Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Continuous pagination.



The Ohartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH

The Onartered Banks

BANK of MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. for the current half-year (making a total distribution for the year of ten per cent) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that tho seme will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st DAY of JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusivo.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the institution on MONDAY, the 6th DAY of JUNE next.

The chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON.

Goneral Manager.

Montreal, 26th April, 1892.

The Bank of Toronto

DIVIDEND No. 72.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent, for the current half-year, being at the rate of ten per cent, for the carteria man-year, being at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after WEDNESDAY, 1st DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to the 31st days of May, both days included.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be hold at the Binking House of the institution on WEDNESDAY, the 16th DAY of JUNE NEXT.

The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, General Manager. The Bank of Toronto,

Toronto, April 27th, 1892.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Uapital Authorized, - - - \$500,000. Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000. DIRKOTORB-W. Woir, Pres. and Gonl. Managor; W. Strachan, Vios-Pres.; O Fouct or, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Weir. L. DeGuise, Accontant. Wilson and Godfrey Wolf. L. Decumes, Aco hight, Branch at Borthior, - - A. Garnopy, Managor. Branch at Laohuto, - - Hy, Frost, Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lacoursiore, " Branch at Nicolet, - L. Belair. " Branch at Ste. Thorees, - M. Buisvert, Branch at Pt. St. Charles (city] D. P. Riopel, "

Agents as New York: The National Bank of the Roughts and Ladonburg Thalmams & Co. London-Bank of Muntrent. Farss- La Societo Genarale.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA. \$1,000,000

Authorized Capital, DIRECTORS, DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President. Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton,

Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Storling and American Exchange bought and sold

NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, - - £265,000 " London Office, 3 Olement's Lane, Lombard Sk., E.O OOURT OF DIBECTORS : John James Oater. H. J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Klingstord. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lobbook. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Beoretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. G. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. Stawark, Inspector. Branckes in Canada : London Kingston Fredericton, N. B. Woodstock Oltawa Halifax, N. S. Brantford Montreal Victoria, B.O. Farls Quebec Vancouver, B.O. Hamilton St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Toronto Brandon, Man. Agents in is Manager in Canadon in Contral States in Canadon Man. London Office, 3 Olement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. Toronto Brandon, Mar. Agents: is its United Statics: NEW YORK -H. Stikeman and F. Brown-field, Agonts. BAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. LONDON BANKEES-The Bank of England and Mossrs, Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand, Colonial Bank of Australia, Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. Weet Indice-Colonial Bank. Parls-Messrs. Marouard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais. Fisue Circular Notes for Trayellers, JESUE Olroular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world. THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. HRAD OFFICH, MORTREAL Paid-up Capital Board of Directors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President. R. W. SHEFHERD, - Vice-President. S. H. Ewing. W. M. Ramsay. Henry Archbald. Sami, Finley, W. M. Macpherson, F. WOLFERSTAN THIOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DUNNFORD, Inspector. BRANGERS: Ayimar, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Hyaclathe, Q. Brockville, Ont. Mortisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Calgary, Norwich, Ont. Tronto, Ont. Ciliaton, Ont. Suiths Fails, Ont. West Toronto, Ont. Kater, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. West Toronto, C. London, Ont. Soriel, F.Q. Winnipeg, Man. Meatord, Ont. AGENTS IN COAMBAC.

Mestord, Ont. Mestord, Ont. AGENTS IN OANADA. Outbuc-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-ships Bank. Outbuc-Dominicon Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-ada and Cao. Bank of Commerce. New Brusswick-Bank of Now Brunswick. News Scotta-Halifaz Banking Company. Prisc. Réavard lisisc-Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank. Britith. Columbia-Bank of British Columbia, Manitoba-Imperial Bank of Canada. Ntwfrandland - Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. John's.

land, St. John's. IN EUBOPH.

In EUROPE.
 In EUROPE.
 London-Alliance Bank (imited); Measrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Measrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Livergool-The Bank of Liverpool, Cork-Muaster and Leinster Bank, Idd.
 Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais.
 Astwerg, Beighum-La Bank, on Anvers UNITED STATES.
 New York - Mochanics' National Bank ; Measrs.
 Wetson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Measrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Besteen-The State Na-tional Bank. Southand-Casco National Bank. Chica-re-First National Bank. Cloveland of Montreal; National Bank. San Francisco-Bank of British Col-umbia. Destroit-Commercial National Bank. Baff-alo-Third National Bank. Milenakes-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Tolico-Second National Bank. Hielens, Montana Erst Ban-ton, Montana-First National Bank. Rest Ban-ton, Montana-First National Bank. Mismospolita-First National Bank. International Bank. Mentana-First National Bank. Montana Erst Barton Jane Southand Bank. Hielens, Montana Erst Barton Bank Suita, Montana-First National Bank. Mismeapolita-First National Bank. Mismeapolita-First National Bank. On American Express Co. of the U.S."
 Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly ramited at lowst rates of exchange. Letters of Credit Issued, available in all parts of the world.

world.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., - President. Goorge R. Ranfrow, Esq., JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier, Branches and Agencies in Casadas: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pambroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, O. Agensis in New York-Mextre, Mailtand, Frey id Co. Agensis in London-The Bank of Scotland.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

The Chartered Banks.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after WEDNES. DAY, the 1st Day of June next.

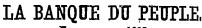
The Transfer Books wilt be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 15th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock By order of the Board.

G. HAGUE.

General Manager. Montreal, 22nd April, 1892.



ESTABLISHED IN 1835,

Capital Paid-Up, - - \$1,200,000 Reserve, - - - - 489,000 HEAD OFFICE, . . MONTREAL.

Board of Directors:

President Vice-President M. BRANCHAUD, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. CHS. LACAILLE, Esq. ALPH. LI A. PRÉVOST, ESQ. ALPH, LECLAIRE.

J. S. BOURQUAT, - - - - - Cashler, WM. RICHER, - - - Assistant Cashler ARTHUR GAGNON, - . : - Inspector Cashier.

Branches:

Drumotor: Notre Dame St. West-H. St. Mars, Manager. St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. Quebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap, Lavois, "Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jecome, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jecome, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager, Ceaticook, P.Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr. ager.

Agents in Canada:

Ontario-Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Hailfax.

Agents in United States:

Boston-The National Revere Bank, New York-National Bank of the Republic,

Foreign Agents:

England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London, France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, Jer Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 51,

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six per cent, per annum upon the Paid-up Oapital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the five months ending May 31st next, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the First day of JUNE next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General meeting of Share-holders will be held at the Banking House, in this city, on Wednerday, the 15th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board, 1310 E. E. WEBB, Cashier.

Quebec, April 28th, 1892.

ý.

_____ ____

The Onartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN

Bank of Commerce. DIVIDEND No. 50.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-half per cent, upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st DAY of JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

16th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board.

B. E. WALKER, General Manager. Toronto, April 26, 1892.

THE ONTARIO BANK DIVIDEND No. 69.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent for the current half year, being at the rate of 7 p.c. per annum, has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday the 1st day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Banking House in this city on Tuesday, the 21st Day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board. C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd April, 1892.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

CHARLES MAGRE. - President. ROBT. BLACKBURN, Vice-President.

RORT. BLACKBURN, - Vice-President. DIRECTORS: Hon. George Bryson, Sr., Alez. Frazer, Geerge Hay, John Mather, Esq., David Maclaren. GEO. BURN, Cashier. Branchis-Araprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatia, Ont. Agonts in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agonts in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid up, DIEBOTORS : \$1,200,000

the text

The Chartored Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Four per cent. for the current half year upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after the FIRST OF JUNE NEXT, The Transfer Books will be closed from

The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Share-holders will be held at the office of the Bank at Hamilton, on Monday, the 20th June. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon By order of the Board. J. TURNBULL, Cashier.

Hamilton, April 27, 1892.

THE DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. and a boous of one per cent. up in the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city on and after Monday, the 2nd day of May

oity on and after Monuay, the 2nd usy of any next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive The Annual General Meeting of the Share holders for the election of directors for the on-uing year will be held at the Banking House in this ci y on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next, at the h ur of 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier. Toronto, 23rd March, 1892

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

Caoltal Pald-Up, Reserve Fund, - - - -\$1,100,000 \$450,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KERNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RITCHIE, Vice-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller.

Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. Montreal Branch, E. L. Peaso, Manager. West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneur Sts.

". West End, Cor.	N. Dame & Seigneur St.					
AGE	NCIES:					
Antigonish, N. S.	Maitland [Hants Co.],					
Bathurst, N. B.	N.S.					
Bridgewater, N. S. Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Monoton, N.B. Newcastle, N.B.					
Dorchester. N. B.	Picton, N.S.					
Fredericton, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B.					
Guysboro, N.S.	Sackvile, N.B. Summerside. P.E.I.					
Kingston [Kent Co.], N.B.	Sydney, C.B.					
Londonderry, N.S.	Truro, N.S.					
Lunenburg, N. S.	Weymouth, N.S.					
Woodstock. N.B.						
CORRESP	ONDENTS:					

CORRESPONDENTS:

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

remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at our-

Banque Jacques Cartier, Ľа HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

The Ohartered Banks.

ਸਸਾ

Standard Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 38.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its agencies on and after the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to the 31st May inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 15th June next, the chair to be taken at 12 o'clock ncon.

By order of the Board.

J. L BRODIE, Cashier. Toronto, 19th April, 1892.

IMPERIAL	BANK of	F CANADA
Q., 11.1 A., 11.1		UNINADA
Capital Authoriz	(ed	\$2,000,000 1,900,000
Capital Paid-Up		1,900,000
Reserve Fund		950,000
Reserve Fund	DIRECTORS.	500,000
H. S. HOWL T. R. MERR Wm. Ramsay. Robert Jaffray. T.	AND.	President
T. R. MERR	ITT. Vie	A Dres Ident
Wm Bamsay	труй	C-rrevident.
Pohert Infras	A. A. W	adsworth.
Robert Jauray.	Hugh R	.yan.
URAD OPRIOR	Sutherland Stays	aer.
D, F	WILKIE, CA	
D. JENNINGS, ASSI	. Cashier.	E. HAY. Inspaces
BR.	ANCHES IN ONTAL	Uo.
Essox, N Fergus, I Galt, I Ingersoll, S	liagara Falls	Soult Sta Mant
Fergus. I	ort Colborne	C. The Marie,
Galt	at Portows	St. Inomas,
Ingersoli	And I Of Cage,	Welland,
ingerson, (C	St. Catharines,	Woodstock,
Cor	, wonington stree	and Leader Lane,
(IOD	ge and Bloor Sts.	Branch.
10 D A N	CUDD YM STOREY	test on a sure
Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alba. Edmonton, Alb'a.	Portage	La Prairie Man
Calgary, Alba.	Prince 4	lbert Cast
Edmonton, Alb's	Winning	abort, Sask.
AGENTS-I Onde	n Find Lingd	Bank, Ld. New
York, Bank of Mo	ni Bug, Lloya'	Bank, Ld. New
A general benti	uucal,	
A Reneral panki	og ousiness trans;	cted. Bonds and
deb: ntures bought	and soid.	

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK ANNUAL MEETING.

100

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke, on

Wednesday, 1st Day of June Next.

The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board.

WM. FARWELL,

1 General Manager.

Sherbrooke, 29th April, 1892.

THE WESTERN BANK

OF CANADA.

	HEAD	DC	DFF	ICI	ε, ο	DSH	AW	7Α,	ON	IT,	. · · ·
Capital									- 5	5 1,	000,000
Capital					•	•	-		-		500,000
Capital		-up	5 -	•	• •	• •	• •	•	-	•	360,000
Reserve,	-	-	-	-	-	-	٠	-	-	-	80,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOABD OF DIRECTORES: JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McIatosh, M.D. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMuLAN, Branckes: - Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Port Perry, Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed, Collections solicited and promptly made, Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Morchants Bank of Canada. London, England-The Reyal Bank of Scotland.

ST. STEPHFN'S BANK.

		1000	nbor#	tea :	1830.		
	ST.	ST	8PI	IB	IN,	N.E	3.
Capital, Reserve,				-	-		\$200,000 25,000
r. J.	H. To Y. Gra	DD, MT,		• •	۰.	Presi Cash	dent. ler,
			AGE				

London-Messrs, Gipnn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal

eges____



Lean Seciatiss.

THE

Trusts Corporation of Ontario.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000 Subsoribed Capital, 600,000 Offices and Sufe Deposit Vaults,

Bank of Commerce Building, - Toronio Presidents, HUN. J. C. AIKINS, P.C.; Vice-Presidents, HUN. SIR RICHARD CART-WBIGHT, K.C.M.G., HON. S. C. WOOD.

WHIGHT, K.C.M.G., HON. R. C. WOOD. This Corporation is accepted as a Trusts Company by the High Court of Justice, and acts as Executed, Administrator, Receiver, Guardian of Children, Committee of Lunatics, Assignee, Liquidator, &c., also as Trustee un-der any Will, Deed or Settlement by appointder any Will, Deed of Settlement by appoint-mentor substitution, or as agent for Executors, Trustees and others. Moneys Invested, Estates Munaged, Bonds Issued and Countersigned. Deposit Safes to Rent. Parcels of all kinds received for safe custody. All business en trusted to the Corporation promptly and economically marged economically managed. A. E. PLUMMER, Manager

CENTRAL

THE

CANADA

The Charterde Banks Oceanic Steamships. Allan Line. Banque d'Hochelaga. ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Liverpool, Quibec and Montreal

From Montreal. From Quebec 8 May. 15 May. 22 May. 29 May.

Steamers sail from Quebec at nine a.m. Sundays.

Rates of Passage.

Rates of First Cabin Passage, Summer Sesson, 1892, to London Jorry or Liverpool from Mont-ical or Quebeo:

toal or Qubbeo: By S.S. Parisiaa - \$60, \$70 and \$80 single, \$110, \$130 and \$150 return. Ly S.S. Sardianan or Circassian-\$50, \$55 and \$60 single, \$90, \$103 and \$151 return. By S.S. Mangolian or Numidian-\$45 and \$50 single. \$95 and \$100 raturn. Lundlen 2 to 12 years, half fare ; under 2 years, free. Second Cabin and 2 teerage at low rates.

Glasgow and New York Service.

From New York.

Calling at Londonderry. From Glasgow, Steamships,

Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.

W. NOTE-Steamers will in future sail from the new Alian Pier at foot of W. 21s: St., New York.

Rates of Passage from New York.

Saloon passage to Giasgow or Londonderry, \$40 and upwards. See nd Caona (or Intermediate) and Steerage at Lowest Rates. Passenger accommcdations unsurpassed.

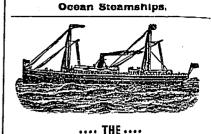
London: Quebec and Montreal

	borvico.	
From London.	Steamships.	From Montreal to Lonson on or about
30 Apr 11 May And	Brazilian Monte Viuean regularly thereaft	1 June
Clasgow, C	Queboc and Scrvice.	
From Giasgow.	Steamships,	from Monireal to Gia gow on or abour
28 Apr 5 May 12 May And	Grecian Pomeranian Bueaus Ayrean . I weekiy thereafte	17 May 24 May 81 May r.
Liverpool, Q	nd B Itimo	St. Johns,
	Servica.	
Steamships.	ba temore via Halifax to Laverpool.	Halifax via St Joans, N.F, to Liverpool.
Carthoginian Caspian Nova Scotian	17 May 81 May 14 June	23 May 6 June 2. Jane
• The Carthagini Ba timere, and onl and St. Johns.	ian will not carry	passengers from
Glasgow, G	alway & Pl	liladelphia
	Service.	
From Glasgow to Philadelphia,	Steamships.	or about
28 Apr	*Hibernian Nestorian Manitoban	20 May 3 June
And	fortni, htly therea	iter.
•Via Halifa	x on voyage from	Glasgow. Sengers on voyage
Glasgow, I	.oudouderr Boston Serv	
From Glasgow		Furm Prote-
to Boston,	Steamships.	to Glasgow on or about
18 May 1 June	Prussian Scandinavian Prussian I regularly therea	6 June
These steamers	do not carry pass	unders on AoAude

to Europe. For all infe

formatio	n a	pply	to
Ħ.	¢:	2	ALLAN, 5 Common Street, Montreal 0 State Street, Boston.

May, 1891.



STEAMSHIP CLYDE

COMPAN

For CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest. For JACKSONVILLE, Fia., and all Florida Points.

From Pier 29, East River, N.Y.

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays at 3 P. M.

The Only Line between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., without change.

Tosurpassed Passenger Accommodations and Cuisine.

- Str. "Algonquin" Capt. Jos. McKeo. Str. "Iroquois," Capt. L. W. Pennington. Str. "Chorokoe," Capt. L. W. Pennington. Str. "Seminole," Capt. J. C. Platt. Str. "Yemassee," Capt. J. Robinson. Str. "Delaware," Capt. I. K. Chichester.

Through Tickets, Rates and Bills of Lading for all points South and Southwest, via Charleston, and all Florida points via Jacksonville.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER STEAMERS

(De Bury Line)

Jacksonvillé, Palatka, Sanford & Enterprise, Fla. AND

Intermediate Landings on the St. John's River. Intermediate Landings on the St. John's River. Saling from Jacksonville daily (except Saturday) at 3.30 P.M., making close connection with all rairoads at PALATKA, ASTOR, BLUE SPRINGS and SANDFORD. Through Tickets and Bills of Lading at Lowest Rates to all interior points in Florida. Str. "Giy of Jacksonville," Capt. W. A. Shaw. Str. "F. Do Bary," Capt T. W. Lund, Jr. Str. "Everglade," Capt. Casser. Str. "Wolaka," Capt. Chaser. Str. Wolaka," Capt. Chaser. THEO, G. KGER. T. M., 5 Rowling Green, New York.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., 5 Bowling Green, New York. M. H. CLYDE, A. T. M.,

Wm. P. CLYDE & Co., Genl. Agents

5 Bowling Green,	-	New York.
12 So. Del. Ave,	-	Philadelphia
and the second se	_	

Rallways.



Intercolonial Railway.

1891. Winter Arrangement. 1892

Commencing 19th October, 1891.

Through express passonger trains run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Montroal by Grand Trunk Railway	
from Bonaventure St. Depot Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific R'y	
from Dalhousie Square Depot	\$2,00
Leave Levis	14.35
Arrive Riviere du Loup	17.45
Trois Pistoles	18.48
Rimonski	\$0.20
Little Motis	81.85

Campbellton	. 30
Bathurst	-35
Newcastle	1.48
Moncton	1.05

The buffet sleeping cars and all other cars of the fast express train leaving Montreal at 8,00 o'clock daily (Sunday excepted) run through to Halifax with-out change in 28 hours and 55 minutes, The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sundays. The trains of the Intercolonial Railway between Montreal and Halifax are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. For tickets and all information in regard to passenge: fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON, Esc.,

1361 ST. JAMES STREET, - - MONTREAL.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 13th Oct., 1891.

Deposits received at current rates of interest paid or compounded half yearly. Debutures issued in Currency or Sterling, payable in Canada or Great Britain.

