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Telephone Companies.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COY OF CANADA.

C. F. SISE, PRESIDENT. GEO. W. MOSS, VICE-PRESIDENT. C. P. SOLATER, 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.

Table with columns: FROM LIVERPOOL, FROM MONTREAL, FROM QUEBEC, and dates for various routes like Circassian, Sardinian, etc.

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 78 King St. West, Toronto.

JOHN J. GARTSHORE,

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

Railway and Tramway Equipment.

New and 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.)

Table of Fruits-Cases, 2 doz. each. Includes Apples (Aylmer, Beaver), Blueberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Peaches, Quinces, and Plums.

Table of Vegetables-Cases, 2 doz. each. Includes Beans, Corn, Peas, Pumpkins, Tomatoes, and Tomato Catsup.

Table of Fish, Fowl, Meats-Cases. Includes Mackerel, Salmon, Sardines, Turkey, Duck, Lunch Tongue, Pig's Feet, and Corned Beef.

Table of Sawn Lumber, Inspected, B.M. Includes Clear pine, Pickings, Clear & pickings, Flooring, Ship, Joists and Scantling, Clapboards, Shingles, Lath, Spruce, Hemlock, and Tamarac.

Table of Hard Woods - N. ft. B.M. Includes Birch, Maple, Cherry, Ash, Elm, Oak, Chestnut, Walnut, Hickory, Basswood, and Whitewood.

Table of Fuel, &c. Includes Coal, Wood, and various grades of wood and fuel.

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

August 7, 1890.

Table of Liverpool prices for Wheat, Corn, Peas, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Tallow, and Cheese.

Railway Companies.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.

THE Direct Route between the West and

All points on the LOWER ST. LAWRENCE and BAIE DES CHALEUR, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC; also for NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD, CAPE BRETON and the MAGDALENE ISLANDS, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND ST. PIERRE.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted), and run through, without change between these points, in 37 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 Kimouaki 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, 93 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 CHAS. BIRDON, 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 Foolscap

Posts, etc., etc. Account Book Papers. ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPH PAPERS. COLORED 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, (Hochelega,) Brown Cottons, Bleached Shirtings, Cantons, Bags, etc.
 THE ST. ANNE'S SPINNING MILLS, (Hochelega,) 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.
 SERGES, YARNS.
 KNITTED UNDERWEAR, Socks and Hosiery, in Men's, Ladies' and Children's.
 CARDIGAN JACKETS, 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 speciality.

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

Mercantile Summary.

There are good prospects of an average yield of grapes on Pelee Island.

Sign in a prohibition town in New Jersey. "Soda water, root beer, ginger ale, sarsaparilla, ETC."

C. HARTLEIB, of Dashwood, has disposed of his steam carriage works to Henry Roese, of Zurich, for the sum of \$1,700.

At Leamington there is what is called an evaporating factory with capacity of preparing 100 bushels per day of evaporated apples and pears.

In Peterboro', a new firm, consisting of James Dolan and M. Hackett, have leased premises on George street for a new retail dry goods concern.

The price paid by English capitalists for the Joggins' coal mine, in Nova Scotia, is said to be \$230,000. The new owners take charge on 1st September.

Visitors are invited to look at the fine hop gardens of Hiram Walker & Sons, near Walkerville. The tobacco fields of that firm also promise a good crop in early September.

We understand that Mr. J. Jackson has purchased the hardware and stove business of the late H. Meadows, which has been established in Ottawa for some twenty-five years.

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 & Ouden, (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.

It is stated by the Kingston News that the large brick building opposite the drill shed, formerly occupied by Mr. John Cunningham, is shortly to be utilized by the Woman's Medical College. The necessary alterations are nearly completed.

The will of the late Samuel B. Foote, proprietor of the Shareholder at Montreal, concludes, we are told, as follows: "If any of the miserable vagabonds wish to pay back into the estate the vast amount which I lost by endorsing, the amount is to be equally divided."

The Quebec Board of Trade decided last week to recommend the Harbor Commissioners to offer a bonus to a steamship line shipping cattle from that port, says the Montreal Herald. The Harbor Commissioners and the president conferred on the subject last Friday.

"Out on the shore of Lake Huron," writes a Warton correspondent, "we have seen some specimens of peculiar spelling on the part of officials as well as store-keepers. But a Toronto friend writes to my wife that he noticed the following sign in a certain store in that city: 'CUBENS 10c A CURT; PETETES 15c A SMOL MESURE.' It is well that the fame of Josh Billings as a phonographic speller is already established, else he would have to revisit this planet and look to his laurels."

INDIAN TEAS,

- IMPORTED BY -

STEEL, HAYTER & CO.

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

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

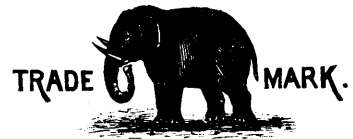
HAMILTON, - - - - - Lambe & Mackenzie.
 WINNIPEG, - - - - - C. M. Rubidge
 " - - - - - Jas. Kirkwood & Co.
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11 & 13 Front St. E., Toronto.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FERGUSON, ALEXANDER & CO.

MONTREAL



AF

"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 out from the largest Newfoundland Codfish, and the quality is unsurpassed. Apply early. STEWART MUNN & CO., 22 ST. JOHN STREET, - - MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

Work on the Cape Breton Railway is progressing rapidly, and the road is likely to be completed within six weeks. The Governor-General intends visiting Cape Breton this fall, and going from the Strait to Sydney. The first train to cross the Grand Narrows bridge will be one carrying his Excellency.

The devastation done by fire at Wheatley is being steadily repaired; Harry Scott's store is repaired; Leamon Olmstead has a brick building under way, to be occupied by Eastman & Co., as a general store; Thos. Jackson is erecting a brick block, part of which C. Lightfoot will occupy as a hardware and tin shop.

A new commercial wire has been strung by the Michigan Central Railway between Detroit and Buffalo, a distance of 228 miles, the work being completed in sixteen days. We also observe that the Canadian Pacific Railway is adding another wire to its commercial telegraph line from Winnipeg to the coast.

The crop of Georgia watermelons alone will this year be 8,000 cars of 1,000 melons each. One grower has 457 acres in this crop. They net the grower 6 cents each, and leave the land in fine condition for the cow-pea crop, making two yields in one season. Georgia lands yield on an average 700 melons per acre, some experts getting 2,000 per acre.

F. SCHOLLES, Manag. Dir. | A. ALLAN, President | J. O. GRAVEL, Sec.-Treas.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000.

THE CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY OF MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RUBBER SHOES AND FELT BOOTS,**Rubber Belting, Packing, Hose, &c.**

OUR RUBBER GARDEN HOSE is the BEST in the Market.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:
339-385 St. Paul St.
FACTORY:
Papineau Square,
MONTREAL, - - QUE.
J. J. McGill, Manager.

WESTERN BRANCH:
Cor. Yonge & Front Sts
Toronto, Ont.

J. H. Walker,
Manager

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

J. R. WALKER,

15 COMMON ST., MONTREAL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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

Cash buyers of Peddlers' Rags, Tailors' Clippings, Old Rubber, &c.

TORONTO BRANCH: Toronto Mill Stock & Metal Co., Esplanade St., Toronto.
OTTAWA BRANCH: Alexander Dackus, 257 Cumberland St. Ottawa, Ont

BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO'Y,

16 to 28 NAZARETH STREET,
MONTREAL.

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

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

13 & 15 St Helen St., MONTREAL.

20 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.

McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO

OIL, LEAD, PAINT
Color & Varnish Merchants

IMPORTERS OF
ENGLISH and BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS
Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Boiled
and Rough Plate, &c.

Painters' & Artists' Materials, Brushes, &c
312, 314, 316 St. Paul St., & 253, 255, 257 Com-
missioners St.,

MONTREAL.

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

100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS OF
Portland Cement, Canada Cement,
Chimney Tops, Roman Cement,
Vent Linings, Water Lime,
Flue Covers, Whiting,
Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris
Sootch 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 Waggons,
Carts, Sleighs, Etc.

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

RENNIE MFG. CO., 1012 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.

ATLANTIC GLUE WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE GLUES.

Sample Orders Solicited.

J. T. HUBER & CO.,

BERLIN, - ONT.

BALL'S CORSETS,

Manufactured by

BRUSH & CO.,

Cor. Bay & Adelaide Streets,
TORONTO

S. Greenshields, Son & Co

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

MERCHANTS,

17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square

AND

730, 732, 734, 736 Craig St.,

MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

A MONTON man has engaged in a rather novel enterprise—the shipping of raspberries in casks from New Brunswick to the United States. He has sent a ton already, and expects to ship five or six tons. They are used for making wine, jellies, etc. Where the berries are used for making wines, it is said the seeds are used in making imitation raspberry jelly.

S. G. A. RAICHE, of Plantagenet, doing business in the name of his wife, Adeline S. Raiche, has assigned. He was formerly at Clarence Creek, and getting into trouble there, went away to the United States, leaving his wife to settle with creditors. Has also been school-master and town clerk, but did not do much better in these positions than he did in business. For the last year or more he has been frequently sued, and the wonder is how he could get any goods at all on credit.

A TELEGRAM from Port Arthur to the Winnipeg Free Press, dated 20th instant, announces the sale to American parties by H. M. Nichols, of Denver, Col., president of the company, of the West End Silver Mine, for \$150,000. The property is fully described on page 202 of the recent Report of the Ontario Mining Commission. The purchase price includes, we understand, 240 acres, being mining locations, r. 55, r. 56 and r. 57 in the Township of Lybster, west of Port Arthur, Silver Mountain camp, known as the West End Mine. There is said to be three-quarters of a mile of vein and a well developed mine. The mining force will be increased at once and a silver mill built when the spur railway now building reaches there next month. We learn, however, that certain of the Canadian shareholders have taken steps to upset this sale as having been made by the directors without authority from the shareholders, and therefore illegal.

Storage and Commission.

STORAGE.

WILLIAMSON & LAMBE,

54 & 56 Wellington St. E.,

TORONTO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TEAS. COFFEES. SUGARS.

THE firm of F. G. Strickland & Co., millwrights, etc., at New Westminster, made an assignment on the 14th August to T. J. Armstrong. The reason of this step, voluntarily taken, the *Columbian* says, is the accumulation of outstanding accounts on the firm's books, which they think an assignment will enable them to collect. They owe \$5,000, and show assets over \$9,000.

A LUMBER merchant and planing mill man, in Montreal, Joseph Cadieux, has assigned, and his creditors are called together for September 1st. He has been a large operator in real estate of late, having recently bought a large plot of land on which are erected some seventy odd tenements, and he has probably assumed a heavier load than he could well carry. Statement is not yet prepared. The Sun Life has a mortgage claim of \$51,114.—Cantin & Dulong, a firm of contractors in Montreal, are reported in difficulties and have been asked to assign.—Amedee Bayard, contractor, Montreal, is being advertised for to attend a meeting called for Sept. 20th, on demand of one of his creditors.

A GROUP of Montreal failures is appended: W. C. Ravenhill, a manufacturer of straw goods, has assigned on demand, owing \$6,600. Mr. R. was formerly unsuccessful in connection with the failure of the Victoria Straw Works.—A small dealer in hats, etc., named Michael Dooley, is reported missing, and a demand of assignment has been made.—John McNiece, tobacconist, has assigned on demand of S. Davis & Son, owing between \$2,000 and \$3,000.—Frank Donovan, a boot and shoe dealer, who succeeded his father only some seven or eight months ago, and who was supposed to be in very fair shape, has been asked to assign. Liabilities not yet ascertained.

WM. PEACE had been two years farming in Michigan, but got tired of the occupation and traded the farm for a stock of goods in Arkona, Ont., valued at \$2,100, and store premises at \$1,100. A little less than eighteen months' experience has satisfied him that he is not out out for a store-keeper, and he has assigned.—Another assignment is that of the firm of M. McLean & Co., dry goods dealers, Lindsay, formerly McLean, Smith & Co., which was dissolved in April, 1889.—Kastner Bros., Mitchell, failed to obtain a settlement with their creditors and have made an assignment.—A dry goods dealer at Victoria, named C. L. Terry, has assigned, although claiming assets \$2,000 in excess of his liabilities.

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.

MESSRS. OSLER & HAMMOND ask for tenders for the purchase of a roller-mill of large capacity in the Canadian North-West wheat district, and also for a group of grain elevators. They should easily get offers, with such a harvest as impends.

THE millinery fall openings are to be a feature of next week, both in Toronto and Montreal, and very attractive they promise to be. We understand that Messrs. S. F. McKinnon & Co. hold their opening on Monday, to Wednesday; D. McCall & Co. on Monday.

A RACY correspondent of the *Standard*, who from the freedom and neatness of his style one might imagine to be a member of the press taking a vacation sojourn in the back country, writing from South Finch, compliments that hamlet on its bright, fresh appearance, and especially admires Mr. Campbell's new building and Mrs. Monro's improvements to her store. He adds a sentence which we commend to merchants and clerks everywhere: "In enumerating attractions, we must not forget the uniform good looks and obliging manners of the merchants and their assistants, a point often and deservedly commented on."

ABOUT three years ago the firm of Gavin & Mollwraith began a general business at Watson's Corners, Ont. One was formerly a hotel-keeper, the other a school-teacher, and neither had any previous business experience. They bought out a business, paying full figures for both real estate and stock, and their chances have been considered slender. They have now assigned.

We observe that Mr. James Corcoran, who for thirty years has been a merchant in Stratford, has sold out his stock of groceries and liquors to his nephew, C. Stock. Mr. Corcoran deserves his success, for it has been won by integrity and industry. We trust he may now enjoy some well-earned leisure.

MR. ROBERT GARDNER, SR., of the firm R. Gardner & Son, of the Novelty Works, Montreal, died last week, and was buried on Friday, 22nd instant. The chief mourners at his burial were the three sons of the deceased, Lieut.-Col. Gardner and Messrs. James and W. S. Gardner; his three sons-in-law, Messrs. H. McLaren, S. Hird and W. S. Clark, and a number of his grandsons and nephews. The employees of the deceased gentleman were present in a body at the funeral, which was attended by many well-known manufacturers and business men. Mr. Gardner had reached

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

EBY, BLAIN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

CEYLON TEAS.

INDIA TEAS.

JAPAN TEAS.

CHINA TEAS.

Staple & Fancy Groceries.

EBY, BLAIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

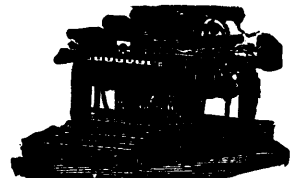
Corner Front and Scott Streets, Toronto.

a ripe age, and was a connecting link between the present age of industrial activity in Montreal and a day of comparatively small things in that city.

