Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

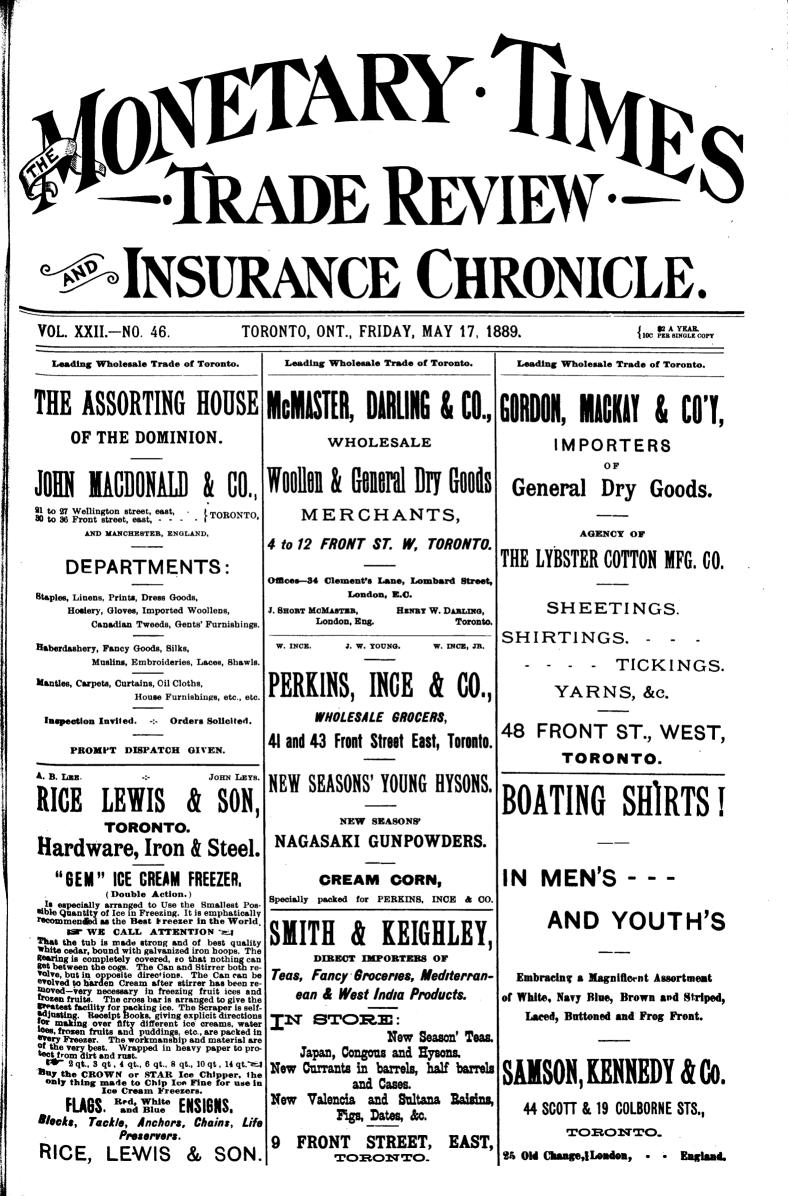
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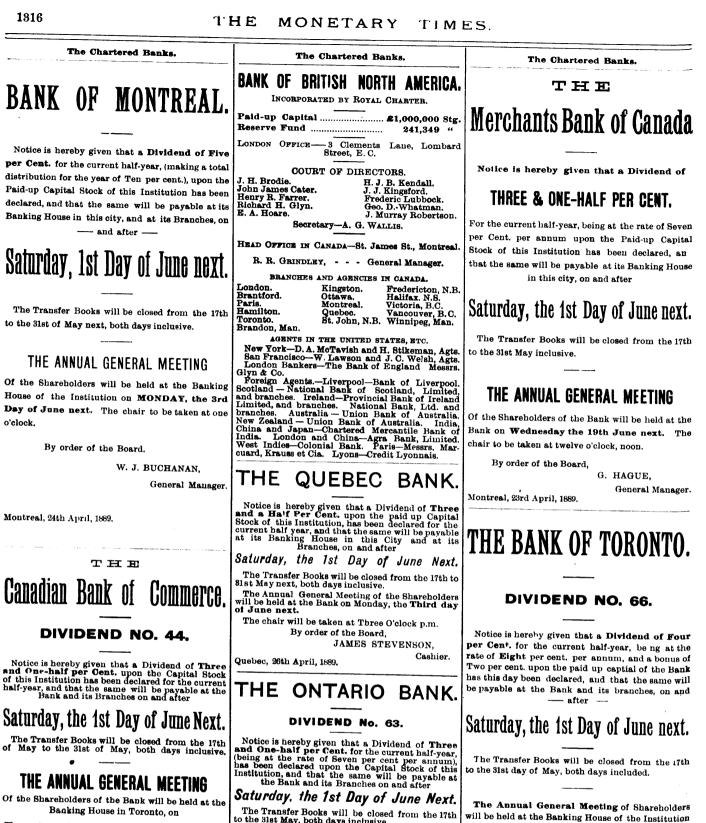
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.





Tuesday, 18th Day of June next.

The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

J. H. PLUMMER,

Asst. Gen'l Manager.

Toronto, April 23rd, 1889.

DOMINION BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five per cent. and a Bonus of one per cent. upon 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

Wednesday, 1st day of May Next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house in this city, on Wednesday, the 29th day of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

rd. B. H. BETHUNE, Çashier.

Toronto, 97th March, 1889

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA,

DIVIDEND No. 28.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Fight Per Cent. per annum 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

Saturday, 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 Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 19th day of June next, the chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE,

Toronto, April 25th, 1889,

Cashier.

Toronto, 26th April, 1889.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House in this City on **Tuesday the 18th Day of June next**. The chair will be taken at Twelve O'clock, noon.

By order of the Board,

C. HOLLAND, General Manager

Toronto, 23rd April, 1889.

on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Day of June next. The chair will be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. COULSON. Cashier.

THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half Fer Cent. upon the paid up 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 1st Day of June Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday, the Nineteenth June next, the chair to be taken at Twelve O'clock noon. By order of the Board.

J. L. BRODIE,

Cashier.

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - \$1,200,000 DIVIDEND No. 33. 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 RESERVED FUND, - - -100.000 HEAD OFFICE. - - - QUEBEC. Board of Directors: ANDREW THOMSON, ESQ., - PRESIDENT. E. J. PRICE, ESQ, - - VICE-PRESIDENT. Hon. Thos. McGreevy. D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq. Sir. A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31s; of May next, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING Of the Shareholders, for the election of Directors, etc., for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, the 18th day of June next. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board. CASHIER I. G. BILLETT, INSPECTOR. J. TURNBULL. BRANCHES: Alexandria, Ont. Iroquois Ont. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Montreal, Que. Ottawa, Ont. Cashier. Quebec, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont. Toronto, Ont. West Winchester, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, April 24th, 1889. MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX. FOREIGN AGENTS. LONDOV, - - - - The Alliance Bank, Limited. LIVERPOOL, - - - Bank of Liverpool, Limited. NEW YORK, - - - - National Park Bank. BOSTON, - - - Lincoln National Bank. MINNEAPOLIS, - - - First National Bank. Reserve Fund Board of Directors. Board of Directors. THOMAS E. KENNY, M.P. PRESIDENT. HON. JAS. BUTLER, M.L.C., VIOR-PRESIDENT. Thomas A. Ritchie. M. Dwyer. Head Office:-HALIFAX. - D. H. DUNCAN, Cashier. Branch:-MONTREAL. - E. L. PEASE, MANAGER. Astigonish. Lunenburg. Bridgewater. Maitand, (Hanis Co.) Truro. Guysboro. Guysboro. Pictou. Weymouth Londonderry Port Hawkesbury. Agencies in New Brunswick. Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rates of interest allowed on deposits. The Bank of B. N. A., in the Province of British Columbia, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, in the Pro-vince of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. I., acting as agents of the Bank, will redeem its bills at par **BANKOF NOVA SCOTIA** Agencies in New Brunswick. Bathurst. Kingston, (Kent Co.) Sackville. Fredericton. Moncton. Woodstock Dorchester. Newcastle. LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. ESTABLISHED 1885 Agencies in P. E. Island. Charlottetown. :- Summerside . In Island of Miquelon, St. Pierre. Capital paid-up \$1,200,000 Reserve 300,000 ***** JACQUES GRENIER, - President. J. S. BOUSQUET, - Cashier. BRANCHES, CORRESPONDENTS. Baavenes. Basse Ville, Quebo-P. B. Dumoulin. St. Roch-Nap Lavoie. Three Rivers-P. E. Pauncton. St. Johns, P.Q.-P. Beaudoin. St. Bemi-O. Bedard. St. Jerome-J. A. Theberge. FOREIGN AGENTS. London, England—The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—The National Bank of the Republic. BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. HALIFAX BANKING CO. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862. CAPITAL, INCOBPORATED 1872. 83.500.000 --- Authorized Capital \$1,000,000 Capital Paid-up 500,000 Reserve Fund 100,000 OTTAWA. LONDON OFFICE-28 Cornhill, London. Watoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C. HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N S. Rest .. AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS. IN CANADA-Bank of Montreal and Branches, who will undertake remittances, telegraphic or otherwise, and any banking business with British Columbia. IN U. S.-Agents Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall St. New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago. , UNITED KINGDOM-Bank B. C., 28 Cornhill, London Mational Prov. Bank of Eng., North and South Wales Bank, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Bank of Ireland. Telegraphic transformed MEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N S. W. L. PITOAITHLY, - - - - Cashier. DIRECTORS. ROBIE UNIACKE. President. L. J. MOBTON, Vice-President. Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson. JAMES Mollagen, Esq., President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President. DIRECTORS. BRANCHES - Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Petitcodiac, Sackville, 54 John Windsor, New Dituiswich, Active St. John. COBBESFONDENTS—Ontario and Quebec—Molsons Bank and Branches. New York—Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Boston—Suffolk National Bank London, Eng., Alliance Bank, (Limited). Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and from all points can be made through this bank at current rates. Collections carefully attended to and every description of banking ousiness transacted. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago-Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.-Alliance Bank. BANK OF YARMOUTH, THE COMMERCIAL BANK THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. FREDERICTON, N.B. YARMOUTH, N.S. OF MANITOBA DIRECTORS. T. W. JOHNS, Cashier. C. E. BAKER, President. John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody CORRESPONDENTS AT Halifax—The Marchants Bank of Halifax. St. John—The Bank of Montreal. do The Bank of Montreal. May York—The National Citizens Bank. Boston—The Eliot National Bank. Boston—The Eliot National Bank. Boston—The Eliot National Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Mx-change bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention given to collections. DIRECTORS. Cashier. Authorized Capital \$1,000,000 DIRECTORS. DUNCAN MCABTHUB, Hon. John Sutherland. Hon. C. E. Hamilton. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1884. - - President, Alexander Logan B, T. Rokeby. - - President - - - Cashier Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT. ESTABLISHED 1825. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. INCORPORATED 1896. Capital, £5,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, £1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £680,000 Sterling. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B. LONDON OFFICE-37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

W. H. TODD, ---- President. J. F. GBANT, ---- Cashier.

London-Messrs. Glyn, 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. Darks issued on any Branch of the Bank of Westreal.

The Chartered Banks THE MOLSONS BANK. UNION BANK OF GANADA, BANK OF HAMILTON.

Saturday, 1st Day of June next.

200.000

Dominion of Canada, - Merchants' Bank of Canada Newfoundland, - Union Bk. of Newfoundland New York - Chase National Bank.

London, Eng.,	Nation'l Hide & Leather Bk Bank of Scotland. Imperial Bank, Limited. Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Cie.
Collections made at	

Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued at current rates.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

860.000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom. DEPOSITS at interest are received. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free

of charge. The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application, All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also tronsacted. JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.

	HE MONETARY TIM	
The Chartered Banks.	The Loan Companies.	The Loan Companies.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.	CANADA PERMANENT	WESTERN CANADA
Authorized Capital		Loan & Savings Co.
Reserve Fund	Paid-up Capital 2,500,000 Reserve Fund 1,320,000 Total Assets 10,586,619 OFFICE : CO.'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO ST.,	Fixed and Permanent Capital (Subscribed)
HEAD OFFICE, - SHERBROOKE, QUE. WM. FARWELL General Manager. BRANCHES Waterloo, Cowansville, Stanstead, Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford, Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London Eng -National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.	TORONTO. DEPOSITS received at current rates of interest, paid or compounded half-yearly. DEBENTURES issued in Currency or Sterling, with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorised by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company. MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to re- payment. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.	OFFICES, No. 70 CHURCH ST., TORONTO Deposits received at Interest. Currency or Steri- ing Debentures issued. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in these Debentures. Money to loan at Lowest Current Rates. WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director.
THE WESTERN BANK	FREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS CO'Y.	
HEAD OFFICE, - OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized	DIVIDEND No. 59. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company has been declared for the current half year, payable	Loan and Savings Company, LONDON, ONT.
Capital Subscribed 500,000 Oapital Paid-up 380,000 Best 50,000 Dest 50,000	At the Office of the Company, Church street. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st May inclusive	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Bobert McIntosh, M. D. Thomas Paterson, Bsq. T. H. MOMILLAN, Cashier. BBANCHES-Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg,	Notice is also given that the General Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at Two O'clock p.m. on Tuesday, 4th of June, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, the Election of Direc- tors, etc., and for the purpose of passing a by-law fixing the date of the General Annual Meeting on	favorable terms. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this
BRANCHES-Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby, Paisley, Penetanguishene and Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents in New York and in Canada—The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, Eng.—The Royal Bank of Scotland.	THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.	THE HOME Savings and Loan Company. (LIMITED), OFFICE: No. 72 CHURCH ST., TOBONTO.
PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX. CAPITAL,	DIVIDEND NO. 36. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and a Haif per Cent. upon the paid up capital stock of the Society has been declared for the half- year ending 30th June, 1869, and that the same will be payable at the Society's banking house, Hamilton,	Authorized Capital
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Augustus W. West, President. W. J. Coleman, - Vice-President. H. K. Mackinlay, Patrick O'Mullin. James Fraser.	Untario, on and after	reasonable and convenient terms. Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks. Hon. FRANK SMITH, JAMES MASON,
HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S. Cashier, - John Knight. AGENCIES:	H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer. Hamilton, 14th May, 1889.	BUILDING AND LOAN
Lockport, N.S. Wolfville, N.S. Woodstock, N.B.	LONDON & CANADIAN	ASSOCIATION.
BANKERS: The Union Bank of London, - London C.B. The Bank of New York, - New York. New England National Bank Boston The Ontario Bank, Montreal.	Loan & Agency Co. (LIMITED). SIE W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.; K.C.M.G., - PRESIDENT Capital Subscribed	Paid-up Capital
LA BANQUE NATIONALE.	"Paid-up	Hon. Alex. McKenzie, M.P. G. R. R. Cockburn, M & Geo. Murray. Joseph Jackes. W. Mortimer Clark. WALTER GILLESPIE.
ON AND AFTER Wednesday, 1st Day of May Next,	TO INVESTORS.—Money received on De- bentures and Deposit Receipts. Interest and Principal payable in Britain or anada	OFFICE : COR. TORONTO AND COURT STS Money advanced on the security of city and farm property. Mortgages and debentures purchased, Interest allowed on deposits.
This Bank will pay to its Shareholders, a Dividend of Three Per Cent . on its capital, for the six months ending on the 80th of April next.	without charge. Rates on application to J. F. KIRK, Manager. Head Office 103 Bay Street Toronto.	Registered Debentures of the Association obtained on application.
The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.		The London & Ontario Investment Co.

the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.

