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TORONTO.

PRICES IN APPLICATION

25 Old Change, London, - - England.

THE MONETARY TIMES.

The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF MONTREAL	BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.	
Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000 Rest Fund 6,000,000	Paid-up Capital £1,000,000 Stg.	OF CANADA. Capital
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.	Reserve Fund	Rest 1,920,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., President.	Street, E. C.	HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.
How, GEORGE A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Alexander Murray, Esq. A. T. Paterson, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. W. C. Macdonald, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.	COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodie. H. J. B. Kendall. John James Cater J. J. Kingsford	BOARD OF DIRECTORS. ANDREW ALLAN, President.
E. B. Greenshields, Esq. W. C. Macdonald, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. W. J. BUCHANAN General Manager	J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer. E. A. Hoare. J. H. J. B. Kendall. J. J. Kingsford. Frederic Lubbock. Geo. D. Whatman. J. Murray Robertson.	ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President Hector McKenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq Jonsthan Hedreen Esc. H. Mortagu, Alex Esq
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Montreal—H. V. Meredith, Asst. Manager. Almonte, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Quebec, Que. Belleville, "Hamilton, Ont. Regina, Assna. Brantford, "Kingston," Sarnia, Ont.	R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.	BBANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. Belleville, Kingston, Quebec, Berlin, London, Renfrew,
Brockville, "Lindsay, "Stratford, Ont. Calgary Alberta London "St. John N.B.	London. Kingston. Fredericton, N.B. Brantford. Ottawa, Halifax. N.S.	Brampton, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford,
Chatham, N.B. Moncton, N.B. St. Marys Ont. Chatham, Ont. New Westm'str, BC. Toronto, " Cornwall, "Ottawa, Ont. Vancouver, B.C.	Hamilton. Quebec. Vancouver, B.C.	Galt, Napanee, St. John's, Que., Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Toronto,
Goderich, "Perth, "Wallaceb'g Ont Juelph, "Peterboro, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.	AGENTS IN THE INITED STATES BEC	Ingersoll, Perth, Walkerton, Kincardine, Prescott, Windsor.
Picton, " AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAINLondon-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C., C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee - Robert Gillespie,	San Francisco-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agts. London Bankers-The Bank of England Messrs. Glyn & Co.	BRANCHES IN MANITOBA. Winnipeg Brandon.
Mag P Redneth	Foreign Agents.—Liverpool.—Bank of Liverpool. Scotland — National Bank of Scotland, Limited.	BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN-London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank, (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool AGENCY IN NEW YORK-61 Wall Street, Messre
AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York— Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago, —Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Assistant-Manager.	and branches. Ireland—Provincial Bank of Ireland Limited, and branches. National Bank, Ltd. and branches. Australia.— Union Bank of Australia.	Henry Hague and John B. Harris, jr., agents.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAINLondon-The Bank of England; the Union Bank of London: the Lon-	New Zealand — Union Bank of Australia. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of	New York, N.A. B.; Boston, Merchants' National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank.
don and Westminster Bank. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—the British Linen Company branches.	India. London and China-Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Mar- cuard, Krauss et Cia. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais.	National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank.
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; the Merchants' National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank Buffalo—Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. Ban Fran-	THE QUEBEC BANK.	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick-Bank of Nove Scotia and Merchanta' Bank of Halifax.
cisco—The Bank of British Columbia		A general Banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCESt. John's, NfdThe Union Bank of Newfoundland. New ZealandThe Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia.	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1818.	тнв
(Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all parts of the world).	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.	BANK OF TORONTO
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Pald-up Capital	R. H. Smith, Esq., President. Wm. Withall, Esq., Vice-President. Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G. John R. Young, Esq.	INCORPORATED 1855.
Best	Frank Ross, Esq.	Paid-up Capital
Jas Crathern Esq. Wm. Gooderham, Esq.	BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke. Ont.	
John I. Davidson. Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't Gen. Manager.	Montreal, Que. Thorold. Ont. Three Rivers. Agents in N-w York-Bk. of British North America. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.	
G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Inspector.		WM. HENEY BEATTY, Esq., Toronto, Vice-President A. T. Fulton, Esq., W. G. Gooderham, Esq., Toronto. Toronto
New York— Alex. Laird, & Wm. Gray, Agents. BRANCHES. Ayr, Goderich, St. Catharines.	THE ONTARIO BANK.	Henry Cawthra, Esq., Henry Covert, Esq., Toronto. Port Hope
Barrie, Guelph, Sarnia, Belleville, Hamilton, Seaforth, Berlin, Jarvis, Simcoe,	Capital Paid-up \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund 550,000	W. R. Wadsworth Reg Worton
Blenheim, London, Stratford, Brantford, Montreal, Stratbroy, Chatham, Orangeville, Thorold,	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS. SIR WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G., - President.	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Collingwood, Ottawa, *Toronto, Dundas, Paris, Walkerton, Dunnville, Parkhill, Windsor,	DONALD MACKAY, ESQ., Vice-President. Hon. C. F. Fraser. A M Smith Egg	
Galt, Peterboro, Woodstock, *East Toronto—Cor. Queen St. and Bolton Avenue. North Toronto—763 Yonge St. North West Toronto	G. B. B. Cockburn, Esq. M.P.	J. T. M. BURNSIDE, Inspector
Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, the	Aurora, Montreal, Pickering, Bowmanville, Mount Forest, Toronto.	BBANOHES. Montreal—J. Murray Smith, Manager. Peterboro — J. H. Roper.
East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable	Cornwall. Newmarket Whithy	Port Hone – E Milloy Acting "
terms. Interest allowed on deposits, BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS: GREAT BRITAIN-The Bank of Scotland, (Inc. 1695.)	Lindsay, Port Arthur, AGENTS.	London-W. R. Wadsworth, " Barrie-J. A. Strathy, " St. Catharines-G, W. Hodgetts, " Collingword-W. A. Corpelard
PARIN, FRANCE-Lezard Freres & Cie. BRUSSELS, BELGIUM-J. Matthieu & Fils.	France and Europe, Credit Lyonnais.	Gananoque-T. F. How, Acting
NEW YORK-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of N.Y. SAN FRANCISCO-The Bank of British Columbia. CHICAGO-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bk. of Chicago. VICTORIA, B. CThe Bank of British Columbia.	Boston-Tremont National Bank	BANKERS. London, England—The City Bank, (Limited). New York—National Bank of Commerce.
	IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.	THE STANDARD BANK
THE DOMINION BANK	Capital Paid-up	
Capital	DIBECTORS	Capital Paid-up
JAMES AUSTIN, PRESIDENT. HON. FRANK SMITH, - VICE-PRESIDENT. W. Ince. Edward Leadlay.	T. B. MEBRITT, Vice-President. William Bamsay. T. B. Wadsworth.	HEAD OFFICE, · · · TOBONTO.
E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews.	Hugh Ryan.	W. F. COWAN, President.
HEAD OFFICE,	D. B. WILBIE Carbier	A. T. Todd, Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton A. J. Somerville.
TOBONTO, - Queen Street, corner of Eather Street	BRANCHES IN ONTABIO. Essex Centre. Nisgers Fails Welland	AGENOIES. Bowmanville, Cannington, Harristo ^D Brantford, Chatham, Ont. Markha ^{DD} Bradford. Colborne Nowestle
"Market Branch con Ving & Course Sta	Fergus. Port Colborne. Woodstock.	Bradford, Colborne, Newcastle Brighton, Durham, Parkdale Campbellford, Forest. Picton,
"Dundas Birauch, cor. King & George Sta Dundas Birect - corner Queen. "Spadina Avenue No. 3800 Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought & sold, Letters of Gradit incord archiver and arc	Cor. Queen BRANCHES IN NOBTH WEBT. Winnings, Brandon, Portage la Prairie Calgary	BANKERS. New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal.
Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Burope. China and Japan. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.	Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed.	All banking business promptly attended to. Cor rescondence solicited.
attaines	Prompt attention paid to ections.	J. L BRODIE, Cashier

Britter Barren Barren

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THE MONETARY TIMES



London, Ontario. 1887.

Ontario Industrial Loan & Investment Co.

(LIMITED.) OFFICER . SO ABCADE VICTORIA ST MARA

	ω,			1.1.1		L, IOBONTO.
Capital	-		-			\$500,000 00
Capital Subscribed,		-		-	•	466,800 00
Capital Paid up Reserve Fund	•		-	- '	۰.	810,581 58 120,000 00
Contingent Fund,	-		-			5,000 00

DIRECTORS. JAMES GORMET, ESQ. - PRESIDENT. E. HENRY DUGGAN, ESQ. - PRESIDENTS. MULLIAM BOOTH, ESQ. - VIOE-PRESIDENTS. Alfred Baker, Esq., M.A. John J. Cook, Esq. Ald. John Harrie, Esq William G. Boon, Esq. Money to losp on real estate scouting Lucestand

Money to loan on real estate security. Vacant and improved real estate in the city of Toronto bought and sold. Warehouse and business sites to lease, and buildings erected to suit lessees. Stores and effices to rent in "Toronto Arcade." Interest allowed on deposits other than call.

E. T. LIGHTBOURN Manager.

LONDON, ONT.

- Paid-up 931.925 95
- ROBERT REID, (Collector of Customs)
- WILLIAM DUFFIELD, - VICE-PRESIDENT. (President City Gas Company.) THOMAS H. PURDOM, - INSPECTING DIRECTOR.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The Trust & Loan Company of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

 Subscribed Capital
 £1,500,000

 Paid-up Capital
 325,000

 Reserve Fund
 147,780
 HEAD OFFICE: 7 Great Winchester St., London, Eng.

Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security of improved farms and productive city property.

WM. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON, RICHARD J EVANS, Commissioners,

Messre. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham and Frederick Wyld. Money advanced at current rates and on favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and

terms, on the security of productive farm, city stown property. Momey received from investors and secured by the Company's debentures, which may be drawn payable either in Canada or Britain with interest half yearly at current rates. A. M. COSBY, Manager. 84 King Street East Toronto.

The National Investment Co. of Canada (LIMITED.)

20 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

- DIRECTORS. JOEN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C., President. WILLIAM GALEBARTH, Esq., Vice-President William Alexander, Esq. John Stuart, Esq. A. B. Creelman, Esq. Prof. Geo. Paxton Young, LL.D. Money Lent on Beal Estate. Debertures issued. ANDEWN DEVN

ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager.







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THE MONETARY TIMES.

Leading Barristers.			STOC	KA	ND B	OND	REPO	RT.		
COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, Etc. 5 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto.			BANKS.	Share.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	Divi- dend last 6 Mo's.	CLOSING Tobonto, Mar. 21	PRICES.
TELEPHONE 244. C. COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS. BO. C. CAMPBELL. W. A. GEDDES.	British .	North 2	bia America	\$243	4,866,666		\$ 486,000 1,100,000		154	874.28
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL.	Central Comme	rcial B	ank of Manitoba		6,000,000	276.370	600,000 25,000		1201 1202 Suspended	60.19
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES-BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BDGS.	Domini Eastern	on Town s	ank, Windsor, N.S hips	50 50	500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	960,000 1,500,000	78,000	3 5	101 227 229	40.40 113.75
4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO. 9. B. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL.	Federal Halifax	Banki	ng Co	100	1,250,000 500,000 1,000,000	1,950,000 500,000	000,000	3 3	In Liquidati 112	
WALTEB MACDONALD. Registered Cable Address - 'Therson," Toronto.	Hochels Imperis	ыga М	Peuple	100 100	710,100 1,500,000	7:0,100	100,000 600,000	3 4	1413 96 100 143 1463	96.00 143.00
LINDSEY & LINDSEY,	La Ban	que Jac que Nai	ques Cartier	95 100	1,900,000 500,000 9,000,000	500,000 1,900,000	300,000 140,000 100,000	3	····· ···	*****
Barristers and Solicitors.	Mercha	nts' Bai nts' Bai	nk of Canada nk of Halifax	100 100 100	1,000,000 5,799,200 1,000,000	223,588 5,799,200	00,000 1,700,000 200,000	34	Suspended 1371 139 125	137.50 125.00
5 York Chambers, Toronto Street, BEORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.	Montre	8 B.I		50 200	9,000,000 19,000,000 500,000	9,000,000 19,000,000	1,000,000	4	158 170 2283 447	79.00 447.00 910.00
W. G. SHAW:- J. E. HANSFORD.	Nova Sc Ontario	otia	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	100	1,114,300 1,500,000	1,114,300	400,000 550,000	84 34	145 131 133	145.00 131.00
SHAW & HANSFORD, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.	People's	s Bank (S Bank	of Halifax	90 50	1,000,000 600,000 180,000	600,000 180,000	100.000	4	125 126 99 190	195.00 19.80 95.00
11 UNION BLOCK,	St. Step	hen's d		100	3,000,000 900,000 1,000,000	9,500,000 900,000	495,000	34 4	134 135	67.00
6 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, ONT. 	Union I	Bank, H	alifar anada	100	9,000,000 500,000	9,000,000 500,000	1,350,000	4	99	215.00 49.50
R. P ECHLIN,	Western	arie	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	100	1,900,000 500,000 500,000) 477,530) 590,424	100,000 90,000 35,000	31 31	91 95 	91.00
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.	1		OOMPANIES.	75	300,000	9 15,00 0	30,000	8	107	80.95
ELEPHONE 1739.	Agricult	tural Se	DING SOC'S' ACT, 1859. Vings & Loan Co	50	630,000		98,000	Si		
SFICES, - No. 4 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO.	Huron d	on Sav. & Erie I on Prov	& Inv. Society Loan & Savings Co ident & Loan Soc	50 50	1,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	918,950 1,100,000	100,000 453,000	34	81 86 156	40.50 73.00 125.00
NACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,	Union I	ld Loan Loan &	& Savings Company Savings Co Loan & Savings Co	100	2,700,000 1,000,000 3,500,000	1,900,000 627,000	570,000 200,000	5	125 168 182	169.00 66.00
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	Buildin	o Canao g & Los	la Loan & Savings Co.	50 25	3,000,000	1,400.000	1,320,000 700,000 100,000	5	206 212 185 1064 107	103.00 99.50 96.56
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street, TORONTO.	Ontario	Loan A	beben. Co., London ng & Loan Co t Savings Co., Oshawa.	50	2,000,000 700,000 300,000	493,000	340,000 80,000 75,000	84 3	123 ⁻	61.50
J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C. W. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY F. B. MIDDLETON B. C. DONALD,	People's London	s Loan 5 Loan (1 Loan (& Savings Company & Deposit Co No. of Canada lgs & Loan Co	50 50	1,057,250 600,000 660,700 750,000	611,430 664,590 600,000	112,589 100,000 88,000 150,000	35 35 35	121 114 <u>4</u> 118 190	60.50 57.95 59.00
PARKES, MACADAMS & GUNTHER,	London	& Ont.]	PRIVATE ACTS. Inv.Co.,Ltd.(Dom.Par.)	100	9,950,000	450.000				114.00
BARRISTERS. 37 Yonge Street, Toronto.	British	Can. Lo Landed	rth-West. Loan Co. do. an & Inv. Co. Ltd. do. Credit Co. do	100 100 50	1,250,000 1,620,000 1,500,000	319,500 392,412	115,000 111,000 55,000	34	114 101 103 109 110	101.00
PARKES, MACADAMS & MARSHALL, BARRISTERS. Hamilton, Ont.	London Land Se Dom	& Can. curity I. JOINT	Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Co. (Ont. Legisla.) STOCK Co's' ACT.	50 95	5,000,000 496,850	700,000	158,000 360,000 215,000	5 5 5	119 146 149 <u>}</u> 250 1	59.50 74.00 62.68
Y. W. MICKLE,	INSUODS	l invea	& Investment Co. Ltd. iment Co., Ltd an & Debenture Co	1 100	629,850 1,700,000 600,000	425,000	96,400 90,000	8	118 119 <u>1</u> 101	118.00 101.00 17.50
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.,	ONT. JT British	r. STR. Mortga	LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874.	100			5,000		35	11
4 MANNING ARCADE, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.	Ontario	Investa MISCE	nai Loan & Inv. Co ment Association LLANEOUS.	100 50	450,000 466,800 2,665,600	309,056	48,500 120,000	33 34	109 10	109.00 5.00
GIBBONS. MCNAB & MULKERN,	I USIDADA	North-	West Land Co	4100	\$2,000,000	£1,500,000 \$2,000,000	£ 10,408		701 701	
Barristers & Attorneys, OFFICE—Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	New Cit	V Gaa C	inery	40	2.000,000	2,000,000	······	4 6	91 1 92	36.60 625.00
LONDON, ONT.	Toronto	Consu	mers' Gas Co. (old)	60	1,000,000	1,000,000	*******	3	125 179 <u>4</u> 180 4	83.87
EO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB . MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE			URANCE COMPANI				BAILV	7AY8.	Pa val	ue Mar. 9.
WACLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE,	Enc	JLISH-	Quotations on Londo	n Mar	ket.)	Atlantic (Canada F	and St. La	wrence .		0
(Late Maclennan & Macdonald), Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,	No.	Last	NAME OF GROOM	d. val.	Last Sale	Grand Tr	unk Con.	stock		113 1
CORNWALL. b. B. MACLENNAN, Q.C., J. W. LIDDELL.	Shares.	Divi- dend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amo	Mar.9	do. do.	Eq. bond First pro	is, 2nd ch sference.	arge 10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
C. H. CLINB.		% 5				do. do. Grest We	Third pr	oref. stock	k 10	0 53 55 0 29 55 0 119 151
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	20,000 50,000 100,000	15	Fire Ins. Assoc 1	50 5 10 9	281 291	do. Midland f	6 % bond 5tg. 1st m	s, 1890 g. bonds	, 10	
OFFICES-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street, WINNIPEC, MANITOBA.	90,000 19,000 150,000	5 39 10	Guardian 10 Imperial Fire 10	0 50	83 86 163 168	Midland f Northern do. Toronto,				ŏ
. E. GILMOUR GHENT DAVIS	35,862 10,000	90 10	London Ass. Corp 2 London & Lan. L 1	5 19 0 1	63 71 54 57 4 41	lst mi Wellingto	C/A		10	0 891 90 100 101
JOLMAN & HOLMAN,	74,090 9 300,000 30,000	19 571 90	Liv.Lon.& G.F.& L. S Northern F. & L 10	5 94 th: 9 0 10	4 41 131 135 394 40 606 61		SECI	JRITIES	l.	Londor Feb. 95
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Adelaide Street East, - Toronto.	190,000 6,799 900,000	94 51 9	Phoenix	15 61 50 50 10 1	478 468	Oanadian	Govt. del	5 % stg		-
(First Floor.) Telephone No 1366	100,000 50,000 10,000	417	Boyal Insurance 9 Scottish Imp.F.&L. 1	0 1		Dominion do.	4% do.	, 1903, of 1904, 5,	By. loan 6, 8	118 190 109 111 109 111
HARLES J. HOLMAN. EDWARD A. HOLMAN	10,000	••••	CANADIAN.	19	Mar. 21	Montreal do.	Sterling (5 %, 1874,	6, 1901, 80 i %, 1903. 1904	6, 8 3 Ins. stock	109 10 107 109 107 109 107 119
CPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS,	10,000 9,500	7 15	Brit. Amer. F. & M. S. Canada Life	00 50	89 <u>1</u> 90 <u>1</u>	do. Toronto (do.	do. Jorporatio do. 6 %	5 %, n, 6 %, 18 1906. Wet	1909 97 er Works De	109 114 106 114 D. 110 190
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. FFICES, - 17 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.	5.000	10 10 6	Confederation Life 10 Sun Life Ass. Co 10 Royal Canadian 10	0 10	240		COUNT			lon, Mar. 9
Telephone 1834. ohn Murray Clark. ∹- Wm. David McPherson. Frederick Clarence. Israic	6,000 9,000	5 10	Quebec Fire 10	0 65	900	Bank Bill	s, 3 monti 6 do.		23	
Frederick Clarence Jarvis. egistered cable address, "CLAPHER," Toronto.	10,000	10	Western Assurance	0 20	14511452	Trade Bill do.	18 8 đo. 6 đe.	**************************************		ii Ma

1089

Insurance.	EUROPEAN MARKETS.	BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO'Y,
NORTHERN	LONDON, March 20th. Beerbohm's message reports :-Floating car-	16 to 28 NAZARETH STREET,
ASSURANCE COMPANY,	goes-Wheat, dull; maize, slow. Cargoes on passage-Wheat and maize, very little de-	MONTREAL
QF LONDON, ENG.	mand. Mark Lane-Wheat, weaker; maize, American quieter; Danube quiet; flour, weak- er; good cargoes No. 1 Cal. wheat, off coast,	Varnishes, Japans, Printing Inks
1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal,	37s., was 37s. 3d.; do. London-Good ship- ping No. 1 Cal. wheat, prompt sail, 36s., was 36s. 3d.; do., nearly due, 36s., was 36s. 6d.	WHITE LEAD, Paints, Machinery Oils, Axle Grease, &c
INCOME AND FUNDS (1886). Subscribed Capital	French country markets steady.	
4000 muleted funds	LIVERPOOL, March 20th. Spring wheat, 8s. 0d.; red winter, 7s. 6d.;	ISLAND CITY
Annual revenue from fire premiums	No. 1 Cal., 7s. 71d.; corn, 3s. 11d.; peas, 5s. 7d.; pork, 65s. 0d.; lard, 35s. 3d.; bacon,	White Lead, Color & Varnish Works,
	long clear and short clear, 33s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.; tallow, 25s.; cheese, white and colored,	MANUFACTURERS OF
JAMES LOCKIE, Inspector.	55s. 6d. Wheat, dull; demand poor; holders offer moderately. Corn, easy; fair demand.	WHITE LEADS, MIXED PAINTS,
ROBERT W. TYRE, Jan. 1, 1887. MANAGEB FOB CANADA.		VARNISHES AND JAPANS. Importers of
	TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.	Dry Colors, Plain and Decorative Window Glass, Artists' Materials.
THE GLASGOW & LONDON	(CONTINUED.)	146 McGILL ST., MONTREAL. P. D. DODS & CO.
	Sawn Lumber, Inspected, B. VI. Clear pine, 12 in. or over, per M	MONTREAL I, D, DUDJ & UV,
Insurance Company.	Pickings, 11 in. or over	ESTABLISHED 1857.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA	Flooring, 12 & 12 in 15 00 16 00 Dressing	THOMAS MARKS & CO.,
Glasgow and London Bundings, Montreal.	Ship.culls stks & sidgs 12 00 13 00 Joists and Scantling 12 00 13 00	MERCHANTS,
MANAGEB, · · STEWABT BROWNE.	Clapboards, dressed 12 50 00 00 Shingles, XXX, 16 in. 2 35 2 40 "XX	Forwarders and Vessel Owners.
OBONTO BRANCH OFFICE, 34 Toronto St., City.	Lath 1 75 1 85 Spruce 10 00 13 00	
Resident Secretary—J T VINCENT. City Agents, } W. FAHEY. W. J. BRYAN	Hemlock 10 00 11 00 Tarlarac 12 00 14 00	Stores, Warehouses, Offices & Wharves
W. J. BRYAN	Hard Woods _ M. ft. B. M. Birch, No. 1 and 2	SOUTH WATER ST., PORT ARTHUR, ONT.
	Maple, " 16 00 18 00 Cherry, " 60 00 85 00	
GOLD PARIS, MEDAL, 1878.	Ash, white, "	Write or telegraph for Lake Transportation or Marine Insurance.
	" rock "	
	"red or grey "	NEWLA SECOND HAND
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S	Walnut, 1 in., No. 1 & 2 85 00 100 00 Butternut "	NEW & SECOND-HAND
STEEL PENS. Sold by all dealers throughout the Words.	Hickory, No. 1 & 9	ILLUSTRATED MACHINERY
	Whitewood, "	'FREE' H'W'PETRIE,
	Coal, Hard, Egg	BRANTFORD.CANADA.
ALLAN LINE	" " Nut	
	Wood, Hard, best uncut 0 00 5 00 " " 2nd quality, uncut 0 00 4 50	INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
ROYAL MAIL	" " out and split 0 00 5 50 " Pine, uncut 0 00 4 50 " " out and split 0 00 5 00	INILIGULUNIAL HAILWAL,
STEAMSHIPS.	" " slabs 3 00 0 00	OF CANADA.
1889. Winter Service 1889	Hay and Straw. Hay, Loose, Timothy, New	THE ROYAL MAIL PASSENGER & FREIGHT ROUTE
¹⁰⁸⁹ . Winter Service. 1889.	" " Clover	BETWEEN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN
FROM FROM PORTLAND. STEAMER. HALIFAX.	" loose	- AND
Thursday Feb. 7 Circassian Saturday Feb. 9 " 21 Polynesian " " 23		Direct Route between the West and
" Mar. 7 Sardinian " Mar. 9	LIVERDOOL DRIOFS	All points on the LOWER ST. LAWRENCE
" April 4 Parisian " April 6	March 21st, 1869.	and BAIF DES CHALEUR, also NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA,
" " 18 Polynesian " " 20 " May 2 Sar dinian " May 4	Wheat, Spring 8 0	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CAPE BRETON AND
The steamers from Portland via Halifax call at to endonderry on their passage to and from Liverpool embark and land mails and passengers.	"Red Winter	-
The	T and 95 0	New and Elegant Buffet Sleeping and Day Cars
Steamers leave Portland on arrival of train leave	Bacon, long clear	run on Through Express Trains
morning of train leaving Toronto on Thursday	Tallow	Passengers for treat Britain or the Continent leaving Toronto by 8 a.m. train Thursday will join outward Mail Steamer at Halifax, Saturday.
Passengers proceeding by steamers calling at St Johns, Nid., will leave Toronto on Friday morning		Superior Elevator, Warehouse and Dock accom-
BATES OF OCEAN PASSAGE.	CHICAGO PRICES	modation at Halifax for shipment of grain and general merchandise.
Cabin, \$50.00, \$65.00 and \$75.00 according to accom modation. Intermediate, \$30.00. Steerage, \$20.00 Interm Tickets, Cabin, \$100.00, \$125.00, \$150.00 or mediate, \$60.00. Steerage, \$40.00.	By Telegraph, March 21st, 1889	in connection with steamship lines to and from London, Liverpool and Glasgow to Halifax to be the quickest freight route between Canada and Great
Intermediate, \$60.00. Steerage, \$40.00.	Breadstuffs. Per Bush. Wheat, No. 9 Spring, spot	quickest freight route between Canada and Great Britain. Information as to passenger and freight rates can
at tame reter of the set of the s	0 00rn0 345 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	be had on application to N. WEATHERSTON,
from ediate passengers are forwarded to and	Barley	Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto
barge. For tickets and every information, apply to	Lard, tierces	D POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent
H. BOURLIER,	Short Ribs 6 40 0 00	Bailway Office, Moncton, N.B.
Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto	Decon, rong croat minimum the second	November 20th, 1888.

