

THE MONETARY TIMES

TRADE REVIEW.

AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 11.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 13 1889.

\$2 A YEAR.
100 PER SINGLE COPY

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,
TORONTO,

Are offering Special Value in the following:

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

BRUSSEL CARPETS.

LINOLEUMS.

LACE CURTAINS.

CANADIAN TWEEDS.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

GREY FLANNELS.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

21 to 27 Wellington street, east, } TORONTO,
30 to 36 Front street, east, }
AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

RICE LEWIS & SON, Ltd.

WHOLESALE

Hardware & Iron Merchants,

TORONTO, ONT.

SPECIAL TO THE TRADE:

BROWN'S NEW PATENT

Anti-frictional Newmarket Horse Clipper

By far excels all others.

The Pringle Improved

DRAWING ROOM DOOR HANGER

Ask for our Descriptive Circular of this Hanger.

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS.

Every Blacksmith will pay a fair price for a good set of Stocks and Dies. You can rely on the Wiley & Russell make. Examine their Illustrated Price List, supplied free. Every sale will bring an unasked for Testimonial.

RICE LEWIS & SON, LD.
TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

McMASTER, DARLING & CO.,
WHOLESALE

Woollen & General Dry Goods

MERCHANTS,

4 to 12 FRONT ST. W, TORONTO.

Offices—34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
London, E.C.

J. SHORT McMASTER, HENRY W. DARLING,
London, Eng. Toronto.

W. INCE. J. W. YOUNG. W. INCE, JR.

PERKINS, INCE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

41 and 43 Front Street East, Toronto.

IN STORE:

New Season's Japan Teas, Finest
Moning & Kaisow Congous,

1889 90.

To arrive in a few days, ex "Parthia."

NEW SEASON'S YOUNG HYSONS.

SMITH & KEIGHLEY,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Teas, Fancy Groceries, Mediterranean & West India Products.

IN STOCK:

Fine Filiatra Currants,

BARRELS AND HALVES.

CHOICE SULTANAS. LARGE STOCK
OF CANNED GOODS.

9 FRONT STREET, EAST,
TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

GORDON, MCKAY & CO'Y,
IMPORTERS

General Dry Goods.

AGENCY OF

THE LYBSTER COTTON MFG. CO.

SHEETINGS.

SHIRTINGS.

. TICKINGS.

YARNS, &c.

48 FRONT ST., WEST,
TORONTO.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED
TO OUR STOCK OF LADIES
AND MISSES'

HOSIERY

AND

UNDERWEAR!

WHICH INCLUDES ALL THE BEST
MAKES OF IMPORTED AND
DOMESTIC GOODS.

5 CLOSE PRICES. 3

SAMSON, KENNEDY & Co.

44, 46 & 48 Scott Street,
15, 17 & 19 Colborne Street,
TORONTO.

25, Old Change, London, . . . England.

Insurance.
THE AMERICAN
Assurance Co.

BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE DOMINION
PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.

DIRECTORS:

MACKENZIE, M.P., ex-Prime Minister

President.

ANDER MORRIS, M.P.P., and JOHN

IE, ESQ., Pres. Can. Landed Credit

Residents.

an, Senator.

ardins, Esq., M.P., Montreal.

Donald, ex-Lieutenant-Gov. of Ontario

son, Esq., Pres. Mont'l Harbor Trust

sq., D.C.L., Pres. Building & Loan As

q., Q.C. (Messrs. Kerr, Macdonald,

Patterson).

Esq., Governor British Am. Fire & Co.

Esq., L.L.D., Vice-President Toronto

poration.

Esq., Pres. British Can. L. & In. Co.

Manufacturer, Guelph.

Director Federal Bank of Canada

, M.P., Toronto.

Esq., Broker and Financial Agent.

Esq., Alderman

sq. (Messrs. Hughes Bros., Wholesale

n, Esq., M.D., Medical Director.

sq., Merchant, Director Dominion Bk

sq., Toronto.

Esq., Merchant.

n, Esq., Pres. Mont'l. Transp't Co.

sq., L.L.B., F.L.A., Managing Director

ISH EMPIRE

MUTUAL

Insurance Comp'y

LONDON ENGLAND,

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Funds nearly \$6,400,000

ne over 1,300,000

estments nearly.. 700,000

RANCH, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

ETT, Esq.,

President Montreal Stock Exchange

ENIER, Esq.,

President La Banque du Peuple.

NAN, Esq.,

Director Bank of Montreal.

IS, Esq.,

Of R. Simms & Co

F. STANCLIFFE,

General Manager.

W. SMITH,

GENERAL AGENTS, TORONTO.

AGENTS,

WESTERN ONTARIO, London, Ont.

JARDIAN

Life Assurance Company

LONDON, ENGLAND.

al, One Million Pounds .Sig

ribed, \$10,000,000

ls, 20,210,000

ROBT. SIMMS & CO. } Montreal.

GEO. DENHOLM,

Y D. P. ARMSTRONG, 24 Scott St

Am. Ass. Co. Bldg.

Godwin, British Whig Building.

ERGE H. GILLESPIE, 20 James St

AGENTS.

ICENIX

ANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

1782. Canadian Branch established

paid since the establishment of the

\$75,000,000. Balance held in hand

Fire Losses, \$3,000,000. Liability of

limited. Deposit with the Dominion

for the security of policy holders in

35 St. Francois Xavier Street,

GILLESPIE, PATERSON & Co., Agents

LEWIS MOFFATT & Co., Agents

R. MACD. PATERSON, MANAGER.

THE
& LANCASHIRE

FIRE
ANCE COMPANY.

T. M. PRINGLE,

AGENT, TORONTO

at Wingham, Brussels and Perth.

THE CHARTERED BANKS.
MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.
 CAPITAL PAID UP, \$5,799,300
 RESERVE FUND, 2,135,000
 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 President, JOHN DUNCAN, Esq., Vice-President, JOHN DUNCAN, Esq., H. Montagu Allan, Esq., J. P. Dawes, Esq., T. H. Dunn.
 General Manager, T. H. Dunn.
 Acting Sup't. of Branches, T. H. Dunn.
 BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC:
 Kingston, Quebec, London, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, etc.
 BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:
 Brandon, Winnipeg, etc.
THE BANK OF TORONTO CANADA.
 INCORPORATED 1827.
 CAPITAL PAID UP, \$2,000,000
 RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000
 DIRECTORS:
 President, HENRY BEATTY, Vice-President, HENRY COVERT, Cashier, W. R. WADSWORTH, Inspector, W. R. WADSWORTH.
 BRANCHES:
 Toronto, London, Montreal, etc.
STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.
 CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,000,000
 RESERVE FUND, 410,000
 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
 DIRECTORS:
 President, JOHN BURNS, Vice-President, JOHN BURNS, Esq., Dr. G. D. Morton, A. J. Somerville.
 AGENCIES:
 Cannington, Chatham, Colborne, Durham, Forest, etc.
 BANKERS:
 Montreal—Bank of Montreal, National Bank of Scotland, etc.

The Chartered Banks.
THE SHAREHOLDERS
 —OF—
THE MOLSONS BANK
 Are hereby notified that a Dividend of **FOUR PER CENT.** and a Bonus of **ONE PER CENT.** upon the capital stock has been declared for the **CURRENT HALF-YEAR**, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the
First Day of OCTOBER Next.
 The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House, in this city, on
Monday, the 14th of October Next,
 AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.
 By order of the Board,
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
 General Manager
 Montreal, 19th August, 1889.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
 INCORPORATED 1832.
 Capital Paid-up \$1,114,300
 Reserve Fund 460,000
 DIRECTORS—John S. Maclean, President; John Doull, Vice-President, Daniel Cronan, Adam Burns, James Hart, Cashier—Thos. Fyffe.
 HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.
 Agencies in Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Canning, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Pictou, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick—Campbelltown, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. Georges, Sussex, Woodstock. In P. E. Island—Charlottetown and Summerside. In U. S.—Minneapolis, Minn. In Quebec—Montreal. Collections made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.
 CAPITAL, \$2,500,000
 RESERVE FUND, 535,000
 LONDON OFFICE 28 Cornhill, London.
 Branches at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.
 Agents and Correspondents:
 IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank, Commercial Bank of Manitoba, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
 IN UNITED STATES—Agents: Bank of Montreal, New York, Bank of Montreal, Chicago.
 Collections carefully attended to, and a general banking business transacted.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.
 INCORPORATED 1836.
ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B.
 Capital \$200,000
 Reserve 25,000
 W. H. TODD, President.
 J. F. GRANT, Cashier.
 AGENTS:
 London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.
 Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

BANK OF YARMOUTH,
 YARMOUTH, N.S.
 DIRECTORS:
 T. W. JOHNS, Cashier.
 L. E. BAKER, President.
 C. E. BROWN, Vice-President
 John Lovitt, Hugh Cann, J. W. Moody
 CORRESPONDENTS AT
 Halifax—The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
 St. John—The Bank of Montreal.
 do The Bank of British North America.
 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 Exchange bought and sold.
 Deposits received and interest allowed.
 Prompt attention given to collections.

The Chartered Banks.
UNION BANK OF CANADA.
 CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,200,000
 RESERVED FUND, 150,000
 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.
 Board of Directors:
 ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President.
 E. J. PRICE, Esq., Vice-President.
 Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., E. J. Hale, Esq.
 E. Giroux, Esq., Hon. Thos. McGreevy.
 D. C. Thomson, Esq.
 E. E. WEBB, Cashier.
 L. G. BILLET, Inspector.
 BRANCHES:
 Alexandria, Ont. Quebec, Que.
 Iroquois Ont. Smith's Falls, Ont.
 Lethbridge, N.W.T. Toronto, Ont.
 Montreal, Que. West Winchester, Ont.
 Ottawa, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

FOREIGN AGENTS.
 LONDON, The Alliance Bank, Limited.
 LIVERPOOL, Bank of Liverpool, Limited.
 NEW YORK, National Park Bank.
 BOSTON, Lincoln National Bank.
 MINNEAPOLIS, First National Bank.
 Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rates of interest allowed on deposits.
 The Bank of B. N. A., in the Province of British Columbia, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, in the Province of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. I., acting as agents of the Bank, will redeem its bills at par.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
 ESTABLISHED 1835
 Capital paid-up \$1,200,000
 Reserve 300,000
 JACQUES GRENIER, President.
 J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier.
 BRANCHES:
 Basse Ville, Quebec—P. B. Dumoulin.
 " St. Roch—Nap Lavoie.
 Three Rivers—P. E. Paunton.
 St. Johns, P.Q.—P. Beaudoin.
 St. Remi—C. Bedard.
 St. Jerome—J. A. Theberge.
 FOREIGN AGENTS:
 London, England—The Alliance Bank, Limited.
 New York—The National Bank of the Republic.

HALIFAX BANKING CO.
 INCORPORATED 1872.
 Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
 Capital Paid-up 500,000
 Reserve Fund 100,000
 HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S.
 W. L. PITCAITHLY, Cashier.
 DIRECTORS:
 ROBIE UNLACKE, President.
 L. J. MORTON, Vice-President.
 Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson.
 BRANCHES—Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Lockport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Petitediac, Sackville, St. John.
 CORRESPONDENTS—Ontario and Quebec—Molsons Bank and Branches. New York—Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Boston—Suffolk National Bank, London, Eng., Alliance Bank, (Limited).

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
 FREDERICTON, N.B.
 INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1864.
 A. F. RANDOLPH, President
 J. W. SPURDEN, Cashier
 FOREIGN AGENTS:
 London—Union Bank of London.
 New York—Fourth National Bank.
 Boston—Eliot National Bank.
 Montreal—Union Bank of Lower Canada.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED.
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
 ESTABLISHED 1825.
 HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH.
 Capital, £5,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, £1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £680,000 Sterling
 LONDON OFFICE—37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom.
 DEPOSITS at interest are received.
 CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free of charge.
 The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application, and Scotland is also transacted.
 All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also transacted.
 JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.

The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF HAMILTON.
 Capital (all paid up) \$1,000,000
 Reserve Fund 400,000
 HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.
 DIRECTORS:
 JOHN STUART, Esq., President.
 Hon. JAMES TURNER, Vice-President.
 A. G. Ramsay, Esq., Charles Gurney, Esq.
 John Proctor, Esq., George Roach, Esq.
 A. T. Wood, Esq., Cashier
 J. TURNBULL, Assistant Cashier.
 H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashier.
 AGENCIES:
 Alliston, Cayuga, Georgetown,
 Listowel, Milton, Orangeville,
 Port Elgin, Simcoe, Toronto.
 Owen Sound, Wingham.
 Agents in New York—Fourth National Bank and Bank of Montreal.
 Agents in London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland.
 Agents in Buffalo—Marine Bank of Buffalo.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.
 Capital Paid-up \$1,000,000
 Reserve Fund 200,000
 Board of Directors:
 THOMAS E. KENNY, M.P., President.
 Hon. JAS. BUTLER, M.L.C., Vice-President.
 Thomas A. Ritchie, Thomas Ritchie.
 M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith.
 Head Office—HALIFAX. D. H. DUNCAN, Cashier.
 Branch—MONTREAL. E. L. PEASE, Manager.

AGENCIES IN NOVA SCOTIA:
 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.
AGENCIES IN P. E. ISLAND:
 Charlottetown, Summerside.
 In Island of Miquelon, St. Pierre.
CORRESPONDENTS:
 Dominion of Canada, Merchants' Bank of Canada
 Newfoundland, Union Bk. of Newfoundland
 New York, Chase National Bank.
 Boston, Nation's Hide & Leather Bk.
 London, Eng., Bank of Scotland.
 " Imperial Bank, Limited.
 Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Cie.
 Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued at current rates.

BANK OF OTTAWA,
 OTTAWA
 Capital (all paid-up) \$1,000,000
 Rest 360,000
 JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., President.
 CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President.
 DIRECTORS:
 R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.
 GEORGE BURN, Cashier.
 BRANCHES:
 Arnprior, Carleton Place, Keewatin, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man.
 Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago—Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.
 Authorized Capital \$1,000,000
 DIRECTORS:
 DUNCAN MCARTHUR, President.
 Hon. John Sutherland, Alexander Logan
 Hon. C. E. Hamilton, R. T. Rokeby.
 Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchanges bought and sold.

The Chartered Banks.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
 Capital Paid in 1,485,881
 Reserve Fund 500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 R. W. HENIKER, President.
 Hon. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President
 Hon. M. H. COCHRANE, N. W. THOMAS,
 T. J. TUCK, THOS. HART,
 G. N. GALER, ISRAEL WOOD, D. A. MANSUR.
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - SHERBROOKE, QUE.
 WM. FARWELL, - - - General Manager.
 BRANCHES - Waterloo, Cowansville, Stanstead,
 Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford.
 Agents in Montreal - Bank of Montreal, London
 Eng. - National Bank of Scotland, Boston - Nationa-
 Exchange Bank, New York - National Park Bank.
 Collections made at all accessible points and
 promptly remitted for.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 14.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of
 Three and One-Half per cent. (3½ per cent) for
 the current six months, being at the rate of seven
 per cent. per annum, has been declared upon the
 paid up Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the
 same will be due and payable on and after

TUESDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER next,

At the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.
 By order of the Board.
 T. H. McMILLAN,
 Cashier.
 Oshawa, Sept. 28th, 1889.

PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL, - - - \$600,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 Augustus W. West, - - - President.
 W. J. Coleman, - - - Vice-President.
 A. K. Mackinlay, Patrick O'Mullin, James Fraser.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - HALIFAX, N.S.
 Cashier, - - - John Knight.

AGENCIES:
 Edmundston, N.B. | Wolfville, N.S. | Woodstock, N.B.

BANKERS:
 The Union Bank of London, - - - London, G.B.
 The Bank of New York, - - - New York.
 New England National Bank - - - Boston
 The Ontario Bank, - - - Montreal.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

Capital Paid-up \$1,200,000
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

A. GABOURY, Esq., Pres. F. KIROUAC, Vice-Prest.
 DIRECTORS.
 Hon. I. Thibaudeau, T. LeDroit, Esq., E. W. Methot,
 Esq., A. Painchaud, Esq., Louis Bilodeau, Esq.
 P. LAFRANCE, - - - Cashier.
 Branches - Montreal, A. Brunet, Manager; Ottawa,
 C. H. Carriere, do.; Sherbrooke, P. I. Bazin, Man.
 Agents - The National Bk. of Scotland, Ltd., London;
 Grunbaum Freres & Co. and La Banque de Paris et des
 Pays-Bas, Paris; National Bank of the Republic, New
 York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Commercial
 Bank of Newfoundland; Bank of Toronto; Bank of
 New Brunswick, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Bank of
 Montreal; Manitoba - Union Bank of Canada.

THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

(INCORPORATED 1856.)
 Capital Paid-up - - - \$500,000.

Board of Directors:
 W. J. STAIRS, Esq., - - - President.
 Hon. R. BERT BOAK, - - - Vice-President.
 M. P. Black, Esq., - - - J. H. Symons, Esq.
 Wm. Roche, Esq., M.P.P. | C. C. Blackadar, Esq.
 William Twining, Esq.
 E. L. THORNE, - - - Cashier.
 Agency, Annapolis, - - - E. D. ARNAUD, Agent.

BANKERS:
 The London & Westminster Bank, London, G. B.
 The Commercial Bank of Nfld., - St. Johns, Nfld.
 The National Bank of Commerce, - New York.
 The Merchants National Bank, - - - Boston.
 The Bank of Toronto & Branches, Upper Canada.
 The Bank of New Brunswick, - - - St. John, N. B.
 Collections solicited, and prompt returns made.
 Current rate of Interest allowed on deposits. Bills
 of Exchange bought and sold, etc.

The Loan Companies.

**CANADA PERMANENT
 Loan & Savings Co.**

Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
 Paid-up Capital 2,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,320,000
 Total Assets 10,586,619

OFFICE: CO.'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO ST.,
 TORONTO.

DEPOSITS received at current rates of interest,
 paid or compounded half-yearly.
 DEBENTURES issued in Currency or Sterling,
 with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or
 in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized
 by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.
 MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at
 current rates and on favorable conditions as to re-
 payment.
 Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.
 J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

**THE FREEHOLD
 Loan and Savings Company,**

CORNER CHURCH & COURT STREETS,
 TORONTO.
 ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

Subscribed Capital \$3,198,900
 Capital Paid-up 1,301,380
 Reserve Fund 621,058

President, - - - A. T. FULTON.
 Manager, - - - Hon. S. C. WOOD.
 Inspectors, - - - JOHN LECKIE & T. GIBSON.
 Money advanced on easy terms for long periods
 repayment at borrower's option.
 Deposits received on interest.

**THE HAMILTON
 Provident and Loan Society.**

President, - - - G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq.
 Vice-President, - - - A. T. WOOD, Esq.
 Capital Subscribed \$1,500,000 00
 Capital Paid-up 1,100,000 00
 Reserve and Surplus Funds 240,698 06
 Total Assets 3,627,371 04
 DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the
 highest current rates.
 DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable
 half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized
 by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.
 Banking House - King Street, Hamilton.
 H. D. CAMERON, Manager.

London & Canadian Loan & Agency Co.

LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 32.
 Notice is hereby given that a Dividend for the
 half-year ending 31st August, 1889, at the rate of
 Four per Cent. (making Nine per Cent. for the
 full current year), on the paid-up capital stock of
 this Company has this day been declared, and that
 the same will be payable on

The 14th Day of September, 1889.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st Sep-
 tember to 9th October, both days inclusive.
 The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
 will be held at the Company's Offices, 103 Bay St.,
 on Wednesday, 9th October. Chair to be taken at
 noon. By order of the Directors.
 J. F. KIRK, Manager.
 Toronto, 20th August, 1889.

**THE DOMINION
 Savings & Investment Society**

LONDON, ONT.

Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000 00
 Paid-up 931,925 95

ROBERT REID, - - - PRESIDENT.
 (Collector of Customs)
 WILLIAM DUFFIELD, - - - VICE-PRESIDENT.
 (President City Gas Company.)
 THOMAS H. PURDOM, - - - INSPECTING DIRECTOR.
 F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The Farmers' Loan and Savings Company.

OFFICE, No. 17 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

Capital \$1,057,250
 Paid-up 611,430
 Assets 1,385,000

Money advanced on improved Real Estate at
 lowest current rates.
 Sterling and Currency Debentures issued.
 Money received on deposit, and interest allowed
 payable half-yearly. By Vic. 42, Chap. 20, Statutes of
 Ontario, Executors and Administrators are author-
 ized to invest trust funds in Debentures of this
 Company.
 WM. MULOCK, M.P., GEO. S. C. BETHUNE,
 President, Secretary-Treas

The Loan Companies.

**WESTERN CANADA
 Loan & Savings Co.**

Fixed and Permanent Capital
 (Subscribed) \$3,000,000
 Paid-up Capital 1,400,000
 Reserve Fund 700,000

OFFICES, No. 70 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

Deposits received at Interest. Currency or Ster-
 ling Debentures issued.
 Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of
 Parliament to invest in these Debentures.
 Money to loan at Lowest Current Rates.
 WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director.

**HURON AND ERIE
 Loan and Savings Company,**

LONDON, ONT.

Capital Stock Subscribed \$1,500,000
 Capital Stock Paid-up 1,100,000
 Reserve Fund 453,000

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on
 favorable terms.
 Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling.
 Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of
 Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this
 Company. Interest allowed on Deposits.
 J. W. LITTLE, G. A. SOMERVILLE,
 President, Manager.

**THE HOME
 Savings and Loan Company.**

(LIMITED).

OFFICE: No. 72 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,500,000

Deposits received, and interest at current rates al-
 lowed.
 Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on
 reasonable and convenient terms.
 Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and
 Bank and other Stocks.
 HON. FRANK SMITH, JAMES MASON,
 President, Manager.

**BUILDING AND LOAN
 ASSOCIATION.**

Paid-up Capital \$ 750,000
 Total Assets 1,695,505

DIRECTORS.
 LARRATT W. SMITH, D.C.L., President.
 JOHN KEAR, Vice-President
 Hon. Alex. McKenzie, M.P. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A.
 Geo. Murray, Joseph Jackson.
 W. Mortimer Clark, Manager.
 WALTER GILLESPIE, - - - Manager.
 OFFICE: COR. TORONTO AND COURT STS
 Money advanced on the security of city and farm
 property.
 Mortgages and debentures purchased.
 Interest allowed on deposits.
 Registered Debentures of the Association obtained
 on application.

The London & Ontario Investment Co.

LIMITED.

The Shareholders of the above Company are
 hereby notified that the Twelfth Annual Meeting,
 for the presentation of the report and financial
 statements, and for the election of Directors and
 other purposes, will be held at the Company's
 Offices, No. 84 King street east, Toronto, on

THURSDAY, the 19th SEPTEMBER, 1889

at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.
 By order, A. M. COSBY,
 Toronto, Sept. 5, 1889. Manager

The National Investment Co. of Canada

(LIMITED.)

90 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Capital \$2,000,000

DIRECTORS.
 JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C., President.
 WILLIAM GALBRAITH, Esq., Vice-President
 William Alexander, Esq. John Scott, Esq.
 John Stuart, Esq. N. Silverthorne, Esq.
 A. R. Creelman, Esq. John Stark, Esq.
 Prof. Geo. Paxton Young, LL.D.
 Money Lent on Real Estate.
 Debentures issued.
 ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager.

The Loan

**CANADA LA
 COM**

JOHN L. BLAIR, ESQ.
 THOMAS LAILEY, ESQ.
 Subscribed Capital
 Paid-up Capital
 Reserve Fund
 OFFICE, 23 Toronto
 Money advanced on the
 property at lowest rate
 favorable terms as to
 Mortgages purchased.
 Debentures issued.

The Ontario Loan

OSHAW

Capital Subscribed
 Capital Paid-up
 Reserve Fund
 Deposits and Can. De

Money loaned at low
 security of Real Estate
 Deposits received and i
 W. F. COWAN, President.
 W. F. ALLEN, Vice-Presi
 T. H.

THE O

Loan & Deber

OF LOND

Capital Subscribed
 Paid-up Capital
 Reserve Fund
 Total Assets
 Total Liabilities

Debentures issued for
 and interest can be
 Molsons Bank, without
 WIL

London, Ontario, 1889

Ontario Industrial L

(LI

OFFICES: 32 ARCADE

Capital, - - -
 Capital Subscribed,
 Capital Paid up
 Reserve Fund, -
 Contingent Fund,

DIRE

JAMES GORMLEY, Esq.
 E. HENRY DUGGAN, Esq.
 WILLIAM BOOTH, Esq.
 Alfred Baker, Esq., M.A.
 John J. Cook, Esq.
 Ald. John Harvie, Esq.
 William

Money to loan on real
 improved real estate in
 and sold. Warehouse
 and buildings erected
 offices to rent in T
 allowed on deposits of
 E. T.

The Trust & Loan

ESTABL

Subscribed Capital
 Paid-up Capital
 Reserve Fund

HEAD OFFICE: 7 Great

OFFICES IN CANADA: S

Money advanced at
 security of improved
 property.
 WM. B. BRIDGEMAN
 RICHARD J. EVANS,

THE GLASGO

Insurance

HEAD OFF

Glasgow and Lond

JOINT

J. T. VINCENT AN

TORONTO BRANCH OFF

THOMAS MCCR

The Loan Companies.

ERN CANADA n & Savings Co.

Permanent Capital \$3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 1,400,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

70 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

Money advanced on the security of city and farm property at lowest rates...

Investment at Lowest Current Rates.

WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director.

ON AND ERIE d Savings Company, ONDON, ONT.

Subscribed \$1,500,000
Paid-up 1,100,000
Reserve Fund 483,000

Money loaned on the security of Real Estate on Deposits received and interest allowed.

W. F. COWAN, President.

W. F. ALLEN, Vice-President.

T. H. McMILLAN, Sec-Treas.

THE HOME and Loan Company. (LIMITED).

Capital \$3,000,000
Subscribed Capital 1,500,000

72 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

Money loaned on the security of Real Estate on Deposits received and interest allowed.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, Ontario, 1889.

Ontario Industrial Loan & Investment Co. (LIMITED).

OFFICES: 32 ARCADE, VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

Capital \$500,000
Subscribed 466,800
Paid-up 310,581
Reserve Fund 120,000
Contingent Fund 5,000

Money loaned on real estate security. Vacant and improved real estate in the city of Toronto bought and sold.

E. T. LIGHTBOURN, Manager.

& Ontario Investment Co. LIMITED.

