

ABOUT CO-OPERATION.

MR. HOLYOKE'S LECTURE AT ALBERT HALL LAST NIGHT.

Remarks by Dr. Goldwin Smith—The Principles of Co-operation—Giving the Workingman a Better Food—Mr. Holyoke's Movement.

Mr. G. J. Holyoke gave a lecture at Albert hall on the above subject last night, Professor Goldwin Smith in the chair. Mr. Holyoke was accompanied by his daughter and Mrs. Leach of Great Yarmouth, the first lady in England elected a member of a school board, now with Mr. Holyoke investigating the Canadian school system.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, in introducing the lecturer, spoke briefly of the subject and of the man before them. There was now a great interest felt all over the world in the working classes, and in giving the workingman a share in the profits of his work. We like to feel all right minded men sympathize. But some are for acting by violence. If the scheme were to be carried out, it would be like the sack of a city from which, on the morrow, the same ruin would befall plunderers and victims. A different course was advocated by Mr. Holyoke, who had suffered martyrdom for two great causes, the right of freedom of knowledge, and Mr. Holyoke's success in this, no class had more reason to rejoice than the ruling class which opposed him, for no force was more conservative than knowledge. The other great cause was that of liberty of opinion. In their individual views, some difference existed between himself and Mr. Holyoke.

A RELIGIOUS TOPIC. He (the chairman) was more conservative in his view, and thought that the present use of scientific discovery was carrying us over our feet. Yet the injury to religious belief might not be so serious as many good men fear. The spread of truth, like that of the Grecian hero, could heal the wounds itself had made. (Applause.)

MR. HOLYOKE SAID that co-operation was not a good name for their cause as "participation in results" would have been. Some defined co-operation as like the strength of a union in a bundle of sticks. But that did not answer, as each separate stick gained nothing. Another illustration was that of a couple of grey hounds running down a greater number of hares by co-operating with each other than the dogs would kill separately. That would not do, for the dogs ran down the hares for the sake of the master, he wanted each dog to have his fair share of the hares and to eat too! The best example he knew of true co-operation was when a surgeon carried an un- "moderate" daughter. The principle of the co-operative stores now so successful on a vast scale in England was to pay a fair interest on the capital of the union in the interest and the wholesale cost of material, among every one of their customers. Thus out of five dollars purchased a man would receive after three months some fifty cents to his credit. The more a man purchased, of course the more he got as profit returned, therefore the larger the family to which he supplied the greater the ultimate profit of the purchaser at the end of the year.

THEIR PRINCIPLES in doing business were then first—never to understate their neighbors; they did not approve of trade competition. No one cheaper at a shop and say, "I can get that without their principle; but to divide the profit that would go to waste otherwise among their purchasers. They would always sell with retail shops. They would always be shops where graceful and beautiful furniture and winning manners would attract customers. But they did not do business as the business of the shops was worked; for we paid for all we bought, we gave no credit, we sought to teach the workingman economy, for a man to go up the street without feeling that he does not own himself, that the baker, the butcher, the tailor own a share in the profits of the shop; they felt they were actually accumulating money while they slept. Our next principle was that from the duty which we took two and a quarter per cent for EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES. With that percentage the fund has grown to \$300,000; we have established five schools, free libraries, collection of telescopes and other apparatus, and were able to send \$1500 as a relief in the cotton famine. In the great universities where the chairman has been a professor, there were luminous teachers of morality, eloquent ministers of religion to give instruction in duty. But did it follow that duty which was practically carried out? Also experience showed the contrary. Their object was not only to show them the importance of duty, but to make them begin to carry it out. They found the workingman as a class improvident. This they remedied by forcing them to accumulate their savings. They would not pay them at once what they had saved, then when it accumulated in their hands the workingman found himself growing into a capitalist and took pride in what he had saved. He became a partner in the concern, and it was his interest to advertise and extend its operations. Another principle they had begun with was to supply

THE BEST AND MOST WHOLESOME FOOD. First the working class had to be educated up to this. They did not like, for instance, good flour. And those who supplied the retail trade opposed them, and would not sell to them, so that they had to send their own agents every where to do their wholesale purchasing. Mr. Holyoke, colleague in parliament of Mr. Bright, had tried the principle of co-operation in his manufacturing, all above a certain estimated fair profit to himself he divided each year among his employees. He found that by thus being associated with the interest of each man was so increased that the net profits were largely augmented to the benefit of both employer and employees. Co-operation is not yet APPLIED TO MANUFACTURING on any large scale in England. It was more difficult to manage than co-operative stores. In Germany co-operative production flourished; in France co-operative banks; in England co-operative provision stores. No country had as yet accomplished all these.

The lecture was loudly applauded. A vote of thanks was moved to the lecturer and chairman by Messrs. Fiddington and Haines. The lecture would have been even better attended had there been longer notice, but it is hoped that our report will draw attention to the Toronto co-operative association under whose auspices the lecture was held.