THE dry goods business of J. W. Fenner, in this city, or rather that of his deceased wife, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The late Mrs. Fenner appointed the Trust Corporation of Ontario as her executor, and willed about \$30,000 of property to her daughter and husband. This will Mr. Fenner contested, but failed to make out a case. While this contest was going on he collected assets of \$7,300 which he handed to his brother for safe-keeping. This brother was instructed by the court to attend and submit accounts. A settlement has been effected and Mr. Fenner is again in charge, subject to the executor.

THERE are a few minor business changes in Ontario. Among these we find the dissolution of the Strachan Shoe Company. Margaret Strachan has purchased the assets, and the business will be continued as before.—Doncaster & Co. have bought the grocery business of Geo. Ewing in this city.—F. H. Ferguson has sold his tobacco business in St. Thomas to one Fewings, and opens out a men's furnishings stock in another store.—J. G. Fawcett has bought the grocery business of W. H. Wooley, at Belmont.—Joshua Sisler, dealer in dry goods, has sold his business to Finch Bros., at the town of Aylmer, Ont.

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Our Travellers are now on the Road
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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.

THREE bankrupt stocks of goods have been sold this week at auction by Suckling, Cassidy & Co. These were that of Blake Lancey, of Petrollea, dry goods, etc., amounting to \$21,232, bought by Kent & Co., Orangeville, for 56½ cents on the dollar. That of Benjamin Corbett, Toronto, \$1,550, was sold to B. R. Teddie, London, for 73 cents on the dollar. That of M. R. Kidd, Peterboro', clothing and groceries, \$6,627, was sold to Gough Bros., of Toronto, at 60½ cents on the dollar.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

We are told that a broom factory will shortly be established in Guelph.

The proprietor of the Beet Root Sugar Refinery at Farnham, Que., contemplates shortly removing his factory to St. Hyacinthe.

The shipments of Lake Superior iron ores up to August 13, 1890, amounted to 4,617,051 tons. This is 520,679 tons in excess of the shipments for the corresponding time last year.

A despatch from New Glasgow states that Mr. A. P. Willis returned to Montreal last week, and that he organized there the "Willis Piano and Organ Co." with paid-up capital of \$50,000.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

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.

Bryce, McMurrich & Co.

S. F. MCKINNON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Millinery Goods,

Fancy Dry Goods,

Mantles, Silks, etc.

Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts. TORONTO.

35 Milk Street, London England.

Application has been made for power to increase the capital stock of the Peterborough Lock Manufacturing Company from \$50,000 to \$200,000 by the issue of 1,500 additional shares.

An establishment for fruit evaporating is to be opened in Brockville in a fortnight by Mr. Lavell, an American gentleman. It is expected to employ forty hands for several months.

Lucknow ratepayers will shortly vote on a loan of \$5,000 to Cliff & Forster, furniture manufacturers. The firm is to pay back 250 a year for ten years, and at the expiration of that term to pay back the balance.

The Berlin Piano Company (limited) has been incorporated with a total capital stock of \$100,000. The first directors are Messrs. H. L. Janzen, J. Kaufman, Benjamin Schlichter, L. J. Breithaupt and Martin Nelson.

We observe the incorporation of the Hanover Spring-Bed and Upholstering Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, in shares of \$100 each. The directors are Messrs. E. A. Goodeve, Thomas Telford, Robert Price, D. Knechtel, H. H. Muller and Chris. Myers.

United States returns place the export of coal to Canada during the fiscal year 1890 at 1,305,000 tons, as compared with 1,372,000 tons in 1889, a falling off equal to 24 per cent. This does not mean that we are using less coal, but that we use more of our own.

The C.P.R. are very anxious to get the generous Manitoba grain crop promptly moved, and have given contracts to London, Ottawa, and Kingston car-works for as many as each establishment can produce of 1,000 box cars. It is specified that they must be ready by 1st October next.

Wood stone is the name of a new compound material composed of sawdust and calcined magnesia. The mixture, having been well worked up with water, is put into moulds and pressed into whatever shape may be desired. A scientific authority says it is incombustible

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.

and impermeable to water, is susceptible of a fine polish, and is adaptable to numerous uses.

We learn from the Sackville Post that Messrs. W. T. Costigan & Co., of Montreal, have rented the lobster factory at Campobello, N.B., for the purpose of canning sardines in oil and mustard. They are now busy putting in new plant, and it is expected the factory will be running full swing by the end of the month, employing 40 or 50 hands.

It is stated by the Dundas Banner that all the Gurney factory premises in that town except the warehouse have been bought by Jas. Chegwin, who will proceed to put a dam across the creek to furnish power. He will utilize part of the building himself and rent the rest. Just now he is busy getting out a contract for between two and three hundred Anthony steel plate furnaces for J. M. Williams, of Hamilton.

Cotton mill men at Fall River, Mass., declare that they are losing money at present prices of products. Taking existing prices of cotton and the selling price of cloth, the mills are losing about two-fifths of a cent on every yard of cloth sold. They argue that the help should now share in the hard times, and talk of reducing wages. Curtailment is hard to agree upon, as those mills will not agree to curtail unless all New England does. At the monthly meeting of the Progressive Weavers' Association on Saturday night, resolutions were adopted endorsing the action taken by the cotton manufacturers in their efforts to curtail production, and suggesting another week's stoppage in September. They say that the 60 hours' curtailment hitherto has only been an aggravation to the market.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

CHARLES COCKSHUTT & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

WOOLLENS

- AND -

Clothiers' Trimmings.

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TRIAL BALANCE BOOK,

With Recapitulation Sheet.

SCALE OF PRICES.

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" 1,500 "	2.75 "
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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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W. B. HAMILTON,
 JAMES BUIK,
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Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in

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 15 & 17 Front St. East.
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ESTABLISHED 1845.

L. COFFEE & CO.,
 Produce Commission Merchants,
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LAWRENCE COFFEE. THOMAS FLYNN.

DRIED BEEF

Try our Superior Quality Dried Beef. Just the thing for hot weather. Sells rapidly. Orders filled for any desired quantity.

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 Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
 36, 38 & 40 Front St. West, TORONTO.
JAMES COOPER. JOHN O. SMITH.

JOHN A. WOOD, President. J. W. COWAN, Man'g Director.
The Cowan Cocoa & Chocolate Company
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 Manufacturers of and Dealers in
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NOW IN STORE, DELIVERY AT ONCE.

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,
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CARRIAGE AND COACH PAINTERS.

In the manufacture of our Painters' Brushes we adopt the following principles:

- 1st. We use only the best quality of stock throughout
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- 3rd. A standard weight, length and quality of stock for each grade of Brush.
- 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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THE PERFECTION OF
**TONE, TOUCH
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Pronounced by leading artists "the finest made in Canada."

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RARE OPPORTUNITY
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ENTIRE STOCK OF

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Liberal Discounts off all Purchases
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CALDECOTT, BURTON & CO.,
 FALL 1890.

We have made full preparations for the season now at hand, and hope to see our friends on and about

SEPTEMBER THE FIRST,

WHEN THE STOCK WILL BE

Complete in all Departments.

CALDECOTT, BURTON & CO.,
 THE LEE SPOOL AGENCY,
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M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.,
 26, 28 and 30 Front St. W.,
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HAVE A FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT OF

CROSS-CUT SAWS, Maple Leaf and Distons.
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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55, 57 & 59 RICHMOND ST. E.

Office:—54 & 56 Lombard Street, near Church Street, Toronto.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHOT!

**DROP
 AND CHILLED.**

Our CHILLED Shot is recognized by all Sportsmen as **STANDARD.**

We guarantee it equal to the best English makes

Write for Quotations. Letter Orders Promptly Executed.

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A. J. SOMERVILLE,
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THE MONETARY TIMES

Trade Review & Insurance Chronicle,

With which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal (in 1869), the TRADE REVIEW, of the same city (in 1870), and the TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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EDW. TROUT,
Manager.

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, AUG. 29, 1890

THE SITUATION.

From Point Edward, Ontario, to Port Huron, Michigan, the tunnel under the river St. Clair has been successfully bored. The work was begun simultaneously on each side, and at the point where the two openings met, the lines of the tunnel were found to coincide exactly, so true had been the engineering. To Mr. Joseph Hobson, engineer of the Grand Trunk, the work was intrusted, and to his skill the meed of success is due. Before the tunnel was completed, a second one was projected, so vital is this means of crossing the river to the success of railway enterprise. The C.P.R. trains will still cross by boats, but the time cannot be distant when, in this particular, this company will have to follow the lead of the Grand Trunk. While means of improved international communication are found, it is much to be regretted that the Governments of the two countries are pursuing a policy of mutual restriction in raising their tariffs, on some products, actually if not avowedly to the point of prohibition. The very railway trains which are to cross under the St. Clair river would be excluded from traffic on the western side if rival companies there could get their way. And it is precisely at Port Huron where the elevator companies are shouting most lustily for the exclusion of Canadian railways from American soil. These extreme demands are not likely to be successful, though the tariff policy of the two countries is just now changing for the worse, when it is in fact capable of great improvement.

Still the fraudulent use of the trade-marks on liquor bottles goes on. The honest men among the Montreal liquor dealers, anxious to put an end to the practice, waited on the Minister of Inland Revenue, and asked him to take steps with that view; but it appears that power to do so has not been vested in him by law. The only remedy at present lies with those whose trade-marks are counterfeited. The practice is an old one, and the remedy has not yet come. Perhaps no less than half a century ago Canadian gin was shipped to Holland, and thence shipped back again to

impose on it a false paternity. Gin can be made in Canada as well as elsewhere, and the best way would be to let it go for what it is worth. But it is not easy to fight against the established reputation of Holland gin; it is easier to counterfeit. A good deal of this sort of thing in connection with liquors goes on in several countries. The French are always complaining of the spurious champagne of other European rivals. These rivals retort that France doctors champagne herself, and the confession is made that sugar candy is used as an ingredient in the champagne districts. But this, it is contended, is not adulteration, though the champagne of Germany, it is alleged, is spurious. Much wine is made even in France from raisins, and now, according to alcoholic strength, these artificial wines are to pay the same duty as genuine on importation into that country. In California the servile copying of the names of French wines is common. This is absurd. Why not let the native wines stand on their own bottom? And this would be the best way of treating Canadian liquors.

There is much less communication with the west coast of Greenland than took place under the Dutch more than two centuries ago. Large fishing fleets of small vessels then regularly visited every part of Davis Strait. Henceforth a single vessel is to sail from St. John, N.B., to Toigtut, Greenland, in quest of a mineral known as cryolite, which is used in the manufacture of paint. The "Argenta"—such is the name of the vessel—expects to make two trips a year. By this means the world will in some slight measure renew its acquaintance with the west coast of Greenland. The possibilities of trade in that direction are apparently not numerous, but the trips of this vessel may make an opening to what there is. Enquiry will be awakened, and this enterprise, which is undertaken by a Philadelphia company, may lead to something, though what it will be it would be idle to conjecture.

Two weeks ago the statement was made, and promptly denied, that the Washington authorities had refused to allow the Dominion Cartridge Company to ship cartridges through the United States to Mexico. Now comes a re-affirmation of the complaint. The modified story is that the refusal to allow the bonding privilege extended to empty cartridge shells. The denial from Washington appeared to be absolute. These contradictions arose from the fact that the particulars of the refusal were not at first given. The application, according to the acting Secretary of the United States Treasury, was to ship goods first to New York by rail, thence to Texas by steamer, and thence by rail to Mexico. This was contrary to the transportation laws of the United States, according to which the goods could not be transhipped or pass out of the control of the custom officials. The net result is that a great noise has been made about nothing. The Treaty of Washington has been invoked, but the American Government is specially vested with power by that instrument to make regulations for

carrying it into effect, and the transportation law is in the nature of the regulation contemplated.

From the first, the contention of the discharged men and their friends has been that the New York Central Railway Company decided to get rid of them because they belonged to the Knights of Labor organization. They were dismissed without a specification of the grounds of the dismissal. It is admitted that no contract was violated by the action of the company, and the demand that it should give reasons for what it did is at least unusual. Any one of these men, his contract completed, could leave the service of the company without giving a reason for doing so. Surely the company has the same right and is not bound to give a reason for the discharges any more than the men would be for a voluntary quitting of the company's service. The allegation that the dismissals were made because the men were Knights of Labor is easily put forward; but suppose it was true. The right of the men to join the order is not clearer than the right of the company to have nothing to do with it, and if they were each determined to stand on their extreme rights, it is difficult to see that one would have a right to complain of the action of the other. The men are naturally anxious to get the public on their side, and sympathy is liable to tend that way. But a strike is an extreme measure, and to the strike is due all the inconvenience to which the public has been put. The strike was grounded on a suspicion that the men were discharged because they were Knights of Labor, or the allegation has been made because it was a strong ground to rest their case upon. The public has suffered in the quarrel, but that is no reason why compulsory arbitration should be applied to similar cases. The Powderly investigation is giving only one side of the story.

Speculation is rife as to the cause of the appearance near the British Columbia coast of the American man-of-war "Charleston." There are British men-of-war there, and their presence is not cause of equal conjecture. So far, no British sealers have been captured, and there is no ground for a contention over what has not occurred. The presence of the "Charleston" is probably a case of putting in an appearance, so as to make a show in harmony with Mr. Blaine's contention. But there is nothing extraordinary in the presence of a war vessel in this region, seeing that American territory is found on both sides of British Columbia; it cannot be there to enforce disputed claims, otherwise it would not have gone alone into the presence of a superior British force.

It now depends on the President whether the United States Government shall take power to deal in retaliation towards such countries as, from sanitary reasons, exclude American meat. The Meat Inspection Bill has passed Congress, and awaits the signature of the President. One of its provisions gives the Executive power to exclude the products of nations which

refuse to admit American meat. France and Germany are among the countries which refuse to believe in the sanitary condition of American pork, and there is a contention and partial belief in the United States that this is a false pretence, and that it is excluded from motives of tenderness towards French meat producers. Canada and Great Britain, in self-protection, have found it necessary to treat American cattle exceptionally; Canada refusing to allow them to be imported, and Great Britain requiring them to be slaughtered on arrival. The regulation under which this is done, so far from being always a benefit to the British farmer, is against his interest when store cattle, which it is his interest to make up for the butcher, are in question. Whether the President will sign the bill is now being asked. If he does, retaliation will be in a fair way of being put into force.

BANKING REVIEW.

