Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

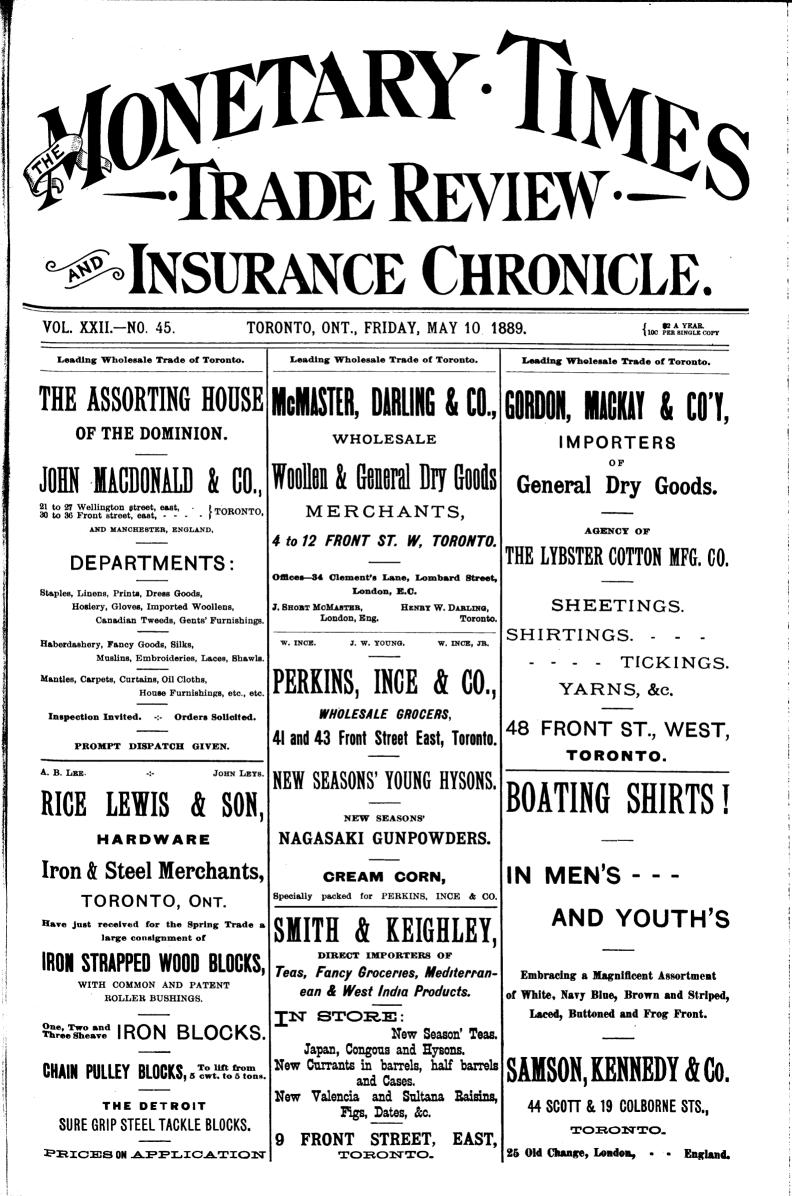
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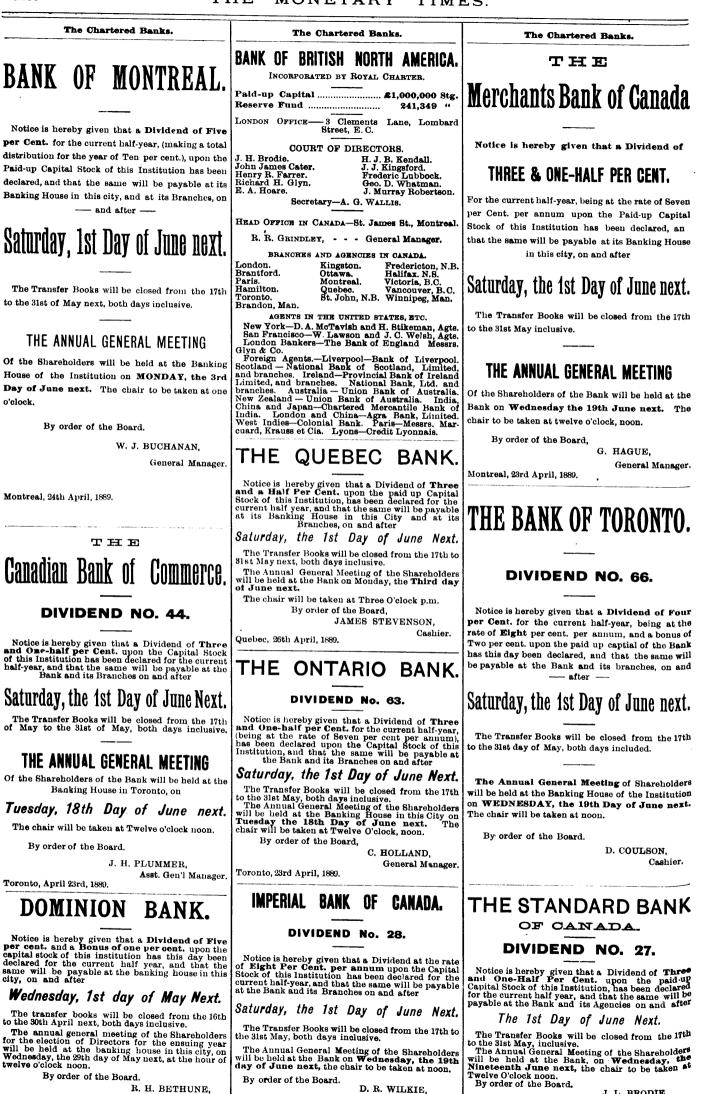
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.





By order of the Board.

ra. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

Toronto, 27th March, 1889

1288

D. R. WILKIE, Toronto, April 25th, 1889.

By order of the Board.

Cashier.

Toronto, 26th April, 1889.

J. L. BRODIE. Cashier. The Chartered Banks.

THE MOLSONS BANK. UNION BANK OF CANADA. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

BANKOF NOVA SCOTIA

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1869. CAPITAL, \$3.500.000 -

LONDON OFFICE-28 Cornhill, London. Branches at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS. IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches, who will undertake remittances, telegraphic or otherwise, and any banking business with British Columbia. IN U. S.—Agents Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall St. New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago. UNITED KINGDOM—Bank B. C., 28 Cornhill, Londonf National Prov. Bank of Eng., North and South Wales Bank, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Bank of Ireland.

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

BANK OF YARMOUTH. YARMOUTH, N.S.

DIRECTORS. Cashier.

T. W. JOHNS, L. E. BAKEB, President, C. E. BROWN, Vice-President John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody

CORRESPONDENTS AT CORRESPONDENTS AT Halifar—The Merchants Bank of Halifar. St. John—The Bank of Montreal. do The Bank of Montreal. New York—The National Citizens Bank. New York—The National Citizens Bank. London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Br-tange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention given to collections.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. INCORPORATED 1836.

ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B.

CAPITAL PAID UP. - - \$1,200,000 **RESERVED FUND.** - - -100.000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Board of Directors:

BOARD OF DIFFERENT. ANDREW THOMSON, ESQ., - - PRESIDENT. E. J. PRICE, ESQ., - - VICE-PRESIDENT. HON. Thos. McGreevy. | D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq. Sir. A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.

E. E. WEBB, CASHIER I. G. BILLETT, - - - -- - - -INSPECTOR.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Ont. Iroquois. Ont. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Montreal, Que. Ottawa, Ont.

Quebec, Que. Smith's Falls, Ont. Toronto, Ont. West Winchester, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

LONDON, - - - - The Alliance Bank, Limited. LIVERPOOL, - - - Bank of Liverpool, Limited. NEW YORE, - - - - National Park Bank. BOSTON, - - - Lincoln National Bank. MINNEAPOLIS, - - - First National Bank.

Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rates of interest allowed on deposits.

The Bank of B. N. A., in the Province of British Columbia, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, in the Pro-vince of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. I., acting as agents of the Bank, will redeem its bills at par.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. ESTABLISHED 1835

Reserve..... 300.000 JACQUES GRENIER, - . . . President. J. S. BOUSQUET, - . . . Cashier. BRANCHES.

Basse Ville, Quebeo-P. B. Dumoulin. "St. Roch-Nap Lavoie. Three Rivers-P. E. Pauncton. St. Johns, P.Q.-P. Beaudoin. St. Remi-C. Bedard. St. Jerome-J. A. Theberge.

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

HALIFAX BANKING CO. INCORPORATED 1872.

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N S. W. L. PITCAITHLY, DIRECTORS. ROBE UNIACKE, President. L. J. MOBTON, Vice-President. Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson. BRANCHES – Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst., Antigonish, Barrington, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Petitcodisc, Sackville, St. John.

Villasor. New Language Contents of St. John. COBRESFONDENTS-Ontario and Quebeo-Molsons Bank and Branches. New York-Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Boston-Suffolk National Bank London, Eng., Alliance Bank, (Limited).

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. FREDERICTON, N.B. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1864.

A. F. RANDOLPH, President J. W. SPUBDEN, Cashier London-Union Bank of London. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston-Eliot National Bank. Montreal-Union Bank of Lower Canada.

OF MANITOBA. Authorized Capital \$1,000,009 DIRECTORS, DUNCAN MOABTHUB, - - - Presidens Hon. John Sutherland. Alexander Lo Hon. O. E. Hamilton. R. T. Rokeby.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

LIMITED. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT. ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH. Capital, £5,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, £1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £680,000 Sterling.

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom. DEPOSITS at interest are received. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free CIRCULAR NOTES and DETIEND OF CHARGE AND THE Acceptances of Customers residing of charge. The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application, All other Banking business connected with England and Soctland is also tronsacted. JAMES ROPERTSON, Manager in London,

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX. Reserve Fund

.

Hamilton, April 24th, 1889.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND No. 33.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per Cent., for the current half-year, upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after

Saturday, 1st Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING Of the Shareholders, for the election of Directors, etc., for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, the 18th day of June next. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board.

J. TURNBULL

Cashier.

800.000

Board of Directors.						
THOMAS E. KENNY, M.P PRE	STD BAT					
HON, JAS. BUTLER MIC VICE DES						
Thomas A. Ritchie	son Smith.					
Thomas A. Ritchie. Allie M. Dwyer. — Thom	BOIL BILLING.					
Head Office:-HALIFAX D. H. DUNCAL	as Ritchie.					
Branch:-MONTBEAL E. L. PEASE	N, Cashier.					
DISMCHMONTREAL E. L. PRASE	, Manager					
Agencies in Nova Scotia:						
Antigonish. Lunenburg. S	ivdnev.					
Bridgewater. Maitland. (Hants Co.)	l'rpro.					
Guysboro. Picton. v	Vermonth					
Antigonish. Luneburg. S Bridgewater. Maitland,(Hants Co.) T Guysboro. Pictou. Londonderry Port Hawkesbury.	. cy mouth					
Agencies in New Brunswick.						
Bathurst. Kingston, (Kent Co.) S						
Fredericton Monston	ACEVIIIO.					
Fredericton. Moncton. V Dorchester. Newcastle.	Noodstock					
Agencies in P. E. Island.						
Charlottetown Su In Bermuda, Han In Island of Miquelon, -	mmersid					
In Bermuda.	milton					
In Island of Mignelon.	St Diamo					
CODDECDONDENTE	No. 1 1011.0.					
CORRESPONDENTS.						
Dominion of Canada, - Merchants' Bank	of Canad a					
New York Chase National F	Bank					
Boston, Nation'l Hide & L	ether Bb					
London, Eng., Bank of Scotland						
" " Imperial Bank I	 Limited					
New York						

Paris, France, - Claude Lafontaine, Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued at current rates.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

OTTAWA.

Capital (all paid-up)......\$1,000,000 JAMES MCLAREN, ESq., President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President. DIRECTORS.

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

THE COMMERCIAL BANK

ogan

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

FOREIGN AGENTS.