Capital \$750,000
Subscribed 1,695,585

Money loaned on the security of city and farm property.

W. MORTIMER CLARK, Manager.

19 TORONTO AND COURT STS

Money loaned on the security of city and farm property.

W. MORTIMER CLARK, Manager.

19 TORONTO AND COURT STS

Money loaned on the security of city and farm property.

W. MORTIMER CLARK, Manager.

19 TORONTO AND COURT STS

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19 TORONTO AND COURT STS

Money loaned on the security of city and farm property.

W. MORTIMER CLARK, Manager.

19 TORONTO AND COURT STS

Money loaned on the security of city and farm property.

W. MORTIMER CLARK, Manager.

19 TORONTO AND COURT STS

Money loaned on the security of city and farm property.

W. MORTIMER CLARK, Manager.

The Loan Companies.

THE CANADALANDED CREDIT COMPANY

JOHN L. BLAICKIE, Esq., President.
THOMAS LAILEY, Esq., Vice-Pres't.

Subscribed Capital \$1,500,000
Paid-up Capital 664,000
Reserve Fund 158,000

OFFICE, 23 Toronto St., - TORONTO.

Money advanced on the security of city and farm property at lowest rates...

D MCGEE, Secretary.

The Ontario Loan & Savings Company, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Subscribed \$300,000
Capital Paid-up 300,000
Reserve Fund 75,000
Deposits and Can. Debentures 605,000

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures...

W. F. COWAN, President.

W. F. ALLEN, Vice-President.

T. H. McMILLAN, Sec-Treas.

THE ONTARIO Loan & Debenture Company, OF LONDON, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital 1,200,000
Reserve Fund 340,000
Total Assets 3,606,782
Total Liabilities 2,024,438

Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years. Debentures and interest can be collected at any agency of the Bank of Montreal, without charge.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, Ontario, 1889.

Ontario Industrial Loan & Investment Co. (LIMITED).

OFFICES: 32 ARCADE, VICTORIA ST., TORONTO.

Capital \$500,000
Subscribed 466,800
Paid-up 310,581
Reserve Fund 120,000
Contingent Fund 5,000

Money loaned on real estate security. Vacant and improved real estate in the city of Toronto bought and sold.

E. T. LIGHTBOURN, Manager.

The Trust & Loan Company of Canada. ESTABLISHED 1851.

Subscribed Capital \$1,500,000
Paid-up Capital 325,000
Reserve Fund 147,730

HEAD OFFICE: 7 Great Winchester St., London, Eng.

Toronto Street, TORONTO.

OFFICES IN CANADA: St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security of improved farms and productive city property.

WM. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON, } Commissioners.

RICHARD J. EVANS, }

Insurance.

THE GLASGOW & LONDON Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

Glasgow and London Buildings, Montreal.

JOINT MANAGERS:

J. T. VINCENT AND RICHARD FREYGANG.

TORONTO BRANCH OFFICE, - 34 Toronto Street.

THOMAS MCCRACKEN, Res. Secretary.

Bankers and Brokers.

JOHN LOW,

(Member of the Stock Exchange),

Stock and Share Broker,

68 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET

MONTREAL.

GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO. BANKERS.

Victoria, - - British Columbia.

A general banking business transacted. Telegraphic transfers and drafts on the Eastern Provinces, Great Britain and the United States.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Agents for - - Wells, Fargo & Company.

ROBERT BEATY & CO.

61 KING ST. EAST,

(Members of Toronto Stock Exchange),

Bankers and Brokers,

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission, for Cash or on Margin. American Currency and Exchange bought and sold.

GEO. T. ALEXANDER. G. TOWER FERGUSSON.

ALEXANDER & FERGUSSON,

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENT - AND - ESTATE - AGENTS

OFFICES, 38 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO.

Telephone 1352.

Correspondence promptly attended to. - - -

JOHN STARK & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Moneys invested on Mortgages, Debentures, &c.

Estates carefully managed. Rents collected.

Telephone 880. - - 28 Toronto Street.

STRATHY BROTHERS, INVESTMENT BROKERS.

(MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE),

73 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

Business strictly confined to commission. Coupons Cash, and Dividends Collected and Remitted. Interest allowed on Deposits over one thousand dollars, remaining more than seven days, subject to draft at sight. Stocks, Bonds and Securities bought and sold. Commission - One quarter of One per cent on par value. Special attention given to investments.

AGENTS: } GOODBODY, GLYN & DOW, New York.

} BLAKE BROS. & Co., Boston.

Insurance.

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

- AND -

The Manufacturers' Accident Ins. Co.,

HEAD OFFICES, - TORONTO.

Authorized Capital, - \$2,000,000 and \$1,000,000 respectively.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE.

PRESIDENT, - SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C. G.C.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

GEO. GOODERHAM, Esq., President, Bank of Toronto.

WM. BELL, Esq., - Organ Manufacturer, Guelph.

J. L. KERR, - - - Secretary-Treas.

A. H. GILBERT, - - Supt. of Agencies.

Trust and Guarantee Companies.

THE TRUSTS CORPORATION OF ONTARIO.

CAPITAL, - - - - \$1,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - 600,000.

Office & Vaults, 23 Toronto St., Toronto.

PRESIDENT, - - - HON. J. C. AIKINS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, } HON. SIR ADAM WILSON, Knt.

} HON. R. J. CARTWRIGHT, KCMG.

SOLICITOR, - - - FRANK ARNOLDI Esq., Toronto.

MANAGER, - - - A. E. PLUMMER.

This Company is now prepared to receive on deposit, for Safe Keeping and Storage, on reasonable terms, Bonds, Mortgages and Securities of all kinds. Plate, Jewelry and other valuable personal property.

If desired, arrangements can be made for the collection of Coupons, Interest, or Dividends on Securities lodged with the Company. Deposit Boxes of various sizes to rent. Estates taken charge of for any length of time required. Rents collected, etc.

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED - - 1872.

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP.

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

E. RAWLINGS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director.

TORONTO BRANCH:

Mail Buildings. MEDLAND & JONES, Agents.

Insurance.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society OF NEW YORK.

SHEPPARD HOMANS,.....PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM E. STEVENS,.....VICE-PRESIDENT.

Assets over \$280 to each \$100 of Liabilities.

Agents wanted in every City and Town in the Dominion of Canada.

Apply to R. H. MATSON, General Manager, 37 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO'Y, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOUNDED - - - 1808.

CAPITAL, - - - £1,200,000 Stg.

Branch Manager for Canada: - LOUIS H. BOULT.

Montreal.

WOOD & MACDONALD,

Agents for Toronto, - 92 King Street East.

Agents required in unrepresented towns

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO'Y OF IRELAND.

Incorporated - - - 1822.

CAPITAL, - - - £1,000,000 Stg.

Chief Agent for Canada: - - LOUIS H. BOULT.

Montreal.

WOOD & MACDONALD,

Agents for Toronto, - 92 King Street East.

Agents required in unrepresented towns.

H. L. HIME & CO., Stock Brokers & Financial Agents.

Mortgages bought and sold. Valuations and Investments carefully made. Estates managed. Arbitrations attended to.

20 King Street, East, - - - Toronto.

TELEPHONE - - - 532.

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COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CO.,
 BARRISTERS, Etc.
 15 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto.
 TELEPHONE 244.
 E. COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS.
 WALTER A. GEDDES.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
 Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
 OFFICES—BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BLDGS.
 4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.
 D. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL.
 WALTER MACDONALD.
 Registered Cable Address—"Therson," Toronto.

LINDSEY & LINDSEY,
 Barristers and Solicitors.
 5 York Chambers, Toronto Street,
 GEORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.

W. G. SHAW. J. E. HANSFORD.
SHAW & HANSFORD,
 Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.
 11 UNION BLOCK,
 36 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
 Money to Loan.

R. P. ECHLIN,
 BARRISTER,
 Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
 TELEPHONE 1739.
 OFFICES, - No. 4 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,
 Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,
 Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,
TORONTO.
 J. J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C.
 W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY
 W. E. MIDDLETON R. C. DONALD.

PARKES, & GUNTHER, JAMES PARKES.
 BARRISTERS. E. F. GUNTHER.
 Offices:— 37 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.
PARKES, MARSHALL & WASHINGTON,
 BARRISTERS. Hamilton, Ont.

H. W. MICKLE,
 BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.,
 14 MANNING ARCADE, - - - KING STREET WEST,
 TORONTO.

GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN,
 Barristers & Attorneys,
 OFFICE—Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,
 LONDON, ONT.
 GEO. C. GIBBONS GEO. McNAB
 P. MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE

MEREDITH, CLARKE, BOWES & HILTON,
 Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.
 Queen City Buildings, 24 Church Street, Toronto
 Telephone No. 403.
 W. R. MEREDITH, Q.C. J. B. CLARKE
 B. H. BOWES. F. A. HILTON.

DAVIS & GILMOUR,
 Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
 OFFICES—McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
 T. H. GILMOUR GHEAT DAVIS

OSLER, TEETZEL, HARRISON & OSLER,
 BARRISTERS, &c.
 OFFICES: No. 9 MAIN STREET EAST,
 HAMILTON, ONT.
 B. B. Osler, Q.C. J. V. Teetzel.
 John Harrison. H. S. Osler.

McPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS,
 Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
 OFFICES, - 17 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.
 Telephone 1334.
 John Murray Clark. - - - Wm. David McPherson.
 Frederick Clarence Jarvis.
 Registered cable address, - "CLAPHER," Toronto.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

BANKS.	Share.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Mo's.	CLOSING PRICES.	
						Toronto, Sept. 12	Cash value per share
British Columbia	243	\$2,433,333	\$2,433,333	\$ 535,333	3%	162	162
British North America		4,866,666	4,866,666	1,216,666	3 1/2	129 1/2	130
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	700,000	3 1/2	Suspended	381 1/2
Central		587,200	364,150	25,000	3 1/2	102 1/2	103
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	40	500,000	260,000	60,000	3	228	228
Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,220,000	5	157 1/2	158
Dominion	60	1,500,000	1,485,881	500,000	3 1/2	In Liquidation	114 1/2
Eastern Townships	50	1,250,000	1,250,000	100,000	3	114	114 1/2
Federal	20	500,000	500,000	400,000	4	147	147 1/2
Halifax Banking Co.	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	3	102 1/2	103
Hamilton	100	710,100	710,100	100,000	3	157 1/2	158
Hochelaga	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	650,000	4	Suspended	147 1/2
Imperial	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	100,000	2	127	127 1/2
La Banque Du Peuple	25	500,000	500,000	140,000	3	237 1/2	238 1/2
La Banque Jacques Cartier	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	6,000,000	5	147	147 1/2
La Banque Nationale	100	1,200,000	1,200,000	100,000	2	136	136
London	100	1,000,000	923,588		3 1/2	147	147 1/2
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	5,798,300	5,750,000	2,135,000	3 1/2	147 1/2	148
Merchants' Bank of Halifax	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	3	127	127 1/2
Molson's	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	4	237 1/2	238 1/2
Montreal	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	147	147 1/2
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500,000	375,000	6	136	136
Nova Scotia	100	1,114,300	1,114,300	460,000	3 1/2	147	147 1/2
Ontario	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	575,000	3 1/2	136	136
Ottawa	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	360,000	3 1/2	102 1/2	103
People's Bank of Halifax	20	600,000	600,000	55,000	2 1/2	100 1/2	101
People's Bank of N. B.	50	180,000	180,000	100,000	4		
Quebec	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	600,000	3 1/2		
St. Stephen's	100	200,000	200,000	35,000	4		
Standard	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	410,000	3 1/2	137 1/2	140
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,400,000	4	224	225
Union Bank, Halifax	50	500,000	500,000	40,000	2 1/2	101 1/2	102
Union Bank, Canada	100	1,200,000	1,200,000	150,000	3		
Ville Marie	100	500,000	478,430	20,000	3 1/2		
Western	100	500,000	342,597	60,000	3 1/2		
Yarmouth	75	300,000	300,000	47,000	2 1/2	107	107 1/2

LOAN COMPANIES.
 UNDER BUILDING SOC'S ACT, 1859.

Company	Share	Capital	Rest	Dividend	Closing Price
Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.	50	600,000	619,132	98,000	3 1/2
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	50	1,000,000	518,250		3
Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,500,000	1,100,000	453,000	4 1/2
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc.	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	215,000	3 1/2
Frehold Loan & Savings Company	100	3,198,900	1,301,380	621,658	5
Union Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,000,000	627,000	215,000	4
Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co.	50	4,500,000	2,500,000	1,320,000	6
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	3,000,000	1,400,000	700,000	5
Building & Loan Association	25	750,000	750,000	100,000	3
Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London	50	2,000,000	1,300,000	340,000	3 1/2
Landed Banking & Loan Co.	100	700,000	493,000	80,000	3
Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa	50	300,000	300,000	75,000	3 1/2
Farmers Loan & Savings Company	50	1,057,250	611,430	112,500	3 1/2
People's Loan & Deposit Co.	50	600,000	589,392	107,000	3 1/2
London Loan Co. of Canada	50	679,700	622,650	60,000	3 1/2
Canadian Savings & Loan Co.	50	750,000	650,410	160,000	4

UNDER PRIVATE ACTS.

Company	Share	Capital	Rest	Dividend	Closing Price
London & Ont. Inv. Co., Ltd. (Dom. Par.)	100	2,452,700	490,540	115,000	3 1/2
Manitoba & North-West. Loan Co. do.	100	1,250,000	312,500	111,000	3 1/2
British Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Ltd. do.	100	1,620,000	322,412	60,000	3 1/2
Canada Landed Credit Co. do.	50	1,500,000	863,990	178,000	3 1/2
London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do.	50	5,000,000	700,000	360,000	5
Land Security Co. (Ont. Legisla.)	25	977,825	399,188	430,000	5

DOM. JOINT STOCK CO'S ACT.

Company	Share	Capital	Rest	Dividend	Closing Price
Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd.	100	629,850	625,900	106,000	3 1/2
National Investment Co., Ltd.	200	1,700,000	425,000	30,000	3
Real Estate Loan & Debuture Co.	50	600,000	477,209	5,000	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Company	Share	Capital	Rest	Dividend	Closing Price
Canada North-West Land Co.	5	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$ 10,408	86 1/2
Canada Cotton Co.	100	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000		94
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000		94
New City Gas Co., Montreal	40				92 1/2
N. S. Sugar Refinery	500				140
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		178

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
 ENGLISH—(Quotations on London Market.)

No. Shares	Last Dividend	NAME OF COMPANY.	Share par val.	Amount Paid.	Last Sale Aug. 31.
50,000	15	C. Union F. L. & M.	50	5	36 1/2
100,000		Fire Ins. Assoc.	10	2	8 1/2
20,000	5	Guardian	100	50	88 1/2
12,000	32	Imperial Fire	100	25	171 1/2
150,000	10	Lancashire F. & L.	20	2	8 1/2
36,862	20	London Ass. Corp.	25	12 1/2	56 1/2
10,000	10	London & Lan. L.	10	1 1/2	4 1/2
74,050	12	London & Lan. F.	25	2 1/2	16 1/2
2,300,000	67 1/2	Liv. Lon. & G. F. & L.	Stk	2	41 1/2
30,000	20	Northern F. & L.	100	10	69 1/2
120,000	24	North Brit. & Mer.	25	6 1/2	47 1/2
6,722	5 1/2	Phoenix	50	50	271 1/2
200,000	9	Queen Fire & Life.	10	1	6 1/2
100,000	4 1/2	Royal Insurance	20	3	51 1/2
50,000		Scottish Imp. F. & L.	10	1	
10,000		Standard Life	50	12	

RAILWAYS.

Company	Par value	London Aug. 31.
Canada Pacific 7%	\$100	107 1/2
Canada Central 5% 1st Mortgage	100	102 1/2
Grand Trunk Con. stock	100	125 1/2
5% perpetual debenture stock	100	130 1/2
do. Eq. bonds, 2nd charge	100	107 1/2
do. First preference	100	107 1/2
do. Second pref. stock	100	107 1/2
do. Third pref. stock	100	107 1/2
Great Western per 5% deb. stock	100	107 1/2
do. 6% bonds, 1890	100	107 1/2
Midland Stg. 1st mtg. bonds, 5%	100	107 1/2
Northern of Can. 5% first mtg	100	107 1/2
do. 6% extra pref	100	107 1/2
do. deb. stock 4%	100	107 1/2
Toronto, Grey & Bruce 6% stg. bonds	100	107 1/2
1st mtg	100	107 1/2
Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7% 1st m.	100	107 1/2

SECURITIES.

Company	London Aug. 31.
Canadian Govt. deb., 5% stg.	117 1/2
Dominion 5% stock, 1903, of Ry. loan	110 1/2
do. 4% do. 1904, 5, 6, 8	110 1/2
do. bonds, 4%, 1904, 86 Ins. stock	107 1/2
Montreal Sterling 5%, 1903	107 1/2
do. 5%, 1874, 1904	107 1/2
do. do. 5%, 1909	107 1/2
Toronto Corporation, 6%, 1897 Ster.	107 1/2
do. do. 6%, 1906, Water Works Dep.	107 1/2

DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank Bills	London Aug. 31.
Bank Bills, 3 months	3 1/2
do. 6 do.	3 1/2
Trade Bills 3 do.	3 1/2
do. 6 do.	3 1/2

NORT ASSURANCE OF LOND

Branch Office
 1724 Notre Dan
 INCOME AND
 Subscribed Capital
 Or which is paid
 Fire Premiums
 Life Premiums
 Interest
 Accumulated Funds
JAMES LOCKIE
ROBE
 Jan. 1, 1887.
 Telephone

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO.

ANDREW ROBERTSON
 C. F. SISE,
 C. P. SCLATER,
HEAD OFFICE,
 H. C. BAKER,
 Manager Ontario
 This Company will sell
 ranging from \$10 to \$25 p
 are under the protection
 and purchasers are there
 of litigation.
 This Company will arr
 having telegraphic faci
 graph office, or it will bu
 individuals, connecting
 or residences. It is also
 all kinds of electrical ap
 Full particulars can be
 offices as above, or at S
 Winnipeg, Man., Victoria

ALLAN ROYAL STEAM

1889. Summer A
 FROM
 LIVERPOOL. ST

Day	Month	Time	Destination
Friday	April	19...	*Circ
Thursday	"	25...	Par
"	May	2...	Pol
Friday	"	10...	+Car
Thursday	"	16...	Sar
Friday	"	24...	*Circ
Thursday	"	30...	Par
"	June	6...	Pol
Friday	"	14...	+Car
Thursday	"	20...	Sar
Friday	"	28...	*Circ
Thursday July	"	4...	Pol
"	"	11...	+Car
Friday	"	19...	+Car
Thursday	"	25...	Sar
Friday Aug.	"	2...	*Circ
Thursday	"	8...	Pa
"	"	15...	+Car
Friday	"		

REPORT.

Table with columns: Dividend last 6 Mo's., CLOSING PRICES, Toronto, Sept. 12, Cash value per share. Lists various stock prices and dividends.

Table with columns: Par value, London, Aug. 31. Lists railway stock prices.

Table with columns: London, Aug. 31. Lists securities and interest rates.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENG. Branch Office for Canada: 1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal. INCOME AND FUNDS (1888). James Lockie, Inspector. Robert W. Tyre, Manager for Canada.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO'Y OF CANADA. Andrew Robertson, President. C. F. Sise, Vice-President. C. P. Sclater, Secretary-Treasurer. Head Office, Montreal. H. C. Baker, Manager Ontario Department, Hamilton.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. 1889. Summer Arrangement. 1889. FROM LIVERPOOL, STEAMER, FROM QUEBEC.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY MAIL STEAMERS. QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL. Cabin, \$60.00, \$70.00 and \$80.00, according to accommodation. H. BOURLIER, Gen. Pass. Agt. Allan Line.

EUROPEAN MARKETS. LONDON, Sept. 11th. Beerbohm's message reports:—Floating cargoes—Wheat, slow; maize, firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, slow; maize, firm. Mark Lane—Wheat, steady; maize, firm; flour, firm; spot good No. 2 club Cal. wheat, new, 28s., was 28s. 6d.; present and following month, 28s., was 28s. 6d.; good cargoes No. 1 Cal. wheat, off coast, 34s. 9d., was 35s. London—Good shipping No. 1 Cal. wheat, prompt sail, 34s. 3d., was 34s. 3d.; do., nearly due, 34s. 9d., was 34s. 9d. Weather in England brilliant.

FINANCIAL. LONDON, Sept. 11th. 12.30 p.m.—Consols, 97 3/16 for money, 97 5/16 for account; U.S. 4's, 131; do., 4 1/2's, 108; Erie, 30 1/2; do., 2nds, 107; Canadian Pacific, 68 1/2; New York Central, 111; Illinois Central, 120. Bank rate, 4 per cent.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. (CONTINUED.) Sawm Lumber, Inspected, B.M. Clear pine, 1 1/2 in. or over, per M \$33 00 35 00. Pickings, 1 1/2 in. or over 23 00 25 00.

Hard Woods—P. M. ft. B.M. Birch, No. 1 and 2 \$17 00 20 00. Maple, " 16 00 18 00. Cherry, " 60 00 85 00.

Fuel, &c. Coal, Hard, Egg \$3 25 0 00. " Stove 5 50 0 00. " Nut 5 50 0 00. " Soft Blossburg 6 00 0 00.

LIVERPOOL PRICES. September 12th, 1889. s. d. Wheat, Spring 7 0 1/2. " Red Winter 6 8 1/2. No. 1 Cal. 4 3. Corn 6 2.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA. THE Direct Route between the West and All points on the LOWER ST. LAWRENCE and HA'E DES CHALEUR PROVINCE of QUEBEC; also for NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD. CAPE BRETON AND THE MAGDALENE ISLANDS, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND ST. PIERRE.



THE DRY BATTERY. Excels all others, wherever Electric Bells are used. It is cheaper, more reliable, and cannot be affected by heat or cold. Send for Circulars and Testimonials. JAMES L. MORRISON, SOLE AGENT FOR CANADA, 28 FRONT ST. W., TORONTO, ONT.

WM. BEATTY & SON, IMPORTERS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in FIRST CLASS CARPETS, OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, MATS, MATTINGS, Etc., Etc. 3 KING STREET, EAST TORONTO. 5c BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5. Never fails to give satisfaction. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co

General Merchants, &c.,

MONTREAL and TORONTO.

HOCHELAGA COTTONS

Brown Cottons and Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings
Canton Flannels, Yarns, Bags, Ducks &c.

ST. CROIX COTTON MILL

Tickings, Denims, Apron Checks, Fine Fancy
Checks, Gingham, Wide Sheetings, Fine Brown
Cottons, &c.

ST. ANNE SPINNING CO.

Hochelaga,
Heavy Brown Cottons and Sheetings.

*Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Flannels,
Shawls, Woollen Yarns,
Blankets, &c.*

The Wholesale Trade only Supplied.

THE NEOSTYLE

Should be in every Business Office.

Circulars on application to

GEO. BENGOUGH, 47 KING E., TORONTO.

Mercantile Summary.

THE output of coal at the Springhill collier-
ies for the month of August was 36,000 tons.
COARSE salt is said to be scarce and high in
St. John at present on account of a heavy de-
mand for the article along the coast of Maine.

THE French Government has notified every
telephone company in the country that the
Government will take possession of the lines
within twelve months. The service is then to
be furnished the public "at cost."

A BUYER for the Toledo Boat, Oar, and
Butter Tub Works has already purchased
400,000 feet of ash logs in the neighborhood of
Wallaceburg. Mr. A. R. Linn, of the Anchor
Manufacturing Co., Detroit, has been also
buying elm logs in the Canadian counties of
Essex and Kent for the manufacture of barrels
"out of a whole piece," by the patent process
of the Anchor.

THE shareholders of the Lake of the Woods
Milling Company, limited, of Keewatin, Ont.,
met in Montreal last week. The mill has
been in operation about six months, and the
result, owing to the speculatively high price of
wheat last year and the keen competition of
American millers under our unfair breadstuffs
tariff, was not favorable. The following direc-
tors were elected: Robert Meighen, president;
John Mather, Vice-president; R. B. Angus,
William Cassils, and John Turnbull.

WHITEWEAR!

ROBT. MCNABB & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

Bridal Trousseaux, Chemises, Drawers, Night
Dresses, Corset Covers, Infants' Robes, White
Dresses, Aprons, Ladies' Toilet Jackets, White
Shirts, &c., &c.

MONTREAL WHITEWEAR MANUFACTORY,
1831 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Letter, Orders receive prompt attention.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

W. & J. KNOX.



Flax Spinners & Linen Thread M'frs

KILBIRNIE, SCOTLAND.

Sole Agents for Canada

GEO. D. ROSS & CO.,

648 Craig Street, Montreal.

Selling Agents for the West:

E. A. TOSHACK & CO., TORONTO

Mercantile Summary.

THE largest piece of machinery exhibited in
Paris is a large English lathe, weighing 330
tons, and long enough to swing a piece 70 feet
long between centers and 10 feet in diameter.

EXPORTS from St. John for August were of
the value of \$506,000, of which \$377,000 was
of Canadian growth or manufacture. Forest
products made up \$318,000; animals and their
produce, \$14,785; fish, \$11,226; minerals, \$3,
654; manufactures, \$23,979.

JOHN CAMELFORD, carpet manufacturer, will
take possession of his new building on the flats
at Paris, Ont., in a few days. He will then
have some 20 looms going, giving employment
to some 30 hands. The new building has been
remodelled from part of the Maxwell establish-
ment.

ONE of the firm of Edward Hughes & Sons,
large makers of carpets at Kidderminster,
Eng., has visited Toronto with a view to
establishing here a branch of his firm's factory
of Brussels, Wilton, and tapestry carpeting
and rugs. The trade of the firm with Canada
amounts to \$175,000 a year, and the duty
against such goods is 25 per cent. The gentle-
man in question says the only obstacle to their
putting a factory with 200 hands here is the
lack of skilled labor. They would use long-
staple Canadian wool, fibre four inches long, and
some English and Australian.

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

— IMPORTERS OF —

INDIAN TEAS,

Direct from their estates in Assam.

Samples and Prices on Application

MESSRS. STEEL, HAYTER & Co. are in receipt
weekly of samples direct from India of Assam
and Darjeeling Teas, for sale to arrive in London.

HAMILTON—Lambe & Mackenzie.

WINNIPEG—Rubidge & Kirkwood.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Schofield & Beer.