Quebec, 27th March, 1889.

The Loan Companies.

THE ONTARIO

Loan & Debenture Company,

OF LONDON, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed	82.000 000
	1 900 000
Beserve Fund	940 000
TOTAL ASSALS	9 404 400
Total Liabilities	8,024,438
Debendung in the second	

Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years. Debentures and interest can be collected at any agency of Molsons Bank, without charge. WILLIAM F. BULLEN.

Manager.

London, Ontario, 1889.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Banking House, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 22nd May Next, at Three O'clock p.m.

- Paid-up

WILLIAM DUFFIELD, - - VICE-PRESIDENT. (President City Gas Company.) THOMAS H. PURDOM, - INSPECTING DIRECTOR

LD.	CABLISHED 1851.	
Subscribed Capit Paid-up Capital.	tal	£1,500,000 325,000
Reserve Fund		147,780
HEAD OFFICE: 7 G	reat Winchester St., 1	
_	(Toronto Street,	CORONTO.

OFFICES IN CANADA: St. James Street, MONTREAL, Main Street, WINNIPEG.

(Main Street, WINNIPEG. Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security of improved farms and productive city property. WM. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON, BICHARD J EVANS,

LIMITED.

OF TORONTO, ONT.

OF TORONTO, ONT. President, Hon. FRANK SMITH. Vice-President, WILLIAM H. BRATTY, E99 DIRECTORS. Messrs. William Ramssy, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham and Frederick Wyld. Money advanced at current rates and on favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property. Money received from investors and secured by the Company's debentures, which may be drawn payable either in Canada or Britain with interest half yearly at current rates. King Street East Toronto.

The National Investment Co. of Canada (LIMITED.)

10 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS. JOHN HOSEIN, ESQ., Q.C., President. WILLIAM GALBBAITH, ESQ., Vice-President William Alexander, Esq. John Scott, Esq. John Stuart, Esq. N. Silverthorne, Esq. A. R. Creelman, Esq. John Stark, Esq. Prof. Geo. Parton Young, LL.D. Money Lent on Real Estate. Debertures issued. AN OF WE DITHERPHORE Manager ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The Trust & Loan Company of Canada.

THE DOMINION

LONDON, ONT.

ROBERT REID, (Collector of Customs) P. RSIDENT.







WHAT is said to be a new feature of the Ottawa River trade this season is the shipment of eggs to Montreal. One day last week packages aggregating 59,388 eggs were unshipped in Montreal from points on the Ottawa.

- IMPORTERS OF -

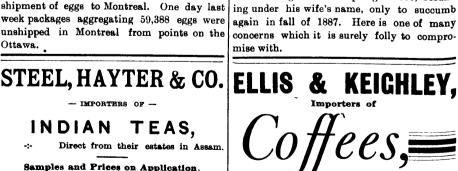
Samples and Prices on Application.

and Darjeeling Teas, for sale to arrive in London.

11 & 13 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

INDIAN

Calcutta and London Firm,



bices, &c. Manufacturers EMPIRE AKING : of : POWDER OCTAVIUS STREEL & Co. | BAY STREET, TORONTO.

in 1876, apparently did fairly for some years,

but failed again in the spring of 1886, resum-

Letter Orders receive prompt attention.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

Bridal Trousseaux, Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses, Corset Covers, Infants' Robes, White Dresses, Aprons, Ladies' Toilet Jackets, White Shirts, &c., &c. MESSES. STEEL, HAYTEB & Co. are in receipt weekly of samples direct from India of Assam

He began several years ago building entirely on credit, and has never been able to get his head above water.

A FIRST dividend of 84 cents in the dollar has been declared in the estate of D. Simpson, dry goods merchant, late of St. Thomas. The

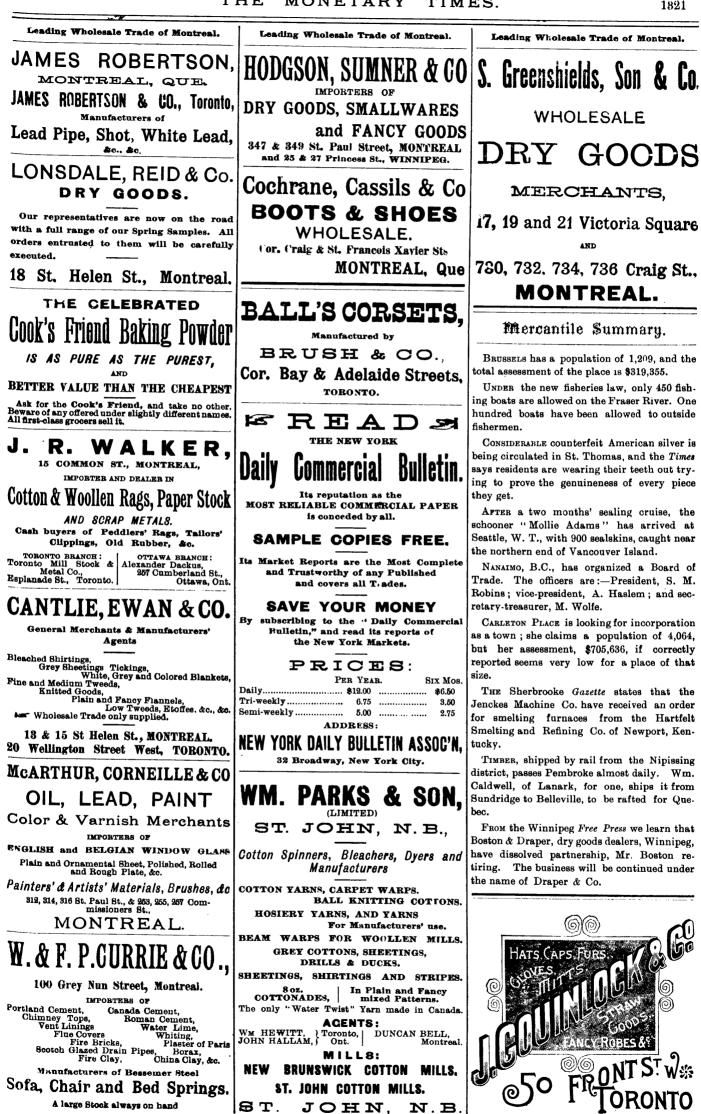
WHITEWEAR !

ROBT. MCNABB & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MONTREAL WHITEWEAR MANUFACTORY.

1831 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.



SHERBROOKE mourns the death of one of her best citizens in Mr. S. G. Foss, for many years postmaster.

By the admission to a partnership of Mr. C. E. Petter, recently manager for Messrs. White & White, wholesale dealers in lace, Toronto, the style of the firm has been changed to White & Petter.

MESSRS. LAFFERTY & MOORE, who at present carry on a banking business in Calgary, Regina, Edmonton, Lethbridge, and Mossomin, N.W.T., have decided, we understand, to open a branch of their business in Vancouver, B. C.

In British Columbia the clothing trade is fairly well represented. The Victoria Times says that there were no less than thirteen representatives of clothing manufacturers showing their full samples at one time in that city this spring.

On Saturday last at midnight water was again let out of the Lachine Canal as far up as Cote St. Paul, and was again let in on Sunday night at twelve. This was done to allow of repairs being made in the sluice of Messrs, Ogilvie & Co.'s mill.

MB. J. HARLEY BROWN, of Hamilton, son of Adam Brown, M.P., has been appointed representive at London of the Canada Sugar Refining Company of Montreal. His fellow employes in Brown, Balfour & Co.'s presented him with a gold watch.

MAJOR A. B. ROGERS, a well-known civil engineer and explorer, died in Minnesota some days ago, aged 60 years. He was the discoverer of the Kicking Horse Pass through the Rocky Mountains and located much of the C. P. R. line westward from Manitoba.

LAST week's grain shipments from Montreal to Britain included 39,284 bushels corn per "Circassian," 50,926 bushels corn per "Oregon," 22,067 of wheat and 33,025 of corn per "Lake Superior," 22,592 of corn per "Lake Nepigon" to Liverpool, and 49,599 bushels corn per "Norwegian" to Glasgow.

RETAILERS are advised by the Chicago Commercial Bulletin to take occasion and find out something about the people who moved into their neighborhood on the 1st of May before trusting them to any considerable amount. Although they may occupy the largest house in the neighborhood, the rent of the last tenement they occupied may not have been paid, and their furniture may be fresh and new but still be bought on the instalment plan. Know something about them before you open an account.

A CONSIGNMENT of 500 half chests of tea direct from China arrived at St. John, N.B., a few days ago, by the Intercolonial Railway for shipment to London, Eng. This tea, which came over the Canadian Pacific Railway, is said to be the first ever brought to St. John for shipment.

BEFORE the Detroit River Bridge Commission. Mr. Russell, of the M. C. R. R., showed. as to car passages across the river, that 285,-694 passed in 1888. Mr. Livingstone said that for the two years of his experience as collector of the port there passed an average of 1,125 cars per day.

THE plant and stock of the Featherbone Works at St. Thomas were seized last week by the manager of the factory, under a chattel mortgage. Besides what is due him on his patterns, he claims to have advanced the sum of \$6,800 to run the works. There are a number of other creditors.

At the annual meeting of the St. Thomas Board of Trade the following officers were elected :-Jos. Mickleborough, president; W. E. Idsardi, vice-president; J. W. Stewart, secretary-treasurer; and John Campbell, D. Ferguson, M. A. Gilbert, J. McAdam, W. H. King, and J. M. Green, as Council.

THE new planing mill at Midland will be run by a joint stock company composed of the following gentlemen: D'Alton McCarthy, barrister ; John Eyer, lumberman ; J. F. Paterson. banker; and William Pratt, mechanic. It will be known as the Midland Manufacturing Co.

A ST. MARY'S letter to the Stratford Beacon save that search warrants were issued a short time ago by the creditors of Mr. Otwell, assigned, to recover property which had been stolen by some party or parties unknown. Some of the stolen goods have been recovered in that way, and more have been returned silently from night to night by the offenders themselves.

According to Tobacco, the English Custom House authorities are prosecuting the retail tobacconists who display for sale domestic goods bearing the words Havana and Vuelto Abajo, when no Cuban tobacco is contained in them. Such goods are declared illegal unless they are prominently marked "manufactured in England, Belgium, etc."

FAILING to carry out his offer of a compromise of 30 cents on the dollar, Mr. J. A. McMurty, dealer in teas, Toronto, has assigned, so has J. F. Smyth, tins, of the same place. -----Mackenzie Bros., lumber, Courtright; Thos. E. Mason, general store, Eden Mills;

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

A. H. Wells, general store, Fenelon Falls; Jas. McInnes, flour and feed, Park Hill; and John Pomeroy, general store, Marlbank, are among the other minor assignments of the week

THE discoveries of natural gas in the county of Essex have given rise to various manufacturing projects near the wells. There seems to be abundant pressure : think of a flame of gas three feet wide and six feet high. An axe factory is one; the making of enamel ware, another; perhaps the most important is Mr. W. G. Beach's scheme for making green glass bottles, fruit jars, and other descriptions of glassware.

THERE is a small country dealer at Bethel, Que., Ovide Cardinal, who is not long in business, and whose success as a merchant has been a question since his start, owing to a lack of business knowledge. But he has just effected a compromise at 65c. on the dollar, spread over twelve months, and of this 50c. is secured. He owes \$2,800, and shows nominal assets of \$2,480. He is likely to compromise again, if allowed.

FROM every invoice of wool that enters Boston, says the American Wool Reporter, there is selected a sample by the inspector. This is wrapped up in a piece of brown paper, with the name of the consignee marked on the outside. These packages are then put away and kept for a year. As the importations of wool are very heavy, there is, necessarily, a great accumulation of these samples, sometimes reaching into the thousands. At the expiration of the twelve months the bundles are gone over and sent to the importers whose names they bear. It involves a great amount of labor that in the opinion of the Reporter results in no material benefit to the Government or anvbody else.

WANTED.

By a young man, position as Book keeper or Accountant; rapid worker, thoroughly reliable and experienced in all details of office work and general business. Good correspondent, and able to take management of office. Highest references. Salary \$7.0. Address, "AccountAnt," Care of Monetary Times Office, Toronto.

SITUATION WANTED.

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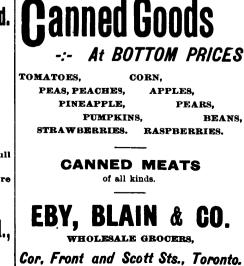
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THE STEELE BROS. CO., Ltd.,

Cor. Jarvis & Front TORONTO, Ont.



THE creditors of the W. J. McGolpin Mfg. Co. in this city met on Tuesday last. The assignees, Messrs. Blackley & Anderson, presented a statement showing assets of only \$2,500 to \$3,000, with liabilities of upward of \$50,000. The Central Bank claim amounts to \$17,000. It was decided to wind up the estate.

STEBEN & MCBREARTY, a firm of plumbers in Brockville, are reported in difficulties with liabilities stated at about \$12,000. The firm has only been in existence since last September, though both had previously been in business separately, McBrearty not successfully, having made a composition a short time before going into this firm. A meeting of creditors is called for the 20th.

BEING unable to meet maturing liabilities, J. W. Walker & Co., founders, at Belleville, are asking creditors for an extension of eight months. The firm has been hard up for some time, a condition which may have been aggravated by the slowness of their collections. Those interested are mostly Montreal houses. —When he found it necessary to call a meeting of his creditors in July last, J. W. Jackson, jeweller, at St. Catharines, showed liabilities of \$7,000. He has now assigned. —Nearly all the creditors of J. F. Austin & Co., wholesale jewellers in this city, are American. The firm has assigned owing about \$8,700.