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THE MONETARY TIMES

1290 T	HE MONETARY TIM	ES.
The Chartered Banks.	The Loan Companies.	The Loan Companies.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.	CANADA PERMANENT	WESTERN CANADA
Authorized Capital		Loan & Savings Co.
Reserve Fund	Subscribed Capital	Fixed and Permanent Capital
Hon. G G. STEVENS, Vice-President Hon. M. H. Cochrane. John Thornton.	Total Assets	(Subscribed)
Hon. J. H. Pope. Thos. Hart. G. N. Galer. Israel Wood. D. A. Mansur.	OFFICE: CO.'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO ST.,	Reserve Fund
HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE. WM. FABWELL General Manager.	DEPOSITS received at current rates of interest,	
	DEBENTURES issued in Currency or Sterling, with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by lew to invest in the Data trustees are authorized	ing Depentures issued
Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal, London EngNational Bank of Scotland. Boston-Nationa. Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and	by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company. MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at	Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in these Debentures
Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.	current rates and on favorable conditions as to re- payment. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.	Money to loop at Lamost Comment Dates
THE WESTERN BANK	J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.	WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director.
OF CANADA.	FREEHULD LUAN AND SAVINGS CU'Y.	HURON AND ERIE
HEAD OFFICE, - OSHAWA, ONT.	DIVIDEND No. 59. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company	Loan and Savings Company,
Capital Authorized	ou and after	
Dapital Subscribed 500,000 Dapital Paid-up 830,000	Saturday, the 1st Day of June Next	Capital Stock Subscribed
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,	to 31st May inclusive	
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. BRUBEN S. HAWLIN Esq. Vice President.	Notice is also given that the General Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at Two O'clock p.m. on Tuesday , 4th of June , for the purpose of receiving the Annual Depart the Division	favorable terms. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of
W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allen, Esq. Bobert McIntosh, M. D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq.		Company. Interest allowed on Deposite
T. H. MOMILLAN, Cashier. BRANCHES-Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg.	By order of the Board S. C. WOOD	J. W. LITTLE, G. A. SOMERVILLE, President, Manager.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought	Toronto, 29th April, 1889. Manager.	THE HOME
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	THE HAMILTON	Savings and Loan Company.
Merchants Bank of Canada. London, EngThe Royal Bank of Scotland.	Provident and Loan Society.	(LIMITED),
PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX.	President, G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq. Vice-President, A. T. Wood, Esq.	OFFICE: No. 72 CHURCH ST., TORONTO. Authorized Capital
	Canital Subscribed 91 200 000 00	Subscribed Capital 1,500,000
CAPITAL,	Reserve and Surplus Funds	Deposits received, and interest at current rates al- lowed. Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Augustus W. West, President. W. J. Coleman, Vice-President.	Total Assets	Advances on collateral security of Debentures and
H. K. Mackinlay. Patrick O'Mullin. James Fraser.	DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.	Bank and other Stocks. Hon. FRANK SMITH, JAMES MASON, President. Manager.
HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S. Cashier, John Knight.	Banking House-King Street. Hamilton. H. D. CAMERON, Manager.	BUILDING AND LOAN
AGENCIES: lockport, N.S. Wolfville, N.S. Woodstock, N.B.	LONDON & CANADIAN	ASSOCIATION.
BANKERS: The Union Bank of London, London C.B.	Loan & Agency Co.	Paid-up Capital
The Union Bank of London, - London, C.B. The Bank of New York, New York. I we England National Bank Boston The Ontario Bank, Montreal.	(LIMITED). SIB W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.; K.C.M.G., - PRESIDENT	DIRECTORS. LABBATT W. SMITH, D.C.L., President.
	Capital Subscribed \$5,000,000	JOHN KERB, Vice-President Hon. Alex. McKenzie, M.P. G. R. R. Cockburn. M L
A BANQUE NATIONALE.	Beserve	Geo. Murray. Joseph Jackes. W. Mortimer Clark. WALTEB GILLESPIE, Manager.
ON AND AFTER	TO INVESTORS Money received on Do	OFFICE : COR. TORONTO AND COURT STS Money advanced on the security of city and farm
Wednesday, 1st Day of May Next,	and Principal payable in Britain or anada	Mortgages and debentures purchased.
hig Bank will new to its Charabaldana - Di in	Rates on application to	Interest allowed on deposits. Registered Debentures of the Association obtained on application.
f Three Per Cent. on its capital, for the six nonths ending on the 80th of April next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to	J. F. KIRK, Manager. Head Office, 44 King Street West, Toronto.	The London & Ontario Investment Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Sheveholders will to be	THE DOMINION	LIMITED,
lace at the Banking House, Lower Town, on Vednesday, the 22nd May Next, at Three 'clock p.m.		OF TORONTO, ONT. President, Hon. FRANK SMITH. Vice-President, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Esq
By order of the Board, P. LAFRANCE,		DIRECTOR
uebec, 27th March, 1899.	Subscribed Capital	Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham and Frederick Wyld.
The Loan Companies.	ROBERT REID, - PRESIDENT. (Collector of Customs)	Money advanced at current rates and on favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property.
	WILLIAM DUFFIELD, - VICE-PRESIDENT. (President City Gas Company.) THOMAS H. PURDOM, - INSPECTING DIRECTOR.	Money received from investors and secured by the Company's debentures, which may be drawn payable either in Canada or Britain with interest half yearly
THE ONTARIO	F. B. LEYS, Manager.	at current rates. A. M. COSBY, Manager. 84 King Street East Toronto.
oan & Debenture Company,	The Trust & Loan Company of Canada.	The National Investment Co. of Canada
OF LONDON, CANADA.	ESTABLISHED 1851.	(LIMITED.) 20 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.
apital Subscribed	SUDSCIDEU VADILAI	
	Paid-up Capital	Capital
eserve Fund	Paid-up Capital	DIRECTORS.
otal Liabilities	Paid-up Capital	DIRECTORS. JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C., President. WILLIAM GALBBAITH, Esq., Vice-President
Jabets 3,606 782 Jotal Liabilities 3,024,433 Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years. Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years. Debentures issued for b collected at any agency of olsons Bank, without charge. Sector 100 and 1	Paid-up Capital	DIRECTORS. JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C., President. WILLIAM GALBRAITH, Esq., Vice-President
Jabetz 3,606 782 Jotal Liabilities 3,024,433 Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years. Debentures J interset can be collected at the collected a	Paid-up Capital	DIRECTORS. JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C., President. WILLIAM GALBRAITH, Esq., Vice-President William Alexander, Esq. John Scott, Esq. John Stuart, Esq. N. Silverthorne, Esq.

Oapital Subscribed Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund Total Assets Total Liabilities	\$2,000,000 1,200,000 340,000 3,606 782 2,024,438				
Debentures issued for 3 or 5 years. and interest can be collected at any Molsons Bank, without charge. WILLIAM F, BULI	agency of				
	Manager.				
London Onterio 1990	manager.				

THE MONETARY TIMES.





THE MUNETARY TIMES.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal, Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. CANTLIE, EWAN & CO. John Clark, Jr. & Co's S. Greenshields, Son & Co. General Merchants & Manufacturers' M.E.O. Agents Bleached Shirtings, Grey Sheetings Tickings, White, Grey and Colored Blankets, Fine and Medium Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Plain and Fancy Flannels, Low Tweeds, Etoffes. &c., &c. WHOLESALE SPOOL COTTON Recommended by the Principal Sewing Machine Companies as the best for hand and machine sewing in the market. DRY GOODS 13 & 15 St Helen St., MONTREAL MERCHANTS, 20 Wellington Street West, TORONTO. 17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square LONSDALE, REID & Co. DRY GOODS. 780, 732, 734, 736 Craig St., Our representatives are now on the road TRADE MARKS. For the convenience of our Customers in the West We now keep a full line of BLACK, WHITE, and COLORS, at 3 Wellington Street E., Toronto. with a full range of our Spring Samples. All MONTREAL. orders entrusted to them will be carefully 6 ternsere Orders will receive prompt attention. mercantile Summary. 18 St. Helen St., Montreal. WALTER WILSON & CO., A STOREKEEPER of very modest calibre at St. Agents for the Dominion. THE CELEBRATED Ephrem de Tring is Edmond Poulin, and and 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL. he has just assigned with small liabilities. Cook's Friend Baking Powder 8 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO. WM. GOSNELL & BRO., a firm of flour and feed dealers in this city, have made an assign-McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO IS AS PURE AS THE PUREST. ment to McArthur Griffith. AND THE sawdust nuisance on the Ottawa OIL, LEAD, PAINT BETTER VALUE THAN THE CHEAPEST River, says the Citizen, is complained of at Ask for the Cook's Friend, and take no other. Beware of any offered under slightly different names. All first-class grocers sell it. this season as being worse than usual. Color & Varnish Merchants It is the intention of the Summerlee Iron IMPOBTERS OF Company to open an office in Montreal, where ENGLISH and BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS JAMES ROBERTSON, it will be represented by Mr. Thomas Drum-Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled and Rough Plate, &c. mond. MONTREAL, QUE. Painters' & Artists' Materials, Brushes, &c ELIAS HOLDSTEIN, a Russian exile, for the JAMES ROBERTSON & CO., Toronto, last two or three years doing a peddling busi-319, 314, 316 St. Paul St., & 253, 255, 257 Com-missioners St. ness at Shawville, P.Q., has assigned. Liabili-Manufacturers of MONTREAL ties \$2,900, assets \$1,400. Lead Pipe, Shot. White Lead. COMPETITIVE designs, for which prizes aggre-W.&F.P.CURRIE&CO., Cochrane, Cassils & Co gating \$1,200 are offered, are invited from architects by the Confederation Life Association for its proposed new building in this city. 100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal. SIDNEY W. DAY began in the grocery busi-**BOOTS & SHOES** Portland Cement, Canada Cement, Ohimney Tops, Roman Cement, Vent Linings Water Lime, Flue Covers Whiting, Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris Scotch Glased Drain Pipes, Borax, Fire Clay, Ohina Clay, &o. IMPOBTERS OF ness in Kingston just one year ago. He has WHOLESALE. now called a meeting of creditors, who will (or. Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts likely find his affairs in bad shape. Two St. John firms, the Harris Car Works MONTREAL, Que and the Parks' cotton factory, now pay out as much in wages annually as all the St. John HODGSON, SUMNER & CO Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs. shipyards paid in the days of their prosperity. SAMUEL WARTELSKY, for a short time a shop-A large Stock always on hand IMPORTERS OF keeper in Perth, and previously for brief DRY GOODS. SMALLWARES periods at Arnprior, Pakenham, and Watson's WM. PARKS & SON, Corners, has assigned. He has always had and FANCY GOODS the name of being slow. (LIMITED) 347 & 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL AFTER recently removing from La Baie, L. ST. JOHN, N.B., and 25 & 27 Princess St., WINNIPEG. E. Gelinas, general storekeeper, St. Brigette des Saults, Que., has assigned to the protho-Cotton Spinners, Bleachers, Dyers and J. WALKER, R. notary, with liabilities of about \$13,000. He had Manufacturers. 15 COMMON ST., MONTREAL, been for some time regarded as financially COTTON YARNS, CARPET WARPS. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN weak. BALL KNITTING COTIONS. Cotton & Woollen Rags, Paper Stock HOSIERY YARNS, AND YARNS For Manufacturers' use. AND SCRAP METALS. BEAM WARPS FOR WOOLLEN MILLS. Cash buyers of Peddlers' Rags, Tailors' Clippings, Old Rubber, &c. GREY COTTONS, SHEETINGS, HATS. CAPS. FUR DRILLS & DUCKS. TOBONTO BRANCH: Toronto Mill Stock & Metal Co., Esplanade St., Toronto. OVES Sheetings, shirtings and stripes. 80z. In Plain and Fancy COTTONADES, Mixed Patterns. The only "Water Twist" Yarn made in Canada. 0 ACENTS: BALL'S CORSETS. WM. HEWITT, } Toronto, | DUNCAN BELL, JOHN HALLAM, Ont. | Montreal. FANCY ROBES & Manufactured by MILL8: BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS. NEW 06 BRUSH & CO., W/SS ST. JOHN COTTON MILLS. Cor. Bay & Adelaide Streets, **8** T. JOHN, N.B. TOBONTO

THE officials and employes of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Co., last week, presented Mr. R. G. Leckie, their late managing director, with a handsome black marble clock, having Westminster chimes.

As an inducement for manufacturers to locate in that town, the authorities of Collingwood offer exemption from taxation for a term of years, also water and light free. The town's water and railway facilities are well known.

DEBENTURES to the amount of upwards of \$46,000 are offered to investors by the Corporation of Woodstock, Ont. They fall due in 1903, 1908, and 1909, and bear interest at 5 and 6 per cent.

It is only about seven weeks since the works of the J. Harris Co., at St. John, N.B., were destroyed by fire. We learn that rebuilding is about completed, and already the rolling department has resumed operations.

J. S. BULLICK & Co., a Montreal leather firm in a moderate way, and who never possessed great financial strength, have assigned. Direct liabilities are small, some \$3,000; indirect \$8,000. The firm were creditors for \$2,900 of J. D. Thurston, recently failed.

A GENERAL merchant of St. Louis de Gonzague, J. A. Tranguille by name, who began business about five years ago, has assigned upon the demand of a Quebec creditor. Mons. T. was regarded as eccentric, but as doing fairly well. He owes \$11,900.