The month of July, for which the usual bank returns appeared in our last, and an abstract appears in our present number, is not usually marked by any important changes, though our export trade in cattle and cheese, but more especially in timber and lumber, generally helps by that time to ease the financial situation. Last year, as our abstract of the figures showed, we gained strength to the extent of about a million dollars, by the increase of deposits and the repayment of loans. This year we gain about nine hundred thousand dollars, the net result of a considerable increase in deposits (\$1,720,000) against a shrinkage of about \$900,000 in circulation (a shrinkage quite natural at this season of the year), with loans comparatively unchanged. The important movement in cattle, cheese, &c., which has been a distinguishing and satisfactory element in the business of the country during the summer months of 1890, led us to expect more additions to our available resources than the figures show, but any disappointment must be attributed to the falling off in the lumber and timber trades. Sales of square timber and of most grades of export lumber have been very poor, and if, as we were told by a banking friend recently, a single manufacturer is holding a quarter of a million dollars' worth of export lumber where a year ago it was sold out, it would not be surprising to find that loans to lumbermen are at present at least a couple of million dollars more than they would be under better trade conditions. We have explained on a previous occasion that the collapse in South America has had much to do with the falling away of our lumber exports. An improvement there can scarcely be looked for this season; meantime a profitable market for a large portion of our product is unfortunately closed.

The condition of the wholesale trade is perhaps slightly better, with improved prospects. We hear very generally, though by no means universally, that payments are much better than for some time past, and that orders are also coming in more freely. But the prudence and economy in

buying, which have been ground into the retail trade by the hard experiences of the past few years, still influence it largely. Country merchants are, however, bare of stock, and goods must move out freely later on for consumption.

If we have, as now seems reasonably assured, a good fall trade, it is to be hoped that the policy of economy and retrenchment will not at once be abandoned by merchants, especially by the importing houses. No doubt they will order as many goods as they feel reasonably sure of selling, but we might remind them that a good season, such as this promises to be, affords an excellent opportunity to trim off undesirable accounts, to reduce unreasonable lines of credit, and generally to work affairs into sounder and better shape. These things cannot be done in hard times, and can be accomplished in prosperous years. The temptation to let matters drift in the old way, because the prosperity makes them for the time being safer, is doubtless very great, but it is the part of wisdom to remember that the prosperity may be for a season only.

We have discussed elsewhere the crop reports and crop prospects. We need only add here, in connection with their bearing on the banking situation, that the conversion of the harvest into money will not do more than fill up the absorptions of capital which have been going on quietly for the past two or three years. That this is a great thing in itself we do not deny, but it does not necessarily mean "flush" times, or plenty of money for all sorts of enterprises. It will be a pity, therefore, if people are led to branch out into new schemes because of the better tone in business circles.

As to the monetary value of the crops, it may interest our readers to examine the following comparative statement of gross values, based on Mr. Blue's August bulletin. The figures are obtained by taking the estimated yield for 1889 and 1890, at the current prices about the 8th of August in each year. The results do not show as much improvement as might be expected, but it may be noted that the prices of grain, etc., in August last year were, with one or two exceptions, somewhat higher than at the corresponding date this year.

	1889.	1890.
Fall wheat	\$12,786,000	\$14,214,000
Spring wheat	5,612,000	9,164,000
Barley	11,636,000	7,503,000
Oats	20,590,000	28,003,000
Rye	808,000	752,000
Pease	8,105,000	9,875,000
Beans	762,000	1,428,000
Hay and clover	41,943,000	40,906,000
	\$102,242,000	\$111,845,000

The difference in favor of 1890 is therefore \$9,603,000, a very substantial sum in itself, but, as will be seen, only an increase of 9½ per cent. for the year. In looking at these figures, it must be borne in mind that cattle, cheese, wool, etc., which form so large a proportion of the products of agriculture, have probably yielded better returns this year than last, and that the gross increased value of the results of agriculture and husbandry will therefore considerably exceed the amount shown above.

The good harvest in Manitoba, which seems assured now, cannot but help our

finances materially. Every dollar which can be spared for the purpose goes to liquidate a longer or shorter series of debts which affect the whole of the Dominion, but more especially our own province.

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

31st July, 1889.

[In thousands.]

Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital paid up..	34,435	17,783	8,024	60,242
Circulation	15,566	9,663	5,114	30,343
Deposits	70,833	49,844	16,484	137,161
Loans & Discounts	102,270	68,544	21,953	192,767
Cash and Foreign balances (Net) ..	19,799	6,594	4,152	30,545

31st July, 1890.

[In thousands.]

Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital paid up	34,489	16,471	8,675	59,635
Circulation	15,807	9,715	5,646	31,168
Deposits	68,176	50,956	18,775	137,907
Loans & Disc'ts.	105,177	66,814	26,445	198,436
Cash & Foreign balances (Net) ..	16,838	8,561	3,262	28,661

THE HARVEST IN ONTARIO.

Only the acreage estimated under crop and the probable yield of cereals and hay were published in these columns last week, neither space nor time permitting at that date a more extended notice of the subject. Some fuller particulars of the harvest may now be given, based upon the reports of 793 correspondents of the Ontario Bureau of Agriculture at date August 12th. Both fall and spring wheat show a better yield per acre in 1890 than in the average of the eight years from 1882 to 1889, and the yield exceeds that of 1889 by five bushels and one and one-quarter bushels, average per acre, respectively. The total yield of both varieties this year exceeds last by 5,700,000 bushels. The fall grain in western Ontario is of good quality, unusually so, the berry being plump and the straw bright. In the eastern part, there was, as usual, much winter-killing, while spring frosts affected the Georgian Bay district slightly. From the fact that harvesting of spring wheat was not over when the reports were written, it is not easy to characterize this crop closely. The terms "fair" or "average" are probably nearly accurate. The late, wet spring was hard upon such grain as lay in low lands. There is an increase of one-third—from 398,000 acres to 601,000—in the area sown this year compared with last.

One looks naturally, under the head of barley, for what the Bureau has to say about the experiment with the two-rowed description of that grain which our farmers are recommended to grow for the British market, now that the McKinley Bill proposes to spoil the United States market for us. "Small samples were sown by many farmers," we are told, and reports upon the result "are perhaps about equally divided for and against." But as none of it had been cut—it is a week to ten days later in maturing than the ordinary kind—a definite opinion cannot be well expressed. Four million bushels less than the average

has been grown in the province this year, and of this "probably not a great deal will rank as first-class," the reasons being a wet, cool spring, with dry, hot weather just when maturing, and some bad harvest weather. The yield is placed at 23.3 bushels to the acre.

Oats are a light crop, the Bureau tells us; only a trifle over 30 bushels to the acre. But there were 1,882,000 acres sown, which is an increase of one-seventh in area over the average of eight previous years of superior yield. The Lake Erie counties were worst off as to oats, for farther north the quality was fully average. Professor Pantou, of Guelph, appealed to to know the cause of the blight on oats, says: "It seems to me the trouble is due more to climatic conditions, such as frost or excessive moisture, than to insects or to parasitic plants."

We give some extracts from the report:—

RYE.—The rye crop has given a fairly good yield throughout the province wherever grown, and has already been well secured in most cases. In the east, however, it was somewhat light on the ground owing to winter-killing.

PEAS.—Reports concerning peas indicate a very fair but an uneven crop. It perhaps suffered more than any other crop from the rains of May and June, and on low clay lands it is almost a failure. In the Lake Erie counties the crop is a very poor one, but throughout the rest of the province the yield is good, and is not likely, on the whole, to be much behind the average per acre: 20½ bushels per acre is not a bad yield.

The Indian corn area is 41,000 acres more than the average of the previous eight years, and the buckwheat area more by 29,000 acres. The root crops have an area of 22,000 acres above the average, the principal increases being in turnips, mangel-wurzels and potatoes. In the five westernmost counties there are indications of a favorable crop of corn.

The acreage of other field crops is given in the following table, but no estimate of yield has been procured:

Crops.	1890.	1889.
Corn.....	223,836	187,116
Buckwheat.....	90,111	56,398
Potatoes.....	158,094	145,812
Mangel-wurzels.....	25,953	21,211
Carrots.....	11,977	11,261
Turnips.....	111,055	111,103
Pasture (cleared land)....	2,542,092	2,607,962

In every instance the area under these crops this year is greater than the average of the years 1882-89.

AREA AND ESTIMATED YIELD.

	Crops.	Acres.	Bushels.
Fall wheat....	1890....	720,101	14,832,240
	1889....	822,115	13,001,865
	1882-9..	932,300	18,056,560
Spring wheat..	1890....	601,753	9,628,180
	1889....	398,610	5,697,707
	1882-9..	565,385	8,804,318
Barley.....	1890....	701,326	16,311,370
	1889....	775,286	23,386,388
	1882-9..	872,245	20,218,930
Oats.....	1890....	1,882,366	56,572,613
	1889....	1,923,444	64,346,301
	1882-9..	1,613,631	57,041,035
Rye.....	1890....	103,061	1,617,535
	1889....	90,106	1,431,679
	1882-9..	108,179	1,766,767
Pease.....	1890....	781,206	16,090,251
	1889....	708,068	13,509,237
	1882-9..	644,495	13,171,725
Beans.....	1890....	39,452	840,018
	1889....	21,830	371,893
	1882-9..	22,170	451,855
Hay and clover	1890....	2,462,002	4,305,915
	1889....	2,386,223	3,728,313
	1882-9..	2,236,622	3,041,077

—In most denominations there is a general feeling against consecrating a church on which there is a mortgage. A certain church which has a debt on it, wishing to respect this feeling, recently had four-fifths of the building consecrated, leaving the remaining one-fifth to be consecrated when paid for.—*New York Tribune.*

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT.

It is a matter of interest to bankers and also to their customers, that the Bills of Exchange Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, comes into force on the 1st September next. The changes in the law are few, and no business man is likely to suffer because of the introduction of any change in the accustomed routine. The "crossed cheques" section is, however, a very serious, and, potentially, very useful addition to the law. It affords absolute protection to the drawer of a cheque, and also to the bank on which it is drawn, but will make cheques difficult of negotiation unless the payee is a party who has a bank account somewhere. For this reason, and because of the novelty of the system in Canada, we counsel our readers to be chary of crossing cheques for some time to come. When country merchants are remitting to wholesale houses, or in like transactions, a couple of lines across the face of the cheque will add a great safeguard against more than one kind of fraud. If the crossing is made use of indiscriminately, many recipients of cheques will have difficulty in getting them cashed, and disrepute may be thrown upon a system which is capable of being made here, as in England, a most efficient handmaid of commerce. It may be explained that the crossing is in effect an order on the part of the drawer that the cheque, when endorsed by the payee, is to be paid only to a bank, or to the particular bank mentioned in the crossing, and not to the payee direct. By the terms of the law the drawer of such a cheque is absolved from further liability after he has handed the cheque to the party to whom it is made payable, except that of providing funds for it at his bank. If he does this, the cheque is, as far as he is concerned, an absolute payment. It may be stolen, and payment obtained by fraud or forgery, but the drawer will not be affected by that, and the possibility of fraud is reduced to a minimum, if not altogether removed, by the fact that the cheque, being crossed to the payee's own bank, would only be paid through that bank, which cannot but know its own customer's signature. In any case it would be responsible to the payee if it cashed the cheque on a forged signature. The protection given is to the drawer and the bank on which he draws; intermediate holders take the cheque at their own risk as to forged endorsements, but, as we have already said, the payee's bank is practically the only intermediate party, and it deals directly with its own customer. This all makes a considerable improvement in the drawer's position over that he at present occupies. He may therefore be expected to avail himself of the protection when he has discovered its value; and when the public is more familiar with crossed cheques their use will no doubt become very general.

The voting on the Waterloo, Que., by-law granting \$10,000 to aid in establishing manufactures in the town, resulted in 98 votes being cast for and 24 against.

PRISONS AND ASYLUMS IN QUEBEC.

In the province of Quebec, the lunatic asylums are private concerns in receipt of public subventions. And there has been a suspicion that, even when they were in the hands of devoted religious women, they were managed more with regard to profit, or at least parsimonious economy, than was desirable in the interest of the patients. The great abuses which occurred in similar institutions, in some European countries, half a century ago, came to mind to reinforce the suspicion. And what is more to the point, an English alienist who visited the Quebec asylums condemned their management in strong terms. His denunciation was so warm as to create the suspicion that it was overdone. Then came, and very properly, a demand for official inspection. The proprietors of the asylums and the church to which they belonged opposed the proposal, as interested parties would naturally do. But the pressure of public opinion was too strong to be resisted, and official inspection was decreed by the local legislature.

It would appear from the report of the Inspector, Mr. Desaulniers, that these people had nothing to fear from the law which subjected them to official inspection. This prisonary admits that the provincial prisons are in need of "useful reforms," but the picture he gives of the lunatic asylums represents them as without a flaw. "As for lunatic asylums," he says, "this province has nothing to envy in other countries. The Beauport and Jean de Dieu asylums can compare favorably with the best asylums in other countries. St. Jean de Dieu has been built up during the last twenty years, and Beauport has really taken an important position during the same time." We must charitably suppose that this report was written before the occurrence of the destructive fire at the Montreal Asylum which caused such shocking loss of life, and demonstrated the unfitness of the building for its purpose. The patients, we are told, spend their time in "almost palatial residences, magnificent gardens and lawns," indulging in "good walks, good beds, wholesome and well-cooked food in abundance," and are in fact "better treated than the greater part of the sane population." This to outward appearance may all be true, and yet the system of management might be very defective.

How does the management of those Quebec institutions compare in results with that of similar institutions elsewhere, in Ontario for instance? For the year 1889, Beauport claims 19.44 per cent. of cures; St. Jean de Dieu admits that the proportion of cured is less than 8 per cent. These were the proportions respectively discharged as cured. The difference in the figures is great enough to create surprise. How comes it that Beauport Asylum cures more than twice as large a proportion as St. Jean de Dieu? Here is subject for grave enquiry. Perhaps it did not fall within the province of the Inspector to make it; however this may be, he passed over the fact in silence. It will, we trust, not be deemed invidious to compare these

results with the percentage of cures obtained in the Ontario asylums. Here we find the percentage of cures to be: Toronto 42.74, London 39.50, Kingston 35.51, Hamilton 29.20; average 35.40. These figures do not look as if Quebec asylums were up to the highest mark of efficiency attained in any country. It may be that the proportion of incurable cases is greater in Quebec than in Ontario; but making every allowance for a difference in this respect, it would surely not account for the difference in results. It is too wide to be explained by any thing that does not take into account difference of management; and if in the conduct of these institutions we must seek for a large part of the difference in results, it is impossible not to conclude that there is at least the same room for improvement in Quebec asylums that there is admitted to be in Quebec prisons.