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY. Head Office, cor. King & Victoria Sta, TORONTO

GEO. A. COX, Pradt, Can. Bk. of Commerce, President

Money advanced on Real Estate Mortgages, and Municipal Debentures purchased.

E. R. WOOD, Secretary F. G. COX, Manager.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society LONDON, - - - CANADA.

Capital Subsoribod, -Paid-up, -Total Assets, - - -\$1,000,000.00 932 412 54 2,6.9,617.53

ROBERT REID. Collector of Customs, President. T. H. PURDOM, Barristor, Inspecting Director-H. E. NELLES, Managor.

THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society. President, - - G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq. Vice-President, - A. T. WOOD, Esq.

. -Capital Subscribed, - \$1,500,000 00 Capital Paid-Up, 1,100,000 00 Reserve and Surplus Profits, 301 445 45 Total Assets, 3,814 493 68 DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the current rates.

highest current rates. DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable balf-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized y aw to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House-King Street, Hamilton,

H. D. CAMERON, T asurer.

OF COMMERCE.

THE CA	INADIAN JOURNAL OF COMME
Legal.	Legal Directory.
Montreal. ROBIDOUX, PREFONTAINE, ST.	Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per annum.
LU JEAN & GOUIN, Barristers, 17/9 Notre Dame St., corner of Place d'Armes. Royal Insurance Building (opposite Notre Dame	ONTARIO.
Church. HuN. J. E. ROBIDOUX, Attorney General, Prov. of Quebec, RAYMOND PERFORTAINE, B.C.L., M.P., E. N. ST. JEAN, B.C.L., LONKE GOUIN L.L.B.	AYLMER
Cable Address + 11 Surrey as 2	BELLEVILLE, ONT W. B. Falkiner
AREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,	BOWMANVILLE
1728 Notre Damo St., Montreal, Canada	BRUSSBLA
J. N. GREENSHIELDS.O.C. R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS, ABOTTS & OAMPBELL, ADVOCATES	COBRWALL Leitch & Pringle (
A ADVOCATES, North British Chambers, 11 Hospital St.	CORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Oline DESEGRETO Henry B. Bedford
	GODERIGH
Advocates, Ac., 181 St. James street, Mont- treal. Will attend the Courts in the Dis- tricts of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hyscinthe.	GRIMSEY
P. MOCORNAGE, B.C.L. C. A. DUGLOE, B.A., B.C.L. B. L. MURGERON, B.C.E.	GUELPH
A TWATER & MAOKIE, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c.	A. E. MACDONALD. IMGEBSOLLThos. Wells
131 St. James Street, Vontreal.	KmestowBritton & Whiting
Cornwall, Ont.	LINDHAY
T EITOH & PBINGLE,	LONDON
BARRISTERS. Bolicitors for Ontario Bank.	L'ORIGNALJ. Maxwell MIDLAND
Bamilton, Ont,	MILLBROOK J. Walter Ourry
A. D. OAMBRON, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solloitor in	MITOMELL
H. Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Con- veyancer, &c., No. 10 Hughson Street, South Hamilton, Ont.	NIAGARA FALLS
Kingston, Ont.	OTTAWA Gundry & Powell
SMYTHE & SMITH, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, 30.	OTTAWA Geo. F. Henderson PARIS Foley & Dalsell
London, Ont.	PRINTANGULABRAND
M H. BARTRAM,	PORT HOFE
FV Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. Oyricz. 99 Dundas Sr. Wast.	ST. THOUAS
GIBBONS, MONAB & MULKERN, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c	STRATFORD
Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. Geo. C. Gibbons. Geo. MoNab. P. Muikern. Fred. F. Harper.	Thornbury
Ottawa, Ont.	TORONTO Jones Bros. & Mackennie
GEORGE F. HENDERSON, Solicitor, fo.	TOBONTO Aron. J. Sinolair Uxraides The McGillivray's
13 Scottish Ontario Chambers	WALKWETON, Co. BruceA. B. Klein, Q.C. WINGHAM
Peterborough. HATTON & WOOD,	QUEBEO, MONTREAL A. H. Chambers
Barristers; Solicitors, Ets. 4, 7. HATTON, B. B. WOOD, B.A	PORTAGE DU FORT U. P. Boney
W A. STBATTON, B.A., LL.B.,	{QUEBEOJ. E. Prince} Sec. Quebec Bar, Quebeo,
Benfrew, Ont.	RIGHMOND
TOHN D. MODONALD,	Calgary Loughood & McCarthy
U Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, 20. Oficial Assignas for the county of Renfrew Offics :Raylan Street, opposite Smith & Stewart	NOVA SOOTIA. AMMERST Townshend, Dickey & Rogers
Bincoo, Ont,	BRIDGETOWN T. D. Ruggles & Sons
G. W. WELLS, (Lats Killmaster & Wells),	BRIDGEWATER Arthur Roberts, LL.B. BRIDGEWATER Owen & McLean
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, & St. Oatharines, Ont.	HALIFAX
A LEERT. O. BROWN,	LIVERPOOL
Barrisiers, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancer	SYDNAYE. T. Moseley, Q.O. { PiorouJas. McG. Stowart }
Notaries Public, 50. Sesforth, Ont.	WINDSOB
BARRISTERS. & Seaforth On	WINDOOR H. D. Buggies YARMOUTH
TONES BROS. & MAOKENZIE,	NEW BRUNSWICK.
U Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto. CLARKSON JOMES. BEVERLY JONE	CHATHAM
GEO. A. MACHENEIE. C. J. LEONARD.	" SUBREX White & Allison BRITISH COLUMBIA.
English Agent : Jonas ap Jones, 99 Casnos St., Lesdes. Commer'r, for W.T., Lillingis and other States.	VARCOUVER

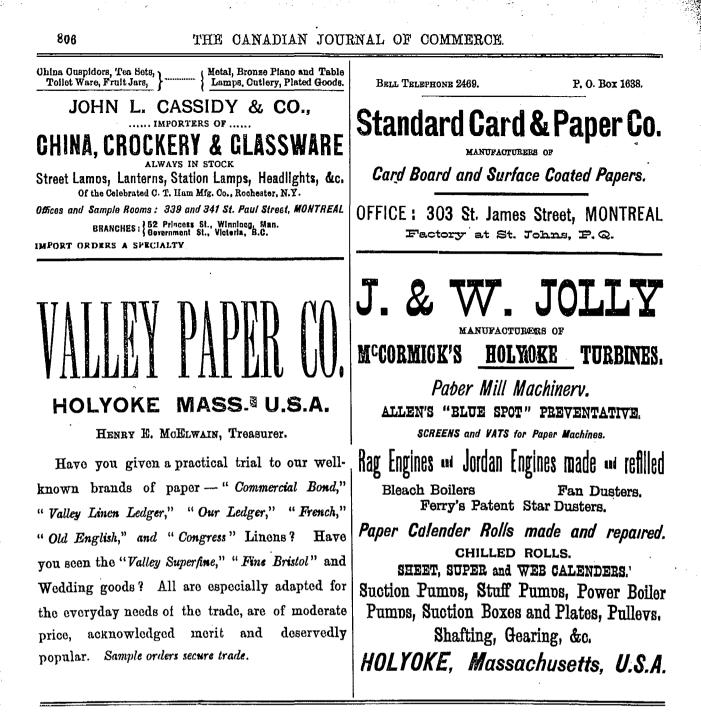


805

×,

AST Orders for Sugar, Molasses. Rum, Green-Heart, &c., will be promptly shipped. Correspondence solicited.

م الم الجوالي المحمد المراجع















small, but in all cases power to issue preference bonds ought to be very carefully considered, so that no injustice may be done earlier investors.

810

HALF a million spent on new vessels for the lake trade this season looks promising. Predictions that internal water traffic was doomed seem astray.

HEAVY BOOW storms in Europe, fearful floods in the states, should make us less unhappy over smaller climatic troubles, as the rain is coming down to raise the river and country streams.

MR. EDWARD MCKROWN was released on bail on the 10th inst., Mcssrs. Doyle and Ryan being bondsmen for \$200 each. The statement of contemporaries that the prosecution has been abandoned is not correct.

HAMILTON is to have another industry, the Conduit Manufacturing Company, of Hastings, N.Y., is about starting works for wrought iron cement, lined tubes for electric subways, etc., in that city.

The bridge over the St. Lawrence, which was projected some few years ago, is likely to be built. It will have to be 60 feet above the river, and should be so located as to enable captains to have full command of vessels approaching the piers.

Tus Brantford wincey mill is to be worked by the Dominion Cotton Company. Some new style of goods is to be turned out. This is one great advantage of combined capital, it can do things of this kind for which small enterprises have not the means.

MESSES. JOHN F. ELLIS, president of the Manufacturers' Life & Accident Ins. Co., accompanied by General Inspector McCutcheon, has been visiting Montreal with a view to more energetic promotion of the life business of the company in this district.



THE experiment of shipping live lobsters to England was so successful that a steamer specially fitted for them has just left Hallfax with 30,000 of these toothsome creatures aboard. England could take all that are caught in our waters, if placed there in good condition.

INCORFORATION is asked of the Legislature to enable the St. Lawrence River Railway Company to operate a line between St. Lambert and Sorel, also to erect wharves, elevators, and other works. The enterprise, if commenced, will fall into the hands of one of the established companies.

THE application made to the Government to allow rails for street car tracks to enter free like those for railroads, seems as reasonable in one case as the other. The Government might make a start in the way of favoring British goods with this article, if they intend to enter on that policy.

THE Duke of Westminster offers \$50,000 reward for information as to the person who poisened one of his horses. His Grace might spend that money better by keeping his tenants from being poisoned by foul air. But tenants are only his fellowcreatures, while a race-horse means money.

The fire underwriters wish better precautions taken against fire on our wharves, such as led to \$75,000 being burnt up on Friday night last. Coal oil lamps in sheds full of combustibles should be prohibited, as they are not necessary in these days when electric lights can be put in any corner.

THE American leather trade, which has been for months past in same demoralized state as our own, is likely to organize for a check being placed upon production. That is what the trade needs here; failures and closings up are a rude, costly way of doing what should be done by mutual arrangements.

LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Co. of England Capital and Assets, over \$20,000,000. JAMES P. BAMFORD, Agent, 51 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.

and the second of the

60.

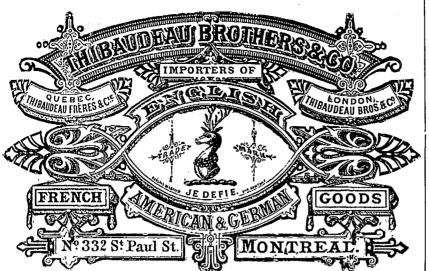
S

HENDERSON MONTREAL

3

A GENTS :

ELLING



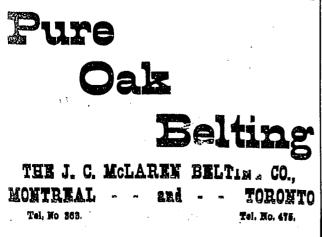
GEO. H. HEES, SON & CO., Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Spring Rollers, &c. TORONTO, ONT.

THE local impresario who failed to inform the public that Madame Scalchi, who was announced to appear at the Albani concert, would not be present, has been made to give back cost of tickets and pay costs of action. Goods contracted for, and paid for should, of course, be delivered or money returned.

By recent-legislation foreign built steamers of 8000 tons, in which not less than 90 per cent. of the capital is owned by citizens of the United States, are to be entitled to U. S. registry, if run from an American port. This may probably put one at least of the ocean steamers plying between Europe and the U. S. under the stars and stripes.

The Thackray planing and sash mill, Ottawa, was burnt on the 10th, and \$50,000 damage done, insurance being about onelifth. The mill was only built about three years ago, after a fire. As the fire took place about 8 a.m., its origin should be easily discovered. The boiler arrangements of this class of mills are usually very defective in view of their surroundings.

THE bill to allow the Bell Telephone Company to increase its stock and bonds each up to 5 millions was so changed in Committee as to cut these figures down to half a million. A clause was added making telephone rents subject to approval of the Privy Council, whose consent to any increase must be first secured. The Company, by asking so very large an addition to its powers, alarmed the Committee, who saw in it a movement to secure an absolute monopoly for the Bell Telephone. In such aflairs "make haste slowly" is the best course.





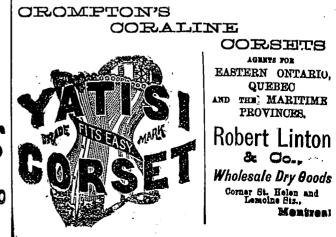
A large tract of land has been bought by Messrs Goodwin on Gaspereaux mountain, N. S., for sheep raising. They have introduced thorough bred Shropshire, Southdowns, and Leicesters for breeding purposes. They will soon discover which breed is best suited to the locality and pasture, and find it better to cultivate that sheep mainly.

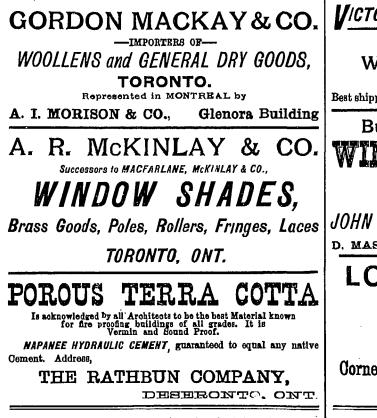
Put up in Bales or Cases in 4, 6, 8, 12 or 16 or. Rolls. Baled Goods same quality but lower prices.

The estate of the Burland Lithograph Co. in this city, for some weeks past in liquidation, has been bought in by Mr. Geo. B. Burland—the stock, manufactured and otherwise, at 52 cents; the machinery and plant at 21 cents, and the book debts at 10 cents in the dollar. It needed not the gift of prophecy to foretell this eventuality.

JUDGE ROSE has a happy knack of saying caustic things that are timely. He thinks County Councils unfit to take charge of so much expenditure of public money. He said at Cobourg from the bench: "I am not much in favor of the local administration of our affairs until the people learn to spend money as well as save it." That is the whole municipal government problem in a few words.

The trolley system is to be adopted in Toronto for an electric street car service. In that city a trip of seven miles can be made for about 3 cents at certain hours, and all day and night, at 4 cents. The service too is first class, regular schedule time is kept, and all the appointments are excellent. What's amigs with Montreal that this city cannot have such a service? No rational reply can be given.





WHARF improvements are projected at St. John, N.B., which will greatly facilitate the shipping of heavy freight to and from the Intercolonial Railway. In view of the enlarged facilities being provided at Boston for western freight ocean bound, that might be advantageously handled at St. John, it is indeed much to be deplored that equal facilities are not provided at that point, especially an elevator of large capacity.

HUGH P. KERR, a small wholesale and retail confectioner, St. John, N.B., has assigned for \$5,000 .- A meeting of the creditors of Wm. Cowling & Co, dry goods, Moncton, has been called .- In Nova Scotia, Herbert H. Ogilvie, trader, Upper Stewiacke, has assigned, also R. H. Langille, tailor, Springhill and E. H. Coffin, general store, Barrington .- Jacob Corkum, jr., storekeeper, Conqueral bank, is offering to settle at 50c on the dollar on liabilities of \$600,

ABOUT ONE hundred United States' gas companies have subscribed \$30,000 towards the erection of plant at the World's Fair, to manufacture gas and give an exhibit of its capacities and uses as an illuminant, and for cooking, heating, and as a motive power. They will also show meters and other fixtures of the most approved designs. It is intended to make this exhibit demonstrate as far as possible, the advantage of gas over electricity, the contest being now keen between these competitors. The show on both sides will excite great interest, and doubtless out of it will come benefit to the public.

In Ontario this week trade assignments have been few and unimportant. Robt. Phair, grocer, Brantford, is a trader of long standing, at one time in fair circumstances. He lost money by the failure of a brother in '88 since which time he has been in a



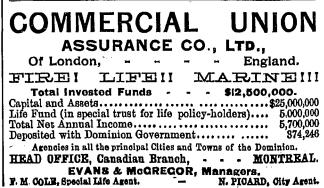


MONTREAL.

small way. He now assigns .- Other assignments are :- L. Edwards, hotel, Belleville ; John S. Funk, mfr. polish, Berlin ; Wm. Singer, jr., grocer, Chatham; Robt. McLean, shoes, Dunnville; Alex. Parkinson, grocer, Kemptville; Ottawa club, Ottawa; Brown & Johns, livery, Toronto; G. B. Knowles, jeweller, Welland; Horace Fisher, machinist, Hamilton; J. W. Huffman, photos, Hamilton; John J. Ball, jeweller, North Bay; Empire Tea Company, Toronto; Alex. Lawson, grocer, Toronto and H. T. Snider, cigars, etc., Toronto.

BUSINESS failures in this province during the week have been numerically small. Chapman & Drysdale, carpenters, Lachute, have assigned.-The assignment is reported of Jos. Frappier, grocer, city. He owes \$2,000.-L. O. Grothe & Co., mfrs. cigars, city, have compromised at 30c on the dollar cash .-- C. E. Racicot, another small city grocer has failed for \$900 .- Felix J. DeRoussette, grocer, city, has assigned; liabilities \$500 to \$600 .- The most important assignment of the week is that of F. McCaffery, saw mill and lumber, Nicolet. The liabilities are given at \$50,-000. His operations for years past have been too widespread, his capital being locked up in property and timber limits. At one time his creditors advised him to compromise but he refused saying he would pay in full.

ENGLISH capitalists have organized a Loan and Debenture Co. with head office in Chicago, capital \$5,000,000. As good loans can be made in the west at an average of 7 per cent. and muni. cipal securities can be had to pay 6 per cent, this enterprise may become a great success as an outlet for English funds. The enormous amount of capital from Great Britain now invested in U.S. enterprises, in insurance, manufacturing, banking, private loans, public loans, proves how prodigiously more wealthy is the old land than the new. The facilities afforded in the States for the acquisition of real estate and its transfer, make easy the





operations of capitalists who lend on real estate securities, and as a rule farm mortgages in the States, selected with equal judgment, pay better and fully as regularly as those in Canada.

A VALUABLE mica mine is reported as found near St. Jerome. THE city of Toronto has lost its suit vs. the C P.R. for \$500,000 damages caused by removal of work outside the city.

