# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

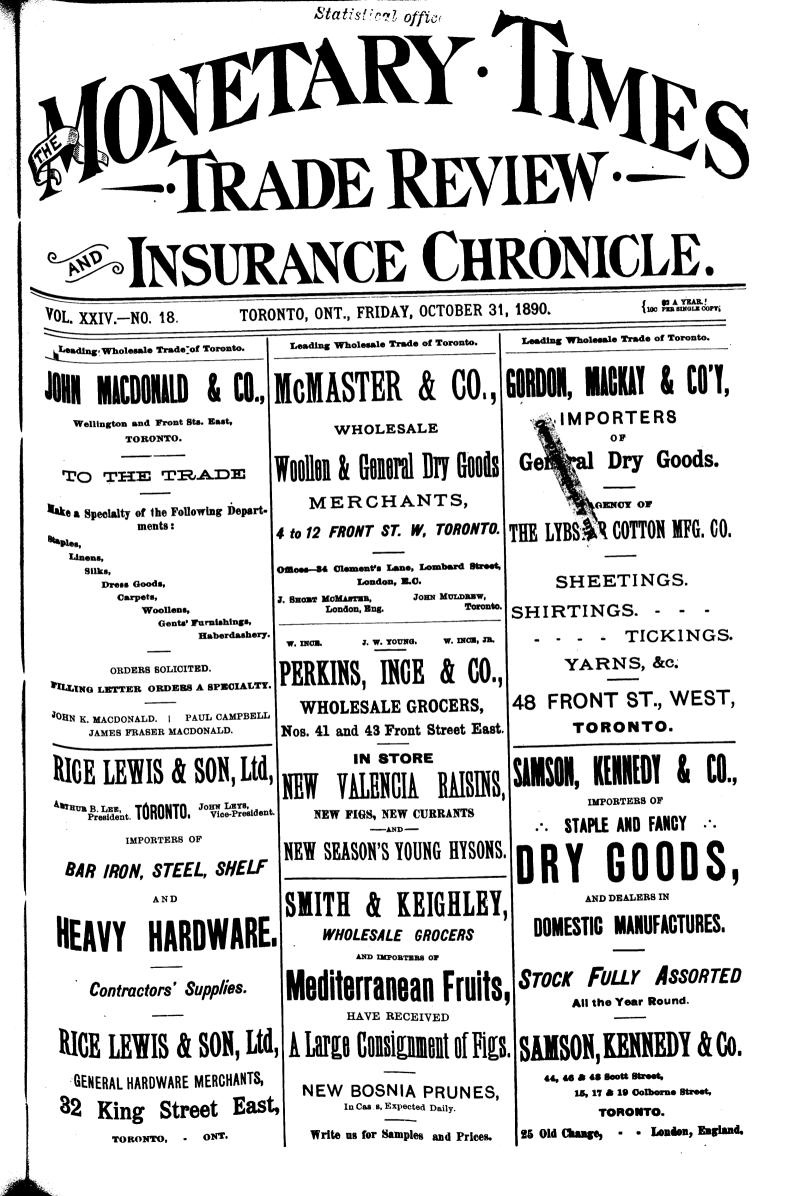
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Continuous pagination.



The Chartered Banks.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The Unartered Banks.				
BANK OF MONTREAL.				
Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital (all paid up)				
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.				
BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Bir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President. How, G. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. Macdonaid, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. C. S. Watson, Esq.				
E S Croumon > General Manager				
B. Y. HEBDEN, A. B. BUCHANAN, Ass't Inspector. Ast Sunt of Branches				
Montreal-H. V. Meredith, Manager.				
West End Branch, Catharine Street. Almonte, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Quebec, Que. Belleville, "Amilton, Ont. Regina, Assna. Brantford, "Kingston, "Stratford, Ont. Brockville, "Lindsay, "Stratford, Ont. Calgary, Alberta. London, "St. John, N.B. Chatham, N.B. Moncton, N.B. St. Marys Ont. Chatham, Ont. New Westm'str, BC. Toronto, " Cornwall, "Ottawa. Ont. Varionova B.C.				
Chaigary, Alberta. London, "St. John, N.B. Chatham, N.B. Monston N.B. St. Manual Onton				
Chatham, Ont. New Westm'str,BC.Toronto, " Cornwall, "Ottawa, Ont. Valcouver,B.C.				
Cornwall, "Ottawa, Ont. Valcouver, B.C. Goderich, "Perth, "Wallaceb'g Ont Guelph, "Peterboro, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Ficton, "				
In Great Britain. London—Bank of Montreal, 23 Abchurch Lane, E.C.				
Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq. Ashworth, Manager				
In the United States. New York-Walter Watson & Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Ohicago, -Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager;				

The Chartered Banks

New 10rk-water water water. Lang, de wat de construction of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; Bankers in Great Britain. London-The Bank of England; The Union Bank of Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Sociand-the British Linen Company & branches. Bankers in the United States. New York-The Bank of New York, N. B. A. "The Merchants' National Bank. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. Sen Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia. Montreal, June, 1890.



# **DIVIDEND NO. 47.**

NOTICE IS HEBEBY GIVEN THAT A

# Dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent.

Upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and ts branches on and after

# Monday, 1st Day of December Next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

#### B. E. WALKEB,

General Manager.

Toronto, October 21st, 1890.

# THE DOMINION BANK

Capital (maid um)
Selver (haid of)
Keserve fund
Capital (paid vp)
DIRECTORS
FAMILS AUSTIN, PRESIDENT.
HOR. FRAME SMITH, - VICE-PRESIDENT.
W. Ince. Edward Leadlay.
Wilmot D. Matthews.
HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO.
Agencies :
Brampton. Belleville. Cobourg. Guelph. Lindsey.
Napanee. Oshawa. Orillia. Uxbridge. Whitby.
TOBONTO, - Queen Street, corner of Esther Street.
" Oneen Street Beat of Bath of Burger,
" Queen Street East, corner Sherbourne. " Market Branch, or. King & George Sts.
Market Branch, cor. King & George Sts.
" Dundes Street, ost. Hing & Goorge Bis.
" Dundas Street - corner Queen.
Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great
During of the parts of the United States, Great
Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of
Branch of the second available in all parts of
aurope. Omna and Japan.
R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier,
A A DATAUNA, UMANIA,

Reserve Fund ..... 855.000 " - 3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. LONDON OFFICE-COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer, Gaspard Farrer. Richard H. Glyn, E. A. Hoare. H. J. B. Kendall. J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock. Geo. D. Whatman. Secretary-A. G. WALLIS. HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-St. James St., Montreal, R. R. GRINDLEY, - - General Manager. E. STANGER, - - Inspector. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. Brantford. Paris. Hamilton. Toronto. Brandon, Man. Kingston. Fredericton, N.B. Ottawa. Halifax. N.S. Montreal. Victoris. B.C. Guebec. Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC. New York-H. Stikeman and F. Brownfeld, Agta San Francisco-W. Lawson and J. O. Welsh, Agta London Bankers-The Bank of England Meesra Glyn & Co.

Glyn & Co. Forsign Agents.-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Scotland - National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches. Ireland-Provincial Bank of Ireland Limited, and branches. National Bank, Ltd. and branches. Australia.- Union Bank of Australia. India. London and China-Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Mesers. Mar-cuard, Krauss et Cia. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.



HEAD OFFICE, - . . QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. BOARD OF DIMENSION President. R. H. Smith, Esq., Vice-President. Wm. Withall, Esq., Vice-President. Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G. John R. Young, Esq. Geo. B. Renfrew, Esq. Sam'l J. Shaw, Esq. Frank Ross, Esq. James Stevenson, Esq., Gen'l Manager] James Stevenson, Esq., - - Gen'l M BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers. Agents in New York-Bk. of British North America. Agents in London-The Bank of Sootland. Pembroke, Ont. Three Rivers.

# THE ONTARIO BANK.

## DIVIDEND NO. 66.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-haif per cent. for the current half year (being at the rate of Reven per cent. per annum) has been declared upon the capital stock of this institu-tion, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

# MONDAY, Ist DAY OF DEGEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

C. HOLLAND,

Toronto, 17th Oct., 1890.

# Imperial Bank of Canada.

# DIVIDEND NO. 81.

No ice is here by given that a Dividend at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

Upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and the same will be payable at the Bank an its branches on and after

# Monday, the 1st Day of December Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Beard,

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier. Toronto, 23rd October, 1890.



# The Standard Bank of Canada **DIVIDEND NO. 30.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of

THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. Upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

# Monday, the 1st Day of December Next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of November to the 30th of November, both days in-clusive. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier. Toronto, 24th Oct., 1890.



The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks THE MOLSONS BANK. UNION BANK OF CANADA. BANK OF HAM(LTON. CAPITAL PAID UP, - . \$1,200,000 RESERVED FUND, - . 200,000 DIVIDEND NO. 36. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per aunum on the paid up capital stock of the Bank, for the half year ending 39th November, prox., has this day been declared; and that the same will be payable at the B nk and its Branches on and after the HEAD OFFICE. - - - QUEBEC. Board of Directors: ANDREW THOMSON, ESQ., - - PRESIDENT. HON. E. J. PRICE, - - VICE-PRESIDENT. Sir. A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. | E. J. Hale, ESq. E. Giroux, Esq. | Hon. Thos. McGreevy. D. C. Thomson, Esq. 1ST DECEMBER, 1890. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17t to the 29th November, both days included. By order of the Board, J. TUKNBULL, Cashier. Е. Е. WEBB, . . . . . . . . . . . . CABHIER. J. G. BILLETT, BRANCHES: INSPECTOR. NCHES: Quebec, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont. Toronto, Ont. West Winchester, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Alexandria, Ont. Iroquois, Ont. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Montreal, Que. Ottawa, Ont. Hamilton, 22nd October, 1890. MERCHANTS' BANK Ottawa, Ont. | Winnipeg, Man. FOREICN ACENTS. LONDON, --- The Alliance Bank, Limited. LIVERPOOL, -- Bank of Liverpool, Limited. NEW YORK, --- - National Park Bank, BOSTON, --- - Lincoln National Bank, MINNEAPOLIS, --- - St. Paul National Bank. Ordering St. Paul, --- St. Paul National Bank. OF HALIFAX. Reserve Fund ..... \$75.000 Orta-The Munster and Leinster Bank, Ld. Paris-Gradit Lyonnais. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque Anvers. Meents in United States.-New York-Mechanics' Rational Bank; W. Watson and Alex. Lang, Agents. Bank of Montreal, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Netional Bank. Ohicago - First National Bank. Detroit-Commercial National Bank. Buffalo-Third National Commercial National Bank. Buffalo-Third National Bank San Francisco-Bank of British Columbia. Buts, Montana, -First National Bank. Toledo - Second State, Helena, Montana - First National Bank. Contana - First National Bank Tort Benton, National Bank. Toledo - Second of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at available in all parts of the world Board of Directors. THOMAS E. KENNY, M.P. ... ... PRESIDENT. THOMAS RITCHIE, --- VICE-PRESIDENT. Michael Dwyer. Henry G. Bauld. H. H. Fuller. 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. Henry G. Bauld. H. H. Fuller. Head Office:-HALIFAX. - D. H. DUNCAN, Cashier. Branch:-MONTBEAL. - E. L. PHASE, Manager Agencies in Nova Scotia. Antigonial. Lunenburg. Sydney. Bridgewater. Maitland, (Hants Co.) Truro. Guysboro. Pictou. Weymouth Londonderry Port Hawkesbury. par. **BANKOF NOVA SCOTIA** Agencies in New Brunswick. Kingston, (Kent Co.) Sackville. Moncton. Woodstock. Newcastle. Bathurst. Bathurst. Fredericton. Dorchester. Agencies in P. E. Island. Charlottetown. -: Summerside. In Island of Miquelon, - . St. Pierrre. LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. Costicook-J. B. Gendrad. Bit. Jerome-J. A. Theberge. St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier. Formion, England-The Alliance Bank, Limited. Net Retries St. Cashier J. St. Costicol. Base Ville, Guebee-P. B. Dumoulin. Base Ville, Guebee-P. B. Dumoulin. St. Boons, P.G. - P. Beaudoin. St. Johns, P.G. - P. Beaudoin. St. Jacome-J. A. Theberge. St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier. FORMIGN AGENTS. New York-The National Bank of the Republic. CORRESPONDENTS ESTABLISHED 1835 CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, - Merchants' Bank of Canada Newfoundland, - Union Bk. of Newfoundland New York - - - Chase National Bank. Boston, - - - Nation'l Hide & Leather Bk. London, Eng., - - Bank of Scotland. ""-- Imperial Bank, Limited. Paris, France, - - C. Lafontaine, Martinet & Cie. Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafte issued at current rates. In P. E. Island-Charlottetown and Summerside. In U.S.-Minneapolis, Minn. In Quebeo-Montreal, BANK OF OTTAWA, In West Indies-Kingston, Jamaica. Collections made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for. OTTAWA. HALIFAX BANKING CO. BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. JAMES MOLABEN, Esq., President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President INCORPORATED 1872. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1869. DIRECTORS. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEORGE BUEN, BRANCHES, 0APITAL PAID UP, - (2600 000) \$3,000,000 REERVE FUND, - (200,000) 1,000,000 R. LONDON OFFICE-28 Cornhill, London. HEAD OFFICE, - HALLFAR, N.G. W. L. PITOATIHLY, - - - - Cashier. DIRECTORS. ROBIE UNIAGER, President. L.J. MORTOR, Vice-President. Thomas Bayne, F.D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson. LONDON OFFICE-28 COTINII, LOLUCU. Branches at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.; R.G.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, R.G.; Namino, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C. Seatile, Teoma, Washington. In CANADA - Bank of Montreal and Branches, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Manitoba, and Bank of Nova Scotia. New York, Bank of Montreal, Chicago. Collections carefully attended to, and a general Dusiness transacted. Arnprior, Carleton Place, Keewatin. Pembroke. Winnipeg, Man. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago-Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.-Alliance Bank Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson. BBANGHES – Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parreboro, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Petitoodiso, Sackville, St. John. CONBERFONDENTS-Ontario and Quebeo-Molsons Bank and Branches. New York-Messra, Kidder, Peabody & Co. Boston-Suffolk National Bank, London, Eng., Alliance Bank, (Limited). THE COMMERCIAL BANK •••••••• DIRECTORS, D. MACARTHUR, President. R. T. ROKEBY, Vice Pres. and Act's Manager. Hon. A. A. C. La Rivier, M.P., Alex. Logan, Hon. C. A. Boulton, Senator. Geo. H. Sirevel, Norman Matheson, A. A. Jackson, Accountant. Branches at Portage La Frairie, H. Fisher, Man-sger; Morden, C. R. Dansford, Manager; Minnedoss, O. F. Grant, Acting Manager. Deposite received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchang bought and sold. DIRECTORS. 8T. STEPHEN'S BANK. THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. FREDERICTON, N.B. INCORPORATED 1836. ST. STEPHEN'S, N. B. 
 0.8T.STEPHEN'S, N. D.

 0.9Fital

 8200,000

 85,000

 W.H. TODD,

 J. F. GRANT,
 INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1864. A. F. RANDOLPH, President J. W. BFURDEN, Cashier London-Union Bank of London. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston-Eliot National Bank. Mentreal-Union Bank of Lower Canada. London-Messers. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co New National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND BANK OF YARMOUTH, LIMITED. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT. YARMOUTH, N.S. ESTABLISHED 1825. DIRECTORS. L. W. JOHNS, DIRECTORS. L. B. BARER, President. John Lovitt, C. E. BROWN, Vice-President In Lovitt, Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody Ralifar.—The Merchants Bank of Halifar. dom.—The Bank of Montreal. Montreal.—The Bank of Montreal. Montreal.—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The National Citizens Bank. Losdon—The Bilot National Bank. Gold and Currency Drafts and Starling Bills of Mr.-Deposits received and interest allowed. Themps attention given to collections. DIRECTORS. Cashier. HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . . - EDINBURGH. (apital, £5,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, £1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £700,000 Sterling. LONDON OFFICE-ST NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 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 CIRCULAR NOTHS and LETTERS OF CHEDIT available. 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 Sociland is also transacted. JAMES BOREBTSON, Manager in London.





