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- MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

son, Esq., Vice-President John Duncan, Esq H. Montagu Allan, Esq J. P. Dawes, Esq. Dunn.

General Manager.

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on,	Quebec,
n,	Renfrew.
eal,	Sherbrooke, Que.
ell,	S.ratford,
ee,	St. John's, Que.,
B.,	St. Thomas.
Sound,	Toronto,
	Walkerton,
tt,	Windsor.

N MANITOBA.

Brandon. RITAIN-London, Glasgow, ints, The Clydesdale Bank, nmercial Bank of Liverpool K-61 Wall Street, Messra. Harris, ir, agents. TATES-New York, Bank of ston, Merchants' National n Exchange National Bank; tional Bank; Detroit, First Bank of Buffalo; San Fran-Bank. erc'l Bk. of Newfoundland. BRUNSWICK-Bank of Nova ank of Halifaz. Iness transacted. d, available in China, Japan ries. Brandon

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Henry Covert. W. R. Wads worth.	1
orge Gooderham.	
TORONTO.	I
- Cashier.	
· Asst. Cashier.	
N Inspector.	1
ANCHES:	1
ray Smith, Manager.	
Gower, Acting "	
llov. Acting "	I
W. Hodgetts, " A. Copeland, "	
A. Copeland, " adsworth, Jr.	
npbell,	1
Branch,-J. T. M. Burnside.	1
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The City Bank, (Limited) National Bank of Commerce.	1
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	JOHN BUBNS, Vice-Presid						1.

AGENCIES. Dannington, Uhatham, Ont. Colborne, Durham, Forest. Harriston Markham Newcastle Parkdale. Picton, ANKERS. eal-Bank of Montreal. ational Bank of Scotland. as promptly attended to Our J. L BRODIE, Camput.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

The Chartered Banks.

HEAD OFFICE, BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Join H. R. MOLSON, President R. W. Shepherd - Vice-President. R. W. Shepherd - Henry Archbald. W. Ramsay, Henry Archbald. W. Ramsay, Henry Archbald. W. M. Ramsay, Henry Archbald. M. Manches, Henry Archbald. M. Markey, North, Onder, Brockeville, Cliniton, Faster, Henry Archbald. Messrs IN CANADA-Quebee-La Banque du Peuple Adexister Townships Bank. Ontario-Dominion and Easter Townships Bank. Ontario-Dominion and Easter Townships Bank. Of New Servin-Commerce. New Brunswick-Bank of New Bruns-Commerce New Brunswick-Bank of New Fung-Commercial Bank of Canada, Canadian Bank of Commercial Bank of Canada, Newfoundland anitoba-Imperial Bank of Canada. Newfoundland Manches Goo, Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Paris - Credit Lyonnais. Antwerp, Belgium-Ias Banque d'Anvers. Agents in United Bates. -New York-Mechanies'. National Bank. W. Watson and Alex. Lang, Agents. Bank of Montreal, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Baston-Merchants' National Bank. Portland-Cassoo National Bank. Chicago - First National Bank. Gewiand-Commercial National Bank. Portland-Cassoo National Bank. Chicago - First National Bank. Miwakkee-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Helena, Montana - First National Bank. Fort Benton, Montana - First National Bank. Toledo - Second National Bank. Montana - First National Bank for Benton, Montana - First National Bank. Toledo - Second National Bank. Montana - First National Bank fort Benton, Montana - First National Bank. Toledo - Second Nationa

BANKOF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832. TED 1532. \$1,114,300 460,000







THOMAS H. PURDOM, - INSPECTING DIRECTOR. F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The Farmers' Loan and Savings Company.

OFFICE, No. 17 TOBONTO ST., TOBONTO.

Cavital.... Paid-up ... Assota \$1,057,250 611,430 1,385,000

1,385,000 Money advanced on improved Real Estate at lowest current rates. Sterling and Currency Debentures issued. Money received on deposit, and interest allowed psyable half-yearly. By Vic. 48, Chap. 20, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are author-ised to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company.

WM. MULOCK, M.P., President, GEO. S. C. BETHUNE, Secretary-Treas Toronto, Nov. 28, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rai of Six per Cent., per annum on the Paid-Capital Stock of this Company, has been declar for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, on and af THE 2nd DAY OF JANUARY, 180

The Transfer Books will be closed from the the 31st prox., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ANDREW RUTHERFC

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - OSHAWA, ONT. \$1,000 Capital Authorized Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-up

664

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

BOARD OF DIMETERAL JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M. D. Thomas Paterson, Esq.

Thomas Paterson, Esq. T. H. MoMILLAN, - - - Cashier. BRANCHES-Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby, Paisley, Penetanguishene and Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents in New York and in Canada—The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, Eng.—The Royal Bank of Scotland.

PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX. CAPITAL, - - - \$600,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

Augustus W. West, W. J. Coleman. A. K. Mackinlay. Patrick O'Mullin. James Fraser

HEAD OFFICE, - - MALIFAX, N.S. Cashier, AGENCIES: John Knight.

Edmundston, N.B. | Wolfville, N.S. | Woodstock, N.B. Lunenburg, N. S. | Shediac, N. B.

BANKERS:

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

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

Capital Paid-up ... HEAD OFFICE, . - - QUEBEC.

A. GABOURY, ESQ., Pres.

W. Geboury, Acting Manager: Agenta—The National Bk. of Scotland, Ld., London; Jrunebaum Frères & Co. and La BanquedeParis et des Pays-Bas, Paris; National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Commercial Bank of Newfoundland; Bank of Toronto; Bank of New Brunswick, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba—Union Bank of Canada.

THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX. (INCORPORATED 1856.)

Capital Pald-up, - - - - \$500,000.

Board of Directors:

Board of Directors: W. J. STAIRS, ESQ. - President. HON. ROBERT BOAK, Vice-President. M. P. Black, Esq. J. H. Symons, Esq. William Twining, Esq. E. L. THORNE, Cashier. Agency, Annapolis, - E. D. ARNAUD, Agent.

BANKERS:

BANKERS: The London & Westminster Bank, London, G. B. The Commercial Bank of N'Id. - St. Johns, N'Id. The National Bank of Commerce, - New York. The Merchants National Bank, - - Boston. The Bank of Toronto & Branches, Upper Canada. The Bank of New Brunswick, - - St. Jonn, N. B.

Collections solicited, and prompt returns made, Current rate of Interest allowed on deposits. Bills of Exchange bought and sold, etc.

The National Investment Co. of Canada (LIMITED.)

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

Central Cana Offices { Capital Subscr Capital Paid u Beserve Fund, Invested Fund

Money advance y terms of rep merest. Deben recutors and arliament to in y. Interest O. A. COX, Presid

WM, B. BRIDGH



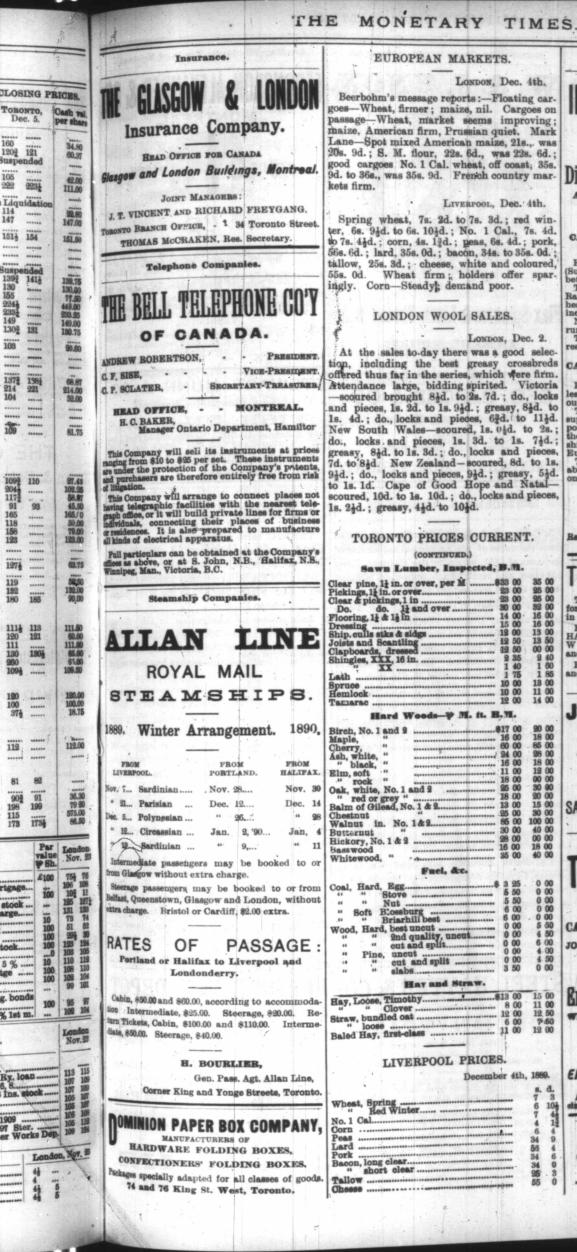


Leading Barristers.	STOCH	(AI	ND BC	IND F	EPOR			-	
DATSWORTH, HODGINS & CO., BARRISTERS, Etc.	BANKS.	Share.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	ivi- end last Mo's.	CLOSING P TOBONTO, Dec. 5.	RICES. Cash val. per share	THE GLA
COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS.	British Columbia British North America Danadian Bank of Commerce	\$243 50	\$2,433,333 4,966,666 6,000,000	\$2,433,333 4,866,666 6,000,000	1,216,666 700,000	3.% 31 31	160 1203 121 Suspended	34.80 60.37	Insur
HOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL, Barristers, Solicitors, Sc. DEFICES-BANE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BDGS. 4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL. WALTER MACDONALD.	Contral Commercial Bank of Manitoba Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S. Dominion Eastern Townships Federal Halifar Banking Co	40 50 50 100 90 100 100 100	597,200 500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 500,000 1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000	364,150 950,000 1,500,000 1,485,881 1,950,000 500,000 1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000	25 000 60,000 1,230,000 500 000 100,000 400,000 100,000 650,000	33533334343	105 222 2231 In Liquidation 114 147 1511 154	42.00 1111.00 90.80 147.00 151.59	Glasgow and J. T. VINCEN TOBONTO BRANC THOMAS
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5 York Chambers, Toronto Street, W. L. M. LINDSEY.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax Molsons Montreal New Brunswick Nova Scotia	50 900 100	1,000,000 9,000,000 19,000,000 500,000 1,114,300	1,000,000 9,000,000 19,000,000 500,000 1,114,300	200,000 1,075,000 6,000,000 400,000 460,000	4 5 6 3 3	155 2241 2332 149	130,00 77.50 449.00 233.95 149.00	THE BEL
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W. MICKLE, BARRISTER, SOLICPTOR, Etc.,	Toronto Union Bank, Halifax. Union Bank, Canada Wile Maria. Western Yarmouth	50 100 100 100	2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 500,000 300,000	500,000 1,900,000 478,430 349,597 300,000	40,000 150,000 90,000 60,000 40,000	91 3 3 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3	104	214.00 52.00 81.75	HEAD OF
MANNING ABCADE KING STREET WEST, TOBONTO. IBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN,	LOAN COMPANIES. UNDER BUILDING SOC'S' ACT, 1859. Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Building & Loan Association	50 215 50	630,000 750,000 4,500,000	619,132 750,000 9,500,000	98,000 100,000 1,320,000	38 3 6	1099 110 2044	97.43 102.95	This Company ranging from \$10 are under the pr and purchasers of litigation.
Ba.visters & Attorneys, OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.	Agricultural Savings Comment Oanada Perm. Loan & Savings Co Canadian Savings & Loan Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society Freehold Loan & Savings Company Farmers Loan & Savings Company Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc	50 50 100	750,000 1,000,000 3,198,900 1,057,250 1,500,000 1,500,000	650,410 \$18,950 1,301,380 611,430 1,100,000 1,100,000	215,000	43.5349933	117 ³ 91 93 165 118 156 123	58.87 45.50 165.10 59.00 79.00 123.00	This Company having telegraph graph office, or it individuals, con or residences. I all kinds of elect
C. C. GIBBONS MULRERN A. G. SHAW. HANSFORD, HANSFORD, GEO. M'NAB FRED. F. HARPE J. E. HANSFORD.	Landed Banking & Loan Co London Loan Co. of Canada Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Ontario Loan & Bavings Co., Oshawa. People's Loan & Bavings Co Union Loan & Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50 50 50 50 50 50	700,000 679,700 2,000,000 300,000 600,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	300,000 1589,392 627,000	60,000 340,000 75,000 100,000 215,000	3333345	1271 1271 119 182 180 185	68.75 58,50 138,00 90,00	Full particular offices as above, Winnipeg, Man., Ste
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c. 11 UNION BLOCK, TOBONTO STREET, TOBONTO, ONT.	UNDER PRIVATE ACTS. Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld. (Dom Par Canada Landed Credit Co. London & Ont. Inv.Co. Ltd. do	100 50 100	1,620,000 1,500,000 9,452,700	663,990 490,540	158,000 125,000	31 32 35	1111 113 120 121 111 130 120	111.50 60.00 111.00 45.00	ALL
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Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES-McIntyrs Block, No. 416 Main Street, WINNIPEC, MANITOBA. H. GILMOUR GHENT DAVIS	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd National Investment Co., Ltd. Beal Estate Loan & Debenture Co ONT. JT. STE. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874	50	629,850 1,700,000 800,000	425,000	30,000 5,000 -	34	190 100 371	190.00 100.00 18.75	STE.
SLER, TEETZEL, HARRISON, AND McBRAYNE,	British Mortgage Loan Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Ontario Investment Association MISCELLANEOUS.	. 100	* 450,000 500,000 2,665,600	309,056	120,000	35 35	119	119.00	, FBOM LIVERPOOL.
BARRISTERS, &c. OFFICES: No. 9 MAIN STREET EAST, HAMILTON, ONT. B. B. Osler, Q.C. John Harrison. J. V. Teetzel. W. S. McBrayne.	Canada North-West Land Co Canada Coticon Co	\$100 40 500	£1,500,000 \$2,000,000 2.000,000 1,200,000			4 6 21	81 82 903 91 198 199 115 173 173	36.30 79.90 575.00 86.50	Nov. 7 Sardin ^a 21 Parisi Dec. 5 Polyn ^a 12 Circa
MCPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Diffices, - 17 Toronto Street, Toronto.	INSURANCE COMPAN ENGLISE-(Quotations on Londo		rket.)		BAILW	1	VILU VILU	1.	19 Sardi Intermediate from Glasgow w
Telephone 1334. John Murray Clark Wm. David McPherson. Frederick Clarence Jarvis. Registered cable address "CLAPHER," Toronto Insurance.	No. Last Divi- NAME OF COMPANY. dend.		1	Canada Grand T 5 % 1 do. do. do.	Second m	bentu s, 2nd ference ref. sto	fortgage re stock charge	106 108 104 12 195 1971 131 158 73 74 51 52 994 30	Steerage passe Belfast, Queenst extra charge.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,	50,000 15 C. Union F. L. & M. 100,000 Fire Ins. Assoc 20,000 5 Guardian 19,000 39 Imperial Fire 180,000 10 Langashire F. & L.	10 50 100 50 100 20	93 95 174 179	Midiand Norther do. do.	6% bonds 6% bonds 8tg. 1st mts n of Can. 5% 6% extra deb. stoc Grev & Bru	% deb , 1890 g. bond first pref k 4% ice 5%	stock 10 is, 5 % 10 mige 10 stg. bonds	0 108 106 110 119 106 110 108 104 99 101	Cabin, \$50.00 a
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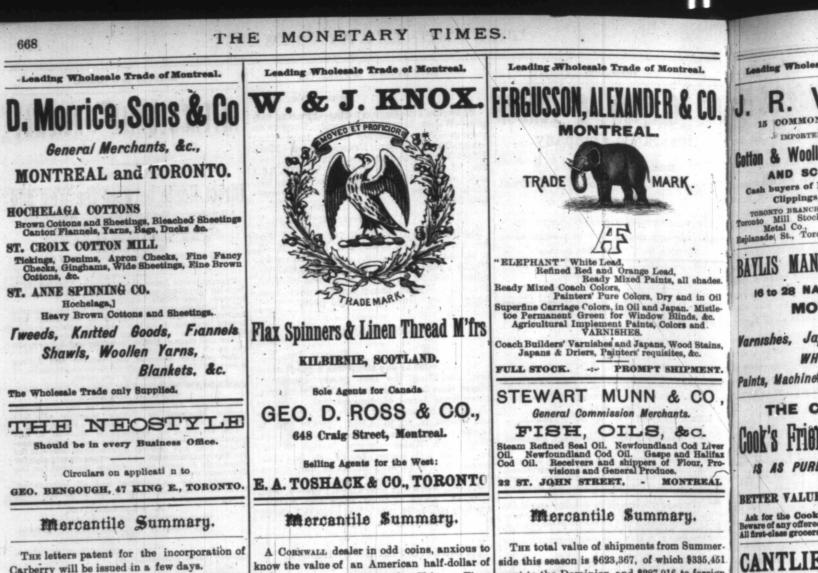
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g. bonds

