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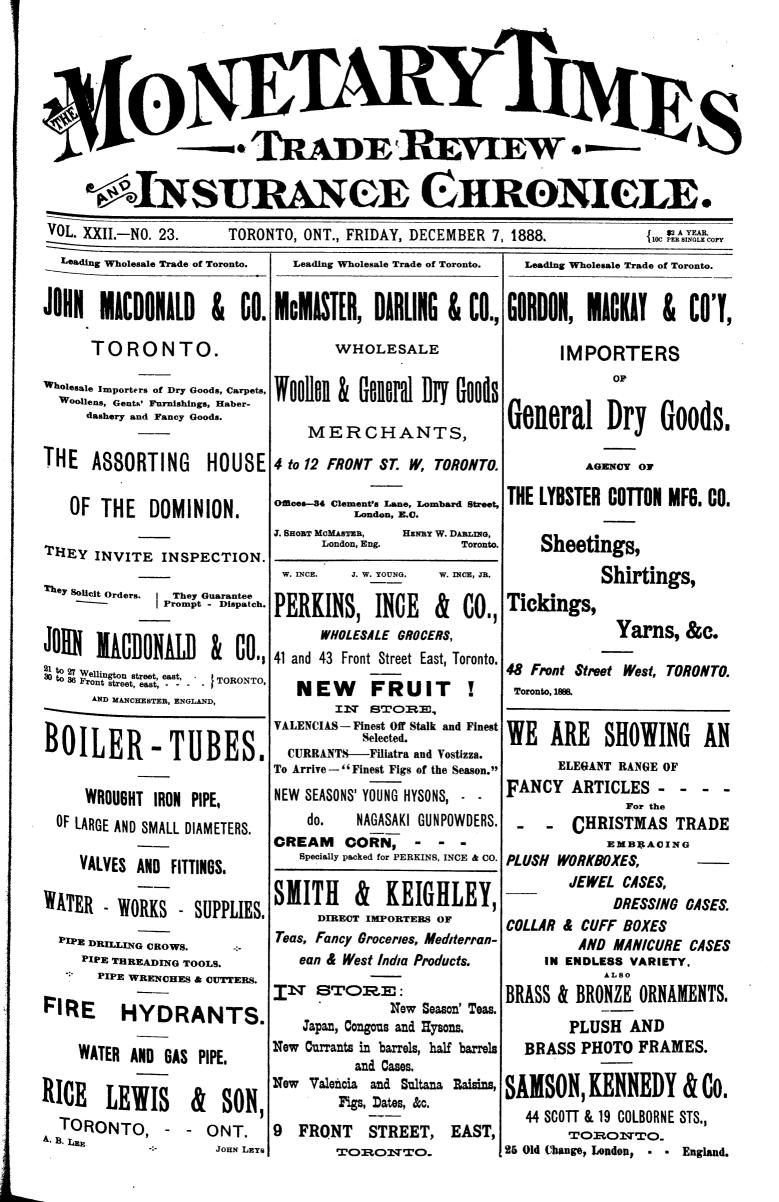
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The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

THE MOLSONS BANK. E INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

And San Francisco-Bank of British Columbia. Newfoundlrand-Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, Agents in Europe. - London-Alliance Bank (Ltd.) Messrs. Glyn, Mills. Currie & Co; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Faris-The Credit Lyonnais. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers. Agents in United States.-New York-Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Messrs. Newfound Bank; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Messrs. New Watson and Alex. Lang, Agts. Bank of Montreal. Boston-Merohants' National Bank. Portland-Caseo National Bank; Chicago - First National Bank. Commercial National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Buf-falo. Milwaukee-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Helena, Montana-First National Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Butte, Montana-First National Bank. Toledo-Collevelous made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex-hances of the world.

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BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862. CAPITAL, - - - \$\$3,500,000

Branches at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.

AGENTS AND ORRESPONDENTS. AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Will undertake remittances, telegraphic or otherwise, IN U. S.—Afent Sank of Montreal and Branches, who and any banking business with British Columbia. IN U. S.—Afent Sank of Montreal, 60 Wall St., UNITED KINGDOM—Bank B.C., 28 Cornhill, London Wales Bank, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Bank of Telentertain.

Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and from all points can be made through this bank at current rates. Collections carefully attended to and every description of banking ousiness transacted.

BANK OF YARMOUTH, YARMOUTH, N.S.

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Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody CORRESPONDENTS AT St. John-The Bank of Montreal. do The Bank of Montreal. Montreal-The Mark of British North America. Montreal-The Bank of Montreal. New York-The National Citizens Bank. Boston-The Elicit National Bank. London, G.B.-The Union Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Ex-change bought and sold. Prompt attention given to collections. ST CTP DI LET AND TABLE

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INCORPORATED 1836. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B.

W. H. TODD, - - - President. J. F. GRANT, - - Cashier. London-Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New National Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Bank of Montreal. St. Drafts issued on any Branck of the Bank of Montreal.

ASTERN	TOWNSHIPS	BANK.
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G. N. Galer. Israel Wood. D. A. Mansur. HEAD OFFICE, - SHERBROOKE, QUE. WM. FARWELL. - General Manager. BRANCHES. - Waterloo, Cowansville, Stanstead, Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford. Agents in Montreal - Bank of Montreal. London Eng.-National Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

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Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago-Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.-Alliance Bank.

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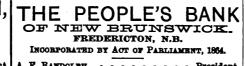
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FOREIGN AGENTS. London, England—The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—The National Bank of the Republic.

HALIFAX BANKING CO. INCORPORATED 1872.

MEAD OFFICE, - HADIFAA, N.S. W. L. PITCAITHLY, - - - - Cashier. DIRECTORS. ROBIE UNIACKE, President. L.J. MOBTON, Vice-President. Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson.

THOMAS BAYNE, F. D. Cortest, Jas. THOMSOL. Barrington, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Shelburne, Truro, Windsor. New Bruns-wick: Petiteodiae, Sackville, St. John. Halifax, N.S. CORRESPONDENTS-ONTARIO and Quebeo-Molsons Bank and Branches. New York-Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Boston-Sufolk National Bank London, Eng., Alliance Bank, (Limited).



Reserve Fund 360,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON. DIRECTORS : JOHN STUART, ESQ., President. Hon. JAMES TURNEB, Vice-President. A. G. Ramsay, Esq. Charles Gurney, Esq. John Proctor, Esq. George Roach, Esq. A. T. Wood, Esq. J. TURNBULL, - - - - Cashier H. S. STEVEN, - - - Assistant Cashier. AGENCIES: Cayuga, Milton, Simcoe, Wingham. Alliston Georgetown, Listowel, Port Elgin Orangeville, Tottenham, Agents in New York-Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.-The National Bank of Scotland. MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

Reserve Fund 160.000

Board of Directors. THOMAS E. KENNY, M.P. PRESIDENT. HON. JAS. BUTLER, M.L.C. VIOE-PRESIDENT. HON. JAS. BUTLER, M.L.C. VIOE-PRESIDENT. Thomas A. Ritchie. M. Dwyer. Head Office:-HALIFAX. - D. H. DUNCAN, Cashier. Branch:-MONTREAL. - E. L. PEASE, Manager Agencies in Nova Scotia: Antigonish. Bridgewater. Guysboro. Guysboro. Guysboro. Charlend, (Hants Co.) Truro. Guysboro. Guysboro. Mathematical Contents Mathematic Agencies in New Brunswick. Bathurst. Kingston, (Kent Co.) Sackville. Fredericton. Moncton. Woodstock Dorchester. Newcastle. Agencies in P. E. Island. Charlottetown. -:- Summerside. Charlottetown. - Summerside. In Bermuda, - Hamilton. In Island of Miquelon, - St. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS.

Dominion of Canada, -	Merchants' Bank of Canada.
Newfoundland,	Union Bk. of Newfoundland
New York	Chase National Bank
Boston,	Nation'l Hide & Leather Bk
London, Eng.,	Bank of Scotland.
" " •	Imperial Bank, Limited
Paris, France,	Claude Lafontaine.
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Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued at current rates.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 44.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institu-tion has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and it Branches, on and after

Wednesday, 2nd Day of January next.

E. E. WEBB, Cashier.



Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

President Alexander Logan R. T. Rokeby.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND THE LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1825. HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

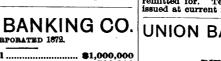
Capital, £5,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, £1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £670,000 Sterling.

LONDON OFFICE-37 NICHOLAS LANE, LCMBARD STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeab to usual custom. DEPOSITS at interest are received. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free

CIRCULAR NUTES and DETIERS OF CARLES AND THE ACCEPTANCES OF CONSTRUCTION OF CARLES AND THE AGENCY OF COLORISAN AND THE ACCEPTANCES OF CONSTRUCTION AND ADDRESS OF A CONSTRUCTION AND ADDRESS CONNECTED WITH England and Sociland is also tronsacted. JAMES ROPERTSON, Manager in London.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, Quebec, Nov. 24th, 1888. Nov. 24th, 1888.



ESTABLISHED 1835





TORONTO BRANCH : Equity Chambers. MEDLAND & JONES, Agents.

Resident Secretary-J T VINCENT. City Agents, } W. FAHEY. W. J. BRYAN

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CONNOR O'DEA

TORONTO, ONT,

THE MONETARY TIMES.



1831 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Letter Orders receive prompt attention.

Calcutta and London Firm,

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OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO.

BAY ST., TORONTO,



A NEW line of railway is projected in New Brunswick, called the "Hammond River and Moncton Railway," and which is to run through King's and Albert counties, connecting

THE Wahnapitae Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$30,000, has been incorporated under the Ontario Joint Stock Act. The promoters are A. M. Dodge, the big New York lumberman; James Scott, Toronto; G. F. Marter. M. P. P., and J. W. Hartman, of the same place. The company will carry on general mining business in the district of

THE St. John, N.B., Globe says :- During the past summer S. S. Mayes, of Carleton, has taken over 500 tons of plumbago from the mine near the falls. It is shipped to the United States and Montreal, and brings a good price.

A GROCERS' Guild has been formed in Kingston, and the constitution of a similar association in this city has been adopted. The President is Mr. Jas. Crawford; Secretary Mr. J. Gilbert. The new Guild will endeavor to stamp out the giving of Xmas presents to customers and to regulate prices.

Our attention has been directed to the inaccuracy of the paragraph in last issue referring to the Guelph Carriage Top Company. We are told by a well-informed correspondent that "but one, a dividend of 12 cents on the dollar, has been declared, and that all the estate is likely to aggregate for creditors is 15 or 16 cents on the dollar."

THE first five-masted schooner ever built, the "Gov. Ames," has been successfully launched at Waldoboro, Maine. She is 265 feet long, 1689 tons, and built at a cost of \$80,000. She will be employed in the coal trade, and ply between Baltimore and Providence, Rhode Island.

MR. C. J. BRYDGES, land commissioner of the Hudson Bay Company, reports that the company has sold as much farming lands so far this year as it did in the preceding five years. The company also sold a much larger amount of Winnipeg property this year than in any year since the "boom."

THE farm of N. Coughlin, near Ethel in Grey county, consisting of one hundred acres. has been sold to Robert Dilworth for \$2,500 for a grazing farm. ---- Mr. Wm. Forrest has disposed of 100 acres of his farm on the 8th concession, Elma, to Mr. Wm. Little, of the 10th line, for \$4,800.

A LEADING grocer in conversation with a reporter of the Brantford Courier, a day or so ago, advanced the statement that the quality of butter brought into that city at the present time is exceedingly poor. "In fact," he stated, "there is hardly a good half pound to be bought for love or money, and I have the greatest possible difficulty in supplying customers who complain every day."

According to the Quebec Chronicle very general surprise was expressed on the fact becoming known that Mr. E. C. Barrow, manager of the branch of the Banque du Peuple in that city, had resigned his charge and been temporarily replaced by Mr. P. B.

Dumoulin, of the agency at St. Roch's. The change, says that journal, was all the more startling as it was generally understood that Mr. Barrow had succeeded in building up a very good business for his bank.

A HALIFAX publisher is engaged on a directory of the Province of Nova Scotia, to contain the names of all the males in the province over 20 years old, also of all the females in business. The last directory of this kind was published 18 years ago and is now out of date.

In the Far West, Peter Megan, a sawmil owner near Selkirk, is reported to have abscond edleaving behind him considerable unpaid debts The sheriff is in possession of Fraser & Cos.' grocery store at Winnipeg, and unsecured creditors will it is said get little or nothing.

A. Ross & Co., wholesale dealers in woolens on a limited scale in this city, have suspended payment. Insufficient capital is said to have been the principal difficulty .---- A Yonge st. hatter in this city, J. Perry by name, having failed to carry out an extension granted him last May, has now assigned.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, is agitated over the street lighting question, and the new City Council is engaged in discussing the merits of electricity vs. gas. The electric light company tenders at \$130 per lamp, while the gas company offers to supply Bray's large gas lamp with three burners for \$40 per annum. Both rates seem high to dwellers in Canadian cities.

THE storm of last week on the Atlantic was exceptionally severe. A considerable number of lives were lost, and ships and steamers are arriving at Halifax and other ports crippled and generally used up. The practical value of oil bags in keeping down heavy seas around vessels was demonstrated in more than one instance, and the wonder is that they are not universally used.

For the second time, the extensive barns of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph have been burned. The last fire took place on Monday evening of this week. None of the animals were lost, happily, but the loss will reach at least \$16,000, and possibly \$20,000. There is no insurance, for since the dispute which arose some months ago with the insurance companies over the interpretation of a policy on the Asylum buildings at London, among others, the Ontario Government has carried its own insurance. It is believed that the fire was incendiary, and Messrs. Archibald Blue and John Winchester have been appointed to investigate its causes.

The man who prays that God will make him honest in his business transactions needs watching. He may forget to pray once in a while. We don't pray for that which we have.-Martha's Vineyard Herald.

HALIFAX has a new steam fire engine, an Amoskeag, from Manchester, N.H., having decided in favor of this make and against the Canadian engine of J. D. Ronald's make. The trials of the new machine have been satisfactory.

THE old established wholesale clothing firm of Livingston, Johnston & Co., in this city, has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. L. M. Livingston. The remaining partners, Messrs. Wm. R. Johnston and Herbert Langlois will continue the business at the old premises, under the style of W. R. Johnston & Co.

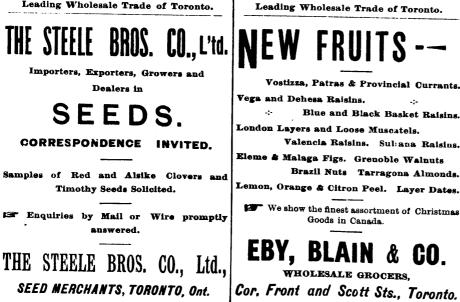
SomeBody writes to the Montreal Herald that the following proposition has been addressed to the City Council by Messrs. Craig & Sons: to light the city according to Mr. Badger's specifications at a reduction of \$426,400 for a ten-year contract on the Royal Electric Co. prices.

