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PAGES

MISSING

Telephone Companies.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COY OF CANADA.

C. F. SISE, PRESIDENT.
GEO. W. MOSS, VICE-PRESIDENT.
C. P. SCLATER, SECRETARY-TREASURER.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.
H. C. BAKER,

Manager Ontario Department, Hamilton

This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protection of the Company's patents, and purchasers are therefore entirely free from risk of litigation.

This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus.

For particulars apply at the Company's Offices, as above.

Steamship Companies.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

1890. Summer Arrangement. 1890.

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM MONTREAL. Daylight.	FROM QUEBEC. 9 a.m.
Circassian	August 13 ...	Aug. 14
Sardinian	" 20 ...	" 21
Polynesian	" 27 ...	" 28
Parisian	Sept. 3 ...	Sept. 4
Circassian	" 17 ...	" 18

Intermediate passengers may be booked to or from Glasgow without extra charge.

Steerage passengers may be booked to or from Belfast, Queenstown, Glasgow, and London without extra charge. Bristol or Cardiff, \$2.00 extra.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool and Londonderry.

Cabin \$45.00 to \$80.00, according to accommodation, Intermediate, \$30.00. Steerage, \$20.00. Return Tickets, Cabin, \$95.00 to \$150.00.

H. BOURLIER,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Allan Line,
Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

DOMINION PAPER BOX COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
HARDWARE FOLDING BOXES,
CONFECTIONERS' FOLDING BOXES.

Packages specially adapted for all classes of goods.
74 and 76 King St. West, Toronto.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,

49 Front St. W., Toronto. Telephone 616.

Railway and Tramway Equipment.
New & Second hand Steel & Iron RAILS.
Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron by Carload or Cargo.
Send for prices.

LONDON MACHINE TOOL COMPANY,

LONDON, - - - - - ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON & BRASS WORKING MACHINERY.

L. A. MORRISON, WITH A. R. WILLIAMS,
General Agents, - - - - - Toronto.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

(CONTINUED.)

Fruit - Case, 3 doz. each.

APPLES-3's, Aylmer	per doz.	\$0 00
" 2's, Beaver	"	0 00
BLUEBERRIES-2's, Loggie's	"	1 25
RASPBERRIES-2's, Lakeport	"	2 25
STRAWBERRIES-2's, Boulter's	"	2 40
PEARS-2's, Bartlett, Delhi	"	2 00
" 3's, Bartlett, Boulter's	"	2 75
PEACHES-2's, Beaver, Yellow	"	2 35
" 2's, Victor, Yellow	"	2 25
" 3's, Victor, Yellow	"	3 25
" 3's, Beaver, Yellow	"	3 50
" 3's, Pie	"	1 65
QUINCES-2's, Boulter's	"	2 10
PLUMS-2's, Green Gage, Nelles'	"	2 10

Vegetables-Cases, 3 doz. each.

BEANS-2's, Stringless, Boulter's	per doz.	\$0 85
" 2's, White Wax, Lakeport	"	1 00
" 3's, Boston Baked, Delhi	"	2 00
CORN-3's, Lion, Boulter's	"	1 50
" 2's,	"	1 00
" 2's, Canada First, Aylmer	"	1 15
" 2's, Epicure, Delhi	"	1 40
PEAS-Marrowfat, 2's, Delhi	"	1 10
" Champion of E., 2's, Aylmer	"	1 15
" Standard, 2's	"	1 10
" Bowlby's, 2's	"	1 20
PUMPKINS-3's, Aylmer	"	1 10
" 3's, Delhi	"	1 05
" 3's, Lakeport	"	1 10
TOMATOES-Crown, 3's	"	1 25
" Ice C. stle, 3's	"	1 30
" Beaver, 3's	"	1 30
TOMATO CATSUP-2's	"	0 75

Fish, Fowl, Meats-Cases.

MACKEREL-Myrick's 4 doz	per doz	\$1 55
" Empire, 4 doz	"	1 40
SALMON-Lynch, 4 doz	"	1 55
" Horse Shoe, 4 doz	"	1 70
" White, 4 doz	"	1 50
SARDINES-1's, Martels, 100 tins	per tin	0 09
" 1's, Chancereille, 100 tins	"	0 10
" 1's, Alberts, 100 tins	"	0 11
" 1's, Alberts, 100 tins	"	0 18
" 1's, Rouillard, 100 tins	"	0 17
CHICKEN-Boneless, Aylmer, 12oz., 2doz. per doz	"	2 25
TURKEY-Boneless, Aylmer, 12oz., 2doz.	"	2 35
DUCK-Boneless, 1's, 2 doz.	"	2 35
LUNCH TONGUE-1's, 2 doz.	"	2 65
PIGS' FEET-1's, 2 doz.	"	2 40
CORNEB BEEF-Clark's, 1's, 2 doz.	"	1 50
" Clark's, 2's, 1 doz.	"	2 60
" Clark's 14's, 1 doz.	"	18 50
OX TONGUE-Clark's, 2's, 1 doz.	"	7 50
LUNCH TONGUE-Clark's, 2's, 1 doz.	"	5 50
SOUP-Clark's, 1's, Ox Tail, 2 doz.	"	1 50
" Clark's, 1's, Chicken, 2 doz.	"	1 50

Sawn Lumber, Inspected, B.M.

Clear pine, 1 1/2 in. or over, per M	\$38 00	35 00
Pickings, 1 1/2 in. or over	25 00	25 00
Clear & pickings, 1 in.	23 00	25 00
Do. 1 1/2 and over	30 00	29 00
Flooring, 1 1/2 & 1 1/4 in.	14 00	16 00
Dressing	15 00	16 00
Ship, culls stks & sids	19 00	13 00
Joists and Scantling	12 50	13 50
Clapboards, dressed	12 50	00 00
Shingles, XXX, 16 in.	9 35	9 40
" XX	1 40	1 60
Lath	1 75	1 85
Spruce	10 00	13 00
Hemlock	1 00	11 00
Tamarac	12 00	14 00

Hard Woods-ψ M. ft. B.M.

Birch, No. 1 and 2	\$17 00	18 00
Maple	16 00	18 00
Cherry	60 00	65 00
Ash, white	24 00	26 00
" black	16 00	18 00
Elm, soft	11 00	12 00
" rock	18 00	00 00
Oak, white, No. 1 and 2	25 00	30 00
" red or grey	20 00	25 00
Balm of Gilead, No. 1 & 2	13 00	15 00
Chestnut	25 00	30 00
Walnut in. No. 1 & 2	85 00	100 00
Butternut	30 00	40 00
Hickory, No. 1 & 2	28 00	00 00
Basswood	16 00	18 00
Whitewood,	35 00	40 00

Fuel, &c.

Coal, Hard, Egg	\$ 5 25	0 0
" " Stove	5 50	0 00
" " Nut	5 50	0 00
" " Soft	8 00	0 00
" " Briarhill best	8 00	0 00
Wood, Hard, best uncut	0 00	5 50
" " 2nd quality, uncut	0 00	4 50
" " out and split	0 00	6 00
" " Pine, uncut	0 00	4 00
" " out and split	0 00	4 50
" " slabs	3 50	0 00

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

Sept. 3 1890.

Wheat, Spring	s. d.	7 6
" " Red Winter	"	7 5 1/2
No. 1 Cal.	"	7 8
Corn	"	4 5 1/2
Peas	"	5 5 1/2
Lard	"	31 6
Pork	"	55 6
Bacon, long clear	"	30 6
" short clear	"	30 6
Tallow	"	26 3
Cheese	"	43 6

Railway Companies.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.

— THE —

Direct Route between the West and

All points on the LOWER ST. LAWRENCE and BAIE DES CHALEURS, PROVINCE of QUEBEC; also for NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD, CAPB BRETON

MAGDALENE ISLANDS, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND ST. PIERRE.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted), and run through, without change between these points, in 87 hours and 50 minutes.

The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive; thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travellers.

New and elegant Buffet, sleeping and day cars are run on all through express trains.
The popular summer sea bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route.

CANADIAN EUROPEAN MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE.

Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent leaving Montreal on Thursday Morning will join outward mail steamer at Rimouski the same evening.

The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the transport of flour and general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces and Newfoundland; also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European market.

Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates, on application to

N. WEATHERSTON,
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
28 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.
June, 1890.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY

The oldest and most trustworthy medium for information as to the history and position of traders in the United States and Canada.

Branch Offices in TORONTO, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, HAMILTON, LONDON, ST. JOHN, WINNIPEG, VICTORIA, B. C., and in one hundred and twenty-six cities of the United States & Europe

Reference Books issued in January, March, July and September, each year.

DUN, WIMAN & CO.

JULIAN SALE & Co.

— Manufacturers of —

Pocket Books, Satchels, Memorandum Books, Music Rolls, and all kinds of Fancy Leather Goods.

SAMPLE ROOM, 24 Front St. E., TORONTO.

Factory, 169 Bleeker St., Toronto.

THE

Toronto Paper Mf. Co.

WORKS at CORNWALL, Ont.

CAPITAL, \$250,000.

JOHN B. BARBER, President and Man'g Director
GEAR, RIORDON, Vice-President.
EDWARD TROUT, Treas.

Manufactures the following grades of Paper:

Engine Sized Superfine Papers:

White and Tinted Book Papers,
(Machine Finished and Super-calendered),
Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscaps
Posts, etc., etc.

Account Book Papers.

ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

COLORAD COVER PAPERS SUPERFINISHED.
Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special sizes made to order.

Pure - Neatsfoot - Oil.

TRADE SUPPLIED.

W. HARRIS & CO.
PAPE AVENUE, . . . TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL & TORONTO.

Manufacturers' Agts., &c.

THE V. HUDON COTTON MILLS, (Hochelaga,) Brown Cottons, Bleached Shirtings, Cantons, Bags, etc.
 THE ST. ANNE'S SPINNING MILLS, (Hochelaga,) Brown Cottons, Sheetings, etc.
 THE MAGOG PRINT WORKS, (Magog,) Prints, Regattas, Drills, etc.
 THE ST. CROIX COTTON MILLS, (Milltown, N.B.) Apron Check, Gingham, Ticks, Denims, Fancy Shirtings, etc.

* * * ALSO * * *

TWEEDS, Fine, Medium and Coarse; Etottes, Blankets, Horse Blankets, Saddle Felt, Glove Lining, FLANNELS, Grey and Fancy, in All Wool and Union, Ladies' Dress Flannels.

KNITTED UNDERWEAR, Socks and Hosiery, in Men's, Ladies' and Children's.

CARDIGAN JACKET'S, Mitts and Gloves.

BRAID, Fine Mohair for Tailoring, Dress Braids and Llamas, Corset Laces.

CARPET RUGS.

The Wholesale Trade only Supplied.

SEAFORTH OATMEAL MILLS

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Rolled, Granulated & Standard Oatmeals, Split Peas, Pot Barley, Cornmeal, and General Produce. Eggs a specialty.

D. D. WILSON,
SEAFORTH, - - - - - ONT.

Mercantile Summary.

A COMPANY has been formed to bore salt wells and make salt at Glencoe, Ont.

THE Montreal bakers arranged to make a general rise in the price of bread on September 1st.

MORE than 500 vessels of all classes have already passed through the Murray canal this season.

THE Woodstock waterworks by-laws for \$105,000 were both carried on Monday by 200 majority.

THE Victoria assessment roll shows the value of rateable property in the city to be \$9,372,094.

THE Woodstock Wall Paper Company has assigned. Liabilities about \$2,400; assets about \$190.

THE St. Thomas pipe foundry commenced operations Wednesday, when the first water pipes were cast.

THE St. Croix Soap Manufacturing Company is making a three-story addition to its factory buildings.

MR. S. FALK has taken the store in Tavistock lately occupied by J. G. Stæbler, who removes to Hanover.

A STRONG crusade is about to be commenced in Montreal against tax exemptions. The amount of exempted property there is \$19,745,210.

HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET,

(Successors to DIGNUM, WALLACE & CO.)

Manufacturers' Agents and Importers of

Fine Woollens & Tailors' Trimmings

55 FRONT STREET W., TORONTO.

Select Canadian Tweeds a Specialty.

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

R. B. HUTCHISON, EDWARD J. DIGNUM,
Late of firm Mills & Hutchison. R. A. NISBET.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

W. & J. KNOX.**Flax Spinners & Linen Thread M'rs**

KILBIRNIE, SCOTLAND.

Sole Agents for Canada

GEO. D. ROSS & CO.,

648 Craig Street, Montreal.

Selling Agents for the West:

E. A. TOSHACK & CO., TORONTO

Toronto Office: 19 Front St. West.

Mercantile Summary.

THE general store of James McDougall, in Dutton for the past ten years, has been sold to D. McDiarmid, of Toronto, and J. B. McDougall, of Dutton.

THE stock of F. Smith & Co., Chatham, Ont., has been bought by Mr. Andrew Thompson, traveller for the Hamilton clothing house of J. Calder & Co.

THE last cargo of the C. P. R. steamer "Athabaska," from Port Arthur to Owen Sound, included 52 car-loads of flour and 12,700 bushels wheat.

THE Ever-Ready Star Company, of Windsor, are going to make vests, underclothing and quilts out of paper. They start this month if all goes well.

SARDINES are being taken in such large quantities near St. Andrews, N. B., that the price has fallen to \$1 per barrel, and in many instances they are wholly unsaleable.

THE voting on a by-law to aid Cliff & Foster, of the Central furniture factory, Lucknow, by way of a loan of \$5,000, took place on Monday, and was carried by a vote of 131 to 36.

WE understand that the promoters of the York County Bank and their friends have taken \$100,000 of the stock. A general prospectus will now be issued, and the public will be invited to subscribe for shares in the institution.

INDIAN TEAS,

— IMPORTED BY —

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

Direct from their estates in ASSAM, OACHAR, SYLHET, DARJEELING, KANGRA, and KUMAON.

Indian Teas from the above districts always in stock, also ASSAM OOLONGS. Samples and quotations on application.

HAMILTON, - - - - - Lambe & Mackenzie.
 WINNIPEG, - - - - - C. M. Rubidge.
 " - - - - - Jas. Kirkwood & Co.
 VICTORIA B.C., - - - - - Charles R. King.

11 & 13 Front St. E., Toronto.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FERGUSON, ALEXANDER & CO.
MONTREAL.

"ELEPHANT" White Lead, Refined Red and Orange Lead, Ready Mixed Paints, all shades. Ready Mixed Coach Colors, Painters' Pure Colors, Dry and in Oil Superfine Carriage Colors, in Oil and Japan. Mistletoe Permanent Green for Window Blinds, &c. Agricultural Implement Paints, Colors and VARNISHES. Coach Builders' Varnishes and Japans, Wood Stains, Japans & Driers, Painters' requisites, &c.

FULL STOCK. - - PROMPT SHIPMENT.

MUNN'S
PURE BONELESS CODFISH,

IN PRESSED TWO POUND BRICKS, Packed in Boxes. 12 lbs., 24 lbs., & 48 lbs. This Fish is cut from the largest Newfoundland Codfish, and the quality is unsurpassed. Apply early.

STEWART MUNN & CO.,
22 ST. JOHN STREET, - - MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

THE St. Croix cotton mill at St. Stephen has been running with a reduced force for some time past, but the Montmorenci mill at Quebec employs 200 and will shortly employ more.

IN Chatham, Ont., Mr. John McCorvie has bought John McKerrall's interest in the grocery business that has so successfully been carried on under the style of McCorvie & McKerrall.

ACCORDING to the Ottawa Citizen, Messrs. Lindsay & Lang last week bought the bankrupt stock of M. D. Clairoux, of Hull, at 56½ cents on the dollar. The assignees are collecting the book debts.

SAYS a writer in the New York Ledger: "There is a respect due to age, but there is also a respect due to youth, the lack of which accounts for many a failure in the household and in systems of education."

ON Saturday last a man named H. Meggs, of Ruth, Sanilac county, shipped eighteen head of fat cattle to Port Huron. He was unable to obtain a cattle car, and shipped them in a close box car. When the train reached that city and the car was opened the cattle were every one dead. They remained standing, just as they had been packed in the car. What else could such a cruel ass expect? One wonders why he did not shut himself up with them.

H. D. WARREN, Pres. & Treas. C. N. CANDEE, Secy.

— THE —

Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co.

— OF TORONTO. —

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rubber Belting, Clothing, Fire Hose, Etc.

"MACINTOSH" CLOTHING.

THE ONLY RUBBER FACTORY IN ONTARIO

FACTORIES, PARKDALE, TORONTO.

43 Yonge St., - - - - - Toronto

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Montreal Blanket Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE AND COARSE ALL-WOOL SHODDIES, EXTRACTS, &c.

MILLS AT COTE ST. PAUL, MONTREAL.