AT a meeting of the creditors of Gendron & Dupee, general merchants at Penetanguishene, held in Toronto on Wednesday, Mr. Clarkson, the assignee, submitted a statement which showed assets of \$3,800 and liabilities \$5.500.

BUSINESS on the lumber wharves in St. Setphen, N. B., has not been so brisk for a number of years as it is at present. The Courier says that the lumber firms are employing large crews, and some of them want additional men. Men are scarce and wages good.

AT the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, held in Montreal, the following directors were elected : Andrew Allan, president ; F. H. Brydges, vice-president; H. M. Allan, A. T. Drummond, John Allan, R. G. Allan, A. A. Allan, Bryce Allan.

THIRTEEN brakesmen have been killed between St. John and Halifax on the Intercolonial Railway last year, and singular to say not one of them belonged to the Brakesmen's Brotherhood, the probable reason of which is

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. THE STEELE BROS. CO., L'td. SEED MERCHANTS. NOW ARRIVING DAILY. CORN-Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilago. Southern White Eusilage. Red Cob Selected Yellow Horse Tooth. "

HUNGARIAN GRASS AND MILLET. BUCKWHEAT,-Japanese and Silver Hull and Common.

Choicest Stocks—Full Supplies. Write or wire for prices. We are headquarters for seeds and aim to please.



that the poor fellows were mostly new hands and unused to the work.

THE affairs of C. V. Roberge, storekeeper, Warwick, Que., have been in loose shape for some some time past, and he has been away, for the purpose, as given out, of raising means to meet his liabilities. He owes \$5,560. A meeting of creditors has been called for the 15th inst.

GALT manufacturers appear to be kept busy. Messrs. Newlands & Co., makers of glove and shoe lining and baby carriage rugs, find they have to largely increase their facilities to meet the demand.--- Messrs. Cowan & Co. have recently shipped several car-loads of wood working machinery to British Columbia.

LETTERS patent have been granted by the Ontario Government incorporating the following companies :-- The London Medical & Dispensing Co., capital \$3,000; the C. Beck Manufacturing Co., Pentanguishene, capital \$25,000; the Ontario Basket Co., capital \$12,-000; the Windsor Crimped Stay Co., capital \$10,000.

FRATERNAL congratulations are pouring into the office of the New York Times on the occasion of its removal to what is said to be the largest, tallest, and most thoroughly equipped newspaper building in America. In adding ours, we do not look for any improvement in the paper itself. The proprietor has not left any room for that.

EXEMPTION from taxation, free building sites, and money aid on certain conditions are amongst the inducements offered manufacturers to locate in Belleville. Most persons know that the city is contiguous to a splendid agricultural country, while the facilities for shipping afforded by the Midland Railway system are as good as can be desired.

A CO-OPERATIVE store is about being established by the railway employes in and around Truro, N.S. The capital has been subscribed, and the store will be opened this month. It is needless, we presume, to advise our Truro friends to start on good principles, and avoid the rocks on which too many co-operative stores have come to grief.

THE Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal coolly appropriates an article of ours on "Degras," and prints it as original matter. Has the moral atmosphere of our neighboring colony been so contaminated by the presence of American defaulters that the eighth commandment is not respected there at all ?--Shoe and Leather Reporter, N.Y.

IT would seem that the vigilance of the Government Inspector at Belleville, directed against the salt manufacturers of this province, is not without reason. Several other seizures have been made since the one noted in our columns last week, and the offenders have been ordered to repack the salt and pay a fine. One seizure of over 2,000 barrels was made at Windsor, for light weight.

An old-time dry goods merchant of Quebec, E. Giguere, whose career has been of a rather checkered character, is again in difficulties. He was burnt out in 1881, and it was then reported that he compromised, rebuilding overtaxing his financial strength. Last spring he again sought a composition of 50 cents, and has now suspended, with comparatively small lighilities

AFTER a long struggle with the inevitable, A. M. Bullock & Son, general store, Coaticooke, Que., have assigned. Being dependent upon the indulgence of their creditors for some time past, the failure has been pretty well discounted. The senior of the firm has always been well thought of, but the junior member has always been regarded as a source of weakness.

UNITED STATES CONSUL Albert Roberts, in & report from Hamilton, Ont., on wood and woodenware, says : "Much of the imported walnut has been planted in the United States by men not yet old." If Mr. Roberts will inform us in what portion of the United States the walnut he mentions as having been planted is cut, he will let in a side light on the lumber business that will be an astonisher. Somebody has been stuffing Mr. Roberts .--North-Western Lumberman.

THE leading merchant at Stanbridge Station, One., Jacques Senesac, was one of the sufferers by the recent fire which almost swept that place out of existence. His store and stock were completely destroyed, the only salvage being one keg of powder. The building was worth about \$8,000, and stock \$15,000 to \$17,000, on which he held only \$8,000 insurance. He approached his creditors for a reduction of their claims; but finding himself afterwards in a better position than he at first calculated, he has stated his intention of paying in full.

WANTED.

By a young man, position as Book keeper or Accountant; rapid worker, thoroughly reliable and experienced in all details of office work and general business. Good correspondent, and able to take management of office. Highest references. Salary \$700. Address, "Accountant," Care of Monetary Times Office, Toronto.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

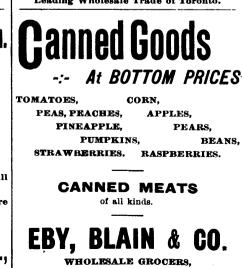
BOYD BROS. & CO'Y.

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

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

COR. BAY and FRONT STS. TORONTO,

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.



Cor, Front and Scott Sts., Toronto.

THE influence of the modern press on the manners and lives of the people, and the power of advertising, as well, was exemplified in Mr. Goschen's latest budget speech to the English House of Commons. Referring to coffee and tea, he said the importations in these had fallen off a good deal, which was due to the dealers in cocoa advertising their business and thus increasing the consumption of that article.

HAVING endorsed for another firm some years ago, Mackenzie Bros., flour millers at Courtright, are now suffering the penalty of that injudicious step. Although no failure has yet taken place, their premises have been closed for some time, and they say that they will let their effects bring what they can, but will not compromise.----Mr. Geo. Murton, a much-respected coal dealer at Guelph, has assigned. His troubles have been brought about by the failure of Murton & Reid in the same line of trade at Hamilton.---Dan. Cameron, Meaford, and R. M. McMurchy, Owen Sound, two grocers in a small way, have made assignments.

ORGANIZED less than eighteen months ago with an authorized capital of \$20,000, supplemented later by a municipal bonus of \$5,000, the Fraserville Boot and Shoe Co., of Riviere du Loup en bas, is already reported embarrassed. A meeting of shareholders was held on the

ARE SHOWING

New Styles in Prints.

30th ult. to debate upon liquidation. Some creditors have offered to write off 25% if certain changes be made in the organization and management, but nothing definite was done. Including corporation bonus, conditions attached to which have not been fulfilled, the liabilities are \$38,000, and apparent assets \$45,500.

A TESTIMONIAL signed by over seventy of the leading bankers, merchants, and prominent men of Halifax has been presented to Mr. R. T. Braine, late cashier of the People's Bank. of Halifax, expressing regret at the prospect of his removal from amongst them. "Your connection with the bank for nearly a quarter of a century," the address goes on, " has been signally marked in two ways-by unvarying courtesy to its clients and the highest integrity in your actions, and since you assumed the position of manager, your ready grasp of facts, coupled with tact and firmness, has been noted by most of the bank's customers."

IF it be true that the prevalent impression was that Campbell Bros., general dealers at Embro, did a good trade and made money, then their failure, just announced, must prove a surprise.——The assignment of J. G. Anderson, another general storekeeper at Flesherton, and which we noted at the time, is to be followed by the disposal of his stock at auction today.----Commencing with a capital of about

\$600, W. J. McGolpin, a manufacturer of tins in this city, was enabled by injudicious credit granted by the Central Bank to swell his ha-In this city, was enabled by injuration of the granted by the Central Bank to swell his habilities to \$25,000. Assets being only \$7,900, matters could not well go on, so since July of last year the business has been carried on in his wife's name, as the W. J. McGolpin M'f'g Co. His affairs are again in the hands of a factor of a statement of a statement of the firm of assignees, Messrs. Blakely & Anderson.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the brief history of what he calls "A much owned organ." In Fredericton, N. B., a restaurant keeper bought an organ, paying but a small amount down and giving for the balance a lease note, such as is often taken by organ dealers for security on the instrument. Shortly afterward, the organ was badly damaged in a fire, and was turned over to be repaired to a firm who have it yet over to be repaired to a firm who have it yet in their possession, the repair bill, which amounts to about as much as the organ is worth, not having been paid. It is now learned that the restaurant-keeper has "skipped out," leaving many debts unpaid, but to secure one party he has given a bill of sale, which has been duly recorded, on this same organ. Of the three claimants for same instrument which has best chance?

THE managing partner for many years of the Allan Line of ocean steamers, Mr. R. A. Smith, has retired from that position. The ability and capacity for work with which he has filled so onerous a post are well known to Montrealers, and have attracted attention wherever the line is known. On the occasion of his leaving, Mr. Smith was presented by Mr. Andrew Allan, on behalf of the firm, with a massive piece of plate—a vase or cup of hammered silverware, bearing on one side a representation of the port and wharves, with the "Parisian" in the foreground, and on the other the following inscription :— "Presented the "Parisian" in the foreground, and on the other the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. R. A. Smith, by his co-partners, on the occasion of his returing from the firm of Hugh and Andrew Allan, as a mark of their friendship, high estimation, and admiration for his sterling qualities. May 1st, 1889."

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto, BRYCE. McMURRICH & CO. WYLD, GRASETT Å DARLING. CHARLES COCKSHUTT & CO., WE have passed into Stock during the last few days muny scarce Gınaand desirable lines for Spring Trade. Bryce, McMurrich & Co., WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING. Wholesale Dry Goods & Woollens. TORONTO. MANCHESTER AND HUDDERSFIELD, ENG. J. H. MACABE. A. BANKIN. FOSTER & MACABE, IMPORTERS OF English, German & American Novelties Saxony, Gobelin, Andalusian, Pompadour, Angora, Berlin and Fingering Wools, &c. Plushes, Felts, Satins and Pongee Silks. Ladies' Underclothing, Children's Bibs, Cloaks and Robes, Ribbons. Pompons, Working Silks, Traced Goods, Baskets, and Small Wares. INSPECTION INVITED.

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TORONTO

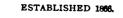
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AND TRADE REVIEW.

THE MONETARY TIMES

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TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1889

THE SITUATION.

Arbor day in Ontario, which came last week, usually comes and goes without attracting much attention or being the cause of much planting. It is not as in Quebec, nor could it well be made, a holiday, for it comes at a season when work presses on the farm. But it serves at least to call attention to the need of planting and helps to make better understood the use of trees for climatic purposes as well as for shade and ornament. As savage tribes paint before they clothe themselves when the climate will allow of their going naked, planting for ornamental purposes began before it was entered on for other reasons. It is idle to regret the primeval forest; its fate was to give space to agriculture, and men pressed by necessity, or controlled by habit, cannot stop to consider when they have cleared away enough. That replanting for shade and climatic purposes is desirable is a truth that will make its way, though it be slowly. Trees by their shade temper the heat of the sun, afford shelter from cold winds, and tend to produce precipitation. In planting we must be content to go slowly, though it were desirable that the present rate should be quickened. A little more than nominal Arbor day does something, if little, in this direction.

It is now certain that Gabriel Dumont is circulating a petition to the Government to pay the half-breeds of the North-West for the losses sustained by the rebellion of their own creation. If any half-breeds not engaged in the outbreak lost property, they have doubtless been paid for it long ago, or would have been paid if they had put in claims, and this their friends would be pretty certain to see they did not neglect to do. The petition must therefore ask for compensation for those who took an active part in the outbreak. The limits within which such claims are admissible, if at all, are very restricted. For property necessarily destroyed in subduing the uprising it is impossible to admit any claim. The wanton destruction or theft of property may perhaps be allowed to come under a different rule. A wanton destruction or theft of property which came into the hands of the volunteers could not be justified, and it may be that instances of these forbidden practices did occur. If so, it may fairly be a question whether it ought not to be paid for.

New demands of compensation for land are being made by the half breeds of the North-West. We have set the example of such payment in Manitoba, not greatly to the benefit of the half-breeds, who, for the most part, have spent what they got, and the precedent is now urged for application to the North-West, and higher terms seem to be expected. The American Government, we believe, does not admit any similar claim in the half-breeds. Mr. Mills, when Minister of the Interior, wanted to treat the halfbreeds on the same footing as whites; but this rule was departed from after a little rebellion which cost some millions of dollars. There are always white people ready to encourage the Metis in any demands they may make on the Government, not for the benefit of the tawny race, but because they hope to get a large part of the plunder at second-hand. Any claim of this kind must be dealt with on its merits, if it has any; if it has none, it must still be dealt with prudently and with caution.