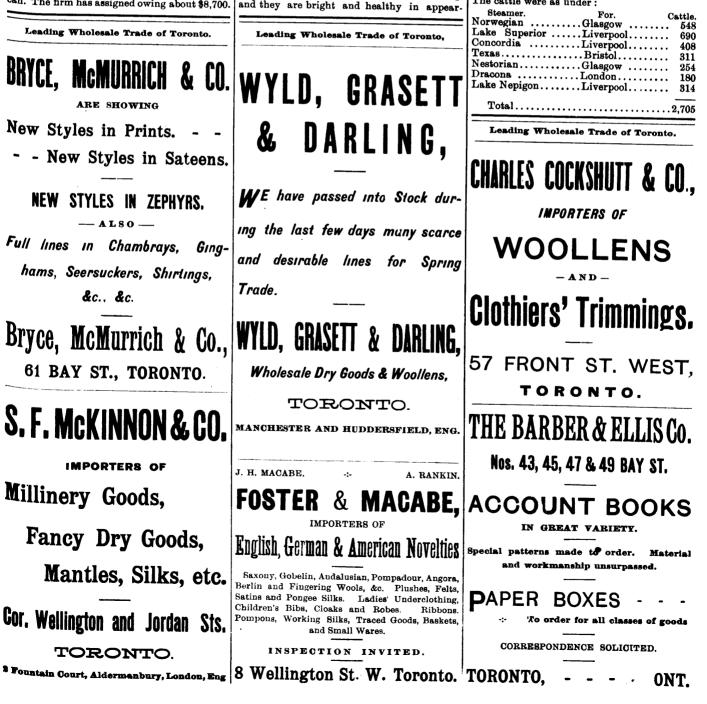
A GENERAL dealer in a small way at Becancour, Que., named Charles Landry, has assigned. His liabilities are limited, under \$1,000, assets nominally in excess.—A demand of assignment has been made upon Geo. Guay, general storekeeper, Yamachiche. He began business in 1887 without much capital, and with a stock of goods unsuited to the locality, so that his success has been always questionable.

ARCHIBALD MCNAIR, of New Richmond, Que., is a country shoemaker with a large family, who thought he would try and supplement his earnings on the bench by the anticipated profits of a small store business. Accordingly he laid in a stock of goods a few years ago. His anticipations have not been realized. In 1887 he had to seek a compromise, and to-day he is in the hands of a trustee. His liabilities are comparatively small.

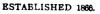
THE Canadian Horticulturist says that the peach crop this season in the Niagara district promises to be fairly good, and this will be a great boon to many fruit-growers who have felt much discouragement during the last few years, in which not only has the peach crop failed, but the prices of small fruits have been so low as to leave little profit, and the apple orchard has been in some cases only a bill of expense. The peach buds are now swelling, and they are bright and healthy in appearance. Of the hardier kinds there will be more than the trees should bear, while of the tender varieties there will be a fair crop, unless, of course, some disaster yet befalls them. At the fourth annual sale of cattle held in New York on the 14th by the American Breeders' Association, 75 head of registered Holstein-Friesians were disposed of at very low prices, \$150 being the highest figure reached and was paid for a cow with a record of 70 pounds of milk in one day. The attendance was small.

QUITTING his original calling, that of a traveller, for the wholesale boot and shoe line in this city, C. E. Kerr has found his brief experience unsatisfactory to himself and, we should say, to his creditors also. They have accepted a settlement of 40 cents in the dollar on \$9,000, due principally to Montreal firms. —A. Z. Detwiler, an axe manufacturer in Galt, has assigned. He seems to have been handicapped from lack of capital, and since the dissolution of a previous partnership has confessed to insufficient confidence in his own ability.

MESSRS. BICKERDIKE'S report of live stock shipped from Canadian ports to Great Britain shows a total of 2,705 cattle and 89 sheep on seven steamers for the week ending May 11th. The cattle were as under:







THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW.

With which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL IOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal, the TRADE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal, the TRA REVIEW, of the same city (in 1870), and the TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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Manager

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1889

THE SITUATION.

Ownership of the timber in the late disputed territory being now recognized to belong to Ontario, all disputes over the granting of timber licenses between the Province and the Dominion will henceforth cease. Arrangements are being made for issuing all future timber licenses at Toronto. With regard to licenses formerly issued by the Dominion, without, as now appears, competent authority, the belief is expressed that an arrangement will be made by which lumbermen who obtained such permits with the intention of working their claims will be allowed to continue under the protection of the Ontario Government. They will, of course, be required to comply with the Crown timber regulations in force in this province. It is desirable, on every account, that an arrangement of this kind should be carried out as a means of preventing interruption to legitimate business. While the ownership of the timber was in dispute, lumberers had no certain knowledge of whom they ought to obtain licenses, and if some of them erred on the point of law, they did so innocently and ought not to suffer, since their good faith is in no way brought into question.

The exemption of ecclesiastical property from taxation is put by Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, on a new ground : that the Church has a co-ordinate and independent right of legislation on this question with the State. His words are, "that the right of the State to hold property and exempt from taxation such portions of it as are necessary to the public service is possessed in an equal degree by the Roman Catholic Church." This is a declaration which is likely to do more than anything else could do towards the abolition of all ecclesiastical exemptions. The claim is one that cannot for a moment be admitted in a free country; it carries with it an intolerable usurpation of civil authority to which no Legislature in the Dominion, not excepting that of Quebec, would think of submitting. In Ontario no one, lay or clerical, would dream of making such a proposal or affirm. ing such a doctrine, simply because there would not be the remotest chance of its being accepted.

Some dissatisfaction continues to be expressed at the raising of the rate of drop letters in cities to two cents. and in one place a suggestion has been made that an attempt be made to deliver letters by a private agency. But this is of course impossible, the Post-Office Department having a legal monopoly of delivering letters. As a whole, the Post-Office Department does not pay its way, and Mr. Haggart thought it desirable to remedy this defect. But is he not charging too much for drop letters? Does it cost two cents to deliver each letter ? If it does not, he has varied from the strict line of cost of service, the only difference being that he has leaped to the other side. If a cent and a half would pay, it is unreasonable to collect two cents. Provided each part of the system can be made to pay for itself, there is no reason why drop letters should be an exception ; but unless that be so, an amendment which is only partial and incomplete is not satisfactory.

Henceforth the netting of salmon in nontidal rivers will extend to New Brunswick, to which province the law prohibiting it did not previously apply. The removal of the exception has the approbation of the Local Government. If netting in such rivers were allowed, the destruction of salmon might in time be carried to an extent that would threaten their extinction

While the construction of a court-house for the county of York and the city of Toronto has from time to time been delayed. the extension of the city and the increase of its population have put out of date the original estimates of the cost of such a work. Over a million of dollars expenditure has already been authorized, and the buildings have fortunately not yet been begun. They will have to be erected on new and more suitable plans, and accordingly an addition. al appropriation is required to be authorized by the citizens, voting on which will take place on Saturday. In a construction of this kind it would be folly not to provide for the reasonable wants of the future for which the accommodation is required. To vote the additional amount necessary will, we must conclude, be the best economy, and therefore in the true interest of the city. The vote is required to be for \$600,000. In face of anticipated opposition, some effort may be required to carry the by-law.

Different views of the fate of the Harvey-Salisbury railway line are entertained in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. With many in the former province its future prospects are looked to with hopefulness, while in the latter there are not wanting persons who are willing to believe that they have heard the last of it. In one quarter the assertion is confident. ly made that the Dominion Government will at once cause a survey to be made, in the other the statement is treated 88 incredible. Amid these conflicting statements it sounds strange to be told that there has been no adequate survey of the line, and that the Government proposed an receive it, but they cannot expect to acexpenditure of three millions on a piece of complish anything more : the tail will not road which still remains to be surveyed. be allowed to wag the head. The supreme

Procedures of this kind in the dark are too common in Canada. In some countries, no railway charter is granted until all the plans of the survey are forthcoming. When this is made a prorequisite, the legislative authority has the means of knowing exactly what is expected of it. In the present case, what distance would be saved is a matter of dispute; and without adequate information on this capital point the Senate cannot reasonably be blamed for refusing to "go it b'ind." It would be a good rule to adopt that in future no charter should be granted in the absence of such certain information about the proposed line as would enable the legislative authority to understand exactly what it is asked to do.

Work on the new legislative buildings of Ontario, suspended by the sidden and lamentable death of contractor Lionel Yorke, has been resumed. It is satisfactory to hear that the work will be com. pleted at the contract price. Some delay arose in a new firm taking over the late Mr. Yorke's contract, but now that this has been arranged the work will go on as before. The centre of the building and the west wing are expected to be ready for the wall plates by the end of the year.

Will the American Government be bound by the Sugar Bounties Convention, to which it did not formally agree? This question is now interesting the countries which are parties to the convention. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in answer to an interpellation in the House of Commons, is reported to have said that "the United States Government would be absolutely debarred by their own interpretation of the most favored nation clause from pleading that clause as a bar to the operation of the Sugar Bounties Convention against themselves." This statement rests on the fact that the United States had an official or non-active representative in the conference, and that it had not signified its opposition to the interpretation. Something more definite than this would be necessary to a satisfactory settlement of the question asked. The British colonies are bound by the convention, though they are at liberty to withdraw from it, and if any of them grant sugar bounties, the treaty nations will be bound not to buy their sugar, nor can it impose on beet a higher duty than on cane sugar. England binds herself not to levy higher duties on German than on British colonial sugar, though a similar restriction is not imposed on other treaty powers in the possession of colonies. So far the condition is one sided.

Whatever may be the immediate result of the legal proceedings taken by the Senate of Victoria University to prevent a removal of the institution to Toronto, there can be no doubt that means will finally be found of overcoming every obstacle to removal. If any persons subscribed to its funds on condition that the University should remain at Cobourg, they will be entitled to compensation and will doubtless

authority of the Church to which Victoria belongs is not going to have its resolves balked by an intrigue in the Senate of the University. The gentlemen who are making the opposition must be assumed to have counted the cost, and they must not complain if, in the end, they have to count with the consequences of defeat, however unpleasant some of these may be.

INSURANCE FOR COUNTRY MER-CHANTS.

If a merchant, in the prosecution of his business, neglects to take precautions which are essential to his prosperity, it is well that he should be kept in mind of them by persons who are interested in his welfare. Among the unpleasant features which are found in connection with bankrupt estates in Canada is the lack of adequate insursurance, or any insurance at all, against loss by fire. So many instances of this kind of negligence, and of disastrous loss to principal and creditors by a failure to insure, induced the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, in the summer of last year, to come to an agreement that they would not, after November 1st, 1888, consent to or accept any compromise from their customers where it had been found that the failure was caused through insufficient insurance. With this object in view, the grocers agreed that the minimum amount of insurance, under this agreement, on the stock, chattels, and buildings of a merchant must be at least sixty per cent. (60%) of their value. A very similar agreement was reached last month by the Wholesale Dry Goods Section of the Board of Trade of this city. Such unanimity of opinion on the part of between one and two hundred wholesale merchants shows how strong are the views held by business men as to the propriety of some such regulation. Of course it is conceivable that exceptional cases may arise where even this refusal would be harsh, and where modification might be necessary, but such cases are one in the hundred of failures.

To know what fire insurance a man carries ought to be part of the information possessed by every wholesale merchant about the storekeeper who buys on credit, and we confess to some surprise that the Mercantile Agencies have not found their way to incorporate this as one of the items about which they are systematically informed. It appears that the Fire Underwriters, who were relied upon by wholesale merchants to assist in this needful work by furnishing information as to the amount of insurance 'carried, have shown small favor to the project, deeming that it would prove, in some occult way, injurious to them. So far as we have been made aware of the nature of these objections we cannot admit their force. On the contrary, reciprocity of information with merchants on this point would show the underwriters who were their dangerous customers, and would help them to deal with the class of conscienceless over-insurers who are now so great a thorn in the side of the underwriters. On

under-insurance which has to be contended with

THE RAILWAYS OF CANADA.

The Government Blue Book of the railway statistics of Canada consists of a mass of undigested figures, without note or comment to add to their value. There is here a noticeable falling off since the time when Mr. Brydges used to make up these reports and illuminate them by his own knowledge and experience. Still the main figures are here, and in their way are intelligible enough. But mere figures with no side lights thrown upon them possess only a minimum value.

From these figures we find that 12,701.66 miles of track have been laid and 1,531.86 of sidings. Of this total constructed 12,-162.88 miles are in operation. A noticeable feature is the great extent to which iron have been replaced by steel rails; there being 11,664.11 miles of steel rails and only 1,037.55 of iron in the main lines. This result was sure to come as fast as the iron rails wore out; the superior advantages of steel benefited not only the companies but also the public, which obtained through the steel rail a heavy reduction of charges. Only under exceptional circumstances, not likely often to occur, will iron rails be laid in future.

Railway finance has a history of its own, not always creditable to those most deeply concerned in it. In one way or another, the aggregate capital of all the railways of Canada has reached the large figure of \$727.180.448.75. In this total some water is included, but a far less proportion we imagine than is to be found in United States railway capital. The Government advances all told amount to \$134,278,219.36. entirely in solid cash. When securities were issued below par, the capital was abnormally swelled; but the rate obtained being the market rate, the discount is sometimes quite different from water. The case was that of a corporation which obtained assistance to raise capital when its credit was not good. Under such circumstances, hard conditions always have to be accepted whether the borrower be an individual or a railway corporation. Government bonuses to railways when they bear a large proportion to the whole capital represent a doubtful policy. The United States, with their greater population and larger traffic, were naturally able to make better terms with the constructors of their transcontinental lines, or rather the western portion of them, than Canada did or could.

It would have been very difficult for the Canadian Government to have raised all the capital necessary to build the Canadian Pacific, and not much less difficult to have got better terms than were obtained. The wisest among us could not say, at the time, whether the Government or railway Syndicate was making the better bargain; and if we are now certain that the Government got the worst of it, the revelation comes from experience. It is easy to say now that it would have been better for the Government, if it could have accomplished the task, to build the Canadian Pacific

built by the Government, was then and is now not encouraging, whatever the future may have in store. But the Intercolonial was originally projected and in fact built. as a national and not as a commercial work. But it is not even now certain that it could have done so. Perhaps the best arrangement would have been one under which the road should revert to the Government. If loans could have been made to supply the place of bonuses, as in the United States, we might have been better off, but even this is not certain; when the Canadian Pacific was built, all the experience we had showed that there was very little hope of Government loans of money to railway companies being got back. Under the circumstances, perhaps as good an arrangement as was possible was made with the Pacific Syndicate. No doubt it was too favorable, as seen by the light of experience, but this light was not then available. In addition to the bonuses, \$20,920,085.27 of Government loans to railways which have been made remain unpaid, and are in fact converted into bonuses, whatever way they may as a mere question of book keeping be treated; and the \$300,000 of share capital subscribed by the Government may equally be set down as a gift.