11 & 13 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Calcutta and
London Firm,

OCTAVIUS STEEL & Co.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

SEAFORTH.

Messrs. REID & WILSON,
Hardware Merchants,

—WRITE TO—

Messrs. FERGUSON, ALEXANDER & CO.,
MONTREAL.

"We have much pleasure in stating that we have
sold many tons of 'Elephant' Lead without a
single complaint. Our leading Decorators and
Painters prefer it. They say it is unequalled for
Density, Brilliance, Covering Properties, and
Durability."

BRANTFORD.

Messrs. JOHN BISHOP & SON say:

"We enclose order for Ready Mixed Paints.
The trade is booming and we expect to double our
specification for the 'Elephant' this season.
Ship quickly as usual."

FERGUSON, ALEXANDER & CO.

Lead, Color and Varnish Manuf'rs
MONTREAL.

STEWART MUNN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants.

FISH, OILS, &c.

Steam Refined Seal Oil. Newfoundland Cod Liver
Oil. Newfoundland Cod Oil. Gaspe and Halifax
Cod Oil. Receivers and shippers of Flour, Pro-
visions and General Produce.

22 ST. JOHN STREET. - MONTREAL

Mercantile Summary.

THE *British Columbian* understands that the
salmon packers of the Fraser River are mak-
ing up an exhibit for the Toronto Industrial
Exposition. All the principal packing estab-
lishments will be represented, and the whole
exhibit will present a pyramid 30 feet high.

At a recent meeting of the Vancouver Board
of Aldermen Ald. McConnell gave notice he
would introduce a motion to cancel the bonus
of \$25,000 offered to the B. C. Smelting Co.,
also that their forfeit of \$5,000 be forfeited
and placed to the credit of the city.

ON Saturday morning last Mr. Jackson Rae,
of Montreal, breathed his last in his 59th
year, succumbing to an acute seizure of the
heart. The deceased was the son of Dr. Rae,
of Carillon, and began business life as a clerk
in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insur-
ance Company, in Montreal. Later he entered
the service of the Bank of Montreal, and filled
various positions, until he was appointed
one of the joint agents of the bank in New
York, under the style of Bell & Rae. After
returning to Montreal he went into the grain
business, and when the Merchants' Bank was
organized he was appointed cashier, and later
on, when that institution absorbed the Com-
mercial Bank, he was appointed general man-
ager, which position he held from 1864 to 1878.
Since he was succeeded by Mr. Hague in that
position Mr. Rae had been in business for him-
self as a general financial agent.

ELLIS & KEIGHLEY,

Importers of

Coffees,

Spices, &c.

Manufacturers **EMPIRE BAKING POWDER**
of :

BAY STREET, - TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale

J. R. W.

15 COMMONS
IMPORTER AND

**Cotton & Woollen
AND SCRA**

Cash buyers of Ped
Clippings, O

TORONTO BRANCH:
Toronto Mill Stock &
Metal Co.,
Esplanade St., Toronto.

BAYLIS MANUF

16 to 28 NAZA
MONT

Varnishes, Japan
WHITE

Paints, Machinery O

THE CEL

Cook's Friend

IS AS PURE AS

BETTER VALUE TH

Ask for the Cook's Fr
Beware of any offered und
All first-class grocers sell i

CANTLIE, E

General Merchant
Ag

Bleached Shirtings,
Grey Sheetings T
White, G
Fine and Medium Tweeds
Knitted Goods,
Plain and L
Lo

Wholesale Trade on

13 & 15 St Helen
20 Wellington Stre

McARTHUR, CO

OIL, LEA

Color & Varn

IMPORT
ENGLISH and BELG
Plain and Ornamental
and Rough

Painters' & Artists' M
312, 314, 316 St. Paul S
mission

MONT

W. & F. P. CU

100 Grey Nun

IMPORT
Portland Cement, C
Chimney Tops,
Vent Linings

Flue Covers
Fire Brick
Scotch Glazed Dr
Fire Cla

Manufacturers

Sofa, Chair an

A large Stock

MAITLAN

OWEN

Forwarders & Co

DEAL

PRESSED HA

SUPI

LUMBERMEN & CONTRACT

J. W. MAITLAND.

Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

SEAFORTH, D & WILSON,
Hardware Merchants,
—WRITE TO—
ARGUSSON, ALEXANDER & CO.,
MONTREAL.

much pleasure in stating that we have
ons of 'Elephant' Lead without a
aint. Our leading Decorators and
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illiancy, Covering Properties, and

BRANTFORD,
IN BISHOP & SON say:
use order for Ready Mixed Paints
booming and we expect to double our
for the 'Elephant' this season
as usual."

SON, ALEXANDER & CO.
for and Varnish Manuf'rs
MONTREAL.

HART MUNN & CO.,
ral Commission Merchants,
SH, OILS, & C.
nd Seal Oil. Newfoundland Cod Liver
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HN STREET, - MONTREAL

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& KEIGHLEY,
Importers of

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Spices, &c.

EMPIRE BAKING POWDER
REET, - TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

J. R. WALKER,
15 COMMON ST., MONTREAL.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
**Cotton & Woollen Rags, Paper Stock
AND SCRAP METALS.**

Cash buyers of Peddlers' Rags, Tailors'
Clippings, Old Rubber, &c.
TORONTO BRANCH: Toronto Mill Stock & Metal Co., Esplanade St., Toronto.
OTTAWA BRANCH: Alexander Dackus, 257 Cumberland St., Ottawa, Ont

BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO'Y,
16 to 28 NAZARETH STREET,
MONTREAL

Varnishes, Japans, Printing Inks
WHITE LEAD,
Paints, Machinery Oils, Axle Grease, &c.

**THE CELEBRATED
Cook's Friend Baking Powder**
IS AS PURE AS THE PUREST,
AND
BETTER VALUE THAN THE CHEAPEST

Ask for the Cook's Friend, and take no other.
Beware of any offered under slightly different names.
All first-class grocers sell it.

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.
General Merchants & Manufacturers'
Agents

Bleached Shirtings,
Grey Sheetings, Tickings,
White, Grey and Colored Blankets,
Fine and Medium Tweeds,
Knitted Goods,
Plain and Fancy Flannels,
Low Tweeds, Etouffes, &c., &c.
Wholesale Trade only supplied.

13 & 15 St Helen St., MONTREAL.
20 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.

McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO
OIL, LEAD, PAINT
Color & Varnish Merchants
IMPORTERS OF
ENGLISH and BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS
Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled
and Rough Plate, &c.
Painters' & Artists' Materials, Brushes, &c
312, 314, 316 St. Paul St., & 253, 255, 257 Com-
missioners St.,
MONTREAL.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS OF
Portland Cement, Canada Cement,
Chimney Tops, Roman Cement,
Vent Linings, Water Lime,
Flue Covers, Whiting,
Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris
Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Borax,
Fire Clay, China Clay, &c.
Manufacturers of Bessemer Steel

Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.
A large Stock always on hand

MAITLAND & RIXON,
OWEN SOUND.

Forwarders & Commission Merchants.
DEALERS IN
PRESSED HAY, GRAIN AND
SUPPLIES.
LUMBERMEN & CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY
J. W. MAITLAND. H. RIXON.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO
IMPORTERS OF

**DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES
and FANCY GOODS**
347 & 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL
and 25 & 27 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

Cochrane, Cassils & Co
BOOTS & SHOES
WHOLESALE.
Cor. Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts
MONTREAL, Que

ISLAND CITY
White Lead, Color & Varnish Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF
**WHITE LEADS, MIXED PAINTS,
VARNISHES AND JAPANS.**
IMPORTERS OF
Dry Colors, Plain and Decorative Window
Glass, Artists' Materials.
146 MCGILL ST., MONTREAL. **P. D. DODS & CO.**

WM. PARKS & SON,
(LIMITED)
ST. JOHN, N. B.,
Cotton Spinners, Bleachers, Dyers and
Manufacturers.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET WARPS.
BALL KNITTING COTIONS.
HOSIERY YARNS, AND YARNS
For Manufacturers' use.
BEAM WARPS FOR WOOLLEN MILLS.
**GREY COTTONS, SHEETINGS,
DRILLS & DUCKS.**
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND STRIPES.
8oz. In Plain and Fancy
COTTONADES, mixed Patterns.
The only "Water Twist" Yarn made in Canada.
AGENTS:
WM. HEWITT, Toronto, DUNCAN BELL, Montreal.
JOHN HALLAM, Ont.
MILLS:
NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS.
ST. JOHN COTTON MILLS.
ST. JOHN N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
THOMAS MARKS & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
Forwarders and Vessel Owners.

Stores, Warehouses, Offices & Wharves
SOUTH WATER ST., PORT ARTHUR, ONT.
Write or telegraph for Lake Transportation or
Marine Insurance.

BALL'S CORSETS,
Manufactured by
BRUSH & CO.,
Cor. Bay & Adelaide Streets,
TORONTO

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
MERCHANTS,
17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square
AND
730, 732, 734, 736 Craig St.,
MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

EIGHT ocean steamers arrived in Halifax
on Saturday and Sunday last, and six sailed
from the port.

A VERY promising series of gold leads has
been discovered at the Prince's Lodge, near
Halifax, and a large number of claims is al-
ready taken up. This place was the residence
of Queen Victoria's father, at the close of the
last century.

THE Yarmouth Steamship Company has
resolved to increase its capital from \$190,000
to \$342,000 for the purpose of constructing
another palace steamship for the route be-
tween Yarmouth and Boston. When the mis-
sing link between Annapolis and Digby is
completed, an immense increase is expected in
the travel from the United States to Nova
Scotia.

WE find the following in the *Amherstburg
Echo*: "A circular is to hand from Rica,
Colorado, giving a description of a society
which will hold 'meetings, as often as prac-
ticable, for the purpose of saving drinking men;
and by prayer, reading the Scriptures, singing,
speaking, signing the pledge, benevolence,
kindness, and all other proper means, encour-
aging men to better lives, and stimulating tem-
perance workers to greater efficiency and zeal.'
That sounds very well, but, upon turning to
the next page, we are disappointed to find that
the president (who is authorized to collect
money and organize local unions throughout the
United States) is no less a personage than the
renowned James Dean, who left Essex Centre
some time during the night in December, 1887.
James used to take great interest in church
matters while here, his shining pate being al-
ways visible on Sunday just beneath the pul-
pit. He, however, never managed to get hold
of the collection plate, as he seems to have
done out in Colorado."

HATS, CAPS, FURS,
GLOVES, MITTS,
J. GOUINLOCK & CO
STRAW
GOODS,
FANCY ROBES & Co.
50 FRONT ST. W.
TORONTO

For the half-year ended with June last the Grand Trunk showed an increase of £118,000 in gross and £46,000 in net receipts. The Chicago and Grand Trunk earned some \$12,000 in that period as against a loss for the same half of 1888.

A FAMILIAR figure disappears from Montreal in the death of Mr. P. S. Stevenson, who was a contemporary with C. J. Brydges in the service of the Great Western Railway, and was general freight agent of the Grand Trunk for nearly twenty years. At the time of his death he was president of the New Brunswick Railway.

A HALIFAX company has bought up the Dartmouth lakes and are projecting a scheme to supply the town of Dartmouth with water, electric light, and water power. These lakes formerly formed part of the Shubenacadie canal, and have been lying almost idle for a number of years, while a splendid water power has been allowed to run largely to waste, a part only forming the motive power to the Starr Manufacturing Company.

His Honest Pride—Respectable Old Merchant (who has failed for the twentieth time) to bookkeeper—"Well, Mr. Bookkeeper, how much can we pay?" Bookkeeper—"I don't think we can pay more than 25 cents, sir." Respectable Old Merchant, indignantly—"Nonsense! I have always paid 40 cents, and I shall do so now, even if I have to pay the other 15 cents out of my own pocket."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A CURIOUS action was taken out in the Circuit court of Sherbrooke, the rulings and judgment in which will be watched with great curiosity and will be of special interest to justices of the peace. The demand, says the *Gazette*, is made by the plaintiff, a trader in North Ham, for \$50 damages alleged to have been sustained by him owing to the dismissal of a complaint he had made before a justice of the peace against another tradesman for selling goods from his store on a Sunday.

A RETAIL grocer in Montreal named J. Z. Forest, who has been doing a small business in the east end for some few years, has just compromised with his creditors at 50c on the dollar, payment spread over a period of four months. He showed liabilities of about \$2,300 and assets of about \$1,200.—Andre Laferriere, a trader of St. Barthelemi, Que., has just assigned. So have J. H. Warminton, saloon-keeper, Montreal, and W. H. Shaver, fruit dealer on a small scale at Ottawa.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SEEDS

BULBS, &c., &c.

THE STEELE BROS. CO., Ltd.

Has now in Stock and near at hand
FULL SUPPLIES OF

TIMOTHY, CLOVERS,
GRASSES, SEED GRAIN, &c.

Highest Prices paid for Red and Alsike
Clovers and Timothy Seed. Samples and corres-
pondence solicited.

THE STEELE BROS. CO., Ltd.,

Cor. Jarvis & Front
Streets, TORONTO, Ont.

THE annual meetings of the Moncton Sugar Refinery and the Moncton Cotton Company were held at Moncton last week. The Sugar Refinery was reported to be working profitably, a half-yearly dividend of ten per cent. was paid and a large amount added to Rest. Additions are being made to the filter houses, and new machinery for barrel making is being put in. The Cotton Company could not give such a satisfactory report, but matters were working more favorably this year and the prospects for dividends were improving. In both companies the former directors and officials were re-elected.

JESSE E. THOMPSON, dealer in shoes at Gilmour Station, was formerly in the employ of a railroad. To sell shoes was not, however, he thought, much of a trick. With his little means he made the venture, which has resulted in failure.—Another erstwhile tiller of the soil was Wm. J. Stephens, at Markdale. It was the prospective golden shekels to be made from rapid profits on groceries that lured him from the plough. He started out to gather them in December last, but up to the date of his assignment, just announced, had not got even a little silk purse full.

AFTER being for many years in the employ of Wm. Thomson & Co., in this city, F. G. Low went to Texas to engage in cattle ranching. Returning to Toronto he started business in bar supplies, the capital consisting of a legacy left him. His venture dates from the first of the year, but did not succeed, for he has just assigned to Clark, Barber & Co.—McCrimmon Bros., of Lindsay, were, prior to 1886, clerks in a dry goods store. They knew their business as clerks, but hadn't much capital, though they had plenty of hope at the start. Still, they seem to have got credit, for they now owe about \$8,000, to which the attention of an assignee has been directed.—C. S. Jackson, shoes, International Bridge; Taylor & Luton, furniture, Meaford; and Britnell & Walters, builders' supplies, Toronto, have assigned.

QUITE a long story appears in the *Montreal Star* about the new cotton mill at Montmorenci Falls, near Quebec, which occupies a beautiful site, being two hundred yards from the foot of the renowned Falls. This new industry is expected to be finished about the first of October, and will cost, including machinery, about \$150,000. The building, three storeys high, is being built upon the solid rock. The machinery is all English and of the latest design. Two hundred hands will be

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SPECIAL

We desire to extend a cordial invitation to our numerous customers, and the Grocery Trade generally, to visit us during Toronto's Great Exhibition.

Our Premises are replete with every modern appliance, and we will take pleasure in showing those who may favor us with a call, through what is said to be, so far as appointments are concerned, the Model Wholesale Grocery Warehouse of the continent. We will also give our friends the benefit of lowest prices during the Fair.

EBY, BLAIN & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cor. Front and Scott Sts., Toronto.

employed; white and grey cottons will be manufactured, intended for the China market. The new Quebec, Montmorenci, and Charlevoix Railway will construct a siding into the factory, so that the cars can be run into Quebec, transferred to the C.P.R. there, and thence conveyed direct to Vancouver, where the cotton will be transferred to the steamers for its final destination. The water wheel is of phosphor bronze, 400-horse power.

MR. J. SKELTON returns again to the charge, and objects that we misrepresent the spirit of his letter. He tells us that his name is Jeremiah, and that he is being made, in our columns and elsewhere, to suffer for the misdeeds of his brother J. M. Skelton. He still persists that we have worked a failure too many into the family history, and goes on thus: "In your article 22nd August you connect me with a failure in 1880. I had no control whatever of the business referred to, and was working for a salary at the time. The failure of J. M. Skelton later took place, four months after I ceased to be a partner in Skelton Bros., and formed a partnership with Decatur in Shelburne. I was a partner in the business of Skelton, Decatur Co., who, after being burned out in February, 1888, assigned the insurance and the remnant of the estate for the benefit of creditors. Whatever responsibility attaches to this or the recent failure I have never endeavored to shirk or to place on any one else." His explanations of late events in his business career sound very well, but somehow they do not make the impression that they are intended to do upon the minds of his annoyed creditors. Mr. Skelton talks well, and we trust he may be able to talk himself into better credit in Toronto than he appears now to enjoy.

FOR several years past M. O. David, sen., has been in the tailoring business at St. Hyacinthe, Que. He has just assigned, but not for the first time. He is said to have been unsuccessful at Sherbrooke before coming here. He was for a few years of the firm of M. O. David & Son; they separated in 1886 and each continued alone. He got behind in his payments early this year and compromised liabilities of \$7,500 at 75 per cent., payable in 12 months. His present indebtedness amounted to \$4,500. His son, M. O. David, who was his partner up to a few years since, has also assigned owing \$13,000. He was in difficulties too about the beginning of January, when he obtained an extension of 12 months, which he has been unable to carry through.—*Bourgne & Cote, ar-*

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BOYD BROS. & CO'Y.

Our Travellers are now on their routes with full lines of our Imported and Domestic Goods for Fall and Winter.

Orders placed with them or by letter, will have our careful attention.

COR. BAY and FRONT STS.,

TORONTO.

other tailoring firm of the made an assignment worth about \$1,000. They did not now show a deficiency of — A meeting is to be held of the creditors of J. C. Rivers for upwards of 1000. He shows direct and indirect of \$5,000, \$23,000, but largely mortgages and poor book debts. before some years ago, settlement.—Frank station agent at St. opened a hotel early this fair prospects of success a meeting of his creditors 16th inst. He probably and leaves very little be-

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BRYCE, McMU

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FULL RANGES IN EV

Dress Goods Parti

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61 BAY ST.,

S. F. McKIN

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Millinery G

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Mantles

Cor. Wellington

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2 Fountain Court, Alder

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Y and FRONT STS. TORONTO.

other tailoring firm of the same place, have also made an assignment with small liabilities, say about \$1,000. They did only a limited trade, and now show a deficiency of between \$100 and \$200. —A meeting is to be held on the 12th inst. of the creditors of J. C. Rousseau, who has carried on the grocery business in Three Rivers for upwards of 15 years, and is in difficulties. He shows direct liabilities of \$8,000, and indirect of \$5,000; nominal assets are \$23,000, but largely made up of real estate and poor book debts. He was in trouble before some years ago, and got a compromise settlement.—Frank E. Gross, formerly station agent at St. Rose, Que., and who opened a hotel early this summer with very fair prospects of success, has gone away, and a meeting of his creditors has been called for 16th inst. He probably owes \$1,500 or \$2,000, and leaves very little behind to pay with.

MR. WILLIAM GOODERHAM died suddenly, from heart disease, last evening, while engaged in Christian work at the Haven in this city. In his death a cheery supporter of many charities and a helper of various religious works is taken away. Mr. Gooderham was the oldest of the numerous and influential family of the name so well known in Toronto, but of late had withdrawn from connection with their extensive manufacturing enterprises. He was prominent in financial circles, being vice-president of the G. N. W. Telegraph Co., and of the

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

ARE SHOWING FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON OF 1889, FULL RANGES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Dress Goods Particularly Attractive

Fancy Ulsterings, Beavers, and Mantlings in all the Newest Styles and Colorings.

Bryce, McMurrich & Co., 61 BAY ST., TORONTO.

S. F. MCKINNON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF Millinery Goods, Fancy Dry Goods, Mantles, Silks, etc. Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts. TORONTO.

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Western Assurance Co., a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Canada Permanent Building Society and of other enterprises. But it is safe to say that he was best known in connexion with religious and charitable work. Many are the good deeds he has done to the poor and the friendless; many a step towards charity has been inspired in others by the kind impulses of his large heart. Mr. Gooderham was born in Norfolk, England, in 1824, and came to Toronto with his family in 1832. Inheriting wealth at the death of his father, he set himself to make use of it for ends which seemed to him the best. He was greatly wrapped up, for example, in the Salvation Army. Certain it is that he made noble use of his means in erecting wings to the Girls' Home, the Boys' Home, and in fitting up the Distributing Home on George street for Mr. Fegan's poor children of London, England. The Christian Institute on Richmond street is another instance of his bounty, while churches near and far have been assisted out of his ready purse. From a worldly point of view few men had less cause to worry himself about how the world wagged than Mr. Gooderham. But so strong was his sense of duty, so lively his sympathy with suffering, that he was one of the very busiest of men, at hospital or home, or church. Long may his unselfish example stimulate others to a like use of time and money.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING, AUTUMN, 1889.

Our Stock in every department of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, IMPORTED AND CANADIAN WOOLLENS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, is thoroughly assorted and will be maintained during the season.

WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING, Wholesale Dry Goods & Woollens, TORONTO. MANCHESTER AND HUDDERSFIELD, ENG.

J. H. MACABE. A. RANKIN. **FOSTER & MACABE,** IMPORTERS OF English, German & American Novelties

Saxony, Gobelins, Andalusian, Pompadour, Angora, Berlin and Fingering Wools, &c. Plushes, Felts, Satins and Pongee Silks. Ladies' Underclothing, Children's Bibs, Cloaks and Robes. Ribbons. Pompons, Working Silks, Traced Goods, Baskets, and Small Wares.

INSPECTION INVITED. 8 Wellington St. W. Toronto.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

The weather during the past fortnight has been of a settled summer-like description, and has proved an immense boon to the farming community, especially in the more eastern sections of the province, where crop reports are of a very cheery character, a good crop being very badly wanted after the almost total failure of last year. Grain generally is turning out well, and the fall pasturage is good. Potatoes will be a short crop in this district, but have not suffered from rot to the same extent as further east. Apples are a short yield generally. The wholesale movement is not quite so brisk, but this is largely attributed to the fall fairs now in full swing all over, absorbing almost all the attention of our country friends at the moment. Letters from both travellers and country merchants lead to the expectation of an active trade towards the end of the month.

Remittances may be said to be coming in well, at least that is the experience of wholesalers as a rule. On the 5th of Sept., which is still an important day for maturing notes in dry goods circles, paper was well provided for. The steady firmness of values nearly all over the list of textiles gives great encouragement to importers of dry goods. The boot and shoe manufacturers of the city are busy and leather is in improved demand. Grocery houses are not very actively employed, but hardware and metals dealers find good demand, and are much heartened by the growing firmness in various descriptions of iron and steel goods.

—Mistress—"Where are the nails?" John—"I didn't know what kind you wanted, ma'am." Mistress—"What kind did the dealer have?" John—"Sixpenny, eightpenny, and tenpenny, ma'am." Mistress—"You should have brought the latter, John. You know we always get the best."—Judge.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

CHARLES COCKSHUTT & CO., IMPORTERS OF

WOOLLENS

—AND—

Clothiers' Trimmings.

57 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

THE BARBER & ELLIS Co.

Nos. 43, 45, 47 & 49 BAY ST.

ACCOUNT BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Special patterns made to order. Material and workmanship unsurpassed.

PAPER BOXES - - -

To order for all classes of goods

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

TORONTO, - - - - ONT.

not excepting the old settled parts of Canada, including Ontario. If the estimate of Mr. Blue, of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, may be relied on, the value of farm lands in this province has declined \$8,000,000. Several causes have contributed to this result. The opening of the North-West has brought new and cheap lands into competition with the farms of Ontario; the reduction of the cost of transportation from the countries of growth to those of consumption has reduced the price of agricultural produce; an exhausting system of farming has reduced production in Ontario, in many cases to one-third, in some to one-half, in a few to a greater extent still. Whatever may have been the effect of the National Policy, it has not prevented and could not prevent these other causes of the diminution in the productive value, and consequently in the price, of farm lands. There are people who believe that it has been a positive injury to farmers. Some injury there has undoubtedly been, and there may have been some slight compensations, but on the whole it is doubtful whether it has not done more harm than good to the farmer. In the face of a reduction of \$8,000,000 in the value of farm lands, there are to be found a few Rip Van Winkles who firmly believe that the price of farm lands is constantly increasing, and who insist that land should be made to bear the whole burthen of taxation.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

Montreal has been favored with a meeting of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. A number of resolutions, many of them impracticable, were passed. One of these strikes at competitive labor in industrial schools, penitentiaries, and reformatories. Even the criminal has not forfeited the right to labor; in labor his chief hope of reform centres. His duty to society is to labor. How is it possible to prevent the product of his labor being competitive? His labor sells at a low figure; but it is not very efficient and he needs to be taught how to work. Industrial schools and reformatories teach undutiful or fatherless children how to earn an honest living. These children have not forfeited the right to labor. If they were not taught to earn their living by labor, many of them would become a permanent charge upon society, and would swell the ranks of criminals. There is nothing that anybody can do that does not come into competition with the labor of somebody else, directly or indirectly. If criminals and industrial school pupils could, by their labor, supply all their own wants, they would, to that extent, lessen the demand for whatever they consumed. They would compete with the farmer who raises food, the tailor who makes clothes, the shoemaker who makes shoes. The only difference is that they would be their own customers. If they remained idle they would make a draft on other people's labor; somebody else would have the privilege, if it be a privilege, of supplying their wants; society would have to bear the burthen of supporting them in idleness, and it would become largely responsible for allowing them to grow up criminals.

On this subject great confusion of ideas exists. The criminal who forfeits his liberty does not thereby release himself from the duty of laboring, nor does he forfeit the right to labor. It is not unusual to hear people set "honest labor" against "criminal labor." The labor of the criminal is not his crime, it is his virtue and the instrument of his salvation. The criminal has not only the right to labor, he is bound to do his share of the work of the community. It is no doubt a hardship that free labor should have to meet the competition of prison labor; but it is the least of two evils. If put to any useful work, the labor of the criminal must come into competition with that of free workers. There is no help for it. The only means of preventing this competition would be to support them in idleness; an alternative so monstrous that no one would defend it. The competition may be direct or indirect, as when the criminal employs himself exclusively in administering to his own wants. To the indirect form least objection would be made, and as far as possible it may be desirable to give practical preference to this form.