EUROPEAN MARKETS. Bailway Companies. LONDON, Dec. 4th. ITERCOI ONIAI Beerbohm's message reports :-Floating car-Beerbohm's message reports:—Floating car-goes—Wheat, firmer; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, market seems improving; maize, American firm, Frussian quiet. Mark Lane—Spot mixed American maize, 21s., was 20s. 9d.; S. M. flour, 22s. 6d., was 22s. 6d.; good cargoes No. 1 Cal. wheat, off coast; 35a. 9d. to 36a, was 35s. 9d. French country mar-kets firm. OF CANADA -THE-Direct Route between the West and All points on the LOWEE ST. LAWRENCE and BA'E DES CHALEUR. PROVINCE of QUEBEC; also for NEW BRUNS-WICK, NUVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD, and CAPE BRETON ISLANDS, NEWFOUND-LAND, AND ST. PIERRE. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4th. Spring wheat, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 3d.; red win-ter, 6s. 94d. to 6s. 104d.; No. 1 Cal., 7s. 4d. to 7s. 44d.; corn, 4s. 14d.; peas, 6s. 4d.; pork, 56s. 6d.; lard, 35s. 0d.; bacon, 34s. to 35s. 0d.; Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sunday excepted), and run through, without change between these points, in 30 hours. The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity, and heated by steam from the locomotive; thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of traveliers. New and elegant Buffet, sleeping and day cars are run on all through express trains. The popular summer see bathing and fishing resorts of Canada are along the Intercolonial, or are reached by that route. tallow, 25s. 3d.; cheese, white and coloured, 55s. 0d. Wheat firm; holders offer spar-ingly. Corn-Steady; demand poor. LONDON WOOL SALES. LONDON, Dec. 2. At the sales to-day there was a good selec-tion, including the best greasy crossbreds offered thus far in the series, which were firm. Attendance large, bidding spirited. Victoria —scoured brought 8¹/₂d. to 2s. 7d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 9¹/₂d.; greasy, 8¹/₂d. to 1s. 4d.; do., locks and pieces, 6²/₂d. to 11¹/₂d. New South Wales—scoured, 1s. 0¹/₂d. to 2s.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7¹/₂d.; greasy, 8¹/₂d. to 1s. 3d.; do., locks and pieces, 7d. to 8¹/₂d. New Zealand—scoured, 8d. to 1s. 9¹/₂d.; do., locks and pieces, 9¹/₂d.; greasy, 5¹/₂d. to 1s. 1d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal— scoured, 10d. to 1s. 10d.; do., locks and pieces, 1s. 2¹/₂d.; greasy, 4¹/₂d. to 10¹/₂d. LONDON, Dec. 2. CANADIAN EUROPEAN MAIL AND PAS SENGER ROUTE. SENGER BOUTE. Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent leaving Montreal on Friday Morning will join outward mail steamer at Halifax on Saturday. The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the trans-port of flour and general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces and Newfoundland; also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European market. Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, also freight and passenger rates, on application to N. WEATHERSTON, N. WEATHERSTON, N. WEATHERSTON, Western Freight and Passenger Asent, 33 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintenden Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 14th Nov., 1889. TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. THE MERGANTILE / GENCY Sawn Lumber, Inspected, B.M. 35 00 25 00 32 00 16 00 13 30 13 50 1 85 13 80 1 85 13 00 1 85 13 00 1 85 13 00 1 80 1 80 14 00 The oldest and most trustworthy medium for in formation as to the history and position of traders in the United States and Canada. Branch Offices in TORONTO, MONTREAL, HALIFAX, HAMILTON, LONDON, ST. JOHN, W NNIPEG, VICTORIA, B. C., and in one hundred and six cities of the United States and Europe. Reference Books issued in January, March, July and September, each year. DUN, WIMAN & CO. JULIAN SALE & Co. Hard Woods- P M. ft. B. H. - Manufacturers of Pocket Books, Satchels, Memorandum Books, Music Rolls, and all kinds of Fancy Leather Goods. SAMPLE ROOM, 24 Front St. E., TORONTO. Factory, 169 Bleeker St., Toronto. THE Toronto Paper Mf. Co. 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 5 50 4 50 6 00 4 50 0 00 WORKS at CORNWALL, Ont. CAPITAL, - - - - - . \$250,000. JOHN R. BARBER, President and Man'g Director. OHAS, RIORDON, Vice-President, EDWARD THOUT, Tress. Manufactures the following grades of Paper: Hay and Straw. Engine Sized Superfine Papers: 15 00 11 00 12 50 White and Tinted Book Papers, (Machine Finished and Super-calendered). 7º 460 12 00 Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscaps Posts, etc., etc. Account Book Papers. LIVERPOOL PRICES. ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS. December 4th, 1889. COLOBED COVER PAPERS SUPERATINISHED. Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Spe sizes made to order. s. d. 7 3 101 67 C. BREAD-MAKER'S 34 56 34 34 25 55 YEAST Never fails to give satisfa SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. 30

(CONTINUED.)

Fuel, &c.



The letters patent for the incorporation of Carberry will be issued in a few days.

Two hundred cords of wood were used in burning a kiln of bricks at Orangeville. The last week, and received an answer on Monday kiln contained 500,000 bricks.

THE water-works which the residents of Shelburne have been sensible enough to arrange for are completed.

A BY-LAW granting a bonus to the Rolling Mills Company was carried in Belleville last week by a vote of 1,040 to 31.

THE Upper Ottawa Improvement Company is building two tugs at Pembroke for sawlog and square timber towing. They are to ply between Des Joachim and the head of the Aflumette Rapids.

WE learn that the firm of King Brothers & Co., extensively engaged in lumbering and mining in various parts of the Province of Quebec, have opened offices at 60 Castle st., Liverpool.

WM. McMILLAN, JR., has been engaged by Mr. John Sinclair, of Petrolea, to go to India to help develop the oil fields of that country. The Oil Springs boys can handle the peles with any of them, and their services are greatly in demand. There is a small colony of drillers from Oil. Springs in foreign countries and more are likely to follow.

know the value of an American half-dollar of the issue of 1861, wrote to the Chicago Times stating that it was valued at \$20.

"THE Kootenay, B.C., Smelting and Trading Syndicate, Limited (Foreign)," is registered. The object of the company is to acquire mining lands in British Columbia and operate a smelter at Revelstoke. The capital stock is £40,000, divided into shares of £10 each.

THE old Bank of British Columbia building. corner Government and Bastion streets, Victoria, was sold to English capitalists last week. The Times understands that the sum paid by the purchasers was between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

SHIPBUILDING is not dead at River John, Pictou. Charles MacLellan is building a large barque. Arch. McKenzie is preparing to build a 100-ton schooner. Two large scows have been recently launched, and a steam tug is to be uilt this winter.

THE Perth Expositor says that Mr. O. L. Potter, formerly manager of the wooden measures industry at McIntosh's Mills, has formed a partnership with Mr. Ayers, of Toronto, to go into the same business at Trenton. They have secured exemption from taxation, a site and bonus, and will erect suitable buildings.

side this season is \$623,367, of which \$335,451 went to the Dominion and \$287,916 to foreign ports. Of the latter amount \$209,080 went to the United States, \$66,876 to the West Indies, and \$11,960 to Europe.

General Merc

Blesched Shirtings, Grey Sheetin W Fine and Medium T Knitted Goo Plain

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20 Wellington

MCARTHUN

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W.&F. P

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18 & 15 St

THE season of navigation in the Rideau Canal closed on the 30th ult., and the water was to be left out of the canal yesterday. The number of lockages this season has been much larger than that of last year, and traffic generally ingexcess of last summer's figure.

EXPORTS from the consular district of Hamilton to the United States during November were of the value of \$105,442. The largest item, was barley, \$72,589; then eggs, wool horses, household effects, sewing machines, skins and hides, sheep and lambs, malt and lumber.

A well-known citizen of Montreal, Mr. George Rogers, formerly of the firm of Rogers & King, founders and furnace makers, died of Saturday last at a great age. Mr. Rogers came to Montreal from Glasgow in 1832, and together with Mr. Warden King, succeeded in 1852 to the foundry business of Hon. John Molson. He remained in the firm till 1870. Mr. Rogers was an excellent citizen, giving liberally to charitable and other deserving works. He was born in the north of Ireland in the year 1798.





MONETARY TIMES. THE

THE man who mixes up business with his friendship may not have a good reputation among his neighbors, but the chances are that he will get rich faster than the man who mixes up friendship with his business,-Somerville Journal.

THE Winnipeg Customs returns show that imports at that port for November were of the value of \$186,529 dutiable and \$73,025 free, the duty collected amounting to \$60,158. The figures are much larger than the corresponding ones for 1888. Exports last month were valued at \$38,927.

ALL the steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company have gone into winter quarters at or near Montreal, with the exception of the Longueuil and Boucherville ferries, which will run until prevented by severe weather.

A coar dealer at Sault Ste. Marie, A. C. McKay by name, has made an assignment to Mr. E. B. C. Clarkson. J. A. Allen, drugs G. H. Clark, painter; and C. Cooper, builder; all three of this city, have failed .- So have Jacob Meintyre, tinsmith, Whitby, and G. S. Dingman, doing a small boot and shoe trade at Morden, Man.

THE firm of Johnston & Co., who do a large business in the line of farm machinery, carriages, organs, etc., throughout New Brunswick and part of Quebec Province, has been dissolved and the business divided, L. W. Johnston continuing at Newcastle, Woodstock, and New Carlisle, and J. T. and W. G. Clark conduct the business in the southern part of New Brunswick with headquarters at Fredericton, under the firm name of J. Clark & Son.

'An offer has been made to the town of Goderich, through its Board of Trade, by Mr. H. Y. Attrill, of a large building, rent free for five years, for the purpose of starting a creamery or canning factory. He also offers an acre of good clay land toward the establishment of a brick yard. These generous offers have been accepted, and the Board of Trade will make an effort to have those industries established in the town.

THE inspectors of the estate of James Pickard, Exeter, Messrs. Gibbons, Hobbs and Marshall, of London, attended at the sale of the stock at Exeter last week. The dry goods stock, valued at about \$15,000, was sold to W. S. Reid, of that city, at 671 cents on the dollar. The hardware stock, valued at \$12,000, may agency, 569 square miles; in Gaspe went at 561 cents to Mr. Arnold, of Exeter ; boots and shoes, valued at \$4,000, to Mr.

Spackman, of Exeter, at 64 cents ; groceries, \$4,000, to W. S. Reid at 631 cents. The real estate is to be disposed of next month under power of sale on mortgage. The mill property was put up at a reserve bid of \$7,000, but was not sold. The estate is considered likely to realize 50 cents in the dollar, and the first dividend will probably be 30 or 33 cents.

WHAT is to be "the largest ship owned in Canada," according to the St. John Sun, is now being built at Kingsport, N.S., by Mr. Burgess, of Wolfville. Her gross tonnage is 2,304 tons, her length over all 275 feet, extreme breadth 451 feet, depth 26 feet. The next in this city appears to have felt this to be the largest ship to her in size is said to be the " County of Yarmouth," which is 2,193 tons, 243 feet long, 441 wide, and 24 deep. The "Karoo," also owned by Mr. Burgess, is 2,100 tons, 248 feet in length, 441 in width, 26.6 feet in depth.

A DESCRIPTION of the industrial activity of Walkerville is given by the Windsor Record. After paying a tribute to the enterprise and courtesy of the Messrs. Walker, the writer tells of the buildings now in course of erection for a malleable iron foundry. They are 400 feet by 60, and a wing 240 feet long, besides pattern shops, &c. The Globe Furniture Works has its large brick building fitted with machinery. The Ontario Basket Factory is in full blast, with as many orders as it can fill. The Kerr Bros.' machine shop addition is being occupied and is very commodious.

"Owing to various circumstances we have deemed it advisable to suspend payment, and hereby call a meeting of our creditors, at our offices, 20 Front st. west, on Tuesday the 10th day of December instant, at 3.30 p m., to advise as to the future of the business." So reads a circular dated Toronto, Dec. 3rd, issued by the wholesale hardware firm of Wm. Thomson & Co. Their suspension in 1885 will no doubt be remembered. If the expectations are realized in the present instance, creditors will be paid in full. The firm claims to have met with some heavy losses of late

FROM the latest Quebec official Gazette we gather particulars of an important sale of timber limits some time soon. They are described in part as being : In the Upper Ottawa agency, 1,293 square miles; in Lake St. John agency, 720 square miles; in Rimouski agency, 86 square miles ; in Sagueagency, 142 square miles; in Grandville agency, 114 square miles; in Bonaventure

agency west, 88 square miles; in St. Francis agency, 63 square miles; in all 3,074 square miles of limits, or 2,582,160 acres. The limits at their estimated area, more or less, are to be offered at an upset price. The bonus (offered by successful party bidding) and first year ground rent per square mile to be paid, in each case, immediately after the sale:

FEW lines of trade have felt the tightness of money more than that of boots and shoes. Wholesalers' dealers have long complained that some of their best customers were asking for renewals. The firm of H. E. Hamilton & Co. case to more than an ordinary degree, and the pressure is perhaps the main cause of their suspension on Wednesday last. Their creditors will mest to-day to discuss the statement, which shows an indebtedness of about \$40,000.

Assignments by the merchants under-named have taken place in the Province of Quebec since our last issue :- P. A. Gouin, dealer in hardware, Three Rivers, with liabilities of \$13.000 to \$15,000; Gouin & Goain, electroplaters in the same place, owing \$3,000 ; C. N. Falardea general dealer,' Ancienne Lorette, what he owes is not known yet, but it is thought likely to reach \$6,000 or \$7,000; a general dealer named Jas. Arnie Lavallee. Berthierville, liabilities \$3,000; George Bergeron, clothier, Montreal, liabilities \$4,000.

No less than eight grocers are found in the list of Ontario traders who have assigned since our last. Perhaps the most important is that of F. Kieran & Co., in the wholesale branch in this city. On coming here from Montreal in 1886 they bought the stock of F. McHardy & Co., amounting to about \$30,000, at 30 cents on the dollar. They have no doubt-found competition keen, and their customers were not of very strong calibre. Stock taking is now in progress. They owe about \$55,000 .-J. W. Barns, also of this city, has assigned, and his stock has been disposed of for 771 cents on the dollar.----Vancamp & Adams, of Petrolea, bought a stock of groceries for \$600 last June, giving as security the names of their wives, who, it is said, owned some property. They have now failed .---- The firm of Marsland & Kennedy was formed in Toronto in 1886. In 1887 the first named died, but his wife did not withdraw her husband's capital until quite recently, which, it is said, so weak ened the financial condition of the remaining partner that he has been compelled to assign to Blakely & Anderson. -Ever since starting in 1888, D. Wiltse at Deseronto has been h mortgages, and he ha assignment to Mr. E. Hersey, of Exeter, ha Jno. Miller, Harristo Hamilton, the latter F. H. Lamb, of tha

MICHAEL LEBLANC, O ing to compromise at secured. He owes \$ merchant, L. N. Bois to compromise at 60 secured. His debts a

We note the failu Son, contractors, Can with liabilities of \$10 H. Parsons, general a C. Moore, contractor, both small.

We are much pleas C. Black, for the past employ of the W.E. Co., of Hamilton, leav partnership of W. R. J clothiers, of Toronto. tion to any firm, and Johnston & Co. on a 1 honor. He has rend Commercial Travelle ber, committee-man. Not only this, but he consistent example of

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PRICES.

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Deseronto has been handicapped with chattel mortgages, and he has now sought relief in an assignment to Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson. -S. C. Hersey, of Exeter, has also failed. ----So have Jno. Miller, Harriston, and Fred Edworthy, Hamilton, the latter having assigned to Mr. F. H. Lamb, of that place.

MICHAEL LEBLANC, of Lake Weedon, is offering to compromise at 65 cents at 3, 6, 9, months secured. He owes \$5,000.-Another general merchant, L. N. Boisclair, Nicolet, is offering to compromise at 60 cents, at 3 and 6 months secured. His debts amount to \$2,000.

We note the failure of H. Macfarlane & Son, contractors, Carlton Place and Toronto, with liabilities of \$162,000, while those of F H. Parsons, general store, Coleraine, and Jno. C. Moore, contractor, Kingsey Township, are both small.

WE are much pleased to learn that Mr. J. C. Black, for the past twenty-two years in the employ of the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Co., of Hamilton, leaves that firm to enter the partnership of W. R. Johnston & Co., wholesale clothiers, of Toronto. Mr. Black is an acquisition to any firm, and we congratulate Messrs. Johnston & Co. on a partner who will do them honor. He has rendered good service to the Commercial Travellers' Association as member, committee-man, and finally president. Not only this, but he has by good sense and a consistent example of industry and integrity

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IMPORTERS OF

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TORONTO.

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Mantles, Silks, etc.

Millinery Goods.

CO.

benefited the mercantile community of Can- 20 cents on the dollar on liabilities of \$4,200. ada. As we have heard him described by an admiring fellow-commercial : " He has been a worker and a stayer." We will add to this admiring testimony that it is such men who "get there" at last. Mr. Black has many friends, and he well deserves them.

OUR Montreal correspondent notes the failure of the following traders in the Province of Quebec: Jacob A. Josephson, a clothing dealer in Montreal, with liabilities of \$5,000 .---- In Quebec city, Alf. L. G. Dugal, in the hat and fur trade, with an indebtedness of \$11,000. -P. Gingras & Co., coal merchants, in the same place, owe \$50,000, principally to his banker.---Paquet & Potoin, grocers, Quebec, have assigned with liabilities of \$10,000 .-A general trader at Scotstown, named G. Beauchesne, owes \$2,000, and in the case of T. Brodeur, hotel keeper, St. Liboire, and the Windsor Creamery Co., Windsor Mills, the indebtedness is moderate.

THOS. FOWKES, & dry goods dealer in Hamilton, has been missing for two weeks, and a bailiff has sold off some of his effects to satisfy the claims of his landlord. We infer that the concern was a paltry one. -H. J. Watts, general storekeeper at Iona, has also shaken the dust of his village from off his shoes. It is thought he left sufficient to settle his liabilities in full .---- The creditors of Allan King, a builder at Lambeth, have been asked to accept

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto;

WYLD. GRASETT

-A carriage dealer at Lucknow, named W. N. Grundy, has assigned. He was burnt out a year ago, but did not seem to be seriously affected thereby. He has now assigned, a step which he was obliged to take in 1877 at Greenock, where he compromised at 50c. on the dollar ---- Randall & Mould, a firm of builders at West Toronto Junction, have failed owing about \$3,000 and having assets of one-third this sum .---- After a third year's trial in the general store trade at Harwich, J. B. Reynolds has found it necessary to assign .---- Coming from Colborne two years ago, where they are reported to have failed, F. McRae & Son, dry goods dealers, moved to Port Perry, but only to make a second assignment, just announced.

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"Small Beginnings" is the title under which the story of his start in life was related by a now prosperous London retailer to the " Rambler" of the Shoe and Leather Record of that city. It seems to show shrewd observation. He had noticed that whatever other branch of business may be subject to depression or slackness, the influx of baby strangers was practically unlimited. "Therefore, he stocked his double fronted shop one side with baby linen, under his wife's care, while he set himself to sell babies' and children's shoes on the other side. For some little time it seemed as if the fates had decreed against the young beginners, and the husband, impatient to get on, was for leaving and going further afield, but not so the wife, and her advice in the end prevailed. They stopped where they were, set their neighbors a good example, by degrees used up a good part of their stock from both sides of their shop for home consumption, and prospered. They have long since added women's and men's goods to their stock."