# THE MONETARY TIMES.

# STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

OATSWORTH, HODGINS & LO.,		_		é	Capital	Capital		Divi- dend	CLOSING	PRIORS.
BARRISTERS, Etc. York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto. TELEPHONE 244.		В	ANK8.	Bhare	Sub- scribed.	Paid-up.	Rest	last 6 Mo's.	Товолто, Oct. 30.	Oash vi per sha
COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS. WALTER A. GEDDEJ	British C British N	olumbi	a nerica	. 90 \$243	\$3,000,000 4,866,666	\$3,900,000 4,866,666	\$1,000,000 16,666		38 <del>1</del> 391 156	379.08
HOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,	Canadian	i Bank Sial Bai	of Commerce	. 50	6,000,000 592,500	6,000,000 372,050	00.000	34	1291 1301	65.00
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Dominio	a	ik, Windsor, N.S ips	. 60	500,000 1,500,000	<b>260,000</b> <b>1,500,000</b>		3 5	10 <b>5</b> 231 <b>282</b>	42.00 116.2
<b>GFFICES</b> —BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BDGS. <b>4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO</b>	"ederal		црв ; Оо	. 100	1,500,000 1,950,000 500,000	1,486,436 1,250,000 500,000		3	In Liquidatio	on 23.9
<b>B. THOMSON.</b> DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL, Registered Cable Address—" Therson," Torontc.	Hamilton	1	••••••••	. 100	1,000,000 710,100	1,000,000 710,100	450,000 125,000	4 3	155 158	155.0
, W. MICKLE,	La Banqu	ae Da I ae J <b>ac</b> g	Peuple ues Cartier	· 60	1,500,000 1,900,000 500,000	1,500,000 1,200,000 500,000	700,000 500,000 140,000	3	1551 158	156.00
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.,	La Banqu Merchan	ne Nati ts' Banl	onale s of Canada	. 100	1,200,000 5,799,200	1,900,000 6,799,200	100,000 2.335,000	9 31	145 147	146.00
MANNING ABCADE, KING STREET WEST,	Molsons		t of Halifax		1,100,000 9,000,000 19,000,000	9,000,000		4	133 156 162 227 228	133.0 81.0 456.0
TOBONTO. BBOSS, MCNAB & MULKERN.	Nova Sec	tis	***************************************	. 100	500,000 1,114,300	500,000 1,114,300	440,000 560,000	6 31	243 1551	243.0 155.5
Bassisters & Attorneys.	Ottawa		Halifax	. 100	1,600,000 1,000,000 600,000	1,000,000	400,000	4	113 117  1141	113.0
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets.	Quebec	Bank o	f N. B	. 50	180,000 2,500,000	180,000 9,500,000	100,000 500,000	4	114 <u>6</u>	
LONDON, ONT.	Standard		••••••	60	200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000	35,000 460,000	3 54	147 223 926	78.5 994.0
IO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB MULEERN FRED. F. HARPE?	I Union B	ink. Us	lifax nada	100	500,000	500,000	70,000	24	223 226 1161	58.8
V. G. SHAW:- E. ELLIOTT	Western	<b>10</b>	*******	. 100	500,000 500,000	478,970 346,167	20,000 60,000	31 31		79.5
SHAW & ELLIOTT,	Ι -		OMPANIES.	75	800,000	300 <b>,00</b> 0	40,000	8	106	78.0
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c 11 Union Block,	UNDER	BUILD	ING SOC'S' AOT, 1859. Jings & Loan Co	. 50	630.000	600.000	100.000			
3 Товолто Ятвевт, Товолто, Онт	Building Canada I	& Loan Perm, I	a Association	. 95	750,000	750,000	100.000	3	105 107 201	96.9 100.5
INDSEY & LINDSEY,	Dominio	n Sav	gs & Loan Co z Inv. Society & Savings Company.	. 50	750,000	650,410 928,550	180,000	31/2 3	80	40.0
Barristers and Solicitors. 5 York Chambers, Toronto Street.	Huron &	Loan d	t Savings Company	. 50	3,221,500 1,057,250 2,500,000	611,430	128.513	31	135 140 123 158	140.0 41.6 79.0
BORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY	Landed	n Provi Bankin	dent & Loan Soc g & Loan Co	. 100	1,500,000	1,100,000 557,700	235,000 93,000	31 3	122 127	199.0
JSLER, TEETZEL, HARRISON,	Ontario Ontario	Loan & Loan &	o. of Canada Deben. Co., London. Savings Co., Oshawa	. 50	679,700 2,000,000 300,000	1,200,000	360,000	3	1261 130	63.9
AND MOBRAYNE BARRISTERS, &c. Offices: No. 9 Main Street East,	People's Union L	Loan d	Deposit Co avings Co a Loan & Savings Co	50	600,000 1,000,000	697,838 677,000	110,000 225,000	31	114 132 189	67.0 66.0 91.0
HAMILTON, ONT. B. B. Osler, Q.C. J. V. Teetzel. John Harrison. W. S. McBrayne	Brit. Can Canada	n. L & I Landed	PRIVATE ACTS. nv. Co. Ld. (Dom Pau Credit Co. do	50	1,500,000	664,000	166,000		110 120	110.0 <b>3</b> 0.1
MOPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS,	London Land Se	& Can. curity (	nv.Co., Ltd. dd Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. dd Lo. (Ont. Legisla.)	D. 50	5,000,000 1,377,895	700,000	360,000	4	115 123 125 255	2 <b>3</b> .0 8.1
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. )FFICES :—27 Wellington St. E., and 34 Front St. E	man. œ i	NOLTU- A	Vest. L. Co. (Dom Pa. STOOR Co's' AOT.	r) 100	1,950,000	312,500				26.
Telephone 1834. ohn Murray Clark:- Wm. David McPherson	National	Invest	a Investment Co. Lt. ment Co., Ltd	100	1,700,000	425,000	35,000		123 <u>1</u> 102 <u>1</u>	123. 109.
Frederick Olarence Jarvis. Begistered cable address, - "CLAPHER," Toront	ONT. JT	STR.	an & Debenture Co LETT. PAT. ACT, 187	4.	800,000	477,209	5,000		86	18.0
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & Shepley		lortga Indust Investi	rial Loan & Inv. Co. nent Association	100 100 50	466,800	313,461	165,000	3	114	114
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,		INS	UBANCE COMPAN	IES.			BAIL	VAVE.	P	Lond
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street, TORONTO.	RNO	LISH—	Quotations on Lond	ion Ma	rket.)				val ¥ i	UD ONL
J. MACLAREN, Q.C. J. H. MACDONALD, Q. W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY, Q.C.	No.				Taat	Canada C. P. R.	Pacific Sb lst Mortga	ares 5% ge Bond	<b>\$1</b>	1119 4
W. B. MIDDLETON R. C. DONALD, L. F. LOBB. E. M. LAKE,	Shares or amt.	Divi- dend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	hare ur va noum	d Bale	do. Oanada	50 year L. Central f	G. Bond 5 % ist M	s, 31%	96 105 <sup>1</sup>
C. J. HOLMAN & CO.,	- Stock.			8 9 8	Oct. 18	Grand T	runk Con. perpetual d	stock lebentur	e stock 1	00 91 194 1 198 1
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.,	50,000	%	C. Union F. L. & M.	50	5 32 33	do. do.	First pr Second	oref. stoe		- 194 1 198 1 0 63 00 43
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THE MONETARY TIMES.



trial Exposition is being held at Portland, Oregon, and special trains to it are being run from Canadian cities on the Pacific coast.

A HAMILTON firm has for a second time secured the Dominion Government contract for making 1,000 belts, frogs and ball-bags and 500 nose-bags for the Canadian infantry and mounted police.

A WEEK ago discovery was made of valuable deposits of silver and nickel in the second concession of Chandos, county of Peterboro. The nickel vein is said to be 100 feet wide, and the silver vein 50 feet.

In the quarter ended with September the Canadian goods exported to the United States through Sherbrooke were of the value of \$398,-735. Lumber was the largest item; next to it came asbestos, 294 tons, valued at \$140,270; lambs, 22,150 in number, value \$56,038; hemlock bark, 2,635 cords at about \$5 per cord; pulp for paper-making, horses, lime, maple sugar, hides and pressed hay.

# HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET, (Successors to DIGNUM, WALLACE & CO.)

Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

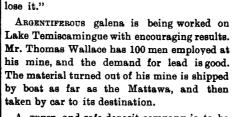
Fine Woollens & Tailors' Trimmings

55 FRONT STREET W., TORONTO.

Select Canadian Tweeds a Specialty.

Sole agents in Canada for J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden. (Ltd.), Belfast, Irish Linens; Robert Pringle & Son, Hawick, Scotland, Scotch Underwear; David Moseley & Sons, Manchester, Rubber Goods; Currie, Lee & Gawn, Hawick, Scotland, Scotland, Tweeds; J. S. Manton & Co., Birmingham, Braid & Metal Buttons.

R. B. HUTCHISON, ED Late of firm, Mills & Hutchison.



A TRUST and safe deposit company is to be established in Montreal with a provincial charter. It is to have power to act as trustee, executor of wills and deeds, to establish safety deposit vaults, and to carry on a general financial and agency business. The name proposed is The Royal Canadian Trust and Fidelity Company.

ANOTHER subscriber in Western Ontario writes about the reference made in our last to the excessive charge of five cents made at the Post Office for registration of letters. "Why does this Conservative subscriber (see page 503) not blame himself for non-use of the safeguard for small remitters provided by the Government, viz., a Post Office order for two cents ?"

and KUMAON.

- .

HAMILTON,

WINNIPEG.

VICTORIA B.C.,

helpers out of their own wages. The moulders objected, and then struck. The firm could not get its work done, so farmed it out, sending some to that city to the Sawyer Massey Company and some to Sarnia. IT is stated by the Nanaimo Free Press that

the first cargo of nitrate of soda for the Hamilton Powder Works was landed from the steamer "Montserrat." Mr. W. J. Young the manager of the works, says the company intends to make the higher explosives, and for that purpose four more brick buildings will be erected. The manufacture of the ordinary powder will be commenced within the next two weeks. A large consignment of brimstone is daily expected from Japan. The same journal announces the establishment of a chemical manufacturing concern in that city. Mr. G. H. Blakeway is to manage the manafacturing department, whilst Professor Livingstone is to superintend the commercial branch of the business. Chemicals and patent medicines will be the leading lines of the concern.





WEBB & SUMMER, confectioners, Ridgetown, recently dissolved. The former continues only a short time, as the services of an assignee were required. Other assignments in Ontario are those of Wm. Troop, general dealer, Harwood, and John Mosely, Newmarket.

A CHANGE is announced by one of the old retail dry goods houses in London, namely, Thomas Beattie & Co. Mr. Thomas Beattie withdraws and the business is continued by Messrs. R. Spittal, Daniel Burn and John Gentleman, who have been with Mr. Beattie for years and are well up in the business.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec has proclaimed Thursday, the 6th day of November, as a day of public thanksgiving, "to return thanks to the Almighty for the benefits which He has been pleased to grant to the inhabitants of our province." The same day has been chosen by the Governor-General for the same purpose.

THE retail grocers of St. John, N.B., held a meeting a week ago and formed the St. John Retail Grocers' Association. The secretary pro. tem. was directed to issue a circular letter to all the retail grocers of the city, announcing a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4th, for the election of officers and the adoption of by-laws.

THE Belleville Intelligencer, referring to the rumored purchase of the lumber business of the Gilmours at Trenton and elsewhere, professes to have good authority for the statement that an option has been given upon the property to Mr. Rathbun. It adds that "Doubt. less with a view of completing the purchase, Mr. Rathbun has gone to Europe, accompanied by his legal adviser."

It is significant of the wonderful development of the United States, that during 1890 there were 4,427 new post-offices established in that country. The largest number established in any one State was 250 in Pennsylvania; but Texas comes next with 208. North Carolina is third, with 203 new post-offices. Virginia, another Southern State, has been favored with nearly as many.

ST. PAUL and Minneapolis ran a race to see which should secure the location in its midst of a macaroni factory about to be founded on a large scale by F. B. Thurber and S. B. Beath, of New York, W. Dole, banker, of Boston, and Robt. Cunningham, of New York. The race was won by Minneapolis. Over 300 barrels of flour will be used by the factory each week, or a total of 15,000 per year, for foreign orders alone now secured, exclusive of what may be sold in the United States.

THE town of Lucknow has granted a loan of \$5,000 to Messrs. Cliff & Forester, furniture manufacturers, which they are using for building and extension purposes. A new building has been erected besides new additions to their old factory, new machinery, including engine and boiler, with other improvements. They expect to employ from forty to fifty hands on special lines, such as bed-room and parlor sets, &c., &c.

THE soap-makers had a convention in Chicago the other day. A resolution was adopted for the formation of local associations to settle difficulties, fix prices, and arrange all business peculiar to the trade. Premiums, prizes, gifts, special rebates to certain customers, etc., will be abolished, and credits will be restricted to sixty days. Private brands for large dealers will also be abolished. The next meeting of the association is to be held in Pittsburg in January.

UPON capital supplied by his uncle, A. E. Sinclair started in the fruit business at Morden, Manitoba, three years ago. He has now assigned.—It is said that R. Cochrane & Co., dealers in agricultural implements at Winnipeg, refer their present difficulties to the time when they became involved through the failure of a Sarnia implement firm. The banks hold judgments to the extent of nearly \$14,000 against them, and the sheriff has been placed in possession.—In the same city the stock of shoes of L. Godbolt is advertised for sale.

A COUNTRY editor in Ontario thus appeals to a delinquent debtor, a storekeeper, and we hope it has done the latter some good : "DEAR SIR,—The copy of this journal addressed to you has been returned to us marked 'refused.' Supposing that we were to order some of your goods, wear them for a few years, and then, without paying for them, return to you with the remark that they were not wanted. What would you think of us? Just put it in this way to yourself, and you will then appreciate our feelings upon receiving such a notice from you unaccompanied by the arrears due for your subscription."

THE Royal Canadian Yacht Club may well feel proud of the doings of one of its members, says the *Canadian Gazette*, of London, England. "Sir Roderick Cameron, K.C.M.G., who is well known as a Canadian, has for the first time, probably, introduced the blue ensign of the club to various European ports. He hoisted it on board his yacht, the 'Lady Evelyn,' at Cowes this season, and in the course of his oruise visited Christiania, Stock-

holm, and Copenhagen. Everywhere, we are pleased to learn, the ensign attracted much attention, and many enquiries were made as to the club to which it belongs."

WE note the assignment of E. Donahue & Co., general merchants, of West Farnham, Que., upon the demand of the Molsons Bank, presumably a sequence to the recent failure of Wm. Donahue & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal. The habilities are about \$9,000. Mr. Donahue was unfortunate some years ago, having invested heavily in the unsuccessful Farnham Beet Sugar Co., in which so much Montreal capital was also sunk.

SINCE the opening of the C.P.R. the general store business of Jno. Murray at Spence's Bridge, B.C., has been seriously affected, and the surplus of \$15,000 which he claimed to have in 1887 does not exist now to avert the assignment just announced.—Too liberal oredit-giving is one of the causes alleged for the failure of A. J. Patterson, grocer, at Vancouver. Perhaps he did not make a wise move in going into larger premises and increasing his stock.—D. McPhaden, contractor, at Victoria in the same province, has also assigned.

THE fishery bureau reports, wired from Halifax last Saturday, say that there is a great improvement in the fisheries at many of the fishing stations. Cod fishing is still reported very good at Paspebiac, Que., and at some stations in Cape Breton. At Port Hood the boat average is about four quintals per boat of cod, hake and haddock, and bait is fairly plentiful. At Cheticamp also there was good cod-fishing, some boats having as many as 5 quintals. About 40 mackerel per boat were taken by the netters at Arichat. The herring yield was 50 per net, at Port Latour. Pollock and herring fisheries are reported good at White Head. New Brunswick.

A MONTH ago we noted that a Montreal house had desired Mr. Stanislas Boucher, general dealer, Marieville, Que., to assign. We now learn that Mr. B. is trying to effect a compromise at 40 cents in the dollar, spread over nine months, and secured. Liabilities, \$11,200, with nominal assets of a like figure. An assignment, on demand, has been made by M. Barbeau, a general trader of St. Constant, Que., who owes \$5,900. Alexander Millette, who was quite a beginner in the grocery trade at Longueuil, Que.,—not having been in business a year—has been obliged to assign, owing \$2,445. He was inexperienced, and suoeess could not have been expected.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. J. F. EBY. BOYD BROS. & CO'Y. HUGH BLAIN. WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING. TO THE TRADE. STAPLE AND FANCY FALL DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS, IN STOCK-Our Travellers are now on the Road **REDPATH'S** with a Complete Range of **BRIGHT GOLDEN SYRUP** =SAMPLES== WOOLLENS In all Departments, for the Fall and In 2 lb. Tins. 50 Tins in a Case. Winter Trade. A Great Convenience. Try a Case. -- TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. --Letter and Travellers' Orders will recieve MEN'S FURNISHINGS **Prompt** Attention. EBY, BLAIN & CO., Stock is Kept Attractive and Fresh all 45 & 47 FRONT ST., WEST, the Year Round. WHOLESALE GROCERS 12 to 24 Bay Street, South, Travellets' and Letter Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention. Cor. Front and Scott Sts. TORONTO. TORONTO,

QUEBEC city furnishes the following items of interest to commercial men : Mrs. Joseph Cote, a shoe dealer, who has been slow in her payments for some time past, is reported failed, and owes \$2.700. Drolet & Co., another small shoe concern, have assigned. Mr. Drolet has been unsuccessful once already in the past. -H. A. Houde, a grocer, who began business in the ancient city in a small way only this spring, has already assigned. He owes \$2,600, and shows nominal assets of an equal amount.

E. D. HOLLIDAY, formerly a book-keeper, opened a general store in Port Perry with about \$1,500 capital in May, 1888, but granted oredit entirely too freely, and the \$3,000 sur plus that he claimed in March, if it existed, was in book debts. He now finds liabilities in the neighborhood of \$7,000, and his assets Proving inadequate, he has assigned.----G. W. Faulkner did a general store business in Stirling; he also carried on a banking business known as the Tweed Banking Company. The latter was found unprofitable, and discontinued some months ago. Now Mr. F. finds himself involved and has assigned to the sheriff.

T. R. CARMICHAEL, implement agent and grain buyer at Tottenham, was at one time believed to have his affairs in pretty good shape. But now he finds it necessary to Saign.---Last year Whitworth and Schultz

Leadin Wholesale Trade of Toronto. BRYCE. McMURRICH & CO. WHOLESALE Dry Goods Merchants, 61 BAY ST., TORONTO. Stock Well Assorted in all De partments. Travellers constantly on the road, and all Orders given Careful Attention. Bryce, McMurrich & Co. S. F. McKINNON & CO. IMPORTERS OF Millinery Goods, Fancy Dry Goods, Mantles, Silks, etc. Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts. TORONTO. 35 Milk Street,-

dissolved partnership in the hardware business in this city, J. P. Whitworth continuing. An assignee is now in possession .---- The assignment of T. Shortiss, confectioner, here, is also announced, with liabilities of \$1,200. He claims a surplus. ---- Stephens & Dempster, carrying on business in Windsor, as the Brewing and Malting Co., have their property heavily mortgaged and have assigned to the sheriff. The dividend will be a small one.

THE following are happenings among Montreal merchants : A dry goods retailer, named A. Labine, is making his creditors an offer of 60 cents on the dollar, but there seems to be some disinclination to giving him such a settlement. He has been in business seven or eight years, and has claimed as much as \$7,000 of a surplus, although reported slow pay. Another dry goods concern in that city, J. Dawson & Co., who succeeded last spring to the business of Wyness, Dawson & Co., have assigned, and a meeting of creditors is called for the 29th inst. They owe \$6,066. T. Slavton & Co., manufacturers' agents, Montreal handling German goods on commission for a New York house, have assigned on demand. Their liabilities are nearly altogether due to their New York principals, and are said to reach some \$20,000. J. J.Greaves, fancy goods dealer, Montreal, has been obliged to assign with liabilities of \$3,700. He failed some ten years ago, when he was on a much more ex. tended scale, and compromised then at 50 per cent. E. F. Favreau, a painter, who had also been running a small store, has assigned to the court, owing \$2,375. A plumber, one David Brady, is reported away, and in answer to a petition made to the court, a meeting of his creditors has been fixed for the 5th proximo. An assignment on demand has been made by John McIntyre, machinist, and a meeting of his creditors takes place Nov. 3rd. Liabilities are \$14,289, of which \$11,000 odd are to the Ontario Bank.

#### THE SAUGEEN DISTRICT.

A letter received this week from our traveling agent, Mr. Thomas Gordon Oliver, dwells with evident interest on the evidences of prosperity to be seen in the Saugeen district. He remarks the handsome building now being erected in Walkerton for a post-office. It is situated in the centre of the town, and immediately opposite several new stores have been built, and are now ready for occupation. These are being fitted up in modern style, and will have the electric light, hot air, and steam heating. One of the buildings in question is to be occupied by the branch of the Canadian Bank

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.



of Commerce, and will be a great improvement on their present offices opposite. Another will be occupied by J. Lee & Son, the senior member of which firm is one of the oldest merchants in Walkerton.

The district surrounding the town is particularly adapted for the growth of fruit, and one of the best crops for several years has been secured. There have been also good crops of grain thereabout. Paisley is prospering. The farmers in the neighborhood have good crops, both of grain and fruit, the apple crop this year being one of the best. Several new blocks of buildings of the best. Several new blocks of buildings have been erected, one of them built by the I.O.O.F., and this will be occupied by agency of the Western Bank, having been expressly fitted up for them. It will be heated by hot air, and lighted by electricity, and contains one of Goldie & McCulloch's massive safes, and the usual appurtenances of a banking insti-tute. Another block, which has been built by W. H. McFarlane, merchant, will be oc-cupied by him in a week or two. It also is fitted up with all modern improvements, plate glass fronts, &c. Another block erected by J. H. Elliott & Co., bankers, Chesley, con-sists of three stores, and is fitted up in fine sists of three stores, and is fitted up in fine style.

## TO LUMBERMEN.

Wanted, a position as lumber inspector or yard oreman, by a young man having a thorough know-edge of all classes of lumber, especially the various hardwoods; also a fair knowledge of book-keeping. ddress, J. R. D., MONETARY TIMES office, Toronto.

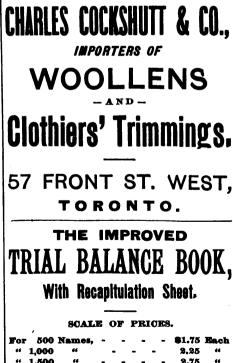
# TO DRY GOODS TRADE.

Young man of 30 is open for an engagement to take a traveller's route, with woollens or general lines, or charge of a flat. Several years experience in both. Is strictly temperate, has good address, and first-class testimonials.

J.K.C, Box 459, Toronto.

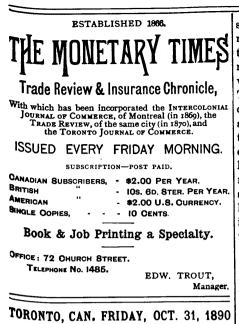
A YOUNG MAN of good habits who understand book-keeping, and has had a year's experience in a first-class law office, is desirous of obtaining a position as assistant book-keeper in some office or wholesale house. Apply Box 459, Toronto.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.