There is just another possible loophole. Of the whole number discharged from all the asylums in the two provinces, only a proportion are cured, some are improved, and others are not even better when they leave than when they entered. As to what constitutes a cure, there may, in some cases, be room for the play of opinion. Are the Quebec medical men more scrupulous in assuming that cures have been effected, when patients are discharged, than those of Ontario? There is no antecedent probability why this should be so, and it would not be safe to assume that it is. There is, however, a test by which this may be tried. If we add to the proportion of cures the number of those who were discharged improved, we find that in Quebec it was 1.41 per cent., while in Ontario it was 1.71. This illustration makes the case of Quebec rather worse than better in the comparison. There is still another test: the proportion of discharged who were unimproved, in Quebec, was 2.13 per cent., while in Ontario it was but three-quarters of one per cent., 0.74. In every possible point of view, and tried by the test of every available comparison, the Quebec lunatic asylums appear to be seriously in want of improvement. It follows that the proportion of discharges, in any condition of the patients, is much lower than in Ontario. We shall not suggest or insinuate that the plan of payment per head in any way tends to increase the detentions. Still the fact of a greater proportion of detentions requires to be explained, like many other things connected with these institutions. If we may, in any respect, judge the work by the results, the management of the Quebec asylums must be pronounced a failure.

We are quite aware of the undue tendency to call upon the Government to do things which can be done quite as well, and even better, by private effort; it is a tendency from which only mischief can be expected. We incline to the opinion, however, that the management of lunatics is an exception, and that on the whole it has been better done by the State than it used to be, or is now done by private persons. Not that this is universally true or true of all countries. It is unfortunate, perhaps, that this should be so, in those instances in which it does occur, because anything that

tends to call in the authority of the Government to do what can be done by individuals, even where the Government, as seldom happens, for the moment does it best, because the fact is urged as a reason why the Government should undertake a great many other things for which it has really neither aptitude nor mission. Private asylums of unexceptionable character are numerous in Europe, and they are not unknown here. The real trouble about asylums is the pauper element; people who are able to pay for their friends can generally see that they are properly treated in private institutions. Non-paying patients must be a charge on the public, in some form, and generally they go into State asylums. In the absence of any other provision, this is necessary, and the institution once in existence, attracts pay patients. The time may come when the separation in the two classes of patients, between private and public asylums, will be made; for there is not any insuperable reason why patients should not fare as well in a private asylum, subject to official inspection, as in one controlled by the State.

MEASUREMENT OF MOLASSES.

Merchants in St. John made a complaint, a month or two ago, that there was something irregular about the gauging of molasses packages at other ports, notably St. Stephen and Yarmouth, which gave the importers at these places an undue advantage over those who landed their importations at the capital. Like complaints had been made in 1886, and the alleged evil had not been remedied entirely in the interval. "The primitive method of gauging in use at St. Stephen" was blamed by the *St. John Sun* for the discrepancies. Government officials from Halifax being sent to look into matters, they found that Yarmouth measuring made in many cases four gallons to the puncheon over the correct gauge, while in St. John the measure was from 1½ to 2 gallons under the proper gauge. The significance of this is apparent. It meant a difference of \$1.50 a hogshead between molasses gauged at Yarmouth and that gauged at St. John. It also made a difference of about fifteen cents to the vessel in the matter of freight.

Taking the difference to the wholesale dealers to be 50 cents, at St. John, the effect will be apparent by instancing the case of the two cargoes recently received by Turnbull & Co., making about 700 hogsheads. With an accurate gauge, the firm will be in a better position by \$350 with the two cargoes than under the old system.

As to the other ports, the gauging at St. Stephen was found to be about right as regards the measure of the cask, but there was something wrong about the system of measuring the "outs," which would perhaps make a difference of a gallon in some cases. The gauging at Annapolis is the same as at Yarmouth, or four gallons over the correct measurement.

It is a matter eminently satisfactory to St. Stephen, which port is vigorously championed by the *St. Croix Courier*, to find that the measurement of her officials has

been in the main sustained by superior examination. But there should be no such difference of results possible as is here complained of. A uniform standard and method of gauging ought to give the same result, whether in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. The injustice wrought by unskilful measurement is not confined to the importer. His customer buys a cask of molasses for the same money as the man pays who gets the liberal survey, but the other man sells 84 gallons, and he can only sell 80. The injury is felt by the retailer, who buys from the favored dealer. He pays for 84 gallons of molasses and gets only 80 gallons. The circle of iniquity is thus completed. It is no defence to say that 5 per cent. difference is not worth bothering about. Defective methods that work injustice are not to be defended; and it is to be hoped that the investigation has resulted in settling this grievance.

FIRE PREVENTION OR EXTINGUISHING.

Among the topics discussed by the fire engineers of the United States at their convention in Detroit last week, were some that are of practical moment to firemen and underwriters everywhere. When a hundred or more fire-fighters come together from places thousands of miles apart, used to combat the fire-fiend in different climates and under widely varying circumstances, what they have to say upon the topics of common interest is likely to be of an experimental rather than of a theoretical character. Still it is evident from the discussions at Detroit that certain of the speakers had given some attention to chemistry, and had likewise looked at their occupation from an economic, not to say legal, point.

The handling of fires in their early stages was the topic introduced by the fire chief of St. Louis, Mr. Lindsay, and he could not have been too earnest in impressing the view that the first minutes, nay, seconds, in the course of a fire are of the most vital importance. He tells us, indeed, that it is yearly becoming more difficult to cope with fires in their early stages, and urges forcibly that great essential, promptness of alarm. Laws should be framed, he declares, that will tend to lessen the fire loss. This is precisely what has been urged in these columns again and again; and only the other day the fire ordinances of Atlanta, Georgia, were cited as specimens of desirable steps in this direction. In contending with a fire two great essentials are, says Mr. Lindsay, first-class equipment and a cool, prompt, energetic man in charge, who has the confidence of his brigade. The captain should observe the plan of the burning building, and the direction which the fire is taking. To keep communication open with the engine, and to see that the building is well ventilated, are important precautions. Basement fires he finds the most difficult to fight. A statement which was loudly applauded by his audience was to the effect that little dependence is to be placed upon private apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, "because they are generally out of order, and almost always

unreliable"—a remark from a man who is in a position to know, that is calculated to make some manufacturers thoughtful.

The next speaker took for his subject the modern chemical engine as applied to the extinction of fires. At small fires, or in the early stages of what threaten to be large fires, the chemical engine has been proved very effective, for the materials used in them are vastly more inimical to combustion than water. We observe that Mr. Lindsay, too, in his address supports the view that chemical engines are valuable in incipient fires and should be brought into general use. Prejudice, or a lack of knowledge how to use them, has led persons here and there to decry their use, but the experience of many fire brigades in their actual working has been favorable to a marked degree. Said the speaker, Mr. Hutson, of Chicago, "If some method could be devised of charging water with a superabundance of nitrogen, the ideal method of fighting fire would be attained." To which view Mr. Seay, of Atlanta, entered objection, contending that ammonia, for example, was of no use in combatting a fire, being in itself combustible. The former speaker claimed that the most efficient agents in putting out fire were carbonic acid gas and ammonia fumes, and urged that "homoeopathic doses were the best."

A man from Kentucky should be an authority on horse-flesh, for they are supposed to raise the finest and gamest horses in the world down there. Hence the discussion of the proper height, weight, color, and age of a fire engine horse by Chief Hughes, of Louisville, Ky., Grill, of Evansville, Ind., Larkin, of Dayton, O., and Higgins, of Albany, aroused much attention, and whether from arious much attention, and whether from the originality of the speakers, we are told even created laughter. "A good fire horse," said Mr. Grill, "should be bred from standards or thorough-breds; height, 16½ to 17 hands; weight, 1,400 to 1,500 pounds. No horse is at its best until at least six years of age. One of the most important things is to keep the animal thoroughly cleaned. Let them be exercised once per day. Bran and oats twice and corn once per day seems to be a good diet. Bays are the healthiest, while blacks and sorrels are the most tender and subject to disease." Mr. Hughes differed as to the use of corn for daily diet, but on the other points there seemed to be agreement.

LIFE INSURANCE QUESTIONS.

A correspondent in our last issue makes himself somewhat singular in the asking of a great many questions in life insurance statistics. Some of them seem inapplicable to the point aimed at, and nothing in his letter proves the contention that death losses in assessment societies will not increase to such a figure as to compel members of such societies to discontinue, or pay exorbitantly.

We will take up and answer the questions, however, as they come, and the first is this:—"Do the New York Life, Equitable, North-western, and Canada Life companies benefit from many policy-holders

being within five years from the medical officers' hands?" Certainly they do. All life companies and societies do. 2nd. "Have they any members nearly seventy years of age?" Yes, all of them undoubtedly have, and a considerable number have insured above that age, and quite a number above eighty years. 3rd. "Do they have any sitting out of healthy lives, with consequent deterioration to the residue?" They do. All companies and societies do. 4th. "What proportion are the old members to the new?" Cannot say. A much smaller proportion now than ten years ago, owing to the enormous amount of new business two of them especially have put on within ten years past. Consequently the heavy death rate they are now paying upon that old business is temporarily "snowed under" by the lighter losses on the new business fresh from the doctors' hands. 5th. "Have these companies paid the face of policies to the insured at age 97?" Nonsense. None of them contract to do so in an ordinary life policy. Nor is it likely any of them has yet had a member survive to that age. We understand that the Mutual Life has had one or more such cases, and paid over the money at that age because it had the money on hand, without waiting for death to close the contract. Only three persons out of each 100,000, starting in at ten years of age, are found to reach the age of ninety-five or ninety-six, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality.

Our correspondent gives death-rate figures for certain selected years in the history of the four companies, showing that none of them have had as high a death rate the past few years as they had in some former years. The immense proportion of new business they have been putting on of late sufficiently explains this. For instance, the following table of the North-western's recent experience is given by him:

	In Force	Death Rate.
1884	..... 98½ millions.	\$ 9 16 per \$1,000
1885	..... 110½ "	9 11 " "
1886	..... 127½ "	10 53 " "
1887	..... 147½ "	9 06 " "
1888	..... 172½ "	7 81 " "

There can be no difficulty in seeing that the \$74,000,000 of new insurance put on during 1885-8, with a death-rate of perhaps only \$5 per \$1,000, has covered over the \$12 or \$15 per \$1,000 that was probably experienced on most of the old \$98,000,000, and thus produced the average rate of \$7.81 per \$1,000 in the year 1888. The same thing is found, as a rule, in the case of all other companies, viz.: that a heavy influx of new business will produce an apparent reduction in the death-rate for a time. But this in no way disarranges the fact that upon the old business it grows heavier, year by year, and will do so upon what is now new business as it gradually becomes old. Some very old companies are really younger so far as the quality of their whole business is concerned, than others whose years in business life are only half as many. Assessment societies show a remarkable aptitude at growing old prematurely, while some of the level premium companies are doing a good deal towards "renewing their youth." Their solid reserve accumulations

are proving to be more and more of an attraction to the best of lives. Poor lives go in anywhere without much solicitation, and are the more anxious to do so after having been once declined by an experienced and careful company. But those having a good chance for long life naturally choose such companies as afford a guarantee that something solid will always be at the back of their contracts, even should they not fall due for forty or fifty years to come. For old men, or rejected lives, a society that will pay in full for fifteen or twenty years, and then fail up, or scale down, will answer the purpose. Those who profess to know tell us that this process of natural selection of the best companies is constantly going on, and that its results will in due time appear.

Finally, our correspondent, after showing that during the past thirty years the three largest companies have experienced a total lapse of over 50 per cent., asks whether they have been weakened thereby? We answer: Most certainly they have. They would have been much stronger companies to-day, or would have given larger benefits to their members in the past, had all who joined maintained their membership until terminated by maturity or death. An immense sum of money expended in filling the vacant places could have been saved, though of course, there has been some salvage from the premiums paid by those who did not continue long enough to render their policies nonforfeitable. And then finally we are asked whether such loss was "made up solely of young and healthy lives?" We answer: No, but substitute the word "mainly" for "solely" and we answer: undoubtedly yes. If one hundred people insure in any company this year, and five of them are ill when next premium comes due, a dozen or more may be careless about paying, and drop out, but it is not likely that one of the five sickly ones will be found among them.

Evidence that even the full level premiums are not sufficient to meet the death and endowment claims when new business falls to zero, is found on page xxiii. of the last Dominion Insurance Report, as to income and payments in the case of the life insurance companies which have ceased to do new business in Canada. We quote for the two first and the two last years given, as follows:

Years.	Income.	Outgo.	Per cent.
1879-80	.... \$938,598	\$713,584	75.85
1888-89	.... 454,289	733,295	161.17

There was a gain to the companies in the first two years of \$225,014, but in the last two years, a loss of \$279,006. Evidently the healthy lives have been dropping out, for during the ten years the annual income from premiums in these ten companies has fallen off from \$490,688 in 1879 to \$216,730 in 1889. It is well for their policy-holders that they have ample accumulated funds with which to pay off the last man when he is reached.

—The revenue returns from the British excise department are said to be so enormously in excess of all expectations that there will be a large surplus, which is to be spent on a measure giving free education.

A CASE TO READ ABOUT.

By common consent, the most annoying loss that a merchant can make in the form of bad debts, is that in which, having sold a trader in good faith merchandise on credit, he finds that trader sacrificing the goods for ready cash, and running away to ignoble shelter in the United States with the proceeds, there to dictate terms of compromise to his creditors as a condition of his return, or coolly resolving to keep all the swag and thenceforth reside in Uncle Sam's dominions. This kind of robbery has been endured often enough by Canadian merchants, who have usually been deterred by distance, by expense, or by the uncertainty of successful result, from invoking American law, and procuring its interpretation and enforcement by American practitioners and tribunals. A noteworthy case, however, has recently been pushed through with great energy, and the absconding swindler arrested, tried and made to disgorge his ill-gotten thousands. We refer to the case of William Draper, the Winnipeg dry goods dealer. The plucky resolve of two of his creditors, and the bold proceedings of their counsel, resulted in a measure of success that deserves to be widely made known, not only as an encouragement to creditors similarly situated to believe that successful absconding with booty is not always possible, but as a deterrent to such debtors as may have in contemplation a like step with a view to "beat their creditors."

Draper, who had a stock of some thirty thousand dollars' worth of goods, disposed of it for not much more than half its value, took notes from the purchaser, who is quite responsible, and ran away to the States. His flight was sensational enough—relays of horses—bribes—pistols—headlong haste—loud-mouthed threatenings, and at last he gets clean away with his pockets full of lucre, and is shortly afterwards heard of in San Francisco. In that city he was engaged as salesman in the establishment of Messrs. Murphy, Grant & Co., dry goods merchants.

Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons, solicitor of London, had intimated to the principal creditors, Messrs. McMaster & Co., and Messrs. Caldecott, Burton & Co., that in his opinion it was possible to force Draper to give up the notes he had taken for the stock. After careful study of the matter these firms concluded that they could not afford, for the sake of the commercial morality of the community, to allow this sort of man to do as he liked with their money, and to set an example of fraud unpunished. They resolved, therefore, to risk a heavy cash outlay, and a possible suit against them in damages, to test the matter. Accordingly they instructed Mr. Gibbons to proceed to San Francisco and essay the compelling of Draper's disgorgement.

In Canada the only case in which a creditor can seek relief by arresting his debtor is where his debt is due and he can swear and show that he has good reason to believe the debtor is about to leave the province with intent to fraud his creditors. In all the States of the American Union any creditor making affidavit showing circumstances of fraud either in the contracting of the debt or the disposition by the debtor of his estate, can obtain an order for arrest similar to our *capias*. Of course the debtor is guaranteed against malicious or unfounded arrest by proper provisions as to security to be given by the creditor to answer in damages in case his proceedings are found to be improperly taken. These laws have been in force in all the States, for forty years, and instead of being repealed are found most

salutary and essential. In Canada we are forced instead to take criminal proceedings, so unsatisfactory as to be in general no remedy.

If Draper's leaving Winnipeg was sensational, his arrest in San Francisco was not less exciting. There should be a pamphlet written about it for the general delight of Osgoode Hall. Draper was arrested on civil process at the suit of the firms named above, and on it being shown that he had made fraudulent disposition of the assets in Canada, and had taken the proceeds to San Francisco, an order of arrest was granted. Draper applied for his discharge mainly on the ground that the fraud, if any, was committed in Canada; but the California court held, following the New York decisions, that the law of the place of remedy must govern, and that it made no difference where the fraud was committed. His discharge was therefore refused.

It is refreshing, certainly, to find so conclusive a pronouncement of law, so prompt a movement of the machinery of justice as has resulted in this case. Such a deliverance should

* * Put in every honest hand a whip
To lash the rascals naked through the world,
E'en from the East to the West.

Encouraging it is to find a scheming knave, secure as he deemed himself, the width of a continent away from those he had wronged, compelled by the sovereign law that still sits empress wherever the English language prevails, to make restitution. For Mr. Draper handed over some \$16,000 in notes. The present case has taught a salutary lesson to dishonest merchants, and, as we have said, it will prove to our wholesale dealers that they have a remedy in American courts against absconding Canadian debtors which they will hereafter, thanks to the example set by the pursuers in this case, be more prompt to take advantage of.

It is impossible not to admire the firm stand taken by these firms in pursuing a man so far away, so apparently secure, while the ingenuity and pluck shown by their solicitor equally command our approbation. The trade of Canada are indebted to these men for showing what can be done by energetic resolve, aided, as in this case, by the hearty concurrence of the Californian authorities in what they rightly regarded as the cause of justice.

CONVENTION OF FIRE ENGINEERS.

This was a feature of much interest at Detroit last week, lasting as it did for three days, and closing on Friday, 22nd.

The nominating committee of the society reported the following gentlemen for office. The list was unanimously accepted. The list is as follows:

President, James Battle, Detroit; vice-presidents, L. P. Webber, Massachusetts; E. Kingsland, New York; L. C. Grant, Vermont; George Worrell, Rhode Island; F. E. Bisbee, Maine; Robb Kiersted, New Jersey; S. Thomas, Pennsylvania; W. G. Puller, Virginia; C. D. Benbow, North Carolina; J. C. Boone, West Virginia; George J. Burrows, Georgia; M. M. Kane, Missouri; E. M. Carell, Tennessee; H. E. Irwin, Alabama; Thomas O'Connor, Louisiana; Major Hughes, Ohio; F. L. Doherty, Indiana; W. E. Price, Illinois; T. K. Harding, Michigan; A. P. Frogg, Iowa; J. J. Jackson, Minnesota; J. Foley, Wisconsin; J. J. Galligan, Nebraska; R. R. G. Krogue, Colorado; Thomas Wilkinson, Texas; W. A. Stanton, Utah, secretary; H. A. Hills, Ohio; treasurer, D. C. Larkin, Ohio.

A sharp competition took place as to the city where the next convention should be held. Hartford, Ct., Florida, Arkansas and Alabama put forth claims. The matter was finally decided by ballot. The next year's meeting will accordingly be held at Springfield, Mass.

The executive committee chosen was as follows: G. W. Taylor, Richmond, Va.; D. J. Swenie, Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Stetson, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. A. Bennett, Cleveland, O.; Julius Pearce, Colorado.

The choice of Springfield was made unanimously.

Several different devices intended to obviate the suffocation of firemen by smoke were tried at Detroit on Thursday last. A dense smudge was made in an old shed, which was entered by a representative of each system, clad in a strange looking hood, or device.

The tests were ten minutes each, and appeared satisfactory to Chief Leshure, of Springfield, Mass., who will report to the Firemen's Association.

One firm exhibited a simple system, consisting of a sponge held over the mouth and nose by means of a rubber band. The sponge is saturated with a secret solution. Another has a rubber hood into which fresh air is introduced by means of a rubber pipe. A Cleveland firm showed a rubber suit and an air bag. And a Michigan man had a rubber head piece, to which air was fed from an air bag, the latter being operated by the vibration of the elbow.

A new fire-escape is one of the features of the various exhibitions given in connection with the visit of the Fire Engineers' Convention to Detroit. It is a simple thing: a rope running over a four-inch pulley, and friction is applied by simple pressure of the hand on the running parts. A man descended eighty feet in twelve seconds by one of them.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Brantford having decided to procure a fire alarm system costing \$4,000, has awarded the contract to the Gayner Electric Company, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Some nine years ago the State of New York passed a law making it a misdemeanor for any person to attempt to take his or her own life. At that time the average number of suicides was 160. But there were a great many unsuccessful attempts. The average number has now risen to 205, but there are very few unsuccessful attempts. Evidently intending suicides now take more pains about the matter, as they would not like to be punished for failure.

The fire loss for July passed the mark of \$14,000,000; the loss of the year so far is some \$15,000,000 short of the loss for the same period last year.

We learn that Mr. Fred R. Butcher has been appointed maritime province inspector of the Western Assurance Co. The *Telegraph* of that city says that Mr. Butcher is peculiarly well qualified for the position, having had years of experience as adjuster and appraiser in connection with the fire insurance business of the lower provinces.

A friend hands us a batch of insurance literature, purple, yellow, and white in color, pertaining to the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ægis, hailing from Lynn, Mass. The accompanying letter asks the recipient to take hold of the business of the concern here, and promises "liberal terms." The Order of the Ægis—good name that, since ægis is the Latin

word for shield, and the arms of the Order import Protection and Security as well as Fraternity and Equality—this Order, we say, professes to pay Class 1 of its members, who are ungraded, an endowment of \$1,000, down to \$200, according to the rate of assessment paid, in seven years; also \$500 in case of total disability by accident, or \$25 per week indemnity if a full-rate member. All this for an assessment of 50c. to \$2.50, as to the amount of endowment policy, and from 32c. up to a dollar, as to age, for \$1,000, payable at death. And it will take any person, male or female, from 16 to 60, who can earn a livelihood, can pass a good medical examination, and possesses good moral qualities. Thus you cannot come under the *agis* unless your *mores* are all right, and your *corpus* is thoroughly *sanus*. If, in addition, the readers of such seductive literature possess the *mens sana*, they will be likely to reflect a little before going into the scheme.

This is the week of the annual meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the North-West. On Wednesday afternoon, according to the programme, Mr. George Sheldon, president of the Phenix, of Brooklyn, was to present the annual address and invite discussion upon it. Then Mr. Thos. H. Smith, of the North British and Mercantile, was to indulge in some "Reminiscences" as a special agent and adjuster. "Warranty versus Representation," a legal paper by Hon. H. T. Kent, of St. Louis, and a discussion thereon, was to close the day. On Thursday, reports of committees and State boards; then a paper by David T. Devin, of the Glens Falls insurance company; one by Dr. J. S. Bloomington, editor *Investigator*, Chicago; the next on "Automatic Sprinklers," by Robert W. Bourne, inspector. Discussion would follow all these. Then in order was a paper by A. E. Pinkney, and one upon "The Local Agent, his Duties and Desires," by E. V. Munn, Milwaukee, Wis. After voluntary contributions by members and discussion upon them, the election of officers would close the proceedings.

FACTORY NOTES.

The following paragraph is from the Cornwall *Standard*: "Our citizens generally will regret to hear that Mr. James D. Finlay, the popular manager of the Toronto Paper Co's Mill here, is about to sever his connection with that establishment in order to assume the management and part proprietorship of a large paper mill in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Finlay has won the warm regard of the people of Cornwall during his residence among them, and his genial presence will be greatly missed." Mr. Joseph Spencer, of Dansville, N. Y., successor to Mr. Finlay, superintendent of the paper mill, has arrived in Cornwall to take charge.

The Stormont Cotton Company at Cornwall, requiring more storage room, is erecting a large storehouse at the west side of the mill proper, for storing raw cotton. It is of frame 100 ft. x 36 ft. in dimensions and is capable of holding between 1,500 and 2,000 bales. The side walls are fifteen feet high. The building rests upon ninety-six stone piers two feet square.

We hear of a presentation to Mr. Alexander Millow, for seven years spinning overseer at the Canada Cotton Company's mill in Cornwall, and who was in the employ of the Stormont Company's mill in the same town for several years. Mr. Millow removes to Lewiston, Me., to take charge of the spinning room in the Androscooggin mill. The presenta-

tion consisted of a gold-headed cane for himself and a silver butter cooler for Mrs. Millow. The presentation was made by Mr. T. Boyle, one of the oldest operatives in the room, who read an address.

The strike at the Springhill coal mines has ended, the proprietors having conceded part of what the men asked, viz., that they should be paid for necessary work in excavating stone in the mine as well as coal. The men appeared to have the sympathy of the maritime press as a rule, and it would seem that the management did not mingle sufficient reason with the firmness, not to say obstinacy, that it displayed.

Respecting the strike at the Wellington mines on Vancouver Island, B.C., Mr. Duns. Muir still refuses to treat with the Union. On Saturday last seventy-five men were reported at work, and about 140 tons of coal was the daily output. No compromise has been effected, but the men can go to work if they desire under the present regulations. Dunsmuir is willing to meet any committee of the Wellington miners to discuss the matter.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will hold its session at Ottawa next week. So far over seventy-five delegates have been elected from all parts of Canada, the list comprising two from British Columbia, one representing the Miners' and Mine Laborers' Association, and the other the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council. The meeting opens at 10 a.m. on September 2, in the Council chamber, City of Ottawa. Twenty-four of a delegation go from Toronto.

Kingsville is illuminated with natural gas, basket flambeaux being used. We understand that the town lighting is done by a one-inch overland pipe line from the well of the Citizen's Gas & Oil Co., but the "big line," with 3-inch and 4-inch mains, is to be in position this week, bringing the supply of gas from a lot two miles away. The company is to put down another well, but the Amherstburg *Echo* says that four wells would be needed to supply the industries which are making application. One man, it seems, declares that "if sufficient inducements are held out [does he hint at a bonus?] a company will come here and establish a smelting works and rolling mill to employ hands with a pay roll of \$1,500 per week." What is he going to smelt? Iron from the far north possibly, to be brought down the lakes by steamer. Or is he a friend of Mr. Wiman's and a believer in the near possibility of unrestricted reciprocity, when the iron ore of Ohio and Pennsylvania will be smelted here? Another man writes that "if gas can be had, a glass factory will be established with a pay roll of \$1,000 per week." May these expectations all be realized, and the Mettawas Hotel be filled with explorers all the year round.

MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for week ending 28th August, 1890, were as under:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Aug. 22.....	\$2,816,708	\$766,551
" 23.....	1,783,856	296,344
" 25.....	1,105,633	210,840
" 26.....	1,885,094	233,748
" 27.....	1,285,112	193,483
" 28.....	1,437,106	202,832
Total	\$10,313,509	\$1,903,798

Last week.....	\$9,750,461	\$1,194,202
Cor. week 1889	\$7,217,866	\$1,259,874

Gravenhurst town council has arranged to dam Gull lake to keep the town wells supplied with water.

Correspondence.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:

Sir,—Under date of Port Hope, August 4th, "18,450," addressing me as "my friend," writes that he believes in getting all he can. Until he qualifies his statement of his belief, by adding the words "honestly and equitably," his so addressing me can not be considered by me as complimentary.

He complains that I have not considered the reserved profits in figuring the percentages paid to proprietors in dividends. It is true that I did not do so, but the not doing so was not an omission. The sum of profits reserved was not paid in by the proprietors. It was paid in by policy-holders. If it is to be counted as paid in by the proprietors, it must first be counted as paid out to them, and the amount added to the sum of the dividends actually paid to them. However, to please "18,450" I will amend my statement of the 8th July and say: Considering that for the two years previous they (the proprietors) received annually 20 per cent. dividends, and for the third year previous 70 per cent., they ought to be satisfied—particularly so as in addition there is a sum of accumulated profits divisible among them of \$56,000, or say 45 per cent.

"18,450" makes figures to show that if the company divided its periods into days instead of years the difference of a day in the date of a policy would make a very small and insignificant difference in amount. Unfortunately for him the difference made by the company in some cases is the difference between increased cost of insurance and decreased cost of insurance. He tells of his neighbor getting more than the company promised him. I got less. The company gave him more because of giving me less.

If a company is allowed to do this it will have no difficulty in showing a result in the case of one policy wherewith to advertise itself; but any statement showing such result is only half a truth.

"A lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies."

I repeat, the company has not dealt equitably with its patrons. It has dealt unfairly with me.

Yarmouth, Aug. 16, 1890.

18,563.

AUTUMN FAIRS.

The dates of the leading exhibitions and fairs in Ontario and Quebec will be found in the following list:

	Sept.
Midland,	Kingston, 1 to 6
Industrial,	Toronto, 8 " 20
Eastern Townships,	Sherbrooke, 2 " 4
Southern,	Brantford, 9 " 11
Southern Counties,	St. Thomas, 16 " 18
North-western,	Goderich, 15 " 17
Western,	London, 18 " 27
Great Central,	Hamilton, 22 " 26
Central Canada,	Ottawa, 22 " 27
Bay of Quinte,	Belleville, 23 " 26
Central,	Geolph, 25 " 26
International,	St. John, N.B., 24 to Oct. 4
Central,	Peterboro, Sept. 24 to Oct. 1
York Colony,	Yorkton, N.W.T., Oct. 1
Peninsular,	Chatham, Oct. 1 to 3
Great Northern,	Collingwood, Sept. 30 to 3 [Oct. 3

—The cargo of sealskins carried to Victoria, B.C., by the steamer "Mystery" was last week prepared for shipment to London via the Canadian Pacific Railway to the seaboard. The skins, which are valued at \$150,000, are purchased at that figure for cash by H. Lubes & Co., of San Francisco. They were packed in 200 casks, estimated to make seven carloads.