Municipal aid to railways has been granted to the amount of \$13,144,224.43, on which there may sometimes, as when bonds were granted, have been some discount. but it was for the most part solid cash.

The weak point in Canadian railway finances is the large proportion of working expenses to earnings. It was on this point that the expectations of the original Grand Trunk shareholders were disappointed. The total earnings of our railways are \$42,159,152.65, of which \$30,652,046.03 goes in working expenses. The compiler of the report has not taken the trouble to add up the percentage of working expenses to earnings of the different lines, a piece of necessary information which Mr. Brydges was accustomed to give.

The ordinary share capital is \$231,623,-291, equal to \$18,236.67 per mile, and the preference capital is \$95,870,491.19, equal to \$7,548.26 per mile. The bonded debt is less than the share capital, being \$228,617,728.17, or \$17,999.98 per mile. The total capital of the roads is \$57,253.81 per mile, part of which is nominal, but how much is not stated. Government aid came from every province as well as the Dominion, the policy of bonusing being common to all the Governments.

Passenger traffic brings much less revenue than freight, the relative figures being \$12,744,636.66 and \$26,410,084.90. Mails and express freight yield \$1,627,731.84, and from other unnamed sources come \$1,376,-The percentage of earnings to 699.25. capital is not worked out, and no state. ment of the dividends paid is given. These defects detract greatly from the value of the report, and we trust they will be supplied in future. No doubt the means are given by which each reader could work out these results for himself, but life is to^0 short to be wasted in this prodigal way. The style of blue book literature embodied the side of the wholesale merchant it is itself. The experience of the Intercolonial, in this report is of a sort that neither rail.

road men nor any other men can grow fond of readily. It is in urgent need of being reformed, the more so as it is a retrogression from a better form previously in use.

Future railway construction in Canada will be largely in new districts, which the roads will aid in opening up. The amount of lumber carried by existing railways in 1888, viz., 1,361,300,722 feet, gives some idea of the extent to which this mode of conveyance can be utilized in new districts. In northern Ontario there is a great field for this kind of traffic, and if the timber be not used in time it runs the risk of being burnt up on the ground, through carelessness or accident; a form of destructive conflagration against which no insurance is possible.

CARRIERS AND BILLS OF LADING.

The negociability of a bill of lading as distinguished from commercial paper is very well set forth in a recent important decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Friedlander versus the Texas and Pacific Railway Company. In this case the liability of a railway company to pay .innocent holders of bills of lading forged by the company's agent is determined.

On November 16, 1883, at Sherman station, in Texas, on the eastern division of the defendant railway company's line. Easton, the agent of the company at that station, executed, as agent, a bill of lading and delivered the same to Joseph Lahn. stein, therein named. Easton was the regularly authorized agent of the company to receive for shipment cotton and other freight for transportation along its line, and excute bills of lading for cotton and other freight received by him for transportation. Lahnstein indorsed the bill of lading and drew a draft on Friedlander & Co. for \$8,000 payable at sight to O., and attached the bill of lading to draft and forwarded it through O. to Friedlander & Co., who paid O. the amount of the draft in good faith, in the usual course of their business as commission merchants making advances on shipments of cotton to them for sale, and without any knowledge of any fraud or misrepresentation connected with the bill of lading and draft. They had previously paid one or more drafts upon similar bills of lading signed by Easton as agent for the company, for cotton shipped them by Lahnstein, and the cotton so previously advanced upon was received by them in due course of transportation. In point of fact the bill of lading was executed by Easton fraudulently and by collusion with Lahnstein, and without receiving any cotton for transportation as was represented in the bill of lading, they two having combined together to defraud Friedlander & Co. The cotton mentioned in the bill of lading would have been worth \$10,000, and the transaction was from first to last customary and in the usual course of trade, and in accordance with the usage and customs of merchants, and shippers and receivers of cotton, except that the cotton was not received, nor expected to be received, by the agent when the bill of lading was executed by him.

The question was who should lose the \$8,000, or what is the same thing, whether the agent of a railroad company at one of its stations can bind the company by the execution of a bill of lading for goods not actually placed in his possession, and its delivery to a person fraudulently pretending, in collusion with said agent, that he had shipped such goods in favor of a party without notice, with whom, in furtherance of the fraud, the pretended shipper negotiates a draft, with the false bill of lading attached.

Chief Justice Fuller, in giving the judgment of the court, said, "Bills of exchange and promissory notes are representatives of money, circulating in the commercial world as such, and it is essential to enable them to perform their peculiar functions that he who purchases them should not be bound to look beyond the instrument, and that his right to enforce them should not be defeated by anything short of bad faith on his part. But bills of lading answer a different purpose, and perform different functions. They are regarded as so much cotton, grain, iron, or other articles of merchandise, in that they are symbols of ownership of the goods they cover. And as no sale of goods lost or stolen, though to a bona fide purchaser for value, can divest the ownership of the person who lost them or from whom they were stolen, so the sale of the symbol or mere representative of the goods can have no such effect, although it sometimes happens that the true owner, by negligence, has so put it into the power of another to occupy his position ostensibly to estop him from asserting his right as against a purchaser who has been misled to his hurt by reason of such negligence. It is true that while not negotiable as commercial paper is, bills of lading are commonly used as security for loans and advances, but it is only as evidence of ownership, special or general, of the property mentioned in them, and of the right to receive such property at the place of delivery. Such being the character of a bill of lading, can a recovery be had against a common carrier for goods never actually in its possession for transportation, because one of its agents having authority to sign bills of lading, in collusion with another person, issues the document in the absence of any goods at all ? "

"The receipt of goods lies at the foundation of the contract to carry and deliver. If no goods are actually received there can be no valid contract to carry or to deliver.

. . . . It is a familiar principle of law that where one of two innocent parties must suffer by the fraud of another the loss should fall upon him who enables such third person to commit the fraud; but nothing that the railroad company did or omitted to do can properly be said to have enabled Lahnstein to impose upon Friedlander & Co. The company not only did not authorize Easton to sign fictitious bills of lading, but it did not assume authority itself to issue such documents, except upon delivery of the merchandise. Easton was not the company's agent in the transaction, for there was nothing upon which the agency could act. Railroad companies are not home. To this Ald. Stevenson, chairman dealers in bills of exchange, nor in bills of of the said committee, replied that "the

lading; they are carriers only, and held to rigid responsibility as such. Easton, disregarding the object for which he was employed, and not intending by his act to execute it, but wholly for the purpose of his own and of Lahnstein, became particeps criminis with the latter in the commission of a fraud upon Friedlander & Co., and it would be going too far to hold the company, under the circumstances, estopped from denying that it had clothed this agent with apparent authority to do an act so utterly outside the scope of his employ. ment and of its own business. The defendant cannot be held on contract as a common carrier in the absence of goods, shipment, and shipper, nor is the action maintainable on the ground of tort."

"The law can punish roguery, but cannot always protect a purchaser from loss, and so fraud perpetrated through the device of a false bill of lading may work injury to an innocent party which cannot be repressed by a change of victim."

FIRE MATTERS IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal City Council has decided, by a vote of 15 to 12, to adopt the motion of Ald. Stevenson to give a bonus of \$5,000 to Mr. Patton, late chief of the fire brigade of that city. This is probably right enough, for the late chief was a conscientious servant, according to his light, and he is now old and without means. But in the matter of what a Montreal journal calls "The Fire Engine Muddle," much less than justice will be wrought if the Council endorse the curious finding of a committee that recommended the purchase of a Silsby steam fire engine which, as we stated a week or two ago, distinctly failed to come up to the requirements laid down for such an engine, or even to its makers' own promises.

At the meeting of Council on Monday last a somewhat lively discussion took place upon the question of this engine. In response to enquiries, the Mayor said the experts had condemned the engine, but in spite of this the committee had resolved to buy it. He had instructed the City Treasurer not to pay the warrant until the Council had come to some decision. It may be that the experts were incapable, but if that were so they should never have been employed. These same experts reported, Ald. Stevenson says, that the Merrywether engine exceeded the requirements of the test by 29½ per cent., a statement, however, which did not go uncontradicted. Next we hear of a proceeding of a character which was almost worthy of the Pickwick Club. It was moved in Council that the report of the experts be referred to the City Attorney, and that payment for the engine be deferred till next meting. There was a wrangle about this, but the Mayor decided it to be in order. "Has the engine been bought ? " asked one alderman, who was answered by another that the engine had been accepted unanimously by the committee and formally handed over to the Chief, to be placed in No. 7 station, and the agent had gone

Fire Committee had acted as individuals and after he had gone and the meeting had been adjourned. He knew nothing about it,"---it had been bought in a Pickwickian sense only !

In reply to the knotty question whether this much discussed machine had been taken charge of it was replied that "it was bought and taken possession of as far as the committee was concerned, but the Council could interfere."

Ald. P. Kennedy said the Mayor had done a good thing in stopping payment, for the more the matter was looked into the worse it appeared. The Mayor is to see the City Attorney about the matter and ascertain whether the city could refuse the engine. It looks very much as if the worthy Council of our sister city resembled the western man who after exhaustive labor to subdue a certain animal called aloud to his hired man, "Josh ! O, Josh ! come out yer and help me to let go this critter." After such an exhibition of complicated responsibility and divided action the Montreal Council at all events cannot laugh at the municipal procedure of Toronto.

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

Since our article of last week on this subject was written, we have received Supplement No. 3 to the Report of the Canadian Department of Inland Revenue, being the report for the year 1888 on the adulteration of food. And we find therein a reference to the adulteration of drugs as well as to articles used for food. There were 45 samples tested, comprising alcohol, sweet spirits of nitre, quinine wine, tincture of opium, citrate of iron and quinine, tartaric acid, and citrate of iron and ammonia. Of these 26 were genuine, 5 adulterated, 14 "doubtful." The analysts were Mr. F. X. Valade, of Kingston District, and Dr. W. H. Ellis, of Toronto, and the samples analysed came from Napanee, Prescott, Ottawa, Toronto, Port Hope, and Bow-We may add to these many manville. samples of cream of tartar, perhaps one-third of which were adulterated with gypsum :--

Number	•	Adulter-
Samples.	Genuine.	ated.
7 Alcohol	5	2
7 Sweet spirits of nitre	2	5
8 Quinine wine	4	4
3 Tartaric acid	3	
7 Tincture of opium	4	3
7 Citrate of iron and qui-		
nine	5	2
6 Citrate of iron and		
ammonia	4	2
_		—
45	27	18
10		

Four of the samples of quinine wine were under the required standard : instead of containing, as they should, 1 grain of quinine per fluid ounce of wine, three of them contained only 17, 22, and 23 of a grain, or about onefifth the supposed quantity of the drug. Of the six imperfect samples of spirits of nitre, one is described as "fair," two of them, "useless as such drug," the remainder, "below pharmacopceia strength." With respect to three out of seven specimens of tincture of opium, the opinion of the officers is that "they are not to be relied on," as they contain only from twothirds to three fourths the quantity of the drug that is required. The alcohol was all right, and tartaric acid, so far as examined, found pure. But of seven samples of sweet spirits of nitre (sp. ether nit.) two are pronounced useless, one fair, three below pharmacopceia strength, and two genuine. Much of

the citrates of iron and quinine and iron and ammonia was found below standard, being deficient in quinine : four samples out of thirteen were discovered to be thus imperfect.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

In a summary of the mineral production of Canada for the year 1888, prepared by Mr. Eugene Coste, of the Geological Survey, from the compilation of Mr. H. P. Brumell, the value of the year's products of this description is placed at \$16,500,000. The principal items as stated in the following table :

are as stated in the following table :				
v.	alue, 18°8.	Value, 1887.		
Coal\$5	5,259,832	\$5,208,429		
Gold	1,058,610	1,111,877		
Iron, rolled	1,442,974	1,937,800		
" pig	226,443	366,192		
" ore	139,393	146,197		
Steel	470,819	331,199		
Copper	667,543	342,345		
Silver	368,396	322,602		
Pyrites	232,938	171,194		
Manganese ore	47,243	39,672		
Phosphates	242,285	319,815		
Salt	143,804	166.394		
Mica	30,207	29,816		
Lead (fine, in ore)	27,472	9,216		
Petroleum	716,067	463,641		
Gypsum	179.393	157,277		
Grindstones	42,159	35,368		
Sulphuric acid	97,755	70,609		
Mineral paints	11,750	4,900		
Graphite	1,200	2,400		
Asbestos	255,007	227,716		
Antimony	6.894	18,960		
Arsenic	1,200	1,200		
Mineral water	11,456			
Charcoal	15,703	88,203		
Coke	134,181	86,244		
Fertilizers	21,600	25,943		
Limestone for flux	14,742	17,500		
Brick	1,033,721	725,694		
	561,197	450,934		
Building stone	339,541	389,369		
Lime Tiles	114.057	136,112		
	63,846	98,995		
Granite	3,110	7,845		
Marble and serpentine		89,000		
Slate	90,689			
Sand and gravel		30,307 10,811		
Flagstones				
Cement	35,593	81,909		
Miscellaneous clay	950 970	70 670		
products	350,370	78,670		
Glass	150,000	•••••		
Add short returns of	050 000	650 000		
eleven items	650,000	650,000		
Total\$	15,259,190	\$14,452,355		

TIN PLATE.

The attempts of a syndicate to purchase all, or the majority of, the tin-plate mills in South Wales, and so form a great tin-plate combination, have, says Martineau & Smith's Journal, fallen through altogether. It was stated by Messrs. Fowler & Co., the authors of the scheme, that the proposal was to form a company, with a capital of £4,000,000, to buy up tinplate works. The price was to be increased by 2s. per box, and it was estimated that 15 per cent. could be earned upon the capital. The makers present (and the meeting was well attended), however, showed the scheme no favor, urging that such a combination would either break down, in consequence of the fresh competition it would excite, or else that the rise in prices would jeopardise the position of the trade with the United States, where there has been for a long time an agitation in favor of a very heavy duty. To these sound and pertinent objections the supporters of the syndicate could make no valid reply, and the following amendment was carried :-- " That in view of the immense increase in the consumption of tin plates, consequent upon the system of supplying exporters at the lowest possible prices, this meeting declines to entertain any scheme which would interfere with

the absolute freedom under which the trade has hitherto been successfully conducted, and hopes that Messrs. Fowler & Co. will discourage further efforts in promoting the proposed syndicate." It is said that further efforts will be made to carry out the scheme; but the journal quoted is not inclined to think that they will prove successful. It is of opinion that a great advance in price would speedily lead to the construction of new mills, and also that such a policy would strengthen the hands of those in the United States who wish to almost exclude tin plates in order to create a new home industry. In view of the fact that three-fourths of the exports go to the United States, it is evident that such action might be disastrous. It is very satisfactory to see that the English makers hold such sound economic views, for, as recent experience shows, trusts in the end are as injurious to producers as to consumers.