THE MUNETARY TIMES.



THE Kingston Cotton Mills has three car loads of cotton on the way to China, via C.P.R.

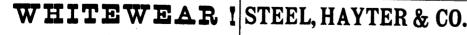
MR. DUNCAN MCNEE has sold his fine farm on the 7th concession of Drummond, about five miles from Perth, 150 acres, to Mr. Arch. Stewart, of Ramsay, for \$7,250, nearly \$50 per acre.

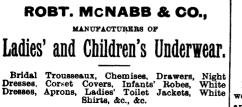
THE bid of \$10,000 made by John Goodison Co. for the land, plant, and machinery æ of the Sarnia Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Co. has been accepted. The new proprietors will set it at work at once.

THE story goes in Perth that the Government will order a preliminary survey of the country along the route of the Rideau canal this summer, to learn what it will cost to enlarge it.

A rEST was made on Saturday of the fire protection plant put into the paper mill at Lachute. Two three-quarter, one one-inch, and also one and one-eighth streams were thrown well over the buildings under severe water-pressure.

THE Montreal Warehousing Company held its annual meeting the other day. Messrs. Andrew Allan, John S. Hall, sr., W. M. Ramsay, Thomas Davidson, and Hon. A. W. Ogilvie were re-elected directors. Mr. Andrew Allan is president, and Mr. John S. Hall, sr., vicepresident and managing director.





MONTREAL WHITEWEAR MANUFACTORY.

1831 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

fetter Orders receive prompt attention.

According to the Tilsonburg Observer, a meeting of the creditors of G.C. Miller was held last week, but nothing of any importance was done. The liabilities, so far as ascertained, amount to \$50,000. The estate is not expected to pay more than 15c. on the dollar.

THE clerk or salesman who seeks only how to make himself most useful, whose aim is to render himself indispensable to his employer, whose whole being is animated with the purpose to fill the largest possible space in the walk assigned him, has, in the exhibition of that spirit, the guarantee of success.

THE English firm of Lever Bros., of Port Sunlight, near Liverpool, have established an agency in Montreal. They are one among the large soap manufacturers of the world, employing over 1,000 hands, and turning out 400 tons of soap per week. Mr. A. Robinson, who is well known among the press in Ontario, is the Canadian manager of the firm.

A New YORK journal, writing of the unsatisfactory condition of many departments of business, says that the mild winter has chipped a big slice from the anticipated profits of traders in rubber goods, heavy clothing, coal, and other commodities the consumption of which has been lessened by the delayed advent of cold weather. It has also caused serious financial loss to the large dealers in fruits and country produce.

- IMPORTERS OF -

INDIAN

Calcutta and London Firm,

THE annual meeting of the Canada Paper Company was held at the office of the company in Montreal, on the 12th inst. A satisfactory report was presented to the sharehold. ers, and the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year :- Messre. Andrew Allan, Robert Anderson, Thos. Logan, John Macfarlane, and Jonathan Hodgson. Mr. Logan was re-elected president, Mr. Macfarlane vice-president and managing director,

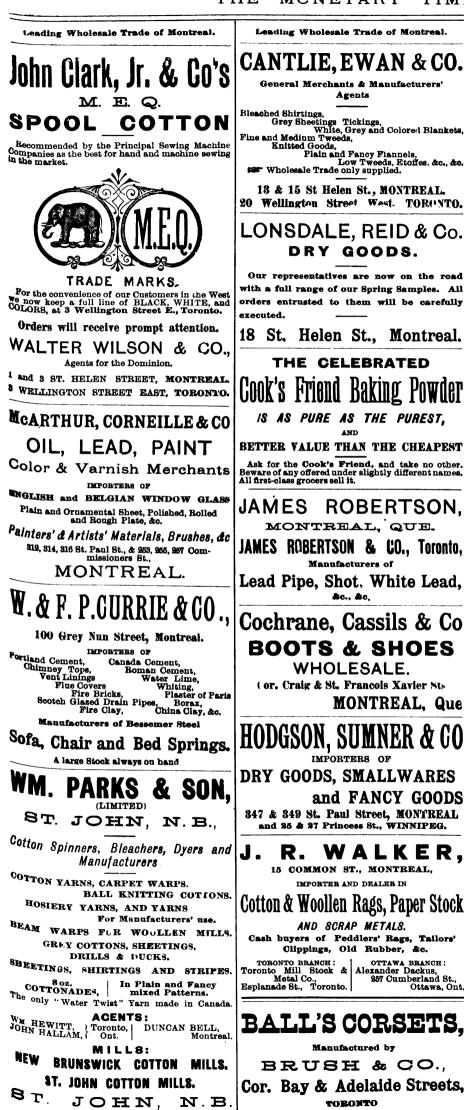
and Mr. J. G. Young secretary treasurer.

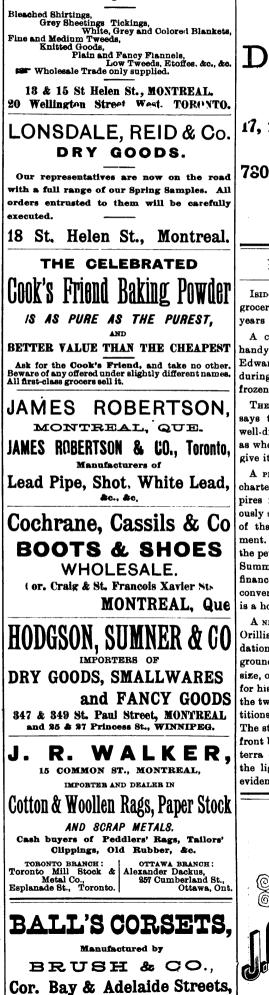
WE like, as who does not? to read a wellwritten business notice, and here is one that fills the bill: "Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his work on education, calls attention to the fact that amongst the first things savages do, is to decorate themselves; and Mr. Gladstone, in his address to the Staffordshire Potters, showed that art in manufacture, apart from utility, has a commercial value. Indeed, whatever gives pure and proper pleasure has a high market value. Instance in music a Patti, in painting a Dore, in manufacture a Worth. The manager of the ----- Co., whilst realizing that in a country like Canada, where the weather changes are so frequent and pronounced, the element of durability in manufacture should receive paramount attention, still uses every effort to give artistic effect to the finish of their goods. The products of this company will therefore please Paterfamilias as well as the most fastidious in taste."



Agents

1091





TOBONTO

S. Greenshields, Son & Co. WHOLESALE GOODS DRY MERCHANTS.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square

730, 732, 734, 736 Craig St.,

MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

ISIDORE TRAHAN, a young man who started a grocery store in Bedford, Que., a couple of years ago on small capital, has just assigned.

A CELLAR full of good cider proved very handy for quenching a fire that broke out in Edward Bliss' house, at Brimfield, Mass., during the recent cold spell, the pump being frozen.

THE men who dress to attract attention, says the Haberdasher, are dudes per se; the well-dressed men are only incidentally dudes, as when they are too anxious about dress and give it too great an importance in their lives.

A PETITION praying for an extension of the charter of the Summerside Bank, which expires in 1890, has been circulated and numerously signed by the business men and citizens of that town, and forwarded to the Government. The Journal, of that town, trusts "that the petition will be favorably considered. The Summerside Bank is a popular institution, financially sound and prosperous, and a great convenience to business men and farmers. It is a home institution."

A NEW brick block has been lately erected in Orillia by Mr. J. J. Hatley, for the accommodation of his business. It is 60 feet by 58, the ground floor divided into two shops of equal size, one for his butchering business, the other for his fish and fruit trade. Midway between the two is a handsome office, with glass partitions, for the use of his book-keeper, etc. The style of the building is most creditable, the front being relieved by cut-stone, Georgetown terra cotta bricks, and ornamental tiles, while the lights are of plate glass. Mr. Hartley is evidently a stirring citizen.



R. G. LECKIE, the popular manager of the honest man, who puts in his time in raising stance of Thomas Samuel & Son, upon a charge Spring Hill coal company, has resigned the management of the company.

THE Government of New Brunswick has decided to abolish the official residence of the Lieut.-Governor of that province and turn the building into a deaf and dumb institution.

A MEAFORD correspondent writes to say that a fire in that town on the morning of the 20th, destroyed three frame buildings, resulting in a loss of \$4,000 to \$5,000. There was insurance on both stock and building.

AT Fort Qu'Appelle, Man., the general store firm of Sutherland & Atherton has assigned and pending further action three trustees have been appointed and a statement will shortly be submitted for the consideration of creditors.

THE Canada Accident Company is among the latest competitors for casualty insurance. In four months of la-t year it secured business amounting to \$436,000, and shows a profit over preliminary and all other out go. The company has a very respectable board of directors.

GEO. WILSON, a retail shoe man at Montreal, is offering his creditors 25c. on the dollar, and owes about \$9,000. His difficulties are understood to be due to accommodation paper to David Rea, lately reported failed in these columns. Mr. Wilson has been "unfortunate" in business on three occasions in the past.

H. GAGNON & Co., dry goods men at Quebec, are again reported in difficulties, their record not having been a very favorable one. In February, 1888, they asked for and obtained an extension, spread over 20 months, claiming a surplus of some \$10,000, and this settlement they are apparently unable to complete. Have been in difficulty twice before this in previous years.

THE embarrassment is reported of O. Begin & Co., manufacturers of men's fine shoes, in the city of Quebec, precipitated, it is understood, by the suspension of W. E. Brown, shoe jobber. Ottawa, of whom he is a creditor for several thousand dollars. Begin was origin ally a currier, in which business he failed some six years ago, subsequently starting in the shoe trade under cover of his wife's name. Liabilities not yet ascertained, but cannot be heavy.

EDITOR HALSTEAD says this is a free country, and that every honest man who wants an office is at liberty to do his best to get it. This is true, replies the Philadelphia Record, and it is also true that every scamp who wants an office has the same liberty of action. But an

turnips or weaving cloth, or making the sparks fly from his anvil, had better stick to it and let the office hunt him instead of hunting the office. The poorest business going is the business of serving the public.

AFTER the failure a couple of years ago of Charlesworth & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes in this city, a failure by the way which brought financial ruin to a worthy man, Mr. W. H. Dunspaugh, Mrs. Charles worth, with her means, resumed the business. The ruling spirit, however, that fell so far short of success in previous essays has again figured as the supplicant for creditors' indulgence, this time at fifty cents on the dollar which means the payment, in 3 and 6 months' of \$4,000 instead of \$8,000.

THE Mineral Phosphate Company has issued a prospectus in London. The capital proposed, says a cable to the Gazette, is 55,000 one pound shares and £35,000 seven per cent. debentures. Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., of Ottawa, the vendor, receives £75,000 for the Squawhill and Ætna mines, in Buckingham, Quebec, and for the Duchess mine in Denholm, £15,000. The Canadian board of directors are William Cassils, Peter Mitchell, McLeod Stewart, and D. McIntyre.

"IT is one of the biggest things seen here for many a year," was said, according to the St. John Globe, of the ice-cutting enterprise at Ludgate Lake. There will be 50,000 tons of ice harvested, and already 22,000 have been stored. The article is 22 inches thick and of the purest quality. There are three houses-one 800 feet long, which is full; another 400 feet long, partly filled; and the third 1,200 feet long. Letters have been received from the Kennebec Ice Company asking for terms for next summer's supply; parties in Mobile, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston are also after the stock.

W. E. BROWN, of Ottawa, of late quite an extensive jobber in shoes, has assigned, but as his position has been notoriously an uncertain one for some weeks, if not months, past, the failure was quite expected. Brown began in quite a modest way originally, but even a dozen years ago he knew how to play sharp tricks on creditors. He engaged in some lucky mining and real estate operations in which he made money, and then bloomed out into quite a wholesale business, but his speculative tendencies continued, and have not resulted so successfully. The failure presents some decidedly unfavorable features, and his arrest at the in-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

IN STORE ! LAKE WINNIPEG WHITE FISH Lake Superior Salmon Trout, Hf. Brls. Brls. and Hf. Brls. Labrador Herrings. NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

NEW CURRANTS. RAISINS, FIGS, NUTS, AND FANCY

GROCERIES.

EBY, BLAIN & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Cor, Front and Scott Sts., Toronto,

of fraudulent secretion and transfer, has followed. He owes probably \$90,000 to parties in Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Hamilton.

P. G. MARENTETTE, of Belle River, general dealer, offers 50 cents in the dollar, and is taken; while A. S. Case, of Cromarty, gives 60c.---Dougald McKay, of Craighurst, has assigned.-R. G. Wright, of Napanee, hardware dealer, who got an extension two years ago, now asks a compromise.-J. White & Co., general dealers at Wyoming, ask three months' time--The stock of J. H. Hunt, Dorchester, will be sold to-day. He was formerly a farmer, and has had bad health and poor success as a storekeeper.---Geo. R. Cook, fancy goods, Simcoe, who has several times sold out, has now assigned; so has J.A. Grosscup, tailor, at Windsor.---O. Hodges, grocer, Mitchell, has sold his stock and left the place.

A vERY large audience, representing the cream of the wholesale hardware trade of Canada, attended at Suckling & Cassidy's sale-rooms in this city on Friday afternoon last, when the stock of the estate of Risley & Kerrigan, amounting to about \$98,000 was offered for public competition. The bidding was very spirited, starting at fifty cents on the dollar it rose with remarkable rapidity into the seventies and was finally closed at seventy. seven cents, cash basis, M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., of this city being the purchasers, through their representative, Mr. Richard Hatch. The impression appear. ed to gain ground that the figure would have reached 82 or 83 cents on the dollar in consequence of the stock having been so well selected at favorable figures well kept, and by reason of the recent marked improved condition of the iron and steel markets, which must necessarily affect all manufacturers' prices. Messrs. Samuel are to be congratulated on securing this stock, and its having fallen into their hands appears to give satisfaction to all interested in the estate, and particularly to the manufacturers and the trade. It is understood that the premises have been secured by the firm for their offices,

Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co.

The Directors are prepared to receive applica-tions for the position of Secretary.

Applicants will please communicate in writing, and give full particulars as to their age, experience, reference, &c. J. HERBERT MASON.

Managing Director.

Toronto, March 14th, 1889.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BOYD BROS. & CO'Y.

Our Travellers are now on their routes with full lines of our Imported and Domestic Goods for Spring and Summer.

Orders placed with them or by letter, will have our careful attention.

COR. BAY and FRONT STS. TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. THE STEELE BROS. CO., L'td. |

Importers, Exporters, Growers and

Dealers in SEEDS. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. Samples of Red and Alsike Clovers and Timothy Seeds Solicited. 🕿 Enquiries by Mail or Wire promptly answered.

THE STEELE BROS. CO., Ltd., SEED MERCHANTS, TORONTO, Ont.

sample rooms, and shelf goods department. In the absence of Mr. Suckling, the sale was conducted by Mr. Peter Ryan.

THERE are sufficient reasons to regret the embarrassment--temporary only, it is hoped -of Mr. J. Landsberg, of Sherbrooke and Frelighsburg, Que. Mr. Landsberg has long been one of the prominent and enterprising merchants of the Eastern Townships. During the palmy times of the American war, and for some years after, his establishment at Frelighsburg was a veritable beehive, the closing hour being often put back till after midnight, and money was freely made. Probably anticipating a continuation of this state of affairs Mr. Landsberg erected what has been justly called the finest country store in the Townships, locking up in this a considerable proportion of capital. With the reduction of war prices in the States, and the building of railways through the Townships which drew trade in other channels, his business gradually fell off, and he moved partly to Sherbrooke, where he opened in the finer grades of dry goods and shoes, with the ultimate idea of selling out his store at Frelighsburg upon a favorable opportunity, which however has not yet offered. We understand he is now asking an extension of 20 months, upon liabilities of about \$60,000, over which he shows a considerable surplus. Mr. Landsberg has always stood well with his creditors, and has ever been a believer in the

Leading Wholesale Trade of Torouto.



Our Spring Stock is now all forward and will be found very choice and Buyers will do attractive. well to

GIVE US A CALL When in the Market.

Bryce, McMurrich & Co., 61 BAY ST., TORONTO.

S.F. McKINNON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF Millinery Goods, Fancy Dry Goods, Mantles, Silks, etc. Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts. TORONTO. ⁸ Fountain Court, Aldermanbury, London, Eng

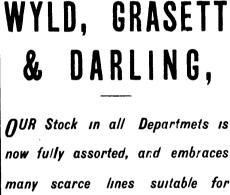
merits of printer's ink, to which his extensive | plans of this company appear to have found business has been largely due.

-The People's Bank of Halifax has appointed J. J. P. Knight, formerly inspector Merchants Bank of Halifax, as cashier in the room of R. T. Braine, resigned.

-The Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island shows earnings last year of \$17,716, equal to 12 per cent. on the capital stock. After paying a dividend of 8 per cent. and adding \$12,000 to Rest, \$7,200 was carried forward to profit and loss account.

The measure of success with which the Federal Life Company has met, proves that there was room in Canada for the experiment which was made by that company upon the Homans system of what is known as "Natural Preminm." Established seven years ago, the Federal has reached a premium income of \$193,000 in 1888, and has on its books an aggregate of \$9,930,000 insurance. There have been accumulated assets of \$160,000, of which \$130,000 consists of cash, bonds, and mortgages, while the obligations of the company are only \$82,000, leaving a good surplus, besides the unpaid subscribed capital of what cannot be called a strong share-list. The yearly renewable (Homans' plan) and ten-year renewable

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto,



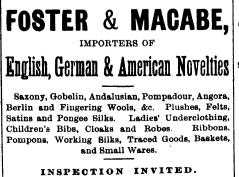
Spring Trade.



Wholesale Dry Goods & Woollens,

TORONTO

J. H. MACABE.



many admirers in Canada, as well as in the United States, where they are somewhat better known. At any rate, the company appears to be succeeding.

COAL TRADE JOURNAL.

Writing of the State of Trade last week, the Journal says: In the edition of The Coal Trade Journal for the current week of last year were given the "opening prices" for that year; this matter is here referred to, that no one may be misled in thinking the opening prices are made earlier this year than is usually the case. The prices made at that date were as follows:-

Lump. Broken. Egg. Stove. Nut. \$450 \$420 \$410 \$410 \$410 og 375 400 425 425 35 400 425 405 Lehigh..... \$4 50 Free-burning Reading Co's 4 50

The figures were supposed to be the gross prices, f. o. b., at the loading ports near New York, and as we then stated: "these prices are from 10 to 15 cents per ton higher than the prices a year ago "

The Labor Tribune says:---" The miners of the Pittsburgh district may reasonably expect a renewal of the old local demand for coal in the city within the next twelve months. The chief natural gas company is introducing meters, and will enforce their use by raising the rates for gas used without meters. The ten cents per thousand cubic feet to be charged by measure will place gas beyond the reach of thousands who now use it, and it will be en-tirely too much of a luxury for manufacturers to employ.'

We have some peculiar items brought to our attention from time to time—one recently sent in is where a charter had been granted to feed, lime, cement, sand, horses, wagons, sleighs, harness, robes, notes, mortgages, and deal in other evidences of debt."

-Republican office-seekers have discovered That nepotism and bend-the-kneepotism are powerful influences at Washington.—New York World.

-A set-back for the deacon: "Don't you

-A set back for the deacon: "Don't you know it is wrong for little boys to coast on the Sabbath?" said the deacon. "Not much," replied the little boy, "Dis snow comed down ter day, an' I guess it ain't no sin sleddin' in Sunday snow."-Life.

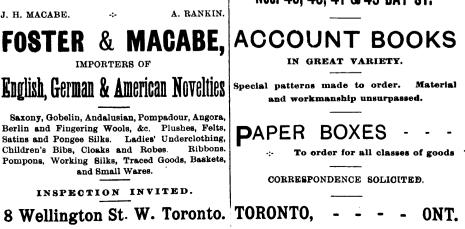
-Mrs. Topploft--"Do you ever have any trouble in getting money from your husband?" Mrs. Oleboy-"None in the least; I accuse him every once in a while of talking in his sleep."-Terre Haute (Ind.) Express.

-To such an extent do paradoxes prevail in Holland that even cows' tails there grow upward, for, with a view of cleanliness, the tail is tied up to a ring in the roof of the stable. They are the cleanest people I ever saw. I be-lieve I told you how they were continually scrubbing.—Traveller, in Rochester Union.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THE BARBER & ELLIS Co.

Nos. 43, 45, 47 & 49 BAY ST.





RSTABLISHED 1868 THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW, With which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal, the TRADE REVIEW, of the same city (in 1870), and the TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. SUPECTION-POST PAID

SUBSCRIPTION—POST PAID.						
CANADIAN SUBSCRIBERS, BRITISH " AMERICAN " SINGLE COPIES,	 \$2.00 Per Year. 108. 6D, Ster. Per Year \$2.00 U.S. Currency. 10 Cents. 					

Book & Job Printing a Specialty.

OFFICE : Nos. 64 & 66 CHURCH ST. TELEPHONE No. 1485. EDW. TROUT. Manager.

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, MAR 22, 1889

THE SITUATION.

A good deal of opposition is offered by delegations to Ottawa to the Anti-Combination bill, and a desire has been expressed that it should be referred back to the Committee on Banking and Commerce, where the objections could be heard. The difficulty of acting on this suggestion is that the effect would be to prevent the bill being passed this session. That some check needs to be put upon combinations is generally admitted. The crucial stage of such a bill is its passing the ordeal of the Committee on Banking and Commerce. We pointed out, on its introduction, certain objections to the bill which Parliament will be likely to regard as legitimate. But people who ex-Pect to be protected in combinations which interfere with the liberty of third parties deserve to be disappointed. No one who claims liberty of action for himself and wishes to deny it to another can be expected to be listened to. The bill may be amended in Committee of the Whole, but the success of its essential principle cannot be risked by delays which would not have been necessary if objections had been made in time. The sugar combination, interfering as it does with the rights of third Parties, is one that will not be tolerated in a country where commerce is free. And there is all the more reason why it should be put down in that it is obviously a product of the tariff on sugar.