On the land question a resolution was carried in favor of the absolute and complete confiscation of all the rent of land, under the specious but false pretext of taxation, the tax to be of the full value of rent. Those who tell the workingman that his interest lies in the robbery of one class of the community, the land owners, have much to answer for. The preaching of confiscation is in the last degree demoralizing. It teaches the ignorant that there is no harm in robbing this class. If such teaching could receive practical application, which is impossible without a complete communistic revolution, it would not be the end but only the beginning. Does any man in his senses believe that such a revolution could be effected otherwise than by the sword? To believe this would require us to believe that the farmer is prepared to give up the entire rent value of his land without a struggle. And if one class could be robbed, in this way, it would only be the beginning of the pillage: other classes of property-holders would all become victims in turn. But without going beyond the land owner, the confiscation of rent would be felt by more than the land owner. The confiscation of rent would be the nullification of the mortgage, for the means of paying it would be taken away. Despoil the land owner and all his creditors would suffer; the loss caused by the confiscation of rent would distribute itself in every direction. To persuade the artisan that he has something to gain by the robbery of the land owner is to do him a great disservice. The effect is to make him look to wrong and impossible methods of improving his condition. If he once believe that the day is coming when land rents will be confiscated, he will make no effort to become the owner of the smallest plot of ground, the possession of which would help him on the road to independence. The true friend of the workingman is he who seeks to induce him to try to become a land owner, at least to the extent of space sufficient for a house. Go to Galt or

Berlin, two Ontario manufacturing towns, and enquire how the artisans are housed, and you will find that most of them occupy their own houses and own the land on which they stand. The example of this thrift is the thing to set before the artisans in all parts of Canada. Nearly all employers of labor in Canada were once working mechanics; nearly all land owners owe the possession or retention of their property to their own industry. The secret of their success is that they have been more industrious and more thrifty than their fellows, who have no resource beyond their wages. To tell the laborer that he ought to seek success by working a less number of hours than at present is to tell him to do something which no individual who has advanced himself in the industrial world has ventured to do.

A resolution was passed in favor of shortening the working day to eight hours, and such curtailment was urged as particularly suitable for adoption by governments and municipalities. The farmer, who finds it necessary to work ten hours a day and often longer, is not likely to give his influence, in the legislative arena, to bring about the proposed change. The workingmen of Dundee, Scotland, have just rejected a temptation to advocate the eight-hour system. These hard-headed Scotchmen know full well that if they worked less they would produce less and would have to be content with less wages. The Canadian farmer has to face the competition of the world in everything which the country produces in excess of its own wants. It is this competition that has given the world cheap bread and correspondingly reduced the price of manufactured goods, where high tariffs do not forbid. If the farmer confined himself to eight hours a day he would soon find himself face to face with ruin.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

There is very little activity to be reported with reference to this market, and the feeling can hardly be called buoyant. Lumbermen are making but little preparation for next winter's operations. It appears that the bulk of last winter's Canadian cut of pine is still in millmen's hands. As a consequence the coming season's cut may be expected to be light. It is of course likely that lumber will move off in October and November better than now. Certain it is that the market for pine is dull; there is almost no demand for the best qualities.

One reason for this is afforded by the competition with our pine across the lakes, of poplar from the South, which is an easy wood to work, free from knots and "shakes," and can be had for much less money. Should this fashion—for it is just now a fashion in the States—continue, and Southern cypress and yellow pine continue to make way in the West against Canada and Michigan pine, it must affect not only the volume of our trade but the price of pine, which in the meantime is sustained, and this, at the present price of stumpage, is a serious matter. Said the *North-Western Lumberman* last week: "The East is beginning to feel the effect of South-

ern pine competition pine in New York, Philadelphia, with pine it was expected there is telling against which that is not generally changing conditions at be lost sight of by turers.

For purposes of housing we find that yellow pine are coming into northern dealers complaints meet them in their demand for building material in Wisconsin and Toronto dealer had enquired. It is priced at Memphis at \$18 to \$22.00 per thousand seconds, 1½ to 2 inch to \$30 dressed. Cypress, brings \$14 to \$16 clear \$25 to \$27, one used for house-trim doors, while shingles, great favor for villa from the Ohio River, northern and western ish of houses and public said to take a stain work to be very satisfactory had for first and second inch, at \$23.00 to \$25. The market is somewhat shingles. Quite a number have been shut down large quantities are on points awaiting buyers are unremunerative to

The supply of square different shape this year were almost dead in the may be seen by recalling pine timber measured in the first half of 466,000 feet all told, period of 1887 it had Since this year's revival ent state of things present this year, up to 1st June pine, 690,490 feet; white feet; red pine, 156,071 125 feet measured. As to other descriptions is an increase shown in and maple over both aggregate of all the something over a million

MUNICIPAL CLEAN SAFETY.

If to avoid pestilence festering rubbish, it is avoid conflagration with all rubbish which taneously, or which capable to easy ignition, find municipalities view that if individual needful precautions for the safety of the some heed to the fire yard or shed, garret or places is the city of copy of whose fire cured from the clerks

Ontario manufacturing towns... how the artisans are housed... find that most of them occupy... houses and own the land on... stand. The example of this... thing to set before the artisans... of Canada. Nearly all employ... in Canada were once working... nearly all land owners owe the... or retention of their property to... industry. The secret of their... that they have been more... and more thrifty than... who have no resource... their wages. To tell the laborer... to seek success by working... number of hours than at present is to... do something which no indi... has advanced himself in the... world has ventured to do.

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ern pine competition. North Carolina pine in New York, sap and yellow pine in Philadelphia, with plenty of hemlock where it was expected there would be a scarcity, is telling against white pine to a degree that is not generally estimated." These changing conditions are such as should not be lost sight of by Canadian manufacturers.

For purposes of house-building and decorating we find that yellow pine and cyprus are coming into northern markets. Chicago dealers complain that yellow pine meets them in their own State, and is in demand for building purposes, we hear of it in Wisconsin and Michigan, and a Toronto dealer had enquiries for it yesterday. It is priced at Memphis on 2nd September at \$18 to \$22.00 per thousand for firsts and seconds, 1 1/2 to 2 inch flooring, and at \$25 to \$30 dressed. Cypress, common or fencing, brings \$14 to \$16 per thousand, and clear \$25 to \$27, one to two inch. It is used for house-trimming, casing, and for doors, while shingles made from it are in great favor for villa residences. Poplar, from the Ohio River, is being pushed in northern and western cities for interior finish of houses and public buildings. It is said to take a stain well, and for painted work to be very satisfactory. It can be had for first and second clear, 1/2 to 3/4 inch, at \$23.00 to \$27.00 per thousand. The market is somewhat glutted with shingles. Quite a number of the mills have been shut down for some time and large quantities are on hand at procuring points awaiting buyers, and present prices are unremunerative to the maker.

The supply of square timber is in a very different shape this year from last. Things were almost dead in that line a year ago, as may be seen by recalling the quantities of pine timber measured and culled at Quebec in the first half of 1888. This was but 466,000 feet all told, where in the same period of 1887 it had been 856,000 feet. Since this year's revival, however, a different state of things prevails; the figures for this year, up to 1st July, show waney white pine, 690,490 feet; white pine, 1,312,959 feet; red pine, 156,076 feet. Total, 2,159,525 feet measured and culled at Quebec. As to other descriptions of timber; there is an increase shown in oak, elm, ash, birch, and maple over both 1887 and 1888, the aggregate of all these five woods being something over a million feet.

MUNICIPAL CLEANLINESS AND SAFETY.

If to avoid pestilence we must get rid of festering rubbish, it is equally true that to avoid conflagration we require to do away with all rubbish which will take fire spontaneously, or which offers conditions favorable to easy ignition. Here and there we find municipalities which take the radical view that if individuals will neglect these needful precautions they must be compelled, for the safety of the community, to pay some heed to the fire-traps that lurk in back yard or shed, garret or cellar. Among these places is the city of Atlanta, Georgia, a copy of whose fire ordinances we have procured from the clerk of that city and the

more important of which we now proceed to give to our readers:

ATLANTA FIRE ORDINANCES.

Section 447.—That no person shall be permitted to place and let remain in any box, barrel, or otherwise in any building, cellar, street, alley-way, or yard, within the fire limits, longer than six hours, any loose straw, hay, paper, or other combustible matter, and all owners and occupants of buildings or cellars within the said limits are hereby required to permit the chief of the fire department, or any member thereof designated by him, or any officer or member of the police force, to inspect their buildings, cellars, and premises to see if this ordinance is complied with. And it is hereby made the duty of the chief of the fire department to make such inspections. Any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section shall be arrested by the chief of the fire department or his foreman, and may on conviction be fined a sum not exceeding \$100 or be imprisoned thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 450.—It shall be the duty of the chief of the fire department, or any member designated by him, to make frequent examinations into the condition of the stove-pipes and chimneys in this city, and if he shall deem their condition a source of danger from fire, he shall require the tenant or occupant of the house where such stove-pipe or chimney is to remedy the same within twelve hours; and on failure or refusal of such tenant or occupant, such offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100 and costs, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days; and if from the evidence the court believes such stove-pipe or chimney dangerous, the court shall order the alteration to be made at the cost of the occupant.

Section 455.—No person shall be permitted to place within any building in the city of Atlanta, ashes in a box or other receptacle of wood, unless the same is immediately removed from contact with such building. And all owners or occupants of buildings in this city are required to permit the chief of the fire department or any officer to inspect their buildings to see if the above is complied with. And it is hereby made the duty of the chief of the fire department or any officer to make such inspections whenever he may suspect a violation of the foregoing ordinance.

Section 456.—Any person violating any of the provisions of the above ordinance shall be arrested by the chief of the fire department or any officer, and may on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding \$100, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Be it ordained, That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with the above ordinances be and are hereby repealed. Be it ordained by the Mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta:—

Section 1.—That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to erect or maintain or have in use in the city of Atlanta any chimney, smoke-stack, or other structure for the escape of smoke or heat in such condition as to endanger adjacent or other surrounding property to fire.

Section 2.—That it shall be the duty of the chief of the fire department to notify any person who may have any such structure in such condition as to endanger adjacent or surrounding property to fire, to have the same made safe within five days; and on the failure of any person having the control or charge of such structures to have the same made safe accordingly, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding \$100, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for each offence and failure; provided, that proof of both the defective or dangerous condition as aforesaid shall be necessary to conviction.

Section 3.—All laws or ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Stringent laws, these; but not a whit too stringent if the general immunity from fire is to be preserved. Unless it is made the business of some one, backed by the authority of a city or town government, to do away with such invitations to disaster as are offered day after day by oiled rags, loose straw, shavings and paper, faulty stove-pipes, foul chimneys, wooden ash boxes, human nature is so constituted that these things will remain, on the premises of the poor as well as of the rich, the staid church-goer as well as the heathen.

LESSENING THE FIRE HAZARD.

The valuable lessons given by the New England Mutuals in securing improvements in the construction of building and other fire prevention appliances have not been lost on stock fire insurance companies. A rigid inspection of all special risks is now made, and the owners of buildings are urged to make necessary improvements with a view of improving the risk and reducing the rate of insurance. As a rule the suggestions of the experts employed by the insurance companies are well received and acted upon. One benefit arising from an association of companies is that all of them agree on making certain reductions in the rates of insurance, corresponding to the nature and extent of the improvements made. We present below a list of the changes effected by means of the inspection department of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters during the first six months of 1889. Besides those enumerated, there have been many defects in risks removed by special surveyors of individual companies. The improvements thus effected must of necessity lessen the fire hazard, and consequently must result in fewer fires—and thus a profitable return is ensured for the outlay of inspection.

HALF-YEAR, 1889.

	No.	In No. of Buildings
Fire pails or casks provided or filled.....	6,348	768
Metal cans for ashes provided.....	361	255
Metal cans or provision for proper care of oily waste.....	145	102
Unsafe condition corrected ..	853	648
Gas jets and brackets corrected ..	2,176	538
Stoves, forges, &c., made safe..	530	340
Petroleum products, use of, discontinued .....	....	16
Stairways, dumbwaiters, or elevators closed .....	....	73
Communications closed.....	....	13
Roofs repaired or cleared of rubbish .....	....	14
Skylights altered, removed, or repaired .....	....	7
Floors repaired .....	....	72
Fire doors introduced or rep'd .....	....	20
Closets cleared .....	....	71
Windows repaired .....	....	4
Stairs cleared .....	....	55
Sawdust spittoons removed from .....	....	2
Plastering repaired.....	....	18
Dry rooms made safe.....	6	4

Similar inspections are made in Ontario and Quebec under the supervision of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association. There are two inspectors for that part of Ontario west of Kingston and one for places east of that city, including the Province of Quebec. All risks are supposed to be visited by one or other of these inspectors at

least twice a year. The insuring public are beginning to realize and more and more appreciate the advantages of these periodical visits of the inspectors. It is quite an ordinary occurrence, we understand, for parties erecting new factory buildings to apply to the association for suggestions in the direction of making them as near "standard buildings" as possible. The reduction in rate of premium on special risks in this city effected by the carrying out of improvements suggested by the inspectors of the association is most wonderful. In some cases the rate has been reduced 100 per cent. The companies are confidently expecting to be recouped for the expenses now incurred by this system of inspection by a reduction in the number and extent of the fires. It is said that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor to his race. This adage can be applied with, if possible, greater force to the man who lessens the ravages of the fire fiend, by which so many millions worth of property is totally lost.

FRATERNAL LIFE INSURANCE.

Next to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the four largest societies engaged in furnishing their members with temporary life insurance upon the assessment plan are the following, and their latest membership figures appear opposite the names of each association:

The Knights of Honor.....	125,417
" Royal Arcanum.....	92,542
" American Legion of Honor.....	62,276
" Knights and Ladies of Honor....	62,276

From the *Fraternal Record*, published in the interest of these and other assessment societies, we take the following figures, showing the rapid increase in the assessments in all these societies. The figures relate to the case of a man joining each of them early in 1880 at the then age of 50, and show the cost for each \$1,000 of certificate during the past nine years in each society:—

Year.	Kts. of Honor.	Royal Arcanum.	Am. Legion of Honor.	Kts. and Ladies of Honor.
1880....	\$13 00	\$ 6 52	\$ 4 40	\$15 20
1881....	15 00	10 87	9 68	16 00
1882....	19 00	10 87	11 44	17 60
1883....	20 00	11 95	13 20	16 00
1884....	20 00	11 95	13 20	16 00
1885....	22 00	13 04	16 72	18 40
1886....	22 00	13 04	15 84	19 20
1887....	24 00	16 30	18 84	18 40
1888....	24 00	14 12	21 12	19 20

It is the same story in nearly every instance; an increase of assessment steadily. In no case are the assessments getting permanently lighter. The reason why these societies have to levy so much heavier assessments now than when they were younger is because the quality of their insured lives is deteriorating from age, and because so few of them are now within four or five years of the medical examiners' touch. The effect of the high assessments is seen in the inability to induce so large an influx of new members as when the rates were low. Look at this statement of one of the above Orders—The American Legion of Honor. There was

A net gain of members in.....	1882 of	13,851
" " "	1883 "	5,735
" " "	1884 "	3,973

" " "	1885 "	1,187
" " "	1886 "	1,953
" " "	1887 "	1,766
" " "	1888 "	165

That little "165," when compared with the 13,851 of the year 1882, tells a sad tale of disappointed expectations, accompanied as it is with a peremptory demand that \$21.12 be put into the hat (instead of the \$9.68 of 1881) or else all rights will become forfeited. Thousands prefer to forfeit their rights rather than be so unexpectedly assessed. And it is better they should do so now, of course, if they can get acceptance elsewhere, rather than hold on until it is too late.

Another interesting exhibit, also furnished by the same journal, is the following, giving the membership and the average rate of mortality per 1,000 members (or cost of risk) upon the Knights of Honor, in all the States having about 2,000 members or over, during the year 1888:

Place.	UPON EACH \$1,000.	
	Members.	1888 cost.
Alabama.....	2,624	\$13 72
Arkansas.....	3,234	16 07
California.....	4,115	15 79
Georgia.....	2,823	11 68
Illinois.....	6,298	11 74
Indiana.....	4,318	13 66
Kentucky.....	6,815	13 35
Louisiana.....	2,987	17 74
Massachusetts.....	10,543	9 39
Michigan.....	2,214	9 94
Mississippi.....	4,987	13 23
Missouri.....	5,060	15 81
New Jersey.....	3,766	15 14
New York.....	15,614	14 80
Ohio.....	6,022	13 45
Pennsylvania.....	7,313	13 26
South Carolina.....	2,330	12 02
Tennessee.....	7,084	15 81
Texas.....	9,031	14 62
Virginia.....	2,732	21 23
Wisconsin.....	1,727	16 79

The above named Order is still exhibiting a fair growth, though much less than in former years.

The A.O.U.W. numbered no fewer than 221,441 members on the 1st of June, and since the beginning of the year has grown rapidly in Ontario and Massachusetts, and to some extent in New York and Michigan. But in Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Tennessee, and California there has been a falling off on account of heavy assessments. In Tennessee last year there were 28 assessments, and for this year there have already been 24 levied in eight months, or at the rate of 36 per annum. No wonder new members cannot be had to pay such a rate—\$18 per annum for \$1,000 apart from expenses. No one under forty years of age could be expected to do it unless he were a bad risk. In that case the rate a man pays is of little account. Though the cost is low in the Ontario jurisdiction at present, because the Order is still young here, it will be just the same as in Tennessee when the present members get old enough. In the meantime Ontario's assessments are increased by the annual Relief Calls with which to prop up the elderly brethren of Ohio, Kentucky, and other places where the Order is growing old, and "infusion of new blood" cannot be had.

—Dividend is declared by the Western Bank of Canada for the current half-year at the annual rate of seven per cent.

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

It is not customary to find the Board of Trade figures of import and export at this point delayed beyond the first week of the month. They came to us just too late for press last week. We find that the imports entered for consumption at Toronto last month were of the value of \$2,257,672, and the exports foreign amounted to \$204,968. Aggregate, therefore, \$2,467,640. In August, 1888, the aggregate was \$2,185,090, composed of imports \$2,054,800, and exports \$130,290. A large part of the imports consists of fall woollens, dress goods, millinery, and silk, the value of dry goods running up close to a million dollars. Iron and steel manufactures, &c., were also largely imported, indeed the importations of metals and their products for the month exceeded \$230,000. We append a comparison of principal items:

	Aug. '88.	Aug. '87.
Cotton goods.....	\$ 81,788	\$ 85,012
Fancy goods.....	101,083	96,298
Hats and bonnets....	37,727	42,278
Silk goods.....	190,161	129,192
Woollen goods.....	514,690	492,973
Total dry goods....	\$925,449	\$846,261
Books and pamphlets....	37,025	41,427
Coal, soft.....	24,291	26,191
Drugs and medicines....	17,812	19,047
Stone and chinaware....	28,685	20,077
Fruit, green and dried..	22,391	17,705
Furs and fur skins.....	40,277	15,944
Glass and glassware....	29,347	24,652
Iron and steel goods....	144,841	128,772
Jewellery and watches..	43,966	62,942
Leather goods.....	49,644	30,877
Musical instruments....	10,407	12,211
Paints and colors.....	8,877	13,943
Paper goods.....	33,276	30,794
Provisions.....	13,320	23,245
Spirits and wines.....	10,624	10,475
Wood goods.....	23,929	19,687

The exports for August, 1888, were unusually small, almost no field products having been shipped. The principal item in the whole list last month was unspecified articles of manufacture, probably agricultural implements.

Produce of	EXPORTS.	
	Aug. '88.	Aug. '87.
The forest.....	\$ 48,265	\$ 17,702
Animals, &c.....	79,385	37,252
Field products.....	35,094	1,255
Manufactures.....	37,339	62,931
Miscellaneous.....	.....	60
Total.....	\$200,094	119,200

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

DAVIS V. DAVIS.—The Indiana Supreme Court holds that it is a good defence to a note sued on by the payee, that it was given to reimburse plaintiff for defendant's share of margins, advanced by plaintiff, upon an option contract in grain, entered into by plaintiff and defendant jointly, without any intention of paying for grain or having it delivered.

STODDARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY V. KRAUSE.—The Nebraska Supreme Court holds that an ostensible partner retiring from a firm must give notice of his retirement or he will be liable to the creditors of the continuing firm or partner who carries on the business or is charged with the duty of liquidating the business of the partnership, and to effect the rights of one dealing with a partnership firm, actual notice of its dissolution must be brought home to him.

BROWN V. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—In a suit against a telegraph company

for failure to deliver, summoning him to the importance of the company, which of the telegram, when ed for transmission the terminal office California held that the company was on the occasion, without established by the c

ROENHOLD V. CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—This preme Court of Illinois mutual life insurance its charter gives it person who insures cate of incorporation pany stated its "jects" to be "to gi to the widows, or of deceased membe that a certificate of corporation agreed sum of \$1 for each upon his arriving after he had been a twenty-five years, wife, if living, if beyond the power so far as it undert member.

EXHIBITS AT THE

The extensive Goldie & McCulloch represented in this the Exhibition. Every Hall a number driven by a power engine, made by the known as an auto number of gold me in Paris. It has a Canada, some tw plants being drive in the Dominion advantages appear the best regulation least trouble to indeed. The cut- the moving parts perfectly steam-ti an illustration we working of this is, we are assured, Other machines sl saw, a tenoning upright shaper, a small circular saw and a double-wire In addition to known goods to be of the grounds Dodge Wood Spl the centre of the leys from 9 to 72 pulleys from 20 t these appliances tages in convenie "slip," but their working have bee great satisfaction greater use. The John Doty are well represent Corliss steam-e with heavy fly-w of the Machinery shown by the s

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ESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Com-
t against a telegraph company

for failure to deliver a message to a physician,
summoning him to attend a patient, and where
the importance of prompt action by the agents
of the company was apparent by the language
of the telegram, when the dispatch was receiv-
ed for transmission, and also when received at
the terminal office, the Supreme Court of
California held that the diligence required of
the company was equal to the emergency of
the occasion, without any regard to the rules
established by the company.

ROENHOLD V. CANTON MASONIC MUTUAL BENE-
FIT SOCIETY.—This case, decided by the Su-
preme Court of Illinois, clearly shows that a
mutual life insurance company cannot, unless
its charter gives it power, pay anything to the
person who insures his life. Here the certifi-
cate of incorporation of a mutual benefit com-
pany stated its "particular business and ob-
jects" to be "to give financial aid and benefit
to the widows, orphans, and heirs or devisees
of deceased members." The point decided was
that a certificate of membership by which the
corporation agreed to pay the members the
sum of \$1 for each member of his division
upon his arriving at seventy years of age, or
after he had been a member in good standing
twenty-five years, or upon his death to his
wife, if living, if not, to his children, etc., is
beyond the power of the corporation, and void
so far as it undertakes to pay anything to the
member.

EXHIBITS AT THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

MACHINERY HALL.

The extensive machinery works of Messrs.
Goldie & McCulloch at Galt are fairly well
represented in this, as well as in other parts of
the Exhibition. Near the boilers in Machin-
ery Hall a number of electric dynamos are
driven by a powerful Jerome Wheelock steam
engine, made by this firm. This type of engine,
known as an automatic cut-off, has taken a
number of gold medals at American cities and
in Paris. It has also met with great favor in
Canada, some twenty electric light and gas
plants being driven by it, while every province
in the Dominion can show users of it. The
advantages appear to be in "economy of fuel,
the best regulation, the least clearance, and the
least trouble to the operator," high praise
indeed. The cut-off gear is very simple, and
the moving parts are few, wear is saved and a
perfectly steam-tight joint formed. Without
an illustration we cannot well make clear the
working of this beautiful valve, but the system
is, we are assured, well adapted to high speed.
Other machines shown by this firm are a band-
saw, a tenoning machine, a buzz planer, an
upright shaper, a double surfacing machine, a
small circular saw, a fast-feed flooring machine,
and a double-wire blind slat machine.

In addition to the array of their now well-
known goods to be seen in use in various parts
of the grounds for transmitting power, the
Dodge Wood Split Pulley Co. exhibits about
the centre of the hall a series of their belt pul-
leys from 9 to 72 inches in diameter, and rope
pulleys from 20 to 40 inches. Not only are
these appliances now proved to have advan-
tages in convenience of structure and saving of
"slip," but their cheapness and certainty of
working have been demonstrated. They give
great satisfaction and are steadily coming into
greater use.

The John Doty Engine Works, of Toronto,
are well represented by a large and handsome
Corliss steam-engine, of about 70 horse,
with heavy fly-wheel. Near the south door
of the Machinery Hall a smaller engine is
shown by the same company, which at 80

pounds pressure makes 300 revolutions per
minute and works up to 35 horse-power.

Spooner's Copperine hangs out its banners
on the western wall of Machinery Hall. Its
green, red, and yellow boxes, its red, white,
and blue posters, with the energetic figure of
the proprietor hovering about, proclaim to the
assembled machinists that for affording cool
bearings copperine cannot be beat.

MAIN BUILDING.

A familiar but still striking object at this
fair is the brilliant show-case of the Toronto
Silver-Plate Works, with its array of artistic
metal work, cutlery, spoons, decorative table-
ware, silvered and gilt flower-dishes, trays,
and articles fitted for presentations or for
fetes. Its place on the present occasion is at
the eastern entrance. The factory of this
enterprising company is a credit to Canada,
and one need hardly go beyond its show-
room for anything reasonable in the shape of
silverware.

Half hidden by the handsome show-case
we have mentioned is the useful and familiar
"Cook's Friend." He is determined to let
his light shine, however, and so has cunningly
arranged, at either side of his exhibit, mirrors
aslant in such wise that they command the
attention of the passer-by. If the twinkling
mirrors, the boxes little and big, the packages
great and small, of this kitchen necessary do
not attract the gaze of the moving throng, Mr.
McLaren may be depended upon to offer for
the acceptance of the fair visitors his usual
tens of thousands of dainty lithographs as re-
minders of his baking powder.

Close to the fountain in the Main Building
rises, boldly sloping from west to east, a mass
of products illustrating the binder's art. Great
folios in vellum; massive ledgers in calf; pres-
entation volumes in morocco. Bank work,
commercial work, school work, and the well-
known diaries and pocket-books of Brown
Brothers, the stationers and binders. It is, of
course, not practicable to exhibit in so small a
space full samples of their great variety of
home-made and imported goods, but enough is
shown to indicate to the visitor that anything
wanted for the home, the counting-house, or
the school room is likely to be had at their
warehouse.