Only recently was the proposal made, for the first time, that the Harvey-Salisbury line should be built by the Dominion Government. At first a private company was chartered for the purpose, and on its failure to do anything the Canadian Pacific was expected to fill the gap. Its chief officials one after another spoke as if such was the intention of the company. But last session, when the company was engineering a new scheme of finance through the House, this intention was disclaimed under pressure that the company should assume the construction as a binding obligation. Then pressure was brought to bear on the Government to undertake the expenditure of three or four millions to shorten the route to Halifax by at most seventeen miles, and a bill for this purpose passed the Commons, but was thrown out in the Senate. No one can be much surprised at the fate of a measure of the character of this and with the history it has.

A correspondent at Fredericton writes respecting the rejection by the Senate of the Government Short Line bill: "It is now believed here that the Harvey to Salisbury line will be built by the company to which incorporation was given at the last session of the New Brunswick Legislature, under the name of the Moncton and Harvey Short Line Railway Connection Company. This company is promoted by Dr. Debertram of Philadelphia, who is now interested in the Central Railway, the Moncton and Buctouche Railway, and the St. Martin's Upham Railway of this province; but of course the building of this line by a company will be vastly different from being built by the Government and leased to the C. P. R. for a merely nominal sum."

In the recent libel suit against the Tele-

gram, it was contended that sound cedar for roadways is not obtainable, and also that cedar with pinholes in it is as good as sound. If scientific evidence had been put it in, it would have been shown that the pinhole is the result of decay. And there is no rational doubt that sound cedar exists in abundance. The city of Chicago takes no other, and the evidence showed that it had rejected a large quantity which was not sound. The islands of the Georgian Bay contain a supply of sound cedar that is practically unlimited, little or none of which has come to Toronto, though Chicago draws all, or nearly all, its supplies thence. Toronto is not likely to put up with unsound cedar in the future; and the reform is due to the exertions of the Telegram, to which due credit must be given. Toronto has a controllable expenditure of over \$1,100,000, an amount which is worth looking after. In old times, loose municipal expenditure thrived upon the impossibility of the press devoting time enough to comparatively insignificant matters.

A few weeks ago the City Council of Toronto recommended that gates be put up at all the railway crossings in the thickly inhabited parts of the city. And now Charles Kerbyson has been killed by a Grand Trunk train, at Jones' crossing, in the east. The coroner's jury thinks that both the company and the city are censurable for not having put up gates at that crossing, besides alleging that the train was going too fast. At this point and at Logan avenue they recommend that gates be erected. And the City Council now decides that gates must be put up at all the crossings. The unfortunate incident calls attention to this mode of preventing accidents. Just outside the city, at West Toronto Junction, there is as much need of protection as anywhere within the limits. and precaution is less likely to be taken there, though it is just as needful as anywhere. This is a point on which the new municipality of West Toronto Junction and the railway companies might confer with advantage to the public.

It is well for the United States that they are practically out of the circle of diplomatic debate. They send five agents to Berlin to negotiate on the Samoan difficulty, only one of whom it was reported understands French, the language in which Bismarck at first said the negotiations must be conducted. To be a United States Minister at a foreign court it is not deemed neces sary that a man should have any special equipment for the duty; a person who has had no experience of public life is just as likely to be selected as one who has had some. If Bismarck had not agreed not to proceed with the negotiations in French. four out of the five American agents would have sat with their thumbs in their mouths, in blissful ignorance of what was going on. Nevertheless these agents know very well what they are expected to do and they will do their best to succeed. At the same time it is not creditable to the public service of the United States that men should be sent on diplomatic missions who are ignorant of the French language, in which they may be required to negotiate.

ONTARIO'S TIMBER RESERVES.

Every year we are learning something more of the vast resources of the Dominion. With all eyes fixed on the North-West, we should be apt to overlook Northern Ontario, an undeveloped region large enough for a kingdom, if reports of exploration did not from time to time come before the public. Among the latest official explorations is that of Mr. E. B. Borron, which was made last year. He went from Sturgeon Falls, Lake Nipissing, to Mattawa, by rail, thence up the Ottawa River by steamers to the Hudson Bay Company's post on Lake Temiscamingue. From this point he went in a cance, under the direction of a guide, and followed "the usual route" to Lake Abittibi, which was reached on the 2nd of August. Here he found that the Hulson's Bay Company had to meet keen competition in the fur trade, though it does not appear that spirituous liquors were introduced. Excursions were made in various directions. Wabakabong Lake, said to be large, was visited. Something was seen of the country lying between the Upper Abittibi River and the Height of Land.

The face of the country, fair enough to look on, in a scenic point of view, has not, nevertheless, an encouraging aspect for agricultural purposes. "The really good soil is confined to the river bottoms, and owing to the smallness of the streams, the bottom land is very limited " in extent. Elm trees are found, and where they grow Mr. Borron thinks wheat would succeed. He was disappointed in the expectation that he would find much valuable pine. The white and red pine which had been large enough to be valuable -some being nine feet in circumferencehad been destroyed by fire. On some of the rocky ridges the vegetable mould as well as the timber had been burnt off. The south shore of the Upper Lake Abittibbi is broken and rocky without being mountainous. "There may," says Mr. Borron, "be limited areas of good bottom land on the streams, but I am convinced there are no extensive tracts of arable land to be found between that division of the lake and the Height of Land."

Wherever he went, Mr. Borron observed an "almost total destruction of timber by fire." Distance from settlements affords no security from this scourge; wherever the Indian goes-and wherever there is game he finds his way-he carries fire with him, and is not always careful to make sure that he does not communicate it to the forest. What is true of one part of the country is true of all. The danger exists everywhere, and no number of forest rangers which it would be practicable to employ can remove or afford security against it. In some parts of Northern Ontario extensive and valuable pineries abound, but from distance they are sometimes inaccessible with the existing means of communication. Sometimes the railway affords the only means of communication, and it has got to be brought into existence in these distant regions. Given the value of the timber and cost of the railway, it is a question of arithmetic whether

the utilization of the forests by means of railways will not pay. The decision rests with the Ontario Government. To its energy mainly we must look for the making these pineries accessible by rail. The right to cut timber will bring large sums of money; from first to last millions, but how much is, with our present knowledge, beyond the power of estimate. A beginning was made in the necessary grants for this purpose last session, and it will probably be followed up with energy in the future.

Mr. Borron suggests a more ambitious scheme of railway, the realization of which is far in the future, if it is ever to come. It is nothing less than another transcontinental railway, to "pass north of Lake Winnipeg, and have its Atlantic terminus probably on Hamilton's Iulet, and its Pacific terminus on or about Portland Inlet, if not farther north." The suggestion of a railway over this country, to the east, by the Saguenay River or Hamilton Inlet, is, we believe, not original with the Outario explorer, a Quebec ecclesiastic with a genius for difficult colonization having, if we mistake not, preceded him. "This railway," says Mr. Borron, descending to particulars and speaking in a tone almost confidential, "must pass through the territory claimed by Ontario north of the Height of Land, probably through this fertile belt, and at no great distance north of Abittibi." Let our grandchildren note whether these words ought to have been considered, when uttered, as prophetic. They are beyond the reach of speculation for this generation. But there is yet another possible resource. " Should the navigation of Hudson's Bay preve practicable, Abittibi is not more than two hundred miles from either Moose Factory or Rupert's House on James' Bay." The caution which prevents Mr. Borron being too sure about this navigation is commendable. If events bring an affirmative answer, Ontario will not be the last to take advantage of the new facility. Lake Abittibi is 800 miles nearer to Europe than those portions of the North-West which are now attracting so much attention both in Europe and on this continent.

The liability of our pineries to destruction by fire has a direct connection with the policy of putting an export duty on saw-logs. It is better to utilize by exportation a part of our timber in the form of saw-logs than to run the risk of having the trees burnt up on the ground. The provinces which own the timber have a special interest in the commercial policy which deals with the exportation of the sawlogs, while the right of legislation is in the Dominion. The case is one in which, if the provinces were agreed on the policy that ought to be pursued, their united request should command respect from the legislative authority of the Dominion. Here is a practical question on which the provinces might compare notes, and if they agree upon what ought to be done, their wishes would probably have weight. But it is not certain that they could agree upon the line of policy which it would be desirable to pursue.

THE DRY GOODS OUTLOOK.

After several years of extreme competition, cutting prices, extending terms, and the like, on the part of our importers of dry goods, resulting in over-trading and frequent bad debts, there appears to be a very general disposition to put an end to this sort of policy and to set about making money instead. Such a resolution is opportune at the present time, for the tone of all European textile markets is higher and repeats are not to be had under an advance. Within our own borders, too, grey cottons are advancing, as a result of the late meeting of the mill men, domestic shirtings are on the rise, and other domestic cotton products are sympathizing. Then with respect to knitted goods, a circular of 1st May gives notice of an advance in finer grades of shirts and drawers owing to the advance in price of wool at the recent London sales, and we are told by a wholesale dealer that for the first time in ten years the prices of knitted goods are "steady, even buoyant."

Another 'feature of the situation is that the retail shop-keepers throughout the country are asking for and buying better class merchandise this year than last. The sort of craze for cheap goods which at times pervades the shoe trade, the fancy goods trade, and which just now especially characterizes the book and stationery trades, has had a run of a season or two in dry goods. But the public find out that bargains in cheap shoddy cloth are disappointing, just as leather board soles in boots are disappointing, and they eschew the lowpriced job stuff and look for better value. Of course, too, it may be regarded as evidence of improved circumstances or of a more confident feeling generally when the customers of country stores make common enquiry for better-class goods.

Significant testimony as to the aggregate of bankrupt stocks vexing the storekeeper is found in the statement on Wednesday last of a well-known trade auctioneer. This was to the effect that while at this date of 1888 his firm had sold close upon \$400,000 worth of bankrupt stocks, their sales of them this year did not reach one-eighth that sum.

Commercial travellers are as numerous, as pushing, as ever; some few with good sense and commendable self-restraint holding back their customers from over-buying, the majority, however, determined to sell goods and to let the retail dealer take care of himself. But there are signs in the wholesale houses that they are less disposed to leave their business practically in the hands of their travellers. Some principals appear to wish not only to control the personnel of their customers, but to regulate the amount of credit he shall have. These things are too often, and with great danger, left to the traveller to regulate.

Our Montreal correspondent writes that "the warm weather this month is stimulating trade in this line in a very healthy degree," and that while demand for summer fabrics is active, remittances are better than could have been expected a month or two ago. And a friend in Hamilton calls attention to some import figures in the following terms:

goods trade in the west reported in your columns from week to week this spring sentiment of justice to their tried and is confirmed by the following figures, which solvent customers. practically end the spring importations at Toronto, for four months from 1st Jan. of the years 1888 and 1887 respectively :---

Cottons. \$776,964 Silks. \$465,642 Woollens. \$1,057,379 Total. \$2,299,985 639.889 299,759 1,053,597 1,993,245 It is agreeable to learn that the steps

taken to do away with the evil of returned goods are having a perceptible effect. There is not only less of it done, but when goods are returned or sought to be returned, there is now an acknowledgment that the seller of them has some rights which the buyer is bound to respect.

OVER-TRADING IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

" If you want a good text for an article on the abuse of credit, tell the people how it works in the printing business," said an indignant wholesale stationer to a representative of this journal. And then the angry creditor proceeded to describe how he had been "swindled," as he phrased it, by a certain debtor and by creditors of that debtor. But the truth is that the very man who complained to us after this fashion was himself to blame for too ready crediting. The story ran in this wise :

"I have just been at a sale by bailiff of the effects of a job printing firm in this town, who had abundant enterprise but no means and but little experience. A typefounding concern sold them an outfit, consisting of type, a big press, some small presses, 'furniture,' &c., and took a chattel mortgage therefor. Then, seeing the new firm had lots of material but no motive power, a machinist sold them a steam engine, or a gas engine, on time. Then a paper-maker gave them stock, on credit; they got ink on credit, cards on credit, this, that, and the other thing on credit, and went on swimmingly, cutting prices on work and giving credit freely. When the chattel mortgage matures, and it cannot be met, down swoops the mortgagee and takes the big press out of the place. The other appurtenances of the business are seized by the landlord and sold at a sacrifice for a rent claim, while the machinist, the paper-maker, the stereotyper, the stationer look in vain from coalhole to chimney to find some return from their goods supplied."