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CHARLES COCKSHUTT & CO.

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A. RANKIN TRIAL BALANCE BOOK. J. H. MACABE.

FOSTER & MACABE. IMPORTERS OF English, German & American Novelties

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

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tion.

possessing African territory should establish stations with military forces for the suppression, not merely of the slave trade, but of slavery itself. Destroy the demand and the traffic would of necessity cease. It is further proposed to connect these inland stations with the coast by means of railways in connection with steamers on the great lakes. The difficulty of locomotion, illustrated not less in the latest enterprise of Stanley than in every previous African expedition, is the real obstacle which civilization encounters in the interior of the Dark Continent. No great result can be accomplished until the railway is called to the aid of African civilization. The Congress also recognizes the necessity of prohibiting the trade in firearms in the slave districts. So long as the slave traders can get firearms they will be used to uphold the inhan traffic. The greed of the men who hn sell arms to these savages may be difficult to check, but it is a difficulty which must be overcome. The suppression of cannibal ism and human sacrifices and the protection of commerce and missions complete the programme of the Anti-Slavery Congress. The putting of this programme into force would be the first real step in the civilization of Central Africa.

A member of the Manitoba Government suggests, as a means of meeting the threatened demand for responsible government in the North-West, that the whole country to the Rocky Mountains should meanwhile be added to the Prairie Province. But this is a solution of the difficulty which nobody outside of Manitoba would be willing to accept. The North-Westers want to row their own boat; they do not want to be made part of a province in which they would find themselves outnumbered. The country is large enough to make several provinces, and it is safe to say that this division will sooner or later take place. In question is as to the time. Mr. Martin, Canada with her enormous stretches of independent Treasury law; they are a pure too, claims for the North-West the lands vacant territory wants nothing so much as gift of the Government to the banks, as they

which belong to the Dominion. A claim of this kind is an ill omen. Many of the States of the American Union voluntarily gave to the Federal Government the lands which they originally owned, to enable it to meet its engagements. With us many of the provinces think only of what they can extort from the Dominion treasury. They act as if they thought that the part is larger than the whole and of far greater importance.

If cable report may be trusted, the Salisbury Government proposes an appropriation of £10,000,000 for land purchase in the distressed part of Ireland. This statement, supposing it to be true, requires a good deal of explanation. Is the Government to step into the landlord's shoes and offer facilities for the tenants in turn to purchase the land? If so, can it collect the rents or secure the purchase money in case it sells to tenants ? The Liberal party at the Manchester Federation meeting have taken the precaution to protest in advance against any land purchase bill for Ireland that would entail a burthen on the British. taxpayer. It is true that Parnell was not at the meeting, and as his whereabouts is said to be unknown to his political friends, he cannot have endorsed this policy of opposition to purchase. Otherwise the resolution of the Federationists makes the issue plain. The assumption, if it exists, that the Government could collect rents payable to itself which the landlords cannot, is the merest delusion. As to the question of purchase by the tenants, how are they, if they cannot pay their rents, to capitalize out of their earnings £10,000,000 with which to recoup the Government the purchase money which it is to advance? Is a gift to be made to the tenants at the any rate, say no.

From the British Colonial Office a notice to "intending emigrants has been issued. It contains a reference to the efforts being made by the Argentine Republic to attract population from Europe by means of assisted passages and appropriation of colonization lands. The intention appears to be to make the scheme self-supporting. A sale of Argentine lands in Europe amounting to 24,000 square leagues is proposed ; 8,000 to be devoted to English colonization, the rest is to go to pay assisted passages. The mode of disposing of assisted passages is noteworthy, and has much to recommend it, if such passages are to be granted at to sell at current rates the grain market is all. Residents of the Argentine Republic who are in need of labor are to be allowed to obtain it directly through assisted passages. One advantage of this plan is that destination before him, his services in the country of his adoption being pre-engaged provision is the antithesis of the pre-con-

population, and she wants precisely the kind of population that the Argentine Republic is endeavoring to attract, agricultural. What is she doing to counteract such plans as that put forth by this South American Republic ?

A dispute has arisen between Great Britain and Portugal about the right to territory in South Africa. It appears that a year ago Great Britain took steps to make it known to the other European Governments that Mashonaland was within the sphere of British influence, a declaration required by treaty stipulations to be made. Now Portugal claims the same territory by right of prior occupancy. If such occupancy ever existed, of which it is. said on the other side there is a doubt, it was not continuous, and had in fact been abandoned, as is proved by the fact of the territory having been vacant, as far as any European power was concerned. In the disputed territory there are rich gold fields, which the newly chartered South African Company proposes to work. When Lord Salisbury claimed the country in question for Great Britain it is fair to conclude that he did so with a full knowledge of all the facts, and it is not likely that Portugal will be allowed to occupy it if it cannot make out a good claim thereto.

Less favorable than its predecessors is the last official report on the 1889 harvest of Ontario. The threshing machine, with its merring test, shows that the September estimate of yield was too high. Spring wheat is now put at 14.3 bushels to the acre, a deduction of 1.3 from the previous estimate. Fall wheat is put down at barely 10 bushels an acre. Rust injuriously affected all the cereals, though straw, such as it is, is plenexpense of the nation? The Liberals, at tiful. Oats, besides suffering from rust, were greatly injured by excessive moisture on low lands. Rye turned out well; barley was a crop of varying quality, but a good yield. Corn was a good crop ; buckwheat various, but on the whole was as good as last year. Beans fair, but not up to the average. Not only cereals, but root crops suffered from excessive wet early in the season and drought later on. Both turnips and potatoes are small and deficient in bulk. Fodder is plentiful in all parts of the province. The quality of the hay is good and straw is abundant. The drought which closed many cheese factories en revanche caused a large amount of butter to be made. Prices rule low all round, and as farmers are unwilling unusually dull.

A flurry has been caused on the New York Stock Exchange by the announcement each emigrant will set out with a distinct that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to withdraw the Government's deposits which have been placed in the National and his bread sure. The policy of this Banks. During the excitement money was loaned as high as 20 per cent. The amount tract law of the United States, of which of these deposits is \$47,000,000, and they Trades Unionism is trying to secure the are spread over 266 banks. These loans adoption in Canada. The time has come President Harrison regards as "unauthorwhen the United States can afford to be ized and inexpedient." Certainly they are will come as a matter of course; the only comparatively indifferent to immigration: in direct opposition to the policy of the

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MONETARY TIMES. THE

bear no interest, and they put out of the reach of purchase by the Government the bonds by which they are secured. The deposits were made as a means of preventthough a poor one, it may have been justified. But it was contrary to the general policy of the nation. The independent treasury was the result of losses which the Government sustained by depositing in banks. But this was at a time when broken banks were as plentiful as mushrooms in October ; the present loans being secured, no loss from them could result. The deposits will be gradually withdrawn, and if the treasury be relieved no harm will be done. The worst that may happen to the depository banks will be that they may have to sell the securities by which the deposits are secured, and they will not make money on the securities and the deposits too.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S FIRST MESSAGE.

Tariff revision, recommended by a Republican President of the United States, is now likely to come. The President lays down the principle, entirely unassailable, that the revenue of the Republic ought to be cut down till it is no more than sufficient to meet the needs of the public service, including the legal contribution to the Sinking Fund. The existing surplus he would employ in the reduction of the debt. This policy is one which the Democrats cannot well oppose, certainly not with success, and it must receive the approbation of all reasonable minds. The reduction may of course be partially effected by a lowering of Customs duties and partly by removing or lessening excise duties. The manufacturers will use all their efforts to make the whole reductions fall on the internal revenue. But this is not the view of the President, who sees the necessity of a reduction of the Customs duties. He favors an extension of the free list, in articles non-competitive with domestic industry. The other reductions he hopes to see made in such a way as "not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries," the inference being that at present there are protective duties abnormally high. Only two items are mentioned which might be freed from internal or excise duties, tobacco, and spirits used in the arts and manufactures. This suggestion is likely to meet opposition from anti-tobacco people and those who fear that the partial removal of the spirit duty would be likely to lead to serious abuses. This programme, in its main features, is one which must be carried out sooner or later, and when a Republican President thinks the time has come, we may conclude that the hour of tariff reform is about to strike. Of course the reduction of the American tariff would bring a large reciprocity arrangement between Canada and the Republic nearer to the limit of possibility.

On the silver question the views of the President are not less sound. He foresees that if the present coinage of that metal is parties. The best way would be to let it North-West does not help the farmers in

to go on, the time must come when gold and silver will part company. The bullion values of the two metals must be taken into account in any safe legislation on the ing the mischiefs which an abnormally full subject. So says the President, and to the treasury would otherwise cause to the soundness of his views it is impossible to public, and as a temporary expedient, take exception. The reform suggested would require the silver dollar to contain about one-third more metal than at present. If this were required the silver men would have no right to complain, for they would only be placed on the commercial footing on which many industries now stand, and which all must ultimately accept.

The Government of Canada gets credit, in this State document, for having made an effort "to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible." At the same time, the President seems to imply that the Americans have some rights under existing treaties of which they are not actually in possession. Whatever this may mean, he hopes that a way out of the difficulty will be found in connection with concurrent legislation. No fault can be found with the disposition here manifested. The particular plan of settlement can best be discussed when it is presented. Provision for marking the boundary line between Canada and the Republic in the neighborhood of the St. Clair Flats Canal is recommended. To an enlargement of the schedules of extradition Mr. Harrison is distinctly favorable. In one respect, on a cognate subject, he seems to be going towards the other extreme, when he recommends revision of the naturalization laws so as to exclude "enemies of our governmental system " not only from the right of naturalization, but also from the privilege of domicile. The reference is presumably to notorious Anarchists or avowed Socialists of a dangerous class. Another danger not less grave will survive, Henry George's theory offers as great a menace to social order as the worst form of European socialism or even avowed anarchy, for its success would replace the free Republic by the tyranny, confiscation, and universal misery of the Social Republic. That the nation must protect its life against Anarchists, and equally pestilent Socialists, Mr. Harrison is apparently convi ced.

THE COMING SESSION AND THE TARIFF.

In the last two sessions of the Dominion Parliament, the Minister of Finance set his of carriage. From the new soils larger face against any further increase of the crops may confidently be relied on. And tariff. To outward appearance, he had no great difficulty in carrying out this resolution. A knowledge of the fact that the fiat India, and Russia are all competitors with had gone forth probably prevented many attempts that might otherwise have been made to secure an increase in favor of this or that industry. On the whole, the experi- ment, fit for agriculture, are nearly exment succeeded remarkably well, and it hausted. There are lands with which the might now be used as a precedent with Republic has tempted the construction of advantage. Unless the resolution not to railways, and which the railways have grant an increase of the tariff as a conces- made valuable. In the instrument of pro sion to importunity be announced at an duction, land, Canada has an advantage early date, the Government will be assailed over the Republic ; but the fact that prairie with endless applications by interested lands are plentiful and cheap in the

be understood, at the outset, that no in. crease of the tariff can be sanctioned.

Any increase of Customs duties on mann. factures must have the effect of raising prices, and consumers would soffer. The largest body of consumers, the farmers, are not in a condition to have additional strain put on their resources. For several years past everything has gone against them. The decline in the price of produce has been heavy. In a single year, the price of barley has gone down nearly one half. As an instrument of production, farming land has lost a notable portion of its value. There has been some compensation in the shape of improved machinery, but it is not equal to the loss on the value of farm products. Improved machinery is costly, and it is only on the larger farms where it can be most extentensively utilized that the full benefit of it can be realized. On small farms the cost bears a large proportion to the benefit, and besides the convenience of rapid operations, the gain is not much. But not only has the price of produce declined, the yield, in the older settlements, must, with our present system of farming, decline. The United States average of wheat is less than thirteen bushels to the acre. This arises partly from the vast waste of manure in towns, which is drained off in the form of sewage, and partly from the fact that if all the manure produced from every crop were returned to the land, there would still be a gradually accumulating deficiency of crop nutrition, unless it were made good by artificial manures. By the present way of going on the productive energy of our farms must continue to decline; can we hope to stop till we have reached the American average ? ... Even that average must reach a lower point unless a change of method takes place; there is no resting place, no final minimum of production, as the abandoned farms in the New England States testify.

Nothing is more difficult than to change for the better a country's system of agri culture. If the necessary knowledge be present, and it is not always to be found, a thorough system of recuperation requires capital, which is sure to be wanting. Clay soils require to be underdrained, and it becomes a problem whether, while so much virgin land awaits cultivation, the improvement would yield an adequate return on the investment. The competition between new soils in the west and old farms in the east resolves itself largely into a question the competition of new soils is not confined to any one country. The United States, Canada. In the Republic the day of free homesteads is about at an end; the public lands in the hands of the Govern-

the east. The sole the latter over the higher average of pro does not possess the e Precisely what has competition of India is as yet uncertain. receives his pay i which, as a means country with a gol only about two-thir this way, cheap pro still cheaper. But t its lowest point, in t vators of the soil, wh a lower ration the Indian cheapness of further. But it is an at the present cost of exportable wheat ca On this point ther opinions differ. In sia, deterioration of does in the United degree in Canada. time, new lands m the defects of the ol

On the whole Ca tinue to meet severe tural produce from v prospect of a cons unless from excep causes which canno on, is not discernit strain on agricultu At such a time, and before us, an increa than the most pres -and such neces would savour of a And even from the view, it would be th It would raise a which would proba at the polls, in whi would be in danger reversal, if not abso

THE CONFLAGE AND

In quick successi

disastrous events. and at Boston last loss of a vast amon case of Lynn, the ously estimated at of dollars, is not a buildings of the bu cipally of wood. boiler-room of a fra premium on which per cent. It bu ground, and the 1 of the boot and she largest shoe man world. One hun and 42 brick bui stroyed. It is e families in that homeless, and 8,0 employment.

The Boston fire out in a six storey by the firm of Jo occupied by Durre chants. The b tset; that no insanctioned. duties on manu-

effect of raising ould soffer. The the farmers, are additional strain For several years e against them. rice of produce. single year, the ne down nearly ment of produclost a notable re has been some pe of improved equal to the loss lucts. Improved it is only on the n be most extenfull benefit of it all farms the cost o the benefit, and rapid operations, But not only has ned, the yield, in must, with our ng, decline. The wheat is less than cre. This arises ste of manure in off in the form of the fact that if from every crop , there would still ting deficiency of were made good y the present way ive energy of our decline; can we ave reached the ven that average t unless a change here is no resting of production, as the New England

It than to change s system of agri ry knowledge be ays to be found, a uperation requires be wanting. Clay erdrained, and it her, while so much ation, the improvedequate return on mpetition between d old farms in the ly into a question new soils larger relied on. And oils is not confined he United States, l competitors with ic the day of free at an end; the ds of the Governre, are nearly exnds with which the the construction of he railways have instrument of pro has an advantage he fact that prairie nd cheap in the elp the farmers in the east. The sole point of superiority in nearly all first-class structures, and many higher average of production, and even this the fire got fairly going, fire-doors and firedoes not possess the element of permanence. Precisely what has to be feared from the were paper. The losses will in all property competition of India in the growth of wheat put the balance of the insurance companies receives his pay in depreciated silver, It is when conflagrations such as these country with a gold standard, is worth its lowest point, in the misery of the cultivators of the soil, who could not subsist on a lower ration than they now receive. Indian cheapness of cereal growth can go no further. But it is another question whether, at the present cost of production, the area of exportable wheat can be largely increased. On this point there is uncertainty, and opinions differ. In the older parts of Rusia, deterioration of the soil goes on, as it does in the United States, and in a less degree in Canada. But there, for a long time, new lands may be made to supply

the defects of the old. On the whole Canada is likely to continue to meet severe competition in agricultural produce from various quarters, and the prospect of a considerable rise in prices, unless from exceptional and temporary causes which cannot be foreseen or counted on, is not discernible. From the present strain on agriculture no relief is visible. At such a time, and with such a prospect before us, an increase of the tariff for other than the most pressing revenue necessities -and such necessities do not existwould savour of agricultural oppression. And even from the manufacturer's point of view, it would be the worst possible policy. It would raise a cry against the tariff which would probably produce a revolution at the polls, in which the National Policy would be in danger of sudden and violent reversal, if not absolute destruction.

THE CONFLAGRATIONS AT LYNN AND BOSTON.

In quick succession have come these two disastrous events, the great fires at Lynn and at Boston last week, resulting in the loss of a vast amount of property. In the case of Lynn, the extent of the loss, variously estimated at from five to six millions of dollars, is not at all surprising, as the buildings of the burned district were prin- of interest to Canadians. It is very satiscipally of wood. The fire began in the factory to find the season of navigaboiler-room of a frame factory, the rate of premium on which is said to have been ten per cent. It burned over 12 acres of ground, and the loss included nine-tenths of the boot and shoe factories of Lynn-the largest shoe manufacturing city in the world. One hundred and twelve frame and 42 brick buildings were totally destroyed. It is estimated that over 150 employment.

The Boston fire on the other hand broke out in a six storey granite building, owned chants. The buildings destroyed were gives the shipments from Montreal for scrawled in pencil on a bit of news-

the latter over the United States is the of them were deemed fire-proof, but when 23rd : walls fell before the fiery fiend as if they is as yet uncertain. An Indian cultivator for the year on the wrong side of the ledger. which, as a means of paying debt in the occur that the general public are forced to admit the wisdom of insurance companies only about two-thirds its face value. In in charging such a rate of premium, even in this way, cheap production has been made favourable years, as will enable them to still cheaper. But this process has reached meet catastrophes like these with prompt payment of all losses, which will no doubt be the case in the instances we have cited.

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CANADIAN TEXTILES ABROAD.

An importer in Toronto sends us a communication from a merchant some twenty years established in Smyrna, towards the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, dealing in opium, &c. He states that he has dealt largely with Europe, the East Indies, &c., and is in a good position for the sale of cotton goods in general, such as cotton sheetings, shirtings, drillings, both brown and bleached, the consumption of which is considerable in those countries.