MR. HOLYOKE'S MOVEMENT. Mr. Holyoke proceeds to Ottawa this morning to confer with Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Pope, minister of agriculture, in the interest of his mission on the subject of Canada as a field for immigration and the desirability of publishing a hand-book on immigration with

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES NOT TO TEACH THROUGH THE NORMAL SCHOOL—About March 1st.

It is being rumored that another serious change is about to take place in the educational system of Ontario. We learn that at a meeting of the Central Committee held yesterday morning a motion was carried to the effect that no university graduate can teach in a high school (or otherwise we suppose) unless he has previously served a term of three months in the normal school.

On hearing this information a World reporter started to gain further knowledge. Meeting a well-known graduate of the University of Toronto, and an educationist he asked if it was so. He said he had no doubt of it. What the object is he failed to see, unless, said he, "it be that the deficient received the requisite such as University college is to be remedied, at the normal school, or perhaps their intention is to develop that many deporting to the United States, and to the normal school students possess." He did not know who was the instigator of the change.

The reporter learned that an order-in-council was recently passed, raising a departmental regulation, which requires every normal school teacher to be a holder of a certificate in addition to his university qualification. It was this order-in-council that the board of education yesterday in central committee, which learned body resolved to let matters take their course by declining to advise a reconsideration of the order.

ABOUT MARMION. A World reporter called on Archbishop Lynch yesterday in reference to the state, had been struck off the high school program because it was offensive to Catholics. The worthy prelate, who is reported to be un- usually, presented him with one of his books, and discussed things in general, but with regard to Marmion his grace had nothing to say. On that point as yet the board has not made a decision. A well-known Roman catholic educationist told the reporter that the book was certainly offensive in some of its passages to his colleagues. "Take that line," said he, "and you can't quarrel whether you think it offensive to us or not."

CRIME'S JUDGMENT DAY. Judge Boyd and Scott in the court of general sessions yesterday, passed sentence on the persons found guilty during the term, after the charge against Thomas Crittenden had been disposed of. The prisoner was charged with stealing \$3 worth of planks from Power, Ough & Holt, but the jury did not see that a theft had been committed and Crittenden was discharged. George Garner, a "fence," goes on to acquire the stolen goods, and is charged with receiving the silverware stolen from Mr. J. G. Wors' residence. Emily Humby pleaded guilty to stealing a silver watch and jacket from her employer, one month jail. Henry Hanlon, for attempting to criminally assault Catherine Miles in East Gwillimbury, four months in jail. The other two were three months in jail. The grand jury will make their presentment to-day.

A \$500 BIRTHDAY. The publishers of Buletter's Monthly of October, ten valuable rewards in their Monthly for October, among which is the following: We will give \$20.00 in gold to the person telling us which verse in the Old Testament Scriptures contains the greatest number of words by October 10, 1882. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner October 10, 1882. Persons trying for the prize should send their answers to the publishers, Messrs. J. H. B. & Co., 100 St. Patrick Street, New York, N. Y., with postage stamps paid with their answer, for which they will receive the November Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner will be published. The prize will be \$20.00 to you; cut it out. Address: PUBLISHERS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

THE MINE MARKS IN THE TOLLS. As stated in The World on Monday Minnie Marks, a noted crook, who had been in Toronto during the fair, had left for New York last night. The police of Kingston, Ont., have just advised that each of the partners had given orders to different parties to take some material, which they had right to do, the case was dismissed.

THE COUNTY COURT CLOSURE. The remaining civil cases in the county court were heard before Judge Boyd yesterday. In McKinley against Gregory, an defended issue on a promissory note, a verdict for \$318.18 was recorded for the plaintiff. In Taylor against Dywates, an issue on a promissory note, a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. McGregor for plaintiff, Mr. Fullerton for defendant.

THE PRESS COLONIZATION COMPANY met at the Ross house yesterday. The report of the retiring board of directors and the commissioner appointed to survey the company's lands was read. A new board of directors was appointed as follows: G. B. Bradley, president; Joseph Blackburn, London; Richard H. Montgomery, Mr. James, Messrs. Messrs. Johnson, E. F. Clarke, Douglas, Duns, Toronto.

THE MARRIAGE. There was not a little stir throughout social circles in the city over the announcement in The World that a marriage in two well-known families, fixed for yesterday, had not taken place. There was an injustice done to the archbishop in saying that he had forbidden the marriage. He did not. It is learned, that there is a misunderstanding in the attitude of the church toward mixed marriages but instead of the archbishop forbidding the marriage unless solemnized in the catholic church, the rule is that they cannot take place in the church. Any that have taken place have been solemnized in the sacristy. The marriage did not come off on account of its being forbidden by the church, but on account of religious differences between the affianced.

