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Reserve Ful	-aid-up	•••••		
Undivided H	rofits		815,152 10	Pa
				Re
SIR DONALD A	BOARD OF	DIRECT	ORS.	
IR DONALD A Ion. G. A. Dr	. SMITH, K.C	.м.G., ·	- President.	
A. T. Paterson	Teo	 Hu	- President. - Vice-President. sh McLennan, Esq. B. Angus, Esq.	Loi
W. C. McDona	ld, Esq.	R. 1	B. Angus, Esq.	
dw. B. Green	shields, Esq.	A. I	. Gault, Esq.	
A. T. Paterson W. C. McDona Edw. B. Green E. S.	W. W. O	gilvie, Es	q	J. H Joh
E. S. MACNIDER	CLOUSION Chief Inspect	, General	Manager.	Joh
A. B. Buchana	n. Asst. Sunt	of Branc	ADA. ager.	Gas Her
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MONTREAL-	-H. V. Mereo	lith, Mana	iger.	
	west End E	Branch, St	. Catherine St.	
Almonte Ont	Seigneurs S	treet Bran	nch. Quebec, Que. Regina, Ass'a. Sarnia, Stratford, Ont. St. John, N.B. St. Mary's, Ont. Toronto. Vancouver, B.C. Vernon, B.C. Victoria, " Wallaceb'g, Ont.	н
Belleville. "	Halifar	N S	Quebec, Que. Regina Ass'a	1 1
Brantford, "	Kingston	Ont.	Sarnia.	
Brockville, "	Lindsay		Stratford, Ont.	
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St. John's Nfld	-Bank of	Montreal	ND. N. Irch Lane, E.C.	N
,	IN GREAT	BRITAI	N.	S
∠ondon—Bank	of Montreal	22 Abchu	rch Lane, E.C.	and
	LEXANDER L	ANG, Man	ager.	L
Jon Vork W	THE UNI	TED STA	ATES. 7. Hebden, agents,	Gly
59 Wall	st	and R.	r. Hebden, agents,	, F
		W. Mun	ro. Manager	land
BAN	KERS IN G	REAT B	RITAIN.	Irel Nat
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Lond The P	on. The Lor National Pro-	idon and	westminster Bank.	Aus
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cotland-The	British Liner	Company	Bk. and Branches.	Col Cie
BANKE	RS IN THE	UNITE	D STATES.	Cie
ew YorkTh	e Bank of No	ew York, I	ro, Manager. RITAIN. le Union Bank of Westminster Bank. nk of England. td. y Bk. and Branches. D STATES. N.B.A. k. L B. Moore & Co.	
Boston—The M	ferchants' Nati	ional Bank	K. I B. Moorn R. Co	Т
Buffalo—Bank	of Commerce	e in Buffal	J. B. Moors & Co. o.	
San Francisco-	-BR. British	Columbia	•	
"	The Anglo-	California	n Bank.	
Portland, Oreg				Au
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HEAD OI			TORONTO	
aid-up Car	ital		TORONTO.	
Rest			1,200,000	R. I
DIRECTORS.	-GEO. A. Co	ox, Esq	President.	R. 1
JOHN I.	DAVIDSON,	Esg., Vice	36,000,000 1,200,000 - - President. e-President. B. Hamilton, Esq. ert Kilgour, Esq. L.D.	Geo
as. Cramern, Matthew Legge	nsq. t. Esa.	W. Rob	B. Hamilton, Esq.	G . 1
Iot	n Hoskin. E	sa., O.C	LL.D.	-
B. E. WAL	KER,	Ge	LL.D., neral Manager Gen. Manager	The
I. H. PLUM	MER	- Ass't	Gen Manager	

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J. H. PLUMMER	≤, Ass't	Gen. Manager.
A. H. IRELAND, -		Inspector.
G. H. MELDRUM,		- Asst. Inspector.
New York—A	lex. Laird & Wm.	
Aur Uam	BRANCHES.	City B'chs
		(F10, O

Ayr,	Hamilton,	Parkhill,	712 Queen E
Barrie,	London,	Peterboro'	450 Yonge St
Belleville,	Montreal,	St. Catharines	791 Yonge St
Berlin,	MAIN OFFICE	Sarnia.	268 College
Blenheim	157 St. James		546 Queen W
Brantford,		Marie,	415 Parl'm't.
Cayuga,	19 Chaboillez		128 King E.
Chatham,		Simcoe.	Toronto Jct.
Collingwood,		Stratford,	Walkerton,
Dundas,	Lawrence		Walkerville
Dunnville,		Thorold,	Waterford.
Galt.			Waterloo.
	Paris,	HEAD OFFICE	Windsor
Guelph,		19-25 King W.	Winnineg
<u>f</u> ,			Woodstock,
			Woodstock,

Guelph, H9-25 King W. Winnipeg, Woodstock, BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS: GREAT BRITAIN-The Bank of Scotland, INDIA, CHIMA & JAPAN-The Chart'd Bk. of India, Aus-GREMANY-The Deutsche Bank. [tralia & China. AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND-Union Bk. of Australia. PARIS, FRANCE-Credit Lyonnais; Lazard, Freres & BRUSSELS, BELGIUM-J. Matthieu & Fils. [Cie. NEW YORK-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of N. Y. SAN FRANCISCO-The Bank of British Columbia. CHICAGO-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of Chicago. BRITISH COLUMBIA-The Bank of British Columbia. AMMICAO-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of Chicago. BRITISH COLUMBIA-The Bank of British Columbia. AMMICAO-The Amer. Exchange Nat'l Bank of Chicago. BRITISH COLUMBIA-The Bank of Nova Scotla. ANOSTON, JAMAICA-Bank of Nova Scotla. Commercial Credits issued for use in all parts of the world. Exceptional facilities for this class of business in Europe, the East and West Indies. China, Japan, South America, Australia, and New Zealand. Travellers' circular Letters of Credit issued for use in Il parts of the world.

THE DOMINION BANK

				11
Capital (pa	ld-up)		1.500.000	
Reserve Fu	HU		1,500,000	1
	DIREC	TORS: ·		
JAMES AL	STIN,	Pres	IDENT.	1
HON. FRA	NK SMITH, -	- VICE-PRES	IDENT	1.
w. ince.		Edwar	d Leadlay.	F
E. B. Osler.		l Iamee	Scott	1.
	Wilmot D	Matthews.		F
HEAD OF	FICE, -		ONTO.	1.
	Ager	ncies		īπ
Belleville.	Cobourg.	Lindsay.	Orillia.	F
Brampton.	Guelph.	Nananée	Oshawa.	2
Seal	orth Uzh	ridge White	Usuawa.	14

Seaforth. Uxbridge. Whitby. Seaforth. Uxbridge. Whitby. TORONTO-Dundas Street, Corner Queen. "Market, corne King and Jarvis street. "Queen Street corner Esthers **met. "Sherbourne Street, corner _ueen. "Spadina Ave.nue, corner College. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and Europe bought & sold. Letters of Credit issued available at all points in urope, Ch na and Japan. R. D. GAMBLE, Cashier.

ANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

NDON OFFICE-3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

. H. Brodie. ohn James Cater.	E. A. Hoare. H. J. B. Kendall.
Gaspard Farrer.	J. J. Kingsford.
Henry R. Farrer.	Frederic Lubbock.
Richard H. Glyn.	Geo. D. Whatman.
Secretary-A.	G. WALLIS.

EAD OFFICE IN CANADA-St. James St., Montreal. H. STIKEMAN, - - General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector.

BRANCHES IN CANADA.

Kingston. Fredericton, N.B Ottawa. Halifax, N.S. Montreal. Victoria, B.C. Quebec. Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man. ndon. Intford. is. milton. ronto.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

lew York-52 Wall street-W. Lawson & J. C. Welsh an Francisco-124 Sansom St.-H. M. I. McMichae I J. R. Ambrose.

ondon Bankers—The Bank of England, Messr n & Co.

Foreign Agents—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Scot d—National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and branches land—Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ltd., and branches tional Bank Ltd. and branches. Australia—Union nk of Australia, Ltd. New Zealand—Union Bank o stralia, Ltd. India, China and Japan—Mercantila nk of India, Ltd. Agra Bank, Ltd. West Indies— lonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss e e. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

HE QUEBEC BANK

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1818.

thorized Capital \$3,000,000 id-up Capital \$2,500,000 st \$500,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. H. Smith, Esq., - President. Wm. Withall, Esq., Vice-President. o. R. Renfrew, Esq. Sam'l J. Shaw, Esq. LeMoine, Esq. John T. Ross, Esq. os. McDougall, - - Gen'l Manager, BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers. Agents in New York—Bank of British North America. Agents in London—The Bank of Scotland.

THE ONTARIO BANK

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS. G. R. R. COCKBURN, ESq., M.P. - President. DONALD MACKAY, ESq., M.P. - Vice-President. G. M. Rose, ESq. Hon. J. C. Aikins. A. S. Irving, Esq., R. D. Perry, Esq. D. Ullyot, Esq. CHARLES MCGILL. - General Manager. BRANCHES. Aurora, BRANCHES. Aurora, Montreal Port Arthur,

Aurora, Port Arthur.

Bowmanville, Buckingham, Que. Cornwall, Kingston, Lindsay,	Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peterboro',	Sudbury, Toronto, 500 Queen st. w. Toronto.
,	ACRNITC	

AGENTS. London, Eng.—Parr's B'king Co. & the Alliance Bk. Ltd. France and Europe-Credit Lyonnais. New York—Fourth National Bank and the Agents Bank of Montreal. Boston—Tremoet Nucle Boston-Tremont National Bank.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized \$2,000,00 Capital Paid-up 1,963,60 Rest 1,156,80

 Capital Paid-up
 1,963,600

 Rest.
 1,156,800

 DIRECTORS.
 1,156,800

 H. S. HOWLAND,

 T. R. MERRITT,

 View President.
 N.

 William Ramsay.
 Hugh Ryan.

 Robert Jaffray.
 T. Sutherland Stayner.

 HEAD OFFICE,

 D. R. WIKKE, Cashier.

 B. JENNINOS, Asst. Cashier.
 E. HAY, Inspector.

 B.JENNINOS, Asst. Cashier.
 E. HAY, Inspector.

 BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.
 BRANCHES IN ONTARIO.

 Cor. Weillington St. and Leader Lane.
 Yonge and Gueen Sts. Branch.

 Yonge and Gueen Sts. Branch.
 BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST.

 Brandon, Man.
 Portage La Prairie, Man.

 Calgary, Alba.
 Prince Albert, Sask.

 Edmonton, Alb'a.
 Winnipeg, Man.

 AGENTE-London, Eng., Lloyd's Bank, Ltd. New York, Bank of Montreal.
 Bonds and debentures bought and sold j

MERCHANTS BANK **OF CANADA**

g	Capital paid up
c.	HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
	BOARD OF DIRECTORS. ANDREW ALLAN, ESQ., President. HECTOR MACKENZIE, ESQ., Vice-President.
	Ionathan Hodgson, Esg. Iames P. Dawon, Esg.
•	Sir Joseph Hickson.
	BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.
B.	Belleville, Kingston. Preston, Ont., Berlin, London, Quebec, Brampton, Montreal, Renfrew, Chattam Montreal, Renfrew,
	Dresden, Ont. Branch, No. 2456 Stratford, Galt
	Hamilton, Napanee, St. Thomas,
h. el	BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.
s.	Winnipeg. Brandon. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points. The Clydesdale Bank, (Limited). Livernool The Bank of Livernool Lank,
ot- s. s.	Hague and John P. Hamis
on ot le	Bankers in United Status, jr., agents. Bankers in United Status – New York, American Exchange Nat'l Bank; Boston, Merchants' Nat'l Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Francisco, Anglo- Californian Bank
et	NEWFOUNDLAND-The Bank of Nova Scotia
<	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—Bank of Nov Scotia and Merchants' Bank of Halifax. BRITISH COLUMBIA—Bank of British Columbia.
-	A general Banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other oreign countries.
0	THE BANK OF TORONTO
	CANADA.
ıt.	Capital
q.	DIRECTORS.
г. t.	GEORGE GOODERHAM, PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY, VICE-PRESIDENT Henry Cawthra. Robert Reford. WILLIAM Cook. Charles Stuart.
	William George Gooderham.
-	Head Office, Toronto. Duncan Coulson, - General Manager.
0	DUNCAN COULSON, - General Manager. Hugh Leach, Assistant Gen. Mngr Joseph Henderson, Inspector.
0	BRANCHES.
t. t.	TorontoW. R. Wadsworth, Manage "King St. West BarrieJ. A. Strathy, " BrockvilleT. A. Bird. "
r.	"King St. West J. A. Strathy, " Barrie J. A. Strathy, " Brockville T. A. Bird, " Coburg M. Atkinson, " Collingwood W. A. Copeland, " Gananoque C. V. Ketchum, " London Jno. Pringle Montreal T. F. How, " " P't St. Charles J. G. Bird, Peterboro P. Campbell, Petrolea
r. r,	London Jno. Pringle Montreal
,	Peterboro
L.	BANKERS. London, England The City Bank (Limited)
k	New York, National Bank of Commerce Collections made on the best terms and remitted for on day of payment.
-	THE STANDARD BANK
	OF CANADA.

00	Capital Paid-u Reserve Fund.	·p	
	HEAD OFFICE	, DIRECTORS	TORONTO.
y.	W. F. COWAN, P	resident.	
o .	W. F Allen,	Fred. Wyld.	A. J. Somerville
r.	T. R	. Wood, Jas	s. Scott.
s.	Bowmanville Bradford,	AGENCIES : Cannington, Chatham, Ont.	Monthean
k.	Brantford, Brighton,	Colborne, Durham.	Markham, Newcastle, Parkdale, Toronto, Picton,
	Brussels,	Forest,	Picton,
	Campbellford,	Harriston,	Stouffville.
	New York—Impor Montreal—Canadi London, England All banking but	an Bank of Com -National Bank	merce
k,	nondence solicited	i promptry	attenueu to. Corres-

GEO. P. REID. General Manager.

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855

INCORTORATED DI NOI OF TAREIAMENT, 100.			
Paid-up Capital			
Head Office, MONTREAL.			
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.			
JOHN H. R. MOLSON - President. S. H. Ewing, - Vice-President. W. M. Ramsay, Samuel Finley, Henry Archbald. W. M. Macpherson J. P. Cleghorn.			
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, INSP. H. LOCKWOOD, Asst. Insp.			

BRANCHES BRANCHES Montreal. Sorel, P.Q. " St. Catherine St. Thomas, Ont. I. [St. Branch. Toronto. Morrisburg. Toronto Junct'n. Norwich Teroto Aylmer, Ont. Brockville. Calgary, N.W.T. Clinton. Morrisburg. Norwich. Ottawa. Owen Sound. Ridgetown. Smith's Falls. Trenton. Waterloo, Ont. Winnipeg. Woodstock, Ont. Exeter. Hamilton. London. Meaford.

London. Owen Sound. Winnipeg. Meaford. Ridgetown. Woodstock, Ont. Smith's Falls. AGENTS IN CANADA-Quebec - Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank, Bank of Commerce. New Brunswick-Bank of N. B. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Co'y. Prince Edward Island -Merchants' Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank. British Columbia-Bank of B.C. Manitoba-Imperial Bank. Newfoundland-Bank of Nova Scotia, St. John's. AGENTS IN EUROFE-London-Part's Banking Co., and he Alliance Bank (Id.), Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Mor-ton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-Bank, 'of Liverpool. Cork -Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. Paris-Credit Lyonnais. Berlin-Deutsche Bank. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers. Hamburg-Hesse, Newman & Co. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES-New York-Mechanics' National Bank, W. Watson, and R. Y. Hebden, agents; Bank of Montreal, Morton, Biss & Company, National City Bank. Boston-State Nat. Bank. Port land-Casco Nat. Bank. Chicago-First National Bank. Cleveland-Commercial Nat. Bank. Detroit-Commer-cisco-Bank of British Columbia. Milvaukee-The Wisconsin National Bank. Butte, Montana-First Na-tional Bank, 'Great Falls, Montana-First Na-tional Bank, 'Great Falls, Montana-First Na-tional Bank, 'Great Falls, Montana-First Na-tional Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Minne-apolis-First Nat. Bank.

BANK OF YARMOUTH. YARMOUTH, N.S. DIRECTORS.

T. W. JOHNS, L. B. BAKER, President. C. E. BROWN, Vice-President. John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. S. A. Crowell.

CORRESPONDENTS AT

CORRESPONDENTS AT Halifax—The Merchants Bank of Halifax. St. John—The Bank of Montreal. St. John—The Bank of Montreal. Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The National Citizens Bank. Boston—The Eliot National Bank. London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Ex-change bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention given to collections.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Capital (with power to increase)......£600,000 \$3,930,000 Reserve£900,000 \$1,143,666 Head Office, 60 Lombard Street, London, England.

BRANCHES.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New West-minster, Nanaimo, Kamloops and Nelson (Kootenay Lake). In the United States—San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS: CANADA--Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, the Molsons Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bk. of Canada. IN UNITED STATES--Canadian Bk. ofCommerce (Agency) New York. Bk of Nova Scotia, Chicago. IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND-Bk. of AUSTRALIA. AND NEW ZEALAND-Bk. of AUSTRALIA: Bishop & Co. IN CHINA AND JAPAN-Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted. Victoria B.C. July 1803. GEO. GILLESPIE, Man.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, Man. PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Patrick O'Mullin, President. James Fraser, Vice-President. Hon. M. H. Richey. Mr. Charles Archibald. W. J. Coleman. HEAD OFFICE, John Knight. Cashier, John Knight. AGENCIES. North End Branch-Halifax, Edmunston, N. B., Wolf-ville, N.S., Woodstock, N.B., Lunenburg, N.S., Shediac, N.B., North Sydney, C.B., Port Hood, C.B., Fraserville, Que, Windsor, N.S., Canso, N.S., Levis, P.Q. BANKERS. The Union Bank of London, S. New York. New England National Bank, Boston. The Ontario Bank, Montreal.

UNION BANK OF GANADA **Bank of Hamilton** CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$1,200,000 REST, - - - - - - 280,000

----- OUEBEC Board of Directors: HOART OF JIFECTOFS: ANDREW THOMSON, ESQ., - President. HON. E. J. PRICE, - Vice-President. D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq. John Breakey, Esg. E. E. WEBB, - GENERAL MANAGER. J. G. BILLETT, - INSPECTOR. Alexandria, Ont. Boissevain, Man. Carberry, Man. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Merrickville, Ont. Montreal, Que. Moosomin, N.W.T. Morden, Man. Neepawa, Man Norwood, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. BRANCHES. Quebec, Que. (St. Lewis St) "(St. Lewis & Shelburne, Ont. Souris, Man. Toronto, Ont. Virden, Man. Wiarton, Ont. Winchester. Ont Winchester, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. FOREIGN AGENTS

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX BANKING CO.

INCORPORATED 1872.

INCORPORATED 1872. Capital Paid-up, - - - 500,000 Reserve Fund, - - - 275,000 HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N.S. H. N. WALLACE, - Cashier. DIRECTORS. ROBIE UNIACE, L. J. MONTON, President. Vice-President. F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson. C. W. Anderson. BRANCHES-NOVA Scotia : Halifax, Amherst, Antigon-ish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Canning, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Springhill, Shel-burne, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick : Sackville, St. John. CORRESPONDENTS-Ontario and Ousber-Moleone

CORRESPONDENTS—Ontario and Quebec—Molsons Bank and Branches. New York—Fourth National Bank. Boston—Suffolk National Bank. London (Eng-land)—Parr's Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank, Ltd.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, - - - N Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864. N. B.

A. F. RANDOLPH, - - - - - - President. J. W. SPURDEN, - - - - - Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS. London-Union Bank of London. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston-Eliot National Bank. Mon-treal-Union Bank of Lower Canada.

JOHN STUART, A. G. RAMSAY, John Proctor, 4 George Roach, William Gibson, M.P. A. T. Wood, A. B. Lee (Toronto), J. TURNBULL, H. S. STEVEN, BRANCIES, BRANCIES, BRANCIES, BRANCHES : Alliston, Berlin, Chesley, Grimsby, Milton, Listowel, Mount Forest Lucknow, Owen Sound, Orangeville, Port Elgin Simcoe, Toronto, Wingham Georgetown, Hamilton (Barton St.) CORRESPONDENTS IN UNITED STATES. New York—Fourth National Bank, Hanover Nation Bank. Buffalo—Marine Bank of Buffalo. Detroit-Detroit National Bank. Chicago—Union Nat. Bank. CORRESPONDENTS IN BRITAIN.

......

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON.

DIRECTORS:

National Provincial Bank of England (Ltd.) Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and prompt returns made

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

Board of Directors. — Thomas E. Kenny, M.P., President. Thomas Ritchie, Vice-President. Michael Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, H.H. Fuller.
 Head Office. — HALFAX, N.S. D. H. Duncan Cashier, W. B. Torrance, Asst. Cashier. Montrea.
 Branch, E. L. Pease, Mgr. West End Branch, Cor. Notre Dame and Seigneur Sts. Westmount, Greene Ave.
 Agencies in Nova Sootla. — Antigonish, Lunenburg, Sydney, Bridgewater, Maitland (Hants Co.), Truro, Guysboro, Pictou, Weymouth, Londonderry, Port Hawkesbury.
 Agencies in New Brunswick.-Bathurst, Kingston (Kent Co.), Sackville, Fredericton, Moncton, Woodstock, Dorchester, Newcastle.

(Kent Co.), Sackville, Fredericton, Moncton, Wooustoon, Dorchester, Newcastle.
 In P. E. Island.—Charlottetown, Summerside.
 In Newfoundland.—St. Johns.
 CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants' Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, National Hide and Leather Bank. Chi-cago, American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng., Bank of Scotland. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais.

Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remit-ted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued at current rates.