The tale is an ower true one. Many of the same sort could be told. Enterprise is an admirable thing. Modern ideas and artistic taste deserve to be encouraged, in the printing business as well as in other directions. But it is not possible in this, more than in other businesses, for fifty firms to pay their debts and make a living when there is only work enough for thirty. Besides, as is forcibly stated by a correspondent in to day's issue, every superfluous trader who is set up in business by unwise credit lessens the chance of every man already established in the same line, and impairs his ability to pay his debts. The balance-sheets of those who are to blame

"The healthy tone of the staple dry | tale of bad debts which ought to chill their liberality to new comers and awaken the

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

Inwards and outwards trade at the port of Toronto for April, according to the Board of Trade figures, was somewhat greater than in the corresponding month of last year. Imports, especially of dry goods and metals, were larger, but exports smaller. Imports for the month were of the value of \$1,495,752, and exports \$219,-840, making the aggregate \$1,715,592. In the same month last year imported goods were valued at \$1,381,074, and those exported at \$290,056; aggregate, \$1,671,130. We give in the following list the values of principal articles of import :

IMPOR	rs.	
Cotton goods	April, '89. •\$113,910	April, '86 \$ 66,76
Fancy goods	50,024	39,93
Hats and bonnets	49,773	56,85
Silk goods	97,762	60,43
Woollen goods	176,937	123,41
Total dry goods	\$488,406	\$347,40
Books and pamphlets	34,076	28,20
ndian corn	22,591	11,69
Coal, bituminous	26,538	61,14
Drugs and medicines	20,984	22,68
Earthen and chinaware	13,627	18,28
Fruit and nuts	21,152	22,40
Furs and skins	11,218	12.06
Hass and glassware	29.884	21,33
fron and steel goods	116,245	109,35
fewellery and watches	32,617	33,29
Leather goods	26,113	32,71
Musical instruments	16,802	11,58
Paper goods	34,527	31.40
Wood goods	18,393	19.24
	, -	

Exports of lumber were very small last month; and under the heading of "Animals and their produce," the principal item in which is horses, there is a slight increase, caused by larger shipments of meats. Last year, about this time, shipments of barley were larger and certainly more valuable than now, 148,313 bushels of that grain, valued at \$109,539, having been sent across Lake Ontario, against 147,980 bushels valued at \$87,684, last month. The difference is between 73 cents per bushel and 59. Of malt the export is now small, only 398,000 pounds. Among manufactures, those which make up the heading of "Other articles " are far the most important, but we are not told what they are.

EXPORTS.

BAT ON.	1.0.	
	April, 1889.	April, 1888.
The Mine	. \$ 20	
" Fisheries	. 145	\$ 60
" Forest	. 16,446	20,189
Animals and produce	. 52,407	48,349
Field products		141,486
Manufactures	. 43,664	68,787
Miscellaneous	. 1,350	
Total	\$210,551	\$278,871

ADULTERATION IN DRUGS.

Variety in taste is proverbial. The palate is admitted to be fickle, changeful, capable of education or of perversion. There are men who will smack their lips after a dinner dish which to others is a violation of all gustatory propriety. We are all familiar with persons who insist that chicory improves coffee, and who will swear that Japan tea is the better of being boiled. But in the domain of the drugfor such unwise, unsecured crediting tell a gist and the physician we are accustomed to which is, of course, safflower, quotes at 60

look for the Simon-pure. We do not want our quinine adulterated, and those of us at least who are not homœopathists do not desire our tonics or our purgatives too much diluted. If we have to take a bitter dose we seek for something genuinely bitter, and have done with it.

It is matter of record, however, that drug adulteration has reached, among our neighbors at least, a disturbing pass. The drug analyst of the State Board of Health of New York has made his annual report. He collected 326 samples of drugs, choosing those most liable to be adulterated. His analyses showed the following result :

	P	er cent.
Good quality14	40, or	43.0
Fair quality	14. or	13.5
Inferior quality	79. or	$24 \cdot 2$
Not as called for	63, or	19·3 .

326, or 100.0

Forty-three is a large percentage of adulteration in drugs and medicines. The greatest fraud found was in saffron, for which the common safflower was substituted. Out of thirtynine samples thirty-seven were spurious, and only two were genuine. Of glycerine, twentyfour samples were examined, with the result of finding four poor ones. Of iodoform examined, six were good and one fair. Of ten sam. ples of tincture of chloride of iron, only two conformed to the requirements of the Pharmacopœia. It were enough to bring iron tears down Pluto's cheek to find a simple tonic remedy so bedevilled.

Of precipitated sulphur, thirty-nine samples were tested ; twelve were good, one fair, twenty inferior, and six samples were something else than what was called for, showing that some pharmacists did not know what precipitated sulphur was. Of washed sulphur forty-seven samples were tested; nineteen were of good quality, fifteen were inferior, and thirteen consisted of precipitated sulphur. The analyst says : "These last thirteen samples were sold through ignorance or carelessness for washed sulphur, which was called for in writing. Washed sulphur was selected for examination, not because it is a very important drug, but because the substitution of the common unwashed flowers of sulphur for it is a very common practice."

The dispensers of ether were badly at fault. Of fifty-three samples of stronger ether called for, there were of good quality twenty; fair, five; inferior, twenty-six; and not as called for, two. As the quality of ether is a most important feature to the medical man as well as his patient, the above showing is a very bad one. An item in this official report is commended to the attention of those defenders of adulteration who claim that the price falls with the quality : "The fact has again been observed that the price paid bears but little relation to the quality of the article purchased, the highest priced samples being frequently of the poorest quality, and vice versa."

We in Canada are not so seriously troubled with adulterated drugs. It is true, however, that a very large proportion of the citrate of iron and quinine we use is deficient in strength, -it runs about 4 per cent. instead of 16. The variation in quality is indicated by the quoted price, which ranges from 45 cents to \$1.00 per ounce. The pure article is made in Canada; much of what we get from the United States, however, is shamefully adulterated. No doubt an investigation of the article of saffron would give similar results here to those reached in the States. Valencia saffron, which is the true Spanish article, is worth here \$1.25 per ounce, while the American article

cents per pound. We have not seen a report of the Dominion Analyst's department upon drugs and medicines, but we fancy it quite possible that some adulterations in these articles might be found worthy of its attention.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was held in Montreal on Wednesday last, 8th inst., the president of the company, Mr. W. C. VanHorne, occupying the chair. The chairman, while deprecating unfriendly remarks or impertinent comments upon the affairs of other companies, referred to the unfriendly attitude towards the C. P. R. of the Grand Trunk Company, as indicated by its acts in Canada and by the utterances of its president in England. He specifically declared that the former had not interfered with the projects of the Grand Trunk Company, or with its legislative or financial operations. And more, he disavowed rate-cutting or unfair competition in any form.

The speaker drew attention to the fact that since the Canadian Pacific came into existence the Grand Trunk has absorbed in Ontario more than two miles of railway for every one made or acquired by the Canadian Pacific, aside from its main line. "Those who talk about the assistance the Canadian Pacific has received in the way of subsidies, forget that the Grand Trunk and the lines amalgamated with or held by it have received many times the amount in Ontario and Quebec that the Canadian Pacific has ever received for its lines in these provinces. Whether or not the extensive acquisitions of the G. T. Company in Ontario bring profit or loss to that company does not concern us, any more than does the fate of the Canadian Pacific shareholders concern the president of the Grand Trunk. according to his latest half-yearly speech. Had you stopped at the completion of your main line across the continent your enterprise would have come to ruin long ago, but you have neither the Grand Trunk nor any other company to fear, and the monthly returns of net profit may be confidently depended on to furnish a conclusive answer to all of the misrepresentations which have been so industriously showered upon us for the past eight years." Mr. VanHorne concluded by moving that the report of the affairs of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1888, now submitted be adopted, published, and forwarded to the shareholders.

Sir George Stephen, in seconding the adoption of the report, declared that he concurred in every word the president had said regarding the "senseless hostility of the G. T. R." He was happy to believe that the results of the current year would completely establish the ability of the C. P. R. Company to pay dividends on its ordinary shares out of the net profits of working.

From the figures submitted in the annual report, we take the following. The statement of earnings shows that for three years they were as under :

For 1886 the net earnings were .. \$3,703,486 54 For 1887 the net earnings were... 3,504,118 16 For 1888 the net earnings were... 3,870,774 92

The earnings per passenger were for the past year 1.79 cents per mile, and per ton of freight per mile 1.02 cents, as compared with 1.98 and 1.006 respectively in 1887. The result of the past year's workings has not proved so satisfactory on account of the exceedingly light crop in Ontario in 1887, which was nearly all moved before the close of the year and left but little to do in 1888. This had a most serious

effect, though it was more than made good by business along the main line and by through traffic to and from the Pacific Coast. But the through traffic had to be carried at rates affording comparatively small profits, and the net earnings for the year, while \$366,656.67 in excess of the year before, were not in proportion to the increase in the gross earnings. The average grain crop of 1888 in Ontario resulted in a gratifying improvement in the gross earnings and profits of the last quarter of the year, notwithstanding an unusually bad harvest in Manitoba. The profits for January, February, and March were \$426,798.36 more than for the corresponding three months of 1888, and with average crops this improvement should continue throughout the year. The land sales last year were 138,001 acres, and the price realized \$443,526, as against 53,803 acres in 1887, for \$179,813. There are still 14,807,536 acres unsold

Directors were elected as follows :-- W. C. VanHorne, Montreal; Sir George Stephen, Bart., Montreal; Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M. G., M. P., Montreal; Richard B. Angus, Montreal; Edmund B. Osler, Toronto; Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., Ottawa; Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, senator, Montreal; Hon. Geo. Kirkpatrick, M.P., Kingston; R. V. Martineau. Amsterdam and New York ; Hon. W. L. Scott, Erie, Pa.; George R. Harris, Boston; Richard J. Cross, New York; Wilmot D. Matthews, Toronto; Hon. Donald McInnes, Senator, Hamilton; Thos. Skinner, London. At a meeting of the board, held subsequently, Mr. W. C. VanHorne was re-elected president, and the following appointed Executive Committee: -Mr. W. C. VanHorne, Sir Geo. Stephen, Sir Donald Smith, and Mr. Angus.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The authorities of Rat Portage have asked the Fire Underwriters' Association to re-rate the town.

Wolfville, N.S., by a vote of 73 to 16 has decided to have an Act of Incorporation for water purposes.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, has sold and delivered to the municipality of Lakefield one of its new pattern steam fire engines ; also a hose reel of its own make.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Life Company, held last month, the report stated that in the year ending November 15th, 2,972 policies were issued, assuring £1,496,362, the total existing assurances in force at November 15th being £20,806,469. The claims by death or matured endowments amounted, including bonus additions, to £589,182. The annual revenue amounted to £929,939. The accumulated funds at the above date were £6,990,313, an increase during the year of £182,357.

Mr. B. Hal Brown has been appointed manager for Canada of the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Company, a position rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. William Robertson. Mr. Brown had been some years superintendent of agencies for the company. The appointment was made by Mr. Clirehugh, the general manager of this well-known company, who visited Montreal last month, and Mr. Flanagan was also appointed assistant secretary.

The project of forming a live stock insurance company in Huron County has not fallen through. A meeting held in Clinton on 29th ult. to discuss the matter was well attended, Mr. John McMillan, M.P., being in the chair.

of Seaforth, of some forty of the leading stockmen east of Toronto who wish to join with those in the west in organizing the company. Mr. M. Y. McLean, of Seaforth, is temporary secretary; and Messrs. A. Innis, Clinton; W. Johnston, Woodham; and D. M. Ratcliffe, Seaforth, are a committee to secure the subscription of the amount required by statute.

The report of the Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited) states that the profit and loss account has been closed with a balance of £72,926 carried forward to 1889. Out of this amount the directors recommend a dividend at 17s. 6d. per share, making, with the interim dividend paid in September last, 25 per cent. for the year 1888.

The opening of the New York Life Insurance building will take place in Montreal on the 13th inst. The officers officiating will be Dr. Henry Tuck, first vice-president ; A. H. Welsh, second vice-president; Mr. W. T. Booth, chief of building department; Mr. George Thornton, superintendent of agencies, and Mr. Walter Cook, the architect.

The Iron Hall has been permitted by the Legislature of New York to change its title to that of the International Relief Association, a more intelligible and certainly a more attractive designation.

The approaching meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the United States, on the 16th inst., promises to be an interesting gathering. Some twenty fire underwriters of note, representing leading companies, have been specially invited to contribute papers or addresses upon the occasion.