400 boxes of cheese have been shipped from this port this week.

WE ARE favored by the Superintendent of Insurance with the preliminary report of his department for the year ended 31st December 1891. The deficit of the Citizens Insurance Co. is shown to be \$138,000 against \$84,000 two years ago. But all will doubtless be cleared up at the promised meeting of shareholders which seems to be indefinitely postponed.

THE St. John's cotton mills are being now run to their full capacity. The Bank of Montreal has given up all the receiver's certificates which were held as collaterals, and the receiver is stated by the St. Johns Gazette to have had \$110,000 on hand on lst inst. Considerable relief is felt in that city at the favorable change in the prospects of this enterprise which has taken place as the 500 hands employed will remain at work. The mills are not controlled by the organisation which recently acquired other factories in the west. Raw cotton has advanced about a cent a pound in the past tew weeks. Mr. Parks, whose success in bringing these mills into a more promising condition is a good augury for the future, thinks that cotton will advance owing to restricted production caused by low prices got for the last crop. The output of these mills is on an average about 50,000 pounds week ly. The goods are sold all over the Dominion.

We have much pleasure in recording that Mr. John L. Blaikie, of Toronto, has been elected president of the North American Life Insurance Co., vacant by the death of the Honorable Alex. Mackenzie. Mr. Blaikie, for a length of time, has heen a most active vice president of this company; his promotion to its presidential chair has been well earned, and will en. sure even further services of the utmost value to this prosper-The Honorable G. W. Allan and J. K. Kerr, ous institution. Q.C., have been elected vice presidents. The vacancy on the board has been filled by election of Mr. Charles Mackenzie brother of the late president.







those who offered, or those who consented to accept this doubtful honor.

It appears that the irrepressible promoter of the Cosmopolitan Life Insurance Co. and the Cosmopolitan Casualty addressed letters to a number of prominent men, making personal visits to many of them, and giving an inflated account of the business being done by these companies and of their prospects. They were invited to join the Boards of these companies to give the concerns the benefit of their countenance, it being stipulated that such position would not entail any pecuniary responsibility.

We cannot afford space to set out in detail the names, titles, addresses and official positions held by all who accepted this flattering invitation. An analysis of the list, however, is as follows: there are four Judges, 1 Ex-Deputy Attorney General, 1 Lieut.-Governor, 2 Senators, 2 Presidents of Boards of Trade, 6 Presidents of Joint Stock Companies, 7 Members of Parliament, 12 Members of Legislative Assemblies, 1 Premier, 1 Consul, 2 Mayors, 2 Sheriffs, 2 Bankers, 1 County Treasurer, 1 Registrar, 8 Queen's Counsel, 14 Wholesale Merchants and manufacturers and a Medical Professor.

It seems to have required eight times the number of directors needed by our large banks, of distinguished personages to direct two companies, the extent of whose business affairs can be judged by the fact that an execution was put in to collect the office rent!

The suit alluded to was brought to compel them to show cause why they should not pay \$100 each towards liquidating the companies they had undertaken to direct, and to be placed on the list of contributors. Their pleas were indeed extraordinary ones to emanate from so illustrious a body of legislators, judges One was that, "as the company never and lawyers. having transacted any business, it could not have its That sounds logical enough, business wound up." but in what a position it puts this galaxy of directors. Actually 67 gentlemen of public distinction allowed their names to be used as being directors of two companies that "never transacted any business." These companies invited the public to entrust them with life insurance business, when they actually had not the wherewithal to pay office rent!

We have no desire to "rub the salt" into these wofully injudicious gentlemen, as no doubt they are smarting keenly enough under the exposure of their folly. But such an incident points to a state of opinion prevailing in regard to the responsibilities of directors



which cannot be too sternly corrected, or too sharply censured.

Look again at the list: judges even, presidents of public companies, members of other boards of directors consenting to lend their names in floating enterprises that were wholly destitute of financial strength; companies in which they had not a dollar invested; companies to which they gave the weight of their official dignity, character and business standing, solely on condition that in doing so they incurred no pecuniary responsibility.

It cannot have occurred to these persons.--though the reflection is so obviously natural as to be almost inevitable---that in endorsing those companies under such circumstances they were misleading the public in such a way as might have brought loss of money to innocent persons, and themselves into most serious trouble. They really were inviting the public to invest funds in an institution in whose stability, and in whose ability to carry out its engagements, they, the directors of such companies, had not one cent invested, nor a morsel of confidence. In plain English, they suffered themselves to be used as decoy ducks for the mere gratification of their vanity, the poor vanity of appearing as directors of a company regarding the position of which they were wholly ignorant.

This exposure reflects seriously upon the whole system of ornamental directorships. It discounts the value of every distinguished name on other boards. It suggests an enquiry as to whether other high dignitaries, such as lieutenant-governors and judges have also lent their titles as ornaments to public companies; whether other directors are equally ignorant of the financial standing of the enterprises of which they are said to be "directors;" whether too, a director is one who directs, or guides, or is a mere decoration. having no more practical relation to the business of his company than the stone carving over the office doorway.

The assumption of the office of director in a public company ought to be illegal unless such person has such a bona fide interest in the company as puts him under direct liability for its operations. The "guinea pig" is not a creature adapted to Canada. We trust the story of the Cosmopolitan Co. and its sixty-seven directorial dignitaries will be a warning against such a fraud on the public, and so unjust a reflection upon the Boards of honorable companies. We trust also that it will stir some directors into taking that active interest in the management of the enterprises they have

undertaken to direct, that no more scandals of this class will disgrace the business life of the Dominion.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PIANO INDUSTRY.

In no one particular has Canada made greater strides in the last few years than in the manufacture of pianos. In fact the industry has been created since Confederation, and only assumed large proportions in the last ten years. It is not merely that we are making a great quantity of pianos which is satisfactory, but the undoubted fact that we are advancing rapidly to a high standard of quality. We should command no respect from either professional or properly educated amateur musicians or connoisseurs of refined taste, if we boastfully compared Canadian pianos with those made by certain famous firms. But this we say, that, price for price, Canada gives better value for a piano buyer's money than others who supply the market of the Dominion. We have the wood largely used in this instrument, we can apply labor as skilfully as elsewhere, and more economically than in the States. Certain parts of the mechanism can be secured for our pianos as cheaply as those built in the States. Our makers are rapidly acquiring extended experience, and availing themselves of new facilities for manufacturing. So that from our factories, such as that of the Bell Co., the Brantford Co., and some in Toronto, are being turned out pianos that are a credit to the country. These instruments are usually tuned within a fraction of a tone of concert pitch, when new. For domestic use we believe it advisable to sacrifice a little brilliancy to secure more staying powers, and more comfort to the voices of the average home vocalist.

Although the differences in quality between makes and classes of pianos are considerable, there are greater differences between the prices for articles that are practically equal in quality. So that Canadian pianos sold for \$300 to \$450 from the factories named, are often worth intrinsically within a small percentage of foreign instruments that fetch double the money. Ая a plain matter of fact and of daily experience, the number of persons who can distinguish any differences in the musical qualities and values of pianos is very small indeed. Most buyers judge by points that are irrelevant; such as the noisiness of an instrument; its pattern of fretwork; the modelling of its legs; its polish and so forth. There is therefore a very large market for good, work-a-day pianos, equal to all the requirements of the average amateur, yet of a low price compared to instruments of the highest grade, such only as fastidious connoisseurs of delicate taste can appreciate. Canadian buyers can very safely invest their money in instruments made by the Bell Co., the Brantford Piano Co., and some others, in the certainty of securing a piano that will be a source of the greatest and purest pleasure, as well as satisfaction to the family and friends by its handsome appearance, good tone, and wearing quality.

INSURANCE FIGURES.

With the enterprise that characterises the press of the States, devoted to insurance, the Spectator has issued Canadian insurance tables for 1892 from which we have compiled the following condensed schedule, and have added statistics not given in the tables utilized for these purposes. The following gives the amount of net premiums received, total income, total expenditures,

Contraction of the

The second

and losses paid of 32 companies for the years 1890 and 1891, and partial returns of 6 other companies. In the case of the Citizens and Guardian and Royal Canadian, the changes made some months ago somewhat interfere with comparative figures being given for last year. The other three seem to have been omitted owing, probably, to the returns not having been obtained in time for publication.

Name of Gen	Not	D	fflodes] Tex	Mata 117 -	T oggan
Name of Con No. pany.		eceived.	Total In- come.	TotalEx- penditures,	Losses Paid,
1. Brit. Amer.,		802,065 765,058	837,969 804,045	815,176 811,758	501,908 506,971
2. Citizens,		244,029	258,646	233,731	163,082
3. Eastern,	1890	99,777	128,085	86,764	35,297
4, Hand-inHand	1891 1890	119,364 20,774	130,719 23,249	135,746 23,152	73,162 1 4 ,440
5. Keystone,	1891 1890	33,793 32,564	35,416 33,303	13,995 20,488	4,198 11,316
6. Quebec,	1891	127,318	137,675	105,838	61,151
	1891	137,718	147,954	152,328	99,758
7. Queen City,	1890 1891	15,716 20,577	54,406 25,335	27,513 12,773	14,782 2,783
8. Royal Can.,	1890 1891	541,570	572,025	649,718	389,085
9. Western,	18901 18911		1,701,736 1,797,995	1,576,626 1,685,229	1,008,393 1,063,768
10. Ætna,	1890 1891	126,030 134,205	131,660	116,256 109,030	84,647
11. Agricultural,	1890	77,541	139,835 84,217	75,055	74,395 44,920
12. Atlas,	1891 1890	63,701	67,448	62,488	45,687
13. Oaledonian,	1891 1890	57,841 103,689	6),589 108,689	64,058 100,885	44,867 73,415
14. City of Lon	1891	99.363 140,758	146,248	130,088	82,664 87,048
-	1891	144,256	149,622	115,386	66,237
15. Com. Union,	1891	318,697 359,153	325,534 369,273	241.124 298,116	151,640 207,527
16. Connecticut,	1890 1891	36,791 36,638	40,791 40,638	22,373 23,012	13,822 13,462
17. Em. Liability	y 1890 1891	61,730 68 352	61,730 68,352	57,933 61,305	37,012 42,420
18. Fire Ins. As		113,900 104,277	117,900 108,277	94,738 100,186	61,930 67,426
19. Guardian,	1890	195,007	200,312	197,844	146,763
F. & L, 20. Hartford,	1891	128.684	132,139	138,858	109,018
21. Imperial;	1891	149,422 211,895	157,737 223,504	142,085 161,361	108,034 101,411
22. Ins. of N. A.	1891	208,524 26,773	220,138 31,213	160,531 23,100	91,640 11,866
23. Lancashire,	1891 1890	47,201 253,229	51,641 259,282	36,378 203,218	20,116 136,195
23, L. Lon. & G	1891	254,232 279,594	261,200 331,026	245,649 181,540	180,579 106,640
	1891	287,908	349,756	249,164	166,644
25. Lon. & Lan.	1891	167,692 172,204	172,329 174,004	147,283 117,034	103 102 71,450
26. Lon. Ass. Co	r. 1990 1891	88,569 90,427	95,299 97,107	71,293 63,292	39,100 31,548
27 Manchester,	1890 1891	53,067 96,309	56,701 100,076	29,099 79,181	6,700 47,525
28. National,	1890 1891	75,139 74,422	79,145 78,430	71,309 84,694	50,772 60,248
29. N. Br. & Me		313,247 338,017	388,640 438,313	264,550 345,719	174.988 247,592
30. Northern,	1890	179,523	192,103	171,198	126,609
31. Nor. Union		174,726 93,026	188,306 98,127 4	81,117	101,091 54.650
32. Phoenix,	1891 1890	101,378 75,552	106,340 72,552	98,558 48,702	58,605 27,297
(Brooklyn), 33. Phœnix (Hf	1891 d)1890	84,310 45,946	84 310 49,603	69,916 35.567	46,323 9,346
	1891		138,386 236,553	126,804	78,258
34. Phonix (Lo	1891	226,643	234,748	163,150 199,413	110,201 138,527
35. Royal,	1890 1891	552,723 536,126	679,577 563,935	434,037 504,923	294,526 366,376
36. Scot U. & Na	t. 1890 1891	173,755 134,247	153,151 165,095	69,543 115,886	41,466 82,863
37. Union,	1890 1891	4,717 77,531	4,717 80,476	5,893 60,272	
38. United Fire			183,862	132,088	
			,	•	•

The following table shows in detail the percentages of losses *paid* to premiums received for the two last years. The companies may be identified by the initial number corresponding to the nembers in the preceding table :

189	1 1890	18	91 1890	1891	1890	1	891	1890
1 66	62	11 :	. 58	21 44	47	31	67	58
2	65	12 7	7 71	22 42	44	32	55	37
3 61	35	13 8	370	23 71	53	33	59	20
4 12	69	14 4	6 61	24 57	24	34	61	48
5	34	15 5	7 47	25 41	61	35	68	53
6 72	48	16 3	7 37	26 34	44	36	61	34
7 13	94	17 6	2 60	27., 49	13	37	42	25
8	71	18 6	4 55	28 81	67	38	43	••
9 60	61	19	. 75	29 73	56		·	
10 55	67	20 7	2 84	30 57	70			

It will be noticed by the foregoing schedule that in the case of *five* (5) companies, viz., Citizens, Keystone, Royal Canadian, Agricultural and Guardian no returns are given for 1891, and in one case, viz., United Fire, there are no returns for 1890. As the compendium of the *Spectator* does not give any totals we present them here for all the companies, 32 in which the returns are given for *both* years, as follows, omitting the imperfect figures of the above 6 companies:

	1890.	1891.
To al amount of not premiums received by 32 companies	6,589,036	7,018,302
Total amount of fire losses paid by 32 com-	-,,	.,
panies	3,696,154	4,290,332
These show that the average percentages of		•
fire losses to net premiums received were		

The paid losses by no means cover the whole amount of losses incurred, these are given for the companies in the Spectator tables with the exceptions above named, and they work out as follows.

The several amounts of losses incurred in 1891 are only given for 27 companies doing business in Canada. These losses amounted to \$2,629,510 being an average to net premiums received of 60.51 per cent. If we assume that the same average applies to the other 11 companies whose figures for losses are not given, the amount for the whole 38 companies of losses incurred in 1891 would be \$4,928,218. For the same 27 companies the total of incurred losses in 1890 was \$2,183,-935, being 54.70 per cent of the net premiums received. If, to the returns of (1890, we apply the same law of average as is done above for 1891, the result shows that the losses incurred by the whole 38 companies in 1890 were \$4,302,170. When the full details are available for exact comparison these statistics will be somewhat modified, but the fact will remain that 1891 was a most disastrous year for fire insurance.

We shall return to this subject at an early date and, take up the returns of life insurance business which appear in the hand book referred to, a copy of which should be owned by all interested in insurance.

THE GOLD EXPORT MOVEMENT.

The enormous harvest of last year was expected to stop almost wholly the yearly outflow of gold from this continent to Europe. Shipments of the precious metals usually indicate that balances are awaiting settlement beyond the measure of exports going forward. It is puzzling to understand how such balances have been created during the past year in view of the official returns of exports and imports into the United States. The merchandise exports were \$1,006,284,000, and merchandise imports \$837,058,000, giving what is termed the balance of trade in favor of the State to extent of \$169,226,000. Taking, however, the gross re-

turns of exports and imports the excess of the exports for year ending 31st March last, was \$214,181,000.

In view of such returns the recent heavy shipments of gold might well excite no little speculation and some fears as to the causes of this movement. So far the gold export this year is considerably less than at same date 1891, and little more than half what it was in 1890.

A variety of reasons are given that each doubtless contribute some proportion to this outflow of metal. There continues to be and will, we fear, for some years continue, an unsettled financial condition in Spain and Italy. Both these countries with all their prodigality of natural wealth are distressingly poor. What Italy and Spain each need is a financial despot who would bring down the public spendings to the level of public income, and develop that income by removing those fiscal burdens that harass the whole business of the country, and paralyze the action of capital. The disturbed finances of those great nations will long continue to trouble the money market in Europe and necessitate larger reserves of gold.

The establishment of the Austrian currency on a gold basis, has its influence in affecting gold movements. Shipments thither may have been inconsiderable; but whenever such a change begins to take effect on the currency of a so large, and so rich a country as the Austrian Empire, there is certain to be going on the acquisition and hoarding of the new coinage by the people generally, and by every financial institution. So that while the inflow of Austria may be slight, the metal that goes in, stops in.

Besides the imports of merchandise proper there are imports not recorded in the customs returns that have a serious influence upon foreign exchange. If a package of American bonds, or scrip is sent from Europe to the States for redemption or for sale, the transaction acts precisely in the same way as though the same value had come in the shape of imports of store goods. These securities have to be paid for, and if the payment can be made more economically by gold, or other mode of payment, or nothing else is left to send forward, then gold is shipped to pay for such bonds or shares.

There has been no little alarm aroused in Europe by the agitation regarding a silver standard. Bondholders know what is intended, and what is implied, by these securities being payable in gold, but they do not know what the real value of their bonds will be when sold on a silver standard basis. Europeans are only too familiar with the miserable variations in value of silver coins, and notes on a silver basis. No person can tell from day to day in certain countries what his store of money really is worth, and in changing it, the traveller is invariably fleeced. So if American bonds are to be put on such a fluctuating basis, the foreign holder wisely thinks he had better realise on such doubtless securities.

Hence shipments have been made of some 100 millions of American securities, for which, of course, value has to be found in Europe, or sent there. The interest of Canada in the gold shipments is direct and large. For exchange purposes Canada and the States are practically one country. If exchange on London is dear in New York our merchants pay more for what funds they need in England. So that although the gold being shipped to Europe from New York is not drawn from the Dominion, its effects upon the price of money in that city, and of exchange in London, are

directly felt by our banks, and through them touch the pockets of their customers.

As, however, there is a general conviction that a very large part of last year's harvest has still to be shipped,--good authorities say over 50 per cent,there is little probability of the demand for gold rising to such an extent as to justify any alarm. We have said before and we repeat that the passing of boxes filled with gold that are never opened, and never intended to be put into active use, any use indeed other than what is practically symbolic, is a reproach to modern finance, it is a relic of the days when all commerce was conducted by "swapping" commodities.

Despite the recent large gold shipments there caused no change in the rates for money, as there would have had they indicated a large drain beginning. Indeed the plethora of money is shown by a general move to reduce interest on deposits, and to limit the amount of country bank balances on which interest will be paid in New York.