BANK OF OTTAWA. HEAD OFFICE, - OTTAWA, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-up Rest	
DIRECT	ORS.
CHARLES MAGLE,	GEORGE HAY, Esq.,
President. Hon. Geo. Bryson, Jr., Fort Coulonge.	Vice-President. Alex. Fraser,
Denis Murphy. John Mat	Westmeath. her. David Maclaren.
BRANCE	1PC
Arnprior, Carleton Place, Hav	kesbury, Keewatin, Mat-
tawa, Pembroke, Parry Sour age, Renfrew, in the Pro	
winniper and Portage la Prat	rie. Manitoba: also Rideau
st., and Dank St., Ottawa.	
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DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

ARMOUR V. IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.-AD. peal by the plaintiff from the judgment dismissing the action, which was brought to recover \$100 on a deposit receipt, dated 30th October, 1877, issued by the bank at Ingersoll to Catherine McAulay, who died on 27th Feb., 1879, intestate. Letters of administration were granted to the plaintiff, a sister of Catherine, on 23rd January, 1890, and this action was begun on 17th January, 1894. On 30th October, 1879, Mary McAulay, another sister, brought the receipt to the bank, and, at her request, the bank paid her \$10, the interest which had accrued during the two years, and exchanged the original receipt for a new one, in precisely the same terms as before, with the exception of the date, and ex. pressed to be in the name of Catherine, who had then been some months dead. On 10th July, 1882, Mary went again to the bank and received payment of the money and accrued interest, giving up the receipt, and also giving the bank a bond of indemnity by two sureties. Mary died on 23rd April, 1883, and the bank heard no more of the matter until this action was brought. When the deposit receipts were produced, both of them were found to have an indorsement upon them of the name and mark of Catherine, attested by a teller in the bank The indorsement upon the receipt of 1879 was scored out, and beneath was an indorsement of the name and mark of Mary, attested by one Walsh, directing payment to Richard Wilson or order. There was no evidence of when or under what circumstances any of these indorsements were made. Both Catherine and Mary were elderly unmarried women, both illiterate, and they lived together in a cottage at Ingersoll. It was probable that the bank clerks did not know one sister from the other, and that when Mary brought the receipt in October, 1879, they supposed she was Catherine. Held by the Court of Appeal that the money was Catherine's when deposited, there being no evidence to the contrary; and as, by the terms of the receipt, it was payable only upon fifteen days' notice, which was not given, the Statute of Limitations had no application, and unless it could be made out that Mary had acquired some title from her sister in her lifetime, the defendants must be liable. The court below found that there had been a gift by Mary to Catherine in her lifetime, and it was contended upon the appeal that there was either a gift *inter vivos* or a gift *mortis causa*. Appeal allowed, and judg-ment to be entered for the plaintiff for the amount of the deposit, with interest, and costs both here and below.

NIGHT FLITTING.

The man who, like a thief in the night, leaves his dwelling or his shop and carries his belongings with him, intending to cheat his landlord may think he does a smart thing. The law does not approve it, however. J. D. Coulter formerly had a tailoring store at 247 Yonge street, Toronto, and last week was charged with fraudulently and clandestinely removing his goods in the night-time, while owing \$267 rent-Arraigned before the police magistrate last week, Coulter swore that the goods were moved on a Monday, and on the previous Saturday he declared he sold them to his wife for \$500 cash. This money, Coulter swears, was handed over to his solicitor to be equitably divided between the landlord and his other creditors. He added that his wife mortgaged some of her property to pay the money, and that the money to pay for the property had been partially provided by the witness. The police magistrate of Toronto, nevertheless, considered the whole transaction fraudulent and clandestine, and so expressed himself. He ordered Coulter to pay \$280, twice the estimated value of the goods removed, within fifteen days, and in default of payment distress, and in default of distress six months in jail.

Counsell, Glassco & Co. **BANKERS & BROKERS** Stocks, Bonds, Insurance, Real Estate. W. H. Glassco. C. M. Counsell, F. S. Glassco. HAMILTON, Canada. NARES, NICHOLLS & CO. Financial and General Agents, WINNIPEG. References { The Canadian Bank of Commerce. The Union Bank of Canada. Debentures Purchased. Sole charge taken of City ard Farm Properties for sale. Rents Collected, etc. P.O. Box 1265. Winnip Business solicited. the manufacture of paper clean water plays an important part. The cleverest workmen and the

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Mercantile Summary.

THE total revenue of the city of Ottawa for the year 1895 was \$333,810, and the expenditure \$342,000.

FOR the year 1895, the exports from Brockville to the United_States amounted in value to \$225,543, as compared with \$140,953 for 1894.

DIEBEL & BRICKER, of Essex, have bought a lot opposite the post-office, where they propose to erect a grain elevator, capacity 50,000 bushels.

LAST week a cable received in Montreal announced the death in England of a gentleman once among the best-known merchants of that city, Mr. Henry Chapman. The Montreal firm which bears his name is still carried on.

THE Port Hope Times states that Hugh Paterson has resigned his position in the Bank of Toronto, Montreal, where he has been for the past few years, and has entered the service of the Midland Trust Co. at Port Hope, of which his father, Stanley Paterson, is president.

LOUIS PERRAULT, manufacturer of shoes, Montreal, embarrassed by the Leggatt failure, has been obliged to assign. He owes \$33,088 direct and \$29,140 indirect.—J. Thiviere, a Quebec currier, also involved from the same cause, is reported to be arranging at 50 cents.

THE exports from Victoria, B.C., to the United States for the quarter ending December 31st, were valued at \$152,011, showing a slight decrease as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1894. The main items were bullion, \$93,726; fresh fish, \$7,649; furs and skins, \$20,565; liquors, \$9,518.

THE Packard Electric Co., of St. Catharines, have been appointed the Canadian representatives of the Bryant Electric Co., at Bridgeport, Conn., manufacturers of electric specialties, and of the R. Thomas Sons Co., East Liverpool, Ohio, who make porcelain goods. Mr. Geo. A. Powell, the assistant manager of the Packard Company, was in Toronto last week.

THOMAS CLARKE, doing business in the dry goods line at Pembroke, Ont, is reported embarrassed, and a statement of his affairs is being prepared. His business record has been marked by misfortune in the past. In July, 1894, he compromised at 50 cents — E. O'Callaghan, of Cornwall, another dry goods man, who obtained an extension last summer, is also reported to be again in deep water. — D. Clement, gen-

eral dealer, Alfred, Ont., who compromised at 50 cents a year ago, has assigned, owing \$2,000.

THE troubles of several Montreal grocers are reported as follows: C. A. Lavigne, with liabilities of about \$4,000 and assets of \$1,500, is seeking a settlement at 30 cents.—_J. D. White & Co., not in difficulty for the first time, propose paying 20 per cent. cash, on liabilities of \$3,800.—_Mr. Rodrigue & Co. have been trying to arrange liabilities of about \$4,000 at 25 cents on the dollar. Mr. R. is understood to have been engaged in some unprofitable speculations of late.

THE New Year number of the Canadian Architect and Builder is in many respects an interesting issue. In addition to such practical matters for its special readers as "Office Methods for Architects" and "What a Young Builder should Know," it contains a three-page resumé of building in Canada in 1895. The illustrations are attractive in colors and halftone and the cover is especially dainty. Indeed the paper is so good and the press work so clear that it is a pleasure to read this journal.

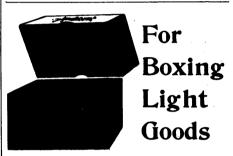
LALLY & CAVANAGH, running the telegraph office in Cornwall, Ont., and dealing in tobacco, confectionery, etc., have assigned to the sheriff. They got an extension in 1893, a compromise in the next year, and now stand a fair chance of being wound up. — A Belleville grocer, named C. G. Row, is offering 25 per cent. on liabilities of \$2,500. — W. H. Sproule, in business about five years in Ottawa, as a jeweller, has had to assign. He owes about \$3,000, with apparent assets of \$4,000.

JUST too late for last issue we received from a Quebec correspondent news of the death, last week, of two well-known citizens of Quebec, Mr. J. T. Dawson and Mr. W. Hossack. The former was of the long established firm of Middleton & Dawson, publishers, more lately known as Dawson & Co. He was a brother of the Queen's Printer at Ottawa, and in business, as in every other relation of life, commanded universal respect. Mr. Hossack's was a wellknown name in Quebec. He was a merchant there fifty, perhaps sixty years ago, and had retired about a quarter of a century. His was a useful and honorable life. He had reached the great age of 82.

A GENERAL merchant at Alberton, P.E.I., T. Wilkinson, is asking an extension of time. He sold out several years ago and went to Toronto to reside; returning lately, he took the business

over again, but it had been suffered to run down during his absence.—John Pratt, of Bloomfield, and Louis Rennie, of Elmsdale, in the same province, two Italians with Anglicized names, who have been operating in eggs, and running small stores, more or less on joint account, have made assignment.

RESPECTING the appointment of Mr. George B. Reeve to the new office of general traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system, the *Railway Age* thinks Mr. Hays has made no mistake in the choice. Mr. Reeve has been thirty-six years with the company, for the last fifteen as traffic manager for the Chicago and Grand Trunk. "After serving under five successive managements, he has the reward of being selected to fill the position upon the wise conduct of which the earnings of the road largely depend." He has an intimate acquaintance with trunk line and traffic associations, and with the handling of through business.



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Mercantile Summary.

H. J. MATHEWSON, furniture dealer, Arnprior, has made an assignment to James W. Tierney.

ONE of the members of a Boston firm, John C. Hall & Co., has been in Dorchester, N.B., lately, buying lumber for shipment to the South American markets.

It is said that the American Express Company will establish a through service between Quebec and the United States over the Quebec Central system, in connection with the Boston and Maine, Maine Central and other lines now operated by them.

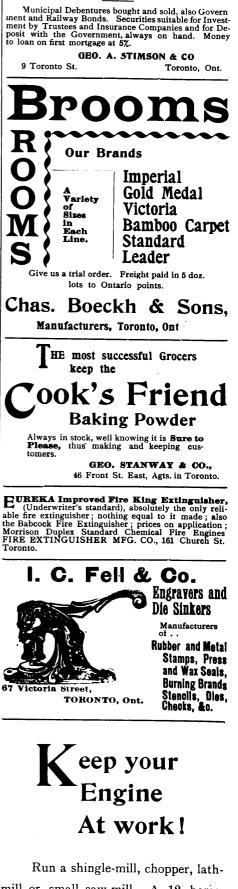
At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Thomas Gas Company, the following officers and directors were elected :- J. Farley, president; J. H. Still, vice-president; M. A. Gilbert, secretary-treasurer; D. K. McKenzie, John Baird, J. N. Scatcherd, Buffalo, and J. C. Duffield, London.

THE growing scarcity of fur-bearing animals suggests to a writer in the London Spectator the feasibility of breeding such animals on farms in Siberia. Last spring, he says, a single silver fox skin sold in London for \$850; and he believes that silver foxes, as well as other furbearing animals, could be bred in great numbers in the proper climate.

A FEW days ago the Summerside Bank removed from the offices in the Clifton building in that Prince Edward Island town, to new quarters in the Journal building. The premises are roomy, well-lighted and arranged, with a good vault, lighted by electricity. The floor of the main office is of hardwood and the walls are wainscotted in bird-eye maple and ash. The cashier's room is finished in cherry. The whole premises are heated by hot water, and lighted by electricity.

WITHIN recent years, says the Insurance Monitor, a class of litigation has come into prominence which was formerly rare. These are personal damage suits for accidental or intentional injuries of all kinds, bodily and mental. This kind of litigation has been greatly promoted by the development of powerful corporations, railroad and others, who can be legally charged with the responsibility. Public sympathy is always on the side of the plaintiff. A class of lawyers has grown up who make a business of taking these and other cases against corporations on speculation. The result is that insurance as well as other corporations are cursed with these legal jackals. What is wanted is a law which shall break up this system of legal blackmail and prohibit attorneys from taking cases on spec.

IN Toronto there are a few assignments to notice among traders. Oswald, Murdoff & Co., a comparatively new firm of boot and shoe dealers, on Melinda street, have suspended payment. Formerly, the senior member of the firm made, it is said, about \$15,000 in real estate mortgages, etc., about Tilsonburg. In July last they admitted E. W. Goulding, a partner, who invested about \$2,000 cash. In November last he disposed of his interest in the business to Samuel Graham. The firm has carried a heavy stock, and with dull trade, now find that they cannot meet their bills. Tomorrow, creditors will consider their position. Two years ago George A. Peaker purchased the bankrupt stock of P. Gamsby, at 53 per cent., half cash, the balance secured by his father. This week he has assigned.---W. J. Macklem, a dealer in teas, also makes an assignment.



DEBENTURES.

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Mercantile Summary.

ABOUT a year ago, T. H. Roberts went from Hamilton, and opened a clothing store in Wingham. Being practically in the hands of a leading house in that city, and not able to meet his bills, an assignment was recently made .---- After doing a fairly prosperous business in produce and lumber, at Lakeport, for some years, D. C. Matthews now finds that he cannot meet his payments; consequently, creditors are asked to write off 50 per cent. of their claims. -- Last week we noted that A. E. Pentecost, dealer in dry goods, at Seaforth, was in trouble. We now hear that Henry Barber has been appointed liquidator.——An assignment has been made by Robert Lavelle, dealer in tinware, etc., Hamilton, for fifteen -In the same place, the sheriff has years.taken possession of the tobacco stock of Geo. Smallwood

IN August last Daniel Dengate & Co. moved their boot and shoe stock from Brantford to Hamilton, At that time their statement showed a surplus of \$12,800 over liabilities of \$16,000. This was an increase of \$2,000 on the year previous. Now they are preparing another statement of a different tenor, which has to be submitted to creditors at an early date.—In the same city Charles Holt, grocer, finds it necessary to make an assignment. He has been six years or more in business.---J. Y. Wood, tailor, at Paris, has been struggling for years to make ends meet. Too much credit is the chief cause of his trouble. He owes \$2,400 and has nominal assets of a similar amount. He has assigned. So has George R. Holmes, carriage maker, St. Catharines. He carries stock of \$2,000, and possibly there may be a small nominal surplus.

ABOUT six years ago, R. S. Gage opened a general store at Newbury in premises inherited by his wife. It would apparently have paid her better had she found another tenant, for her husband is now obliged to assign. He knew but little if anything about the business of storekeeping when he began; he knows more —Theresa J. Wakeling, who keeps a small place at Straffordville, makes an assignment.----So also does W. R. Counter, jeweller, at Seaforth, whose troubles we noted some weeks ago .---- After doing business in Caledonia about a dozen years, Charles Richards, general storekeeper, hands his affairs over to an assignee. He has carried a stock of about \$8,000, on which there is a large liability, and the dull season probably accounts for his trouble ----- The boot and shoe stock of A W. Halleday, at Lakelet, near Harriston, has been seized under power of a chattel mortgage of \$1,200, and is now advertised for sale.

THE accommodating disposition of John Armstrong, grocer, Peterboro, has got him into trouble. He was good enough to endorse some paper made by James Stevenson; this led to his assignment and a compromise at 75 per cent. discount. The business was continued as formerly, but, owing to lack of capital, he is again obliged to assign ---- We hear of the assignment of L. Dantzler, brewer, at Baden. At one time he had a good local trade, with a surplus in his business.----The sheriff is in possession of the Algonquin hotel at Sault Ste. Marie, leased by Mrs. W. C. Husband. At the instance of the landlord a bailiff has also been put in. This will no doubt lead to an assignment.----Danford Roche & Co., Newmarket, whose assignment we noted last week, have compromised at 30 per cent.



THE MONETARY TIMES PRINTING Co., Ltd., Toronto



Are daily receiving deliveries of Canadian Staples for Spring Trade.

Grey and White Cottons, etc. Cottonades, Shirting, Flannelettes, etc.

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Stock still well assorted in

Men's Neckwear, English Collars, Half Hose, Gloves, Waterproofs, &c.

Smallware Department, including Hosiery and Ladies' Gloves, well assorted all the year round.





AGENTS-WM. HEWETT, 30 Colborne Street, Toronto. DAVID KAY, Fraser Building, Montreal. JOHN HALLAM, Toronto, Special Agent for Beam Warps icr Ontario.

Mills -- New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St John Cotton Mills.



Manager.

Mercantile Summary.

CALGARY has been made an independent port of entry.

THE daily output of coal at the Lethbridge mines now amounts to 700 tons.

A NEGRO accident insurance company is talked of, and the statement that Washington will be its home lends the color of probability to the rumor.

THE assignment is reported of F. X. Labranche & Co., general merchants, at Thetford, Que., in the asbestos mining district. The liabilities are placed at \$12,000.

THE annual dinner of the Berlin Board of Trade was given at the Walper House on Tuesday evening last. A delegate from the Toronto Board of Trade was present in the person of its retiring president, Mr. Caldecott.

At the regular meeting of the Calgary Board of Trade last week several letters of enquiry from abroad regarding Alberta were received from parties in the East and in the United States, and the secretary was instructed to answer them, giving full information.

In the death of Mr. J. B. Moffat, manager of the Manchester Fire office, that company has lost, says the London *Review*, a most valuable officer, the insurance world has lost a very able member of the profession, and those who knew Mr. Moffat personally have lost a sincere and much to be admired friend.

THE Toronto Board of Trade, at its meeting on Tuesday last, elected Mr. E. B. Osler president by acclamation. Mr. Edward Gurney was also chosen by acclamation first vice-president For the second vice-presidency there is a contest between Messrs. Alex. A. Allan, Jas. Carruthers, and John Flett. Ths annwal meeting is to be held on Tuesday, 28th inst.

At the annual meeting of the French Board of Trade the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Mr. J. Herdt; vice-president, Mr. de Sieyes; secretary, Mr. V. Rougier; treasurer, Mr. H. Jonas; councillors, Messrs. de Poliniere and A. Turenne. The French Board of Trade has, for honorary chairman, the Consul-General of France in Canada. It receives from the Government of France a subvention in the interest of the French trade.—Quebec Gazette.

JOSEPH DAOUST, postmaster at Vendome, a small country post office near Beauharnois, Que., and also doing business as a peddler, has assigned.——A demand in insolvency has been served upon G. L. Lemore, hotel keeper at Drummondville, Que.——D. Charron, grocer, Hull, is offering his creditors 10 per cent. on liabilities of \$2,000.— -D. Moreault, general merchant, St. Angele de Laval, lately reported failed, wishes to settle at 50 cents cash.—— J. H. N. Bernier, plumber, etc., St. Hyacinthe, Que, is offering 35 cents, cash, on liabilities of about \$13,000.

According to returns laid before the Legislature of Nova Scotia on Tuesday last, the revenue of the province for the year was \$835,455, and the expenditure \$831,230, leaving a surplus of \$4,225. The chief items of revenue are: Crown lands, \$20,000; Dominion subsidy, \$432,811; Mines Department, \$251,910; Insane Asylum, \$48,170; succession duties, \$49,-526. The principal items of expenditure: Debenture interest, \$124,018; education, \$239,697; salaries, \$22,208; subsidies, steamers and packets, \$14,219; Works Department, \$21,000; charities, \$120,788; road and bridge grants, \$93,908. The total liabilities of the province are \$3,346 899, and the assets \$1,358,806.

A NEW importing firm in druggists' specialties, etc., has been formed in Montreal, named Leeming, Miles & Co. It is composed of Messrs. Henry Miles, of Montreal, and Thomas Leeming & Co., of New York.

AT Hamilton a grocer named Charles Holt has assigned to F. H. Lamb, showing a large deficiency as between assets and liabilities. The creditors have yet to decide whether they will take 35 per cent. of their claims or not.

An addition is made to the list of Canadian class journals in the publication of *Industrial Canada*, the first number of which, bearing date January, 1896, has been received. The publisher is Mr. W. Sandfield Johnston, 34 Adelaide street west, Toronto. The journal deals with industrial and manufacturing topics, etc.

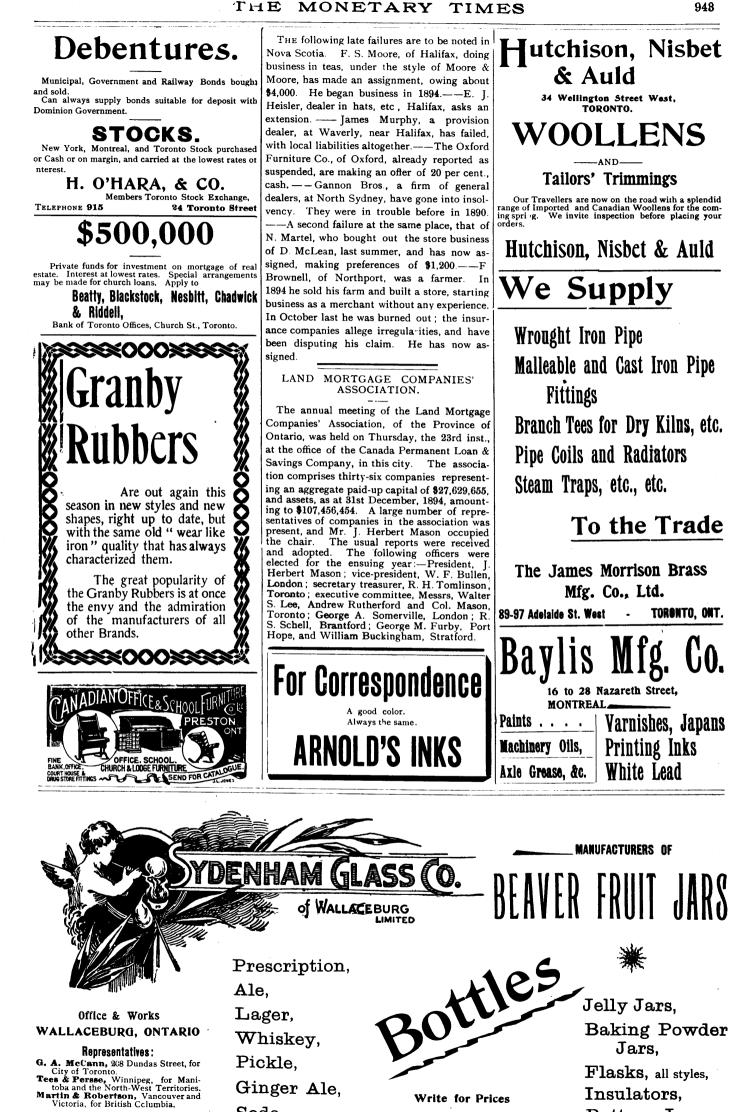
N. W. SMITH, doing a wholesale business in fish, at Montreal, under the style of Hunt, Barnes & Co., has fyled consent to assign.— J. Silverstone, maker of caps and furs, Montreal, is offering 25 cents.—F. Cohen, clothier, Montreal, is asking a settlement at 30 cents, secured.—Albert Demers, haberdasher, Montreal, has assigned. He owes \$4,500.

An example of how co-insurance works, says the *Journal of Commerce*, turns up in the partial loss on the old Bleecker street savings bank's building. It was damaged \$20,000 in the recent Broadway fire. The value is \$60,.000, and there is a \$10,000 policy in the Niagara with 80 per cent. co-insurance clause, and a \$10,000 policy in the Greenwich without a co-insurance clause.

THE last meeting of the present council of the Montreal Board of Trade was held on Tuesday, 21st inst., the president of the board in the chair. A vote of thanks to Mr. Cantlie, as chairman of the council during his presidency, was proposed by Mr. Torrance, and heartily given. Mr. Hague, in supporting the motion, eulogized Mr. Cantlie, and expressed the hope that he would be re-elected to the office.