66	1,500	66	-	-	-	•	8.75	66
66	8,000	66	-		-		8.75	<b>66</b>
66	8,000	66	-	•	-	-	4.50	66
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THE SITUATION.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, has for once allowed himself to be interviewed. He says it is his intention to renew his proposition for arbitration in the Behring Sea question. Mr. Blaine has not yet replied to Lord Salis bury's proposal to arbitrate, though Sir Julian considers that he has acted well in abstaining from making captures while the question is open. The principal matter on which agreement is required is the close season for seals, and this can be brought about by a commission of experts. In the meantime, Sir Julian will propose, as a modus vivendi, that sealing be prohibited in the Behring Sea of Ochotsk, during the months of May, June, October, November and December; that all sealing vessels be prohibited from approaching the breeding island within a radius of ten miles. And on this basis the general question would be discussed. The times for the close season are of course of the most importance and they appear to be suggested by Sir Julian himself, from information he has received about the habits of the seal, for he speaks as if the proposal had yet to obtain the sanction of his own Government not less than that of the United States. All nations are interested in the preservation of the seal, which would be impossible without a close season. General claims to catch seal without limitation have sometimes been made, but they never obtained universal concurrence.

In the new French tariff legislation high duties are defended by reference to the example of other countries. Canada has the honor to be mentioned in this connection, and by way of reciprocation wheat is to be taxed five francs per 100 kilogrammes, and flour eight francs. On cattle the duty will henceforth be by weight. At first sight, this may seem equitable, but it may prove to be a discrimination between fat and lean Cattle, which latter French farmers might find their account in turning into beef. One of the best of Canadian authorities, Professor Robertson, has clearly shown that it is the interest of Canadian farmers not to ship store cattle to Europe, but them. fact on which he founds his demand is that guaranteed to the Indians by treaty.

The aron. selves to fatten the animals. ment is that if English farmers can fatten them at a profit by feed drawn from land much more costly than ours, Canadians would have even a larger margin for profit. The French duties on eggs, butter, oils, oleaginous seeds, woods and textile fabrics are to be increased. Timber is the item in this list in which Canada is chiefly interested, and we are in effect warned not to look to France for a market. France commits the folly of putting a duty on coal, but she does not propose to increase it; and has the sagacity to see that the duty on so indispensable an article as steel can advantageously be reduced.

Russia is following the example of the nations that are raising their tariff-wall higher. The import duties in that country were recently raised 20 per cent., a step taken in anticipation of a new tariff which is to be drawn up by a commission, over which the Minister of Finance will preside. The new tariff is expected to be much higher than the old, and according to one authority is likely to possess the distinction of being the highest in Europe. The Austro-German treaty may undergo a revision in the direction of reduction, but this is not certain. Experts are now considering the question. A reduction of duties between these two countries would not be beneficial to other nations. Germany, with its cheap goods, is the country which the McKinley tariff would be most likely to injure : the effect so far does not appear to have been so great as was feared. The better kinds of French and English goods will continue to find purchasers in the United States, in spite of the high duties. Meanwhile, Mr. Gladstone, reviewing the progress of Free Trade in England, shows that the increase has been five-fold in half a century. Under the old system there would probably have been an increase, but can any one believe that it would have been anything like this?

Action has been taken by some New York merchants to test the legality of the new tariff known as the McKinley tariff. The ground taken is that the bill as signed by the President is not the bill that passed the two Houses, the omission embracing the rebate provisions which were contained in the Internal Revenue section. If the importers could set aside the new tariff they might gain something at the moment, but a defect of the kind alleged would have no permanent effect on the tariff policy. Two views of the question are held : one is that a defect of the kind alleged must be fatal to the whole measure, the other that the bill is valid without the words that have been dropped out, though of course rebate cannot be made. Congress would be able to remedy the defect before Supreme Court could be reached to pronounce final judgment.

Mr. J. N. Chipman, of Halifax, argues in favor of a special export tariff on the Intercolonial on Canadian produce for Newfoundland and the West Indies. The particular

Hodd & Cullen, of Stratford, had 1,000 brls. of flour to ship to Newfoundland, by way of New York. It is of course a question of relative freight. Would a lower rate than is now charged on the Intercolonial pay? As a whole, the road does not pay, and the question whether Mr. Chipman's proposal would involve additional loss cannot be left out of view. If it would involve no loss then no reason against reduction can be shown; but if there would be a loss to the public, it is by no means clear that reduction ought to be made. When there are two competing routes over land and water, and on one of them there is twice the length of rail that is on the other, competition is impossible. The Intercolonial was not built with the view of shutting out other routes, under all circumstances, and cannot be so worked with profit. Canada cannot afford to take the ground that American routes should not be utilized to convey her produce when they happen to be the cheapest and the best. The flag cannot be injured by the use of commercial facilities which are advantageous and profitable to the Canadian producer.

Protection of a peculiar kind has found a patron in the North-West Council. It took the form of an ordinance to prevent any one not a permanent resident of the North-West practising law there. As a matter of course this exclusive bit of legislation has been disallowed at Ottawa. It would be very unfair to deprive suitors of the right of selecting from the Canadian bar members whom they might regard as best fitted to take care of their interests. The proposed exclusion is permitted in no part of Canada, and it is in direct opposition to the free latitude which has been heretofore given in new settlements in the British dominions. If other bar associations or law societies sometimes have in them something objectionable, they give us the benefit of an educated bar and judiciary. How necessary this is, the history of other British colonies shows in men who found their way even to the judgment seat, who had not been bred to the bar. This happened once, by way of accident or exception, even in Upper Canada. In the West Indies it was the rule. In Jamaica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Dominica, the Chief Justice was generally an English barrister, but it was not an imperative rule that the Chief Justice, in any of the West India colonies, should be a barrister; and, unfortunately for litigants, the majority of them were not. Half a century ago there were fifty judges in Barbadoes, not one of whom had undergone the professional training necessary to a knowledge of the law. At the same time no one could practice at the bar in that colony without being a barrister, though the rule did not hold universally in all the West Indies. In Canada we no longer have to put up with heaven-mad judges; and it cannot be expected that clients in the North-West should be content to entrust their interests solely to local counsel. Another North-West ordinance to which the veto has been applied, in putting restrictions on the killing of game, made restriction of rights which had been

## BANKING REVIEW.

The figures of the Canadian bank statement for September last will be found in condensed form below, and are compared with those of the previous month. The statement bears date Ottawa, 22nd Oc. tober.

## CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

#### LIABILITIES. ....

	Sept., 1890.	Aug., 1890.
Capital authorized. Capital paid up Reserve Funds	\$76,008,668 59,932,678 21,524,034	\$ 76,008,665 59,881,243
Notes in circulation Dominion and Pro-	35,522,319	32,718,363
vincial Govern- ment deposits Deposits held to secure Govern- ment contracts &	5,604,891	6,237,811
for insurance companies Public deposits on	129,211	140,211
demand Public deposits after	54,739,373	53,874,953
notice Bank loans or de-	77,695,380	77,077,061
posits from other banks secured Bank loans or depo- sits from other	239,590	254,000
banks unsecured. Due other banks in	1,331,516	1,591,102
Canada Due other banks in	654,111	743,292
Due other banks in foreign countries Due other banks in	153,417	
Great Britain Other liabilities	2,108,155 86,138	
Total liabilities	\$178,264,107	\$174,480,184
	SSETS.	
Specie Dominion notes Notes and cheques	\$ 6,249,115 9,651,807	\$ 6,202,575 9,558,037
of other banks Due from other	5,903,594	5,853,176
banks in Canada. Due from other	3,072,497	2,912,850
banks in foreign countries Due from other banks in Great	13,370,611	12,868,709
Britain	3,334,618	2,450,409
Immediately avail- able assets Dominion Govern- ment debentures	<b>\$</b> 42,582, <b>242</b>	<b>\$</b> 39,645,756
or stock Public securities	2,553,758	2,556,758
other than Can- adian Loans to Dominion	6,004,508	5,943,869
& Prov. Govts Loans on stocks,	1,223,131	1,552,614
bonds, or deben Loans to municipal	15,025,436	15,269,507
corporations Loans to other cor-	3,313,652	3,398,367
porations Loans to or deposits	25,058,151	24,806,323
made in other banks secured Loans to or deposits made in other	535,191	163,801
banks unsecured Discounts current	316,063 153,145,549	405,213 151,234,334
Overdue paper un-	1,162,493	1,141,769
Other overdue debts unsecured	86, <b>294</b>	83,080
Notes and debts overdue secured Real estate Mortgages on real	1,280,486 1,019,157	1, <b>3</b> 29,888 1,042,885
estate sold	742,233	706,835
Bank premises Other assets	4,089,577 2,562,669	4,063,799 2,739,646
Total assets § Average amount of specie held during		
the month Av. Dom. notes do	6,263,229 9,531,514	6,513,548 9,414,214
Loans to directors or their firms	7,473,451	7,232,469

The bank statement of 30th September shows plainly that a very considerable activity of business prevailed during that month, especially in the department of moving our produce to market. An infallible test of the activity and strength of this movement is to be found in the increase of circulation. Bank circulation invariably expands during the autumn to some extent. But it rises less or more in proportion to the amount of money disbursed to the farmers for the purchase of grain and other products. The increase of circulation during the month of September was \$2,804,000, a larger amount than has been known for many years back. The following comparison will be found interesting.

Increase of circulation for the month of September during the following years :

During	the year	1885	\$1.227.000
"	"	1886	
**	**	1887	2,099,000
"		1888	
"	**	1889	1,798,000
"	**	1890	

There was a certain degree of abnormal activity last month, as might have been expected, in the rush to get products across the United States frontier that were affected by the McKinley Bill. This, of course, was particularly true of barley. The pressing of this product to market by the farmers during September was almost unprecedented, and equally so the crowding of railway cars, steamers and schooners, all hurrying to deliver the affected product in American ports or frontier cities.

It is satisfactory to think that the price for barley was an exceptionally good onein fact it might seem as if the operation of the McKinley tariff, so far, had been beneficial rather than otherwise, producing a strong and pressing demand, which of course resulted in a higher price than ordinary being paid during September. The price of course dropped immediately upon the new duties going into operation. But there has been a recovery, and barley is now being sold at what may be termed its ordinary normal price. The American tariff measure in fact simply sent prices up above the ordinary level; then sent them down below the ordinary level, while the force of circumstances, in spite of the heavy duty, is bringing back the price to its usual level again. It is being proved that in her barley Canada possesses an article with certain peculiar qualities that cannot be got elsewhere on this continent. Consequently, tariff or no tariff, there will be a demand for it; which demand will, of course, by the competition of trade result in an equitable price. It is not at all impossible - in fact, it is rather likely-that what remains of our barley crop of a quality to make it desirable to purchase, will find its way to the States during the next few months, at a price equal to the average of ordinary years. And it is not unlikely that our next barley crop may be disposed of in the same manner as has been customary, and that there will be no necessity for attempting to grow barley suitable to the British market on any considerable scale.

We would not, however, discourage the experiment being tried of growing barley suitable for that market. It is very de-

tried in all our leading barley districts, and especially in those between Toronto and Kingston. This can be done with very little risk or expense; and if experiments are successful, or any of them are such, we shall in future be able to grow two di-tinct articles under the name of barley, one of them suitable for the one market, the other for the other. We are aware that isolated experiments in this direction have in some cases not answered well. But it is doubtful if they have had a fair trial; they probably have not. The character of the soil should be carefully looked at in the first instance. After that it is a matter of prime necessity that good seed shall be sown. This could easily be obtained from England until we can grow the two-rowed barley for ourselves, if it is found desirable to continue it.

With regard to the other Canadian product affected by the McKinley Bill, viz., eggs, it is already apparent that they can be shipped to England and realize a reasonably good return. Special arrangements are being made already on board steamboats for their safe handling and delivery. It is more than likely that the stream of this trade will steadily flow in future towards the United Kingdom rather than to the United States.

The spirit of the Canadian people has risen very creditably to the occasion, and their readiness of resource and ability to meet inew sets of circumstances have been conspicuously displayed. It is not the first time that Canadians have had to deal with a hostile tariff. This McKinley measure, of which so much has been said, is a mere trifle in importance compared with the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty some twenty odd years ago. That was avowedly a hostile measure. It aimed to punish Canada for political reasons, which reasons were narrow, ill-judged and indefensible. Canada rose to the occasion then, gathered her forces together, looked out for new markets and new directions for her enterprise, and triumphed over a difficulty that some people thought at the time would prove insurmountable. A large part of our present export trade to England of cattle and dairy products has probably arisen, indirectly at least, from the repeal of the old Reciprocity Treaty. And the same result is likely to a certain extent to take place again.

The money market continues in a normal condition. There is neither plethors nor scarcity. Money can be readily obtained by good borrowers for commercial purposes. It is not so easy to get it for speculative purposes, and the loose money em. ployed by the banks in short calls on stock exchange securities is worth more than it formerly was. The banks, how ever, have refrained from a general advance in the rate of commercial discount, although they have found it necessary to increase the rate in certain quarters owing to the higher amount paid for interest on deposits. In spite of the high rate of interest in England, which has been for some time 5% as the minimum Bank of England rate, the market in Canada has been kept steady, and with the probability 7,232,469 sirable that such experiments should be of considerable exports of various kinds, it

is quite likely that this state of things may continue during the winter, unless some unforeseen condition arises. We cannot dissociate ourselves entirely from the great money markets of the world. If any sharp spasms occur leading to serious trouble, either in London or New York, we must be prepared to find the effect reflected back apon Canada. Prudence and caution both in importing and manufacturing would be especially in order at present.

20th Guit 1990						
30th Sept., 1889	[In thousands.]					
Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Capital paid up	34.451	17,709	8,026	60,186		
Circulation	16,902	10,409		32,888		
Deposits	72,969	48,711	16,982	138,662		
Loans & Discounts	102,712	67,002	22,906	192,620		
Cash and Foreign			ł			
balances (Net).	23,069	7,669	3,991	34,729		
Legals						
Specie						
30th Sept., 1890	).	[In thousands.]				
Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.		
	8	8	\$	\$		
Capital paid up	34,991	16,521	8,920	59,932		
Urculation	17,661	11,755	6,106	35,522		
Deposits		50,581		138,168		
Loans & Disc'ts.	105,510	68, 128	27,509	201,147		
Cash & Foreign						
balances (Net)	18,384			30,345		
Legals	5,496			9,652		
Specie	3,502	1.918	829	6.249		
	0,002	1,910	045	0,410		

#### OUR BRITISH VISITORS.

One effect of the visit of the members of the British Iron and Steel Institute to Canada will be to call attention to our mineral resources. They have seen Sudbury for themselves, and will judge from what they saw. From a hurried visit only an imperfect impression can be obtained. General views may lead to some general conclusions, though quantities cannot be fathomed or comparisons with other countries be safely made. Mr. Wiman, who was the orator at the banquet he gave to them, thinks the nickel deposits at Sudbury are the most extensive in the world, though we have also learned what some of our scientific visitors from England think on this point. They have rushed to no hasty conclusions, but the vice-president attests the existence of a large deposit of nickel. Nickel is said to have a new value as an alloy of steel for armor-plated vessels. France has made some experiments with this alloyed metal, and the United States Government is impressed with its value, for it proposes to use this material in the construction of three large war vessels, for which Congress has made the necessary appropriation. The Government of Great Britain, more interested in naval defence than any other nation, we may be sure has not been asleep while other governments have been acting or proposing to act. The chances are that it knows quite as much about the value of steel plates alloyed with nickel as any other government. The fact that it says little or nothing does not prove that it has made no experiments and formed no opinions.

covery of nickel on the Canadian shores of Lake Superior was announced, but nothing came of it. The deposits of this metal at Sudbury, if they be anything like so rich and extensive as Mr. Wiman alleges, must prove of great value. He tells us that, in other metals, Canada is rich beyond other countries, and though he does not pretend to be an expert himself, he doubtless rests his conclusion on the opinion of experts. At the same time, it is well to note that hitherto a fatality has attended many of our mining experiences. This was owing partially to the employment of imperfect methods. The disappointment that followed upon the non-success of these prevented capitalists from taking any risks in mining ventures. We may expect now to see copper mining at Sudbury pursued with the best appliances which science provides. Mr. Wiman thinks that the story of the Calumet and Hecla mines will here be eclipsed. There must be a wonderfal exposure indeed if he is correct in saying that there is copper in sight at Sudbury "at least twentyfive times the extent of the American deposits" in the Calumet and Hecla mines. What is in sight an expert can see for himself, and provided he is certain of the continuation as well as the exposure, he cannot be mistaken.

Of our silver and gold deposits Mr. Wiman rather infers than asserts the economic value. Silver Islet was exceedingly rich-these riches might have belonged to the Canadian and British shareholders had they been advised by Mr. Thomas Macfarlane-but the end of the riches was reached. If the vein had any continuation to the main shore, it could not be found. Silver deposits on the mainland north of Lake Superior are frequently met with; extensive, if still partial and inadequate experiments, have been made with them—so far, it must be said, without, on the whole, satisfactory results. It is too soon to pass a final judgment on their value. Americans have tried their hands on these ores, as well as Englishmen and Canadians, but we should be reluctant to conclude that the experimental stage has been passed. If we adopted such a conclusion, we should have to confess failure. Discouragements there have been, but these are incident to all mining enterprises, especially in their initial stages. It is quite within the range of possibility that other profitable silver mines north of Lakes Huron and Superior may be found. The silver rock has a wide distribution, and may yet answer the expectations of the most sanguine. At present, we have not gone far enough to get into the region of certainty. Gold in Canada is still more widely distributed than silver ; but so far, if we except Nova Scotia. the working of it has not been found profitable east of the Rocky Mountains. Experimenting with gold has been far less extensive than with silver, yet the general result is more decisive. It is extremely doubtful whether, with our present knowledge of separating the gold, any known deposits, except those of Nova Scotia, this side the Rockies, can be worked at a profit. This view is stated with diffidence; and even if true now, it in the same way. Some thirty years ago, a valuable dis. may possibly cease to be so in the future.

Of the value of our gypsum and asbestos deposits there can be no doubt. And while these ought not to be neglected, it should never be forgotten that our agricultural resources form a great and undoubted source of wealth, which may well challenge the attention of the world. The other day news came from Germany that efforts were being made there to discourage emigration to Canada. The fact was most likely due to the evil energy of the agents of some other countries, or carriers who are after emigrants The fact is, Canada is entirely unrepresented in Germany, whence, with proper management, she ought to get a large emigration. But mining and agriculture, so far from being antagonistic, are mutually supporting. Mining is best carried on when agriculture is being developed close at hand, otherwise provisions have to be transported at serious cost and under extreme difficulties. There are probably gold mines even in British Columbia that would not remunerate white labor and that could be worked to a profit by Chinese, which British Columbia wills shall not be allowed to come into the country. A province that thus strikes a blow at its own prosperity cannot complain if it is comparstively poor.

The members of the British Iron and Steel Institute will have learnt something of the resources of Canada, and will doubtless, on a fitting occasion, be prepared to turn that knowledge to account. They have seen with their own eyes, and are in a position to judge for themselves, and to impart to others the knowledge they have acquired.