Some U.S. papers attribute the outflow of gold to a great inflow of coffee to get ahead of the proclamation imposing 3 cents per lb. on Venezuelan coffee shipped after 15th March last. This stimulated imports so much that 50 per cent, or 12 million dollars worth more coffee was imported in the first quarter this year than last. But we can hardly accept the theory that so small and so temporary an increase of imports, would be sufficient to necessitate the calling out of gold to pay for these purchases. If it is a true theory, however, it is a striking object lesson as to the position of London as the centre of the world's financing, to see ships bearing coffee coming into New York from the lofty uplands of Venezuela and Columbia, while other vessels are going out carrying gold to Ergland, to pay for these berries.

A WORD ON SCREWS AND NAILS.

Any one who has watched a house being built will readily believe that the consumption of nails and screws in this country is very large. We have in Canada several as large screw and nail factories as any in the world. If persons will turn to the Trade and Navigation Returns they will discover that our importations of these goods is slight. A comparison of the imports of these articles now, and those of ten years ago, reveals the change that has taken place.

	1890.	1881.
	Value.	Value,
Screws, iron or steel called "wood screws".	\$2.046	\$36.875 10.142
Nails and spikes, cut	7.709	10.142
Tacks, brads and sprigs	4.441	5.538

The The use of imported screws has almost ceased. Nettlefold and Chamberfold Ecrew at one time held this market, then American goods came into competition, until within the last few years the home factories have forced their way, like a good screw, until they have a tight grip on the home demand.

That the extension of this industry into Canada is of national advantage there can be no doubt. Even granting that prices are somewhat higher for home made goods than for those we used to import, there is surely this to be said that, we are now having the advantage of wages being spent amongst our own people, earned in manufacturing and distributing these goods, which used to be spent in England, without any residue of profit for us. Mr. Chamberlain's Edgbaston mansion, and his button-hole orchids, worth a guinea or more each, tell what profits the screw business has | rests upon the adoption of creameries.

yielded, owing to the monopoly his firm enjoyed. If the same profits are being made here, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that they are also spent here. At the same time this is no valid reason for trade being so organized as to yield exorbitant profits, by healthy competition being killed off by any form of monopoly. It will be of interest to ascertain whether such is the condition of the trade at present.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON BUTTER MAKING.

The 17th annual report of the Agricultural College, Guelph, is just to hand containing a large amount of highly interesting and much valuable matter to which we shall take occasion to refer as opportunity offers. One of the sections is devoted to a description of the work done by the perambulating dairy which visited a number of farming centres last year giving experimental instruction on butter making, with good results. We have no hesitation in saying that a million dollars yearly could be added to the income of our farmers if they would give more attention, skilfully directed, to the production of a higher quality of but-This product would be consumed at home to a ter. much larger extent if it were more toothsome, while the foreign market would take double what is now sent if Canadian butter once gained favor for appearance and purity. The report states that in a great many instances our butter "goes to grease the axle of the wagons throughout the country." When a Canadian product that should be a table delicacy is put to such base uses, no wonder that, "this is one cause of the bad reputation which we have as a butter producing nation," as the report declares. A storekeeper is named who told the dairy commissioner he had 30 tubs of butter that cost him 15 to 20 cents per pound, that he would sell for 4 cents per pound, to which the remark is added, "so it is all over the province."

The evil being fully recognised, the question is, what are we going to do about it? The great difficulty in the way of reform is the wretched credit system, and the bartering system which is part of it. Storekeepers are compelled by force of competition to accept from their farming customers any article they have to offer. Quality is not considered; butter in a store is butter when offered by a farmer's wife in exchange for a new dress or bonnet, or in part payment for teas and sugars, whatever its quality may be. The butter makers know this, and don't care to worry about improved methods. They imagine that they make as good a bargain with cart wheel grease as if they offered sweet table butter. Their dry goods or grocery merchant knows they do not, but that is his business, he can tell what the butter he takes in will sell for, and rates his own goods to fit the situation. If this system were broken up by cash being paid for dairy products, the farmers would quickly raise the quality, as the extra prices would be an irresistible stimulus to reform.

This affords another among many reasons for bringing business closer to cash payments, for, as a matter of fact, the whole dairy interests of this country, according to official declarations, confirmed by every man's experience who knows what country life is, are kept down and kept back and kept poor owing to the credit system prevailing in town and village stores which is fostered and maintained by the credit system of city wholesalers.

The hope of our dairy industry, apart from this,

We are fully in accord with the Professor of Dairying in his belief that private butter making in Canada of a high quality is almost hopeless, save in isolated cases. It is not fair to compare our farmer's wives and daughters in this respect, as butter makers, with those of England, Denmark or Jersey. Those familiar with old country farm life and with Canadian know that our people are compelled to work much harder, to live harder, and have not the traditionary experience of their sisters abroad, nor the facilities for turning out a first class product.

The local governments cannot then do a better service than encouraging creameries, and our merchants will do this industry a great service by earnest efforts to suppress the existing custom in regard to bartering dairy products at country stores. The farmers need shaking up badly on this question. We city people would only be too glad to get more and better butter in winter, and to pay good prices for a good article. If our country friends would only wake up to this demand they might put money in their purses enough to clothe their families.

LIABILITY OF MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

The value of a mercantile agency that is conducted with ability and honor, to the commerce of a country, is so great that anything done to restrain its freedom is inimical to the general welfare. In the very nature of this business there is so large an element of confidential work, that it ought to have the special protection of the law.

That cases have occurred, and will occur again, of information being given to mercantile agencies for purposes foreign to their business, given to gratify some unworthy feeling, is beyond doubt. Managers, however, of these enterprises are usually well able to judge whether their informant is, or is not, actuated by malice, or other evil intention. They learn to distinguish between statements of facts, that can be corroborated, and mere personal opinions that may or may not be relevant or well founded.

A trader seldom confines his dealings to one firm ; so that any judgment of his business habits, given by one of his creditors, can be collated with the verdict of others he deals with. In accepting an individual opinion, or even a statement of personal facts, relating to a trader, without careful comparison with the experience of others, an agency incurs grave responsibility a responsibility, we believe, which their very system does not countenance, and from which they shrink. The reports issued by these offices, as a rule, are compiled from a number of sources. Had a less cautious policy been followed, had the managers not been experts injudging the relative values of testimony, had they been less anxious to do justice in their reports, without fear, favor, or malice, they could not have secured that general public confidence which they now enjoy. Had they not been especially careful to conceal the sources of their information by eliminating all signs of personal bias and prejudice from the reports furnished to them by their correspondents, and staff, the mercantile agency would have never become so important a guide in the granting of credit.

We are satisfied that, if the agency could show that any information it had given regarding a person enquired about, was acquired by the ordinary methods; that due care was taken to avoid any ill-meaning informant using the agency for malicious purposes; none

of the higher Courts would condemn such agency for some incidental injury, or even wrong done to the person affected by its reports.

All communications to and from an agency are given and received as confidential. Without such communications the business of the country would be seriously embarrassed, even paralyzed.

A recent case in which judgment was recorded against an agency for wrongful information being given, will, we are satisfied, be over-ruled in a higher court. A case decided some years is commented upon, in *Stone*, by an American lawyer, Mr. W. C. Sprague. In this case an attorney was sued for libel contained in a letter sent to an agency, of which he was a country correspondent. The judge charged the jury that this communication was not privileged, although the agency's information, given to a subscriber based thereupon, is privileged. This involves the strange absurdity that collecting information of a confidential nature is illegal, but that disseminating such information is not a breach of the law. The writer we have named justly says:

"It would seem, however, than any ruling that would hold the agency irresponsible in the matter, would also protect the coun try correspondent, who is nothing more or less than a clerk or agent of the agency for a particular purpose. Indeed, it is almost the sole and universal method employed by agencies to obtain the information which they furnish to their patrons, and it is hard to see where any justice lies in holding the one responsible and the other not, and we believe if the question ever comes before the higher courts, as indeed it would seem strange that it has not, the decision will be the reverse of that before quoted."

We see reason to doubt the accuracy of the report of this case, as it is not the custom of agencies to disclose the source of their information; and we are unable to believe that any agency would divulge the replies received in answer to its questions to the person whose standing, character, and financial ability, had been enquired about.

In regard to the liability of an individual for losses caused by his false statements to an agency regarding himself, there are great difficulties involved. In the first place, it would be a highly imprudent course for an agency to assist a merchant in gaining credit solely on his own statements, unless they frankly informed any subscriber who enquired, that the only information they possessed came from the person respecting whom the enquiry was made. In the next place, it would be necessary to prove that the trader who gave wrong statements, did so with the intention to deceive a possible creditor. Many men, out of mere boastfulness, will swagger about their business standing, and represent all their geese to be a fine breed of swans. Agencies are quite familiar with this class, and know how to discount their statements. If merchants were to give credit to others on their mere personal statements, the occupation of mercantile agencies would be gone, and many others would follow them. Again, the false statement would have to be identified with the transaction out of which the loss complained of arose. There are on the other hand numbers of dealers rated in Agency Books, whose means far exceed the ratings given. But these errors are on the safe side.

Considering the enormous number of confidential communications which have passed for many years between mercantile agencies and their correspondents and subscribers, it is most remarkable that there have been so very few cases before the Courts arising out of their operations. This absence of adverse litigation

redounds highly to the honor of those by whom this aid-to credit system is managed, a system which has been of invaluable service to commercial life. The liability of mercantile agencies is safeguarded by the public recognition of their utility, as well as by the prudence which characterises their management.

Looking over old lists of these agencies we are struck with the number of those who have failed, who were at one time rated as substantial in means and credit, and whose failures are directly attributable to the inflated credit system. The wholesale clearances of retailers also that takes place every few years, is a very striking feature in these lists, and they show upon what shifting sands are built up those extensive credits upon which so large an amount of the business of the country is based. A well managed agency acts like a system of buoys to point out these dangerous shoals.

THE NEW ENGLAND CENSUS.

The census bulletin just issued for the New England States shows that their present population is 4,-700,000. In 1850 the figures were 2,728,000, so that in the last forty years that section of the States has only increased 70 per cent, although there has been an enormous immigration from abroad. Forty years ago there were only 306,250 foreign born persons in New England out of 23 millions. At present there are 1,-142.800, out of 47-10 millions. The percentage of foreigners has gone up from 11 to 24 per cent, so that but for foreign immigrants New England would be indeed miserably off for population. The statistics are not given in sufficient detail to permit of exact conolusions being drawn in regard to the relative increases of foreign and native families, but information from residents leads us to believe that there would be a risk of that entire section being utterly depopulated in course of years but for its foreign immigration, and foreign settlers who have not learnt the vices prevalent around them.

In Rhode Island and Massachusetts the percentage of the foreign population is about 30. New Hampshire has only succeeded in raising 500 natives in 40 years.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey Where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

That would apply to the whole of the U.S., were it not that the land is protected from the ills that come from depopulation by the influx of old world settlers. who so maintain their stamina that they constitute the backbone of the population of the U.S. Considering the millions of people in the Republic who are of foreign birth, or born of foreign parents, Uncle Sam's alien labor laws and his other Chinese methods of keeping foreigners away, are at least ungrateful, for Uncle Sam owes his enormous wealth and numbers to the energy, the genuis, the natural vigour and healthfulness of foreign immigrants and settlers. If a combination could be organized of the foreign population of the United States they could revolutionize the constitution of that country. Sections of them do now exercise more political power than any group of natives. Under such conditions it shows masterly statesmanship on the part of the governing authorities in the States to have done so much in welding elements so heterogenous into the compact national body they represent, and the highest wisdom in infusing throughout the national frame the sentiment of patriotism

「おおようないというない」

which so honorably distinguishes the citizens of the Republic.

THE BANK COMES OUT AHEAD.

Molsons Bank seems to have great luck whenever it appears in court, the luck doubtless that is brought by prudent management. In a recent case Egan Bros. had assigned over to the bank a considerable sum due to them by the C.P.R. under a contract. The firm assigned. The moneys due were claimed by the Molson's Bank under a power of attorney given to their manager, Mr. Nichols, which entitled the bank to receive all moneys payable to Egan Brothers by the C.P.R. Numerous garnishees were served on the C.P.R. in respect of these moneys by creditors of Egan Brothers, in consequences of which the C.P.R. paid into court the sum of \$10,218 and the issue was directed to determine who were entitled to the money. The court held that Nicholls could enforce the assignment and entered a verdict for the plaintiffs, the Molson's Bank. In such arrangements there is always more or less risk, so they are not a very satisfactory form of business, and are apt to assume a phase which is disagreeable, as in recent revelations that are now being investigated in a Criminal Court. The points needful to be noted are, that the money is actually coming to the person who wishes an advance thereon ; that it is not liable to be stopped by any dispute, or prior claim; and that the company owing the money agrees to pay it over to the bank it is assigned to. Should any such phrases as "if," or "on condition that," the creditor does so and so, enter into the agreement, its security is not absolute.

GIVING UP A NOTE.

We urged some time ago the acquisition of their old notes by those who had made them. The importance of securing possession of a note is strikingly shown in a case recently reported. The maker of a note handed part of its amount to his creditor, and received back a note that was past due. A receipt for the money was given stating that it was "in full settlement of accounts to date." The creditor, however, claimed that he had not given up the note because it was regarded as paid, but to enable him to show it to a friend, and that his receipt in the above words was given in view of the note, in his opinion, being still a valid claim for an unpaid balance. The testimony was Inasmuch as the note in dispute was given up at conflicting. the time the cash was paid for which the above receipt was given, the jury concluded that it was handed over as the debt was cancelled which it represented. It has before been held in English courts that a promissory note is an actual debt and not merely evidence of it; that it is, as it were, a piece of property which can be transferred from hand to hand like a bank note ; and that a note given to the maker of a note or bill of exchange destroys any title to whatever value it once represented on the part of any other person. Makers of notes should get them back, as then and then only can they be sure that their liability for them is at an end.

TEMPORARY USE OF NAPTHA.

A church at Rockland, Mass., was burnt owing to careless use of naptha by painters employed on it. The insurance policies forbad the use of naptha lamps. Suit to recover amount of policies was decided against the insurance companies, in spite of the above clause in the policies. The Insurance Journal thinks this will be reversed on appeal to a higher court. The case is a hard one any way, as the church trustees could hardly be expected to watch the operations of mechanics engaged to decorate the building, and the insurance companies still less so. Both parties thought they were protected by the clause forbidding naptha lamps, yet a third party steps in and, unknown to both, uses one of these lamps in his work, and sets the place in flames. As the painter stood in the position of servant for the time to the church, we fancy that the verdict will not stand, as the acts of a man when doing his master's work are the acts of the master. It would be difficult to decide this question on equitable principles. It will cause more careful watch to be kept over work of this class, which is very risky.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The forty-fifth annual report of this institution which appears in full on another page, gives an interesting exhibit of the extent and nature of the business it transacts. The bank, as its name implies, is not organised to carry on the usual business of a chartered bank. Out of 48,191 accounts of depositors, 29,606 have a balance under \$500,420 under \$200, with gradually decreasing numbers of deposits ranging from that figure upwards. A very large number are for very small sums, the system adopted being preferred to that of the Government Savings banks which expose the affairs of depositors in an objectionable manner. The total deposits held amount to \$8,379,648, of which 25 per cent are invested in municipal and provincial government bonds, 18 per cent in Dominion stock, over 50 per cent in loans secured by collaterals, leaving \$443,925 as value of bank premises, and \$945,227 cash on hand and in chartered banks. A division is made showing that 30,384 depositors are " French speaking" and "17,803" English speaking. Such an analysis is not a desirable in a bank report, but being there it shows that the virtue of thrift is very equally practised by both races. We note too that the St. Catherine St. branch has 13,443 accounts to the head office's 22,651, that street thus shows how it is gradually assuming a central character.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Early in January last a business man in St. James street, was called upon by the manager of a company in which he was a large shareholder. In confidential tones and with an occasional uneasy glance at the closed swing-doors, the visitor informed him that he could now furnish him (the business man) some valuable and reliable news; that he could rely on his information, being correct-"You know," said he, "I told you right about the Royal Canadian." He confided in him that he himself and a few others were availing themselves of a certain foregone conclusion, of which he [the visitor] knew to purchase certain stocks from holders who were afraid of "calls" upon their stock,-that he himself had bought some at \$3, mentioning certain shares owned in a western city, and advised in unmistakeable terms the man of business to do likewise and not miss the golden opportunity. The business man replied that he thought he had about enough already, adding that he thought it hardly fair to other shareholders, and that the shareholders generally should have an equal opportunity of judging for themselves before selling out.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE PUZZLE.

For months past harrowing statements have been made as to the suffering of vast hordes of Russian peasants from famine. From this continent ship loads of grain have been sent to feed these people-and to boom the wheat market. We, from the first, refused to give these accounts credit, we have said over and over again, that the whole difficulty was not deficiency of food, but deficiency of the organisation and the energy required to distribute it, as Russians were enormously wealthy and could get all that was needed if they so wished. It turns out now that Count Tolstoi, the great author, has declared in a letter to the Czar that grain has been hoarded while the people were dying for food. From St. Petersburg a dispatch came this week giving an official decree that to day oats and corn may be exported and next week that wheat may be also exported. Exported from a country where charity has sent grain | So the famine story after all proves to have been exaggerated, as this export decree demonstrates that all the while there was more food in the country than its people needed.

GOODS LOST IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Some time ago we drew attention to the hardship occasionally inflicted on importers by their goods being lost or stolen while at the Custom House, and urged that greater protection should be given to the owners, especially when they not only lost their goods, but had to pay duties on what they never received. Mr. Curran, Q.C., addressed the House of Commons on the 9th inst. in reference to this complaint, with more especial reference to the case we had ventilated. Mr. Bowell promised that the

auties collected in that instance should be refunded, but stated that claims for lost or stolen goods could not be entertained, as persons might bring such claims without any of the goods alleged to have been taken having ever been entered. The risk is very slight, and easily guarded against. Our experience is that duties are usually not paid until goods have been examined, as the rate of duty is contingent upon examination. As we have succeeded in securing a public discussion of this matter in Parliament, we have every confidence in the Department doing what is needful to protect goods in its charge.

PRIVATE BILLS AT QUEBEC.

The legislature at Quebec does not seem to be in a hurry for practical work, of which a large measure will need its closest attention this session. A number of private bills have been introduced this week, some of which demand prolonged and most thorough discussion. The bill to amend the charter of this city is being promoted by certain freeholders who have not taken the general public into their councils. A bill of this importance ought to have been first well ventilated in the press before presentation to the House. It strikes us as impolitic to amend a city charter by a bill that is privately promoted. There are city interests other than those behind this bill which ought to be considered and passed upon before legislation is introduced. Other private bills are intended to incorporate the following organisations: The Montreal insurance brokers; the Union stock yards abattoir and meat packing company; the Canada brick and tile company; the Royal electric light company. As the Legislative Council claims that its existence is fully justified by the supervision it exercises over private bills, we may expect that its functions in this respect will be diligently and skilfully discharged.