ONE of the heaviest country failures in the Province of Quebec, for some time, is that of J. N. Duguay, of La Baie du Fevre. Besides carrying on a large country store business, Mr. Duguay has engaged in the manufacture of cigars, woven wire fencing, etc. He has also carried on several cheese factories, and has acted as selling agent for a combination of local factories producing the well-known "Blue Star" brand of cheese. The liabilities foot up to \$61,000, and the statement of assets shows nominal figures of \$53,000; but these latter figures will, it is thought, be subject to much depreciation, the real estate being highly estimated, and among other doubtful items is a dog valued at \$10.

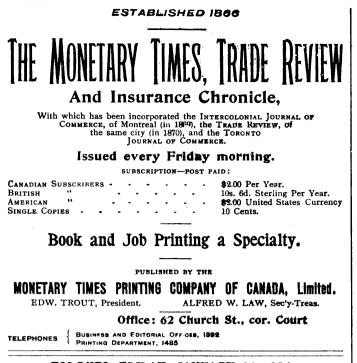
AT a special meeting of the Montreal City Council, on Tuesday last, Alderman R. Wilson Smith submitted several monster petitions, one of them an eighth of a mile in length, signed by 25,000 people of all nationalities, against the despoiling of Mount Royal Park by a railway. A resolution was submitted which had been passed by the directors of the Montreal Street Railway Company, stating that, in view of the opposition to the mountain line, they had decided to withdraw from the whole business, and asking the council to pass a resolution preventing any other corporation from building a road within the boundaries of Mount Royal Park. The report was discussed and referred back to the Mount Royal Park committee. So the Park railway scheme may be regarded as killed. A petition from the British Empire Exposition Company asking for a grant of \$100,000, was referred to the Finance Committee



Soda.

Battery Jars.





TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1896.

THE SITUATION.

Australia is willing to bear one-third of the cost of the proposed Pacific cable, which is to connect Canada with Australasia, and she is of opinion that Canada and Great Britain should each contribute in like proportion. This view was expressed at a conference of the Australian colonies, held at Sydney, in which the several Postmasters General took part. Two delegates, Hon. Duncan Gillies and Sir Saul Samuel, were at the same time appointed delegates to the Cable Commission, and the suggestion for resolving the financial problem may be regarded in the nature of an instruction to them. It was in the form of a resolution, which also favored the landing of the cable only on British territory, and named the route from Fiji, Norfolk Island, North Island, New Zealand and Moreton Bay, on the east coast of Australia. When the project was first started some of these colonies favored connection with a French cable, but recent events have shown the desirability of giving the British cable project a distinctive national character, as well as the necessity of constructing this additional link between different parts of the empire without unnecessary delay.

In the summer of 1894, Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the United States Treasury, appointed an immigration commission, which has just reported on the casual circulation of laboring population across the border line of Canada. Previous statements regarding the emigration from Canada to the States, coming from American sources, have, on investigation, proved to be full of exaggeration, and in fact utterly unreliable. The present commission listened to labor organizations in the Republic, who complained of the competition of what they called the "cheap labor" of Canada, and the necessity of protection against its invasion. The report represents that "at least one hundred thousand migrating laborers leave Canada yearly by Detroit and Buffalo," and spend a few months in the States every year. Of whom do "the cheap laborers of British America" consist? Our agricultural land is more productive than that of the Republic, our yield of wheat is considerably larger, and our laboring men belong not to the cheap, but to the dear races. The numbers who pass to and fro across the border are subject to no check which could form a basis of reliable statistics. Some French-Canadians go to American lumbering camps, where they are among the best and most expert of workmen. Formerly emigrants who went into the States were welcome, whether their stay was temporary or permanent. Now the labor organizations there are hostile to them; and political pressure is brought to bear to compel laborers who make a temporary sojourn to the south of the border to become American citizens. Canada is so far from having any surplus population that she could easily find homes for one as large as that which inhabits the Republic. The few mobile workers who occasionally hover on the frontier, if they are not wanted in the States, should be induced to settle on Canadian soil, in some part of the country, east, west or central.

Whether it is possible or desirable to dam the great lakes so as to prevent a lowering of the waters and to raise them above their present level, has become a practical question. With the object of getting the materials from which to form a reasonable conclusion on the subject, the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, at Washington, has reported a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for an estimate of the cost of making the necessary surveys. The surveys would cover the outlet of Lake Erie, at the entrance of Niagara River, and the outlet of Lake St. Clair, at the entrance of the Detroit River. They would necessarily be made in international waters, the dividing line, at these points, being at or near the centre of Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair. The work ought not to be under the exclusive direction of one of the countries interested, but should be shared by both.

Coomassie has fallen into the hands of the Brifish without the loss of a life, except from the deadly fevers of the region, or a shot being fired. Natives were employed to make a road through the woods from the coast to the capital, and they were sent on in advance, apparently as a shield, of the British troops. The sacred grove, in which human sacrifices had continued to be made, contrary to treaty, was destroyed. England had required the native king to receive a British agent to see that the treaty was respected, and his refusal led to the sending of the expedition, the cost of which Ashantee must pay. Unless the agent be protected by an adequate guard, operations of this kind sometimes prove dangerous in the sequel. In 1879, the British agent who had been installed at Cabul by a force of 50,000 men, being left with insufficient protection, was massacred with his little guard. On the present occasion, King Prempeh is to be taken to the Cape of Good Hope and kept as a hostage. He will be unable to follow the example of Ayoob Khan of Abyssinia, inresigning. The only danger is that of a revolution at Coomassie, and against this it is necessary to be prepared. One incident of the march to Coomassie which causes prefound regret, is the death from fever of Prince Battenberg, the favorite son-in-law of Queen Victoria.

Lord Salisbury proposes to Brazil to settle the dispute over the Island of Trinidad, on the coast of that State, by arbitration, and an answer to this proposal is asked for before 12th February. As the United States, at least by implication, has offered arbitration as a solvent of all disputes between European countries and South American States, and has in effect assumed a protectorate over these States, it remains to be seen whether she will be prepared to enforce her own rule. In the North-Eastern boundary question, between the United States and Canada, everybody seems to forget, when an arbitration resulted in a decision favorable to Great Britain, the United States Senate refused to ratify it. France has a boundary dispute with Brazil, known as the Amapan boundary, which she is willing to refer to arbitration. Some of her subjects were attacked in the contested territory, and she insists that the officers under whom the wrong was done be dismissed and punished without delay. How will the Monroe doctrine behave in presence of this contingency? The fact that France and England make similar propositions to Brazil, at the same time, may not be without its significance; it is certainly significant that this occurs just after these two nations have settled an acute boundary question in another part of the world.

At a dinner given to Baron Lamington, prior to his assumption of the Governorship of Queens'and, Australia, in reference to the outburst of feeling against Great Britain, in many quarters, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, while deploring the existence of the feeling, rejoiced at its expression, since the effect has been to evoke in reply a united determination of Britons all over the world to maintain their rights. From Australia and from Canada had come a natural response to the outburst of national enthusiasm at home. One proud boast he made, which other nations will do well to bear in mind. Of Great Britain and her colonies he said "We alone hold our possessions throughout the world, in trust for them [the nations] all, and admit them to our markets as freely as ourselves." The British Empire, in its different parts, has no maximum and minimum tariff; but everywhere one common tariff for all the world, including the Mother Country. It is, indeed, a proud boast; but it would no longer be true if preferential trade became the rule. In that case, the envy of rivals would be redoubled, the hatred, where it exists, intensified.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Sir Charles Tupper received the hearty thanks of the Montreal Board of Trade for his address of Monday last, delivered before them on preferential trade between the different portions of the Empire; but they did not go the length of formally endorsing his views. He appears to have produced a strong and favorable impression, and probably made some converts to his view of the commercial relations which ought to prevail between the parent state and the colonies. He reports a great change in favor of preferential trade in the United Kingdom, and he is of opinion that it will soon find favor in a Congress of the Chambers of Commerce there. He pointed to the interest which Mr. Chamberlain is taking in the development of British trade with the colonies; but there is nothing to show that the Secretary for the Colonies is in favor of preferential treatment. Lord Salisbury is quoted as saying that England might have to consider whether she would not have to abandon Free Trade; it is certain that he has more recently refused to sanction any change that might be supposed to look in that direction. Canada and the West Indies, Sir Charles pointed out, take per head seven times as much British goods as the United Sates. The natural conclusion from this is that their freer trade induces external trade in a greater degree than does the protectionism of the United States. It is also an argument in favor of the development of such a trade; but that the whole trade of the British Empire, foreign and colonial, can best be increased by preferential duties, which would obstruct in one direction while they encouraged in another, is the question. If commercial preference between the colonies and the Mother Country must be viewed as a matter of policy, we are not without experience of its workings; from the infancy of colonization down to 1846 it was in operation. It is very much in the nature of a series of commercial treaties without the most-favored-nation clause. That is its economic aspect. The political element implies mutual or joint protection. Formerly the colonies relied entirely on the protection of the Mother Country; now, if the old and abandoned trade preferences were revived, protection from external foes would have to be regarded as a common duty. Even without preference, the disposition to recognize this obligation was never so strong as at present. This feeling is a natural product of circumstances and is likely to continue to grow.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

We give below a condensation of the figures of the statement of Canadian banks for the month of December. It is compared with the bank statement for the previous month, and shows capital, reserve, assets and liabilities, average holdings of specie and Dominion notes, &c.

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

Dec., 1895.

Nov., 1895.

LIABILITIES

Capital authorized	\$ 73,458,685	\$ 73,458,685
Capital paid up	62,196,391	62,094,573
Reserve Funds	27,665,799	27,233,799
Notes in circulation Dominion and Provincial Government	32,565,179	34,362,746
deposits	7,194,274	8,188,906
Public deposits on demand	67,452,397	67,573,438
Public deposits after notice	119,667,176	120,264,326
Bank loans or deposits from other banks		
secured Bank loans or deposits from other banks	12,403	28,240
unsecured Due other banks in Canada in daily	2,959,409	2,686,202
balances	139,538	115,580
Due other banks in foreign countries.	219,541	220,985
Due other banks in Great Britain	4,326,912	
Other liabilities		3,704,022
	701,096	1,172,322
Total liabilities	\$235,238,920	\$238,316,854
ASSETS.		
Specie	\$ 8,239,378	\$ 7,349,768
Dominion notes	15,963,001	16,031,512
Deposits to secure note circulation	1,814,624	1,814,624
Notes and cheques of other banks	9,115,065	
Loans to other banks secured	7,403	7,163,592
Deposits made with other banks		23,240
Due from other banks in foreign	3,650,210	3,753,426
countries	17,897,593	27,773,910
Due from other banks in Great Britain	8,175,874	
Dominion Govt. debentures or stock	2,830,276	5,418,787
Other securities	20,636 961	2,830,276
Call loans on bonds and stock	17,089,307	20,361,370
	17,009,007	17,104,427
Loans to Dominion and Provincial	\$105,419,692	\$109,624,932
Governments	748,312	527,559
Current loans and discounts Due from other banks in Canada in	202,088,259	202,090,122
daily exchanges	153,144	127,009
Overdue debts	4,412,237	4,334,856
Real estate	1,332,394	1,229,819
Mortgages on real estate sold	550,343	579,475
Bank premises	5,651,487	5,659,868
Other assets	1,828,737	
T + 1		2,070,413
Total assets	\$322,184,811	\$326,226.143
Average amount of specie held during		
the month	7,710,988	7 499 009
Average Dominion notes held during	1,110,300	7,432,092
the month	15,742,240	15 057 007
Greatest amount notes in circulation	10,192,290	15,957,927
during month	25 014 009	96 107 740
Loans to directors or their firms	35,014,003	36,197,769
	8,274,874	8,401,123
T/ / T/ / T/		

It cannot be said that the present year opens very auspiciously. Quite apart from the threatening clouds in the position of the Mother Country towards the other countries of the world—affecting us so closely as some of them do it cannot be denied that there are many things in the financial and commercial sphere to induce conservative and cautious people to be more than ordinarily careful. At the same time, it should be observed, a spirit of despondency is to be guarded against equally with an unreasonable amount of elation. The one is as mischievous as the other.

The recent failure of a great dry goods mercantile house in this city has not been the result of an accident, or a mere unfortunate combination of circumstances that could not be guarded against. The management of the house was notorious for years as contrary to sound principles of business. And when the head of the firm allowed himself to be drawn into the arena of municipal politics, the result could easily be foreseen.

When times are good, profits large, the country prosperous, and everything sailing along easily, a merchant may feel justified in leaving the details of his business to be looked after by a junior partner, and taking some time to devote to the interests of the public. But, when the opposite of all these conditions is prevailing, and especially in his own particular business, it is unpardonable folly, and grave injustice to creditors, to take time from attention to his own business to serve the public, to whom he is under no particular obligation. To his own creditors he is under the stringent obligation which confronts every man who incurs liabilities, viz., that he shall pay 100 cents on the dollar. This is an obligation that can never be skaken off. And any man who, on any pretext, enters on outside engagements which imperil the fulfilment of this obligation, is entering on a course which is radically unjust.

So far, with regard to this particular failure. But the whole trade in dry goods, for the last few years, has been most unsatisfactory. Formerly it was one of the most remunerative of all the branches of business that were carried on in the country. Of this there is abundant evidence in all our large centres. But of late years an entire change has come over the trade; and, while profits have been steadily cut into by increasing competition among Canadian houses, and by persistent selling to retail storekeepers by wholesale houses in England, expenses have been steadily mounting up, until they consume so large a proportion of the gross profit that scarcely anything is left to provide for losses, and for the living of partners.

As to losses, it is totally impossible to avoid them altogether, and a certain average may be reckoned on as inevitable, just as much so as the ordinary expenses of the business. But when the ordinary profits of a business are cut down to such a fine point as they have been in this trade for years, it is only reasonable that business should be so conducted that the average of losses should be cut down also. But how, it may be said, can this be accomplished ? We may answer this question by casting a look over the methods in which this business is conducted by dry goods firms in the United States. They give much shorter lines of credit. The amount they trust to their customers at any one time is consequently far less, and the losses, as a necessary result, are on a very much lower scale than prevails in Canada.

The recent failure of a storekeeper in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, emphasizes the above remark. Portage la Prairie is a small place—prosperous enough, no doubt, and with a splendid country about it—but how could any storekeeper there run up legitimately a line of credit with wholesale houses, to such an enormous extent as one hundred thousand dollars. His sales would hardly amount to more than \$50,000 in a whole year—say \$1,000 a week so that he practically owed for two years' supply. A two years' term of credit is so unreasonably out of proportion, and so contrary to common sense, that one can scarcely

understand, even in these days of driving and pushing, how wholesale houses could permit it. It is quite possible that each of these houses was ignorant of the amount which was owing to its neighbor; but this does not really mend the matter, for houses ought to know enough of one another's business to be aware when large lines of credit are given to the retailer to whom they also sell. In fact, the whole system of crediting is on a false basis, and it is high time a radical reform was instituted.

Why cannot wholesale houses approximate to the methods of these great retail concerns who give no credit at all, sell for cash over the counter and do as much business, some of them, as wholesale houses? We do not say that they could imitate and hold fast to a strictly cash system like this; but it would be possible to approximate to it and limit the total amount which any one retail dealer should be allowed to owe.

It is to be hoped that this trade will have a better experience now that this house of Samson & Co. is out of the way. It will be their own fault if it is not so

It is probably because of this failure that a number of English wholesale houses are bestirring themselves on the subject of an insolvency law for the Dominion. From the manner in which they pass resolutions one would judge that they were in entire ignorance of what has been done in Canada during the last few years in the same direction.

The merchants of Canada are just as anxious as the merchants of England for the establishment of an equitable insolvency law; and, as we all know, they have devoted an immense amount of time and labor to the consideration of various bills brought before Parliament for the purpose. The evils that the English merchants complain of weigh just as heavily on the merchants of Canada, and they are just as anxious to find a remedy for them. But they are well aware that unless great care is taken, the remedy will prove worse than the disease.

The bankers of the country have devoted quite as much attention to these bills as the merchants; and there has been a good deal of comparing of notes between them. In the case of by far the larger number of the voluminous clauses of the Act before Parliament last season, there was unanimity of opinion between the merchants and the bankers. In a few, however, there were differences of opinion, especially in the matter of ranking on estates. Some bankers, too, had rather strong views as to the clauses granting a discharge, holding that an Act which would give a discharge on payment of only half the debt would be simply an Act to encourage insolvency. The subject may probably come before Parliament during next session, but as all experience shows, it is one that bristles with difficulties, and not the least difficulty is that of reconciling conflicting interests.

The figures of the banking return do not call for any particular comment. Our usual summary is subjoined in the second se

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

1.5357

31st Dec., 1894.		[]	n thousands.]
Description.	Banks in Quebec.	in Onta-	Banks in other Prov's
Capital paid up Circulation Deposits Loans, Discounts and Investments Cash, Foreign Balances (Net), and Call Loans Legals Specie Call Loans	15,748 94,604 109,863 42,400 6,859 4,178 6,560	17,691 11,400 72,407 77,172 30,461 5,741 2,802 10,360	2,609 15,209 1,038 8,018 871 17,791
Investments	1 .,	6 9,915	4,441 21,482

31 st Dec., 1895.		In	thousan	nds.
Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in the other Prov's.	Total.
Capital paid up Circulation Deposits Loans, Discounts and Investments Cash, Foreign Balances (Net), and Call Loans Legals Specie Call Loans	93,989	11,16274,05282,11126,7985,2432,792	5,420 29,221 35,793 10,654 3,223 1,389	32,565 197,262 230,721 77,410 15,963 8,239
Investments	6,686			
DEPOSITS Government Savings Banks Montreal City and District Savings Bank La Caisse d'Economie, Quebec Loan Companies, 1894 Bank Deposits Total Deposits of all kinds	. \$ 44,90 9,65 . 5,13 . 19,00	1,000 1,000 0,000	78,682, 197,262, 	000
GOVERNMENT CIRC	ULATION	r.		
Small Large		\$ 7,802 14,610		
		\$22,413	8,462	
Gold held, \$10,650,701, or	•••••	47.51	per cen	t.
SHIPBUILDING ON TH	E GR	EAT	LAKE	ES.

The year just past has been one of great activity in shipyards of the United States. At the beginning of 1895 the value of new ships, steamers and war vessels contracted for or under construction exceeded \$32,000,000. Of this sum more than one-half (\$17,500,000) was for war vessels or Government vessels; in coast yards there were 105 merchant vessels and pleasure craft building, valued at \$6,040,000; on the great lakes there were 65 (thirty of them steel freighters), valued at \$8,549,000, and for river service on the Hudson or other eastern rivers the craft building were valued at \$1,963,000. San Francisco, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Bath, Maine, were the principal ocean ports sharing in this activity.

More new shipbuilding work-principally steel and iron-is under way in lake shipyards than ever before, and the 30 steel freight boats, 20 of them steamers, average nearly 400 feet in length, and 4,000 tons capacity on 141 feet draft of water. The Marine Review, of Cleveland, Ohio, publishes a comparative list of vessels under contract on the great lakes, showing that in number and tonnage, as well as in value, the present season surpasses any for ten years past :

VESSELS UNDER CONTRACT IN LAKE SHIPYARDS EACH YEAR FOR TEN VEARS PAST

December 31.	Number of bo ats .	Capacity, Gross tons.	Valuation.
1886		65,750	\$4,074,000
1887		108,525	8,325,000
1888		100,950	7,124,000
1889		124,750	7.866.000
1890		77,950	5.337.000
1891		76,000	4.896.000
1892	49	68,470	6,909,500
1893		26,400	2.538.500
1894		33,150	2,932,500
1895	65	136,600	8,549,000

A list of ships and steamers building in lake yards, United States and Canadian, on January 1st, is given in the journal already quoted. Eighteen out of the sixtyfive are for Cleveland parties, five for Chicago owners, four for Detroit, five for Bay City, four for Duluth and West Superior, five at Canadian ports for Canadian owners. We summarize the craft being built at various American and British ports on the lakes :

Port.	Number.	Freight Tonnage.	37.1
Bay City, Mich		-	Value,
Chieren III	. 18	35,900	\$1,675,000
Chicago, Ill.	. 10	31,000	1,323,000
Cleveland, Ohio	. 9	24,300	1,742,000
Detroit, Mich.	. 5	14,000	1.315.000
West Superior	. 4	15,300	765,000
Buffalo, N.Y.	. 3	6,500	345,000
Toledo, Ohio	. 3	3,000	90,000
Toronto, Canada	. 3	3,000	165.000
Sangatuck, Mich	. 2		10,000
Port Huron, "	. 2	1,800	87,000
Harbor Springs, Mich.	. 1		9.000
Benton Harbor, "	. 1		30,000
Wyandotte, "	. 1	• •	10,000
St. Clair, "	. ī	1,200	75.000
Marine City, "	. i	1,500	50,000
Algonac "	. 1		
	• 1	1,800	55,000
Garden Island, Ont		·· ••	15,000
Kingston, "	. 1	1,800	55,000
Racine, Wis	. 1		75,000
Manitowoc, Wis	. 1		50,000

ONTARIO INSURANCE REPORT.

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

Very few have an idea of how far the mutual help idea has penetrated communities in Ontario, or how many organizations there are found with the object of giving sick or funeral benefits. Here, for example, are "Her Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans," membership 107, who have \$662 in the Bank of Commerce; and the Federated Association of Letter-Carriers. These are bodies that do not need to be explained; but one might be the better of some further knowledge of the Ancient Order of Shepherds, whose Pastor and Subpastor, Treasurer, Keepers and Attendants are all Toronto folk, but whose Scribe lives in Hamilton, and carries the head office to that city with him. One does not know how to define this body from the nomenclature of its executive. Pastors and sub-pastors would indicate a church or fold; "attendants and keepers" are usually associated with an asylum. But inasmuch as the Ancient Shepherds spent \$100 burying two members, and \$37.50 burying two members' wives last year, paid nearly \$900 sick benefits, and have \$1,640 in the Dominion Bank, we will take it for granted that these shepherds are real shepherds of their flock of 255 sheep, and enquire no further.

There are a number of mercantile or manufacturing establishments whose employes have formed societies for mutual benefit. In February last the Methodist Book and Publishing House Employés' Benefit Society was incorporated under 57 Vic., cap. 48, head office, Toronto; funds controlled by president and treasurer, who are elected at the annual meeting and hold office for one year. The Gendron Manufacturing Company's Employés' Mutual Benefit Society was organized 5th May, 1890, incorporated 24th July, 1894, and has a membership of fifty. One member died during the year and his family received a funeral benefit of \$25, while ten members received sick benefits, amounting in all to \$151.41. Heintzman & Co.'s Employés', the St. Lawrence Foundry Co.'s Employés', the Massey-Harris Co.'s Employés', in Brantford and in Toronto, the Cobban Manufacturing Company's and those of the Cobourg Car Works, are in the list.