## TORONTO'S DEBT AND RATE OF TAXATION.

The daily press has been giving a good deal of attention of late to the financial condition of the city, but has not always drawn from the figures conclusions with which we can agree. While all will admit that the transition period of the last three years, during which Toronto has grown from a lesser to a much greater city, territorially and in wealth and buildings, has occasioned many expenditures, it is not everyone who is willing to concede that these outlays have been only commensurate with the city's progress. Yet it must be remembered that three-fourths of the present debt has been imposed by the direct vote of the ratepayers, the other fourth being incurred under statutory authority. The ratepayers are not always too willing to vote monies for needed improvements, and may be fairly assumed to be a safeguard against selfimposed taxation. They have often burked much needed improvements. When the exhibition buildings were contemplated they voted down three successive by laws for \$150,000, \$100,000 and \$75,000, and then the council put the amount in the general rate and forced upon Toronto the most prosperous and progressive institution of its kind on the continent, and one which has done more to push Toronto forward than any other. It might be well to deal with the required increased pumping capacity

The sidewalks, sewers and roads of To-

ronto are laid on the local improvement plan, upon petition of the owners, and made a charge against the property benefited, the city being called on to contribute that proportion of the expense of the improvement made on street flankages, intersections, and in front of properties exempted from taxation. In this way it has been called upon to contribute \$1,129,310.

This local improvement debt is by statute omitted frum the estimate of the total civic debt for borrowing purposes, as it is practically a trust debt, unlimited, or rather limited to the demands of the property owners, and is no charge on the annual taxation. It amounted on the first of the year to \$2,583,970.35, made up as follows :---

By	the City			.\$2,130,523	
**	Yorkville	(recently	annexed).	. 60.109	00
"	Parkdale	· • •	'	391,330	62
"	Brockton	**	"	2,007	00

Total ......\$2,583,970 35 The water-works debt, amounting to \$8,485,760 90, is omitted by statute from the total civic debt for borrowing purposes, and the city has assets for every dollar expended ; this expenditure is profitable too, for the department earned in the last three years \$240,000, which was applied in reduction of general city taxes.

The general city debt on the first day of January last was \$11,513,590.95 issued for the undermentioned purposes :

General city purposes, including public buildings not mentioned

public buildings not mentioned		
below	\$ 1,261,333	<b>22</b>
City's proportion of local im	•	
provements, sewers, roadways		
sidewalks, etc.	1,129,310	66
Jail	139.899	
Municipal and county building	1,049,992	
Drill shed site	99,995	
Garrison Creek and Rosedal	9	10
Ravine trank sewers	274,996	21
Don River improvements		
Island breakwater	99,995	
Railway aid	1,179,606	
Esplanade construction	621,896	
Water works	3,270,786	
Public, High & Separate Schools		
Public library	49,999	
King street subway	99,998	
Public parks	134,994	
-	\$11,080,832	95
Add Yorkville, Parkdale and	*-1,000,0 <b>0</b> #	
Brockton debts		00
-		
Total gross debt	\$11,513,590	95

The item, general "city purposes," embraces fire halls, markets, registry office, police stations, and all such civic buildings. The city's proportion of local improvements we have explained, as well as the waterworks debt. The jail was built many years ago, but new municipal and county buildings are in course of erection, and will cost a further \$600,000 to finish. The history of the popular vote for that amount is fresh in the minds of all. The Don improvements have cost \$274,000 more than the estimate, the increase being largely due to the carrying on of the works on a much larger scale than that on which legislation to make the improvement was asked and granted. Ex-Mayor Howland is responsible for the substituted plan. The drill shed site was voted by the people for the volunteers, and is an asset for the amount expended, as are the Island and other parks for the expenditure made on them. Ninety thousand dollars was paid for purchasing the interests of lessees of

the lots now forming the Island Park, and for filling them in; \$35,000 was paid to mortgagees who held mortgages against the Horticultural Gardens, at the time the city acquired them. The money given to the railways many years ago in the shape of bonuses, has given a good return to the city, and that spent recently on the construction of the Esplanade will give the city a most valuable water front. The public and separate schools are the necessary outcome of extended area and increased population, and are a credit to Toronto, as is the public library. The King street subway connects Toronto with Parkdale, and was built under the order of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council.

The vote of the ratepayers authorized the expenditure of the amounts before enumerated for general city purposes, city and county buildings, railway aid, water works, parks, drill shed site, Island breakwater, Don improvement and Public Library, while the Esplanade, jail, Garrison creek, and Rosedale ravine sewer, schools, King street subway and city's proportion of local improvements were made under statutory authority.

These including the Yorkville, Parkdale and Brockton debts, are the items making up the city's debt; and if that debt is too great, then it follows that some of the improvements upon which the money has been spent should have been foregone : it is for those who object to the amount of the debt to say which improvement the city should be without. If the city will be satisfied to stand still and make no more improvements for forty years, there will be no debt, as the following table of debentures, which are wiped out from year to year by the sinking fund provided for that purpose, will show :

1891 debentures maturing.....\$ 132,000 00 1892 109,400 00 . . . . . . " " 1893 41.000 00 • • • • • • " " 1894 208,034 44 ..... " " 1895 . . . . . . 367,157 99 " ... 1896 .... 627,941 76 1897 " \*\* 1,163,161 41 . . . . . . .. " 1898 159,608 . . . . . . " " 1899 152,506 01 •••• 4,650 00 4,000 00 1901 " " . . . . . . " 1902 . . . . . . .. " 1904 639,888 79 . . . . . . " " 1906 923,680 66 ..... " " 20.546 62 1907 . . . . . . " " 1909 124,846 15 . . . . . . " " 733,237 06 1919 ..... " " 1920 . . . . . . 22.036 26 " " 1921 233,618 60 .... 1922 239,527 59 ..... " 1923 " .... 178,450 93 " " 223,238 85 1924 ..... " 1925 . . . . . . 864,003 67 " .. 1926 ..... 294,200 00 " .. 1928 836,930 40 ..... " 1929 . . . . . . 3,341,000 00

\$11.644.667 85

26

41

89

77

52

87

27

25

The \$3,000,000 of debentures maturing in 1929, bearing interest at three and onehalf per cent., were sold advantageously, it was thought, by the Mayor and Treasurer in London last year, and the proceeds were applied to the following purposes :-

١	TI Brubo	
	Water works	\$ 727,581
ĺ	Public schools	455.821
i	High schools	77,648
	Public parks	109,994
	King street subway	99,998
	Don River improvements	274,995
	New city and county huildings	749,992
	Garrison Creek sewer	49,999
	Rosedale Ravine sewer	124,998

General city purposes, including erection of fire halls, police stations and market altera- tions, extension of sewers into	
Bay, etc	270.276 95
Renewal of debentures maturing in 1889	400,000 00
	\$3,341,307 33
The civic debt stands then	as follows :
Gross general debt	\$11.513.590 95
Gross local improvement debt	2,583,970 35
	\$14,097,561 30
Deduct sinking funds	1,322,040 66
Net debt From this deduct— Local improve-	\$12,775,520 64
ment debt\$2,583,970 34	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
Water-works (self-	,
sustaining) 3,485,786 90	<b>)</b>
	<b>8</b> 6.069.757 25
Total debt chargeable against	5
general taxation	8,027,804 05
-	\$14 097 561 30

\$14,097,561 30 Against this debt of \$8,027,804.05 the Corporation holds property valued at \$350,000 more than the debt, about \$3,000,-000 of which is revenue producing.

The assessment of the city, on which taxes at the rate of 141 mills on the dollar is being paid this year, is \$136,000,000, and this provides moneys to pay annual expenditures, including interest and sinking funds, part of which expenditure is controllable and part not, but of this phase of the question we propose to treat next week.

## CONSOLIDATION OF LOAN COM-PANIES.

A matter which creates much interest in financial circles is the proposed amalgamation of two important Ontario loan societies, the Canada Landed Credit Company and the National Investment Company of Canada (Limited). By unanimous resolution of the directors of both companies, it has been agreed that these two organizations shall be made one, subject, of course, to the approval of the share. holders, which has been asked. The name proposed for the amalgamated interests is The Canada Landed and National Investment Company (Limited).

The step is one which has been for some time in contemplation. Probably the illhealth and impending retirement of the valued secretary of the Canada Landed Credit Company, Mr. McGee, was one circumstance that led to the project being formed, but doubtless considerations of economy had to do with the conclusion now reached. Certainly a saving of expense can be effected by the union of the two companies, and greater proportionate earn. ing power be rendered possible. The move is in a direction which we have often advocated, and we do not see any objection to it, the interests of small shareholders being, of course, carefully guarded, provision for which, we are glad to see, has been made. Two boards of directors, two sets of clerks, the inspection staff of two offices, can give place to one set of each, and in other respects the expenses can be reduced. And this is a serious consideration in view of the reduced profits possible to mortgage loan companies now as compared with 14 former years.

The Canada Landed Credit Company was incorporated in 1858, and it has been conducted with intelligent care. Of its \$1,500,-000 subscribed capital, \$664,000 is paid up, and a reserve fund has been accumulated amounting to \$166,000, in addition to \$32,-669 of a contingent fund. Its borrowings on debentures amount to \$1,480,000, and it has current loans to the extent of \$2,240,000. These figures are taken from the annual report for the year 1889. It pays a seven per cent. dividend, and its stock is worth in the market 119 to 120. Mr. John L. Blaikie has for many years been its president, and Mr. D. McGee its secretary.

The date of incorporation of the National Investment Company of Canada, Limited, was 1877. Its subscribed capital is \$1,700,000, of which \$425,000 is paid. The reserve and contingent funds amount to \$42,000, according to the latest annual report. Its debenture debt is about \$1,100,-000, and its loans \$1,590,000. The dividend for some years past has been at the rate of six per cent., and the stock is held at 103. Since the resignation of the presidency by Mr. William Alexander, in 1886, Mr. John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., has been its president, and Mr. Andrew Rutherford its manager.

The basis upon which the consolidation is to take place is as follows : The new company takes over the assets and assumes the liabilities of both the present companies, the assets to be valued by a joint committee chosen by the directors of each. The National Company to transfer to the reserve fund so much of its capital stock as, added to its surplus, will make its per-Centage of reserve equal to that of the Canada Landed Co.; the shareholders of each are to be allotted in lieu of their former holdings, shares in the new company of \$100, of which 50 per cent. will be declared Paid up. Provision will be made for the disposal of holdings in the older company, not sufficient to take up a full share in the new company. This arrangement would do away with the two classes of stock known as old and new shares in the C. L. Co.

Meetings of the shareholders of both companies have been called for Tuesday, 13th January next, to consider the proposed amalgamation, to carry which requires a two-thirds vote. At the last session of Parliament power was taken by the Canada !Landed Credit Company for such pur-Pose.

It is quite safe to say that the business of the new company will be prudently conducted. The present president of one of the existing companies will be its head, the present president of the other will be its deputy head. The integrity and capacity of both these gentlemen are universally admitted, and in Mr. Rutherford they will, we consider, have an excellent manager.

Canadian banks have declared dividends at the following rates per annum for the halfyear now current:

## THE FASHIONABLE SEALSKIN.

For some days past the daily newspapers have contained exciting paragraphs-exciting, that is, to fashionable women-to the effect that sealskins would this season be so scarce that the result must be an advance of a hundred per cent. in the price of the fur. These were either "discounted" or entirely passed over by the male newspaper readers, as is done with some of the well-known reading-matter sells, perpetrated by patent medicine men. But there is truth in them. The order of the American Treasury limiting this season's legal catch of Alaska seals to 30,000 where it was last year 100,000, sent up prices of these skins in London 25 shillings, a week or more ago.

But the predictions of greatly advanced prices were for once exceeded by the actual advance. The annual sale of salted sealskins took place in London, England, on Monday last, and its result showed such an increase in price of seal furs as is unprecedented in the history of the fur trade. Comparing the figures realized at this sale with former ones, there were transactions at an advance of eighty-eight per cent. for Alaska seal-skins, fifty-five per cent. for North-West skins, and fifty-two per cent. for Copper Island skins. There were, besides, only twenty odd thousand skins sold at this sale, where last year there were ninety odd thousand. Of course the full force of this rise in price of the raw skins will not be felt this winter, as it will be next. But at such altered quotations as these changed conditions imply, the prospect of the middle class citizen's wife possessing that great desideratum of the average woman's life, a sealskin cloak, is made much more remote.

## SHOE MEN ON DATING AHEAD AND RETURNS.

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Returning to a warehouse goods already bought by a retailer has proved a nuisance to plenty of merchants besides those in Canada. The shoe manufacturing houses in the States are down upon this practice. They also object to guaranteeing quality and wear of goods, as has been a custom, and are tired of dating ahead. Some seventy members of the shoe trade from twenty-two different places in the East, including the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Rochester, Boston and various towns in the New England and Middle States, came together in New York on the 7th instant, Mr. George Silver, president of the New York Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, in the chair.

Letters from Chicago, Utica, Worcester, and other places were read, showing sympathy with any effort made to get rid of these evils. One man's letter called the dating of bills forward "a great and serious nuisance." Said another : "a resolution not to guarantee leather and not to take back goods is a move in the right direction." After much discussion the following resolutions were carried :

WHEBEAS, It is conceded that shoes remaining in stock lose their vitality, lustre and freshness, besides becoming tender and brittle, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, shoe manufacturers here assembled, resolve that we deem it inconsistent, unreasonable and unjust to be asked to guarantee in any way leather which the manufacturers thereof expressly refuse to warrant. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this assembly that as soon as goods are accepted our responsibility shall cease, except as to workmanship, which we guarantee as heretofore.

It is as well to add that the morocco manufacturers of the United States held a meeting on 10th July last, at Long Branch, and resolved that they "should not and would not guarantee the wear of leather, it having been examined and accepted, nor allow claims for damage to leather after it has gone into wear," and this action of theirs was made a part of the preamble of the shoe men's resolutions. The morocco men, by the way, at their July meeting decided *nem. con.* that returning goods had developed into such a glaring evil that it must be stopped.

#### ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

The total membership of the United Workmen on the first of January last was 232,050. On the first September this year the members in good standing numbered 241,486. The increase during the eight months is 9,437, nearly all of which gain was made in the six jurisdictions of Minnesota, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, and Ontario. Only 851 of an increase was made in the whole of the other eighteen grand lodges. New York lost 469 members more than all the new ones obtained; California lost 748, and Illinois decreased 1,104. Pennsylvania, the parent State, has about come to a stand-still, having only been able to increase its membership by 570 in six years past. The following statement shows the number of members in each separate beneficiary jurisdiction, with the net decrease or increase in membership during the first eight months of the current year :---

			De-	In-
Grand Lodge.	Jan. 1.	Sept. 1.	crease.	crease.
Pennsylvania	15,643	15,639	4	
Ohio	3,586	3,534	52	
Kentucky	1,462	1,450	12	
New York	31,103	30,634	469	
Illinois	20,397	19,293	1,104	
California	18,769	18,021	748	
Georgia	2,573	2,529	44	
Tenpessee	1,977	1,839	138	
Wisconsin	6,729	6,716	13	••••
Indiana	2,788	3,012		224
Iowa	4,195	4,431		236
Missouri	21,528	22,454		926
Minnesota	4,920	5,930		1,010
Michigan	15,842	16,815	• • • •	973
Kansas	14,165	15,737	••••	1,572
Ontario	19,501	20,803		1,302
Oregon	4,644	4,856		212
Massachusetts	16,543	19,047		2,504
Maryland	6,592	7.044		452
Nebraska	6,379	7,603		1,224
Nevada	3,531	3,974		443
Colorado	4,394	4,592		198
Texas	3,228	3,449		221
The Dakotas	1,561	2,085		524
THE PARONAS.	1,001	-,000	••••	041

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On the 27th October the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the A.O.U. W. in Pennsylvania was celebrated. But the Order has only been paying \$2,000 at a member's death for seventeen years past. It was originated by Father J. J. Upchurch, as he was called, and his own death took place some five or six years ago.

Cameron, died a few weeks ago in Pennsylvania at 73 years of age. The amount of certificates now in force 1s \$482,974,000 in all the jurisdictions. About \$30,000,000 have been paid to the beneficiaries of the deceased members, all raised by a uniform assessment levied once a month. Sometimes it is \$1 and sometimes \$2 per month in the younger jurisdictions; but in the States in which the Order was first organized it is sometimes \$3 and even \$4 per month for many consecutive months. Notably has this been the case in Ohio and Kentucky. And now the healthy State of Illinois threatens to join the others in becoming a claimant upon the other grand lodges under the general Relief law. This law permits of any grand lodge making a general assessment upon all other jurisdictions whenever its own assessments reach a certain prescribed number. The number of assessments each grand lodge must make upon its own people before getting help from outside is fixed for three years at a time by the Supreme Court of the Order at its annual meeting. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction in some sections with the working of this relief feature. Jurisdictions which take extra care to make a good selection of young and healthy risks complain of having thrown upon them the results of carelessness on the part of the management in Ohio. Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, &c. The whole Order is built upon a wrong foundation, so far as its assessments are concerned, inasmuch as old and young are required to contribute a uniform \$1 at each call. The net cost of carrying \$1,000 upon a young man of 23 years of age is only about \$7 a year, but upon a man of 63 the natural or net cost is \$34, and at 73 it is \$80.17 per \$1,000, and at 83 it is \$191.56 per \$1,000. When the majority of the members in any jurisdiction become over 60 years of age the cost will become so heavy that no more " young blood " can be had to unload upon, and " relief calls " will be coming from all quarters, with little chance of being cheerfully responded to.

How arbitrary and unscientific is the basis of such orders is clearly seen from the following statement made editorially by the New England Workman: "One of our members belongs to three other orders where the benefit is the same as in the A. O. U.W. For the ten months of this year in one he has paid \$21, in another \$23.52, in another \$24.80, and in the Workmen it has cost him \$9." It cannot be right to pay \$24.80 to one order and only \$9 to another for precisely the same benefit. This party is probably an elderly man, and pays according to age in the first three orders, while in the Workmen he is paying less than one-third of what he ought to pay. Somebody must be paying the other twothirds for him. How long will they do it?

In Ontario the assessments have not been so light as in Massachusetts. Here, in the ten months, no less than thirteen calls of \$1 each have been made, instead of an expected nine. And this thirteenth call made on the 1st October, is mostly for August deaths, only four of them having happened in September, and these during which led to the expulsion of the partner in purchase, and a proportionate part only is pay

One of his first fellow-members, John | the first seven days of that month. There are therefore three months and twentythree days to assess for yet, before the year's mortality bill will be covered. In Massachusetts there was no assessment needed in September and only nine previously, so light had been the deaths during the summer months. This accounts for the liberal increase of membership in that State, compared with States where the Order is more aged.

> As an indication of the fact that the old die faster than the young, or else that very few young men join these Ancient Workmen in Canada, it is worth while calling attention to the ages at which the deceased members became claims upon the funds, as found in Brother M. D. Carder's last three official monthly calls :---

Date.	Ur	der 30.	3) to 40.	4) to 5).	Over 50
Aug. 1st	••	32	39	43	56
· ·		29		45	52
		27	••	40	••
		28	••	47	••
Sept. 1st	••	23		40	58
•		29	••	40	56
		••	••	43	55
Oct. 1st			39	45	53
			37	45	53
		••	38	46	
		••	••	45	••
		••	••	41	••
		—		_	_
Totals	••	6	4	12	7

Members are admitted between the ages of 21 and 50, and the above record shows that for the nineteen years up to age 40 there were only ten deaths, while upon the ten years above 40 there were nineteen deaths. That is nearly twice as many in half the time, or practically four times as heavy on the older ages. Besides this, no less than six of the ten who died under 40 years of age, lost their lives through accident-mostly by drowning and railroad casualties. Also two or three at older ages.

#### DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

MEAD V. O'KEEFE.-The judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, reversing the judgment given by the Court of Appeal for Ontario, is as follows: Partnership articles for a firm of three persons, provided that if any partner was guilty of breaking certain conditions of the terms of partnership, the others could compel him to retire by giving three months' notice of their intention to do so, and a partner so retiring should forfeit his claim to a share of the good-will of the business. One of the partners having broken one of such conditions, the others verbally notified him that he must leave the firm, and to avoid publicity he consented to an immediate dissolution, which was advertised as "a dissolution by mutual consent." After the dissolution the retiring partner made an assignment of his good-will and interest in the business, and the assignce brought an action against the remaining partners for the value of the same. Held, that the action of the defendants in advertising that the dissolution was by " mutual consent" did not preclude them from showing that it took place in consequence of the misconduct of the retiring partner; that such advertisement could not be invoked to support a claim which could have been made if the dissolution had really been by mutual arrangement; that the forfeiture of the good-

fault, and not by the mode in which such expulsion was effected; and, therefore, the want of notice required by the articles of intention to expel could not be relied on as taking the retirement out of that provision of the articles by which the good-will was forfeited.

BLACK V. ONTABIO WHEEL Co.-In an action by a workman against his employers to recover damages for injuries sustained owing to the falling of the cage of an elevator in the defendants' factory, the negligence charged was in the manner in which the heads of the bolts were held and in the nature of the safety catch used upon the cage. There was no evidence to show that the defendants' were or should have been aware that the bolts were improperly sustained. They had employed \* competent contractor to do this work for them only a few weeks before, and it was not shown that the alleged defect might readily have been discovered. Held, by Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario, that the defendants were not liable upon this head. The safety catch was made for the defendants by competent persons, and there was no evidence that it was not one which was ordinarily used. Held, that the defendants were not liable upon this head unless there was a want of reasonable care on their part in using the appliance which they used ; and it was no evidence of such want of reasonable care merely to show that a safety catch of a different pattern was in use ten years ago by others, or even that 1t was at present in use, and that a witness thought it might have prevented the accident; and, as no negligence was shown, the defendants were not liable either at common law or under the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act. By provision of the Ontario Factories Act, "All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device, to be approved by the inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident," &c. There was no evidence to show whether this particular safety catch had been approved by the inspector. Held, that the onus was upon the plaintiff to prove that the catch had been approved; and if it had neither been approved or disapproved, the question still was wheth-r the catch used was of such a character and pattern as to make the use of it unreasonable.

RE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND McLEAN.—This was a petition by the purchaser of certain land in the City of Toronto from the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., to have it declared whether or not he, having agreed on the 9th of August, 1890, to buy certain lands "free from encumbrances," was liable to pay the proportion of the taxes levied for the year 1890 from and after the date of the said agreement. On the 7th of July, 1890, the Corporation of the City of Toronto passed a bylaw fixing the rate of taxation of real estate within the city for the year 1890, and declaring that the taxes should be payable from and after the 7th of July, 1890. The petitioner took the position that he was entitled to have the whole of the taxes for the current year charged apon the lands, paid by the company, as being an encumbrance on the lands, but the company declined and refused to pay the same, except. ing an amount thereof proportioned to so much of the current year as should have elapsed ap to the date of completing the purchase. The Chancellor of Ontario decided that the taxes will was caused by the improper conduct are an encumbrance only to the date of the able by the sellers, the practice of long standing being that the taxes are apportionable between the vendor and purchaser according to the date of the sale.

## ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The Actuarial Society of America held its semi-annual meeting at Hartford, Connecticut, last week The last meeting—the annual one —was held at the Astor House, New York, on the 24th April last. Forty-one members of the actuarial profession were present on Friday last, and the chair was occupied by the president of the society, Mr. Sheppard Homans, of the Provident Savings Life. The meeting being held in the Senate Chamber of the State House at Hartford, the president made graceful allusion to the courtesy of Governor Bulkely and to the beauty of the building, continuing thus:

"With the inspiration of such surroundings, we ought the better to grasp and master the problems before us. These problems relate to the bases upon which the important economy of life insurance depend. With over \$3,000, 000,000 of premiums to pay to future widows and orphans, with \$800,000,000 in hand, and an income of \$100,000,000 with which to meet these promises, life insurance is an important soonomy. Whatever affects the laws of mortality, the influence of medical selection, the Proper estimate of contingent liabilities, the equitable distribution of surplus, the present and future rates of interest, are questions pro-Perly before us, and upon their solution will largely depend our claims upon the confidence of the community and the measurement of our usefulness to our fellow-men. Whether or not the actuary should be responsible for the management of the finances, or of the agency corps or of any business details, are questions not Pertinent to our society or to this meeting; but whatever affects our knowledge of the laws of mortality and of the improvement of money by interest, are within our province and de mand our best efforts and abilities. It is to these questions that we will now, if you please, address ourselves."

After the remarks of the president a discussion took place by the members of the Society of the papers read at the annual meeting last April.

At the Friday session, which opened at ten in the morning, the following papers were read: "Proper Assessment of Expenses," by W. C. Wright; "Insurance of Impaired Lives," by J. M. Craig; "Margins for Ex-Penses, Contingencies and Surrender Charges," by Sheppard Homans; "Extra Premiums," by D. P. Fackler; "Development of the Contribution Formula," by D. Emory McClintock; "Expression of Specific Premium Contribution to Surplus," by J. A. Fowler.

The following officers and members were **Present**: Officers and Council—Sheppard Homans, president, Provident Savings, New York; D. P. Fackler, first vice-president, con **sulting actuary**, New York; H. W. St. John, **second vice-president**, Ætna, Hartford; Israel C. Pierson, secretary, Washington, New York; Bloomfield J. Miller, treasurer, Mutual Beneft, Newark.

Other members of Council—Oscar B. Ireland, Massachusetts Mutual, Springfield; Emory McClintook, Mutual, New York; Wm. McCabe, North American, Toronto; George W. Phillips, Equitable, New York; H. W. Smith, United States Review, Philadelphia.

Members-J. M. Craig, Joseph A. DeBoer, stockholders of both companies, and George Ellis, William Hendry, |Waterloo sent of the court has to be obtained.

Mutual; J. M. Holcombe, A.M., J. B. Lunger, T. B. Macaulay, Sun Life, Montreal; W. C. Macdonald, Confederation Life, Toronto; E. P. Marshall, W. A. Marshal, William T'. Standen, William E. Starr, D. H. Wells, Geo. B. Woodward, Walter C. Wright.

#### THE IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The members of the British Iron and Steel Institute, who have been in the Southern States of the American Union, reached Toronto on Wednesday, having been lunched and entertained *en route* at Hamilton with a cordiality which had a most happy effect. A reception was held at Government House in their honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Miss Marjorie Campbell, together with the Premier of the Province, receiving the guests. Several hundred citizens called and showed a lively interest in the visiting ladies and gentlemen.

Among the visitors were Sir James Bain of Glasgow, one of the vice-presidents of the Institute; G. J. Snelus (vice-president), and ladies, Whitehaven; Alfred Muir, Manchester H. F. Craggs and ladies, Middlesbro; Joseph Richardson, Stockton; Baron Sochor, Leeds; Paul Siebel, Dusseldorf; N. Beckmann, Aachen; Franz Marbourg, Wiesbaden; J. F. Pease, Darlington; R.T. Wilson, Middlesbro; W. H. Walker and G. Jackson Smith, Sheffield; R. Grigg, Middlesbro; J. C. Ridley, Newcastle-on-Tyne; F. Monks and ladies, Warrington; S. Drummond, Bradford; A. O. Diehman, Berlin; Carlo F. Holfer, Genoa; Prof. and Mrs. Huntington, London; J. F. McLaren, Glasgow; Chas. H. James, Merthyrtydvil.

The Dominion Government had appointed a committee to escort the guests to Ottawa, and these gentlemen were in attendance at Toronto. They are Dr. A. R. Selwyn, director of the Geological Survey; Thomas Macfarlane, F.R. S.C., Chief Dominion Analyst; H. B. Small, secretary Department Agriculture; B. T. G. Bell, editor Canadian Mining Review. Mr. Archibald Blue, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, was also in attendance, having already escorted another party of the visitors to view the nickel and copper deposits at Sudbury. It is matter of regret that the visitors, owing to their departure last evening for Sudbury and Ottawa respectively, were unable to accept the intended hospitality of the Toronto Board of Trade, whose secretary, Mr. Edgar Wills, tells us that "We had \$2,000 subscribed in about ten minutes by members of the board to give those scientific gentlemen and manufacturers a hearty entertainment."

#### CONSOLIDATION OF THE ROYAL AND THE QUEEN.

Much interest has been taken in the amalgamation of these two important British insurance companies. Particulars of the proposed arrangement have been procured from the American manager, Mr. Edward F. Beddall, by the New York Bulletin. That gentleman, who has just returned from Europe, states that under an agreement entered into by the directors of the Royal and Queen Insurance companies, dated October 1st, 1890, the latter transfers to the former all its assets and liabilities. The capital stock of the Queen is to be cancelled, and in lieu thereof new stock in the Royal will be issued in the proportion of one share for seven shares of the Queen. This agreement has yet to be ratified by the stockholders of both companies, and the con-

When the amalgamation is completed the Royal will become the largest and wealthiest fire insurance company in the world. The total assets of the Royal in the United States will then amount to over \$7,500,000, and its net surplus to over \$2,900,000. The advantages to be gained by the policy-holders of the Queen will be the additional security afforded by the capital and assets of the Royal, while the policy-holders of the Royal will have their security strengthened by the assets to be received from the Queen.

It is stated that for the present no change whatever will be made in the management of the United States branches of the two companies, and each company will continue to issue its separate policies through its separate agencies, and for the same lines as heretofore. We are told that the same is true of the Canadian business. As indicating the public approval of this arrangement in England, it may be mentioned, says Mr. Beddall, that on its announcement there a large advance in the price of Royal stock was made, the price of its shares now standing at 3,000 per cent., a price altogether unparalleled in the history of fire insurance.

The meetings of shareholders of both companies will take place during November. It is understood that the consent of a majority of the stockholders of the Royal, two-thirds of the Queen's stockholders, and ninety per cent. of the Queen's life policy-holders, are necessary for the ratification of the agreement.

#### ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

W. R. O., Calgary.—The occasion you mean was probably the Ontario Health Congress. We are not aware that the proceedings are published as yet, but they will doubtless be. As we could not answer your enquiry fully, we have placed it (in confidence) in the hands of an expert, who will write you.

JACQUES.—Impossible to use your letter. You must re-write it and moderate the tone. No good is done by abuse and by antagonizing people needlessly. We cannot think that any swindle was intended; we should as soon think such a thing of you as of them. They risked their money, anyhow.

D. R., Waterloo.—Have sent you a copy of the issue referring to the company.

# MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for the week ending 30th October, 1890, were as under:

		Clearings.	Balances.
Oct.	24	\$1,672,679	\$207,321
44	25	1,582,986	208,844
**	27	1.062.729	104,843
**	28	1,810,191	293,787
"	29	1.613.295	249,360
"	30	1,556,498	181,187
Tot	al	\$9,298,378	\$1,244,842
Loat	week	\$ 9.996.889	\$1,691,505
Cor.	week 1889	\$ 9,841,273	\$1,390,277

-The semi-annual dividend of the Freehold Loan and Savings Company for the current period is announced at the annual rate of eight per cent.

—The Farmers' Loan and Savings Company declares a dividend for the current half-year at the rate of seven per cent. annually.

# THE MONETARY TIMES.

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under Dominion Gov't charter, for the month ending 30th September, 1890, according to

			ΟΑΡ	ITAL.						LIAB	ILITI	ES.		
	NAME OF BANK.  ONTABIO.	Capital author- ized.	Capital sub- soribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Notes in circula- tion.	ion Gov't deposits	posits pay able after notice or on a fixed	security for Dom Govern't contracts	Prov. Gov'nt. deposits payable on	payable after no-	Other deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	1
1 9 3 4 5 6	Bank of Toronto Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank Ontario Bank standard Bank Federal Bank	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 8,000,000	6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	800,000 1,300,000 250,000	1,654,199 9,923,877 1,445,174 951,090 798,042	44,308 19,194 15,246		7,500	135,502 635 94,399 17,548		3,914,562 4,009,716 2,541,772 1,543,327 1,044,229		4 5 B 5 0 4
7 9 10 11 12	Imperial Bank of Canada Traders Bank of Canada Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa Western Bank of Canada Bank of London in Canada	2,000,000 1,000,000 1,250,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000	1,500,000 592,300 1,000,000 1,000,000 346,916 81,632	90,000 450,000 400,000 66,000	1,328,346 571,895 1,014,717 723,061 344,620 810	11,029 8,297 9,655		16,500	23,890 ō,660 8,570 16,646	457,447 49,534	1,033,081	3,402,490 1,118,752 2,396,971 2,068,387 741,579 10	0 7 2 6 1 9 7 10
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 91 92 92 94 95 96	QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Bank of Montreal Bangue J Peuple Bangue du Peuple Bangue Ville-Marie La Bangue Ville-Marie Molsons Bank Merchants Bank Bangue Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank Bangue de St. Jean Bangue de St. Hyacinthe. Eastern Townships Bank.	$\begin{array}{c} 12,000,000\\ 4,866,686\\ 1,900,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 2,0C0,000\\ 6,000,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,000,000\\ 4,866,666\\ 1,900,000\\ 500,000\\ 710,100\\ 9,000,000\\ 5,799,200\\ 1,200,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 5,009,200\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ \end{array}$	12,000,000 4,866,666 1,200,000 473,250 7110,100 2,000,000 5,739,200 1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000 2,55,500 2,55,5130 1,487,102	1,241,000 400,000 150,000 20,000 195,000	5,675,878 1,370,021 801,607 448,944 447,9235 603,302 1,885,361 2,996,721 653,659 9662,412 1,010,830 49,445 229,163 832,631	2,752 10,651 17,813 15,371 17,557 18,359 193,432 1,234 9,539 543		20,000 50,784 557 8,053 4,877	15,253 8,240 9,396 19,668 96,628 10,356 90,908	300,800 24,000	11,196,864 9,103,121 1,759,910 1,069,807 233,576 441,773 3,603,866 3,006,381 725,574 3,701,573 1,051,596 9,641 61,276 529,171	9,566,966 6,158,007 9,024,786 607,166 640,461 925,215 3,074,357 5,975,066 1,142,865 1,349,409 1,864,540 1,864,540 1,864,540	7 14 9 15 6 16 1 17 5 19 9 99 9 99 9 99 9 99 9 99 9 99 9 99
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nova Scotia Merchants Bk. of Halifax. People's Bank of Halifax. Union Bank do Halifax Banking Co Bank of Yarmouth Exchange Bk. Yarmouth. Commercial Bk. Windsor. NEW BRUNSWICK.	$1,250,000\\1,500,000\\800,000\\500,000\\1,000,000\\300,000\\280,000\\500,000$	$1,114,300\\1,100,000\\600,000\\500,000\\500,000\\900,000\\900,000\\290,000\\500,000$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,114,800\\ 1,100,000\\ 600,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 300,000\\ 247,254\\ 260,000\end{array}$	560,000 975,000 70,000 130,000 40,000 30,000 65,000	$\begin{array}{c} 1,374,485\\ 1,022,359\\ 410,082\\ 395,942\\ 497,583\\ 99,337\\ 53,396\\ 106,362\end{array}$			2,698		125,000	1,415,261 884,850 254,466 252,380 401,192 90,704 43,147 55,574	4,103,607 2,170,111 488,382 560,996 1,473,108 406,371 101,911 919,463	98 99 99 90 190 190 199 199 199
35 36 37	Bank of New Brunswick People's Bank St. Stephen's Bank MANITOBA.	500,000 180,000 200,000	500,000 190,000 200,000	500,000 180,000 200,000	440,000 100,000 35,000	464,068 141,374 135, <b>52</b> 3	56,56 15,594 19,302			···· ·· ·····	·····	807,967 62,815 67,629	729,08 <b>5</b> 106,484 60,000	1.96
	Com.Bk. of Man., Winnipeg BRITISH COLUMBIA.	2,000,000	700,700	450,660	40,000	304,865		••••••		5,002	<b>5</b> 1,299	620,162	73,186	i 38
39	Bank of British Columbia P. E. ISLAND	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	973,333	1,062,438	342,749			104,232	145,196	2,196,235	334,246	; 39
<b>4</b> 0	The Summerside Bank	48,666	48,666	48,366	3,701	38,446		····			••••••	15,249	32,143	; 40
	Grand total	76,008,665	62,017,032	59,932,678	21,524,034	35,522,319	3,017,237		129,211	664,989	1,922,665	54,739,373	77,695,380	)

ASSETS.

	BANK.  ONTABIO.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.	Bal- ances due from other Banks in Canada	Balances due from agencies of the B'k or from other banks or agncs. in foreign countries	due from agencies of Bank or from other banks or agencies in United	Domin'n Govern- ment deben- tures or stock.	Public securi- ties other than Cana- dian.	Loans to the Do- minion Government	Loans to Provincial Governments.	Loans secured by Mu- nicipal, Cana- dian or Foreign bonds.	Loans on current account to Mu- nicipal- ities.	Loans &c., to Corpo- rations.	Loans to or depos- its in other banks secured	Loans or de- posits in other banks unse- cured.
2	Bank of Toronto C. Bk of Commerce	\$302,139 416,396	416,939 500,431	302,632 751,615		1,211,018	527,534	162,060	476,933			864,543 917,925	368,479 438,936	77,446		
3	Dominion Bank Ontario Bank Standard Bank	183,291 174,483 133,086	335,820 410 965 203,062	376,473 485,299 164,267	290,340 110,602 161,036	1,050,600 97,089 13,890	272,755	143,714 123,666	257,281 280,553 507,135			2,541,983 123,624 511,518	78,244 75,550 70,000	326,198		
3	Federal Bank Imperial Bank Can Traders Bk. of Can.	322,157 66,730	554,668 138,669	254,989 121,197	808,723 36,830	366,987		252,785 55.616	426,656	•••••		802,540	265,276	630 720	••••	
	Bank of Hamilton. Bank of Ottawa Western Bk. Can	168,950 116,891 \$3,755	185,154 102,116 24,399	153,217 61,392 20.047	162 233 59,804 281.822	61,332 188,195 16,094		140,300 122,640	351,459	••••••	·····	82,687 80,170 240,0 <b>5</b> 5	88,862 166,035 14,230	584,666 782,273	•••	••••
8	Bk.of London, Can. QUEBEC.				89			•••••	••••••	••••••	••••••	1,526	29,100 3,000			
3	Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A Bank du Peuple	1,995,470 396,836 143.619	800,957	1,198,135 318,752 253,866	220,687 8,539 33,952	6,732,536 694,571 15,028	1,290,488	563,000					509,323 329,940			
	Bk. JacquesCartier Bank Ville-Marie Bk de Hochelaga	36,994 21,881 62,390	49,918 40,481	103,680 38,724 98,213	11,620 49,519 14,675	12,984 10,707 47,785	71,056 7,587 44.123					282,015 200,000 60,150	14.937			
	Molsons Bank Merchants Bank Bank Nationale	239,133 301,948 77,545	424,613 640,221	817,441 527,298 914,045	82,212 85,196	138,396 713,817 41,750	7,924	104,375 668,967		2,932 13,304		351,769 149,353 835,899	7,782 184,767 199,982	836.093		161.000
	Quebec Bank Union Bk of L. C Bank de St. Jean	62,584 31,512 2,140	307,054	170,015 214,278 289	61,215 81,341 18,529 13,168	41,750 77,110 19,395 5,448		35,000 148,433	72,398	4,481		90,210 1,915,034 18,200	376,477	····		
	B. de St. Hyacinthe Eastern Tp. Bank.	12,085 127,460	15,533	13,527 50,110	46,179	49,956 172,415	5,907	13,000				59,000 98,628	10.549			
	NOVA SCOTIA. Bk. of Nova Scotia Merchants Bk. Hal.	251,349		249,161		480,007	303,159		850,227	7.761	10.509		- 13.282	828,363		
	People's Bk of Hal. Union Bk of Hal'x.	143,019 26,002 23,216	100,524 74,745	137,430 38,638 37,652	22,501 1,802	179,544 80,937 19,154	140,413 31,459	1,000	271,400 221,400	10,970 799	268,235 48,767	363,678	32,033	66,549		
	Halifax Bank'g Co. Bank of Yarmouth Exchange Bk Yar.	38,517 16,710 4,344	4,283	79,305 8,186 2,190	28,037 17,696	25,764 50,299 49,611	2,415 44,662	19,200	71,000			68,500		237,687 155,729 76,934		60,000
	Com. Bk. Windsor. N. BRUNSWICK. Bk of N. Brunswick	14,259 99,995	141,000	8,613 26,520	36,964	78,095	5,890 13,350		258,773	2,470 17.364		67,000 403,430	1,989	2,436 139,188		45,000
	People's Bank St. Stephen's Bank MANITOBA.	10,074 8,604	14,300	1	,	26,980	1, <b>5</b> 58 42			1,308		43,617 45,879	5,500 6,054	87,735 19,619 12,975		50,900
	Com. Bk. of Man B. COLUMBIA. Bk. of B. Columbia.	4,815 188,201	17,619 205.736	34,502 52,244	39,717 80,191	50,293 1 <b>5</b> 9,240	111 347,834		 		••••		92,551	99 161		•••••
	P. E. ISLAND. Summerside Bank	527	4,641	118	5,274		27			11,949			815			•••••
	Grand Total	6,249,115	9,651,807	6,903,594	3,072,497	13,370,610	3,334,618	2,553,758	6,004,508	549,562		15.025 436	3,813,661	25 059 180	585,190	316,063