JAMES GREGG, Manager.

J. R. WALKER, President.

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

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

McLAREN'S GENUINE

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

The new brand "Extra Quality," sold only in tins, surpasses all heretofore on the market for purity and richness in rising power. Standard quality in paper as usual.

W. D. McLAREN, - - MONTREAL,
SOLE MANUFACTURER.

JAS. A. CANTLIE & CO.

LATE

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.

Established 21 Years.

General Merchants & Manu'frs' Agents.

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

18 & 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
512, 514, 516 St. Paul St., & 253, 255, 257 Com-
missioners St.,

MONTREAL.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS OF

Canada Cement, Portland 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

RENNIE MANU'FG CO.

- MAKE -

Baby Carriages, Tricycles,
Velocipedes, Children's Waggon's,
Carts, Sleighs, Etc.

We Lead on Wheels, and our Carriages combine
Strength with Elegance. Telephone 3463.

RENNIE MFG. CO., 1019 Yonge Street,
Toronto.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES
and **FANCY GOODS**

347 & 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL

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 COTTONS.

HOSIERY YARNS, AND YARNS

For Manufacturers' use.

BEAM WARPS FOR WOOLLEN MILLS.

GREY COTTONS, SHEETINGS,

DRILLS & DUCKS.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND STRIPES.

8oz. **COTTONADES,** | In Plain and Fancy
mixed Patterns.

The only "Water Twist" Yarn made in Canada.

AGENTS:

WM. HEWITT, } Toronto, | DUNCAN BELL,
JOHN HALLAM, } Ont. | Montreal.

MILLS:

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS.

ST. JOHN COTTON MILLS.

ST. JOHN N. B.

ST. JOHN N. B.

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ST. JOHN N. B.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

MERCHANTS,

17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square

AND

730, 732, 734, 736 Craig St.,

MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

AMHERSTBURG will vote on a \$27,000 by-law for waterworks, December 1.

A BY-LAW to raise \$10,000 for water-works at Moosejaw was defeated on Saturday.

EXHIBITION cars containing products for Ontario fairs have left Regina and Calgary.

NICKEL City is the name of a new town site just laid out some sixteen miles west of Sudbury.

J. W. BOWSER, victualler, at Sackville, N.B., and W. D. Coffin & Co., grocers, Charlotte-town, P.E.I., have failed.

The *Espositor* says that James McLaughlin and Mr. Haugh have bought out the shoe shop and business of McCormick & Tenant, at Seaforth.

The general store firm of Ross & Adams, at Lake Dauphin, Man., who assigned to S. A. D. Bertrand in May last, are now offering to settle at 50 cents on the dollar.

WHAT is called the largest sailing vessel afloat was launched on Monday last at Glasgow. She is a five-masted ship of 3,750 tons burden, and is intended for the nitrate trade.

ALEX. NAIRN, of Toronto, has purchased the Wishart and adjoining block on Market street, another block on the market square, and residence property in Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

The steamship "Canada" brought up from the Saguenay district to Quebec, a few days since, 1,000 boxes of canned fruit, and 1,700 boxes of blueberries; the steamship "Union" 600 boxes of canned fruit and 1,500 boxes of blueberries.

MR. JAMES MCGINNIS has disposed of his property and grocery business in Seaforth to Mr. R. Beattie, formerly of Brucefield. The jewellery business of M. R. Counter, in the same town, has been sold to his nephew and former manager, W. R. Counter. It is the intention of Mr. M. R. Counter to go to Nanaimo, B.C., and start business.

REMOVAL.



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BALL'S CORSETS,

Manufactured by

BRUSH & CO.,

Cor. Bay & Adelaide Streets,

TORONTO

J. T. HUBER & CO.,

BERLIN, - ONT.

ATLANTIC GLUE WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE GLUES.

Sample Orders Solicited.

ALLISTON claims to have two thousand inhabitants, and has applied for incorporation, to date from 1st January next. North Bay has been also incorporated as a town, to take effect at the beginning of the next year.

CANADA does not pack sardines yet, but she presently will. Mr. W. T. Costigan, of Montreal, proposes establishing a factory at Champobello. He has leased a building at Welchpool, and has engaged a foreman who managed the St. Andrews Sardine Company's business.

THE lumber firm of Gilmour & Co., of Ottawa and elsewhere, has been dissolved, Mr. Allan Gilmour retiring therefrom. Mr. John Gilmour and his cousin, Mr. J. D. Gilmour, now constitute the firm, which will 'umber and trade under the firm name of John Gilmour & Co.

THE following traders have assigned: Isaac Harris, dealer in clothing, &c., at Lachine, liabilities \$3,500; Albert Manseau, general dealer, Pleasance, owes \$3,600; C. H. Craig, men's furnishings, Three Rivers, owes over \$3,600; W. D. Richard, grocer in a small way at St. Henri, Que.

FRANCOIS BOUCHARD, of St. Felicien, who has been doing a small store business for six or seven years, has recently tried to better his position by taking contracts to get out railroad ties. He has not come out as well as he expected, and assigns for the benefit of his creditors. He owes \$2,500.

A MAN just returned from the famous fruit district of the Annapolis Valley, states that the apple crop will be a failure in many parts of the valley. Several farmers in the vicinity of Canning who are in the habit of selling from 120 to 200 barrels, will not have more than from 10 to 15 barrels this year, and some will have none at all.

THE construction work of the Kingston dry-dock is being pushed. Part of the sides have been lined with cut stone, and large stones are being laid in cement at the bottom. The width will be increased from 48 to 55 feet. This will admit vessels of the size of the Niagara steamers "Cibola" and "Chicora."

COUNTERFEIT U. S. two-dollar silver certificates are floating in New York, and may make their way west. They are said to be well executed and highly dangerous. The counterfeit, we are told, is nearly a half inch shorter than the genuine bill, the seal is of a brick color, while that of the true certificate is of a pinkish red shade. There is also a scratchiness in the portrait of Hancock.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SEEDS.

SPECIAL FOR FALL TRADE.

NEWEST VARIETIES
Fall Wheat, Timothy & Grass Seeds.

FULL SUPPLIES FALL PLANTING BULBS
NOW ON THE WAY.

Catalogues ready in a few days.

WE BUY RED AND ALSIKE CLOVERS,
TIMOTHY, GRASSES &c., &c.

Send for Samples. Correspondence Invited.

THE STEELE BROS. CO., Ltd.,
Seed Merchants, TORONTO.

ACCORDING to the Halifax Herald, C. W. Young, of Calais, B. F. Young, of Parrsboro, and D. C. Young, of New Ville, have bought from Benjamin Young all his lumbering property in Cumberland, Nova Scotia, his vessels and both of his mills, for about \$180,000. The business will now be conducted under the name of Young Bros. & Co.

IN addition to the other failures in Ontario business circles noted elsewhere, the following minor assignments have been made: George Deacon, maker of photograph-mats; James Anderson, builder, Toronto, the latter to Hy. W. Barber; Emma Willis, fancy goods dealer, Walkerton; T. W. Hawley, who gave prizes with his teas to the good folks of Trenton, and W. H. Hewes, painter, Woodstock.

ASSIGNMENTS have been made by Raymond Beaudoin, contractor; Bouvier & Marand, pedlars; and Louis Robert, barber and tobacconist, all of Montreal. In the same city, the St. Cunegonde suburb, we observe that a tailor named Philip A. Donais has assigned, owing \$6,000. It is only nine months since this same man compromised, agreeing to pay 60 cts. in the dollar in 3, 6, 9, and 12 months.

AN offer of compromise has been made to creditors by J. F. Reid, a shoe dealer at Dunnville.—Business difficulties began to take a serious turn with the general store firm of McGirr & Son, at Feversham, in May last, and the stock was acquired by R. T. McGirr & Co. The former have now assigned to Mr. F. H. Lamb, who finds the liabilities about \$1,600 and assets \$500.—A dealer in men's furnishings at Hamilton, Geo. Yost by name, has, it is said, sold his stock and left with the proceeds.—Assignments have been made by A. J. Eaton, harness, Norwood, and V. C. Crockett, hotel, Orangeville.

A CHESTER commission man just from Jersey tells a suspicious story of a farmer residing opposite Chester, in that State. This man, he says, has managed to save a large part of his peach crop and has just harvested 200 baskets, which he sold for \$2,000. When the cold wave came on in the spring, says the romance, this farmer resolved to save his crop at all hazards. So he went to the windward side of his orchard and built a line of fires. These he kept up with great labor, and tore down his fences and used all the old timber on his premises. The object was to temper the cold winds that blew through the peach trees, and the plan not only worked, but proved a good investment.—Chester Times.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

TORONTO

Industrial Exhibition.

We extend a cordial invitation to our customers and the trade generally to visit our warehouse and inspect our large and well assorted stock of

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, ETC.

AND STAPLE AND

FANCY GROCERIES.

It will pay you to give us a call when in the city.

Yours truly,

EBY, BLAIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

Corner Front and Scott Streets

WE have to chronicle the death of Patrick Slattery, an old merchant at Pembroke, who carried on various businesses and always had quite a large trade. His weakness as a business man consisted in attempting too much, and last year he got into difficulties and settled at 65 cents on the dollar. A meeting of his creditors was held on the 28th ult., when one of his executors made an offer of 40 cents on the dollar for the estate. This was refused and creditors granted a delay of ten days to make a further offer. Liabilities are placed at \$32,000.

LAST week there was recorded in the Register of Deeds' Office, Port Huron, a mortgage executed by the St. Clair Tunnel Company to E. W. Meddaugh and Lewis J. Sargeant, trustees, and was for the purpose of issuing bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000. These are to be used by the St. Clair Tunnel Co., and will run for fifty years at five per cent. interest. It is stated that the money will be expended in building engine houses, shops, etc., but it is suggested that the main object is to raise money for the construction of a second tunnel for the Grand Trunk Railway at that point.

It is said that before making an assignment, the general store and West India firm of S. Locke and Sons, at Lockeport, N. S., executed transfers of their homesteads to their wives. Other transfers are also recorded. The unsecured liabilities will probably reach \$10,000.—An assignment has been made by Buchanan & McLean, general merchants, North Sydney, N. S. They make preferences for borrowed money, and their total indebtedness will be \$7,000.—The estate of James White, grocer, which was conducted by Susan White, has failed in St. John, N.B., owing \$2,500.

At the big fair in Detroit last week Canada did well in sheep. John Jackson & Sons, of Abingdon, Ontario, in Southdowns were awarded thirteen firsts and eight second prizes, including two medals and a silver cup given by the American Southdown Association. In Leicesters, J. Kelly, jr., of Shakespeare, Ont., secured ten firsts and six seconds. In Cotswolds, J. G. Snell & Bros., of Edmonton, Ont., carried off nine firsts and five seconds—the lion's share of the class. H. Crawford & Son, Canboro', Ont., gets the balance, one first and three seconds. In Ox-fords, H. Tolton, Walkerton, Ont., gets five firsts and three seconds. Mr. Wm. McNeil, of London, exhibiting poultry at the fair, won 82 firsts, 64 seconds, and 21 third prizes.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BOYD BROS. & CO'Y.

FALL DRY GOODS.

Our Travellers are now on the Road
with a Complete Range of

SAMPLES

In all Departments, for the Fall and
Winter Trade.

Letter and Travellers' Orders will receive
Prompt Attention.

45 & 47 FRONT ST., WEST,
12 to 24 Bay Street, South,
TORONTO.

THE Customs' receipts at the port of Halifax for August were \$143,675, which is an increase of \$14,299 over the receipts for August, 1889.

A FIRE at Point Levis, on Wednesday, burned Duplessis' tannery and six other buildings. Total loss \$27,000; D. loses \$12,000 on stock; Mrs. Carrier \$7,000 over insurance.

D. S. DYSON & Co., late of the firm of Gorman, Dyson & Co., of London, Ont., have purchased, says the *Free Press*, the business of the Manitoba coffee and spice mills.

THE St. John *Globe* is informed that Mr. Racey, the Woodstock agent of the Merchants Bank of Halifax, to-day took charge of the agency at Fredericton, and Mr. H. Schofield will act as cashier. Mr. John Trainor, who has been at Fredericton, has been promoted to the management of the Woodstock agency.

ON Monday last the Joggins coal mine in Nova Scotia passed into the hands of the English capitalists. Part of the purchase money, \$230,000, has been paid, and the remainder is to be paid in March next. The new company will be styled the Canada Coal Company, and, it is understood, some extensive improvements will be made and new operations begun. The managers will be Messrs. O. L. Spencer, R. G. Leckie and R. Cruikshank. Mr. Henry Duffell, jr., will continue as secretary of the corporation.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

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WHOLESALE

Dry Goods Merchants,

61 BAY ST., TORONTO.

Stock Well Assorted in all Departments.

Travellers constantly on the road, and all Orders given Careful Attention.

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IMPORTERS OF

Millinery Goods,

Fancy Dry Goods,

Mantles, Silks, etc.

Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts.

TORONTO.

25 Milk Street, . . . London England.

A CONTRACT to supply the city of Toronto with 4,000 feet of its well-known brand of "Baker" hose has been awarded to the Toronto Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg Co.

THE staple character of the boot and shoe dealer or maker's business may be inferred from the experience of a certain householder who kept strict account of family expenses for a period of 26 years. He says that the most annoying thing about it is the rapidity with which children wear out shoes. "For ten years," he asserts, "it has taken on an average one pair of shoes per week for the family (of four children), including myself and wife." Customs receipts at Montreal for August show a very considerable increase over those for the same month last year.

LAST summer, Mr. G. F. S. Bentley arrived in Brockville from Brooklyn, N. Y., and opened a fancy goods business. He gave a chattel mortgage for \$500 on his effects some months ago, and now he has made an assignment.—At Winchester, Ont., in January last, a firm named Summers & Routh began store-keeping. They had very little capital and there was no prospect of their doing business enough to support two partners. As a very natural consequence they have had to assign. In this paragraph are two illustrations that would-be merchants do not always look before they leap.

ALTHOUGH showing a considerable surplus not longer ago than April last, the general store firm of Sanderson & Hobbs, at Mount Elgin, finds it necessary to assign. Their venture dates from October, 1889.—At a recent meeting held by the creditors of Petty-piece Bros, dealers in hardware, at Amherstburg, it was found that the estate might realize 80 cents on the dollar, and a few days were given the firm to submit an offer. Failing to do this an assignment is announced.—Seven years ago R. H. Menzies opened a general store at Burk's Falls. His capital was small, and in 1888 he obtained an extension. He has now failed.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING,

Our Stock is being continually renewed with NOVELTIES, and ALL DEPARTMENTS will be efficiently maintained during the season.

TRAVELLERS' and LETTER ORDERS receive prompt attention.

WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING,

Dry Goods & Woollen Merchants,

TORONTO.

MANCHESTER AND HUDDERSFIELD, ENG.

THE numerous customers and friends of the Cobban Manufacturing Co., in this city, will be pleased to learn that the recent fire in their large premises on Hayter street has not interrupted the business of the concern.

THE twentieth annual report of the Deputy Master of the Mint, lately presented to Parliament, shows that during the past year five and ten cent pieces of the nominal value of \$120,000 were coined for Canada. It appears that twenty cent pieces to the nominal value of \$16,585 were re-coined into twenty-five cent pieces. And an exchange says, "It will be a good thing when the last twenty cent piece is re-coined." Commenting upon this the *Halifax Herald* says: "What is the use of re-coining the Canadian twenty cent pieces, so long as Newfoundland twenty cent pieces are allowed free circulation? Down this way, nine of every ten of the twenty cent pieces in circulation are importations from Newfoundland. Could not our sister colony be induced to cease coining them?"

STRANGE, that while we are constantly hearing of the hard work undergone by the farmer, "the sweat of his brow," the decay of his prosperity in this country, the gloom of his future, and such like nonsense, nobody seems to have a word to say about the hard work that store-keepers do. The retail merchant may not lose as much bodily sweat as the farmer, but if there is such a thing as brain-sweat, he does vastly more of that, for indeed he has a hard time, now-a-days, as a rule. There is too many of him, and his profits are often out too fine. Yet people will not be warned that it is folly to leave farming and go into store-keeping. Here are two recent instances: Charles Lemire, a farmer, began a store business early in 1889 at L'Assomption, Que. He did not understand the business, dropped what means he had, and now assigns, owing \$1,900. The other case is that of Alderic Seguin, of St. Marthe. He sold his farm to begin as a merchant, and managed to exist for several years, probably by getting credit more widely every season. He now owes \$4,000, and his estate is so depleted that he thinks he can only pay 25 per cent.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

CHARLES COCKSHUTT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

WOOLLENS

- AND -

Clothiers' Trimmings.

57 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

THE IMPROVED TRIAL BALANCE BOOK, With Recapitulation Sheet.