The Daughters' and Maids' of England Benevolent Society is the attractive title of a body incorporated just a year ago, with head office in Toronto, under the Act Respecting Benefit Societies. It undertakes, exclusively with its members, sick and funeral benefits, and we assume from the title that its members are females. The general funds of the society are controlled by its trustees; and the society has in Ontario a reserve fund of (\$911.90) nine hundred and eleven dollars, ninety cents, to secure holders of insurance contracts. Another interesting body is the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association, head office, Hamilton, formed several years ago to provide sick and funeral benefits for its members, and it has between 600 and 700 members, all residents of Ontario. The society has no Ontario reserve fund. Again, we find a still younger branch of the Orange Order aiming to provide funeral and sick benefits for its members, the Loyal Orange Young Briton Lodge, No. 33, head office, Ottawa, which was incorporated in November, 1895. We are not told how many are in it, but we observe that there is a reserve fund of ninety-three dollars (\$93.89) to secure contracts

Out of-work benefits, as well as sickness and death benefits, are offered by the Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 59, of Brantford, 34 members, and the Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 278, of London, with 96 members; and No 55 of the same kind in Hamilton, 72 members. But as these are each but nine or ten months old, we cannot tell till the issue of another yearly report how the out-of-work members have fared. Union No. 27, of Cigarmakers, Toronto, is older than the others. By its 1894 report, it had \$2,893 in the Home Savings' Bank ; its dues and assessments, etc., during the year having been \$2,032; out-of-work benefits, \$1,378;

funeral and sick benefits, \$1,369; besides which, there was \$279 loaned to travelling members. It is thus evident that its membership derived substantial benefits from belonging.

MONTREAL'S NEW MAYOR.

The Montreal municipal elections have proven somewhat of a surprise this year in the quietness and celerity with which no fewer than fifteen aldermen were chosen. In ten of the wards no fewer than fifteen gentlemen were elected aldermen by acclamation: two each in East, West, St. Antoine, St. James and St. Denis wards; one each in St. Lawrence, St. Mary's, St. Gabriel, St. Jeean Baptiste and Hochelaga wards. Messrs. Stevenson, Costigan, Penny and Atwater are among those so elected.

It is satisfactory to find the mayor's chair of our chief city again occupied by a representative of the English-speaking citizens. Mr. R. Wilson Smith was chosen by acclamation to the honor, and it appears the general impression that he will make a good mayor as he has made a good alderman. Speaking on the hustings the mayor elect said, respecting the attitude of the laboring classes of the city towards him, that he had been much struck by the intelligence which they had shown in dealing with municipal affairs. One way, he thought, by which the interests of the unemployed might be promoted was to give less work to contractors and more to the citizens under the supervision of the corporation officials.

Among these who concurred in nominating Mr. Alderman Wilson Smith for the mayoralty were Messrs. A. F. Gault, Hon. J. O. Villeneuve, Sir Donald A. Smith, W. W. Ogilvie, Hugh McLennan, Robt. Mackay, E. B. Greenshields, Geo. Hague, F. Wolferstan Thomas, S. O. Shorey, B. Hal Brown, Louis Beaubien, Jas. A. Cantlie, Ald. Desjardins, J. Grenier and Thos. Davidson.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

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A decidedly increased business is shown in 1895 by the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, the totals of assets and liabilities being increased at the end of the year from \$8,638,000 to no less than \$9,811,000. Deposits rose more than a million, and \$400,000 of new stock was issued at a premium of 50 per cent. Among assets there is an increase of \$700,000 in loans and discounts current; there is likewise an increase of call loans on stocks and bonds. As against the increased obligations there is held a larger sum in easily available assets; indeed, \$3,328,000 is so held. Overdue debts are but slight.

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Earnings were on a liberal scale, though apparently less so than in 1894. But it must be remembered that the additional capital was only paid up towards the close of the year, and had, therefore, at the date of the report done but little to swell the earnings. After placing something to Officers' Pension Fund, the sum of \$92,000 was carried to Reserve Fund out of net profits of \$188,485. The premium on new stock was also added to Reserve, which is thus swelled to \$975,-000 on a paid capital of \$1,500,000. It is pleasing to be able to congratulate the bank on a showing which is so suggestive of activity and advantage.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK

The President of the Bank of New Brunswick, Hon. Senator Lewin, was absent from the annual meeting of that bank, on Monday last, by reason of illness. It was the only annual meeting he had failed to attend during his presidency of more than forty years. The report for 1895, submitted by Mr. Schofield, the manager, showed that the net profits of the bank for the year were over \$73,000. Out of this sum \$25,000 was added to the Rest, which now stands at \$550,000, an amount \$50,000 in excess of the paid capital, \$500,000. The note circulation is \$454,000, and the amount due to other banks \$44,000, so that said Mr. Schofield, speaking of the bank's position to meet any sudden demand for money, if the whole \$498,000 was called, it could be met at To meet the \$573,000 on deposit not bearing interest, there are once bonds to the extent of \$475,000. He regarded the outlook for the coming year as good, because they could now lend money in New York at 6 per cent. where before it was difficult to get 2 or 3 per cent. He congratulated the shareholders, and with reason, on the condition of the bank.

The former board of directors was unanimously re-elected, and the directors subsequently chose Senator Lewin, president, and Mr. W. W. Turnbull, vice-president. At the suggestion of the manager, the stock-holders instructed the directors to appoint an assistant manager to relieve him of part of his duties. The vice-president, too, was absent from the meeting, being in California for his health.

The citizens of Kingsville have carried, by 146 majority, a by-law which provides that the corporation shall bore for gas and supply it to the citizens at cost.

CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The gross profits of this company for last year were \$232,929, which is within less than \$6,000 of the previous year's. And the net profits, \$76,962, are disposed of in dividend at the rate of six per cent., and \$16,722 carried to Contingent Fund, the Reserve Fund standing, as before, at \$350,000. This result, in an unfavorable year for loans, is evidence that the principles laid down in the speech of the president as necessary in lending upon land now-a-days, "constant vigilance and strict economy," have been applied in the practice of this company. Its business, the report tells us, has neither been extended nor enlarged for the past three years, but doubtful loans have been called in and the proceeds invested in more substantial securities. It is reassuring to read what the report says about farm loans in Ontario, and to learn that payments by borrowers have been well met during the year, both in this province and Manitoba Mr. Blaikie reminded his hearers at the meeting that the reduction of dividends, which had been predicted a year ago or more, had largely come about. It is a proper policy not to pay dividends which are not earned.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

The first series of the London wool auctions for the year 1896 opened on January 14th. There were available 46,800 bales of New South Wales; 24,600 Queensland; 61,500 Victoria; 26,900 South Australia; 2,500 West Australia; 300 Tasmania; 37,700 New Zealand; and 49,700 Cape of Good Hope and Natal. Of these quantities 32,000 bales of Australasian and 31,500 bales of Cape of Good Hope and Natal were forwarded direct, leaving 186,500 bales. Adding to this 18,000 bales of old stock, there is a total of 204,500 bales available. On the first day of the series there was an average attendance of buyers. The competition was general and well sustained, but there was little change in values, which were generally against buyers. Fine longwooled merinoes were very briskly bid for, largely by American purchasers, and prices for this sort ruled five per cent. in advance of the prices at the close of the last series. The general run of merinoes was firm and not quotably dearer. The small selection of crossbreds offered was actively competed for and full prices were bid, but the limits of holders were sometimes unreachable. There was a full supply of Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools, which met with a steady demand. Good greasy and snow-whites were occasionally a shade dearer. Inferior fleece and greasy were barely supported at previous rates.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

Lack of uniformity in the quality of dairy butter is the source of no small annoyance to merchants, and in consequence they encourage wherever possible the cause of the creameries. In the export trade, as at home, if Canadian butter is to succeed, it will be through the creameries. A standard should be set and maintained; if the product of one or two makers falls below the standard, more harm is done than if a dozen exceed it. The want of the British market is described by Professor Robertson as a butter pale in color, lightly salted, and packed in fifty-six pound packages, lined with thick paper. The obviously sensible course is to mould our product to suit this demand, instead of seeking to alter the demand to the product. The present consumption of Canadian butter in the Mother Country is pitiably small in view of our enormous capabilities, and no efforts are too great to further this branch of Canadian trade. The cold storage shipping facilities provided by the Government have been appreciated, and will probably be continued under more extensive form. In the opinion of the Canadian Dairy Commissioners fresh Canadian butter is superior in texture and flavor to the best makes of Denmark, and equal to that of Normandy in France. The only difficulty is to get it to the British market fresh. If cooled to thirty-two degrees when made, and kept at this temperature till sold in England, this could be accomplished.

DRY GOODS JOTTINGS.

The Hawthorne Woolen Factory, at Carleton Place, will close down in a few days. The *Central Canadian* says a Toronto gentleman of means is likely to buy it and start up afresh.

The Goderich Knitting Company (Limited), composed of C. A. Nairn, Donald C. Strachan, Dr. J. R. Shannon, James Clark, George Acheson, Alex. Munro, E. Downing, Chas. A. Humber, R. C. Hays, William Wallace, William Holland and Henry Horton, with a capital of \$20,000, is intended to operate in Goderich.

A meeting of the retail merchants of Montreal was held, the other night, under the auspices of the Retail Dry Goods Merchants' Society, to consider the question of petitioning the Corporation to impose a tax on each variety of goods carried in the same establishment. The general consensus of opinion was that some measures should be adopted to break the existing monopoly, which certain large establishments in the city possessed, as it was an injustice to the smaller retailers. A committee of ten persons, merchants and propertyowners, were appointed to consider the whole question.

We learn further, with respect to an item appearing in this column about Christmas time, that the two Brandon firms, J. R. Strome and Whyte Brothers, are to amalgamate on February 1st, under the name of The Strome & Whyte Company, Limited. We are told that the firm intends to do a strictly cash business in its departmental store, not even to allow any goods to leave the premises on approbation without being paid for, and if not suitable money will be refunded. It is added that different lines of goods, in addition to dry goods, have been bought for the concern—boots and shoes, groceries, crockery and glassware. The ground floor of the store to be occupied will have a frontage of 80 ft. by 90 ft. in depth, occupying also a flat above the store of 50 ft. by 90 ft.

ABOUT GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The Liverpool rice market is quiet at prices favoring buyers.

The lakes of British Columbia are being stocked with whitefish from the hatchery at Selkirk, Man.

The Fishermen's Co-operative Society formed in New Westminster, B.C., is erecting a cannery near Annieville.

• The merchants of Drayton, Ont., have informed their customers that they will close their stores sharp at eight o'clock on Saturday evenings.

English tea markets, by late mail advices, show no special activity, prices of Indian and Ceylon ruling on the basis established before Christmas.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is compiling a complete list of the elevators, grain warehouses, and flour and oatmeal mills of Port Arthur and the West.

Mr. S. Allen has decided to rebuild at Norwich, Ont., the vinegar works which were recently destroyed by fire. He receives an exemption from taxes for ten years.

G. K. Wetmore's sardine factory at Lord's Cove, Charlotte county, N.B., has closed after a successful season Mr. Wetmore finds no difficulty in securing a market for his goods.

The first annual statement of the Renfrew Creamery Co. shows that 4,180,350 pounds of milk was received during the year, and 163,-299 pounds of butter manufactured, valued at \$81,679.53.

Incorporation by letters patent is being sought by the "Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company," with a capital of \$50,000. The company purpose to deal in fish caught in Lake Winnipeg.

Mr. Davin gives notice of a resolution favoring a bonus on butter exported to Great Britain. He is also urging a bonus of \$20,000 to aid in establishing creameries and cheese factories in the North-West.

A change has been made in the business of Duncanson & Smith grocers, Amherstburg, Wm. Smith having bought out the interest of his partner, Joseph Duncanson. The firm name, however, will be continued.

The Indian reserves of the North-West Territories are being supplied with bacon this year by Canadian dealers. This is the first year, says the Edmonton *Bulletin*, that these contracts have not been filled with rattlesnake bacon from Chicago.

A strong flouring-mill concern, to be known as the Consolidated Milling Company, has been formed in Peterborough, acquiring the Otonabee mills, formerly operated by Messrs. Davidson, Munro & Co., and the Peterborough mills, formerly operated by Messrs. Meldrum, Davidson & Co. The new company is said to be exceptionally strong, though it includes none of the members of the old firms, except Mr. Munro.

The movement of raw sugars (in tons) at the four ports of the United Kingdom during the fifty-two weeks ended December 28th, 1895, was as follows:

			Stocks,	
	Imports.	Consumption.	Dec. 28.	
London		210,150	24,700	
Liverpool	340,720	305,430	62,040	
Clyde	188,770	176,270	22,510	
Bristol	66,630	67,210	900	
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Totals	808,170	759,060	110,150	

The annual meeting of the Butter and Cheese Association of Montreal was held a week ago. Mr. Wm. Nivin, president, occupied the chair. The president's report of the business transacted during the year was adopted and ordered to be printed in the annual report of the council of the Board of Trade. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. A. W. Grant; vice-president, Mr. J. A. Vaillancourt; treasurer, Mr. Frank Duckett; executive committee, Messrs. P. W. McLagan, J. J. Kirkpatrick, A. C. Wieland, and D. S. Hislop; arbitration committee, Messrs. John McKergow, W. T. Ware A. Hodgson, George Hodge, and Chas. Langlois. A transportation committee of eleven members was also elected

METALS AND HARDWARE.

An oil tank for the Eastern Oil Co. has just been completed in Moncton, N.B., having a capacity of 3,000 barrels.

The mines at Joggins, N.S., are idle as the result of a dispute between the management and miners, which led to a strike.

R. G. Plaw, who lately bought out A. J. Butler, hardware merchant, at Arnprior, has sold out to S. Douglas, of Kippewa.

According to the Dundas *Banner*, an agent of a bicycle firm has been interviewing business men of that town about starting a bicycle factory in the stove foundry. The fate of the stove foundry, however will deter most Dundas people from taking stock in a new venture.

The shipments of pig iron from the Cleveland district of England for 1895 reached the highest point in the history of the trade. The sea deliveries had never before attained 1,000,000 tons in the year, although in 1894 there was a close approximation to that amount with the delivery of 996,688 tons. The delivery for 1895 was 1,047,400 tons -about 51,000 tons in excess of the previous year.

With the object of providing new markets for tinplates the Welsh makers, who are suffering through American competition, propose to form a company with a suggested capital of $\pm 20,000$ to e mploy agents in India, China and the colonies to promote the consumption of tinplates for packing and domestic purposes; and also to supplement this by sending out experts and machinery to illustrate economical methods of converting tinplates to various uses.

James Watson & Co., Glasgow, under date of Jan. 10th, report: "On Monday last, the warrant market was firmer, Scotch realizing 45s. 3d. cash. With alarming political news, and the publication of the annual stock returns showing a greater increase than some looked for, the price fell on Wednesday to 44s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. Since then a sharp recovery has taken place to 45s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$ per ton. A large turn-over of iron was reported. Cleveland and Hematite are in rather better demand, but the continuance of the engineers' strike here has an unfavorable effect.

The hardware merchants of St. John, N.B., have long been noted for their hospitality and the goodwill they bear toward one another. On the evening of the 16th inst. the first annual dinner of the St. John Iron and Hardware Association was held at the Hotel Aberdeen. W. H. Thorne presided, having on his right Mayor Robertson and on his left E. B. Ketchum, while in the vice-chair was Thomas McAvity, with Joseph Henderson, of Halifax, on his right, and H. F. Moulden, of Guelph, on his left. The following gentlemen were present: W. H. Thorne, A. T. Thorne, T. C. Lee, Thos. Bell, George McDonald, E. B. Ketchum, Thomas McAvity, J. H. McAvity, F. E. Cowie, E. Perkins, R B. Emerson, Wm. Jarvis, W. S. Fisher, George Weldon, H. C. Coates, D. W. Baskin, H. F. Moulden (Gnelph, Ont.), Wm. Kerr, M. E. Agar, Robert Connor, John Keeffe, George Ketchum, J. P. Macintyre, W. L. Hamm, L. Nase, W. O. Purdy, T. B. Robinson, J. C. Robertson, A. M. Rowan, John J. Barry, H. A. Drury, J. Henderson (Halifax), and Mayor Robertson. The after-dinner speeches were of unusual excellence, and contributed not a little to the success of the banquet. It is safe to predict another dinner in January, 1897, which will, if possible, eclipse this initial success

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

BANKER, St. John.—The pamphlets quoted from, are published by the Gold Standard Defence Association, at 11 and 12 Clement Lane, E.C., London, England. There is an American body, with somewhat similar aims, entitled the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club, whose publication office is No. 52 William street, New York. These gentlemen's publications, usually pamphlets at 5 or 10 cents each (\$1 per year), are valuable. The latest, entitled "Our Financial Disease," is composed of extracts from the President's message of last month. The previous one contained "U. S. Currency Statistics."

R. C., Guelph.—The headquarters of the Factory Insurance Association are in Boston, and Mr. Edward Atkinson, of that city, is recognized as its prime mover. It has been in existence for years, and was formed to take fire risks on mills and factories in the New England States. We do not remember the exact number of companies in the association, but there are forty or fifty fire mutuals in Massachusetts, and the majority of these are understood to belong to it.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

CANADIAN MUTUAL UNDERWRITER.—A monthly publication, in the interest of assessment insurance, of building and loan associations, and fraternal insurance. Chas. Robertson, manager; J. S. Robertson, managing editor, Toronto.

Some of the best stories in "Old Man Savarin," a remarkable book by Mr. Edward William Thomson, which was recently reviewed in THE MONETARY TIMES, have a certain kinship to a powerful story, "Dour Davie's Drive," which Mr. Thomson contributes to the current Youth's Companion. In this, as in several of the earlier tales, the scene is laid in that Ottawa River region which the author knows so well; one of his favorite Scotchmen is the hero.

SELF CULTURE.—A magazine of knowledge, Edward C. Towne, B.A., editor. This monthly, now in its second year, has among a good selection of commercial and scientific matter, in the December number, a paper by Sir William Dawson, on "The Chain of Life Traced Back to the Cambrian Age:" "Studies in Civil Government," by Joseph M. Rogers; and an appreciative editorial on the late Eugene Field. Publishers, The Werner Co., Chicago and New York. Twenty cents a number; \$2 a year.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY REPORT FOR 1894-5.—This institution is supported by a tax of one-fifth of a mill on the assessment of the city, which yields about \$60,000. In addition to the headquarters building, Ninth and Locust streets, delivery stations have been planted in various parts of the city, where readers can draw bocks and return books. Mr. Oscar L. Whitelaw is president of this laudable enterprise, and Mr. T. A. Meysenburg, vice-president. The librarian is Mr. Frederick M. Crunden, who has a wide reputation as such; and he reports, in the first full year of a free library, over 26,000 names registered, a most gratifying result.

POOR'S DIRECTORY OF RAILWAY OFFICIALS.—The tenth yearly issue, that for 1895, was issued in November, but has only just reached us, having been delayed unaccountably in the Custom-house. It is a book of nearly 700 pages, and a number of new features have been introduced that should increase its value to investors and bankers, as well as to railroad officials. Some twenty pages are devoted to a table of dividends paid by railroad, traction and industrial corporations during eight years past, the date of close of fiscal year, date when dividends are paid, etc., etc. Following this is a table covering 44 pages, showing the time and place of holding annual meetings of all leading railroad companies and the time of closing transfer books before meeting. A serviceable feature is the statement of railroad mileage and equipment, compiled from official returns made to "Poor's Manual of Railroads." The progress of electrical railways makes the full information furnished by this book about existing roads of this kind especially valuable. The book is a nearly perfect directory of the kind.

TORONTO HARBOR.

From the report of the Toronto Harbor Commission for 1895 we gather that the revenue of the year was slightly in excess of 1894, being \$20,316, of which \$9,356 was derived from harbor dues. The sum expended for dredging was \$9,965. By the comparative statement we learn that while more coal was imported by water (162,478 tons against 137,597 tons), and more stone, there was less general merchandise and less fruit, grain and lumber. The number of arrivals of craft was 124 less than in 1894; more schooners visited the harbor, but fewer propellers and side-wheel steamers. Low water proved a source of embarrassment here, as in many other harbors on the chain of lakes. Lake Superior alone excepted; on that lake the water has been some inches higher than usual. According to the report of the engineer, Mr. Tully, dredging was required to a greater extent than usual, and besides the dredging several large boulders were removed. The level of water in the lake at the close of the year was 22 inches below zero, which causes the remark by the engineer that much dredging is likely to be required in Toronto Bay this year. By reason of the serious and long-continued illness and absence of Mr. A. B. Lee, Mr. G. A. Chapman acted for a time in his place, after which Mr. Ald. Davies was appointed chairman pro tem. The boiler of the old steamer "Monarch," wrecked on the Island in 1856, has been removed by dynamite.

FREDERICTON'S BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the Fredericton, N.B., Board of Trade was held on January 13th, the president, Mr. Neill, occupying the chair. The president's annual address referred to the different labors under taken by the Board during the year. The Government's attention had been drawn to the necessity of dredging the river opposite the city. The advisability of a re-valuation of taxable property had been pointed out to the City Council.

"This Board of Trade," continued Mr. Neill, "has been the

means of bringing about the change by which our aldermen are elected by the city at large. The council of 1894 took the matter 'up and carried it through, and it has been the means of wiping out many of the evils arising from ward cliques and rings." The new Bills of Sales Act was, it appears, passed by the New Brunswick Legislature as the result of this Board's agitation, while the new assignment law received its inspiration from the same source. "All that is required," the president concluded, "is a little more energy and push in our business men, who are to-day letting trade go past that belongs to them, and which they should have. Buy direct from manufacturers and manufacturers' agents, keeping clear of the middle men, and you will be able to compete and get a fair profit."

The following were elected officers for 1896:

President-Wm. Lemont.

Vice-President-A. H. F. Randolph.

Secretary-J. W. McCready.

Treasurer-Geo. W. Hodge.

Council-M. Tennant, John Palmer, Geo. W. Hodge, C. Fred. Chestnut, John T. Clarke, John J. Weddall, Jas S. Neill, Z. R. Everett, F. B. Edgecombe, J. M. Wiley, Dr. Coulthard, R. A. Estey.