"Of late competition in these dry goods has reached to such a pitch, that one feels compelled, in order to do something worth while, to seek every day new means by which to supply this article one or two per cent. cheaper." He says further that he had lately "been informed by one of my friends in the United States that your Canadian manufacturers are in a position; owing to exceptional facilities they possess, to supply dry goods in general on far more favorable terms than English or American manufacturers," by which we understand that he refers to the Canadian Pacific Railway and its connections on the Pacific. It is at all events encouraging to find a merchant in Asia Minor asking for samples, prices, discounts, and shipping particulars as to Canadian textile manufactures. And, it is a noteworthy circumstance that it should be "from a friend in the United States," he learned that such goods can be made and shipped by Canada.

MONTREAL EXPORT TRADE.

The character and extent of the shipping trade of Montreal must always be a matter tion now closing that this year compares favorably with last. This is shown in a comparison of shipments of some twenty commodities during the navigable season of this year and last. Grain, flour, meal, dairy produce, hog products, leather, tallow, tobacco, in all these satisfactory increase appears. The articles in which there is a decreased export are few and of minor importance. We do not find in the of live stock, nor yet of apples or asbestos, all items of moment in the export trade of the port.

occupied by Durrell & Co., dry goods mer-chanter in official figures found in the Gazette, hardly room for a signature; a request

seven months, April 27th to November

Article	18:0.	1888.
	2,287,512	2,033,325
Corn "	6,559,780	2,721,282
Peas "	925,377	895,314
Oats "	23,012	3,484
Barley	5,291	4,822 .
Rye "	69,213	
Total grain, bus	9,870,185	5,658,227
Flour, barrels	715,669	585,602
Oatmeal "	58,499	15,595
Cornmeal "	2,182	2,726
Potashes "	0 000	2,901
Butter, packages	55,380	27,409
	1,145,991	1,116,627
Pork, barrels	. 11,289	7,185
Lard "	15,186	14,319
Beef "	1,768	3,774
Canned meats, pkgs	103,117	107,775
	53,745	38,724
	3,104	914
Tallow, barrels		
Phosphate of lime, tons	21,824	14,466

All six descriptions of grain mentioned in the list show a noticeable increase, the total being some sixty per cent. over the previous season, corn heading the list with 3,838,000 bushels. Hamburg, Antwerp, and Havre are ports which took nearly a million bushels of grain and a fair proportion of other merchandise. Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and Avonmouth received the great bulk of breadstuffs and shipments of all kinds, Leith taking some 800,000 bushels of wheat, corn, and peas, Aberdeen and Dublin wheat and maize only. It is proper to remark that out of the totals for 1889, 200,000 barrels of flour and meal, 26,000 bushels of grain, and 25,000 packages of provisions went to the lower ports of the St. Lawrence or the Canadian Atlantic coast.

The importance to the North West of the St. Lawrence route of water transportation and the rail facilities which are now donverging at Montreal cannot well be overestimated. It is not alone the Canadian North-West, but such great grain producing States as Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, that find outlet for their products by this route to the markets of Europe. At a banquet given this week at Minneapolis to a deputation of Montreal aldermen, Mr. Charles Pillsbury, the well-known flour miller, spoke in strong terms of the importance of Montreal. Said he: " All that Montreal has to do is to improve its port ; this done to an extent commensurate with her commanding position, no attempt to shut out Montreal from the carrying trade can possibly succeed."

BUSINESS MEN'S LETTERS.

Many shop-keepers and tradespeople are careless about their correspondence. Careless, we mean, as to its form and materials. Unfortunately it is also true that they are too often negligent about answering letters at all. But what we now wish to call attention to is the slip shod and goas-you-please style of their paper and envelopes. The morning's mail of any wholesale merchant or manufacturer usuhomeless, and 8,000 hands thrown out of Board of Trade list appended any mention ally brings a great variety of communicapostal cards, with details and shipping instructions crowded in ; half-sheets of flimsy The following table, which we compile note paper, written on both sides, with

paper about a consignment, or asking that Messrs. So and so will look after the promissory note of the writer, due that day ; and a fair proportion of business-like communications, post size.

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What we would recommend is that every merchant and trader, great or small, should provide himself with proper writing paper of good quality, having his name, business, and address printed at the top. It woull be more convenient for wholesale importers if such paper were post size, because the majority of letters contain more matter than will readily go upon a sheet of small note, if a margin be left blank, as it should be, at the left hand side. This blank margin, which we recommend, proves a help to get an order filled quickly, for the 'importer, or his chief of department, makes his memorandum thereon. Not seldem, these letters are left unsigned, which causes delay and sometimes trouble. Now if the trader's name and address were at the top of his letter, the omission of 'his signature would not so much matter.

Here is a hint to book sellers or stationers in country places : You may earn an honest penny for yourselves and do a good turn to the grain or provision dealer, and his consigner, to both importer and his customer, if you will take orders from traders in your town or vicinity to supply them with good plain white or blue post paper, and good white envelopes, and to print their names thereon. Such a printed heading need not cost more than \$1.25 per thousand for envelopes, or \$1.50 per 1,000 for paper ; so that such a business-like convenience as we have described can be had at the rate of a cent for six sheets.

FIRE LOSSES AND THEIR ORIGIN.

The recent fire on Adelaide street west in this city did not prove quite so disas The first trous as was at first supposed. estimate of a loss by fire is usually very much exaggerated. The reason of this is that after a fire things look their very worst. A good portion of the loss on the contents of the buildings in question was caused by water; in the front lower flat the loss was from water only. Had our excellent fire brigade a well equipped Salvage Corps in connection with their other apparatus, the loss on stock and machinery which the fire did not reach would have been a mere trifle. Why then should Toronto not have a Salvage Corps ?

There are various theories as to the origin of the fire, all of which is mere conjecture; but as no effect will exist without some adequate cause, so no fire will occur unless there is a cause to produce it. It is a fact well known to insurance adjusters that the origin of by far the greatest number of fires is never known. A good many fires whose origin is a mystery are often attributed to incendiarism. While there is little doubt that very many fires have their origin in this cause, we believe, were the truth known, that a very frequent incendiary is spontaneous combustion. But because the flames very soon destroy the case, comparatively few fires are traced to and if subjected to artificial heat from steam managers still labor under the delusion this cause.

For many years a fire originating from spontaneous combustion was regarded as improbable, if not impossible ; but owing to investigations made by men of science, the ignition of many substances without the application of fire, heat, or flame, but by the chemical action of certain materials, is now generally accepted, at least by fire underwriters, as a fact. It is wonderful, however, that many intelligent men are still sceptical regarding this matter.

Spontaneous ignition is usually caused by the absorption of oxygen from the atmosphere. The operation of force produces heat-the friction of machinery-the turning of iron in a lathe-the cutting of a screw-the driving of a nail, especially into hardwood, and scores of other proce familiar to all mechanics produce heat. It is not however to the danger arising from such causes as these that we especially desire to direct public attention, but to those inert substances that are liable to self-ignition, and, because not well understood, are for that reason more to be guarded against as endangering property. Oily waste, necessarily used wherever there is working machinery, is probably the most prolific source of spontaneous combustion. Heat results as surely from chemical action as from the application of flame. Vegetable oils, such as linseed, cotton-seed, palm-oil, rape-seed, are the most dangerous, because they absorb oxygen most rapidly.

A well-known Philadelphia chemist writes as follows : " All vegetable or animal oils are compounds of glycerine with fatty acids. When they become old a chemical decomposition takes place, and the oil becomes rancid. When the rancid oil is absorbed by rags lying in heaps it will act on the fibres, produce heat, and finally spontaneous combustion."

"Petroleum is of another nature, it is not composed of fatty acids, consequently it cannot become rancid. I have tried to produce spontaneous combustion with petroleum by saturating rags with it and placing a thermometer in the heap, but have failed to produce the least rise in temperature." It must not be forgotten that it is not necessary for many oils, especially vegetable oils, to become rancid in order to produce spontaneous combustion in given circumstances, although old and rancid oils ignite more readily.

Oil, when united with some vegetable fibre, such as cotton, hemp, flax, tow, oakum, charcoal, lampblack, sawdust, or other porous or fibrous carbonaceous substances, absorbs oxygen in such quantities as to raise the temperature in a very short time to the point of ignition. It is said that sawdust and oil will ignite in sixteen hours. Cotton waste, such as is used by machinists to wipe off machinery, when greasy, will ignite in a few hours. Cotton saturated with linseed oil will burn in from from five to six hours. Silk waste will generally managed by men of high standing two to ten hours; with rape or olive oil, ignite more readily than cotton.

take fire more readily than when uncovered; learning is a dangerous thing.' pipes or hot air flues, they burn very that continual growth of membership

readily. Too great care cannot therefore be taken in guarding against spontaneo combustion of any of the substances to which we have drawn attention.

FORMS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

A paper having for its subject the best methods of assessment of fraternal orders. by a St. Louis man, Mr. Isidor Bush, was read at a convention of co operative insurance men a few weeks ago. The author calls aftention to the curious fact that, regardless of the mathematical objections, quite a number of so-called beneficial or protective societies, under the guise of secret orders, are pretending to perform just about such wonders as astrologists and alchemists used to profess. "And these societies are formed and believed in ! Some promise to pay their members \$1,000 in seven years, se in six years even. and to advance them half of that amount in case of sickness, at the rate of twenty-five dollars per week, asking from each member no more than about \$300, or, may be, \$350 in assessments, not exceeding \$2.50 for all ages alike. If we ask how this can be possible, the officers and agents of these societies talk boastingly about the result of 'co-operative protection ; ' ' one of the grandest achievements of modern times;' they discourse learnedly upon 'principles,' etc., without, how ever, giving us the first logical proof. They ignore the experience of the past, and scoff at all mathematics of actuaries. And as they are organized under the garb of secret benevolent societies, under the cloak of charity and fraternity, tens of thousands

are enticed to membership." But these concerns resist governmental supervision. And what is more intelligible, some of the American organizations for mutual benefit claim exemption from all insurance laws. Even the meeting at which this paper was read, in adopting a standard for admission to membership, provided that it "shall not be applicable to fraternal societies already organized, where there are ties other than mere business considerations." Mr. Bush is unable to see any sound, valid reason for this exemption. "The conditions of that standard are just, and at the same time so liberal that they admit of a wide difference in plans and methods. This is evidenced by the fact that some of the leading societies of Masons, Odd Fellows, and other genuine fraternal orders, comply with that standard. Yet some of the very largest fraternal insurance organizations, such as the Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, A. O. U. W., etc., do not comply with its conditions, nor have they availed themselves of the express exemption in their favor. They seem to be misguided by pride, aroused by the mag-But mere nitude of their membership. volume has no enduring practical value, it only makes the slightest error of method the more serious. These societies are and excellent character, men of undoubted integrity, considerable ability, and some as to confine the heat as it generates, will learning; but we all know that 'A little

alone needful to principal effort uring additio be any effort ion of new act the natural ity. /

"Members of to ignore the gr leaders must st eminent actuar auch assessme have managers for science. recognize and mong the me the institution a graded and in the amoun advances in a the two means

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> Article, Cotton goo Fancy good Hats and Silk goods. Woollen go Total dr

> Books and pa Coal, bitumin Drugs and m Earth and c Fruits and Glass and g Hops Iron and ste Jewellery and Lead goods Lesth r, sho Marble, and Musical ins Paints and Paper goods Spirits and Spirits and Wood and r

The is no of figures w November ports of d we tabulat The first t the falling 640.000 b per bushel 511 cents. the depa meats. E 690; wool more lar manufactu the design cannot tel cultural in re cannot therefore against spontaneous the substances to attention. al

INSURANCE.

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one needful to permanent success rincipal efforts are therefore dev	0000 00
entring additional members. Vain e any effort to convince them coession of new members can fully o	counter-
the natural increase in age and	mortal

"Members of these associations must cease to ignore the great law of mortality. Their leaders must study, if not the theories of eminent actuaries, at least the practice of such assessment insurance societies as have managers who show a proper regard for science. ** They must learn to recognize and meet the fact that equity among the members as well as safety to the institution imperatively demand either a graded and advancing rate, or a decrease in the amount of benefit as a member advances in age, or a compromise between the two means of adjustment."

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

The difference beween November this year and last, in the matter of imports and exports at the port of Toronto, is but slight, as the figures furnished by the Board of Trade indicate. Inclusive of foreign products the exports of that month last year showed a value of \$583,443, while the value of imports was \$1,867,993, the aggregate being \$1,951,436. Last month's aggregate was \$1,922,852, of which exports constituted \$345,754 worth, and imports \$1,576,-098 worth. We append our usual list of principal articles :

principal at tions .			1
IMPORTS.		. 1	4
Article, Cotton goods		\$ 3	, 1888. 13,695 19,966 6,350 29,369 57,140
Total dry goods \$	157,807		46,520
Books and pamphlets Coal, bituminous Drugs and medicines Earth and china ware Fruits and nuts Glass and glassware Hops Iron and steel goods Jewellery and watches Lead goods Leather, shoes, &c Marble, and stone Musical instruments Paints and colors Paper goods	$\begin{array}{c} 66,046\\ 32,281\\ 22,335\\ 16,428\\ 63,058\\ 41,371\\ 13,750\\ 156,312\\ 30,106\\ 30,565\\ 27,817\\ 14,571\\ 18,462\\ 12,221\\ 42,323\\ \end{array}$		64,218 23,564 18,609 16,012 53,173 51,442 32,250 17,346 38,165 3,496 24,381 7,861 20,481 15,906 33,111
Spirits and wines Wood and m'frs of		^	11,688 17,708 ³

The is nothing in the above comparison of figures which calls for special remark. November is usually a small month for imports of dry goods. Turning to exports, we tabulate the Canadian products alone. The first thing that attracts attention is the falling off in shipments of barley from 640,000 bushels, which brough 751 cents per bushel a year ago to 352,000 bushels at 511 cents. A marked increase is shown in the department headed animals and meats. Eggs, \$26,397; dead meats, \$54,-690; wool, \$7,125, are among the items more largely exported. Almost all the manufactured goods exported come under the designation "other articles," so that we cannot tell what they were, possibly agricultural implements.

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ES	PORTS.	1.1.1
Produce of	Nov., 1889.	Nov., 888.
The mine	15	. \$
" fisheries		
" forest		7.624
Animals, &c		51,518
Field products	the local sector and the sector of the secto	497,107
Manufactures		15,324
Miscellaneous		35
A CALL AND AND A MARKED		
Total	\$331,972	\$571,608

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

BANK OF COMMERCE V. BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Co .- By the 19th statutory condition of fire insurance policies, "the insurance may be terminated by the company by giving notice to that effect, and, if on the cash plan, by tendering therewith a rateable proportion of the premium for the unexpired term, calculated from the termination of the notice; in the case of personal service of the notice five days' notice, excluding Sunday, shall be given. Notice may be given by any company having an agency in Ontario, by registered letter addressed to the assured at his last post-office address notified to the company, and where no address notified, then to the post-office of the agency from which application was received, and when such notice is by letter, then seven days from the arrival at any post-office in Ontario shall be deemed good notice, and the policy shall cease after such tender and notice aforesaid, and the expiration of the five or seven days' as the case may be." In the case above cited, the insurance company's agent called on A., who was insured under a policy of fire insurance in the company, and handed him a letter written by himself, stating that the company " have instructed me to cancel their policy 2,862,361, held by the Bank of Commerce, and I therefore send you herewith \$13.75 for uncarned premium on same." The agent said that on handing A. the letter he took the moneysout of it, counted it over, and laid it down beside the letter, and when A. refused to receive the money, he (the agent) said he had no alternative but to tender it. He also 40 said that he told A. that he had under the 20 conditions of the policy a limited time to replace the insurance. Held by the Court of 18 Common Pleas, that the letter was not a suffi-64 09 cient cancellation of the insurance within the)12 meaning of the condition ; that the condition required written notice ; and such notice must 42 state that the insurance would be cancelled on 250 346 the expiration of five days, whereas here the 65 notice was an immediate cancellation ; and also that the riteable proportion of the premium 381 for the unexpired term should have been cal-261 481 culated from the termination of the notice. 906 111

REGINA V. HENDERSON. - The Municipal Act respecting hawkers and pedlars gives local councils power to pass by laws regulating; licensing, and governing hawkers, or petty chapmen, and interprets "hawkers" to include all persons who, being agents for persons not resident within the county, sell or offer for sale tea, dry goods, or jewellery, or carry and expose samples or patterns of any such goods to be afterwards delivered within the county to any person not being a wholesale or retail dealer in such goods, wares, and merchandise. H., a wholesale and retail dealer in teas in the county of W., where he resided, went to the county of H. and sold teas by sample to private persons there, taking their orders therefor, which were forwarded by him to the county of W., and the packages of teas subsequently delivered, all the packages being sent in one parcel to H. county, and there distributed. The local magistrate convicted H. under a by-law passed Nov. to New York.

under the above recited Act for carrying on a petty trade without the necessary license therefor, but on *certiorari* it was held by the Court of Common Pleas that the conviction was bad and must be quashed.

THE "WESTBOURN."-In this case the m of a vessel in a helpless condition made an agreement with the master of another v to tow the vessel in distress to Gibraltar for £600, the latter vessel to supply the haw The weather became worse, and all the haw sers but one broke, and it became impossible to proceed to Gibraltar. The towing vessel therefore took the disabled vessel to the nearest safe port. Under the circumstances the English Court of Appeal held that the original agreement was put an end to by the act of God, making it impossible of performance, and that the salvors were entitled to be remunerated as though no such agreement existed, and £900 was awarded.

THE "STETTIN."—In this case Butt, J., held that a shipmaster delivering goods to the consignee named in the bill of lading, without requiring him to produce one of the parts of a bill of lading, is guilty of a wrongful delivery, and that the owners and charterers are liable for the damage occasioned thereby.

A DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION.

We are glad to chronicle the formation in Montreal of an association of dry goods importers, and dealers at wholesale, on a basis closely resembling that of the Dry. Goods Section of the Toronto Board of Trade. The new organization, the name of which is The Montreal Wholesale Dry Goods Association, has received the official sanction of the Board of Trade of that city, and indeed the terms of its constitution make it virtually a branch of that Board. The objects of the association are stated to be to promote the advancement of trade and to watch over matters affecting the trade interests of its members.