All attempts to bolster up the copper syndicate in France appear to have been futile. Its inability to take over further deliveries of copper has been declared, and a suspension of payment is inevitable. A monopoly of this kind contains the seeds of self destruction. It must take all the product of the article monopolized, and to reap the profits necessary to sustain it the price must be raised abnormally high, especially as the producers have to be indemnified for a curtailment of their liberty of selling to all comers. The high price restricts consumption, which is still further reduced by the prevalent belief that the time cannot be far distant when the conspiracy will fail and prices come down to their natural level. Production far outstrips consump-

tion, the monopolized product attains unmanageable proportions, and the inevitable collapse comes. Expedients for staving it off may, as in the present case, be resorted to, but it can only be a question of time when the pressure will become too great for the strength of resistance. Without the aid of the Comptoir d'Escompte, the metal syndicate could not have sus tained itself so long, if it could have been floated at all. The credit of the company making the advances became imperilled; it has suffered in character as well as credit, and may besides lose heavily. The shareholders are indignant and threaten to prosecute the offending directors.

By the Canadian Pacific Railway bill, now before the House of Commons, the company asks power to issue four per cent. stock to the amount of \$100,000,000, and to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,500 a mile. The present shareholders are protected by a clause which provides that assent to the debt-conversion cannot be given by less than two thirds of the shareholders. The company by keeping its main line free from a bonded debt has hitherto left itself a wide margin for future operations. It is now proposing to make a liberal use of its reserved basis of credit. If the powers now sought be fully exercised, as they probably will be, its ability to raise money afterwards must depend upon the future development of its revenues. For the time, the company is likely practically to get near the end of its tether, but with an expansion of future revenue its range of action will be increased. Hitherto the Canadian Pacific has gone into the money market free from bonded debt, a fact which has been emphasised as distinguishing it favorably from every other great railway on the continent. Henceforth this boast, which was quite legitimate enough, will become impossible. It looks as though the company would for some time be able to see its way clear to success in its heavy financial operations.

Several new grants in aid of railways are proposed by the Government of Ontario: To a line starting at a point in Muskoka as far north as Gravenhurst to Sault Ste. Marie, not to exceed 300 miles, \$2,850 a mile; from Port Arthur to Sand Lake, via Fort William, not to exceed 50 miles, \$3,000 a mile; from the village of Little Current to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the township of Nairn, not exceeding 28 miles, \$8,000 a mile; from Parry Sound to Burk's Falls, Northern Pacific Junction, about 40 miles, \$3,000 a mile; from North Bay towards Lake Temiscamingue, distance not to exceed 50 miles, \$3,000 a mile. This is the beginning of the Nipissing and James' Bay Railway, and it would be a curious fact if Ontario were the first to establish railway connection with Hudson's Bay. It is also proposed to give a bonus of \$3,000 a mile to the Brockville and Westport Railway Company, in aid of a line from its intersection with the Canadian Pacific, in the township of Oso, to Palmer's Rapids, in the township of Raglan, a distance of about 55 miles. These roads will open up exten | West, extending westward from Prince

sive sections of country, the development of which they will greatly aid. The cultivable area of the province will thereby be extended, mineral regions will be made accessible, and a fair start towards James' Bay will have been made. If the navigation of Hudson's Bay would be of substantial utility, Manitoba and the North-West would profit most by it, but it would also be of essential value to Northern Ontario.

As Mr. Ross, in the Legislature, pointed out, the proposed grants are essentially colonization roads. A million dollars' worth of timber now inaccessible will, through these roads, become merchantable. Mineral lands, too, now inaccessible, will become marketable; at \$2 an acre Mr. Ross thinks that \$400,000 may be expected from this source. In this way the subsidies to be paid by the Government will come back. and a good deal more. In the old settlements there is no such return for Government expenditure on railways, a fact which representatives of those sections do not always bear in mind. The Government will pay those subsidies, not in cash, but in railway certificates extending over a period of forty years. The present grants will involve an annual payment of only \$31,402 a year. The wild lands are the property of the whole province, and it is good economy to make them valuable by means of railway grants. The old settlements, as co-proprietors, are all equally interested in the development of new districts inaccessible for settlement, mining, or even lumbering, without the facility which railways afford. These grants are to be regarded in the same light as a farmer improving the far end of his farm, and will be found to give as good a return.

There is a bill before Parliament which proposes to remove an anomaly in connection with navigation. At present a master or mate of a vessel can, by getting a coasting certificate, go from Halifax, around the American coast and Cape Horn, to Victoria. He is also at liberty to touch at Newfoundland, but must keep clear of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and of the West Indies. Strange as it may appear, some objections were made to the proposal to remove these restrictions, but very properly they were not allowed to prevail. It would be preposterous to impose artificial restrictions on our own right of navigation.

Some important changes in the Winding. up Act are in course of being made. The rights which have hitherto been confined to creditors to demand the winding up of a company are proposed to be extended to shareholders. And the right of set-off is limited so that a person in debt to an insolvent company cannot, after the insolvency, purchase a claim against it for the purpose of using it as a set-off. The effect of the law as it stands at present is to diminish the assets of an insolvent company, and to give an undue advantage to debtors to which they are in no way entitled.

A further cession of territory has been obtained from the Indians in the North

Albert along the banks of the Saskatchewan, and north to English or Churchill River. The terms of surrender are: \$25 per annum to each of ten chiefs. \$10 each to the headmen, and \$5 each for the commonalty, men, women, and children. Something, too, is to be paid in kind: cows and agricultural implements, hats and trowsers for the men, and decorations for fineryloving squaws. The number of beneficiaries under the treaty is 450. The treaty will be historically known as No. 7. It was negotiated by Col. Irving and Mr. Roger Goulet. The effect of this treaty will be to open up the country for settlement north of the present limits. The ceded territory embraces an extensive region of timber lands, which were devasted by fire nearly a century ago, since which the forests have again grown up, but where the destruction was complete there cannot have been time for the trees to reach the utmost limit of their growth. Some limited experiments in agriculture are now being made in the North West part of this territory, not without considerable hopefulness in those making them.

A good opening of the emigration season has been made. Two of our ocean steamships, the "Parisian" of the Allan Line, and the "Vancouver" of the Dominion Line, bring out full loads, the former no fewer than 1,000 souls. But the estimate for the whole season shows a deficiency of about twenty-five per cent. When it was made the Briaish House of C mmons had not voted \$10,500, as it since has, in aid of Crofter emigration to our North-West. An improvement in the class of emigrants who are coming is reported, a large proportion being young farmers in the prime of life. While emigration was assisted, an inferior class of adults were likely to come, and did in fact come; but now only people who have the means and energy to set out on their own account need be expected. The objections hitherto made to the class of children brought out will it is said be obviated by a rigid selection, which will ensure the rejection of unsuitable individuals. Before many years are over, a great influx of settlers from the United States will be seen in our North-West. The fertile lands in the hands of the Government in their own country are nearly exhausted, and the large farming population will have to seek expansion in our North West. This will be a revival of the stream which was cut off by restrictive regulations in 1816, and with it will come a rapid settlement of our extensive prairie country.

-A letter from Middlesboro' to the editor of this journal, dated 8th instant, has the following with respect to the iron trade of the north of England: "Winter here has been mild so far, and the place very busy. There is a very large volume of trade being done in this district, and prices have gone up considerably, so that iron masters hope to profit by the good trade before the year is over; though up to this time the chief reapers of profit have been the steel plate and angle iron people, and the shipbuilders. Pig iron havi.ig been rather a drug, has been somewhat late in feeling the wave of prosperity."

BANKING REVIEW.

The figures of the Canadian Bank statement for February last will be found in condensed form below, and are compared with those of the previous month. The statement bears date Ottawa, 19th March.

> CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT. LIABILITIES.

LI	ABILITIES.		
	Feb., 1889.	Jan., 1889.	
Capital authorized.	\$75,779,999		1
Capital paid up Reserve funds	62,270,699 19,154,898	, ,	
Treserve Tunus	19,154,890	3 19,080,565	2
Notes in circulation	31,866,15		
Dominion and Pro-		01,000,010	
vincial Govern			1.
ment deposits	11,518,590) 13,695,270	
Deposits held to secure Govern-			1
ment contracts &			
for insurance			
companies	316.069	383,411	H
Public deposits on		, - - -	
demand	52,767,186	5 53,809,379	
Public deposits after	05 FOR FO		1
notice Bank loans or de-	67,527,52	3 66,616,793	1
posits from other	•		
banks secured	234.000) 273,810	1
Bank loans or depo-		-10,010	1
sits from other			1
banks unsecured.	2,349,368	3 2,380,500	
Due other banks in Canada		940 077	
Due other banks in	945,694	849,277	
foreign countries	80,315	5 128,091	
Due other banks in			1
Great Britain	2,303,610	, , , , , ,	
Other liabilities	357,268	346,044	1
Total liabilities	\$170 965 790	\$171 044 114	h
		\$171,846,114	
	ASSETS.	_	Ι.
Specie	\$ 7,600,627		i
Dominion notes Notes and cheques	10,796,153	11,304,114	18
of other banks	5,385,472	5 670 901	0
Due from other	0,000,112	5,670,801	I
banks in Canada.	4,022,010	3,913,198	1
Due from other		,. ,	
banks in foreign	10 000 500		
countries Due from other	18,036,583	19,006,031	d
banks in Great			1
Britain	2,818,797	3,330,428	C
			p
Immediately avail-	• • • • • • • • •		נ
able assets Dominion Govern-	\$ 48,659,642	\$ 50,854,377	lt
ment debentures			8
or stock	2,014,926	2,014,926	
Public securities	-,0,0-0	2,012,020	a
other than Can.			n
adian	4,400,095	4,447,228	t
Loans to Dominion	1 050 500	1 / 100 000	
& Prov. Govts Loans on stocks,	1,250,730	1,458,253	n
bonds, or deben	11,650,267	11,997,874	8
Loans to municipal	±+,000,207	11,001,814	Ι.
corporations	3,810,467	3,459,813	ti
Loans to other cor-		,,	t
porations	19,396,022	19,056,450	8
Loans to or deposits made in other			\mathbf{S}
made in other banks secured	515 257	590 017	ir
Loans to or deposits	515,357	529,911	ir
made in other		l	ti
banks unsecured	185,000	35,000	-
Discounts current.	145,859,622	144,314,952	b
Overdue paper un-	071 101	000 000	01
secured Other overdue debts	871,191	923,669	e s
unsecured	216,450	207,296	e
Notes and debts	0,100	201,230	b
overdue secured	1,433,825	1,498,058	
Real estate	987,802	973,994	ru
Mortgages on real	P10		tr
estate sold Bank premises	713,212	699,465	fu
Other assets	3,772,912 4,698,073	3,757,102	lil
		4,786,712	to
Total assets \$	250,435,605	251,015,121	
Average amount of			۰.
specie held during			81
the month	7,545,913	7,516,347	bi

Av. Dom. notes do .. 10,844,928 Loans to directors or their firms.... 8,532,845

8,443,122

The winter is passing on with comparative quiet; but it is evident that the course of the money market is changing. Some time ago we pointed out that the large sums received from abroad by Governments and other corporations had brought about a temporary plentifulness of money and eased the stringency which prevailed about the beginning of last year. We stated then there could be no doubt that these funds would gradually be absorbed in the general expenditure and business of the country, and deemed it certain that the deposits of the banks, which had been increased from this cause, would recede again. This forecast has been verified by the events of the last two months. In the month of January deposits declined \$2,100,000. In the month of February they declined \$2,330,000 more. This makes a total withdrawal of nearly \$4,500,000 since Christmas. This withdrawal, along with an active demand for mercantile discounts, such as is usually the case at this season, cannot but have its effect upon the rate of discount. It must in fact tend to stiffen it, and would do so at once if it were not for the operation of certain abnormal causes. These however must give way when, as is likely to be the case, a further withdrawal takes place. The position is rendered all the more marked by the fact, that while deposits have thus been decreasing the loans and discounts of the banks have increased. The increase in February was nearly two millions, a state of things which presents a marked contrast to what happened last year. In February of last year the decrease of loans and discounts was over \$600,000. With decreasing deposits and increasing discounts, we cannot long have easy money. We do not say that money is likely to become tight and scarce. There are no present signs to indicate such a thing. That is the other end of the scale, and between perfect ease on the one hand and scarcity and tightness on the other there re many degrees of moderate ease or noderate scarcity, and it is amongst these hat we find ourselves at present.

A little scarcity of money at times does o harm. It does in fact at times considerble good, for it induces a far closer inspecion of accounts, and a diminution of hose unreasonably long credits which re the bane of business in Canada. carcity of money makes men more careful n the use of it, and prevents them launchng out into speculative and foolish operaions. It is in times of plentifulness that ankers and money-lenders generally relax r interpret too liberally the sound and stablished rules which are the result of xperience, and it is then that the seeds of ad debts and lock-ups are sown. The ule applies to merchants as well as to aders in money. When money is plential, men buy more freely, stock-up more berally, and are more willing to sell goods a weak class of people.

If the banks generally adopted a rule, nd held to it, that they would discount no ills and advance no money on bills that 10,823,646 had more than three months to run, it would bring about in less than twelve months a radical reform in the whole system of credit-giving. A reform of this kind has been tried over and over again by agreements amongst merchants, but entirely without effect. This measure would accomplish that reform. But it is vain to hope for it unless under strong pressure.

We have some further remarks to make on the banking position which we will reserve for a future issue.

ABSTRACT	OF BAN	K RETU	RNS.						
28th February,	1888.	[I	n thou	sands.]					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
D	Banks		Banks in	Total					
Description.	in Que- bec.	tario.	other	TOURT					
			Prov's						
	\$	8	\$	8					
Capital paid up	35.211	17.823	7,322	60,356					
Circulation			4,406						
Deposits			13,834	114,005					
Loans & Discounts		62,655	18,254	172,099					
Cash and Foreign									
balances (Net)	20,977	7,897	4,757	33,631					
29th February,	1889.	[]	n thou	isands.]					
	Banka	Banks	Ranks						
Description		in On-	in	Total.					
-	bec.	tario.	other Prov's.						
			8	8					
Capital paid up	34.432	17.784	8.019	60,235					
Circulation	16.222	10,895	4.749						
Deposits	69,586			132,130					
Loans & Discounts	96,492								
Cash and Foreign			1						
balances (Net)	26,661	6,846	3,362	36,869					

FHE COPYRIGHT BILL.

At length, the Canadian Copyright Association has succeeded in inducing the Government to accept a large part of its demands. Complaint has long been made that in reprinting English works American publishers have an advantage over Canadian. Of course our Government has no control over the republication by Americans of British works. All we can do is to settle the terms on which such reprints can be admitted into Canada; and this was done, putting it in the power of the British author to demand the collection for his benefit, at our Custom houses, of a duty of ten per cent. thereon. But the duty was not collected as a matter of course and whether he indicated his desire that it should be or remained inactive and made no demand. He was required to make the demand; but, as a matter of fact, whether because they did not understand the law or from indifference, very few British authors put themselves in a position to receive anything on American reprints of their works imported into Canada.

Canadian publishers demanded the same privilege of reproducing British copyright works that American publishers, who ex-Ported the products of their presses to Canada, enjoyed. The demand was for a long time refused, and is now for the first time about to be conceded. They were willing to pay the same percentage, in every case, which is paid on American reprints in the exceptional cases in which the authors make a claim. Should the bill now before Parliament at Ottawa pass, many British authors who now receive nothing on the reprints of their works circulated in Canada will be entitled to receive ten per cent. But all British anthors will have the right to print and publish, or republish, their works in Canada on taking out a This would cause unnecessary expense, in

Canadian copyright, and in that case the exclusive right of publication or republication will belong to them. The printing of a work in the country is, by other nations, almost invariably made a condition of obtaining a copyright; so that on this score there can be no ground of complaint. The bill requires that the reprinting should be done in a reasonable time, three months; to which we apprehend there cannot be any serious objection. This period may be extended two months longer, at the option of the Minister of Agriculture, on proof that reasonable progress is being made in the work. There are works which could not well be reproduced in three months after their original appearance in England, and in such case the right to extend the time can be used to advantage. There is, in the opinion of some, a danger that when so long a time elapses before reprinting is secured, American reprints may come in and supply the demand; but it might be provided that if the British author gave timely notice of his intention to reprint, American reprints should be refused entrance into Canada. If the provision for reprinting in Canada be not availed of by the author, he will be deemed to have abandoned his right.

When this happens, any person domiciled in Canada may file with the Minister of Agriculture a declaration of his intention to reprint a work in respect of which the right of the British author to obtain a Canadian copyright has been allowed to lapse. The Minister will look into the facts, and issue to the person declaring his intention to do so the right to reprint. But it is not to be an exclusive right, and where there are two or several applications for license, we apprehend that they would all have The license, however, to be granted. will carry with it a very important condition : it will require the Canadian publisher to come under an obligation to pay the author a royalty of ten per cent. on the retail price of the work. That is about the rate ordinarily paid on original copyrights in the United States, we believe, and it is one to which a British author, whose works are republished in Canada, cannot reasonably object. The Minister is to take satisfactory security for the payment of the amount. He can, if he likes, we presume, take some means of checking the number of copies issued. This might perhaps be done by the inspectors of inland revenue, or an oath may be required from the publisher attesting the number of copies published. The Governor in Council will make regulations for the collection of the royalty.

Under such a law, British authors all taken together would get far more out of reprints of their works circulated in Canada than they get now. They would not be required to take any steps to secure the royalty as at present, in the case of imported American reprints. A question may arise as to what printing in Canada means. Does it mean that the typesetting must be done here as well as the presswork? Or may stereotype plates made in England be used? If the decision of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture in the Edison electric lamp case is to be a precedent, the type would have to be set in Canada.

all cases where a suitable arrangement could be made with the English publisher for plates. But, if reprinting in Canada is to be an essential condition of obtaining a copyright, the assumption seems to be that the more expensive process is to be followed for the benefit of Canadian printers. If there has been any oversight as to this point, it would be well for it to receive attention in time.

The bill very properly does not go the length of granting all the Canadian Copyright Association asked; it does not bar out American reprints of British copyrights, whether they be printed in Canada or not. The chances are that Canadian reprints will consist chiefly of works of fiction; we are not likely to see more valuable works represented here, such as contained in the Humboldt Library, published in the United States at an extremely moderate figure. To cut ourselves off from the more valuable literature, while special encouragement is given to the republication of works of fiction -- for that is what it would amount to-would be a grave blunder, and besides, it is difficult to see how it would aid Canadian publishers. It could only do so by making novel reading practically exclusive, and destroying the demand for better books.

The fact of this bill being brought forward by the Government must be regarded as proof that the official objections hitherto made in England against the principle it contains have been withdrawn. Though the practical effect of the bill will be to benefit British authors, it is not at all likely that it will meet their approbation. Many of them have a confused notion that a British copyright ought to be operative throughout the whole British Empire. This assumption negatives the right of selfgovernment in the colonies. It is all very well to say that the republic of letters should know no national boundaries, and especially should be subject to no restriction within the British Empire; but the question of copyright is one to be dealt with by the municipal laws of each nation and, it is now admitted, the laws of selfgoverning colonies. What is there about a copyright which so far distinguishes it from a patent of invention that the two should be subjected to entirely different rules? An English patent does not run in Canada; and why should a distinction be made between is and a copyright in this particular? Those who hold that a British copyright should run in Canada would, we fancy, find it difficult to answer these questions.

-A convention of the dairymen of Canada, with a view to organizing a Dominion Association of Dairymen, will be held in Ottawa, beginning on the 8th April. We are told by Mr. W. H. Lynch that a number of delegates have been appointed by various local organizations, and will be present at the gathering, while it is expected that leading representative men from widely distant parts will attend. Arrangements will be made for railway excursion rates for those who are to attend the conven-The importance of such a gathering tion. needs not be urged, and we hope to see it well attended.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN CANADA.

The extent to which life assurance is availed of in a country, has been said to be a fair measure of the intelligence and morality of its inhabitants. The propriety, nay the duty, of making some provision for dependent ones by so simple a process as paying premium on a life policy, is at any rate less likely to strike an ignorant or vicious man than one who is the reverse. Of the man who does not provide for those of his own household, we know what is said. Happily, Canadians stand already well in this respect, for the life insurance companies issued policies aggregating \$171,000,000 in 1886, and \$191,600,000 in 1887. The Canadian companies alone have taken \$3,290,000 in premiums during 1888. as compared with \$2,987,000 in the year 1887, which sums, however, include the premiums taken by three companies outside of Canada. Says the Insurance Times: "We of the United States, so far as life insurance is concerned, have little or nothing of which to boast over our selfreliant and enterprising neighbors. Thev not only have a number of strong and honorable companies, but by comparison they support them, in their mission of preventing poverty and mitigating suffering, better than we do ours."

The report of the Sun Life Assurance Company is a very favorable one. While the volume of new business for 1888 did not quite equal that of the previous year in the life branch, which was very large, there was a decided increase over 1887 in the accident branch, and the gain in aggregate business in force in both is marked. being over a million in life and nearly a million in accident business, the total being \$11,931,000 life business and \$4,094,000 accident. The income of the year was \$525,273, exceeding the expenditure by over \$327,000. Death claims were \$104,649. an amount in excess of the previous year but still under the expectation of mortality. A cash surplus to policy-holders of \$172,537 is shown and the surplus over all liabilities and capital stock is \$110,037. Furthermore, we are glad to observe a decrease in expense account, and also that the earnings from invested assets are at a good rate. The business of this company has reached large proportions and continues to be looked after with great care and judg. ment.

The London Life is a prudently conducted company and has had a good year. Premium income of the industrial branch was \$11,687, and of the general branch \$36,530, while the losses of the year by death were more than covered by the interest earnings, which were \$10,922 on invested assets amounting to \$185,000. The new business, we observe, shows an increase of nearly a fourth over 1887, and the total in force a still larger growth. A good deal of attention has been given by this company to the industrial feature of the business, and it seems to be meeting the wants of a large class who have not hitherto applied for the benefits of trustworthy life assurance. We call attention to one portion of the remarks of Mr. Jeffery, the president : that in reference to the "digging

out" method practiced by certain insurance canvassers. They proceed to attack some plan of life assurance, or to traduce some company. If the person to whom they are talking chance to be insured on that plan, or in that company, he is induced tr give up that policy and to take another on the plan or in the company which the loud mouthed speaker represents. Such canvassers Mr. Jeffery calls "pirates," and we do not wonder.

When we recall how strong a sentiment prevails in Canada in favor of tee-totalism, we naturally conclude that a life insurance organization which appeals to abstainers from intoxicating liquors must have a large constituency. Accordingly one looks with interest at the third annual report of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Co. It is found that the company in question has a total insurance in force of \$2,-371,000, under 1,462 policies. Of this total 1,073 policies, for \$1.455,000 are in the Temperance Section, and 389 policies, for \$916,000, are in the General Section. That there is a distinct saving effected by total abstainers in the lower rates at which they can obtain life insurance, is plain from the experience of companies in Great Britain. We have referred to this in several previous issues. So great is the "pull" which a company taking teetotal insurants in a separate class has over the general public that we were quite prepared to find this company doing a larger business. The machinery is provided, the field is open, and we cannot but think that in spite of prevailing competition, it would be possible to do a larger business with safety.

Third, in the list of Canadian companies for volume of insurance in force, but fourth in the amount of premiums for 1888 comes the Ontario Mutual Life. While, like some others, this company did not equal last vear its amount of new business got in 1887, its aggregate of policies in force is nearly a million greater (\$11,972,000 against \$11,081,000) it received \$37,000 more in cash an lits assets are increased by some \$200,000. Losses were not heavy, and the progress of this popular company continues.

CONTINGENT COMMISSIONS.

Various plans have been adopted by insurance companies with the view of reducing fire losses. There are many factors which enter into the profitable results of fire insurance. Three parties, especially, are usually concerned in every insurance effected on property. First the assured, second the insurer, and third the agent, who is the go between of the first two. The contingent commission question, as a factor in rendering fire insurance a profitable business, has not received that attention which we think it merits.