Arbitrators—Harry Beckwith, J. S. Neill, Geo. W. Hodge, John J. Weddall, Geo. T. Whelpley, Fred. B. Edgecombe, Wm. Lemont, and Jas. W. McCready.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company, the oldest one in Hartford, and one of the best known in America, has just made its eighty-sixth annual report. Its annual exhibits have always been creditable, but the present is the best on record, showing a gross income of \$7,060,163, and a net surplus of \$2,900,893, while the surplus to policy-holders is \$4,150,893. The reserve for re-insurance amounts to \$4,404,238; the reserve for all unsettled claims, \$674,081. The total assets foot up the large sum of \$9,229,213. There has been also, in the re-insurance reserve, an increase of \$164,349, and in the net surplus an increase of \$400,546. The following is a list of assets of this strong company:

Cash on hand, in bank, and cash items	\$1,088,291	95
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	1,062,719	05
Rents and accrued interest	24,997	40
Real estate unincumbered	385,775	69
Loans on bond and mortgage (first lien)	1,316,000	00
Loans on collateral security	9,800	00
Bank stock, market value		
Railroad stocks		
State, city, and railroad bonds	3,763,861	00

Thirty years ago the Hartford's assets were \$1,877,000, and its surplus only \$4,434. In ten years, namely, in 1877, its assets had nearly doubled, and its surplus was over a million. To-day it has assets of more than nine millions, and the gross income has reached the great figure of \$7,060,000. It pays large dividends, and its reputation is unsurpassed. Such a record of progress and strength implies high administrative talent on the part of its executive, and the many friends and admirers of the company will congratulate the president, Mr. George L. Chase, and his associates, on this last showing of a splendid company.

CLEARING-HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the figures of the Canadian clearing-houses for the week ended with Thursday, Jan. 23rd, 1896, compared with those of the previous week:

Jan. 23.	Jan. 16.
\$10,142,690	\$10,953,406
6,648,251	6,874,777
1,182,608	1,390,306
926,536	1,153,995
768,367	681,362
\$19,668,452	\$21,053,846
\$3,065,610;	last week, \$3,073,076.
	\$10,142,690 6,648,251 1,182,608 926,536 768,367 \$19,668,452

—"We have never been tempted by the glittering hope of greater gain to take hazardous risks." This is the language of the British Mortgage Loan Company's board at the meeting last week. And yet this company has been able in these days of complaint about the difficulty of getting safe and profitable mortgage loans, to earn net profits in 1895 within \$1,000 of the average of the last three years. Prudence and economy on the part of the management are clearly implied by such results. An addition of \$4,000 has been made to reserve. The company, we are glad to see, has now comfortable premises of its own.

	STATEMENT OF			0 A P	ITAL.				LIAB	ILITI	ES.		
	under Dominion Gov't month ending 31st Dec ONTABIO	ember, 1895.	Capital author- ized.	Capital sub- soribed.	Capital paid up.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared.	Notes in circula- tion.	Bal. due to Dom. Gov. after deduct- ing ad- vances.	Bal. due to Provin- cial Govern- ments.	Deposits by the Public	Deposits by the Public pay able after notice or on a fixed day.	7. r
1 2 3	Bank of Torento Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank	do do	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000	6,000,000 1,500,000	6,000,000	1,200,000	10 7 12	1 500 647 2,707 172 1,016,110	30.109	215 021		4.524,290 12 721,997 7,738,862	7 2
4 5 6	Ontario Bank Standard Bank *Imperial Bank of Canada	do do	1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	40,000 600,000 1,166,800	5 8 8	838,294 724 364 1,413,253	19,993	4,208 134 439,972	1,437.226 1.524 026	2,962.983 3.792,135 6,376 125	3 4
7 8 9 10	Traders Bank of Canada Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa	Hamilton. Ottawa.	1 000,000 1,250,000 1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	85,000 675,000 1,000,060	6 8 8	690.385 937,226 1,101,295	19,029	68 903 32 9-7 41,491	$\frac{1}{1,926,^{\circ}03}$	2 9 3,919 3,939,739 3,502,934	8 7 9 8
11 12	Western Bank of Canada. QUEBEC, Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A.	Montreel	1,000,000 12,000,000 4,866,666		12,000,000		7 10	233,985 4,860 627	3,190 783	 3,289	216,803 17 527 373	1,002,221 12,518,671	1 10
13 14 15	Banque du Peuple Banque Jacques-Cartier Banque Ville-Marie	do do	1,900,000 500,000 500,000	4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 500,000	4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 479,620	1,338,333 600,000 235,000 10,000	4 7 .7 6	924.830 69,461 474,072	19 037	179,0°0 50,000	2,609,324 413 664	5,7:8,654 3,412,020 2,081,960	4 12
16 17 18	La Banque d'Hochelaga *Molsons Bana Merchants Bank of Can	do	1,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000	800,000 2,000,000 6,000,000	800 000 2,000,000 6,000,000	390,000 1,375,000 3,030,000	7 8 8	811,280 754,910 1,654,662 2,719,901	20 2 59	49,230 7 832 64,777	140,830 870 531 4,448,287	754,304 2 868 133 4.454,f 00	15
19 20 21	Banque Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank	do	1,200,000 3,000,000 1,200,000	1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000	1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000	500,000 380,000	4 5 6	905,993 973,304 1,132,420	6,556 18,033	12,496 3,505 478,328	3 876,308 874 926 2.512 545 1,181,998	7,373,050 1 736,016 4 142,112	18 19 20
92 23 94	Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Hyacinthe. Eastern Townships Bank.	St. Hyacinthe.	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000	500,200 504,600 1,500,000	26!,917 311,815 1 500,000	45,000 720,000	4 6 7	67,171 283,594 83 8,414	22 071	7.450	13,033 58,270 719,452	3,495,990 72,585 794 251 2,595,883	22
25 22 27	NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nova Scotia Merchants Bk. of Halifax. People's Bank of Halifax.	Halifax. do do	1,500,000 1,500,000 800,000	1,500,000 1,500,000 700,000	1,500,J00 1,50),000 700,000	1,375 000 975,000 175,000	8 7 6	1,267,099 1,001,480 504,225	491,861 94,203 4,761		2.087,490 2,0 : 0,894	5.962.648 4,138,136	25 26
28 29 30	Union Bank do Halifax Banking CoBankof Yarmouth	do do Yarmouth.	500,000 500,000 300,000	500,000 500,000 300,000	500,000 500,000 300,000	160,000 300,000 70,000	6 7 6	368,602 442,732 71,653	5,013 43,495 24,181		567,938 263,529 523 216 53,250	1 064,962 1,123.530 1,973 948	28 29
31 32	Exchange Bk. Yarmouth. Commercial Bk. Windsor. NEW BRUNSWICK.	do Windsor.	280,000 500,000	280,000 500,000	249,788 289,428	90,000 95,000	6 6	33,184 90,729	14,188		41.399 69,027	489,523 97,937 386,981	81
33 34 35	Bank of New Brunswick People's Bank St. Stephen's Bank	St. John. Fredericton. St. Stephen.	500,000 180,000 200,000	500,000 180,000 200,000	500,000 180,000 200,000	550,000 115,000 45,000	12 8 6	454,059 114 864 92,511	35,188 8 405 21,912	18 _. 155	652,789 53,575 90,802	1,111,047 187,947 127,408	83 34
	BRITISH COLUMBIA. *Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	0.799.000	••••••									35
	P. E. ISLAND The Summerside Bank Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	Summerside. Charlottetown	9,733,333 48,666 200,020	2,920,000 48,866 200,020	2,920,000 48,366 200,020	1,143,666	5 7 8	853,130 35,531	426,334	615,072	3,007,779 26.515	1,012,313 46,110	
	Grand total		73,458,685	63,013,752		40,000 27,665,799 .		98,010 32,565,179	-4,694,352	2,299,932	65,008 67,452,397		38

ASSETS.

_	BANK. ONTABIO.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Deposits with Dom. Gov. for security of note circula- tion.	 Notes of and Cheques on other Banks. 	Loans or Bonds	Loans to other Banks in Canada secured	ed day, made with	r other e Banks in	due from agencies of the B'k or from other banks or agncs. in foreign	of Bank or from other banks or agencies in United	Domin' Govern ment deben- tures o stocks	securi- ties ties ther	Can- adian,	Current Loans.	;
1 2 3	Bank of Torouto C. Bk of Commerce Dominion Bank	\$628,347 492,090 437,512	788,268 480,098	74,215 155,530 75,000	362 123 1,148 588 461,637					201,169 3, ∂ 94,377 680,697	641,263	184,	228,617 1,403,069 311,605	1,350,700	16.315.73	52
4 5 6	Ontario Bank Standard Bank Imperial Bank Can	177,133 143,394 443,393		55,469 35 050 80,000	263,739 183 291 385,305	527 ,94 6 995,120		181,872 129,178	447	63,681 39,063 402,624	11,532 233,695	148,666	76.986 1,533.285 1,567,008	139,125	5,203,123	24
7 8 9	Traders Bk. of Can. Bank of Hamilton. Bank of Ottawa	99,235 202,664 141,621	312 303 328,9:0 281,2:6	31,469 60,000 53,000	143,967 202,681 53,793	1,180,390 1,345,357 238,253		60,224	674	191,346		302,560 195,000 172,300	843 574	650,021	3,562.000 5,263.119 6,920,977	7
10 11 12	Western Bk. Can QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A	24,527 2,527,368	25,3 17 2,933 0'5	17,094 265,000	1,479,277	238,269		270,9€8 5, 9 06	23,124 13,579		5,481,224	24,743 91.574	366,652		1,165,902	2 10
12 13 14 15	Bank du Peuple Bk. JacquesCartier Bank Ville-Marie	287,406 5,296 23,383 11 925	698,136 17 386 119,236 57,248	63,784 41.080 20 286 20,000	341,163 94,078 166,122 79 301	18.050 497.345		301,234	24,778	3 414 . 29,930	125,561			233,000	7,819,032 2 263,522 2.570,852	19 13
16 17 18	Bk de Hochelags Merchants Bank Molsons Bank	91,141 472,779 219,620	485 594 858,0:9 983,130	34,640 159,312 90,000	258,605 903,975 537,510	694,431 1,863,794	-	14,170 7,535 129,081 143,042	9,136 1,178 1,962	14,556 135,970 1,087,860 964,095	2,982 6,387	1,032,147	95. 8 52 419,177	130.175		18
19 20 21	Bank Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank Can	54,413 114,350 21,723	200,039 710,031 294,6:0	15.000 40 000 51,000	3.0,557 312 974 251,558	32,200 1,529 299 793,491		200,000	31,953 2,701 641	27,085 100,240		104,375 35,000 148,433	289.326	736,306 301,286	3,849 854 7.478 416	19 20
22 23 24	Bank de St. Jean B. de St. Hyacinthe Eastern Tp. Bank.	5,221 14.210 109,174	7,239 16,531 116,268	3 119 13,735 44,111	5,282 35,350 46,723	32,360		85.620 73 574 574,431	561 5,518	40 024 81,894		13,000	••••	·····	6,113,627 310,724 1,194,164 5,152,476	22 23
95 26 27	NOVA SCOTIA. Bk. of Nova Scotia Merchants Bk. Hal. People's Bk of Hal.	215,061 307,485 8 3 008	882,649 624,212 156,427	61,380 48,000 26,023	428,812 242 84C 90,831	847,1=3 778,512 1,696	7,408	51,114 63,069 16,391	26,523	369,784 146 244 67,731	1	15,000	778,270 781,223		8,473 682 6,321 678 2,438,596	25 26
28 29 30	Union Bk of Hal'x. Halifax Bank'g Co. Bank of Yarmouth	81,030 57,605 33,121	25,353 307, 63 27,559	25,000 25,010 4,697	112 725	27,635		76.488 45 074 152,108	••••••	25,995 99,240 95,952		1,000	251,462 269,119		2 043,772 3,029,076 614,755	28 29
31 32	Exchange Bk Yar. Com. Bk. Windsor. N. BRUNSWICK.	2,764 14,945	5 361 16,182	3,267 4,503	11,611			46,911 31,767		25 163 11,274	7,930				343,091 811 141	31
38 34 85	Bk of N.Brunswick People's Bank St. Stephen's Bank	146,816 14,268 10,387	163,206 13,728 10,002	22,823 6,209 6,015		383,579		32,849 11,177 34,945		150,661 29,508 20,099	47,368 1,272 159			457,096	1,973,103 578 258 473,624	34
36	B. COLUMBIA. Bk. of B. Columbia.	514,400		47,775				••••••							•••••	
37 38	P. E. ISLAND. Summerside Bank Mer. Bk. of P.E.I	918 6,934	2,366 9,409	2 193	630 -			400.596 9,039 27.342		35,591 543 5,399	1,560,803	250,000		••••••	3,229,395 161 024	27
	Srand Total	9 239 378		1.814.624		17,089,307	7,403	3,650,210				2,630,276		10,893 702 2	238,783 02,088,259	36

*And bon

MONETARY TIMES THH.

Meetings.

CANADA LANDED AND NATIONAL IN-VESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the share-The annual general meeting of the share-holders of the company was held in the com-pany's offices, 23 Toronto street 22nd inst., at noon. There was a large attendance of share-holders. The president, John L. Blaikie, Esq., having taken the chair, the manager, Mr. Rutherford, acting as secretary, the following report and balance sheet were read:

REPORT

The directors have much pleasure in laying before the shareholders a statement of the affairs of the company for the year 1895. The profits for the year amount to \$232,-on on

29.60. After deducting cost of management, interest on debenture bonds and all other charges, there remains a net profit of \$76,962.12. Out of this, two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum have been paid on the capital stock of the company, and the balance carried forward to the credit of contingent account. The balance remaining at the credit of this fund, after charging losses on properties sold during the year, is \$30,584.80.

The board have continued during this year the policy of the two previous years, not enlarg-ing or extending the business, but calling in doubtful loans and re-investing the money on more substantial securities. The reduced rate

more substantial securities. The reduced rate of interest obtainable on such loans is largely met by the reduced rate at which money is now borrowed on the company's debentures. Payments by borrowers, both in Ontario and Manitoba (to which two provinces the business of the company is confined), have been well met during the year.

The books and accounts, as also the com-pany's securities, have been duly audited and examined by the auditors, whose certificate is appended hereto. All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN L. BLAKKIE,

President.

Toronto, Jan. 22, 1896. Assets.

- 1	Assers.			
	Mortgages and accrued interest	\$4	.044.110	15
1	Ontario Government scrip		28,025	
	Municipal debentures		191,567	
- 1	Company's building		40,000	
	Cash in banks		54,336	
	Cash in office		1,620	75
			4,359,660	79
	¥ · 1·7·,·	W?	1,000,000	14
1	Liabilities.			
2	Debentures and account interest.	. \$:	2,939,673	82
3	Due National Bank of Scotland		1,051	77
4	Sundry creditors		3.495	
5	Capital stock		1,004,000	
6	Reserve fund		350,000	
7	Contingent fund		30,584	
8				
9	Unclaimed dividends		734	
lO	Dividend payable Jan. 2, 1896		30,120	00
1		e	4,359,660	70
เอิ่		÷P	4,559,000	14
13	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCO	UN	т.	
13	Dr.			
l5		_		
16	Interest due and accrued		231,211	08
17	Net rent from company's build	-		
15	ing		718	61
19	-	-		
20			\$232,929	69
21	Cr.		,	
22				
29 24	Interest paid and accrued on de-	-		
24	bentures	. \$	123,654	71
25	Dividends on capital stock		60,240	00
26	Management, directors' fees, etc		19,796	
27	Loss on sterling exchange		516	
25	Manitoba agency expenses		3.756	
29	Charges on money borrowed and		0,190	
30			8,243	50
31	lent			
32	Transferred to contingent fund.	•	16,722	12
	1	-	\$232,929	69
38	Andrew H	2 ***		
34	ANDREW I	.0		
36			Mana	0
	In moving the adoption of	th	e report	the
••••	chairman said :			
36	GENTLEMEN,-In moving the	ac	loption of	the

annual report and balance sheet, it will not be necessary for me to speak at any great length. To a few facts, however, I take occasion to invite your attention. After paying our dividend and all expenses of

3 3 38

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	Deposits,		Balances	Balances					-
oansfrom			due to egen-	due to agen- cies of bank.	Liabilities				
other	Canadian	to other	cies of the bank, or to	or to other	not included	Total	Directors		0
banks	banks, pay-	banks in Canada in	other banks	banks or	under fore-		liabilities.		
n Canada,	able on de- mand or	daily ex-	or agencies	agencies in	going heads.	110001000000000000000000000000000000000			1
secured.	at fixed	changes.	in foreign	United	BOILD HORSE		1	1	
	date.	Changes.	countries.	Kingdom.					ŀ
	and the second second second second				9 1 10	10,821,019	339,667	1	
	85,369	28,951	865	710 004	6.751	22 232.102	178.414		I
· · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	550,109	28,951 4, 400	23,000	66 076	3,110 6,751	11,504,501	475,000		r
•••••				00,010		5.543.610	171.105	1	1
	71,461	5,125	••••••	207 106		6,060,956	130,932		11
		F 101	····	•••••	*******	11,259,159	98,297		1
•••••	46,166	5,125		••••••			1 .	1 -	
		2,426		609,597		6,394,207	195,077		11
	2,137			415.058		7,272,172	83,690		
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	100,000	·····	550	229,280	•••••	5,957,922	149 779	1	
				95,694	1,125	1,479,832	6,000) 10	
•••••••									
	451 910	56 653			88,451	38,692,166	1,900,000)11	
	30 112	56,652	60.606		5	9,370,632	10,000) 12	11
•••••	00,112	0.075	50,000	4 974	19,295	3,687,438	96,519	3/19	1
••••••	•	2,700	531	2,012	38,059	3,180,742	148 88	5 1 1 4	11
•••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,755 1 610	8,083	92,019	311	1,216,363	86.85		
••••			•••••				189,25		
	350.125 752,795	. 8 53 870	4/6	17,671	2	4,608,539 11,497,271	1,283,15		
	350.125	870	13,090	142,812 402,820	8,701	15,416,715	148,43	8115	1
•••••	752,795	870 203 27,641 2,443		402,820	1			1	
		. 27,641		148,512		8.712,142	876,500	ן זו	21
	. 316,661	2,443		397,409		8,346,315	221,42		
				. 347,943		6,640,175	265,40		
	. 244	2,471			1 562	170,068	26.21	0 25	3
						1,143,557	34,67		
				. 19,908		4,205,337	251,01	3 24	¥
	1								1
	. 34.203	1 538	77.059	203,603	60,255	10,185,759	165,84		
	. 10,5-3		9,454		71,862	7,836,625	345,63	0 2	š I
	. 4,765	1,538			2,128	8,149,773	90,54	-	·
	17.414			136.745	52 663	1,967,700	181.67	6 2	8
	20.000	1.594		147.096	86 265	8,188,341	21,32	37 2	9
					52.663 86,265	642,589	47,73	14 3	0
	1				455	162,976	41.54	23	1
,	010)	•	•	. 455 . 3 3 3	562,180	146,24	19 3	21
****		,	•					1	1
	44 50					9,313,744	219,80	37 3	вI
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	44,00	•	•	•	••••••••••••••••••••••		95.04		
	2,220)				367,019		10 3 10 3	4
5,00		9	2,734		303	840,692	10,00	" 0	, o
		•• • •••••••	•		•			(3	16
	1							1	
	27,81	6	. 20.946	759	277,615	6,941,367			57
		1			1				
7.4	03				957	115,818	16,9		8
	6	43			8,195	201,486	67.5	7115	20
						201,200		_	,0
12,4	02 2,959,40	9 139,536	219,541	4,326,919	3 701 096	235,239,020	8,274,8	74	
							0,21 2,5		=
			A 8	BSETS.					
	1	Real	1 1		1	1	·····		

LIABILITIES.

ern- cia ment of r	rovin- al Gov-	t	Real Estate hepro- pertyof	Mort-		Other				Greatest	
Canada	ern- nents.		the bank	ages on real estate sold by the Bank.	Bank pre- mises.	assets not in- cluded under the fore- going heads.	'Total Assets	Average amount of specie held during the month.	Notes	amount of Notes in circu- lation at any time during the month.	
		24,747 346 177 96 556	203 61,594 12,138	110,601	200,000 761 765 263,21 3	104.000 6,971	14.948,922 29,542,734 14,711 798	625,440 480,000 438,000	1,065,100 513 000 465,000	1.6°4,000 3,011,000 1,137,600	123
	4,319	30,120 27 6 2 65,783	57,742 63,889	25,400 85.316	172,727 110.852 318,997	32,328 25,729 36,534	7,152,000 7,732 5,7 14,570,260	174,700 144,723 451,34)	934 100 528,340 1,066,411	883,500 779 299 1,574,752	456
		14 309 59.1-3 61,107	19,070 16,777	815 18,418 1,690	124 022 273 0 2 128,03	16,040 73,173 293,700	6,210 8:3 9,2 7,245 8,563,636	98,000 197 000 141,526	313.100 305 000 279,367	6\$3,200 980,00 1,223,6 0	789
		23,755	14,095			7,492	1,993,023	24,263	25 000	280,320	
••••••	171,051 359,376	301,783 108 300	111,457 42,010	6,120 4,530	600, 00 0 3 50,(\ 0	314,479 24,633	58,018,409 11,643,066	2,198,000 367,454	8,170.000 827,937	5,139 393 967,505	
••••••••		1,942 (47. 57 628 52,056	160 828 93.285 21 335	81 792 43,863 29,766	350 040 109,745 37,708	109,504 114 923 275,147	5 318,266 3.996,946 1,710,698	6,454 32,397 9,232	10 676 9±,378 28,901	81 468 479,3 7 811,±80	14
••••••		103,011 140.256 161,210	44.711 38,851 59.018	18,943 34, 82 4,191	36,842 550,500 190,000	44.203 47 212 35,685	5,819,800 24 650.864 15,169,564	91,261 44 9,000 917,193	46ª,+15 977,+00 841,411	779,645 2,949,0(0 1,849,711	16 17
		64,615 138,166 203,493	15,(91 131,020	92 5,809 2,032	123.159 166,630 202,043	55.284 119,938 3,734	5,053,756 11,588,654	75,000 115,127	220,000 694.838	1,001,100 1,022,334	19 20
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		23,108 45,745	16,968	8,573 8,445	17,665	9,128 10.774	8.197,259 448,302 1,556,987	85,813 4,8°0 11.773	310,369 6,900 16,330	1,171,955 81,146 284,084	2
••••••		65,859		55,571	116,238		8,572,662	107,720	113,086	876,414	
••••••	19,748 26,873 50,000	33,634 8.116 38,361	10,500	4,805 1,000	58,615 60,000 71 308	7 000	13,074,464 9,811,625 3,101,061	176,320	735,814 572 000 128,278	1,369,543 1,062,615 532,885	2
	11,423	15 090 2,303 1,153	3 7,096		52,000 1,800 8,000	5,000	2,683,934 3,988,341 1,051 994	1 56,240	119,927 230,120 27,650	415,947 465.4 2 73 113	2
		6,267 43,963		••••	23,546 3,600		456,024 970,630	2,998	5,033 16,375	35,660 95,038	
••••••		48			30,000	1 .	}	· ·			
•••••••••		5,83 8,86			8,500 19,000		695,23 592,778				
•••••						·					
••••••	27, 076	25,01	5 42,469		107,986	3 19,052	7,250,495	509,45	738,14	910,400) 3
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J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

953

every nature, a balance remains of \$16,722.12, which has been carried to contingent account, making that \$30,584.80, and leaving our reserve account at \$350,000; that result ought to be, and I believe will be, satisfactory to both our shareholders and our debenture-holders.