SCALE OF PRICES.

For 500 Names.	-\$1.75 Each
" 1,000 "	2.25 "
" 1,500 "	2.75 "
" 2,000 "	3.75 "
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To the Dry Goods Trade of Canada :

We import General Dry Goods and Woollens from the chief European markets making our selections of such lines as are suitable for the trade of this country.

We are largely interested in several manufacturing industries in the Dominion, and endeavor to encourage the makers of domestic cotton and woollen goods, by placing large orders at the leading factories.

Canadian knitted goods, in underwear for men, women and children, are surely displacing imported goods. We deal extensively with Canadian mills, and being directly interested, are able to offer special inducements to our customers. Stock now complete.

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DRIED BEEF

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New Valencia, Malaga & Smyrna Raisins.
New Prov'l Patras & Vostizza Currants.
New Scotch and Leghorn Candied Peels.
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Turkey Prunes in Casks, Kegs & Cases.

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REQUISITE FOR House Painters, Varnishers, Grainers, Kalsominers, Paper Hangers, Decorators.

CARRIAGE AND COACH PAINTERS.

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- 1st. We use only the best quality of stock throughout
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- 4th. An attractive and uniform style of finish.
- 5th. Every Brush is branded with our name, and guaranteed in every particular.

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CALDECOTT, BURTON & CO.,
FALL 1890.

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SEPTEMBER THE FIRST,

WHEN THE STOCK WILL BE

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CROSS-CUT SAWS, Maple Leaf and Disston's AXES, Leader, Ontario, Toronto and others. STOVE BOARDS, Embossed and Crystallized. ELBOWS, One and Four Piece. Stove Pipe Varnish and Polish, Coal Hods, Dampers, Etc., Etc.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

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EDW. TROUT,
Manager.

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1890

THE SITUATION.

The United States Senate Finance Committee, on motion of Senator Sherman, has made an important addition to the tariff bill amendments. So far as Canada is concerned, it is a great improvement on anything previously proposed. By the Hitt resolution, Canada, as a means of taking the initiative in reciprocity negotiation, was to declare that she was prepared to join in abolishing the entire tariffs between herself and the United States. Senator Sherman's resolution does not exact so much. He is satisfied to make the free admission by Canada of coal the basis of reciprocity in that article, by power given to the President for that purpose. Having made the admission of coal free, Canada has only to declare her desire "to enter into such commercial arrangements with the United States as will result in the complete or partial removal of duties upon trade between Canada and the United States," to secure the appointment of commissioners for that purpose. These commissioners could only report to Congress; with Congress the final decision would rest. This, we think, is not an unreasonable proposal, and if it should obtain the sanction of Congress, Canada would do well to accept the invitation, under well guarded instructions to her negotiators.

Pennsylvania will, as usual, when it is proposed to touch the ark of protection, be up in arms against Senator Sherman's amendment. The suspicion that it was suggested by Mr. Longley, a representative of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Wiman, of New York, a British subject, will no doubt be used against it. But by whosoever originated, no better selection than coal, as a basis of mutual tariff reform, could have been made. Coal is heat, and in a cold climate heat is as essential as food. Coal is light and power, the handmaid of manufactures; it moves locomotives, and sets all sorts of machinery in motion. A tax on coal is a barbarism, discreditable to the civilization of the nations that impose it. New England needs the coal of Nova Scotia, Ontario needs that of Pennsylvania; the present duties throw obstacles in the

way of each getting what it wants. If the proposed commission be appointed, though we need not look for a mutual abolition of tariffs, we ought to be able to secure the removal of many obstacles that now obstruct the trade between the two countries. Should the amendment pass, the Canadian Government could not venture to refuse the invitation.

Mr. Sidney Webster, who has been professionally familiar with the seal question in Behring Sea, in an interview with the Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, says that all the United States asks is to have the police of that sea for the purpose of preserving the seal which breed on its islands. As to navigation, he says the whole British fleet has a right to go there. He contends that Great Britain should, before resorting to diplomacy, exhaust her rights before the United States courts. An appeal against the decision, if not satisfactory, would be in order. And he seems to think that the courts furnish a fairer tribunal than an arbitration, in which the whole strain is apt to fall on the umpire. He admits that if the municipal law of the United States applicable to Alaska waters be contrary to the law of nations, it must be held to be unconstitutional. He thinks that the meaning of the expression in the municipal law about the waters which appertain to Alaska, could be better determined by the courts than in any other way. The inconvenience of the situation is no doubt that in the meantime the American Government is acting upon a construction which may be and almost certainly is wrong. As the view of Mr. Webster has not been pressed by the United States Government, Great Britain has not been called upon to consider it.

Whether the Newfoundlanders have a right to establish lobster factories on the "French shore" of the island is likely now to be determined by the highest judicial authority of the Empire. Mr. James Baird, whose factory was closed by Sir Baldwin Walker, of H. M. S. "Emerald," seeks compensation from the British commander, and the latter has pleaded to the action. The closing of the factory was in pursuance of the *modus vivendi*, but it does not follow that the legality of that arrangement will be brought in question. The real question would seem to be, Had Mr. Baird, under the treaties, a right to set up a factory of this kind? The treaties, however the Newfoundlanders may dislike them, cannot of course be impeached. They were made by competent authority and they must be carried into effect, so long as they remain in force. And it is the duty of Newfoundland not to infringe them. To seek their abrogation by legal and constitutional means is her privilege. But all talk of violence is simply childish, and if resorted to the actors would find that their insignificance would not protect them; and if they did not rely on that, it is difficult to see on what they could rely.

The proposal by the city engineer of a new system of sewage for Toronto once more brings the sanitary question to the

front. It is believed that many towns and cities in Canada have suffered during the present year from the overflow of drains, caused by excessive rains. Where there are board floors in cellars, the overflow may lodge beneath, and its presence will not always make itself known unless it rises above the floor at some point, or raises the floor up bodily. Where it is not sufficient to make its presence known in either of these ways, its deadly presence is sure to produce disease and death. When this happens, the result is worse than need be feared from privy pits out of doors. It is quite possible for the health inspectors to get on a false scent, and to neglect the most dangerous of all causes of disease. To Toronto, and to many other places, an improved system of sewage is a necessity. Let Toronto set the example, and others will follow. The present plan is much less costly than that which the rate-payers rejected some years ago.

A projected line of railway, from Quebec to St. Charles, on the Labrador Coast, with a new Atlantic route thence to Millford Haven, has inspired enough of confidence to draw capital, stated at £50,000 stg., for surveys and preliminary expenses. Among the adventurers are the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Robert Fowler, some directors of the Great Western Railway, as well as of the Millford Dock companies. The practicability of the route will be determined by the survey. A saving of two days distance between Europe and Chicago is one of the promises of the scheme. The fact that a capital of £4,000,000 would be required to carry the scheme into effect would have to be faced. There does not appear to be a disposition on the part of the general public to look hopefully on the project, and as it would meet the opposition both of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, the projectors will find the realization of the venture up-hill work. The winter climate is not favorable, and a harbor off the coast of Labrador might not at all times be found a haven of easy access or blissful repose.

Over the failure of Steenstrand, the Liverpool cotton monopolist, there will be few tears shed. He was playing his old game of trying to corner the cotton market, and had become responsible for options of £100,000 to £125,000 balance. But the price, instead of going up under the manipulation, came down, for cash purchases and early deliveries. Last year, this operator said his inability to control the cotton market and charge what prices he liked was due to the number of small imitators who followed in his track. He did then give the cotton manufacturers a great deal of trouble. He had a fortune of £75,000 to £100,000, and will now have to be content to deal with lower figures. He settles at 60 cents in the dollar, and is of course ruined. The lesson he is now learning will be forgotten, perhaps even by himself, certainly by others, and the future will see the same game of haphazard played with varying results.

Between shipowners and dock laborers

the trouble began by the strike of the London dock laborers last year, has now extended to Australia. And the London workmen who received pecuniary aid from Australia last year, now return the compliment. At Sydney, New South Wales, an employers' association, including ship-owners, has been formed for mutual protection. Accounts from Melbourne state that many of the places vacated by the strikers have been filled by non-union men, and that the coasting trade has been partially resumed.

Advices from Berlin state that the German Government has removed the prohibition against Austrian pork. For some time past, the supply of pork had greatly fallen off in that city, and complaints that it was inadequate caused the removal of the restriction. It still applies, however, to American and Russian pork. As the ground of the exclusion was fear of disease, it is to be presumed that some evidence in favor of Austrian pork was presented to the German Government.

THE MCKINLEY TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

There now remains scarcely a doubt that the McKinley tariff bill in its essential features will become law. It is higher than the tariff of any other civilized country, higher than the war tariff of the United States, to which it makes heavy additions, and it is being enacted simply and solely in the name of protection. Among the notable additions is the agricultural schedule, intended to prevent a revolt of the farmers against the manufacturers' schedule. The increased agricultural duties indicate a belief that the farmer, unless he was offered the appearance of an equivalent, would not long have been content to pay the tribute which the manufacturers have for years been exacting. But for all produce of which the Republic produces in excess of its own wants, and the prices for which are regulated by those which prevail in importing nations, protection is impossible. This fact the farmers will learn in time through experience, if in no other way. Till then the high tariff may be maintained.

In connection with the tariff, there has been much talk about reciprocity in free trade. Mr. Blaine has made himself conspicuous as the apostle of reciprocity with South and Central America. The suggestions which he has made to Congress do not embrace Canada. His scheme of reciprocity is intended to redress an adverse balance of trade with the countries to which he proposes to apply it. He finds that to these countries the United States exports but little, \$74,000,000, and imports thence much, \$142,000,000. This adverse balance exceeds the favorable balance with all other countries by \$13,000,000. Mr. Blaine, in spite of Adam Smith and the progress of economical science during the past century, is as firm a disciple of the exploded mercantile system as it would have been possible to find before the dawn of political economy. But the very figures which he adduces show that there is no-

thing in his balance of trade theory, and that taken as a whole the balance adjusts itself, for a difference of \$13,000,000 between the exports and imports of a great nation is practically nothing, especially when we consider that there may be facts not shown in the official returns which, if taken into account, would make the balance the other way.

It might and probably would be to the advantage of the United States, if the commercial treaties which Mr. Blaine desires could be concluded. But the figures as they stand suggest that the interests of the nations with which he desires to secure treaty arrangements may not readily lend themselves to his plans. Some of these countries could ill afford, if at all, to sacrifice the customs' revenues on which their financial system mainly rests. They could not readily or certainly supply from other sources the assured revenue which they would have to give up, and they are not in a position to make experiments which might not prove successful. Nor is the commercial aspect of the proposed treaties more encouraging. If South and Central America are buying much more from other countries than from the United States, the natural conclusion is that the trade is flowing in its most profitable channel. Commercial treaties some of these countries have with other nations, which entitle them to the treatment of the most favored nation. These nations would have to participate in the advantages which the United States might obtain, unless the existing treaties were abrogated. And they would not be required to give any new equivalent. When the Hawaiian Government made a commercial treaty with the United States, Great Britain, in virtue of a pre-existing treaty, claimed the privileges of the American treaty, and the Hawaiian Government found it necessary to make a reduction of fifteen per cent. on the general tariff. To a treaty with Mexico, in 1860, the objection was made in the U. S. Senate that every commercial nation with which the Republic had treaties would claim the benefit of the most favored nation clause, and the result would be a destruction of the revenue. The treaty failed to obtain ratification. At a previous date a treaty was rejected by the Senate on the ground that "the Legislature was the department of the Government by which commerce should be regulated, and laws of revenue passed;" an objection which found an echo on a recent occasion. All this shows the difficulties that may oppose themselves to a cluster of treaties with South and Central America. Most of the trade of these countries doubtless flows in the direction of greatest profit. To change the direction of this trade by the constraint of treaties with the United States would compel those countries to buy heavily in a market where they now find it their interest to buy but little. What Mr. Blaine desires the United States to sell to these countries, under force of treaty, is largely manufactures. This competition in manufactures is one which the United States cannot maintain in the open market. She has not learnt the secret of making manu-

factures cheap. Indeed she rather prides herself on maintaining some of the elements of their cost at a high level. Her boast is that she pays higher wages than are paid in Europe. If this be true, she must, other things being equal, be content to forego that competition in third markets which attains success through cheapness of production. And this is the actual state of her industry. To obtain the home market by the force of high duties, she sacrifices the foreign. Mr. Blaine hopes to be able to supplement protection at home by commercial treaties with Latin America; he desires to make such treaties serve the same purpose abroad that protection serves at home, at what cost he fails to tell. The obstacles in the way must be almost if not altogether insurmountable.

Mr. Blaine admits the necessity of an expansion of foreign trade. To that expansion protection is the greatest foe. Commercial treaties, if they can be got, may do something to help it; but commercial treaties cannot be made without the consent of two nations. There is only one way in which a country can command an increase of foreign trade, and that is by open competition in the markets of other countries. The country which can offer the best bargains will get the most trade. So long as American manufacturers cannot retain the home markets without the aid of high duties, how can they expect to succeed in third markets where they are required to compete on equal terms? Mr. Blaine practically admits that the United States cannot do this, and he only expects to succeed in South and Central America by favor of commercial treaties. The United States by her policy sacrifices the attainable, and Mr. Blaine tells her to trust to luck and the shelter of commercial treaties, which are likely to prove more difficult to attain than he represents.

The value to Canada of an unlimited commercial treaty with the United States would be diminished by the increased duties of the McKinley tariff. Should the Sherman resolution be rejected that would go far to prove that the United States would not essentially lower her tariff against the rest of the world to secure a commercial treaty with Canada. The practical acceptance of the McKinley tariff as against the rest of the world, in that case, would be the price we should have to pay for reciprocity. This would prove a serious offset to the free trade side of the treaty. The effect would be largely to confine us to one market in which to purchase manufactures, and that an exceptionally dear market. For a free market to sell in, we should be restricted in our choice of a market in which to purchase. With the gain would come a loss, and who can say what the net result would be? Would it not be better, if the Sherman amendment be rejected to liberalize our tariff, and seek a greater freedom of trade with the whole world?

There is no use disguising that the McKinley tariff would injure Canada. But in at least one exceptional item, prohibition would really benefit us. The exportation of hay may be prevented, and if this happens it will be a blessing in disguise.

To export hay is to rob the farm of its natural nurture, and to court a decline of production. Such exports can never in the long run prove profitable, and no really good farmer would ever resort to them unless under the pressure of financial compulsion.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

Some changes interesting to Canada were made by the House Committee in the American tariff bill during last week. Nickel has been put on the free list, and the duty on white pine was put at \$1.50, and that on palings from 35 to 30 per cent. The duty on veneers, not specially provided for, was put at 20 per cent. The fact that Americans are deeply interested in Canadian nickel at Sudbury, may have been a factor in getting this metal put on the free list. Besides, American competition is not so strong in this metal as in some other things. Regard being had to the near future, the United States has a strong interest in not hastily depleting its timber supplies. The reduction on sawed boards, if it be carried out, will be beneficially felt by every one who builds a house or puts up a fence in which that material is used. The contest over the 25 per cent. duty on barley goes on, the brewing interest which uses this grain continuing its efforts to secure a reduction to 15 per cent.; and though the fight will be continued to the end, success is regarded as being scarcely within the range of possibility. In the three reductions made, the real interests of the United States are clearly consulted, no other consideration being permitted to exercise a preponderating influence. If our barley be excluded from the United States market, we must, if we can, find another market for it; if we succeed in growing the kind of barley required for malting in England, as we probably shall, the substitute will be found, beyond a peradventure, though not without some loss of time and some inconvenience.

The Senate has yet to deal with the lumber schedule. Notice has been given by Senator Plumb that he will move to have white pine put on the free list. In this move he will have the support of senators from the Western and North-Western States, where lumber is in great demand. But it is almost certain that the lumber duty will in the end be made to depend upon the continued existence or repeal of the Canadian export duty on lumber. There are two retaliatory resolutions under consideration of Congress, and it is very likely that instead of the proposed reduction of duties on lumber going into effect, the duty will be made equivalent to the export rate, unless the latter be repealed. This is retaliation, pure and simple, and if it were carried out we do not think that Canada would have any right to complain. This is a matter which is within our own power; all we have to do is to repeal the export duty and the threatened retaliation would fall of itself. Canadian lumbermen have been divided in opinion on the merits of the export duty, considered by itself; but if the American duty is to be increased contingent on the

retention of the export duty, we fancy they would all with one accord consent that the latter ought to go. In that case our Government would be likely to exercise the power which the law gives it to pass, an Order-in-Council withdrawing this duty from operation.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

It is quite true that a picture of any event or scene appeals more quickly to the average mind than a labored description of the same in language. Probably a knowledge of this wide-spread liking for object-lessons led Mr. A. W. Murdoch to provide, and the *News*, last week, to publish a view of the main building for the Jamaica Exhibition, to be held at Kingston, on that Island, in February, March, and April next. The building thus shown is a handsome one, 511 feet by 170, with, apparently, an arched glass roof, and with a dome which is relieved pleasantly against the mountains beyond. As we have already stated, this exhibition is to be one of island products, the works of art, machinery, industrial and agricultural products of Great Britain, her colonies and other countries. And it is well to bear in mind that a space of 50,000 square feet has been reserved for exhibits from Canada. It will be satisfactory if our manufacturers make a good display there.

