Klein, Q.O., Walkorton, Ont. Geo. S. Tickell, Belle-ville. A. M. McKinnon, Guelph. Louis P. Heyd, Q.O., Brantford, Ont. Wm. J. B. Holmes, Goderich James Leitch, Q.O., Corn-wall, Ont. Thos. Kenny, Sarnia. E. F. B. Johnston, Q.C., Toronto. John L. Dayison, B.A.; M.D., M.R.O.S., Toronto. Wm. Mowat, Banker, Skratford. W. W. Farren, Banker, Olinton. Peter Ryan, Registrar, Toronto.

Con	PTROLLER	AND T	RNASURE	 SAN	DE	RS	DN,	M.A.	

AGGUNHANT-GEO. EDWARDS, F.O.A., (Ont.) Chartered Accountant CASHIER-H. O. DBAYTON.
 AGENOY INSPECTORS-F. B. CARLILE, M. J. PATERSON.
 AUDITORS-J. MCARTHUR GRIFFITH, Auditor to Institute of Chartered Accountants; H. J. HILL, Manager Toronto Industrial Exhibition

of Chartered Accountants; H. J. Hill, Manager Toronto Industrial Exhibition. BANKERS-THE COANDIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. TRUSTESS-THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CO. SECRETARY AND ACTUREY-FRANK SANDERSON, M.A., Member Actuarial Society (Edin.), to whom communications should be adduced addressed,

J. B. Carlile, Life Underwriter, Toronto. Charles King, Whitby. Wm, P. Prower, Bow-manville. W. Williamson, Port Hope. Hon. J. C. Schultz, Lieut.-Governor, Winnipeg. Hon. Thos. Greenway, Promier, Winnipeg. Hon. Mr. Justice Rouleau, M.L.A., Calgary. Lt.-Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., Victoria. D. W. Davis, M.P., Fort McLeod. Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., Regina. D. Oppenheimer, Mayor, Vancouver. John F. Betts, M.L.A., Prince Albert. Robt, G. Brett, M.D., M.L.A., Banff. John Secord, Q.C., M.L.A., Regina. B. P., Richardson, M.L.A., Grenfell. James H. Ross, M.L.A., Moose Jaw. Wm. Sutherland, M.L.A., Qu'Appelle. Geo, S. Davidson, M.L.A., Calgary. Wm. Plaxton, M.L.A., Prince Albert, Joel Reaman, M.L.A., Yorkton.