WOODENWARE.

A prominent manufacturer of woodenware in the States tells the North-Western Lumberman that the production in that country of everything made of wood is overdone. He is of opinion that there are about twice as many tubs and pails turned out as are required for consumption. This keeps the market constantly glutted, and prices weak, in spite of the efforts of the association to keep them up. The association was formed in 1882, and now but three concerns of the considerable number of original organizers are in existence, the wrecks of defunct firms and companies having been scattered throughout the Western States, from Ohio to Wisconsin. This, says the Lumberman, is a sad commentary on the profitableness of woodenware manufacture. The decline in the price of clothes pins is one of the striking features. A few years ago they were sold at wholesale for \$1.50 a box, containing five gross each, or 720 pins. At length competition reduced the price to 75 cents a box, and then all but three manufacturers went out of the trade. Now clothes pins are selling at wholesale for 40 cents a box, and there are men who think there is money in making such goods, and are going into their manufacture. A leading woodenware house in Chicago with a factory in Wisconsin is buying what clothes pins it wants for its trade, as they can be had that way cheaper than to manufacture them.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

LUMBER TRADE DIRECTORY AND INSPECTION. This neat pocket volume of 120 pages contains a directory of dealers in pine lumber, hardwood, veneer, fancy woods, logs, etc., in New York, Boston, Worcester, Hartford, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., classified and alphabetically arranged. It also gives lumber inspection rules in vogue at New York, Boston, and Baltimore; and valuable hints as to consignment and shipment. The price is ten cents. It is published by the N.Y. Lumber Trade Journal, 72 Wall st., New York.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. We recommend anyone who desires to know more of the mineral capabilities of the western part of the Dominion to send to the mayor of Vancouver, Mr. D. Oppenheimer, for a copy of the pamphlet named above. Or better still, let him apply to Mr. A. W. Murdoch for a copy; it is to this gentleman we are indebted for the copy before us. Mr. Oppenheimer says, in his first chapter: "It is the universally accepted belief that British Columbia will one day rank amongst the richest mineral districts of the world. Her large deposits of the precious and useful metals and minerals embrace gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, lead, cinnabar, platinum, bismuth, plumbago, limestone, marble, slate, and salt." Some 37 pages are occupied with a list of quantities of gold extracted in different districts of the province, and with extracts from the report of the Minister of Mines relating to copper, galena, coal, &c. The appendices contain a synopsis of the Mineral Act of British Columbia and amendments thereto, as well as an abridgment of the regulations for the disposal of mineral lands.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Chicago Board of Trade underwriters adopted early in the present month the following schedule of rates on grain: To ports on Lake Michigan, 25 cents; on Lake Superior 35 cents; Huron, Sarnia, and Detroit river, 25 cents; Georgian Bay, 30 cents; Lake Erie, 30 cents; Ontario, 45 cents; Ogdensburg, 50 cents; Montreal, 75 cents.

The fire insurance broker has ways of doing business that are-well, peculiar. We hear of an instance this week that is worth mentioning. Mr. A., the agent of a British company, receives word to cancel a certain risk, which is on the same day handed over, at an equal rate, to Mr. B.'s company, also a British one. Mr. B. gets word within one hour to cancel another risk, which is meanwhile handed over to Mr. A.'s company. The ingenious Toronto broker who negotiates these transactions pockets a commission of ten per cent. on each risk, and the aggregate business of both companies remains unimpaired. The risk that one loses the other gets : but they are collectively "out" just the amount of the commission, which goes into the pocket of the broker. There are wheels within wheels in this business, as well as in others.

What might have been a serious fire was happily nipped in the start last Friday by a private watchman in Montreal. About four o'clock that morning fire was discovered in the premises of Alexander Ferguson & Co., Glasgow lead and color works, 14 College street in that city. It proved to be a barrel of waste, which had taken fire by spontaneous combustion. The blaze was extinguished by a charge from a Babcock engine and people in the neighborhood breathed more freely.

"It is our duty to inform you that the connection of Mr. Stewart Browne as manager for Canada of the Glasgow and London Insurance Company has ceased, and Messrs. J. T. Vincent and Karl R. Freygang have been appointed in lieu thereof." So reads the first paragraph in a letter received yesterday from the new managers in Montreal.

The great number of fires that have recently occurred in dwelling-houses by night ought to suggest to householders the advisability of adopting due precautions against such occurrences. While we make our doors and windows secure against entrance from without, there is a tendency to forget that through our own heedlessness we may be inviting greater danger within. For instance, before going to sleep to leave a burning lamp in such a position that if it should explode it would at once set the house on fire, approaches the height of folly. And yet it is often done, and with just such tragic results in loss of life as are reported from Westchester, N.Y.—Philadelphia Record.

An appropriate *finale* to the festivities consequent upon the opening in Montreal of the new building of the New York Life Insurance Company was the presentation by the officers and agents of the Canadian department of a handsome silver service, a set of cutlery, and a gold-headed Malacca cane to the popular manager, Mr. David Burke. This interesting event took place on Tuesday at the Windsor Hotel, when upwards of fifty of the company's agents were assembled to discuss an elaborate *menu*.

A conflagration started among the wooden houses of the suburb of Saint Sauveur, Quebec city, yesterday morning and burned for hours. 500 houses at least are destroyed and 1,000 families homeless. The loss is nearly half a million dollars and the insurance \$125,000. A shocking feature is the killing of Major Short and the sergeant-major of B. Battery by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK .--- The last statement of this bank shows profits for the year ended 30th April, 1889, to have been \$89,976, after deducting charges of management and all expenses except taxes, which were \$6,175. This is at the rate of 163 per cent. on capital of \$500,000. A dividend of six per cent. was paid in June, 1888, and another in December of that year. There was thus a sum of \$23,801 to be added to reserved profits as at the close of April, 1888. The Rest is \$375,000, so that \$50,298 appears to be held at credit of Contingent Account. The circulation of the bank at end of April was \$486,305; its deposits, \$1, 406,000, the major part bearing no interest Loans, discounts, and current bills amounted to \$2,374,000, there was \$2,000 in secured debts, and only \$764 overdue debts after providing for all doubtful. The directors have chosen Hon. J. D. Lewin as president, and Mr. John Yeats as vice-president.

-An English visitor to this city, in conversation last week with a Canadian, after being told where our coal was obtained, repeatedly pressed the question whether there was not coal in Ontario. He was informed that none had been found, and from indications none was believed to exist in the province. Still he urged that if it was found in Ohio and Penn sylvania it might be found here, and declared that it should be looked for and bored for. We now learn from the Owen Sound Times that a Scotchman who has worked for years in Scotland, prospecting for coal and sinking shafts for it, declares that he never saw better surface indications than there are on lot 14, Con. 24, Keppel, Grey Co. A gentleman of experience from the North Shore visited the locality lately, and being pleased with the surface indications, subscribed \$200 to have it tested. Mr. William Totten, the reeve, and Mr. Davidson, the Scotchman referred to, belong to the company which is to bore. If the science of geology is a science at all, there will be no coal found there, so far from its proper neighbourhood, or else there is a queer metamorphosis of the rocks. We observe, besides-and the hint may be of service to Mr. Davidson and his coadjutors-that according to Miles' map, a morass or lake in the east of the same concession is named " The Slough of Despond." Nevertheless, their object is very important, and we shall be glad if they find coal veins, though we cannot believe that they will.

-Advices from the North Shore to the St. John, N.B., *Globe* indicate that business will

be much better than usual this year, principally because of the advance in the price of deals-in England. Most of the mill-owners hold over large quantities of deals, and these they have sold at an advance of \$2 or \$3 on last year's prices. In the case of some firms who had several millions each, a large profit will be realized. Then the operations in the woods during the winter were pretty large and all the logs are coming out well. All the mills will be in operation this year, including those on the Miramichi, some of which have not been busy for some time. The Kent Lumber Company has built a fine new mill at Richibucto, and many of the old mills on the Restigouche have been repaired and refitted. Many vessels have been chartered ahead. The shingle industry is booming and it is expected a very large business will be done this year. The shingles are for the American market. The principal shingle mill is at Bathurst and is owned by an American company. The lobster business was not very profitable last year, as the fish were scarce, but better prices are now ruling, and there are hopes, too, that more lobsters will be found. A smaller number of persons will go into the business. Mackerel fishing last season was not a success, but the fleet will be on the grounds as usual this season. Many tourists are expected to fish in northern waters this year, and to leave a little cash behind. The season is the earliest for many years.

-Fast passages are being made upon the Great Lakes by some of the newer steamers plying between Buffalo and Chicago. Time was, and not so long ago, when seventy-two hours between these cities was considered good time for a propeller. Last year the "Owego," of the Union Line, covered the distance in sixty hours fifteen minutes, but this year this steamer earned the title of greyhound of the lakes by running the distance-between 1,100 and 1,200 miles-in fifty-eight hours. Her fastest time was made on the run from Mackinaw to Chicago. The 384 miles were covered in seventeen hours and forty-five minutes, which is equal to 211 miles per hour. She had no less than 1,000 tons of package freight and drew six feet of water forward, and fourteen and a half feet aft. Another steamer of the same line, the "Chemung," has beaten even this, we are told; fifty-six hours some minutes being her stated time.

-The Quebec Council of Arts and Manufactures has deserved well of that province for its efforts in providing instruction for her artisans and students in industrial art. We have repeatedly referred to the specimens of work turned out by pupils of the evening classes established by the Council in Quebec, Montreal, Sherbrooke, &c. An exhibition is now being held in old St. Gabriel Church, in Montreal, open to the public. Freehand and architectural drawing, modelling in clay and plaster, lithographic drawing, carving, pattern-making, are among the branches of instruction, the results of which are shown in this interesting and important exhibition.

-The contract for the Halifax-Bermuda cable has been presented to the British House of Commons, by which it is shown that the International Cable Company offers to construct and operate the cable for an annual subsidy for twenty years of £8,100, and it is stipulated that the cable is to be in operation within six months after approval of contract.

-The signatures of many of Winnipeg's prominent firms and individuals were appended to an address intended to mark the departure from that city of Mr. D. Miller, who has been manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada there for the past seven years. Accompanying the address were a beautiful silver tea set and a valuable gold watch. At the conclusion of his reply Mr. Miller said ; "There is a natural feeling of satisfaction also in my mind at your kind references to the bank at large. It was the pioneer bank of the province, and its very able and sagacious general manager has always shown the greatest possible faith in the future of Manitoba and interest in its welfare and progress." Mr. Miller comes to Toronto to succeed Mr. Cooke, whose retirement was noted in these columns a few weeks ago.

-According to a circular, signed by Mr. H. C. Hammond, president of the Federal Bank, which in spite of its being marked confidential has been made public, a suit is to be brought against Mr. Samuel Nordheimer to recover the amount of losses made by the bank through the Commercial Loan and Stock Company. Mr. Edward Blake, Mr. Osler, and Mr. Lash have all been consulted, and they advise that Mr. Nordheimer is responsible for the losses. The other directors have instituted a suit to recover the amount, which is not stated, but which is understood to be large.

----After discussions of a purely local interest the members assembled at the annual meeting of the Guelph Board of Trade on Tuesday last proceeded to elect members for the year. After Mr. J. B. Armstrong, and Mr. J. Hallett were chosen president and vice-president, respectively, the selection of further officers was deferred until an adjourned meeting on May 28th. By that time, it is hoped, some steps will have been taken to infuse new life into the board, an element which Col. Higginbotham and others thought was lacking heretofore.

--- The Hamilton Board of Fire Underwriters held its annual meeting on the 13th inst. and elected Mr. J. T. Routh, president; Mr. Seneca Jones, vice president; and Mr. G. A. Young, secretary-treasurer. The retiring president, Mr. Geo. McKeand, was cordially thanked for the admirable manner in which the deliberations of the board had been presided over by him during the past year.

.--- No successor to the late president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. John S. Maclean of Halifax, has been appointed, but Mr. John T. Paysant has been tendered a seat at the board, which he has accepted.

-At least one clause of the platform of the Winnipeg Grocers' Association has met with vigorous opposition, i.e., that relating to peddling. A largely attended meeting of citizens was held on Friday evening last, when the following resolutions were unanimously carried ·

"That this meeting pledge itself to use every effort to preserve to every citizen the right to buy or sell without unjust re-striction any or all the necessaries of life. . Further resolved, that should the City Council grant the request of the Grocers' Association that another meeting he held for Association that another meeting be held for the purpose of considering some plan of co-operation for the purchase and distribution of groceries, provisions, etc., etc."

"That the high license asked for as against hawkers and peddlers is a gross injustice to a number of our citizens who have no other number of our citizens who have no other means of gaining a livelihood and are even now barely able to gain one, and that the re-moval of existing burdens would be more likely to conduce to the welfare of the public than the imposition of new ones."

---New Brunswick has 1,070 post-offices in operation, and Nova Scotia 1,372. The Nova Scotia mileage is 2,913,485, and the New Brunswick mileage 2,123,726. Nova Scotia postal revenue is \$216,979; New Brunswick revenue is \$152,261. Halifax city gives a postal revenue of \$50,310.75, and St. John a revenue of \$37,383.

-A final dividend of 20 per cent. on the notes of the defunct Maritime Bank, St. John, is now being paid. The estate of McLellan & Co. also paid a recent dividend of ten per cent., making 70 per cent. paid so far.

-The thirty sixth dividend of the Hamilton Provident Loan Society is announced at the annual rate of seven per cent.

-The Merchants' Bank of Halifax is closing its agency in Hamilton, Bermuda.

THE IRON MARKET.

Writing of the pig iron market in Great Britain the Iron and Steel Trades Journal of the 4th says: Prices have been drooping, the mar-kets have worn a dull face, and business is not active. Shippers have been buying only what they require for the time being. At Glasgow the tone is dull, buyers are scarcer even at the easier quotations. The cause of the inactivity is to some extent due to the lifeless condition of the stock markets in the North, and not to of the stock markets in the North, and not to any direct depressing influences connected with the trade. At Middlesborough, the mar-ket has also shown symptoms of weakness, and buying has been restricted to absolute wants. Glasgow still maintains her position of being the pulse of the iron trade and the other disthe pulse of the iron trade, and the other dis-tricts move in sympathy with the prices of Scotch iron. Some time ago we hoped the other leading centres would be able to shake themselves entirely clear of the baneful influences of the Glasgow manipulators; but the time has not come for that just yet. A con-siderable part of the "transactions" in Scotch warrants are a mean form of gambling—a kind of hope to catch a penny sort of exertion in-dulged in by nearly all the natives of Scotland. It would be almost as rare to meet a Scotland. It would be almost as rare to meet a Scotland. who had not read the poems of Burns as to foregather with one who had not tried a little spec in G.M.B.'s. We should almost describe this phase of Scotch life as one of the "ruling passions" north of Tweed. We hope that passions " north of Tweed. We hope the " brither Scots " wu'll tak' a' thocht an' men'.