A SUCTION PIPE QUESTION.

Messrs. A. Rousseau, J. R. Wilson, and A. G. Fenwick, of this city were sued by the Corporation of Kingston to make good certain pipes for water works purposes which had failed to come up to specifications. The defendants claimed that the pipes would be all right, if tested under water. The cases is to be decided by Mr. Kennedy, city engineer. Pending his test we may say that, contracts for water pipes ought to specify whether the test is to be made under water pressure outside as well as inside. In pipes to be used for passing water to be used for drinking, the test ought not to be made under water, but such an one as will prove that the pipes are impervious to their surroundings, which often are most injurious to the quality of the water being conveyed; at times exceedingly dangerous to health. Water rushing through a suction pipe will prevent percolation to a large extent from outside, but if the pipe is ever empty, or the contents in it are dead, as will occur, there will be percolation through any defects in the pipes. A body of water surrounding a pipe does not hermetically seal up any orifices in it, as seems to be imagined.

COMPANIES BUYING THEIR OWN SHARES.

The wisdom of forbidding certain public companies purchasing their own stock has received strong confirmation from a recent decision. By that judgment of an English judge, shares in a company purchased by the company through its directors, are a reduction to that extent of capital stock, as the shares are cancelled by such operation. This, of course, would not be the case, if such shares were transferred to the name of some one or more of the directors. As a general rule the less members of a board have to do with transactions in the stock of the company they represent, the better, as their fiduciary relation to other shareholders cannot be too carefully respected, and as they have confidential knowledge, their operations are liable to arouse suspicions, any cause for which should be avoided.

SUNDAY AND DAYS OF GRACE.

A case reported in the *American Banker* embraces a very full and explicit statement as to the law relating to days of grace when Sunday or a public holiday is the last of the three granted. An inferior court had decided against a bank for

withholding protest of a note until Monday when its due date was Sunday, on the ground that as the days of grace ended on Saturdsy, Sunday being for business purposes, "no day," the endorser ought to have been notified of dishonor on the Saturday. On appeal to the Supreme Court of Nebraska this was reversed, and the law declared to be that three days grace must be three clear business days, therefore that that whenever the third day of grace falls on Sunday it must be regarded as having fallen on the Monday succeeding and protest made and notice given on that day is sufficient. The same rule applies also to all legal holidays, which are to be regarded as Sundays so that any note due by its date and term on a Sunday or legal holiday is not legally due until the following day.

CLIMBING THE GOLDEN.

Everyone knows Murphy, the bronzed weather-beaten vender of newspapers as boy and man for the last fifteen or twenty years at the corner of the St. Lawrence Hall and St. Francis Xavier streets-Murphy the reputed advertiser if not discoverer of our "Mayor's" great qualities, in which, like Silas Wegg, he dropped into " poetry " in the well-known ballad with the long popular refrain, "When Jimmy McShane is Mayor." At long last, and after repeated but unavailing efforts to extend his business so as to include another corner-bless his Worship-at long last we say, Murphy is establishing himself in more comfortable quarters. He has opened a book and news store at 814 Dorchester street where his many patrons at the old corner will wish him as great a degree of success as has been meted out to another old newsboy who lives to day in one of the finest houses on Sherbrooke street. Who will say that steady persistence goes without its reward in Montreal-anywhere in Canada ?

FALLACIOUS FIGURES.

The N. Y. Tribune has made itself responsible for the statement that out of 718 U.S. millionaires 511 made their wealth out of unprotected manufactures, 166 from those protected, and 39 from patented articles and cattle raising. This should be taken with a large grain of salt. No account is taken in this of the fortunes made out of real estate, or wheat, pork, stock, oil, mines or other operations. That over three times as many men get a pile out of non-protected industries as those who get rich out of those sheltered by the tariff is incredible in face of the fact that so vast a number of American industries are in the latter position. If the *Tribune* would publish a list of the 718 millionaires with the business out of which each one got his money, the exhibit would be highly instructive, and of service in solving the great fiscal problems of this continent.

THE PARKS COTTON MILLS.

The long struggle of the Parks Cotton Mills is reported to have come to a satisfactory close. The *Halifax Herald* reports that the receiver of Park's cotton mills has made his last payment to the Bank of Montreal on account of bills for raw cotton in process of manufacture, and in settlement of other accounts. The receiver obtained all certificates from the bank and is now free. It is stated that under the management of the receiver and under the direction of the judge in equity, the concern has been kept in constant operation, all current accounts have been regularly met, the indebtedness to the bank extinguished, and a surplus of \$100,000 accumulated.

THE STANDARD LIFE CO.

The 66th annual report of the Standard Life Assurance Co., which is inserted on a later page, gives in a condensed form the results of the past year's business. The head office of this company, we may say, is in Edinburgh. The company issued 2796 new policies last year covering \$3,236,745 insurance; the gross amount of its existing assurance being \$107,011,896. Its annual revenue in 1891 was \$4,499,371. The investments of this institution show how highly Canadian securities are valued in Scotland, the gross amount invested in Canada being \$6,873,714, which is more than half the amount of the net policies in force in the Dominion, and about 18 per cent of the total amount of its accumulated funds, as stated in the report.

「たちのとした」というなどのないでは、「たい」とない

DAIRYING IN QUEBEC.

We are inclined to think that this Province is going to take the lead in butter making. Elsewhere in this issue will be found some severe remarks on the dairy work done in Ontario by the government office in charge of that industry, whose censures would not be just if applied here. Quebec has now 722 butter and cheese factories. There are ten syndicates organized to run them, each one having an inspector to direct operations and keep up the quality. It is estimated that the dairy products of this Province reached 3 million dollars in value last year, a sum which will go on enlarging as private makers and the factories improve their output.

THE most graceful and effective speaker in the Quebec Legislative halls is one who delivered his maiden speech but a few days ago. It is to be hoped his efforts concerning the House of Lords adjoining will meet with deserved success, though the permission to repeal must come from over the sea.

The Western Hospital of this city held its annual meeting this week. This institution has the strongest claims to liberal support. It did not meet in the past with the generosity to which it was entitled, probably owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the laudable objects to which it was devoted. The maternity department is being removed. The whole Hospital for the future will be devoted to acute cases of sickness, but more especially to surgical cases, for the treatment of which it commands skill of the highest local eminence. It is an incalculable boon to the dwellers in the district to the south, and west of this beneficient institution, and will we trust find friends to furnish ample funds to keep its work, and its appointments, in full and efficient activity.

CURRENT NOTES .--- Aluminium is reported to have been found on a farm, Burlington Plains, Ont. If the tests are satisfaatory, machinery will be at once placed for preparing the metal for market,-The C.P.R. has sold another \$50,000 worth of land at Edmonton, much of it at \$5 and \$6 per acre.-Galt foundries are very busy, this town is a "hustler."-The Board of Trade, St. John, N.B., asks the Ottawa Government to help in building an elevator at that port for winter traffic .-- Another batch of sailors, 250, bound for China are now passing over the C.P.R.-A large lot burnt over recently at Winnipeg is to be built upon by the Canadian Land and Investment Co. and a new opera house will be included .- Seeding is far advanced in the N. W .- Stall fed cattle are being shipped from Duck Lake to England, and many ready to go forward .- Morewood & Co., the well known tin plate makers of Swansea, are said to be about building works at Elizabeth Port, N.J., to tin English plates with U.S. tin .--Mr. Hathaway of St. John has published another letter forecasting the sale of the St. John Halifax branch of the Intercolonial to the C.P.R. owing to the lack of an elevator at the former place. -Toronto city is suing the C.P.R. for \$500,000 damages for loss caused by removal of workships to a place outside the city limits contrary to an agreement.

The tax rate of Toronto this year is 14 mills on the dollar. There is little difference between this and the rates for this city. Both places are so wastefully managed that at least 25 per cent of civic expanditures might be saved and the work as efficiently done. One of the wealthiest and most experienced contractors for large works on this continent said a 'tew years ago that he would gladly contract to do everything better for Toronto than it was done by the corporation for 20 per cent under the estimates, and felt certain he would make a fortune out of the bargain.

It must often have occurred to those who have seen the low lands through which the Mississipi flows that if the levees or artificial embankments gave way there might be a deluge enough to cover a State. The great Morganza levee which is the most important on the river was broken through this week, and damages done that are estimated at from 9 to 10 millions. The best sugar, corn and cotton lands in the South are under water by thousands of acres, and a large population in towns and villages are in imminent danger. Another of these protective works 25 miles S. of Greenville has a breach in it 350 feet wide through which the waters of the great river flow six feet deep. The extent of these and other inundations in the South is wide enough to affect the prices of the local products after next crops.

MR. W. MOLEAN's election for East York puts another editor into Parliament. The people are learning to know their best guides and friends. Mr. McLean is the son of one of the ablest pioneers of the protectionist movement, who did yeoman service, but died without recognition, while those who entered the ranks after the battle was all over took the spoils of victory. Political rewards are like those given to inventors. The man of brains gets the shells, while others get the oysters.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

LEX, ST. THOMAS.—Transactions on Change are not invariably what they seem. One swallow does not make a summer.

CONSOLIDATED BANK, Toronto.— The matter resulted in a handsome dividend to those who took part in the action. Further particulars later on.

MESSES. CHOWN & SON, Kingston are informed that Roy's arithmetic came to us without the usual publisher's card, but if they write to the author, the Rev. J. L. H. Roy, Sherbrooke, he will no doubt be glad to name his publisher.

Meetings, Reports, &c.

OITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal City and District Savings bank was held on the 3rd inst. The president Senator Murphy who occupied the chair, read the following report:

GENTLEMEN.—The directors beg to submit to you the results of the operations of the bank to the 31st December 1891, and to give you a general statement of its affairs. The net profits wers \$101,749,57. After paying two dividends to the shareholders, the balance (\$37,749,57) was credited to profit and loss account, making it \$188,37,363. The volume of business transacted during the past year amounted to thirty-five million dollars. The increase over the previous year in the amount due to depositors, is \$190,622.62; and the average due to each depositor is \$173.90 as against \$174.38 for 1890. The number of open accounts on 31st December last, was 48,187, or 1 225 more than at the end of the previous year. All the branches continue to increase their business. As usual, a thorough audit of the books has been frequently made during the year. The report of the auditors and the balance to record the death of M. O. Glackmeyer, who has acted as auditor for

IT IS CERTAINLY

the past fifteen years with entire satisfaction. You are invited to elect directors and auditors for the current year. The whole respectfully submitted,

EDWARD MURPHY, President,

Liabilities,

Amount	due	depositors	\$8,379,648	80	
"	"	receiver gen ral	93,339	68	
(4	"	charity donation fund,	180,000	00	
4		open accounts		38	
**		profit and loss account		36	
"	"	reserve fund		00	
"	- 44		. 600.000	00	
					2

Anets.

City corporation, municipal and prov. gov't.			
bonds	\$2,182,373	49	
Canada Dominion stock & accrued interest	1,530,000	00	
Charity donation fund invested	180,000	00	
Bank premises, head office and branches	443,925	11	
Loans secured by collaterals	4,478,044	21	
Other assets	62,312	73	
Cash on hand and in chartered banks			
	·		22

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS OPEN.

Head office	22,651
St Catherine street branch	13,443
Notre Dame street west branch	8,454
Point St. Charles branch	1,884
Notre Dame street east branch	1,755

GLASSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

\$50 and	50 to	100 to	200 to	400 to	-	1200 to	1600 and	Nati	onality.
under	100	200	400	800	1200	1600			Eng. Spk. 17.803
									\$173 90

H. BABBEAU, Manager,

48.187

The report was adopted. The following were re-elected the board of directors:-Hon. Edward Murphy, R. Bellemare. Dr. W. H Hingston, Jas. O'Brien, Hon. J. A. Onimet, E. J. Barbeau, F. T. Judah, J. H. R. Molson, A. F. Gault and Hon. J. A. Chupleau. At a subsequent meeting of the new board Hon. Senator Murphy was re-elected president. Mr. N. de Lisle was appointed auditor to replace the late Mr. Glackmeyer.

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuinecoin.

In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN.—The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. All our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

NOTHING EQUAL TO MELISSA HAS EVER HERETOFORE BEEN PRODUCED either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woollen Garment having all the advantages of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

S WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

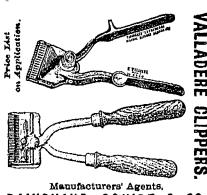
A Beautiful Range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their Travellers.

IN FUTURE GENUINE MELISSA CLOTHS CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE ABOVE MENTIONED CHANNELS.

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MAOKEDIE & Co., Montreal

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.



824

PAINCHAUD, SQUIRE & CO., Temple Building, MONTREAL.

J. E. R. RENAULT **Commission Merchant**

and General Agent,

96 Bridge Street, QUEBEO.

Consignments solicited.
 Consignments solicited.
 Consignments and in all parts of the Province of Quebeo.
 Conservation of Quebeo.
 Conservation of Quebeo.

THE traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending May 7th, 1892, show an increase of \$19,035 over the corresponding week of last year.

THE Confectioners' Gazette is responsible for the aphorism : "As a jswel of gold in a swine's snout, so is an effective advertisement in a journal without circulation." The journal without circulation is well compared to a swine's snout, for it goes on granting and poking itself into unsavoury mosses for diet.

J. BULL IS INTERESTED IN SALARY INSURANCE,

. The experiment of the American Ossualty Insurance and Security Company in insuring salaries," says the Observer, of London, "will be watched with interest on this side of the Atlantic, where, should the attempt prove as successful as its originators anticipate, some thing of the same kind will soon be started. The only doubtful element in the matter is the dificulty a company must at first experience in calculating the risk correctly, but that is an objection which time will gradually remove."

A NEW COMPANY OF A UNIQUE KIND.

One of the most difficult tasks anyone can undertake, next to fluating and successfully working a new life insurance company (says the Post Magazine of London), is to successfully float and profitably conduct a new fire office—the British Union—long talked of is now on the eve of accomplishment. Fire, however, is to be only the leading article; for all kinds of insurance (except life) are contem-plated. The novelty of the new enterprise consists in the combination, under one policy, of every risk, with one exception, sgainst which an insurant desires to be indemnified.— The N. Y. Chronicle.

THE effect of labor organizations in compolling employers to combine is well illus-trated by the following remarks in the Timberman : " One of the wisest moves in recent years on the part of builders and contractors, has been the organization of master builders' assoclations over the country. They have been driven to organization and harmony of action on their part, because of the tendency to centralize power and force great issues upon them by the working element. Salutary results have followed this plan of work, and planing mill men and retail lumber dealers in the large centers where labour is thoroughly organized, have been able to meet them half way in many cases, or repel their suggestions about higher

THE GREAT SELLERS IN OUR PORT WINES

Are the following grades: Our Old Roserve Port at \$2 per bottle, \$9.50 per gallon \$20 per dosen. Our E P. No. 3 Extra Particular Old at \$1.50 per bottle, \$5 per gallon and \$17 per dosen. Our Four Diamond Choice Old Delicate at \$1,25 per bottle \$6 per gallon \$13 per dosen. And in especial demand is our No. 10 Very Superior Rich Old Wine at \$1 per bottle, \$4 50 per gallon, \$10 per dosen.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

THE CREAT SELLERS IN OUR SHERRY WINES

Are the following grades:

Our O.E.G. Old English Gei tleman. the best we have at present, \$3 per bottle, \$10 per gallon, \$21 have at present, \$3 per bottle, \$10 per gallon, \$21 per dozen. Our Club Sherry, Pemartin's Superior Rich Pale Wine, \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 per galton, \$17 per

Wine, \$1.60 per potto, or pro-dozen. Our Very Fine t Vine de Paste (Wine for Meals), at \$1.50 per bottle, \$7 per gallon, \$17 per dozen. Our F.O Fine Oloroso, Magnificent Dinner Sherry, \$1.25 per bottle, \$6 per gallen, \$13 per dozen Sno dozen

Non. And in especial demand are the two grades Our S D. Superior Rich Pale Dinner Sherry and ar S.D. Dry Light Amontilisde, vory dry and glicate, both at \$1 per bottle, \$4.50 per gallon, our S.D. Dry delicate both \$10 per dozen. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

BURGUNDY WINES. A stock beyon 1 compare.

SPARKLING BERGUNDIES.

Case of 12 bots. quarts.	24 bots.
Sparkling Burgundy (White)\$15 0J	\$17 00
Sparkling Beaune 18 00	20 00
Suarkling Chambertin 23 00	
Œil de Perdrix Sparkling 21 00	23 00
STILL BURGUNDY, F. V. & CO).
Beaujolais	\$8 05
	8 55
R. BRUNINGHAUS.	
Beaujolais\$ 8 50	\$ 9 50
Magon	10 60
Beaune	10 50
Voinay	12 00
Pommard 11 50	12 .0
Nuits 18 00	19 00
Chambertin	22 00 11 50
Chabris Superieure 12 50	13 00
Odantia Dupoliculo	10 00

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Family Grocers & Wine Merchants 199 St. James Street. MONTREAL,

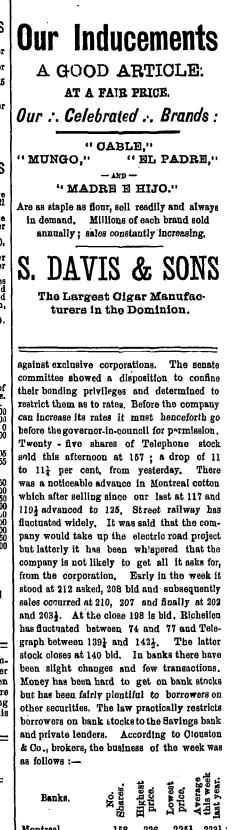
wages and shorter hours according to circumstance. But in any event since these latter organizations among the planing mill men and factory operators have been effected, there has been much less of that disastrous striking and more building than has characterized this market in years past."