# Returns furnished by the Banks to the DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

t deposits made by therbanks Oanada. Secured.	other banks in Canada insecured.	Due to other banks in Canada.	cies of bank or to other banks or agencies in	Due to agen- cies of bank or to other banks or	Liabilities not included	Total		
			foreign countries.	agencies in the United Kingdom.	under fore- going heads.	liabilities.	Directors' liabilities.	
************	20,316 203,034	14,659 10 812 25,512	<b>5,418</b> 13,229	630,995	520 1,216	8,507,947 16,038,422 9,375,702	84,564 498,135 620,000	1999
*****		57,063 1,951	••••••	77,250		5,674,048 4,364,974	165,600 133,018 Nil.	-
****		2,006 12,979	••••	103,268 43,862		7,743,154 2,328, <b>565</b>	198,285 129,300	
••••		2,366				4,501,840 3,901,824 1,297,140	Nil. 300,156 24.181	1
•••••••••		785			196	1,570	Nil.	i
	436,855	98.247 23,628	<b>61</b> 614	1		28,7 <b>21,492</b> 9, <b>724,543</b>	870,000 9,733	
	••••••	10,569	7 587	. 491	9,166 1.534	4,908,628 9,925,824 1,357,526	252,621 98,850 97,334	
·····		96.057	16.065		. 16,334 . 3,961 	2,039,497 8.752,999	63,870 104,718	
	528,209	7,172	2,431	. 277,324 699 945 9:3	3,961	12,992,688 2,601,731 6,037,590	1,965,322 59,900 904,849	
······································	105.000	40,999 6,547	1,172	238,791	1,722	4,681,330 123,612	455,441 23,002	
81,000		228		••	••   ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	812,508 3,292,598	66,459 225,544	
			00.400	90 690	. <b>3,392</b> 430	7,262,571 4,286,614	87,935 266,842	
*****		5,607	710	82,632 77,036 47,909	1,090 12,903 3.241	1,165,186 1,462,945 2,451,034	35,998 518,888	
···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···						614,930 199, <b>456</b>	55,888 60,542	
		. 4,248		••	1,185	402,269		
95,590 30,000	3,09 9		1	1	6,096	354,958 318, <b>5</b> 50	77,803	
100,000				i		1		)
*****			4,77	- }	3.764	. 4,397,468		3
239,590			_				` ~	-

#### INSURANCE ITEMS.

The Citizens' Insurance Company, in the face of keen competition, managed to get possession of the business of the Glasgow & London Fire Insurance Company in Canada. We understand that the assets of the Glasgow & London in this country-including the deposit with the Dominion Government-become the property of the Citizens' Insurance Company, and that it assumes all the liabilities of the Glasgow & London. Mr. E. P. Heaton, the new manager of the Citizen, is a young man of much energy, possessing a fair knowledge of fire underwriting. It will soon be seen whether or not he is equal to the difficult task he has undertaken. The Glasgow and London had a very large volume of business, considering the short time the company has been in Canada, and we have reason to believe that if it is to be profitable to the Citizens, the pruning knife will have to be vigorously applied in eliminating all undesirable risks. We understand that Mr. Vincent, one of the joint managers of the Glasgow and London in Canada, is retained by the Citizens. He cannot be better or more profitably employed than in making a thorough inspection of all that company's fire risks, with power to cancel every one that is undesirable. The manager of the Citizens is offering to exchange the policies of the Citizens for those of the Glasgow and London free of charge to such as desire it.

There have been reports that the London & Lancashire fire office has amalgamated its business with that of another leading fire office. These reports are officially contradicted in a circular just issued by Mr. Sims, the manager of the Canada branch. Not only are these reports of its amalgamating foundation less, but the London & Lancashire has, " with a view to a further extension of its growing business, recently taken over the bulk of the fire risks of the 'Anglo-Nevada' (a two million dollar company which is retiring), by which operation a large and profitable connection will be secured."

From month to month we are reminded through the tabulated figures of the New York Chronicle how great a waste of property goes on in the United States and Canada by burning. And another observant authority, writing upon the prevention of loss by fire, and the gross amount of loss annually suffered from fire, Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, sums up the results in the following terms : "Our aggregate loss by fire [he is writing of the United States] ranges from one hundred million to one hundred and twenty million dollars a year. If we take the minimum, we may set aside \$20,000,000 a year as being due to causes which cannot be foreseen or guarded against. Next we may set aside \$10,000,000 a year due to crime, which could not be prevented by the inspection of firemen, or by any such system as I now intend to propose. Even then we have a remainder or margin for salvage of not less than seventy million dollars a year. This is about the measure of loss which may be attributed in about even proportions, according to my own observation and judgment, to stupidity, ignorance and carelessness on the part of those whom it may concern."

-The wisdom of an old negro was recently illustrated in a Georgia Justice Court. His son was being tried for a trivial offence. The Judge decided against him, when he gave notice of appeal to a higher court. But in a loud whisper the old man said: "You better pay dat fine an' go 'long 'bout your business. Befo' you reach dat higher Jedge de lawyers 'll done gone troo you, en you won't have enuf mony lef' to buy a coffin."

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Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public.	Notes, &c., overdue and not speci- ally se- cured.	debts	Overdue debts secured.	than Bank	Mort- gage on Real Estate sold by the Bank.		Other Assets not includ'd before.		Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Domin- ion Notes held during month	
8,884,914 13,095,473 6,944,081 5,285,881 3,757,741 5,567,786	82,634 21,492 44,147 17 967		641 47,316 33,889 44,175 4,900 	6,953 103,918 194,122 18,000 56,970	100 146,627 	120,000 624,207 173,570 161,651 90,000 173,861	558,922 5,649 2,595 18,144 29,781	19,312,114 23,082,533 12,421,673 7,582,948 5,939,873  10,141,057	298,389 424,000 182,000 171,600 135,420 318,362	396,000 327,200 201,350 563,468	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9,310,480 8,866,360 3,579,370 1,241,731	8,438 25,493		15,713 11,914	1,350 4,500 48,087	3,100 6,239	19,455 94,000 55,160		9,972,755 8,062,058 5,511,623 1,717,766 10,079	68,000 163,459 113,045 38,397 Nil.	92,000 146,190 98,797 44,739 Nil.	9 10 11 12
18,537,674 7,970,565 5,207,994 1,988,786 1,185,563 2,036,916 8,591,510 13,423,336 2,821,800 5,460,791 5,344,015 8,10,277	92,043 47,615 14,074 53,831 8,067 84,911 153,55 47,29 80,81 67,549 3,97,15	3 22,735 7 47,780 4 2,115 8 4 2	156,963 33,014 81,516 21,567 27,120 594,835 303,490 87,601 11,280 15,969	21,068 98,305 58,540 36,286 6,350 57,494 197,228 26,045 15,346 9,000 2,450	69,656 	600,000 204,155 66,760 82,415 20,483 190,000 480,773 66,499 161,236 180,000	7,133 227,837 296,067 41,065 11,057 92,365 11,486 873,508 72,490 5,875	48,363,082 15,013,699 6,567,696 2,910,376 1,869,066 12,092,573 21,455,466 12,092,573 21,455,649 4,045,320 9,222,748 6,201,149 305,338	396,349 146,244 87,016 20,276 60,840 241,515 292,000 80,000 65,330 29,015 2,000	424,513 63,794 92,927 85,320 399,155 715,000 140,000 434,596 78,766 4,000	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
874,171 8,995,191 3,434,29 3,737,90 1,435,51 1,139,38 8,790,38 594,41	8 18,09 0 7,00 9 12,27 2 5,48 9 1,66 5 18,42	9	. 84,631 4 7,957 . 4,982 . 23,865 . 4,920 . 4,296	14,425 14,247 2,000 4,062 14,002	75,444 27,792	100,000 89 665 64,000 41,115 48,000 1,800 8,00	18,072 6,678 12,377 9,17,260 0,12,000 12,000 0,261 0,47,208	1,170,503 5,417,752 9,070,488 5,816,500 1,887,696 2,057,843 3,154,297 990,833	115,170 259 233 140 000 30,374 20,536 42,300 16,407	87,610 285,598 253,000 70,688 101,543 073,825 7 18,381	25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
295,96 891,25 1,603,56 465,52 415,67 1,199,31	9 2 17,70 7 1 3 1,60 0 3,0		80 8,096 6,350 4,870	3 15, <b>4</b> 88 9 <b>2,00</b> 0	1,000 1,926	30,00 6,00 12,00	0 2,975 0 22,077 0	483,351 735,617 8,111,443 645,443 569,659 1 654,890	96,19 96,19 9,63 9,63 9,63	12,637           3         135,777           2         19,623           0         14,750	33 34 35 36 37 37
8,383,84 193,84	1 1,0	27		18,590 1,061	D	83,33 4,069,57	9 2,138 . 3,099 7 2,562,669	4,962,98 141,97 260,700,59	193,33 2 52	8 205,045	31 44
		1	1							•	

J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

# THE MONETARY TIMES.



After the death of Mr. Conway, long superintendent of the Lachine Canal, the Montreal Board of Trade, we understand, recommended that the vacant post should be filled by the appointment of either the late Mr. Conway's son, who had been employed on the canal, or Mr. O'Brien, foreman to the Harbor Commissioners. The latter gentleman in particular had very high testimonials as to capacity and experience. But the Government, disregarding these suggestions, on Saturday last appointed Mr. Edward Kennedy, who had been two years time keeper on a rail Way contract, and latterly acting as foreman for his father, who is a Montreal alderman. The appointment does not please the merchants and shippers, and has occasioned indignant criticism in several quarters. But then it is a political appointment-worth some \$3,000 a year at that-and it is abundantly well known that in such cases practical qualifications rarely govern the appointment. Kissing still goes by favor ; the more the pity.

-Consulting a wholesale merchant some days ago as to the descriptions of merchandise which were most in request during the week, he informed the writer that, in his experience, Canadian knitted underwear was almost the only thing then selling, and added : "The manufacture of these goods in this country has been so much improved of late years that the importation of Scotch wool knitted undergarments is greatly lessened. Indeed the quantity of such goods now imported is extremely small. Canadian mills, such as those of John Penman, of Paris, for example, turn out admirable knitted wool underwear. In shape, fashioning and finish they leave very little to be desired even in comparison with the Scotch goods."

-In reference to the Jamaica Exhibition, we learn that the Canadian line of steamers plying between St. John and the West Indies will sell tourists' tickets to Jamaica at the rate of \$75 for the round trip, while exhibitors or their representatives will be given a special rate of \$60, the full amount of the rate for tourists to be paid before leaving Canada, while a rebate will be made of \$15 on the return trip on presentation of a certificate from the Canadian commissioners. This arrangement is a result of negotiations made by the Government and Adam Brown, M.P., with the company. It is to be hoped that a good number will take advantage of the trips this winter.

#### Correspondence.

## INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS.

Editor MONETABY TIMES :

SIB.-In a previous letter I dealt with the nature of investment bonds recently offered on the Canadian market, and proposed, with your Permission, to discuss, by way of comparison, or rather contrast, the endowment feature in life assurance, and the attractions it offers to investors.

Only healthy persons between 20 and 60 years of age can obtain endowment policies. There are, however, more than this class of persons in the community who desire a con-tract which will be a "stimulus" to them to accumulate their series and not to fritter accumulate their savings, and not to fritter them away. Endowment insurance is a peculiar combination combination of term insurance and invest windbination of term insurance and invest-ment, and upon the required number of pay-ments being made, the company will pay either to the holder, if living at the end of the stipulated term, or, in case of death, before that time, to the beneficiary or estate, the amount of the policy.

advantage to those dependent on the assured. Now, whether or not Financier knows the fact, those who have thought most on the subject have concluded that a short term endowment is not desirable, and is impolitic for the com-pany and unprofitable for the holder. An example will serve to show the correctness of the latter position as opposed to Financier's. A, 25 years of age, desires an endowment policy A, 25 years of age, desires an endowment pointy for \$500, to mature at end of ten years, and invests yearly \$48.90 (Canada Life's rate). The policy is to be paid to him, if living, at maturity, and if dead before that time, to his estate. B, also 25 years of age, has heard of estate. B, also 25 years of age, has heard of a ten-year term policy issued by a Canadian stock company, and he hears also of the Dominion Safe Deposit Company bonds. This method of investing pleases him, and he takes out a policy for \$500 on the ten-year term plan, and pays for it \$5.92 per annum; he also buys a bond for \$500, to ma-ture at end of ten years, and pays for it \$42.70 per sonum. A and B both live for four years. per annum. A and B both live for four years, and then die. How does the account stand? A's endowment policy produces for the estate \$500. B's term policy produces for his estate \$500, and \$1.12 in cash, the difference in pay-\$500, and \$1.12 in casb, the difference in pay-ments made by A and B. B's estate is even now better provided for than A's, but B had paid \$42.70 per year on a bond. How about this? The Deposit Company, in the event of B's death before the maturity of the bond, has undertaken to pay, on surrender of the bond within 30 days after proof of death, the full cash surrender value. B's estate will therefore be from \$150 to \$175 better provided for than A's, and at a less yearly outlay. Whose estate would have had the "great added advan-tage" in the event of death during the ten years, A's or B's? Financier thought A's, but the above example shows in favor of B's. The example will show in favor of a separa tion of insurance and investment irrespective of age and term. An interesting example would be to examine how the accounts would stand after all the payments had been made and death should occur thirty days before the maturity dates. In the question of profits, honors may be considered easy, as both policies and the bond are profit producing invest-ments. "The endowment assured, if he lives out his term, realizes no advantage from the endowment part of his contract, and if he dies within the term he loses the difference between endowment and insurance rates." Or, as shown above, the amount of his investment.

I wish to say in conclusion, Mr. Editor, that I have not written these letters with a view to controversy, nor as an apologist for the Deposit Company, as they no doubt can take care of themselves (and will feel grateful to "Financier" for the meed of praise to be "Financier" for the meed of praise to be found in the concluding paragraphs of his letter). I wrote them to show that the public is taking some interest in "investment of savings" and insurance protection.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Oct. 28th, 1890.

#### DIVISION OF LIFE PROFITS.

Editor MONETARY TIMES :

SIB.-You know that the law compels all life companies doing business on the Level Premium plan to provide a sufficient reserve to secure the payment of claims at maturity. Out of the interest they may realize they must add 41 per cent. to the reserve on each policy from year to year, so that only the excess of interest over that 44 per cent. can possibly go to profit.

Up till the end of his fourteenth year 18,563 received from the Canada Life profits in cash of \$358.47; and assuming the American Experience Table for his reserves, and 64 per cent. as the average interest the company has real-ized on their assets for the whole time, only \$60.93 of those profits was produced by compound interest on his reserves, leaving \$297.54 (or nearly all) to be saved from his premium payments direct. Taking the last eight months of 1889, the only profit he produced was \$4.01 from surplus interest on his reserve—for there The state time, to the beneficiary or estate, the mount of the policy. "Financier" considers this mode a great for the policy below the state time, to the the the state time will policy the state time to the the policy. The state time to the the time to th

You said in your "explanation" appended to his first letter : "We scarcely need say that it is from the premium income that the surit is from the premium income that bits suc-plus is derived." Coming from an old expert, most people would have accepted that state-ment as true, even though they did not com-interact it themselves. Not so 18,563. "You ment as true, even though they did not com-prehend it themselves. Not so 18,563. "You had only allowed the company's circulars to lead you into absurdities." No one can fool him with tin pipes. He is after a mythical profit for those last 8 months which neither he nor his money ever produced. But if he does not get it, right or wrong, it must be because he is unfairly dealt with ; it could not possibly be that he was mistaken.

18,663 says in his last letter, "the company called eight months a year, and in doing so made a division of their patrons into two made a division of their patrons into two classes." The company did neither. They called the 8 mos. 3 of a year, and the number of premiums paid since last division constituted the only difference between the members. Мy the only dimerence between the memoers. My friend insured in April, 1876. At the division in 1880 he got one year's profit more than my neighbor whose policy dated only the day after his. This advantage to 18,563 amounted to \$22.71, and with  $6\frac{1}{2}$ % to \$41.20 in the 14th year. Not only this, but 18,563 paid his prem-ium on the least day of his prefit war while ium on the last day of his profit year, while my neighbor paid his on the first, and consequently paid a year's interest of \$4.484 every year more than he, or in this way \$97.69. In both, 18,563 has received and saved \$138.89 more than the other. But during all these fourteen years he never squealed, he was then in the winning class.

During the fourteen years he has paid in, premiums \$966, and received profits in cash amounting to \$358.47 and \$443.13 in his re-serve, in both \$801.60; leaving only \$164.40 as serve, in both \$801.60; leaving only \$164.40 as the cost of carrying an assurance of \$3,000 for fourteen years, being only \$3.92 per \$1,000 per year! And yet he grumbles, and seems to grudge to the company which has done this for him their legitimate profit! The old adage that "it takes all kinds of men to make up a world" seems to be as true to-day as ever.

# With many thanks, 18,450.

Port Hope, 23rd Oct., 1890.

[The subject has been pretty well threshed out, so far as these two policy-holders are concerned, and this correspondence must now be considered closed.-Ep. M. T.]

#### A BELIEVER IN PROTECTION.

"Yes, sir," said a prominent real estate man standing at the counter of a Front street to-bacconist, "I believe in protection, and this thing of kicking eternally because steel rails, or binding twine, or some other thing costs a little more, when the American laborer is getting the benefit, makes me tired. Give me a half a dollar's worth of Estrellas, John.

"They're four for a half now, sir; I can't give you five." "How's that?"

"New tariff bill, sir; all cigars have gone up.'

And the man who did not care if steel rails or binding twine were a little steep went off with a strange, new, reflective light in his eye. -Seattle Journal.

-Says the N. Y. Bulletin: The Dominion Government having removed the export duty on Canadian lumber, there is at once a movement this way, and the frontier collectors have been directed to admit that lumber in accordance with the lower rate fixed by the new tariff bill. The framers of that bill might have easily found a variety of products on which to exercise their complacency and encourage the mutual interests of this country and the provinces.

-Mr. John Lowe, of the Department of Agriculture, recently calculated that there were 700,000 French Canadians in the United States. Le Travailleur, of Worcester, Mass., maintains, however, that the French-Canadian population in the States numbers a million. Mr. Lowe's calculation is based on the last census.