We would remark, however, that but little anxiety is displayed by the St. John line of West India steamers to secure freight either from or to Ontario. Is it because they are getting all they can carry at St. John and Yarmouth? If this be the case, it is all very well for those cities, but we cannot forget that the money which subsidizes these steamers is public money. When shippers or carriers in other provinces than N. B. and N. S., desiring information about West India trade, ask for through rates and other specific particulars, it ought to be the pleasure as it is the business of a subsidized line to afford this information. But it is not forthcoming in sufficient quantity, nor is the service prompt enough or frequent enough. If Quebec and Ontario manufacturers are to be influenced to attempt the West India market, it will hardly be by such sparse information as that a steamer leaves St. John once in five weeks for the islands, that "freights are as low as by any other route," that all charges on goods to W. I. ports must be prepaid, and that it is the duty of Canadians to patronize so and so's line of steamers to the Antilles. People hereabout expect carriers to be liberal and prompt with particulars, and in this case we are sorry to say these St. John people do not appear to be so.

The Vancouver Loan, Trust, Savings and Guarantee Company, Limited, has been organized with a capital of \$500,000. It is to make loans on real estate and other approved securities; do a general financial business and open a savings and deposit department. The company, we are told, has purchased the insurance and real estate business of H. T. Ceperley, of Vancouver.

EXTRAVAGANT PROMISES.

Enquiries have come to this office from Hespeler, St. Thomas, Lindsay, and elsewhere, about a number of new loan and investment companies announcing their advent in Ontario and promising extravagant things to their patrons. One letter says: "I do not recognize the names of the people at the head of this concern; are they respectable?" Another subscriber asks: "Can such promises as this prospectus makes be carried out?"

In reply we would say that there is much in the plans of these concerns that is feasible. It is true, for example, that the payment by a member of his fee and of 60 to 70 cents per month for seven years will by the operation of interest nearly double his money, and in the meanwhile these enforced payments will tend to establish a habit of saving. But why should a reasonable system be handicapped by such professions as these, which we take from the prospectus of the Dominion Building and Loan Association. This document says, page 12: "Your money in the 'Dominion' Company, like the money of the thrifty merchant, is turned to make you several profits during a year; and more than that, it soon gets into several mortgages, and makes you several profits all at the same time. This is more than compound interest—it might be called compound principal." In enumerating the sources of profit of the concern, the circular says: "Other sources are:—interest compounded monthly, premium also compounded monthly, profits from advanced payments, fines, portions of profits left by withdrawal lapses, all drawing interest as soon as received, and compounded thereafter." Then the promoters of the Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company take upon themselves to say that their concern "is safer than a bank," and among its pointers to careful investors it is careful to say that "the loan fund is held in trust by a prominent Trust Company." Naturally enough we enquired of the authorities of the Trust Corporation of Ontario, the company mentioned, whose reply was that they had agreed to act as custodian for the funds of both these companies if certain requirements were complied with. These requirements, however, have not been complied with, and the Trusts Corporation, any more than the banks whose names are mentioned, will not guarantee the success of these concerns.

The capital of the Dominion Building & Loan Association is stated at the modest sum of five millions of dollars. But the authorized capital of the Canadian Mutual Loan & Investment Company is placed at fifty millions of dollars! Now we have gone over the list of incorporators of the first named, and have in vain tried to figure what proportion of the aforesaid millions they would likely take up. But of the other we have no such list of incorporators. Nor can we find any one who is acquainted with the officers. There is not in the city directory any trace of Captain C. H. A. Williams, who is its president, or of Mr. A. J. Jackson, general manager, or of Mr. Wm. B. Pattinson, who is styled director of

agencies. We do find a J. H. Mitchell in the directory, but he is a dealer in poultry at 981 Queen street east, across the River Don. It may be, of course, that he is the secretary of this \$50,000,000 concern, but we should not think it likely. We were referred—when first we made enquiry at the office of one of these companies as to its responsibility—to the extraordinary success of building societies in Dakota. This may be true enough; there have been plenty of successful building societies in Ontario, and are now. But these do not boast about capital five millions or fifty millions, nor do they claim, as does this one of which Rev. Dr. A. Burns, LL.D., is president, that "it has special features ensuring safety, equity, larger and more constant profits than are afforded by other associations," and that "the profits are three times ordinary rates." These gentlemen, even those of them we know, do protest too much, and we cannot join in their extravagant forecasts and magnificent promises.

Building societies and loan companies in Canada are usually conducted by persons of standing in the communities where they reside. And the older ones among such concerns have responsible subscribers or accumulated funds, which enable them to enter into financial transactions with some assurance to members or shareholders that capital confided to them will be accounted for. But what guarantee do these projected concerns offer? One of the gentlemen, whose name is paraded as an incorporator of the Dominion Association, declares this use of his name to be unauthorized. Such facts as this, added to the questionable use made of the names of banks and trust companies, are calculated to make people shy of over-puffed concerns.

FIRE PREVENTION OR EXTINGUISHMENT.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Topic No. 6, namely, How should flues and fire-hearths be built? was the first of many more momentous queries submitted under modest guise by Mr. H. A. Goetz, of New Albany, Indiana. This gentleman went to the heart of things at once when he asked, "Which is the best economy, to continue present methods of building and trust to the fire departments, or put up better buildings such as will not destroy each other, but will burn individually if they burn at all?" The enquiry was suggested whether firemen ought not to take an active part in urging better, safer methods of construction, possibly framing a model building law. And finally the query was propounded: To what extent has the construction of slow burning buildings reduced the fire hazard in cities?

As to defective flues in dwellings, the experience of Chief Swenie, of Chicago, and of a dozen others, some of whom had specially investigated the cause of obscure fires, led them to the common conclusion that these are the cause of many mysterious burnings, Mr. Goetz averring that the yearly loss by fire from this cause amounts to millions of dollars. Such fires are most frequent in dwellings,

it appears, and one speaker contended that the risk of fire from this cause was even greater in towns or small cities than in the larger centres. The opinion seemed to prevail that, as fires from badly built flues continue, in spite of ordinances governing their construction in New York, Chicago, etc., firemen should be permitted to enter buildings and examine flues; owners and fire commissioners should cooperate to make flue-building safe, and more stringent regulations should be made; for, as Mr. Cornell bluntly put it, the common building laws are too often violated to meet the convenience or economy of the owners of structures.

It is better economy, undoubtedly, to prevent fires by building prudently than to trust to the cleverness and daring of firemen to subdue them. Therefore, urged Mr. Goetz—and here the American eagle screams a little—although the firemen of the United States lead the world, what is needed is better buildings, able to resist fire; "in fact the building should be so thoroughly built that it would cremate its contents before it is in turn destroyed." He adds: "Let there be no more flimsy, pasty walls. Let each building be so constructed that it will stand alone." In no two States of the American Union, these fire engineers tell us, are the building laws either uniform or intelligible. The result of an important and very intelligent debate upon Mr. Goetz's able paper was the appointment of a special committee of nine (Mr. Goetz being one) to draft a suitable inspection ordinance for buildings, and impress it upon the attention of the State or municipal authorities.

The third day's session of the Firemen's Convention at Detroit was opened by a paper on the use of electricity as a factor in extinguishing fires, followed by a dissertation on the storage and use of crude petroleum; what buildings are safest for storage of the article, and how far from other buildings they should be for safety. Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Lewiston, Maine, were heard from in the persons of their superintendents of fire alarms. The topic for discussion by these gentlemen was the construction of fire alarms in municipalities. Mr. Chandler, of Chicago, believed the method of stringing the fire alarm wires in that city to be the best. These aerial lines are on poles owned by the municipality, and the poles are the highest in the city. This, in his opinion, is the best position for such wires: "Either have them underground, or have them above all others in mid-air. See to it, likewise, that the plant for fire-alarm purposes is the best obtainable." The speaker gave, besides, some serviceable hints as to the care and management of fire apparatus.

An electric light inspector from Chicago, Mr. Haskins, introduced the subject of the proper construction of electric wires in buildings for lighting purposes, illustrating his paper by personal experiences. The same speaker addressed himself to the problem how best harmony between fire departments and electric light companies could be brought about with a view to mutual interest. If this gentleman had been a Canadian he might have included

telephone companies in his category. It was recommended that a record of all electric light subscribers should be given the fire department. As a result of this he predicted better lines would be laid out and more general satisfaction attained. The time is near at hand, in Mr. Haskins' opinion, when all wires will be put underground.

Connecticut, Massachusetts and Michigan engineers took part in discussing the question whether local legislation on subjects germane to the suppression of fires should be vested in the chief engineers of fire departments, in conjunction with the other executive officers of municipalities. Two opinions were given favorable to investing the fire chief with such responsibility; the third was averse to the proposition. A brief exposition of "How to Fight Lumber Fire" was given by three fire experts, all from Michigan. Then four speakers championed woven fabric, two rubber and one leather on topic 17, which was entitled, "Management and Care of Different Kinds of Fire Hose." It was stated that by the use of hose towers the life of cotton hose can be prolonged fifty per cent. Mr. Laudy was an advocate of the cold water treatment for rubber hose.

At the last session, that of Thursday evening, after references to and statistics of the great fire in Boston and the more recent \$3,000,000 conflagration at Lynn, Mass., discussion was begun afresh on the combustibility or otherwise of ammonia gas, used in some chemical fire engines. Said Mr. Hutson, of Chicago, on this subject: "As to the use or disuse of ammonia, will not fluorine, bromine, chlorine, and others, displace oxygen? He could dispel as much oxygen from the air with ammonia as with any other gas. Is not ammonia gas a dispellant of oxygen? If it is, it is a fire extinguisher. One fire will put out another quicker than it can be put out in any other way. Hold a match under a lamp and the match will go out, because the lamp has already absorbed the oxygen of the air. If you don't believe it, try it. (Applause.) Even water will burn, as all firemen know well." Chief Engineer Leay insisted that ammonia gas was a dangerous thing; "a little of it released in this room would be death to us all." A thoughtful paper was that of J. W. Smith, of New York City, detailing some of the good work and some of the deficiencies of the fire departments of the Union. The speaker recited eleven paragraphs touching an improvement in the service. These covered water supply, engines, hose, men, and other details.

ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

We in Canada are not yet very familiar with electricity as a motive power. In Europe and the United States much has been done, for example, in the use of electric motors to replace small steam or gas engines. Electricity to drive street railways has found illustration, it is true, at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and on the Metropolitan Street Railway, North Toronto. As

an important change is shortly to take place in the running of the Toronto Street Railway, it may not be amiss to consider the desirability or otherwise of following the example of some cities in the United States, that have abandoned the horse power on street railways for the electric system. Of all the places in which electricity is used for propelling cars, perhaps the severest test to which the system has been subjected, is the city of Richmond, Va., which is one of the most hilly cities in America.

When it was first proposed to run cars in Richmond by electricity, a company composed entirely of Northerners obtained a franchise from the council of the city, while at the same time many of the principal residents laughed at the idea of a street railway being run in Richmond by electricity, and prophesied that the whole affair would turn out to be a Yankee land speculation—money-making scheme, and that therefore the railway never would be built. In spite of these predictions, contracts were entered into with the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company of New York. The work was begun shortly after and the track was laid, and the wires were hung in an almost incredibly short time. Everything appeared to be ready for the cars. The day for commencing to run the cars was fixed several times only to be further postponed. These repeated unfulfilled promises to come to time afforded the wise men an opportunity of saying, as they did, "We told you so." At last, when not expected, one car was made to move by the electric motors, and sent round that portion of the line known as "Church Hill Loop Line," amid the deafening cheers of thousands of delighted spectators. The "objectors" then admitted that these cars might be made to run on level ground, but never on the up and down steep grades. The running of the Richmond cars was confined for a few weeks to the "Church Hill Loop," in order to test the machinery before attempting to run on the steep grades. So many difficulties were encountered at the commencement, such as imperfect work on the machinery, untaught operatives mismanaging the cars, and so on, that the owners of the road got discouraged, and were seriously considering the abandonment of electricity as a motive power, and the adoption of either horse or cable power. But the abiding faith of the sanguine spirits of the enterprise prevailed, and early in February, 1888, the opening of the electrical railway was announced, and finally resulted in a complete success. Since that time, with scarcely any friction or mishap, thousands of delighted passengers have been carried on the electric cars from one end of the city to the other—a distance of six or seven miles—in a much shorter time and at less cost than it was possible to do by either horse or cable power, in consequence of the very steep grades encountered, varying from three to ten feet in the hundred feet.

Since the initiation of the electric system it has been subjected to the severest tests and tried under almost every possible condition. Not the least difficulty met, we

are told, was the training of inexperienced men to handle the cars. To test the adaptability of the electric system to run cars successfully, "trial trips daily were made for weeks with closed sixteen foot cars, crowded with passengers, on the heaviest grades, often with slippery rails, and on twenty-seven foot curves, without the use of sand or extra help." Other tests were made in which the cars had to cut through mud, snow and ice, the tracks being buried out of sight. On the trial trips the cars would occasionally leave the rails, and in order to right them again the ground connection to the track was made with a flexible wire, termed an "electric kedge." The adaptability of electricity as a motive power on street railways has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt in the city of Richmond, under the most adverse circumstances.

Much of the information in this article was obtained from Mr. Sparrow, the superintendent of the Richmond street railway. In the most courteous manner, and with great pains and patience, that gentleman explained the many technicalities connected with the working of the electric railway system. Next week a short description may be given as to the way in which the power is generated and applied, with other interesting details of the working of the system.

THE LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

There are some minds which, when a tendency in commerce or industry is observed which does not suit them, turn at once to governmental aid or relief as the only panacea. It tempts one to repeat: "How small, of all that human hearts endure, the part that kings or laws can cause or cure." Here is *Le Progres du Saguenay* wailing over poor crops in that remote district of Quebec, and declaring that never have the prospects been so discouraging as now. The failure of the crops is to be attributed to dry weather and frosts. It seems that a number of families are preparing to emigrate to the United States to obtain employment in the cotton factories, being unable to obtain enough to live on. *Le Progres* believes it "the imperative duty of both Governments to do something to prevent this exodus."

Under these lugubrious circumstances it is refreshing to find in the Quebec *Chronicle* of one day last week an account of a project in connection with the lumbering industries of the Lake St. John district which takes a very different tone. According to that journal, two rich French-Canadians from Central Fall, Rhode Island, Messrs. Henri Chatel and Vilbon Monast, have had an interview with the members of the Provincial Government with a view to ascertaining what facilities will be afforded them for obtaining timber limits and erecting mills at Lake St. John. They propose to introduce machinery into such mills to prepare lumber for the United States market, to which it will be directly shipped. They left for Lake St. John on Wednesday, and state that if they succeed in establishing the proposed enterprise, a

large number of French-Canadians in the States will return to work for them.

MANTLES.

When the weather is clear and the sun bright, as was the case early this week, the millinery openings are not only an important event, but a pretty sight. The warehouses, dressed in their best, are well worth seeing at any time when filled with new styles and new goods; but when to these attractions is added a crowd of bright and interested women, for the most part well dressed, and all as eager as school girls to prattle with a buyer over the latest fashions, it is enough to make one wish he were a millinery salesman. The crowd is greatest around the pattern room, of course, where the mantles and bonnets and hats are shown. But a good sprinkling of customers were to be seen on the other flats.