SHODDY GOODS.

Do shoddy goods pay in the long run? The question, as it affects boot and shoe merchants and consumers, is thus debated by the Reporter :-- Competition in the States is so keen that the dealers say "the only way we can keen that the dealers say "the only way we can meet it is by selling at low figures; never mind if the shoes are not first-rate, if they are only all right in appearance we can work them off." An Eastern manufacturer of ex-perience and prominence remarked the other day: "It's price rather than cultive which day: "It's price rather than quality which day: "It's price rather than quality which sells shoes nowadays; if they are low enough it isn't of much consequence what intrinsic value they possess." The leather dealers find this view of the case corroborated by the fact this view of the case corroborated by the fact that they receive a great many more inquiries for stock of the second and third grades than for the first. It is easy to sell the damaged, easier still to sell the poor damaged, but the good stamp drags. That is the tenor of the market reports East and West. The jobbers use their utmost endeavors to depress the prices of shoes, the shoe manufacturers, in so far as

they feel compelled to succumb to the pres they feel compelled to succumb to the pres-sure, try to indemnify themselves by purchas-ing leather at low rates; anything will do if it is also cheap enough; if it has all sorts of imperfections they can be ingeniously con-cealed from view by a skilled workman. But they are there all the same, and the time must come when they will be found out. That's the worst thing about "shoddy." There is always a painful uncertainty whether it may not be heard from again after it has it may not be heard from again after it has been gotten rid of.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

When a young man gets out of employment which often occurs with clerks and me-nanics—he, as a rule, wastes a good lot of chanicstime waiting for something to turn up. A better way to do under such circumstances is to turn up something himself. This is not an age when a young man-no matter how much skill or merit he possesses—can rest upon his dignity or an independent spirit until some clever friend invites him to take a his solicid dignity or an independent spirit until some clever friend invites him to take a big salaried position or gives him a half interest in a. store. No, the young man who is really worthy a position will get out and hustle for a place; he will let every business man know that he wants work, and he will be particular to state that he doesn't want a dollar more than his services are worth

than his services are worth. If something is not found soon, don't get is cometning is not found soon, don't get discouraged; keep up cheerful spirits, put in more time at hustling, and, finally, if you are convinced that no opening can be had for a reasonable salary, go to work at anything you can get to do, and at the best wages you can get, even if they no more than pay your board. Don't exhibit any fear of hard or rough work, but do the boat you and Don't exhibit any fear of hard or rough work, but do the best you can and keep your eyes open for something better. Above all things, don't leave the country town to come to the city. All cities are swarming with unem-ployed clerks, and, unless you have some positive opening promised, the chances are ninety-nine out of a hundred that you will not get a place — Dallas Mercantile Journal get a place.-Dallas Mercantile Journal.

HOW HE WAS CAUGHT.

One of the leading dry goods houses in New York had long been disbursing money to one of its customers, who was constantly sending in a long list of alleged shortages and claims for damaged goods, until the principals could stand it no longer. It was determined, upon the stand it no longer. It was determined, upon the first opportunity, to use stratagem, and cheat the devil with "his own cards," if possible. Shortly after the decision was arrived at, an order was received from the customer in question for a large shipment of collars, cuffs, and general drapery. The cases were duly packed and the invoices despatched the same night. but the goods were retained. About night, but the goods were retained. About three days afterwards a letter came to hand from the retailer acknowledging receipt of the shipment, and concluding with the usual stereotyped phrase : "I noticed that the following articles have been damaged in transit, etc." This cool piece of impudence brought forth the following letter from the wholesale house :

' Mr.-

"DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 4th is received. We note your claim for damaged goods and short lengths. Perhaps you will take the trouble to exemine your purchase in future short lengths. Fernaps you will take the trouble to examine your purchase in future before troubling us with these claims. Your goods have been purposely retained by our packers, and have not left our warehouse.

" Yours, A. B. & Co." The above incident actually occurred in the early part of last year, and it is needless to say that no more claims were made from the customer refer Glovers' Gazette. referred to.-London Hosier and

-There are at present 904 paper machines at work in Germany, 271 in Austria, and 42 in Switzerland. Each machine will turn out on an average 1,000 kilos daily, or 310,000 kilos per annum. This shows how great is the con-sumption of paper in the lands where the German language is spoken. The principal German language is spoken. The principal articles used for the manufacture of paper are wood pulp, straw, natron, and sulphite cellu-lose. The error that there is better paper in England is not borne out by experience. Kuhlow's Journal.



A STORE WON'T "RUN ITSELF."

What is termed "A Business Mistake" is well set forth in the following: "When a merchant has a regular set of customers who merchant has a regular set of customers who trade with him altogether, and to whom he gives credit, he is apt to think that his trade is sure with most any kind of a store, so long as his customers stick by him, and are compelled to do so on account of the credit extended to them. But if he settles himself to think that way, and lets his store run itself in a great measure, he will find, sooner or later, that he has made a great mistake. For his old customers will soon see the difference between his store and one that is better attended to, and will make a change whenever they can do so without personal inconvenience or loss."

A POINTER FOR CLERKS.

Clerks, see that your store is kept clean. If Clerks, see that your store is kept clean. If it is your duty to sweep out, do it well. If it is a boy under your authority, see that he does it well. If clerks are neat and tidy in their disposition of scraps of paper, twine, etc., the store will be much more attractive to the customer. Nothing is more inviting than a neat one. No clerk who re-spects his calling will use tobacco during busi-ness hours. If the store has a delivery wagon with which you have anything to do, see that with which you have anything to do, see that it is always clean and in good repair, and have a spry team to draw it if it can be had.—Am-

-Scene: A Law Court. Action against an ac--SCENE: A Law Court. Action against an ac-cident insurance company for compensation in progress. Plaintiff under cross-examination by counsel for company:—"You tell me you can-not lift your arm?" "Well, perhaps half an inch-like this; but it gives me horrible tor-ture; it pains me even to touch it." "Poor fellow! Just show us how high you find it possible to lift it." With many sighs and groans he lifted it three-quarters of an inch. possible to lift it." With many sighs and groans he lifted it three-quarters of an inch. "And before the accident there was nothing the matter with it?" "Nothing whatever." "How high could you lift it then?" "Oh, as high as you please—like this," and he raised his arm over his head. This did please the counsel very much, for it extinguished the plaintiff's claim. For the moment the poor fellow had lost his presence of mind.—James Payn in "Independence."

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

	MONTBEAL, May 15th, 1889.					89.
STOOKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1886
Montreal	229	2261		227	2261	216
" ex-d	2241	221	105	2221	$221\frac{1}{2}$	211
Ontario	137	1341		136	184	1201
Peoples'	105	101	5	105	102	105
Molsons	169	161	3	169	164	149
Toronto		215			216	211
J. Cartier	100					90
Merchants	144	142	133	144	143	133
" ex-d.	141	138		140	138	131
Union		93			93	••••
Commerce	124	123	494	123	123	1201
" ex-d	121	120	100	120^{3}	120	1175
Mon.Telegraph	901	871		893	F83	95
Rich. & Ont	58 1	55		58 1	57 j	533
City Pass	210	203	232	210	205	217
Gas	201	199	418	200	199	211
C. Pacific R. R.	57	55	2025	56	55g	59 1
N. W. Land	82	78	575	803	80j	57
		-	1	-	_	

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 15th, 1889.

Ashes.-The market shows no special activ-Ashes.—The market shows no special activ-ity, though shipments are rather freer and stocks in store are somewhat reduced; re-ceipts are light. Quotations for first quality pots are still \$4.00 to 4.05 per barrel, though some poor tares have sold under the inside figure; seconds, \$3.55 to 3.60; pearls are weak under supplies much beyond the demand, and can be bought at \$4.15.

BOOTS AND SHOES AND LEATHER .- Travellers are about all out and in some instances



I.C., \$4.15 to 4.50; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C. \$3.60 to 3.75; coke wasters, \$3.25; galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5¼ to 7c., according to brand; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 5½c.; No. 26, 6c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.35. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$2.60 to 2.70; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10½c.; lead per 100 lbs., -; pig, \$4.00 to 0.00; sheet, \$5.00; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 12c.; spring, \$2.50 to 2.80; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.30 to 2.40; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 23¼ to 25c.; bar tin, 26 to 27c.; ingot copper, 12¼c.; sheet zinc, \$5.25; spelter, \$5.00; antimony, 12 to 13c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.20 to 2.25. \$3.60 to 3.75; coke wasters, \$3.25; galvanized

OILS, PAINT, AND GLASS .- Linseed oil is re ported higher in Britain, and boiled is quoted here at 58 to 59c. p r gal., with raw at the usual three cents less; turpentine still selling at 65c. by the single barrel, though it will likely be lower next week; at the moment there is hardly any here. Steam refined seal is quoted at 43c., and the catch said to have been overcalculated; Nfld. cod 40c., Halifax ditto 37c.; castor. 8%c.; olive, \$1.00 to \$1.05 for pure. Leads and colors unchanged; no new stocks of glass have come to hand yet, and prices are as before. We quote:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.25; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, 4.50; dry white lead, 5%c.; red do., 4% to 4%c.; London washed whiting, 55o.; Paris white, \$1.00; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; yellow ochre, \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$2.00 to 2.50. Window glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.50 for second break; for lots of 50 boxes and over 50. per box less. there is hardly any here. Steam refined seal for lots of 50 boxes and over 5c. per box less.

Wool.—A fair enquiry is reported; a cargo of Cape by way of Boston has sold at $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}c$; Australian, 17 to 20c. per lb. There is still great scarcity of domestics.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, 16th May, 1889.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Dealers still report this market as being "very sick," and nothing in the way of actual transactions is heard of, except in the supply of local wants. Prices in the absence of trading are purely nominal. There is still some American low grade finding its way to Canadian markets. Bran sells in a retail way at from \$10.00 to 10.50, but no car lots are moving.

BOOTS AND SHOES.-Some firms have already BOOTS AND SHOES.—Some Irms have already despatched their travellers with fall samples, which is about two weeks earlier than last year. The outlook for this trip is good, although manufacturers expect nothing to re-sult for some time. Sorting orders are quite brisk and sufficient in at least one instance to task the full staff in filling. Money, while alightly improved is still very backward. slightly improved, is still very backward.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- No features of interest are noticeable in the local market, the trade in which wholesalers report as rather quiet. Citric acid, says the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, has not been so low in price since the fall of 1884 This depression is a reflection of the London maybed texturing acid reflection of the London market, tartaric acid having to a great extent taken the place of citric, owing to its much lower cost to consumers. While there are indications of a revival in London the outlook in New York is sumers. revival in London the outlook in New 1074 is uncertain. Gillespie & Co.'s Liverpool price list of 4th says: "In chemicals, oils, etc., there is nothing to relieve the monotony of the market. Blue copperas might be bought for Tarket. Blue copperas might be bought for June delivery at 24s., and we should not be surprised to see prices still lower later on. Flour sulphur is down to 8s. 9d. per cwt. Nitrate of soda has declined to 8s. 6d. to 8s. det new to Cream tartar has advanced to Nitrate of soda has declined to 88. 6d. to 88. 9d. per cwt. Cream tartar has advanced to 95s. per cwt., to arrive. Linseed oil is dearer at 20s. to 20s. 6d. per cwt. for raw. Palm has receded to £17 10s. to £18 10s. for Bonny descriptions, and £20 15s. per ton, less 21 per cent., for Lagos. Castor oil 2 15/16d. per lb."

DRY GOODS -The weather, with some slight drawbacks of cold winds and rain, continues to be favorable to the sale of summer goods. Accordingly we find light fabrics in demand. There is less and less request for low class prints or dress stuffs at extremely cheap prices, and decidedly more demand for nice sateens, of which the market is getting bare, and neat and serviceable fabrics for dress wear. Sorting

orders for a variety of goods continue to come in, and the feeling seems to be one of confidence in a brisk and profitable season's trade, dence in a brisk and profitable season's trade, based on the prospect of the growing crops and the firm prices for merchandise. There is less request for dating forward, too, on the part of country or town merchants, while on the side of the importers and wholesale dealers a cessation of the insane policy of cutting prices and yielding terms is apparently deter-mined upor mined upon.

-Trade is on the quiet side, a GROCEBIES.state of affairs which has affected sugars so that now the feeling is apparently easier, al-though yellows cannot be bought to better advantage than last week. Whites will be down ic. by Saturday, the price will then be 87 to 9c. The present easier feeling is regarded as only temporary, when the fruit season comes a better tone will again prevail. The N. Y. Bulletin of the 14th says: "The local market for refined sugars continues very dull, with former rates asked, but we learn that Philadelphia is underselling this market § to fc., and occasionally §c., and getting a very good run of trade." In their Liverpool circular of 4th May, Messrs. Gillespie & Co. say : "The recent rapid advance in raw has met with a pause, and the business doing at the close is small at slightly easier prices, but holders show considerable confidence in the market. Refined is dearer all along the line to the extent of 6s. to 7s per cwt. on the month. Coffees are steady and unchanged." In fruits, good Valencia raisins continue scarce, which good valencia raising continue scarce, which causes Elemes to be more enquired for. The quantity of foreign dried fruit upon the way to this country, says the N. Y. Bulletin, is the smallest known for a long period. The total smallest known for a long period. The total includes 1,050 casks Turkish prunes, 300 bales Grenoble walnuts, and 200 cases Naples. Syrups and mclasses still remain firm. Teas are moving fairly well. In their letter from London dated 3rd May, Messrs. I. Lewenz & Hauser Bros. have this to say about the tea market: "The feature of

TO MANUFACTURERS.

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

Collingwood, April 16th, 1889.

THE STANDARD LIFE At the 63rd Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edin-burgh on Tuesday, the 23rd of April, 1889, the follow-ing results for the year ended 15th November, 1889, were reported :

3,379 new proposals for life assurance were received during the y∉ar for...\$ 9,123,554 60

7,232,295 07 2,972 policies were issued, assuring

- The total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1888, amounted to... 101.258.149 14
- Of which was reassured with other offices
- downents which arose during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to
- The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1888, to The accumulated funds at same date amounted to
- Being an increase during the year of ...



the week is a further advance of $\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb. in the values of common Congou sorts, for which the demand has continued very active. Com. mon Saryune kinds fetched at the public sales 4ª to 5d., or a full 1d. per lb. more than what such teas were worth a month ago; other sorts also went well except some better class blackleaf teas, which were either taken out of the catalogues or quitted at lower prices. Green teas were very firm, but on the whole showed but httle further change in values. Scented teas sold well. For Indian, Ceylon, and Java teas more firmness generally was apparent. We expect to hear by the end of next week of the opening of the Hankow market, for it is reported that the crop in the North of China is an early and good one, and that the first musters are on their way to Kinkiang. At Canton rather more business seems to have been doing, as shipments of new season Congou have now reached about 400,000 lbs."