At least two interests are involved in obtaining a fire insurance risk. These interests are sometimes common if not identical-the company being naturally anxious to obtain business, while the agent is equally anxious, as his income depends upon the amount of business he gets for the

commission, it is evident that his interest lies more in the quantity than the quality of the business he sends in. It is equally obvious that the success of an insurance company depends upon the quality, rather than on the quantity. To obtain such business it is absolutely essential that the agent be made to some extent an interested party during the continuance of the policy by making his commission partly depend on the profitable balance of his agency at the end of each year. If this were arranged, he would not only be more careful in his selection of good risks, but he would naturally and necessarily, as a matter of interest to himself, be watchful of any circumstance that might increase the liability to loss on existing policies; and he would be likely to have the honesty and courage of his convictions by refusing, with promptness, risks in cases where he had any doubt regarding either the physical or moral hazard.

We may point out at least two kinds of agents, the one who looks only at the amount of his commission, and who is for that reason ready and willing to insure everything that is offered, without enquiry or caring as to the ratio which the insurance bears to the value of the property to be insured, the larger the amount of insurance the greater his commission. The other is the person whose whole time is exclusively occupied in soliciting risks, and who is equally interested with the company he represents in making the business profitable. These latter, in our opinion, are the class of persons whom insurance companies should employ as their agents. The contingent commission should be liberal enough to secure the services of capable and honest men, and while losses will of necessity occur, they would be reduced in number and frequency by making the agent a participator in the profits of the company.

Under the arrangement that now binds in one association nearly all the proprietary fire insurance companies doing business in Canada, it would be much easier to have the system of contingent commissions inaugurated by the association than it would be for individual companies to adopt it. The competition for business is very keen, and some companies are so determined on getting it at any cost, that risks are taken from persons whose interest ceases when the insurance is effected. Hence, as a necessary consequence, risks are written on property which the conscientious agent would at once decline, and which in many cases prove a source of loss to the company. The subject is one we commend to the grave consideration of fire underwriters.

CANADIAN WOOLS.

Explanation has frequently been made that one reason of low prices for the bulk of Canadian wool of late years is the change of fashion by which lustres, for dress stuffs, were largely superseded by soft beige goods. There was therefore a marked decline in the demand for the longstapled, lustrous wool mostly grown in But there are other reasons, Canada. and at a gathering of sheep-breeders from company. If the agent has no further in- different parts of Ontario, the other day, terest in the risk after he has received his Mr. John Hallam mentioned some of them

in the course of a practical address. He informed those present what kinds of wool would, according to his experience as a wool dealer, give the best results to farmer as well as manufacturer, and not only this, but he cited some facts, familiar enough to dealers, but requiring to be drilled into the minds of farmers and graziers.

Fully one-fourth of the Ontario clip, says Mr. Hallam, is offered in an unmarketable condition. "The wool is cotted (or matted) and chaffy (full of hay seeds or fragments of straw from the stacks), mixed with burrs, &c., all of which lessens the value to the mill from 4 to 5 cents per pound." He recommends, therefore, that care be taken to prevent sheep running at large, feeding round straw stacks and among thistles; that clean places be chosen for washing and shearing. If freed from such impurities he considers that the value of the entire clip would be raised from 1 to 2 cents per pound.

Canadian farmers, in the opinion of Mr. Hallam, cannot grow the finer grades of wool at a profit, to compete with Cape. Australian, and Montevideo wools. " But they can grow long and medium wools and find a ready and profitable market." He recommends, therefore, the selection of some such breed of sheep as Leicester, Shropshire, or Southdown. One would have thought there was no need to recommend Leicesters, for that is a prevailing breed already, and the wool low-priced for the reason already mentioned. Southdown and Shropshire are sorts better adapted for the present condition of the Canadian market. Perhaps Mr. Hallam expects long wool lustres to become fashionable again some day. Merinos, while good for crossing, would not, he thinks, prove so profitable as grade sheep.

In reply to a complaint often made by woolgrowers that from 40 to 50 per cent. is deducted by a buyer from the price paid for un-Washed as compared with washed wool, the ⁸peaker explained that the allowance usual in former years, viz., one third off for unwashed, was found of late insufficient. Manufacturers complain that it is not enough, and Mr. Hallam agrees with them. "The long, coarse wools, when clipped unwashed from thoroughbred sheep when well-fed and taken care of, lose fully 40 to ⁵⁰ per cent. The grade sheep do not carry so much grease, and their fleeces do not shrink in weight so much in washing." Then the absurd policy of the United States tariff placing the same duty on unwashed as on washed wool is a further disadvantage to the Canadian grower. At the present rate of 10 cents per lb. washed Wool, at say 22 cents per lb., pays 45 per **Cent.** duty ; unwashed wool, worth 12 cents to the manufacturer here, has to pay the same duty, which is equal to about 83 per cent., and this practically prohibits its shipment across the line.

A new feature in the sheep-raising industry of Canada is being developed by the opening up of our North-West. The broad prairies east of the Rocky Mountains and skirting the Bow River are highly suitable to sheep-raising; and there are now to be seen large flocks of Montana sheep grazing on their rich grasses. This sheep, Mr.

He Hallam tells us, is of the merino type, close-wooled, hardy, and apparently well adapted to the district. Their wool is of a mer fine medium quality and desirable, but, he his, adds, might be much improved by judicious or crossing with some of the English thoroughthe breds. Such a step would produce "wools which, if not finer, would be of a stronger staple and better suited for flannels, hosiery, and knitted goods, and would in the near future replace considerable wool which we now import." Some such policy rrs, the breeders of the North West have the already begun to adopt.

Our exports of wool are decreasing, year by year, perhaps because breeders of thoroughbred sheep in Ontario have been selling their stock to American farmers. We exported to the United States in 1887 but 1,297,000 pounds of combing wool, valued at \$288,000, an average of 22¹/₄ cents per pound. And we imported, principally from Great Britain and her colonies, 12,038,000 pounds of wool, valued at \$1,875,000, or say $15\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. We do not buy United States domestic wools: the wool credited to the States in our Blue Books as imported thence is really African and South American, brought from United States ports in bond.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The marked features of the situation are steadiness in values and prudence on the part of retailers in buying. Montreal advices say that while warehouse staffs are usually busy shipping goods, the travellers are home, preparing samples for the 'sorting trip. In Toronto the feeling is one of cheerfulness, and while retail merchants are only buying moderate sized parcels they buy readily. Most of the large buyers have been in town and if, on the whole, not as many of the smaller ones as was expected, it must not be forgetten that the travellers had previously pretty well supplied their wants. Regarding values the tone of the market also seems better, being helped thereto by the firm attitude of the manufacturers in maintaining prices. This has had a steadying effect all round. All Canadian cotton mills appear to be actively employed, and are not very keen to book fresh orders, except for late delivery. The strike in the Stormont mill being over, delivery of their goods is proceeding quickly, and soon the inconvenience caused by the stoppage will be remedied.

Wholesale dry goods dealers report among the various lines of dress goods, an active demand for silk mervellieux, and also for Henrietta cloths and plain wool fabrics. Fine printed sateens meet with considerable attention. Ribbons continue to sell quite freely for trimming purposes, as do also steel and beaded ornaments. Jersey jackets are in great variety and move off fairly well. Remittances from eastern and extreme northern districts are declared by Toronto houses to be not as good as desired, but taken altogether there is no grave cause for complaint London houses are being pretty well paid, and Montreal wholesale houses report a distinct improvement this week in country payments. This however, "does not apply to western sections, whence," adds our reporter, "money comes in very slowly still." It is to be borne in mind, however, that the character of the retailer, as well as the nature of his district,

HARDWARE AND METALS.

It is stated that 70 ships will be built for the British navy within the next five years. This step, while occasioning greater commercial activity on the seas, will give an impetus to all kinds of trade within the United Kingdom. Thirty-two out of the seventy ships will be built in private yards on the Tyne, the Clyde, the Wear, the Tees, at Barrow, and at Belfast. the cost of these thirty-two to be \$50,000,000. Shipbuilders, steel and iron men, chain and anchor makers, timber importers, will feel the effect of this. But in the meantime it is affecting the iron and steel markets of Great Britain, the tone of which was already firm, and manufacturers in these lines to-day are loth to take any large contracts at present figures. Besides, as the Economist shows, the most important element governing the course of the iron and steel trade is the labor question; the iron-workers, as well as the colliers, having agitated for and got, an increase of wages. With respect to the decline in copper, it is not much felt in Canada. Stocks, even if bought at the higher figures, are light. Tin is sluggish in Britain, lead rather firmer, and antimony £1 to £2 per ton higher. Tin plates are in demand in Canada and higher in Eng. land by £1 per ton. Travellers for Montreal and Toronto houses are ordered, we are told, to stop selling them except for immediate delivery. Zinc is not quite so buoyant, but stocks of sheet, as well as of spelter, are light in Toronto and also, we believe, in Montreal.

HALIFAX CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the adjourned meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce last week, the president, Mr. Silver, in the chair, it was reported that steps had been taken to incorporate the chamber under the Dominion Act, the powers under which it now acts being only provincial. The clauses in the report to discuss which the meeting had been adjourned for a week were then proceeded with. That respecting trade with the West Indies elicited a motion that the Government be asked to subsidize a line of steamers from Halifax to the West Indies. This roused the more conservative merchants, as an interference with vested rights, and Mr. George Mitchell declared that merchants and others had spent time and money during the last 30 or 40 years in building up a trade by sailing vessels with the West Indies. "Now it was proposed to take the public money, of which these very persons paid their proportion, and subsidize steamers to take away this trade. The West India merchants were glad to welcome a line or lines of steamers; let these steamers do the trade if they can, but let them take even chances with the sailing vessels, and do not let us give them assistance to crush the trade of these sailing vessels, which had as much right to a subsidy as the steamers had."

A suggestion was read from the Board of Trade of Halifax, asking that a committee be appointed by the chamber to confer with a committee of the board with respect to the proposal to hold a summer carnival at Halifax during the present year. This was referred to the executive committee Mr. Joseph Wood gave notice of the following motion :

"In view of the vote of \$60,000 placed by the Dominion Government in the estimates for the year, to encourage trade with the West Indies and South America, this chamber resolve to memorialize Parliament to pass said vote of \$60,000; and further, that this chamber resolve to memoralize the Dominion Gov-

THE MONETARY TIMES.

ernment to continue negotiations for a recirocity treaty with Cuba, Porto Rico, and the West India Islands."

Mr. Morrow gave notice of the following motion, which was referred to the committee on internal trade :

"That the question of extending the line of "That the question of extending the line of railway along the water front of Halifax be referred to the standing committee on inter-nal trade, railways, &c., to give the matter their earnest attention, with a view to find a means of overcoming the difficulties in the way of its accomplishment and to report to this chamber at the seriest possible date " this chamber at the earliest possible date '

Meetings.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Sun Life As-Into annual incoming of the birth Dire As-surance Company was held on Friday, March 1st, at the company's offices, St. James street, Montreal. The attendance was large. The report of the directors was as fol-

lows :

REPORT. In again meeting the shareholders at our annual gathering, it is a pleasure to the di-rectors to be able to report another year of rapid growth and continued and increasing prosperity.

During the year we received 2,456 applica-tions for \$3,396,483.56 of life assurance, be-sides 1,279 for \$2,820,900.00 accident. Of these we accepted 2,255 for \$3,030,515.99 in the life branch, and 1,269 for \$2,794,400.00 in the accident, and policies were issued therefor. The total applications for new assurances were thus 3,735 for \$6,217,383.56, an exceed-

ingly satisfactory showing. The policies remaining in force at 31st December were as follows :---\$11,931,300 63 4.094.000 00

Total10,076 \$16,025,300 63 The figures are an advance of nearly \$2,-000,000 over those of 1887, and show the very rapid rate at which the company is progress-

ing. The total income was \$525.273.58. This is have ever received in one year; and the increase would have been even more marked but for the fact that in 1887 our income was considerably augmented from the profits which were then distributed, for, in accordance with the regula-tions of the Government Insurance Depart-

tions of the Government Insurance Depart-ment, the cash vilues of all bonuses added to policies during the year were included in the revenue account as single premiums for so much additional assurance. The amount paid for claims by death was \$104,649.09, which is somewhat heavier than in 1887. We must, however, expect this item to steadily increase, since our business is rap-idly extending. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the total is considerably less than the mortality tables call for. As will be seen by the annexed statements,

As will be seen by the annexed statements, the income exceeded the expenditure by \$237. 631.53, which is a handsome sum to set aside from the transactions of the year. The total resources at the end of the year were almost \$2,000,000, and this sum has of course been more than reached by the present date. It is noteworthy that we now add each year to our assets a sum which in the early history of the company would have taken five or six years to accumulate. We have, moreover, in addition already returned to our policy-holders about \$1,080,000. The comfort and assistance which

this sum has been to the widows and orphans of the land can hardly be appreciated. The usual careful audit of the accounts has been made by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, chartered accountants. Besides checking all entries and vouchers, they have communicated personally with each of the borrowers named in the company's books, and have thus ascer-tained that the balances in the mortgage account are correct. A committee of directors have, besides, scrutinized every bond and mortgage, and they certify that everything is in perfect order.

The directors who retire are:-Messrs. W. J. Withall, S. H. Ewing, and R. Macaulay, all of whom are eligible for re-election. THOMAS WORKMA

HOMAS	WORKMAN,
	Progidan

R. MACAULAY, Managing Director.

				-
	STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR	1888.		
	Income.			ĺ.
	Premiums-Life			1
	Annuity	2,000		
	Accident	22,627	\mathbf{n}	
	- -	\$447,618	97	
	Less paid for re-assurances	1,180		
1	Boos para for re-assarances			l.
		\$446,437	64	ŀ
	Interest	71,432		
	Rents Profit on debentures sold	858		
	Profit on debentures sold	6,545	19	Ľ
		AF07 070		Ľ
	Total income	\$525,273	28	
	Disbursements.			
	Dividends on capital	\$ 7,500	00	
	Death claims, includ-			
l	ing bonuses \$104,649 09			
	Matured endowments,			Ι.
	including bonuses 4,035 19 Annuity payments 1,217 80		1	
	Accident claims 7,484 66			Ľ
	Profits paid policy.			
	holders 10,485 24			
1	Surrender values 17,251 56			
1		145,123		
	Expense account	77,416	36	1
1	Commissions	49,372		
	Medical fees	9,446	ə 4	
	Total disbursements	288,859	05	
	Surplus over disbursements			
ļ				
1	4	\$525,273	58	
	Assets. Debentures-City of New West-			
	minster, market value	\$ 2,700	00	
	City of Vancouver	36,000		
1	Town of Sorel	1,060		1
	Town of Iberville	3,030		1
1	Town of Richmond, school bonds Town of St. Jerome	8,952 21,120	95	1
1	Town of Valleyfield, waterworks.	21,120		
	Town of Smith's Falls	1,070	00	
	Town of Brandon	600	00	
ĺ	Village of Merritton	14,053		1
l	Village of Wyoming	3,240		1
	Township of North Stukley Township of Alborough	6,420 867		1
	Parish of St. Chrysostome	6,532		
	Montreal Turnpike Trust	2,884		
	· -		_	
ł		\$129,625	70	
	Stock-Montreal Loan and Mort- gage Co., market value	07 910	00	
	Loan on Hamilton Provident and	27,318	00	
	Loan Co. stock (market value)			
1	\$1,452)	600	00	1
	Loans on real estate, first mort-			
		1,062,032		1
Ì	Real estate Loans on company's policies (re-	26,527	09	
	serves on same being \$130,000)	76,692	73	
	Cash on hand and in bank	59,215		Ľ
	Cash in transit to head office on			l
	31st December (since received.)	12,152		Ľ
	Bills receivable.	1,669		h
	Office furniture	3,330		
ļ	Agents' balances	7,596 6,961		Ľ
	Commuted commissions Interest due	9,614		ľ
	Interest accrued	22,905		Ľ
	Rates due and accrued	408		ŀ
1	Outstanding premiums on poli-			
	cies in force (composed largely			
	of amounts on which the days of grace are current)\$58,348.33			
	Deferred premiums 40,830.86			
	Less 10% for collection. 9,917 92			
	(These are secured by reserves on			l
1				1
1	the policies included in the lia- bilities of over \$350,000	80 961	27	
ļ	bilities, of over \$350,000	89,261 905		
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sundries.	89,261 905		
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sunaries.		57	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sundries. Capital stock subscribed, but not	905 1,536,816	57 21	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sunaries. Capital stock subscribed, but not called up	905)1,536,816 437,500	57 21 00	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sunaries. Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets	905)1,536,816 437,500	57 21 00	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sunaries. Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities.	905)1,536,816 437,500	57 21 00	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sundries. Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Insti-	905)1,536,816 437,500	57 21 00	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sundries. Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Insti- tute of Actuaries	905)1,536,816 437,500	57 21 00	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sunaries. Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Insti- tute of Actuaries Hm. table, 41 per cent. interest)\$1,314,050 99	905)1,536,816 437,500	57 21 00	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sundries. Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Insti- tute of Actuaries Hm. table, 41 per	905)1,536,816 437,500	57 21 00	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sundries. Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Insti- tute of Actuaries Hm. table, 41 per cent. interest)\$1,314,050 99 Annuity reserves. 10,578 44	905)1,536,816 437,500	57 21 00	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sundries. Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Insti- tute of Actuaries Hm. table, 4½ per cent. interest)\$1,314,050 99 Annuity reserves. 10,578 44 \$1,324,629 43	905)1,536,816 437,500	57 21 00	
	bilities, of over \$350,000 Suspense account and sunaries. Capital stock subscribed, but not called up Total assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Insti- tute of Actuaries Hm. table, 4½ per cent. interest)\$1,314,050 99 Annuity reserves 10,578 44 \$1,324,629 43 Less Reserves on policies re-assured 4,276 95	905)1,536,816 437,500	57 21 00 21	

Unearned accident premiums....

Death claims (life) reported but not proved or awaiting discharge 18,446 46
Death claims resisted, accrued in 1886 2,000 00
in 1886 2,000 00
Profits due policy-holders 4,801 03
Sinking Fund deposited for de-
bentures
Total liabilities
\$1,536,816 21
Capital paid-up \$ 62,500 00 Surplus over all lia- bilities and capital
stock

\$172.537 27

capital the surplus to [Including uncalled

policy-holders is \$610,037.27.] We, the undersigned committee of directors, beg to report that we have carefully examined in detail all the mortgages, debentures, and other securities owned by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, and certify with much pleasure that we found everything per-fectly correct, in first-class order, and in exact accordance with the books of the company, and with the above annual statement.

THOMAS WORKMAN, President. W. J. WITHALL, JAMES TASKER, Directors. Directors. A. MACPHERSON, M. MCKENZIE,

Montreal, Feb'y 18th, 1889. To the President and Directors of the Sum Life Assurance Company of Canada :

GENTLEMEN,--- We beg to report that we have audited the transactions of your company for the year 1888, and certified the balance sheet annual statements as above. We have and annual statements as above. We have checked the sources of revenue, and are satis-fied that it is fully accounted for. We have also checked the disbursements, which are satisfactory and fully supported by vouchers. As last year we have personally verified the securities for the money on loan by procuring acknowledgments from the debtors individu-ally of the correctness of the amounts at their debits on the 31st December, 1888.—Re-spectfully submitted.

spectfully submitted.

P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1889.

The president, Mr. Thomas Workman, said : I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report. I am not in the habit of prais-ing things unduly, but I cannot withhold my unqualified satisfaction with the report and the consideration with the directors has been to build up a solid and newmann summary. build up a solid and permanent structure. The foundation was firmly laid, and the superstructure we are rearing is meant to be lasting. Of late years the progress has been very rapid, and in view of our limited population and the keen competition from both home and foreign sources it is marvellous that we should trans-act nearly three and a half millions of new life business and nearly three millions of acoi-dent insurance all in one year. Both the organization and its agents are to be congrat. have large assets its soundness and ability to pay losses are proportionately great. The Tbat view errs in overlooking the fact of a corre-spondingly large indebtedness. If there are millions of funds there are also millions of liabilities to the policy below. liabilities to the policy-holders, and if any of these companies, however large, were to cease to transact new business, these funds would

\$1,320,352 48 be needed to wind up the company, as the . 11,326 38 claims from deaths and endowments would

come in. I wish I could strongly impress apon the insuring public that our home comapon the insuring public that our home com-panies, as regards security and every other essential, are certainly equal to foreign com-panies, while it should be more convenient and more agreeable to every loyal Canadian to be actively helping to build up our home insti-tutions. I have now pleasure in moving the adoption of the report adoption of the report.

Mr. James Tasker seconded the adoption of the report. He said he had great pleasure in doing so, having watched the progress of the company, and found it rapid and substantial. The gains from time to time were well illus-trated by the following table :

Period. 1872 to 1876, four	Gain in incom		Gain in assets.
years\$ 1876 to 1880, four	54,611	21	\$ 169,482 69
years. 1880 to 1884, four	38,580	67	195,188 29
years. 1884 to 1888, four	136,976	84	363,264 31
Years	246,893	93	672,918 97
Total in 1888\$	525,273	58	\$1,974,316 21
larg period			Gain in assurances.
1872 to 1876, four y 1886 to 1880, four y	00 rg		\$1,149,743 00 1,167,386 14
TOUL TO LANG TOTHER	700 20		2,962,924 90
1884 to 1888, four y	ears	• • •	5,086,896 59
		-	

Total in 1888..... \$11,931,300 63 Mr. E. K. Greene complimented the company on the condition of its affairs, particu-larly on the amount of the new business, and Mr. S. H. Ewing referred to the accident business.

The report was unanimously adopted. Mr. Chas. Alexander moved and Mr. H. W. C. Meyer, of Wingham, seconded a vote of thanks to the president and directors. Carried.

The president responded.

Mr. W. J. Withall then proposed, seconded by Mr. A. Macpherson, thanks to the managing director, office staff, medical referee, solici tor, notary, and agents.

Mr. R. Macaulay, the managing director, said the statement of business done was a very being very noticeable in every department. The company is well established in public confide company is well established in public con-fidence, and the progress will be much more rapid in the future. Should this year's crops be good and the trade of the country pros-perous, he felt sure there would be a yet greater improvement in the company's busi greater improvement in the company's busi-ness for 1889. While the cash income had largely increased the expense ratio had de-creased fully 3 per cent. These facts could not fail to give satisfaction. Every branch was being carefully watched over. Dr. Wilkins continues, with his well-known ability, to supervise the medical department. Mr. Selkirk Cross, as legal counsel, and Mr. C. Cushing, as notary, are indefatigable in their attention to the investments, and the actuary attention to the investments, and the actuary and office staff have his unqualified confidence in the discharge of their duties. The agents deserved more than a passing word of thanks—all had done well, and it was a pleasured to the second to the second to the second to the pleasure to himself and reflected credit on the company to have such a staff in its employ.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, actuary, drew attention to the great progress which Canadian life companies are making in the Dominion. The follow blowing table, taken from the Government blue book, is instructive :--

The same New assur-Canadian companies. \$5,077,601 1887. \$23,505,549 American companies. 8,306,824 11,435,721 In force in The same

Canadian companies..\$21,957,296 \$101,796,754 American companies. 43,596,361 61,734,187

This shows that Canadians are appreciating A sum shows that Canadians are approximating more thoroughly every year the advantages offered by their own institutions and patron-izing them more generally. The fact that the company receive I the unusually high rate of 6-14 particular and all its realized assets is. sub-company receive | the unusually high race of 6:14 per cent. on all its realized assets is striking, and if the profits made on sales of bonds be included the rate would be raised to 6:65 per striking in 6.65 per cent., a very remarkable showing in these days. The matter is a very important one for one for assurers, as the profits they receive depend largely on the rate of interest realized

by the company. An institution earning 6 per cent. has a great advantage over one earning only 41 per cent.

Several other gentlemen, among them Mr. Thos. Gilroy, in charge of the Manitoba busi-ness, Mr. A. H. Gilbert, of Toronto, and Mr. G. L. Ridout, of Sherbrooke, referred with approval to the position and prospects of the Sun.

The retiring directors were re-elected by acclamation, and at a subsequent meeting of the board Messrs. Thomas Workman and Senator Ogilvie were re-elected president and vice-president respectively.