Taking first the mantles, we observe that while English goods show up well in this department, especially in tweeds, serges, presidents, and stripes, the finer and most of the more stylish garments are from Berlin. This may be because the Germans reproduce the tasteful, if sometimes odd, Parisian styles to a greater extent than the staid Britons. Of the German mantles which we have seen in Canadian warehouses, the majority are paletots, and a favorite feature is the Medicois collar, which is *de rigueur* in Paris modes. Braided collars and cuffs are much liked, too; and this, with the puffed sleeves (*a l'epaulette*) and buttons, give quite a military aspect to some of the garments. In fact one line of short jackets is called the *Militaire*, but it is so fiercely military as to look rather Russian than German. Short jackets are a great feature this autumn, and they are obtainable from a very low price up to twenty or fifty dollars. One we saw had Astrachan sleeves and trimmings, but the materials are for the most part fine and fancy German cloths, diagonals, tweed stripes and stockinettes. The colors are even more varied than the texture, the standard colors alternating with newer and lighter shades. Black, however, still commands attention for variety of shape and finish. We observed some plain diagonals and English president cloths that were very genteel, and a number of "corkscrews," as this ingenious texture is called. The newest thing of the season, however, is what is termed a "three-quarter jacket," which is intended to be between long and short, and succeeds pretty well. These are to be seen in light and dark fawn color, in beaver, navy, cardinal, black, and brown, and are a very jaunty garment indeed. Some of these, too, are shown with vest front, made of corkscrew-cloth, with corded silk facings. Matelasse wraps, silk and satin-lined, look handsome and almost as comfortable as fur-lined silk dolmans, which they resemble. A brocade velvet dolman, with gimp sleeves, has a very handsome and comfortable feel, while the "Siciliene," a silk wrap, lined and wadded, is a rich and warm-looking garment. Fur trimming, we observe, is less in vogue this year; applique trimming, as well as braiding, is plentiful on German goods. Plush sleeves are made for various mantles. By the way, we must notice the fashionable "Bishop's sleeve," as well as the "angel" sleeves; where this name is derived from we know not, unless from a fancied resemblance to wings. The former are often used for young peoples' jackets or paletots. A large line of children's and misses' paletots was observed in one

warehouse, in striped and check material, both dark and light, myrtle and other solid colors, as well as terra cotta shades. Also a line of cheap Astrachans, plain jackets, without capes.

The British productions in this department are well worth noticing. Tweeds are largely used; paletots made plain with cape, or half-cape, or angel sleeves; some long, some short, faced with velvet or braided. Heavy serges are seen with elaborate or at least plentiful trimming. A new material is wide-wale serge, very thick and warm; a good-looking winter garment, this, for the climate of our North-West, and evidently in demand. Tweed ulsterings, presidents, and face-cloths are plentiful. Sealettes are brought to great perfection as imitations of beaver fur, seal-skin and bear-skin, as well as dog-skin. Corkscrew stripes alternate on the tables with silk-face matelasses. An attractive line consists of soft woollenstuffs from New York, known as rider-darns, in dainty colored stripes for children's wear, and for ladies' dressing-gowns.

Slender women, dumpy women; the tall and straight, as well as those of the short and roly-poly shape—small-pattern equally with large-pattern female forms—can surely be suited out of this year's styles. For there are tight-fitting jackets and loose chevots; double-breasted or vested; high collar or no collar; the long close-fitting paletot, the voluminous dolman and the ample ulster.

MILLINERY.

This year's importations of autumn millinery display the same picturesque effects that lent such a charm to last summer's hats. There are the same deep front brims, short or turned-up backs and low crowns, and aggressive butterfly bows of satin or velvet ribbon are poised as lightly on crown or brim as their prototypes in lace rested amid flowers during the past season, but the flowers are replaced by a profusion of ostrich feathers and tips. Toques with narrow reversed brims at the sides and turned up high and close at the back; also various turban shapes appear; and all these are reproduced in velvet, felt, and the straws, mainly black, that will be used for the early autumn. Beaver-trimmed hats with a felt crown appear to be a leading feature, in a great variety of colors; they are made in England. The silk beavers brought in from New York exhibit much diversity, and not a little oddity, of shape. Leading styles among these are the "Elgin," the "Admiral," the "Norfolk," the "Imperial." There are abundance of plain felts; also sailor hats appear in all colors, made of felt, cloth, and cashmere; very attractive they are above a pretty face. Then there are numbers of tourist caps and boating caps, jaunty, not to say saucy head coverings, worn also in the evening. Plush caps and plush bonnets are provided for children's wear. Black straw hats and bonnets for young and middle-aged women are having larger sale for this fall than usual, partly because of the fine weather. An expensive novelty appears in the silk crowned hat with plush or Astrachan brim, very Frenchy in appearance. There are some pert-looking conical walking hats of felt in colors. In French felt a novelty is the "tea-tray" shape.

The queer shapes of many of these are modified greatly by their garniture, which variously consists of feathers, velvets, silks, birds, bird effects, artificial birds, or bandeaux. This last is the name of a device which surrounds or nearly surrounds the hat

somewhat as the winged feet of the god Mercury are partly surrounded by those mythical wings. There are all kinds and colors of these bandeaux, among them an owl's head with owl wings. We have mentioned "bird effects," and it may be well to explain that a bird effect is a bird or part of a bird, where nature is varied or improved upon by the imagination of the millinery designer. If the natural bird has not color enough on its wings or tail, the artist will rainbow-tip these, and will perhaps alter its beak and eyes to suit the hat or the complexion of the wearer. There are black-birds, red-birds, snow-birds, birds with Paradise effects, and also, it is safe to wager, birds unknown in the collection of Audubon or Wilson.

Black-birds and black parrots are having a great run. There is an immense variety of ostrich feathers, not only flat, but in tips and mounts. They are made into pompons, too.

The colors which predominate, not only in feathers, but in ribbons, velvets, and all millinery materials, may be mentioned. Among the new tints of the season are *dahlia*, *anemone*, and *chardon*, all purples; *Russe*, a green, lighter than myrtle; *Automine*, a shade of brown; *acacia*, a fresh and pretty green, and a deeper shade is *fougere*. Two greys are named *nickel* and *platine*, intended to resemble the metals which they indicate. *Etendard* is a blue, rather lighter than navy. *Bison*, a deep shade of fawn. *Eneail* is a blue, quite the rage in New York, but the lighter *turquoise* is preferred for fair complexions on this side of the border. Of course, in addition to these leading fashionable shades, the standard colors, such as myrtle, cardinal, navy, etc., are always *en regle*.

Flowers are out of the running as trimming for head-gear; ribbon, velvet, and plush take their place. Velveteens are in common use not only for millinery, but for dress-trimmings and sleeves. They appear in checks and prints; among plain colors and blacks appear the "Athena" and the "Unique," while the "Tudor" is an adroit imitation of a silk velvet; a fresh fabric is the Terry velvet revived. Tartan plaid velvets are extremely pretty. Broche velvet, though old, is not out of date. Plushes in all solid colors are again very much used for trimming purposes, because cheaper than velvet. It was noted in these columns not long ago that black velvet ribbons were being extremely run upon for dress-trimmings. They are so still, of all widths, not only black, but colors, both plain and satin backs.

Milliners are looking, too, for plaid ribbons and polka spots, stripes and checks. Combinations are frequent in ribbons of plush and satin, or of velvet with a silk stripe. Plain ribbons of solid colors are in abundance, satins, failles, and moires, the last especially being in request. In bonnet ornaments the only new thing appears to be the dagger, which is made of steel, silver tortoise, oxidized, or gilt. Buckles are made, too, of all these substances. There is also a large display of lace pins for millinery.

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

COCHRANE VS. MOORE.—A gift of a chattel capable of delivery, made *per verba de presenti* by a donor to a donee, and assented to by the donee, whose assent is communicated to the donor, does not pass the property in the chattel without delivery.

PROUDFOOT VS. HART.—Under agreement to keep a house in "good tenantable repair," and

so leave the same at the expiration of the term, the tenant's obligation is stated as being to put and keep the premises in such repair as, having regard to the age, character and locality of the house, would make it reasonably fit for the occupation of a tenant of the class who would be likely to take it.

BROWN VS. THE COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.—Where in an action for compensation in respect of land compulsorily taken for public purposes, the jury, after hearing the conflicting evidence of experts as to the existence of payable coal thereunder, assessed damages in respect thereof.

It was held by the Privy Council on Appeal from the Supreme Court of New South Wales, that their verdict, being one which a jury could reasonably find, could not be set aside as against the weight of evidence.

There is no rule which imposes upon a plaintiff, in order to sustain such a verdict, the burden of proving by costly experiments the mineral contents of his land; nor does it follow that because a seam of coal is not presently workable at a profit, that no compensation is to be given for it if it is likely to prove profitable in the future.

ASSESSMENT LIFE ASSURANCE.

We have on our desk prospectuses or other literature concerning a number of assessment, insurance, or benefit societies. The first to hand is the Sexennial League of Philadelphia, established 1888, which is declared (in print) to be "the very embodiment and concrete of all that is good in fraternal, beneficial orders." Next the Septennial Benevolent Society, organized in Toronto on the 17th June last, which we are assured in plain letters on a blue pamphlet, is "the perfection of protection;" "the grandest beneficial association of them all." Of these two societies, which it is perhaps appropriate to notice together, since their names resemble each other, their purposes are alike, and their literature also bears a striking likeness, we remark that the motto of the first is "INTEGRITY, HONESTY, SINCERITY," while that of the newer organization is "FAITH, PROTECTION, CHARITY," so that we must assume that their conductors or founders mean well. It appears, however, that they promise to their members more than can be performed, and it is the veriest nonsense to talk as these Sexennial people do, of "infallible success" and "absolute safety" and "ample protection," when there is no guarantee, save the more or less probable loyal persistence of the membership, of their being able to continue the scale of sick benefits or mortuary payments which we find promised in their pamphlet. The argument which is expected to satisfy enquirers is this: "If the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the I. O. O. F. can pay their sick members \$4 to \$5 per week on dues ranging from 50 to 80 cents per month, can we not pay \$25 a week from an assessment of \$2.50 per month?" And again, as to the promise to pay \$1,000 in six years, it is argued that "because the A. O. U. W., the Royal Arcanum, the Legion of Honor and the Chosen Friends do so and so, why cannot we?"—a course of reasoning that begs the whole question of fact and ignores or misstates the results of experience.

On August 14th the manager of the Dominion Provident, Benevolent, and Endowment Association writes us from Stratford, enclosing a report of the first annual meeting of that concern, which has issued 300 certificates, and the conduct of which, Mr. Hesson,

the president, admitted had been up-hill work. The report discounts the future by anticipating that the number of its members will run into thousands by 1893, by which time (and with the accumulations of cash by that time hoped for) its system will be "ahead of all others," and will "give to those who wish to obtain the largest profits and who have confidence in their ability to continue their certificate payment for a given number of years, good return for their investment." And then the report speaks of "marching on to victory," aided by lapses and light mortality. The sentence we have put in italics strikes the key-note of the whole situation. So and so will happen if they continue to pay—but experience shows that they do not. We cannot deal today with the financial showing of this association further than to say that while it certainly looks to be weak, it is creditable to the management that rather than use assessment moneys for working expenses, the directors have loaned to the association, or raised for it upon their own security, some hundreds of dollars towards running expenses, thus leaving "Endowment and Reserve Fund moneys intact." They have also foregone their own fees for attending meetings. But unfortunately for even the best-intentioned devotees of this sort of endowment assessment, the basis is unsound. The promise to pay of several thousand dollars at the end of five, six, or seven years, while only one thousand has been received, is delusive. The very able Commissioner of Insurance for Massachusetts, Mr. Merrill, says: "The beginning of the end is in sight; the speculative tide which was stimulated by the unfortunate statute of two years ago, swept over the Commonwealth in a fantastic flood during the past year, and there have been organized to the present time forty-six corporations, promising, upon the contribution of a comparatively insignificant amount in assessments, the payment, at the end of a term, varying from one to ten years, of a large endowment."

"The experience of two brief years has so abundantly justified the earnest but ineffectual protest of this department, that the door then opened so widely to these concerns is now being closed and barred by legislative enactment, forbidding the organization of more corporations of this character to play upon the credulity of the public."

Another opinion on the subject is that of Mr. Geo. D. Eldridge, who is the editor of the *Guardian*, the leading assessment insurance journal of the United States. It was delivered before the convention of Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters, held recently in New York: "I have stood here to defend the right of an assessment company to do an endowment business. In justice to myself, I must stand here now to denounce an endowment business upon the assessment plan as the veriest humbug ever put upon the earth. It is founded on deception, it is carried on by deception, and it leads ever to ruin of the worst kind, because it is the ruin of people who have sought a laudable end and have been deceived, and led to put their money into a scheme where they have been robbed. Talk about insurance on the assessment plan as proof that what is proposed can be done! Talk of giving \$3 for \$1! Where does the other \$2 come from? Not from interest. It comes from the stealings of the few from the many who are not able to keep up with the rest. You cannot make \$3 out of \$1 in any five or ten years, and you cannot make that an honest business which proposes to accomplish anything of that kind. That

the Iron Hall has paid \$4,000,000, or that it can pay \$10,000,000, proves nothing." Furthermore, the sense of the whole meeting, to which 481 companies reported, was against the proposition that an assessment company can safely transact an endowment business.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

Persons giving promissory notes in payment of fire insurance premiums should pay the same when they become due, otherwise the insurance becomes void, provided the policy contains the following or a similar condition, namely:

"But it is expressly agreed that this company shall not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur to the property mentioned, while any promissory note or obligation, or part thereof, given for the premium, remains past due and unpaid."

The Supreme Court of Michigan decided in favor of the defendant company in a recent case in which the promissory note given for a fire premium was not paid when due, a fire subsequently destroying the property insured.

Promissory notes taken by the agents of life companies, when subject to a similar condition endorsed on the policy, render the insurance void, if not paid at maturity. Persons giving such notes should bear this circumstance in mind.

MORE ABOUT ASSESSMENT.

Those who think that *THE MONETARY TIMES* has been unduly hard upon this form of so-called life assurance will do well to read what is said of it below by the *Rand-McNally Bankers' Monthly*, a journal which looks at things from the point of view of a business man:

"Assessment life associations do not always succeed, and are liable to cause much disappointment, under special circumstances, outside the question of honesty altogether. So many cases of collapse have occurred of late years, that it is becoming evident the rates are too low at the start, and that they can not be put high enough, from the mere economy of management, to compete with the great companies whose capital and funds have been largely augmented for a generation or more by big profits on an immense scale. Here is an instance of one of the largest and most hopeful of the assessment societies, with business all over the Union, and of long standing. In one State where heretofore it was popular, 219 new members entered and 478 dropped out. New certificates of insurance, \$417,500; old, forfeited, \$1,478,000. The loss of old business in the Union was \$15,761,000, the new certificates issued being only \$8,198,000. Assessments have increased as follows: Year 1879, 2; 1880, 5; 1881, 11; 1882, 13; 1883, 15; 1884, 15; 1885, 19; 1886, 18; 1887, 21; 1888, 24, and in 1889, 24. Lately an attempt to collect a claim failed, under the rules; the members would not respond to the assessment; yet there are 60,000 families looking to these policies for prompt payment in case of the death of the head of the family. The burden falls on the well-to-do members, who have to foot the bill. It is very doubtful if such associations, whose early death is mostly an absolute certainty, should be allowed to operate without protest. It is the duty of the press to make the danger known. We can not see any improvement in these voluntary sentimental associations over scientific insurance, for healthy men; but, on the contrary,

danger of loss of payments and by liability to a very serious extent, when a society dwindles to its close, and those unable or unwilling to respond turn over the claims on those who have something to be seized, at the end of a suit. The history of these assessment associations in Pennsylvania alone is one of terrible disappointment and loss in most cases."

NATURAL GAS.

Opinions have differed with reference to the duration of the supply of natural gas, which has worked such wonders as an industrial fuel in the United States of late years, and is now a live factor in Essex and Welland counties in Ontario, Canada. A paper on Natural Gas was read the other day before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Indianapolis, by Dr. Edward Orton, the State Geologist of Ohio. That gentleman asserts his belief that the natural gas supply in the Indiana and Ohio fields is not only exhaustible, but is rapidly and surely being exhausted. The gas, he declares, is stored in the rocks, where it has been for untold ages; it is not now being generated, and every foot that escapes the surface leaves the quantity remaining for future use just so much smaller. According to Dr. Orton, the pressure of gas in the wells in the Ohio and Indiana fields is steadily diminishing, the decrease already having amounted to 30 or 40 per cent. Upon this statement of facts he based a plea for action on the part of States and cities to restrict the lavish and wasteful use of gas. The strictest regulations, he said, could not prevent the exhaustion of the supply of gas in a few years, but they might delay it.

FRUIT-CANNING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In a country so prolific of admirable fruits as British Columbia, the preserving of these in tins promises to be an extensive industry. There are several fruit canneries already in operation. At New Westminster, we are told, the Bon-Accord cannery is putting up quantities of fruit, especially plums. And at Vancouver the British Columbia Fruit-Canning and Coffee Co., of which Mr. Walter Taylor is manager, has been at work since August 15th, making jam and putting up fruit. The present capacity of these works is 1,500 pounds jam and 2,000 pounds canned fruit per day. Much small fruit, such as black currants and other berries, has gone to waste in the interior districts of the province, Mr. Taylor says, because people who grew them did not know of the existence of such factories as his. He would give five to seven cents a pound for these. Tons of apples, too, have gone to waste. But he bought thirty-seven tons of apples on his last trip to Chilliwack. Apples, plums, and pears are the fruit principally canned, and last week, when our account was written, the factory was busy with plums. The work of this factory, which employs some thirty pairs of hands, is mostly done by girls; machines are used for paring the apples, also for slicing and coring them. The usual processes of canning, boiling, and sealing are then gone through.