-The building at Owen Sound of a steel steamer 302 feet in length and of 3,000 tons burthen is a matter of just congratulation to this province. The establishment at a port on the Georgian Bay of a shipyard with the men and appliances to complete a contract of the kind in nine months is something of decided moment to the inland marine of Canada; and the Polson Iron Works Company deserves the compliments it has received upon the eminently satisfactory carrying out of its contract for the building of the "Manitoba " and upon her successful launch. The new boat forms one of the Canadian Pacific Railway steamers connecting Port Arthur with Owen Sound, and is larger than either of the Clyde-built steamers "Alberta " and " Athabasca," which are about 2,400 tons. The "Manitoba" has a carrying capacity of 73,000 bushels. Her passenger accommodation is 400. The model and the general lines of the vessel are of the finest, while the workmanship is said to be most creditable. The "Manitoba" will be finished and ready to take her place on the Canadian Pacific Railway line in June.

-Among the items passed by the Parliament of Canada before it rose was one of \$60,-000 by way of governmental subsidy to assist the development of trade between Canada. the West Indies, and South America. The exact application of the sum mentioned has not yet been made known. St. John frankly expects to benefit by it, and it may be confidently affirmed that Halifax also will lay claim thereto. It looks, however, as if St. John will be made the terminal point of such a line. Whether the line will immediately pay its proprietors or not, the project of steam liners to the West Indies is of very great importance to the growth of the trade of Canada with those islands. The extent of United States trade A list was handed in by Mr. D. W. Ratcliffe, with them already is surely an index to the

value of such tropical commerce. We must not forget, in estimating, from a distance, the nature and amount of trade possible, that the West India islanders are at least displaying as much interest in this Canadian connection as we are, and have promised not only trade but subsidy.

-A large cotton factory at Montmorenci, near Quebec, is amongst the enterprises projected. It is the idea of the sanguine promoters to "ship the entire output of the establishment to China." Let the projectors of such a scheme be shipped to China. They are not wanted here. We fancy that the most persuasive promoter will have some trouble to get stock subscribed for another cotton factory in Canada; they certainly will not get it taken by any who are now shareholders in such concerns. It is folly to attempt to add to the cotton mills of the country when we have already more spindles. by many thousand, than we need.

-The "baby bank" of the Dominion is the Farmer's Bank of Rustico, P. E. I. total liabilities are \$19,806, and its resources amount to \$20,000. The capital stock is placed at \$8,211, and it declares a yearly dividend of 6 per cent. No doubt this "bank" is of use to the farmers of Rustico, but as its notes circulate all over the Maritime Provinces it should be in some way under governmental control, for protection of the public.

-Amongst the bank dividends being announced at this season is that of La Banque Jacques Cartier at the annual rate of 7 per cent.

Correspondence.

LIABILITY OF ASSURED IN A MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY." "LIABILITY

Editor MONETARY TIMES :

Eattor MONETARY TIMES. SIR,—Under this heading you say in your issue of the 26th ult.: "A correspondent writes as follows :—'In March, 1885, a policy was taken out in a Canadian mutual fire in-surance company, expiring in 1888. The surance company, expiring in 1888. The company now make an assessment of one half company now make an assessment of one half the premium note given. . . . Does not the liability cease when the policy expires ?' In the case referred to the policy covered a period of three years from March, 1885, till March, 1888. For all the fire losses and ex-penses of the company occurring between these two dates the assured is liable—with all other policy-holders of the company—for his pro rata proportion of such losses and ex-penses." penses.

This is no doubt legal and just, provided the This is no doubt legal and just, proceed the directors levy the extra assessment within a reasonable time after the expiration of the policy. In the case referred to, it appears, the com-pany levied an assessment last month on a reasonable the proceeding of the poly policy that expired in March, 1888 ! If this can be done legally one year after the expiracan be done legally one year after the expira-tion of the policy, why can it not be done at any time within the statutory limit of six years? If this can be done legally, the sooner the Ontario Insurance Act is amended the better, in the interest of the companies and the assured. But is this legal? Sec. 22 of the statutory excited in sec 14 of the statutory conditions recited in sec. 12 of the Act provides that : "Every action or pro-ceeding against the company for the recovery of any claim under or by virtue of this policy shall be absolutely barred, unless commenced within the term of one year next after the loss or damage occurs." And sec.132 of the Act provides that: "Forty days after the expiration of the term of incurse the premium note or unterm of insurance, the premium note or un-dertaking given for the insurance shall, on application therefor, be given up to the signer thereof, provided all losses and expenses with which the note or undertaking is chargeable have been paid."

Now, any company ought to be in a position to ascertain within forty days after the expira-tion of a policy whether the note given there-for is properly chargeable for any greater proportion of the losses and expenses of the company during the term of the policy than has previously been assessed against said note, and if chargeable the company ought surely to and if chargeable the company ought surely to make a demand within that time.

By the statutory condition above quoted the insured is limited to one year after a loss occurs to commence an action against the company for the recovery of a claim. Why should the company be granted an indefinite length of time after a policy expires to assess the premium note?

It would be well, Mr. Editor, that the pro-visions of "The Ontario Insurance Act, 1887," in reference to the liability of the assured after a policy expires, were clearly understood. If any mutual insurance company can legally assess a policy holder one or two years after

assess a policy holder one or two years after the policy expires, there will very soon be an agitation to amend the Act. If this is held to be legal, few would care to insure their property in a mutual insurance company. Yours, &c., 2nd May, 1889. POLICY-HOLDER.

[In order to answer "Policy-holder" correctly, we should know the name of the company and its method of assessment. We could then give a more definite answer.

The mixed mutuals have departed from the old system of assessing notes for losses yearly. They now take an assessment of twenty per cent. of the premium note each year in advance. By this means some of the companies have created a reserve, upon which we understand they draw in case the sixty per cent. assessed upon the premium note is found insufficient to meet the losses and expenses of the three years.

It will be incumbent on the company to prove that the assessment made upon this premium note is for payment of losses and expenses incurred previous to the expiration of his policy. He is not liable for any losses which take place, or expenses which are incurred, after the expiry of his policy .- ED. MON. TIMES.

LIBERTY TO TRADE, BUT NOT LI-CENSE TO OVERTRADE.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:

SIR,—It is allowed to be a fact that the pro-portion of men who succeed in the dry goods line is very small as compared with the num-ber of those who do not. Indeed it has been stated that out of every hundred that go into the business, only about five are successful. Results, less unsatisfactory it is true, but still far from desirable, are contributed by the trader in groceries and hardware and by the general storekeeper. To what is this state of things traceable? Either to overcompetition or to incompetency, or to a combination of both both.

There is no doubt there are more persons engaged in trade than can make it pay, even under fairly favorable circumstances; and it is equally certain that many of those so engaged are not qualified to manage their business as it ought to be done. Supposing then that the difficulty arises, mainly at least, from these two causes, namely, overcompetition and incompetency, how can these be removed ?

In the first place, how does it come about that there are so many ready to rush into business? Chiefly, no doubt, because it can be done so easily. No qualification of any kind seems to be necessary to get a stock of goods. Who is responsible for this? Supposing that the wholesaler were to refuse to give redit to the retailer unless the latter fur-nishes certain evidences of his fitness for his business, and supposing that that fitness could be gained only after a course of practical training, the number of aspirants would cer-tainly be less.

May it not be suggested as a subject for con-

discussed and determined by, say, a committee of the Board of Irade of a city or town? It is quite true that the results of failure in

business are not always as serious as, for inbusiness are not always as serious as, for in-stance, the result of practising the medical profession without being duly qualified might be, but they are surely disastrous enough to make it more than desirable that the pursuit of trade as a means of livelihood should be protected as much as possible for the qualified trader. It might be represented as a hard-ship that any man's liberty should be cur-tailed in this respect, but would it be any more so than in the case of the learned professions or in other calling before categories. The bit or in other callings, before entering which it is necessary to pass an examination ?

W.S

Toronto, May 6th.

[Our correspondent's idea of prescribed standard of fitness in a trader is worth considering, difficult as its application might be found. But with respect to medical men they have to undergo an examination, not that they may not hurt rival doctors, but to prevent their ignorance playing pranks with patients. The analogy will not hold, and some other remedy for the competition of incompetent traders than that suggested must be found.-ED. Mon. TIMES.]

BANKRUPT STOCKS.

Editor MONETARY TIMES.

SIR,—I have read the articles published in THE MONETARY TIMES on the evil effects upon solvent retail merchants of the sale of bankrupt stocks by insolvents who have effected an easy settlement with their creditors. The remedy suggested by some one is that such stocks should be returned to the city where purchased and sold by auction. If thus sold *en bloc*, the dealer in bankrupt stocks would continue to do as at present, carry the goods to some promis-ing town or village and proceed to slaughter them, either by auction or private sale. If kept in the city the retail dealers will be able to judge of the effect upon their trade.

Some time ago I gave you an illustration from this locality of an honest retailer who, after many years of successful trade, removed to a larger town, and with his savings of \$20,-000 commenced business anew. The first year he lost a little, as might be expected, the second year held his own, third year he gained until the account was about levelled up, then his troubles commenced. A short distance up the street a dry goods man tided over his difficulties with a compromise of 75 cents on the dollar, and he proceeded to realize as rapidly as possible on his stock. Within a few months a second dealer found relief in a compromise at 55 per cent., and then a third made his bow in a shop across the road on a 45 cent basis. Our friend had been honestly paying out his one hundred cents in the dollar, although remonstrating with the wholesale men all the time on the unfairness of offering such facilities to his competitors to ruin his business. He had continued to live in a rented house, made no ostentation, and practised economy in his household expenses, while his neighbors were lavish, and very carefully made provision for the future by paid-up life assurance policies. The end came suddenly, because his creditors exacted every dollar from this man, and quite exhausted his resources. He is now earning a living in a north-western city as a clerk, and I suppose he has the satisfaction of knowing that he was an honest man, and realizes the truth of the adage "virtue is its own reward," while his old competitors have been helped along, and are now again flourishing.

Can you wonder that every retailer who can pay cash makes an effort to club with others and buy at first hand from the manufacturers and dealers in Britain and the Continent? In every Ontario town of any importance, the leading and solvent dry goods merchants do now in fact import many of their own goods direct, and the wholesale men in your cities are rapidly being driven to the small villages or to opening supply accounts, with what or to opening supply accounts, with what result is well known. The ocean steamers in spring and fall carry dozens of principals from not be served if means were devised of fixing leading dry goods concerns all over Ontario, some standard of fitness to embark in any business, the terms of such standard to be bent on business were the buyers from our

wholesale houses. And I fancy the prices at which they purchase goods are sufficiently close to enable them to meet even the "bank-rupt" competition. Nevertheless the effect close to enable them to meet even the "bank-rupt" competition. Nevertheless the effect upon the weaker dry goods houses is de-moralizing in the extreme, and to all appear-ance the evil is increasing. It will be well for wholesale men to meet and devise some feasible plan of operation to correct the trouble which has come upon the trade, or the results will be as disastrous to them as it has been to many rate in a set and wert has been to many retailers east and west.

AN OLD MERCHANT. Brantford, 7th May, 1889.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Among the other various products of its shops, the Waterous Engine Works Company, of Brantford, is turning out steam fire engines and hose reels. Some weeks ago we noticed the performance at Montreal of one of the Waterous engines. It is now stated that the Simcoe town council, after careful enquiry and a very full test, has decided to purchase two of the new style of steam fire engines of this make. The council takes the view that the two lighter engines will afford much better protection than one large one, owing to the greater facility with which the light engine can be moved and operated. In a three and a half hours' test the Waterous engine proved its capacity to throw water by discharging three heavy streams at once over the fourstorey flour mill. It is not too much to say that these engines place reliable fire protec-tion within reach of all municipalities. We learn too that the company named has sold and delivered to the municipality of Lakefield, Ont., a steam fire engine and a hose cart.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RETURNS.