LONDON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the shareholders and policy-holders of the London Life Insurance Company was held at the company's office, London, Ont., on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1889.

of March, 1889. There were present: the president, Joseph Jeffery, in the chair; John McClary, Sheriff Glass, W. F. Bullen, A. S. Emery, G. M Har-rison, W. Bowman, John G. Richter, H. Tat-ham, J. W. Ferguson, R. Hobbs, J. W. Hum-phrey, C. W. Walker, Geo. Campbell, W. Mc-Kie, J. Johnson, W. Reid, H. Hartshorne, and others.

After the reading of the notice calling the meeting, as published in the Canada Gazette and local papers, the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed, and the directors' report read as follows :-

REPORT.

The directors of the London Life Insurance Company beg to submit herewith a full state-ment of the company's affairs for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888.

During the year applications for insurance amounting to over \$1,500,000 were received, of which 422 applications for insurance, amount-ing to \$514,000, upon the "General" Plans; and 7,325 applications for insurance, amount-ing to \$842,375, on the "Industrial" Plans, were approved of, and policies issued therefor. The total insurance in force at date, after deducting all re-insurances, amounts to \$2,135,-402, under 1,578 "General" and 4,776 "In-dustrial" policies, being a net increase of \$472,547 for the year.

The net premium income of the year was \$48,217.72, which, with \$10,922.41 received from interest on investments, makes the total from interest on investments, makes are town net income \$59,140.13, an increase over 1887 of \$15,286.54. The total paid for death claims during the year was \$9,280.37, somewhat less than the death losses of the previous year, and more than met by the interest receipts alone.

In addition to the amount paid for claims In addition to the amount paid for claims during the past year, there was paid for ma-tured endowments, \$2,000; surrendered poli-cies, \$2,629.85; and cash profits to participa-ting policy-holders, \$971,000, which, with \$388 added to profits accrued, and \$17,917.14 added to the Reserve Fund, makes a total of \$33,-186.36 paid either in cash or placed to the credit of policy-holders for their future benefit.

The company's policies have been carefully valued on the basis of the "Institute of Actuaries" tables of mortality, and interest at the rate of 41 per cent. (the Canadian Gov-ernment standard), and the Reserve Fund of \$166,826.28, required by law, fully provided for

The assets, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying financial statement, consist of first-class securities producing a fair revenue. The interest and other repayments maturing during the year have been promptly and satisfactorily met by borrowers, the total interest overdue at the end of the year amounting to only \$250.76

The directors feel that they may fairly congratulate both stockholders and policy-holders upon the result of their year's work. The large amount of new insurance written during a year of exceptionally keen, and in some instances extremely reckless competition, the steadily increasing income, coupled with the many expressions of satisfaction on the part of the participating policy-holders, with the result of the scale of profits paid during the past year, amply testify to the fact that the "London Life" is fulfilling its mission in a manner highly satisfactory to its patrons. manner highly satisfactory to its patrons.

JOSEPH JEFFERY, President.

JOHN G. RICHTER, Manager.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE Y	EAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31, 1888. Net invested assets,	
December 31, 1887 (brought forward),	
\$173,291.87; less	
adjustment of pre- mium on stocks,	
\$1,487.50 \$171,804 37	
Molsons Bank (over- draft, 1888) 160 23	
	\$171,964 60
Receipts.	
Premiums, industrial \$11,687 24 Premiums, general.	
\$36,732.08 ; less re-	
insura'e premiums, \$201.60 36,530 48	
Interest	48,217 72
	10,922 41
Disbursements.	\$231,104 73
Cash profits paid	
policy-holders \$ 971 00	
Dividend to stock-	
holders 2,355 50 Cash surrender values 2,629 85	
Death claims, indus-	
trial 1,348 57 Death claims, general 7,931 80	
General expense ac-	
count 1,130 99 Travelling expenses 1,865 93	
Salaries 8,846 42	
Commissions 12,244 41 Office furniture, \$38;	
Government fees	
and taxes, \$80.84; commissions on	
loans, \$86 ; legal ex-	
penses, \$189.21; ad- vertising, \$287.07;	
postage & exchange,	
\$461.19; directors' fees, \$656; printing	
and stationery, \$1	
aminers' fees, \$1,-	
558.25 4,397 53	\$45,722 00
Net invested assets,	
Dec. 31st, 1888 Assets as Follows;	\$185,382 73
Bonds and debentures \$ 6,659 18	
Loans on policies 9,027 20 Loans on stocks 16,771 65	
Mortgages on real es-	
L'n companies' stocks 102,852 50	
Additional assets-	\$ 185,382 73
Premiums in course	
. of collection, \$2,- - 031.02, less 10 per	
cent., \$203.10\$ 1,827 92	
S Suspense acct. (since realized from rever-	
sionary dividend) 2,000 00	
Premium notes, \$5,- 209.05, less 10 per	
cent, \$520.90 4,688 15	
Deferred premiums, \$8,037.77, less 10	
per cent., \$807.37 7,266 40 Interest accrued 5,609 85	
	\$21,392 32
Total assets Dec 21st 1999	\$206 775 05
To cover liabilities as follows:	¥200,110 UD
Gross Reserve, \$167,-	
Regarga \$516.60 \$166.006 0	
Advance premiums 724 1 Contingent Fund 700 0	
Profits accrued 660 8	2
Due Molsons Bank 160 2	3
Surplus connity to	-\$169.071 50
Burbing security to	-\$169,071 50 87 708 55
Surplus security to policy-holders Capital stock paid-up	-\$169,071 50 37,708 55 33,650 00

\$ 4,053 55 Divisible surplus... To the President and Directors of the London

Life Insurance Co.: GENTLEMEN,—I have carefully examined the

books and accounts of your company for the year ending December 31st, 1888, including the cash account, and the entries in the policy registers, and other records, and have pleasure in reporting the same to be correct, and in accordance with the above statements.

The books of the company are well kept, the securities in order, and full provision is made for the Insurance Reserve and other liabilities.

GEO. F. JEWELL, F.C.A Anditor.

London, Ont., February 22nd, 1889.

The president, in rising to move the adop-tion of the report, said :--It affords me great pleasure to again meet the stockholders and policy-holders of the company on this the occasion of our fourteenth annual meeting.

casion of our fourteenth annual meeting. Before making the formal motion for the adoption of the report, printed copies of which you have in your hands, I purpose making a few remarks relative to the progress and position of the company, and also touch briefly upon some matters of a more general character, relating to the business in which we are all interested.

The past year has undoubtedly been one of extremely keen competition. All the com-panies in active operation have apparently been putting forth greater efforts to secure business than ever before, over \$25,000,000 of new insurance having been issued by the Canadian companies alone. This volume af business, when the returns of the British and American companies come to hand, will no doubt be supplemented by some \$15,000,000 additional, making a grand total of upwards of \$40,000,000, as the result of one year's operations in a country with a population of about five millions.

This activity in extending the benefits of reliable life insurance, in so far as conducted in a legitimate manner, cannot be too highly commended; but, if on the other hand, there has been too great a straining to acquire volume of business regardless of cost, or the methods to accomplish the object in view, which I fear has been the case in some instances, then such a state of affairs, to the extent that such exists, cannot but be deplored by all who have at heart the best interests of the community, and the business of life insurance in general. ln this connection I may say, and without fear of successful contradiction, that the London Life has never aimed at mere volume of business regardless of cost, nor sought to increase its business by misrepresenting other compe-ting institutions; judging, however, from the many cases that have come under my notice in the past, such honourable treatment has not always been accorded us by others. I am glad to be able to say, however, that in spite of every obstacle (and I can assure you that in the past fourteen years we have encountered not a few,) the company is steadily and substantially progressing.

A comparison of the new insurance issued during the past year, with the results of the year previous, shows an increase for 1888 of over 25 per cent. on the company's general plans, and over 30 per cent. on the industrial plans, after making due allowance for the fact that in 1887 the industrial business extended over a period of only six months instead of a full year as in 1888. The total insurance in force on the company's books has been increased by over 25 pe cent., while the net premium and interest income was over 30 per cent. in excess of the net income for 1887. The expenditure, owing to the increased busi ness transacted, is naturally also somewhat greater than that of the year previous. The increase in this respect is, however, chiefly chargeable to the extension of the industrial branch, the increase in expenditure in other respects being but little in excess of former vears.

The losses by death during the past year have again been considerably below the average, which to some extent at least, proves that the company's agents and medical exam-iners throughout the country have been reasonably careful and conscientious in the discharge of their several duties, to which fact, coupled with the careful supervision exercised by the company's medical referee, we are largely indebted for the favorable showing we are able

to present in this respect. While it cannot be other than gratifying to all interested in the success of the company that so few deaths have as yet occurred among those insured, we cannot always hope to es-cape so lightly. The time will come when those who are now considered the best of risks will become impaired lives and will eventually become claims. It is, therefore, of as much, and I think even greater importance, to the insured, that proper provisions be made to meet these claims of necessity, if I may so ex-

press myself, as those which occur during the earlier years, which, in the case of persons who were really sound lives when first insured, is for a good many years thereafter more a mat ter of chance than otherwise.

That ample provision has been made in this respect is evidenced by the fact that from year to year large amounts have been set aside and added to the Reserve fund for this purpose. Nearly \$18,000, or about 38 per cent. of the total premium income, has been added during the past year. The Reserve Fund, as will be seen by refer-

ring to the financial statement, now amounts to \$166.826.28. In addition to this Reserve Fund, which is specially set aside towards meeting maturing life and endowment policies, and every dollar of which is invested in such securities as are approved of by the Honor-able the Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada, under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance, whose duty it is to annually inspect the company's books, se-curities, etc., there are additional assets, not including uncalled but subscribed capital, sufficient to cover all other liabilities, and leave a surplus of \$37,703.55.

As a result of careful and conservative management, the company has not only been enabled to make substantial progress, but also to continue to pay participating policy holders the handsome scale of profits inaugurated with the introduction of the participating sys tem some five years ago. The many expressions of satisfaction received in the past in this respect from gratified participating policy. holders, a considerable number of whom are also insured in other companies, proves con-clusively that notwithstanding anything that may have been said to the contrary, by the representatives of competing companies, a participating policy in the London Life is proving quite as desirable an acquisition as one of a similar kind in any other company.

Without wishing to make my remarks un-duly lengthy, I would again call attention to the large number of policies that are annually allowed to lapse in all companies. The loss resulting from this state of things must amount to many thousands of dollars to those who thus prematurely withdraw, while practi-cally little permanent gain reverts to the companies, for by the time the business thus lost is replaced, any temporary gain resulting therefrom is pretty fully absorbed by the cost of the new business

From careful observation I am led to the conclusion that the cause of a considerable percentage of the lapsing that occurs within a year or two after the issue of the policies is traceable to a system of "digging out," if I may use the phrase, that is, I am sorry to say, largely resorted to by a class of unscrupt. lous agents, whose only object is to benefit themselves, regardless of the cost to others, and who, if their services were being trans-ferred to a dozen different companies in as many years, would unhesitatingly declare each one in turn superior to any and all others. desire particularly to caution our policy hold-ers to have nothing to do with these *pirates* no would strongly advise that, having taken out a policy, you cannot do better than to keep it in full force, so long as there is any occasion for insurance.

With these remarks, I beg to move the adoption of the report.

The vice-president, Mr. John McClary, in rising to second the motion for the adoption of the report said :- The report of the Direc-tors and the accompanying Financial State-ment, coupled with the able remarks made by the president, place the company's affairs so clearly before the public that it leaves little room for anything further to be said. I may however, say that I am more than satisfied with the results attained during the past year, and I have no doubt but that, under the present careful management, the under the present careful management, the future will prove equally satisfactory. I have, therefore, much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report. The adoption of the report was approved of by a unanimous vote of the meeting. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the agents and other employees of the company for the satisfactory manner in which they had

for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their several duties; after which the ballotting for directors was proceeded with, resulting in the unanimous election of the following :-Joseph Jeffery, John McClary, Wm. English and Australian Bowman, George C. Gibbons, William F. ness on those principles.

Bullen, Arthur S. Emery, Sheriff Glass, Thos. H. Smallman, Geo. M. Harrison, and Judge Bell.

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At a subsequent meeting of the director^s, Mr. Joseph Jeffery was re-elected presiden^t, and Mr. John McClary, vice-president.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The third annual meeting of the guarantors and policy holders of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America was held at the company's head offices, Nos. 22 to 28 King street west, Toronto, on Wednesday, 13th March, and was largely attended by the guarantors, policy holders, directors, general agents, and others interested

in the company. By unanimous request Hon. Geo. W. Ross ccupied the chair, and Mr. J. B. Fudger was appointed secretary. The managing director of the company, Mr.

H. O'Hara, read the report of the directors as follows :----

REPORT

The directors are pleased to submit their third annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1888, with the accompanying full statement of the affairs of the company.

statement of the affairs of the company. The number of applications for assurance was 959, for the sum of \$1,458,600, and careful consideration of each of these resulted in the acceptance of 824, for \$1,236,100, with an annual premium of \$30,333.71; 131 applica-tions, for \$213,500, were declined, and 4 for \$9,000 were held in abeyance. The total assurance in force is 1.462 nolicie⁸.

The total assurance in force is 1,462 policies, total of \$497,100, and the cash premium in-come has increased nearly sixty per cent This evidence of prosperity must be gratifying to the shareh-iders and policy-holders, and we look forward to a much greater increase for this year.

Owing to the hard times, the majority of the Canadian life insurance companies secured less new business in the year just closed than in the previous year (1887); our company formed one of this majority, but while we are slightly behind in the amount of business ob-tained, we can congratulate the amount tained, we can congratulate the company upon the class of business secured. As regards the business which formed the increase for the the ousiness which formed the increase for the minority, half a million of it was on the In-dustrial plan, and a million and a half was procured at too high a cost to be profitable. During the year we had eight deaths under nine policies, one-third of the amount affected being the result of accident. Our actuarial being the result of accident. Our actuarial being the result of accident. Our actuarial expectancy was 11.48; actual 8, or 69 per cent.; the amount, however, was considerably higher than that expected, as the losses aver aged \$3,000 each, while the average of our business in force is only \$1.811 per life, and the amount reached, if the average only had been realized, would have been less than \$15,000; this abnormal result, however, must be compensated for in future experience. be compensated for in future experience. trust it will right itself within the current year.

Economical Management-It will be appart ent from the figures in the statement that the company has continued to follow its usual methods of economy in the management of the business. The cost of procuring and maintain ing the business (*i.e.*, procuring and maintain taining that already in force) is only \$1.21 per \$100 (hundred), as compared with three other Canadian comparison in the state of the stat Canadian companies in the same stage of ex-istence for \$1.45, \$1.48, and \$2.38, respectively. We make no comparison with American comthat we are very much more economical than they are. A very complete and careful audit of the income and expenditure of the company has been made by the auditor appointed, and also by the auditing committee of the board, and their certificates are attached to the data the certificates are attached to the financial state ment.

As regards our business in force, we have in the Temperance section 1,073 policies, for \$1,454,700, and in the General section 389 policies, for \$916,500, and while we ourselves are not of sufficient age and experience to furnish material for reliable statistics in support of the main principles on which the company is founded with regard to the two sections, we have additional and abundant confirmation of our position from the actual our position from the actual experience of the English and Australian companies doing busi

In accordance with the resolution of the board in 1887, we have written off at the end of the year \$1,000 of the preliminary expense account, which is reduced to \$2,000.

The valuations of policies have been based as usual, on the Canadian standard, *i. e.*, the As usual, on the Canadian standard, *i. e.*, the Institute of Actuaries Hm. experience table of Mortality with 4½ per cent. interest, and have resulted in an increase in the re-insurance re-Serve of \$19,107.28, making the total \$47,-801 ac 801.38

According to the Act of Incorporation, all the directors retire, but are eligible for re-election. GEO. W. Ross, HENRY O'HARA,

President. Managing Director.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR

ALL OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEN	AENTS P	OR
THE YEAR 1888.		
Balance on hand and in bank, Dec.		
	10 000	
	10,963	
""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	54,317	
	2,596	68
Government		
	20.000	00
SC-Inguronac	1,000	
Sundries		
	119	49
-		
B	88,997	67
Paid for death claims\$	19.000	00
Commissions and salar-	-0,000	
Medical 4		
Medical fees 2,645 25		
-qvertising, printing.		
went, taxes, fees, audit.		
-246 Vellin d ownongoo 1 497 99		
Directoral food month an		
-cours lees, postage,		
• pressage, etc 1,246 57		<u>.</u>
e	28,796	06
On investment accounts for deben-		
	28,830	63
Re-insurance, rent, and M.D. fees	20,000	
for 1887, and amounts written		
off	0 -1 -	10
Cash	2,711	
Cash on hand and in bank	9,659	86
-		
\$	88,997	67
		•
		~~

1		
Cash Government deposit\$	30,000	00
Sountures deposited with Govern-		
ment	23,194	00
~coentures deposited in Imperial		
	5,123	09
^{~118} receivable and balance pre-		
	8,707	59
^{outstanding} and deferred premi-		
	10,857	
Office furniture and fixtures	1,899	38
werest and rents due and ac-		
	497	43
The of uncalled (fuarantee		
	40,000	00
on hand and in imperial		~ ~
Bant	9,659	86

\$129,338 46

D					
Reserve	Fund	for	re-insurance		
D. (Gover	nment	stand	lard)\$	47,396	00
- cath ch	aim. aw	aitin	g proofs (paid		
				5,000	
D -	nt Fun	d, ren	t, etc., due	1,045	76
remiun	ns paid	in ad	t, etc., due vance	20 6	75

Liabilities.

\$ 53,648 51

Surplus, security to policy-holders 75,689 95

\$129,338 46

HENRY O'HARA, Managing Director. JAMES B. FUDGER, Secretary,

I have made a careful audit of the books and Accounts of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1888, and hereby certify that the accounts as set forth above are true exhibits of the books of the remain at that data the books of the company at that date. R. H. TOMLINSON, Auditor.

Toronto, March 9th, 1889. We have made an independent examination of the receipts and disbursements for the year 1888, also of the assets and liabilities of the company, and find them as set forth in the above statement.

ROBERT MCLEAN, SAMUEL T'RRES, Auditing Committee. Toronto, March 11th, 1889.

Hon. George W. Ross, president of the com-

notice, that, notwithstanding the keen competition which now exists among insurance companies and the organization of many assessment companies of different kinds, it is gratifying to notice that our ordinary volume of business has not been very seriously affected. Many older companies have not secured as large a volume of business for 1888 as for the previous year, and we may well con-gratulate ourselves on our success. I spoke last year in my annual address of the cheapness with which the business of this company was obtained. By a clerical error I was made to say that our business cost us \$1.28 per \$1,000 instead of \$1.28 per \$100. Some insurance papers and rival com-\$100. Some insurance papers and rival com-panies seized upon this statement, and said that we did not put our business honestly be-fore the public; but they forgot to say that exactly the same proportion applied to the figures credited to the companies with whom we made the comparison. Had our figures been made to say \$12.80 per \$1,000, then the others would have been \$23.70 and \$34.80 re-spectively. Any fair[critic, however, could see it was a clerical error and not a misrepre-sentation. Our business last year cost us only \$1.21 for every \$100, while the business of three other leading Canadian companies in the same stage of their history cost \$1.45, the same stage of their history cost \$1.45, \$1.48, and \$2.38 per \$100, so that the managefavorably with the management of any other Canadian company that can be named. tt is very gratifying to those interested in temperance to notice the large amount of business we have in that department. We have over 1,000 policies for nearly a million and a half in the Temperance section, and only 389 policies for \$916,500 in the General section. We believe that a temperance risk is a safer risk than one in the general class, and consequently a business founded on that depart-ment of our work will be very profitable. In conclusion, I may say that my experience of another year has proven that the managing director and officers of the company have attended to their duties with great fidelity and attended to their duties with great fidelity and merit the confidence you have placed in them. Mr. Robert McLean, one of the vice-presi-dents, said that he had great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the third annual report, so ably moved by the president. Our losses for the past year have been unusually heavy in amount, one-third being on lives ter-minated by accident, which no human fore-sight could have prevented. Our entire losses since commencing business in April, 1886, including the losses of last year, amounted to \$25,000, being very much below the expectancy. As one of the examining committee he could

\$25,000, being very much below the expectancy. As one of the examining committee he could assure them that very great care was taken that none but good lives were accepted. He was also a member of the auditing committee, and he could certify that this work was not done in a perfunctory manner, every item of income and expenditure being carefully check-ed. When he told them that Mr. Trees was his colleague in this work, they might depend upon it that from his recent experience in another matter he was not likely to take anyanother matter he was not likely to take any thing for granted He was glad to see so many shareholders and agents of the company pre-sent, and he believed the agents of the Tem-perance and General would compare very

perance and General would compare very favorably with those of any other company doing a life business; indeed much of the suc-cess of a life company depended upon the activity and reliability of agents. The same remark will apply with greater force to the medical examiners, upon whose honesty and conscientious care so much of the weal of the company depends. With these conditions faithfully observed he had no hesitation in predicting the future success of the company. Dr. Nattress, medical referee, read an able resume of the business of the year in his department.

A resolution was passed unanimously thank ing the managing director, secretary, office staff, medical referee, and agents.

Mr. H. O'Hara, managing director, on be half of himself and others, in a few appropriate remarks, acknowledged the compliment, accepting it as an expression of confidence in the management. He could bear testimony the management. He could bear testimony to the efficient manner in which the secretary, clerks, medical referee, inspector, and most of the agents had discharged their duties, and remarked, "It sweetens labor to know that our services are appreciated."

Mr. R. H. Tomlinson was appointed auditor

The election of directors was then proeeded with, and resulted in the re-election of the old board.

At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors, Hon. Geo. W. Ross was re-elected president, and Hon. S. H. Blake and Mr. Robt. McLean vice-presidents.

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The seventh annual meeting of the shareholders of the Federal Life Assurance Company was held at the head office of the com-pany in Hamilton on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at one o'clock p.m., the president in the chair, when the following report was read :

REPORT.

Your directors have much pleasure in submitting for your consideration their seventh annual report, accompanied by a statement of receipts and disbursements during the year, and of the assets and liabilities of the company on the 31st December, 1888

During the year 1,380 applications were re-ceived for \$3,555,000 of insurance. Of these ceived for \$3,555,000 of insurance. Of these 1,310 were accepted and policies issued for \$3,335,500; 70 applications, for \$219,500, were declined, not being up to the standard which your directors have thought it well to maintain in the interest of the company. The aggregate amount of insurance in force on the company.

on the company's books at the close of the year was \$9,930,987, under 3,563 policies, an in-crease during the year of eighteen per cent. in amount.

Twenty-one policies became claims by death Twenty-one policies became claims by death and one by maturity, amounting in all to \$70,75%, of which \$15,000 was re-insured in other companies. The claims were paid on re-ceipt of proofs and before the close of the year, excepting one, which has since been paid on completion of the necessary papers. The premium income was \$193,158.61, an increase of \$51,557.74 over the previous year, or 36 per cent.

or 36 per cent.

or 36 per cent. The assets of the company (exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, \$620,088) were at the close of the year \$166,484.10—an increase of \$32,673.89, or 24 per cent., and were more than double the amount of the company's liabilities to the public, based upon the stand-ard tables of mortality and interest, as to policies in force. Including Guarantee Capi-tal, the total resources of the company are \$786,572.10, a relative security to policy-hold-ers which must be eminently satisfactory to all concerned. It is a gratification to your directors to pro-

It is a gratification to your directors to present to you these facts with others contained in the financial statement herewith.

The marked progress of the company, with The marked progress of the company, with its considerably increased resources and sur-plus over all liabilities to the public, are matters for congratulation in view of the character and keenness of the competition experienced. The directors have good reason to believe that the company's equitable plans, liberal policies, and fair dealing, will in the future, as in the past, secure for it a large share of business at a much lower percentage of expense for the a much lower percentage of expense for the amount of new insurance written than is sus-tained by its competitors. The saving thus effected is of evident interest to the assured, as it enables the company to relieve them from payment to that extent. All of the accounts of the company covering

the items entering into the financial statement have been examined in every particular and verified by the auditors, whose certificates are submitted herewith.

The officers and agents of the company are entitled to much praise for their faithful and zea'ous attention to, and able representation of, the company's interests

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

AUDITORS' REPORT.

he President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company : The

Life Assurance Company : GENTLEMEN, — We beg to advise completion of the audit of the books of your company for the year ending 31st December last. The books, vouchers, etc., have been very carefully examined, and we have much pleasure in certifying to their accuracy. As usual, all assets of a doubtful character baye been eliminated.

have been eliminated.