It is to be expected that the body described will find its most valuable function in keeping watch upon matters especially connected with dry goods, tariff matters, freight matters, the regulation of discounts, returns, credits, and fifty other things. A policy that shall most satisfactorily govern the city's dry goods trade can best be deliberated upon and framed by those who are members of that trade. The system has been found to work well in Toronto; we trust it may equally serve to bring into harmonious working the dry goods trade of Montreal.

A COLUMN FOR GROCERS.

A Retail Grocers' Association was formed at Sarnia the other night. Its object is to prevent the staughtering of goods, and to protect the trade from dead-beats.

It is announced that the Hamilton firm of George S. Tuckett & Son propose to erect a factory for the manufacture of tobacco on Queen street, between Kent and Oxford streets, in that city. It is to be five storeys high and will likely give work to about 300 hands.

A quantity of Nova Scotia cider is being daily received at St. John from the Annapolis valley.

The largest single consignment of tea, some 1,500 tons, that has ever gone overland from that port arrived, says the Vancouver *World*, by ss. "Batavia," and was sent on the 22nd Nov. to New York.

57,061,070

273,776,922

A good-sized consignment reached Winnipeg last week, and was delivered by the C. P. R. to Mr. John B. Mather. It consisted of a train load, twenty-four cars, of sugar from Halifax.

The annual report of the United States Commissioner of Inland Revenue, just issued, shows that the monthly production of oleomargarine pounds, or 1,486 tons. Compared with the figures for last year and the year preceding, a steady increase is shown.

A firm in Burlington, Vermont, which does a considerable business buying maple sugar in tubs for the large markets of the country, recently received from a New York party, to whom they had sent a consignment purchased in Greensborough, a package, which, on being opened, disclosed two half bricks which had, from their appearance, once been a part of a chimney, An accompanying letter stated that the New York firm hadno fault to find with the sugar except that some of it was too heavy.

An original method of advertising has lately been adopted by a New Jersey grocery man. It consists of a small card having the words : "In case of accident this card will identify me, -"If I should lose my pocket-book please return to grocer's name and address appears.

Last year the grocers of San Francisco announced that the custom of giving Christmas presents to their patrons would be discontinned, and as that holiday is again near at hand, it is presumed that the action of the Union will be repeated this year. This practice of giving presents, says the San Francisco Grocer, has in the past made no little inroad on profits; even if a single gift was of small cost, the aggregate reached a good sum. In many cases customers, instead of appreciating these evidences of good will, have been known to complain and even refuse a small remembrance because not of more value. A dealer who gives just weight and good quality when serving his patrons is not justified in cutting down already small profits by this gift prac-

The shipments of Japan tea from Yokohama and Kobe from May 1st up to and including Oct. 13th were 34,503,468 pounds to the United States and Canada, against 34,984,002 pounds for the same time in 1888; 37,589,624 pounds in 1887; 38,472,395 pounds in 1886. Though in comparison the shipments to England and the colonies are small, they are significant, having risen from 23,625 pounds in 1886 to 185,787 pounds in 1887; 235,388 pounds in 1888; 436,543 pounds in 1889. Evidently Japan tea is growing in favor among English consumers.

Speculation and violent changes in the sugar market during the past six months, particularly since July, have curtailed the use of the article. But when the market reaches its level, as it will when the extent of the crops is definitely known, low prices and an increased consumption may be looked for. The Cuban crop will be early, says the American Grocer, and adds :-- " The supply from Brazil, independent of its being affected by revolution, was not coming north, it finding a market southward. The beet-root crop of 1889-90 will be the largest ever gathered. The total supply is so heavy that high prices are out of the question."

1

An increase of twenty-five per cent. in, the export of hog products last year from the United States is a circumstance worthy of notice. We append the list :

		. 1889.		188
Article.	at 17	Lbs.		Ll 310.13
Bacon		.428,754,463	- F	41.87
Hams		49,843,818		11,01

682,845,509 There is thus an increase of 231 million pounds. The value of the exports in 1889 was \$73,470,442, a gain over the preceding year of \$15,568,693. Prices were lower, says the during the past fiscal year was 2.972,002 Chicago Grocer, but only a fraction of a cent upon the average annual cost per pound of all hog products exported, the figures being 8.03 cents per pound in 1889, against 8.47 cents in 1888

"Prizes " and "presents " are still the order of the day with some people. The prevailing desire of the greedy public to get something for nothing will always find persons to cater to it, who will fool the eager public to the end of the chapter. Instead of books being given away or sold for a song, a practice to which we referred a fortnight ago, a new concern in Toronto gives away jewellery, good and bad-gives the good away carefully, however, placing it just where it will do most service. One shrewd merchant, seeing the spread-eagle advertisement of the new store, called in and bought a package of tea, and opening it found a ring of good value. Returning to his counting-house he sent an employe for another package; the employe cutely using the merchant's name received a package of tea with a good scarf-pin. A third party, from the country and unknown to the prize-package people, hearing of the merchant's luck, also went to the enchanted palace, planked down his money, and received a parcel of tea worth one-third of his cash, and found therein a trinket worth 10 to 15 cents ! The man went away sorrowful. But the police have visited the place, and the lottery stands a chance of being stopped.

BOOK AND STATIONERY NOTES.

It is said that a consignment of Zola's works, addressed to a Hamilton book-seller, has been seized at Ottawa, and condemned as immoral.

"Gentlemen," said an angry Professor of English Literature, "they say that the rising generation cannot enjoy the writings of Walter Scott. All I can say then is-Heaven help them ! "

Talk about commercial travellers! There is a concern in Chicago which tells the American Stationer that it has sixty-two men on the road selling wall-papers alone.

A new use for asbestos is announced by a man in a charming old town in Massachusetts. He makes "fire-proof asbestos safe wallets, which protect valuable papers from damage during fire," and has patented them this year. He offers supplies by express prepaid.

With Christmas illustrated papers, English French, Canadian, American, the booksellers " They are this year having a brisk trade. are coming in by the ton," 'said an importer, to wit, the Toronto News Company. Country and city retail stationers are probably making up in this direction for the slow sale of books, for which certain city dry goods men and tea companies are to blame.

A noteworthy feature of the present holiday trade is the change from the highly ornate, the fringed or plush cards for Christmas and New Year's to styles which are plainer, neater, more artistic. Private or autograph cards are in vogue. One style we have seen consists of a nearly square card with rounded corners, containing a small landscape or sea-piece, and 33,884 underneath a blank for the name of the 73,633 sender, a very pretty and sensible idea.

Great quantities of what dealers call Christmas stuff," i.e., gift-books, papers, cards, made in England and Ireland, are this year being sold in the United States. This is partly by reason of a sort of fashion craze for what is English, and partly because the English know more than the Americans about Christmas, its customs, its literature, and how, to illustrate them.

A lady who knew what was what once wrote a cookery-book, or rather a series of papers on cookery, "to help the women who wish to know at a glance what is newest and best in modern cookery." It was not exactly a book for the poor ; no more was it a book for the rich. Although devoted to " choice cookery, it was for that more numerous class of dwell ings where, perhaps, "the housekeeper could easily spend a dollar for the materials of a luxury, but could not spare the four or five dollars a caterer would charge." Sensible woman, to help the class with \$2,000 a year that need help in the direction of sound economy just as much as those with \$10 a week.

The world which most writers describe is not the world we live in. The heart they, attempt to portray is not the heart we find beating in our bosoms. Those books which describe men and women remain ; those which paint puny, imaginary beings pass away .--H. T. King's Essays.

Catching novelties in imported photograph albums are to be seen in the sample room of a King street house. Besides the ordinary shape for cabinet pictures, ranging from 50 cents to \$12, in plush, calf, and morocco, there are the panel shape, the easel shape, two-storey, so to speak, the hand-screen, or what we might call the concertina style. The latest design is a photograph folding screen, standing from one to two feet high. All these are to be had in colors, such as fawn, reseda, olive, "Dawn,' heliotrope, and other tints hitherto used mainly in millinery, in addition to the good old blacks and browns.

Inkstands, penracks, pencil-cases, paperknives, pen-wipers a la babouin, or introducing the dog, the peacock, the frog, and almost anything in Goldsmith's Animated Nature-these and a hundred other desk or writing-table "necessaries" are to be seen in the shops. But the book and stationery dealers keep portmonnaies, writing tablets, petite desks, gen tlemen's dressing-cases in morocco, in alligator, and perhaps even in paper. Novel adaptations and surprises are the order of the day.

No less than one hundred and fifty varieties are made, we are told, of Brown Brothers' diaries. They range from vest-pocket sizes up to foolscap sizes, some giving a whole page to a day and some a page to each week. The firm has issued these standard diaries for more than twenty-five years and they seem more popular than ever. They make account-books, as every one knows, but they also make, as every one does not know, portfolios, music rolls, papeteries, out of Japanese leather, quaintly embossed and decorated.

Photogravure is now largely used 'in the illustration of editions de luxe for Christma books, instead of the line engraving of former years. And the number of poems or songs which are this year issued in fine shape for gift books is as great as ever.

In addition to "Parchesi," which is an old folding-board game, and Progressive Angling, which is comparatively new, the Art Stationer mentions as novelties " The Game of Politics," played with cards; the World's Educator, a toy and game for the family circle; "Banker and Merchant," ostens he description of white on of something m what most Americans

SHOE AND LE

A Newmarket firm boot. They call then

Beeton World. "To discontinue s John Wanamaker, Pl chant, " is like taking want to do business know it."

From the continuan the leather market, predicting that price upon inquiry we com by the most of the t enough already. Th in sales, it is true, bu not one to expect a h their part, are, as a r buying.

According to the N letin, the miserable weeks in the United son an unusually act and shoes and rubbe of such goods have day for a good par they are behind with in the rubber line is arctics, rubber-surfa all share about equa The fact is, however manufacturers are 1 the contrary, they outcome of the previ season continue ra these interior deale carry combination trously. Rubber go else will. Under s sults to makers of r credit interest. are the rubber people fe trade are " bad deb

This season's pr about on a par with on rubber-surface g lower now than the of the "combine " in the States and n during the winter every manufacture natural result con knife to values to t cut on old figures.

Leather has mad art decoration. W lizard-skin for poch made, so we are to most desirable effect skin, kangaroo-ski we know not how very expensive, an diamond-mounted. goods it appears s kinds of leathers b pear entirely encas

In leather goods tion card-case and in repousse work. in glove boxes wit and satin lining.

An exquisite gif leather goods in N cigar-case, the clas pent with glisteni English design

TIMES. THE MONETARY

dealers call books, papers, reland, are this d States. This f fashion craze tly because the mericans about rature, and how

what once wrote ries of papers on who wish to vest and best in exactly a book a book for the choice cookery," s class of dwell usekeeper could materials of a the four or five arge." Sensible h \$2,000 a year ection of sound those with \$10 a

iters describe is The heart they, e heart we find ose books which ain ; those which gs pass away .--

orted photograph sample room of a he ordinary shape from 50 cents to cco, there are the two-storey, so to hat we might call test design is a tanding from one are to be had in , olive, "Dawn," s hitherto used ition to the good

ncil-cases, papertin, or introducing g, and almost anyted Nature-the or writing-table een in the shops. dealers keep portpetite desks, gennorocco, in alligaper. Novel adaporder of the day. and fifty varieties Brown Brothers' est-pocket sizes up ng a whole page to each week. The rd diaries for more they seem more ake account-books, hey also make, as portfolios, music Japanese leather, rated.

argely used ' in the luxe for Christmas ngraving of former of poems or songs d in fine shape for ar.

si," which is an old rogressive Angling, w, the Art Station e Game of Politics," Vorld's Educator, a ly circle; "Banker and Merchant," ostensibly a game of luck, but the description of which sounds like an imitawhat most Americans like.

SHOE AND LEATHER NOTES.

A Newmarket firm are handling a patent boot. They call themselves " sole " agents.-Beeton World.

To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wanamaker, Philadelphia's great merchant, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the public know it."

From the continuance of an easy feeling in the leather market, some people have been predicting that prices must go lower. But upon inquiry we come to the conclusion held by the most of the trade, that they are low enough already. There is not much activity in sales, it is true, but the season of the year is not one to expect a busy time. Tanners, on their part, are, as a rule, very cautious about buying.

According to the New York Commercial Bulletin, the miserable weather of the past few weeks in the United States has made the season an unusually active one for rubber boots and shoes and rubber garments. The factories of such goods have been running night and day for a good part of November, and still they are behind with their orders. Everything in the rubber line is in unusual request. Shoes, arctics, rubber-surfaced coats and mackintoshes all share about equally in the rushing demand. The fact is, however, that the rubber goods manufacturers are not entirely satisfied. On the contrary, they are apprehensive as to the outcome of the prevailing " boom." Should the season continue rainy, the general trade of these interior dealers, who for the most part carry combination stocks, will suffer disas. trously. Rubber goods may sell, but nothing else will. Under such circumstances the results to makers of rubber goods, as parties in credit interest, are obvious. In brief, what the rubber people fear in the present booming trade are " bad debts."

This season's prices for rubber goods are about on a par with those of a year ago, save on rubber-surface garments, which are much lower now than then, owing to the breaking up of the "combine " under which they were made in the States and marketed at a uniform price during the winter of 1888 and 1889. Now, every manufacturer is for himself, and as a natural result competition has applied the knife to values to the extent of a 10 per cent. cut on old figures.

Leather has made strides in the direction of art decoration. What will be thought of lizard-skin for pocket-books and purses? It is made, so we are told by the Art Stationer, " in most desirable effects." Then there is elephantskin, kangaroo-skin, and frog-skin so called, we know not how far genuine. The latter is very expensive, and usually, when in purses, diamond-mounted. The silver-trimmed leather goods it appears still hold their popularity, all kinds of leathers being so decorated ; some appear entirely encased in thin silver.

In leather goods a novelty is the combination card-case and purse with silver trimming in repousse work. Fine calf-skin is now used in glove boxes with gold or silver mountings and satin lining.

An exquisite gift for a gentleman appears in leather goods in New York. It is a deep-green cigar-case, the clasp for which is a golden serpent with glistening ruby eyes.

English designs for Christmas cards are

very numerous and sometimes novel. One depiets a boot-last, and bears the words "A of Winetha, in the Baltic, which sounds like the description of something money-making, which is Lasting Token of my Good Wishes." The additional written or printed message is to theeffect: "That at Christmas you may be on the best of footing with all; and for the New Year that your way may be easy and the shoe may not pinch."

> Rubber is imported by the United States from Guatemala, which is next door to Mexico, as well as from Brazil. The American consul reports that the export of rubber from the Republic of Guatemala to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1889, amounted to the sum of \$64,170.59, and the average price was 50 cents per pound. This quantity is likely to be increased in the future.

A meeting of the creditors of E. Fortin, dealer in shoes at Hull, was held on the 21st inst., in Montreal, and Mons. F. there and then proposed to pay 60 cents on the dollar of his liabilities; two-thirds of it to be secured. Creditors have not all signified their acceptance, and in the meantime he has assigned. He is a young working shoemaker, who went into a ready-made stock in the spring of 1887, and he now owes \$3,700. This is a common enough recital. Such things as above described are happening every day in the week. But we trust the meaning of them will not escape our readers. If the young man named above had kept on with his custom work he might have been solvent, comfortable, and happy. But now, the chances are that he is neither. Whether he was over eager to "get into business," or whether some creditor coaxed him cruelly into an enterprise unsuited to the place or to the man, blame is due to somebody fo taking so, large a risk on credit. The result of his assignment most likely will be to "spoil the market" by flooding that part of Hull with a bankrupt stock.

BOOKS RECEIVED. . .

THE HANSA TOWNS, by Helen Zimmern, forms a volume of the series known as The Story of the Nations, of which some twentyfour volumes have been issued.* The story of the Hanscatic League is a most interesting one. This league was the first systematic trade union in the history of European peoples. Formed in the 13th century by certain cities for mutual safety and protection of their trade from rapacious rulers on land and pirates at sea, it extended, before the 14th century was reached, to the cities of the Baltic, the towns of Westphalia and the Netherlands, Saxony and Brandenburg, Prussia and Livonia. The capitals of the circles were Dantzig, Lubeck, Cologne, and Brunswick. The League was for years the undisputed mistress of the Baltic and German Ocean ; it kept ships and armed men in its pay; it maintained factories and compelled the workmen to live by almost monastic rules. The author of this book has quite enthusiasm enough to give a glow to her descriptions and historical allusions. She is full of her subject and makes it fascinating.

It is no mere "drum and trumpet history she tells, but a relation based upon the belief that a love of individual freedom appears as an inherent quality in the Teutonic race from their first appearance in historic legend. She relates how the privileges of the Germans were extended in England, and how they already made in the 10th century donations of gloves, cloth, pepper, and vinegar for these privileges. The feudal system hampered the burgher life of England, and for long years her trade was only the export of wool, skins, lead, and tia. "For where there is no middle class there can that the number of books in the Central Circu-

be no real commerce." The legend of the city the story of the lost Atlantis; the narrative of the fights of the Hansa with the Danish King Waldemar ; the domestic employments of the people ; trade life, shipbuilding, music, sports of those early days-chapters are devoted to these and more. The book is fairly well indexed and admirably illustrated.

*THE HANSA Towns, by Helen Zimmern. ? York, G. P. Putnam's Sons; Toronto, William & Co.; 12mo, cloth, pp 386. New

MONEY, is the title of a book of 260 pag which begins with a description of the origin of money and passes on through practical descriptions of banking, exchange, wealth, and panics to considerations of individual success and national prosperity.* Answering the question "What is money?" the author tells us that money is metal coined for the purposes of commerce. In a more enlarged sense money means any representation of property, whether as coin or in the form of paper, e.g. bills of exchange, bank notes, cheques. Then he quotes from MacLeod that "money is a representation of debt, a right or title to demand something from some one else. Debts are deferred payments. * * * But it is a great error to call a debt money, that is, wealth. Debts are not wealth;" and so on. This writer warns the middle class of the present day that (page 217) "they have a lesson to learn. A new power is in their midst. They must look their opponent in the face, recognize his strength, and, to arrive at a correct conclusion, start from a correct premise. The real point is, who can supply at the least profit ? which is the cheaper process of distribution to the consumer?" Again (page 223): "I say unhesitatingly, that the credit system is doomed; it cannot stand against the cash system.'