There is little need to praise the quality of
Christie, Brown & Co.'s biscuits; the public
is quite satisfied about that. But it is always
in order to praise the extensive and striking
display made of the firm's samples. It is thirty
years since William Christie first made a
modest show of biscuits at a provincial exhi-
bition, and the growth of the house since that
time is illustrated in some degree by the growth
in number of specimens of its product.

The Bell organ has become a household word.
And it seems to be the determination of the
Messrs. Bell to make their pianos equally
popular. So great is the demand for them, we
are told, that the factory cannot keep pace
with orders. Their upright pianos in fancy
woods are very attractive in appearance, and
it is the pride of the makers to turn out instru-
ments whose tone-quality and durability shall
do credit to the factory.

"From wine what sudden friendship springs,"
sang John Gay a century and a half ago. Much
depends, however, upon what quality of wine.
One may find "wine," so-called, in certain
fusty bar-rooms which may be better left alone
than stronger stuff, if a man would do no vio-
lence to his stomach. But it is difficult not to
feel an instant friendliness towards the maker
of such a dainty white wine as the dry Cataw-
ba shown by J. S. Hamilton & Co., made from
Pelee Island grapes of the vintage of 1885.

This is a true product of the sun and the soil
of this garden of Lake Erie, and is calculated
to make glad the heart of man.

We have often been called upon to extol
the value (of course the commercial value is
meant, since of the sanative or æsthetic value
of such appliances ordinary newspaper people
are hardly proper judges) of Ball's Corsets.
We now sound their praise once more. But
the makers of these, Messrs. Brush & Co., have
something else on view besides, and one has to
climb a pair of stairs in the Main Building to
see it. The novelty is the Ever-Ready Water-
proof Dress Skirt Protector, which is said to
do-for women's skirts what the leather or rub-
ber lining does for the foot of a man's trousers.
This article, made of pliable and durable ma-
terial, in all shades, to suit dress materials.

Samuel May & Co., the billiard-table
makers and furnishers, show one of their
handsome mahogany tables, English pattern,
6x12. They also provide a novelty in the
shape of a lathe from which a skilled work-
man turns out ivory balls for the fascinating
game. This firm likewise makes lawn bowls,
the playing of which is spreading fast in On-
tario.

Near the Eiffel Tower, and close enough to
be sprinkled by the fountain, is the exhibit of
the Pure Gold Manufacturing Company, with
its great show-case filled with extracts in
gorgeous crystal dishes, and with its supplé-
mentary array of spices, baking-powder, ink,
soap, herbs, and the many commodities in the
quality of which this well-established com-
pany takes such pride.

THE ANNEX.

A wilderness of wood-work, consisting in
part of sleighs, carts, rocking-horses, snow-
shovels, broom-racks, churns, washboards, is
surmounted by the silken banners of the
Brandon Manufacturing Co.

Stretched across the south end of the Main
Building Annex for a distance of fifty feet is
the sign by which Chown & Cunningham call
public attention to what they call their "three-
storey exhibit." This means that they show
stoves, &c., at three elevations on their big
platform. Prominent among the variety of
hollow-ware here to be seen is this firm's
"Standard Favorite" range, in two sizes.
This is a handsome range in shape and decor-
ation, and among the advantages it displays
are these: It has a cleverly devised grate,
their own patent, which prevents coal from
packing and clinker from forming inside the
fire box. It has a novelty in the shape of a
pull-out oven shelf and an advantage in a
ventilating flue for the oven. Then the patent
ringed cover must prove a convenience for
cooking food for children or invalids in emer-
gencies, and the unusually large ash-pan will
prove a blessing to the lazy servant-girl who
wishes to pursue her literary studies in the
mornings.

The Charles Rogers Sons Company, makers
of artistic house furnishings, exhibits, near the
centre of the building, wood furniture, cane
furniture, bent-wood chairs, the "Orion"
school desk and school seats.

Clothes-wringers, carpet-sweepers, ice-
breakers, meat-choppers, mangles, are among
the products of the Hamilton Industrial Works
Company, samples of which are on view near
the south end of the Annex.

"Why, sir," said Mr. Clarke, the agent and
patentee of the goods made by the Ideal
Manufacturing Co., at Wolfville, N.S., "Why,
sir, when Bret Harte or any of these writers
comes down to write up our country, he is as
sure to describe the Ideal Washing Ma-
chine and the Ideal Churn as to notice a new

baby-jumper or any other modern household convenience. We have sold 4,000 washing machines in the Maritime Provinces within a year." After which undoubted recommendation we need only add that H. A. Nelson & Sons are the wholesale agents in Toronto for these ideal machines.

The Baldwin Dry Air Refrigerator is shown, in a variety of sizes, in the Annex Building, alongside Chown & Cunningham's stoves. Indeed we understand that the firm named are agents for this excellent ice box, and that they have all sizes on sale at their premises, Front street.

A dozen safes of varying sizes, all resplendent with dainty decoration and cherry interior fitting, form the exhibit of the old-established safe works of J. & J. Taylor, Toronto. What they term their full fire and burglar-proof safes with crane hinges are a good line for watchmakers and jewellers. Bankers will observe with interest the large burglar-proof safe of chrome steel, with Holmes' electric time lock, which was described in these pages last year. In case of dynamite exterior concussion, to which burglars have been known to resort with a view of deranging the chronometer movements inside, an electric apparatus is provided whereby the safe can be opened in a stated time, some 60 hours, through the application of electricity. Everything about these safes, with the exception of the time-lock, is made, we are informed, on Messrs. Taylor's own premises.

Bertram is a well-known name in the business world of Ontario. There are John Bertram & Sons, of Dundas, the machinists and tool-makers, of whose products shown in Machinery Hall we must tell elsewhere; Peter Bertram, the axe-maker, who turns out the "Pioneer," the "Keen Cutter," the "Peerless," the "Gladstone," and other brands of chopping axes; Bertram & Co., who are agents for the Ontario Saw Works, the Toronto File Works, and Dewar's Babbit Metal; then J. & A. Bertram, of Yonge street, this city, manufacturers of builders' hardware and brass-work, grates, fenders, and canopies, bronze panels for fire-places, &c., &c., a handsome display of which goods may be seen near the southern end of the Annex. Those of this name might well say with Bertram, Count of Roussillon,

We have despatched sixteen businesses,
A month's length apiece.

STOVE BUILDING.

In addition to their large variety of "Famous" stoves, the McClary Company, of London, are manufacturers of tinware, such as plates, pans, moulds, spoons, &c., &c., and these they have on exhibition in the Stove Building. They have English fire-places in bronze and brass, handsome ones too; but the familiar and favorite fire-place of their own make, "The Fire Side," to burn hard or soft coal, is very neat and cosy looking, being finished in part dead and part polished nickel. Among the new patterns of this company is the "Sterling Cottage," a new stove for wood-burning only, in parlor or bedroom. It is very neat in shape and finish. The "Red Cross Signal," a new base-heater, can be had with or without oven. Then there is the "Famous Acme" hall stove in three sizes, full nickelled, with or without return flue, a very taking line, and their new "Famous Combination" cook stove, with round fire-pot. Beside their "Model" cook stove one may see gasoline stoves in a variety of sizes, very simple-looking cooking arrangements they are.

Specimens of both round and square varieties of Spence's "Hot Water Boiler" are to

be seen in the Stove Building near the railway entrance to the grounds. Messrs. Warden, King & Son, Montreal, are the makers.

So much of the space in the Stove Building was taken up by the handsome exhibit of the E. & C. Gurney Company, consisting of hot water heaters, their "Monarch" furnaces, Manitoba straw burners, Quebec heaters, "Royal Art" and "Art Countess" lines of hall stoves, &c., &c., that space had to be given in the Annex for a display of D. Moore & Cos.' hollow ware.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT SHED.

The growth of agriculture in Canada and the improved condition of the farmers is well illustrated in this department of the Fair. Fifteen or twenty years ago the prominent makers of farm and field implements could be counted on the fingers of two hands, if not of one. To-day there are exhibits at this fair from more than twenty such establishments. Besides the Waterous Works, the Harris Works, Whiting & Co., Watson & Co., the Massey Works, the Abell Engine Works, the Chatham Wagon Co., and such well-known exporters, we find displays from Sarnia in the west to Smith's Falls in the east, McPherson & Co.'s "Challenge" separators from Fingal, root-cutters from J. F. Millar & Son, of Morrisburg, ploughs from the Cockshutt Works at Brantford, the Waterloo Mfg. Co., the Erie Iron Works Co. at St. Thomas, Frost & Wood at Smith's Falls, Sylvester Bros., Lindsay; drills and harrows from the J. W. Mann Works, Brockville, and Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa; the Eagle Company, Brantford; feed-cutters, &c., from Shantz, of Preston. The long-established firm of B. Bell & Sons, at St. George, make a handsome show, not only of reapers and mowers but of ploughs, cultivators, straw-cutters, farm-rollers, "root-slicers and pulpers," cultivators, and horse-shoes.

Other exhibitors in this field of manufacture are E. L. Gould & Co., Brantford, fanning mills; McDonald Mfg. Co., Stratford, and Ingleton & Co., Brantford, separators; Wisner & Son, Brantford, mowers; Noxon Bros., Ingersoll, reapers; J. Fleury's Sons, Aurora, field implements; Sawyer & Massey, Hamilton; Mowat Mfg. Co., Whitby; Joseph Bros., the Milton Agricultural Works; Farron, McPherson & Hovey, Clinton; the Essex Centre Mfg. Co., and Patterson & Brother, Woodstock.

SEPARATE BUILDINGS.

One of the most striking of the smaller buildings in the Fair grounds is that of the well-known flax-spinners, Dunbar, McMaster & Co., of Gilford, Ireland. Floored with cement, decorated with huge flags, surrounded by verandahs, from which the ladies (who are supposed to be interested in every filament of flax or silk or cotton that can be used in a needle) may gaze upon the interior contents of the building, this neat structure, bright with terra cotta tints of paint, lifts its lettered roof to where gigantic spools of Dunbar's thread display their labels to the crowd. In the centre of the floor is the familiar black-and-gold showcase containing samples of their threads, their floss, their cord. Piles of spools, and hanks and parcels, fill the shelving and surround the walls. The whole forms a standing advertisement of Dunbar's thread, to the thousands of visitors who pass and repass. The boldness and ingenuity of the design do credit at once to the good taste and good sense of Mr. S. Davison, the company's agent in Canada.

One can always be sure of hearing the strains of music from the neat pavilion of the Dominion Organ and Piano Co. This year there are shown some 30 pianos, grand, up-

right, and square; also about 20 organs of various sizes and styles. The exterior finish of these goods is handsome, and the good opinion formed of them by the public is shown by their sale.

THE SHERBROOKE EXHIBITION.

The Eastern Exhibition, as the fair at Sherbrooke of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Society is called, has this year been very successful both in the display made of natural and manufactured products and in the attendance. There are said to have been 18,000 people present on 4th instant, and total receipts are stated at \$15,000, which is several thousand more than in 1888. It is found that the regulation prohibiting the sale of spirits on the grounds has been of marked advantage; this year no arrests for disorderly conduct were necessary. The management appears to have worked with great diligence and fairness and to have carried out the exhibition to the general satisfaction.

Sherbrooke being in the centre of a prosperous grain-growing and cattle raising district, the more strictly agricultural features of the fair received perhaps the greatest attention, the great majority of the visitors being of that class. But Sherbrooke and other towns near by are year by year showing a greater range of manufactures, and on great occasions, such as the Dominion Exhibition of 1886 at Sherbrooke, the manufacturers of Montreal and even Western Ontario are glad to put their best foot foremost. There are on this occasion exhibitors from St. John, N.B., from Hamilton and Toronto (Gurney's stoves and scales and an assortment of field machinery) and from Montreal. A strikingly large display of woollen goods is made by the Paton Manufacturing Company. It consists of carriage rugs, fancy woollen tweeds, overcoatings, military overcoats, beavers, naps, trouseings, cashmerettes for rubbers. All these are made in the Sherbrooke factory, where 600 hands are employed. The Quebec Worsted Company's business is now operated by the Paton Company, who are making a variety of goods in worsted yarns. The factory is in Quebec, and employs 150 hands. The exhibit here comprises stocking and fingering yarns and yarns for the manufacture of worsted cloth. There were various other creditable exhibits in the main building, including one by the Tylee Brick Company of Lennoxville.

MONTREAL GRAIN TRADE.

The carriage of grain and flour to the seaboard by the St. Lawrence route has shown remarkable variations of late years. For example, the quantity of wheat received at Montreal up to this time in 1886 was over 5,000,000 bushels, and in same period in 1887 was 8,341,000 bushels, whereas this year it is only 1,991,000 bushels. Of Indian corn, on the other hand, receipts in 1887 were 607,000 bushels and are this year 4,660,000. Shipments vary in the same proportion. The quantity of grain received at Montreal is shown by the following table, compiled from the Gazette's official figures from January 1st to September 4th:

	Bushels.
Total grain received, 1889	8,164,883
" " " 1888	5,89,679
" " " 1887	11,582,791
" " " 1886	12,154,182

In this tabulation is included wheat, corn, peas, oats, barley, and rye. The proportion received by rail this year was 2,067,000 bushels, and by canal 6,097,000 bushels. Receipts of flour and meal were:

Flour received, 1889
" " " 1888
" " " 1887
" " " 1886

The shipment

18
Wheat, bush. 1,031
Corn, " " 4,625
Peas, " " 637
Oats, " " 62
Barley, " " 4
Rye, " " 427
Flour, barrels. 43
Meal, " " 41

MONTREAL

Clearings and I
September, 1889:

September 6th.
" 7th.
" 9th.
" 10th.
" 11th.
" 12th.

Total

Last week.....
Week ending Au

LATE CU

During the mor
ust the following

Canadian Custom

Silk circulars, 1

Woollen circul

per lb. and 25 per

Fur jackets, etc

cent.

Felt slippers, 1

cent.

Broken rice, 1 1/2

" Ridge's Food

Paper stucco, f

cent.

Paper flour sac

15 cents per lb. a

Barrel head lin

Sweet spirits o

per cent.

Hay rakes mac

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	Barrels.
Flour received, 1889.....	400,871
" " 1888.....	504,224
" " 1887.....	539,845
" " 1886.....	581,535

The shipments were as under:

	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Wheat, bush. 1,037,579	1,644,784	6,927,802	4,531,369	
Corn, " 4,623,839	1,358,905	595,757	3,544,862	
Peas, " 637,592	353,439	1,618,215	1,587,102	
Oats, " 62,583		502,108	1,742,754	
Barley, " 4,072		7,518	7,851	
Rye, " "		100,123	15,937	
Flour, barrels. 423,015	221,696	515,764	416,967	
Meal, " 41,919	4,045	31,833	39,597	

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances, week ending 12th September, 1889:			
	Clearings.	Balances.	
September 6th.....	\$1,986,117	\$ 343,720	
" 7th.....	1,543,878	189,233	
" 9th.....	1,199,769	213,260	
" 10th.....	1,877,185	270,230	
" 11th.....	1,562,236	231,808	
" 12th.....	1,815,895	357,429	
Total	\$9,984,080	\$1,605,680	
Last week.....	\$8,356,395	\$1,209,906	
Week ending Aug. 8..	9,817,146	1,441,277	

LATE CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

During the months of June, July, and August the following decisions were made by the Canadian Customs authorities:

- Silk circulars, lined with fur, 30 per cent.
- Woolen circulars, lined with fur, 10 cents per lb. and 25 per cent.
- Fur jackets, etc., lined with satin, 25 per cent.
- Felt slippers, 10 cents per lb. and 25 per cent.
- Broken rice, 1 1/2 cent per lb.
- " Ridge's Food," 30 per cent.
- Paper stucco, for decorated ceilings, 35 per cent.
- Paper flour sacks, illustrated and printed, 15 cents per lb. and 25 per cent. ad valorem.
- Barrel head linings, 25 per cent.
- Sweet spirits of nitre, \$2 per gallon and 30 per cent.
- Hay rakes made of wood, 35 per cent.

HINTS TO RETAIL MERCHANTS.

The stock of a country store should never be allowed to run low in any line, as a customer is almost sure to ask for something that has run out. As a result of it the customer visits the store of your competitor and you lose the profit of the sale, and having learned the road to your neighbor's he may forget the road back to you.

The person who understands the handling of goods has a great advantage over one who does not. No matter what the dimensions of the store may be, it will be attractive in the same proportion as the right goods are in the right place and shape.

If in making sales during the day you notice certain lines are getting low, immediately enter them in the order book, and whenever making orders for goods with the firms with whom you have communication be careful to scan the order book closely, and then it will be certain that you will not hear the aggravating reply of the clerk, "We are out of it."

In displaying goods to advantage it very often happens that your ideas, although of the highest order, must be discarded, if you have in view the development of your personal patronage. Almost anybody can stow away goods, but the number who can place a large stock in a small space and at the same time have it attractive is small.

There is no sense in deluding ourselves with fictitious values. An inventory should always be taken at rock-bottom to be a solid inventory and of good value. Goods should be estimated at actual market value regardless of the first cost. There is no satisfaction in invoicing shelf-worn goods at the original cost.

The points which dictate a policy for a strictly cash store are different in a measure from those that govern a credit business. Trade varies with a neighborhood, the class of stock kept, and the policy of the proprietor or his assistants, and other things. People become wedded to trading in one place from any one of a hundred reasons, while but few are attracted to a credit store on account of low prices.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

FUR TRADE NOTES.

Two cars passed through Fort William the other day, the value of their contents reaching the nice little sum of \$117,300.25. They were loaded with furs of almost every conceivable variety, representing black and brown bears, badgers, beavers, ermines, fishers, red, cross and silver foxes, lynx, martins, minks, musquash, otter, racoons, skunks, weenusks, wolves, and wolverines. Of this quantity Rat Portage furnished \$33,062.16; Wabigon, \$26,242.66; Savanne, \$11,060.87, making a total of \$70,365.68. The other car hailed from Winnipeg, and contained furs to the amount of \$46,935.57.—*Fort William Journal.*

The drying up of the ponds and small lakes during the last few years has been most disastrous to the muskrats. All over this western prairie region a series of dry years has been experienced, which has quite changed the appearance of the country. In sections where ponds and small lakes were numerous, now no surface water will be met with in many miles. Even some of the larger rivers and ponds have practically disappeared. Ducks and water fowl have also been effected by the drying up of the lakes and streams.—*Winnipeg Commercial.*

INSURANCE NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters will begin in Montreal on the 24th September. The business will likely occupy most of three days.

Mr. Alfred Taylor, senior, who was vice-president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, has resigned the position, and the *Review* of London, England, in referring to the fact, says: "We congratulate Mr. Taylor on having got out of the Mutual Reserve Fund, and we are absolutely indifferent as to his reasons. He is well out of a bad business, and that is all there is to be said about it."

It is estimated that no less a sum than \$1,300,000,000 of new life insurance has been issued during last year, and that the whole amount of life insurance in force at the end of the year the world over was \$8,300,000,000.

The number of gallons of water pumped by steam and water at the Montreal wheelhouse during August last was 453 million gallons, as compared with 441 million in August, 1888; it is also an increase of 25 million gallons over July, 1889. The proportion raised by steam was 105,007,700 gallons, and by water 353,390,841 gallons.

The *London Review* has a good story of a Government clerk, who thus unbosoms himself to a friend: "I'm in a frightful hole. I

went to see two doctors yesterday and got a medical certificate from each. One was a certificate of health for a life insurance company, and the other was a certificate of illness to send to the chief with my petition for a week's leave of absence." Said the friend—"I've done that myself. What's the matter?" G. C.—"Matter? Great Scott! I mixed the certificates in mailing them. The insurance company has my certificate of ill-health, and the chief has my certificate of good health."

Moncton, N. B., was recently in danger of being destroyed by forest fires which seem to be devastating a large part of northern and central New Brunswick. A long-protracted drought favors the fires, which have burned up many millions of timber trees.

A naphtha launch exploded with terribly fatal results last month, at Buffalo. It was not due to any weakness of the machinery, but to the leakage of the gas. The catastrophe proved what we have always suspected, that a material of the exceedingly combustible and explosive properties of naphtha is bound to be a dangerous fuel to manipulate. Underwriters have learned from experience this general doctrine, says the *Monitor*, that no matter how great the precautions adopted the risk is apt to increase with the increase of combustible or explosive agencies.

Mr. Hine thinks that women are better and more persuasive off-hand talkers than men. The number of women insurance agents is growing. The *Brooklyn Times* describes Mrs. E. E. Atwood as a quiet, capable little body who conducts a life and fire insurance agency in the most systematic and methodical manner in the Equitable Building, Boston. Miss Annette Whitney conducts a successful insurance business in Osage, Iowa, and Mary K. Murphy, the real estate agent who does a big business in the 23rd and 24th wards of New York City, is also a fire insurance agent.

A bill consolidating and extending the powers of that good old English insurance company, the Liverpool and London and Globe, has been before the British House of Commons, and on a report of a select committee it was ordered to be reported for a third reading. The bill empowers the company to effect insurances against loss or damage to any kind of property in transit by land or water, against loss or damage by reason of storm, tempest, or accident of any kind, whether on land or water, either to property or person, including loss by theft or seizure. We presume the company in virtue of this legislation will be empowered to carry on a like range of transactions wherever it is doing business.

ANOTHER OLD LANDMARK GONE.

One by one the old inhabitants of Toronto are passing away. Probably the oldest man in the city was the late Mr. J. Sydney Crocker, who died a short time ago in his ninetieth year. Mr. Crocker was an Englishman who had long resided in Canada. He removed from Kingston to Toronto in 1859 or 1860, and was for years manager of the Provincial Insurance Company. When he resigned that position Mr. Arthur Harvey succeeded him. Mr. Crocker was a gentleman of the old school, a person of refinement, an artist, and a scholarly man who commanded the esteem of all who knew him. He was an actuary of some note, and for many years held the position of sole auditor of the Canada Life Assurance Company. He was at one time secretary of the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters, a position he filled with much acceptance for many

also about 20 organs of styles. The exterior finish is handsome, and the good them by the public is shown

ROOKE EXHIBITION.

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years, until the growing infirmities of age led him to resign that position; an address and presentation made at the time by the Toronto Board showed the estimation in which he was held by those whom he had served so faithfully. At their first meeting after the decease of Mr. Crocker the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved.—

1st. That this Board having learned of the death of James Sydney Crocker, Esquire, who for many years faithfully, and to the entire satisfaction of its members, filled the responsible office of secretary of the Toronto Board, desire unanimously to place on record—at this their first following meeting—their deep and sincere regret at his death. Recognizing that his demise occurred in the fulness of years, and with the honors of a long and faithful record ripened, the members yet feel that in his removal they have parted from an old and steadfast friend, to whose memory they desire to pay this last tribute of respect.

2nd. That the secretary be requested to have these resolutions engrossed and sent to the family of the deceased gentleman.

Unanimously adopted.

R. N. GOOCH, President.

Toronto, 5th Sept., 1889.

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

W.H., Kingston.—In the case which you put we must say your position is wrong. It is sometimes impossible to get together at any meeting the full membership of a corporation or a deliberative body, and in such case the provision usually is that a majority of those present shall decide any point brought up. You do not say what procedure is prescribed by the rules of the body indicated, but if the matter is to be decided by the usual process in such cases you will abide by the decision of a majority of a meeting regularly called. If it were a matter of altering the constitution or abrogating a rule two-thirds might be required to agree.

READER, Mount Forest.—This paper is published in Toronto, not in Montreal, which is the reason your letter took so long to reach us. Besides, you have not sent your name and we cannot answer you till you do.

H.E.M., Montreal.—The term Cortes means the legislative body of Spain and Portugal. It is composed of nobility, clergy, and delegates from cities.

ENQUIRER, Lindsay.—The latest quotation of Montreal Telegraph is 96½ offered, with 97 asked. The legal fight mentioned goes on, and seems likely to go on some weeks or months. We cannot answer your third question.

W.T., Essex.—Have not seen the document. You had better write to the president at Hamilton.

BLUE NOSE, Wolfville, N.S.—It would not be wise to send your friend thus far west on a possible "wild-goose chase." The matter can be arranged by correspondence, very possibly. Write to E. R. C. Clarkson, Toronto.

—Failures amongst Ontario traders, as appears from our summary columns, are this week of minor importance, but those occurring since our last furnish more than one illustration of the folly of granting credit to men totally unfit for a business career. Enquiry in each case elicits the usual record: A farmer; no previous experience, and limited capital. But these do not appear to be looked on as disqualifications by many Canadian wholesale dealers. Their main aim seems to be to sell goods, without well weighing the chances of ever getting paid for them, much less considering the already established trader, who, even when possessed of the ability and other

attributes for reasonable success, finds it none too easy to make ends meet.

—At the meeting on Tuesday of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, president, in the chair, and Messrs. E. B. Greenshields, E. Judge, A. F. Gault, W. Wainwright, and Jas. Slessor present, letters were read from the Toronto and Quebec Boards of Trade agreeing to co-operate with the council in opposing the levying of duty upon samples of no commercial value. A letter was also read from the Minister of Custom's agreeing to receive a deputation upon the subject upon his return from the West. The secretary of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers forwarded advance proofs of Mr. Keefer's paper on the Cornwall canal. A committee was appointed to consider the paper.

—The Dundas Board of Trade was organized and incorporated, and the merchants of the town met on the evening of the 5th instant. Mayor Bertram, president *pro tem.*, occupied the chair, and Mr. B. Thomas acted as secretary of the meeting. Officers were elected as under:—Peter Bertram, president; S. J. Lennard, vice-president; council, John Bertram, J. B. Grafton, G. F. Burrows, Peter Laing, R. V. Somerville, W. Cowper, W. Lawson, W. J. Watson, J. H. Bowman, E. Langman, W. C. Niblett, R. T. Wilson. A dozen members were added to the Board, and the committee is to meet on 8th October.

—From all that had been heard of Antwerp as a city which had demonstrated the possession of shrewd and public-spirited citizens, we were not prepared to hear of the frightful calamity which has overtaken it, for one could hardly suppose the conditions which gave rise to it would have been allowed to exist. There were 2,000 tons of cartridges permitted to be stored in the immediate neighborhood of 6,000,000 litres of petroleum, within the city limits. That this should not have been every one now admits, but it was criminal negligence on the part of the authorities of this great seaport to permit such things to be done. The loss of 200 lives and the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property is a terrible punishment for neglect of duty.