Several small Ontario harness makers and saddlers have been kicking over the financial traces and have been pulled up by creditors. Bobert Black, a saddler in Guelph, has assigned ; so has Geo. Maquirk, a harness dealer at Mono Road. F. E. Jackson, in the same line at Tilbury Centre, is offering to compromise. Creditors seem disposed to accept 65 cents; if this is not forthcoming an assignment will likely follow.

HALIFAX builders say that more houses were erected this year than for the previous three years together. If Halifax could get rid of the numerous rookeries that disfigure blocks in the very centre of the city and erect rows of brick dwellings for the respectable working classes of her population, it would be a great blessing, and Halifax capitalists would get better returns for their money than that yielded by bank deposit receipts.

THOUGH the submarine cable from Halifax to Bermuda was tendered for some time ago, the work has not yet been commenced. The question has been asked in the British House of Commons when the line would be completed, and the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was that there were circumstances connected with the tenders which caused a delay, but that he hoped the work would soon be commenced.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. BOYD BROS. & CO'Y. FALL AND WINTER. Our Travellers are now on the road with a full line of samples for Fall and Winter trade. Orders. entrusted to us will receive prompt attention. Bottom prices in each department. INSPECTION INVITED. COR. BAY and FRONT STS. TORONTO.

A MEETING of the creditors of Thos. Menzies, stationer, Peterboro, was held on Wednesday. A detailed statement of his affairs shows :-Liabilities, unsecured, \$19,000; secured, \$14-500; total, \$33,500; assets, stock, \$14,000; book debts, \$300; real estate, estimated \$16-000; total, \$30,300. A proposition was made by Mr. Menzies, says the Examiner, to pay all unsecured ereditors twenty-five cents on the dollar, cash, within a month. Some present were willing to accept the compromise. A circular is being sent to all creditors, asking them to state their intentions.

A LONDON publication, the Journal of Commerce and Intercolonial Trade, states that "|during the first seven months of this year the exports of Swedish butter to Great Britain amounted to 19,369,331 lbs., against 17,277,664 lbs. during the corresponding period last year. The total quantity exported from Sweden to this country in 1887 was 560,000 casks, or about 30,000,000 lbs. Should the shipments continue on a similar scale during the remainder of this year, an increase of about 10 per cent. in the total quantity imported will be shown. We are informed that most of this Swedish butter is sold in this country by merchants and retailers as Danish butter.'

For some six years past Forler & Son have been struggling to make ends meet in the furniture line at Wellesley. Relief has been sought in an assignment.—John Morgan, a grocer at Blyth, being pressed by creditors has as-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

1888.

NOW COMPLETE.

We are showing the fullest and best assorted stock yet offered by us.

IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Dry Goods,

Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts.

TORONTO. * Fountain Court, Aldermanbury, London, Englishing Strength Str

Mantles, Silks, etc.

Millinery Goods,

Buyers in the market should give us an early call

Importations

Autumn

signed to the sheriff. He has been in business for two years but his capacity for trade has always been questioned.----A couple of weeks ago the woollen mill of Routh Bros., at Chippewa Hill was destroyed by fire which resulted in a total loss. Their failure now follows.-The business career of Lefeuvre & McWators, tailors at Ingersoll, has been brief. In October last they came from Sarnia and purchased a bankrupt stock worth \$5200, on which they paid \$1,200 down and the balance in notes. Their inability to meet the first of these is doubtless the cause of the assignment just announced.

WE read in the Belleville Intelligencer that for several weeks past rumor has been making free with the affairs of the Ashley Carriage Company, in that city, the business of which had, it was understood, been unprofitable. At the annual meeting held on the 3rd inst., the report presented stated that the business of the year had been unprofitable, but strong hopes of better things to come were expressed. A resolution was offered proposing that the concern be sold or put into liquidation within six months, but this proposal was voted down and it was decided to continue the business. Mr. L. W. Yeomans, who was elected president at a subsequent meeting, desired the Intelligencer to state that he will not act in the position to which he has been chosen as he does not approve of the course which has been taken.

THE Ottawa Journal is informed that the output of the Canada Phosphate Company's mine this season exceeded six thousand tons. One hundred and eighty men are employed. but the number will be increased next season owing to the improved demand. The want of ocean tonnage at Montreal interfered somewhat with foreign shipments this fall. The leading markets are Liverpool, London and Hamburg. Phosphate brought good prices, an average of \$15.50 per ton being paid for an article of eighty per cent guranteed, delivered at Montreal. A feature of this season's operations has been the marvellous increase in the American demand for ground phosphate. The company was offered contracts aggregating

Bryce, McMurrich & Co., Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants, WYLD. GRASETT 61 BAY STREET, TORONTO & DARLING, S. F. McKINNON & CO.

> Our Travellers are now all on their respective routes, and all orders entrusted to us will receive immediate shipment.

> WYLD. GRASETT & DARLING,

Wholesale Dry Goods & Woollens, TORONTO.

ten thousand tons, but could not fill them, all owing to want of grinding facilities. The phosphate sent to the United States is mixed with other materials, the whole forming a splendid fertiliser. The principal sources of demand are Detroit, Buffalo, Chicago, and Cleveland.

THE McClary Manufacturing Company, whose extensive premises in London were destroyed by fire a few days ago, announces its ability to promptly fill all orders notwithstanding the untoward disaster. This can fortunately be accomplished from the ample stocks held at the company's warehouses in Montreal Winnipeg, and this city. The machinery in London will be again in running order by the 1st January next. The loss is estimated by Mr. Gartshore, the secretary, as follows :----\$15,000 on one building; \$5,000 on the second : machinery and stock, \$60,000. The insurance is about \$50,000, divided nearly equally between the following companies :-The British America, Hartford, Ætna, Phœnix, Imperial Queen, Commercial Union, Royal, Lancashire, Royal Canadian, and North British and Mercantile. There is \$32,000 on the stock. \$10.-000 on the machinery, and \$9,000 on the buildings.

We have to thank Mr. John Lovell, the veteran publisher of Montreal, for a very distinct and convenient-sized mounted map of Canada, which shows the great territorial divisions, rail and waterways, and the trade routes through Canada connecting Europe with the Far East. This is intended as one of a number of province maps to accompany his great work, " Lovell's Gazetteer and History of the Dominion of Canada," from latest Government maps and tracings. As to the larger work-the Gazetteer and History-its scope is enormously broad, and appears to aim at something like what Rand & McNally have done in their large historical and statistical atlas of the world. Guarantee subscriptions of at least \$150,000 are required before active field operations can be commenced. No one less indomitable than Mr. Lovell would have the pluck to go into such a gigantic work. But he tells the people of Canada frankly : "It will cost one or two millions of dollars, and it rests with you to subscribe for and assist it, for unless you do it cannot go on." We hope that it may go on, provided always that it pays Mr. Lovell, and when completed, its nine volumes will form a monument to the patriotic enterprise of the man who gave us the great Dominion Directory.



THE BARBER & ELLIS Co. Nos. 43, 45, 47 & 49 BAY ST.

ACCOUNT BOOKS IN GREAT VARIETY.

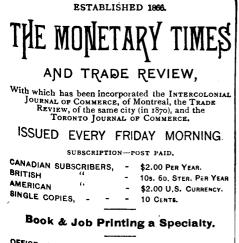
Special patterns made to order. Material and workmanship unsurpassed.

PAPER BOXES - - -To order for all classes of goods. COBRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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TORONTO,





OFFICE : Nos. 64 & 66 Church St. TELEPHONE No. 1485. EDW. TROUT, Manager.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1888

THE SITUATION.

Some uneasiness has been created among Canadian millers by a rumor that the Government contemplates putting an end to the privilege of grinding American wheat in bond. A deputation of millers waited on the Minister of Customs to protest against the change being made. The delegates assured the Minister that if they were not allowed to grind American wheat in bond, their mills would sometimes have to stand idle. The silence of the Minister of Customs as to whether the change would take place can scarcely have been satisfactory to the deputation. When the privilege mentioned was first granted, the millers were required to export a quantity of flour equivalent to the wheat imported; but on a complaint that the practice led to abuses, the regulation was altered, and they are now required to export the flour made from the wheat imported. If this condition be fairly carried out, the only effect of the privilege would be to give employment to our millers, or rather allow them to find it, by means of this facility, for themselves. In former times considerable sacrifice was made by the British exchequer to attract business to Canadian flour mills. At this time there was a duty on foreign flour entering the English market, while Canadian was free. To encourage Canadian milling, the law was so altered that American wheat ground in Canadian mills was allowed to enter the British market as Canadian. Unless it can be shown that there are abuses connected with the present practice of grinding in hond, the abolition of the privilege would be an unreasonable restriction upon the milling industry of the country.

Sir Donald Smith is assisting in promoting the proposed cable between Vancouver and Australia, in London. Recently there was a good representation of city merchants and others at the Cannon street hotel, when a resolution in favor of Government aid to the scheme was carried. The Pacific Telegraph Company asks a bonus of £75,000 a year from the Governments interested. The rate charged between Australia and they offered the assurance that they did not England by Eastern Extension Telegraph intend to practice polygamy. It is already

as excessive ; but though this may be true, it does not follow that the Government ought to bear any portion of it. If it were to do so, the effect would be to compel people who do not use the cable to pay part of the tolls of those who do. The alleged necessity of an alternative line is another matter. The existing cable is liable to get out of order, and in case of war might be useless; a cable connected with a land telegraph wholly on British territory has something in its favor, from a national point of view. Unless the Governments give heavy subsidies to the Pacific cable, it is not likely to be laid. The ocean survey for the line is being carried on, and in one place the extraordinary depth of five miles has been found; but this, it seems, is far out of the direct line, where a more favorable depth might be hoped for.

The demand from Queensland that the colony be allowed a voice in the appointment of its governors, quite inexplicable at this distance, has had some light thrown upon it by the Times, which expresses the belief that the colony is anxious to secede from the empire. As a pretext for a cause of quarrel the demand is a poor one, being on the face of it unreasonable. The ship "Hopeful," belonging to the colony, was condemned for conspiracy and slave-dealing, having obtained a number of South Sea Islanders, on a promise that they would get stipulated wages for working on plantations. and then sold them into bondage. It seems that the refusal of the Crown to pardon the miscreants who did this shameful trick has been the material out of which to manufacture a grievance. If looks as if a governor was wanted who would listen to this demand for pardon. If this be the case, the Queenslanders will, we should hope, get no sympathy from any other colony; assuredly they can reckon on none from Canada.

One of the amendments accepted by the British Government to the Ashbourne Extension Land Purchase Act forbids the land commissioners to advance any money to a tenant for purchase till it has been made clear that his conversion from tenant to owner was not being made under pressure. The amendment was proposed by a Parnellite member, and it is a very necessary one. Hints were thrown out by Parnell himself that some of the purchasers might refuse to pay up on the ground that they had bought under coercion. A suggestion of this kind, falling on suitable soil, tends to realize itself. A peasant proprietory, even on a limited scale, would tend greatly to tranquilize Ireland, and it would give the new proprietors a stimulus to exertion that nothing else could. While this great practical reform is going on, Henry George continues his socialistic propaganda against individual proprietorship of land; but in doing so he is but talking to the winds.

When a number of Mormons asked liberty Company, 9s. 8d. a word, is complained of doubtful whether this promise is being kept. But if our railways have an advantage of

Mr. A. Maitland Stonehouse, who resigned his seat in the British Columbia legislature to join them, volunteers the statement that these Mormons have not abandoned and do not intend to abandon polygamy. In him polygamy finds an open defender. It would seem as if the Mormons, in our North-West, are likely to give the same trouble to the Government that they have given in the United States. In attacking their system of polygamy we shall have the advantage of dealing with comparatively small numbers, even if they disregard the stipulations into which they entered with the Government. We may safely predict that they will not be allowed to depart from the understanding that they were not to practice polygamy. Mr. Stonehouse attempts in vain to force an analogy between these Mormons and the Mahomedans in British India, and to found upon it a right to break their engagement with our Government. England found the Mahomedans in India; Canada would not have permitted these Mormons to settle in the North-West. if they had not stipulated to observe monogamy, in their domestic relations.

It is a good sign to see workingmen, both in Montreal and Toronto, turning their attention to acquiring homes for themselves. In Montreal there is a scheme for obtaining land, outside the city, on which to erect five or six hundred artizans' dwellings. How far Government aid, which is said to have been sought, can be applied in furtherance of this object. is a problem with which we do not now deal; but the object itself is one to which it is impossible not to wish success. In Toronto, there is some talk of establishing an Artizans' Building Society, on the old plan, with a similar object. It is gratifying to see a tendency, in the artizans, to secure, by whatever legitimate means, homes for themselves; and it is scarcely more desirable for them. selves than from a public point of view, at a time when the socialists are trying to delude them with a visionary scheme for getting rich by confiscating other people's property; a scheme which the other people, who are a large majority, are not going to allow the intending robbers to carry out.

A Washington telegram states that "an effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to take from the Canadian railways the advantages they now enjoy, as the result of the Interstate Commerce law." Then follow some highly imaginative figures of the profits which these railways are alleged to have made through these means. It is not impossible that some effort should be made to bring the business done by Canadian railways, partly on American and partly on Canadian territory, practically under the Interstate law. Nor do we suppose that such an achievement would in substance be impossible. A congressional committee on the relations with Canada is likely to proceed with its enquiries, and the railway question is sure to come under re-American railway companies are view. powerful in Congress, and they will not permit Canadian railways to enjoy an advantage over them, if they can help it. position, or if they are valuable links in a trans-continental chain, it would be hard on producers in the Western States to impose artificial obstructions to their participating therein, as they would do if left to themselves.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MES-SAGE.

President Cleveland's annual message contains a vindication of the tariff policy which he recommended to Congress at its last session. He points out that protection, on the high scale at which it is maintained in the Republic, transfers wealth by the force of law from the pockets of the masses to those of the manufacturers: and he is unable to look approvingly upon the accumulation of individual wealth by this means. He says: "As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of trusts, combinations, and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear, or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully-restrained creatures of the law and servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters." It cannot be supposed that the President intended to condemn all aggregations of capital; for to them mankind owes a large part of the material progress which has everywhere taken place. To these aggregations we owe our railways, our telegraphs, our banking facilities, and a thousand other conveniences. They bring lenders and borrowers together; cheapen production and add to the comforts of life, besides reducing the burthen of interest which industry carries. So far, the effect of the aggregation of capital is beneficent. But when it becomes connected with trusts and combines aiming at monopoly, and is favored by abnormally high duties, the public feels instanctively that it is brought into the presence of a peril which it is the duty of statesmanship to remove.

If it be true, as publicly asserted, that the tariff policy of the President was defeated by organized bribery at the polls, then the fruits of the system are even worse than Mr. Cleveland ventures officially to describe them. The monopolists and combines are said to have expended large sums in the corruption of voters. This being true, the victory of the high tariff men may be a purchased victory. If the power of the Government is to be handed over to the highest bidder, the guarantees on which the nation has been accustomed to rely for the maintenance of its liberty would lose their effectiveness. It is evident that a struggle between monopolies, combines, and the better elements of the nation is on the point of taking place. So long as the masses are corrupt and the power of corruption can be wrung from the public by legislative devices, the two parts of the system mutually support one another. Corruption, the support of the system, is the evil to be attacked ; so long as it can work without effective check, the danger that it will dominate the legislature will continue to exist. Various plans of attack are proposed, and it is much to be hoped

that some of them will in the end be found effective.