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THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

The Appointment of a Head Mistress Causes Much Discussion.

The public school board met last night, Chairman E. Galley presiding. All the members were present except Dr. Ogden, E. P. Roden and J. Brown.

Besides passing the report of the finance committee recommending the payment of sums amounting to \$2533.35, the only business transacted was the discussion on the legality of the appointment of Mrs. Riches as head mistress of the Palace street school.

Mr. Lant presented two petitions from taxpayers and over fifty letters from parents and guardians of pupils at the school, protesting against the appointment. The chairman ruled that the appointment was unconstitutional. Considerable discussion followed as to what was the proper course for the board to pursue in the matter.

Mr. McMurrich, chairman of the school management committee, had his report all ready for submission, but in view of the complication which had arisen, he begged leave to withdraw the report for the present. This was allowed.

Mr. Lant presented a report on the salary of Mrs. Riches to the position, or whether she was appointed. The salary is \$750. Some of the members held that if the board had promoted her to the position, it would be a mistake. The salary is \$750. Some of the members held that if the board had promoted her to the position, it would be a mistake.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHS. Ald. Hallam arrived from England yesterday. Last night reminded one of the approach of the overcoat season. The Queen's Own, 400 strong, headed by their band, had a march out last night. Ok! had have now on hand \$75,000 worth of fall and winter clothing for men and boys.

Will some one kindly remove the carcass of the dead canine which is opposite 938 Yonge street. Herrmann concluded his engagement at the Grand opera house last night before another good audience. Officers Hales and Jenkinson, after a pleasure trip to Ireland, have settled down once more in the usual hum of life.

Thomas A. Malloy, office Romain house, leaves shortly to accept the position of cashier of the Galt house, Louisville, Ky. The grand jury made an inspection of the institutions of public charities and correction yesterday, and will make a presentment to Judge Boyd to-day. The two blood engines of the Credit Valley railway are receiving a thorough overhauling at the shops at Parkdale under the supervision of Mr. Kirkby. No. 10 was turned out yesterday.

Permits granted: To David Gourlay, to erect a two-story dwelling house on the west side of Dundas street, east of 8800; to J. F. J. & Co., for the erection of a one-story brick addition to store No. 69 King street east, cost \$1350. A larger audience than ever greeted the first Grand opera house last night before another good audience. Officers Hales and Jenkinson, after a pleasure trip to Ireland, have settled down once more in the usual hum of life.

THE SCIENTISTS ON TEA.

A WELL-KNOWN LEADING DEALER'S OPINION.

The Sanitary Convention's Intercourse Criticized—The Mixture—Interesting Facts About Tea Culture.

A World reporter who read yesterday morning's reports of the sanitary convention now in session at St. Thomas, was so much struck by Judge Hughes' appalling indictment against tea and tea-dealers, that he resolved to include in his fall wear-off Hyson and Bobas, and henceforth to regard the cup that cheers but does not instruct, as being fully as dangerous a beverage as the cup that does both. A little reflection, however, convinced him that sanitarians as well as other people are apt now and again to fly off the handle without any sufficient reason, and he concluded to give the matter a little investigation. With this object in view he dropped into the headquarters of the L'Union Tea company at 295 Yonge street, and in the course of half an hour's chat with the manager, Mr. George Clarke, succeeded in unearthing a few facts which may prove interesting to the general public as well as to the sanitarians.

"Dr. Ellis of Toronto seemed to know what he was talking about," said Mr. Clarke. "He struck the nail on the head when he told the convention that 'all green tea, the best as well as the worst, was factually spraying the human lungs with China clay.' His remarks on this point showed him to be a skillful chemist, although he evidently has no profound knowledge of tea and its growth, which is not to be expected."

"That is the truth about tea culture," asked the reporter. "Why, the culture of tea is such an agricultural industry in China as the growth of wheat in this country. The learned doctor is probably not aware that there are three pickings of tea in the year. In the first, second and third crop, tea is not the quality of the crop depends entirely upon the care exercised in their culture and the favorable or unfavorable nature of the season and the general climatic influences. Hence the correctness of the doctor's remarks that he often found as much methane, or even more, in the cheap tea as in the more expensive grades."

"I'll tell you about the 'malvo' mixture that Judge Hughes was so much enamored with." "All I can say is that 'malvo mixture' is as much a thing of the past as the Crimean war. The tea he refers to was imported per ships Hindostan and Tamerlane. It was sold at public sale by Messrs. Layton & Co., and realized as much as six pence per pound. At that time good tea was exceedingly dear. The merchants who purchased it were never able to re-sell it, and it never went into consumption either in England or the colonies. I have heard that a portion of it was shipped to Russia. The rest of it was destroyed as soon as it was landed in the country. The adulteration came into force in England. Since that time no 'malvo mixture' has been imported, because ever since then all the tea examined by the government analyst before being allowed to go into consumption, and a certificate of its purity is given."