—A report from Washington dated Tuesday last states that the Department of Agriculture in its bulletin for September represents the cotton crop as comparatively late. Too abundant moisture has generally produced a rank weed and retarded the development of bolls, while rust has appeared quite generally on sandy uplands. The plants are still growing and blooming in most localities, though in light soils the bolls are small and not doing well. The general average of condition is 86.6, against 89.3 last month, and 83.8 in September of last year. The presence of the caterpillar and ball worm is reported in all the Gulf States and Arkansas.

—The bondholders of the somewhat celebrated Albert Railway, in New Brunswick, have formed a joint stock company to operate the road. The capital stock of the company is to be £30,800 stg., divided into 616 shares of £50 stg. each. The name of the new company is the Salisbury and Harvey Railway Company.

—We have seen a letter from British Guiana in which it is stated that the Comptroller of Customs at Georgetown suggests that a good move towards the increase of business between these colonies and Canada would be for Canadian banks to open agencies in Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana. If we are not mistaken, an agency of a Nova Scotia bank is already opening in Jamaica. But we imagine that before banks can be got to open as suggested it will need to be demonstrated to their directors that business enough can be done there to justify the move. The mere establishment of banks will not create business.

—Some feeling has been created in Victoria, B.C., by the act of Admiral Heneage, in ordering away a German vessel which was lying at the naval coal jetty awaiting her cargo. The reason of his doing so is not given, and in its absence it is impossible to pass judgment in the premises. Vessels of the royal navy may have a right to claim precedence, or some other ground for the act may exist. That Admiral Heneage simply committed an outrage, as some charitably allege, is not credible in the absence of explicit testimony in proof of so improbable a fact.

—Latest advices from P. E. Island respecting the crops say: "Grain of all kinds ought to be housed in excellent condition. Oats will not be an average crop. Some fields of wheat are excellent and others much damaged with rust, midge, or hessian fly. Barley is a fair crop and potatoes promise an abundant return. During the warm weather the blight has appeared in many fields, but none of the tubers have rotted."

—It seems that the unfortunate shareholders in the St. John Building Society will be compelled to pay every dollar of their liability to the creditors. A dividend of 12½ cents on the dollar out of the assets of the defunct society now in liquidation has been declared, and will be paid to the depositors and debenture holders on and after 18th inst.

—Mr. A. O. W. Barss, agent of the People's Bank of Halifax, at Wolfville, N.S., has resigned the position, and his place has been filled by the promotion of Mr. G. W. Munro, formerly accountant at the agency.

Correspondence.

BANKRUPTCY.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:

SIR,—The question of what to do with bankrupt stocks was taken up and discussed at the merchants' convention held in Hamilton, and many good suggestions were made. In this place we are very much grieved in this respect, and yet this grievance does not assume the shape that the word "bankrupt" conveys. The appeal that I wish to make in this short letter I direct to the wholesale dealers of our Dominion, and say: Why do you (who should be the authors of this reform) encourage bankruptcy to the injury of legitimate dealers?

If those who advertise bankrupt stocks were to confine themselves to the stocks they buy as such we would feel less grieved, but in order to run off the lot of old truck found in stocks of this kind they must sort up, and thus they patronize the wholesale; and for the ready cash they can get goods from many houses who would not supply them did they know the class of trade they advertised to do, although many would sell them as long as they got the money. This evil could very easily be remedied by giv-

ing the merchants them be advised to advertise. Rather they sell goods on their standing of legitimate trade.

I know of several who wonder how it is, asking how it is, got no order from them or do not say we are full of other excuse. No use in merchants bought in same way with men who stocks and in real on the same terms.

It is impossible of Trade and try credit system since not come in with financial circumstances have their accounts nine months, and prices, and we produce; but when to spend away the with it for possibly if we say ought to the goods is the cents less," and laugh on us. We the best they can cry down a hum men to assist us men who advert because his mon further ahead and best policy," and put honest labor who represents live, "Sit them good goods it is an insult to were practical engaged.

Enclosing the in our little to advertise as I have regular way, I will give these f

Ridgetown, 5th [No advertisement]

WASTE OF

Editor MONETARY

SIR,—I want some of Mr. F. in Hamilton on this "Fire V that you or so ding-dinging in to pay some kind

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be paid to the depositors
ders on and after 18th inst.

Barss, agent of the People's
at Wolfville, N.S., has re-
on, and his place has been
otion of Mr. G. W. Munro,
nt at the agency.

Correspondence.

Bankruptcy.

MONETARY TIMES:
ion of what to do with bank-
ken up and discussed at the
tion held in Hamilton, and
tions were made. In this
much grieved in this respect,
ance does not assume the
ord "bankrupt" conveys.
wish to make in this short
the wholesale dealers of our
y: Why do you (who should
his reform) encourage bank-
y of legitimate dealers?
ertise bankrupt stocks were
res to the stocks they buy as
less grieved, but in order to
ld truck found in stocks of
t sort up, and thus they pat-
le; and for the ready cash
s from many houses who
hem did they know the class
rtised to do, although many
s long as they got the money.
y easily be remedied by gov-

ing the commercial travellers less liberty; let
them be advised not to call on people who thus
advertise. Rather than be "skunked" in a town
they sell goods to any one, never thinking of
their standing or the interest of others doing a
legitimate trade.

I know of several wholesale houses that
wonder how it is, and send letters of inquiry
asking how it is that their Mr. So-and-so
got no order from us, etc., and rather than
grieve them or do the travellers an injury, we
say we are full in those lines, &c., or some
other excuse. Now, the facts are there is no
use in merchants trying to sell the same goods
bought in same way and trying to compete
with men who sell by advertising bankrupt
stocks and in reality selling the same as us and
on the same terms, &c.

It is impossible for us to establish a Board
of Trade and try and overcome the evil of the
credit system simply because these men will
not come in with us. Farmers in good
financial circumstances come to us and ask to
have their accounts carried for other six or
nine months, and get their goods at regular
prices, and we take their butter, eggs, and
produce; but when they have a dollar in cash
to spend away they go to the bankrupt store
with it for possibly a 3 per cent. reduction, and
if we say aught to them they answer, "Why?
the goods is the very same, and I got it three
cents less," and the bankrupt man has the
laugh on us. We don't object to people doing
the best they can with their money, but we
cry down a humbug, and ask the wholesale
men to assist us in this effort. Don't sell to
men who advertise bankrupt goods! simply
because his money is as good as ours; look
further ahead and see if "honesty is not the
best policy," and allow the dealer who has
put honest labor and money in his business, and
who represents his wares to the public as they
are, to live. "Sit on" these "fakirs," don't sell
them good goods to be sold as bankrupt goods,
it is an insult to yourselves. If these men
were practical men they would not be so
engaged.

Enclosing the advertisements of three men
in our little town of 3,500 inhabitants who
advertise as I have stated above and buy in the
regular way, I thank you most kindly if you
will give these few remarks circulation.

I remain, yours very truly,

CLERK.

Ridgetown, 5th September, 1889.

[No advertisements enclosed.—ED. M. T.]

WASTE OF PROPERTY BY FIRE.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:

SIR,—I want to thank you for printing
some of Mr. Frederick Wyld's address made
in Hamilton before the convention there on
on this "Fire Waste" subject. It is a thing
that you or somebody ought to keep ding-
ding-ding into people's ears till they begin
to pay some kind of attention to it.

The idea of eight million dollars going into
the air—being swallowed right up by space!
—in one year owing to fires, is enough to
startle anybody who is not case-hardened to
such things. What is the cure for it? Less
carelessness, less recklessness, less depending
on insurance companies, or trying to bleed
them. More punishing of incendiaries or of
folks who are for ever and a day trying to get
the start of the companies.

You put it about right when you said,
"Greater care, order, and cleanliness are
needed in dwelling and office, warehouse and
factory." But on the other point you mention
that the losses are paid out of premiums, I
repeat here some good things said or written
by the Massachusetts insurance commissioner,
Hon. Geo. S. Merrill, which I find on a sheet a
friend mailed me.

These are extracts from Mr. Merrill:

"The fact is too generally overlooked, that
fire loss is absolute waste, diminishing the re-
sources of a community, becoming a tax upon
the people, and impairing general material
prosperity. Under the insurance system the
individual may be protected, but somebody
must pay the loss; the insurance companies
do not pay it; they merely furnish the medium
for its collection from the mass in the form of
premiums, and its distribution to the particu-
lar owners whose property has been destroyed;
and the aggregate burden falls upon the whole
community.

A general vicious sentiment has grown up,

and prevails, that, as the company is the party
against which the offence has been done, and
which alone suffers loss, it is the business of
the insurance people to hunt down and punish
the incendiary, wholly losing sight of the fact
that the company is merely the collector from
the whole community of the funds with which
to repair the effects of carelessness and crime.

As a matter of business, the companies are
not interested in lessening the fire loss, the
greater the prevalence of fires, the more the
insurance which prudence will compel to be
carried, and the higher the price to be paid
for it."

It would pay some people, Mr. Editor, to read
these three sentences over and over, and study
them up, get them by heart, teach them to the
neighbors. If you print them in the MONETARY
TIMES you will be doing good "education
work," as the political stump-speakers say.

I am yours,

ADMIRER.

CAPTAIN KIDD'S ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY.

Mr. Douglas and his associates of the Anti-
Poverty Society are active at present in circula-
ting the principles of their organization. These
principles are that the poverty of mem-
bers of the society shall be removed by taking
property from those who now have it and dis-
tributing it among those who have it not. The
idea is not new. It was held by the lamented
Captain Kidd, by the gallant Dick Turpin, and
is in favor at the present day with a large
number of persons all of whom are not in jail.
The difference between the two classes of the
society is that one branch is practical, the other
only theoretical in demonstrating the beau-
ties of this great system of political and social
economy. Possibly Mr. Douglas and friends
will resent the comparison thus made, because
they propose to do by legislation what Captain
Kidd effected by means of artillery; they hold
that it will be right to steal when once they
can grace the statute-book with an act provid-
ing that stealing is not robbery. Even this
presentation of their case will not meet their
unqualified approval, because they say that
they propose to take only one class of
property—to wit, land. From the cavernous
depths of their internal consciousness they
have evolved the proposition that
there should be no such thing as private
ownership of land; because if one man may
own part of the land in the world he may own
it all, and drive all other men into the sea.
If this statement is correct the proposition
must be extended. There should be no owner-
ship in meat or drink or gold or clothing or
any other article whatever. If one man may
have private and exclusive ownership in a cow,
it follows that he may own all the cattle in the
world, and that other men may be deprived of
milk, butter, cheese, and beef. But private
ownership of cattle and of land has existed for
about six thousand years; and we have never
read of any one man who owned all the cattle
or all the land. Men must be driven to seri-
ous straits when they are forced to rest a
revolutionary proposal upon a theory that is
practically impossible of realization. When
the foundations of society are disturbed it
must be because of something more pressing
than an abstract idea.

It is quite true also that Mr. Douglas and
his friends say they would not take the
land away from the present owner: they would
merely tax it up to its full value. Then will
they kindly tell us what becomes of their
foundation argument? If one man may
occupy a part of the earth's surface taxed up
to its full value, he may occupy the whole of
it and drive all other men into the sea. He
will have a very large rental to pay; but, as he
will pay it to himself, it will be a matter of
indifference to him what he pays.

It is not concealed by these philanthropic
gentlemen that enormous injustice would
result from the carrying out of their plan.
A man has bought a piece of property under a
contract with society that he shall be pro-
tected in its enjoyment. Now it is proposed
that society shall turn round and break its
contract by taking from the property all the
value that is in it. "Well," replies Mr.
Douglas, "private ownership in land is wrong,
and society had no right to make the con-
tract." Very well; then let society restore to
the owner the price he has paid. "No," says
Mr. Douglas, "society proposes to keep the

money and to take back the land. There
would not be anti-poverty if there were noth-
ing to get." Captain Kidd never paid for the
goods his anti-poverty society acquired on the
high seas. It was contrary to his principles
to pay. He argued that there should be no
private ownership in gold or silver. These are
valuable metals, designed for the use of all
mankind. If one man may own a piece of
gold or silver he may own all there is in the
world, and all other men will thus be put to
great inconvenience and loss. Therefore the
gallant captain used to tax those whom he
encountered to the full value of the gold, and
silver, and other goods they possessed. In so
doing he differed no whit in principle from
the scheme of Mr. Douglas and the modern
anti-poverty society, though his methods were
somewhat more practical than theirs. We do
not recommend Mr. Douglas to follow the
practice of his predecessor in demonstrating
the folly and wrong of private ownership in
land. If he should do so he would probably
reach a result quite at variance with his
teachings and quickly acquire a small plot of
earth for his own private use.—Hamilton
Spectator.

THE MILLING INDUSTRY IN THE WEST.

The growth of the milling industry in Mani-
toba and the North-West has been somewhat
remarkable. The first flour made there was
ground in hand-mills about the year 1815. A
hand-mill consisted of two flattened stones,
three feet in diameter and from two to three
inches thick. The upper stone worked on a
spindle, fixed in the lower, which was slightly
hollowed. The wheat was poured through a
hole in the centre of the upper stone, to which
a handle was attached for turning it. As the
requirements of the colonists increased, this
primitive method of making flour was aban-
doned for more improved methods, and the
wind, water, and steam mills came in their
order. In 1871-2 there were some three or four
small grist mills in the Red River settlements,
in addition to the wind mills, but it was not
until 1876, when two steam grist mills were
erected in Winnipeg, that any considerable
progress was made in milling. In the mean-
time communication had been opened up with
the United States by steamers on the Red
River, and a good portion of the flour consumed
in the settlement was brought down the river
from Minnesota by steamers and flat boats.
At this time wheat brought from \$1.00 to 1.75
per bushel, and it is said the price never went
below 80 cents up to the year 1881. Flour
brought from \$2.50 to 4.00 per sack in the set-
tlement, but at western points the price ranged
from \$8.00 to 12.00 per sack, until within five
or six years ago. The millers charged 20 cents
cents for grinding, or took every sixth bushel
for toll instead of cash. Stones were used for
grinding purposes until 1882, when the roller
process was introduced by McMillan Bros.

The capacity of the roller process mills at
present in operation in Manitoba and the
North-West is over 4,500 barrels per day. The
largest mill in the list is that of the Keewatin
Milling Company, which has a capacity of
1,200 barrels per day. The others have a daily
capacity of from 50 to 350 barrels. The
storage capacity has grown from less than four
thousand bushels in 1883, to nearly seven mil-
lion bushels at the present time. That capa-
city is furnished by one hundred and eighty-
four elevators and flat warehouses located
along the various lines of railway. The total
capacity of the elevators and warehouses on
the Canadian Pacific main line and branches
amounts to 6,132,900 bushels. On the North-
ern Pacific & Manitoba road there are twelve
elevators, or will be before winter sets in, with
a total capacity of 385,000 bushels, and storage
can be furnished for 269,200 bushels on the
Manitoba & North-Western. In 1877 the
storage facilities of the country were wholly
inadequate for the large crop of that year, but
with the capacity added since then twenty-
five million bushels of grain can now be
handled without any difficulty. The C. P. R.
Company last year built a mammoth elevator
at Fort William with a capacity of two and a
half million bushels, with which, together with
the Port Arthur elevator (500,000 bushels),
they claim to be able to handle easily the
entire crop of Manitoba this year, providing
the lake remains open for two months after
the grain begins to move.—Winnipeg Free
Press.

INSTALMENT TRADING.

Nowadays, says the San Francisco Grocer, a man can purchase houses, lots, and the necessary furnishings without a very large outlay at first, and the seemingly advantageous instalment plan of trading appears to grow in favor, though the retail buyer purchasing goods on this system may not realize that he is paying three or four times the price charged by cash dealers; all for the privilege of easy payment of the debts he contracts. From the hard experience of hundreds who have loaded up with instalment bought goods and have been obliged to sacrifice their previous payments because of inability to meet the later obligations when due, it seems as if a sure cash basis of trading in necessities and especially in luxuries should be the means by which a retail buyer trades. People, too, who by earnest protestations of prompt payment and the like secure credit from their grocer, are practising the same instalment methods, but the grocer will often extend time to debtors without sufficient security, whereas the instalment man closes his engagements most abruptly by compelling a forfeiture of all back payments and the return of his goods. The grocer might take as a model for handling delinquents, the readiness of the instalment house to bring its debtors to time when falling behind in settling their accounts.

THE MEANEST MAN IN MAINE WARNED.

From the Norway (Me.) Advertiser.

A man who owes us over two years' subscription put his paper back in the post-office last week, marked "Refused." We have heard of many mean men. There is a man who used the wart on his neck for a collar button, the one who pastured a goat on his grandmother's grave, the one who stole coppers from a dead man's eyes, the one who got rich by giving his five children a nickel each to go to bed without supper and then stealing the nickel after the children were asleep; but for downright meanness the man who will take a paper for years, never pay anything for it, mark it "Refused," and then stick it back into the post-office is entitled to the first premium. Now, if this man don't settle his account with this office inside of three weeks we shall tell who he is and where he lives, and invite him to go down the grand circuit of cattle fairs to be exhibited as the meanest man on earth.

DATING BILLS AHEAD.

A few Boston shoe manufacturers are taking a decided stand against dating bills ahead. They have instructed their salesmen, who will soon go out with samples, to accept orders only on the following terms: Shipments made in December and January to be paid for in thirty days, less 5 per cent. discount, and an extra 1 per cent. on all bills paid prior to February 1st will be allowed. After February 1st, only the regular 5 per cent. will be deducted. It is thought that the allowing of 6 per cent. discount in thirty days will restrict the practice of dating ahead considerably. Manufacturers claim that it is as detrimental to the jobbers as to them, for wholesale dealers derive no benefit, as competition necessitates their relinquishing whatever advantage they have obtained to their customers. Goods are delivered in March, April, and May; the bill is dated September 1st, six months, or 5 per cent. in thirty days. It is October before the seller receives his money, or fully five months from the average date of shipment.

—A Philadelphia fire insurance company cancelled a so-called "perpetual policy" for \$4,000 that had been in force for sixty-three years. The risk was a sawmill, which had been accepted on a deposit of three per cent., that is \$120 had been put up by the insured, the interest on the latter paying the premiums. This was equivalent to an annual rate of 18c. per \$100. The policy was cancelled because the character of the risk had been changed. It would be pleasant, remarks the American Miller, to have some of that old-fashioned kind of insurance come around this way again.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept 11th, 1889.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average, 1888.
Montreal	237	234	130	237	236	221
Ontario	135	135	.....	.....	135	124
People's	102	101	50	102	101	105
Molsons	180	.....	.....	180	.....	157
Toronto	228	221	58	.....	222	211
J. Cartier	97	90	.....	.....	90	90
Merchants'	149	148	29	148	148	137
Commerce	131	129	793	130	130	118
Union	95	92	3	95	92	.....
Mon. Telegraph	96	91	805	93	94	95
Rich. & Ont.	62	60	265	62	61	62
City Pass.	215	205	.....	215	205	210
Gas	209	206	1929	208	208	215
C. Pacific R. R.	69	65	6300	69	68	57
N. W. Land.	89	86	80	88	87	62

Forty years ago a life insurance policy was regarded, says the Rock Island Union, as but a short remove from a chance in a lottery; a something on which a little surplus money might be ventured without much consequent harm, and of so small importance, when possessed, that if one had no extra change on hand when the annual premium came around it could be dropped without significant loss or great personal detriment. To-day there are a thousand persons who carry life insurance policies where there was one then. These people instead of looking upon a policy as of questionable value estimate it among the actual necessities of proper living, and of such paramount value that almost any amount of self denial will be practised rather than it should be allowed to lapse.

—The sum granted by citizens of Kingston to improve the system of water works, \$140,000, has increased by the premium on debentures, interest, and the profits of the sale of water to \$168,800, and this amount has been almost expended in making the system an efficient one.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11th, 1889.

ASHES.—Matters are so dull in this line that there is little interest in following the market, and the daily journals have stopped quoting the article. Receipts continue very light, with the demand in proportion. We quote first pots \$3.65 to 3.70, seconds about \$3.40, pearls nominally \$4.80 to 4.90.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER.—The local shoe manufacturers are all busy, and now shipping fall wear freely to customers. The Quebec city makers also seem well employed, and fairly well recovered from the crisis of the spring, which was so fatal to not a few of the weaker ones. Leather men report a better demand than existed a fortnight ago, and the English market is rather on the mend, late advices stating that splits, &c., are bringing about a halfpenny better. We quote:—Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1, 20 to 22c.; do., No. 2, B. A., 17 to 19c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No. 2 ditto, 16 to 17c.; No. 1, China, 18 to 19c.; No. 1 slaughter, 23 to 24c.; No. 2 do. 21 to 22c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 34c.; ditto, heavy, 24 to 30c.; grained, 30 to 34c.; Scotch grained, 33 to 37c.; splits, large, 16 to 22c.; do. small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.), 35 to 55c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 75c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 21 to 27c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13c.; pebbled cow, 10 to 14c.; rough, 21 to 23c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

CEMENTS, FIREBRICKS, &c.—There is a continued good demand for cements, which are becoming scarce, owing to the London labour troubles, and prices are hardening, though from \$2.40 to 2.75 is still about the range, according to quality and lot; bricks, \$20 to 25 per M; fireclay, \$1.50 per bag.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A seasonable trade is moving. The combination among the iodide producers is again in force, and prices have

been fully restored to the old level; sulphate of copper is easier, the French demand for vineyard purposes having now fallen off; epsom salts are firmer; there is a general tendency to firmness in essential oils; quinine has made a gain equal to about 2c. per oz., and remains steady so, the next sales of bark are, however, expected to develop higher prices; camphor will be dearer, English refiners have already advanced prices, and American refiners are expected to follow suit. We quote:—Sal soda, \$1.00 to 1.15; bi-carb soda, \$1.90 to 2.00; soda ash, per 100 lbs., \$1.70; bichromate of potash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 9 to 10c.; cream tartar crystals, 28 to 30c.; do. ground, 30 to 32c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 48 to 50c.; do. powder, 50 to 53c.; citric acid, 60 to 65c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.75 to 3.00; alum, \$1.50 to 1.60; copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.25 to 2.40; roll sulphur, \$2.10 to 2.25; sulphate of copper, \$6.00 to 6.50; epsom salts, \$1.50 to 1.75; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American quinine, 45 to 50c.; German quinine, 45 to 50c.; Howard's quinine, 50 to 55c.; opium, \$4.15 to 4.60; morphia, \$1.80 to 2.00; gum arabic, sorts, 80 to 90c.; white, \$1.00 to 1.25; carbolic acid, 55 to 65c.; iodide potassium, \$4.00 to 4.25 per lb.; iodine, re-sublimed, \$5.00 to 5.25; commercial do., \$4.25 to 4.75; iodoform, \$6.50 to 7.00. Prices for essential oils are:—Oil lemon, \$1.50 to 2.00; oil bergamot, \$3.00 to 3.50; orange, \$2.90 to 3.10; oil peppermint, \$3.75 to 5.00; glycerine, 25 to 30c.; senna, 15 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 50 to 60c.; American do., 45 to 50c.; insect powder, 50 to 60c.

DRY GOODS.—Matters are quieter at the moment than they have been; travellers are mostly home taking a breathing spell, but will be "on the wing" again in course of a fortnight or so. City trade is very well spoken of. The 4th instant, though not as heavy a day as the 4th Oct., was still a pretty big day in the matter of payments, which were on the whole well provided for. One large house reports seventy-eight per cent. of its customers' paper paid, being the best 4th of September since 1882. Another leading house about confirms this, but there are still others whose experience does not come up to this.

GROCERIES.—A very fair distribution is still in progress, but general reports from the country would indicate that a more active business may be expected after the middle of the month. Immediately after writing last week there was a drop of a quarter cent in granulated sugar, owing, as is reported, to some cutting between the two local refineries. The figure is now 8½c. per lb. to the guild, but the week has opened with stronger indications; foreign advices show a stronger position in raw, and the factories are talking more stiffly, favored by the fact that we are a quarter cent below New York. Bright yellows, except some leaky sorts, are not to be had, making the range in these rather narrow just at the moment, namely from 6½ to 7c. Both the refineries here as well as the Halifax factory are still idle. Molasses does not show any very great change, and we hear of sales at from 44 to 47½c. per gal., according to lot and views of holders. There is still a brisk enquiry for Japan teas, with great firmness prevailing, and everything offering is being freely taken. No lots of medium or low price goods of last season can be found in wholesale hands now. No supplies of new currants or Valencia raisins will be here till next week, and the first direct steamer from the Mediterranean is not reported as sailed yet, and will hardly be here till about the 15th or 20th of October. An advance in both articles at producing points is cabled. Vegetable packers are getting bumptious, and claim that \$1.10 is now the price for old tomatoes, while for new they have not yet fixed the price. Last advices from San Francisco quote the coast price for salmon at \$1.45, which means nearly \$1.68 here, still it is being sold at \$1.70 in ordinary lots. In tobacco, spices, &c., we have nothing new.

HIDES.—Green hides are being received pretty freely, realizing 6, 5, and 4c. per lb. for Nos. 1, 2, and 3, respectively; a moderate demand is reported from tanners, who are paying 6½c. for No. 1; green calfskins still being bought at 5c.; lambskins are dearer at 45 to 50c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The demand in these lines may be called a fairly good one;

Leading W
Knox,
 Wholesale
 STOCK, bot
 now ready for i
 all department
 SPECIAL V
 ETTES, ASTE
 Shades.
 DRESS GOO
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 GENTS' FUL
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stored to the old level; sulphate easier, the French demand for purposes having now fallen off; are firmer; there is a general firmness in essential oils; quinine gain equal to about 2c. per oz., steady so, the next sales of bark expected to develop higher; sugar will be dearer, English re-already advanced prices, and refiners are expected to follow. We quote:—Sal soda, \$1.00 to 1.10; soda ash, \$1.90 to 2.00; soda ash, 70; bichromate of potash, per 100 to 13.00; borax, refined, 9 to 10; tartar crystals, 28 to 30c.; do. 32c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 48 to 50c.; do. 50 to 53c.; citric acid, 60 to 62c.; bleaching powder, \$2.75 to 2.85; copperas, per 100 to 1.50 to 1.60; copperas, per 100 to 1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.10 to 2.25; sulphur, \$6.00 to 6.50; epsom salts, saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American do., 45 to 50c.; German quinine, 45 to 50c.; quinine, 50 to 55c.; opium, 90 to 90c.; white, \$1.00 to 1.35; 55 to 65c.; iodide potassium, per lb.; iodine, re-sublimed, commercial do., \$4.25 to 4.75; 0 to 7.00. Prices for essential lemon, \$1.50 to 2.00; oil bergamot, 3.50; orange, \$2.90 to 3.10; oil 1.75 to 5.00; glycerine, 25 to 30c. for ordinary. English camellia, American do., 45 to 50c.; in- to 60c.