President Cleveland informs Congress in effect that he regards his old Retaliation Message as still in order. The facts show pretty clearly that Congress, as at present constituted, will not take that view of the situation. When the message first appeared, the Senate refused compliance with its recommendation; and the change which the House of Representatives has undergone, in the November elections, has probably brought it into harmony with the Senate. We do not look for hostile legislation from Congress, to which the President remits the whole question. His doing so, would seem to indicate that he will not issue a hostile proclamation on the strength of existing legislation.

Lord Sackville is accused of "unpardonable conduct," of "interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the presidential election," and "also in his subsequent public declarations, to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the Executive and President of the United States, in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two Governments." This catalogue of crimes is made out of very trivial incidents, in which Lord Sackville could not possibly have had any intention to interfere at all, any desire to advise, any object to attain. He was indiscreet enough to write a private letter, in answer to questions asked under solemn asseverations of secrecy, and became the victim of a premeditated betrayal of trust. His fault was that he did not suspect the tricks of American party politicians; and he made the further mistake of assuming that he was at liberty to defend himself by using language about the election campaign which everybcdy else was at liberty to use, and in fact was using every day. It is preposterous to describe, as Mr. Cleveland does, these incidents as an offence "most grave," and "involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited." If Mr. Cleveland had not felt the smart of personal criticism, he might have shown less sensitiveness. In making use of such extravagant language, he has committed at least as great a blunder as Lord Sackville was guilty of in his interview with the newspaper reporter; but there is no one to call him to account, or he might have shared the penalty which he had himself inflicted. He had a difficult task to perform in the necessity imposed upon him of defending the action of the executive towards the ambassador : and it is impossible to congratulate him upon the success with which it has been performed.

Besides the fishery question on the east coast, three others are mentioned by the President, which, in his opinion, claim adjustment: the Behring seal fishery, the Alaska boundary, and the affording of relief to vessels in distress on the lakes. International aid is being asked to preserve the fur seal in Behring Sea from destruction.

From this general statement but little can be learned of the drift of the negotiation. But it means that foreign nations are to be asked by the United States to give a rest to the Alaska sea fishery. Is the Alaska Company to go on meanwhile making the most of its monopoly? The unseemly wrangle over the saving of life on the lakes is a scandal, in which human beings are made to appear of less account than the chance of making profit out of their misfortunes-a scandal which rests with Canada to put an end to, and which for her own credit she ought to do as quickly as possible. The President assumes that it is impracticable to make a precise survey of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada. By what process then can a boundary be established which it will be possible to ascertain on the ground? There is a treaty boundary described in words: how can we find it on the ground without a survey? How can we be sure that we are crossing it at any point, if there be no monuments to mark its position? The described boundary consists of a mountain summit, near the coast, and a meridional line the rest of the distance. This mountain summit is surely ascertainable. There is no doubt about the starting point in the mountains: it is fixed at the intersection of Portland channel and the 56° of north latitude. From this point, the boundary line follows the summit of the mountains parallel with the coast to the 141° of west longitude, and is coincident with that meridian to the Frozen or Arctic Ocean. It is a great advantage to have an exact starting point in the mountains. The north-east boundary presented a choice of heights of land, and the difficulty was to say which was the one mentioned in the treaty. The Alaska boundary starts at a spot in the mountains which can be exactly ascertained; thence the summit is to be followed, that is, the greatest heights from the boundary. If it be impossible to scale some of them, it may be possible to measure their height. Unless they be ascertained in some way, the boundary must remain nebulous. But there is a proviso in the treaty which, depending on the geography, may prevent the summit of the mountains forming the boundary line, at some points. Whenever the summit is more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the boundary is to be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and nowhere at a greater distance than ten marine leagues therefrom. To lay down the line thirty marine miles from the windings of the coast, along the whole distance, would be a task of great difficulty, and, as President Cleveland assumes, nearly impossible. And as both Governments assume that they will have to get along without a survey, their attitude seems to point to some compromise. The meridional line of 141° west longitude could be ascertained at any point, in case of dispute. Any agreement which would leave the line unsurveyed and unmarked would only postpone the difficulty. The present doubt would always be making itself felt, whenever mining or other adventurers shoult plant themselves on or near the line. There may, in view of the expense of a survey, be good

reasons for some compromise, or for doing as little as possible consistent with the removal of any actual difficulty as to location of the line at any point where adventurers are to be found; but it is hard to believe that the latter would prove satisfactory.

THE A. O. U. WORKMEN.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen is one of the fraternal societies which has attracted many members, and whose assessments upon its members have proved a great help to many widows in the past. There is danger, however, of disappointment in the future to those who may rely upon the Order for life assurance.

The Canadian branch of the Ancient Order of United Workmen now numbers 15,618 members; therefore the amount of life insurance at risk is \$31,236,000, each death calling for \$2,000. In August of last year only two deaths occurred, calling for \$4,000, but in August of this year eleven claims were paid, of \$22,000 in all-a startling increase, And in July only \$10,000 was needed in 1887 against \$20,000 in 1888. The two months combined took only \$14,000 last year, compared with \$44,000 this year. That is, more than three times as much, though the membership has grown during the year ending with August last by only 1,861, or from 13,810 members to 15,171. No one can suppose that; 1,861 new members, recently examined by the doctor and found to be sound, would make such an addition to the death calls. Of the number who died and thus occasioned the call of August 1st, only one member had joined the Order within the year. He was 35 years of age, and two others were aged 36 and 37 respectively; but the other seven averaged 48 years, one of them being 55. The average age of the ten was 44 years, which is very high for a society not yet ten years old.

During the first eight months of this year the assessments numbered twelve, as against nine for the corresponding months of last year. This is an increase of thirtythree and a third per cent. in the assessments over the same eight months of the previous year. And the increase in the death losses of July and August from \$14,000 to \$44,000 must be somewhat stunning to the "\$7.00 per \$1,000 " people. If the mortality keeps on increasing in such a manner as this, it will compel the managers of the Order to ask, where is it going to land us ? And if we go back another month, we find that June deaths in 1887 cost \$16,000 and this year \$24,000. Putting the three months of June July, and August together, it is seen that \$66,000 was called for in those three months of this year, against only \$30,000 in the corresponding quarter of last year. This is an increase of over one hundred per cent. Should anything like this mortality continue, the Ontario membership will become pensioners on the Relief Fund before many moons, pretty much as Ohio and Kentucky have been. The increase of members of late has not kept up, even numerically, with

greater it will be difficult to increase the membership in future. It is only fair to add that September and October have turned out better than July and August. This year's payments have been but \$20,000 for those two months against \$40,000 last year. Putting the five months of this year together, the deaths took a round sum of \$86,000 against \$70,000 for the corresponding months of last year an increase of about twenty-five per cent. in the amount.

This journal has been maligned and misrepresented in the A.O.U.W. organs as if it were opposed to the "principles of fraternity," &c., but our readers will bear witness that not a word against the principles of fraternity has ever appeared in these pages. We have sought only to give correct information as to the position and prospects of the so-called insurance departments of such orders. It is true that we have warned the public against putting confidence in their ability to fornish real or permanent life insurance on the assessment basis. This cannot be done, no matter what the name or the temporary success of the order that attempts it. While people can get something valuable for almost nothing there will be plenty of takers; but when they are asked to give heavily, with no certainty of getting anything back, few will care to continue. Even the principles of fraternity will not, as experience teaches us, induce people to contribute long to a scheme which is not equitable and which unduly burdens the young and willing members.

The Ontario lodges are now paying a special extra assessment, apart from the above, entitled "Relief Call No. 8." This money goes to the Supreme or parent lodge in the United States, on account of its allotted mortality being now in excess of what it is obliged to collect from its own individual members. This lodge must make twenty-four assessments on its own members, and after Jan. 1, 1889, it must make thirty-six. For any excess over that number, in any year, relief calls are allowed to be made on the members in other grand lodge jurisdictions. As amended in 1877, the following are the assessments that each grand lodge must collect from its own members, in a year after the 1st of January next, before it can call for relief from other lodges, viz. :--

Kansas 18	
Iowa & Ontario 19	
Michigan & Massachusetts 20	
Oregon, Wisconsin, & Illinois 21	
Minnesota	
Maryland, N.Y., & Pennsylvania. 23	
Nevada, Colorado	
California 24	
Nebraska & Missouri	
Georgia	
Indiana 34	
Texas & Tennessee	
Supreme Jurisdiction	
Ohio 37	
Kentucky 42	

Exactly what will happen when all the lodges have exceeded the above allotted calls, and there are no more new grand lodges to get relief from, has not yet been determined.

what it has been previously. And if assessments are to continue 25 per cent. ducted old-line insurance companies in

Canada, whose full premium receipts are now unequal to their death losses, though ten years ago they were quite sufficient for them. We give the premiums and death losses of three years, 1876-7-8, compared with those of the past three years:

Names of	187	6-78.	1885	-6 7.
Companies.	Prems.	Deaths.	Prems.	Deaths.
Edinburgh	\$ 69,269	\$ 40,394	\$ 42,013	\$ \$6,176
Life Ass. Scot	365,301	186,440	194,760	211,026
North British	85,509	33,946	62,523	113,871
Queen	33,927	23 129	24.197	36,204
Reliance		20,906	36,2 3	28,708
Royal	87,349	94,805	6 : 707	49,156
Scot. Amicable	65.081	51,665	25,404	89.174
Scot. Provident	14.239	973	12.471	3), 04
Scot. Provincial	118,919	110,273	63,880	98,809
Star	54,144	18,008	58,351	36,840

BETTER BUTTER.

The importance to Canada of dairving is emphasised in a series of letters to the press now in course of publication by Mr. W. H. Lynch, of Danville, Que. The production of beter butter by the farmers and dairymen of the Dominion is the goal to which his efforts tend, and no observant person will deny that the object is a worthy one. Re-classifying our exports, as given in the Trade and Navigation returns for 1887, the writer mentioned gives the following list, including under agriculture (the Field) animals and their products, furs excepted, which he classified separately :-The field.....\$41,000,000 The forest 20,000,000 Fisheries..... 7.000.000 Mines 4,000,000 Manufactures..... 3.000.000 Furs..... 2,000,000 Miscellaneous..... 1,000,000

Mr. Lynch makes a point when he states that "forest products belong only to the new phase of the country, and must wane with its development, while the field is the present backbone and the future promise of the country; and our highest prosperity in the future will be contingent upon its best and continuous expansion and improvement, which are both possible.

"Now, an analysis of the exports of our most important and valuable agricultural resources will show there is one special branch of the industry which overtops the other branches, even as agriculture itself stands higher than our other resources. We exported in 1887 in round million dollars :---

Cheese and butter	\$ 8,000,000
Horned cattle	6,000,000
Barley	5,000,000
Wheat	4,000,000
Pess	2,000,000
Flour	2,000,000
Horses	2,000,000
Eggs	2,000,000
Sundries	
	· · · · ·

Total...... \$41,000,000

In this list, the dairy exports stand highest of all. Indeed, they exceed our combined exports of sheep, fruit, bacon, hay, oats, hides, potatoes, and wool. They were nearly 20 per |cent. of all the agricultural exports, and over 10 per cent. of our total exports.

"These facts indicate, so far as exports have any meaning, that the dairy is a factor in our industrial economy which is second to no other. It is such a factor in a sense not indicated by figures, for milk production, rather than being unduly exhaustive to the soil, is favorable to a sysstem of cultivation which will help to renew the fertility of the soil, already impoverished by grain cropping. It is the Canadian experience that the intelligent production of milk and the skilful manufacture of its products brings prosperity to the agriculturist."

The manifest advantages of dairying, Mr. Lynch concludes, and the large place it has in our industrial economy, bespeak a condition of things favorable to the future prosperity and progress of the country.

UNDERGROUND INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We have frequently had occasion to warn the public against bogus companies hailing from some one of the United States. This time the company purports to have its headquarters in the "Old Dominion." The State of Virginia Insurance Company is locating branches in various States of the Union, and will very probably try its hand in gulling the Canadian public. Forewarned is to be forearmed. The Investigator, an insurance paper published in Chicago, pronounces this company a fraudulent concern, having no financial standing whatever, and declares that in case of a loss the amount insured could not be collected. We advise all Canadians insuring in companies not licensed to do business in Canada to be careful about the financial standing of the company in which they place risks. Cheap insurance is not always reliable insurance.

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

There is a marked difference between the totals of imports and exports at Toronto last month and those of November last year. The total imports in November, 1888, were \$1,367,993, and exports, \$583,-443; aggregate, \$1,951,436. In November, 1887, the imports were valued at \$1,936,-853 and the exports at \$868,736 ; aggregate, \$2,805,089, showing a difference of \$853,653 in favor of 1887. In exports, the falling off extends to the products of the farm and the forest as well as to manufactures, but the principal decrease is in barley, of which grain 163,000 bushels less was exported last month at an average price ten cents per bushel less. Among imports, there is a marked falling off in free goods of \$100,-000 and in dutiable of \$150,000. The importation of bullion too was large-\$430,-870-in November, 1887, and but small last month. We give some comparisons :----

Cotton goods		Nov.' 87. \$ 28,758
Fancy goods Hats and bonnets	$19,966 \\ 6,350$	$\begin{array}{r} 25,937 \\ 6,441 \end{array}$
Silk goods	29,369	39,794
Woollen goods	18,861	21,323
Total dry goods\$	108,241	\$122,253
Books and pamphlets Coal, anthracite	64,218	61,832
do. bituminous.	23,564	67,363
Drugs and medicines Earthen and chinaware	18,609	21,875
Fruits and nuts	$16,012 \\ 53,173$	$16,579 \\ 69,010$
Hops	32.250	4,694
Jewellery and watches	$117,346 \\ 38,165$	$\begin{array}{c} 131,293 \\ 38,750 \end{array}$
Leather goods	15,152	11,301
Musical instruments Spirits and wines	20,481 7,706	$23,290 \\ 4,161$
Wood goods	17,708	17,272

Iron and steel goods, dry goods, green and dried fruits, coal, are the items in this list that show marked reduction. On the other hand, imports of hops are unusually large, while wood goods, books and pamphlets show an increased import.