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening,

May 12th, 1892,

The local money market has kept firm and rates for call loans are quoted at 41/05 per cent. Money in London 1 per cent and bank rate 2 per cent. Sterling is dull and easy, Sixty days sight 91 @5.16 and 91 @3; demand 9 9-16@§ and 9] @10; cables 10} @]. New York funds & discount @ 1-10 and & prema 1. Documentary sixties 81@9. Cattle bills 91/01. Posted in New York 4.871 and 4.89. On the stock exchange there has only been a moderate movement. The annual meeting of Canadian Pacific had a favorable effect on the stock which advanced from 881@901. The Bell telephone monopoly met with an unexpected rap over the knuckles at Ottawa where it went for increased powers and privileges. There is evidently a growing public feeling



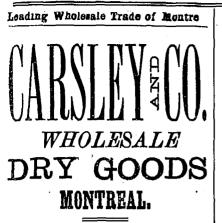
·	õõ	¤ ™	HH 4	수골
Montreal	158	226	2251	223]
Montreal x.d	26	322	222	
Merchants	13	154	1534	147
Commerce	88	141	140	1291
Toronto	157	241	2401	
Qaebec	18	130	130	
Peoples	2	102	102	981
Ontario	29	117	115]	117
Miscellansous.		-	-	
Telegraph	1360	1421	1391	103
Cable	475	158	156	
Bichelieu	890	\$ 77	74	88
Pacific	3080	907	881	771
Gas		212	212	203
New Gas	25	206	206	
Passenger	450	210	202	185
Telephone	175	1684	168	1091
Nor. W. Ld	300	751	75	
Mont. Cotton Co	373	125	117	
Can. Cot Col. Co.	67	100	95	
" " " Bds,			89	
	10 a 3, 4 V	v 0JT		

6.44

times the cost of the haul by rail for the same distance, and the farmer would be shead four

cents a bushel, or about \$21 on the average crop of wheat harvested from forty acres of land. Here is the place for economy.—*Chicago*

Times



SWISS FLOUNCINGS SWISS EDGINGS. LACE FLOUNCINGS NET FLOUNCINGS. CHIFFON FLOUNCINGS

FRENCH CORSETS. ENGLISH CORSETS LACE GOODS, COLORED CHIFFONS PRINTED CAMBRICS SATEENS PRINTED PRINTED

DRILLETTES PRINTED ZEPHYRS FRENCH CAMBRICS SCOTCH GINGHAMS ZEPHYR LUSTRES. FRENCH

CHAMBRAYS SUMMER FLANNELS FLANNELETTES. &c., &c.,

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

18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.

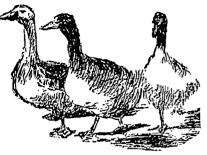
It is often said that something not pleasant when associated with food is eaten by everybody. It seems we are to have our stomachs fed with saw-dust transformed by some chemical process into an eatable. To this saw-dust food some 40 per cent. of flour of wheat, or oats or rye is to be added. Bone dust is to be Introduced into the compound. This food is to be tried first on cattle-pigs we pre-sume whose dietary tastes are not refined. Auother scheme is to turn wood pulp into cloth, so the coming man will be fed and clothed by ground up lumber.



CHIGAGO.

Cash quotations—No 2 spring wheat, 814c @814c; No. 3 do., 77c; No. 2 red, 844c@86c; No. 2 corn, 434@46cc; No. 2 white cats, 32c @324c; No. 3 white do., 304c@304c; No. 2 cats, 28c; No. 2 rye, 76c; No. 2 Barley, 42c.

DON'T IMPORT YOUR DOWN GOODS



REMEMBER that we are making DOWN QUILTS, DOWN CUSHIONS, and DOWN GOODS of all descriptions in Montreal, and can give you Finer Designs than have ever been sold in Canada, besides reducing the prices fully 25 per cent.

Our Patterns are all made expressly for our trade and controlled by us. We make the only perfect Down Quilt on the market.

🕬 Don't fail to see our samples before placing your Foreign orders.

McINTOSH, WILLIAMS & CO.,

10 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL

Canadian Manufacturing Branch of A. J. McIntosh & Co. : NEW YORK.

GRAND TRUNKBAIL WAY COMPANY. Queen's Birthday

First-Class Return Tickets <u>SINGLE_FARE</u>

May 23rd and 24th, 1892, good for Beturn until May 25th, inclusive, and First-Qlass Single Fare and One-third on May 21st, 22ud, 23rd and 24th, good for Return until May 26th inclusive.

For further information apply to the Company's Agents.

MOSS pork, \$9 65(3)\$9.671. Lard, \$6 223(3) \$6.25. Short ribs, sides, \$6.171(3)\$6.30. Dry salted shoulders, \$4 50(3)\$5. Short clear sides, \$6.10.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

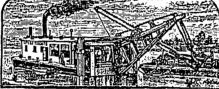
MONTRUAL, THURHDAY EVENING, May 12th, 1892.

There have been few new features in general trade during the past week. The weather has been cold and the season backward for want of warm showers, so that the rain of the past two days will be beneficial. Prices of iron and chemicals and other heavy goods have ruled so low for some time past that new importations have made but slight change in values. A number of ocean steamers have arrived in port, and the wharves are again covered with merchandise from all parts. The grain markets have not sustained the buoyancy which set in last week, but aside from speculative fluctuations there is a hopeful feeling for the future of prices. In dairy produce prices have weakened for the new make, but the figures are not unduly depressed for the season and there is a profitable margin. The live stock trade opens better than was expected, as the cattle disease is being got under control in England, and the restrictions as to the movements of stock have been suspended in many counties. In sugars there is a brisker demand at the low prices now current while tess have been active, and stocks held here have been largely drawn upon by American huvers.

Asurs.—Receipts continue light. Sales of first pots at \$4.25/3/\$4.30, at which about 100

の時間の時間

M. BEATTY & SONS, WELLAND, ONT. Dredges, Derricks, Steam Shovels, Hoisting Engines,



doisting Engines,

Horse Power Hoisters, Stone Derrick Irons,

And other plant for Contractors' use.

Oentrifugal Pumps

Agents: ARNOLDI STEWART & CO., 641 Craig Street, - - Montreal A. ROBE & SONS, Amberst, N.S.

bris. have been placed; seconds, \$3.70/20 \$3.75; pearls scarce, sales at \$6.25 for first hand, and \$6.50 second hand. Receipts since 1st January: 686 bris. pots, 75 bris. pearls. Deliveries: 612 bris. pots, 76 bris. pearls. In store, 12th May, at noon: 195 bris. pots, 18 bris. pearls.

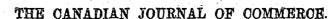
BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Butter continues weak with a passing demand for fodder made stock-Grass butter will soon be arriving in quantities for all requirements. A fair business has been done in western rolls, but the commission houses all speak of trade as dull, generally. We quote rolls at $14\frac{1}{2}c\%15\frac{1}{2}c$. Western tub butter is being placed at $16\frac{1}{2}c\%17c$, and Eistern Townships at 2c above that price. In this market no business is reported in cheese, which is nominally quoted at $9\frac{3}{4}c\%10c$ for the new make. At Ingersoll this weak 408 boxes, first week of May, sold at $9\frac{3}{2}c\%10c$ for the tenth instant. Thirty-four factories offered 901 white and 800 colored, all April make. This included the balance of April cheese in the section, all of which sold at 9 9-16c. Liverpool

CHRMICALS.—Bichromate of soda and potash are expected to see higher prices, as agents have been instruceed to stop selling until further advices are received. Business continues fair for the season in this line. Sal soda, 90c $(\Im \$100$; concentrated, $\$2(\Im \$2.25)$. Gam arabic cau be bought as low as 40c, and we quote from that up to \$1.25.

DEX Goods.—Country trade has suffered more or less from the cold and wet weather, warm days having been few and far between. Travellers state that farmers are now busy in the fields and little disposed either to trade or pay up, as they have all the preparations to make for the season's business. The purchase of seed grain and implements will necessarily make inroads on their spare cash. Wholesalers are asking what has become of the big orop of grain reported last season, especially in the North-west, as they would like the results to be more apparent. Some people have told us that a portion has not been threshed as yet,

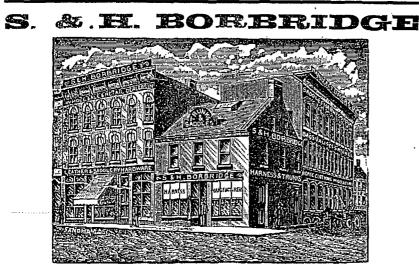
others that a great quantity has been destroyed in the fields, through not being properlv housed, or cared for, for the winter. The city retail trade has been good and suburban fair.

FLOUR AND GRAIN -The usual jobbing demand for flour has been experienced, and prices have not varied to any extent. Oats and peas have been in demand at our quotations, sellers wanting 1c@2c more in fact Bran and shorts are also wanted, but oatmeal is dull. The Chicago wheat market has been flat and uninteresting of late. A great deal of talk has been current about the weather and its effect on the crops. Wo:k on the farms in the west is re-ported fully two weeks late, and in the Northwest things are worse. The weather has been truly discouraging, made up in part by bliz-zards, and the mercury ranging in the thirties, with May more than one quarter gone. There are immense areas stil under water. It would he equally unwise to prophecy a crop failure, partial or complete, as to shut our eyes to the fact that the promise is nothing like so good as that of a year ago for any cereals. Cool rains in some places have favored the taking of good root by wheat, but in many others there is a daugerous excess of moisture. In the Dakotas and the northern half of Minnetote. In sota seeding is dangerously dolayed, and it would seem idle to count on an erea equal to that of last year. Two phenomenal crop years in succession are scarcely within the limits of probability, but the shortage of Europe last year may lead to heavier planting abroad. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and afloat to Europe in 70,434,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,614,000 with a week ago, and an increase of 11,021,000 compared ith last year. The export of wheat and fi or from both coasts is about the average of 8,000,-000 bushels weekly, sent out in the last fortyfour weeks, and if the rate be kept up to the end of the crop year this continent will have exported a total equal to the entire consumption of the United Kingdom for twelve months. Oables report wheat quiet, but holders are offering moderately and there is algood Franch demand. Liverpool fair average red winter wheat, 7s 2d; white Michigan, 7s 1d; red American spring, 7s 1d. Canadian peas, 5s 8]d.





WOETHY PAPER Co., Agawam, Mass. VERNON PAPER Co., Westfiele. MOLINE PAPER Co., Moline, Ill.



Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in Leather, Saddlery, Hardware, Robes and Whips, Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Bags, Satchels, Horse Blankets,

OII Tanned Beef and Moccasins.

PARSONS PAPER Co., Holyoke. BEVON WESTON, Dalton Mass.

WHITING PAPER CO., Holyoke.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .-- Business has been brisk, both locally and to fiil orders west and east. Two more fruit auctions are announced, viz., 3,000 cases oranges and 1,000 lemons, ex-Escalona, and 16,000 boxes oranges and lemons ex-Dravona. We quote Messina oranges, 160 size, \$3 per box; 200 size, \$4; ½ boxes blo: ds, \$3.25. Valencias, \$5.50 per case, and Fioridas \$3.50 per box. Lemone, \$270\$4,25 per box. Apples, in single bris, \$3.5070\$4,50. Cran-berries, \$500\$\$5 50 per bri. Malaga grapes, Malaga grapes, \$12 60@ 15 per keg, as to quality. Almonds, 13c@134c. Grenoble walnuts, 134c. Peanuts, 10c@11c. Dates, 5c. Cocca puts, \$4.75 per 100. Sweet potatoes, \$3 50/3\$4.00 per brl. Pine-apples, 6c/0150 each. Tomatoes, \$1/0 \$1.25 per box; \$5 per crate. Bananas, \$1/0 \$1.25 bunch. Strawberries, 30c/2400 per quart. Onions, \$3.25 per brl.

GROOBBIES - Trade with the jobbing houses is of moderate dimensions, but a fair amount of stuff has been moved forward owing to the boat service. Refined sugars are fairly active, especially on western account, and prices are a trifle easier. The refinery price for granulated, in barrels, is 4%c. Branded yellows, 3%c (a4c. Barbadoes molarses has been sold to arrive at 28c@281c, and it is sold puncheon lots, to arrive, have been sold to country traders at about 294c. Barbadoes advices re-port excellent reaping weather. Showers had fallen, but more rain was wanted for the young canes. Sugar declined again to \$2.10, at which it has continued. Molasses unchanged at 12c, and \$4 for the package. The shipmonts to 23rd April were equal to 8,307 hhds, sugar and 11,837 puncheons molasses; same time last

year, 5,237 hhds, and 7,622 puncheons. The improvement in the tea market noted last werk has continued. There has been more enquiry for blacks, especially for the low grad s from 5d@6d. London despatches state that grades low for price are running short, and buyers are warned to pick up what they want. The demand from Chicago has been good for Japan teas, tea dust and siftings, and there has been a small enquiry for Pakinga. Owing to recent sales for the States local stocks of teas are now light, and it is difficult to get hold of high class teas. Since our last, one or two round lots have been placed, and considerable stock formerly held by the banks has been sold. Low grades sold at 10c@11c. Better teas have also been wanted, and there has been some picking up between the houses as there is none in first hands. The market here will be well cleared, and there will be a good business when the new crop comes along, The American market either ran short, or was tikely to du so, before the new crop came in, or our neighbours saw that teas held here were heap in comparison with prices ruling for the new crop. The first steamship for San Fran cisco with tea had no shipment on board for ctaco with tea had no shipment on board for Canada, A cable from C. P. Low & Co., Yoko-hama, to R. W. Forester, city, reads as fol-ows: --S.S. Oceanic carried 3,550 pkgs. tea, comprising: New York, 1,800; Chicago, 1,500, and Pacific ports 250. Rate of freight per succeeding steamer: City of Rio de Janeiro (May 19th) to San Francisco and rail, 3c per lb, gross. Market uncertain.

OTI'AWA

IBON AND HABDWARE .- There is an active delivery going on, on old orders but new busi-

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for New Dredge Hull," will be received until Friday the 3rd day of June next, inclusively, for the construction of a Hull for a Steam Elevator Dredge, 152 feet in length of keel and 301 feet in breadth, over all, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Dredging, Sorel, P.Q., at the effice of the Department, 30 Union Street. Kingston, Ont. and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the

on the form suppress and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 5 per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contract for each fail to complete the work contincted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

E. F. E. BOY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 10th May, 1892.

ness is reported small and nothing of interest has turned up. Antimony is selling within the range of 121c@25c. Ingot copper can be bought at 13c@14c. Block tin is quoted at 22]c@23c and pig lead at \$3,25@\$3.50. Russian shoet iron \$10,50@\$11. Pig iron is arriving and we again revise our quotations to be nearer the market. The general im-pression is that prices are low and cannot real co lower sense like a conclusion of the sense of the well go lower, especially as freights are cheap.

LEATHER AND SHORS .- There is a fair demand and dealers speak hopefully of the prospects. The English markets are wanting stock but at low prices. Some of the leading hoot and shoe factories are getting started on fall business but it is still early. It is to be regretted that competition should cause the seasons to be anticipated to the extent they are.

MAPLE PRODUCTS .- New make has continued scarce and firm. Syrup is worth 65c@75c per tin and 80c/2095c per imperial gallon, Sugar 7c/@8]cas to quality.

な世界があるというないのと

OILS, PAINTS, ETC .- Steam refined pale seal is held firmly at 47c by importers and the distributing price is 48c/250c. Cod oil steady. Linseed oil is easier at 56c@58c for raw and 59c@61c for boiled. Spirits of turpentine lower at 56c@58c. There is a fair spring trade doing in paints and glass at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS AND EGGS, ~ Provisions have ruled quiet, here while in Chicago they have been weak and in Liverpool stronger Canada short cut on this market sells moderately at \$16.25/@\$16.50 and western short cut is quoted at \$16.50@\$17. Western mess unchanged at \$14,25@\$14.75. Hams city cured quiet at 10c@101c and bacon at 9c@10c. There is no change in lard which can be bought at 91 @9c for Canadian in pails and at 7c/@71c for common refined, At Chicago provisions were fairly active but quickly weaken-ed after an appearance of firmness. The de-cline in grain caused scalpers to sell. Provisions are likely to move in sympathy with corn which ever way that may be affected by the outlook for the harvest. Eggs in the local market have been picked up by packers which has kept the price up in spite of large receipts. The market is firm at 11c@114c.

BAW FUBS. - There is nothing special to add to former reports. Bear, large prime, \$25.00; large cubs, \$15.00; medium