Matters are quieter at the moment; travellers are taking a breathing spell, but will be again in course of a fort- ity trade is very well spoken of, though not as heavy a day as as still a pretty big day in the markets, which were on the whole for. One large house reports per cent. of its customers' paper the best 4th of September since leading house about confirms are still others whose experience p to this.

A very fair distribution is still general reports from the coun- try that a more active business after the middle of the month. After writing last week there was a quarter-cent in granulated sugar, sorted, to some cutting between refineries. The figure is now 8½c. build, but the week has opened indications; foreign advices show a quarter cent below New York. except some leaky sorts, are making the range in these rather the moment, namely from 6½ to 7c. refineries here as well as the are still idle. Molasses does very great change, and we hear 44 to 47½c per gal., according to holders. There is still a demand for Japan teas, with great firmness, and everything offering is open. No lots of medium or of last season can be found and now. No supplies of Valencia raisins will be this week, and the first direct from the Mediterranean is not yet, and will hardly be here 10th or 20th of October. An article at producing points is getting bump- that \$1.10 is now the price while for new they have not yet. Last advices from San Francisco the coast price for salmon at 1.70 in ordinary lots. In c., we have nothing new.

Hides are being received at 6, 5, and 4c. per lb. 3, respectively; a moderate demand from tanners, who are No. 1; green calfskins still 1c.; lambskins are dearer at

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

Knox, Morgan & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods Importers,
HAMILTON, Ont.

STOCK, both IMPORTED and DOMESTIC, now ready for inspection, and very COMPLETE in all departments.

SPECIAL VALUES IN CLOAKINGS, SEAL-ETTES, ASTRACANS and BEAVERS in all Shades.

DRESS GOODS in all the new Fabrics, TRIM- MINGS TO MATCH.

LINENS, MELTONS and WINCIES fully assorted.

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Boiler Plates, Iron and Steel,
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VICTORIA WIRE MILLS,
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TEAS!

Stock General Groceries well Assorted.

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in prices there is certainly no weakening, but if anything an increasing firmness; warrants are cabled at 46/6d., makers' prices stiffly held. Here a sale of Coltness is reported at \$23.50, and Glengarnock is now held at \$22.50; bar iron continues to advance in England; tin plates are steady but without advance; tin, lead, and copper as before. We quote:—Coltness, \$23 to 23.50; Calder, \$22.50; Langloan, \$22.50; Summerlee, \$23.00; Eglington and Dalmellington, \$20 to 20.50; Gartsherrie, \$22.50; Carnbroe, \$21.50; Shotts, \$22.50; Glengarnock, \$22.50; Middlesboro, No. 1, \$21.00, No. 3, \$20.00; cast scrap, railway chairs, &c., \$19.00 to 19.50; machinery scrap, \$18.00 to 19.00; common ditto, \$13 to 13.50; bar iron, \$2.25 to 2.40; best refined, \$2.50. The products of the Londonderry Iron Company we quote as follows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$22.75 to 23.00; Acadia bar, \$2.10; Siemens' bar, \$2.25; these figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Blaina, \$2.75 to 2.90. Tern roofing plate, 20x28, \$7 to 7.25. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.90 to 3.00. Tin plates—Bradley charcoal, \$5.75; charcoal I.C., \$4.15 to 4.50; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C., \$3.60 to 3.75; coke wasters, \$3.40; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands 5 to 5½c.; Morewood, 6½ to 7c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 5½c.; No. 26, 6c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs. \$2.50 to 2.65; Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$2.90 to 3.00; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 10½c.; lead per 100 lbs.,—; pig, \$3.75 to 4.00; sheet, \$5.00; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 22½ to 23c.; bar tin, 25c.; ingot copper, 12½ to 13c.; sheet zinc, \$5.75 to 6.00; spelter, \$5.50; antimony, 17c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.25.

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.—A very fair trade is reported in these lines, with payments almost better than expected. Turpentine rules strong, 67½c. being the price asked; linseed oil is being sold at 62c. for raw, 65c. for boiled, but dealers do not care to quote for large lots owing to the uncertainty of the home market; castor firm at 9½ to 9¾c. per lb.; olive as before; steam refined seal at 49 to 51c.; Newfoundland cod oil 39 to 40c. Leads and glass as before. Shellac is reported very firm and disposed to advance. We quote:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.25; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$4.50; dry white lead, 5½c.; red do., 4½ to 4¾c.; London washed whiting, 55c.; Paris white, \$1.00; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands of Venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; yellow ochre, \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$2.00 to 2.50. Window glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.50 for second break.

WOOL.—The demand is not so good as a fortnight ago, but prices are as strong as before. The types made us quote Cape last week at 10½ to 18c., it should have been 16½ to 18c.; Australian, 17 to 21c.; Canadian A super, 27 to 28c.; B ditto, 23 to 24c.; black, 22 to 23c.; fleece, 21 to 25c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 12th, 1889.

DRY GOODS.—Prices continue to be firm here. A wholesale dealer who has just returned from visiting the principal sources of supply in Europe says that "I find that all raw material for textiles, such as silks, wool, and cotton, have advanced and are very firm. The manufacturers in Britain and elsewhere were well employed, and going back for say a period of nine months, there has been an average advance on soft wool fabrics of at least 15 per cent. It seemed very evident to me that next spring must see these advances in force here. The makers appear quite firm. For instance, if a manufacturer gave you a quotation on 1st June, on the 1st of July he would issue a new list with higher prices, and on the 1st of August another one with still higher values." In its commercial article of this day week the *Manchester Guardian* says: "The upward movement in quotations has lagged far behind the rise in raw material, especially when the present curtailment of production is considered. Buyers admit that the increase in values is moderate, yet they remain unmoved by the cheapness or the prospect of a diminished supply. Export yarns are dull and the demand is flat. Large transactions in cloths

are rare. Eastern fabrics are mostly firm. Plain finishing cloths as a rule are firm. Colored woven goods are dull. Heavy fabrics are quiet." Values of Canadian textiles continue to be as a rule firmly held. The opening of the Toronto Industrial Fair this week is bringing a number of buyers in, but they are not ordering any parcels of moment. The weather continues fine with no untoward sign of cold weather.

FLOUR.—Business has been very flat. Scarcely an enquiry is reported and few or no sales take place. What little there is selling is of straights and extras. Prices are nominally unchanged from last week but 5 to 10 cents lower would be taken. Buyers, however, look for lower prices and are seemingly not to be tempted to any extent at the moment. Bran is in better demand at from \$10 to 10.50 for car-lots. Many of the mills are idle, and this has caused a scarcity of the article.

FURS.—Messrs. Dunnett, Macpherson & Co., of this city, are in receipt of private advices from Leipzig under date of 28th Aug., which say that at the recent fair Persian lambs advanced 20 per cent. Good qualities were all disposed of, and it is thought that the article will easily maintain its present position, while higher quotations are not among the improbabilities of the coming winter. Schiraz (another grade of Persian lambs) advanced 33½ per cent. Astrachans were pretty well sold out at Moscow, and consequently very few were offered at the Leipzig fair. It is predicted that they too will also go higher; some venture to say 20 per cent. Business was very animated, and even if the collection of the different goods had been much larger all supplies would have been easily sold.

GRAIN.—Values of wheat have not undergone much change since our last review. The market has been easier for spring and rather firm for fall wheat. Local millers have been buying freely enough, but some dealers find that the deliveries of new wheat by farmers are slow all over Ontario. They seem to think that prices will be higher, and are holding off. We think it is rather early to pass this opinion yet, as many farmers are no doubt busy with fall fairs, and do not usually pay much attention to the markets until after the fall ploughing is over. Manitoba wheat is coming in rather earlier than usual, and is said to be of first-rate quality. There is only a retail trade in oats, which are easier, say 29 to 30c. Peas are dull and nominal, as are also corn and rye. The standards of the new crop barley will not be fixed until the end of the month, and no business of any moment is looked for in the meantime.

GROCERIES.—We find a stronger feeling in sugars. The refiners have advanced yellows from ½ to 3-16 and they are firm at that. Granulated remains the same, but from present indications wholesale dealers look for an advance in this grade also. Stocks in wholesalers' hands have been getting low and they have, consequently, been compelled to replenish; this, with a firmer market abroad, has brought about the stronger tone. Teas are in fair demand and coffees without any perceptible change in this market. All kinds of fruits are firm in foreign ports. The *N. Y. Bulletin* says that French prunes should certainly command attention at the low prices at which they are offered. It is not wise to under-estimate the power of a competitor. The French crop is large this season and of exceedingly fine quality, and they can be placed upon the market at about 6½ to 6¾c. for the four sizes. The regular quarterly sale of cinnamon in the London market is reported by the *Grocer* as follows:—The continued lightness of the actual stock, as compared with the quantity on hand at this time last year, precludes the possibility of a liberal supply of cinnamon, and the parcels brought forward by auction on Monday last were smaller than have been known for a long while past, comprising only 1,250 bales Ceylon, which met a stronger demand than usual, and were nearly all taken off at full to higher prices. Common to fine first sold at 8d. to 1s. 2d.; superior plantation at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; seconds from 7d. up to 1s. 6d.; thirds at 6½d. to 1s. 4d., and fourths at 5½d. to 9d. per lb.; besides fourteen boxes broken at 5½ to 6½d. Cinnamon chip—The quantity offered was quite trivial by reason of the present stock being less than one-half that held in 1888, and sold at 6½ to 7½d.

HARDWARE.—Manufacturers of nails and horse shoes have this week, as anticipated by the

trade, increased their lists still further, and the lowest price in Montreal to-day is \$2.65 for three inch nails and upwards, and \$3.40 per keg for horse shoes. These are the ruling figures here, the trade having made some contracts prior to the recent advance, but are endeavoring to hold to manufacturers' quotations as closely as possible. Pig tin has advanced about one cent per pound during the past week. This has been brought about by the London strikes, which have stopped shipments, and sellers who were under contract in New York to deliver orders this month have been compelled to buy from present small stocks that exist in that market. Russia sheet iron, from the same cause, is almost unobtainable. Canada plates remain very firm, and zinc is still high with little prospects of any decline. Writing of the copper market the *N. Y. Bulletin* says: "Under existing conditions, with the production enormous and work under way at some mines for a still further expansion of output and reduction of cost, the prospects do not appear flattering for artificially high prices for the metal much longer. Several of the large producers can profitably land copper at consumers' works at 7 to 8c. per pound, and the companies who can do so produce probably 75 per cent. of all the copper mined in this country. Fortunately, there is

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

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Wholesale Grocers,

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THE ONTARIO COTTON CO.,

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Special Ducks for Agricultural
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The Modern Languages, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting and Elocution, taught by competent teachers. Terms moderate. A liberal reduction made to the daughters of Clergymen.

MISS HAIGHT, Principal.

The Autumn Term will open on Wednesday, September 11th, 1889.

little stock carried outside of what is owned by the mining companies and the 'Syndicate' bankers. Dealers have been extremely cautious, consumers have bought only as pressing wants necessitated, and speculators have had very little to do with the metal. It is probable, therefore, that in the event of prices for copper receding to a normal point there will be no serious disturbance in the trade."

HIDES AND SKINS.—This department of trade is fairly active. All new hides do not remain

long without finding purchasers. Car lots have changed hands at current rates, on which there is said to be no room for any advance owing to the remarkably low price of leather. The season for calfskins being over quotations may now be regarded as nominal. Lambskins and pelts are in active demand, and all offerings readily taken at 60c. for local consumption. The supply of rendered tallow is still scarce and in demand, and a 1/2c. advance on our price would probably be paid for a good lot. Rough is unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Trade continues quiet. There has been a somewhat better demand for butter during the past few days, but only for selections which brought 16 cents per pound; ordinary lots changed hands at 12c., and poor went as low as 10c. In hog products there is only a jobbing trade to report. Long-clear bacon is worth 8 1/2 to 8 3/4c. per lb.; hams, 13 1/2c.; breakfast bacon, 13 1/2c. Lard is dull at 9 to 9 1/2c. per lb., and eggs are firmer, 15 to 16c. per doz. being the range this week. Dried and evaporated apples are not dealt in to any extent, but holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. Mess pork is dull and nominal.

WOOL.—The market is if anything a little firmer, but the mills are buying sparingly. Still there is a constant enquiry for desirable parcels, and dealers are looking forward to an improved market, with, perhaps, a slight advance in values. About the first of the new crop shipment to the States this season was that of 47,000 lbs. sent forward by Mr. Jno. Hallam of this city. This same gentleman lately returned from England. He found the woollen mills there fully employed, and a large consumption of wool going on. At the wool sales in Antwerp a dispatch of the 4th September says: "A good business in the better grades is done daily. The dealings in inferior grades are limited. There has been little alteration in prices."

STOVES { Our assortment now embraces 226 Styles and Sizes. From the Simple Box to the elaborate Range or Base Burner, they are made with equal care by skilled workmen. We have added a number of New Lines this season.

TINWARE { STAMPED, PIECED, JAPANNED. Our immense works are now in shape to meet all orders.

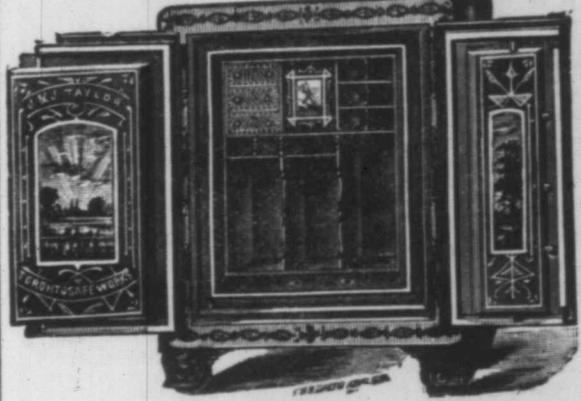
FURNACES { Coal and Wood—quick, powerful heaters—economical and durable.

Rochester Lamps, Lanterns, Coal Hods, Stove Boards.

Consolidating your trade will save time, freight and money. We hold in stock everything required by the Stove and Tin Trade.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. PRISON LOCKS AND JAIL WORK A SPECIALTY.

We call the attention of Jewellers to our new style of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, specially adapted for their use.

ased their lists still further, and price in Montreal to-day is \$2.65 for nails and upwards, and \$3.40 per pair shoes. These are the ruling prices in the trade having made some concessions to the recent advance, but are to hold to manufacturers' quotations as possible. Pig tin has advanced one cent per pound during the week. This has been brought about by strikes, which have stopped ship-sellers who were under contract in to deliver orders this month have been obliged to buy from present small quantities in that market. Russia sheet iron, the same cause, is almost unobtainable. Plates remain very firm, and high with little prospect of any falling. The production of copper is enormous and work is being done at some mines for a still further output and reduction of cost, the price does not appear flattering for artificial prices for the metal much longer. The large producers can probably sell their consumers' works at 7 to 8c. and the companies who can do so probably 75 per cent. of all the copper in the country. Fortunately, there is

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WANTED—Partner, to manage (or to purchase outright), a first class General Store Business, in the neighborhood of a flourishing town in Western Ontario. Must be a tradesman with good record, and about \$5,000 capital. No other need apply.

Address,
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TO MANUFACTURERS.

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

JOHN HOGG,
Town Clerk.

Collingwood, April 16th, 1889.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The Corporation of the Town of Seaforth is desirous of communicating with suitable persons for the establishment of a Foundry and Machine Shop in Seaforth. Seaforth is surrounded by one of the best agricultural districts in Canada, and is now without a foundry, a recent fire depriving us of that much needed industry. A pushing, practical man with a moderate capital could soon establish a large and profitable business, and would be liberally dealt with by the Corporation. Address

ROBERT WILSON, Mayor,
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**SASKATCHEWAN
BUFFALO ROBES**

(A thorough substitute for the American Bison.)

Made in Three Sizes and Three Colors. Water-proofed, and lined with Scarlet Lambskin.

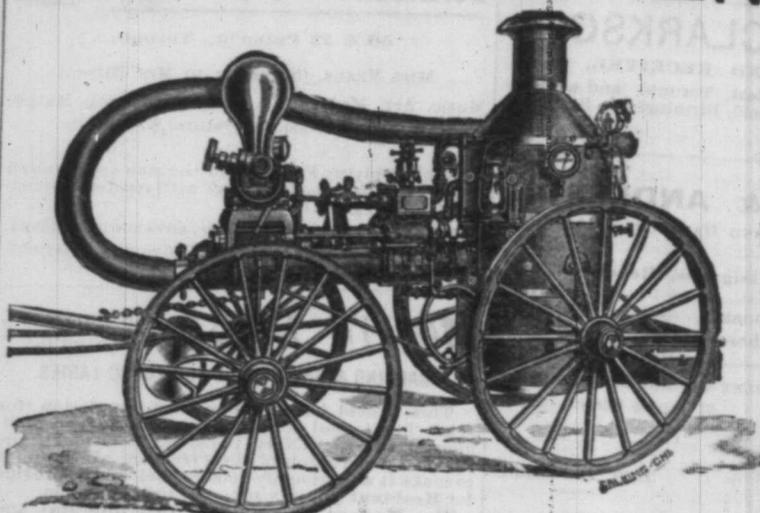
Also a Fur Cloth suitable for heavy Fur Coats, Ladies' Jackets, Gauntlets, and Caps.

Will be exhibited by **W. H. STOREY & SON,** Acton, at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, which opens on the 9th September.

Messrs. **W. H. STOREY & SON** have the Exclusive Sale of these goods for Canada. Also our new popular "Princess" Baby Carriage Rugs and Mantles, all of which are Registered and Patented in Canada and the United States.

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STEAM FIRE ENGINE,



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MOST SIMPLE

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Specially designed for Volunteer Fire Departments.

See it in operation, TORONTO FAIR, 9th to 20th Sept.

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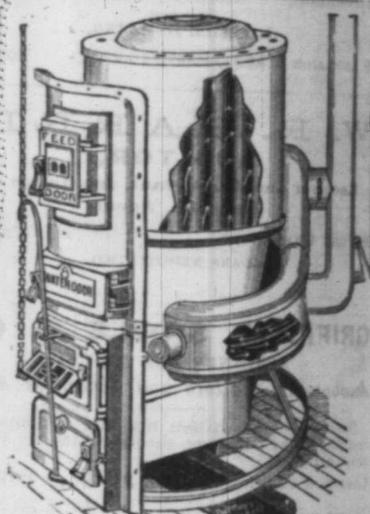
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HOT AIR FURNACES

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10 STYLES. 35 SIZES.

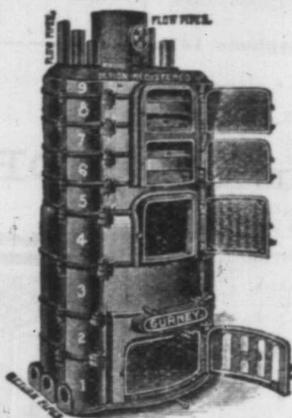
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THE GURNEY HOT WATER SYSTEM.

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I am in receipt of your inquiry respecting the No. 126 Gurney Boiler you furnished me with last winter for my Forcing-houses, and in reply would beg to give you the following items which the Boiler is doing.

Three houses (standing in a very exposed position) 14 ft. by 60 ft., span roofed and north and south Three rows of 3 inch pipe, 450 ft. in each house, or total of 1,350 ft. in all. Cost of fuel for eight days trial during severest part of winter with Egg coal, houses ranging from 50 degrees at night to 65 or 70 degrees in the day, amounted to 51 cents per day, or an average of 17 cents each house, and a further trial with cheap fuel gave good results at a much less cost. The Boiler would run a fourth house and then have power to spare. For Green-house work as an independant Boiler without brick work, notwithstanding any assertion which may be made to the contrary, the Gurney Heater is all that can be desired. Give it a good long draft and it will far surpass all expectations.

I may add that the Boiler standing inside the centre house and not being troubled in any way with the gas the whole of the heat generated is economized. I am more than pleased with it.

Yours truly, F. C. MILLER.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE E. and C. GURNEY COMPANY, TORONTO.

TO M
The Town of
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Trenton is we
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Trenton, June 1

STEAM

The Best



VARIOUS-SI
Guaranteed
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same guarant

JOHN

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GOLD
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Sold by

ENGINE,

LIGHTEST

—AND—

MOST SIMPLE

EVER BUILT.



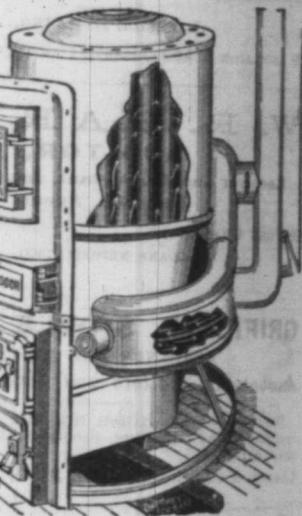
Fire Departments.

R, 9th to 20th Sept.

LARS.

S CO.,

BRANTFORD, Ontario.



Water Heating

THE CHEAPEST.

Brascondale, Aug. 29th, 1889.

Boiler you furnished me with last following items which the Boiler.

span roofed and north and south 350 ft. in all. Cost of fuel for eight from 50 degrees at night to 65 or 17 cents each house, and a further boiler would run a fourth house and Boiler without brick work, notwithstanding Heater is all that can be desired.

and not being troubled in any way ore than pleased with it.

Yours truly, F. C. MILLER.

BY ANY, TORONTO.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

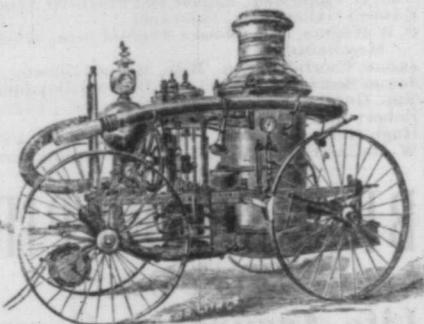
The Town of Trenton is prepared to receive and entertain applications from manufacturers desiring locations for all kinds of industries. The development of the magnificent water power of the river Trent, enables the town to negotiate with manufacturers. Free Sites, Water Power, and exemption from Taxes for a number of years, are inducements held out to those desiring location.

Trenton is well situated for manufactories, being at the confluence of the River Trent and Bay of Quinte; near by the Murray Canal, leading into Lake Ontario, having at its north an unlimited supply of timber, and wood of all kinds, and minerals, and possessing the best of shipping facilities, by both rail and water, being on the main line of the G. T. R. and connected with the C. P. R., via Central Ont. Ry., and being at the head of St. Lawrence navigation.

Address, M. B. MORRISON, Mayor.
Trenton, June 10th, 1889

STEAM FIRE ENGINES

The Best & Cheapest Fire Fighting Appliances known.



VARIOUS SIZES COMPLETE OUTFITS

Guaranteeing maximum power, efficiency and durability, at minimum cost. Will compete in any town with any maker (own expense). To prove these representations. Also Water Works built under same guarantee—See Warton System lately completed by us.

JOHN D. RONALD, BRUSSELS, - ONTARIO.

Storage and Commission.

STORAGE, IN BOND OR FREE.

ADVANCES MADE.

MITCHELL, MILLER & CO.

Warehousemen,

45 & 91 Front Street East, TORONTO.

STORAGE.

WILLIAMSON & LAMBE,

54 & 56 Wellington St. E.,

TORONTO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

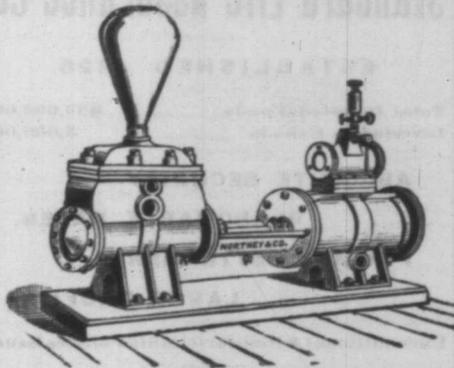
TEAS. - COFFEES. - SUGARS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1875.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

SINGLE & DUPLEX Steam & Power Pumps



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

All our Pumps are of the latest and best design, the result of long and valuable experience in the Canadian pump trade.

Independent Air Pump Condensers | For prices and particulars write for Catalogue -

NORTHEY & CO., TORONTO, ONT.
Office & Works:
COR. FRONT & PARLIAMENT STS.

The Practical Book-Keeper.

A NEW SERIES ON THE

SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTS, AND Business Correspondence.

A Book of 252 Pages, replete with Useful and Practical Information.

PRICE, - - - \$1.00.

Address

CONNOR O'DEA

TORONTO, ONT.

THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS

During the past Twenty-One Years. Also showing the Increase of Assets from year to year.

Year.	Paid for Death Losses, Matured Endowments and Annuities.	Paid for Purchased and Surrendered Policies.	Paid for Dividends to Policyholders.	Total Payments to Policyholders.	Assets at End of Year. (New York Report.)
1868	\$ 855,035	\$ 434,570	\$ 408,620	\$1,698,225	\$10,415,300
1869	953,063	621,723	862,232	2,437,018	13,237,438
1870	1,183,379	1,536,489	746,307	3,528,175	14,816,782
1871	1,186,714	1,506,189	704,128	3,397,031	16,193,384
1872	1,346,969	1,367,502	1,052,021	3,766,492	17,608,185
1873	1,572,936	1,727,751	621,326	3,922,013	18,946,579
1874	1,322,621	2,087,889	893,872	3,804,382	20,429,864
1875	1,538,479	1,315,545	599,570	3,453,594	21,822,202
1876	1,620,424	1,106,421	626,790	3,353,636	23,194,555
1877	1,739,558	1,118,438	560,895	3,418,891	24,030,378
1878	1,710,559	716,980	522,978	2,950,517	25,006,996
1879	2,155,713	366,152	513,068	3,034,933	26,503,138
1880	1,907,923	284,009	507,086	2,699,015	26,403,441
1881	1,955,745	223,199	500,535	2,679,479	26,986,526
1882	1,730,429	224,267	505,214	2,460,940	28,018,029
1883	1,954,422	365,177	522,229	2,781,828	29,017,935
1884	2,117,627	313,086	530,015	2,960,728	29,682,926
1885	2,272,975	299,808	547,289	3,119,472	30,409,508
1886	2,072,538	352,506	552,920	2,978,924	31,463,988
1887	2,141,132	300,433	575,094	3,025,659	32,550,688
1888	2,287,998	301,568	515,563	4,014,052	33,743,010

From the above statement it is evident this strong and reliable company is becoming every year, more and more worthy of the highest confidence for Life Insurance. It has now \$120.75 on hand for every \$100 of liabilities. And for each \$1,000 of policy liability, it has \$268.00 accumulated.