Turning to exports, we find those of Canadian product to have been \$571,608 in value last month as against \$863,120 in November of last year. Nearly every division of the list shows decline, that of agricultural products, as we have already noticed, being marked :

The mine	Nov. '88.	Nov. '87.
	\$	\$ 12
" fisheries forest		
Animala and and l		62,301
Animals and produce	51,518	67,330
Field products		712,391
Manufactures	15,324	21,086
Miscellaneous	35	
	\$571,608	\$863,120

-The city of Toronto is seeking a temporary loan of \$1,000,000, on the security of four per cent. debentures at forty years' date, to be hereafter issued. A statement was made at a recent meeting of the executive committee that the Bank of Montreal had offered to advance the amount at four percent., and when other banks were asked to put in tenders they were informed that it was useless to tender unless below this figure. The result was that there were no competing tenders. The banks that were misinformed naturally felt that they had not been fairly dealt with. But this mistake was corrected, and all the banks given an opportanity to tender, on equal terms. There is no doubt that competing tenders will now be received. The Mayor is of opinion that the loan can be obtained on somewhat better terms than 4½ per cent.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Mr. Justice Falconbridge has delivered an elaborate judgment in the case of the Electric Despatch versus Bell Telephone Company, disposing of the question whether under an agreement between the parties, more fully recited later on, the Bell Telephone Company was not violating its contract in supplying the Great North-Western Telegraph Company's King street messenger office, Toronto, with a telephone.

In the early part of 1882, litigation was pending in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice between the Canadian Tele. phone Company and the Bell Telephone Company, whereby the former company sought to restrain the Bell Telephone Company from infringing its patent rights.

This case was settled out of court, and an agreement entered into between the parties to the suit and the Electric Despatch Company, Melvin M. Roseburgh and I. J. H. Brown, whereby the patent was transferred to the Bell Telephone Co. This latter company agreed to sell to the Electric Despatch Company a general-district-messenger and cab-cityexpress-cartage-livery-and-call business, for ten years from October 1st, 1882. It was to transfer the telephone line wires of cabmen, carters, etc., who were subscribers, from the central office of the Telephone Company through a switch placed in the central office of the Electric Despatch Company, so that all telephone connections over these wires, of such cabmen and others, must pass through this switch. And it was further agreed that the Bell Telephone Company "would in no manner and at no time during the term of this agreement, transmit or give, directly or indirectly, free or for remuneration, any messenger, cab, city, express or livery orders to any person or persons, company or corporation, except the Electric Company as herein set forth, and that from and after the first day of October next they will cease to do any such business as is done by the Electric Company." On the 14th of June, 1883, the Electric Despatch Company re-transferred to the Bell Telephone Company all the business except the messenger business, that alone remaining in its hands.

In the month of July, 1887, the G. N. W. Telegraph Co. opened an office on King street for the purpose of supplying a special messenger service, and applied to the Bell Telephone Company for a telephone, which was supplied on the usual written contract being signed, and which contained no restrictions as to the use which was to be made of the instrument. The Telegraph Company commenced at once to use the instrument in its special messenger service. This was objected to by the Electric Despatch Company, which is sueing to prevent the use of the instrument and for damages.

The action turns upon the section of the agreement which we have fully quoted above. The Bell Telephone Company says it has a perfect right to do what is complained of, and that according to the true intent and meaning of the covenant, it was never intended to deprive subscribers of the right to communicate with each other, nor to compel defendants to attempt to intercept, restrict, control, or interfere with any communications passing over their lines, and that the only cases intended to be covered were: first, where a person comes to one of the company's offices or stations, and states a message which he wishes to be delivered, or instead of coming to the office or station communicates the same thereto by telephone; and, second, where a person coming to the office (or by telephonic communication therewith) requests that a messenger be sent or furnished to him.

The learned judge says : "It is argued that the evidence shows that it was not in the defendant's power to observe this covenant to the full extent, and with the meaning and intent contended for by the plaintiff. There are about twenty operators in the defendant's central office, each one liable to be called up by from fifty to one hundred subscribers, and they make two or three connections per minute. They can overhear the conversation while there is only one being carried on, but of course they cannot do so when they are required to answer another call. It may well be that this case falls within the class where the performance of the agreement is not impossible in its own nature, but impos-

sible in fact by reason of the particular circumstances, and where this kind of impossibility is held to be no excuse for nonperformance of the contract. Be that as it may, the practical physical impossibility of controlling, or even listening to, all the connections which are being carried on over these lines, affords a potent argument against the proposition that such was the intention of the Parties, or that the plaintiffs would have imposed, and the defendants undertaken, such a duty. I apply in the same way the argument that the defendants had and have no right to refuse to supply the G. N. W. Telegraph Co., as part of the general public, with one of their instruments, or to invidiously control their use of it. There is high American authority for this proposition, and in matters of modern scientific development such as this, and especially in the comparative absence of English or American decisions, the opinions of able judges in the United States are entitled to great respect." "I hold that the defendants do not transmit or give messengers orders when they place a subscriber in communication with the G. N. W. Co. They afford him a medium by which he transmits or gives his own order, a case not provided for by the agreement. Т dismiss the action with costs."

AN INSURANCE DIFFERENCE.

The suit at law between the Ontario Government and certain fire insurance companies with respect to the loss at the London Asylum for Insane, many months ago, is matter for regret. It argues stubborness somewhere, when equitable ground could not be found for a settlement in a matter of the kind rather than resort to law. This is a case, it seems to us, where the letter of a contract upholds one of the parties to it and the spirit of the contract upholds the other. We can hardly believe that, had the companies been approached in a friendly spirit for a settlement the claim would not have been paid. There is circumstantial evidence pointing to the conclusion that the portion of the premises burned was intended to be insured under the policy, but that portion was not specifically mentioned. To refuse payment, however, because of what may have been an oversight or a mis-description, was a matter of questionable liberality on the part of the underwriters, even if we admit them to be technically right.

To recapitulate the circumstances : Application for iusurance against fire upon its asylum property at London was made by the Government of Ontario u on a printed form, prepared by a government official, and naturally enough, supposed to be correct. The wording of the policy, besides covering other buildings, had the words: "London Asylum on the main building," so much. The portions of the premises burned were the kitchen and laundry, which were lower structures about forty or fifty feet from the central high building known as the main building, and connected with it by a brick covered passage. The fire did not extend to the central building of the asylum. A claim was made by the Government upon the companies for loss on the kitchen and laundry, these being, it was contended, a part of the main building, and therefore covered by the policy. The companies refused to pay the loss on the ground that these structures were not a part of the main building of the asylum. We understand that in the policy covering the Hamilton Asylum the laundry and kitchen are insured separately from the main building,

though somewhat similarly situated with regard to each other.

The London asylum case, we understand, was by the consent of both parties, submitted to Mr. Justice Galt without a jury. The best legal talent in the city was engaged on both sides, and after a patient hearing in eliciting all the important points on each side, the learned judge reserved judgment. At the request of the plaintiff's counsel, we understand, judgment will not be formally given until after term. It is an open secret, we believe, that the judgment will be in favor of the defendants with costs.

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

STILLMAN V. THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE Co.-S. had two barns, Nos. 1 and 2. A threshing machine was insured as "in No. 1 barn." The machine, all except the horse power, which was outside, was in No.2 barn. On application to the company an endorsement was made on the policy stating that the machine should be covered " while in any one of the outbuildings insured." Barn No. 2 was insured, though not by the Agricultural Insurance Company, and was burned down, consuming the threshing machine, whereon S. sued the defendant company to recover the loss on the machine. The company endeavored to set up as a defence the first statutory condition, in that the threshing machine, insured as S.'s own property, was partnership property; and also the fifteenth statutory condition. in that there was fraud and false statement, for the same reason, in the statement of loss. The Court of Common Pleas decided that the threshing machine was covered by the policy in the defendant company, and that S. could recover in respect of it. Also that the first statutory condition had no reference to title, and as to the fifteenth, the statement was not proved to be wilfully false and fraudulent, and the fact that the threshing machine was not partnership property was not material, no question as to title having been asked in the application for insurance, but since the policy limited the right of S. to recover, by its terms, to the extent of his own interest only, the damage must be reduced to the extent of that interest.

HAUERDORF V. STATE OF TEXAS .--- H. was indicted and convicted for working on Sunday in violation of the statute forbidding any labor on Sunday. His offence was operating his ice factory on the first day of the week. It appeared on the trial that the closing of the factory from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday would require on Monday the reduction of the temperature throughout the entire day (24 hours) before any ice could be drawn; and that then the first ice drawn from the moulds would be spongy and unsaleable. The machinery is very sensitive to the heat of the sun, and during the summer the temperature in the brine vats will rise from 16 to 20 degrees in a day, and it requires more time and labor to recover a degree above 10 degrees than below. Judge Hart in giving the jadgment of the Texan Court of Appeals said : "It will not do to limit the word necessity' to those cases of danger to life, health, or property, which are beyond human foresight or control. On the contrary, the necessity may grow out of, or indeed be incident to, a particular trade or calling, and yet be a case of necessity within the meaning of the Act ; for it is no part of the design of the Act to destroy or impose onerous restriction upon any lawful trade or business, and hence

statute like our own, that it is lawful to keep a blast fireman at work on Sunday, because it is a work of necessity. It is evident that the work of the defendant here was a work of necessity and the conviction must be reversed."

THE STOCK MARKET.

With respect to its activity the Toronto Stock Exchange continues to compare most unfavorably with the corresponding dates of last year, the aggregate of transactions for the relative weeks being 3,574 shares as against 1,080 for the week just lapsed. The business was even smaller than last week when 1,369 shares were sold. Some relief is felt that the large number of transactions which had to be settled for on the opening of the books of the Banks on the first of the month, went through without any difficulty, but the "Bears" immediately commenced operations with a view of depressing the market, and succeeded in most cases. Bank shares, wherever changed, are lower than last week, Montreal falling and Commerce, Dominion and Standard 1 each.

Insurance shares were easier, British America being offered at 94, a decline of 2%, and Western offered at 1% lower. Canada North-West Land, the most active stock on the list, was firm with sales at 59 and 58 $\frac{1}{2}$. The only important change among Loan Society shares was an advance of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Canada Permanent to 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ bid, with no sellers.

Money on call is plentiful at 4 to 5%, according to circumstances, but this seems to offer but little inducement to speculators, who mostly claim that no movement will take place in stocks till after the holidays.

" TRICKS OF INSURANCE."

Under the above caption the following extract, which is credited to the Buffalo *Courier*, is going the round of the daily press, and its unfair and sweeping conclusions are apt to be believed by many :---

"Nobody knows what an insurance policy means until he has been burned out. The proprietor of a Buffalo repair shop has been for years carrying a policy not only upon his goods, but also upon articles left with him for repairs. These latter were specially mentioned in the policy, which was a very broad instrument in its terms, and appeared to be 'horse high, bull strong, and pig tight' in its power to protect the man who paid for it. It called for a larger amount than he would have placed upon his own property alone, and he was in the habit of telling people who left their property with him that it was amply protected. He was burned out the other day, and when he came to settle with the insurance people they declined to recognize his claim in behalf of property left with him for repairs, unless he had in each instance specifically agreed with the owner that its loss by fire should be made good, and charged a consideration therefor. They took this position on the ground that he was not otherwise responsible for the property left in his shop. They asserted that a watchmaker, for instance, not responsible for watches left with him for repairs, unless he makes a special agreement to this effect with their owners and charges them for it. If this be true it is a good thing for people generally to know. In the case referred to the owner of the repair shop wonders what he has been paying for all these years."

foresight or control. On the contrary, the necessity may grow out of, or indeed be incident to, a particular trade or calling, and yet be a case of necessity within the meaning of the Act; for it is no part of the design of the Act to destroy or impose onerous restriction upon any lawful trade or business, and hence it has been held in a sister State, under a

man is supposed to read his policy of insurance, and he ought to know the conditions upon which a contract is based. A company undertakes to indemnify the assured in case of loss by fire on certain property specifically mentioned in the policy, but on no other property. In the case referred to certain articles were left in the shop of the insured for repairs, and for these he was in no way responsible. Why should the insurance company pay for these, unless he told the parties leaving articles with him for repair that these should be made good in case of loss, and charged a consideration therefor? This he did not do, and they paid no insurance premiums and had no right to indemnity. It will be noted that the insurance companies were quite willing to indemnify all the loss on property on which a premium had been paid against loss on property exclusively belonging to himself. This loss the company was willing to pay, and according to the statement as given above, the company was willing to pay the loss on goods left for repairs and for which the assured was responsible. In order properly to judge of the action of the insurance company in this case one should know the exact wording of the policy.

The insurance contract is usually carried out by insurance companies, and where points of difference arise, the interpretation given to the words of a policy on the part of a company is usually a liberal one, always so, we believe, when the loss is an honest one. The line must be drawn somewhere.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A new industry has been established in Petrolea by Mr. Wm. Wilson, of Birmingham, Eng., which consists in buying and shipping away for utilization what is known as "blackstrap," which is spent litharge in combination with alkali from caustic of soda.

A shipment of oil-well machinery to India is noted by the Petrolea Advertiser. By agreement between the Government of India and Mr. John D. Noble, acting for the Petrolea Oil Co., a tract of 50,000 acres of land in the Punjab was leased to him for the purpose of boring for petroleum in that country. A consignment of machinery and drilling tools has been shipped to New York and London, for India. Mr. David Boyle, an experienced mechanic and driller, goes out in charge of the tools, and will be employed there by the company, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. Townsend, of Rawal Pindi. Mr. R. E. Slack also goes to Kurrachee, India, to assist in the petroleum operations there. He has been engaged by Mr. Alva Townsend for the Assam Railway and Trading Co. of India for two years.

Verity & Sons, of Exeter, Ont., are enlarging their foundry, and have let the contract for a new building.

At Ingersoll, the other night, the Industrial Committee of the Town Council met to discuss the advisability of granting Messrs. J. R. Warnock and W. B. Nelles \$5,000 to start the old Ingersoll foundry. They decided to recommend to the Council that these gentlemen be loaned that sum for eight years at 5 per cent. interest.

A new wincey factory is being erected at Paris, Ont. The Star-Transcript says that the new mill is being rushed up at a great rate, and on Tuesday the joists of the second flat of the main building were put in.

A year ago the Municipal Council of Papineauville, Que., guaranteed an exemption half per cent. for the current half-year.

of taxes for twenty years to any parties who would establish manufactories within the limits of the Parish of St. Angelique. So last week, Messrs. McLaughlin Bros., of Arnprior. bought 100 acres between the C. P. R. and La Baie de Pentecoste, two miles above Papineauville, and will build sawmills thereon.

It is stated by the Advertiser that the Osborne-Killey Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, want to know what inducements London will offer them to locate there.

In addition to the pine which goes from the Ottawa Valley to Albany, &c., we send a deal of ash, butternut, elm, bass-wood, birch, and maple to the Middle and Western States. A well-known dealer in these, Thomas Ouellette, of Amherstburg, has gone on a trip to St. Louis, Mo., and Cairo, Ill., in connection with his extensive lumber business. He has two million feet of hardwood lumber on the way up the Mississippi River to Cairo. Mr. Ouellette has a contract with the C. P. R. for 3,000,000 feet of hardwood timber, which, it is understood, is to be used by the company for the building of cars and bridges.

Mr. Samuel Lyle writes as follows to last Monday's Hamilton Times :-- " Those having any doubt in relation to Hamilton's interest in an art education will have their scepticism removed by a visit to the Drill Shed to see the magnificent display of all sorts of work, and have the clearest evidence of the zeal of the ladies on behalf of art. Let all loving Hamiltonians support the Art Exposition, making some sacrifices for the good of all. Let us go to give our contributions to the Art School, so that the youth of our city may have all the advantages of a first-class art training, and not be handicapped in the race, as every artisan must be who, in this age of technical education, is ignorant of the principles of mechanical drawing."