-										
Cr	гу.	Apr.	'89	Apr.	'88	Inc. or	De.			
Montreal	customs.	\$681.	635	\$573.0	648	107.987	11			
do.	excise	154,		130.						
Toronto	customs.	320,	307	275,	182	45,12;	5 I			
do.	excise	90,	062	76,	170	13,892	2 I			
Halifax	customs.	178,	216	178,	164	52	8 I			
do.	excise	20,	237	20,0)82	155	i I			
St. John	customs.	88,	833	83,0	308	5,225	5 I			
do.	excise	23,	447	17,3	727	5,720) I			
Hamilton	customs.		!	59,7	723	•••••				
do.	excise	35,	202	33,1	252					
Quebec c	ustoms	52,	118							
do.	excise	36,	412	• • • •		••••				
London	customs.			41,9	919	•••••				
	excise				•••					
Winnipeg	customs	40,	404	42,6	65	2,261	D			
	excise	17,	898	14,7	796	3,102	D I			
	customs.	21,	337	26,8	354	5,517	D			
do.	excise	15,	411	15,0)55	356	5 I			
Kingston	customs.	11,	32 6	12,0)45	719	D			
do.	excise	6,	481	7,8	539	1,058	B D			
Victoria	customs.	66,	267	66,2	298	31	Ð			
do.	excise									
Brantford	l customs	9,0	095	8,3	364	731	Ι			
do.	excise			4,7	748		• • •			
Stratford	customs.	6,	472	5,1	29	1,343	I			
do.	excise	5,	370	7,5	537	2,167	D			
Guelph	customs.	6,	336	5,8	379	457	Ι			
	excise	17,	234	13,6	381	3,553	I			
St. Thom	as cstms.	4,	096	4,9	963	867	D			
do.	excise	•••	• • •	1,0)38					
Vancouve	r cstms	7,	393		293	2,100	I			
do.	excise		421							

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The following is a list of the subsidies, in land and in cash, granted during the past session in aid of railway construction in These land grants are all granted at Canada. the usual rate of \$3,200 per mile, and upon the customary terms as to commencement and completion

To the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, in addition to the former grant, 2,600 acres per mile from Dunmore station on the C. P. R. to Lethbridge, a distance of 1094 miles. Also to the same company, 6,400 acres for each mile from Lethbridge to the

acres for each mile from Lethoridge to the international boundary, about 50 miles. The Red Deer Valley Railway Company gets 6,400 acres per mile from Cheadle station, Canadian Pacific Railway, to its terminus, a distance of about 55 miles. The Alberta and Great North-Western Railway Company 10,000 orleans Picayune.

acres per mile from Calgary to Edmonton, about 210 miles, and the same company 10,000 acres per mile from Calgary to Lethbridge. about 120 miles.

To the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake, and Sas-katchewan Railway from Long Lake to Prince Albert, about 240 miles, is given 6,400 acres per mile, and to the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company 6,000 acres per mile from Portage la Prairie to the southern boundary of Lake Manitoba, about 17 miles.

Notice having been given by the Premier of the following railway subsidies in cash, they

Frederioton and St. Marris Drill, C.

Fredericton and St. Mary's Bridge Company, for bridge over St. John River at Fredericton, \$30.000.

Pontiac and Renfrew Railway Company, 4 miles from Ottawa River to P. P. J. Railway, 19.200.

Quebec, Montmorency, and Charlevoix Rail-way, 30 miles from St. Charles River to Cape Tourment, \$96,000.

Maskinonge and Lake Nipissing Railway, for 15 miles from Maskinonge on the Canadian Pacific Railway towards the River Mattawa, \$48,000. And from St. Cesaire to St. Paul d'Abbotsford, or L'Ange Gardien, Que., 5 miles, \$16,000.

Great Eastern Railway Company, 20 miles from the east end of the line now subsidized at St. Gregoire towards Chaudiere Junction Sta-

tion on the Intercolonial, \$64,000. Drummond County Railway, for 41 miles from the end of the present subsidized line to Ball's wharf on the St. Lawrence, \$14,400. For 15 miles from Cooksville to a junction with the Quebec Central at Dudsville, \$48,000. Masses winn Junction Bailway, for 15 miles

Massawippi Junction Railway, for 15 miles from Ayer's Flat to Coaticooke, \$48,000.

From Cape Tourment towards Murray Bay, 20 miles, \$64,000.

Napanee, Tamworth, and Quebec Railway, 10 miles from New Moose to Harrowsmith, \$32-000.

Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Lake Telliscanningue Commatten Mariway, 15 miles from Mattawa towards the Long Sault or from the Long Sault towards Mattawa on the Canadian Pacific Raifway, \$48,000. Kingston and Smith's Falls Railway, 20 miles from Kingston towards Smith's Falls, 664,000

\$64,000.

South Ontario Pacific Railway, for 491 miles from Woodstock to Hamilton, \$158,400.

St. Catharines and Niagara Central Rail-way Company, for 20 miles from the end of the line now subsidized at St. Catharines towards

the city of Hamilton, \$64,000. Grand Trunk and Georgian Bay Railway, for 15 miles from the Village of Tara to Owen Sound, \$48,000.

Brockville, Westport, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, for 20 miles from Westport to Planer Rapids, \$64,000.

Thousand Islands Railway, for 4 miles from the St. Lawrence River in Gananoque Village and Gananoque Junction of the Grand Trunk and for 13 miles from that junction to the Brockville, Westport, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, \$54,400.

Amherstburg and Lake Shore Railway, for 20 miles, \$64,000.

The St. Clair Frontier Tunnel Company receives \$375,000 towards the cost of a tunnel under the St. Clair River between Sarnia or Port Edward and Port Huron, Mich.

For a line from Sicamous on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Lake O'Kanagan, 51 miles, \$163.200.

-An explosion, happily unattended with loss of life, occurred at the Acadia Powder Company's works at Waverly, N. S., a few days ago. Four tons of powder in the drying house blew up, wrecking all the mills and employe's houses, completely overturning one and imprisoning a man and his wife, who were however rescued without injury. Had it occurred in working hours the loss of life would have been great. The mill will be set going again immediately. It is controlled by the Hamilton Powder Company, which holds An explosion, happily unattended with the Hamilton Powder Company, which holds the majority of shares in the Acadia company.

-A man without a character is always making a fuss about having it vindicated .- New

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

	MONTREAL, May 8th, 1889.						
STOOKS,	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Bellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1888	
Montreal	2291	228	250	2293	2281	2143	
" ex-d	225	$223\frac{1}{2}$	300	225	224	209	
Ontario	140	134	10	136	134	127	
Peoples'	1034	1 0 0″	92	104	101	105	
		160			1621	150	
Toronto		215	20		215	212	
J. Cartier	100					90	
Merchants'	1433	1413	259	1431	1421	134	
" ex-d.	1425	139	20	1405	1391 .		
Commerce	$123\frac{5}{2}$	123	1418	123	123	1201	
" ex-d	121	120	575	121	20	1175	
Union	- 98	93				98	
Mon.Telegraph:	92	90	475	91	90	951	
Rich. & Ont	58	55	3	578	551	54	
City Pass	205	1974		205	1982	217	
Gas	1993	197 1	70	1993	1991	211	
C. Pacific R. R.	56	54	1325	5 1	553	59	
N. W. Land	80	77	450	79	78	60	
	1			/-			

-Judge-You say the prisoner threw you out of the door. Had you provoked him? Plaintiff-Not at all. He advertised an unusually fine bargain sale of laces, and I went in and asked him the lowest figure on a pair of shoe laces. Judge-Prisoner is discharged. Mr. Clerk, swear out a warrant against plaintiff and have him arrested for criminal assault. -Harper's Bazar.

Young Man (applying for situation)—I have had considerable experience as a commercial traveller, sir. Would you not like to engage me to push your products? Manufacturer-Your services will hardly be required. There are already about 7,000,000 men engaged in pushing our products in this country. We manu-facture baby carriages.—Burlington Free Press.

-Crofter families settling in Cape Breton are surprised to find themselves in the midst of Gaelic-speaking people, and it is a fact that many people have been born in Cape Breton to whom that melodious language is their mother tongue.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, May 8th, 1889.

long prevailing, and the market is without liberal since opening of navigation. Total receipts from January 1st to April 30th were 945 brls. pots, 171 pearls, as against 995 pots and 76 pearls for same period of last year. Owing to quiet business prevailing this spring stocks show some accumulation, there being in store 766 brls. pots, and the unusually large quantity of 144 of pearls. We quote:-First pots, \$4.00 to 4.05; seconds, \$3.55 to 3.60

BOOTS AND SHOES AND LEATHER .- Manufacturers are beginning to get busy; some travellers are already out and sending in fair orders, while the week will see the balance of them on the road. Anticipations are enter-tained of a good fall trade, as the wet season of 1888 is stated to have cleared out stocks pretty well. In leather there is a moderate movement ; account sales from England show a better movement, though prices are not strengthened. Fair lots of splits and buff are steadily going forward, and some large lots of sole are likely to be shipped by first steamers. We have no changes to make in prices. We quote :--Spanish sole, B.A., No.1, 21 to 22c.; do., quote:—Spanish sole, B.A., No.1, 21 to 22c.; au, No. 2, B.A., 18 to 19c, ; No. 1, ordinary Spanish 19 to 21c.; No. 2 ditto, 17 to 18c.; No. 1, China, 18 to 19c.; No. 2 ditto, 17 to 18c.; No. 1, China, 18 to 19c.; No. 1 slaughter, 23 to 24c.; No. 2 do 21 to 22c.; Am. oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 20 to 24c. ditto heavy 24 to 30c. grained 30 to 30 to 340.; ditto, heavy, 24 to 30c.; grained, 30 to 35c.; Scotch grained, 33 to 37c.; splits, large, 16 to 22c.; do., small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.), 55 to 65c.; imi-tation French calfskins, 70 to 80c.; russet sheep skin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 21 to 27c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13c.; pebbled cow, 10 to 14c.; rough, 21 to 23c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c. CEMENTS, FIREBRICKS, &c. —There have been

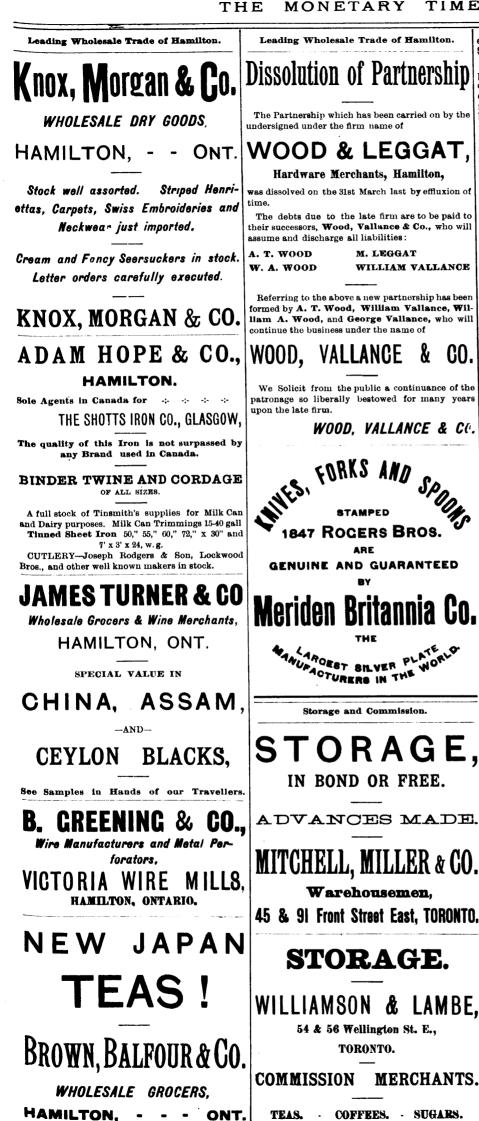
no arrivals of new cement yet, but some expected in course of a week or so, and for Portland quotations to arrive are \$2.40 to 2.50 for fair lots ex wharf; for small lots from stock about \$20 beauties to arrive are \$2.40 to stock about \$3.00 have to be paid; firebricks

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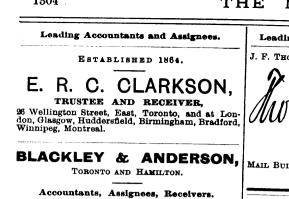
ex wharf are quoted at \$20 per 1,000; fireclay, \$1.50 per bag.

DRY GOODS .- Some houses in this city report only a fair sorting business as yet, but others find that the very warm weather is exercising a stimulating effect upon trade, and nearly all entertain favorable anticipations, based upon the early spring, which should lead based upon the early spring, which should lead to a larger consumption of light fabrics. City retail trade is reported as good on all hands, and payments from this quarter are well spoken of; receipts of money from the country for May so far show some improvement on April collections, but there is still a large margin for further improvement. Since the margin for further improvement. Since the meeting of cotton men greys are put up a cent per pound, making the figure now 23c., and the chances are that shirtings may be higher. Advices from buyers in Europe all confirm the previously reported strong condition of the cotton market there. The European trade is said to be in a more healthy shape than for several years past, and comparatively few lines can be bought at last year's prices. A strong advance in kid gloves of from 10 to 20 per cent. is reported, owing to the very much higher prices that will have to be paid for skins.

FURS.—Business is quieting down; most of the small lots of pelts within a reasonable radius are in, but some larger lots from the radius are in, but some larger lots from the more distant interior have still to arrive. There has been a stiffening in spring rats, principally due to local competition, and we advance quotations; other lines as before. We quote:—Beaver, \$4.50 to 4.75; bear, large, \$15 to 20; bear, medium, \$10 to 15.00; bear, small, cub, \$5.00 to 6.00; fisher, \$5.00 to 7.00; red fox, \$1.50 to 1.60; cross fox, \$3.00 to 3.50; lynx, \$3.50 to 4.50; marten, \$1.00 to 1.10; mink, \$1 to \$1.25; winter muskrats, 20c.; spring ditto, 25 to 27c.; raccoon, 75c.; skunk, black, \$1.00, 75c., 40c., 20c.; otter, \$10.00 to 12.00. \$10.00 to 12.00.