-The Picton News says there is a good opening for a lawyer in Stellarton, N.S., whereupon the Moncton Times replies: "Moncton can spare a half dozen or so of Blackstone's disci-ples, if the town of Stellarton is hungering for them."

-The receipts of fish at St. John in one day, Monday last, were 465 barrels of herring, 1,000 haddock, 800 codfish and 500 hake.

LONG LIVED FAMILY .- There died very suddenly at Berwick, N.S., on Friday, the 10th inst., Philip R. Foster, in the 93rd year of his age. The *Monitor* says the deceased gentleman was the last of the large family of the late Benjamin and Elizabeth Foster to hear the was the last of end and Benjamin and Elizabeth Foster to hear the summons of the messenger Death. Seven sisters and five brothers preceded him to the world of spirits. This family was remarkable for its longevity, the aggregate of the ages of its [13 [members being 1,033, an average of about 80 years. A number lived to a very advanced age. The sum of the ages of the six eldest was 590; of the five eldest, 464; and two of these lived to be more than 100. It is not often, as it is in the present case, that in one family there are two centenarians, three nonogenarians, two octogenarians, etc -St. John Telegraph.

# **GROCERY STOCK FOR SALE**

Pursuant to instructions received from the ad-ministratrix of the estate of F. J. Dougal, late of the Town of Windsor, in the County of Essex, merchant, deceased, the entire large , rocery stock and mer-chandise of the said deceased, including trade fix-tures, business appliances, horse, delivery wagon, etc., will be put up and offered for sale by Public Auction at the late business stand of the said deceased in the said

## TOWN OF WINDSOR.

-ON -----

Thursday, 13th November Next, At the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon.

Terms:--Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, and before delivery of goods. For further particulars apply to W. M. READE, Barrister, Windsor, Ont. Dated this 22nd day of October, 1890. W. M. Reade, solicitor for administratrix.

# The Canada Landed Credit Co'y.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meet-ing of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, 23 Toronto St., Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 13th Day of January, 1891, at 11 o'cloc ( in the forencon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a joint agreement entered into between this Company and the Nati nal Inves. ment Company of Canada Limited), for the union, amalgamation or consolidation of the two companys into one corporation under the name of "The Can-ada Landed and National Investment Company (Limited)" upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said joint agreement, which will be produced and read at the said meeting, at which meeting a vote by ballot will be taken for the adoption or re-jectio of the said joint agreement. By order of the Board, D. McGEEE, Secretary.

By order of the Board, D. McGEE, Secretary. Dated at Toronto, 27th October, 1890.

# The Wholesale Dry Goods' Section of the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TOBORTO, October 15th, 1890.

**INSURANCE AGREEMENT.** 

To Whom it May Concern: WHEREAS, the losses sustained by fire having been found to be most serious, and an evil requiring united action, the wholesale Dry Goods' Trade have agreed that they will not consent to, or accept, any compromise from their customers when it is found that the failure has been caused through insufficient insurance. And in furtherance of this object they have agreed that the minimum amount of insurance on the stock, chattels and buildings must be at least (60%) sixty per cent. of their value, under this agreement. By order. EDGAR A. WILLS, Sec.-Treas.

EDGAR A. WILLS, Sec.-Treas.

## DOMINION

WHOLESALE GROCERS' GUILD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TORON : 0, Nov. 1st, 1890.

**TERMS OF CREDIT AND DISCOUNTS** Al previous agreements regulating terms as to credits and cash discounts are hereby cancelled, and the following are substituted as per Memo. of Agreement: General Groceries, 3 months' time with an allow-ance for cash payments at the rate of 12% per annum for unexpired time. Sugars, Syrups and Molasses, Canned Goods, Fish of all kinds, and Pro-duce of all kinds, 30 days' time with an allowance for cash payments at the rate of 12% per annum for unexpired time. By order, ED 3AR A. WILLS, Secy.

## THE National Investment Co. of Canada MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES (LIMITED.)

Notice is hereby given that a special general meet-ing of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office, Equity Chambers, Adelaide St. East, in the City of Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 18th Day of January, 189',

at two clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration a joint agreement entered into between this Company and the Canada Landed Credit Company for the union, amalgamation or consolidation of the two Companies into one Cor-poration under the name of the Canada - anded and National Investment Company (Limited), upon the terms and conditions set forth in the said agree-ment which will be produced and read at the said meeting, at which meeting a vote by ballot;will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agree ment.

Baron to the Board. By order of the Board. ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager. Dated at Toronto, 27th Oct., 1890.



Commercial Lawye .s.

\$2.00 PRICE.

The above is the title of a work just published which will be found to c ntain the pith of Canadian Banking,with a complete list of Banks and Bankers, and where located, the growth of savings banks, in-surance, trade and commerce, railways and railway traffic, postal service, total amount of deposits in institutions under government supervision, milling and mineral production, and receipts and expendi-ture of the Dominion since (1867) confederation. Also Acts of the Dominion Parliament relating to banks and banking, savings banks, insurance, bills of specie and Dominion notes, with a synopsis of the banking systems of other countries. Those desirous of obtaining this work may do so by sending price to the Editor, N. S. GABLAND.

N.S. GARLAND,

Department of Finance, OTTAWA, CANADA.

TOWN OF PORT ARTHUR.

#### FOR SALE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

Monday, November 17th, 1890,

For the purchase of Debentures issued by the Cor poration of this town for municipal purposes amounting to \$6,000, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, payable half yearl, on the lat days of February and August in each and avery year.

every year. The said Debentrres are dated August 1st, 1890, and a e issued for the term of 20 years. Each offer must be marked "Tender for Deben. tures

W. H. LANGWORTHY, Clerk and Treasurer.

Corporation Offices, Port Arthur, Oct. 24, 1890.



Strongest, Cheapest and Best Chain in the Market. Made of Hard Drawn Steel Wire. Actual tests show three times t e strength of o dinary welded chain. We are now making four sizes, viz: 0000, 000, 00, 0. Send for Samples and Prices.

B. GREENING WIRE CO., LD., HAMILTON, ONT.

DOMINION PAPER STAINING FACTORY.



aper Hangings.

Our Travellers are now on the road with our new line of samples for 1890-91. Any of the Trade not called on can have samples on application.

M. STAUNTON & CO., 4 KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

540

On Sunday last there were in port at Quebec fourteen sea going sailing vessels. There are three yet to arrive here from sea, says the There Chronicle. One ocean steamer is now loading here, and there are two which have been ashore that will remain for the winter to undergo reairs. One of the sailing vessels will also winter here for repairs.

# ITEMS ABOUT FIRES.

On Sunday last a fire broke out near the river front of Mobile, Alabama, and a stiff wind prevailing, it spread to wharves, steamers, cotton pressees and warehouses, which it de-stroyed. Some 5,600 bales of cotton were burned. About twenty squares were devastated. The loss is \$200,000 mith some \$400,000 in. The loss is \$600,000, with some \$400,000 in-Surance.

A dangerous fire broke out in a drug store at the corner of Columbia and Douglas streets, New Westminster, B.C., on the night of October 22nd. Alcohol and other explosive materials burst and increased the wreck, but the fire burst and increased the wreck, but the fire-brigade managed to confine the fiames to Edmond's block. This was well, for if to Edmond's block. This was well, for if they had not, the whole row of buildings from Columbia to Carnarvon streets would likely have gone, for they are all wood. D. S. Curtis lost all his drug stock; A. & E. McInnes their grocery stock; Campbell & Dennis, barbers, place cleaned out, without insurance; Cash's Central Hotel injured by water. The insur-ance companies losing by this fire are the North British and Mercantile, the Guardian, the Phenix of London, the Imperial and the the Phœnix of London, the Imperial and the Queen.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTBRAL, Oct. 29th, 1890.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1889.
Montreal	228	226	151	2273	226	238
Untario	118	1143	10	118	115	140
People's	99	95	91	99		1.2
400 BONG	162	155	120	162	155	167
Toronto	229	220	10	228	220	227
J. Cartier	1001	90		1001	98	
40rchante'	1464	1451	139	1464	1451	148
VOMmerce	130	128	647	130	129	129
Ullinn	96	921		96	925	
Mon. Telea	99	97	125	99	97	94
Rich. & Ont	55	50	275	531	525	59 <del>]</del>
Street Ry xd	180	170	10	180	170	205
do. new sto k	100	-10				
Gas	204	200	164	203	201	202
do. new stock		180	90	190	1801	
C. Pacific R. R.	751			78	72	
C. L'd G't B'ds	102	149	10000		1	109
N W. Land	77	741		77	75	82
Montreal 4%.	1 11	1.72				
Bell Telephone		90	16			94

Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

## MONTREAL, Oct. 29th, 1890.

MONTREAL, OCC. 2981, 1890. ASHES.—There have been further ship ments to New York, and the stock of pots in store at moment of writing is only 36 brls., with none coming in of any consequence. Prices have made a further jump upward ; \$5 has been paid for No. 1 pots, it is said; seconds are held at about \$4.25. In pearls there is nothing doing on which to base a Quotation. Quotation.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Matters are rather quiet in this line of trade. There are a few travel-lers out with spring samples of footwear, but the majority are still at home.

CEMENTS, &c.—The market for cements is casier, there being a little more pressure to sell, as supplies have come in more freely, some of which have had to go into store. We quote \$2.35 to 2.75 as to grade and quantity. Fire which have had to go into store. We \$2.35 to 2.75 as to grade and quantity. bricks, \$20 to 25 per M.

DRY GOODS .- The chill northerly winds of DRY GOODS.—The chill northerly winds of the last few days have improved oity retail trade, and some fair sorting orders are reported from this quarter, but travellers' letters from the west and north-west report continued wet weather there as affecting trade adversely, and the same is true to a certain extent of other

Remittances have lost the little imdistricts. provement lately noted, and money is again very slow in coming in. Buyers' letters from England report few changes in values ; there was a dis-position to make some little advance on prints, position to make some little advance on prints, but the bulk of the purchases have been made at old figures. Bradford and other English dress goods are about as they were; large checks and plaids with plain mohairs seem to be the prevailing styles. The French and Ger-man markets are yet to be heard from. The Canadian cotton mill syndicate seems to be making progress, the control of the Parks, Brantford, Coaticook, and Chambly mills being reported as already secured.

FISH.—Business is increasing: green cod is however scarce and firm at \$5.00 to 5.25 for No. 1; dry cod is quoted at \$5.00 to 5.25; the Labrador herring catch is a decidedly short one, and \$5.50 is asked for largest lots, ranging to \$6.00 in a jobbing way; Cape Bretons, \$5.50 to 6.00. Oysters are in good supply at from \$2.00 for good to \$3.50 to 4.00 for finest hand picked Malpecques.

FURS.—The annual London sale of salted sealskins took place on Monday, 27th Oct., and has more than borne out the predictions of a serious advance made several times with-in the last few months in these columns. The in the last few months in these columns. The advance is in fact one unprecedented in the history of the fur trade. The prices realized for Alaskas show an advance of eighty-eight (88) per cent., Nor-West skins 55 per cent, and Copper Island 52 per cent. There is no business yet in new-caught furs, but prospects for trade are fairly favorable. The prices we give below are approximate, and will likely be subject to revision when trade is more fally onen. Bear has suffered a material decline subject to revision when trade is more fully open. Bear has suffered a material decline since last year. We quote :--Beaver, per lb., \$4; bear, per skin, \$10 to 15; bear cub, \$5 to 8; fisher, \$3,50 to 5; fox, red, \$1 to 1.25; fox, cross, \$2.50 to 5; lynx, \$2 to 3; marten, 75c. to \$1; mink, \$1 to 1.25; muskrat, fall, 8 to

10c., kitts, 3c.; otter, \$8 to 10; raccoon, 25 to 50c. ; skunk, 15, 25 to 50, 75c.

GROCERIES .- A moderate healthy movement is reported. Sugars are without further change; the advance in yellows last week noted is maintained; we quote granulated to the Guild, 6§c. per lb., and yellows from  $5\frac{1}{5}$  to  $6\frac{1}{5}$ c. Molasses firmly held, and it is said the Boston buyers of large lots are again in the market. We quote 38 to 40c. per gal. for Barbadoes. In teas there has been a general holding off among jobbers, awaiting results of the trade sale being held at moment of writing, at which from 3,000 to 4,000 pkgs. will be offered, as will some considerable lots of molasses, herrings, salmon, considerable lots of molasses, herrings, salmon, etc. Dried fruit has advanced. Valencia rai-sins and ourrants are both up at primary points, and are a quarter of cent higher here; 54c. has been declined for a 1000-box lot of Valencias, and we quote 6<sup>‡</sup> to 6<sup>‡</sup>c. for sound fruit; layers, 7<sup>‡</sup> to 80.; currants, 6 to 70.; the high price of Sultanas seems to have killed the demand. Tomatoes keen stiffaning and it is demand. Tomatoes keep stiffening, and it is said that \$1.20 would hardly buy round lots of good brands. We quote \$1.20 to \$1.40 in a jobbing way. Nothing new in other lines.

LEATHER.—There is nothing doing to speak of in the way of local trade, but fair shipments of buff and splits are going forward to Liver-pool from both Quebec and here, the English market continuing favorable. Hides show pool from both Quebec and here, the English market continuing favorable. Hides show some falling off in firmness, but prices of leather are steady, showing no break as yet, the smallness of stocks favoring holders. We quote:--Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1, 21 to 23c.; do., No. 2, B. A., 20 to 21c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 21 to 22c.; No. 2, ditto, 19 to 20c.; No. 1, China, 19 to 20c.; No. 1 slaughter, 22 to; 25c.; No. 2 do., 21 to 22c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 38 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 36c.; ditto, heavy, 31 to 35c.; grained, 32 to 34c.; Sootch grained, 32 to 37c.; splits, large, 19 to 25c.; do., small, 15 to 16c.;

# INVESTMENT BONDS. The Dominion Safe Deposit Warehousing and Loan Co., Ld. Head Office-The Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, King St. W., Toronto.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

W. D. Matthews, Esq., President. John I. Davidson, Esq. H. W. Nelson, Esq. M. C. Cameron, Esq. Thomas McCraken, Esq.

S. F. McKinnon, Esq. J. P. Clark, Esq. Robert Kilgour, Esq. Robert Davies, Esq. Aaron Ross, Esq.

Henry W. Darling, Esq., Vice-Pres. G. B. Smith. Esq., M.P.P. J. H. Starr, Esq. Alexander Nairn, Esq. Eugene O'Keefe, Esq.

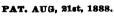
Aaron Ross, Esq. This Company is now issuing \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400 and \$500 investment bonds, payable in five, ten and fifteen years from date of issue, with participation in profits, affording all the advantages of compound interest accumulations on small sums of money. These bonds are the obligations of this Company and are specially protected by a sinking fund, invested in first-class real estate mortgages. They are plain definite contracts, subject to no contingencies whatever, are non-forfeitable after one annual payment, with values definitely stated thereon. For a small outlay they secure a fixed and generous return. To Bondholders who complete their contracts the Company guarantee compound interest at the rate of Four Per Cent. Per Annum. The Company is prepared to receive applications from reliable agents at all points where it is not already represented. WMM\_KEDD. Manageor

WM. KERR, Manager.

The Safe Deposit Vaults of the Company cannot be surpassed for absolute security. Call and examine or write for circular.

# PLUTO HOT WATER BOILER.

CO., - -



# ECONOMICAL, DURABLE AND EFFICIENT.

Fully Tested and Pronounced by Experts to be Superior to any other Boiler now on the Market.

Will BUBN LARGE, ROUGH WOOD with as good results as with Coal. Soft Coal can also be used. Suitable for all parts of Canada. The Pluto is SECTIONAL in all its all parts of Canada. The Pluto is SECT. parts, and is easily cleaned and regulated.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE A FULL LINE OF COAL AND WOOD



Send for Illustrated Catalogues, prices and full particulars.

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141

calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 40 lbs.), 50 to 60c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 80c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 23 to 29c.; buffed cow, 12½ to 15c.; pebbled cow, 12½ to 15c.; rough, 20 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HABDWARE, .-. The movement is a restricted one, and comparative quietude is looked for in iron for next couple of months. Winter freight rates on railways go into effect mext Monday. Warrants show some recovery, are cabled last at 50s. 10d. Makers' prices rale about the same, excepting Summerlee and Eg-linton, which are slightly lower, but it is not preserved by the summer state and the same reasonable to suppose that values will become any lower, considering the state of trade in Britain, especially the fact that there are only three furnaces now in blast in Scotland. Local three furnaces now in blast in Scotland. Local prices are without change. Canada plates are again firmer, \$3.10 being lowest. Blaina and Swansea, in tinlplates, there is no move; \$4 for wasters. Ingot tin is cabled as advancing in Britain. We quote:— Coltness, no stock to import, \$24.00; Calder, No. 1, \$23.00; Calder, No. 3, \$21.50; Summerlee, \$23.00 to 24.00; Eglinton \$20.00 to 21.50; Gartsherrie, \$23.00; Cambroe, \$21.50 to \$22.00; Shotts, \$22.50 to 23.00; Middlesboro, none here: cast sorap rail. Carnbroe, \$21.50 to \$22.00; Shotts, \$22.50 to 23.00; Middlesboro, none here; cast sorap rail-way chairs, &c., \$20.00; machinery sorap, \$19.00 to 20.00; common ditto, \$13; bar iron, \$2.25 to 2.30 for Canadian, British \$2.50; best refined, \$2.75. The products of the Lon-donderry Iron Company we quote as fol-lows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$28.00; Acadia bar, \$2.20; Siemens' bar, \$2.35; these figures for round lots. Canada Plates-Blaina, \$3.10; Swansea, \$3.10: Penn, \$3.25. Terne roofing plate, 20x28, \$8.00 to 8.25. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.80. Tin plates -Bradley charcoal, \$6.60 to 7; charcoal I.C., \$4.75 to 5.00; do. I.X., \$5.25 to 6.00; coke I.C., \$4.60; coke wasters, \$4.25; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, \$51 to 55c.; Morewood, 70.; tinned sheets, to  $5_{2}^{2}$  c.; Morewood, 7c.; tinned sheets te, No. 24,  $6_{2}^{1}$  c.; No. 26, 7c.; the tal extra for large sizes. Hoops and 61 coke, No. usual extra usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.70 to 2.75; Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.80 to 8.00; common sheet iron \$2.75 to 2.90 according to gauge; steel boiler plate, \$3.00; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 104 to 110.; lead per 100 lbs., pig, \$4.00 to 4.25; sheet, \$4.75; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.25; ingot tin, 25c.; bar tin, 26c.; ingot copper, 164 to 17c.; sheet zinc, \$6.50 to 7.00; spelter, \$6.25; antimony, 00 to 20c.; bright iron wires Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.75 per 100 bls.; annealed do.; \$2.76. Coil chain,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.,  $\frac{4}{2}$ c.;  $\frac{3}{2}$  in.  $\frac{4}{2}$ c.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  in  $\frac{1}{2}$ c.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and upwards,  $\frac{3}{2}$ c. and

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Few if any changes can be noted in these lines since last report. Linseed oil continues to be sold at 69 to 71c. per gallon for boiled, according to lot; turpentine 61 to 62c.; fish oils as before: castor oil firm at 11½ to 12c. per pound, and no large stock here. Leads unchanged. New stocks of ochres, etc., are coming to hand, and when put to stock and the enhanced cost calculated, there will likely be some revision of prices. We quote:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6; No. 1, \$6 to 5.50; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 2, \$4.50; dry white lead, 5½ to 6c.; red do., 4% c.; London washed whiting, 50c.; Paris white, 90c. to \$1; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands of Venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to 1.50; spruce ochre, \$2 to 2.50. Window glass, \$1.50 per 50 feet for first break, \$1.60 for second break.