Our manufacturers are not happy yet, with all the high tariff. A shoe manufacturer tells us his experience of American fine shoes, which are still being sent into Canada as a slaughter market for surplus stock. On going to one of his customers recently, this Canadian maker of shoes was surprised to find that instead of the usual \$2,000 order he was only able to induce the buyer to take some \$1,200 or \$1,400 worth. His natural question was: "Why will you not buy your customary quantity?" The reply came to the effect that salesmen from the Eastern and Northern States had sold him fine shoes at prices which, duty paid, were lower than for a corresponding Canadian article. This manufacturer's mind is much unsettled as to the perfect protective advantages of a high tariff; for he has to pay, upon certain goods which enter into the product of his factory, higher rates of duty than are imposed upon foreign shoes. He thinks that this, while it may be intended for the benefit of Canadian cotton mills, is of very, very doubtful advantage to him.

-A new method of collecting debts from unwilling or unable debtors has come to light in Cape Breton, where a man named McLean, failing to collect a debt from a woman seized her fifteen month's old child and refused to give it back to the mother until compelled to do so by a constable. The man was afterwards arrested and will be sent to the Supreme Court for child stealing, the penalty for which is seven years in the penitentiary.

-The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society has declared a dividend of three and a

-The Western Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association held its annual meeting in London on Saturday night last. The president, Mr. Munro, said an increase of fifty members had been made during the year, and \$1,100 added to the rest account. The following officers were re-elected: President, Mr. S. Munro; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd vice-presidents, Messrs. W. S. Case, G. H. Walker, and R. H. Green, Hamilton; treasurer, Mr. S. N. Sterling. Among the directors are Messrs. R. K. Hope and John Booker, Hamilton.

-A transaction such as we should be glad to chronicle oftener is thus described in the Almonte Gazette : Over ten years ago Mr. J. M. Shepherd, who was a butcher in Almonte, got into financial difficulties and left town. Before leaving he went to each of his creditors and told them his circumstances, assuring them that as soon as he became able he would pay to the last farthing. At first, in the States, he had hard luck, but for the past few years he has been farming successfully in Montana, and last week Mr. Robt. Young received a draft from Shepherd for \$480.60, accompanied by a letter asking him to have the draft cashed and use the proceeds in settling all his liabilities, as he wished to "owe no man anything." Mr. Alex. Fulton received \$300 of the amount, and others smaller sums, greatly to their surprise and delight. These accounts were all outlawed four years ago, but Mr. Shepherd considered them debts of honor. We would that there were some thousands more J. M. Shepherds.

-Writing of the judicious use of the words

"assurance" and "insurance," to which we referred the other day, some correspondents of the Post Magazine desire to have similarly adjusted the use of "incendiarism" and "arson." Although these words are derived, says our contemporary, from Latin verbs rendered to burn, we use them to denote the circumstances under which the burning was promoted. "The word arson is derived from the Norman-French word arsine, which means, as described, wilful firing, and was probably introduced at the Norman conquest, for three centuries following which the use of any other language was forbidden by law for legal and documentary purposes. Although thus we may use either word with propriety in describing wilful fires, it would not be injudicious to allot to each word a more definite purpose, and to use the word incendiary to describe a malicious or revengeful fire, and the word arson when the burning is associated with the moral hazard."

-Speaking of spontaneous combustion in Boston during the present year, the American Architect says: " In one case a quantity of feather dust in a bedding manufactory took fire without apparent reason. It was found, however, that a piece of thick glass had been lying on the feathers, and the sun's rays, concentrated in some way by the glass, had set fire to them, although the day was a cold one in the month of March. In another case, a number of tarpaulin hats were lying, packed together, in a window. The high temperature, with perhaps the close packing of the hats, caused them to burst into a blaze. Two other fires were caused by putting paraffine paper. such as candy is wrapped in, into a refuse barrel, which contained a little sawdust; and a third, which destroyed \$20,000 worth of property, was occasioned by putting some greasy paper, which had been used to wrap lunches in, into a wooden refuse barrel, which contained some sawdust and sweepings."

-In a column and a half review of the new buildings of 1888 in Windsor, Ont., the Record shows that no less a sum than \$404,000 has been expended in buildings and improvements in that town and Walkerville thus far this year, namely, \$357,000 in Windsor and the remainder in Walkerville. This total includes \$70,000 for the Hotel Dieu hospital, \$2,500 for a planing mill addition, Home of the Friendless \$3,500, High School \$50,000, canning works \$5,000, five brick stores, three frame ditto, and seventy-two dwellings or other structures. The town spends \$20,000 on pavements, \$25,000 on a sewer on Crawford avenue, and \$30,000 on water works. In Walkerville, Messrs. Walker & Sons expend \$17,000 on two warehouses, \$8,000 on railway buildings, and \$5,000 on ten cottages; the Barnum wire works \$15,000. The showing is a good one.

-We are informed that the private banking business of Messrs. Cameron & Campbell, of Lucknow, Ont, has been sold to Mr. George Mair, manager at London of the Federal Bank of Canada, and formerly manager of the same bank at Aurora and Guelph. The transfer took place, we are told, on the 21st November. The business is to be carried on by Mr. Mair under the name of the Lucknow Banking Company. It is understood that Mr. George A. Siddall, who for some ten years has been manager for Cameron & Campbell, will continue with the Lucknow Banking Company in a like capacity. Mr. Mair has not yet changed his residence, but remains meantime in Guelph, at his post.

-Statistics published by the Russian Ministry of Finance show that the export this year of cereals from Russia between the 1st January and the 21st August amounted to 195,686,000 bushels, as compared with 114,988,000 bushels in the corresponding period of last year. Of the chief cereals, the quantities exported in each of the two years were :---

Wheat	January 1 to 1888. Bushels.	1867. Rushels.
Wheat Rye Barley Oats Maize		14,645,000

On Saturday last, a deputation consisting of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, accompanied by the Mayors of Quebec and Levis and the local members for the city and the counties of Portneuf, Levis, Dorchester, and Beauce, was made up to wait on the Government to day to ask a grant in aid of the Chaudiere Valley Railway.

-Hamilton exported to the United States last month merchandise to the value of \$104,-000, consisting of barley, wool, eggs, apples, lumber, horses, cattle, skins, &c. She also shipped to the States, in transit for other countries, \$14,995 worth of apples and a quantity of sewing machines.

The Ontario Industrial Loan Company of this city and the British Mortgage Loan Company of Stratford have each declared halfyearly dividends to stock-holders of three and a half per cent.

A half-yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum has been declared by the Building and Loan Association.

The National Investment Company of Canada declares a half-yearly dividend of three per cent.

A SWINDLING SCHEME.

Irvine Roraback, of the township of Dum-mer, alias Robert Gardner, alias R. Garner, alias Washington Vosburg, was arrested last week at Norwood on a charge of fraud, which consisted in forging a mortgage on a farm. Particulars of the case are given by the Peter-boro *Examiner*: On Thanksgiving Day a man, appearing to be a bluff, well-to-do farmer, 50 or 60 years of age, giving his name as Robert Gardner and his residence as Dummer, called on business at the law effect. on business at the law office. He stated that last spring he had borrowed \$2,050 from Wash-He stated that ington Vosburg, of Belmont, and should have given a mortgage in security, but he had neglected to do so and wished to give the mortgage then on his farm in Dummer. Accordingly gage then on his farm in Dummer. Accordingly the mortgage was drafted and duly signed and witnessed. Though giving his name as Robert Gardner, he signed his name to the mortgage as Robert Garner. He took the instrument away to get his wife to sign it. When he brought it back it bore the additional signature of "Hannah Garner," the "d," however, hav-ing been inserted by the wife in one signature and not in the other. The mortgage covered the west halves of lots 1. 2. and 4. concession 8. the west halves of lots 1, 2, and 4, concession 8, township of Dummer. That the mortgage was fraudulently pro-

cured is shown by the further statement from cured is shown by the further statement from the Norwood *Register*, which describes a sharp game practised on the Midland Loan and Savings Company by a man representing him-self as "Washington Vosburg, of Belmont." As the sequel will show, however, "Washing-ton Vosburg" is not the only person implica-ted, as there is certainly a gang in the plot. On Saturday last "Washington Vosburg" pre-sented himself at the office of the Midland Loan and Savings Co. in Port Hope, and offer. Loan and Savings Co. in Port Hope, and offered for sale a mortgage for \$2,050, purporting to have been given by Mr. Robert Gardiner, 4, in the 8th concession of Dummer. The document appeared to be genuine. The dates showed it to have been made on the 15th instant, and recorded in the Registry office, Peterborough, on the 16th. "Vosburg" represented that since lending the money his dwelling-house and barns had been destroyed by fire, and that he required the money to build again—hence his desire to sell the mort-gage. The company agreed to purchase it, providing the value of the property would war-rant their doing so, and so Mr. Henry Mulli-gan, of Millbrook, inspector for the company, drove out to Mr. Configurate drove out to Mr. Gardiner's, armed with the mortgage, to value the property. Mr. Gardi-ner, who, by the way, is a very wealthy man, was thunderstrnck when Mr. Mulligan stated his business, and pronounced the document to be a fraud of the first water. Mr. Gardiner's christian name weap not given properly on the christian name was not given properly on the document, and the names of the witnesses and the mortgagor are evidently fictitious. The document was made out in a Peterborough law office.

The lawyers who drafted the mortgage at Roraback's instance identified him as the man who signed the name of Robert Gardiner, on whose farm the mortgage was made out, and this gentleman laid an information against him. Irvine Roraback in this little transaction was both the mortgagor and mortgagee assuming names for each personage. He told Messrs. Sawers & Stone to forward the mort-gage to Washington Vosburg, at Norwood, care of Irvine Roraback.

BAD DEBTS.

"Dorstricks," who writes occasionally for the Halifax Recorder, has been in the store business at some time, or if he has not, he shows an acquaintance with some of their shows an acquaintance with some of their troubles. His attention was attracted by an advertisement in the *Eastern Chronicle*, New Glasgow, in which the administrator of the estate of late W. Dearden desires "to dispose of certain Doubtful and Desperate Debts auction. Says Dorstricks: "Doubtful 8.1 of certain Doubtrul and Desperate Debts " at auction. Says Dorstricks: "Doubtful and desperate debts" is good, and no doubt there are many shop-keepers of Halifax who do echo this description, though they would be a long time in offering their debts for sale. "It has struck me, however, that this would not be a hed way of nothing surprise and of

not be a bad way of realizing something out of bad debts. I have heard that there are lots of people in Halifax who are living on next year's salary, and are paying off last year's debts out of this year's stipend so far as the

quarterly cheque will "divy" among all heads. quarterly cheque will "divy" among all heads. There is another class, however, who never in-tend to pay until they are compelled. Now, if I were a shop-keeper—thank heaven I am not —I would either be paid or have one customer less. I might wait three months for my money; then I would dun for it three months more if need be; then I would threaten; and if that didn't fetch it, I would sue for it, and after obtaining judgment if there was the after obtaining judgment, if there was the slightest difficulty in realizing, I would put a little advertisment in the papers. How would this read :

MONEY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction at his store, No. 111 Eleventh street,

on Tuesday next The following bills due him by a number

The following bills due nim by a number of citizens, viz: John Smith, for shirts, collars, braces, gloves, etc., due 2 years, \$77.06 Charles Brown, for 2 pair drawers, and 1 white necktie, due 18

months, 1.85 The highest bidder takes No reserve.

each item. Terms cash. No Flies On Us & Co., Gents' Furnishing Store.

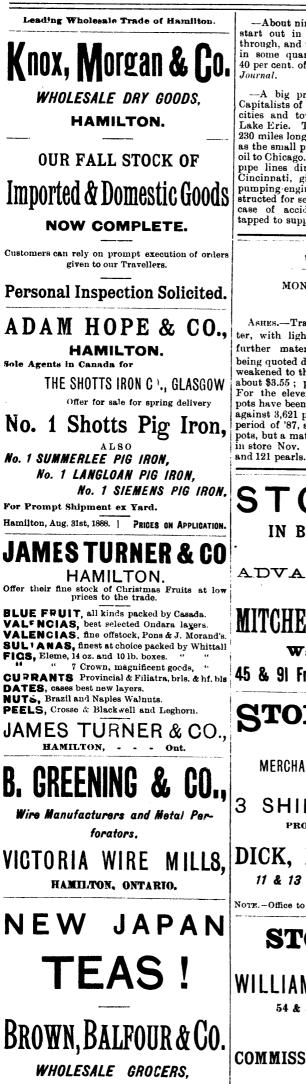
THE VALUE OF THE RARER METALS.

Aluminum-(Metallic), per lb\$	5.00
Arsenic-(Metallic), per lh	32
Darium-(Metallic), per 10	975.00
Bismuth—(Metailic), per lb	2.40
Cadmium—(Metallic), per lh	150.00
Calcium—(Metallic), per oz	1.50
Coesium-(Metallic)	1.00
Cerium—(Metallic), per oz Chromium–(Metallic), per lb	160.00
Chromium-(Metallic), per lb	200.00
CODalt—(Metallic), per lb.	6.00
Didymium-(Metallic), per oz	160.00
Erbium (Metallic), per oz.	140.00
Gallium-(Metallic), per oz.	3250 00
Glucinum—(Metallic)	4.50
Indium-(Metallic), per oz.	158.00
Iridium—(Metallic), per lb	650.00
Lanthanum—(Metallic), per oz	175.00
Lithium—(Metallic), per oz	160.00
Magnesium-per lb Manganese-(Metallic), per lb	4.00
Manganese-(Metallic), per lb	1.10
Molybdenum—(Metallic), per oz.	6.00
Nickel – (Metallic), per lb.	65
Niobium-(Metallic), per oz	128.00
Osmium-(Metallic), per lb.	610.00
Palladium-(Metallic), per lb	400.00
Platinum-(Metallic), per lb.	128.00
Potassium—(Metallic) ner oz	2.00
Rhodium—(Metallic), per lb Ruthenium—(Metallic), per oz	512.00
Ruthenium-(Metallic), per oz	112.00
L KUDIGIUM (Metallic) per oz	200.00
Selenium—(Metallic), per oz.	3.00
Soutum-(Metallic), per 10	4.50
Strontium-(Metallic), per oz	128.00
Tantallum-(Metallic), per oz	144.00
Telurium—(Metallic), per oz	9.00
Thallium-(Metallic), per oz	3 00
Titanium-(Metallic), per oz	32.00
Thorium-(Metallic), per oz	272.00
Tungsten—(Metallic), per lb	1.25
Vanadium—(Metallic), per oz	320.00
Yttrium—(Metallic), per oz	144.00
Zirconium(Metallic), per oz	240.0 0
-Chicago Journal Con	nmerce.

-The Richmond Guardian denies that it favors the annexation of Montreal and the Eastern Townships to the Province of Ontario. This is a hobby of the Coaticook Observer, with which the former journal has no sympathy. The Richmond paper does not want a new province, but a new and equitable arrangement of the basis of taxation by which Montreal and the townships will not have to bear all the burdens of Quebec.

