

26c.; common, 20 to 21c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; do., heavy, 27 to 30c.; grained, 32 to 35c.; Scotch, grained, 30 to 35c.; Western splits, 22 to 25c.; Quebec, do., 18 to 20c.; juniors, 16 to 17c.; calf-splits, 30 to 35c.; calfskins, (35 to 40 lbs.), 60 to 65c.; immation French calfskins, 65 to 75c.; colored calf, American, 25 to 28c.; Canadian, 20 to 24c.; colored pebble cow, 13 to 15c.; russet sheepskins linings, 30 to 40c.; colored, 6 to 7½c.; harness, 31 to 33c.; buffed, cow, 13 to 15c.; extra heavy buff, 15c.; pebble cow, 12½ to 14c.; polished buff, 12 to 13c.; glove-grain, 12½ to 14c.; rough, 22-23c.; russet and bridle, 35-45c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The feature of the week has been the break in ingot tin, which has always been more or less of a speculative article, and more likely to be affected by any financial strain. Cable quotations have declined from £113 15s., to about £106, and it is reported offers have been made to sell in quantity at 26c., but the ordinary jobbing quotation is 28c. for Straits, and 29c. for L. & F. Copper is about steady; a fair sale is reported this week at 17 3-5c. Lead is firmer. Scotch iron warrants show a material falling off in quotations, but makers' prices remain steady, and on a fair order cabled for Summerlee, no concession would be made. Canada plates rule very firm, \$2.80 now being stated as the lowest figure for 52 sheets. We quote: Summerlee pig iron, \$27.50 to \$28; Carnbroe, \$25; Calder, \$27; Hamilton, No. 1, \$00.00 to \$00.00; No. 2, do., \$00.00 to \$00.00; Ferrona, No. 1, \$00; machinery scrap, \$19 to \$20; common ditto, \$00 to \$00; bar iron, Canadian, \$2.40 to \$2.45; Canada plates—Pontypool or equal, 52 sheets to the box, \$2.80 to \$2.85; 60 sheets, \$2.90; 75 sheets, \$2.95; all polished Canadas, \$3.25; Galvanized Canada plates, \$4.25 per box of 52 sheets; Terne roofing plate, 20 x 28, \$8; Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$3.10; No. 26, \$3.05; No. 24, \$2.95; No. 16, and heavier, \$3; tin plates; Charcoal, I.C. Alloway, \$4.80 to \$5; do., I.X., \$5.25 to \$5.50; P.D. Crown, I.C., \$5.50 to \$5.75; do., I.X., \$4.75; coke, I.C., \$4.40 to \$4.50; galvanized sheets, No. 28, Queen's Head, \$4.75; No. 26, \$4.25 to \$4.50; No. 24, \$2 in case lots; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6c.; No. 26, etc., the usual extra for large sizes. Steel boiler plate, ¾-inch, and upwards, \$3.15; ½-inch, \$3.25; tank steel, \$2.90, ¾-inch; three-sixteenths, \$3; heads, seven-sixteenths and upwards, \$2.95; Russian sheet iron, 9 to 9½c.; lead per 100 lbs., \$4.40 to \$4.50; sheet, \$4.75 to \$5; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast-steel, 11 to 12c.; toe calk, \$3.40 to 3.50; spring, \$3.50; sleigh shoe, \$2.80 to \$2.85; tire, \$2.85; round machinery steel, \$3.75 as to finish; ingot tin, 29c. for L. & F.; Straits, 28c.; bar tin, 35c.; ingot copper, 17½ to 18c.; sheet-zinc, \$7.50 to \$8.00; Silesian spelter, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Veille Montagne spelter, \$5.75 to \$6; American spelter, \$5.50 to \$5.75; antimony, 10½ to 11c.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—There is nothing doing in these lines of any moment, and values are wholly unchanged. We quote: Single barrels, raw, and boiled linseed oil, respectively, 62 and 65c. per gallon, for one to four barrel lots; 5 to 9 barrels, 61 and 64c.; net, 30 days, or 3 per cent., for four months' terms. Turpentine, one to four barrels, 75c.; five to nine barrels, 74c.; net 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 37½ to 40c. per gal.; steam refined seal, 40 to 42½c. per gallon; Castor oil, 8 to 8½c. in quantity; tins, 9 to 9½c.; machinery castor oil, 7½ to 8c.; Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.37½; No. 1, \$6; No. 2, \$5.67½; No. 3, \$5.25; No. 4, \$4.87½; dry white lead, 5½ to 6c. for pure; No. 1, ditto, 5c.; genuine red ditto, 5c.; No. 1,

red lead, 4½ to 4¾c.; Putty, in bulk, bbls., \$1.65; kegs, \$1.80. bladder putty, in bbls., \$1.80. smaller quantities, \$1.95. 25-lb. tins, \$2.05; 12½-lb. tins, \$2.30; London washed whiting, 60c.; Paris white, 75 to 82c.; Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.75; yellow ochre, \$1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$1.75 to \$2. Window glass, \$2 per 50 feet for first break; \$2.10 for second break.