Wool.—Mill proprietors seem to have a better feeling, and a fair turn over of wool has been made since last writing, at steady prices. The American market is reported as showing considerable strength. Cape is quoted at 164 to 184c. per lb.; Natal, 184 to 21c. There is no Australian here of any account; only a little scoured, which is held at stiff prices.

# DEBENTURES.

Tenders will be received up to November 1st for the purchase of \$25,000 Waterworks Extension Debentures of the

TOWN OF COLLINGWOOD bearing interest at 5%. Copy of the by-law can be had by applying to JOHN HOGG, ESQ., Town Clerk. FRANK F. TELFER, Cheirman Finance Com.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

Товонто, Oct. 30th, 1890.

Boots AND SHOES.—Business is quiet, just between seasons, getting spring samples ready, and in the course of ten days an improvement is expected. Any increase in price lists for spring goods will be slight, if any change is made, but there is nothing definite agreed on. All rubber goods are dearer than they were at this time last year, but the increase is not in proportion to the increase in the raw material, hence present prices are firm, and if any change is made, it will be an advance, not a reduction.

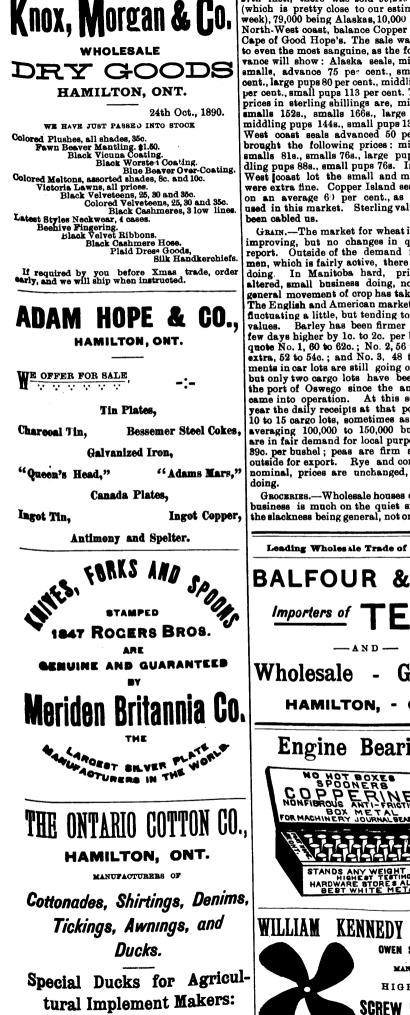
DRUGS. —Business reported dull; the changes in values have been fewer than were expected from the McKinley tariff, and the prospects are that the markets will gradually settle down without much alteration in prices. Oil bergamot is on the rise, balsam tolu firm, and all mercurial preparations are still tending higher, and being marked up by degrees. Nitrate silver is easier, so are all preparations in sympathy. Remittances are claimed to be fairly good.

DRT GOODS.—Business continues to be reported rather quiet, which is partly accounted for by the extremely fine weather we have been enjoying. Heavy goods of any kind have not begun to move yet, and until country dealers break into their stocks, requirements cannot be ascertained. Although last winter was mild, the stocks carried over were not so very large, so that improvement is looked for next month. The chief business doing at present is in novelties in dress goods, checks, mantle cloths, velveteens, and the usual trade in hosiery and gloves.

FLOUR AND OATMEAL.—The flour market still continues dull, and prices have a downward tendency; strong baker's per barrel is quoted at \$5.50 this week, and Manitoba patent \$5.75, a reduction of 15c. per barrel in both cases; other brands remain at prices quoted. Oatmeal is firmer, for standard we quote \$4.80 to \$5.00, granulated ditto; rolled cats \$5.00 per barrel. Bran is scarce but still quoted at \$18 per ton in car lots, and \$14 in small quantities. FUBS.—Last week there was offered for all

FURS.—Last week there was offered for sale in London, England, 45,000 monkey, 500,000 Australian oppossum, and 30,000 Bastard Chin-

# SHINGLE MACHINES, STEAM FIRE ENGINES The Best & Cheapest Fire Fighting Appliances known. VARIOUS SIZES. COMPLETE OUTFITS. Guaranteeing maximum power, efficiency and durability, at minimum cost. Will compete in any town with any maker (own expense), to prove these representations. Also Water Works built under same guarantee — See Wiarton System lately completed by us. Lath Mills and Bolters COMBINED JOHN D. RONALD. BRUSSELS, ONTABIO. WILLIAM KENNEDY & SONS. . CANAD OWEN SOUND, ONT. M'FRS OF THE New American" TURBINE Heavy Mill Work. **BUHR STONE CHOPPERS** Water Power Pump ing Machinery for Domestic and Fire purposes. Plans, Estimates, and Superintendence fo Construction of Municipal Water Works and Improvement of Water Powers. SIMPSON & CO. BERLIN. ONT. Best value and latest styles in Church, Lodge and Barber Chairs, Drawing Room, Dining Room & Bedroom ALL THE BEST OF THEIR KIND. Send for new Circular stating machinery required as each department has separate circulars. FURNITURE. Waterous Engine Works Co., Clapp's Patent used on Drawer work which revents sticking in damp weather. BRANTFORD. Wholesale & Retail Manufacturers,



DUNCAN BELL, Agent, - MONTREAL.

J. E.: McCLUNG, Agent, -

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

chilla, all of which sold at good prices, averagchilia, all of which sold at good prices, averag-ing about 10 per cent. advance. On Monday, 27th inst., there was sold 99,240 seal skins (which is pretty close to our estimate of last week), 79,000 being Alaskas, 10,000 Lobas,7,700 North-West coast, balance Copper Islands and Cape of Good Hope's. The sale was a surprise to non the most engine as the following ad. to even the most sanguine, as the following ad-vance will show: Alaska seals, middlings and smalls, advance 75 per cent., smalls 65 per cent., large pups 80 per cent., middling pups 100 per cent., small pups 113 per cent. The average per cent., small pups 113 per cent. The average prices in sterling shillings are, middlings and amalls 152s., smalls 166s., large pups 157s., middling pups 144s., small pups 130s. North-West coast seals advanced 50 per cent., and brought the following prices: middlings and smalls 81s., smalls 76s., large pups 76s., mid-dling pups 88s., small pups 76s. In the North-West [coast lot the small and middling pups were extra fine. Copper Island seals advanced on an average 6) per cent., as they are not used in this market. Sterling values have not been cabled us. been cabled us.

GRAIN .--- The market for wheat is steady and improving, but no changes in quotations to report. Outside of the demand from milling report. Outside of the demand from milling men, which is fairly active, there is very little doing. In Manitoba hard, prices are un-altered, small business doing, nothing like a general movement of crop has taken place yet. The English and American markets are higher, flootnating a little, but tending towards firmer values. Barley has been firmer and the last few days higher by 1c. to 2c. per bushel: We quote No. 1, 60 to 62c.; No. 2, 56 to 58c.; No. 3 extra, 52 to 54c.; and No. 3, 48 to 50c.; ship-ments in car lots are still going over the line, but only two cargo lots have been received at the port of Oswego since the amended tariff came into operation. At this season of the year the daily receipts at that port were from 10 to 15 cargo lots, sometimes as many as 20, averaging 100,000 to 150,000 bushels. Oats are in fair demand for local purposes, at 38 to 890. per bushel; peas are firm at 57 to 58c. outside for export. Rye and corn are purely nominal, prices are unchanged, and nothing doing. fluctuating a little, but tending towards firmer doing.

GROCERIES .- Wholesale houses complain that business is much on the quiet side this week, the slackness being general, not on any particu-

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NO HOT BOXES SPOONERS

COPPERINE NONFIBROUS ANTI-FRICTION BOX METAL FOR MACHINERY JOURNAL BEARING

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lar line of goods. Some of this dulness may be charged to the week being the last in the month. In canned goods the market is very strong, and there is a fair movement of goods strong, and there is a fair movement of goods at full prices. Our quotations are unchanged, except in beans, which are advanced and firm at the increase. We quote Boulter's 2's string less, per doz. cans, 90c. to \$1.00, an advance of 10 to 15c. Coffees are still reported firm and steady at quotations; dried fruits unchanged and prices tending upwards. Bosnia prunes are billed to arrive in a few days, quoted at 8 to 9c. per lb., and values are likely to be well sustained, as the orop is reported short. Syrups and molasses are firm, sugars steady, unchanged; immediate indications are point-ing upwards, but to morrow might tell a different tale. All kinds of teas are very firm and hardening in price. Young Hysons and Japans still continue deficient in supply and very dear, almost double the price they were very dear, almost double the price they were at this time last year.

HIDES AND SKINS .- In green hides the retail market price here continues unchanged, but in Chicago and the West cured hides have dropped 1 to 1<sub>4</sub>c. per lb., now quoted in Chicago 6<sub>4</sub><sup>2</sup>c. Hence the prices of cured hides here are unsettled. Some recent sales have been made at 74c., but 7c. and possibly 64c. would be ac-cepted. Calf skins are quiet and prices unchanged, the market much in the same position as last week. Sheep skins are being taken as offered at prices quoted per current price list. Tallow dall at 2c. per lb. in the rough, rendered 5 to 510.



ORCANIZED 1871.

POLICIES

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay has not been so plentiful on the warket this week, owing partly to the dull and ultimately to the wet weather. Still there is sufficient for demands, with prices if anything weaker, ruling from \$9 to 11 per ton for the best timothy, the latter figure seldom reached. Mixed hay is selling at \$7 to 9 according to quality, and straw is cheaper, ruling from \$8 to 9 per ton for best.

LEATHER.—The volume of business is not so large as it recently was; the lull is claimed to be caused by cutters not being in the market, as they are now busy getting spring samples ready, and this sort of slackness between seasons will hold good for the next fortnight. Stocks of all heavy grades of leather are in small compass, and we hear of no accumulations in the higher grades. Prices are being well maintained, and no alterations have to be made in our quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The trade in dairy produce is quiet; butter is coming in pretty freely from the country and selling as before at 14 to 15c. per lb. for good to choice in tubs; rolls, 14c.; medium butter inactive, and common totally neglected. Cheese steady at unchanged prices. In hog products prices are unaltered; we quote as follows: long clear bacon 8½ to 8½ per lb.; rolls 10c., backs 10c., breakfast bacon 11c., hams 13c., and still continue scarce; lard unchanged, selling at 9 to 9½0.; eggs are scarce and command 19 to 20c. per dozen. Some large shipments of eggs have been made this week by the Allan line at Montreal for the London markets. Evaporated apples are dearer and now quoted at 13½ to 15c. per lb.; dried apples,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8c., and very few on the markets.

Wool.—There is little or next to nothing doing in fleece wools, prices are unchanged; in pulled wools the enquiries from the mills are very light, but there is no disposition to lower prices.

88, 90, 93 and 94 Rideau, 15 to 33 Mosgrove and 186 Sparks Street, Ottawa.
S. & H. BORBRIDGE, WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LEATHER, SADDLERY - HARDWARE, ROBES & WHIPS.
Also manufacturers of Saddles, Harness, Trunks Valises, Bags, Satchels, Horse Blankets, Beef and Deer Skin Moccasins.
My BUSINESS IS TO HELP BUSINESS MEN TO TAKE PROPAB CABE OF THEIR AFFAIRS. STRIOT CONFIDENON OBSERVED.
A. C. NEFF.
Ohartered Accountant, Assignee, Auditor and Adjuster.
THE
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# Ontario and Quebec RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly interest due on the First of December next in the 5 per cent. debenture stock of this Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, London, Eng.; on and after that date to holders on the Register on the 30th instant.

Interest for the same period on the common stock of the Company at the rate of 6 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 Eng., at the option of the holder, to shareholders on the Register on the 30th instant.

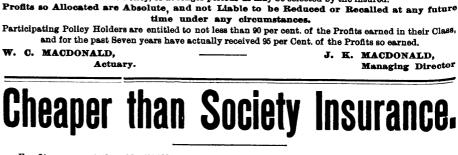
Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the registered holders.

The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London and Montreal on the 30th instant, and the Common Stock Transfer Book will close in Montreal on the same day.

The books at both places will be re-opened on 2nd December.

By Order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. Montreal, October 16th, 1890.



For 24 years past the old **ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, in addition to its popular ENDOWMENT INVESTMENT Plans, has been giving Common Life Insurance at a Very Low Cost, upon its Copyrighted Renewable Term Plan.

Confederation Life

REMEMBER, AFTER THREE YEARS

Free from all Restrictions as to Residence, Travel, or Occupation. Paid-up Policy and Cash Surrender Value Guaranteed in each policy.

THE NEW ANNUITY ENDOWMENT POLICY AFFORDS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION AGAINST EARLY DEATH. Provides an INCOME in old age, and is a GOOD INVESTMENT. Policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of Two Full Annual Premiums. Profits, which are unexcelled by any Company doing business in Canada, are allocated every five years from the

issue of the Policy, or at longer periods as may be selected by the insured.

ARE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

**INCONTESTABLE**,

Below will be found the Annual Fremiums, followed by a Statement of the Results to the Survivors during the past Teh Years. Compare the Cost shewn in Section 4, with the Assessments made upon persons of the same age who belong to the various Assessment Societies, whether of the business or fraternal varieties.

FOR EACH \$1,000 OF INSURANCE

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ing mi Ex	ual Pren g Medica ssion Fe pense C e sum.	ll Fe ne.de	e, Ad- Annual	01 84	10th I 10th Po	<b>year t</b> licy, a , this.	dat end o Cr. of vailable or pay icy.		ided int	wing	n parts,		dmission	in place of al Dues and Fees usu- ted, and the yearly, was:
Age 16 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 31 39 30 31 39 35 34	<ul> <li>c.</li> <li>11 09</li> <li>11 37</li> <li>11 36</li> <li>11 97</li> <li>12 29</li> <li>12 64</li> <li>13 09</li> <li>13 88</li> <li>13 79</li> <li>14 91</li> <li>14 91</li> <li>15 14</li> <li>15 14</li> <li>15 65</li> <li>16 19</li> <li>16 75</li> </ul>	Age 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 43 44 45 45 46 47 48 9 50	\$ c. 17 36 18 00 18 68 19 41 90 19 41 91 02 91 02 91 91 92 96 93 96 94 97 96 14 97 39 18 10 18 57 14 10 15 57 14 10 15 57 15 10 16 00 18 58 19 41 19 10 19 10 19 10 19 10 19 10 10 20 10 20 10 10	Age 16 90 91 93 93 94 95 95 97 98 99 90 81 88 83 55	<ul> <li>e.</li> <li>85 91</li> <li>85 91</li> <li>87 40</li> <li>41 60</li> <li>43 70</li> <li>44 800</li> <li>51 85</li> <li>54 15</li> <li>57 00</li> <li>59 85</li> <li>63 19</li> <li>67 40</li> <li>71 90</li> <li>75 00</li> </ul>	Age 55 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 50	<ul> <li>c.</li> <li>78 96</li> <li>63 30</li> <li>87 80</li> <li>92 30</li> <li>93 85</li> <li>101 36</li> <li>105 99</li> <li>110 45</li> <li>115 05</li> <li>119 70</li> <li>194 30</li> <li>133 75</li> <li>138 55</li> <li>148 30</li> </ul>	Age 16 90 91 93 94 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	<ul> <li>c.</li> <li>7 57</li> <li>7 57</li> <li>7 63</li> <li>7 70</li> <li>7 90</li> <li>8 66</li> <li>8 16</li> <li>8 25</li> <li>8 38</li> <li>8 50</li> <li>8 70</li> <li>9 07</li> <li>9 95</li> </ul>	A 88 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 49 44 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 50	\$ c. 9 47 9 65 9 90 10 18 10 56 11 39 11 82 13 00 13 73 14 50 15 50 16 35 16 35	Age 16 90 91 93 94 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	\$ c. 3 57 3 57 3 63 3 70 3 80 3 90 4 05 4 15 4 25 4 38 4 50 4 70 4 70 5 85	Age \$ c. \$5 5 47 \$6 5 65 \$7 5 90 \$8 6 18 \$9 6 50 40 6 85 41 7 32 43 8 40 44 9 00 44 9 07 45 10 50 47 11 30 47 13 25 50 14 35

#### EXPLANATION OF TABLE.

The Rates shewn in No. 1 remain fixed at the sge of entry for Ten Years. If the Accumulated Fund (3) is sufficient, (as for 24 years past it has been.) all policies on these Rates will be RENEWED ANOTHER TEN YEARS, as the close of each ten years is reached, without increase of the original rate. At the age of 70, or later, the party's entire Accumulated Fund may be drawn gut in CASH, (or two-thirds at an earlier age), as a Surrender Value, or the Insurance may then be renewed for life.

(of two-tinue at an earlier age), as a surrencer value, or the insurance may then be renewed for life. No. 3 shows the Fund belonging to the age opposite it, available as Cash, without medical reexamination, toward taking an Endowment or other Folicy of equal amount, or securing a renewal on the same plan, at the Original Rate, for Another Ten Years. No. 3 shows the Balance, or Entire Annual Cost, the Past Ten Years, expenses and all. No. 4 shows the league the resulting Wat float on a product of the past ten Years.

No. 4 shows the resulting Vet Cost, or annual assessment of the past ten years in the ÆTNA. on this plan, after allowing \$4.00 off No. 3. as an equivalent of the \$6.00 or \$11.00 Admission Fee, and \$3.00 annual Expense Charge, found necessary in assessment societies. For further information, apply to an Agent of the Company, or to

W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers, Toronto.



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# THE MONETARY TIMES.



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THE MONETARY TIMES.

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CANADA LIPE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1847. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont. Capital and Funds over	ONTARIO BRANCH. HEAD H. M. BLACKBURN, General Agent, W. & E. A. W. & E. A. Nova Scotia Branch, Head Office Halifax. ALF. SHORTT, General Agent.
OF CANADA. Our rapid progress may be seen from the following statement: LIFE INCOME. ASSETS. ABSUENC'S IN FORCE. INCOME. ASSETS. ABSUENC'S IN FORCE. INCOME. ASSETS. ABSUENC'S IN FORCE. INF	AD OFFICE, TORONTO, TILLAR BADEMACH, EDGAR & BADRMACH, E. A. BADEMACH, - City Agents. THELEPHONE: o. 538 and 16, and 3516 (House) I. CONTRONAL General Manager: fayor. L. O. PHILLIPS, Esq. - £2,000,000 Stg. cohes without reference to England. Annitoba Branch. Head Office, - Winnipeg. G. W. GIRDLESTONE, General Agents
THE ROYAL CANADIAN Fire and Marine Insurance Co. 160 St. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL. This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following state security and honorable treatment: Assets, January 1st, 1889	Capital,
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND. LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. Capited,	LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY HEAD OFFICE,
THE GERMANIA LIFE Insurance Company of New York. 80th YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1890. Assets, \$14,825,966 Income, 2,968,000 Insurance written in 1889, 10,148,888 Total Insurance in force, 54,199,871 Total Payments to Policy-helders, 28,000,000	Managing Director. BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company. FIRE AND MARINE. Cash Capital and Assets
CANADIAN MANAGERS: GLO. W. RÖNNE, J. FRITH JEFFERS, MONTBEAL, London, For rest of the Dominion. For Province of Ontario. CANADIAN MANAGERS: J. FRITH JEFFERS, London, For Province of Ontario.	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. BOARD OF DIRECTORS GOVMENOR, JOHN MOBISON, ESQ DEPUTY GOVERNOR, JOHN LEYS, ESQ, HOR. WM. Cayley, John Y. Reid, Esq Geo. H. Smith, Esq G. M. Kinghorn, Heg. Thes. Cong, Esq. A. Meyers, Esq.

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