In a year like the present, when the crop of many fruits is short in Ontario, more attention than ever is likely to be directed to British Columbia and California fruit. In the golden climate of the Pacific slope horticultural products grow to a great size, and are for the most part of delicious flavor. Those who have

made the journey from Port Arthur to Vancouver will recollect with peculiar pleasure the profusion of luscious fruit served twice a day on the Canadian Pacific Railway. There is everything in favor of the growth of the fruit-canning industry in British Columbia. But the farmers and fruit-growers of the province must help the canners. If the fruit is not grown it cannot be canned and sold. With enterprise and care there is a broad future for the industry.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE.

The provisional programme for the American meeting of this important body has been issued by Mr. Jeans. The members are cordially invited to attend the meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at New York, on September 29 and 30. The meetings of the Iron and Steel Institute at New York will take place on October 1, 2 and 3, in Chickering Hall. Various excursions will take place from New York. The remainder of the itinerary may be summarized, says the London *Ironmonger*, as follows:

Saturday, October 4.—Leave New York by special trains for Philadelphia.

Sunday, October 5, and Monday, October 6.—At Philadelphia, with visits to works, etc.

Tuesday, Oct. 7.—Excursions to Lebanon.

Wednesday, October 8.—Travel to Pittsburg via Altoona and Johnstown.

October 9, 10, 11, and 12.—At Pittsburg, with numerous visits and excursions.

October 13 and 14.—At Chicago, with visits to works, etc. Thence the members will make choice of the alternative trips to the North and South.

The Northern trip, leaving Oct. 14, will be to the Chapin mines, the Gogebio mines, Lake Superior copper mines, Marquette, Sault Ste. Marie, Niagara Falls and New York, reaching there October 25.

The Southern trip, leaving Chicago October 14, will be to Louisville, Nashville, Birmingham (Alabama), Shelby, Chattanooga, Look-out Mountain, Middlesborough (Kentucky), Knoxville, Roanoke, Luray, and Washington, reaching there on October 25, and remaining over Sunday.

Nothing is said here about a Canadian trip, but we have heard from New York that the gentlemen who are interesting themselves in the preparation of statistics on Canadian iron and other mines to be laid before the Institute, are endeavoring to arrange a Canadian trip for such of the members as can go.

WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States duty on wool, "imported in the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practised," excluding charges, is as described in the following schedule:—

Class 1, clothing wools, unwashed, costing 30 cents or less per lb., 10 cents per lb.; costing more than 30 cents per lb., 12 cents per lb.

Class 2, combing wools, washed and unwashed, costing 30 cents or less per lb., 10 cents per lb.; costing more than 30 cents per lb., 12 cents per lb.

Class 3, carpet and other similar wools, washed and unwashed, costing 12 cents or less per lb., 2½ cents per lb.; costing more than 12 cents per lb., 5 cents per lb.

Washed clothing wool pays double the amount of unwashed.

Scoured wools of all classes pay three times the duty of unwashed.

Sheepskins.—"On wools on the skins, the

same rates as on other wools; the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

Woollen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flock, 10 cents per lb.

Hair, horse or cattle, and hair of all kinds, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but manufactured, specially enumerated or provided for this Act, free.

SOUTH AMERICAN AND WEST INDIA TRADE.

The following list contains the principal items among several hundreds of articles shipped by the United States of late years to South America and the West Indies. We have endeavored to arrange them in order (a) of natural products, and (b) of manufactured goods:

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Beef.	Peas.
Bran.	Cattle.
Pickled fish.	Dried fish
Codfish.	Cornstarch.
Pickles.	Starch.
Flour and cornmeal.	Fish.
Hams.	Lard.
Hay.	Oats.
Potatoes.	Onions.
Apples.	Cheese.
Canned goods.	Butter.
Corn.	Bacon.

Dried fruit.

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Plaster.	Cordage.
Pumps.	Clothing.
Collars.	Paraffine oil.
Rivets.	Paper hangings.
Stationery.	Refrigerators.
Wall papers.	Shoes.
Strawboard.	Saddlery.
Shoe laces.	Shot.
Trunks and valises.	Varnish.
Sulphur.	Windmills.
Tinware.	Wire.
Twine.	Whips.
Wheel-barrow.	Corsets.
Shooks and heading.	Sand-paper.
Alcohol.	Organs and pianos.
Engines.	Glue.
Furniture.	Hats.
Fish oil.	Ink.
Millstones.	Grindstones.
Harness.	Lumber.
Matches.	Leather.
Nails and spikes.	Mucilage.
Leather belting.	Asbestos.
Field implements.	Blacking.
Cotton goods.	Bottles.
Clocks.	Buttons.
Carriages.	Bags.
Candles.	Beer.
	Brushes.

NEW BRUNSWICK STUMPAGE.

The stumpage tariff of New Brunswick is published in full in a recent issue of the *Royal Gazette* of that province. The following is the scale of fees to be paid for lumber which is cut on the Crown lands of New Brunswick, under license:—

For spruce and hardwood saw-logs, per m. superficial feet	\$1 00
Hardwood timber, up to an average of 14 inches square, per ton	0 90
Hardwood timber, above 14 inches, per inch additional, per ton	0 10
Pine timber, up to 14 inches square, per ton	1 00
Pine timber, additional per inch per ton	0 25
Haematac timber, per ton	0 50
Spruce timber, per ton	0 50
Cedar logs, per m. superficial feet	0 80
Railway ties, each	0 02
Boom poles, each	0 02
Shingles, per m.	0 20
Spruce or pine spars, per lineal foot	0 01
Hemlock, per m. superficial feet	0 60

And for all other descriptions of lumber, such

as knees, etc., twelve and one-half per cent. of the market value thereof at the mill, place of shipment or place of consumption in the province.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

The Nova Scotia firm of Rhodes & Curry, at Amherst, has shipped to Kingston, Jamaica, via Halifax, a number of hotel fittings, including counters, screens, etc.

Profit on cheap labor in England is said to be about as follows: A "shilling shocker" pays its expenses when it has sold 4,000 copies a three-shilling book, upon which grade and all higher grades the price of the cover has to be accounted for, becomes profitable after it has sold 1,500; a six-shilling book when it has sold 1,000, a two-volume library book when it has sold 400, and a three-volume book when it has sold 300.

The feather-producing industry appears to be growing rapidly in importance in the Cape Colony. The recent rise of 25 per cent. in the price of ostrich feathers represents at least £100,000 to the growers, and possibly a good deal more in an indirect way, as it may be taken to show that the article is becoming more fashionable. In 1882 the yield of feathers in the colony amounted to 250,000 pounds in weight, with a money value of £1,100,000. In 1888 the yield weighed about the same, while the money value went down to £350,000.

The Eureka Knitting Company, of Toronto, has purchased the machinery of R. S. Murray's woollen mill in London West, and are removing it to Toronto.

A transparent umbrella is a desideratum. Umbrella making is among the most interesting of industries. The most recent inventors of umbrellas, who, if successful, will eclipse all rivals, is a maker heard of by the *Dry Goods Chronicle*, who claims to have contrived a transparent umbrella, which, while being equally waterproof as silks and alpacas, will have the great advantage of allowing the wayfarer in a rain storm to avoid collisions with lamp-posts and other obstacles along the way.

The New York brick-handlers returned to the work of unloading Association brick at the usual price of 40 cents per thousand, on Saturday morning last. Three barges were unloaded, containing 1,500,000 bricks.

The Commissioner of Crown lands in British Columbia has reported that there are twenty-five saw mills in the province having an aggregate daily capacity of 170,000 feet. This cannot be a recent one; if so, it is too low. The capacity of the Ross-McLaren mill alone would make a good share of this. The acreage of timber leases held from the provincial government is given at 8,135,053 acres.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Parks Company, held in St. John on the 28th ult., a statement of the affairs was laid before the meeting, showing considerable liability, with no immediate prospect of meeting it. It was also stated that one of the banks was pressing payment of an amount due; that in the meantime Mr. H. H. McLean, on application of certain creditors, had been appointed receiver, and had been running the works. Pending any determination as to the future, the members of the company approved of Mr. McLean as receiver, and he will continue to run the mill for the present.

—The Oneida Indians on the Oneida reserve have been fifty years in Canada, and will celebrate the event by a grand fair on October 8th, 9th and 10th.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The authorities of Liverpool do not permit their fire ordinances to be trifled with. In that city theatres are required to have a fire-proof curtain at the front of the stage, which must be lowered at least once during each performance, in order to show that it is in good working condition. Recently the manager of the Grand Theatre failed to lower the curtain as required, and as a consequence he was arrested and fined £5.

Three men belonging to the village of Eden, near St. Thomas, named A. S. Stillwell, Robert Boughner and Joseph Ball, have been committed to gaol on the charge of setting fire to the Eden Hotel on the morning of the 15th inst., when the hotel and barns were entirely consumed, occasioning a loss of \$4,000. Franklin Grey, lessee of the hotel, swore that he saw the three prisoners coming out of the barn while it was burning, carrying two coal oil cans. If this charge be proven, we trust such rascals will get whatever punishment the law can give them.

Two friends, one the agent of a life insurance company, and the other a drummer, are sitting in a tavern playing cards. They get into a quarrel and become very personal in their remarks. Finally the life insurance agent jumps up, seizes the drummer by the throat, and shaking him, says in a hoarse voice: "You infernal scoundrel, if you were not insured in my company I'd choke the life out of you."—*Texas Siftings*.

In the neat pamphlet recently issued entitled "The Record of a Single Year," are some striking figures derived from the experience of the New York Life Insurance Company. That company paid during 1889 death claims to the number of 1,122, or at the rate of three per day, and their aggregate amount was over five million dollars (\$5,032,466.) Then there is a list of endowments paid last year which foots up \$1,219,629. An amusing but practical use is made of the pamphlet by the following, which we quote from its conclusion:—"How do you suppose it happened that the death-claims and endowments paid by the New York Life, in 1889, were just enough in number so that, by beginning on the third page, they ended on the last page? Well, it didn't just happen so; the editor so planned the book as to make it come out so. . . Your life-work is like this book; it will not come out right unless you plan to have it come so. If you wish to leave your family in comfortable circumstances in case of your premature death, or to have your old age blessed with abundance, in case you live to old age, you must plan to have it so."

In the discussion among the fire engineers at Detroit last week, respecting fires from defective flues, ex-Chief Kingland of New York city insisted on the need of better inspection laws. In one instance, a \$7,000 building, being completed, was found on inspection to have several defective flues. In this case the proprietor refused to remedy the joists, claiming that the expense was too great. The case was brought before the board of fire underwriters, who refused to write insurance until the matter was remedied.

—In enumerating the names of the officers of the Truro Board of Trade, we overlooked that of the secretary, which is from the point of view of the public, perhaps the most important to have made known. The name of the secretary of the Truro Board is Mr. G. A. Hall.

THE MADOC GOLD REGION.

Interest is being renewed in the development of the Madoc gold mining district of Madoc, Ontario. Quite a flutter of excitement has been occasioned there, says a despatch to *The Globe*, lately. Mr. Fred Lingham, who represents a wealthy syndicate of London, Eng., has been visiting various gold properties in the district for the past week or two, and is shipping tons of gold ore to London to be tested. The syndicate at the same time is testing a new process machine for crushing and extracting gold. Mr. Lingham has a credit of \$10,000 to be used in examining the Madoc district. If satisfactory new machinery will be sent out and mills erected. Mr. Lingham will, it is said, ship about 2,000 tons from the Feigle, Gladstone, Consolidated and other mines near Madoc, and also a number of tons from the vicinity of Flinton.

MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for week ending 4th September, 1890, are as under:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Aug. 29.....	\$1,642,917	\$354,211
" 30.....	1,657,150	272,756
Sept. 1.....	1,302,974	231,861
" 2.....	1,458,984	144,219
" 3.....	1,318,114	245,154
" 4.....	1,889,926	302,674
Total	\$ 9,270,065	\$1,550,875
Last week	\$10,313,509	\$1,903,798
Cor. week 1889	\$ 8,356,395	\$1,209,906

—The New Brunswick Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. C. H. Lugin, in a bulletin issued last week, concludes from eighty-five reports received from different parts of the province that there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the crop during August, with a prospect of still further improvement, but the condition over the whole province is not up to the average. Assuming 100 to represent prime condition, the reports give percentages of condition for the several counties during the week ending August 23rd, ranging from 67 in Queen's and Albert counties to 90 in Victoria, and 93 in Kings. A calculation based upon these percentages and the respective oat product of the several counties, makes the percentage of condition for the province, as a whole, 76.2. The report on the acreage in crop published in July showed a substantial reduction in the breadth sown to oats.

—Among the exhibits of unusual interest to be made at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition next week is one of the products of the Island of Trinidad, which Mr. A. W. Murdoch tells us will reach here in a few days. A deputation of merchants from that West Indian colony is expected about the same time. Another display to be made is that of three sticks of timber from British Columbia, measuring sixty feet in length by three feet square. These enormous logs have been ordered by the Montreal Harbor Commissioners for construction work in connection with the harbor of that city. Their unusual dimensions cannot fail to attract great attention.

—Since the decision of the court at Victoria, B.C., that the imposition of a tax of \$10 on commercial travellers was illegal, it is reported that the council of that city has decided to levy a license fee of \$50, giving permission to commercial travellers to sell goods during a period of six months from the issuance of the

license. This is being done, it is said, under a provision of the Municipal Act permitting a tax to be levied on wholesale traders not exceeding \$50 in amount. The *Winnipeg Commercial* understands that in Vancouver the trade license question remains in an unsettled state, but the measure is so unpopular that it is likely it will be finally abandoned.

—The commodious corner offices on the ground floor of the New York Life building, corner St. James street and Place d'Armes Square, in Montreal, have been taken by the Quebec Bank, which will proceed to fit them up handsomely, as befits the structure. They will also be arranged in such a manner as to make the premises among the most suitable in the city for a bank. The fittings will be of cherry, with panels of plate glass and artistic metal work. The board-room, manager's room, and retiring room will all face on Place d'Armes Square, and the remainder of the room will be divided in a manner to suit the requirements of the bank and its customers.

—A considerable share of the carrying trade of the Erie canal last month consisted of ice. In the last week of the month there was carried no less than 37,625 tons of ice, nearly all of which was destined for New York city, shipped by the canal from White Hall during the above period this year. The canal tonnage from August 22 to 31, inclusive, was 228,861 tons, against 258,739 tons carried during the corresponding period last year, a decrease this year of 29,878 tons.

—The secretary of the Port Arthur Board of Trade writes the secretary of the Hamilton Board to say that the town of Port Arthur, together with the different municipalities, are prepared to offer a substantial bonus for the erection and operation of a 100-barrel or upwards flour mill at some point in that district.

—The Ashley factory, Thurlow, Ont., has an order from Hodgson Bros., cheese buyers, to manufacture for them for export to England, twenty cheese of 1,200 pounds each. He got last year two cheese of similar size from this factory.

Correspondence.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:

Sir,—I saw a paragraph lately in a Canadian or American paper mentioning the finding of platinum somewhere in British Columbia. But I have mislaid the paper and have forgotten the locality.

Can you inform me if this information as to the metal named is accurate, and describe the part of B.C. whence it is derived. A reply through your columns would be esteemed, for I am just now at a place where geological reports or such works of reference are not to be had.

ENQUIRER.

[Platinum is found in association with placer gold, according to Report on the Minerals of British Columbia, 1888, by G. M. Dawson, F.G.S., on Granite, Cedar, and Slate Creeks, on the Tulameen, in that province. And Mr. David T. Day states, in "Mineral Resources of the United States," 1887, pp. 2 and 142, that a total of 448 ounces of platinum is reported as the yield of that metal in the United States in 1887. Part of this came from Oregon, but a portion of it is stated to have been derived from British Columbia. The average price paid for this crude platinum was about \$4 per ounce.—Ed. M. T.]

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THE "MONETARY TIMES,"

This Journal has completed its twenty-third
yearly volume, June to June, inclusive.

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72 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

A LIGHT HOP CROP IN NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.

A carefully prepared report of the American hop crop made by the *New England Homestead*, shows that there is a considerable shortage, particularly in New York State. The average yield of all the growing territory will fall nearly 20 per cent. under a full crop. In New York State only three-quarters of an average crop will be harvested. Massachusetts, which grows few hops, will have 75 per cent. of a full crop; Maine, 90 per cent.; Vermont, a full crop; Wisconsin, 60 per cent.; California, 90 per cent. The shortage alone is sufficient to send prices up, but added to this is the fact that most of the old hops have passed out of the hands of growers.