President Virtue has an attractive name, but his title mars its effect somewhat.—*Chicago* News.

-The Sherbrooke Gas and Water Co. has erected a suspension bridge between the north and centre wards over the Magog river, to carry the larger main required for the water supply of the city.



HAMILTON.

-

ONT.

-About ninety per cent. of all the men who start out in business fail before they get through, and there is a disheartening suspicion in some quarters that that is what about 40 per cent. of them set out to do.--Somerville Journal.

-A big project is on foot in Cleveland. Capitalists of that city propose to supply the cities and towns of Ohio with water from Lake Erie. They think that a large pipe line, 230 miles long, can be operated as successfully as the small pipe, 600 miles long, which carries oil to Chicago. It is designed to run the waterpipe lines direct to Columbus and thence to Cincinnati, giving force to the supply by pumping engines. Reservoirs are to be constructed for securing an uninterrupted flow in case of accident. The main line will be tapped to supply smaller cities.--*Record*.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 6th, 1888.

Ashes.—Trading remains of a quiet character, with light receipts, and values show a further material decline, first quality pots being quoted down to \$4.05; seconds have not weakened to the same extent, and have sold at about \$3.55; pearls nominally \$3.80 to 3.90. For the eleven months past, the receipts of pots have been 3,368 brls., pearls 626 brls., as against 3,621 pots and 271 pearls for the same period of '87, showing a slight falling off in pots, but a material increase in pearls. Stocks in store Nov. 30th were only 157 brls. pots and 121 pearls.



54 & 56 Wellington St. E., TORONTO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

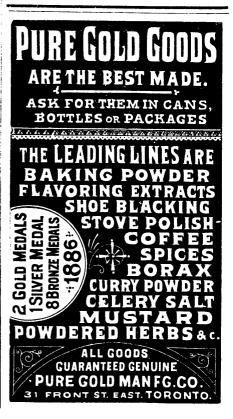
TEAS. - COFFEES. - SUGARS.

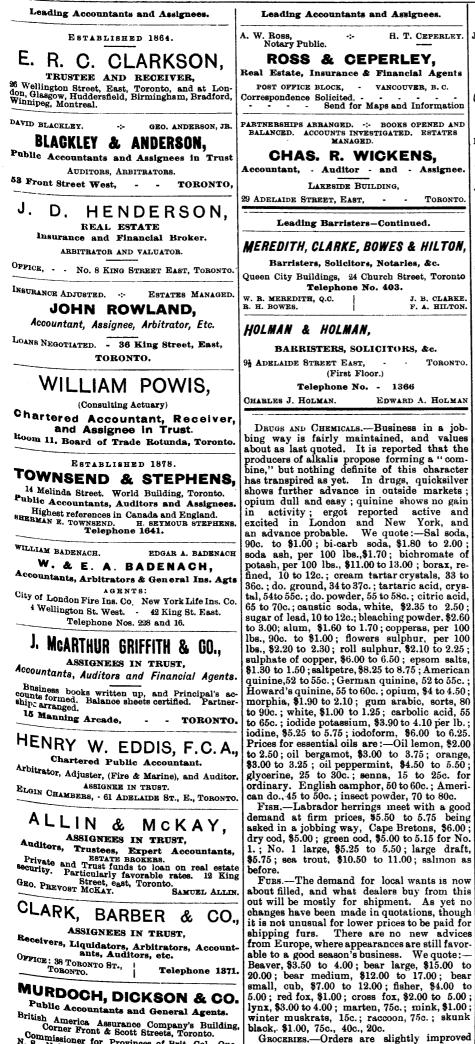
Boots AND SHOES AND LEATHER.—There is no particular livening of the boot and shoe trade noticeable as yet, but spring samples are pretty well prepared in most cases, and travellers will soon be all on the road. Leather has continued to rule quiet, but there are expectations of a better demand as the month advances; one or two large sales of splits are reported, but aside from this business is pretty much of a hand to mouth character. We have no changes to make in the list of prices, and quote :--Spanish sole, B.A., No. 1, 23 to 25c.; ditto, No. 2, B.A., 19 to 20c.. No.1, ordinary Spanish, 21 to 22c.; No. 2, do., 15 to 19c.; No. 1, China, 18 to 19c.; No. 2, 17 to 18c.; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 23 to 26c.; oak sole, 40 to 45c. ; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 34c.; ditto, heavy, 27 to 30c.; grained, 30 to 35c.; Scotch grained, 33 to 40c.; splits, large, 16 to 23c.; do, small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.), 55 to 65c.; imitation French calfskins, 70 to 80c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 21 to 30c.; buffed cow, 12 to 134c.; program bridle, 45 to 55c.

rough, 21 to 23c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.—The local butter market continues quiet but firm, with only moderate stocks. We quote September creamery, 25 to 26c.; August ditto, 20 to 23c.; good to fine Townships, 19 to 22c.; Western ditto. 16 to 18c. In cheese there is a moderate trade doing, with firmness in values both here and abroad. We quote good to fine September, 103 to 113c.; August, 10 to 103c. Eggs, 18 to 19c. The statistics of exports of dairy products from this port for the season of navigation just closed have been compiled and show as follows: pkgs. of butter shipped, 16,528; cheese, 1,134,349; for 1887 the figures were—butter, 60,353 pkgs.; cheese, 1,104,065 boxes; showing a gain of 130,000 boxes of cheese, but a decline in butter shipments of nearly 44,000 pkgs.

CEMENTS, FIREBRICKS, &C.—The demand is comparatively light for cements, owing to the advanced season, but there is no weakening in prices in view of the situation at home and the light stocks here; \$2.80 to 3.00 is the rate for large lots as to brand, while for small lots prices range up to \$3.25; firebricks steady at \$27.00 to \$30.00.

DRY GOODS.—There is really nothing new in the situation since a week ago, and sorting business is of a very quiet character. The weather has improved in its character, but is still mild for the season, and a good fall of snow is wanted to fill up the ruts in the country roads and make travel any way fair. Remittances are far from what they should be. We are pleased to learn that, despite the poor sorting trade, wholesale stocks will not be unduly large in this city; buying has been done on cautious lines, and in view of the wet open autumn repeats were of course comparatively few, and then of moderate calibre.

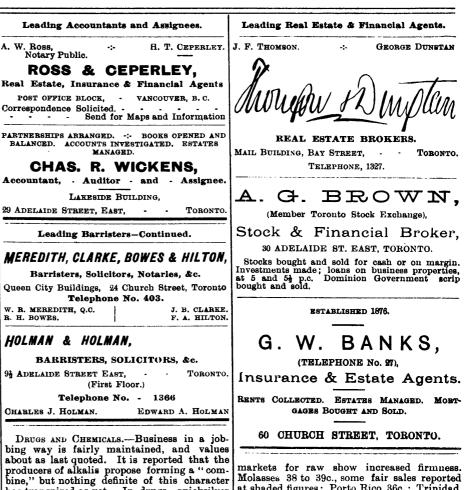




MURDOCH, DICKSON & CO. Public Accountants and General Agents.

British America Assurance Company's Building, Corner Front & Scott Streets, Toronto.

Corner Front & Scott Streets, Toronto. Commissioner for Provinces of Brit. Col., Que., N. S., N. B., Man. and N. W. Territories. And for States of N. Y., Cal., Ill., Maine, Minn., and Mass. Commercial Agent for Mexican Republic. Correspondence, agencies and collections solicited. Information and statistics regarding the Dominion, U. S., or Mexican Republic cheerfully furnished.



markets for raw show increased firmness. Molasses 38 to 39c., some fair sales reported at shaded figures; Porto Rico, 36c.; Trinidad, 34 to 35c.; syrup steady and hard to get. Teas in moderate request at steady prices, but with all outside markets above our level, and an active demand would probably induce higher prices here. Coffees tend to firmness due to a prices here. Coffees tend to firmness due to a stronger feeling in Europe and Brazil: we quote Rio 15 to 16c., Java 19 to 23c., Mocha 23 to 27c. Rice reported a short crop and values likely to stiffen; local prices still \$3.75 for standard; an off quality can be had at \$3.25. Dried fruits moving fairly. Valencias, 5½ to 6c. as to quality; currants, 5½ to 6½c.; sultanas, 7½ to 6½c.; prunes, 5c. for French; Eleme figs, 9½ to 12c.; walnuts, 12½ to 13c.; filberts, 8¼ to 9c.; almonds, Tarragona, 14c.; for Malaga fruit fancy prices are asked, and the supply very limited. Black baskets \$5.00, layers \$4, muscatels \$2.75, Dehesas \$6.00. Canned in limited demand at unchanged grices. Tobaccos and spices unchanged. and spices unchanged.

METALS AND HARDWARE .--- There is very little doing in iron and metals at the moment, but values if anything show increased firmness here, and outside markets show a stronger here, and outside markets show a stronger tone; warrants are cabled at 40/10d., an ad-vance on the week; copper very firm and not to be had under 19 cents; tin and lead as before. We quote: — Coltness, \$22.50 to 23.00, with little or none here; Calder, \$22; Langloan, \$21.50; Summerlee, \$22 to 22.50; Eglinton and Dalmellington,\$19.75 to 20; Gart sherrie, \$21 to 21.50. Siamens makers are not Langloan, \$21.50; Summerlee, \$22 to 22.50; Eglinton and Dalmellington,\$19.75 to 20; Gart-sherrie, \$21 to 21.50; Siemens makers are not selling or making any fresh contracts; Carn-broe, \$20.00; Shotts, \$22.00; Glengarnock, \$20.00; Middlesboro, No. 3, \$19.50; cast scrap, railway chairs, &c., \$19.50; machinery scrap, \$16.50 to 17; common ditto \$13; bariron, \$2.10; best refined,\$2.35; Siemens,\$2.10. Canada Plates—Blaina, \$2.40 to 2.50. Tern roofing plate, 20x28, \$7 to 7.25. Tin plates—Bradley charcoal, \$5.75; charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to 4.50; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C., \$3.75 to 3.90; gal-vanized sheets, No. 28, 5 to 7c., according to brand; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6c.; No. 26, 6₃c.; the neual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.30. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$2.60 to 2.75; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 103c.; lead per 100 lbs., --; pig, \$4.00 to 4.25; sheet, \$5.00; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 113c.; spring, \$2.50 to 2.80; irce, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.40 to 2.50; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 25c.; bar tin, 273 to 28c.; ingot conner 100. black, \$1.00, 75c., 40c., 20c. GROCERIES.—Orders are slightly improved from a week ago, but good snow roads are wanted to make business brisk. Sugars re-ingot copper, 19c.; sheet zinc, \$5.25; main exactly where they have been for the last several weeks, granulated being from 7½ to 7% c. at refinery, yellows as before; outside

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS. - Business has but quotations are not materially altered. Linseed maintains its steadiness at 55 and 58c. for raw and boiled respectively; turpentine still at 70c. for single barrels; cod oil, 39 to 40c. for Nfid. and the usual difference for Gaspe and Halifax; steam refined geal about 50c.; straw, 40 to 41c.; olive, \$1 to 1.05 for pure; castor, 73 to 8c. per pound. In leads, colors, and glass there is nothing new. We quote:-Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$5.75 to 6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25; dry white lead, 5_{2} c.; red do., 4_{3} c.; London washed whiting, 50 to 55c.; Paris white, \$1.00; Washed Whiting, OU to DOC.; FAIS White, \$1.00; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to 1.60; yellow ochre, \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$2.00 to 3.00 Window glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.50 for second break; for lots of 50 boxes and over 50 per box less 5c. per box less.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, 6th Dec., 1888.

Trade has generally been rather quiet since our last, this being due in part to the closing of navigation on the Upper Lakes, and the certainty of an early closure of it elsewhere. In our export trade, however, it has also been due to the dulness and unsettled state which have ruled in outside markets, whereby the demand for exports has been checked, and local holders have felt confused in regard to the expediency of making shipments. This uncertainty has been felt most keenly in the flour and grain trade, wherein we had dull and declining markets both in England and the States until Monday evening, and subsequent. States until Monday evening, and subsequent-ly a recovery across the line regaining, in breadstuffs at least, nearly all the previous fall. This uncertainty outside made itself felt here, and was assisted by a continued increase of stocks, these standing on Monday morning as follows: Fall wheat, 25,450 bush.; apring wheat 46 574 bush costs 2 800 bush. spring wheat, 46,574 bush.; oats, 2,800 bush.; barley, 207,169 bush.; and 159 bush. of peas. Provisions have felt the close of navigation probably more than produce, as stocks of them have now been laid up for the winter in the back settlements, which fact checks the demand most effectively, and the new exciting influence in the way of packing has been thus far developed only partially. In the minor markets dulness has been the chief feature; in groceries there has been little done, but the movement is steady and season-able, and the total trade for November 18 a little in excess of the corresponding month last year; the tendency in some lines is towards more ease in prices, except with sugar, which keeps very strong. There is not much doing in leather, as stocks are being kept low by manu-facturers. Hardware shows an average movement and firm prices. In the drug market everything is very quiet; opium and quinine show no change, and but little can be said of the immediate option. The local live stock the immediate outlook. The local live stock trade is quite demoralised by oversupplies of very inferior stock. In other lines the changes, if any, are unimportant, and the trade being done, though comparatively small, is about up to the average of what we can expect for the time of year.

APPLES.—Rail lots have been quiet but values fairly steady at \$1.37 to 1.50 for good to choice winter fruit; very large receipts on the mar-ket and prices ranging from \$1.00 to 1.75.

COAL AND WOOD .- Owing to the open weather coal merchants are just now experiencing a lull in the activity they have enjoyed for the past two months. Most of the household or-der are about filled for the present. Prices remain unchanged.

DRUGS.—The market is very quiet, and we do not consider the prospects for immediate improvement are at all favorable. All descriptions of drugs are in ample supply, and at present quotations there is no desire to buy except in small and necessary quantities. Ammonia is easy with a tendency in favor of buyers, prices having been a little reduced. In quinine there is no change and supplies are plentiful at unchanged prices.

FISH.-Practically no change ; owing to the mild weather the demand is easy, but the supply is exceedingly good. The prices of last week are maintained.

FLOUR AND MEAL. - The previous dulness and inactivity in flour have been unabated.

In fact there seems to have been no sale for it even at a further decline. At the close straight roller was offered at \$5.10 to 5.15, and extra at \$4.90, without buyers being forthcoming at any price. Bran has been in rather better demand, this being partly due to the close of one of the city mills; at the close of the week, buyers could have been found at \$15 on track. Oatmeal unchanged at \$4 to 4.25 for standard and \$4.50 for granulated, with carlots neglected and nominal.