*Money: by James Platt, F.S.S., author of "Life," "Morality," "Business," &c. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons ; Toronto, Williamson & Co.

MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE .- The title of this book is an attractive one, "and the subject naturally ranks, in the series entitled "Questions of the Day," with Free Land and Free Trade; Protection to Young Industries; The Progress of the Working Classes ; Social Economy and the Science of Business. In his preface the author states that "it was a practical acquaintance with monopolies rather than any study of economic theories which led me to undertake the present work. * * I was wholly undecided as to the proper remedies for monopolies, and was quite willing to believe, if the facts proved it to me, that they were destined to work their own cure." Perhaps the most practical of the chapters is that which deals with the laws of modern competition. In this, apparently dissatisfied with the existing definitions of competition, the anthor constructs one for himself, thus : "Competition is that force of rivalry between buyers or between sellers which tends to make buyers give a greater price for the commodity they wish to secure, and tends to make sellers offer better commodities for a less price."

*MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE : by Chas Whiting Baker, C.E., associate editor of *The Engineering* News. New York and London, Knickerbocker Press, 1889; Toronto, Williamson & Co.

Catalogue of Books in the Toronto Circulating Department of the Toronto Public Library, Toronto: Week Office, 5 Jordan street, 1889.-This is the third Catalogue which has been issued. We learn from the preface

lating Library is about 22,000, represented in this volume by nearly 50,000 entries. The arrangement is conv. nient as well as comprehensive; and shows pains and taste at the hands of the Chief Librarian, Mr. James Bain, Jr., and his assistants, Messrs. John Davy and T. Arnold Haultain.

INSURANCE NOTES.

We learn from a recent issue of the St. John Sun that the agency of the Confederation Life Association has lately been reorganized by F. W. Green, the company's manager for the Maritime Provinces. Major J. McGregor Grant has been the representative in St. John for many years, but latterly other business has prevented his making the company as prominent among the insuring public as it really The new appointees are L. H. deserved. Vaughan, city agent, and George W. Parker, general agent.

It is pitiful to read in the Calgary Herald the story which follows : A large prairie fire, over four miles broad, strengthened by a strong wind blowing out of the south-east, visited the settlers at Red Deer on Friday last. The homesteads of Messrs Penney and Jones were all but burned up, there being nothing left but the house. The total loss, including their hay, harness, and implements amounts to \$800. Mr. Geo. Brewster, by the same fire, lost a stack of hay of 100 tons.

"The board of directors of the Australian Mutual Provident have issued an order that no clerk in their employ may marry for the future without their consent, unless he is in receipt of an income of £200 per annum."-Ins. and Finance Leader (London). "The above reminds us," says the New York Insurance Chronicle, "of one of Ned Hewitt's bon mots. It was nearly fifteen years ago since it appeared, and will bear resurrection. Some daily paper made a statement to the effect that the old maids of Athens, Ga., were on the war path and had petitioned the Legislature to make it a penal offence for widows to marry again. Hewitt, in reprinting the item, added, 'But would such a law prevent the widows from doing an underground business

Charles Dickens wrote: "Whether you are thinking of the safety of your life by land or by sea, or of comfort and competence in your old age, of the inter sts of wife and children when you may be no more, or of a provision for your boy when he reaches the apprenticeship age, or of the happy marriage and wedding portion of your little Mary Ann, one day to be, you hope, a blushing bride, now a tiny prattling fairy of two or three yearsnever mind the 'subject matter-be insured."

The following story is told by an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society : "The wife of J. S. Wellborne, a farmer, of Indiana, advised him to insure his life. At first he said he would attend to it by-and by. At length he was induced to go to town for the express parpose of giving the business his attention. Nevertheless, on the way he changed his mind, and in explanation said he had decided to wait 'until the wheat was in the barn.' Before the wheat had been harvested, typhoidpneumonia ended his life. There was a mortgage on his farm and everything was sold to pay it."

The American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, of New York, has made a deposit at Ottawa of \$20,000, we are told, and proposes to do business in Canada. The following is a list of its advisory board :- Sir Donald visit to London.

Smith, R. B. Angus, Hon. Henry Starnes, Hon. A. G. Jones, J. K. Kerr Q.C., John H. Parks. The manager of the Canadian business is Mr. R. Flaherty:

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for the	week ending
5th December, 1889: Clearing*, November 29 \$1,049,710 "30 1,787,408 December 2	Balances. \$ 185,427 362,804 216,270 149,645 107,554 221,432
Total 9,634,017	\$1,239,532
Last week\$ 8,022,619 Week ending Nov. 7. 8,826,458	\$1,015,572 1,519,613

-A Merchants' Union is advocated in a recent issue of the Vancouver News-Advertiser. Some of the reasons for it are thus given : There is too much credit business-so many strangers come and go that there is much more risk in giving credit to them than to permanent residents. One or two failures which recently occurred have been due wholly to this cause. "Business is good but collections slow," we are told, "and consequently men working on a limited capital and a good deal of credit got behind in their payments while their books showed them to be perfectly solvent. A Merchants' Union would, to a great extent, assist its members in knowing what persons to trust and to whom to refuse An experienced merchant of Van credit." couver tells the News-Advertiser, sensibly enough, that under ordinary circumstances when a man is making good or average wages he should at least be able to pay for what he eats and wears; and if he could not, there is something wrong-his money is going finto some other channel. Besides the advantages in this respect, a Merchants' Union would afford a good medium of discussing matters of common interest, and acting conjointly when necessary.

-A contrast between the machinery of bankruptcy in France and that in England is thus made by an Old Country journal : So far as the penal or restrictive provisions of the law are concerned, speculative and reckless traders have little to fear as they are practically able in the great majority of cases to obtain a discharge from their obligations without much reference either to the character of the obligations themselves, or to the circumstances under which they have been incurred. An opinion is quoted in Mr. Smith's recent report as inspector, to the effect that the Act should make compulsory a good system of book-keeping. We have at present no law making it obligatory on traders to keep proper books of account. In France, if a man fails, and his transactions are not properly recorded in his books, he is promptly marched to gaol. A clever debtor in England, under the present law, either keeps no books at all or allows them to get into such a state of hopeless muddle that his transactions cannot be traced. The only punishment he need fear here is the suspension of his discharge for a month or two.

-The Bank of Hamilton has made arrange ments with the National Provincial Bank of England to act as its British correspondents. To complete this arrangement was one of the objects of Mr. Turnbull, the cashier's, recent

-A circumstance that should warn Canadi. ans that products of the Dominion exported to Europe must bear the name of the manufac. turer or producer, and that alone, is reported in a special despatch to the Montreal Star. In August, last Mr. L. Wurzburg, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, shipped to Antwerp, via London a consignment of canned lobsters, destined for the Belgian and German markets. The tins were labelled, "Wurzburg et Cie, Hamburg," giving the impression that they had been put up in Hamburg. This was in opposition to the Imperial Merchandise Marks Act of 1887. and the consignment on arrival at London, instead of being entered at Customs as in transit, were entered for home consumption, and this led to their seizure. Sir Charles Tupper's timely intervention and Mr. Wurzburg's proof that no fnaud was intended secured the release of the goods.

-It appears that the Bank of British Columbia is opening two branches in Washington Territory. Those in Tacoma and Seattle, we are informed, were to be opened on Monday of this week. This action, contemplated for a long time, was deferred till the creation of the l'erritory into a State. For the Seattle branch, Mr. J. Keith-Wilson has been appointed manager and Mr. Robert Croft accountant. Both these gentlemen are from the head office in Victoria, For the Tacoma branch, Mr. Fred. W. Low, formerly accountant of the Portland branch, has been appointed manager, and Mr. Jas. Simon, formerly teller at the San Francisco branch, takes the position of accountant.

The Western Canada Loan & Savings Company declares a dividend for the half-year now current at its usual rate of ten per cent. per annum. The Building & Loan Association and the National Investment Company declare at the annual rate of six per cent., and the Ontario Industrial Loan Company and the British Mortgage Loan Company at seven per cent per annum.

-A correspondent asks why, in giving a list of Boards of Trade in Canada last week, we omitted to add the one at Berlin. We did not intentionally slight the Berlin Board at any rate, our omission was purely inadvertent. This list is still far from complete. We shall revise it in our next.

AN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

A concern which has 375 men on its pay A concern which has 575 men on its pay roll, the monthly payments to whom amount to \$15,000, is an important concern. We have repeatedly referred in previous years to the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company, but we now find in the Amherst *Review* a fuller and more recent account of the extent to which this enterprise has grown.

enterprise has grown. In point of dimensions, amount and value of annual product and capital represented, says that journal, this New Glasgow company ranks among the largest and most important indus-trial interests in the Dominion. The plant covers fifteen acres along the East River, about a mile distant from New Glasgow. The com-pany was established in 1882, with a then paid-up capital of \$280.000, now amounting to up capital of \$280,000, now amounting to \$400,000 paid-up, two-thirds of which stock is represented by citizens of New Glasgow. On the first of January, 1880, the Nova Scotia Steel Works absorbed the Nova Scotia Forge Company with all its franchises lands huld. Steel Works absorbed the Nova Scotia Forge Company with all its franchises, lands, build-ings, and equipment, when the nom de commerce of the enlarged and new arrangement became the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Company. Since July, 1888, they have expended \$50,000 in improvements, enlargements, and for the obtaining of other facilities whereby they have

ed their pro and system hods al in the upp nents from the in 1887 they in 1888 to 12,0

THE ELL

It is the express electricians-at lectricians-the lectricians-the lectricians-the lectricians-the lectric descent and the lect ngerous beneath nded a when suspended a roltage of the curr enforce wer will be indis have occurre wires prove that used, which wis ties that 'it occas badly insulated missiles. To play teet will not mitig remove it, and ma itous effects in t than above the st the wires is a jud scrupulous insula but when that fai and experience have liable to suff n the object sh as little calamito only be accomplis to a harmles

A TYP

Walter Gale, Homestead," tel and the theatric Homest d's engagerad icago. Every Chicago. standing room man who wante ance, who had g and found better of the scene :

a sine qua non .---

"Roland, can to-night ? "

"Sorry, but two seats is to h "Oh, pshaw

out two seats." "I tell you, I "Anywhere

the balcony?" "If you must

me to the box can do." They go to t \$5 with the ren

Is that rig

"Why, of c "Well, if yo might as well

ould like to g walked away, bling upon the

pravity.

-The Vanc seven half po nesday morn opium Was "Premier " o bringing it no threw it over

-Mr. Lec has been app derry iron m one can be m a good showi produce as n the amount (terial, things Chronicle, Ne

-Shipbui more for the than they re Machias Rep warranted b market.

MONETARY TIMES. THE

at should warn Canadi. e Dominion exported to name of the manufac. that alone, is reported the Montreal Star. In Wurzburg, of Halifax, Antwerp, via London. ed lobsters, destined for an markets. The tine burg et Cie, Hamburg," that they had been put is was in opposition to lise Marks Act of 1887, on arrival at London, red at Customs as in for home consumption, seizure. Sir Charles vention and Mr. Wurzaud was intended secur. oods.

the Bank of British wo branches in Washingin Tacoma and Seattle. to be opened on Monday tion, contemplated for a d till the creation of the For the Seattle branch. as been appointed man-Croft accountant. Both from the head office in coma branch, Mr. Fred. countant of the Portland inted manager, and Mr. teller at the San Franposition of accountant.

nada Loan & Savings ividend for the half-year al rate of ten per cent. Iding & Loan Asso stment Company declare six per cent., and the oan Company and the oan Company at seven

asks why, in giving a list Canada last week, we e at Berlin. We did not the Berlin Board at any was purely inadvertent. rom complete. We shall

STEEL INDUSTRY.

as 375 men on its pay yments to whom amount ortant concern. We have in previous years to the d Forge Company, but we erst Review a fuller and of the extent to which this

ions, amount and value of capital represented, says w Glasgow company ranks d most important indus-e Dominion. The plant long the East River, about New Classrow - The com-The co New Glasgow. The or in 1882, with a then pe In 1882, with a cheer part 000, now amounting to o-thirds of which stock is ns of New Glasgow. On 7, 1880, the Nova Scotia d the Nova Scotia Forge s franchises, lands, build-when the norm de commerce , when the nom de co new arrangement becar sel and Forge Compan by have expended \$50,000 nlargements, and for the cilities whereby they have

eased their product and perfected their bods and system. The bulk of the outputs as over the Intercolonial Railway for con-ption in the upper provinces. In 1884 the ments from the establishment were 2,270 is 1887 they amounted to about 6 000 ns; in 1887 they amounted to about 6,000 ns; in 1888 to 12,000 tons.

THE ELECTRIC WIRES.

It is the expressed opinion of disinterested destrictions—at least disinterested in street distribution—that the elactric wires will be as dangerous beneath the surface of the earth as when suspended above our heads, unless the voltage of the currents is limited to a safety union a enforce which additional legislative to enforce which additional legislative which additional registative over will be indispensable. The many deaths hat have occurred in this city from these ires prove that a deadly current has been red, which was unrestrained by the calamiwires prove used, which was unrestrained by the calami-ties that it occasioned, and thus broken or badly insulated wires have proved deadly missiles. To place these wires beneath our feet will not mitigate the evil; it will merely will not mitigate the evil; it will merely ove it, and may produce even more calam-s effects in the substratum of the earth above the surface. Still the removal of ons effects the wires is a judicious course, and the most scrupulous insulation is of vital importance; scrupulous insulation is of vital importance; but when that fails from accident or neglect, and experience has taught us that the wires are hable to suffer from both these causes, then the object should be to render the result as little calamitous as possible, and this can only be accomplished by confining the distribu-tion to a harmless voltage, and this should be a size and non-N.Y. Insurance Journal a sine qua non.-N.Y. Insurance Journal.

A TYPICAL DEADHEAD.

Walter Gale, the Happy Jack of "The Old Homestead," tell a good story of Roland Reed and the theatrical-pass fiend. It was at one of Reed's engagements at the Grand Opera House, Every seat was sold nightly, and g room" was a coveted boon. The "standing room" was a coveted boon. The man who wanted a pass was an old acquaint-ance, who had gone from the stage into trade and found better success. Here is the dialogue of the scene land, can't you let me have two seats for B

"Sorry, but the only way I can give you two seats is to buy them." "Oh, pshaw! See if you can't squeeze me out two seats."

"I tell you, I can only do it by buying them." "Anywhere will do. Can't you fix me in wallow?"

"If you must persist," said Reed, "come with a to the box office, and I'll show you what I the balcony?

can do.' "They go to the box office and Reed passes in So with the remark : "Give me two seats." "Is that right, Roland?"

y, of course it is; don't you see my there?" "Why, of

"Well, if you have got to pay for them you might as well make it three. My wife's sister

would like to go." was too much for the comedian, who walked away, forgetting his change, and mum-bling upon the abysmal depths of human depravity.

-The Vancouver World relates that thirty -The vancouver World relates that "Integrates when half pound cans of opium were found floating in the bay at Port Townsend one Wedneeday morning. It is 'supposed that the opium was brought to Tacoma by the "Premier" or "Olympian," and the parties bringing it not having a chance to get it ashore threw it overhead to avoid datection. overboard to avoid detection.

-Mr. Leckie, late manager of Springhill, has been appointed manager of the London-derry iron mines. He will make a spoon if one can be made. We do hope he will make a good showing. If our iron men would only produce as much iron as would equal in value the amount of duty we pay on the same ma-terial, things would not look so bad --Eastern Chronicle, New Glasgow.

-Shipbnilders are now getting about \$7,000 more for the construction of a 1,000 ton vessel than they received a year ago, according to the Machias *Republican*. The advance in price is warranted by the good condition of the freight market. market.

-It is rumored around the silk market, in New York city, that several manufacturers are buble owing to early order acceptances the subsequent sharp advances in raw It is understood that a large volume of in trouble and the silk. cheap spring surahs have been contracted for in the New York market at prices which, in the light of recent market changes, are simply ruinous.

-" Does it require as much talk to sell sh --- Does it require as much talk to sell shoes to women as it does to sell dress goods?" "Well, as & rule, no, though much depends upon the customer. It would probably require as much speech to sell a woman a pair of shoes she doesn't wapt."-Shoe and Leather Reporter

-All the ocean greyhounds will lay up portion of the winter except the fleetest of a the City of Paris. .11

-Angry Father-Another tailor's bill, 1 suppose. Well, what's to be done about it's Son (meekly)-That's for you to settle.--Clothier and Furnisher.

A few Fife gowns have reached Philadel phia. A bunch of Scotch thistles for the bosom sets them off nicely.

-The giddy, gushing typewriter is never in demand, but her plain and sensible sister can get a position without trouble.

-Whalebone has advanced about 33 per cent. above the price of a year ago.



Dinner, Tea, & Tollet Ware IN GREAT VARIETY

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Dec. 4th, 1889.

Ashes.-The market shows no increase of tality or rise in values. We quote:-First AsHES.—The market shows no increase of vitality or rise in values. We quote :—First pots at \$3.35 to 3.40; seconds, about \$3; pearls, \$4.80 to 4.90. The inspector's returns for the eleven months just closed show a decline in receipts of 800 brls. from last year's figures, and deliveries less by over 1,000 brls., conclu-sively proving the statement already made in these columns that the trade is dying out. The figures are :—Receipts to Nov. 30, 1888, pots, 3,368 : pearls, 626. For same period, 1889 these columns that the trade is dying out. The figures are :—Receipts to Nov. 30, 1888, pots, 3,368; pearls, 626. For same period, 1889— pots, 2,773; pearls, 424. Deliveries to Nov. 30, 1888—Pots, 3,626; pearls, 512; for same period this year, 2,684 pots; pearls, 404. There were in store Nov. 30th—Pots, 334; pearls, 138.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER.—The situation remains virtually the same as last week re-ported ; the manufacturers of boots and shoes are mostly employed at figuring up the year's results, and no cutting has yet been done on spring stock, so that the demand for leather is very slack at the moment, and the market is comparatively dull and life. less. Stocks of leathers show some ac-cumulation. We quote :—Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1, 19 to 22c.; do, No. 2, B. A., 16 to 19c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No. 2 ditto, 16 to 17c.; No. 1, China, 18 to 19c.; No. 1 slaughter, 22 to 23e.; No. 2 do., 20 to 21c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and AND LEATHER .- The situation 138.

medium, 30 to 34c. ; ditto, heavy, 24 to 30c. ; medium, 30 to 34c.; ditto, heavy, 24 to 30c.; grained, 28 to 32c.; Scotch grained, 30 to 38c.; splits, large, 16 to 22c.; do. small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.), 35 to 55c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 75c.; russet sheep-kin linings, 30 to 40c.; har-ness, 20 to 25c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13c.; pebbled cow, 10 to 14c.; rough, 16 to 21c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

bridle, 45 to 55c. BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The butter market rules quiet; there is a steady moderate local demand, but not sufficient to absorb all receipts, and stocks show some increase. We quote creamery, 21 to 23c.; choice townships, 17 to 21c; Morrisburg, 15 to 18c.; western, 14 to 174c. In cheese there has not been any trading of consequence; we quote finest Oct. and Sept. 104 to 104c.; fine, 10 to 104c.