The accompanying statement indicates the financial position of your company as at 31st December, and which we hope will

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under charter, for the month ending 28th Feb., 1889, according to the

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	CAPITAL.				LIABILITIES.							
NAME OF BANK.	Capital author- ized.	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Notes in circula- tion.	Dominion Governm't deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Governm't deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	foi Dom. Govern't contracts	deposits payable on	payable after no- tice or on	Other deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits pay- able after notice or on a fixed day.
Bank of Toronto Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank Ontario Bank Standard Bank Federal Bank Imperial Bank of Canada. Central Bank of Canada.	2,000,000	6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,250,000	2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,250,000 1,500,000	600,000 1,150,000 550,000 360,000 Nil. 600,000	2,619,689 1,295,9.9 1,056,149 735,302 35,198 1,271,033	26,283 14,919 25,175		41.000	50,578 10,229 61,784 6,240 111	100,000 300,000 221,579	3,562,767 4,135,696 2,895,127 1,730,455 1,367,606 7,582 2,433,614	2,145,103 6,479,489 4,849,499 3,074,163 1,975,217 Nil. 3,415 758
Traders Bank of Canada Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa Western Bank of Canada Bank of London in Canada OURBEO.	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	525,100 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,000,000	524,208 1,000,000 1,000,000 341,884 168,733	15,000 960,000 360,000 50,000 Nil.	52),150 987,260 811,711 325,790 2,165	15,614 18,967		11,303 575	61 6	100.000	427,129 1,220,001 589,003 203,083 2,493	973,619 1,614,954 1,534,971 688,966 19
Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A. Banque du Peuple Banque Jacques-Cartier Banque Ville-Marie La Banque d'Hochelaga Morobants Bank Banque Nationale Quebec Bank Dinon Bank Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Jean	12,000,000 4,866,666 1,900,000 500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000	12,000.000 4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 710,100 2,000,000 5,799,200 1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000 500,200 504,600	12,000,000 4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 478,430 710,100 2,000,000 5,799,200 1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000 227,360 205,410 1,454,955		5,274,242 1.144,781 833 284 392,333 440,065 518,907 1,709,772 2,893,614 553,411 636,712 682,636 68,673 161,423 749,233	2,733,507 4,626 15,904 26,352 26,452 26,352 26,352 26,352 27,284 177,*18 2,975 19,835 90 665 		341 25,000 94,100 17,919 8 003 25,948 19,877	51,241 9,574 5,706 5.420	915,270 50,000 20,000 1,344 106,000 31,998 50,766	$\begin{array}{c} 12,345116\\ 1808,761\\ 1,320,377\\ 770,009\\ 165,191\\ 406,528\\ 3,356,560\\ 3,361,550\\ 1,203,165\\ 3,510,556\\ 3,510,556\\ 732,403\\ 4,635\\ 34,968\\ 445,541\end{array}$	8,065,510 4,920,746 2,071,379 566,550 818,238 670,603 3,306,920 5,594,779 6,509,777 1,169,191 1,898,749 35,931 475,771 1,944,731
NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nove Scotia Merchants Bk. of Halifax. People's Bank of Halifax. Union Bank do Halifax Banking Co Bankof Yarmouth. Exchange Bk. Yarmouth. Pictou Bank Commercial Bk. Windsor.	1,250,000 1,500,000 500,000 1,000,000 300,000 280,000 500,000	1,114,300 1,000,000 600,000 500,000 500,000 300,000 280,000	1,114,800 1,000,000 600,000 500,000 300,000 247,072	460 000 900,000 55,000 40,000 100,000 40,000 30,000 60,000		352,630 200,397 11,024 9,443 30,336 25,367		1,680 2,696	93 41,181 50,000		933,677 701,030 196,013 200,550 321,950 103,918 40,299	3, 421,634 1, 793,604 245,735 279,040 1,290,735 208,734 552,136
NEW BRUNSWICK. Bank of New Brunswick Maritime Bk. of D. of Can.	500,000	500,000	500,000	375,000	68,316 431,985	12,970 94,067					53,969 6 35,6 56	159,1 6 0 672,51 4
St. Stephens Bank MANITOBA.	200,000	200,000	200,000	30,000	138,010	15,898	••••		•••••		79,878	45,000
Com.Bk. of Man., Winnipeg BRITISH COLUMBIA. Bank of British Columbia	1,000,000 9,733,333	587,200 2,433,333	364,150	25,000	269,470		•••••			····	346,615	27,224
Grand total	75,779,999	62,270,699	2,433,333	535,333 19,154,898	6 34,92 3 31,866,151	205,975 4,265,035			92,918	256,513	1,304,965	354,029
			00,400,100	10,102,000	01,000,101	4,200,035	3,800,000	316,069	791,811	2,661,744	5 2,767,186	67,527,523

ASSETS.

Bank of Toronto Biol. 793 560. 793 561. 667 567. 793 560. 793 </th <th>BANK. —- ONTARIO.</th> <th>Specie.</th> <th>Domin'n Notes.</th> <th>Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.</th> <th>Balances due from other Barks in Canada.</th> <th>Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other banks or agencies in foreign countries.</th> <th>Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom.</th> <th>deben- tures or</th> <th></th> <th>Loans to the Do- minion Government</th> <th>Loans to Provincial Governments.</th> <th>Loans secured by Mu- nicipal, Cana- dian or Foreign bonds.</th> <th>Loans on current account to Mu- nicipal- ities.</th> <th>Loans &c., to Corpo- rations.</th> <th>Loans to or depos- its in other banks secured</th> <th>Loans or deposits in other banks unse- cured.</th>	BANK. —- ONTARIO.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.	Balances due from other Barks in Canada.	Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom.	deben- tures or		Loans to the Do- minion Government	Loans to Provincial Governments.	Loans secured by Mu- nicipal, Cana- dian or Foreign bonds.	Loans on current account to Mu- nicipal- ities.	Loans &c., to Corpo- rations.	Loans to or depos- its in other banks secured	Loans or deposits in other banks unse- cured.
C. Bk of Commerces 511,13: 617,079 54*454 118,414 1,523,041 144,525 546,44 1,523,058 516,528 57,528 220,005 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	Bank of Toronto	\$260.792	540.830	261.895	218 094	970 956	191 446			1						
Dominion Bank 200,271 615,623 374,925 200,772 500,462 50,182 113816 202,604 516,643 113816 202,604 65,692 57,693 202,604 55,000 65,000 67,693 202,604 65,692 55,000 65,000 67,693 202,604 65,000 202,604 65,000 65,000 67,000 67,000 202,604 65,000 65,000 67,000 67,000 202,604 65,000 67,000 <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>148 965</th> <th>404 194</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>••••</th>								148 965	404 194							••••
Officiency Hank 117,009 228,188 261,283 116,637 112,640 113,816 114,113															229,000	
Bandard Janue 139,999 266,043 128,049 236,043 128,049 236,043 236,040 25,000 25,713 31,141 338,653 326,000 35,000 30,000 Combral BL, Of Can. 333,445 630,077 194,360 222,275 125,566 360,077 422,275 422,356 817,477 477,946 478,047 15,000 Combral BL, Of Can. 333,445 135,050 252,275 135,040 104,774 122,963 90,053 56,030 414,449 15,000 Bank of Hamilton. 147,850 333,945 13,049 310,210 6,412 132,963 202 90,053 7,530 56,040 20,2172 15,000 QUEBECA 2,607,553 2,666,462 926,754 130,008,300 194,463 96,744 416,415 926,715 1,75,705 54,393 1,500 1,75,705 54,393 1,500 220,005 54,797 9,342,609 1,665 1,77,72 1,260,73 1,75,64 1,360 1,75,793 54,977 54						120,950								0.0,0 9	••••	•
Function 1 Part 1 190.007 333.43 630.02 191.460 22.278 125.861 396.975 422.555 11.500 747.964 478.047 15.000 Traders BL, Of Can. 53.468 115.690 995.975 422.555 537.150 222 377.101 55.632 55.000 55.632 55.000 55.632 15.000 747.964 44.403 15.000 Bank of Hamitton 147.56 392.657 133.469 317.051 55.632 50.060 77.1051 55.632 90.053 50.060 77.051 50.049 44.440 15.000 Bank of Otswa 129.547 105.042 55.753 120.073 13.008.300 1.964.453 90.055 92.275 74.205 55.776 833.2,07 15.600 90.656 90.055 90.055 90.055 90.055 90.056 90.055 90.055 90.056 90.056 90.056 90.056 90.056 90.050 90.050 90.050 90.050 90.050 90.050 90.050 90.050 90.050		133,969					5,973							55 000	••••	
Contral BL Correction Display Large bit (1, 1, 2, 1		909 400														
Traders Bk of Can. 93.438 119.556 95.75 46.124 11.348 94.610 71.050 56.020 414.403 Bank of Amilton. 129.547 105.042 65.459 307.300 60.942 414.403 66.422 90.7503 50.942 414.403 66.217 150.00 192.963 307.150 90.743 150.00 60.2172 150.00 190.00 190.463 90.744 1.050.05 50.003 50.00 50.003 50.00 160.116 90.744 1.050.05 50.003 50.000 160.011 90.744 1.050.05 50.964 1.050.05 50.964 1.050.05 50.964 1.050.05 50.964 1.050.05 50.964 1.050.05 50.964 1.050.05 50.964 1.050.05 50.964 1.060.05 <td< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>630,057</th><th>194,360</th><th>222,278</th><th></th><th></th><th>395,375</th><th>422,358</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>477.946</th><th>478 047</th><th>15.000</th><th></th></td<>			630,057	194,360	222,278			395,375	422,358				477.946	478 047	15.000	
Bank of Hamilton 147,850 303,380 113,480 310,210 1,300 96,100 971,050 56,039 414,403 Western Bk, Car. 22,145 30,245 189,160 373,056 104,474 139,963 90,053 8,000 60,2172 130,007 Bank of Long, Can. 22,145 30,245 18,916 373,056 60,477 139,963 90,053 8,000 60,2172 130,007 Bank of Mono, Can. 2,607,553 2,606,462 928,569 20,073 13,006,300 1,694,453 -762,015 866 414 925,776 83,32,60-9 9,665 Bank of Mono, Can. 2,607,553 2,606,462 928,569 20,733 13,006,300 1,494,453 -762,015 686 414 925,776 83,32,60-9 9,665 -746,778 -364,800 143 147,78,901 -772,216 -772,216 -772,216 -772,216 -772,216 -772,21 -772,21 -772,21 -772,21 -772,21 -772,21 -772,21 -772,21 -772,21 -772,21 -772,21 <th></th> <th></th> <th>110 506</th> <th>98 569</th> <th>40 104</th> <th></th>			110 506	98 569	40 104											
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Bit of London, Can. QUEBEC 2,165 2,165 2,165 2,165 2,165 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,167 4,450 1,500 3,073 1,300,300 1,994,463 364,600 146 11,042 479,857 55,857 31,175,801 217,414 35,866 364,300 146 11,042 479,857 55,764 33,930 300,830 1,494,463 364,300 146 11,042 479,857 55,364 9,655 364,300 146 11,042 479,857 55,364 9,655 364,300 146 11,042 479,857 55,364 9,655 364,300 12,722 12,720 95,964 13,039 16,91,103 12,722 12,721 13,032 16,91,103 12,722 15,219,103 12,722 15,219,103 13,032 16,91,103 12,722 12,723 12,722 12,723 12,722 12,722 12,722 12,723 <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>14 282</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>90,053</th> <th></th> <th>662,172</th> <th></th> <th>150,000</th>						14 282						90,053		662,172		150,000
Bank of Montreal. 2,607,593 2,666,402 928,599 220,733 13,008,309 1,994,463 766,015 966,114 925,776 832,807 9,054 765,793 1,175,800 9,665 Bank of B. N. A 385,347 705,181 217,414 35,866 766,778										••••••		0.074	.,	1 500		
Bank of B. N. A. 385 347 705.181 217.114 35.966 7746 776 205.012 304.800 146 11.022 679.252 56.791 35.869 95.664 95.666 95.664 95.666 95.664 95.666 95.664 95.664 95.664 95.664 95.664 95.666 95.666 95.676 95.666 95.666 95.666 95.666 95.666 95.666 95.666 95.666 95.666 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>_,</th><th></th><th>••••• •••</th><th></th><th>••• • •••</th><th>•••••</th><th>••••••</th><th>9,074</th><th>•••••••••</th><th>1,500</th><th></th><th></th></t<>					_,		••••• •••		••• • •••	•••••	••••••	9,074	•••••••••	1,500		
Hank of B. N. A. 385.347 705.161 217.114 35.666 746.776 364.800 146 11.042 679.652 56.793 1.175,501 20.000 Bark of Dengle. 73.766 40.4151 202.0104 58.664 9.845 11.791 15.446 200.000			2,666,462		220,735	13.008.309	1.994.483			762.018		906 414	005 778	9 9 9 9 60-	OPEE	
Ball A current 24 1920 73.976 440.415 222,316 39.715 24.393												679 652				
Da. J. Stol UBSUATIET 20,000 167,623 83,644 9,845 11,791 15,446 200,000 166,623 200,000 166,623 200,000 175,549 200,000 176,923 176,92						24,395										
Bit do Hochelage. 22,029 25,940 41,031 35,063 4,107 1,081 75,549 1,76,929 1,76,929 1,76,929 1,76,929 1,76,929 1,76,929 1,76,929 1,76,929 1,76,929 97,960 767,921 6,602 Bank Nationale 120,157 167,927 93,048 82,648 668,967 12,722 1,722 1,721 6,000 Bank Nationale 120,157 167,927 93,048 82,646 190,170 12,145 156,733 1,730 922,005 204,107 601,747 90,000 Dinkon Bk of L. C. 41,690 125,653 64,624 45,147 45,99 13,029 1,730 922,005 204,107 601,747 90,000 Bank Of L. C. 12,8459 126,650 84,622 45,640 13,929 13,000 35,090 1,730 922,005 204,107 601,747 90,000 Bank Of Nova Bootia 229,128 198,656 164,680 152,413 73,730 9,069 762,555 35,922 104,215 1,037,324 125,868 People's Bk of Hal. 30,723 <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>11,791</th> <th>15,446</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>00,001</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th>						11,791	15,446						00,001			
Date Holdeling 31/20 35/34 90/39 55/11 90/39 55/11 90/39 55/11 90/39 55/11 90/39 55/11 90/39 55/11 90/39 10/375 90/39							1,081	···· • • · · · · · · ·					1.362			
Merohants Bank. 392,372 543,435 604,353 645,154 666,504 246,660 97,900 767,221 6,000 Bank Nationale 192,157 197,207 93,0-8 190,170 12,125 1,573 7,527 15,364 90,000 7,527 15,364 90,000 7,527 15,364 2,165,213 90,000 7,527 90,000 12,125 1,524,153 90,000 12,125 15,260 12,124 12,125 15,260 12,124 90,000 12,125 15,260 10,174 90,000 12,022 1,520,005 204,107 50,1747 90,000 12,022 13,000 12,000 42,900 164,013 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,536 164,013 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,534 15,536 164,013 15,534 15,536 164,013 15,534 15,534 15,536 164,013 15,534 15,536 164,013 15,534 15,536 164,013 15,534 15,536 164,013 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>515 410</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>			515 410													
Bank Natoonale 122,157 137,207 983,058 190,170 12,155 15,273 000,501 12,122 1,221,01 301,840 2,103,201 Outoon Bank 44,086 155,605 42,648 59,206 148,483 75,396 1,730 922,005 204,107 601,747 90,000 Bank de st. Jean. 1,224 4,406 907 24,427 4,5.90 139,292 130,000 42,659 32,000 922,005 204,107 601,747 90,000 Bank de st. Jean. 1,224 4,406 907 24,427 4,5.90 139,292 139,000 928,730 5,500 184,013 15,894 158,93 158,93 174,722 13,000 92,000 93,007 5,560 184,013 15,894 158,93 158,93 125,743 198,566 184,013 158,93 141,009 20,335 315,708 27,932 125,868 125,868 125,868 125,868 125,868 125,868 125,868 198,417 125,868 125,868 125,868 125,868 125,868 125,868 125,868 125,868 125,868							25,683	104,375				248,569		767,221	·····	5,000
Quebee Bank										12,722	•••••		391,840	2,163,261		
Union Bk of L. C 41,590 163,778 155,606 42,646 51,107 120,000 42,100 <	Quebec Bank												· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Bank de 8t, Jean 1,224 4,466 907 24,427 4,59 13,929 12,653 12,659 12,658 12,658 12,590 104,215 1,037,324 125,668 12,568 10,37,324 125,668 12,568 10,37,324 125,668 125,668 127,325 10,37,324 125,668 127,325 10,37,324 125,668 127,325 10,37,324 125,668 127,325 10,37,324 125,668 127,325 104,215 10,37,324 125,668 127,932 195,660 127,932 195,660 127,932 195,668 127,932 195,668 127,932 195,668 113,920 10,000 127,105 14,800 114,900 114,900 114,900 114,900		41,590													90,000	
B. de St. Hyscinthe Eastern Tp. Bank. NOVA SCOTIA. Bk. of Nova Scotia St. of Nova Scotia Merchants Bk. Hal. 124,599 Sel.59 27,280 315,809 27,280 315,809 27,280 315,809 27,280 315,809 27,280 315,809 27,280 315,809 174,722 199,490 199,491 27,95 204,637 199,490 199,491 27,95 204,637 204,648 20,000 205,00			4,406			4.5.9						42,900				
Eastern TP. Bank 124,599 58,159 27,280 315,809 174,722 13,000			12,853	8,452		13,929		••••	•••••	•••••		90,000				
NOVA SCOTIA. Bk. of Nova Scotia 229,128 198,656 164,680 152,413 73,720 9,069 762,558 35,922 104,215 1,037,324 125,886 Merchants Bk. Hal. People's Bk of Hal'x. Union Bk of Hal'x. Source 37,3.6 122,174 24,387 70,953 18,4 8 62,958 30,733 66,371 27,929 104,215 1,037,324 195,860 Halifax Bank'g Co. Bank of Yarmouth Exchange Bk Yar. Orom. Bk. Windsor. 38,666 164,680 19,990 62,928 1,000 221,400 642 189,399 18,250 195,860 143,000 111 166,724 30,000 1111 166,724 30,000 1111	Eastern Tp. Bank.	124,599	88,159	27,280	315,809			13.000							15 094	
Bk. of Nova Scotia 299.128 198,656 164.680 152,413 73,720 9,069	NOT L COOPT		c I		-	i	,	10,000		•••••		20,100	0,000	104,013	10,834	
Merchants Bk. Hal. 162,0s7 350,065 93,017 59,480 190,491 9,705 702,538 104,215 1,037,324 125,888 People's Bk of Hal. 37,3.6 122,174 24,367 70,953 159,480 190,491 9,705 204,537 41,005 27,932 1,047,324 125,888 195,880 113,900 10,000 221,400 64,21 189,399 18,250 1143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 1143,000 1143,000 1143,000 1111 186,724 20,000 150,000 150,000 160,000 160,00		000 100	100.050	104 000										1	1	
Bark of Halls 102,051 20,015 20,015 20,017 20,437 10,491 27,95 204,637 41,009 26,363 315,708 27,932 195,680 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 102 17,215 111 115,882 27,215 111 116,88 62,928 1000 221,400 642 189,399 18,88 62,928 1000 221,400 642 189,399 18,182 1111 111 1111									762,558		35,922	104.215		1.037.324	125 868	
Union Bk of Haltz, Halifax Bank'g Co. Bank of Yarmouth Com. Bk. Windsor. 30,723 (6,371) 66,371 (27,225) 27,225 (9,927) 10,930 (9,930) 10,930 (9,930) 27,216 (9,714) 27,216 (19,399) 18,250 (6,971) Bank of Yarmouth Ezchange Bk Yar. 7,230 5,274 4,688 16,253 27,729 10,000 221,400 642 (19,399) 18,250 143,000 Com. Bk. Windsor. 14,906 12,730 4,655 18,474 6,496 113 1,498 1111 186,724 30,000 N. BRUNSWICK. Bk of N. Brunswick MANITOBA. 117,797 165,651 31,859 39,409 43,641 81,609 272,817 19,600 191,963 38,481 30,000 St. Stephen's Bank MANITOBA. 20,268 35,616 37,221 26,003 66,029 2,597 62,397 62,300 3,613 55 371 Bk. of B. Columbia. 28,967 170,678 35,802 33,178 117,0:5 353,167 60,002 62,300 3,613 55 371									204,537				27,932			
Halifar Bank'g Co. 38,689 106,342 59,927 76,742 199,330 57,147 712 6,971 143,000 143,000 Bank of Yarmouth 15,382 23,876 11,110 119,023 44,803 3,691 19,200 51,000 712 6,971 642 169,399 18,250 143,000 67,351 Pioton Bank 7,230 5,274 4,688 16,253 27,729 15,000 15,000 67,351 20,806 67,351 20,806 67,351 20,806 20,806 67,351 20,806 67,351 20,806 20,806 67,351 20,806 20,806 67,351 20,806																
Bank of Yarmouth Exchange Bk Yar. 15,382 23,676 11,110 119,003 44,003 3,691 19,200 51,000 712 6,971 113,000 19,300 Exchange Bk Yar. 7,220 5,274 4,688 16,253 27,729									221,400			18,250	••••••			
Exchange Bk Yar. 7,230 5,274 4,668 16,253 27,729										1	-,			143,000		
Picton Bank 14,806 12,730 4,655 18,474 6,498 113 1,498 111 186,724 30,000 N. BRUNSWICK. Bk of N.Brunswick 117,797 165,651 31,859 39,409 43,641 81,609 272,817 19,600 191,963 38,461 30,000 Maritime Bk of Can 4,712 24,973 5,319 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 44								19,200						67,351	·	
Com. Br. Windsor. 14,906 12,730 4,655 18,474 6,498 113 1,498 111 196,724 30,00 N. BBUNSWICK. Bk of N. Brunswick Maritime Bk of Can 117,797 165,651 31,859 39,409 43,841 81,609 272,817 19,600 191,963 38,461 30,000 Maritime Bk of Can 26,849 4,712 24,973 5,319 42					·			{	10,000		1					
N. BRUNSWICK. Bk of N. Brunswick Martime Bk of Cash Martime Bk of Cash Manino Bk. of Man Bk. of B. Columbia Bk. of B. Columbia.	Com. Bk. Windsor.	14,806	12,730	4,655	18,474	6,498			••••	1 409		••••••		100 504	} .	
Bk of N. Brunswick Maritime Bk of Can St. Stepher's Bank, MANITOBA. 117,797 165,651 31,859 39,409 43,641 81,609 272,817 19,600 191,963 38,461 30,000 Maritime Bk of Can St. Stepher's Bank 28,849 4,712 24,973 5,319 42				1	1	1		1	1	1,100			111	100,724		00,0-
Maritime Bk of Can					!	1				1		}		1		
Bt. Stephen's Bank MANITOBA. 26,849 4,712 24,973 5,319 42 Com. Bk. of Man Bk. of B. Columbia. 20,268 35,616 37,221 26,093 66,029 2,597 Bk. of B. Columbia. 28,967 170,678 35,802 33,178 117,0:5 353,167 60,002 62,300 Bk. of B. Columbia. 28,967 170,678 35,802 33,178 117,0:5 353,167 60,002 492,460		117,797	165,651	31,859	39,409	43,641	81,609		272,817	19,600		191.263		38,481	80.000	
BL. Stephene B Bank MANITOBA. 20,939 4,712 24,973 5,319 42 MANITOBA. 20,268 35,616 37,221 26,093 66,029 2,597 BL. of B. Columbia. 28,967 170,578 35,802 33,176 117,0:5 353,187 BL. of B. Columbia. 2.8,967 170,578 35,802 33,176 117,0:5 353,187			•••••											00,101	50,000	
Com. Bk. of Man 20,266 35,616 37,221 26,093 66,029 2,597		20,849		4,712	24,973	5,319	42									
B. COLUMBIA. Bk. of B. Columbia. 2:8,967 170,578 35,802 33,178 117,0:5 353,187		00 049	95 614	97 001		ee	0	.				1			1	
Bk. of B. Columbia. 2.8,967 170 578 35,902 33,178 117,0.5 353,187		20,200	00,010	51,221	20,090	00,02	2,597	······				62,300	3,813	55 371		
	Bk. of B. Columbia.	2.8.967	170 579	35,800	33 176	117 0.4	959 105	,				1	1	1		
Grand Total					0,110	111,010	303,181			80,002	•••••••	••••••	··· ••••	482,480		
2,000,000 1,000,207 3,510,467 19,396,022 515,387 180,467	Grand Total	7,600,627	10,798,153	5.385,472	4.022.010	18.036 583	2.818 797	2 014 996	4 400 005	000 074	000 070	11 050 000	0.010.027			195 0.0
			. ,=	1	-,,	1	-,,		-,100,000	022,0/9	320,000	11,000,207	3,810,467	19,390,022	515,357	100,0

Neturns furnished by the Banks to the AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

			LIABIL	ITIES.			
	Loans from or deposits made by other banks in Canada unsecured.	Due to other banks in Canada.	Due to agen- cies of bank or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	Due to agen- cies of bank or to other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom.	Liabilities not included under fore- going heads.	Total liabilities.	Directors' liabilities.
·····	218,826 494,391	19,342 33,015		726,046	2,360	7,213,672 14,938,505	8 2,63 2 826,691
						9,183,843 6,456,664 4,331,122	431,000 117,359 213,600
204,000	50,000	36		1,916 202,399	2,?89	251,096 7,932,598	226,598
••••••	E0.000	6,320	••••••	55,166		1,983,996	59,56
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	50,000	19,483 6,534 214	•••••	156,026 25,663	14,881	4,174,642 3,236,725 1,232,336	34,006 348,349 22,901
••••••••					126	4,697	4,900
	794,197	113,868 183,870 3,352	25,216	09.619		33,2 ;9,643 8,209,582 4,542,914	683,000 30,373
****	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,779 40,000			41,223 2,303 1,419	1,851,709 1,516,351	320,754 115,512 107,387
	····· ··· ··· ··· ···	710 147,252	7,262	5,100 194,992 378,602	11,127	1,665,687 8,849,910	148,137 302,4 0
	100,0^0	21.581	4,073	378,602	8,178 7,913	12.946,256 2,452.061 5,488.194	1,901,352 108,000 448,657
	1			176,757	. 784	4 114,571 144,225	408,465 30,610
		3,7 69		16,650		770,481 3,102,965	65,278 231,890
·····		9,100				6,057,199	137,189
*****	•••••	8.575			15 050	3,861,296 632 431 898,650	209,306 19,275 405 022
*****		5,866 2,112	····	11,803	128,427 16,172	2,167,384 515,399	38,482 71,700
*** *** ********		1			. 1,814 . 8.335	135,5 1 	90,836
		1					
						1,881,075 265,786	220,067
			1	1		6 5,643	14,272
·····		105,178	11,879	}		3,028,166	••••
234,000	2,349,368	945,694	80,315	2,303,610	357,268	170,265,779	8,532,84

ASSETS.

Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public.	Notes, &c., overdue and not specially secured.	Other over- due debts not speci- ally secur'd.	Overdue debts secured.	Real Estate (other than the Bank Pre- mises.)	Mort- gage on Beal Estate sold by the Bank.	Bank Pre- mises.	Other Assets not includ'd before.	Total Assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Domin ion Notes held during month.
8,464,897	4.781		4,341	6,652	4,564	50,000		10,899,832	260,170	669,633
12,656,569				145,294	61,962	448,332	155,623	21,774,743	484 000	655.000
6,803,358	45,266		30,899	3,156		176,187	4.997	12,017,933	287.000	
6,254,503	37,346		78.481	96,748	8,471	170,421	59,530	8,711,570	216,700	
8,759,532	11 000			00000	5 974	90,000	25,067	5,807,7:1	130,250	
923,422	34,716	74	100,486	89,214	20,242	8,015	50,269			9
5,651,057	18,552		100,486 52,190	89,214 40,705	70,539	155,648				537,976
1,934,606										
	11,229		2,447		····•• /	14,528			91,590	137,170
	10,616	••• •••	22,299	5,904			41,559		147 337	194,186
1,147,775	3 871		5,524	14,157	2,365			4,713,372	129,229	110,456
8,512	7,442		•••••				9,361		21,734	29,377
	49,367	85,961	1,660	5,904 14,157		••••	•••••	158,845		
16,509,811										
8,647,036	14,198	····· •••	168,307	23,002	109,674				2 791,000	3,051,000
		•••••				200,000				666,062
4 089 001	17,412	•••••			92,110	54,414				
	18,650		57.354	48,483	36,158	82,365		2,541,186	35,782	
1,891,600	36,664	22,508	32,943	75,580	8,114	26,604			23,581	
1,891,626 8,832,281	17,961	22,508 16,002	32 620		56,5 79	••••		2,497,783	45,731	102,003
	9,759		96,532		9,759	190,000		12,068,325	458,720	455 735
	94,053	10,310	34,778	161.875	41,007	446, 773		21,046,1 8		
		••••		44, 5 20	9,794	65,000	15,578	3 902,447	130,000	165,000
4,559,688	29,729		55,291		27,554	159,367	803,960	8,599,458	79,933	440.1
	••••	79,367	14,828	2,902	612	170,778	82,413	5,528,124	42.517	160,410
	30,044		11,309		2,048	····	4,685	390,156		5,000
8,934,363	13,880	·····	27,030	23,815	7,745	12,008				11 16
606, 2003	14,876	••••		21,172	91,825	100,000	7,304	5,147,191	121,254	
4,602,513										
8,357,190	12,431]	9,275	14,706	30,181					
9441100	12,465	· . .	5,397		·····	64,000		5,129,036		
177 60s								1,303,536		
2,081,789	5,181	•••••••	40,434	3,048		48,000	12,000			68,061
307 711	20,769		7,651	9,039			151			
\$68,628	6,452		25,200	·····		8,000				24,020
		578						417,873	7,339	6,891
325,523	10,965	1,646	10,573	1,600		•••••	••••	625 921	13,934	12.630
		1	1					,		
1,731,393	0.015	.]	1 400		0.000	-				
	3,815		1,409	7,000	3,000	30,000	2,275	2,811,022	118,703	141,285
446,074	••••••••••		5.000	6,000	1,926	12,000		532.896	27.000	••••
669,300		1	1						,	
			20,494		11,000		4,478	1,031,899	18,335	32,300
1,860,399	0 707			12,500		101,311	3.556	0 400 7-7	000.004	107
				12,000		101,311	3,056	3,466,757	259,054	167,061
145,859,622	871,191	216,450	1,433,825	1987,802	713,212	3,772,912	4,698,073	250,435,604	7,545,913	10,844,927
	1		I,	-	1				(

J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

be satisfactory to both policy-holders and directors.
Respectfully submitted.
H. STEPHENS, SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND, Auditors.
Hamilton, Feb. 9th, 1889.
ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1888.
Income.
Premiums \$193,158 61 Interest, rents, etc. 5,545 24
Re-insurance
Total income
Disbursements.
Death claims and matured endow- ments
Dividends to policy holders 59,870 76
Surrendered policies 1,131 28
Total to policy-holders \$126,762 04
General expenses \$52,465 02 Paid for re-insurance 7,836 14
60,301 16
Total disbursements \$187,053 20
Assets.
Municipal debentures and bonds\$ 47,709 77 First mortgages on real estate 28,700 00
Loans on policies
Cash in banks (special and other deposits)
Cash on hand
Advances to agents (secured by liens)
Agents' ledger balances 1.242 11
Office furniture 1,303 00 Suspense accounts 275 02
Add
Net premiums deferred and in
course of collection (10 per cent. deducted for collection) \$ 14,756 80
Interest accrued 1,440 10
Difference between cost and mar- ket value of debentures and
bonds 4,426 97
Short date notes for premiums. 1,281 77
Total assets Jan. 1, 1889 \$166,484 10 Guarantee capital subject to call 620,088 00
Total resources for security of policy-holders
Liabilities.
Reserve fund (including a claim waiting proof, \$5,000) \$ 81,931 08
Sundry accounts 125 00
\$82,056 08
Surplus for security of policy-
holders \$704,516 02 DAVID DEXTER, JAS. H. BEATTY,
Man. Director. President.
Jas. H. Beatty, Esq, president, in moving the adoption of the report, said:
The report which the directors have the
honor of presenting to you to day is one which we may consistently refer to with pride and
satisfaction.
The company's growth has been of that vig- orous and healthy nature which not only builds
up a strong institution, but will sustain it and
add to its substantial f undation from year to year.
The amount of new assurances written dur
ing the year is very large, much larger than could have been reasonably expected in the
face of a greater competition than has been
experienced in former years, partly due to an increase in the number of competitors, but in
a greater measure to a rate of expenditure for
business in some cases which your directors did not think it in the interests of the com-
pany to imitate. In this connection I have
pleasure in calling your attention to the com- paratively small expenditure of the company
to the amount of new assurances, also to the low cost of mortality and expense combined.
llow cost of mortality and expense combined

to the amount of new assurances, also to the low cost of mortality and expense combined, which was less than \$12 per thousand for the average amount of the assurances in force. The gross amount in force at the end of the year was \$9,930,987. You will observe with pleasure the large in-crease in the income for the year, as well as in the assets of the company. The latter, in-cluding guarantee capital, were, on the 31st of Decemberlast, \$786,572.10, an amount nearly ten times that of the company's liabilities to the public.

the public. A larger amount of assets is often erroneous-ly supposed to represent a correspondingly

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Our Spring Stock of Staple, Domestic and Imported Goods is fast being completed, and shipments will be made in rotation towards orders already received.

The excellence of our Spring Stock is shown by the increase in orders already booked. See Samples in Travellers' hands.

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THE SHOTTS IRON CO., GLASGOW,

The quality of this Iron is not surpassed by any Brand used in Canada.

BINDER TWINE AND CORDAGE OF ALL SIZES.

A full stock of Tinsmith's supplies for Milk Can and Dairy purposes. Milk Can Trimmings 15-40 gall Tinned Sheet Iron 50," 55," 60," 72," x 30" and 7' x 3' x 24, w.g. CUTLERY—Joseph Rodgers & Son, Lockwood

Bros., and other well known makers in stock.

FISH! FISH!

Kippered Herring one-quarter barrels.

SALMON TROUT

Hard dry Codfish, large.

WHITE FISH

Bay Herrings \$1 in half barrels.

Codfish, large fat, tub cured.

greater security to the policy-holder. The test of security is not in the gross assets of a company, but is found in the gross assets of a com-pany, but is found in the ratio of assets to liabilities to the public. A mistake is also frequently made by calculating the ratio of expense or outlay to income of several com-panies, whereas no equitable comparison of that kind can be made unless the amounts of that kind can be made unless the amounts of old business of the companies in comparison and of their new business are equal, the ex-pense of obtaining new business being much greater than in maintaining the old business. The company having a larger amount of old business will show a smaller ratio of expense to income, though its expense for new business be greater for a like amount than that of a company having a smaller amount of old business

Again, some companies write the greater portion of their business on endowment and other high premium plans, the greater part of the premium on which must be set aside as an accumulating deposit and liability, while others write principally on plans uniting little, if any, of the investment feature with insurance; hence a comparison of ratios of expense to income must be unreliable and unfair. The cost per thousand of insurance of obtaining new and maintaining old business is the proper test of economy. Mr. William Kearns, M.P.P., vice-president,

on seconding the adoption of the report, said: The mover has pointed to the prosperous condition of the company, to which I may condition of the company, to which I may add that the policy of the company has been, while adhering strictly to scientific principles, to provide plans of life assurance divested of the banking element as far as safety would permit. To the great majority of the people of Canada, who cannot be said to be wealthy, it is of the utmost importance that they shall obtain the lawtont provide ground of canada obtain the largest possible amount of assurance with the means at their disposal. Our yearly renewable ("Homan's Plan") and ten-year renewable plans meet this requirement and give excellent satisfaction. The former has been accepted and endorsed by many of the best known business men of the country, and I predict similar popularity for the latter. Policy holders on these plans have the privilege of changing to any of the other forms of assurance granted by the company. It is pleasing to note the growth of the life insurance business in our country, and especially the amount which is being written by our home companies. There is no good reason who companies. There is no good reason why our Canadian life companies should not, and many reasons why they should, receive the patronage of our own people. The experience of our medical director, Dr.

Wilson, and his careful oversight of the risks assumed, I need scarcely say to those

Storage and Commission.

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TEAS. COFFEES. SUGARS.

MERCHANTS.

present, have been of great value to the company.

A. Burns, LL.D., vice-president, in speaking to the motion, referred in the most com-plimentary terms to the officers and agents of

the company. Several other shareholders expressed their gratification with the material progress of the company during the year, shown by the state-ment before them.

After the adoption of the report the usual votes of thanks to the officers and agents were given.

The auditors of the company were reap-pointed and the retiring directors were unani-monsly re-elected.

The directors met subsequently, when the officers were re-elected.

CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE. COMPANY,

The shareholders of the above-named company held their first annual meeting in Tor-onto, on 13th March instant, and listened to a short report of the directors showing the position of the company, and the business done as follows : REPORT

The directors have the honor of submitting their first report, giving a full statement of the affairs of the company since its organization to the 31st December, 1888, with a balance

sheet attached. The company commenced business on the 11th September last, and in addition to the organization work, appointment of agents, etc., secured 200 applications for \$436,500 of insurance, for which policies were issued and from which an annual income of \$2,124 was obtained. The expenses have been light and the result for the first three months and a half must be gratifying to the shareholders. A full and careful audit of the books and vouchers has been made by R. H. Tomlinson, auditor of the company, and his report is attached to the financial statement. All the directors retire, but are eligible for re-election. sheet attached.

re-election.	engiole	101
GEO. W. Ross, HENRY C President. Managing-)'Hara, Director	·.
ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL STATES	MENT.	
Receipts from all sources Disbursements for ex- penses	\$25,163	4 6
claim		
&c 23,660 60	25,163	46
Assets.		
Municipal debentures, market value Cash, accrued interest, office furni-	22,971	0 8
ture, &c Prelim. expense account, agents' balance and premiums in course	491	14
of collection, net	2,123	03
Balance of capital uncalled	86,640	00
Liabilities.	\$112,215	25
Reserve on policies in force\$1,050 75		
All other indebtednes 2,887 11	3,937	86
Surplus security to share- holders	\$108,287 lopted, a	na

The report was received and adopted, and the shareholders then elected the following gentlemen to the directorate, for the year 1889: Hon. G. W. Ross, John Flett, Geo. H. Wilke⁸, H. O'Hara, John M. Forbes, P. H. Burton, Robt. McLean, Samuel Trees, W. H. Bowlby, Rev. S. Cleaver, A. J. Wilkes, W. Nattres⁸, M.D., S. Davison, Alex. Barrie, George Suffel, Richard Hewson, Joseph Williams.



All A 1 Fish low prices to the trade. STORAGE, **JAMES TURNER & CO** WHOLESALE GROCERS, IN BOND OR FREE. HAMILTON. B. GREENING & CO., ADVANCES MADE. Wire Manufacturers and Metal Perforators. MITCHELL, MILLER & CO. VICTORIA WIRE MILL8. HAMILTON, ONTABIO. Warehousemen.



HAMILTON. ONT. . .

Leading Accountants and Assignees

Leading Accountants and Assignees

ESTABLISHED 1864.

E. R. C. CLARKSON, TRUSTEE AND RECEIVER, 26 Wellington Street, East, Toronto, and at Lon-don, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Birmingham, Bradford, Winnipeg, Montreal.

BLACKLEY & ANDERSON, TOBONTO AND HAMILTON.

Accountants, Assignees, Receivers.

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Toronto Office, - STANLEY CHAMBERS, 37 Youge St. Hamilton Office, - - 21 James Street, South.

J. D. HENDERSON. REAL ESTATE Insurance and Financial Broker.

ARBITRATOR AND VALUATOR

OFFICE, - - NO. 8 KING STREET EAST, TOBONTO.

A. W. Ross, Notary Public. H. T. CEPERLEY. -:-

ROSS & CEPERLEY,

Real Estate, Insurance & Financial Agents POST OFFICE BLOCK, - VANCOUVER, B. C. Correspondence Solicited. -Send for Maps and Information

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CHAS. R. WICKENS,

Accountant, - Auditor and - Assignee. LAKESIDE BUILDING.

29 ADELAIDE STREET, EAST, -TOBONTO.

WILLIAM BADENACH. EDGAR A. BADENACH W. & E. A. BADENACH. Accountants, Arbitrators & General Ins. Agts

AGENTS: City of London Fire Ins. Co. New York Life Ins. Co. 4 Wellington St. West. - 42 King St. East. Telephone Nos. 228 and 16.

W. R. HARRIS. AUDITOR,

Receiver and Accountant, Insurance and Financial Agent. 28 YORK CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

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CLARK, BARBER & CO., ASSIGNEES IN TRUST,

Receivers, Liquidators, Arbitrators, Account-ants, Auditors, etc. OFFICE: 38 TOBONTO ST., TOBONTO. Telephone 1371.



or less prominently. Such effusions-always fictitious of course-tread too often the somewhat indefinite boundary line between raciness and immodesty. As a matter of fact retail shoe salesmen learn at an early stage of their career that sentiment can't be profitably mixed with business. There is not the slightest sug-gestion of indelicacy in the trying on and fit-ting of shoes to ladies by salesmen of ordinary sense of propriety .- Shoe and Leather Reporter

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

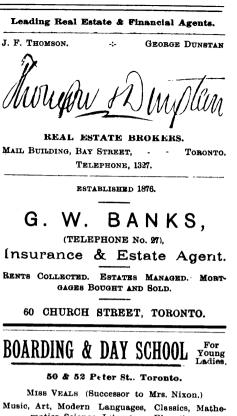
MONTREAL, 20th March, 1889.

Ashes.-Receipts continue small, and the month is likely to run behind last March materially: shipments, too, have been few of late and there is little "go" to the market. What {few barrels of pots come forward are being taken up at \$4.00 to 4.05 for firsts, and \$3.55 to 3.60 for seconds; pearls are altogether nominal, probably \$5.25 as close a figure as could be quoted, seeing that there have been no late transactions.

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.-We note some further failures in the wholesale shoe trade, particulars of which will be found in our summary columns. The more important of these can hardly be called new, as it has been a case of fighting against fate for some weeks, if not months, past. The atmosphere is now considered pretty clear, and no further com-plications of any import are anticipated The local trade are all faily employed and leather local trade are all fairly employed, and leather men report rather more business doing. Stocks, and leather however, continue full, and there is no gain in firmness of values. We quote :-- Spanish sole, B.A., No. 1, 21 to 22c.; ditto, No. 2, B.A., 18 to 19c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 21c.; No. 2 ditto, 17 to 18c.; No. 1, China, 18 to 19c.; No. 1 slaughter, 23 to 24c.; No. 2 do. 21 to 22c.; Am. oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 34c.; ditto, heavy, 24 to 30c.; grained, 30 to 35c.; Scotch grained, 33 to 37c.; splits, large, 16 to 23c.; do., small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.), 55 to 65c.; imi-tation French calfskins, 70 to 80c.; russet sheep-skin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 21 to 28c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13c.; pebbled cow, 11 to 14c.; rough, 21 to 23c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55.

DRY Goods .- The only noteworthy feature of the week is an improvement reported by some houses in remittances, but this does not apply to western sections, whence money comes in very slowly still, and there is yet a large margin for improvement on payments as a whole. The warehouse staffs are gener-ally busy shipping off goods, and travellers are home revising samples preparatory to the conting time. sorting trip. Values are steady in all lines.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is of a healthy character, and general firmness is to be noted, with strong upward tendency in a good many lines. Cascara sagrada is in very limited supply, and famine prices are likely to rule before any new lots get to market; chamomiles becoming very scarce at producing points and high prices expected; gums all very firm except Senegal and benzoin; in roots, ipecac, jalap, and mandrake are firmer, rhu-barb and serpentaria rather easier; acids active, citric and oxalic firm, tartaric still low



matics, Science, Literature, Elocution.

Pupils studying French and German are required to converse in those languages with resident French and German governesses.

PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED CLASSES. Young ladies prepared for University Matricul-stion.

60 to 65c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.75to 3.00; alum, \$1.60 to 1.70; copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.25 to 2.40; roll sulphur, \$2.10 to 2.25; sulphate of copper, \$6.50 to 7.00; epsom salts, \$1.50 to 1.60; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American quinine, 40 to 45c.; German quinine, 48 to 52c.; Howard's quinine, 52 to 55c.; opium, \$4 to 4.50; morphia, \$1.90 to 2.10; gum arabic, sorts, 80to 95c.; white, \$1.00 to 1.25; carbolic acid, 55to 65c.; iodide potassium, \$4.00 to 4.25 per lb.; iodine, \$5.25 to 5.75; iodoform, \$6.00 to 6.25. Prices for essential oils are:—Oil lemon, \$1.60to 2.10; oil bergamot, \$2.50 to 3.00; orange, \$2.90 to 3.10; oil peppermint, \$4.00 to 5.25; glycerine, 25 to 50c.; senna. 15 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 50 to 65c.; Ameri-can do., 45 to 50c.; insect powder, 65 to 75c. 60 to 65c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.35 to 2.50: can do., 45 to 50c. ; insect powder, 65 to 75c.

FISH.—The supply has kept up well, and prices are firm, indeed there is increased firm. ness in green cod owing to light stock and some wholesale enquiry from outside points; some few lots of herrings have come to hand from lower ports. We quote :—Labrador her-nings \$525: Cane Braton \$575 to 6.00. down This lower ports. We quote = Labrador her. rings, \$5.25; Cape Breton, \$5.75 to 6.00; dry cod, \$4.50; green cod, No. 1, \$5.00; No. 1 large, \$5.25 to 5.50; large drafts, \$5.75 to 6.00; N. S. salmon, \$14.00 to 15.00 for No. 1; B. C. ditto, \$13.00 to 13.50; sea trout, \$10.50 to 11.'0. In fresh fish, haddock is worth 4 to 5c.; od 3 to 310; berning, 755 to 900; cod, 3 to 3‡c.; herrings, 75c. to 80c. a hun-dred; tommycods, 90c to \$1.00 per barrel.

FURS -- Fair lots of raw furs are coming in, for which the owners are holding out for highest for which the owners are holding out for highest prices. The London sales begin Monday next. We quote :--- Beaver, \$4.00 to 4.50; bear, large, \$12 to 15.00; bear, medium, \$10 to 12.00; bear. small, cub, \$5.00 to 6.00; fisher, \$4.00 to 5.00; red fox, \$1 to 1.35; cross fox, \$2.50 to 4.00; lynx, \$2.50 to 3.50; marten, \$1.00; mink, \$1.00; winton muchants, Ifa, measured \$1.00; winter muskrats, 15c.; raccoon, 75c.; skunk, black, \$1.00, 75c., 40c., 2¹⁰c.; otter, \$10.00 to 12.00. These prices are for prime skins.

GROCERIES .--- There is still a very heavy GROCERIES.—There is still a very neavy movement in sugars, pretty well taxing the capacity of the refineries, and increased firm-ness is to be remarked; yellows are up half a cent, lowest figure in these at refinery being

for good Barbadoes, Porto Rico 36 to 37c, Antigua 32 to 33c. Teas are not in such Antigua 32 to 33c. Teas are not in such active demand, but the situation is in no way impaired, and there is nothing to warrant anything but firmer prices if anything. In coffees there is a fair, steady movement; we quote Rio 18 to 20c., Java 25 to 28c., Mocha 28 to 30c., Ceylon 22 to 25c. per lb. Dried fruits are only in moderate request, but values are well held; nothing desirable in Valencia raisins can be had under 5³/₂c. per lb., the range being up to 6¹/₂c.; currants, 4³/₂c. to 5¹/₂c., the forbeing up to $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; currants, $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. to $5\frac{3}{4}$ c., the; for-mer price representing poor enough stuff; sultanas, $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. There is no great activity in canned goods, such as is looked for at this season; lobsters are not much asked for, owing, as recently stated, to the poor quality of late packs, and importations of sardines have failen off greatly of recent years; salmon moves fairly at \$1.75, also tomatoes at 95c. to \$1 for best brands, corn \$1 10 to 125. Spices \$1 for best brands; corn \$1.10 to 1.25. Spices, tobacco, rice, etc., are unchanged.