GROCERIES .- The business for the past week has been steady, and the amount of trade for the month totals up to a trifle better than November of last year; this is a result we did not expect to find. There is a little falling away in the demand for teas, though as yet the market makes no sign of weakening. To-bacco keeps in good demand. Syrups and molasses are much easier. Sugars continue very strong and an advance on Satur-day is very generally expected. There is a better trade in rice, and quotations are firm. Dried fruits are naturally going well just now. Valencia raisins are becoming scarce, values has been steady, and the amount of trade for Valencia raisins are naturally going well just now. Valencia raisins are becoming scarce, values in some lines (as will be seen on reference to our tabulated report) are a shade easier, but prices are steady and mostly unchanged. In canned goods quotations are in some lines a little lower but the demand is for the searce little lower, but the demand is for the season very fair. The prospects are considered highly favorable. Some payments are rather more weak than usual.

GRAIN.-Has experienced a week of dulness all over. Wheat—The tendency has been downwards, and this has checked offerings of country lots in some cases. Sales very few and small. Late last week No. 2 fall lying outside changed hands at equal to \$1.05 here; on Tuesday No. 2 red winter sold at equal to \$1.03 here, and fall on the spot sold by sample, \$1.03 here, and fall on the spot sold by sample, about equal to No. 3, at \$1. At the close No. 2 red winter lying outside brought \$1, being equal to \$1.03 here, and the same price would have been paid for No. 2 fall, with probably another cent for No. 2 spring. Oats—Irregu-lar and unsettled with mixed sold last week lar and unsettled, with mixed sold last week at 361c. on track and equal to 351c. here; at equal to 364 and 37c. on Monday; at 36c. on track on Tuesday, and at 364c. to arrive at the close, when Manitoban brought 42c. at Carlton, Barley -- Somewhat demoralized nearly all with scarcely anybody inclined to touch week, No. 1, indeed, was wanted nearly all week it. at 65c., but holders were not quite come down to that; on Friday a mixed lot of No. 2, extra No. 3, and cut-down No. 2 changed hands at 64c. f.o.c.; on Saturday, extra No. 3 sold at 60 and 61c. f.o.c., and No. 3 changed hands at 58c. f.o.c. During the early part of the present week the only movement seems to have been the sale of a few cars of Manitoban by sample at 55c. on track, and at the close prices were nominal at about 65c. for No: 1; at 62c. for No. 2; at 60c. for extra No. 3, and 58c. for No. 3. Peas—Have been in fair demand but at easier prices; in the latter part of last week lots lying outside sold at 60c. down to 58c., but since then 58 and 59c. have been the best prices, with a sale of 58c. at the close. Rye-Has sold at 71c. on the street.

HAY .-- Pressed has been in active demand, with cars of timothy sold at \$15.50 for eastern and \$16.25 and \$16.40 for Ontario, with clover not worth over \$12.00 to 13.00.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There has been a fairly good supply of hides, but as they have been of good quality they have been taken as before; cured, however, have been in less active demand and easier, with sales by car at 64c. Calfskins—Scarcely any green offered and no Canseling—Scarcely any green offered and no cured wanted; prices nominally unchanged. Sheepskins—Prices have advanced five cents, or to 95c. to \$1.00 for the best green; offered slowly, but quite as many as dealers want at these prices. Dry much as before, at 60 to 75c.

Hops .--- There seems to have been nothing HOPS.—There seems to have been nothing doing in trade-lots, or in lots offered by grow-ers, but some small sales of choice new are reported as being made to brewers at 23 to 24c., with some few yearlings at 14 to 15c. for good; old inactive, being offered freely without without eliciting a bid. without eliciting a bid.

HARDWARE. - Trade is very quiet and there is really nothing of consequence to report. The volume of business is about equal to what is expected at this time of the year. Payments are tolerably good. Prices are steady and unaltered.

LEATHER. -There is a fair movement in the trade. Manufacturers are keeping stocks low,

and of course are not likely to be very active and of course are not likely to be very active until the new year; but dealers are tolerably busy, and we expect a study run of trade with them for the next few weeks. Heavy harness is in request, and there is a considerable de-mand for heavy Spanish leather for jobbing purposes. The outlook is spoken of as satis-factory. Payments are a little better and prices continue unaltered but very firm. prices continue unaltered but very firm.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.—Our local market is quite demoralized. There has been scarcely any good stock offered for some weeks past, while the market has been crowded with any good stock offered for some weeks past, while the market has been crowded with stuff that no one cared to buy, but that the owners were prepared to sell at almost any price. With the Buffalo and Montreal mar-kets all to pieces, Toronto has a poor show in this matter, as they both affect her very much. There is now no export trade and the supplies of poultry in the city are enormous and of course cheap. But really prime stock is in great demand at the Western yards, and if sent will command a ready sale at good figures.

PAINTS AND OILS .- We have but little doing. Tarpentine is uncertain, as it may advance any day; it still remains at 76c. and is expect-ed to be higher. Many grades of varnishes are unsettled in connection with turpentine. Trade is seasonable. Prices are steady and unchanged unchanged.

PROVISIONS.-The market seems generally to have been rather quiet. Butter has come has come forward in tubs rather freely, and the demand generally would seem to have been rather more quiet. Selections have sold more quietly and have seldom brought over 19c.; medium qualities, consisting of choice store and average duinties, consisting or choice store and average dairy, have been very slow at 15 to 16c.; for common there would appear to have been rather an improved demand, one lot of 80 tubs sold at 13 c. and takers have been buying at 12 to 13c., but there has been abundance on hand to supply them. boy lots of rolls still at 12 to 15c., but there has been abundance on hand to supply them; box-lots of rolls still offered as freely as ever, but when of good quality have sold at 16 to 18c., with inferior nominal. Cheese firm, with choice usually sold at 10¹/₂ to 11c. for small lots and some trade lots of summar make sold at 0 and 01c sold at 104 to 11c. for sman 1048 and 9 and 94c. trade-lots of summer-make sold at 9 and 94c. Eggs, fresh, firm and in good demand at 20c. for trade-lots and 21c. for cases, with limed slow at 171 to 18c. Pork very quiet at about



OUR firms have established a large Tea Manufac-turing House for the purpose of preparing Tea suitable to the wants of consumers in the Dominion

of Canada. We have already made trial shipments, which were well received. As we shall only use high class new season's leaf, without facing or coloring, we hope to establish the highest reputation for our teas which MB. WILLIAM MACGREGOR,

119 FRONT STREET, - - NEW YORK, Is sole agent for the sale of our Teas. Our ship-ments will be continuous, and he will be pleased to supply musters from goods on hand or to arrive. All sales shall be made on the basis of delivered in Montreal.

NIPPON SEICHA KWAISHA.

(TRADE MARE IN RED.) Nov., 1888,

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

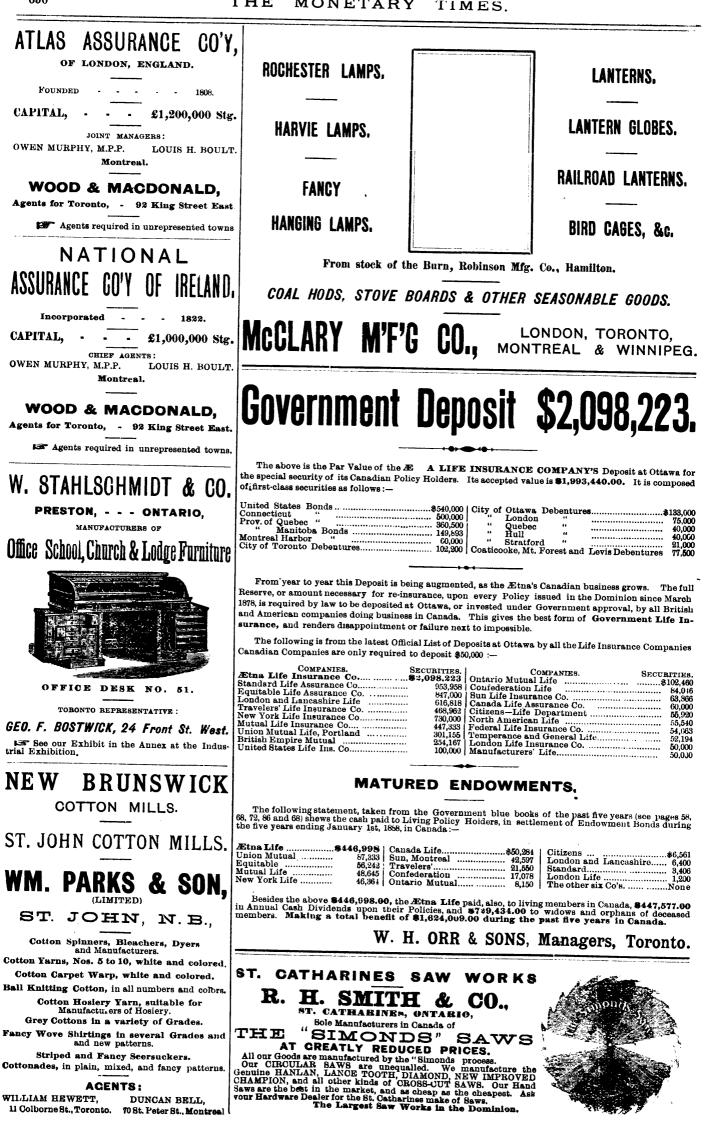
Notice is hereby given that the partnership here-tofore existing between the undersigned, as Whole-sale Clothiers, trading at the City of Toronto, under the firm name of LIVINGSTON, JOHNSTON & CO., was dissolved on the 1st day of December, instant, by mutual consent, Mr. Livingston retiring from faid business, which will be continued by Mr. Johnston and Mr. Langlois, who have assumed the liabilities, and will collect the outstandings of the late firm.

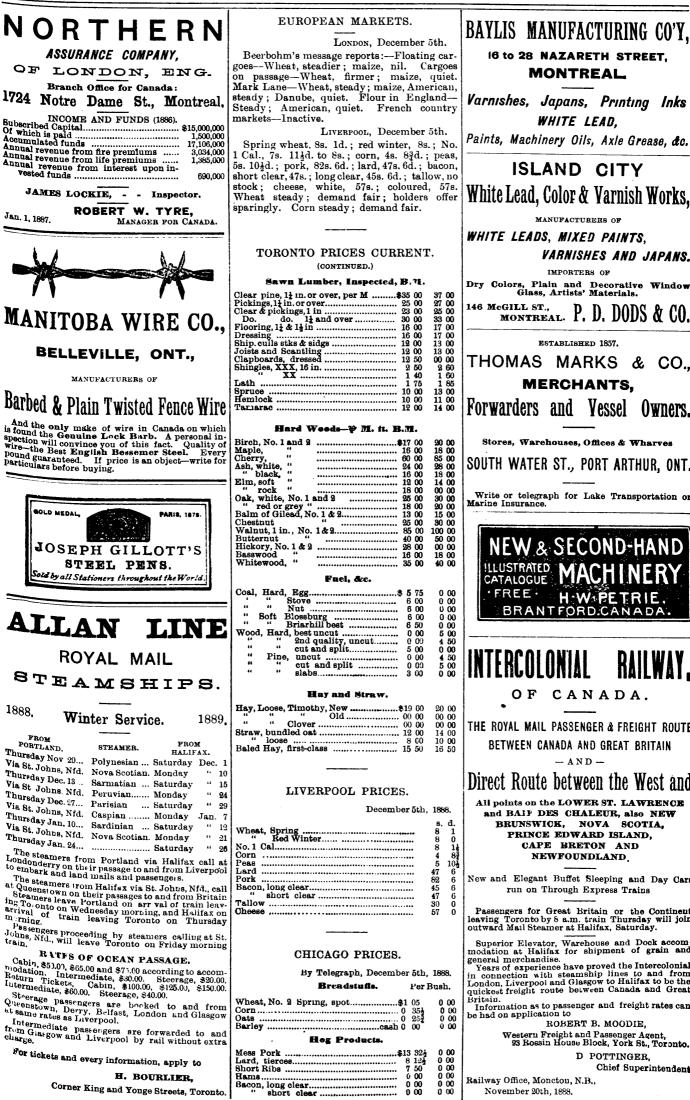
Dated at Toronto thi	s 6th day of Dec., A.D. 1888						
	(Sgd.)	L. M. LIVINGSTON W. R. JOHNSTON. HERB. LANGLOIS.					

Referring to the foregoing announcement, we beg to intimate that this business will be continued as formerly, in the same premises, No. 44 Bay street, by the undersigned remaining partners, under the firm name of W. R. JOHNSTON & CO.

(**Sg**d). WM. R. JOHNSTON. HERBERT LANGLOIS.









THE MONETARY TIMES.

-----STOCK AND BONT

Leading Barristers.	-		STO	СК	A	ND 1	BOND	REPO	RT.			
COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, Etc.			BANKS.	*	Share.	Capita Sub- scribed	Dapital	Rest.	Divi- dend last	CLOSING Tobonto		
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LONDON, ONT.	Shares.	dend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	per Amo	Pa	Nov. 24	do. 1	Eq. bonds, First prefe	2nd che	arge	$\begin{array}{rrrr} 120 & 122 \\ 128 & 120 \\ 66 & 67 \end{array}$	
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I. C. ALGUIRE, B. C. L.,	20,000 50,000	15	Briton M.& G. Life. £ C. Union F. L. & M.	50	5	241 251	do. 6 Midland St	ern per by % bonds, g. ist mtg.	6 deb. st 1890 bonds	iock 100	$\begin{array}{cccc} 115 & 117 \\ 105 & 107 \\ 104 & 106 \end{array}$	
. ,	100,000 20,000 12,000	5	Fire Ins. Assoc Guardian	00 5	0	79 81	Northern o do. 6	f Can. 5% % second	first mt pref	ge 100 100	104 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.	150,000 35,862	10 20	Lancashire F. & L. London Ass. Corp	20 95 1	2	58 162 64 63 50 52	1st mtg	A .	007684	L DOLLOB	90 92	
CODNWALL OW	10,000 74,090	12	London & Lan. L London & Lan. F	10 25	1 2)	4 41 121 121	Wellington	, Grey & H	ruce 79	6 lst m	100 1112	
WACLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE,	9 300,000 30,000 190,000	20	Liv.Lon.& G.F.& L. & Northern F. & L 1 North Brit. & Mer	00 1	0 : .	35 36 58 59		SECUR	ITIES.		London Nov. 2	
(Late Maclennan & Macdonald),	6,722 200,000	51 9	Phœnix	50 5	0 2	441 451 60 265 4 41	Qanadian G	ovt. deb	5 % stg.			
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,	100,000 50,000 10,000		Royal Insurance	20 10	1	4 45 415 425	Dominion t do.	% stock, 1 4% do. 1	903, of I 904, 5, 6	y. loan 8	115 117 108 110	
CORNWALL, D. B. MACLENNAN, Q.O., J. W. LIDDELL. C. H. CLINE.	10,000	•••••	Standard Life CANADIAN.	60 1	8					8 Ins. stock		
DAVIS & GILMOUR,	10,000 9,500 5,000	15	Brit. Amer. F. & M. & Canada Life	00 5	0	98	Toronto Co do.	rporation, do. 6 %, 190	6%,189 6, Wate	909 7 r Works Dep.	106 108 106 108 110 117	
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	5,000 5,000 4,000		Sun Life Ass. Co 1 Boyal Canadian	00 1 00 1	0 91 -	240		OUNT R			1,Nov. 24.	
OFFICES-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.	5,000 2,000	5	Quebec Fire	00 6 50 9	δ	200	Bank Bills,					
	10,000	ĩõ	Western Assurance		0 1		u	u do. 3 do.		4		



TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.-Dec. 6, 1888.

EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wh
(LIMITED.) Manufacturers of the Celebrated Brands	Breadstuffs.		Groceries.—Con.	
BENSON'S PREPARED CORN.	FLOUR: (brl.) f.o.c. Patent (WntrWheat)	\$ c. \$ c. 5 50 5 80	Almonds, Taragona. Filberts, Sicily, new	\$ C. 0 15 0 09
BENSON'S SATIN 11b. CHROMO BOXES.	" Spring " Straight Roller	5 50 5 80	Walnuts, Bord Grenoble	0 00
EDWARDSBURG SILVER GLOSS	Extra Superfine	4 85 4 90	SYBUPS: Common	0 47
(1th Fancy Packages.) CANADA SILVER GLOSS, 61b. Boxes.	Strong Bakers' Oatmeal Standard	5 10 5 20	Amber Pale Amber	0 60
EDWARDSBURG No. 1 WHITE LAUN-	" Granulated Rolled Oats	4 50 0 00	Molasses : Rice : Arracan	0 03
DRY, 41b. Boxes.	Bran, \$ ton	15 00 0 00	Patna	0 11
EDWARDSBURG RICE, 1 lb. Fancy Boxes.	GRAIN: f.o.c. Fall Wheat, No. 1	0 00 0 00	Cassia, whole & lb Cloves	0 30
FACTORY : CARDINAL ONT. OFFICE ; MONTREAL.	" No. 9 " No. 3	1 03 0 00 0 99 1 00	Ginger, ground "Jamaica,root Nutmegs	0 20
	Spring Wheat, No. 1 "No. 9 "No. 3	100 104	Mace Pepper, black	1 00 0 19
1898 ESTABLISHED 1828	Barley, No. 1 Bright "No. 1	0 00 0 00 0 65 0 67	" white	0 33
J. HARRIS & CO.	" No. 2 " No. 3 Extra	C 62 0 63 0 60 0 61	SUGARS : Porto Rico Jamaica, in hhds	0 00
(Formerly Harris & Allen),	Oats	0 57 0 58 0 36 0 37	Canadian refined Extra Granulated	
•	Peas Rye	0 58 0 59 0 71 0 00	Redpath Paris Lump	
ST. JOHN. N.B.	Corn Timothy Seed, 1001bs	0 55 0 58 0 00 0 00	TEAS: Japan. Yokoha.com.togood	0 15
New Brunswick Foundry,	Clover, Alsike, " "Red, "	0 00 0 00	" fine to choice Nagasa. com. to good	0 30 0 13
Raılway Car Works,	Hungarian Grass, " Flax, screen'd, 1001bs	0 00 0 00 2 50 2 60	Congou & Souchong. Oolong, good to fine. "Formosa	0 17 0 30
ROLLING MILLS.	Millet, " Provisions.	0 00 0 00	Y. Hyson, com. to g'd	0 45 0 15
********	Butter, choice, 🍄 lb. Cheese	0 16 0 18	" med. to choice " extra choice	0 30 0 50
Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every descrip- tion, Chilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel_Tyred Car	Dried Apples Evaporated Apples	0 04 0 00	Gunpwa.com to mea " med to fine	0.90
Wheels, Hammered Car Arles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees	Hops Beef, Mess	0 15 0 23	" fine to finest Imperial	050
and Nail Plates.	Pork, Mess	18 00 0 00	STARCH :	0.08
	Bacon, long clear "Cumb'rl'd cut "B'kfst smok'd	0 094 0 10	Benson's pr'p c'n stch "satin starch Edw'dab's siller gloss	0 07
SPOONER SA	Hams	0 11 0 12	Edw'dsb'g sil'er gloss "1lb f'cy& 6lb bxs	0 071
The Part of the Pa	Lard Eggs, ¥ doz Shoulders	0 11 0 12 0 20 0 21	" 1lb. fancy	0 09
	Honey, liquid	0 14 0 18	TOBACCO, Manufact r'd Dark P. of W	0 46
	" comb Salt.	024028	Myrtle Navy Lily	0 40 0 55 0 48 0 43 0 50 0 50 0 48 0 59 0 59
B FOR MACHINERY	Liv'rpool coarse. # bg	0 68 0 75 0 90 1 00	Solace Brier 78	0 43
5 5 % BEARINGS Z 42% Q	Canadian, & bri "Eureka," & 56 lbs Washington, 50 ".	0 67 0 70 0 40 0 45	RoyalArmsSolace12s Victoria Solace 12s	050 048
	C. Salt A. 56 lbs dairy Rice's dairy, "	0 40 0 45 0 50 0 00	Rough and Ready 7s Consols 4s	059 062
MOTION STATE	Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1	0 27 0 29	Laurel Navy 88 Hopeysuckle 78	0 59
ALONZOW.SPOONER	- " " No.9	0 24 0 25 0 27 0 28	Wines, Liquors, &c.	• • • •
PORT HOPE ONT.	Slaughter, heavy No.1 light No.2	0 94 0 96	POBTEB: Guinness, pts " qts	1 65 9 55
	China Sole	0 222 0 24 0 28 0 32	BRANDY : Hen'es'y case Martell's	19 95 19 00
THE	" light	0 26 0 28 0 33 0 35	Otard Dupuy & Co "	10 50 10 00
Toronto Paper Mf. Co.	Upper, No. 1 heavy light & med.		Pinet Castillon & Co A. Martignon & Co	10 00 9 50
	" English	0 70 0 80		2 70 2 60
WORKS at CORNWALL, Ont.	" Veals	0 60 0 70	" Green cases " Red "	4 75 9 00
		0 60 0 70	Booth's Old Tom RUM: Jamaica, 16 o.p.	7 95 3 95
CAPITAL, \$250,000.	Splits, large, 🍟 lb	1 10 1 35 0 23 0 30 0 15 0 22	Demerara, " WINES:	š 00
JOHN R. BARBER, President and Man'g Director.	" small Enamelled Cow, P ft	0 17 0 19	Port, common " fine old	1 25 2 50
CHAS. RIORDON, Vice-President.	Pebble Grain	0 13 0 16	Sherry, medium " old	2 25 3 00
EDWARD TROUT, Treas.	Buff Russets, light, P lb	0 40 0 45	WHISKY Scotch, qts Dunville's Irish, do.	6 00
Manufactures the following grades of Paper :	Gambier Sumac	0 042 0 00		700 In
	Degras Cord'n V'ps, No.1,doz	0 04 0 05 5 25 6 00	Alcohol, 65 o.p. ¥ I.gl Pure Spts	Bond 0 99
Engine Sized Superfine Papers:	" Sides, per ft.	4 75 5 00 0 19 0 16	. 50	1 00 0 90
White and Tinted Book Papers,	Hides & Skins. Steers, 60 to 90 lbs	Per lb. 0 053 0 00	F'mily Prf Whisky	0 48 0 53
(Machine Finished and Super-calendered), Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscaps	Cows, green	0 05 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0	Old Bourbon "" " Rye and Malt	0 53
Posts, etc., etc.	Calfskins, green " cured	0 05 0 06	D'm'sticWhisky32u.p Rye Whisky, 7 yrs old	045 105
Account Book Papers.	Sheepskins	0 90 1 00	Hardware.	\$ c. 0 261
ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS.	Tallow, rendered	0 06 0 00	TIN: Bars W lb	0 25
COLORED COVER PAPERS SUPERFINISHED.	Wool. Fleece, comb'g ord	0 19 0 20	COPPEB: Ingot	0 25
Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special	" Southdown Pulled combing	0 19 0 90	LEAD: Bar Pig	0 04
sises made to order.	" super " Extra	0 21 0 22 0 27 0 27	Sheet Shot	0 04
The Conserver Caracter	Groceries. Coffees:	\$c. \$ c.	ZINC: Sheet Solder, hf. & hf BRASS: Sheet	0 05
The Canaoian Gazette	Java 🍟 lb Bio	0 22 0 27 0 17 0 19	IBON: Pig.	0.20
LONDON, ENGLAND.	Porto Rico Mocha	0 90 0 92 0 98 0 90	Carnbroe	00 00 22 00
A Weekly Journal of information and Comment upon matters of use and interest to those concerned	FISH: Herring, scaled	0 25 0 00 50 50 50	Nova Scotia bar	23 00 9 50
in Canada, Canadian Emigration, and Canadian In-	Dry Cod, ¥ 100 lb Sardines, Fr. Qrs	0 091 0 131	Bar, ordinary Swedes, 1 in. or over	2 10 4 25
Edited by THOMAS SKINNER, Compiler and Editor of "The Stock Exchange Year-Book," "The Directory of Directors" (publiched annually), "The	FRUIT: Raisins, London, new	3 65 3 75	Lowmoor Hoops, coopers	0 5 1 9 50
Directory of Directors" (published annually), "The London Banks" (published half-yearly), etc.	" Dir biskots nom	1 EO F 00 1	" Band Tank Plates	9 50 9 25
EVERY THURSDAY. Price Threepence,	"Valencias new "Sultanas Currants Prov'l new "Filiatra cs' N'w Patras	0 071 0 10 0 051 0 06	Russia Sheet, 2 lb	4 50 0 10
including postage to Canada, fourpence, or \$4.38 per annum (18/- stg.)	" Filiatra cs' " N'w Patras	0 06 0 062	GALVANIZED IBON: Best No. 29	
EDITORIAL AD ADVERTISING OFFICES:	Vostisza Prunes	0 06 0 09	4 94	0 04
1 Royal Exchange Buildings, London, Eng.				0 05

Rates. Rates. Rates. 00. \$ 0.5 0.16 HardwareCon. \$ 0.5 0.00 0.00 0.00 No. 9 " 3 0.0 3 60.0 0.00 0.00 No. 9 " 3 0.0 3 60.0 0.00 0.00 No. 9 " 3 0.0 3 60.0 0.00 0.00 No.19 " 3 0.0 3 60.0 0.00 0.00 No.19 " 3 0.0 3 60.0 0.01 0.00 Baller black wire, splanted 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.01 0.00 Baller black wire, splanted 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 Baller black wire, splanted 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 Baller black wire, splanted 0.05 0.00 0.05 0.00 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 Baller black wire, splanted 0.05 0.00 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 Baller black wire, splanted 0.06 0.00 0.05 0.05 0.05 Baller black wire, splanted 0.06 0.00 0.05 0.05 Baller black wire, splanted 0.06 0.00 0.05 0.05 Baller black wire, splanted 0.06	Name Name Of Article Rates. On. 8.6. \$.0. HardwareCon. Rates. gons. 0.15 0.16 0.16 8.6. \$.0. 0.00 0.00 0.00 No. 9 3.80 3.60 9.60 0.05 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.66 0.	URRENT.—Dec. 6, 1888.					
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CANADA PLATES: 9 65 2 75 good 0 15 0 95 M. L. S. 9 65 2 95 good 0 15 0 95 0 10 9 60 2 90 good 0 15 0 95 0 10 2 65 2 70 TIN PLATES: 10 Charcoal 4 40 4 65 inc. 0 45 0 85 10 Charcoal 4 40 4 65 inc. 0 45 0 85 10 Charcoal 4 40 4 65 inc. 0 50 0 65 10 Charcoal 4 00 4 32 inc. 0 50 0 05 66 7 6 75 60 0 00 Garth S. 5 75 6 00 60 0 00 good 0 0 55 67 40 0 1 55 50 1 50 75 6 00 good 0 0 70 076 68 rad under 1 40 1 55 150 1 75 gloss 0 07 0 076 68 rad mills 0 12 0 122 122 0 122 it x 50 1 x 50 1 x 50 0 12 0 12 12 0 122 it x 60 0 15 0 00 80 rad 12 0 12 0 12 12 12 12 it x 60 0 66 0 00 80 rad 10 12 0 12 0 12 12 0 12 0 12 it x 60 0 66 0 00 80 rad 10 12 0 12 0 12 12 0 12 0 12 it x 60 0 66 0 00	CANADA PLATES: 9 65 2 75 good 0 15 0 95 M. L. S. 9 65 2 95 good 0 15 0 19 M. L. S. 9 60 2 90 good 0 15 0 95 TIN PLATES: IC CORE. 3 90 4 00 IC Charcoal 4 40 4 65 65 IX " 6 40 6 75 6 60 IX " 6 40 6 75 6 00 IR . 0 30 0 65 IX " 6 40 6 75 IC M. L. S. 5 75 6 60 00 IR . 0 35 0 40 360 3 60 360 3 60 Bish 0 00 0 55 67 1 0 05 3 60 3 60 360 3 60 Bish 0 00 0 55 67 1 0 05 67 1 0 05 3 60 0 00 3 60 1 30 Box 0 07 0 070 GunrowDER: 3 20 4 00 3 50 4 00 Box 60 07 0 070 GunrowDER: 3 20 5 00 00 Chan blasting per kg. 3 25 3 50 3 00 4 00 Chan blasting per kg. 3 25 3 50 00 Box 6 0 00 66 0 00 66 0 00 80 0 Black Prince 7 50 8 00 10 0 12 0 12 0 Chan blasting per kg. 3 25 3 50	s d	0 19 0 21 0 33 0 35 0 00 0 00 0 043 0 05 0 052 0 064 0 06 9 064	3 dy A.P. HOBSE NAILS :	4 40 0 00		
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s old 1 06 9 16 Drugs. \$\$ c. \$\$ c. Alum lb 0 02 0 03 0 955 0 28 Blue Vitriol 0 06 0 072 0 03 0 955 0 29 Brimstone 0 022 0 03 0 022 0 03 0 955 0 90 Brimstone 0 022 0 03 0 022 0 03 0 955 0 90 Camphor 0 12 0 13 0 55 0 60 0 042 0 054 Catoolic Acid 0 55 0 60 0 102 0 103 0 042 0 054 0 055 0 60 Catoolic Acid 0 55 0 60 0 044 0 055 0 60 Cream Tartar 0 35 0 37 0 00 0 055 Cream Tartar 0 13 0 14 0 13 0 14 0 20 0 25 " boxes 0 15 0 17 0 00 0 02 0 03 0 14 0 13 0 14 0 00 0 02 0 03 0 03	sold 1 06 9 16 Drugs. \$\$ c. \$\$ c. Alum b 0 02 0 03 0 964 0 28 Blue Vitriol 0 066 0 07 0 954 0 29 Brimstone 0 062 0 03 0 95 0 30 Camphor	its do. I.gl " ky "	8 00 8 25 1 25 1 75 8 50 4 00 9 25 8 75 8 00 4 50 6 00 7 00 7 00 7 25 In Duty Bond Paid 0 99 8 37 1 00 8 28 0 90 2 98 0 90 2 98 0 53 1 54	Photogene Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine in Oil White Lead, No. 1 "No. 2 "dry Red Lead Venetian Red, Eng Yellow Ochre, Fr'nch Vernillion, Eng Varnish, No. 1 furn Bro. Japan	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
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Leading Manufacturers.