CEMENTS .- Trade in this line has slacked off with the advent of winter, but stocks, which are only moderate, being now all in store, values are rather firmer, and Portland cement is held at \$2.60 to 2.80. Firebricks, \$22.50 to

values are rather firmer, and Portland cement is held at \$2.60 to 2.80. Firebricks, \$22.50 to 25 for ordinary; Glenboag, \$30 per M.
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.—For the season there is a very fair sorting movement. Cream tartar keeps moving upward, further gains in strength being reported from, abroad, and prices are pretty sure to go up fiere; tartaric acid will follow. Quinine firmer, the Ceylon bark growers are reported to be forming a syndicate; essential oils without change. Other lines show steadiness. to firmness generally. We quote:—Sal. soda, \$1.00 to 1.15; bi-carb soda, \$1.90 to 2.00; soda ash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 9 to 10c.; cream tartar crystals, 29 to 31c.; do, ground, 30 to 32c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 48 to 50c.; do. powder, 50 to 53c.; eitric acid, 60 to 65c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 10 to 22c.; bleaching powder, \$2.75 to 3.00; alum, \$1.50 to 1.60; oopperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.25 to 2.40; roll sulphur, \$2.10 to 2.25; sul-phate of copper, \$6.00 to 6.50; epsom salts. \$1.75 to 1.90; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 5.75; Ameri-can quinine, 45 to 50c.; derman quinine, 45 to 50c.; Howard's quinine, 60 to 65c.; opium, \$4.25 to 4.60; morphia, \$1.80 to 2.00; gim arabic, sorts, 80 to 90c.; white, \$1.00 to 125; iodoform, \$6.50 to 7.00. Prices' for essential oils are :—Oil lemon, \$1.75 to 2.25; oil berga-mot, \$3.00 to 3.50; orange, \$2.90 to 3.10; oil peppermint, \$3.75 to 5.00; glycerine, 25 to 28c.; senna, 15 to 25c. for ordinary English cam-phor, 60c.; American do., 50 to 55c.; in-sect powder, 50 to 660.
Dray Goons.—We have to note a very sharp turn to wintry weather with a considerable snowfall and fair eleictric with a considerable snowfall.

Day Goops.-We have to note a very sharp turn to wintry weather with a considerable snowfall, and fair sleighing is general though-out this province. Retail trade in the country districts is benefiting considerably, but the results, in either remittances or improved wholesale business, are not yet very noticeable, though with a continuation of the seasonable weather they must soon become more appar-ent. Apart from this there is nothing new to report since last writing.

FISH.—On the whole the market presents a steady front, with perhaps the exception of Labrador herrings, which are rather easier under liberal supplies. Green cod is scarce and very firm; the demand is good. We quote:—Labrador herrings, \$4, with lower figures for round lots; Cape Bretons, \$5.25 to \$5.50; green cod No. 1, \$5 to \$5.25; No. 1 large, \$5.50; dry cod, \$4.60 to 4.75; N. S. salmon, \$14 to 15 for No. 1; B. C. ditto, \$12 to 12.50; sea tront, \$9.00 to 9.50. FUBS.—The decidedly wintry weather now -On the whole the market pres

Fuss.—The decidedly wintry weather now prevailing has helped matters in this line, and the demand from local furriers shows improvethe demand from local furriers shows improve-ment. Raw furs are also coming in rather more freely, but the price list is subject to no variation. We quote for average prime skins:—Beaver, \$4.25 to 4.50; bear, \$15 to 18; cub, \$6 to 8; fisher, \$5 to 6; red fox, \$1.25 to 1.50; cross ditto, \$2 50 to 3; lynx, \$3 to 5; martin, \$1 to 1.25; mink, \$1.25 to 1.50; musk-rat fall, 10c.; winter ditto, 15c.; otter, \$10 to rat, fall, 10c.; winter ditto, 15c.; otter, \$10 to 12; coon, 50 to 75c.; skunk, 50c., 75c., and \$1.

12; coon, 50 to 756.; skunk, 506., 756., and \$1. GROCERES.—The trade movement, with the change to colder weather, shows some improve-ment, orders from the interior being rather more liberal, and locally there have been some very fair transactions reported in fraits and teas. Sugars may be called rather firmer,

	THE	MONETARY	TIMES.
nd Assigne		Agents' Directory.	Leading Barristers Continued

Leading Accountants a HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Real Estate, and Gen-eral Financial and Assurance Agency, King treet, Brockville. MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & ESTABLISHED 1864. SHEPLEY. E. R. C. CLARKSON, GEOSGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, Dundas Street, London, Ont. Barristers, Solicitors, &c., TRUSTEE AND RECEIVER, Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street. 93 Wellington Street, East, Toronto, and at Lon-don, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Birmingham, Bradford, Winnipeg, Montreal. WINNIPEG City Property and Manitoba Farms bought and sold, rented or exchanged. Money loaned or invested. Mineral locations. Valuator, Insurance Agent, &c. WM. R. GRUNDY, formerly of Toronto. Over 6 years in business in Winnipeg. Office, 490 Main St. P. O. Box 234. TORONTO. J. J. MACLAREN W. M. MERRITT W. E. MIDDLETON A. F' LOBB. J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C. G. F. SHEPLEY B. C. DONALD, E. M. LARE. BLACKLEY & ANDERSON. \$4.25; coke wasters, \$3.90; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 5‡c.; More TOBONTO AND HAMILTON. TROUT & JAY, Agents for Royal Canadian; Lan-cashire; Canada Fire and Marine & Sovereign Fire; also the Confederation Life Insurance Cos.; Canada Per. Build. & Sav. Soc.; London and Can-adian Loan and Agency Co., Meaford. sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 5‡c.; More-wood, 7c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6‡c.; No.26, 7c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs. \$2.75; Stafford. shire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$3.00; steel boiler plate, \$3.50; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 10‡c.; lead per 100 lbs., pig, \$4.00; sheet, \$4.50; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.00 to 3.25 ingot tin, 24 to 25c.; bar tin, 26 to 27c.; ingot copper, 14 to 14‡c.; sheet zinc, \$6.25; spelter, \$6.00; antimony, 18 to 19c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.60 per 100 bls.; annealed do., \$2.63. Accountants, Assignees, Receivers. - - "JUNIOR." REGISTERED CABLE ADDRESS, PETLEY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Auctioneers and Valuators, Insurance and Financial Agents. City and farm properties bought, sold and ex-changed. Offices, 55 and 57 Adelaide St. east, Toronto. Telephone 1716. nto Office, - STANLEY CHAMBERS, 37 Yonge St. Hamilton Office, - - 21 James Street, South. Leading Educational Institutions. A. W. Ross, Notary Public. + ... H. T. CEPERLEY. ROSS & CEPERLEY, BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL young Real Estate, Insurance & Financial Agen's POST OFFICE BLOCE, . VANCOUVER, B. C. POST OFFICE Bucket Correspondence Solicited. -Send for Maps and Information bls.; annealed do., \$2.60. 50 & 52 Peter St., Toronto. -With the close of OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS .-MISS VEALS, (Successor. to Mrs. Nixon.) navigation business in these lines has assumed a moderate sorting character, but there is firmness in most goods. Linseed oil is steady at 64 to 65c. per gallon for raw, 67 to 68c. for boiled; turpentine has not made any further Music, Art, Modern Languages, Classics, Mathe matics, Science, Literature, Elocution. W. R. HARRIS, Pupils studying French and German are required to converse in those languages with resident French and German governesses. AUDITOR, recession, and is quoted at 70 to 71c.; ca Receiver and Accountant, Insurance and firm at 121 to 14c. in ordinary lots ; olive \$1.00 for pure. Fish oils quiet at last week's figures. Financial Agent. PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED CLASSES. Young ladies prepared for University Matricul ation. for pure. Fish oils quiet at last week's figures. Leads and glass very steady, with prospects of higher prices in the spring, the primary markets for both articles showing much tone. We quote:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.25 to 6.50; No. 1, \$5.50. No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$4.50; dry white lead, 54c.; red do., 44 to 44c.; London washed whiting, 55c.; Paris white, \$1.00; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands of Venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; yellow ochre, \$1.50; spruce 28 YORK CHAMBERS. TOBONTO. - - LOANS NEGOTIATED. -more especially yellows; granulated has sold pretty freely at refinery at 7kc. per lb. still; yellows range from 5t to 6tc. Barbadoes molasses steady at 47kc. per gal. in puncheons. Teas are moving very fairly, some consider able transactions being reported in medium Japans, and a fair demand for blacks. The market has certainly not lost in strength, and the New York market is evidently stronger, as GRIFFITH, SAWLE & CO., ASSIGNEES IN TRUST, Accountants, Auditors and Financial Agents. Business books written up, and Principal's ac-ounts formed. Balance sheets certified. Partnercounts formed. ships arranged. London & Can. Loan Bldgs., Bay St., - TOBONTO. the New York market is evidently stronger, as JOHN J. GARTSHORE, some lots held here on N. Y. account have been shipped thither, better prices being ob-tainable there. In coffees we can note nothing 49 Front Street W., Toronto. CLARK, BARBER & CO., tainable there. In coffees we can note nothing striking; we quote Rio. 18½ to 21c.; Mocha, 26 to 29c.; Java 25 to 27c.; Ceylon, 24 to 26c. per lb. In Valencia raisins there is a stronger feeling, and some considerable lots have changed hands at an advance; we quote 6½ to 7c. per lb. for ordinary fruit, layers, 8 to 8½c.; sul-tanas, very firm at 9 to 10½c.; currants at last Railway Equipment. Second-Hand Rails ACCOUNTANTS. TRUSTEES AND RECEIVERS. and Locomotives. Toronto. 20 Front St. eet East, CHARCOAL AND FOUNDRY IRON. CORRESPONDENTS IN Montreel, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Canada, London, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, Huddersfield, Eng., and Glasgow, Scotland. TAKE NOTICE That an application will be made to the Parliamen week's prices; prunes, scarce; box figs, 12 to 15c.; evaporated apples, 10 to 11c.; dried ditto, 6 to 7c. Rice, unchanged at \$3.70 per 100 at of Canada at its next session. for an act to incorpo ESTABLISHED 1865. rate a bank to be called the "York County Bank," 6 to 7c. Rice, unchanged at \$3.70 per 100 at mill. For canned goods generally there is a very fair demand; Quebec packed tomatoes for the purpose of carrying on the business of bank ing, having its head office in the city of Toronto. W. F. FINDLAY. moving at \$1.10 to 1.15; Ontario, \$1.15 to 1.20; R. M. WELLS. Chartered Accountant, Trustee, Receiver, Auditor & Adjuster. . m. WELLS, Solicitor for Applicants. Toronto, Dec. 5th, 1889. lobsters are scarce at \$6.75 to 7.00, also mackerel at about \$5.50; salmon, \$1.70 to 1.75 WENTWORTH CHAMBERS, 25 JAMES STREET, SOUTH per dozen. Spices, tobaccos, &c., are unchanged. HAMILTON, - - CANADA. METALS AND HARDWARE. --- Metal goods are dearer, notably coke and Tern plates. Some TO MERCHANTS. A live business man of long experience is open for employment. Thoroughly competent. Take entire charge office and finance, but would prefer to travel. Considerable knowledge of England and Continent. Speaks French and some German. Highest refer-ences. Address, "B," e.c. Konetary Times, Toronto. large sales of cokes are reported at \$4.15, and none are now obtainable under \$4.25. Tern st. S. LEVERATT. W. S. GIBBON. GIBBON, LEVERATT & CO. plates have advanced in England to 31/- for ordinary brands, which would cost here over \$8.50. Ingot copper is strong at an advance of 1 to 2c, per lb. Scotch warrants in Glasgow have fluctuated both ways during past week, closing about 3/ lower owing to realizing and Assignees and Accountants, TOBONTO. TELEPHONE, "No. 1883. Address: 36 Front St. East, British Mortgage Loan Co. of Ontario. BANKERS :- Bank of Toronto ; National & Pro-vincial Bank, London, England. DIVIDEND No. 23. Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of seven per cent, per annum on the paid-up capi-tal stock of this Company, for the half-year ending the 31st December, inst., has this day been declared, and that the same is payable at the office of the Company, in the City of Stratford, on and after Thursday, the 2nd day of January next. The fransfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th instant, inclusive. By order of the Board. WM. BUCK INCHAM. Manager. dear money. Makers' prices, on the contrary, are firm, and some of them a little higher than last week. We quote :- Coltness, none here ; last week. We quote:—Coltness, none here; Calder, No. 1, \$27.00, and none here; Calder, No. 3, \$26; Langloan, \$27.50; Summerlee, \$27.00 to 27.50; Eglington and Dalmelling-ton, \$25.00; Gartaherrie, \$27.00; Carpbroe, \$25; Shotts, \$27.00; Middlesboro, No. 1, none here and cannot be got; No. 3, none.; cast scrap, railway chairs, &c., \$22; ma-chinery scrap, \$20; common ditto, \$14; bar iron, \$2.50 to \$2.60 for Canadian, British \$2.60; best refined, \$2.85. The products of the Lon-donderry Iron Company we quote as fol-F. S. SHARPE, F. C. A. Chartered Accountant & Auditor, 120 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, - ST. JOHN, N.B. Complicated accounts adjusted, Partnership settle-ments effected, Financial Statements examined and reported upon, Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss statements prepared or certified, Books arranged and adapted to any business so as to record trans-actions and exhibit results clearly, comprehensively, and with the least labor. WM. BUCKINGHAM, Manager. Arcanum Loan and Savings Association. The Shareholders of the above Association are hereby notified that the second annual meeting for the presentation of the Financial Statements and for the election of Directors, and other pur-poses, will be held at the office of the Association, 44 Church Street, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 14th January, 1890, at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m. By order. S. A. D. BERTRAND, Official Assignce For the Province of Manitoba. Under the recommendation of the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg. Insolvent and Trust Estates carefully managed, with promptness and economy. Special attention to confidential business enquiries. 35 Portage Av. East Winnipeg, Man.

682

ochre, \$2.00 to 2.50. 50 feet for first break

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per pound, and stor tralian, 20 to 22c.; C firm. Foreign adv

CATTLE.-At, the

have had a series of better quality, and Lambs are wanted

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Hogs are bringing to 4.25 per cwt.; in

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Toronto Agent Canadian Portland equal to English B

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Notice is hereby

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Notice

That application the Parliament o several Acts rela City of Toronto powers from \$350 the right of the value of \$7 0,000 forming or rea entered into by for or holders issued by them, the Act respecti Statutes of Can of securities iss such other pow empower the sai their debenture: objects for whi same, And for o

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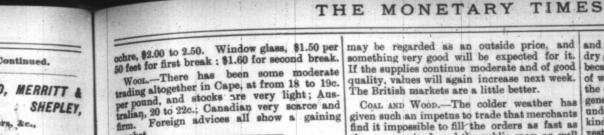
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II.

9.500 Casks

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TORONTO MARKETS.

market.

rs, &c.,

.90;

O Toronto Street,

H. MACDONALD, Q.C. F. SHEPLEY C. DONALD, M. LARE.

arge sizes. Hoops \$2.75; Stafford.

nmon sheet iron, 3.50; heads, \$4; lead per 100 lbs.,

shot, \$6.00 to to 12c.; spring, leigh shoe, \$2.50 eel, \$3.00 to 3.25

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With the close of

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TSHORE.

cond-Hand Rails

NDRY IBON.

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York County Bank,"

ne business of bank-

city of Toronto.

R. M. WELLS,

ANTS.

tor for Applicants.

xperience is open for petent. Take entire ould prefer to travel. gland and Continent. an. Highest refer-

Times, Toronto.

. 23.

Co. of Ontario,

dividend at the rate

dividend at the rate on the paid-up capi-the halt-year ending is day been declared, at the office of the atford, on and after f January next. osed from the 16th to ler of the Board.

HAM, Manager.

ngs Association.

bove Association are ad annual meeting Financial Statements tors, and other pur-ce of the Association, Tuesday, the 14th f 8 o'clock p.m.

ISON, Secretary.

TICE

Toronto.

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\$2.50

galvanized nds, 5‡c.; More-oke, No. 24, 6‡c.; Товолто, Dec. 5, 1889.

CATTLE.-At the Western cattle yards we have had a series of light supplies of much have had a series of light supplies of much better quality, and prices have again advanced. Lambs are wanted, as also calves of good quality, but rough and coarse calves will not sell. There is only a small demand for sheep. Hogs are bringing very low figures, from \$4 to 4.25 per cwt.; in fact the latter quotation

may be regarded as an outside price, and something very good will be expected for it. If the supplies continue moderate and of good quality, values will again increase next week. The British markets are a little better.

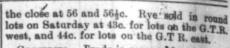
COAL AND WOOD.-The colder weather has given such an impetus to trade that merchants find it impossible to fill the orders as fast as they are received, and the public may as well bear this in mind as it may save disappointment. Prices are unchanged.

DRUGS .- As is usual at the close of the year. business in this department is easy; only small lots for immediate use are going out, as it is not desirable to carry over much surplus stock into the new year. The movement in small parcels is, however, tolerably good. Prices are main*ained.