—A Detroit florist has bought a ten-acre piece of land at Petite Cote, Essex Co., Ont., for \$2,500. The land has 200 feet frontage on the Detroit river, and the florist will grow roses, &c., on it.

—Flax is now being delivered at the Harrison mill at the rate of 20 or 30 tons a day, and is said to be the best crop ever raised in that section.

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under Dominion Gov't charter, for the month ending 31st July, 1890, according to

Table with columns: NAME OF BANK, CAPITAL (Capital authorized, Capital subscribed, Capital paid up, Reserve Fund, Notes in circulation), LIABILITIES (Dominion Gov't deposits payable on demand, Dominion Gov't deposits payable on notice or on a fixed day, Deposits held as security for Dominion Gov't contracts and Ins. Co's, Prov. Gov't deposits payable on demand, Prov. Gov't deposits payable after notice on a fixed day, Other deposits payable on demand, Other deposits payable after notice on a fixed day). Rows include Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba banks.

ASSETS.

Table with columns: BANK, Specie, Dominion Notes, Notes and Cheques on other Banks, Balances due from other Banks in Canada, Balances due from agencies of the Bk or from other banks or agencies in foreign countries, Balances due from agencies of Bank or from other banks or agencies in United Kingdom, Dominion Government debentures or stock, Public securities other than Canadian, Loans to the Dominion Government, Loans to Provincial Governments, Loans secured by Municipal, Canadian or Foreign bonds, Loans on current account to Municipalities, Loans to Corporations, Loans to or deposits in other banks secured, Loans or deposits in other banks unsecured. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba banks.

Returns furnished by the Banks to the DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

LIABILITIES.						
Loans from or deposits made by other banks in Canada. Secured.	Loans from or deposits made by other banks in Canada unsecured.	Due to other banks in Canada.	Due to agencies of bank or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	Due to agencies of bank or to other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
28,244	346,681	13,940	6,649	526,168	1,150	8,156,272
25,724	2,381	25,724	8,041	3,756	15,660,563	22,609
51,782	9,776	51,782	43,283	43,283	9,244,946	552,700
8,765	11,397	8,765	52,852	52,852	5,415,185	155,000
50,000	12,602	50,000	87,121	87,121	4,105,121	153,894
12,602	952	12,602	2,810	2,810	7,711,878	195,780
952		952			2,212,046	141,565
					4,605,116	Nil.
					3,722,908	374,952
					1,222,455	16,181
					1,670	Nil.
460,161	344,310	460,161	68,497	100,661	28,272,189	811,000
31,667	2,264	31,667	3,331	100,661	9,471,583	56,324
2,264	4,298	2,264	95	1,462	4,680,904	257,378
2,135	95,898	2,135	1,462	190,751	2,070,932	99,868
	8,482		79	5,580	1,206,458	91,184
	39,676		253	242,711	2,029,902	55,760
	56,932			6,186	8,720,875	83,600
	10,854			4,113	12,745,179	1,180,983
109,000	409	109,000		116,192	2,478,844	74,700
					6,014,000	222,476
					4,723,648	307,751
					741,794	25,196
					3,247,706	67,547
						224,756
45,000	20,631	45,000	14,945	78,871	6,954,871	58,474
	20,161		2,101	166,230	4,309,589	278,134
	2,248			685	1,086,444	43,562
	2,736		2,155	166,230	1,379,341	566,377
	1,732			15,522	2,428,851	5,860
				15,506	647,937	60,567
				1,531	183,322	59,313
				2,613	366,692	105,892
					2,056,148	184,033
30,000	46,725	30,000	71,933		397,033	54,913
30,000	686	30,000	686		331,928	40,000
75,386	189	75,386			1,115,068	24,000
					3,922,776	Nil.
					2,538	90,956
						28,364
244,386	1,937,592	244,386	109,321	1,696,783	196,289	173,935,855
						7,233,402

ASSETS.										
Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public.	Notes, &c., overdue and not specially secured.	Other overdue debts not specially secured.	Overdue debts secured.	Real Estate (other than Bank Premises.)	Mortgage on Real Estate sold by the Bank.	Bank Premises.	Other Assets not includ'd before.	Total Assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during month.
8,592,313	6,565		854	6,983	100	190,000		11,874,003	291,900	686,185
12,956,259	93,859		71,040	101,890	147,394	617,059	560,810	22,594,745	460,000	549,000
6,599,090	21,222		30,684	3,196		173,570	5,649	19,224,411	295,000	434,000
5,536,657	25,937		45,549	113,122	8,590	161,651	2,522	7,323,836	167,500	380,700
3,595,402	16,999		4,900	18,000		90,000	28,097	5,645,618	137,540	232,450
5,394,744	21,845		19,440	90,381	62,453	170,124	28,973	10,065,027	303,262	574,199
2,232,264	897		2,921	1,451		19,299	18,040	2,203,593	67,000	145,000
3,860,434	7,960		14,474	5,500	1,780	85,000	34,094	6,151,954	167,489	154,317
3,268,103	21,611		12,514	52,504	2,238	56,190		5,288,593	114,061	99,422
1,137,876	16,977						9,258	1,667,392	38,296	29,783
	3,853		1,660					10,144	Nil.	Nil.
18,879,122	136,564		108,269	22,077	73,975	660,000	622,672	47,656,616	1,967,000	1,596,000
7,833,064	84,243		166,748	97,840	209,801	54,444	7,133	14,361,588	291,208	690,564
5,058,661	43,287		29,242	98,305	20,100	15,634	2,746,494	6,394,343	116,015	215,152
1,764,049	18,580		81,516	58,634	20,100	82,415	294,897	2,746,494	34,297	62,381
1,065,268	52,060	22,735	26,348	97,830	15,631	20,489	285,736	1,504,730	23,235	43,287
2,021,169	7,641	41,098	27,120	59,259	5,088	190,000	96,129	2,921,727	60,478	107,807
5,552,123	17,069		167,715	59,055	47,121	430,773	38,123	19,063,494	241,839	455,334
13,190,967	132,345	2,141	24,891	208,901	10,000	30,648	11,486	21,108,974	242,000	877,000
2,672,755	48,482		903,352	25,554	38,147	181,320	811,827	3,594,468	90,000	150,000
5,445,179	68,178		106,386	15,344	812	180,000	72,496	3,209,100	68,615	598,550
5,262,863	66,150		11,027	9,000	8,848		4,896	6,209,100	33,409	114,617
304,732	29,898		15,814	2,450				886,577	1,800	3,637
897,241	19,584	5,298	28,699	25,064	4,897	19,008		1,104,597	14,678	15,442
3,897,475	29,979		35,081	14,107	76,622	100,000	10,451	5,337,691	112,549	93,066
3,933,619	11,782		5,994	14,265	27,697	91,923	5,996	8,719,411	248,874	296,413
3,798,014	11,614		7,429	2,000		64,000	12,594	5,806,381	180,000	290,000
1,497,713	7,322		23,985			40,405	12,025	1,830,635	98,418	53,907
1,146,145	1,504		4,930	4,062		48,800	18,000	1,969,118	19,794	91,288
2,694,646	20,894		4,296	14,022		1,800	105	3,106,517	25,499	92,500
491,846	2,708		12,000			8,000	57,219	1,019,498	29,811	21,987
528,102	60							478,543	6,747	6,634
842,402	18,349	1,830	7,426			22,861		702,125	13,408	14,270
1,755,355	68				2,000	80,000	2,975	3,042,297	98,073	174,761
485,579	1,455		6,235	15,483		6,000	28,676	691,975	9,722	14,885
485,649	2,865		5,876	2,000	1,226	12,000		579,196	9,000	14,860
1,143,594	15,444		21,896	11,942	10,000	6,635	5,319	1,392,261	7,495	20,795
2,971,350	773			18,715		86,135	5,055	4,254,392	228,900	179,538
123,080	1,976		454	1,061			1,624	143,325	736	5,983
150,820,792	1,066,674	73,104	1,426,899	1,051,847	708,142	4,054,652	2,478,498	294,648,945	6,211,860	9,442,074

J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27th, 1890.

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1889.
Montreal	233	229	33	232	229	236
Ontario	120	115		120	115	130
People's sd.	100	95				100
Molson's	170	162		170	163	180
Toronto	225	215		225	215	223
J. Cartier	100					
Merchants	147	143	15	146	145	149
Commerce	129	127	111	129	127	128
Union	96	90		96		
Mon. Teleg.	101	98		101	99	98
Rich. & Ont.	61	57	230	59	57	57
Street Ry.	195	190		195		215
do. new stock	183	180				
Gas	211	209		211	209	209
do. new stock	202	190				
C. Pacific R. R.	84	81	8000	82	82	82
N. W. Land	84	82	1100	84	82	85

ITEMS ABOUT FIRES.

The week beginning with 14th instant has proved a disastrous one to manufacturing concerns in the United States. On that day the Kentucky Distillery Co.'s premises were burned and 23,711 barrels of whiskey lost, an event in which some good teetotalers will see a judgment. The loss is put at \$750,000. On the same day the glass works at Bellaire, Ohio, were burned; loss \$50,000; and Rice's oil refinery at Marietta, Ohio; loss \$25,000. Next day, Bantwell's flouring mills at Troy, N. Y., were gutted, with heavy loss; conflicting accounts given. Then on Saturday the Dannel Print Works at Pawtucket, R. I., were partly burned, loss somewhere over \$100,000; and at Appleton, Wis., the mill of the Pattern Paper Co. was burned, with an estimated loss of \$130,000. Sunday's holocaust included a New York brewery where 45 horses lost their lives, and \$150,000 further loss was sustained. On that day, too, the Queen's Theatre, at Manchester, England, was burned, as well as Holland's mill, near that city. Monday's big fire was that in the central breaker of the Delaware and Lackawanna R.R. at Scranton, Pa. Loss \$100,000 and 500 men and boys out of a job. Tuesday, the New England Terra Cotta Works at Revere, Mass., were burned, and a loss of \$44,000 is claimed. Early on Thursday the big hotel known as the Thousand Islands Hotel in the River St. Lawrence, near Watertown, was burned. No lives lost, \$140,000 gone up.

Happily the Canadian disasters by fire are of much less moment. Scott & Cross' planing mill in Toronto and some dwellings beside it were burned down on the 15th; loss \$10,000, and insurance partial. At Tusket, N. S., on the 15th, the steam sawmill of J. L. Hartfield was burned; loss, \$6,000, and no insurance. At Les Eboulemens, Que., on the 16th, Geo. Potrin's barns and contents were burned, uninsured, while on the 18th a much more serious loss, namely, the destruction of the Roman Catholic church at Bic, was caused by the explosion of a lamp. "Nothing was saved," says the despatch, which adds that there was only \$8,000 insurance to cover a loss of \$33,000. There was a small lumber yard fire at Lind-Sorey on Monday, Killaby & Kennedy losing \$1,200, but fully insured in Queen.

Two fires are reported from Montreal. One on the 18th destroyed Pierre Cadoret's grocery on Ontario street and caused a loss of some \$9,000. The other on Tuesday broke out in the hardware and stove works of H. R. Ives & Co. at Longueuil. The moulding shops and warehouse were saved, but the "setting up" department was gutted and many hands are thrown out of employment.

The fire record for the current week is crowded out.

The best flue for a frame building is a brick base supporting a terra cotta pot. The header should be lined with tin, the joists protected with cast iron caps. It is almost impossible to build a flue that will not crack. Such is the view of fire chief Goetz, of New Albany, Indiana. Another fault in frame structures is that the comb of the roof is so made that the former, settling, cracks the flue.

Leading Accountants and Assignees.

E. R. C. CLARKSON,

E. R. C. Clarkson. H. O. Bennett.
J. B. Cormack. J. C. Macklin, Jr.
T. E. Rawson.

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

Trustee, Liquidator, Financial Agent.

Agencies at Montreal, Que., & Winnipeg, Man.
Correspondents at London, Liverpool, New York,
Glasgow, Huddersfield, Bradford, Birmingham.
Foreign References:—A. & S. Henry & Co., (Ltd.),
Bradford. The City Bank, London.

Established 1864.

CLARKSON & CROSS,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,

No. 26 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, - - TORONTO, ONT.

E. R. C. Clarkson, F. C. A. W. H. Cross, F. C. A.
N. J. Phillips.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

ARTHUR C. NEFF,

Chartered Accountant,

Trustee, Receiver, Auditor, and Adjuster.

ARLINGTON CHAMBERS, 60 YONGE ST

TORONTO, - - - ONTARIO.

GEO. ANDERSON, JR.,

Accountant, - Assignee, - Receiver, - Auditor.

REGISTERED CABLE ADDRESS, - - "JUNIOR."

Telephone 1716.

STANLEY CHAMBERS, 37 Yonge St., - TORONTO, Can.

Agents in Montreal, New York, Manchester.

GRIFFITH, SAWLE & CO.,

ASSIGNEES IN TRUST,

Accountants, Auditors and Financial Agents.

Business books written up, and Principal's accounts formed. Balance sheets certified. Partnerships arranged.

London & Can. Loan Bldgs., Bay St., - TORONTO.

HENRY BARBER & CO.,

Successors to CLARK, BARBER & CO.

ACCOUNTANTS.

TRUSTEES AND RECEIVERS.

20 Front Street East, - Toronto.

CORRESPONDENTS IN

Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Canada, London,
Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, Huddersfield, Eng.,
and Glasgow, Scotland.

W. S. GIBBON.

S. LEVERATT.

GIBBON, LEVERATT & CO.

Assignees and Accountants,

TORONTO.

Address: 36 Front St. East, TELEPHONE, No. 1883.

BANKERS:—Bank of Toronto; National & Provincial Bank, London, England

TOWNSEND & STEPHENS,Public Accountants, Auditors
Assignees.SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND. H. SEYMOUR STEPHENS.
Traders Bank Chambers, Toronto.

Cable Address "Seymour." Telephone 1641.

F. S. SHARPE, F. C. A.

Chartered Accountant & Auditor.

120 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, - ST. JOHN, N.B.

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ESTABLISHED - - - 1854.