GRAIN .- Values of wheat are from 1 to 2 GRAIN.—Values of wheat are from 1 to 2 cents per bushel lower as compared with those ruling a week ago. Trading is here still con-fined to the supply of a hand-to-mouth de-mand from the mills We quote No. 1 fall, \$1.02 to 1.03; No. 2, \$1.00 to 1.01; No. 3, 97 to 98c. No. 1 spring, \$1.02 to 1.03; No. 2, \$1.00 to 1.01; No. 3, 97 to 98c. Man. No. 1 hard, \$1.20 to 1.21; No. 2 ditto, \$1.15 to 1.16. The malting season being over, the demand for barley has practically ceased and our quotations may be regarded as ceased, and our quotations may be regarded as purely nominal. Oats are lower, say 30 to 32c. per bushel, with the demand dull at the

TE	NI	DEF	۲S	1
will be	e received	until 4 p.m.	. on	
Thursday, 23	rd Day	of May, I	A.D. 18	389,
or the purchase bentures, \$100,000 he rate of 41 pe	of \$145, payable	175 City of as under wi	Hamilto th inter	on de- est at
yearly :		•		

	Ð	•	ę
18903.18	3 18913,332	18923,484	18933,640
18943.80	4 1895 3,972	18964,152	1897 4,340
	0 1899 4,736	19004,952	19015.172
	8 19015,648	1904 5,904	19056,163
19066,44	8 1907 6,736	19087,040	19097,356
\$45.175 p	ayable as unde	r with interes	st at the rate
of 5 per cer	nt. per annum,	payable half-y	early.
1890 \$5	227 88 1891	\$5,489 28 189	2\$5.763 78

1890......\$0,227 88 1891.....\$0,489 28 1892.....\$5,763 78 1893..... 6,051 93 1894 6,554 58 1895 6,646 43 1890..... 4,768 55 1897..... 4,872 60

Principal and interest payable either in Hamilton, Canada, or in London, England. Parties tendering to state where they desire the same paid.

T. BEASLEY, City Clerk. City Hall, Hamilton, 3rd May, 1889

BONUSES **TO MANUFACTURERS**

The City of Belleville offers special inducements to Manufacturers seeking a location. Besides its situation on the Bay of Quinte, in the centre of one of the wealthiest Agricultural districts in Ontario, possessing superior facilities for ship-ping by water, it is the principal terminus of the Midlaud Railway System, which extends its branches to several points on the Georgian Bay, and through the lumber country in and beyond the Muskcka Dis-trict. It is also the most important station between Montreal and Toronto. on the main line of the Grand Trunk.

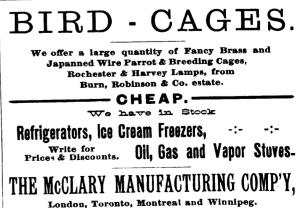
Montreal and forbuted, on the main information and externing Besides the natural advantages for Manufacturing Operations, the city offers inducements to parties seeking location, Exemption from Taxes, Free Site for building, and money aid on certain conditions. 2,867,352 40 4,525,703 13

CITY CLERK.

Communications received by the undersigned. D. B. ROBERTSON.

34.019.523 27 887.470 73

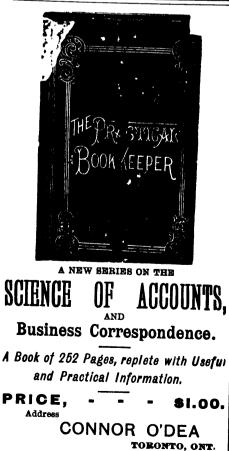
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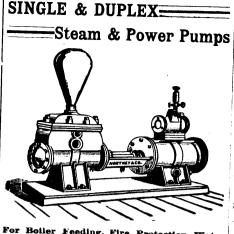


decline. There has been some export enquiry for peas, and 25,000 to 30,000 bushels have gone forward on this account from outside points. Prices are unchanged from 55 to 57c. Corn and rye, in the absence of transactions, are nominal.

and rye, in the absence of transactions, are nominal. HARDWARE AND METALS.—In some few lines the market has eased off somewhat, but the exceptions to this are Canada plates and antimony, both of which are higher than last week. The latest cable quotation for anti-mony is £58, which means 134 cents per lb. to import. Canadian buyers are holding back on Canada plates, while the general impression amongst English merchants is that they will be compelled to pay higher prices before the close of the season. Coke tin plates are a shade easier, but notwithstanding this it is next to impossible to get prompt deliveries from English makers. The local market has been affected to some extent on 14x20 size, because a considerable quantity under advances was thrown on the market, but these have now found their way into stronger hands. Charcoal plates are if anything firmer. The copper market is still sluggish, but holders who are prepared to give prompt deliveries are get-ting full price. Three agents of American copper market is still sluggish, but holders who are prepared to give prompt deliveries are get-ting full price. Three agents of American copper companies returned from Paris this week. In response to questions one of them said to a representative of the N. Y. Bulletin: "No arrangements have been made of any kind. The syndicate is still broken; the Comptoir D'Escompte is irretrievably ruined. A new Comptoir D'Escompte has been organ-ized, but it will not help us or the syndicate— Comptoir D'Escompte is irretrievably ruined. A new Comptoir D'Escompte has been organ-ized, but it will not help us or the syndicate— the bankers still hold the surplus, 150,000 tons of copper, which they can do as they please with, and no arrangement of any kind has been made to limit the production here or elsewhere. There is nothing more to say, except that every tub has to stand on its own bottom." Ingot tin is active at a slight re-duction in price. The market for pig lead is bare of supplies both here and in Montreal, the only stocks being, it is said, in the hands of consumers. In consequence of high prices of sheet zinc early in the season merchants delayed ordering, and the result now is that the market here and in Montreal is about com-pletely bare. Supplies are expected in the steamer which is now due from Antwerp. Galvanized iron is active and stocks on hand adequate to meet the demand. Wholesalers have no cause to complain of trade in general; have no cause to complain of trade in general; while payments show some improvement.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There is a moderate de-mand for hides at 5 to 5½c. per lb. in car lots. The supply is still plentiful. Very few sheep-





For Boiler Feeding, Fire Protection, Water Supply, Mining Use, etc.

All our Pumps are of the latest and best design, the result of long and valuable experience in the Canadian pump trade. Independent Air Fump Condensers For prices and particulars - write for Catalogue -

NORTHEY & CO., TORONTO, ONT. Office & Works: Office & Works:

COB. FBONT & PARLIAMENT STS.

Ontario & Quebec Railway Co'y.

The half-yearly interest due on the 1st of June next on the Five per Cent. Debenture Stock of this Company, will be paid at the Office of Messra. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, London, England, on and after that date, to holders on the register on the 27th instant. Interest for the same period, on the Common Stock of the Company, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the same date, at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the Office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. London, England, at the option of the holder, to shareholders on the register on the 29th instant. Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the registered holders. The Deberture Stock Transfer Books will close in London and in Montreal on the 29th instant, and Montreal on the same day. The Books at both places will be re-opened on the 3rd June next. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

150.070 00

Montreal, April 18th, 1889.

OMINION PAPER BOX COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF HARDWARE FOLDING BOXES, CONFECTIONERS' FOLDING BOXES, Packages specially adapted for all classes of goods. 74 and 76 King.St. West, Toronto.

A PROSPEROUS COMPANY.

CAINS IN 1887 AND 1888.

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

C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		
A gain in membership of	1 887 2.198	1 888. 2.264
- Bourn III HIGI KGE VALUES OF		
A gain in interest income of	26,157 66	\$ 46,553 15
A gain in interest income of	22,541 10	89,587 63
A gain in promium married	77,753 04	138.431 84
A gain in premium receipts of	171,152 43	202,865 47
A gain in income of	193,693 53	292,453 10
A gain in assets of	1,074 746 99	1,198,358 21
	1,352,456 00	1,714,138 00
A gain in insurance of	5,109,365 00	5,531,969 00
Policies in force Jan. 1st, 1839	67,749 insuring	8 102,904,303 00

16,094,687 00 Insurance in force in the Dominion of Canada..... Government deposit at Ottawa for Canadian policy-holders nearly..... **\$**18,248,768 00 Paid to widows and orphans in Canada the past year..... 2,500,000 00 Paid to living policy-holders, matured endowments, the past year..... 194.917 00

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AND INDISPUTABLE AFTER THREE YEARS.

For Rate Tables or an Agency of the Company address the

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH OFFICE, COR. TORONTO AND COURT STREETS, TORONTO.

W. H. ORR & SONS, MANAGERS.



skins are coming to hand; price for best is \$1.25 to 1.50. Calfskins continue very dull and low, with anything but a good enquiry. Tallow is also weak, $5\frac{1}{2}c$. per lb. being top figure for prime rendered. Rough tallow unchanged from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}c$. per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Heavy receipts of butter have further depressed the market, and 17c. is now the best price for best. Even at the reduction the demand is only fair and the feeling is weak, and lower figures are more than probable. Cheese is steady at 10₄c. per lb. for new, with stocks of old exhausted. The boom which cheese received in New York last week had its effect on the Utica market on Monday. Prices went higher than was expected. Transactions on 13th were : thirteen lots at 9₄c.; 8 lots, 9§c.; 45 lots, 9§c.; 15 lots, 9§c.; 17 lots, 10c.; 4 lots, 10⁴c.; total, 7,349 boxes. Transactions one year ago, 8,115 boxes; ruling price, 9§c. At Little Falls, N.Y., on same date, sharp local competition produced an unusual advance in prices over those of last week, and the figures showed that it has been about §c. The market closed at 10⁴c. There has been no change in hog products, which have met with a fair jobbing business, but no large lots have moved. Eggs are steady at 12 to 12⁴c. per doz., with fair

OUR NATIONAL FOODS CHOICE BREAKFAST CEREALS

Desiccated Wheat, Desiccated Rolled Oats, Snowflake Barley, Rolled Wheat Flakes, Buckwheat Flour, S. R., Prepared Pea Flour, Baravena Milk Food, Patent Prepared Barley, Patent Prepared Groats, Beef and Barley Extracts, Gluten Flour, Barley Meal, Kye Meal, White Corn Gritz, Samp, or Coarse Hominy, Wheat Gritz, Wheatlets, Germ Meal, Real Go'd, Frumenty, Pearl Barley [XXX]. Pot Barley, Rolled Peas, Barley Flour, Paste Flour, Whole Wheat Flour, Nutrio Flour, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Corn Meal, etc., etc.,

THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY THE IRELAND NATIONAL FOOD CO. Ltd. 27 Church Street, Toronto.

BABY CARRIAGE RUGS.

"THE PRINCESS."

Light, Warm and Elegant.

Most suitable for CARRIAGES AND PERAMBULATORS are made in mode Colors.

The trade supplied only. IS Write to W. H. STOREY & SON, Acton, Ontario, for Circulars and Price Lists. MANUFACTURED BY

NEWLANDS & CO., GALT, ONT.. Who also manufacture the now popular Saskatchewan Buffalo Robe. Registered and patented in Canada and the United States.

WM. BEATTY & SON, IMPORTERS.

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

FIRST CLASS CARPETS, oilcloths and linoleums, curtain materials, mats, mattings, etc., etc.

3 KING STREET, EAST TORONTO.

receipts. We hear of nothing in dried or evaporated apples.

SEEDS, &c.—Although there are scattering orders for clover and timothy, the demand may be said to be now confined to Hungarian grass, millet, and ensilage corn, all of which are unchanged in price from last week. Receipts of hay on farmers' market are fairly liberal, and \$14.00 to 16.50 is the range.

WOOL.—Dealers are able to report a steady demand for all grades of pulled wool at unchanged prices and with stocks very light. It is about time for the new clip to make its appearance, although rather early to predict the

opening price. Some, however, venture to think that it will open at from 18 to 19c. per lb., which is about the same as last year. There do not seem to be any important features in the American wool market. "It is generally accepted that there is a large amount of foreign worsted goods in the hands of importers. With these still to be worked off," says the Boston *Wool Reporter*, "the manufacturer cannot expect, this year at least, to secure much of an advance in his production. Still we are confident that the wool-growers will secure better figures for their clip this season than last, but not the fancy values they have in many instances demanded."





Insurance. NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. OF LONDON, ENG. Branch Office for Canada: 1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal, INCOME AND FUNDS (1886). demand. JAMES LOCKIE, - - Inspector, ROBERT W. TYRE, MANAGER FOR CANADA. Jan. 1, 1887 Telephone Companies. THE BELL TELEPHONE C OF CANADA. ANDREW BOBERTSON. PRESIDENT C. F SISE. VICE-PRESIDENT . . C. P. SCLATER. SECRETARY-TREASURER HEAD OFFICE, -- MONTREAL H. C. BAKER, Manager Ontario Department, Hamiltor This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protection of the Company's patents, and purchasers are therefore entirely free from risk of litigation. of higheion. This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest tele-graph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus. Full particulars can be obtained at the Company s offices as above, or at S. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C. C Steamship Companies. ALLAN LIND ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. 1889. Summer Arrangement. 1889. FROM LIVERPOOL FROM STEAMER. QUEBEC. Friday " I Thursday " I Friday " ! Thursday " " June RATES OF PASSAGE BY MAIL STEAMERS. QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL. UEBEC TO LIVERPOOL. Cabin, \$60.00, \$70.00 and \$80.00, according to accom-modation. Servants in Cabin, \$50.00. Intermediate, \$30.00. Steerage, \$20.00. Return Tickets, Cabin, \$110.00, \$130.00, \$150.00. Intermediate, \$60.00. Steer-age, \$40.00. *By Circassian or other extra steamers. Cabin, \$50.00, \$50.00, and \$70.00, according to accommoda-tion. Intermediate, \$30.00. Steerage, \$20.00. Return Tickets, \$30.00, \$10.00, and \$130.00. Intermediate, \$60.00. Steerage, \$40.00. Wh

[†]The Carthagenian will not carry passengers from this side. There will be no steamer carrying pas-sengers from Quebec May 31st, July 5th, August 9th, September 13th.

H. BOURLIER.

Gen. Pass. Agt. Allan Line, Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto. EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 15th. Beerbohm's message reports :— Floating car-goes—Wheat, quiet; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, slow; maize, steady. Mark Lane—Wheat, quiet; maize, American steady, Danube quiet; flour, weaker. Liverpool.— Spot wheat, quiet; maize, rather easier.