Prices have reached 40 cents a pound in New York and 27½ cents in California. The prices offered in these two States govern sales in other States. One-third of the crop was contracted for early in the season at prices ranging from 16 to 20 cents. Growers generally hold their crops for an advance, and are sure it will come. While the crop is short, the quality is better than usual. The yards were free from lice and nothing injured the quality of the crop. Dry weather checked the making of vine, which accounts for the light yield.

How happy is the thrifty man,
What peace attends his soul,
Who in the winter lays in ice,
And in the summer coal.—*Life*.

—The sardine industry at Eastport, Maine, is especially thriving this season. The steamship "Valencia," on her last trip to New York, took over 10,000 cases. The previous week she carried 13,000 cases. The steamer "Cumberland" sailed for Boston with about 5,000 cases. The factories are running to their utmost capacity.

—The owners of the Woodstock brick yard have issued a writ against that town for \$10,000 damages, which they claim they have sustained on account of the town allowing a sewer to discharge on their premises.

**CANADIAN HOMESTEAD
LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.**

The Shareholders of the above Association are hereby notified that the

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

For the presentation of the Financial Statements, and for the election of Directors and other purposes will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, Imperial Bank Buildings, Leader Lane, Toronto, on

Tuesday, 7th October, 1890,

At the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. By Order,

A. J. PATTISON, Sec'y.

Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1890

AN ACCOUNTANT

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G. B.
MONETARY TIMES.

—THE—
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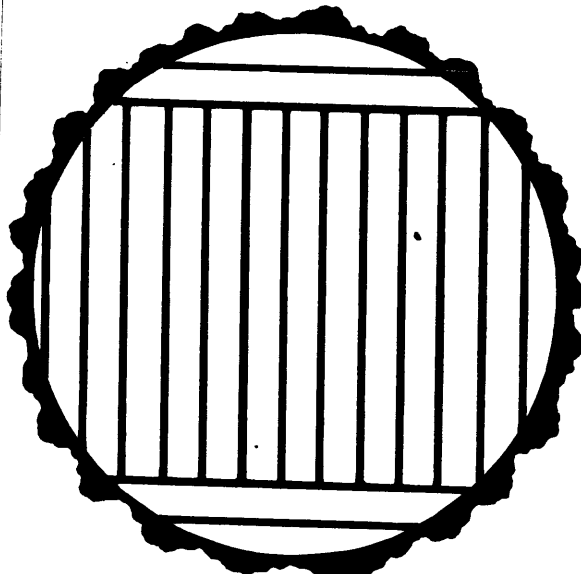
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The cost of a share is \$1 membership fee, and 6 cents monthly dues. Maturity value of a share is \$100, and estimated limit of maturity is 7 years. Monthly payments of \$3 will yield \$500 on maturity of shares. A saving of 20 cents a day invested here will insure \$1,000 in 7 years.

FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATORS.

The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a 270-barrel, steam-power roller process flour mill, situated in the centre of one of the best wheat-growing districts in the North-West, at a point specially suited for the trade of British Columbia and eastern markets. Also three grain elevators, situated at good centres for the purchase of wheat, having a combined storage capacity of about 65,000 bushels. For further information apply to OSLER & HAMMOND, Toronto, Ont., or to OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg, Man.



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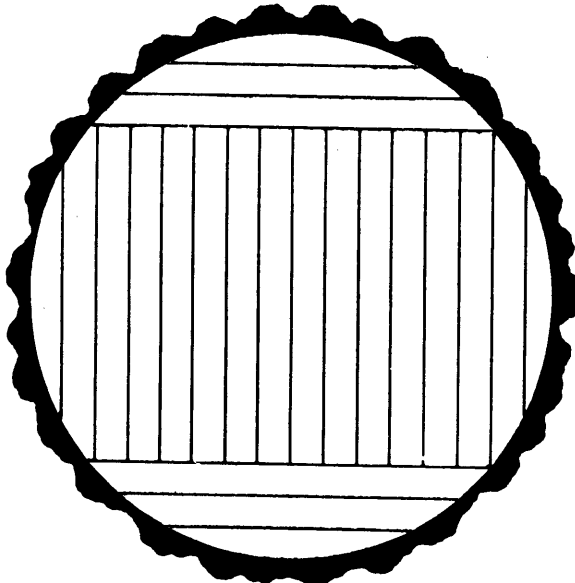
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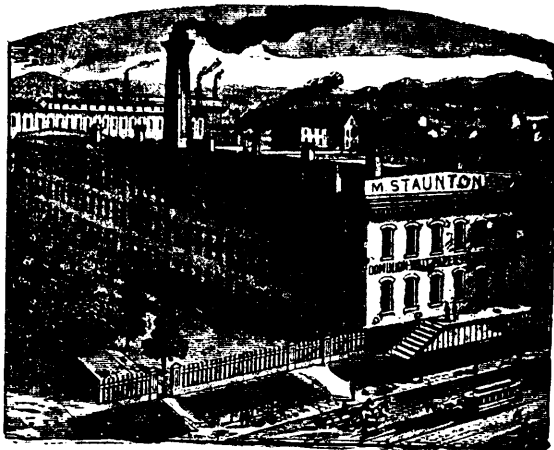
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Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3rd, 1890.

ASHES.—The market shows little change since a week ago, the advance then noted being maintained. The receipts for August show a slight gain on corresponding month of last year, a rather unusual feature. We quote No. 1 pots at \$4.50, seconds about \$4.00; and pearls nominal at about \$5.25.

CEMENTS, &c.—The demand for cement is a good one, and with lessened receipts, and advances of a strong market in England, prices are disposed to stiffness; we quote \$2.40 to 2.75 according to brand and lot. There is more doing in firebricks, with some gain in firmness, and we quote \$20 to 26.00 per M.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade has not yet begun to show much revival from the summer

slackness. There is rather more firmness in heavy chemicals, owing to the much talked of "Union" of British manufacturers. Bleaching powder is higher in England; sumac is cabled \$5 a ton higher; quinine shows rather more life, and late London bark sales show some gain of strength in prices. General prices are, however, little altered. We quote:—Sal soda, \$1.15 to 1.25; bicarb soda, \$2.25 to 2.40; soda ash, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; bichromate of potash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 9 to 10c.; cream tartar crystals, 26 to 28c.; do. ground, 29 to 30c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 46 to 48c.; do. powder, 48 to 50c.; citric acid, 55 to 60c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.25 to 2.40; alum, \$1.60 to 1.70; 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, \$1.65 to 1.75; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American quinine, 45 to 50c.; German quinine, 45 to 50c.; Howard's quinine, 47 to 50c.; opium, \$4.75 to 5.00; morphia, \$2.20 to 2.30; gum arabic, sorts, 60 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, \$3.50 to 4.25; orange, \$3.00 to 3.50; oil peppermint, \$3.75 to 5.00; glycerine, 25 to 28c.; senna, 12 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 70 to 75c.; American do., 65 to 70c.; insect powder, 40 to 45c.

FISH.—Dry cod is very scarce, and the demand being, good prices are stiff at \$5 to 5.25; boneless cod 6½c. per lb., and ordinary lines of boneless fish 4½ to 5c.; C. B. herrings, \$5.75 to 6.00. There have been fair receipts of Yarmouth bloaters at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per box.

GROCERIES.—Business is if anything brisker, and there is little disposition to find fault with the amount of trade doing. Sugars are not very active in this market, but teas are being bought more freely at the enhanced values, country dealers beginning to realize to their cost that the advance is of a more solid and permanent character than they would fain believe, despite the many warnings contained in these and other columns. We think it is within the mark to say that Japans have advanced from ten to fifteen per cent. within the last six weeks, and are likely to go higher. The New York market has scored additional gain of strength since last writing, and further considerable diversion of stocks has been made from Montreal to that city. Blacks and greens are both firmer, but not to the same extent as Japans. Sugar remains in the same position, granulated being still 6½c. per lb. to the guild. Yellows range from 5c. to 5½c. Complaints have been rather frequent of late of cutting by the lower province refineries. There has been more doing in molasses and prices are rather stiffer at 34 to 36c. per gallon for Barbadoes as to lot. Rice as before, and no change probable, at least until close of navigation. Spices without change. Tobacco steady. First lots of new Valencia raisins by way of Liverpool are expected here about the 12th inst.; old fruit very scarce and held at 8½c.; currants 6 to 6½c.; sultanas are very dear at 12 to 14c., and the new crop reported a very short one; prunes expected to rule high. Canned goods are quiet; lobsters firm; canned salmon \$1.35 to 1.45 per dozen; tomatoes \$1.10 to 1.15; mackerel scarce and the new pack a small one as yet.

HIDES.—Prices continue to stiffen and local dealers generally are paying 8c. per lb. for No. 1 green hides, with sales to tanners of inspected No. 1 at 8½ to 9c.; calfskins steady at 7c.; lambskins are in good supply at 50 to 60c. We hear of a large Quebec tanner just making a trade in Chicago for 3,000 Chicago packers' hides at 8½c., with one per cent. commission, and of other purchases by Quebec men of Montreal No. 1 inspected at 9c.

LEATHER.—The general advance which necessitated the very full revision of prices in last two issues has been fully maintained, and the majority of the trade hold the opinion that further material advance is very probable. Quebec tanners have declined 17c. per lb. for large lots of splits, and one firm refused 13c. per lb. for a 1500-side lot of buff; consignments of these latter lots to England have almost ceased. We quote:—Spanish sole, B.A., No. 21 to 23c.; do., No. 2, B. A., 18 to 19c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 20 to 21c.; No. 2

ditto, 18 to 19c.; No. 1, China, 19 to 20c.; No. 1 slaughter, 22 to 25c.; No. 2 do., 21 to 22c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 38 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto, heavy, 26 to 30c.; grained, 28 to 32c.; Scotch grained, 32 to 37c.; splits, large, 18 to 25c.; do., small, 15 to 16c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 40 lbs.), 50 to 60c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 80c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 23 to 29c.; buffed cow, 12½ to 15c.; pebbled cow, 12½ to 15c.; rough, 20 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

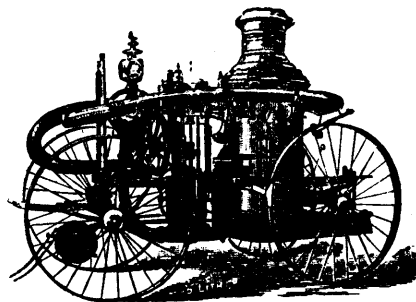
LUMBER.—There is a steady moderate jobbing trade being done to fill building wants, etc., but no special activity to be noted, and the general dullness in the export trade prevents any stiffness in prices. We quote:—Pine, first quality, P. M., \$36 to 40.00; ditto, 2nd quality, \$22.00 to 25.00; ditto, shipping culls \$14.00 to 16.00; ditto; 4th quality deals, \$10.00 to 12.00, ditto, mill culls, \$8.00 to 10.00; spruce, \$9.00 to 12.00; hemlock, \$9.00 to 10; ash, \$16.00 to 20.00; bass, \$14.00 to 18.00; oak, dimension, \$60 to 90.00; oak, plank \$35.00 to 60.00; walnut, first and seconds, \$90 to 100, rejects \$55 to 60; cherry, \$65 to 80; butternut, \$25.00 to 40.00; birch, \$18.00 to 25.00; maple, hard, \$18.00 to 25.00; laths, \$1.45 to 1.60; shingles, \$1.50 to 3.00; ditto, cedar, \$2.00 to 3.00.

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.—While there is not as yet much recovery from the mid-summer quietude, still there is more enquiry being made, and prospects are favorable for business later in the autumn. Advices from England show continued firmness there in linseed oil, though local prices are still 70 to 71c. per gal. for boiled, 67 to 68c. for raw; turpentine as last quoted; castor oil very scarce on spot, and steady at 11 to 11½c. per lb.; steam-refined seal is more asked for, and stiff at 55c. per gal. in a jobbing way. Newfoundland cod dull at 39 to 40c. Leads and colors unchanged. The glass combination in the United States, and the strong situation in Belgium, are pretty sure to bring about higher prices shortly. We quote:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6; No. 1, 5 to \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 2, \$4.50; dry white lead, 5½ to 6c.; red do., 4½c.; London washed whiting, 50c.; Paris white, 90c. to \$1; Cookson's Venetian red, 1.60 to \$1.75; other brands of Venetian red, 1.40 to \$1.60; yellow ochre, 1.25 to \$1.50; spruce ochre, 2 to \$2.50. Window glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break, \$1.50 for second break.

HARDWARE AND METALS.—Continued firmness characterizes the market, and higher prices are now prevailing for tin and Canada plates. Terne plates will also participate in the advance very shortly, as they cannot now be laid down at present selling figures. Meantime, the advances have somewhat checked buyers, who cannot yet believe the enhanced values will hold; while on the other hand, holders are indifferent sellers, believing in a still higher range of prices in the near future. Prices of iron are fully maintained. We quote:—Coltness, to import, \$22.50 to 23.00; Calder,

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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.

No. 1, \$22.50 to 23.00; Calder, No. 3, \$21.50; Langloan, \$22.50; Summerlee, \$22.50 to 23; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$19.50 to 20; Gartsherrie, \$22.00; Carnbroe, \$20.50 to 21.00; Shotts, \$22.00 to 22.50; Middlesboro, No. 1, none here, \$20.50 to import; No. 3, \$19.50 to import; cast scrap railway chairs, &c., \$18.50 to 19; machinery scrap, \$18.00 to 18.50; common ditto, \$13; bar iron, \$2.25 to 2.30 for Canadian, British \$2.50; best refined, \$2.75. The products of the Londonderry Iron Company we quote as follows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$22.50; Acadia bar, \$2.20; Siemens' bar, \$2.35; these figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Blaina, \$2.90; Swansea, \$3.00; Pen, \$3.00. Terne roofing plate, 20x28, \$7.50 to 8.00. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.80. Tin plates—Bradley charcoal, \$6.50 to 7; charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to 5.00; do. I.X., \$5.25 to 6.00; coke I.C., \$3.90 to 4.00; coke wasters, \$3.75; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 5½ to 5¾c.; Morewood, 7c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6¾c.; No. 26, 7c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.75; Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.80 to 3.00; common sheet iron, \$2.80; steel boiler plate, \$3.00; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 11c.; lead per 100 lbs., pig, \$3.75 to 3.90; sheet, \$4.50; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.25; ingot tin, 23½ to 24c.; bar tin, 26c.; ingot copper, 16 to 16½c.; sheet zinc, \$6.25; spelter, \$6; antimony, 00 to 20c.; bright iron wires

Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.75 per 100 bls.; annealed do., \$2.75. Coil chain, ¼ inch, 5½c.; ⅜ in., 4¾c.; 7-16 in., 4¾c.; ½ in., 4¾c.; ⅝ in., 3¾c.; ¾ in., 3¾c.; ⅞ in., and upwards, 3¾c.

Wool.—There has been quite a marked advance in imported wools since we last reported in this line, due to scarce supplies and improved demand, together with a strong market in England. Holders are now asking as high as 20 to 21c. for Cape, and 20 to 23c. for Australian.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Sept. 4th, 1890.

DRUGS.—Business generally is reported on the quiet side. We note that nitrate of silver is again advanced in price, in sympathy with the increased values of silver-bullion. Glycerine is likely to be easier; there is no reduction in camphor; cream of tartar and tartaric acid are firm. Castor oil is sustaining its price well. Heavy chemicals are very firm. Prices all round may be said to be unchanged.

DRY GOODS.—There has been a large influx of buyers into the city this week, and the common report is that they are buying sparingly, but are all in hopeful spirits. The purchases of dress goods are generally made up of henriettas, plain French goods, velveteens and cashmeres; cashmere hosiery and gloves are also moving well. There is rather an active demand for mantle materials in new woollen fabrics for ulsterings and long mantles. In trimmings, black silk velvets and mantle plushes have had a good sale. In men's goods, overcoatings and underclothing are among the lines in request. Travellers are all in attending to their customers and kept pretty busy. This is the best week for the dry goods houses; for during exhibition week the city is too crowded for merchants to put up with the accommodation available. Prices of cotton

goods appear firmer; in domestic woollens, too, there is a good feeling. The millinery openings this week are well attended and the overflow from them brings some grist to other mills.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—An encouraging amount of business is being done in both flour and meal. Prices of flour are generally the same as last week, with the exception of Manitoba strong bakers, which is now quoted at \$6.00 to 6.30 per barrel, an increase of 25 to 30c. Straight roller has changed hands at \$4.60 and 4.65; extra at \$4.35. The meal market is a little more active, with prices as quoted per current list, and bran is very scarce and dearer, car lots selling at \$14 per ton, smaller quantities \$14.50.