"I see that Judge Hughes appears to have made special reference to the system of book premiums," said the reporter. "Yes," replied Mr. Clarke. "With his remarks we perfectly agree, providing the book is offered as a bribe, not as in the case of dealing with a firm like the L'Union Tea Company of England, where a large system of co-operation is brought to bear, who buy their books in lines of 20,000 of single titles, and their tea by the ship load, always carefully selected by practised and competent tasters, who are able to tell to a nicety the amount of their contents. They are thus able to give their customers the full benefit of their enormous purchases, and offer such a value as makes all enlightened farmers two wide awake to fifty cents for Japan tea which the grocer brings in for one cent, as quoted by the learned judge."

"Of course," said Mr. Clarke, as the reporter rose to go, "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and the L'Union Tea Company, with all other successful enterprises, has a host of imitators, whose presence, however, can be nothing but a system of cheating, unless millions of dollars can be embarked in such an enterprise, it is impossible to give the value that is offered by our company."

Some sage has observed that "it is better to have lived than to live—now the world was young than to live—now the world was young, when the world is old." Be that as it may, we would not care to live in either age without being insured against rheumatism, unless we had a supply of that never failing remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. Joseph File, No. 230 Preston street, corner of Walnut, Louisville, Ky., says: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family for two years past, and have never found any thing that it would not cure; there must, of course, be some limit to its powers, but I have not reached it yet, and I can say that I do not believe there are any muscular ailments, nervousness or inflammation that will fail to cure. My boy Theodore fell down and sprained his foot; it swelled to twice its natural size. I applied St. Jacobs Oil, and in half a day it was as well as ever. It cured me of rheumatism and my wife of neuralgia."

Gen. Sherman in Montreal. MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—General Sherman, commander in chief of the American army, is in town. He speaks approvingly of the thorough work the British army and navy have done in Egypt. An Incendiary Arrested. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept. 20.—On the 15th inst. the barn, together with contents, including eight valuable horses, all the property of Mr. Robert Mitchell, were destroyed by fire, loss \$3000. Since then the police have been on the lookout for the incendiary, and succeeded to-day in catching him in Albany, N. Y. Blamark's Libeller Fined. BREWAL, Sept. 20.—A catholic clergyman of some rank has been fined 200 marks for libelling Prince Bismark in an article on the Chancellor's attitude towards Kulturkampf. Irish Informers Provided For. DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—It is stated that owing to the release of a number of prisoners, consequent upon the immediate expiration of the contract, the authorities have sent away certain persons suspected of informing, fearing that they will be murdered if they remained. Saxony's Standing Army. DRESDEN, Sept. 20.—Emperor William has written a letter to the king of Saxony regarding the recent organization of a Saxon army corps. The emperor says it affords him sincere satisfaction to again assure himself how entirely the king's views coincide with his own respecting the immense importance of keeping troops in a state of readiness for war.

Spending Public School Funds.

At the meeting of the public school board last night, after the committee on finance report had been adopted in committee of the whole, Mr. James Bain said he wished once more to put on record his protest against the examination fees to the collegiate institute. Mr. Bain said he objected to paying out the public school moneys in this way, which was for the sole benefit of the collegiate institute.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, fleas, flies, ants, moths, chipmunks, gophers, 15c.

MONEY AND TRADE.

Toronto Stock Market. TORONTO, Sept. 20.—Stock market 100, Ontario 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Montreal Stock Market. MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—Bank—Montreal 210, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000.

E. STRACHAN COX STOCK BROKER. No. 86 King St. East, Toronto. Buys and sells Canadian and American Stocks strictly on Commission.

Grain and Produce. CALL BOARD—TORONTO, Sept. 20.—No. 1000. THE STREET MARKET—TORONTO, Sept. 20.—The market has kept dull for the most part. Hay has been only in moderate supply; prices about 10c to 12c. Straw, 10c to 12c. Potatoes, 10c to 12c. Apples, 10c to 12c. Peaches, 10c to 12c. Plums, 10c to 12c. Cherries, 10c to 12c. Raspberries, 10c to 12c. Blackberries, 10c to 12c. Currants, 10c to 12c. Grapes, 10c to 12c. Figs, 10c to 12c. Dates, 10c to 12c. Pistachios, 10c to 12c. Almonds, 10c to 12c. Walnuts, 10c to 12c. Pecans, 10c to 12c. Chestnuts, 10c to 12c. Hazelnuts, 10c to 12c. Macadamia nuts, 10c to 12c. Brazil nuts, 10c to 12c. Cashew nuts, 10c to 12c. Pine nuts, 10c to 12c. Sunflower seeds, 10c to 12c. Cottonseed oil, 1