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Paid-up Capital,	- - -	\$2,000,000 00
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Branch Manager for Canada: - LOUIS H. BOULT
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NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO'Y OF IRELAND,

Incorporated - - - 1822.

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Montreal.

WOOD & MACDONALD,

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TORONTO BRANCH OFFICE, - - 34 Toronto Street.

THOMAS McCRAKEN, Res. Secretary.

THE "MONETARY TIMES,"

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

Bound copies, conveniently indexed, are now ready. Price \$3.50.

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Crockery, Glassware, China,

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Samples of the Latest Designs are to hand. Our travellers will have the pleasure of waiting on our outside friends with photographs of these goods, and we would request them to fully inspect our lines before ordering elsewhere. Extra good values.

We shall be pleased to receive a call from our friends during Exhibition.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27th, 1890.

ASHES.—There is more stiffness to the market since last writing, and latest sales of first quality pots have been at \$4.50; the demand is rather better, and shipments this week will reach to about 100 bbls.; very few seconds obtainable and about \$4.00 would be about the figure. In pearls nothing is doing, last sale of two bbls. was at \$5.20.

CEMENTS.—The position has not materially altered since we last wrote; stocks of cement are in moderate compass, with a large consumption going on; we quote \$2.40 to 2.75 according to lot, the former figure being for Belgian; firebricks still \$20 to 25 per thousand.

DRY GOODS.—In a good many instances travellers are back from the first fall trip, and matters are momentarily on the quiet side, but a considerable degree of activity is looked for next week, when many buyers are expected to take advantage of the cheap excursion rates from all parts of the country, the arrangement this year including all points on the Intercolonial Railway also. Already there are some buyers in town from the North-West, one house reporting visits from five within the last few days, and some good orders are expected from this section on the strength of the favorable crop reports. City retail trade is dull at the moment. There is rather less grumbling in some quarters with regard to remittances, but as yet there is no general improvement to be noted in payments. Prices are without recent change.

FISH.—A very fair demand exists for dry cod at \$4.50 to 4.75, with very light stocks; no new green cod here yet; Cape Breton herrings to arrive are quoted at \$6.00 to 6.25.

GROCERIES.—Business is very fair in this department, goods are moving country-wards in considerable quantities, and there is notable increase in the demand for teas. We were made to say last week that granulated sugar had been reduced at refinery to 6c. per lb.; this was an error, as the reduction was an eighth from the former price of 6½c., making figure 6¾c., at which it still remains; factory prices for yellows range from 5c. to 5½c. per lb.; an odd dark lot can be had occasionally at 4½c., but not often enough to make this figure a quotation. The general holding price for molasses in fair sized lots is about 35c. per gallon; stocks of this article are small as compared with last year, and there is not the same amount of speculation. Teas continue to develop a steady advance, the market showing greater strength than at any time during the past ten years. Eastern exchange is up to 3s. 11d., and Japans worth 18c. per lb. in New York ten days ago are now held firm at 20c.; several thousand packages are reported to have moved thitherwards from this market within a week or so, and there are standing offers for any desirable lots offering. The cheaper grades are in very moderate supply, and orders for finer grades placed in Japan can only be half-filled. Greens are

gaining strength; young hysons, that could be bought last winter at 4½d to 5d, are now held at from 6d to 6½d, and blacks are also firmer in London. There are no currants here, and Valencia raisins very scarce at 8½ to 9½c. per lb. Both these lines are reported as promising a good crop; sultanas will be short, and likely open even dearer than last year; filberts also reported a short crop. A circular just to hand advises an advance in Fry's chocolates of two shillings a cwt. Rice is steady, spices and tobacco without notable change.

HIDES.—Continue to advance in sympathy with outside markets, stocks being reported very light in the west, and the American demand active; local dealers are paying as high as 8c. per lb. for No. 1 green hides, at which rate tanners would have to pay 8½c. for No. 1 inspected; calfskins we quote 7c. per lb.; lambskins higher at 55 to 60c. each.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—With a continued advance in hides, leather keeps moving upward, and we have this week to again revise prices pretty generally and advance quotations for both sole and upper from ½ to 2c. per lb. A local leather dealer who has just returned from a trip through the west, where he has been looking up supplies, reports stocks there as small, and says it would pay leather men better to shut up for a month than sell at present quotations, high as they may be in comparison to prices of a few weeks ago. Boot and shoe men here are buying more freely as they realize they cannot avoid the advance. Manufacturers' prices to shoe jobbers have been advanced ten per cent., which will hardly cover the increased cost of some lines, and there will be some lively figuring for a revision of prices when spring samples are being got ready. We quote:—Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1,

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 38c.; 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.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The volume of business shows some further increase with the advancing season, consumers and dealers evidently realizing that the time to work on is

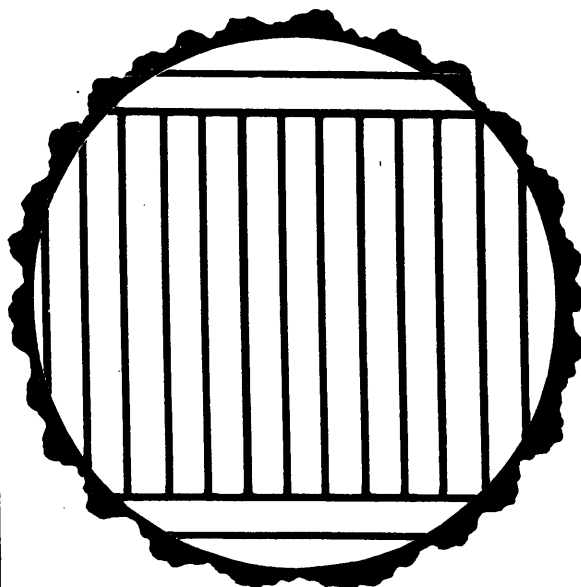
AN ACCOUNTANT

Of large experience in this city, and with first class references from firms with whom he has held positions of trust, open for an engagement as office manager, cashier or book-keeper.

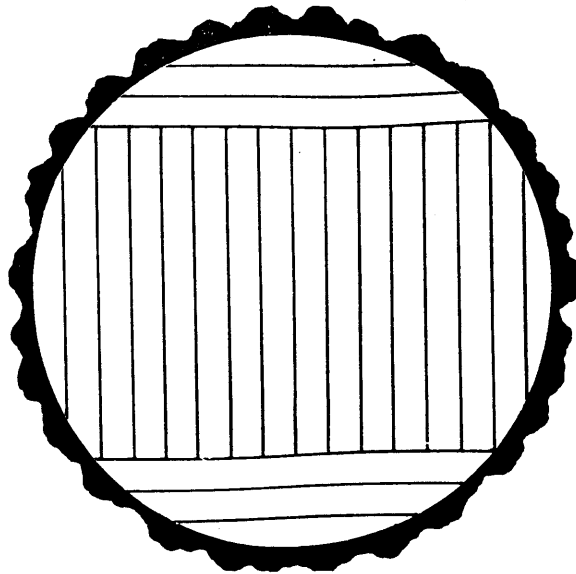
G. B.,
MONETARY TIMES.

FLOUR MILL AND ELEVATORS.

The undersigned are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a 200-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.



WHICH?



THE DIFFERENCE

TO YOU

In a Season's Out of say Three Millions Means a Loss or Gain of

OVER \$6,000.00

Press of orders, home and foreign, prevent our exhibiting a

BAND MILL

at Toronto this year. One we are building for a customer in Hungary will be erected at our works, where interested parties can see it in operation.

We will Exhibit

- Steam Fire Engine,
- Ariel Truck,
- Hook and Ladder Truck,
- Fire Department Supplies,
- Engines,
- Shingle and Chopping Mills,
- And Our Patent Friction Grip Pulley.

THE

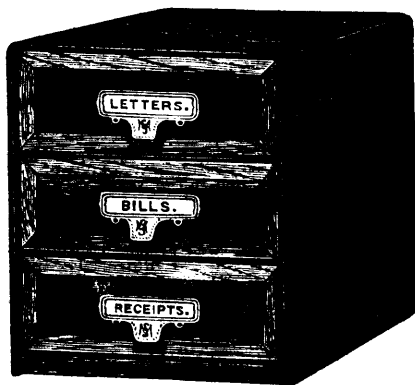
Waterous Engine Works Co.,

BANBTFORD, CAN.

growing short. The iron market shows some further accession of strength; warrants are last cabled at 49/11d., and have been as high as 50/3d. since last report; locally, \$20.50 to 21.00 is being asked for Carnbroe, and \$22.50 to 23.00 for Summerlee and equal. Canada plates are very firm in Britain, and we advance quotations here ten cents a box; tin plates dealer in England, but local figures not altered yet; ingot tin is slightly advanced, and lead is also slightly advanced. We quote:—Coltness, no stock, to import \$22.50 to 23.00; Calder, No. 1, \$22.50 to 23.00; Calder, No. 3, \$21.50; Langloan, \$22.00 to 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, \$20.00 to import; No. 3, \$19.00 to import; cast scrap railway chairs, &c., \$18.50 to 19; machinery scrap, \$15.00 to 16.00; 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 fol-

lows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$22.00; Acadia bar, \$2.20; Siemens' bar, \$2.35; these figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Blaina, \$2.90; Swansea, \$3.00; Pen, \$3.00. Tarn 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, \$3.50 to 3.60; 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, ½ inch, 5½c.; ¾ in., 4¾c.; 7-16 in., 4¼c.; ½ in., 4¼c.; ¾ in., 3¾c.; ¾ in., and upwards, 3½c. OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.—Trade is still very quiet in these lines, and likely to remain so for several weeks. Linseed oil is off a little, owing to some local cutting, but the position in England is strong as before; we quote 67c. for raw, 70c. for boiled; turpentine 64c. per single barrel; castor, 11c.; olive, \$1.00; steam refined seal still steady at 55c. in a jobbing way. Leads and colors as before; glass no danger of going lower, the probabilities being the other way. 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., 4¾c.; 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.



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Convenient for your desk where room is limited. Just what everybody wants.

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY M'FG CO.

Successors to SCHLICHT & FIELD CO.,

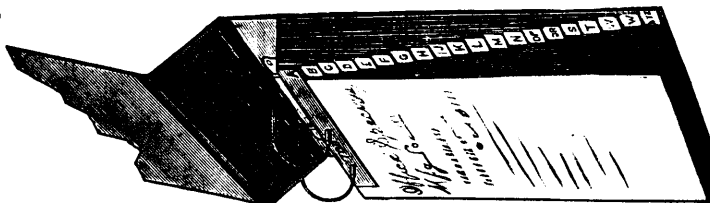
Manufacture Shannon Files, Binding Cases, Cabinets, Shannon & Document Files AND TRANSFERS.

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PAMPHLET and MUSIC BINDERS. THE FAMOUS SCHLICHT INDEX.

Office removed to 118 Bay Street, TORONTO.

OUR NEW * Shannon Binding Case With Arches.



Millinery !!! : Mantles !!!

FALL ===== **MONDAY,**
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The Trade invited to call and inspect the largest and best assorted stock in the Dominion.

D. McCALL & CO.,

Wholesale Millinery & Mantles,

Montreal Offices,
207 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

::: **TORONTO.**

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, August 28th, 1890.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The volume of business reported in the flour market is more encouraging than for some time, with prices still going upward in sympathy with the price of wheat. The local demand continues good for patent flours. Winter wheat we quote \$4.90 to 5.20 per barrel; spring wheat, \$6.25 to 6.30; straight roller, \$4.60 to 4.70; extra, \$4.25 to 4.30; strong bakers, \$5.75 to 6.00, an advance all round of from 15 to 50c. per barrel. Standard oatmeal has also advanced, and is now quoted at \$5 to 5.10. Granulated is up to \$5.25, and rolled oats to \$5.50. Bran is still scarce, a good many of the mills being closed down for want of stock, which cannot be remedied until the new crop begins to move. In small lots bran is fetching \$14, and by the car lot, \$13.50 per ton.

GRAIN.—The wheat market continues to advance, and quotations to-day show an increase in values of from 3 to 4c. per bushel, not without reason. Winter wheat No. 1 is now ruling at \$1.03 to 1.04 per bushel; No. 2 at \$1.01 to 1.02, and No. 3 at 98 to \$1.00. Spring wheat, No. 1 we quote \$1.02 to 1.03; No. 2, \$1 to 1.01; No. 3, 97 to 98c. per bushel; Manitoba hard, No. 1, is held here at \$1.28 to 1.30; No. 2, \$1.26 to 1.28. These prices are not temporary or spasmodic, but in all likelihood will be maintained, the adverse reports of European and British harvest prospects having been confirmed, and in addition British harvest operations are greatly impeded by wet weather, to the further detriment of the crop, and cable per Beerbohm, of 27th inst., advises wheat at Liverpool dearer by 4s. 7½d. per quarter, with an active enquiry. American markets are steadily on the rise. Barley is unchanged, but no movement can be reported until the new crop is in hand. Oats are, if anything, firmer, but the market is still overstocked. Some enquiry is heard for peas, with but little offering at unaltered prices. Nothing doing in corn or rye.

STOCKS IN STORE.

The stocks of grain in store at Toronto are unusually small. The quantities held in store on Monday morning, and on the other dates indicated, were as follows:—

J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
VICTORIA, B.C.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—AND—
Dealers in Fruits and Produce.

Consignments Received in all Lines.
Agents for Skidegaw Oil Works, of Queen Charlottes Islands.
Correspondence Solicited.

A BARGAIN.

A Number 28 Goldie & McCulloch Safe,
Only a Short Time in Use, for Sale.

Inside measurement, 50 x 32 inches, depth 17 inches. Containing two iron vaults and four drawers, besides book space and pigeon holes.

ALSO SOME
- VERY FINE OFFICE FURNITURE. -

Apply Box 459, P.O., Toronto.

Cable Addresses: "Outbloom" London-Montreal.

F. CORBY & CO.,
14 Southampton Street, Covent Garden,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
and Temple Building, Montreal.

Consignments of Apples Solicited. Highest Prices guaranteed. Prompt returns. Advances made.

BANKERS.—Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal Capital & Counties' Bank, Covent Garden, London.

GEORGE H. WRIGHT, Agent,
Temple Building, Montreal.

	Aug. 25, 1890.	Aug. 18, 1890.	Aug. 26, 1890.	Aug. 23, 1890.	Aug. 24, 1890.	Aug. 25, 1890.
Fall wheat, bush.	28,552	28,427	6,254	18,289,447	14,291,270	27,170,953
Spring wheat, bush.	32,450	36,493	69,427	9,493,372	9,476,150	8,121,017
Oats, bush.	9,470	765	12,855	2,792,861	5,611,809	2,347,570
Barley, bush.	14,700	15,402	144,465	504,802	870,656	231,062
Peas, bush.	3,971	3,971	600	366,823	327,778	137,196
Rye, bush.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.			
Corn, bush.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.			