94 THE CA	NADIAN JOUR	NAL OF C	OMME	RCE.			
Insurance.	Stocks and Bond		MPANIES-	CARADIAN	Montreai Qu	etateni . J	July 7, 1891.
TEE	NAME OF COMPAR	T. No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	quot	ations roto
Autometine meananee eei	British America Fire and Canada Life Gitisons, Fire, Life, & Acci Confederation Life Western Assurance. Royal Canadian Insurance Accident Ins. Co. of North Guarantee Co. of North A	2,500 ident 11,880 5,000 25,000 25,000 America 2,610	3-6mos. 71-6mos. 6-12mos 5-6mos. 4-6mos. 6-12mos. 6 6	\$50 400 85 100 40 25 100 50	\$50 50 16 10 20 20 20 20 100 10 50	101 143 90 90 100	 144 93 110
	BRIT.SH' AND FOREIG «()	Instations on the La	nden Mark	ef.) June 24	, 1891. Mar	ket value	p. p'd up sh.
HEAD OFFICE: 157 ST. JAMES ST MONTREAL. President,	Atlas British and Foreign Mari Caledonian. Commercial U, Fire, Life Edinburga Life Fire Insurance Association (guardian Fire and Life Imperial Fire Lancashir Fire London & surance Corpo London & Lancashire Lif Idverpool & Lond. & Glob National Northern Fire & Life North Sire Queen Fire & Life Royal Insurance Fire & I Scottish Imperial Life Scottish Provincial Fire d	& Marine 50,000 5,000 5,000 100,000 20,000 12,000 10,000 nation 10,000 artion 35,802 Fire 42,3175 40,000 30,000 & Life 40,200 \$7,22 20,000	50 50 10 5 5 57 p. sh. 35 48 40 70 255 70 255 70 56 £21 p. s. 80 6 15	20 50 100 £10 100 100 20 40 20 100 50 50	6 4 15 50 25 23 81 12 17-20 21 5 6 1 3	21 £31 £1021 £55 £493 £54	2(† £32) £981 £541 £191 £523
Mutual Life Insur		ROYA			RAN IND LOND		ϹʹϘϓ
OF NEW YORK RICHARD A. MCCURDY, ASSETS OVER \$136,000.0 The Largest and Best Life Insurance Comp The New Business of the Mutual Life Insurance Exceeded \$151,000.000. Its Business shows the Greatest Comparative 'ials during the past year, includin A gain in news of A gain in new premiums of A gain in surplus. A gain in surplus. A gain of risks in force. A gain of risks and the part of the force. A gain of risks in force. A gain of risks	- President. CO.OO. hany in the World. nese Company in 1889 made by any Company s	E'I CAPITAL, RESERVE F LIFE FUND Invostments tection of C Hea Evry descrip Assurances grante ASSURANCES grante (C CAPITAL, Fire Reserve Fire Income,	OF LIV E E Llability UNDS, S, In Can Canadia d Office tion of prop- d in all the ASS DEF C s, over, 1890, ov ADA :	ERPOOL A A IN of Shareho ada for t n Policy- for Oana most approve OHIN URA	IND LOND D I Iders Unlim the sole pholders, of da : MOP at moderate drms. EF AGENT W NCE (DIN, F D 1808.	ON. JIH Ited. - 'sio Pro- Vor NTREA rates of p TATEA COM	E. ,000,000 ,624,435 ,288,046 800,000 L ₁ romlum. Life LEY. PANY
Scottish Union and INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH, Established 1824. M. BENNETT, Jr., Gen-manager North Americ Capital	SCOTLAND. an Branch, Hartford, Conn. is\$13,500,000 Dom. Goot. 125,000 (Markot value) is Xavier St MONTEBAL SSUPANCE 2. \$75,200.00	MANU HEAD OFFIC Combin President- GEU Hoa. J. A. OU Pres, Board of T Railway Contract are a local Board	INSU FACT INSU E: cor. od Auth DRGE GO STMET, SA F rade: Aloxad for the Prov BELBY,	AND T AND T CURE RANCE Yonge and orized Ca ODERHAM, (or House of GAULT, W Iria, and A. (vince of Quet ROLLA!	COMPAN COMPAN ipital; :-: Esq. (Good Commons, M. Diolesale Merc 3. MCBRAN, (ecc. CHAIR ID & LI	ACCI St-eets, \$3,00 erham & ontreal R frain Mer- MAN, ROE YMAN,	DENT TORONTO 0,000.

推進





AND Income for Year ending 81st Dec., 1890, . 1,703,854 07 LANCASHIRE Head Office: - - - - - Toronto, Ont. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director, A. M. SMITH, President. C. C. FOSTER, Secreta J. H. ROUTH & Son, Managers Montreal Branch, C. C. FOSTER, Secretary. LIFE 190 ST. JAMES STREET. ONFEDERATION THE FIRE W. C. MACDONALD, Insurance -:- Association J. K. MACDONALD. LIFE. Actuary. Man. Director. (LIMITED). INCOME: of LONDON, ENGLAND. Three - Quarters 🗵 of 🖂 a 🖄 Million 🖄 Dollars. BUSINESS IN FORCE : SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., M.P., - - Chairman \$\$20,000 000.00_ **\$**\$ Directors Assets and Capital, - \$4,250,000. Chief Office for Canada : - - MONTREAL NEW BUSINESS Written in 1890: No. 47 St. Francois Xavier Street, \$3,100,000.\$ J. KENNEDY, Manager.