LIVERPOOL, May 15th. Spring wheat, 7s. 4¹/₄d. to 7s. 5d.; red win-ter, 6s. 6d.; No. 1 Cal., 7s. 0d.; corn, 3s. 10¹/₄.; peas, 5s. 5d.; pork, 66s. 3d.; lard, 36s. 0d.; bacon, long clear and short clear, 33s. 0d. to 34s. 0d.; tallow, 25s. 6d.; cheese, white, 50s.; colored, 50s. new. Wheat quiet; demand poor; holders offer moderately; corn, steady; fair demand.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

(CONTINUED.)

Sawn Lumber, Inspected,	B.	¥ 1 .		
Clear pine, 11 in. or over, per M	35	00	37	
Pickings, 11 in. or over	25		- 27	
Clear & pickings, 1 in	23		85	
Do. do. 11 and over	30	00	32	
Flooring, 11 & 11 in			16	
Dressing	15		16	
	12		13	
Joists and Scantling	12		13	
Clapboards, dressed	12	50	00	
Shingles, XXX, 16 in.		35		40
" XX	1	40		60
Lath	1	75	1	85
Spruce	10	00	13	00
Hemlock	10	00	11	00
Tamarac	12	00	14	00

Hard Woods-@ M. ft. B.M.

Birch, No. 1 and 2\$1	70	0 90	00
Manle "			00
	ŌŎ		
Ash, white, "	4 Ö	Õ <u>2</u> 8	00
" black, " 1	ē õ		õõ
Elm, soft " 1			
	8 Õ		
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" red or grey " 1			
	3 ŏ		ŏŏ
Chestnut "	50		õõ
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	50		00
Whitewood, " 3	0 0	0 90	uu

Fuel, &c.

oal,	Hard, Egg\$	5	75	0	00
	" Stove		00	0	ÔÔ.
"	" Nut	6	00	-	õõ
	Soft Blossburg	6	00	0	õõ
"	" Briarhill best	6	50	Ō	ÕÕ
V00	d, Hard, best uncut	Ō	00	5	õõ
	" 2nd quality, uncut	Ō	ÓÖ –		50
"	" cut and split	0	00	5	50
**	Pine. uncut	Ō	00	4	50
	" cut and split	Ó	00	5	õõ
"	" slabs	3	00	Õ	õõ

Hay and Straw.

Hay, Loose, Timothy, New	614	00	16	50
""""Old	00	00	- 00	ÖÖ
" " Clover	00	00		ÕÕ
" " Clover Straw, bundled oat	10	00	11	ŐŐ
" loose	6	00	7	00
Baled Hay, first-class	13	00	14	00

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

Wheat, Spring "Red Winter	в. 7	đ. 41
" Red Winter	6	6
No. 1 Cal	7	ŏ
Corn	3	101
Peas	5	5
Lard	35	9
Pork	66	3
Bacon, long clear	33	Ō
" short clear	34	Ō
Tallow	25	6
Cheese	50	Ō

CHICAGO PRICES.

			By Telegraph,	Мау	16th,	1889.
			Breadstuffs,		Per I	Bush.
eat.	No.	8	Spring, spot		82	0.00

Wheat, No. 2 Spring, spot	82	0 00
Corn	341	0 00
Oats	233	0.00
Barleycash 0	00	0 00

Heg Products

Bacon, long clear	5	80 -	Ŭ O O	00 00 00 00 00 00	
			U	50	



Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., November 20th, 1888.

BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO'Y,

16 to 28 NAZARETH STREET.

MONTREAL

1838

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THE MONETARY TIMES.

Leading Barristers.			STOC	CK .	AND	BOND	REPO	RT.		
COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CAMPBELI BARRISTERS, Etc.	ī, ==				Capit	a]	1	Divi-	CLOSING	PRICIPA
15 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto TELEPHONE 244.			BANKS.	Share.	Sub scrib	Dafa	Rest.	dend last 6 Mo's.	TOBONTO.	
E. COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGIN GEO. C. CAMPBELL. W. A. GEDDES.	Cana	dian B	mbia h America nk of Commerce	. \$243	4,866,		1,916,6€6	34	154	374.22
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,	Com	nercial mercial	Bank of Manitoba		557,	200 364,150	25.000	31	120 1201 Suspended	69.00
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. JFFICES-BANE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BDGS	Easte	arn Tow	nshing	. 50	1,500,	000 1,500,00 0	1,150.000	3 5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	41.00 111.12
4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO. D. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL	Halif Ham	ax Ban ilton	king Co	. 100 . 20	1,250, 500,	000 1,250,000 000 500,000	000,000	3 3	In Liquidatio	22.60
WALTER MACDONALD. Registered Cable Address- 'Therson," Toronto.	Impe	rial	Du Peuple	. 100	710, 1, 500 ,	100 710,100 000 1,500,000	100,000 600,000	3	140 96 100 145	140.00 96.00 145.00
LINDSEY & LINDSEY,	LaB	snque J snane N	acques cartier	. 25	500,	000 500.000	140.000	3 3 9		
Barristers and Solicitors. 5 York Chambers, Toronto Street,	Mercl	ants' F	ank of Canada ank of Halifax	. 100	5,798,	000 2 23,588 300 5 ,750,000	00,000	31 31	Suspended 139 141	139.00
GEORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY	Mont New 1	real Brunswi		. 50 . 200	9,000,0 19,000,0	00 9,000,000 19,000,000	1,000,000 6,000,000	3 4 5	125 158 170 2213 2221	125.00 79.00 443.50
W. G. SHAW:- J. E. HANSFORD.	Ontar	io	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	100	500,0 1,114,5 1,600,0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	375,000 460,000 550,000	6 31 31	2.3 145 1311 1321	223.00 145.00 131.50
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c			k of Halifax k of N. B		1,000,0 600,0 180,0	600,000	360,000 55.000 100,000	36 36 36 4	125 120 981	125.00 19.70
11 UNION BLOCK,	St. St.	ephen's		100 100	2,500,0 900,0 1,000,0	00 9,500,000 00 900,000	425.000 35,000	54 4	••••••	
O TORONTO STREET, · · · TORONTO, ONT 	Unior	Bank	Halifax Canada	100	2,000,0 500,0	00 9,000,000 00 500,000	380,000 1,350,000 40.000	3 <u>1</u> 4 91	132 210 991	66.00 210.00 49.75
R. P. ECHLIN,	Weste	rn		100 100	1,200,0 500.0 500,0	00 478,430	100.000 90,000 60,000	94 3 34 34	91 95	91.00
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.		LOAN	COMPANIES.	75	300.0	00 300, 00 0	41,000	3*	1(6	79.50
TELEPHONE 1739.	Agrice	ER BUI	LDING SOC'S' ACT, 1859.	50	630,0	0 610 100	00.000			
OFFICES, - NO. 4 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO	Huron	ton Pro	Loan & Savings Co	50 50	1.000,0 1,500,0	00 918, 2 50 00 1,100,000	98,000 100,000 453,000	34 3 44 34	83 90 156	41.50 73.00
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & Shepley,	Union	Loan A	n & Bavings Company E Bavings Co Loan & Bavings Co	100 50	1.500,0 2 700,0 1,000,0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	215,000 570,000 215,000	34 5 4	125 172	125.00 172.00 66.00
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	Weste Buildi	ng Ab T.	an Association Co.	50 50 25	4 500.00 3,000,00 750,00	0 1,400,000	1,320,000 700,000 100,000	6 5 3	212 184	106.00 92.00
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street, TORONTO.	Lande	d Bank	& Deben. Co., London ing & Loan Co	50 100 50	2,000,00 700,00 300,00	0 1,200,000 493,000	340, 000 80,000	34 3	108 124 130	27.00 62.00
J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C. V. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY V. E. MIDDLETON B. C. DONALD,	People	's Loan	a bavings Co., Osnawa. a & Savings Company & Deposit Co Co. of Canada ings & Loan Co	50 50 50 50	1,057,28 600,00 679,70 750,00	0 611,430 0 569,593 0 622,650	75,000 112,500 100,000 60 ,000	34 34 34 34	1161 121	58.25 60.50
PARKES, MACADAMS & GUNTHER,		UNDER	PRIVATE ACTS.		-		160,000	•	118 120	59.00
BARRISTERS. 37 Yonge Street, Toronto.	British	Can. L	Inv.Co.,Ltd.(Dom.Par.) orth-West. Loan Co. do. oan & Inv. Co. Ltd. do.	100 100 100	9,452,70 1,250,00 1,620,00	0 312.500	105,000 111,000	31 31	114 1084	114.00 108.50
PARKES, MACADAMS & MARSHALL, BARRISTERS.	Londo	n & Can	d Credit Co. do. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Co. (Ont. Legisla.)	50 50 25	1,500,00 5,000,00	0 663 ,990 0 700 ,000	60,000 158,000 360,000	31 31 5	113 114 1183 1194 1494 1495	113.00 59.37 74.62
Hamilton, Ont.	Do: Imperi	M. JOIN al Loan	T STOCK Co's' ACT.		977,82		430,000	5	257	64.25
. W. MICKLE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.,	Real E	ai inves state Lo	an & Debenture Co	100 100 50	629,85 1,700,00 800,00	425,000	106,000 30,000 5,000	34 3	119 1001 102	119.00 100.50
MANNING ARCADE, KING STREET WEST,	British	Mortge	LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874. ge Loan Co	100	450,00				35	17.50
TORONTO.		Invest	ment Association	100 50	500,00 2,665,60	309.056	48,500 120,000	31 31 -	111 116 10	111.00 5.00
IBBOXS, McNAB & MULKERN,		North-	ELLANEOUS. West Land Co		£1,500,00	£1,500,000	8 10,408		80 803	
Barristers & Attorneys,	New Ci	ty Gas (Montreal	40 40	\$2,000.000	2,000,000	••••••	 4	91 <u>1</u> 92	36.60
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.	Toront	o Consu	ners' Gas Co. (old)	500 50	1,000,000		*******	6 3	150 180 1	750.00 90.25
C. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE;		INE	SURANCE COMPANIE	8.		1	RAILWA		Par	London
ACLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE,	En		(Quotations on London	Mark		Atlantic an	d St. Lem		value VSh.	May. 4.
(Late Maclennan & Macdonald), Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,		Last	NAME OF COMPANY.	t.	Last	Canada Ce	cinc	1st Mor	100	551 E61 106 108
CORNWALL. B. MACLENNAN, Q.C., J. W. LIDDELL.	No. Shares.	Divi- dend,	NAME OF COMPANY.	Paid	Sale	uo. 1	ca, bonda	enture a	tock	10 101 194 196 130 133
C. H. CLINE.		- %	-	• •	May. 4	đo. 1	econd prese	f. stock .		67 68 47 48 253 261
AVIS & GILMOUR, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	20,000 50,000 100,000	15	Briton M.& G. Life. £10 C. Union F. L. & M. 50	5	3 0 3 1	do 6	ern per ov	0.000. St	ock 100	119 121 104 106
OFFICES-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street	90,000 19,000	32	Fire Ins. Assoc 10 Guardian 100 Imperial Fire 100	9 50 95 1	83 85 165 170	Midland St Northern of do. 6				108 110 108 110
WINNIPEC, MANITOBA. H. GILMOUR GHENT DAVIS	150,000 35,869 10,000	10 90 10	Lancashire F. & L. 20 London Ass. Corp 25 London & Lan L.	8	71 72 52 54		cey of Brue	e 6 % stg	. bonds	98 95 101 103
SLER, TEETZEL, HARRISON & OSLER,	74,090 9 300,000 30,000	19	Lindon & Lan. F 25	25	4 44 144 15 414 424		SECUR			London
BARRISTERS, &c.	190,000 6,722 900,000	94 51	Northern F. & L 100 North Brit. & Mer 95 Phœnix	10 61 50 2	60 61 461 471 65 270					May 4
OFFICES: No. 9 MAIN STREET EAST, HAMILTON, ONT.	100,000 50,000	9 41 2	Boyal Insurance 90 Scottish Imp.F.&T. 10	1 3	5 5± 48 49	Uanadian G Dominion 5 do.	ovt. deb., (% stock, 1	96 stg. 903, of R 904 5 9	y. loan	117 119 112 114
B. Osler, Q.C. J. V. Teetzel, hn Harrison. H. S. Osler.	10,000	*****	Standard Life 50	19		do. b Montreal St	onds, 4%, 1	1904, 8, 8, 8, 1904, 86 I	ns. stock	111 113 106 108
CPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS,	10,000	.!	CANADIAN. Brit. Amer. F. & M. \$50	\$50	May 16 97	do.	do do	K 0/ 10	00	107 109 105 111
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. FICES, - 17 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO,	9,500 5,000 5,000	15 10 10	Confederation Life 100 Sun Life Ass. Co. 100	50 10					Works Dep.	110 195
Telephone 1334. In Murray Clark Wm. David McPherson.	4,000 5,000 9,000	6 _5 10	Royal Canadian 100 Quebec Fire 100 Queen City Fire 50	15 . 65 .	240	Bank Bills,	B months		London	, May. 4
Frederick Clarence Jarvis.		10	Western Assurance 40	25	900	do. (6 do.		17	

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

Yours very truly.

HOWSON BROS.

changed. Toronto.

Teeswater, Ont., Feb. 6th, 1889.

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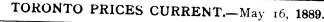
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MONETARY THE TIMES





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A. McLean Howard. M. P. Ryan. W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary. Walter S. Lee. A. L. Gooderham. W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary. J. K. MACDONALD, Alanaging Director. SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y OF CANADA. Our rapid progress may be seen from the following statement: LIFE INCOME. ASSETS. ASSUR'NC'S INCOME. ASSUR'NC'S INCOME. ASS	WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY FIRE AND MARINE. INCORPORATED 1851. Capital,
THE ROYAL CANADIAN Fire and Marine Insurance Co. 160 St. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following anancial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestion- able security and honorable treatment: Capital and Assets, Jan. 1st, 1885 \$1,048,299 00 Income During the Year ending Dec. 31st, '84, 476,638 00 ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Pres. Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-Pres ARTHUR GAGNON, SecTreas. GEO. H. MCHENBY, Manager. BROYAL	Homans Popular Plan of Benewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director. BRITISH AMERICA
INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND. LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. Capital,,, \$10,000,000 Reserve Funds,, 10,624,435 Life Funds,, 16,288,045 Annual Income, upwards of, 16,288,045 Annual Income, upwards of, 16,288,045 Annual Income, upwards of, 16,288,045 Annual Income, upwards of, 16,288,045 Annual State of the second state	Assurance Company. FIRE AND MARINE. Cash Capital and Assets