You may remember that a year ago I pointed out at some length what a change has been gradually taking place in the earning power of money, and ventured to predict that having to lend at greatly reduced rates of interest and consequent diminished profits, loan companies generally would ere long be obliged to pay reduced dividends.

The accuracy of that forecast has been fully verified, as during the past year quite a number of companies have seen the propriety of reducing their dividends.

An impression prevails that loan companies have very large amounts, and increasing amounts, of past due interest. I have great satisfaction in stating that I have been carefully looking into this very important matter, as this may fairly be regarded a test as to the quality of a company's investments, and find that the company has not either a large or an increasing amount of past due interest. And, further, I may add that the company's business was never more carefully, economically or successfully managed, and was never in a more sound condition, or more firmly kept in hand by the management.

Constant vigilance and strict economy must be the rule, in these times especially, though endeavors to secure economy must not be carried the length of impairing efficiency in any department of the business.

It may not be amiss for me to remind you that the profits of this company come wholly from loans on real estate, or what in Britain is called heritable property, our charter not giving

called heritable property, our charter not giving power to buy and sell securities of a variety of kinds, nor to lend money upon them. This restriction may at times appear to some a disadvantage in that it prevents us making now and then considerable gains, but on the other hand it secures us against incurring the serious losses that are of necessity almost inci-dent to the kind of business referred to dent to the kind of business referred to

You will be pleased to know that at the Mar tinmas term in Scotland no higher rate than 33 per cent. was paid by the company either for new money or for the renewal of debentures.

Your directors continue to pursue a policy of extreme caution. On the one hand they do not deem it wise to increase the amount of money borrowed, especially because there is so limited a demand for loans by good borrowers; and, on the other hand, they deliberately and advisedly prefer to lend at lower rates of interest on first-class farm property in the best sections of Ontario after careful examination by our own inspector, to lending at higher rates of interest in more remote sections of the Dominion, where various contingencies have to be reckoned with that may materially affect the ultimate safety of the business.

Payments of interest by borrowers have been most satisfactory, all our dividends, our ex-penses and losses written off having been met out of cash for interest actually received.

I have now to move, seconded by the vice-president, Dr. Hoskin, that the report be adopted and printed for circulation among the shareholders; but before putting the resolution I shall be pleased to answer any questions, if any gentleman desires information upon any matter.

The vice-president, Dr. Hoskin, O.C., seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The scrutineers reported the retiiring directors re-elected, and the usual resolutions having been passed, the meeting adjourned. At e meeting of the directors subsequently held John L. Blaikie, Esq, was elected president and Dr. Hoskin, Q.C., vice-president.

BRITISH MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY

The shareholders of the British Mortgage Loan Company of Ontario held their seven-teenth annual meeting in their new offices, Market street, Stratford, on Thursday, January 16th, 1896. There were present: Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, president Mr. S. S. Fullor 16th, 1896. There were present: Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, president; Mr. S. S. Fuller, vice-president; Mr. Thomas Plummer, mana-ger Bank of Montreal; Mr. J. W. Scott, banker, Listowel! Mr. W. Maynard, jr., mana-ger Bank of Commerce; Mr. James Corcoran, Toronto; Mr. G. G. McPherson, Mr. John McMillan, Mr. J. W. Brown; Mr. Geo. Innes,

Woodstock; Mr. John Dempsey, Downie : Mr. John Parker, Ellice; Mr. W. Machan, Mit-chell; Mr. M. C. Moderwell, Mr. Wm. Buckingham.

Hon. Mr. Ballantyne was appointed chair-man of the meeting, and the manager, Mr. Buckingham, secretary. The report of the directors, the financial

statement, and the report of the auditors were severally read as follows :

REPORT

After seventeen years' occupancy as tenants of shabby and contracted offices, the directors have pleasure in meeting the shareholders in hardsome premises of their own. Though the company continues practically under the same roof, the underlying structure has been trans-formed from dinginess and narrowness to brightness and space. This could only be ac-complished by the acquirement of the property; and as the directors were reluctant to make a change in location. they accepted an option of purchase on moderate terms, and by a reasonable additional outlay they have adapted the abilding to every demand of modern elegance and suitability, and to every requirement of their growing business as well. In the ensuing spring they intend to provide in it proper quarters for their solicitors; in all these improvements promoting the convenience and comfort not only of their staff of officers, but of their numerous customers also. The rents from the solicitors, and from the tenants of the other business portions of the block, will make the annual charge upon the company, for vastly superior accommodation, but slightly, if anything, greater than before

The satisfaction felt by the directors at being in a position to offer these congratulations is enhanced by their ability to present again an excellent financial statement. The dividends, despite the continued depression caused by non-paying prices, the prevailing low terms in the negotiation of loans, and the intimation given at the last yearly meeting-following in the lines of the generality of loaning companies —of a probable reduction, have been main-tained at the former rate of seven per cent., a fair amount has been added to the reserve fund, and a larger sum than last year carried forward. These gratifying results are mainly due to prudent and careful management, manifesting itself in an especial manner in the avoidance of losses, so provocative of inroads upon profits, and destructive even to capital We have never been tempted by the itself. glittering hope of greater gain to take hazardous risks

In adapting old buildings to new purposes, some amount of money is always spent, with very little to show for it, and a portion of that which, in this instance, has been so expended which, in this instance, has been so expended, has been charged to the expense account, and thereby written off, so as to leave the com-pany's premises at what may fairly be con-sidered to be their proper cash value. Profit and loss account, with \$114.66 brought forward from 1894, shows gross earnings of \$53,535.06. The two dividends, amounting to \$22,016.60 and the other charges left besides

\$22,016.60, and the other charges, left, besides \$4,000 additional for the rest, \$660 28 to be credited to 1896.

Not satisfied with the large amount of revenue derived annually by the city from the tax on the dividends, an attempt was made this year for the third time by the Stratford assessor, contrary to the course pursued with regard to every other loaning company in Canada, to tax the reserve, but on a further appeal to the County Judge, his Honor re-affirmed his decision of 1887 in favor of exemption.

THOS. BALLANTYNE, President. Stratford, Jan. 16, 1896.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH MORT-GAGE LOAN COMPANY OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31st, 1895.

Receipts

Repayments on loans, including in-		
terest	\$307,535	73
Payments on capital stock	315	17
Deposits received.	512,033	15
Debentures	35.000	00
Balance due Bank of Montreal	8,408	33
•		

\$863,292 38

Disbursements

Due Bank of Montreal, December		1
31st, 1894 \$ 18,676 7	4	1
Loans on mortgages	3	[
Deposits withdrawn	1	

Interest on deposits and debentures General interest Dividend No. 33, paid January Dividend No. 34, paid in July Office and all other expenses Income tax	$19,724 \\ 137 \\ 11,005 \\ 11,006 \\ 6,067 \\ 442$	2 75 67 81 00
Income tax Commissions on loans Solicitors' fees paid by company		00 05

\$863,292 38 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Assets.

Cash value of mortgages Company's building	\$971,485 11,000	00 00
	\$982,485	00
Liabilities.		
Paid on capital stock Deposits and accrued interest Debentures Dividend No. 35, payable January 2, 1896 Reserve fund on Decem- ber 31, 1894 \$80,000 00 Added for 1895 4,000 00	528,649 35,000	91 00
Balance to credit of profit and loss	84,000	00
account	660 8,408	

\$982.485 00

We certify that we have carefully audited the books of the British Mortgage Loan Com-pany of Ontario, monthly, for the year 1895; that we have examined all vouchers and fine them to correspond with the entries therein; them to correspond with the entries therein, and that the foregoing statement indicates the financial position of the company on the 31st day of December, 1895. C. J. MACGREGOR, WM. DAVIDSON, j Stratford, January 14th, 1896.

The president moved the adoption of the eports and the statement, and in so doing dwelt upon their salient features, giving ex-pression to the satisfaction the directors felt in being able to meet the shareholders under auspices of a very favorable nature, notwith-standing the continued depression so generally prevailing. As every one knew, the days of high rates of interest had passed, and instead of profits from the 8 per cent. and 9 per cent. of profits from the 8 per cent. and 9 per cent. loans of former years, it was difficult now to maintain an average of 6 per cent.—a state ment the significance of which would be realized when they considered that a reduction in interest of but a tenth of one per cent. meant a reduction in the earnings of the company equal to \$1,000 per annum. If large losses attended low earnings, the consequences of course would be serious; but the representa-tives of the two largest banking institutions of the country, whom he was happy to see present again to-day, would concur with him in saying that the avoidance of losses was even of more that the avoidance of losses was even of more consequence than the maintenance of high rates of interest. Having to face falling values for many years past, companies had been sorely tried. The margins indeed had in many cases come dangerously near the point of disappear-ance; and it was due almost entirely to the extreme care of the management here and the personal knowledge possessed of borrowers and their securities that we remained after a very trying time in a position of exceptional strength He gave an assurance, from recent special personal inspection, of the sufficiency of the securities, and concluded with an expression of pleasure at their meeting, after so many years of inferior accommodation, in a beautiful home of their own.

The motion was suitably seconded by the vice-president; and supported, at the call of the chair, by remarks from the manager, Mr. Scott, Mr. McPherson, and others, and was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Wm. Davidson, Mayor of Stratford, and Mr. C. J. Macgregor, M A., were re-appointed auditors.

The directors were re-elected, viz.: Messrs. Ballantyne, Fuller, Scott, Corcoran, Parker, McMillan, Innes and MacFarlane.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the presi-dent, with a grant of \$200, and to the vice-president, with a grant of \$150, for their ser-vices during the past year, and thanks were also voted very cordially to the manager and the accountant. the accountant.

A resolution was adopted of sympathy with Mr. A. Monteith, the first president of the

company here, in his serious and painful illness

The directors afterwards met and re-elected Hon. Mr. Ballantyne, president, and Mr. S. S. Fuller, vice-president.

TORONTO STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

The money market still continues close, and transactions have not been numerous. Cable has been subject to marked fluctuations. vary-ing between 150[‡] and 156[‡]. Toronto Railway sold down to 70[‡], although only 475 sales were made during the week. We ap-pend our usual list of transactions: Montreal Bank, 15 at 215[‡]; Toronto, 23 at 234[‡]; Com-merce, 75 at 134[‡]-135; Standard, 6 at 162; Hamilton, 10 at 152; British America Ass., 81 at 112-112[‡]; Western Ass., 280 at 157-158; Consumers' Gas, 93 at 195-196; Dominion Telegraph, 10 at 127; C.P.R., 50 at 53; Toronto Electric Light, 50 at 138[‡]-139; Cable, 1,575 at 150[‡]-156[‡]; Montreal Pass., 55 at 209[‡]-211[‡]; Toronto Railway, 475 at 70[‡]-73; Canada Landed and Nat., 32 at 104[‡]-105[‡]; Dominion Saving and Loan, 20 at 81; Freehold Loan, 10 at 112[‡]; Imperial Loan and Invest., 44 at 105; London and Can. L. & A. 5 at 108[‡]; West. Can. Loan, 20 at 148. The money market still continues close, and transactions have not been numerous. Cable

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 22nd, 1896.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average price 1895.
Montreal Ontario	217 1	215	83	220 · 84	215	221 118 ²
People's Molsons Toronto	175	175	40	6 177 240	2 230	120 160 239
Jac. Cartier Merchants' Commerce	164 135 1	162 133	67 75	169 135 1	164 133	155 132
Union M. Teleg		1601	19	100 ⁻ 161	160	144
Rich. & Ont Mont. St. R'y Gas	2151 198	2064 190	2678 1140	$100 \\ 21^{\circ} \\ 195$	2081 192	821 166 175
C. Pacific Ry do land bonds	53	53	25	56	531 107	701 109
N.W. Land pfd. Bell Tele Mont. 4% stock	156	156	5	50 157		136 98

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF WOOD.

According to a recent paragraph in the Sea forth Expositor, M. Lamont, of Wingham, has a pile of wood of about four cords, which cona pile of wood of about four cords, which con-tains the following kinds of wood, thirty-one in number, viz.: Soft maple, sugar maple, blue beech, spruce, apple, white beech, soft elm, rock elm, red beech, birch, iron wood, white ash, black ash, hemlock, cedar, pine, balsam, poplar, balm, golden willow, plum, cherry, common willow, tamarack, basswood, oak, bicker, heutherr, measured papariberry hickory, hawthorn, moosewood, nannieberry, lilac. The wood was cut while cleaning up on the Brant farm last summer, and shows how hawthorn, moosewood, nannieberry, great a variety exists in Ontario.

-The break down of the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company's cable between Aden and Zanzibar, which is a section of 1,906 knots, has drawn renewed attention to the Pacific cable question. At the Ottawa confer-ence the delegates from Africa urged the exten-sion of the proposed cable, from Australia to Cape Town, which would make a route from London to Africa entirely on British soil. Since this break, on December 24th, all telegrams from London to Africa went by West Coast, through Spain, the Canary Islands, Senegal and French Guiana, with half a dozen other repe-titions, the rate from London to Cape Town by this route being \$3.41 per word.

The people of Lancaster, Ont., and vicinity are taking a lively interest in the troubles in South Africa, as several Glengarrians from that village and vicinity are in the heart of the disturbed district. Messrs William McLeod, Hugh McMillan, George Robertson, Allan James Cameron, and John E. Cameron, all Lancaster boys, are at Johannesburg, building a large mining plant The Cameron boys are sons of Mr. Roderick Cameron, of Lancaster, and nephews of the late John (Cariboo) Cameron, and Cornwall's chief of police.

-The saddest failure in subscription books was that of Dubois's "Plutarch," in twentywas that of Dubois's "Plutarch," in twenty-eight large quarto volumes. Begun in 1830, the publication of this work was not finished in 1842; the subscribers had already paid 9 000f. each, and there were yet twelve "lives" to be printed, at a cost to each subscriber of 4,000f. Every book lover knows the fate of that "moles indigesta." Booksellers call the volumes simply indigesta." "plugs."

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS

MONTREAL, 22nd Jan., 1896.

ASHES. -Business continues dull. A lot of A SHES. -Business continues duil. A lot of about 30 brls. of second pots recently received, realized only \$3.25 per cental, being salty and poor tares. The regular quotation for seconds is \$3.35 to 3.40; first pots, \$3.55 to 3.60; a few brls. of poor tares to hand last week brought \$3.50. Pearls have not been coming in of late, and are quoted at about \$5 to 5.10.

DRY GOODS. - Travellers are doing rather better in the way of dry goods sales, but the want of snow roads in many sections is still the excuse offered by country dealers for their inability to remit more liberally. City retail trade is dull, and collections from this source are also slow. American tapestry and moquette carpetings are advanced 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively.

FISH.—The demand for fresh and salt fish has rather improved since the close of the holihas rather improved since the close of the hold day season. We quote: -Dry cod, §4.25 to 4.50; green cod, No. 1, §4.25; No. 2, §3 25; No. 1, large, §5.25 to 5.50; Labrador herring, \$4.25 to 4.50; No. 1 salmon, \$12 to 13; fresh cod and haddock, 3 to 4c.

FURS.-The London fur sales opened on the 15th inst. Last week was devoted to African, Australian and Chinese furs, and the sale of the American collections of the Hudson Bay Co, and Messrs Lampson & Co. began on Monday and will continue till Friday. The offerings include 62,000 beaver, 1,863,000 musk-rat, 32,500 marten, 90,000 mink, 120,000 opos-sum, 140,000 raccoon, 185,000 skunk, 9,000 bear, sum, 140,000 raccoon, 185,000 skunk, 9,000 bear, 7,000 red fox, 5,000 grey fox and 2,500 lynx. So far only partial advices have been received, announcing an advance in beaver of 5 per cent., in muskrat of 25 per cent., and a decline in bear of 40 per cent. Until fuller advices be received there will be no general change in quotations locally. We quote for prime pelts : Beaver, \$3 to 3.50 per lb. : bear, \$10 to 20 ; cub, \$5 to 8 ; fox, red, \$1 to 1.50 ; cross, do., \$3 to 5 ; silver, do., \$20 to 75 ; fisher, \$5 to 6 ; marten, \$1 to 1.75 ; mink, \$1 to 1.50 ; lynx, \$1.50 to 2 ; coon, 50 to 75c.; fall rats, 5 to 7c.; winter do., 10 to 12c.; otter, \$9 to 12 ; skunk, 40c. to \$1.

MON	ITREAL GRAIN STO	CKS IN ST	ORE
		Jan. 13, '96.	Jan. 20, '96.
Wheat, b	ushels	$252 \ 285$	255,508
Corn,	<u>.</u>	6,274	6,838
Oats.	"	189,539	182,646
Rve.	"	3,492	3,492
Peas.	"	2,880	2,882
Barley,	"	37,888	39,304
Total g	rain	492,358	490,670
Oatmeal		470	447
Flour		31,474	31,730
Buckwhe	at	13.244	

GROCERIES.—A further strong upward movement in sugars has developed since writing a ment in sugars has developed since writing a week ago, owing to the very firm market for raws, Cuban supplies being over 50 per cent. short, and raw beet higher. The factory quotation for granulated is now $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{6}{3}c.$, as to quantity, ranging from a car lot to 500 barrels or upwards. The lowest fig-ure for yellows quoted by local refiners is $3\frac{3}{4}c.$, though Lower Province refiners are quot-ing $3\frac{3}{6}c.$ There is a local scarcity of yel-lows and also of raws, and a carge of the latter lows, and also of raws, and a cargo of the latter lows, and also of raws, and a cargo of the latter is being brought in, via Boston, by rail. Teas show comparatively a light movement, but local values are well sustained. Good com-mon Japans are scarce; there is a certain amount of stock available at about 11c., but the goods are old and represent poor value. The London market for China teas is a little off, and recent offerings, at auc-tion, were withdrawn. Ceylons and Indians have sold well in the same market. Rice and molasses are selling fairly at regular card prices which have for some time prevailed. In the

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS

For sale or to let-spacious manufacturing premises, with power; conveniently situated at the east end. Apply to SCOTF & WALMSLEY, Toronto.

British America Assurance Co'y.

ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at their offices, Nos. 18 and 20 Front street east, on

Thursday, the 13th Day of February, 1896.

at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual re-port for the election of directors, and for all general business relating to the management of the company. By order of the Board.

P. H. SIMS, Secretary. Toronto, January 22nd, 1896.



Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-first Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the company's offices, 28 and 30 Toronto street, Toronto, on

Wednesday, 5th February Prox.

at 3 o'c'ock p.m., for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st ultimo, for the election of directors, and for other purposes as provided by the statute. By order.

W. MACLEAN, Managing Director.

Toronto, 13th January, 1896.



Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of this company will be held at the company's offices, at Toronto, on

Thursday, 20th February, 1896

at twelve o'clock noon, to receive the annual report, for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the board.

J. J. KENNY, Managing Director. Western Assurance Co.'s Office, Toronto, 18th Jan., 1896.

The British Canadian Loan and Investment Co. Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the com-pany's office, south-west corner of Adelaide and Victoria streets, Toronto, on

Wednesday, 5th February Next

at noon. By order of the directors.

R. H. TOMLINSON, Manager.



Is hereby given by the Boari C. Trade of the City of Toronto, that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said Board of Trade, and the sever il Acts amending the same in so far as relates to their Gratuity Fund, and the administration thereof, and for enabling the Board of Trade to make such changes in the manner of working the Gratuity Fund as they see fit, and for other purposes.

W. H. BEATTY, Solicitor for the Applicants Toronto, Nov. 28th, 1895.

A Good Business Chance FOR SALE IN THE

Town of Peterborough, Ont.

One of the most thriving towns in Canada, having a population of 13,000. A railway centre, and also the headquarters of the Trent Valley Canal System now un-der construction. The property is the well-known "Whyte's Foundry and Machine Shop," comprising 3 acres of land, together with all suitable buildings, ma-chinery, lathes, tools, and p-tterns, with water power 10 months in the year, and also steam power. Also small dwelling house attached. The whole valuable concern will be sold at a low price and on favorable terms. For list of machinery apply to owner, HENRY OWENS, Esq., Peterborough, or to C. POWELL, Esq., Toronto.

latter line, New Orleans molasses at 32 to 33c. is displacing Barbadoes to some extent In canned goods, peas are decidedly scarce, with \$1 now asked: tomatoes are rather firmer, canners being now pretty well out of stock Salmon are quoted at \$450 for Cohoes, and \$5.50 the case for choice; lobsters scarce, and quoted at \$7 to 7.50 for talls. The curtailment of lumbering operations owing to the lack of snow has affected the demand for prunes, dried apples, etc.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—As was anticipated last week, an advance has been established in green hides, dealers now paying on the basis of 6c. for No. 1. The quotation to tanners is 7c. Receipts last week were fairly liberal. Calfskins are beginning to come in a little more freely; the price remains at 6c.; sheepskins, 70 to 75c. Tallow dull and easy, at 5 to 5¹/₂c.

LEATHER.—A little more movement has been taking place in sole leather, and a few transactions are reported in black leather, including one large sale of buff; some 2,000 sides, it is said, at 10c., but, taken as a whole, there is not much general improvement in trade. Prices remain unchanged. We quote :—Spanish sole B.A. No. 1, 24 to 26c.; do. No. 2, 21 to 23c.; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 22 to 24c.; No. 2, 20 to 22c.; No. 1 slaughter, 25 to 27c.; No. 2 do., 23 to 24c.; common, 22c.; waxed upper light and medium, 33 to 38c.; do. heavy, 30 to 35c.; grained, 32 to 35c.; Scotch grained, 32 to 37c.; western splits, 20 to 24c.; Quebec do., 15 to 18c.; juniors, 16 to 19c.; calf-splits, 30 to 35c.; calf skins (35 to 40 lbs.), 60 to 65c.; imitation French calf skins, 65 to 75c; colored calf, American, 25 to 30c.; Canadian, 20 to 22c.; colored pebble cow, 15 to 16c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; colored, 6 to 74c.; harness, 25 to 32c.; buffed cow, 13 to 14c.; extra heavy buff, 15c.; pebbled cow, 11 to 14c.; polished buff, 11 to 13c.; glove grain, 11 to 14c.; rough, 22 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 40 to 50c.