DBY Goods .- Seme improvement can be reported this week : more orders, more money,

and more cheer are all in evidence among the dry goods people. This is doubtless largely because of colder weather, but at the moment dry goods people. This is doubtless largely because of colder weather, but at the moment of writing it is thawing again. Since Monday the demand has been active for heavy woollens generally; blankets, flannels, overcoatings, underclothing, gloves for men, wraps of all kinds, overstockings, cloaks, mantles, under-vests, plaid and other wool dress goods for ladies, have been moving briskly. Accounts received from the country are a little less "blue" in tone than when we last wrote, and farmers are bethinking themselves that they have other things than gram to sell. Salesmen are out, forcing the season with spring samples of Canadian goods, but ars not getting exten-sive orders, and we are not sorry. Prices in Europe are all very firm, the advance in wool at the London sales and the increased price of raw silk quite bnoying up these markets. Remittances, which were poor in November. promise to be better this month. Fish.—Supplies have been rather short this





GROCERTES.— Trade is reasonably good; it is naturally rather quiet at this season, but all things considered the movement is very fair, and with settled cold weather and the com-mencement of sleighing it will rapidly pick up. During the past week there has actually been mencement of sleighing it will rapidly pick up. During the past week there has actually been no change in prices. On Thursday some wholesale houses were quoting sugars at a gen-eral advance of ic. per pound, but close enquiry failed to establish the fact of any sales being effected at the nominal rise; sugars are very firmly held but prices are unchanged, though they may advance in a day or two Well Valenc they may advance in a day or two. they may advance in a day or two. Valencia raisins are very firm, and are being quoted ar high as 7c. per pound; all foreign dried fruits are firm and in good demand. Prices of tea are maintained and the movement is fair.



Coffee is very q cost on raw stea elling well."

HIDES AND SKI Hides-Green losing with No. closing with No. large but of good oar at 5c, during onsequence of t Green not offere nominal. Sheep fairly sctive, bu appear to have to have s

buyers and selle ment has have sold at 15 to 12c- for choic



Thursday,

addressed to Executive Compurchase of the the late Town City of Toront per annum, issu Parkdale, aggre

\$7 and further sp

- 1. Redeemable water-work
- 2. Redeemable school pur
- 3. Redeemable the erection
- 4. Redeemable struction o
- 5. Redeemable Local Imp
- 6. Redeemable Local Imp 7. Redeemable Improvem

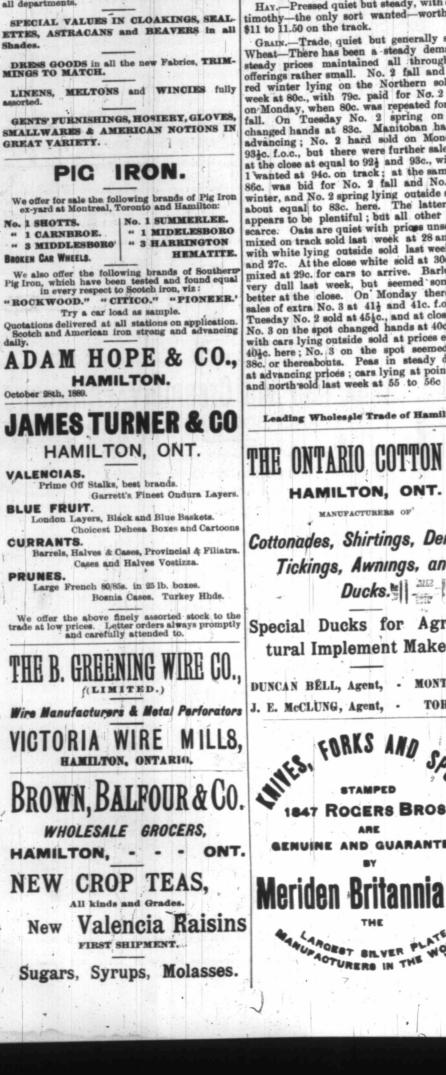
 - Total

The Town of oronto in M ions of said T ebentures be said City. The debents the Standard I attached there Tenders to 1 dale Debents

or exceeding accrued inter minimum pri Parties may t the issues, an the issues, an personal or cu-their tenders The debent tenderers at t the names o made public. The office o'clock on t after that hoo The higher cepted.

Further participation of the second s

City Treasur



Present indications point to more activity next week, and if the supplies do not come in with more regularity, an increase in prices will occur.

FLOUE AND MEAL.—The market has shown scarcely any change; the dullness has con-tinued unabated. Patent flours, 90 per cent., have been obtainable at \$4.10 to 4.15 per bbl.; straight rollers at \$3.95 and extra at \$3.65, but straight rollers at \$5.95 and extra at \$5.05, but no movement reported, and little or no demand heard. Bran—Fairly steady, with cars outside sold at about equal to \$10.50 here. Oatmeal— Dull as ever: small lots slow at \$3.75 for standard and \$4.00 for granulated.

HAY.—Pressed quiet but steady, with cars of timothy—the only sort wanted—worth from \$11 to 11.50 on the track.

timothy-the only sort wanted-worth from \$11 to 11.50 on the track. GRAIN.-Trade, quiet but generally steady. Wheat-There has been a steady demand at steady prices maintained all through, but offerings rather small. No. 2 fall and No. 2 red winter lying on the Northern sold last week at 80c., with 79c. paid for No. 2 spring on Monday, when 80c. was repeated for No. 2 fall. On Tuesday No. 2 spring on track changed hands at 83c. Manitoban has been advancing; No. 2 hard sold on Monday at 934c. f.o.c., but there were further sales of it at the close at equal to 924 and 93c., with No. 1 wanted at 94c. on track; at the same time 86c. was bid for No. 2 fall and No. 2 red winter, and No. 2 spring lying outside sold at about equal to 83c. here. The latter grades scarce: Oats are quiet with prices unsettled; mixed on track sold last week at 28 and 29c., with white lying outside sold last week at 26 and 27c. At the close white sold at 30c., and mixed at 29c. for cars to arrive. Barley was and 27c. At the close white sold at 30c., and mixed at 29c. for cars to arrive. Barley was very dull last week, but seemed somewhat better at the close. On Monday there were sales of extra No. 3 at 41¹/₂ and 41c. f.o.c., on sales of extra No. 3 at 414 and 41c. f.o.c., on Tuesday No. 2 sold at 454c., and at close extra No. 3 on the spot changed hands at 40c. f.o.c., with cars lying outside sold at prices equal to 404c. here; No. 3 on the spot seemed worth 38c. or thereabouts. Peas in steady demand the difference of the sold at prices weat at advancing prices ; cars lying at points west and north sold last week at 55 to 56c and at

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

Knox, Morgan & Co. Wholesale Dry Goods Importers, HAMILTON, Ont.

684

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

ETTES, ASTRACANS and BEAVERS in all

SMALLWARES & AMERICAN NOTIONS IN



1847 ROCERS BROS. GENUINE AND GUARANTEED Meriden Britannia Co WORLD

c. Rye sold in round c. for lots on the G.T.R. on the G.T R. east.

is reasonably good ; it is is reasonably good; it is at this season, but all movement is very fair, weather and the com-ing it will rapidly pick up. there has actually been there has actually been s. On Thursday some quoting sugars at a gen-pound, but close enquiry fact of any sales being al rise; sugars are very a re unchanged, though a day or two. Valencia and are being control and are being quoted ac ; all foreign dried fruits demand. Prices of tea the movement is fair.



ST., TORONTO.

Coffee is very quiet, and the same remark applies to canned goods. Rice, tapioca, etc, are steady in price and finding a fairly ready sale. Syrups and molasses are in ample sup-ply, and prices strong. Tobaccos and liquors are all in fair demand at unchanged prices. A despatch from New York just received says about sugar a-- "Sugars are very strong, with ost on raw steadily creeping up, and refined selling well."

selling well." HIDES AND SKINS.—Have been fairly active. Hides—Green hides have declined a ‡c. closing with No. 1 inspected at 4‡c.; offerings large but of good quality; cured have sold by car at 5ç, during the week, closing unsettled in consequence of the fall in green. Calfskins— Green not offered; cured not wanted; prices nominal. Sheepskins—In good supply and fairly active, but somewhat unsettled; green appear to have sold about \$1, and country lots at 75 to 80c.

appear to have sold about of the sold about of t

TENDERS.

of City of Toronto.

This Association was formed for the protection of consumers against adulteration of Whi sold as pure. There is no combination of prices. Buyers are warned against certain brands o Lead now being sold, bearing labels marked "Genuine" and "Pure," which are heavily adul Each package of "Canadian Standard White Lead" is guaranteed Pure Lead and Oil, and be following label:--

TIMES.

THE

WHITE LEAD ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

THE MONETARY

CANADIAN STANDARD. **30 ST. JOHN STREET,** DASSOCIATION GUARANTEED THE WHITE LEAD PAINT CON-GUARANTEED BY THE WHITE LEAD ASSOCIATION OF CANADA TO BE ABSOLUTELY PUPE U PURE LEAD AND OIL A lu MONTREAL cy of the Association. Insist up n this Label and you are safe. Manufactured by the following firms, who have the right to use the Association Label — Ontario Lead & Farb Wire Co., Ltd. A. G. Peuchen Co., Ltd. Toronto Lead & Color Co. Etiliot & Co. Sanders n. Pearcy & Co., Toronto. Baylis Manufacturing Co. Fergueson Alexander & Co. Montreal Rolling Mills Co. McArthur, Corneille & Co. A. Ramsay & Son, Montreal. & J. TAYLOR, J. TORONTO SAFE WORKS 3 ESTABLISHED HIE NP. 1855.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

S PRISON LOCKS AND JAIL WORK A SPECIALTY.

Thurstay, 19th December, 1889, Inurstay, 10th addressed to Ald. McMillan, chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Council, for the purchase of the following issues of Debentures of the late Town of Parkdale, now a portion of the City of Toronto, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum, issued under by-laws of the late Town of Parkdale, aggregating an amount of

\$74,847.74,

and further specified as follows :-

- 4. Redeemable in ten years, issued for con-struction of a permanent roadway..... 2.600
- struction of a permanent roadway..... 2,000
 5. Redeemable in twenty years, issued for Local Improvement Works and services 4,168 34
 6. Redeemable in fifteen years, issued for Local Improvement Works and services 7,277 18
- - 874.847 74 Total as above

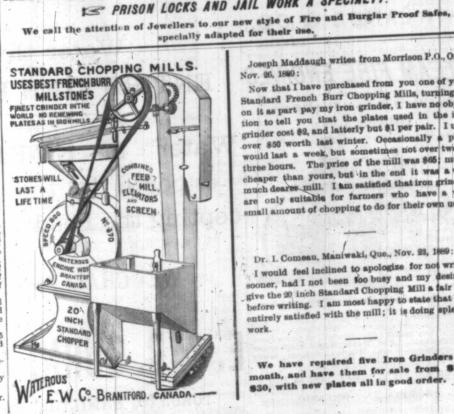
The Town of Parkdale was annexed to the City of Toronto in March last, and the debts and obliga-tions of said Town, including the foregoing issues of debentures became the debts and obligations of the said City.

tions of said rown, hie debts and obligations of the said City. The debentures became the debts and obligations of the the Standard Bank in this city, with interest coupons stached thereto, payable half-yearly Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Town of Park-dale Debentures." They shall name a sum reaching or exceeding \$101.50 for each \$100, exclusive of secrued interest, the said sum of \$101.50 being the minimum price at which a tender can be made. Parties may tender for one or more or the whole of the issues, and are requested to furnish names of personal or corporate security for the fulfilment of their tenders if accepted. The debentures will be delivered to the successful tenderers at the City Treasurer's office. Toronto, and the names of unsuccessful tenderers will not be made public.

the names of unsuccessful tenderers will not be made public. The office of the undersigned will be open till 5 o'clock on the 19th December. Tenders received after that hour will not be considered. The highest or any tender not necessarily ac-cented.

Further particulars may be obtained at the City easurer

B. T. COADY, City Treasurer. City Treasurer's Office, Toronto, Nov. 29th, 1889.



Joseph Maddaugh writes from Morrison P.O., Ont., Nov. 26, 1889 :

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Nov. 26, 1889: Now that I have purchased from you one of your Standard French Burr Chopping Mills, turning in on it as part pay my iron grinder, I have no objec-tion to tell you that the plates used in the iron grinder cost \$2, and latterly but \$1 per pair. I used over \$50 worth last winter. Occasionally a plate-would last a week, but sometimes not over two or three hours. The price of the mill was \$65; much eheaper than yours, but in the end it was a very are only suitable for farmers who have a very small amount of chopping to do for their own use.

Dr. I. Comeau, Maniwaki, Que., Nov. 23, 1889: I would feel inclined to apologize for not writing sooner, had I not been foo busy and my desire to give the 20 inch Standard Chopping Mill a fair trial before writing. I am most happy to state that I am entirely satisfied with the mill; it is doing splendid work work.

We have repaired five Iron Grinders this month, and have them for sale from \$15 to \$30, with new plates all in good order.

LONDON MACHINE TOOL COMPANY,

IRON & BRASS WORKING MACHINERY.

LONDON, - - - - -

ONT.

IBON AND HARDWARE. Again we have some changes in price to report. Business has been a little more quiet during the week. Merchants are, in consequence, able to give more steady quotations, though they will not accept orders for futare delivery at current prices. Payments are tolerably satisfactory. It will be seen by consulting our list of prices that a good many slight advances have occurred. While pig is unchanged we quote Nova Scotia bar higher at \$2.75; iron wire higher as per list, No. 12 \$3.00; iron pipe 50 % off list; cast steel boiler plate, \$3.10, 3.15, and 3.25 for various sizes, as in our price current; horse shoes, \$3.75; tim plates are 25 cents higher in cokes.

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in our price current; horse shoes, \$3.75; tin plates are 25 cents higher in cokes. LEATHER.—While the volume of trade marks a good seasonable average the leather trade is very quiet; the movement consists entirely of smalliots. Stocks in boot and shoe men's hands are low and purchases are being made only for immediate requirements. Heavy Spanish and harness leathers continue in fair demand. Little practical change is probable until after Christmas, as stock taking is now the principal occupation of the factories. It is satisfactory to be able to say that business for the year just closing, while not more than moderately good, will bear favorable comparison with that of the preceding twelve months.

will bear favorable comparison with that of the preceding twelve months. PAINTS AND OILS.—There is a much firmer feeling in turpentine, and though the price has not actually advanced it will probably do so arly next week; it is now quoted at 69 and 70c. The best linseed oils are 67 and 70c. per gal. for raw and boiled respectively. All other conctations are unchanged.

quotations are unchanged. POTATOES.—Cars have continued in fair demand with sales at 52 to 55c., which prices would probably have been repeated at the

PETROLEUM.—Trade is active and prices firm, but as yet unchanged.

FOR SALE.

An excellent imitation in Buffalo Brown and

Wolf Grey is manufactured by NEWLANDS &

CO., Galt, (patented and registered in Canada and

Are made in three sizes, and are heavily lined with Imitation Lambskin. They combine warmth

with durability and handsome appearance.

W. H. STOREY & SONS,

Actón, Ont., Sole Agents for Canada.

NEWLANDS & CO.,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES

The Best & Cheapest Fire Fighting Appliances known.

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

JOHN D. RONALD.

BRUSSELS, . - ONTARIO.

BUFFALO

the United States.

GALT.

VARIOUS SIZES.

ROBES

CANADA.

COMPLETE OUTFITS

L. A. MORRIS IN, WITH A. R. WILLIAMS, - Toronto The Fest in the Market, in 5, 9, - 1 -General Agents, 28 and 48 lb. pails. **CLINE'S** HESSIN'S CANDIED PEELS, PORTABLE Superior in Quality & Lowest in Price Foot Heater. HESSIN. Over 500,000 in use in Canada and the United States. Ten Howrs' Sulid Comfort for Two Cents. Invaluable for use in all sorts of vehicles, in the beasehold, and in stores and offices. Now is the time to send in your orders. Samples and prices to $\nabla \nabla$. MANUFACTURER OF Fine Biscuits & Pure Confectionery. THE CLINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 28 Front St. West, Toronto. AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR CIRCULARS 7 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO, "GURNEY" HOT WATER HEATER. THE THE CHEAPEST. BEST. THE ONLY ONE HAVING A WATER BASE. Water through the ENTIRE FIRE POT SURFACE. EVERY SURFACE Water in exposed to the atmosphere ex-

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER

HESSIN'S

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

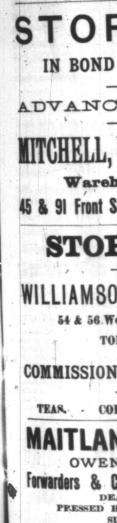
cepting the Feed and Cleaning Doors.

E. & C. GURNEY CO., Limited, TORONTO, HAMILTON, MONTREAL & WINNIPEG.

ons.-Have been Butter offerings h eady. Butter onerings a hase have sold fairly we The have sold fairly we by medium very quiet, say abs and pails of fair yello side; common slow, obtain Box-lots of rolls in good choice and well-packed 1 sale at 15 to 16c.; poor is figure. Cheese continues 11c. for small lots of co searce and unsettled all addlots wanted at 21c... de-lots wanted at 21c., but limed abunda 18c. Pork-Mess 1 920 to 18c. 4.00 to 14.5? per brl. fo arather easy as new our ong-clear has sold in ton by per lb.; Cumberland nod demand and stead tive at 11c., and bel to 111c. Hams h active at 11c., Hams 1 11 to 11‡c., Hams 1 freely in small lots smoked, closing with offer Lard-More active; tra sold at 8≹c., and small 1 at 9 to 9‡c.; nothing doi ...Rather easier at the c Rather easier at the o ade at \$5.70 to \$5.75 p businable at these fig Inde lots have sold at ide, with dealers selling de, with dealers seining raporated ver quiet, ave sold in small parce Satr.-Liverpool inac nal. Canadian has so for coarse, at \$1.32 for lairy on track. with sn dairy on track. with so \$1.40, and quarter-sack Tailow.—In full sup before at 5 to 5½c., and with rough unchanged Woor.—Has been in

WooL.—Has been in prices. Fleece scarce, god merchantable are rejected at 17 to 18c. sotive; a lot of 15,00 extra changed hands in lbs. at 29 to 30c., with these prices.

Storage and



LUMBERMEN & CONTR. J. W. MAITLANI







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