WOOL.—The volume of trade is at present very limited. The late London series of sales closed at figures fully 15 to 20 per cent. higher than September prices, and values continue to stiffen, if anything. On spot nothing is available in Capes below 25 to 26c. per lb. in the grease, and there is reported to be no stock of Natal or Australians. B.A., scoured, is also reported scarce, and one house is said to have sold out the other day at 50c. More or less attention is being directed to North-West and California wools at from 17 to 20c., and 19 to 23c., respectively.

FOOTBALL AND INDUSTRY.

One of our English contemporaries thus makes its plaintive moan: "Those outside the Midland counties have little idea of the harassing influence of football on industrial life. Men leave their work for half days at a time in order to see contests between picked teams, and in some places make united representations to their employers for holidays for practically all the workers in the factory. An instance of how far these requests are sometimes carried, may be seen at Birmingham, where, at a meeting of the Wellington St. George's Football Club, it was resolved that representations be made to the miners and employers, with the object of prevailing upon miners to work half an hour longer on two days of the week, and thus be able to attend the matches on a Saturday."

RULES FOR INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

The commonly accepted notion that there is no fire risk involved in the use of incandescent electric lamps is erroneous, for it is now recognized that sufficient heat can be generated by such lamps to ignite materials with which they come into contact.

Mr. John R. Waters, Attorney at Individual Underwriters, has prepared a set of rules, for the use of its members, to be posted in each department of their risks. They are as follows:

1. When you are through with a light, turn it out.
2. Maintain wire guards or cages on every lamp liable to come in contact with or proximity to merchandise or fixtures, or where any possibility exists of the lamp being accidentally broken.
3. The practice of tying knots in the flexible cords attached to lamps is forbidden.
4. Flexible cords must not be hung on nails, hooks, gas, water or steam pipes. Porcelain knobs only are to be used for this purpose.
5. Paper shades must not be used on incandescent lamps. Use metal or porcelain shades instead.

The reasons for the rules are as follows:

Rule 1 is made from the standpoint of economy in the use of the current, as well as for greater safety.

Rule 2 is made to correct the common and unsafe practice of placing unprotected incandescent lamps on merchandise, cardboard boxes, and fixtures. This practice obtains more frequently in closets, and in reserve stock rooms, where lamps

are hung in narrow aisles. We sometimes find materials badly scorched from contact with these lamps.

Rule 3. The effect of tying knots or loops in flexible lamp cords in order to shorten them, is to increase the resistance of the wire and cause the lamp to generate more heat.

Rule 4. Wires subjected to the prohibitions contained in this rule are liable to have their insulation fractured or worn from contact or dampness, resulting in short circuits.

Rule 5. Paper shades can become ignited under certain conditions, and may cause a bad fire if they fall while burning on inflammable materials.—N.Y. Jour. Com.

A RAILROAD COMPELLED TO RETURN FARES WITH DAMAGES.

A case of great public importance was decided in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Ottawa, on 12th December, by Judge Mosgrove in the action of Mr. W. A. D. Lees against the Ottawa and New York Railway Company. Mr. Lees, who is a barrister, has an office in the town of Russell, and in connection with his business there he makes trips to that place, using the Ottawa and New York Company's route. In his statement of claim, Mr. Lees says the company held themselves out as common carriers and took and carried goods and passengers on their line for hire.

From July 30th, 1898, until May 20th, 1899, Mr. Lees paid the company \$49.55 for railway fares, and he claimed that the company has no right to collect that amount or any amount by law, because they had not complied with the provisions of the railway act. He therefore claimed that he was entitled to the return of the money he had paid, and also for three times the amount of the money paid. He based his case on the section of the railway act which requires a railway company to publish in the Canadian Gazette for a certain period their rates, and the same must be approved by the Railway Committee. For non-compliance, the railway company must return the fares, and three times the fares, to the passenger. It was shown that the company had not carried out these requirements of the railway act, and for that reason the judge gave a decision for Mr. Lees.

M. W. H. Curle, for the defendants, contended that Mr. Lees had paid the money voluntarily, and had received value for the services rendered. The Montreal Star learns that an appeal will be entered against the decision. A jury had been secured to try the case, but it was not referred to them.

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