The following statement embraces important information respecting its progress during the past seven years:—

Year.	GENERAL BUSINESS.			CANADIAN BUSINESS.		
	New Assurances.	Total Insurance in Force.	Total Premium Income.	Total Insurance in Force.	Premiums Received.	Paid for Death and Endowment.
1882	\$8,197,565	\$82,928,800	\$2,519,437	\$13,093,994	\$505,524	\$154,854
1883	8,255,843	85,040,335	2,719,350	14,366,409	575,994	188,968
1884	6,675,761	84,663,591	2,668,320	14,843,319	578,760	206,003
1885	9,437,641	87,791,343	2,845,491	15,816,635	632,445	222,069
1886	11,163,504	92,262,969	3,030,012	17,004,560	658,519	206,728
1887	12,128,992	97,372,334	3,201,345	17,837,244	719,285	282,667
1888	13,501,609	102,043,303	3,405,265	18,248,768	706,639	344,840

Reader, before closing your application with any company for an insurance of \$1,000 or \$25,000, or any sum between, consult the Rates of the above sterling Company, and learn what it is able to do for you. It will be money in your pocket. Write to the undersigned for particulars, or for an agency for your section of country.

W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers, WESTERN CANADA BRANCH OFFICE
Cor. Toronto and Court Sts., TORONTO.

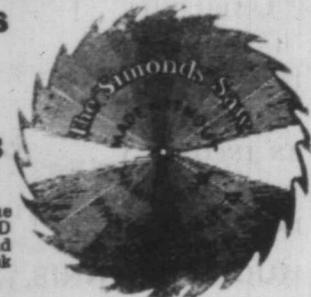
ST. CATHARINES SAW WORKS

R. H. SMITH & CO.,
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO,

Sole Manufacturers in Canada of

THE "SIMONDS" SAWS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All our Goods are manufactured by the "Simonds process." Our CIRCULAR SAWS are unequalled. We manufacture the Genuine HANLAN, LANCE TOOTH, DIAMOND, NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION, and all other kinds of CROSS-CUT SAWS. Our Hand Saws are the best in the market, and as cheap as the cheapest. Ask your Hardware Dealer for the St. Catharines make of Saws. The Largest Saw Works in the Dominion.



Insurance.

North British and Mercantile Standard Life Assurance Co.

FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPY,
ESTABLISHED 1809.

Head Office for Canada, - Montreal.

DIRECTORS:
GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. W. W. OGILVIE, Esq.
HON. THOS. RYAN. ARCHL. MACNIDER, Esq.

R. N. GOOCH,
H. W. EVANS, } Agents,
F. H. GOOCH. }
26 Wellington St. E., TORONTO.

Telephone No. 423, Office.
1081, Residence Mr. Gooch.
3034, " Mr. Evans.
3575, " F. H. Gooch.

Head Office for the Dominion, Montreal.

THOMAS DAVIDSON,
Manag. Director.

October 25th.

LARGE PROFITS!
On Fifteen Year Tontine Dividend Policies recently settled by the

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Based upon Policies of \$10,000 each.

Kind of Policy.		Cash Value Pol. & Div. 15th Year.	Paid-up Ins. Value 15th Year.
Ordinary Life	30	\$ 3,515 10	\$ 8,500 00
" "	40	5,137 40	9,760 00
" "	50	7,966 90	12,150 00
20-Year Endowment.	30	10,126 90	24,490 00
" "	40	10,666 80	20,260 00
" "	50	12,153 70	18,530 00
15-Year Endowment.	30	14,992 00	36,250 00
" "	40	15,584 60	29,600 00
" "	50	17,182 00	26,200 00

The Tontine Policies of the New York Life furnish, in connection with guaranteed insurance, an investment at a higher rate of interest than is otherwise obtainable on first-class securities.

DAVID BURKE,
General Manager for Canada.
HEAD OFFICE—23 St. John street MONTREAL.
BRANCH OFFICE—London & Canadian Loan Build'g, Bay Street, TORONTO.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
CONDENSED STATEMENT.

January 1, 1889.

ASSETS,	-	\$95,042,922.06
LIABILITIES, 4%	-	\$74,248,207.81
SURPLUS,	-	\$20,794,715.15
NEW ASSURANCE,	} \$153,933,535.00	
OUTSTANDING ASSURANCE,	} \$549,216,126.00	
INCOME,	-	\$26,958,977.59
SURPLUS EARNED IN 1888,	} \$5,067,123.68	
PERCENTAGE OF ASSETS TO LIABILITIES,	} 128	
INCREASE IN SURPLUS,	} \$2,690,460.30	
INCREASE IN INCOME,	} \$3,718,128.30	
INCREASE IN ASSETS,	} \$10,664,018.11	

HUGH C. DENNIS, Manager for the Province of Ontario.
26 Toronto Street, - Toronto.

Insurance.

Standard Life Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Total Invested Funds..... \$33,000,000
Invested in Canada 3,000,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
REASONABLE RATES.
PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.
LARGE PROFITS.

Unconditional & Non-forfeitable Policies issued

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager for Canada.
CHARLES HUNTER,
Superintendent of Agencies.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE Insurance Company.

Invested Funds \$38,814,254
Investments in Canada..... 900,000

Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. H. Starnes, Chairman; Edmond J. Barbeau, Esq., Wentworth J. Buchanan, Esq.
Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates.
Dwelling Houses and Farm Property Insured on Special Terms.

JOS. B. REED, Toronto Agent,
20 Wellington St. E. G. F. C. SMITH,
Chief Agent for the Dominion, Montreal.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPY

of the County of Wellington.

Business done on the Cash and Premium Note system.

F. W. STONE, President CHAS DAVIDSON, Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - GUELPH, ONT.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON,

(ESTABLISHED 1803.)

Head Office for Canada, 6 Hospital St., MONTREAL
W. H. RINTOUL Resident Secretary.

Subscribed Capital..... \$1,200,000 Stg.
Paid-up Capital..... 300,000 "
Total Invested Funds, over ... 1,550,000 "

Toronto Agency—ALF. W. SMITH.

CITIZENS' Insurance Company OF CANADA.

HON. J. J. ABBOTT, P.C., Q.C., PRESIDENT.
ANDREW ALLAN, VICE-PRESIDENT.
GERALD E. HART, GENERAL MANAGER.
WILLIAM SMITH, SEC.-TREAS.

Capital and Assets, - - \$1,606,069 00
Income, 1888, - - - \$484,333 00
Losses Paid to 1st Jan., 1889, - - - \$3,200,310 00

The Stock of this Company is held by many of the wealthiest men in Canada.
LOSSES PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY ADJUSTED.

FIRE. LIFE. ACCIDENT.

MALCOLM GIBBS, CHIEF AGENT, TORONTO CITY.
IRA B. THAYER, LIFE GEN'L AGT., ONTARIO WEST.
A. L. EASTMURE, ACCIDENT SUPERINTENDENT.
TORONTO OFFICES—4 WELLINGTON ST. E.
Telephone 1557.

DR. H. L. COOK, LIFE GENERAL AGENT—EAST ONTARIO, OFFICE, NAPANEE.

The "Gore" Fire Ins. Co.

Established 1836.

Risks taken on Cash or Mutual Plans.

PRESIDENT, HON. JAMES YOUNG.
VICE-PRESIDENT, A. WARNOCK, Esq.
MANAGER, - - - R. S. STRONG.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - GALT, ONT.

Insurance.

NORTH AMERICAN Life Assurance Co.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.

DIRECTORS:
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HON. ALEXANDER MORRIS, M.P.P., and JOHN L. BLAIKIE, ESQ., Pres. Can. Landed Credit Co., Vice-Presidents.
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Hon. D. A. Macdonald, ex-Lieutenant-Gov. of Ontario
Andrew Robertson, Esq., Pres. Mont' Harbor Trust
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J. K. Kerr, Esq., Q.C. (Messrs. Kerr, Macdonald, Davidson & Patterson).
John Morrison, Esq., Governor British Am. Fire & Co.
E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President Toronto Trusts Corporation.
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D. Macrae, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.
E. Gurney, Esq., Director Federal Bank of Canada
H. H. Cook, Esq., M.P., Toronto.
John N. Lake, Esq., Broker and Financial Agent.
Edward Galley, Esq., Alderman
B. B. Hughes, Esq. (Messrs. Hughes Bros., Wholesale Merchants).
James Thorburn, Esq., M.D., Medical Director.
James Scott, Esq., Merchant, Director Dominion B.
Wm. Gordon, Esq., Toronto.
Robert Jaffray, Esq., Merchant.
Hugh McLennan, Esq., Pres. Mont' Transp'n Co.
W. McCABE, Esq., LL.B., F.L.A., Managing Director

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL Life Assurance Comp'y

OF LONDON ENGLAND,
ESTABLISHED 1847.

Accumulated Funds nearly \$6,400,000
Annual Income over 1,300,000
Canadian Investments nearly.. 700,000

CANADA BRANCH, - MONTREAL.

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JACQUES GRENIER, Esq., President La Banque du Peuple.
HUGH McLENNAN, Esq., Director Bank of Montreal.
ROBERT SIMMS, Esq., Of R. Simms & Co
F. STANCLIFFE, General Manager.
E. & A. W. SMITH, GENERAL AGENTS, TORONTO.
J. W. JEFFERS, MANAGER WESTERN ONTARIO, London, Ont.

GUARDIAN Fire and Life Assurance Company OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Paid-up Capital, One Million Pounds Stg
Capital Subscribed, \$10,000,000
Invested Funds, 20,210,000

Gen. Agents for (ROBT. SIMMS & CO.) Montreal.
Canada, (GEO. DENHOLM,
Toronto—HENRY D. P. ARMSTRONG, 24 Scott St
Brit. Am. Ass. Co. Bldg.
Kingston—W. H. Godwin, British Whig Building.
Hamilton—GEORGE H. GILLESPIE, 20 James St

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

Established in 1782. Canadian Branch established in 1804. Losses paid since the establishment of the Company exceed \$75,000,000. Balance held in hand for payment of Fire Losses, \$3,000,000. Liability of Shareholders unlimited. Deposit with the Dominion Government for the security of policy holders in Canada, \$200,000. 35 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. GILLESPIE, PATERSON & Co., Agents for the Dominion. LEWIS MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Toronto. R. MACD. PATERSON, MANAGER.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

W. A. SIMS, T. M. PRINGLE,
MANAGER. AGENT, TORONTO

Wants Agents at Wingham, Brussels and Perth.

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Fire, Life, Plate

MILLERS' & M
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JOHN E. DEWITT
The attractive
well-known Com
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the most liber
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Travel, Suicid
Naval Service ex
adapted to all
in Life Insurance
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HEAD OFFIC
TOR
R. WICKE

AMERICAN
Life Assurance Co.

... BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.
... GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.
... DIRECTORS:
... MACKENZIE, M.P., ex-Prime Minister
... President.
... MORRIS, M.P., and JOHN
... AIKIE, ESQ., Pres. Can. Landed Credit
... Presidents.
... Allan, Senator.
... Desjardins, Esq., M.P., Montreal.
... Macdonald, ex-Lieutenant-Gov. of Ontario
... Robertson, Esq., Pres. Mont'l Harbor Trust
... Esq., D.C.L., Pres. Building & Loan A.
... Esq., Q.C. (Messrs. Kerr, Macdonald,
... on & Patterson).
... son, Esq., Governor British Am. Fire & Co.
... Smith, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President Toronto
... Corporation.
... bell, Esq., Pres. British Can. L. & In. Co.
... Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.
... Esq., Director Federal Bank of Canada
... Esq., M.P., Toronto.
... ke, Esq., Broker and Financial Agent.
... lley, Esq., Alderman
... es, Esq. (Messrs. Hughes Bros., Wholesale
... nts).
... rburn, Esq., M.D., Medical Director.
... t, Esq., Merchant, Director Dominion Bn
... n, Esq., Toronto.
... ray, Esq., Merchant.
... nnan, Esq., Pres. Mont'l. Transp'n Co.
... E, Esq., LL.B., F.L.A., Managing Director

EMPIRE
MUTUAL
Assurance Comp'y

... OF LONDON ENGLAND,
ESTABLISHED 1847.
... ed Funds nearly \$6,400,000
... come over 1,300,000
... Investments nearly.. 700,000

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DIRECTORS.
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... President Montreal Stock Exchange
... RENIER, Esq.,
... President La Banque du Peuple
... ENNAN, Esq.,
... Director Bank of Montreal.
... MMS, Esq.,
... Of R. Simms & Co
... F. STANCLIFFE,
... General Manager.
... A. W. SMITH,
... GENERAL AGENTS, TORONTO.

GUARDIAN
Life Assurance Company

... OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
... Capital, One Million Pounds .Stg
... subscribed, \$10,000,000
... nds, 20,210,000
... or { ROBT. SIMMS & CO. } Montreal.
... { GEO. DENHOLM,
... ARMY D. P. ARMSTRONG, 24 Scott St
... rit. Am. Ass. Co. Bldg.
... H. Godwin, British Whig Building,
... GEORGE H. GILLESPIE, 20 James St

PHENIX
Insurance Company, London.

... in 1782. Canadian Branch established
... es paid since the establishment of
... eed \$75,000,000. Balance held in hand
... of Fire Losses, \$3,000,000. Liability of
... unlimited. Deposit with the Dominion
... (for the security of policy holders in
... 000. 35 St. Francois Xavier Street,
... GILLESPIE, PATERSON & Co., Agents
... ion. LEWIS MOFFATT & Co., Agents
... R. MACD. PATERSON, MANAGER.

LANCASHIRE
FIRE
ANCE COMPANY.

... T. M. PRINGLE,
... AGENT, TORONTO
... ts at Wingham, Brussels and Perth.

QUEEN CITY CHAMBERS

32 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.
Fire, Life, Marine, Accident and
Plate Glass Insurance.

MILLERS' & MANUFACTURERS' INS. CO.

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASS'CE CO.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE.

THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.

HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE CO.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INS. CO.

QUEEN CITY FIRE INS. CO.

SCOTT & WALMSLEY,
UNDERWRITERS.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO'Y,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

Incorporated - - - - 1848.
JOHN E. DEWITT, PRESIDENT.
The attractive features and popular plans of this well-known Company present many inducements to intending insurers peculiar to itself. Its Policies are the most liberal now offered to the public; after three years they are Non-forfeitable, Incontestable and free from all limitation as to Residence, Travel, Suicide or Occupation, Military and Naval Service excepted. Its plans are varied and adapted to all circumstances. There is nothing in Life Insurance which it does not furnish cheaply, profitably and intelligibly. Send to the Company's Home Office, Portland, Maine, or any of its agents for publications describing its Main Law Convertible Policy, Class A., or its 7 per cent. Guaranteed Bond Policy, Class A., and other forms of Bond Policies; also for pamphlet explanatory of the Maine Non-forfeiture Law, and for list of claims paid thereunder. Total payments to Policy-Holders and their Beneficiaries, more than \$23,000,000.00. Good Territory still open for active and experienced agents.

THE LONDON LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

HEAD OFFICE, - - LONDON, Ont.
Subscribed Capital, \$223,000. | Government Deposit, \$50,000.
JOSEPH JEFFERY, PRESIDENT. JOHN McCLARY, VICE-PRES.
This Company issues "Special Term," "Whole Life," Limited Payment, Life and Endowment Policies, on as favorable terms as any.
For further particulars write or apply to
JOHN C. RICHTER, Manager.

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - WATERLOO, ONT.
Authorized Capital, - \$1,000,000. | Dom. Govt. Deposit, - \$50,000.
Subscribed Capital, 250,000. | Paid-up Capital - 62,500.
JAMES TROW, M.P., President. P. H. SIMS, Esq., Vice-President.
THOS. HILLIARD, Managing Director.
Our Policy is a straight promise to pay—like a bank draft, almost unconditional. No restriction on travel or occupation. Is nonforfeitable after two or three years—even for failure to pay renewals. Remains in full force TILL the value is exhausted. It provides a legacy certain, instead of a law suit possible. There are Three classes—Abstainers, General and Women—giving each in profits the true benefit of its own longevity. RATES compare favorably with any in the world. Choice of all sound plans of assurance offered, no other. Agents Wanted. Apply now.
THOS. HILLIARD, Managing Director.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO., (LTD.)

Of London, - - - - England.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE.
Total Invested Funds \$12,500,000
CANADIAN BRANCH:
HEAD OFFICE, 1731 NOTRE DAME STREET, - MONTREAL.
TORONTO OFFICE, - 32 TORONTO STREET.
R. WICKENS, Gen. Agent, for Toronto & Co. of York.

Agents' Directory.

HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Real Estate, and General Financial and Assurance Agency, King street, Brockville.
GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, Dundas Street, London, Ont.
WINNIPEG City Property and Manitoba Farms bought and sold, rented or exchanged. Money loaned or invested. Mineral locations. Valuator, Insurance Agent, &c. WM. E. GRUNDY, formerly of Toronto. Over 6 years in business in Winnipeg. Office, 490 Main St. P. O. Box 234.
TROUT & JAY, Agents for Royal Canadian; LANCASHIRE; Canada Fire and Marine & Sovereign Fire; also the Confederation Life Insurance Cos.; Canada Per. Build. & Sav. Soc.; London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co., Meaford.
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The Oldest Canadian Fire Insurance Comp'y.

QUEBEC
FIRE ASSURANCE CO'Y
ESTABLISHED 1818.
Government Deposit, - - - - \$75,000
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GEO. J. PYKE, General Agent
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TO ORDER FOR ALL KINDS OF
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AND MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES,
OSHAWA, CANADA.

Insurance.

THE MUTUAL LIFE Insurance - Company, OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, - President.
Assets, - - - - \$126,082,153.56.
The Largest and best Life Insurance Company in the world.
The New Business of the Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1888 exceeded \$103,000,000. Its business shows the Greatest Comparative Gain made by any Company during the past year including:
A gain in assets of \$ 7,375,301 68
A gain in income of 3,095,010 06
A gain in new premiums of 2,333,406 00
A gain in surplus of 1,645,623 11
A gain in new business of 33,756,792 85
A gain of risks in force 54,496,251 85

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Has Paid to Policy-holders since Organization \$272,481,839.82.

The wonderful growth of the Company is due in a large degree to the freedom from restriction and irksome conditions in the contract, and to the opportunities for investment which are offered in addition to indemnity in case of death.
The Mutual Life was the first to practically undertake the simplification of the insurance contract, and strip it of a verbiage in the mazes of which could be found innumerable refuges against claims of policy-holders who had, however unwittingly, departed from the strict letter of the agreement. That this appealed powerfully to the popular taste is evident from the fact that in 1888 the Company wrote over \$103,000,000 of new insurance.
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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—Sep. 12, 1889.

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BENSON'S PREPARED CORN.
BENSON'S SATIN 11lb. CHROMO BOXES.
EDWARDSBURG SILVER GLOSS
CANADA SILVER GLOSS, 6lb. Boxes.
EDWARDSBURG No. 1 WHITE LAUNDRY, 4lb. Boxes.
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Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every description, Chilled Car Wheels, Peerless Steel-Tyred Car Wheels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.

Advertisement for Spooner's Copperine, featuring an image of a box and text: 'NEVER FAILED', 'FOR MACHINERY BEARINGS', 'MADE BY ALONZOW SPOONER, PORT HOPE ONT.'

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1 Royal Exchange Buildings, London, Eng.

Main table of Toronto prices current, organized into columns: Breadstuffs, Groceries—Con., Hardware—Con., and various other commodity categories with their respective wholesale rates.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'CANADA HEAD Capital and Full Annual Income', 'ORGANIZ 1871.', 'OVER \$', 'SUN L', 'THE FID', 'INSURA LIAB', and 'Head Office JOHN KAY, ARTHUR F.'

RENT.—Sep. 12, 1889.

Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates.
\$ c. \$ c.	Hardware.—Con.	\$ c. \$ c.
0 15 0 16	IRON WIRE:	0 23 0 25
0 09 0 10	No. 1 to 8 100 lb.	0 09 0 10
0 09 0 10	No. 9	0 12 0 13
0 09 0 10	No. 12	0 52 0 55
0 52 0 55	Galv. iron wire No. 6	0 56 0 62
0 56 0 62	Barbed wire, galv.	0 63 0 68
0 63 0 68	Coil chain 3 in.	0 45 0 50
0 45 0 50	Iron pipe	0 03 0 04
0 03 0 04	Boiler tubes, 3 in.	0 11 0 12
0 11 0 12	STEEL: Cast	0 13 0 15
0 13 0 15	Boiler plate, 1/2 in.	0 20 0 25
0 20 0 25	" " 3/16 in.	0 20 0 25
0 20 0 25	" " 1/4 in.	0 80 1 00
0 80 1 00	Sleigh shoe	1 00 1 10
1 00 1 10	CUT NAILS:	0 19 0 21
0 19 0 21	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb	0 38 0 40
0 38 0 40	8 dy. and 9 dy.	0 00 0 00
0 00 0 00	6 dy. and 7 dy.	0 00 0 00
0 00 0 00	4 dy. and 5 dy. A. P.	0 06 0 07
0 06 0 07	3 dy. C. P.	0 08 0 09
0 08 0 09	3 dy. A. P.	0 09 0 00
0 09 0 00	HORSE NAILS:	15 0 25
15 0 25	Pointed and finished	13 0 19
13 0 19	HORSE SHOES, 100 lb.	17 0 55
17 0 55	CANADA PLATES:	30 0 55
30 0 55	Penn, half polished.	45 0 65
45 0 65	Boarshead	13 0 25
13 0 25	Maple Leaf	30 0 40
30 0 40	All polished	50 0 55
50 0 55	TIN PLATES: IC Coka.	20 0 35
20 0 35	IC Charcoal	35 0 40
35 0 40	IX	50 0 55
50 0 55	IXX	50 0 55
50 0 55	DC	08 0 06
08 0 06	IC M. L. S.	07 0 07
07 0 07	WINDOW GLASS:	07 0 07
07 0 07	25 and under	07 0 08
07 0 08	26 x 40	09 0 00
09 0 00	41 x 50	46 0 46
46 0 46	51 x 60	55 0 00
55 0 00	GUNPOWDER:	48 0 00
48 0 00	Can blasting per kg.	43 0 50
43 0 50	" sporting FF	50 0 00
50 0 00	" rifle	50 0 00
50 0 00	ROPE: Manila	48 0 00
48 0 00	Sisal	59 0 00
59 0 00	AXES:	52 0 00
52 0 00	Keen Cutter & Peerless	53 0 00
53 0 00	Bushranger	35 1 75
35 1 75	Woodman's Friend	55 2 55
55 2 55	Gladstone & Pioneer	10 13 50
10 13 50	Oils.	11 50
11 50	Cod Oil, Imp. gal.	10 25
10 25	Palm, 1/2 lb.	10 25
10 25	Lard, ext. No. 1	10 25
10 25	Ordinary No. 1	10 25
10 25	Linseed, raw	10 25
10 25	Linseed, boiled	10 25
10 25	Oil, Imp. gal.	10 25
10 25	Seal, straw	10 25
10 25	" pale S. R.	10 25
10 25	English Soda, per lb.	10 25
10 25	Petroleum.	10 25
10 25	F. O. B. Toronto.	10 25
10 25	Canadian, 5 to 10 bris.	10 25
10 25	single bris.	10 25
10 25	Carbon Safety	10 25
10 25	Amer'n Prime White	10 25
10 25	" Water	10 25
10 25	Photogene	10 25
10 25	Paints, &c.	10 25
10 25	White Lead, genuine	10 25
10 25	in Oil, 25 lbs	10 25
10 25	White Lead, No. 1	10 25
10 25	" No. 2	10 25
10 25	dry	10 25
10 25	Red Lead	10 25
10 25	Venetian Red, Eng.	10 25
10 25	Yellow Ochre, Fr'ch	10 25
10 25	Vermillion, Eng.	10 25
10 25	Varnish, No. 1 furr.	10 25
10 25	Bro. Japan	10 25
10 25	Whiting	10 25
10 25	Putty, per 100 lbs.	10 25
10 25	Spirits Turpentine	10 25
10 25	Drugs.	10 25
10 25	Alum	10 25
10 25	Blue Vitriol	10 25
10 25	Brimstone	10 25
10 25	Borax	10 25
10 25	Camphor	10 25
10 25	Carbolic Acid	10 25
10 25	Castor Oil	10 25
10 25	Caustic Soda	10 25
10 25	Cream Tartar	10 25
10 25	Epsom Salts	10 25
10 25	Ext'ct Logwood, bulk	10 25
10 25	" boxes	10 25
10 25	Gentian	10 25
10 25	Glycerine, per lb.	10 25
10 25	Hellebore	10 25
10 25	Iodine	10 25
10 25	Insect Powder	10 25
10 25	Morphia Sul	10 25
10 25	Opium	10 25
10 25	Oil Lemon, Super	10 25
10 25	Oxalic Acid	10 25
10 25	Potass Iodide	10 25
10 25	Quinine	10 25
10 25	Saltpetre	10 25
10 25	Sal Rochelle	10 25
10 25	Shellac	10 25
10 25	Sulphur Flowers	10 25
10 25	Soda Ash	10 25
10 25	Soda Bicarb, 1/2 kg.	10 25
10 25	Tartaric Acid	10 25

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1847.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont.
 Capital and Funds over \$9,000,000
 Annual Income over 1,600,000

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1874... 64,073	521,302	1,786,362	1884... 278,379	1,274,397	6,844,404
1876... 102,822	715,944	2,214,093	1886... 373,500	1,593,027	9,413,358
1878... 127,505	773,895	3,374,683	1888... 525,273	1,974,316	11,931,316
1880... 141,402	911,132	3,881,479			

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FIRE AND MARINE. INCORPORATED 1851.

Capital, \$1,000,000 00
 Assets, over 1,600,000 00
 Annual Income, over 1,500,000 00

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BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital and Assets \$1,133,666 52

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