GRAIN.—The local wheat market is quieter and easier, in sympathy with the English and American markets. No. 2 fall has brought 97c. on Grand Trunk West, and \$1 on Northern last week. There are no changes in quotations to note, although prices are firm at present figures. Barley has not commenced to move yet, and prices are purely nominal. Oats are easier, and have receded somewhat in price. They are now selling at 41 to 42c. per bushel. The recent high prices for oats brought into the market a large supply, which caused something of a glut. Stocks are still comparatively large. Peas are scarce, firmer, and in demand; not many offering, which will be remedied as soon as the new crop begins to move. Corn and rye purely nominal; no transactions recorded.

GROCERIES.—Business is reported as a rule of satisfactory volume, with improving prospects based largely upon the crops. In canned goods, the special feature worthy of note is the small quantity of peas put up this season, which is so short that prices are already on the upward movement. We quote Bowlby's 2's at \$1.20, an advance of 5c. per lb. over last week's quotations. The last fortnight has been very unfavorable for the tomato crop, and unless we are favored with more genial weather during the next two or three weeks,

THE ALLIANCE Bond and Investment Co.

OF ONTARIO (LIMITED).

Incorporated February 27th, 1890.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

General offices: 27 and 29 Wellington St. East, 34 and 36 Front St. East, Toronto.

This Company undertakes agencies of every description, and trusts, such as carrying out issues of capital for companies and others, conversion of railway and other securities. Will give careful attention to management of estates, collection of loans, rents, interest, dividends, debts, mortgages, debentures, bonds, bills, notes, coupons and other securities. Will act as agents for issuing or countersigning certificates of stock, bonds or other obligations.

Receives and invests sinking funds and invests moneys generally for others, and offers the best terms therefor.

Every dollar invested with or through this Company earns the highest returns and is absolutely safe. All investments are guaranteed.

THE INVESTMENT BONDS of the Company are issued in amounts of \$100 and upwards, and offer unparalleled inducements for accumulative investments of small amounts, monthly or at larger periods for terms of years from five upwards, and the investor is not only absolutely protected against loss of a single dollar, but can rely upon the largest returns consistent with security. Correspondence solicited and promptly replied to.

First-class general and local agents can obtain remunerative contracts by applying to

The ALLIANCE BOND & INVESTMENT Co.
OF ONTARIO, (Limited.)

TORONTO, - - - ONT.

MCRAE & CO.,

98 Esplanade St. E., Toronto,

—OFFER—

PORTLAND CEMENT,

Bull Dog, - Vertis,

9 Elms, Union,

Hoyle Robson, - Bull,

AT LOWEST IMPORT QUOTATIONS.

—WRITE FOR—

"McClay's Treatise on Cement."

THE Toronto General Trusts Co.,

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

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

President—Hon. Edward Blake, LL.D., Q.C., M.P.

Vice-President—E. A. Meredith, Esq., LL.D.

Consequent on the increase in business, the premises formerly occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, on the corner Yonge and Colborne Streets, has been purchased and entirely reconstructed for the Toronto General Trusts Co. and its tenants.

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

The Vaults are in a building specially constructed, most substantial and secure, fire and burglar-proof, and unequalled in Ontario, costing over \$30,000.

Safes and Compartments varying from the small box, for those wishing to preserve a few papers, to large safes for firms and corporations, are rented at low rates, and afford ample security against loss by fire, robbery, or accident. Bonds, Stocks, Deeds, Wills, Plate, Jewellery and other valuables are also stored. An examination of these vaults by the public is requested.

TRUST & AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

Under the approval of the Ontario Government, the Company is accepted by the High Court of Justice as a Trusts Company, and from its organization has been employed by the Court for the investment of Court Funds. The Company acts as Executor, Administrator, Receiver, Committee of Lunatics, Guardian of Children, Assignee of Estates, Agent, etc., and as Trustee under Deeds, Wills, or Court Appointments or Substitutions, and also as Agent for Executors, Trustees and others thus relieving them from onerous and disagreeable duties. It obviates the need of security for administration.

The Company invests money, at best rates, in first mortgages or other securities; collects Rents, Interest, Dividends, and acts as Agent in all kinds of financial business. It also countersigns Corporate Securities. For further information apply to

J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.



Our Communion Wine "St. Augustine," chosen by Special Committee, Synod of Ontario, assisted by Analysts, Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, for use in all the Parishes of the Diocese.

J. S. HAMILTON & CO., Brantford,
Sole Agents for Canada.

WILLIAM KENNEDY & SONS,

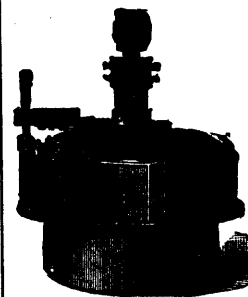
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

MFRS OF THE

"New American"

TURBINE

Heavy Mill Work.



Water Power Pumping Machinery for Domestic and Fire purposes.

Plans, Estimates, and Superintendence for Construction of Municipal Water Works and Improvement of Water Powers.

SIMPSON & CO.

BERLIN, - ONT.

Best value and latest styles in

Church, Lodge and Barber Chairs,

Drawing Room, Dining Room &

Bedroom

FURNITURE.

Clapp's Patent used on Drawer work which prevents sticking in damp weather.

Wholesale & Retail Manufacturers.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

Knox, Morgan & Co.

Wholesale Dry Goods Importers,
HAMILTON, - - ONT.

Fall Stock now Complete.
Travellers' Orders being rapidly executed.

Now that the outlook for a good Fall Business is well assured, we urge our Customers to make a judicious selection for probable requirements, so as to ensure satisfactory deliveries.

General Storekeepers can rely on finding in our Travellers' hands a Full Range of Samples of Popular, Easy Selling Goods, at Close Prices and Liberal Terms.

KNOX, MORGAN & CO.

ADAM HOPE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE

Binder Twine:

RED CAP,

--- Pure Manilla.

CROWN,

Mixed. ---

KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS

STAMPED
1847 ROGERS BROS.

ARE
GENUINE AND GUARANTEED
BY

Meriden Britannia Co.

THE
LARGEST SILVER PLATE
MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

THE ONTARIO COTTON CO.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonades, Shirtings, Denims,
Tickings, Awnings, and
Ducks.

Special Ducks for Agricultural Implement Makers:

DUNCAN BELL, Agent, - MONTREAL.
J. E. McCLUNG, Agent, - TORONTO.

the canning of tomatoes will be a failure this season; stocks of canned lobsters are low and prices decidedly firm. Teas are very firm all round, and a good business is being done in all kinds, with the exception of low grade Hysons and Japans, of which there are none in the market. Coffees are all firm at present quotations, but sales are not yet of much account. Sugars are unchanged in prices, but from indications of the New York market an early advance may reasonably be expected. They are very firm at present quotations. Dried fruits are still on the advance; for sultana raisins we quote 12 to 14c. per lb. Prices of other lines are unaltered, but it is generally conceded values in all dried fruits must in all likelihood go up, which includes raisins, currants, figs, Bosnia prunes, etc.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

THE B. GREENING WIRE CO.,

(LIMITED.)

Wire Manufacturers & Metal Perforators

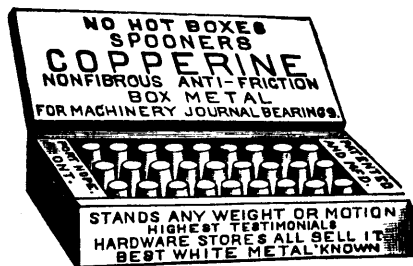
VICTORIA WIRE MILLS,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

BALFOUR & CO.,
Importers of TEAS

— AND —

Wholesale - Grocers,
HAMILTON, - ONT.

GREAT OIL SAVER.



WILLIAM KENNEDY & SONS,
OWEN SOUND, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH CLASS

SCREW PROPELLERS

For all Purposes.

Large Stock kept on hand. Wheels made to dimensions.

OWING TO CERTAIN DEALERS

attempting to palm off on the public the products of other makers, and representing them to be ours, to the injury and reputation of our goods, we have issued the following:

CAUTION TO THE TRADE

Merchants are respectfully advised that hereafter all gloves of our manufacture will be STAMPED or bear a SILK WOVEN label as below

W. H. Storey & Son
Acton, Can.

HARDWARE AND METALS.—There is but little to be added to our report of last week. The general tone of the metals market is firm, and in some lines of tin plates and terne plates prices are higher.

HAY AND STRAW.—New hay is being brought into the city in ample supply for all wants, and is selling at \$9 to \$10 per ton. Straw is ruling high and cannot be bought under \$9 to \$10 per ton; the supply is not equal to the consumption. Baled straw is bringing \$5.50, and baled hay \$9.50 on track.

HIDES AND SKINS.—This market continues much in the same condition as for some time past. Prices are indeed higher, and if anything firmer. Cows' hides, green, are now quoted at 7c. per lb.; cured and inspected at 7½c. The market is bare of stock, and consignments do not equal demands. The same remarks apply to calfskins. In handling lambskins and sheep pelts there is no distinction made now. The prices quoted this week are 5c. higher, being now 75c.; they are really not worth this money, nor is the condition of the market at present normal. It is purely through local complications, which can only be temporary. Tallow is quiet, and unchanged, with no probable improvement in the near future.

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

THE MERRITTON COTTON MILLS

At Merritton, Ont.

Capacity 12,800 Spindles--254 Looms.

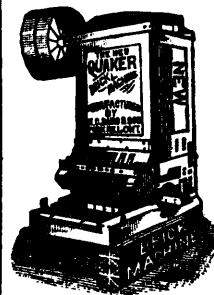
This valuable property, one of the most desirable in Canada the buildings have all been erected since 1892, and all the machinery was then new, and of the most modern kind—will be sold en bloc by tender, together with quantities of material, raw and in course of manufacture. A circular giving full particulars of the property may be seen at the office of the Company, at Merritton, or at the office of James A. Canlie & Co., 90 Wellington street west, Toronto, and every facility afforded to intending purchasers to examine everything thoroughly. Tenders will be received up to twelve o'clock, noon on

WEDNESDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1890.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of purchase cash at time of sale, balance payable 30 days from date of sale. Tenders addressed to

THOMAS LONG,

Managing Director, 513 Jarvis St. Toronto



H. G. BAIRD & SON

Manufacturers of
full line of

BRICK AND TILE
MACHINERY.

Steam or Horse Power

ENGINES
and Mill Work.

PARKHILL, - ONT.

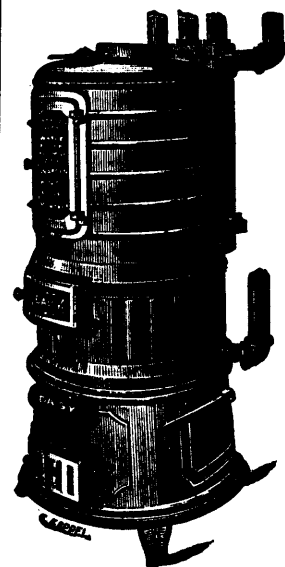
WARDEN
KING & SON.

Manufacturers
— of —
Spencer's
Patent "Daisy"
Hot Water
Boiler.

In sizes to suit
Colleges,
Convents,
Churches,
Public - School
Buildings,
and Residences
of all kinds
and descriptions.

Send for Price
Lists and Testi-
monials to any of
the leading team-
fitters in Canada,
or to the manu-
facturers.

637 CRAIG ST.
MONTREAL.



LEATHER.—Business continues good and the recent advances are very firmly sustained. Sole leather and all black leathers are moving very freely. Harness leather is not quite so active. French kips are in demand and very scarce. There are eager enquiries from English markets, but the production is not sufficient for home consumption. In England prices are going up all the time, and will yet reach higher figures, stocks not being equal to demand, and the quantity available from foreign sources will not apparently suffice for their wants. From present appearances all kinds of leather are on the rise; present advances are being freely met without comment, and many offers for future delivery at present prices are made, which houses will not entertain.

OILS AND PAINTS—In paints the fall trade has started up fairly well, orders coming in freely. Prices are firm, but as a rule unchanged. With regard to values, the same remarks are applicable to oils, and Canadian oils raw and boiled linseed made in Baden, Ont. Values in Liverpool, England, are higher, and likely to advance.

PETROLEUM.—In illuminating oils there is a general movement, shipments to the country being the order of the day, with present prices very firm. All crude oils are very firm in values.

PROVISIONS—The dairy market is in a fairly satisfactory condition, considerable transactions taking place. Butter, really choice, bringing 15s. per lb.; general price for best makes, 14c. The movement has been active during the past week, but arrivals are fully up to the demand. Inferior and medium grades are still a drug in the market; medium may be quoted at 10 to 12c., and inferior at 8c., with little or no enquiry. Cheese is firm at 9 to 9½c. per lb. Yesterday's cable was 43s. 6d. Eggs are firmer, say 16 to 17c. per dozen, owing to an active enquiry from Eastern markets in Boston and New York. In hog products there is not much change; hams are still scarce and ruling at 12½ to 13c. per lb.; long-clear bacon, 8½ to 8¾c.; breakfast bacon, 11 to 11½c. Dried apples are out of the market, and very few evaporated apples are left, the prices ruling being 11½ to 12c. per lb.

WOOL.—The situation is much the same as reported last week. Market quiet, and very limited demand from the mills. The clip is entirely in the hands of dealers, and there is little or no enquiry from the other side. We have no change in prices to note. In foreign wools, the English markets are firm in English lamb and Southdowns. The only special feature calling for note is the union labor strike of the Australian sheep shearers, which, combined with the adverse season there for a good clip, will influence prices to a higher point than already reached. The strike has spread, and the sheep-shearers' union has demanded that dock laborers will not load a pound of wool unless it is from union labor. It is a known fact that the dock laborers of Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and other Australian ports are on strike, and they are so agreeably to the demands of the union sheep-shearers' bureau.

'BROWN' & 'ARMINGTON & SIMS' ENGINES,

Steel Boilers, Ice & Refrigerating Machinery. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

Waterworks Pumping Machinery.

Our Improved Compound and Triple Expansion and Compound Duplex Pumping Engines

Are the most Simple, Economical, and efficient, made on the Continent. Eminently adapted for Reservoir, Stand-pipe, or Direct Pressure Systems of Water Works. We have many of these in use, in all sizes of Water Works, proving the

Most Complete and Efficient System of Fire Protection.

Plans, Specifications & Estimates Furnished.

OSBORNE - WORSWICK CO., Limited, ENGINEERS, HAMILTON, - - - - - ONT.

THOS. WORSWICK, Consulting Mechanical Engineer, Manager. Address all communications to the Company

Confederation Life

ORGANIZED 1871. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

REMEMBER, AFTER THREE YEARS

POLICIES ARE INCONTESTABLE,

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

THE NEW ANNUITY ENDOWMENT POLICY

AFFORDS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION AGAINST

EARLY DEATH.

Provides an INCOME in old age, and is a GOOD INVESTMENT.

Policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of Two Full Annual Premiums. Profits, which are unexcelled by any Company doing business in Canada, are allocated every five years from the issue of the Policy, or at longer periods as may be selected by the insured.

Profits so Allocated are Absolute, and not Liable to be Reduced or Recalled at any future time under any circumstances.

Participating Policy Holders are entitled to not less than 90 per cent. of the Profits earned in their Class, and for the past Seven years have actually received 95 per Cent. of the Profits so earned.

W. C. MACDONALD, Actuary.

J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Insurance in Force, January 1st, 1890,	\$110,669,718.00
Assets,	34,805,819.00
Liabilities,	29,060,727.42
Surplus,	5,745,091.58
Deposit at Ottawa	2,599,942.00
Canadian Policies in Force	18,251,860.00

The Etna Life issues Policies upon every approved plan of Life, Term, and Endowment Insurance, and at the lowest rates. Its Policies are Non-forfeitable and Indisputable after three years. In its Mutual Department it gives all the advantages of full participation in the profits without the risks usual in purely mutual companies. At the back of all its contracts stands \$1,250,000 of capital stock, liable for each policy issued in either department.

Canadian Policies Secured by Government Deposit.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO AN AGENT OF THE COMPANY, OR TO

W. H. ORR & SONS,

Managers, Toronto.



London. Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg.

Whenever you see this TRADE MARK on a **STOVE OR FURNACE**

You may be Certain it is **THE VERY BEST ARTICLE THAT CAN BE HAD FOR THE PRICE ASKED**

WE ASK THE TRADE TO EXAMINE OUR NEW

STEEL DOME FURNACES, - Either Direct - Draft or with Low Radiator.

It will pay them. New Designs and Sizes in Registers and Stove Boards. Identify yourself with one line of **FIRST-CLASS STOVES** and you will **CONTROL THE TRADE OF YOUR TOWN.**

McCLARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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