Total grain, bush. .. 89,143 85,058 233,871
The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada is as under, according to a New York compilation:—

The stocks of everything but oats are decreased, as compared with the previous week this year.

GROCERIES.—A satisfactory volume of business is reported among the grocery importers generally, and a cheerful feeling prevails as to



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

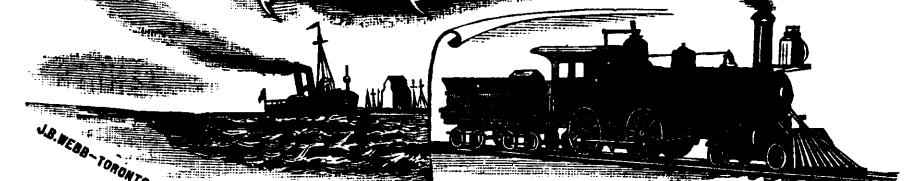
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Draft or with Low Radiator.

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.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$100,100.
AMOUNT ON DEPOSIT WITH GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, 54,724.

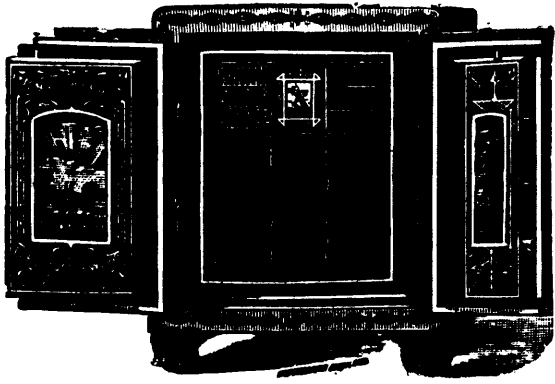
THE BOILER INSPECTION and Insurance Company of Canada.



CONSULTING ENGINEERS. G.C. ROBB, Chief Engineer. A. FRASER, Secy. Treas.
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AN EFFICIENT STAFF OF TRAINED INSPECTORS.
Prevention of Accident and Attainment of Economy in use of Steam our Chief Aims.
The only Canadian Steam Boiler Insurance Company licensed.

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TORONTO SAFE WORKS



ESTABLISHED
1855.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
PRISON LOCKS AND JAIL WORK A SPECIALTY.
We call the attention of Jewellers to our new style of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, specially adapted for their use.

the fall trade. In canned goods, peas are moving freely, and present prices will soon change for an advance; prices of vegetables remain unaltered; among fruits, peaches are still on the upward move, and it is feared in a short time none will be in the market; as the present season will be a total failure as to peaches—the only change to note is in 3's Beaver Yellow at \$3.50, an advance of 5c. per lb. In corned beef, Clark's 1's 2-dozen is quoted at \$1.50 per dozen; Clark's 2's 1-dozen at \$2.60; Clark's 14's 1-dozen at \$18.50—this reduction of about 6 per cent. is caused by Fairbank's man coming into the market with a special figure and discount, on hearing of which Armour telegraphed his agent to meet the cut at once. Dried fruits still maintain their high price and are bare in stock, and although the Californian product is large, the prices are too high to effect a lowering of prices here. In prunes alone California is reported as putting up 15,000,000 lbs. prunes; figs to arrive will be much higher in price than last year, in fact the advance is so strong that it is almost prohibitive, as importers will be afraid to bring them along at the price. Coffees are beginning to move, but somewhat slowly yet, with prices unchanged. Sugars are unchanged, at prices as quoted last week. Teas continue very firm, cheaper grades of tea not to be had; low grade hysons and Japans are especially firm. The following extracts, from J. Lewenz & Hauser's London circular of 15th instant may be of interest. " . . . Altogether the market is in a very unsatisfactory state, for the bulk of the new teas to

hand, from China as well as India, is of poor quality, which those engaged in the trade know too well is likely, through quick deterioration, to become "common" very quickly, so that no advance in the exchanges and consequent higher laying down cost of future shipments will compensate for the ensuing depreciation in value of present holdings. Never did the N. S. Foochow teas meet with such a slow sale before. . . . The medium and inferior N. S. Blackleaf teas, of which a large supply has been brought by the last few steamers, cannot be placed either, except through public sale, and the auction room has this week been freely resorted to by importers, who are glad to quit them without serious loss, though the teas were never bought so cheaply in China before. . . . By the side of such a lot of unsatisfactory teas, from China as well as India, the Ceylon teas have come into increased favor with the trade, while shippers have mainly confined themselves to the higher class Blackleaf sorts out of the earlier arrivals."

HARDWARE AND METALS.—A fair degree of activity prevails this week, partly in consequence of the marked advances in British markets affecting iron, tin, and copper, partly because of good harvest news from the North-West and Ontario, which stimulates buying. Heavy goods are moving fairly well for this "between seasons" period, and shelf goods are not dull. Values are pretty firm all over the list. There is no Nova Scotia pig in market, nor is there any Londonderry bar; we quote ingot tin and ingot copper slightly higher; antimony shows a marked advance, the unusual price of 22c. is now asked in New York. We quote 22 to 23c.; tin plates and Canada plates are in active request at advanced prices. See prices current.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There is no change in prices to note in the hide market. Scarcity of hides continues to be the order of the day, with an adequate demand existing to keep the supply short. Hides are selling as fast as

offered at prices quoted as current. The same remarks apply to calfskins. Sheepskins continue the same as before in price, but the demand is not so active for the stock at current high prices, in fact is rather slack, and stocks begin to accumulate. Tallow is unchanged in values and dull.

LEATHER.—Prices continue very firm and tending upward. We advance quotations for a number of sorts: upper is distinctly higher, and domestic kips, veals, and domestic calfskins have advanced during the month from 10 to 15 per cent.; splits, which some time ago were a drug in the market, are now eagerly sought after. Makers of shoe tops and cut soles have advised their customers by circular of an advance in price of these goods. We quote upper No. 1, heavy, 33 to 35c.; light and medium, 35 to 37c.; kip skins, domestic, 55 to 65c.; hemlock calf, 70 to 75c. for (25 to 30 lbs.); for (36 to 44 lbs.), 65 to 75c.; pebble grain, 14 to 16c.; buff, 14 to 16c. We have referred to the general subject editorially.

LUMBER.—The movement locally is limited and sluggish. Prices are with few exceptions firm and unchanged. The improvement is slow in coming, though general; and from reported harvest crops a good fall business is looked for. Farmers in Ontario for the last few years have done almost nothing in the way of repairing, extending, or building, and their premises are now in a condition that they cannot be left in much longer. Since the present good harvest, lumbermen expect to do a good business with them. In Toronto coarse grades of lumber are not selling so rapidly as a few years ago; this is caused by the erection of a better class of houses in the city, which speaks well for the city, but is not so favorable for coarse lumber. The stagnation in the Ottawa lumber trade is caused by the troubles in South America at present, as most of the lumber from that district is shipped thence. Statistics show we import four times as many logs from the States of Minnesota and Maine as we export, and although the lumber export duty is more favorable than it was, lumbermen claim a more favorable

**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.



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.

arrangement could be made if our Government would concede the point desired.

PROVISIONS.—In dairy produce there is a fair business doing, cheese is firmer and dearer, now quoted 9½ to 9¼c. per lb. Factory men are firm at 9¼c. for August make. Receipts of butter here have been somewhat large, makers evidently taking advantage of the cooler weather, hence the market is easier at 14c. per lb. for choice. Eggs are a trifle firmer and quoted at 16c. per dozen. In hog products a fair trade is reported at unchanged prices, with the exception of hams, which are scarce and firmer at 12½ to 13c. per lb.; long-clear bacon 8½ to 8¼c.; Cumberland cut, 8¼c.; breakfast bacon, 11 to 11½c.; lard remains in the same lethargic condition. There are no dried apples in the market at any price, and

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.

JOURNAL COOLER.



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.

evaporated apples are held firm at 11½ to 12c. per lb., which is of itself an indication of the disappointing fruit crop.

CATTLE EXPORT.

A statement of the aggregate of live stock shipped from Canadian ports to Great Britain for the week ended Aug. 23, 1890, specially prepared by Mr. R. Bickerdike, is as under. The departures were from Montreal, as follows:—

Steamer.	From.	To.	Cattle.
Buenos Ayrean	Montreal	Glasgow	911
Colina	"	Glasgow	527
Rosarian	"	Glasgow	255
Lake Ontario	"	Liverpool	492
Sarnia	"	Liverpool	310
Texas	"	Bristol	457
Steinhof	"	Dundee	584
Avlona	"	Aberdeen	489
Grimm	"	Aberdeen	19
Ocean King	"	Aberdeen	582

Total number 4,926
The total number of sheep on board these vessels was 1,649.

WOOL.—In the wool market there is very little doing. The bulk of fleece wool is now in the hands of dealers, who do not appear to

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

THE MERRITTON COTTON MILLS

At Merritton, Ont.

Capacity 12,800 Spindles--254 Looms.

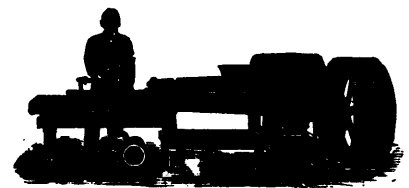
This valuable property, one of the most desirable in Canada - the buildings have all been erected since 1882, and all the machinery was then new, and of the most modern kind—will be sold *en bloc* by tender, together with quantities of material, raw and in course of manufacture. A circular giving full particulars of the property may be seen at the office of the Company, at Merritton, or at the office of James A. Cantlie & 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.

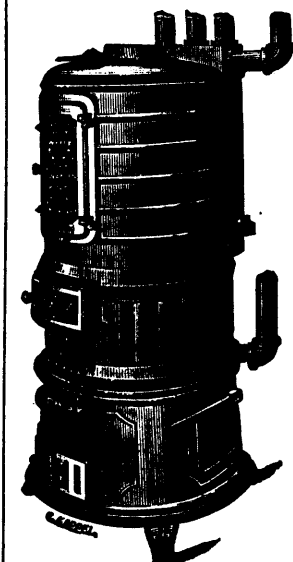
TERMS.—Ten per cent. of purchase cash at time of sale, balance payable 30 days from date of sale. Tenders addressed to

THOMAS LONG,
Managing Director, 513 Jarvis St. Toronto

EAGLE FOUNDRY, PARKHILL, ONT.



Kell's Patent Brick and Tile Machine.
H. C. BAIRD & SON, Manufacturers of Brick & Tile Machines. Clay Crushers, Engines, Boilers, Shafting & Pulleys.



WARDEN KING & SON.

Manufacturers — of — Spencer's Patent "Daley" 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 Testimonials to any of the leading steam-fitters in Canada, or to the manufacturers.

637 CRAIG ST.
MONTREAL.

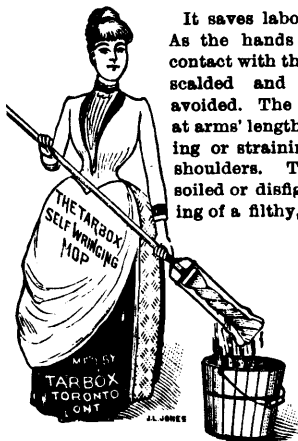
have as yet found sale for any quantity. Pulled wools are also very quiet, any sales being made are for small lots. For foreign wools the market is steady and firm, with, in some instances, 5 to 10 per cent. advance on last year's prices. The next series of wool sales in London, England, commence on the 16th prox. Buyers are holding off, and only taking small lots for immediate wants, while holders will not sell for future delivery, anticipating still higher prices. The reasons given for expected increase in values are various; the principal are, however, the trouble in Buenos Ayres, the large death rate among the sheep at Monte Video, say about 27%, and the dry season of Australia causing a much inferior clip. The higher figures will probably rule in Buenos Ayres and Monte Video wools. Australian and Capes are expected to remain much about the same figure as last May sales yielded.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Messrs. Gillespie & Co.'s prices current, dated Liverpool, August 13th, 1890, says:—
 Sugar.—Raw continues in good demand. Refined steady at unchanged prices. Rice is firm, but idle. Chemicals, etc., show little change in prices since our last report. Roll sulphur offers at 5s. 10½d. per cwt. Caustic soda dearer; 60 per cent. White 9s. 3d. per cwt. Cream tartar can be bought, to arrive, at 98s. 6d. to 99s. per cwt. Oils.—Olive has advanced to £35 10s. to £36 per tun for good ordinary. Palm is a shade firmer at £23 10s. to £23 15s. per tun for Bonny. Castor oil, 3 15-16ths pence to 4½d. for good seconds, and 3 7-16ths pence per lb. for first pressure French, in barrels, which latter is being taken freely for Canada, etc. Freights remain about as last.

RETAIL PRICE, 75c.

Self-Wring Mop and Cloth Complete.



It saves labor, time, clothing. As the hands do not come in contact with the water, chapped, scalded and sore hands are avoided. The mop being wrung at arms' length there is no stooping or straining of the back or shoulders. The hands are not soiled or disfigured by the wringing of a filthy, greasy cloth. As the clothing is not drenched or disfigured as in ordinary mopping, no special preparation is required.

APPLY FOR TERMS.

TARBOX BROS.,

Truth Building, 73 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO, Ont.

'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 Ætina 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.

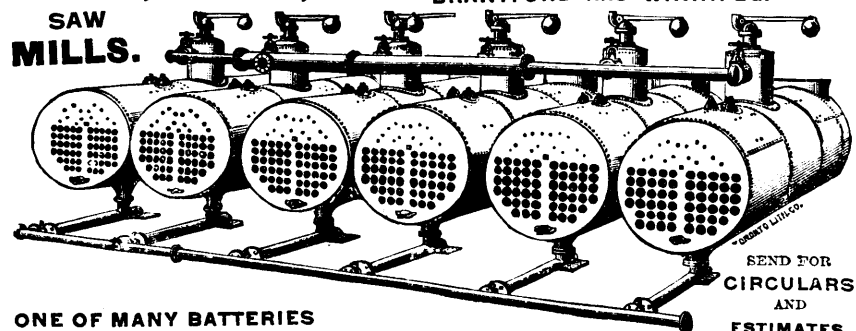
Canadian Policies Secured by Government Deposits.

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

W. H. ORR & SONS,

Managers, Toronto.

ENGINES, BOILERS, | WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD AND WINNIPEG.



ONE OF MANY BATTERIES OF BOILERS FURNISHED LUMBREMEN.

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