	STOCKS AND BONDS.								
SURETYSHIP.	ПАНЕ.	10	Gapital Sub-		Resi.	Div.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices	value
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.		₽₽ 	scribed.	pāid-up		6 Ms.		May 12.	per S
THE GUARANTEE CO.	Bris.North America. Can. Bank Commerce.	\$ 243}	\$4,866,666 6,000,000	4,866,666	1,289,666 900,000	8#	June Dec	145 140	858 07 70 40
OF FORTH AMERICA.	Commercial, Manitoba Commercial, Mid		587,200 806,000	864,150	50,000 165,000	. S≱	2 May 2 Nov 30 June 81 Dec	100 400	100 00
Capital Anthorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (nº neles), 204,600 Resources Over - 4 1,108,402 'Deposit with Dom, Gov't, • 57,000	Du Pouple Rastern Townships	50 50 50 100	500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 1,252,500	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684 1,250,000	1,350,000 480,000 600,000 in liquid	31 ation	1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec	1	42 0 132 5 5 0 70 0
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Hochelaga	. 100	710.100	710,100	160,000	Sł.	June Dec June Dec	192	120 U 193 0
of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases unnually reducible until the rate of	Jacques Cartier Merchants' Can Merchants, Halifax	1 100	500,000 5,799,200 1,000,000	500,000 5,799,200 1,100,000	150,000 2,510,000 450,000		2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb	183	28 6 152 133 0
One-Hall per cent. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man-	Molsons. Montreal	. 200	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000	12.000.000	6.000.000	6 6	1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov	225	81 5 451 5 28 9
agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-eight years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.	New Brunswick	100	500,000 1,500,000 1,464,836 180,000	500,000 1,500,000 1,223,640	560,000	6 81 4	1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec Jan. July	249 116 1 140	249 (116 2 140 (22 7
\$840,000.00 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G	St. Stephen's	100	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000	2,500,000	500,000 85,000 500,000	3; 2 4	June Do April Oc Jan July	125 125 170	125
Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS	Toronto Union, (Halifax) Union of Can	: 100 50 100	2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000	500,000	40,000	8	June 1 Dec	, 119 1 - 94	240 59 94
Bankers, · · THE BANK OF MONTREAL	Western Bank of Can	100	500,000		20,000 80,000	3 8	2 June 1 Dec 1 April-Oct	10 0 99	160
157 St. James St., MONTREAL		50	630,000	619,132	98,000	34	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July		
EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Agri. Sav. and Loan 'Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co	. 100 . 100 25	1,620,000) 289,036	60,000 51,000 100,000) 31	1 Jan 1 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 July		114
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.	Canada Cotton Co Can Landed & Nat'l Inv't (. 100 20 100	2,090,000	2,000,000	159 00		May Au 2 Jan 2 Jul	g 621 y 134	62.0 134
•N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest mad for Guarantee business by any Company, and is no liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Can. Perm. Loan and Sav.	. 100 . 50 . 100 . 50	750,000) 681,079) 800.000) 918,250		8	Jan 1 Jul June De Jan. Jul 30 July 31 De	y 203 0, 124 y 142	2 3 62 122 47 47
oubs, \$7.50; small, \$5.00. Beaver prime larg	Farmor's Loan and Sav. C	o. 50 5. 100	1,057,250 3,221,500	611,430			May No 1June 1De 2Jan 2Jul	v 123 xd 0 145	61 145 128
skins, \$6.50; medium \$5.00; small cubs. \$3.00 but if bought by the pound, \$4.50 for clean prime pelt; fisher, dark, \$6.00; pale, \$5.00; for	; Home Sav. and Loan Co	100 100	750,000 2,000,000 600,000	0 175,00 0 1,000,00 0 315,03		. 5	2Jan 2Jul March-gtly.	y 130	130 80
cross, \$3 00 @ \$5 00; red, \$1 40; sliver, \$25 0 @ \$60 00; lynx, \$3.50 @ \$4 50; martin pal	 Imperial Loan and Inv. C Landed Banking and Loa Lond. & Can. Loan and A 	o. 100 n. 100	700,00	0 493,00 0 700.00	0 80,00 0 360,00	0 3	8 Jan 8 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul 15 Mch 15 Ser	y 122 t 126	126 122 63
or red, \$1; mink, large dark, \$1 25; medium and small \$1.00; otter, \$10.00; muskrad spring, 18c.; fall, 10c.; racoon, large prime	Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan	100	2,452,70	0 490,54 0 100,00 0 312,50	0 115,00 0 3,00 0 111,00	0 31 0 4	Jan Jul Jan Ju	y 116 y 110 y 107	52 116 110 107
75; seconds, 40c; thirds, 30c; and fourths 10c. Skunk black, \$.00; stripe, 50.; whit 20c.		·· 40 ·· 40 ·· 50 ·· 100	2,000,00	0 2,000,00 0 2,000,00 0 600,00 0 800,00		. 4 6 . 4 . 3 qt1	2 Jan-Qtly 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No	1413 X0 1212 V 212	d 56 84 100 122
TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.	Montreal Loan and Morts Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	·· 50	1,000,00	0 500,00 0 314,29 0 1,200,00	0 1 185,00 0 400,00	0 3	15 Meh 15 Ser	0 116	+ 6 116 65
(Revised by Telegraph.)	People's Loan and Dep. C. Real Est. Loan and Deb. C. Richelieu and Ont. Nav. C.	0. 50 0. 50	600,00	0 589,89 0 477,20	2 107,00 9 5,00	0 3) 0 . 3	1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Sep	y 119 y 58	69 29 74 65 25
Tobowro, May 12th, 1892 General wholesale trade is quiet. There i	Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co Halifay	100	500,00 200,00	0 200,00	N BODA	0 4 5	Jan July March 1 Feb—Qtly	ot 74 130 25 181	65 25 90

General wholesale trade is quiet. There is no particular feature to note, but the feeling is hopeful. The outlook for fall wheat is good the crops being reported excellent in most districts. Prices of the leading staples are firm. Money is very easy, with call loans quoted at 4/04 per cent. Commercial paper unchanged at 6@7 per cont. Sterling exchange is a trifle weaker. Stock speculation is remarkably dull, with bank shares as a rule firm. O. P.R. is higher, while cabe is weak. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :-

Banks.	Bid May 12	Bid May 5.	Loan Cos.	Bid May 12	
Montreal. Ontario Toronto Merchants. Commerceo. Imperial Dominion . Standard Hamilton .	140	116 243 153 1391 1914 265 170	Can Per Can Landed B d. and Loan. Dom. Savings Farmers Froehold Lon & Canadian Union Western Can	2^2 133 110 94 •123 •44 126 1.6 1.78	2(3 1°3 110 94 125 144 125 185 173

BUTTER,-A good many large rolls are offering, with prices ruling at 13c/2016c. Choice tub steady at 19c/@20c. Medium at 14c/@17c and inferior at 110/20 110. Eggs are easy with

sales at 11c@111c the latter for case lots. Obcese dull at 12c@121c.

oronto City Gas Co..... nion Loan and Sav. Co... estern Can. Loan & Sav.

800,000 1,000,000 3,000,000

50 50 50

800,000 627,000 1,400,000

Damssmo Hogs .- Few hogs are offering, and prices are firm at \$6.50/@\$6.75.

FLOUB AND GRAIN .--- Trade in flour is very dull, with prices nominal. Straight rollers are quoted at \$3.90, extra at \$3.70, and Ontario patents at \$400\$450. Bran sold at \$13 to arrive on track. Wheat very dull and the feeling irregular. Straight white sold outside at 85c and standard at 82c. No. 2 red winter worth 88c@90c f.o.c. No. 1 Manitoba hard nominal at 97c@\$1.00, No. 2 hard at 92c and No. 3 hard at 82c. No. 1 regular is quoted at 680 and No. 2 at 550 N.B. Oats firm at 22 on track, and 290 outside. Peas steady selling at 590(600 outside. Bye is quoted at 76c@77c, and corn at 45c@50c.

GROGERIES .- Trade dull, and prices generally unchanged. Sugars sell at 38 @4 to for yellows and at 4%@4%c for granulated. Coffees unchanged Oanned goods quiet. Teas in fair demand, with Young Hysons firm. Currants and raisins firm.

LEATHER, - There is a quiet trade, with prices steady in most cases.

HIDES AND SEINS .- Hides in moderate demand and firm at 5c. Dealers pay 4 c forNo 1 green, 34c for No. 2, and 24c for No. 3. Sheep-skins firm at \$1,20@\$1.30 each, and lamb-skins 20c. Tallow sells at 54c and dealers рау Бс.

21 4 5

215,000 700,000

181 156 174

LIVE STOCK. --- Offerings are large with prices of cattle generally steady. The best exporters bring 5c@510, but the bulk of sales are at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c@50 per lb. Stockers bring $3\frac{1}{2}$ c@420 per lb. The best butchers cat-tle sold at $4\frac{1}{4}$ @41c, medium at $3\frac{1}{4}$ @32c, and common 3c. Sheep firm at $3\frac{1}{4}$ @42c per lb. Spring lambs sell at \$3.50@\$5 a head, and hogs are lower, with sales of choice at \$4 80, and stores at \$4,30@\$4,40.

PROVISIONS. - There is a quiet trade at unchanged prices, Long clear bacon sells at 73/00 8c, bellies and backs 101/@11c, and rolls 81/04c Sc, bellies and oacks togath to, and rolls ographic per lb. Lard 94c@104c and smoked hams 11c. American mess pork \$130f1356 and new Canadian \$15. Potatoes 30c@32c per bag on track. Beans in lots 90c@\$1 per bushel. Hops 18@22c.

-Market very dull; no fleece offering WOOL -yet. A few sales of pulled wools at 22/222

1

「日本のない」という

10

	MONTR	BAL WHOLESAI	LE PRIO	ES OURRENTT	HURSDAY	, MAY 12 1892	
Name of Artic	lo.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesals.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Brogans	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0 95 1 20 0 85 0 99 1 00 1 25 0 85 1 00 1 15 1 49 0 99 1 15	Youths. \$6 70 \$0 80 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80 0 80 1 00	Roast chicken, 1-1b tins Roast turkey, 1-1b tins	\$ c. \$ c. 9 30 2 40 2 80 2 40	Soda Asi, Soda Bicarb Sal Soda Concentrated	090 109
Calf Baff Congress Calf Split boots			0 90 1 15 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 95 1 15 1 10 1 40	Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 8 strings	860 000	Dyostuffs. Archil.con Cutch Ex.Logwood	0 10 0 15
Felt boots half for full Sox	•••••••••••••••••	. 1 60 2 10 0 00 0 00 1 80 2 60 0 00 0 00 0 85 0.75 0 00 0 00 Womens. Misses.	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0	No. 3 do 3 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 0 Hurl 4 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings, hass- wood handle	2 25 0 00	Chips Indigo (Bengal) Madras Gambier Madder Sumac	0 70 1 00 0 054 0 064 0 14 0 16
Buff "	8 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 	• 0 80 9 90 0 70 0 85 • 1 90 1 10 0 75 0 90 • 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90	0 40 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65	O. K. 2 strings basewood handle	150 000	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1.	4 00 0 00
Facking Sewed. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Goat Polish Calf. Fronch Kid		1 1 50 9 00 1 15 1 50	0 50 0 70 0 50 0 70 0 80 1 85 0 90 1 35 1 40 1 75	Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Alcos, Cape Borax, xtls Brom. Potass Camphor Eng Bac	0 18 0 15 1 75 2 00 0 09 0 11 0 38 0 42	French Bhore. No. 1 Sea Trout "half bris Cape Breton fierrings Mackerel, No 1, kits Cape 1, kits	8 76 0 00 2 00 9 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Whelesale.	Camphor, Eng. Ref Am. Ref Citric Acid Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 40 0 65	Draft	4 50 0 00
Canned Geeds. Lobsters, new	7 59 8 00 8 50 9 50 1 10 0 00 1 35 1 40 2 00 0 00 1 45	Peas, Mar., 2-Ib tins Boston baked beans, p ds Corned Beef, 1-Ib, Corned beef, 2-Ibs "6-Ibs 14-Ibs Lunch Tngs 1-Ib. pordos. "2-Ibs." Mns. Brawn, 2-Ibs. "	1 65 0 00 2 70 2 80 5 25 5 35 8 76 9 00 19 35 19 50 8 25 0 00 5 50 5 75	Crean Tartar Epsom Salts Glycerine Trag Morphia Oplum Oplum Oxalic Acid Phosphorus. Potseh Bichromate	0 17 0 23 0 40 1 25 0 49 0 85 1 40 1 80 3 75 4 60 0 10 0 12 0 60 0 80	Dry Salmon No. 1 brls Salmon, No. 1 (tiercea) 3 large Brit. Col brls Boneless Fish Cod	0000000
Ysories, per dox Fosches, 2-lb. yellow Barlett pears, 2-lb tins, per dox Strawberries; 2-lb tins, piceapples, 2-lb tin.p.dos	2 00 2 25 8 00 0 00 1 75 2 90 2 25 2 50 2 80 2 40	Hoegg's Boston Beans,dz Roast Beef, 1-lb, per doz 4-lb, 4-lb, 4-lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Potass Iodide Quinine Stryohnine Tartario Aoid Tin Crystals Heavy Chemicals.	8 60 3 75 0 80 0 45 0 90 1 00 0 44 0 48 0 20 0 25	Fieur. Patent, winter Straight roller Extra Guperfine City Strong Bakers Strong Bakers	5 00 5 30 4 50 4 60 4 10 4 25
Blueberries, 2 Ib, per dos Gr'nGages, 2-lb tins p ds Corn, per doz do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth	0 90 1 00 1 25 1 75 1 00 1 10 None.	Ham t-lb. Chicken t-lb. Turkey t-lb. Ox Tongue 2-lb. Finnan Haddies, per case New pack	1 20 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 00 0 00 5 00 0 00	Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol Brimstone Caustic Soda 60° 70°	4 58 5 50	Strong Bakers Oatmeal. Bran. horts Moullie.	16 0 1 95 16 0 0 00 17 00 18 00

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Hot Box is one of the plagues of fast running machinery or gearing of any kind. A. W. Spooner, of Port Hope, Ontario, is the naker of an article, very cheap and compact, known as "Copperine," which is a thorough prot-ction against such accidents. It is sold at all the hardware stores.

THE STANDARD

At the 66th Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edinburgh, on TUESDAY, the 26th of April, 1892, the following results for the year ended 14th November, 1891, were reported :-

3199 New Proposals for Life As- surance were received during	
the year for	\$9,737,677
2796 Policies were issued, as-	
suring	\$8,236,745
The Total Existing Assurances in	
force at 14th November, 1891,	
amounted to\$	5107,011,896
The Claims by Death or Matured	
Endowments which arose dur-	
ing the year amounted, in-	An 180 070
cluding Bonus Additions, to	\$3,156,973
The Annual Revenue amounted	
at 14th November, 1891, to	\$4,899,371
The Accumulated Funds at same	
date amounted to	
being an increase during the year	of \$973,630.
Investments in Canada :	
Government and Mu-	-
nicipal Bonds\$4,317,229	
Sundries 425,937	
1st Mortgages 1,775,548	
Real Estate 355,000	
فتبنيه كالكامي بيريي	\$6.873.714

MONTREAL, 4th May, 1892.



TENDERS for the purchase of twenty thou-sand d llars (\$20,000) Debentures of the Dis-trict of North Vancouver, bearing seven per cent. (7 per cent.) interest, payable half yearly, and repayable in 30 years, will be received by me up to

Wednesday, the 15th of June Next.

The said Debentures are issued for the pur-pose of completing the construction of the Keith, Lynn, Seymour and Capilano Roads

The whole indebtedness of this Municipality is forty thousand dollars (40,000) The rateable property of this Municipality,

according to the last revised Assessment Roll amounts to one million sixty-three thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$1,063,585,50.)

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to

M. H. HIBSCHBERG, C.M.C.

Vancouver, B.C., 4th May, 1892.



TENDERS.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 14th May, 1892, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1893, duty paid, at valous points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of de-livery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Begina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, March, 1892.

WILLIAM EVANS,

Seedsman to the Council of Agriculture for the Province of Quebee. Importer and grewer of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GUANO, SUPEEPHOSPHATE AND OTHER FERTILIZEES.

Warerooms : 89, 91 & 93 McGILL STREET. MONTREAL.

104, 106 & 108 Foundling St., and 42 Norman St. Nurseries and Seed Farm : COTE ST. PAUL. Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Green-house and Bedding Plants, Vegetable Plants, Small Fruits, etc.

880		THE CANADI	an jot	IRNAL OF COM	MERCE	•	
MONTRHAL WHOLESALE PRIONS OURRENT							
Name of Article	Wholesais.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products.	\$ 0. 8 0	Grocories.	\$ 0. \$ 0	Sultanas per lb.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 081 0 11	Toursta Bishing	\$ 0. \$ 0.
BUTTER : Creamory, finest Western dairy Morrisborg and B Townships CHERER: Finest Fall makes New Stock	0 16 0 17 0 18 0 19 0 18 0 24 0 11 0 12	Tra (HfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. lb "good med. to fine "tnest "choicest Y. Hyson, com. to gd	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 121 & 0 & 171 \\ 0 & 171 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 271 & 0 & 30 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$	Valentia. Currants, Provincial Prunes (French). Bosnia,cases Figs in bags h. Almonds, bxs	0 051 6 07 0 051 0 051 0 00 0 00 0 04 0 07 0 06 0 07 0 12 0 17 0 80 0 45	Lasonby's Pickles: Imp'l Hf-Pintsper dos Imp'l Pints	1 65 1 75 8 00 8 25 5 75 6 00 0 9 09
Kg68: Freah per dox Fresh (held) " Finest limed " Poor "		 choicest	0 83 0 50 0 83 0 85 0 474 0 55 0 50 0 -24 0 17 0 18 0 25 0 824 0 16 0 19	Almonds, paper shell Walnuts Filberts	0 80 0 45 0 124 0 134 0 00 0 20 0 14 0 144 0 12 0 144 0 12 0 144 0 18 0 134 0 25 0 00		
Hors: 1891 per lb Old Hou Products: Bacon Sink'd por lb Drossed Hogs Ganyasted Pork Ca. s. c. per bbl Western do Lard per lb Common Refined	0 09 0 10 0 00 0 00 0 10 0 104 0 00 00 00 16 26 16 50 16 50 17 19 14 25 14 75	Toffeee, Mocha (green)	0 40 0 60 0 124 0 15 0 22 0 25 0 25 0 27; 0 32 0 45 0 16 0 16 0 20 0 22 0 27; 0 65 0 07; 0 08;	Setter Cassiamats Mace	0 061 0 071 0 02 1 20 0 10 0 85 0 46 0 90 0 19 0 21 0 16 0 06 0 071 0 08 0 07 0 08 0 09 0 12 0 16 0 21	Can. Laundry	0 021 0 00 0 06 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 041 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 25 0 00
Sards: Clover, red, per 1(0 lbs Alaite, per lb Timothy, (Can'n) per bab Western Flaz 56 Potatoes, per bag Honey, in comb Beenswar.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	and grinding Java Maracalbo Jamaica Rio Plantation Ceylon Chicory Ex Ground, in bris Ex Ground, in bris	$\begin{array}{c} 371 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 274 & 0 & 51 \\ 0 & 23 & 0 & 26 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 45 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & $	Sofiry	0 72 0 72 0 23 0 25 0 65 0 70 0 22 0 24 4 00 4 10 4 10 5 75 4 50 5 70 7 00 8 00 0 04 0 06 0 06 0 06 1 05 1 10	Cider XXX Cider XXX Common Matches: Telephone Parlor. Teleproph. Star.	• 0 45 0 00 • 0 20 0 00 • 0 27 0 00 • 0 06 0 06 • 0 02 0 05 • 0 02 0 05 • 0 02 0 05 • 0 02 0 05 • 1 75 0 00 • 4 20 0 00 • 4 20 0 00
Baams-Mod. hand pickod Modium White	1 50 6 00 1 40 0 00 0 00 6 00	Paris Lumps, in bris half bris 100-lb. bna 50-lb. bxs Ex Granulated, bris Branded Yellows Syrme, per lb	6 047 0 00 0 047 0 00 0 047 0 00 0 041 0 00 0 031 0 04 0 031 0 04	Vermicelli; Canadian Macaroni Psd-Citron Orange	2 10 0 00 0 06 0 07 0 06 0 07 0 13 0 00 0 22+ 0 25	Mardware. Antimony	
Peas, per 68 lbs	0 40 0 42 0 00 0 73 0 03 0 00	Noisses. (Barbados) im/g Noisses. (Barbados) im/g New Orleans Cuba	2 00 0 00 2 15 2 20 2 20 2 25	Dalley's Rairacts :	075000 125000 175000 200000 900000	NEW CUY NAIL SOHEDULE Base-50d and 60d, f o b, Cut nails	3 25 0 00 3 35 0 00

Imperial Cabinet Dehesas Retation: will please dear to mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. *Nors.-Refiners prices to the wholesale trade ; jobbers would have to new to additional.

JAMES BOURNE,

630

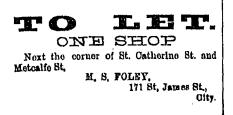
Underwriter and Insurance Broker, CITY AGENT FOR THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND. Commissioner for Provinces of Outario and Quebeo 79 St. Francois Xavier Street, RONTREAL,

FOUNDRY FACINGS.