METALS AND HARDWARE .- The copper market shows further demoralization, showing a decline of £12 since last writing, the public cable quoting £38, while it is said sales were made in London yesterday as low as £35. Local prices are very much unsettled; we quote marginally 16 to 17c. The iron market shows marginally 16 to 17c. The iron market shows again a stronger front, makers' prices having made a gain of about sixpence a ton, while warrants are cabled at 44/; barliron steady at \$2.10, and could not be laid down here now to call at that figure and give any margin. We sell at that figure and give any margin. We quote :---Coltness, \$23.00; Calder, \$22.00; Langloan, \$22; Summerlee, \$22; Eglinton and Dal-mellington, \$19.75 to 20; Gartsherrie, nomin-ally \$22; No. 2, 21.50; Siemens makers are ally \$22; No. 2, 21.50; Siemens makers are not selling or making any fresh contracts; Carnbroe, \$20.00; Shotts, \$22; Glengarnock, none here; Middlesboro, No. 3, \$19.50; cast sorap, railway chairs, &c., \$19.50; machinery scrap, \$17; common ditto, \$13 to 00; bar iron,\$2.10; best refined,\$2.35; Siemens,\$2.10. Ca-nada Plates—Blaina, \$2.60 to 2.70. Tern roofing plate, 20x28, \$7 to 7.25. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.70. Tin plates— Bradley charcoal, \$5.75; charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to 4.50; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C., \$3.75 to 3.90; galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5½ to 7c., according to brand; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6c.; No. 26, 6½c; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops 26, 6¹/₂c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops 26, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.30. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$2.60 to 0.00; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; lead per 100 lbs., —; pig, \$4.00 to 0.00; sheet, \$5.00; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 12 to 130.; spring, \$2.50 to 2.80; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.40 to 2.50; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 24 to 25c.; bar tin, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 28c.; ingot copper, 16 to 17c.; sheet zinc, \$5.25; spelter, \$5.00; antimony, 12 to 13c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.20 to 2.25. iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$ annealed do., \$2.20 to 2.25.

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS .--The marked advance in turpentine noted last week has held firmly, and still higher prices are not improb-able. Stocks in the South on March 13th were only 1,943 barrels, as against 6,458 barrels at same date a year ago, and a circular just received says: "There will be no stock carried over, and should new crop be backward, it will not be a question of price, but of obtaining the article at all." Linseed oil remains steady at 57 and 60c. for raw and boiled respectively. Fish oils, castor, and olive as before, and there are no changes in leads or colors. We quote:----Leads (ohemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.25 to 0.00; No. 1, \$5.50; No.

SITUATION WANTED.

Young man of excellent habits, and two years experience as a double entry bookkeeper will be ready for an engagement in April. Is a good penman, understands shorthand, and can furnish best of references. Address.

> "S" MONETARY TIMES OFFICE, Toronto, Ont.

GOOD CHANCE. A GENERAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.

For sale in a prosperous town in Southern Mani-toba s good general business. Stock about \$12,000. Principally Dry Goods and Groceries. This is a splendid chance, as the business is a paying one. Last year's turn over, \$25,000. Satisfactory reasons will be given for selling. For particulurs apply to D D D WEP 1999 P. O. DRAWER, 1238, Winnipeg, Man.

2, \$4.75; No. 3, 4.50; dry white lead, 5½0.; red do., 4½c.; London washed whiting, 60c.; Paris white, \$1.00; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; yellow ochre, \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$2.00 to 2.50. Window glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.50 for second break; for lots of 50 boyes and over 5c, per boy less for lots of 50 boxes and over 5c. per box less.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, March 21, 1889.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Despite the backward state of this trade during the winter months the feeling to day is taking on a more hopeful phase. Some houses even say that they are selling more goods than at this time last year, and report that on the whole March notes were very well met.

DRY GOODS.- Trade is fairly good; a pleased and hopeful tone seems to pervade the trade here. Some houses claim an increase in the here. Some houses claim an increase in the volume of their business equal to 10 or 15 per cent. over last year at this time. Others who make no such claim are yet cheerful over the outlook, saying that retailers are buying care-fully and in small parcels. Most of the large buyers have been in town and the smaller have been pretty well sold to by travellers. Values are well maintained in staples and the firm attitude of manufacturers has helped their maintenance. The prevailing styles of wool dress goods continue to move off well, and in ribbons and trimmings there is a steady de-mand. Payments from districts east and north are complained of somewhat, but on the whole they are not bad. whole they are not bad.

DRUGS.-Until the corner is "burst" wholesale dealers are inclined to think that the price of turpentine will remain high; 80 to 85c. per gal. is now the quotation. One corner has burst, that is the copper syndicate, and this, it is thought, will adversely affect blue vitriol and paris green. Quinine is easier, and the same term may be applied to tartaric and citric acid. term may be applied to tartaric and citric acid. There are few changes of importance outside of these noted. Trade on the whole is fair. Speaking of quinine and opium the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, of the 18th, says: "The continued absence of important attention and the free offers of stock upon the market has brought about a further shrinkage in the value of quinine. There are sellers to day at 261 to



OUR firms have established a large Tea Manufac-turing House for the purpose of preparing Tea suitable to the wants of consumers in the Dominion of Canada.

or Canada. We have already made trial shipments, which were well received. As we shall only use high class new season's leaf, without facing or coloring, we hope to establish the highest reputation for our teas.

MB. WILLIAM MACGREGOR,

III FRONT STREET, - - NEW YORK, Is sole agent for the sale of our Teas. Our ship-ments will be continuous, and he will be pleased to supply musters from goods on hand or to arrive. All sales shal' be made on the basis of delivered in Montreal.

NIPPON SEICHA KWAISHA.

(TRADE MARK IN BED.) Nagasaki, Japan, Nov., 1888.



LUMBERMEN & CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES & SPECIALTY J. W. MAITLAND. H. BIXON.

274c, for the various brands of foreign in large bulk, but for all this the passing trade is yet wholly of a jobbing character. Opium does not vary in price, but the market continues exceedingly dull and featureless. Supplies here appear ample for all requirements. Hold-ers maintain their former views quite steadily. say upon the basis of \$2.90 to \$3.00 for ordi-nary in cases and \$3.10 to 3.20 for high test. Jobbing lots of the former are yet obtainable at \$3, and orders for powdered are being filled at \$4.10.

FISH .--- Lent does not seem to have affected this branch of trade for the better, indeed prices are a shade easier. Frozen whitefish is quoted 44c. per pound; whitefish in half bar-rels, \$5.00; trout, \$4.25 to 4.50 as to quality; Labrador herrings, \$5.50 in barrels.

FLOUR.—Dealers are resting on their oars these days, there being no demand of any account. What few sales, outside of local trade, have been made were of straight rollers and extras. Bran is not selling freely and has offered equal to \$14 (0, to 14.50). offered equal to \$14.00 to 14.50. Oatmeal steady.

GRAIN Compared with this day last week values in wheat are perceptibly improved, but during the current week the inactivity ruling has begotten a weaker feeling and the tendency seems to be downward. Our list will indicate seems to be downward. Our list will indicate the ruling figures. Prices of barley are lower all round, and transactions confined to narrow compass. Oats have also shown a decline and sales are few. For peas the price is 55 to 57c. with the wants of buyers easily supplied. Corn ranges from 43 to 45c. per bushel, and

THE EOUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. CONDENSED STATEMENT.

January 1, 1880.

<i>Jannary</i> 1, 1009.
ASSETS, \$95,042,922.96
LIABILITIES, 4%, \$74,248,207.81
SURPLUS, \$20,794,715.15
NEW CLEAR COLOR
ASSURANCE, \$ \$153,933,535.00
OUTSTANDING ASSURANCE, \$549,216,126.00
INCOME, \$26,958,977.59
SURPLUS EARNED 55,067,123.68
PERCENTAGE OF ASSETS TO I 28 LIABILITIES,
INCREASE - \$2,630,460.30
INCREASE IN INCOME, - \$3.718,128.30
INCREASE IN ASSETS, } - \$10,664,018.13

DEBENTURES AND LIGHTING.

The Town of Picton offers for tale Water Works Debentures for \$30,000, at 5 per cent. per annum, running for 30 years from 1st day of December, 1986; equal annual payments of \$1,59.51, incluing inter-est, due 1st day of December each year. Also Public School Debentures for \$2,600, at 5 per cent. per annum, running for 10 years from 1st day of Decem-ber, 1668; equal annual payments of \$362.63, includ-ing interest, due 1st day of December each year. Tenders for the above Debentures under seal and

Tenders for the above Debentures, under seal, and addressed "Tender for Water Works, and Public School Debentures," to the undersigned, not later than the 13th day of April, 1689.

Also, proposals in writing and addressed to the un-dersigned, will be received from persons and com-panies interested in putting in the plant for Lighting the said Town by Gas or Electricity, and up to said date.

W. T. CRANDALL, Chairman Finance Committee.

Picton, Ont., 13th March, 1889.

with rye is almost purely nominal in the absence of business.

GROCERIES. - About the only noteworthy GROCERIES.—About the only noteworthy feature calling for attention under this head-ing is the firm tone evident in the sugar mar-ket. According to Licht, the great German authority, the visible supply is 200,000 tons less than his estimate of a month ago. This has stiffened the feeling in a marked degree, and on this market the supply is been apply the supply has stiffened the feeling in a marked degree, and on this market there is nothing to be had in Canadian refined under 5§c. and extra granulated is quoted at 7½ to 7§c. per lb. In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Balti-more, the total stocks on [March 14th were 35,000 tons; same time last year, 78,000 tons; and in 1887, 85,000] tons. In Great Britain the stock is not the stock of the tot is root the the stock is not two thirds of what it was this time last year. Coffees are also very firm. The stocks of Valencia raisins are becoming smaller, and values in currants are becoming smaller, and values in currants are, if any-thing, all little! better. Syrups, in sympathy with sugar, are an $\frac{1}{5}$ higher. The feeling in teas is also better, and all desirable grades, particularly in greens, are in demand. better tone is apparent in canned goods. A The Packers have put up the price of corn to 874c. per dozen, and the enormous consumptive demand at the low prices has helped to brighten matters.

HIDES AND SKINS.—So far as hides are con-cerned the situation is much the same as a week ago. Values are unchanged, and sales at week ago. Values are unchanged, and sales at 64c. for present take off, and 64c. for selected, have been made. The supply of sheepskins is not by any means generous, the demand on the other hand is only fair. Stocks of calfskins are increasing and quotations consequently weaker, and trade is without animation. Tal-low is a little accience owing to the decime low is a little easier here owing to the decline in Chicago, but dealers will still pay 6c. for prime stock. Rough quotes at 24c.

WATERWORKS DEBENTURES

FOR SALE.

\$185,000.

The City of Brantford offers for sale, by tender, Waterworks Debentures to the amount of \$185,000, maturing in 30 years, interest payable half-yearly at * per cent. per annum. A sinking fund for repay-ment provided for. Tenders to be addressed to James Wilkes, Esq., City Treasurer, up to Wednes-day, the 27th of March, 1889, at noon. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for City of Brantford Water-works Debentures." All tenders to be accompanied with a marked cheque at the rate of 1 per cent. on the amount tendered for, as security for the fulfil-ment of their tender if accepted. Any tecder not accepted, deposit will be returned. The Debentur s will be delivered to the party or parties whose tender or tenders are accepted at the City Treasurer's office, City of Brantford, Ontario, Dominion of Casada. Prospectus and full infor-mation can be obtained by acdressing James Wilkes, Esq., City Treasurer, Brantford, Ont. S. G. READ,

S. G. READ,

GALT, ONT.,

MANUFACTURE A

United States. It is made into

Which are an excellent imitation of the

prime buffalo skin.

Princess Carriage Baby Rug

of the Buffalo, which is a thing of the past.

Made by the same firm.

NEWLANDS

Chairman of Finance,

Brantford, Ont.

CU.,

LUMBER.-Enquiries for bills to be cut are numerous, and as very few mills are as yet running they are found hard to place, and the mills that are fortunate enough to be able to undertake them are asking and getting long prices. At the yards the spring rush is begin-ning and indications point to building operations commencing about a month earlier this spring than last. The only scarcities that are noticeable are for 2, 21, and 3 inch good pine and quarter sawn oak for interior house furnishings.

PROVISIONS.—In this branch of trade nothing of an unusual nature has developed itself since our last review. There is a good demand for butter at 19 to 20c. with a scarcity of medium quality, which is worth 15 to 16c. The price of cheese is unchanged and the feeling is one of dullness. Long clear becom quotes at 82 to of dullness. Long clear bacon quotes at 8% to 9c.; breakfast, 11 to 11½c.; hams, 11 to 11½c.; rolls, 10c.; and lard 10 to 11c. according to

GAS

package. Heavy receipts of eggs have weakened the feeling and sales are made at 13 to 14c. We hear of nothing in dried or evapor-14c. ated apples.

SEEDS AND HAY .-- Dealers say that there is nothing offering locally in seeds but there is a very brisk jobbing demand for red clover, al-sike, and timothy. Good alsike is quoted \$11 per 100 lbs.; prime, \$12.50; choice, \$14; and extra choice, \$15. For choice screened flax the price is \$3; pure ground (bags included), \$3.50. The receipts of hay are not large but quite equal to the demand.

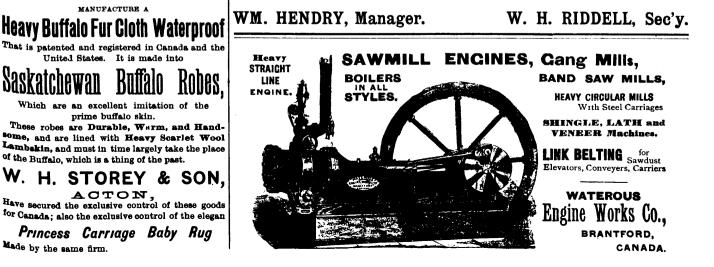
Wool.—All grades suitable for home use are in fair demand, but fleece combing, which finds its market in the United States, is weak-er; 20 to 21c. is now top price for selected. Pulled supers find a ready sale at 23 to 24c. with extras scarce at 28 to 30c. There is nothing of especial interest to note in Old Country markets.



Assurances in force, Jan. 1st 1889	12,041,914 00
New Assurances written in 1888	2,518,650 00
Cash Income for 1888	898,084 00
Assets, December 31st, 1888	1,313,853 00
Liabilitie ³ , as per Government Valuation	1,228,516 00

SURPLUS. -\$90.337.00.

The New Business for January and February of this year is MUCH GREATER than was ever before written by the Company during the same months, while, with over \$12,000,000 on our books, the death losses have been only \$6,500!



1109



The following shows the progress and comparative gains made by the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in its several departments, in the years 1887 and 1888. It will be observed that the gains during the past year exceed considerably the gains made in 1887. These figures indicate that the ETNA is conservatively, yet actively managed. Its growth is substantial

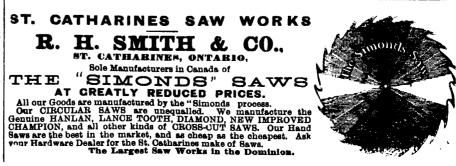
A gain in membership of	1 887 . 2,192	1 888. 2,264
A gain in market values of	26,157 66	8 46,553 15
A gain in interest income of	22,541 10	89,587 63
A gain in surplus of	77,753 04	138,431 84
A gain in premium receipts of	171,152 43	202,865 47
A gain in income of	193,693 53	292,453 10
A gain in assets of	1,074 746 99	1,198,358 21
A gain in new business of	1,352,456 00	1,714,138 00
A gain in insurance of	5,109,365 60	5,531,969 00
Policies in force Jan. 1st, 1839	67,719 insuring	g \$102,904,303 00
" issued in 1889	8,083 "	16,094,687 00

Insurance in force in the Dominion of Canada...... **\$18,248,768 00** Government deposit at Ottawa for Canadian policy-ho'ders nearly..... 2,500,000 00 Paid to widows and orphans in Canada the past year..... 194,917 00 Paid to living policy-holders, matured endowments, the past year.... 150,**070 00**

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AND INDISPUTABLE AFTER THREE YEARS.

For Rate Tables or an Agency of the Company address the

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH OFFICE. COR. TORONTO AND COURT STREETS, TORONTO. W.H.ORR & SONS. MANAGERS.



Merchants, Manufacturers, or others wanting a Handy, Light, Low down, Run-about Wagon, should secure one on the above gear. Weight carried close to shoulders of axles, strongest point. carried close to shoulders of axles, strongest point. Springs—our perfect plate - the only Spring in the world that will ride easy when light or full loaded. Get descriptive circular of carrying capa-cities. Three sizes made. Prices right. The lead-ing carriage builders handle them.

Armstrong's Handy Favorite Gear.

LONZOW. SPOONER.

R

J. B. ARMSTRONG MANF'G CO., Ld., GUELPH, - CANADA



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed "Tenders for Hot Water Heating Apparatus, Lindsay, Ont.," will be re-ceived until Monday, April 1st, next, for the construction of a Hot Water Heating Apparatus at the Lindsay, Ont., Post Office Building. Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender, and all necessary information obtained at this Department, and at the Clerk of Works Office, Lindsay, Ont., after Monday, 18th Inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered ulles, made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa. March 16th, 1889.

MONETARY TIMES. THE

Insurance.

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MILLERS & MANUFACTURERS

INSURANCE CO.,

24 Church Street, - - - Toronto.

DRAB SIRS,--

At the fire which recently occurred in our mill at Teeswater, we beg to say that had it not been for the pails and casks kept ready for use on each flat, as instructed by your Company, the mill would undoubtedly have been completely destroyed. The fire commenced in the attic, and the elevator heads, with a part of the ceiling were blazing when discovered, and in a few minutes the whole flat would have been in a blaze.

After this experience, we cannot too strongly recommend the plan of placing pails and casks in all mills, and keeping them always ready for use at a moment's notice.

Yours very truly.

HOWSON BROS.

Teeswater, Ont., Feb. 6tb, 1889.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO'Y. PORTLAND, MAINE.

Agents' Directory. HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Real Estate, and Gen-eral Financial and Assurance Agency, King street, Brockville.

GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, Dundas Street, London, Ont.

WINIPEG City Property and Manitoba Farms bought and sold, rented or exchanged. Money loaned or invested. Mineral locations. Valuator, Insurance Agent, &c. WM R. GRUNDY, formerly of Toronto. Over 6 years in business in Winnipeg. Office, 490 Main St. P. O. Box 234.

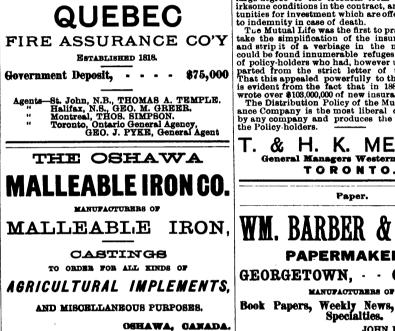
TROUT & JAY, Agents for Royal Canadian; Lan-cashire; Canada Fire and Marine & Bovereign Fire; also the Confederation Life Insurance Cos; Canada Per. Build. & Sav. Soc.; London and Can-adian Loan and Agency Co., Meaford.

E STABLISHED 1867. I. B. TACKABERBY, Auo-tioner, Commission and Real Estate Agent, Valuator, Broker and House Agent. 29 Bparks St., Ottawa. Money advanced on consignments, to which special attention is given.

PETLEY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Auctioneers and Valuators, Insurance and Financial Agents. City and farm properties bought, sold and ex-changed. Offices, 55 and 57 Adelaide St. east, changed. Toronto.

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Every description of Insurance Policies, Applications and Office Requisites furnished in first-class style. We have for years satisfactorily supplied the leading Canadian underwriters. Send for estimates.

64 & 66 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,



Total Invested Funds \$12,500,000 CANADIAN BRANCH:

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R. WICKENS, Gen. Agent, for Toronto & Co. of York.

Policies issued on all the best approved plans, both Level and Natural Premium. Total abstainers kept

HON. S. H. BLAKE, Q.C., ROBT. MCLEAN, ESQ., VICE-PRESIDENTS

in a separate class, thereby getting the advantage of

their superior longevity.

AGENTS WANTED.

Vear.

HENRY O'HARA, Managing Director.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

The oldest and most trustworthy medium for information as to the his-tory and position of traders in the United States and Canada. Branch Offices in TORONTO, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, HAMILTON, LONDON, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG, VICTORIA, B.C., and in one hundred and six cities of the United States and Europe. Reference Books issued in January, March, July and September, each

DUN, WIMAN & CO.

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A School thoroughly equipped for Business Training.

-C. O'DEA, Secretary.

Insurance. LIFE Insurance - Company, OF NEW YORK. RICHARD A. MCCURDY, -. President. Assots. - - - - \$126,082,153.56. The Largest and best Lif. Insurance Company in the world.

1111

A gain in new premiums of	2,333,406	00
A gain in surplus of	1,645,622	
A gain in new business of	83,756,792	
A gain of risks in force	54,496,251	85

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Has Paid to Policy-holders sinc Organization \$272,481,839.82.

Organization \$272,481,839.82. The wonderful growth of the Company is due in a large degree to the freedom from restriction and irksome conditions in the contract, and to the oppor-tunities for investment which are offered in addition to indemnity in case of death. Tue Mutual Life was the first to practically under-take the simplification of the insurance contract, and strip it of a verbiage in the mazes of which could be found innumerable refuges against claims of policy-holders who had, however unwittingly, de-parted from the strict letter of the agreement. That this appealed powerfully to the popular taste is evident from the fact that in 1888 the Company wrote over \$105,000,000 of new insurance. The Distribution Policy of the Mutual Life Insur-ance Company is the most liberal contract offered by any company and produces the best results for the Policy-holders.



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THE MONETARY TIMES.

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	THE MONETA	ARY TIMES.	1118	
	ESTABLISHED 1847. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont. Capital and Funds over \$9,000,000 Annual Income over 1,600,000 Estern Ontario Branch, Toronto: ECO. A. & E. W. COX, Managors. Province of Quebec Branch, Montreal, J. W. MARLING, Managor Maritime Provinces Branch, Halifar, N.S., P MoLARBEN, General Agent. P MOLARBEN, General Agent. D. H. MACGARVER, Becretary Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg. M. MCGARVER, Becretary Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg. R. HUTTON, Manager. A. MOT. CAMPBELL, General Agent. A. MOT. CAMPBELL, General Agent. A. G. RAMBAY, President. R. HILLS, Secretary. ALEX. RAMBAY, Superintendent. ALEX. RAMBAY, Superintendent. ORGANIZED 1871. CAPITAL and FUNDS, now over MAD OFFICE, - ORONTO, ONT. DECONTO, 15,000,000 BUSINESS IN FORCE, 15,000,000 DISINESS IN FORCE, 15,000,000 DISINESS IN FORCE, 15,000,000 DISINESS IN FORCE, 15,000,000 DISINESS IN FORCE, 15,000,000 DISCONSTINES DISCONSTINES Mane Advite, Ewg. Sirw, P. HOWLAND, C.B.; K.C.M.G. Mon Chief	General Agent. Inspector for Ont. STY OF LONDON, ENGLAND. FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND. FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Chatrman: Chatrman: Chatrman: HENRY E. KNIGHT, Alderman, late Lord Mayor. L. O. PHILLIPS, APTITAL, SE2,000,000 S APTITAL, SE2,000,000 S Mova Scotia Branch, New Brunswick Branch. Mead Office, - Halifax. ALF. SHORTT, Head Office, - St. John. Head Office, - Winnippe General Agent.	HEAD OFFICE, - TO	
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LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. Capital,,, \$10,000,000 Reserve Funds,,, \$10,624,485 Life Funds,,, \$1,188,666 52 Life Funds,,, \$1,188,666 52 Life Funds,,, \$1,188,666 52 Life Funds,,, \$1,188,666 52 Incomposition of consider the second state of previous. Revery description of portext insured at moderate rates of previous. Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms. Head Office for CanadaRoyal Insurance Buildings, Montreal. JOHN MONEHAN, Agents for Toronto & W. TATLEY, JOHN KAY, Control & W. TATLEY, Life Assurance States for Life Assurance States for Life Assurance States for Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms. Head Office for CanadaRoyal Insurance Buildings, Montreal. JOHN MONEHAN, Agents for JOHN KAY, Control & W. TATLEY, Life Assurance States for Life Assurance Sta				
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