METALS AND HARDWARE. - There is little to add to last week's full report. The demand shows little sign of revival, and holders of pig iron, etc., would be disposed to shade quotations tc induce business. The only change we can note in prices is the reduction in barb wire and staples to 33c, but freight is now only paid on lots of half a ton and upwards, and not on a quarter of a ton asheretofore. Wequote :--Coltness pig iron, none here: Calder, No. 1, none here; Calder, No. 3, none here; Summerlee,

\$20.50 to 21.00; Eglinton, \$18.00 to 18.50; Gartsherrie, none here; Carnbroe, \$19.00; Shotts, \$19.50 ex-yard; Middlesboro, No. 3, \$17; Niagara, No. 2, \$21; Siemens pig, No. 1, \$17 50 to 17.75; Ferrona, No. 1, \$17.50 to 17.75; machinery scrap, \$14 to 15.00; common do., \$12 to 13.00; bar iron, Canadian, \$1.50 to \$1.60; British, \$2.00 to 2.15; best refined, \$2.40; Low Moor, \$5.00; Canada plates-Blaina, or Garth, \$2.25, 52 sheets to box; 60 sheets \$2.30; 75 sheets \$2.40; all polished Canadas, \$2.50 to 2.75; Terne roofing plate, 20x28, \$5.75 to 6.00; Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.50; No. 26, \$2.40; No. 24, \$2.30; Nos. 17 to 20, \$2.25; No. 16 and heavier, \$2.40; tin plates-Bradley charcoal, \$5.00 to 5.50; charcoal, I. C., \$3.25; P. D. Crown, \$3.75; do., I.X., \$4.75; Coke I.C., 82.90; cokewasters, \$2.50; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 26, 4c.; No. 24, 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ c., in case lots; Morewood, \$5.15 to 5.40; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6c.; No. 26, 6 $\frac{1}{6}$ c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Canadian bands, per 100 lbs., \$1.85; English ditto, \$2; hoops, \$2.15. Steel boiler plate, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch

BARGAIN IN TIMBER LAND

Lots 6, 7, and 8 in 5th concession of Albemarle, county of Bruce, east of the Bury road, 300 acres; these lands are heavilv timbered, and a portion with first-class cedar, suited for telegraph poles; these will be sold at a great bargain.

D. S. M'MILLAN, Barrister, Sarnia, Ont.

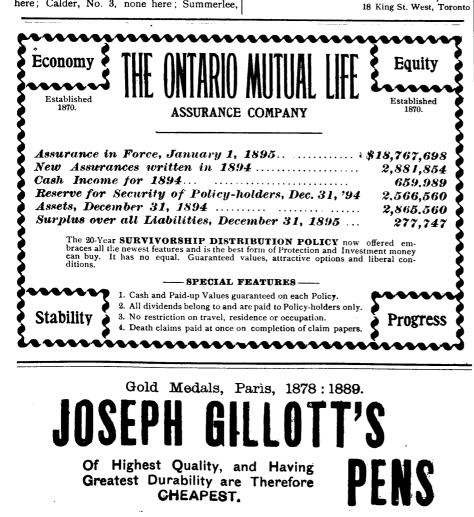
BONDS FOR SALE

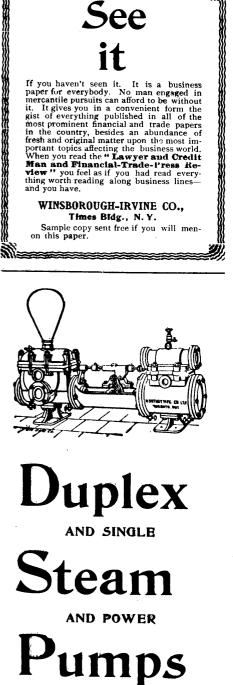
\$108,500 Bonds of the Victoria Rolling Stock Co'y of Ontario

Payable from 1901 to 1904, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly at Dominion Bank, Toronto. In denominations of \$1,000 and \$500. For sale at par and accrued interest Toronto delivery.

For further particulars apply to

OSLER & HAMMOND,







FOR ALL PURPOSES





LAURIE ENGINE CO., Montreal, Sole Agents Quebec Province.



and upwards, \$1.90 to 2.00 for Dalzell, and equal; ditto, three-sixteenths inch, \$2.60; tank iron, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, \$1.50; three-sixeenths do., \$2.15; tank steel, \$1.70; heads, seven-sixteenths and upwards, \$2.00; Russian sheet iron, $\frac{9}{4}$ to 10c.; lead, per 100 lbs.; pig, \$3.15 to 3.25; sheet, \$4 to 4.25; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 9 to 10c.; toe calk, \$2.25; spring, \$2.50; sleigh shoe, \$1.90; tire, \$2; round machinery steel, \$2.50; ingot tin, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; for best; Straits, 15c.; bar tin, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; ingot copper, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; sheet zinc, \$4.50 to 4.75; Silesian spelter, \$4.25; American do, \$4 to 4.25; Antimony, 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bright iron wires, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.60 per 100 lbs.; annealed and oiled, do., \$2.70; galvanized, \$3.15; the trade discount on wire is 20 per cent. Barb and twisted wire and staples, $3\frac{1}{4}$ c.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Some houses report quite a nice lot of orders for oils and paints for shipment when spring freight rates come into force, also a fair proportion of import orders for glass. In turpentine there is quite a stiff advance of full two cents, owing to a stronger market in the south, where supplies are reported getting low. Linseed oil steady at the late decline. Seal oil firmer, at 43c. per gal. in a jobbing way. Shellac is being quoted very much lower on the Calcutta market, but as new supplies will not reach here before May or June, no present change in prices will be made here. We quote :—Turpentine, 48c. per gallon for single barrels, 2 to 4 barrels, 47c.; 5 barrels and over, 46c. Linseed oil, raw, 55c. per gallon; boiled, 58c,; 4 to 9 brl. lots, 1c. less; olive oil, machinery, 90c.; castor, in lots, 6c.; single cases, 64 to 64c.; tins, 7c.; Nfld. cod, 34 to 35c. per gal.; Gaspe oil, 35c. per gal.; steam refined seal, 42 to 43c. per gal. in small lots. Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$4.75 to



Now is the time to order to secure prompt delivery. We make a specialty of boiler work, and are still taking orders at old prices notwithstanding the sharp advance in cost of material.

WATEROUS.

BRANTFORD, Can.

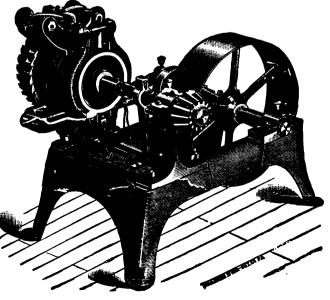
ELECTRIC WATER WHEEL GOVERNOR

(PATENTED)

Variations in speed detected by fast running, sensitive Governor Balls. Gate movement instantly set in operation by electric current. Quick and powerful action.

Thirty days trial. Write for particulars.

WM. KENNEDY & SONS, owen sound, ont.



5.00; No. 1, \$4.50 to 4.75; No. 2, \$4 to 4.25; No. 3, \$4; dry white lead, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5c.; genuine red do., $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 1 red lead, 4c.; putty, \$1.60 to 1.65 in bulk, \$1.75 to 1.85 in bladders, \$2 to 2.10 in tins; London washed whiting, 40 to 45c.; Paris white, 85 to 90c.; Venetian red, \$1.50 to 1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.50 to 1.75; spruce ochre, \$2.25 to 2.50; window glass, \$1.25 to 1.30 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.35 to 1.40 for second break; third break, \$2.90. Wool _____ The movement is a light one and a

WOOL. The movement is a light one, and a number of the mills are reported rather slack of business at present. In local prices there is nothing new. Cable reports of the London sales, which opened last week, are to the effect that closing prices of the last series are fairly maintained. Stocks are pretty low on spot; there is a certain amount of wool at the Cape bought on Canadian account, but there seems no disposition to hurry it forward, owing to the uncertainties regarding matters political.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Jan. 23rd, 1896.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is strong at an advance of 2c. per bush. over last week's quotations. The situation abroad is improved, while a strong active demand comes from the Canadian milling interests. The movement is confined, however, to comparatively small lots. Deliveries at country points are by no means liberal. In many districts the roads are in poor condition. The war talk emanating from so many different sources this last several weeks, has undoubtedly been a factor in influencing farmers to hold back their stocks. Other holders, mindful of an advance last summer from 60c. to \$1, are expecting history to repeat itself, and meantime are holding back their grain. It is almost a general opinion that stocks in the country are not heavy. Manitoba wheat is firm, and active, at an advance of 2 cents per bushel. Large sales of Manitoba wheat for May delivery at Fort William have been made recently, but at present holders are edging off and do not appear anxious to part with their stock. Oats are firm and in good demand at last week's quotations. Peas are steady and unchanged, with some demand for export. Rye is firm at an advance of 1c. per bushel; supplies are readily taken. Corn is dull and 1 to 2c. per bushel lower in price. Barley is slow and inactive.

The stocks of grain in store at Port Arthur on Jan. 11th were 3,039,213 bushels. During the week there were received 256,848 bushels, and shipped 6,648 bushels, leaving in store on Jan. 18th, 3,289,413 bushels.

Jan. 18th, 3,289,413 bushels. GROCERIES.—For January trade is good. Prices remain very steady without any very general changes. Currants are firm; the demand is, however, inactive. The movement in canned goods is only nominal. The feature of the week is the strong tone of the sugar market, prices advancing $\frac{1}{4}$ C. per lb. The Cuban crisis adds strength to the situation, which is aggravated by reported shortages in the beet root crop of Europe. Teas are locally without change, while markets abroad are not especially interesting.

HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is not that improvement in trade that jobbers would naturally expect as the season grows older. The main business done is in booking forward and import orders. In such lines as galvanized and tinned iron, tin plate, sheathing, copper, poultry netting, green wire cloth, screen doors, churns, milk cans, and milk can trimmings, the movement is fairly satisfactory. There have been but few changes in prices. The only change of importance resulting from the manufacturers' meetings was the reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. in the price of barb and plain twist wire. A change has been made also in the list price of clout nails and shoe findings. In horse nails one pound packages have been advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ c. over former list price. Tinware is 'quiet, and little improvement is looked for until March. Plumbers' supplies are in better demand, although supplies are not large.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The local situation is without change. Dealers continue to pay butchers 5, 4 and 3c. per lb. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 green; cured hides are quoted $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{3}c$, but the best part of the movement is confined to the passing of hides sold on future delivery some weeks ago at lower quotations. It is difficult to descry the future. The speculative element in trade will probably be satisfied with

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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article	Wholesa ^{le} Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.
Breadstuffs.		Groceries.—Con.	\$ c. \$ c.	HardwareCon.		Canned Fruits—Cases, 2 doz. each. APPLES—3's, 1 doz. \$0 85 0 35
FLOUR: (2 brl.) Manitoba Patent " Strong Bakers Patent (Winter Wheat)	360 375	SYRUPS: Com. to fine, Fine to choice Pale	0 021 0 033 0 025 0 025 0 03 0 035	Annealed Galvanized Coil chain § in Backed mine and	\$ c. \$ c. 00 to 20% 00 to 20% 0 04 0 041	BLUEBERRIES-1'S, " 0 f0 1 00 " 2'S, Loggie'S" " 1 00 1 20 CHERRIES-2'S, " 1 85 0 00 RASPBERRIES-2'S,
Patent (Winter Wheat) Straight Roller Extra Oatmeal Rolled Wheat	3 10 3 15	MOLASSES: W. I., gal New Orleans RICE: Arracan Patna, dom. to imp	0 35 0 45 0 32 0 45 0 031 0 038	Barbed wire, gal Iron pipe " galv Screws, flat head	1 & 1 + 65/102	STRAWBERRIES_2's, " 2°35 9 40 PEACHES_2's, Vellow
GRAIN :	12 00 12 00	Japan, ""… Genuine Hd. Carolina SPICES: Allspices	0 11 0 12	" r'u head Boiler tubes, 2 in " " 3 in	70 to 75 0 09 0 00 0 104 0 00	Canned Vegetables-Cases, 2 doz. each. BEANS-2's, Stringlessper doz. \$0 85 0 90 "2's, White Wax" "000 0 95
Winter Wheat, No. 1 "No. 2 No. 3 Spring Wheat, No. 1 No. 2	70 071 068 069 067 069	Cassia, whole per lb Cloves Ginger, ground Ginger, root	0 15 0 35 0 18 0 28 0 20 0 25	STEEL: Cast Black Diamond Boiler plate, ‡ in. "" 5/16 in " " § & th'ck'r	$0\ 12\frac{1}{2}\ 0\ 14$ $0\ 11\ 0\ 00$	"3's, Baked, Delhi "000145 CORN-2's, Standard "380140 PEAS-2's, Standard "090095 PEARS-2's "195175
" No. 3 Man. Hard, No. 1 " " No. 2	0 62 0 63 0 74 0 75 0 72 0 73	Nutmegs Mace Pepper, black, ground "white, ground	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & 60 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 00 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 25 \end{array}$	" " § & th'ck'r Sleigh shoe CUT NAILS : 50 and 60 dyA.P.	240 000	"-3's "25233 РUMPKINS-3'S, "085100 TOMATOES-3'S, "085008 TOMATO CATSUP—Simcoe "085000
" " No. 3 Barley No. 1 " No. 2 " No. 3 Extra	0 69 0 70 0 44 0 45 0 38 0 39	SUGARS : Redpath Paris Lump Extra Granulated	0 00 0 05§ 0 04¥ 0 00	40 dyA.P 30 dyA.P 20, 16, 12 dyA.P.	0 00 2 55 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 65	Fish, Fowl, Meats-Cases. 2b. tins MACKERELper doz. \$1 15 1 20 SALMON-Indian (Red) " 1 15 1 20
Oats, Peas Rye Corn	0 27 0 28 0 50 0 51 0 50 0 51	Very bright Bright Yellow Med. Bright Yellow Yellow	0 041 0 00 0 04 0 00 3 85 3 90	10 dy	0 00 2 75 0 00 2 90 0 00 3 10	"Horse Shoe, 4 doz" 1 40 1 45 "White Salmon" "1 10 1 15 "Flat" 1 65 1 70 "Cariboo" "1 10 000
Buckwheat Timothy Seed, 48lbs Clover, Alsike, 60lbs	0 32 0 33 3 00 2 25 4 00 5 25	Demerara TEAS : Japan, Yokohama	0 038 0 00 0 04 0 042 0 19 0 40	3 dy	0 00 4 00 0 00 3 00 0 00 3 30	LOBSTER—Noble Crown, flat tins $\frac{1}{3}$'s and 1's
"Red, " Hungarian Grass, 48 lbs. Millett Flax, screened, 56 lbs	4 80 5 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 35	Japan, Kobe Japan, Nagasaki, gun- powder, com. to choic't Japan, Siftings & Dust	0 12 0 30 0 121 0 181 0 37 0 09	Car lots 10c. keg less Wire Nails dis. off v'd list HORSE NAILS: Pointed and finished		SARDINES—Alberts, b'sper tin 0 18 20 """ 's"" 0 13 0 00 "French b's, key opener "0 18 0 00
Provisions. Butter, choice, # lb	0 16 0 17	Congou, Monings Congou, Foochows Young Hyson, Moyune, Yg. Hyson Fychow and	0 12 0 60 0 12 0 50 0 25 0 65	HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs CANADA PLATES: MLS Lion 1 pol Full pol'd	360 000 250 000	" " " " " " 0 061 0 00 " " " 2's
Cheese, new Dried Apples Hops Beef, Mess	0 10 0 15	Tienkai, com. to cho't Yg. Hyson, Pingsuey, Gunpowder, Moyune- Gunpowder, Pingsuey,	0 14 0 40 0 12 0 25 0 18 0 65 0 15 0 30	IC Charcoal	3 15 0 00 3 50 3 65	CHICKEN-Boneless, Aylmer, 1202., 2 doz
Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear "Breakt'st smok'd Hams	0 061 0 00 00 0 10 0 00 0 00 0 00	Ceylon, Broken Orange, Pekoes Ceylon, Orange Pekoes, Broken Pekoes	0 40 0 60 0 35 0 45	IX " DC " IC M. L. S. WINDOW GLASS :		LUNCH TONGUE—1's, 2 doz
Rolls Lard	0 08 0 061	Pekoes Pekoe Souchongs Souchongs Indian, Darjeelings	0 25 0 35 0 25 0 27 0 20 0 24 0 20 0 24	25 and under 26 to 40 41 to 50 51 to 60	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" " Clark's, 14's, 1 doz " 18 00 18 50 Ox Tongue-Clark's, 24's, 1 doz. Paragon
Eggs, # doz. fresh Beans, per bush Leather.		Broken Orange Pekoes Orange Pekoes Broken Pekoes	035045020024	ROPE: Manilla Sisal, Lath yarn. Axes:	0 091 0 00 0 07 0 00 0 00 0 061	LUNCH TONGUE—Clark's, 1's, 1 doz. "000 3 25 "2's, "000 6 75 SOUP—Clark's, 1's, Ox Tail, 9 doz"000 1 40 "Clark's, 1's, Chicken, 2 doz"012 0 140 Fish—Medium scaled"012 0 13
Spanish Sole, No. 1 "No. 2 Slaughter, heavy "No. 1 light "No. 2 "	0 22 0 25 0 20 0 23 0 23 0 26 0 22 0 25	Pekoes Pekoe Souchong Souchong Kangra Valley	0 20 0 24 0 18 0 23 0 18 0 23 0 20 0 35	Montana Keen Cutter Lance Maple Leaf	7 75 8 00	CHIPPED BEEF—j's and I's, per doz. 1 70 2 80 SMELTS—60 tins per case 3 00 0 00 SHRIMPS 25 0 00
" No. 2" Harness, heavy " light Upper, No. 1 heavy	0 26 0 28	Oolong, Formosa TOBACCO, Manufactured Mahogany Tuckett's Black	035065	Oils. Cod Oil, Imp. gal Palm, 🌮 lb	045048	Cove Oysters-1's 1 35 1 40 "-2's 2 25 2 35 Finnan Haddle-Flat 30 1 40 Kippered Herrings 80 1 90 Fores 1 10 1 90
" light & medium. Kip Skins, French " English " Domestic	0 38 0 45 0 75 0 90 0 60 0 70	Dark P. of W Myrtle Navy Solace Brier, 7's	0 48 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 44 0 47	Lard, ext Ordinary Linseed, raw	0 60 0 70 0 50 0 60	BLOATERS—Preserved
" Veals Heml'k Calf (25 to 30) Imitation French	0 65 0 75 0 45 0 65 0 85 0 90	Rough and Ready, 8's. Honeysuckle, 8's	0 47 0 00 0 57 0 00 0 56 0 00	Linseed, boiled Olive, & Imp. gal Seal, straw " pale S.R.	130 140	CAR OR CARGO LOT. 1 in. pine & thicker, cut up and better 1 in. " " " 33 00 36 00 1 in. " " " 33 00 36 00 1 in. " " " 32 00 36 00 1 in. " " " 32 00 36 00 1 in. " " " 32 00 36 00 1 in. " " " " 32 00 36 00 1 in. " " " " " " 32 00 36 00 1 in. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
French Calf Splits, large, 伊 lb " small Enamelled Cow, 伊 ft	0 25 0 30 0 20 0 30 0 18 0 22	Crescent H Napoleon, 8's Laurel, 3's. Index, 7's	0 50 0 00 0 49 0 00 0 44 0 00	Petroleum. F.O.B., Toronto Canadian, 5 to 10 brls	Imp. gəl. 0 16 1 0 17	11 inch flooring 16 00 00 00 12 inch flooring 00 00 16 00 13 inch flooring 00 00 16 00 14 inch flooring 00 00 22 00 1x10 and 12 mill run 16 00 17 00
Patent Pebble Grain Buft Russets, light, P lb	0 14 0 17 0 15 0 17 0 40 0 45	Pure Spirit, 65 o. p	0 50 0 00 in b'd dy pd	Can. Water White American Water White Paints, &c. White Lead, pure		1x10 and 12 dressing 17 00 19 00 1x10 and 12 common 13 00 14 00 1x10 and 12 mill culls 10 00 11 00 1 inch clear and picks 28 00 32 00
Gambier Sumac Degras	0 05 0 06 0 031 0 04 022 0 031	"50 o. p "25 u. p Family Proof Whiskey 20 u. p	1 14 4 03	in Oil, 25 lbs White Lead, dry Red Lead, genuine Venetian Red, Eng	4 50 5 00	1 inch dressing and better
Hides & Skins. Cows, green Steers, 60 to 90 lbs	Per lb. 0 05 0 00	Old Bourbon, 20 u. p. Rye and Malt, 25 u. p. Rye Whiskey, 4 y old "5 y. old	0 66 2 22 0 62 2 08 0 85 2 40	Yellow Ochre, French Vermillion, Eng Varnish, No. 1 furn Varnish, No. 1 Carr	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 inch siding mill culls 9 00 10 00 Cull scantling. 8 00 9 00 1 inch strips 4 in. to 8 in. mill run 14 00 15 00 1 inch strips, common 12 00 13 00
Cured and Inspected Calfskins, green	0 06 0 06 ¹ 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Hardware. TIN: Bars per lb Ingot	\$ c. \$ c. 0 17 1 0 18 0 16 1 0 17	Bro. Japan Whiting Paris Green	0 65 0 90 0 60 0 75 0 13 0 15	1x10 and 12 spruce culls 10 00 11 00 XXX shingles, 16 in 2 30 2 00 XX shingles, 16 in 1 40 0 00
Sheepskins Tallow, rough Tallow, rendered	0 02 0 00	Pig	0 15 0 15	Putty, per brl. of 100 lbs Spirits Turpentine Drugs.	1 85 2 00 0 00 0 45	Lath, No. 1
Wool. Fleece, combing ord " clothing Pulled, combing		Sheet Shot, common Zinc sheet Antimony	0 6 174% d 0 044 0 05	Alumlb. Blue Vitriol Brimstone Borax.	0 05+ 0 07	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
" super extra Groceries.	021 022	Solder, hf. & hf Solder, Standard BRASS: Sheet IRON: Pig	0 13 0 13 0 12 0 12 0 90 0 30	Camphor Carbolic Acid	080085	" Red, " 1 to 14 in 24 00 25 00 " " 2 " 4 " 26 00 28 00 " Yellow, " 1 " 4 " 14 00 15 00
Coffees: Java & lb., green Rio "		Summerlee Bayview American No. 2 Soft Southern Foundry pig	00 00 00 00 19 50 00 00 18 00 00 00	Caustic Soda Cream Tartarlb. Epsom Salts Extract Logwood, bulk " boxes Gentian	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 29 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 03 \\ 0 & 19 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 171 \end{array}$	
Porto Rico " Mocha "Crushed"Java & Mocha	023 026	N. S. Siemens Ferrona Bar, ordinary	19 50 20 00 19 00 19 50 1 70 1 75	Hellebore	0 13 0 15	
FRUIT: Raisins, Blk b'skets "Valencias, lay- ers, selected.	0.06 0.064	Swedes, 1 in. or over Lowmoor Hoops, coopers Band, coopers	0 05 1 0 06 9 25 9 30 9 85 9 30	Iodine Insect Powder Morphia Sul. Opium Oil Lemon, Super	0 25 0 28	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
" o.s. to f.o.s Sultana Currants Prov'l, new " Filiatras "	0 0 5 0 05	Tank Plates Boiler Rivets, best Russia Sheet, per lb Imitation	2 25 0 00 4 50 5 00 0 10 0 11 0 11 0 0 06 0 06	Potass Iodide	4 00 4 40	Hickory, "13 "9 " 28 00 30 00 Maple, "1 "13" 15 00 16 00 "2 "4" 17 00 20 00 Oak. Red Plain "1 "11" 00 00 56 00
"Filiatras" "Patras" Gulf Currants Figs, Almonds, Tarragona	0 06 0 07	GALVANIZED IRON : Best No. 22 " 24 " 26		I Saltnetre lh	0 28 0 30	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Filberts, Sicily Walnuts, Marbot Grenoble	0 08 0 09 0 13 0 00 0 13 0 14	Cop'd Steel & Cop'd	Spring 90%	Tartaric Acid	0 02 0 03 2 60 3 00 0 38 0 40	Wahut, 5 1 5 85 04 00 04 Whitewood, 1 9 30 1 34 1 Lumbermen have been holding stiff all year, but
Naples	0 15 0 16	Bright	j 00 to 90%	Citric Acid	050055	now will have perhaps to break up.