Guaranteed BETTER and OHEAPER than the imported article. Send us Sample orders and we will make no energe unless satisfactory.

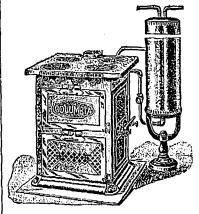
L. COHEN & SON, 154 William Street, - - MONTREAL

The Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal MANUFACTURERS OF Rubber Boots and Shoes, Belting, Hose, Carring + Clott's, Clothing, Electrical Gnods, &c , &c , &c. Warehouses: - MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG



Improved DOHERTY GAS STOVES

THE



In this Stove we have combined all the latest improvements, making it far ahead of any Gas Stove in the market. Water for Baths, &c., is heated by Brass Coils on each top burner. Gas Regulators for each burner effect economy in Gas. Ovens are very large, and doors cannot fall and break as in other stoves.

PRICES TO SUIT ALL. -:0:-

TESTIMONIALS and CIRCULARS supplied and Stoves to be seen in operation at

GAS CONSUMERS' BENEFIT CO... THE 2385 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURBENT,-THUBSDAY, MAY 12, 1892.							
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article. Who	olesalo.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholessle.
Hardware - Centiand, 301. 16d and 12d - 10d	\$\$ \$\$<	Terms, 4 months, or 8 pr or 80 days) 0 00 1 0 7 50 1 0 10 00 51 0 00 51 0 00 41 0 00 41 0 00 41 0 00 41 0 00 41 0 00 41 0 00	Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs Belter Scrap From Machinery scrap. Wrot iron F to J F F Barbed wire, per lb ' Gait' Faciliaries V ' Paint'	5 55 5 76 6 50 0 00 6 00 6 25 0 00 16 00 0 00 16 00 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 75	Upper Heavy. Inght. Grained Upper. Scotch Grain. Kip Skins, French. English. Canada Kip. Hemicok Calf. French Calf. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Heavy	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Fine blued nails- 3dper 100 lbs 2d Casing and box, flooring	200 000	Calder		Buckedorn wire	0 00 2 90 0 00 8 00 0 00 0 06	Alove Grain	0 15 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 10 0 14 0 10 0 14
abiok, and tobaços boj nailæ- 12d to 30d per 100 lb 10d 8d and 9d 4d to 5d 4d to 5d 3d Finishing nailæ-	s 0 50 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 0 75 0 00 0 0 90 0 00 1 0 00 1 10 6 00 1 50 0 00	Shotts 19 Summerlee 19 Gartsherrie 13 God F. Three Rivers Charcoal Iron 23 Ber 1rom, -per 100 lbs 0 Ord. Crown 2 Best Refined 0 Swedes 3	0 0 00 50 19 00 50 0 00 50 0 00 50 0 00 50 0 00	Hides and Tailow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 3 Tanners pay \$1.00 more for sorted, oured and insp'd Toronto 1 Norm The above are prices in the west.	5000000 0000000	B. Oalf Brnsh (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, Light No. 2 int. Fr. Saddiers' Imt. Fr. Calf Rough Dongola, extra ordinary	0 30 0 40 0 26 0 30 1 0 20 0 26 1 8 00 9 00% 0 65 0 753 0 88 0 42 0 16 0 21 0 80 0 32E 0 20 0 25
2; to 2; ***********************************	1 15 C 00 1 35 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 25 0 60	Boiler Plates	40 2 60 00 0 061 40 0 00	1 filting.	0 10 0 00 1 00 1 25 0 15 0 20 0 10 0 15	Olis. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Hallfax	0 41 0 48 0 00 0 60 9 49 0 42
Slating nails	0 85 0 00 1 25 0 C0 1 75 0 09	621 p.c., over 2 in. 60 p.c. 0 Sized, east per 1b 0 "Spring, 100 lb 3	00 0 00	Lambskins, Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each City. Tallow, refined rough	1000 000	S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil Lineeed, raw boiled [Distributing Prises]	0 0 0 0 00 0 80 0 85 n 0 95 1 00 0 57 0 00 0 59 0 00
1 ii.ch per 100 lb	6 95 0 00	" Sleigh Shoe. lb 0	00 2 80	Leather.		Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Halifax Do Gaspe	.000 000
Clinch nalls- 3 inch. per 100 lh 2 and 2 · · · · · 1 and 1 · · · · · 1 · · · · · · 5 harp and flat press'd n'ls	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tim Plais: 0 IO Coke 3 IQ Chargoal 4 IX " 5 DO " 5 DX " 5 DX " 5 DX " 5 Trems Plais: 1 IC 20 x 28	40 3 50 00 4 56 Usual Trade Extras.	No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 No. 3 No. 1, ordinary Eole, No. 2 No. 3	. 0 19 0 20	S. R. Pale Soal. Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nfid Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra. No. 1	. 0 43 0 50 . 0 00 0 09 . 0 90 0 00 n 1 10 0 00 . 0 08 0 08 0 70 0 85 . 0 60 0 70
Sharp and net press d n's S inchper 100 ll 2 and 21 " " 1 and 11 " " 1 and 11 " " 1 " " 1 " "	1 50 0 00 1 65 0 00 1 85 0 00 2 50 8 00	IC, 20 x 28	50 11 00 75 5 50 00 6 25	Zausibar, No. 1 " No. 2 " No. 3 Simpoter, No. 3	. 0 00 0 00 . 0 00 0 00 . 0 00 0 00	Linneed, raw. Bolled 'Blve, Pare 'Batra, qt., p cas 'bts, do 'pts, do Spirits Turpentine	1 15 1 25 0 95 1 16 0 3 00 3 60 2 40 2 00

Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to arge lots.

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. *ST Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Sinishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 8 per cent. off for each within 20 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30 lays. Nails and horse shees, three per cent. off within 80 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co. Redbath (Limited), MONTREAL.





Finest Sugar Syrups in 8 and 2 lb. tins; very superior in purity, consistency and flavour; an excellent substitute for butter, preserves, etc.



Lump or Loaf Sugar of very finest quality in 5-lb. boxes.

Manufacturers of Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle, Lathe and other Machinery. Supplies also Double Surface Plane and Matcher. Bus. Planers. Stoves, Furnaces. Props.: WEIR & MORRISON

Stellarton Foundry Machine Works

831 881

STELLARTON, N.S.

Correspondence solicited.

Bell Telephone

THE

Company of Canada.

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

· 1	MONTR	BAL WH	OLNSALI	PRIOT	19 OURRENT'	THUESDAY,	MAY 12, 1892	
	Wholesale		Artiole.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesal	Name of Article.	Wholesal
<pre>val Off: rude</pre>	0 0	Black Grange Shell Grange Shell Grandian, I Factory-file Rice's pure Cheese salt j urk's lease Tobacce No. 1 Black No. 2 Bright Cheese No. 1 Black No. 2 Bright Cheese No. 1 Black Smoking & Solace. 18 Solace. 18 Sola	ao, No. 1 Pure.	1 76 1 76 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 2 80 0 00 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0 11 0	Imperial, 5 yra. old "1886 in oases, qti "1886 in oases, qti "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "1886 "16 do Club, 1886 "16 do "1886 "16 do Portiz- Portiz- Portiz- Periz- Periz- Periz- Periz- Portiz- Periz- Portiz- Portiz- Portiz- Portiz- Portiz- Portiz- Portiz- Casvet & Co. vintage wi Nat. Johnston & Sons- Otamizguez- Pormery, Fils & Co Classifie- Barton & Guostier Portiz, Jouet & Co. Portiz, Jouet & Co. Stassette- Honderer Louis Roderer Louis Roderer Louis Roderer J Star Cases (one star) Cases (one star) Bisquet Dubonche	.qts 2 50 2 55 .pts 1 622 1 671 .pts 1 571 1 622 .pts 1 571 1 622 .pts 1 571 1 623 .pts 1 571 1 623 .pts 1 571 1 623 .pts 1 90 0 00 .pts 1 90 0 00 .pts 550 0 00 00	 Islay Blend	All B0 B CO S
CHAPUT Commercial 10 Place of Month The best and most r that can be obtained patrons of this Agency BAYLIS	: Ag	ency,	HEAT	DEALECCIO	DESIGN REGI CONNECTION			proved themselves the d in the market.
DRY COLORS, F. MACHINERY OILS AND DEAL Painters' & Printers' B 16 to 28 NAZAR MOIN'IT'E IMPROVING AND	LEAD, COLOREL RINTING J AXLE ERS IN faterials ETH ST REMODE:	GREASE Generally. REET,			GURNE BRATENTE BRAADSD BRAADSD BRAADSD BRAADSD CURNE BRAADSD CURNE BRAADSD CURNE BRAADSD CURNE	D 788	2 6 5 4	
HIA BITHER HOT AIR, STEA ARE OUR SPE E. C. MOUR Plumbors, Cas an 766 Craig St. Talephone No. 1265. CHUS LUMPD CHUS LU	M or N CIALTINES, NT & C d Steam , Montre	WATER	TELEVIEN PRE-					GURNEY'S hot-water Heaters and Radiators have most perfect, economical and easiest manage

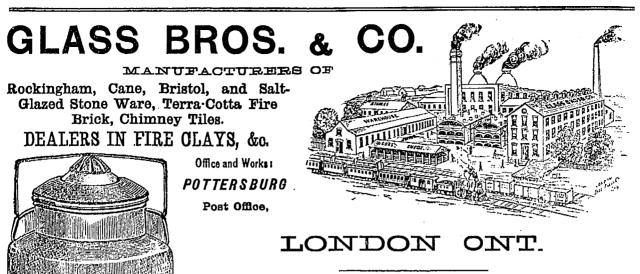
E. & C. GURNEY & CO., 385 and 387 St. Paul St., MONTREAL

..... ;

MOON ET 1806 STAINED GLASS



42 Victoria Sq. Montreal.



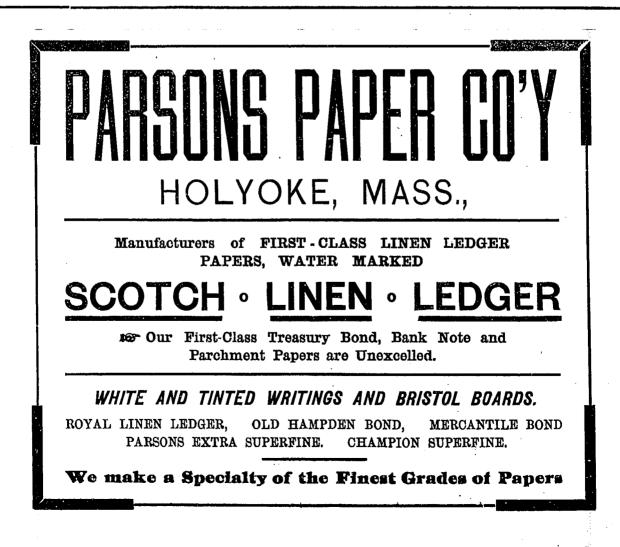
This cut represents our New Fruit and Preserve Jar, which we are now introducing to the Canadian Trade, and, in doing so, desire to draw your attention to the advantages it possesses over those made of glass and other materials.

The Jars are manufactured from a mixture of English and Pennsylvania clays, making a stronger and better article than can be produced from any other combination.

We only use a pure Bristol Stoneware Glaze, which is free from Lead or other Metallic substances, readily attacked by all acids. We guarantee the body to be thoroughly vitrified and absolutely acid proof.

These Jars will be found superior to all other articles in use for the preservation of Fruits, etc. Being non-transparent, the action of light cannot fade the color or ferment fruits kept in them, as is the case where glass is used, and, being a non-conductor of heat, preserves are kept at a more uniform temperature than in either glass or tin, and will be free from the unpleasant metallic taste so frequently noticed where tin is used.

They are made in various sizes, and are for sale by all Crockery and Grocery Dealers in Canada,



Our New Fruit and Preserve Jar.

Patented July 4th, 1891.



Also Gun Metal Covered Bolls, for Size and Press Rolls; Stevenson Water Wheels. Shafting and Mill Gearing generally.

NADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

7

	SECURITIES. London Apr. 27,
ALBERT MANUFACTURING CO.,	British Columbia, 1877, 6 pc 121 124 1'8", 4‡ p.o 103 111 Canada, 4 p. o. loan, 1860
MANUFACTURERS OF ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++ ++	S p. c. Ioan, 1888
CALCINED PLASTER	Shs Rallway & other Stocks.
HILLSBOROUGH, New Brunswick.	New Brunswick 6 p. c. 1937 103 103 Quebec Province. 5 p.c. 1876 104 108 Do do 1876 5 p.c 105 107 Do do 1880 4 p.c 105 107 Do do 1880 4 p.c 101 103 Do do 1880 4 p.c 101 103 Atlantic & Nth Western 5 p.c. Gua. 114 116 10 Buffalo and Lake Huron £10 ch
Bank and Office Counter Railings inside wire windows, blinds and signs.	100 Grand Trunk, Georg Bay, &c. 101 103 100 Ist M
BASEMENT WINDOW GUARDS O	100 Great Western shares, 5 p.d
BIGLEY'S PATEINT HOT-WATER HEATER Can be attached to anv Hot-Air Furnace. it sets on top of the Firepot and does not in any way interfere with the heating surface of the Furnace, and increases the heating surface of the Furnace, and increases the heating capacity at	100 City of London (Oni) 1st prof. 5 p.0. 100 102 100 City of Montreal stg 5 p.0. 104 103 1876 104 103 104 107 City of Montreal stg 5 p.0. 104 103 100 City of Montreal stg 5 p.0. 104 103 101 City of Citawa. 6 p.0. sig. 102 104 102 City of Citawa. 6 p.0. sig. 102 104 103 1875 102 104 104 1875 105 107 100 City of Quebec. 5 p.0. con 1873 105 107 100 City of Quebec. 5 p.0. cite. 1877 105 107 1002 City of Toronto. 6 p.0. site. 1874 105 107 1002 City of Toronto. 6 p.0. site. 1874 105 107 101 6 p.0. size. bonds. 1874 105 107 102 b p.0. size. bonds. 1874 107 113 103 6 p.0. size. bonds. 1884 5 p.0 107 108 104
least two-thirds with one-half the fuel usually used in Hot-Air Furnaces. Another advantage of this Hot-Water Heater in a Hot-Air Furnace, is that you can heat exposed rooms and rooms at a distance that cannot be heated with Hot-Air Pipes. Hot-Water Radiators placed in Drawing Rooms and Parlors do away with the dust from Hot-Air Registers. Those heaters are made in five sizes, to fit finepets from 18 to 30 inches in diameter. Send for Oatalogue and Price List to R. BIGLEY, 96 and 98 Queen Street East, TORONTO	THE CANADA A OFF
PLATE GLASS DISURANCE CO * (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) * (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)	AINANCE AND MAINT INSURANCE ALEVIEW DEVOTED TO Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways, Manufacturing, Mining and Joint Stock Enterprises. Issued Every Friday Morning SUBSCRIPTION: Montreal Subscribers, Sa year Mail Subscribers, Sa year Mail Subscribers, Sa year British Subscribers, Sa year British Subscribers, Sa year Internation Subscribers, Sa year Mail Subscribers, Sa year British Subscribers, Sa year Montreal Subscribers, Sa year British Subscribers, Sa year British Subscribers, Sa year Most of St, John Street, MONTREAL, M. S. FOLEY, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor. Manuscripts. Manuscripts. Manuscripts. Manuscripts. Manuscripts.

÷



NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.... The Halliax...L. Hesslein & Sons

class Hotel

THE MELLEN HOUSE.

Fall River. Mass.

81. LOUIS HOTEL,

FLACH.

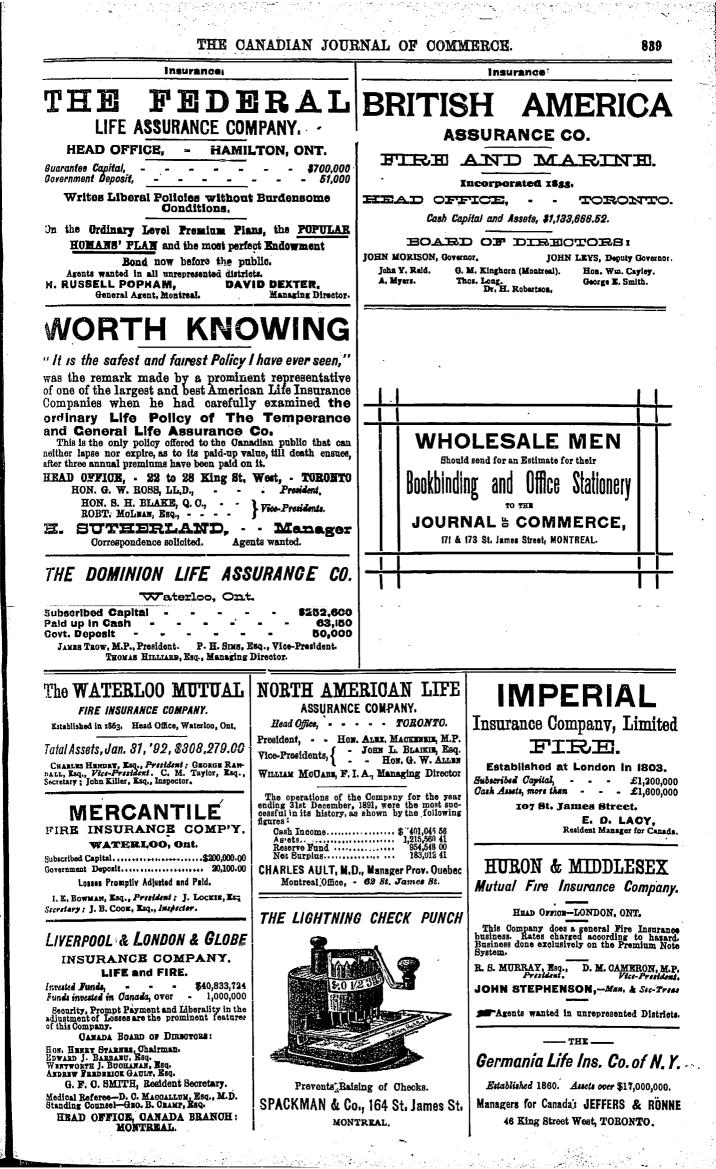
11

يان المراجع ال مراجع المراجع ال

Place them beyond the reach of fire and thieves.



「ビーニア」はないなりになったいないないないないである。





840

のこうには、「なりにない」は、「ないない」ないないないない。



CARRIER, LAINÉ & CO.,