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developments, as the market promises to be subject to frequent fluctuations. It remains to be seen what part the leather combine will play in the hide market. Sheepskins are quoted at 80c. The wool market is not sufficiently active to warrant an advance in the price of skins. Tallow is dull and trade unprofitable. Dealers quote 4 to $4\frac{3}{4}c$. per lb.

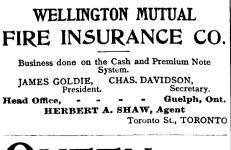
Dealers quote 4 to 4‡c. per lb. PAINTS AND OILS. — The trade situation is much brighter. On Monday, the representa-tives of several houses took up their respective routes, and already a number of orders have been received. Within a few days' time the country merchants will, doubtless, begin to order freely. Import orders for window-glass for spring shipment are beginning to be taken at higher prices than last year, owing to a rise in the Belgium market; prices, at present, for shipment from stock, are very firm at \$1.20 for first break, and 50 cents for boxes. Paris green is quoted 13 to 15c.; but dealers say that prices are destined to go higher owing to a smart advance in the price of arsenic, one of the primary ingredients in its manufacture. White lead remains unchanged at former quo-tations. Turpentine is firmly held at 45 cents. tations. Turpentine is firmly held at 45 cents.

PROVISIONS.-The butter trade is quiet, and the situation shows practically no change from our last report. Cheese remains without any marked improvement; dealers are jobbing summer makes at $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c., and later makes at 9 to $9\frac{1}{3}$ c. Dried and evaporated apples are dull. Hog products continue active, and at advances reported in previous reports the market re-mains firm. Dressed hogs, in face of limited receipts, have advanced to \$5 to 5 10. Toronto packers are not enthusiastic buyers at these prices, and the bulk of eastern offerings are going to Montreal. Eggs are quoted; new laid, '20c.; held fresh, 16 to 17c.; pickled, 144 to 15c. per doz. Beans are quiet, at \$1.10 to 1.20. SEEDS.—In view of the present low range of the situation shows practically no change from

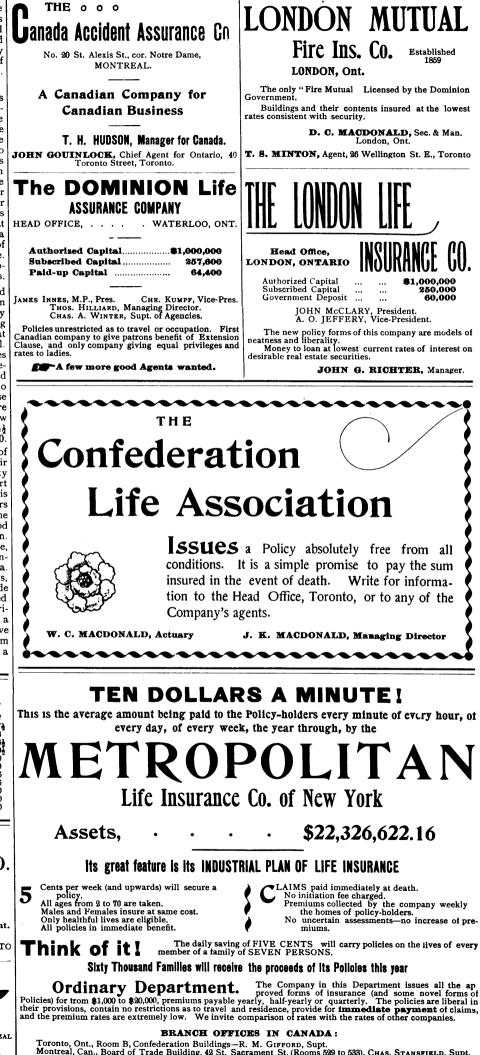
SEEDS.—In view of the present low range of values farmers are persistently holding their stocks of alsike Ordinarily the crop is pretty values failings are persistently holding their stocks of alsike. Ordinarily the crop is pretty well marketed by this time, while the export movement usually closes in February. This year it is quite probable that foreign buyers may continue their purchases beyond the usual time limit, thinking the seed good property to carry over into the next season. This is, of course, merely a conjecture, but unless some such outlet is found con-siderable stock will be left over in Canada. Prices are unchanged from last quotations, dealers receiving \$3 to 4.25 per bush. at outside points. There is still no movement in red clover; the little consumptive demand experi-enced is supplied from import stocks. With a firmer feeling in western markets prices have advanced to \$2.15 to 2.25 per bushel for medium grades, while other descriptions are quoted on a grades, while other descriptions are quoted on a similar basis of value

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23, 12.3		.m.
Wheat, Spring	s. 5	d 7
Red, Winter	5	73
No. 1 Cal	5	8
Corn	3	31
Peas	4	9 <u>1</u>
Lard	29	0
Pork	53 27	9 6
Bacon, heavy Bacon, light	28	6
Tallow	21	ñ
Cheese, new white	46	ŏ
Cheese, new colored	46	ŏ







Toronto, Ont., Room B, Confederation Buildings-R. M. GIFFORD, Supt. Montreal, Can., Board of Trade Building, 42 St. Sacrament St. (Rooms 529 to 533), CHAS. STANSFIELD, Supt. Ottawa, Ont., 29 and 30 Ontario Chambers, Sparks Street-LAUNCELOT GIBSON, Supt. London, Ont., Masonic Temple, Richmond Street-J. T. MERCHANT, Supt. Hamilton, Ont., 64 James Street S.-FRANK LESLIE PALMER, Supt. Agents wanted in all the principal cities. For information apply as above

Commercial Unior	1	~100			DOND	REPORT.				
Assurance Co., Ltd. Of LONDON, Eng.	BANKS.			Capi Sub scribe	- Capital	Rest.	Divi- dend last 6 Months.	CLOSING TORONTO, Jan. 23		
Fire Capital & Assets \$27,000,000 Life Canadian Branch - Hea	Canadian Ban Commercial E d Dominion	bia America k of Commerce Bank, Windsor, N.S	··· 24	43 4,866 50 6,000 40 500	000 6.000,000 289,420	1,338,333 1,200,000 95,000	2 31 3	125 110 1343 109	130 115 135] 112	125 00 267.30 67.37 43.60
Marine Gen. Agent for Toronto and Co. of Yor	Halifax Banki Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial	snips ng Co	10 10	00 800	000 1,500,000 000 500,000 000 1,250,000 006 800,000	720,000 275,000 675,000 320,000	31 31 4 31 31	243 140 139 152	248 150 141 1 153	121.50 70.00 36.80 152.00
Caledonian Insurance Co Established 1905	La Banque du Peuple La Banque Jacques Cartier La Banque Nationale Merchants Bank of Canada Merchants Bank of Halifax Molsons Montreal.		5 2 2 10 10	50 1,200, 35 500, 90 1,200, 90 6,000, 90 1,435,	$\begin{array}{cccc} 000 & 1,200,000 \\ 000 & 500,000 \\ 000 & 1,200,000 \\ 000 & 6,000,000 \\ 100 & 1,500,000 \end{array}$	235,000 3,000,000 975.000 1,375,000	3] 4 3]	181 97 70 163 158	183 110 75 166 162	181.00 49.50 166.00 158.00
The Oldest Scottish Fire Office	New Brunswie Nova Scotia	ck	10	0 12,000, 0 500, 0 1.500.	000 12,000,000 000 500,000 000 1,500,000	6,000,000 525,000 1,300,000	5 6	175 215] 253 188	180 218 192	87.5 431.00 253.00
Canadian Branch, 185 St. James St.,	Ottawa People's Bank	of Halifax	. 10	0 1,500, 0 700,	000 1,500,000	40,000 1,000,000 175,000	21 4 3	79 180 121	83 182 125	188.00 79.30 180.00 24.20
MONTREAL. A. M. NAIRN, LANSING LEWIS,	St. Stephen's	of N.B.	10	0 2,500,0 0 200,0	00 2,500,000 00 200,000	115,000 500,000 45,000	4 2 1 3	115	125	115.00
Inspector. Manager. MUNTZ & BEATTY, Agents, Toronto.	Traders		10	ດ ດັດດດີທ	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	600,000 1,800,000 85,000	4 5 3	161 234	163 240	80.50 234.00
Queen City Fire Insurance Co'y.	Union Bank, Halifax Union Bank of Canada Ville Marie Western Yarmouth			0 500,0 0 1,200,0 0 500,0 0 500,0 5 300,0	00 500,000 00 1,200,000 00 479,620 00 375.351	160,000 280,000 10,000 100,000 60,000	3 3 31 31 3	122 97 70 118	125 110 100	81.00 58 29 35.00 83.03
Established 1871. No. 32 Church Street TORONTO		COMPANIES. IG SOCIETIES' ACT, 185	a				•quarieriy	110	120	02.00
AUSTIN (Founder Dominion Bank), President. Hon. Justice Maclennan. James Scott, Merchant. SURPLUS RESERVE	Agricultural Sa Building & Loa Canada Perm. 1	vings & Loan Co n Association Loan & Savings Co gs & Loan Co & Inv. Society	. 50 . 25	750,0 5,000,0	00 750,000 00 2,600,000	130,000 112,000 1,450,000 195,000	3 2 1 5 3	148	80 150	54.00 74.0J
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Church Street, TORONTO. AMES GOLDIE, J. L. SPINK, President. Vice-President. ————————————————————————————————————	Brit. Can. L & I Central Can. Lo London & Ont. London & Can	nv. Co. Ld., (Dom. Par.) an and Savings Co Inv. Co., Ltd. do.	100	2,500,00 2,750,00	00 1,200,000 00 550,000	120,000 315,000 160,000	3) 11* 3	1191	112 123	119 50
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JOHN FENNELL, President.

GEORGE LANG, Vice-President

H. OELSCHLAGER, Inspector.

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ELECTRIC UNITS.

The meaning of various terms used in measuring electricity are thus given in the Popular Science News of a recent date :

The five principal units of current electricity are : farad. The volt, ampere, ohm, coulomb and

The volt is the unit of intensity. It may be compared with the steam pressure of a steam engine, or the pressure of a column of water flowing in a vertical pipe. The ohm is the unit of resistance, and may

be compared to the resistance of a pipe to the water flowing in it.

The ampere is the measure of rate of flow of current, and it is that quantity which would pass through a circuit having one ohm of resistance, when urged by a pressure of one volt. It does not include the idea of time or of real pressure. Thus we might have an ampere flow-ing through a circuit as the result of either the smallest fraction of a volt, or of 1,000,000 volts depending upon the resistance of the circuit. The quantity flowing, however, would be exactly the same as that resulting from one volt through one ohm. The coulomb is the measure of quantity of

flow; that is, current flowing at the rate of one ampere for one second, and is also termed the ampere-second. This quantity is so small, that in practical battery, electric light and motor work, the ampere hour is taken as the measure

of quantity. The farad is the measure of capacity. The capacity of a surface which can hold one coulomb of electricity at a voltage or pressure of one volt is a farad. It may be compared with the capacity of a container filled with gas. Under a certain pressure it will hold a certain amount of gas. Double the pressure and it will hold double the amount of gas, etc. Similarly a surface which would hold one coulomb at a pressure of one volt, would hold two coulombs at a pressure of two volts, etc. The watt is the mechanical unit of work-

power. The number of watts may be obtained by multiplying the number expressing the volts, or the electromotive force, by the number expressing the amperage, or the current. A force of seven hundred and forty-six watts equals one horse-power.

one horse-power. One must not fall into the error of consider-ing electricity a fluid, because of these com-parisons. The units may be very easily ex-plained by the analogy of a current of fluid, but the ancient theory that electricity is an "imponderable fluid" is now considered un-temple tenable.

MINING ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC.

The Mining Association of the Province of Quebec met in Montreal on January 8th. The first business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows :

President as follows:
President—Captain R. C. Adams, Anglo-Canadian Phosphate Co., Montreal.
Vice-presidents—Mr. G. H. Drummond,
Canadian Iron Furnace Co., Montreal; Mr.
James King, of King Bros., Quebec; Mr. H. A.
Budden, Intercolonial Coal Co., Montreal; Mr.
J. S. Mitchell, Beaver Asbestos Co., Sherbrocke. brooke

Secretary-Mr. B. T. A. Bell, of the Mining Review, Ottawa, re-elected, and

Treasurer-Mr. A. W. Stevenson, Montreal re-elected.

Members of Council—Messrs. John J. Pen-hale, United Asbestos Co., Black Lake; E. R. Smith, Bell's Asbestos Co., Thetford; J B. Smith, British Phosphate Co., Glen Almond; T. Bert Derwillo Asbestore of Cold Cold Sinfin, British Prosphate Co., Glen Almond; T. Boas, Danville Asbestos and Slate Co., St. Hyacinthe; S. P. Franchot, Emerald Phosphate Co., Buckingham; John T. McCall, Canadian Iron Furnace Co., Montreal; J. M. Jenckes, Sherbrooke; W. T. Bonner, Babcock & Wilcox Co., Montreal; C. H. Carriere, Carriere, Lane & Co., Levis.

Mr. G. E. Drummond, of Montreal, read an able paper on "Iron Mining and Trade." This dealt with the subject comprehensively, setting forth the output and condition of the British, American and Canadian market. To

ite." At the evening session, Mr. J. S. Higginson, of Buckingham, read a paper on "Phosphate"; some notes on the mica industry were plate, some notes on the mica industry were given by Mr. Bell, while Mr. R W. Ellis, of Ottawa, read a paper—"Notes on the occur-rence of gold in Quebec." This paper led to an interesting discussion, in which views differed as to the possibility of finding paying quartz in the province. About \$2,000,000 had been taken out it appeared since 1984, and and been taken out, it appeared, since 1884, and ac-cording to some of the speakers, it had taken four millions to procure two. This paper was followed by "Notes on the mining law of the Province of Quebec." which had been prepared by Dr. R. W. Raymond, of New York.

A COMMISSIONER ON ASSESSMENT ENDOWMENT INSURANCE.

Mr. Fricke, Insurance Commissioner of Wisconsin, has refused a license to the order Na-tional Fraternal Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, to which he takes many objections. One reason for the refusal is that the age limits, 16 to 70 years, do not comply with the law. A second reason is that its name is too similar to that of the order National Union, a fraternal benefici-ary organization already admitted. A third and important reason is that in the opinion of the commissioner an organization applying for admission as a mutual beneficiary society cannot issue endowment, limited payment life policies, or give cash surrenders, paid up, or ex-tended insurance; that such features are wholly foreign to the objects and purposes of assessment insurance; that if such features were permissible there must naturally follow a reserve liability to absolutely guarantee the fulfilment of the contract, and right here would come the objection that an assessment company can issue only a contract which is flexible at one

end or the other. In concluding his reasons for refusing the application, the commissioner says: "The pathway of assessment endowment insurance is so strewn with the wrecks of past experi-ments, and have cost our people so many thousands of dollars, for which they have received no other returns than a receiver's report, that to permit the admission of any organiza-tion of similar character would be adding insult to injury."

NOVA SCOTIA IRON WORKS.

The following resume of the iron industry of Nova Scotia is taken from the columns of The

Nova Scotia is taken from the columns of The American Manufacturer, December 13th:— "During the twelve months under review the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company has been united with the Nova Scotia Steel Company, the enterprise which Nova Scotians can justly point to as probably the most successful joint stock enterprise ever most successful joint stock enterprise ever launched in the province. This company is extending its operations, and is supplied with an admirable Bessemer pig from its furnace at Ferrona. The possibility of lengthening the run of this furnace on steel material is itself an item of economy, rendered feasible by the growth of the steel works. The furnace was started again in the summer, and ready sales of pig are since reported. After a long vaca-tion the Londonderry works went into blast again, and it is reported are contemplating the re-opening of their rolling mill. The large re-opening of their rolling mill. The large contract secured by this company for the pipes of the new gas company in Halifax will keep their foundry running for some time. The charcoal furnace at Bridgeville, Pictou county, had a short campaign of about a month. As yet, however, the price of charcoal pig has not recovered itself sufficiently to permit of their recovered itself sufficiently to permit of their continuous operation. It may be questioned if the admirable pig made here would be available for steel making, as in the case with some of the better Swedish brands."

WOOL MARKETS, 1895.

At the beginning of the 1895 wool season, it was generally predicted that values would re-main low during the year. European manu-fortures and was a season of the seaso British, American and Canadian market. To the latter, with its possibilities, particularly since the erection of the new furnaces at Ham-ilton, he referred hopefully, showing that pro-duction and consumption were alike growing. Mr. John Blue, Capelton, read a paper on "Pyrites and Copper"; Mr. John J. Penhale, Black Lake, one on "Asbestos Mining"; Mr. P. H. H. Brummell, Ottawa, one on "Graph-

Australasian and River Plate wool, as com-pared with 65,000 bales in 1894; a large part of the Canadian 1895 clip arrived at a similar of the Canadian 1895 clip arrived at a similar destination. But the increased consumptive demand was slow in affecting values. It was not until July that a lasting impression wa^{∞} made on prices; in the 4th and 5th series of the London auctions prices rose about 25 per cent. in the aggregate. The feature in the year's markets most acceptable to Canadian growers was the pronounced advance in lustre wools, which fortunately came before the wool had which fortunately came before the wools, which fortunately came before the wool had left the hands of the grower. The prospects for the coming year would be excellent if it were not for tariff uncertainty in the United States.

the United States. European stocks are not excessive. The very complete annual report of Messrs. Helmuth, Schwartze & Co., 3 and 4 Moorgate Street Buildings, London, thus com-

ments upon the supply prospects for the year: Owing to the severe drought the mortality Owing to the severe drought the mortality among sheep in the larger part of New South Wales and in considerable portions of Queens-land has been exceedingly heavy and the lambing very poor; and in New Zealand large numbers of sheep have perished in snowstorms. It is of course impossible at this stage to give an accurate estimate of the clip, but in all competent quarters in Australia a decrease of 150,000 to 170,000 bales is anticipated. And even if that be not quite reached, the actual supply to the trade -bearing in mind the much supply to the trade -bearing in mind the much lighter stocks carried over to this year-will probably show this shortage to its full extent. In the River Plate States only a moderate in-crease is expected and that chiefly crossbred. The supply therefore promises to be within very manageable limits, and as the consumption is growing, and wool, notwithstanding its recent rise, still low in value, prices seem to us in the absence of unfavorable outward circumstances, to have a good chance of gaining further ground in the course of a year.

RIVER PLATE HIDE QUOTATIONS.

A most interesting table of prices is that compiled by Messrs. L. & W. Van de Velde, covering the prices of River Plate soldero ox-hides on the Antwerp market during thirty years past. In 1866, heavy ox-hides, 55 to 70 lbs., were valued at 5²/₅d. per lb.; from this point, with the exception of a temporary drop to 5²/₅d. in 1869, prices steadily advanced to 5²/₅d. with the exception of a temporary drop to bid. in 1869, prices steadily advanced to 81d. in 1873, the top notch reached during the period. For ten years, 1873-1883, prices remained on a comparatively high basis, remaining throughout the decade above 7d. per lb. In 1883, prices be-gan to fall, and in an almost continuous decline reached the lowest point in the history of the trade, 43d. in 1892. In the same year light hides, 45 to 55 lbs., touched the minimum average price at 33d. in 1873 light hides were quoted 81d. per lb. Until the present year, but little improvement was made in hide values. The causes of the upward movement in the hide market in 1895 are familiar to the whole world; heavy hides averaged 67d and light hides 57d. during the year. As compared with the average of a year ago, the advance, $1\frac{3}{4}d$, was a larger gain than was made in a similar time during the period under review.

LEADVILLE MINING OUTPUT IN 1895.

The Engineering and Mining Journal says "Our special correspondent telegraphs us that the value of the product of the Leadville mines for 1895 will be \$8,522,082, which is a slight increase over last year, and brings the produc-Increase over last year, and orings the produc-tion of the camp from 1879 to date to \$204,000. 000. The gold, silver and lead produced during the past year gives the following value: Gold, \$1,337,500; silver, \$5,079,840; lead, \$1,705,027. The balance of the values increase and \$1,337,500; silver, \$5,079,840; lead, \$1,705,027. The balance of the valuation is zinc and copper. The tonnage of the camp for the year is 330,933 tons, divided as follows: Lead carbonate ore, 70,429; iron ore for fluxing, 86,243; sulphide ore, 116,975; silicious ore, 57,286. The output of Leadville's great gold property, the Little Johnnie, is given by the management as 47,360 tons of silicious ore." tons of silicious ore.

Women as Book-Lovers. — An English WOMEN AS BOOK-LOVERS. — An English writer says of women as book-lovers: "Wo-men love books just as much as men do; but they love them in a different way. With men books are more a crutch and a prop than they are with women. Women need no such help. Great knowledge is not expected of a woman, and wit she has by nature and wit she has by nature.