GROCERIES.—Farmers are all afield and country orders are a little slack, while owing to the general moving at this season, city retailers also report business less active. Still there is a moderate movement in progress. Of sugars there are not so many moving and the edge is off of the excitement, but prices are steady at last pinnacle reached; granulated at refinery is 8§c. to wholesale buyers within the guild; in yellows the lowest is 7%c.; do not hear of any grocery raws offering. For moguild; in yellows the lowest is 7%c.; do not hear of any grocery raws offering. For mo-lasses 45c. is asking price for Barbados, with 22c. the last reported quotation on the island; syrups 3½ to 4½c. for extra bright, but all grades very hard to get. In teas there is a fair jobbing movement, with Japans steadily held at prices of late prevailing; there is some ex-citement in low grade blacks in London, an advance of from a half-penny to a penny being reported, and some good lots are said to have been bought for this market. In coffees there is an ordinary demand at 21 to 23c. for Rio; Java, 25 to 29c.; Mocha, 28 to 31c.; Ceylon, Java, 25 to 29c.; Mocha, 28 to 31c.; Ceylon, 24 to 26c. Dried fruits are hardly a factor in trade just now; a few Valencia raisins are sold at 54 to 64c. as to quality; currants in light supply and sell at 5 to 6c. In rice, spices, to-bacco, and canned goods we can note nothing new.

METALS AND HARDWARE.-The feature of the moment is the drop in copper, owing to the sudden thrusting on the market of 175,000 tons held by the Parisian syndicate; we quote in meantime 121c. per lb., and have heard of ton lots selling at 12c. There is an extreme scarcity of pig-lead at the moment which will, however, be shortly remedied. Makers' prices of pig iron have eased off about sixpence from highest point, but values are pretty steady just now; warrants, which were at 43/4d a few days ago, are now cabled at 44/-. Sales faw days ago, are now called at 44/-. Sales to arrive are being made as follows: No. 1 Middlesboro \$19.00, No. 3 ditto \$18.50, Sum-merlee \$21.00, Eglinton \$19.00, Gartsherrie \$20.00, all ex.ship. The Summerlee Company are about opening an office here. New Tern plates are arriving, and we quote slightly easier; hoops and bands firmer at \$2.35; in tin plates some fair lots of charcoals have sold at \$4.15. We quote:-.Coltness, ex.stock, \$23.00; Calder, \$22.00; Langloan, none; Summerlee, \$22; Eglinton and Datmellington, \$19.75 to 20; Gartsherrie, nominally \$21; Carnbroe, \$20; Shotts, none; Glengarnock, none here; Middlesboro, No. 3, \$19.50; cast scrap, railway chairs, &c., to arrive, \$18.50; machinery scrap, \$17; common ditto, \$13 to 00; bar iron, \$2.10; best refined, \$2.35. The products



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of the Londonderry Iron Company we quote as follows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$21.00; Acadia bar, \$1.95; Siemens' bar, \$2.10; these figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Blaina, \$2.70 to 2.80. Tern roofing plate, 20x28, \$6.75 to 7.00. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.70. Tin plates_Bradley observed \$5.75. charged \$2.70 to 2.80. Tern rooning plate, 20x28, \$6.75 to 7.00. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.70. Tin plates—Bradley charcoal, \$5.75; charcoal I.C., †4.15 to 4.50; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C., \$3.60 to 3.75; coke wasters, \$3.25; galvanized sheets, No. 28, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c., according to brand; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6c.; No. 26, $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.35. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$2.60 to 2.70; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; lead per 100 lbs., —; jig, \$4.00 to 0.00; sheet, \$5.00; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 12c.; spring, \$2.50 to 2.80; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.30 to 2.40; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 23\frac{1}{2} to 25c.; bar tin, 26 to 27c.; ingot copper, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; sheet zinc, \$5.25; spelter, \$5.00; antimony, 12 to 13c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.20 to 2.25. lbs.; annealed do., \$2.20 to 2.25.

OLS, FAINERIEG GO., \$2.20 to 2.20. OLS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.—There is con-siderable activity in these lines. Dealers as a rule bought lightly last fall, country stocks are consequently light, and this with the early season has made quite a rush. The dearth of linseed oil has been overcome by liberal receipts per the "Texas." and quotations are 55c. for raw, and 58c. for boiled in ordinary iobling lots. Tur. 58c. for boiled in ordinary jobbing lots. Tur-pentine is away down from what it was, the decline in the South being 14c. from highest point; single barrel lots are selling at 65c., and prices will likely be lower, wholesale men are ordering in smallest quantity, anticipating are ordering in similar quantity, anticipating this; castor, firm at $8\frac{3}{4}c$. New steam refined seal oil, to arrive, $43\frac{1}{4}$ to 44c., from stock, 45to 47c.; N'fid cod, 40 to 41c. Red lead a little lower, also whiting, other lines as before. We quote: —Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$6.25; No. 1, \$5.50; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, 4.50; dry white lead, 5₄o.; red do., \$4.75; No. 3, 4.50; dry white lead, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; red do., $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; London washed whiting, 55c.; Paris white, \$1.00; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; yellow ochre, \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$2.00 to 2.50. Window glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.50 for second break; for lots of 50 boxes and over 5c. per box less. Where The demond is only moderate just

Wool.-The demand is only moderate just now; the scarcity of domestics still continues. We quote Cape, 151 to 18c.; A Super, 26 to 28c.; B ditto, 22 to 23c.; unassorted, 22 to 24c.; fleece, 22 to 23c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, 9th May, 1889. DRY GOODS .- Some houses report trade rather quiet these days. Customers, it is thought, are too busy to come to town, while travellers now out are meeting with only fair success in booking sorting parcels. The warm weather has caused a demand for summer stuffs such as various kinds of muslins and printed challis, which is one of the most active lines at present. All kinds of chambray and zephyr goods are also being enquired for. The long-handled parasol sells well, so do braided trimmings. Cotton domestics are rather quiet, but at this date the demand is pretty well over for the season. Some firms can report money more plentiful than this time last year and find the volume of trade also larger, while there is the gratifying feature that stocks are lighter than a year ago. FLOUR.—No change for the better can be

FLOUR.—No change for the better can be noted in the condition of this market. We hear of no sales to outside points and the local demand is of a hand-to-mouth character. demand is of a hand-to-mouth character. Straight rollers have offered at \$4.70 but with-out finding takers. Trade in bran is slow; an occasional car changes hands at \$11.00 on track. Oatmeal slow to move at \$4 for standard, and \$4.50 for granulated.

GRAIN .- Except to the mills there is but GRAIN.—Except to the mills there is but little doing in wheat, even the milling demand is quite easily met, as quite a few of them are shut down. Compared with last week quota-tions are lower by 1 cent per bushel for all grades. Barley, which was early in the week fairly steady, has under the influence of the warm weather eased off. The only enquiry heard of for oats is an odd car to the retail trade at 31 to 33c. There is nothing doing in peas and the price remains unchanged. Corn peas and the price remains unchanged. Corn and rye continue purely nominal.

GROCERIES.—Wholesale dealers report a rather quiet week in all lines. Sugars al-though without change in price are still firm. Advices from New York, however, would seem to indicate a less excited feeling there. The *Bulletin* thus comments on the situation: Bulletin thus comments on the situation: "No one is really much surprised or disap-"No one is really much surprised or disap-pointed over the developments in raw sugars. The very heavy purchases to arrive by re-finers have commenced to come in and given them about all they care to attend to for the present, while the natural lapse in demand has the usual effect upon the more timid receivers of unsold sugar, and creates a ten-dency to drop a fraction. The general statisti-cal position, however, loses no strength; indeed has, if anything, become stiffer, and the ma-invite of importance account of the statistical statistic jority of importers seem confident that after a little rest the market will come back again little rest the market will come back again into the old excellent shape. Europe remains steady on cane, but beet is weakening some-what under speculative realizing. The stock of sugar at four ports of United Kingdom on Tuesday [®]was 157,000 tons, against 236,000 tons same time last year. Refined sugars under a continued dull tone have further near band and there is another reduction in under a continued dull tone have further weakened, and there is another reduction in prices pretty much all around." The same journal speaking of the dried fruit market says: "Greatly to the disappointment of most in the trade there is little or no interest shown in the offerings of raisins. This applies to all descriptions. There is a considerable "took of Valancies grasilable but of what is to all descriptions. There is a considerable stock of Valencias avaailable, but of what is termed really choice sound quality there is a positive scarcity, and where such is held there are firm ideas entertained by the trade. Malaga are dull and nominal."

HIDES AND SKINS .--- We have no important change to note in the condition of this market. The supply of hides continues in about the same proportions and equal to present demand. Dealers think that the feeling is somewhat im-proved but has not reacted as yet on values. Sheepskins may be called nominal, there being only a few old skins now, and these command from \$1.25 to 1.50 each. Quite a number of early lambskins are coming to market and bring 15 to 20c. There is nothing fresh to re-port in calfskins, the market for which is, if anything, duller than ever. Advices from the States show that the price there is extremely low. For rendered tallows dealers are paying 5½c. and selling at 5¾ to 6c., but the demand change to note in the condition of this market. 51c. and selling at 53 to 6c., but the demand is slow for both rough and rendered.

PROVISIONS .- Trade has been fairly good during the week. Large receipts of butter have caused a break in the market, and 18c. per

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1804

pound is now the figure for large rolls. The warm weather will make it necessary to pack the butter, as present arrivals are coming to hand in bad condition. Cheese is steady at 10 c. The cable shows the home market to have unexpectedly developed strength, and the entire April make has been bought by exporters at 9 to lo. at 9 to $9_{\pm}c$. There is nothing doing in dried or evaporated apples. Eggs are firm at 12 to $12_{\pm}c$. A steady trade is reported in hog products at unchanged prices.

SALT.—About the only grade of salt which has not participated in the general advance in prices is the "Eureka." It still quotes at 70c. The others have all more or less sympathised in the upward movement caused by the Eng-lish Salt Trust acquiring control of some of the Canadian wells. Liverpool coarse sells at

90c.; Canadian, \$1.40 to 1.50; Washington, soc.; Canadian Salt Association Dairy. 50c., and Rice's Dairy, 50c. There is a good deal of enquiry and the condition of the trade is reported to be healthy.

reported to be healthy. SEEDS.—There is a fair jobbing trade in clover seeds and timothy, at \$11.00 to \$14.00 for alsike, and \$8.00 to 8.25 for red. Timothy is quoted at \$3.50 to 3.70. Dealers report a very brisk enquiry for Hungarian grass, millet, and Ensilage corn. The last named quotes at 65 to 70c. for yellow per bushel of 56 pounds; Southern white, 75 to 80c., and Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilage, 85c. Wood It is rether difficult to say environments

WOOL.-It is rather difficult to say anything definite about the new clip of fleece, but one dealer has expressed the opinion that the price will be under that of last year. In pulled wools the market has been kept rather bare of stock, both supers and extras being sold down

pretty close. Supers readily command 23 to 24c., and extras, 28 to 29c. A late London cable says the attendance at the sales of the 4th showed a dropping off, but the competition was keener. Cape of Good Hope and Natal scoureds and greasies and New Zealand mer-inces were eagerly secured at ruling values, home buyers taking the greater part. As compared with the prices obtained at the last series greasies advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}d$., and scoureds $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1d., and it is likely that this advance will be maintained. Fully 60 per cent of the offer-ings of the series have been taken for export, including 7,000 bales for the United States. pretty close. Supers readily command 23 to



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Nagasaki, Japan, Nov., 1888.

TRADE

TENDERS will be received until 4 p.m. on

Thursday. 23rd Day of May, A.D. 1889,

1890 3 188	8 18913,332	18923,484	18933,640				
18943.804	1895 3.972	18964.152	18974.340				
1893 4.520) 18994.736	19004.952	19015.172				
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of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.							
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 1890.....\$5,227
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 1891.....\$5,489
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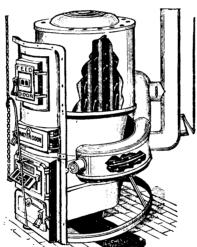
 1893......
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 93
 1894.....
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 1896......
 4,768
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 1897......
 4,872
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 1892.....\$5,763 73 1895..... 6,646 43

Principal and interest payable either in Hamilton, Canada, or in Loudon, England. Parties tendering to state where they desire the same paid. T. BEASLEY, City Clerk. City Hall, Hamilton, 3rd May, 1889

TORONTO.

GOLD MEDAL,

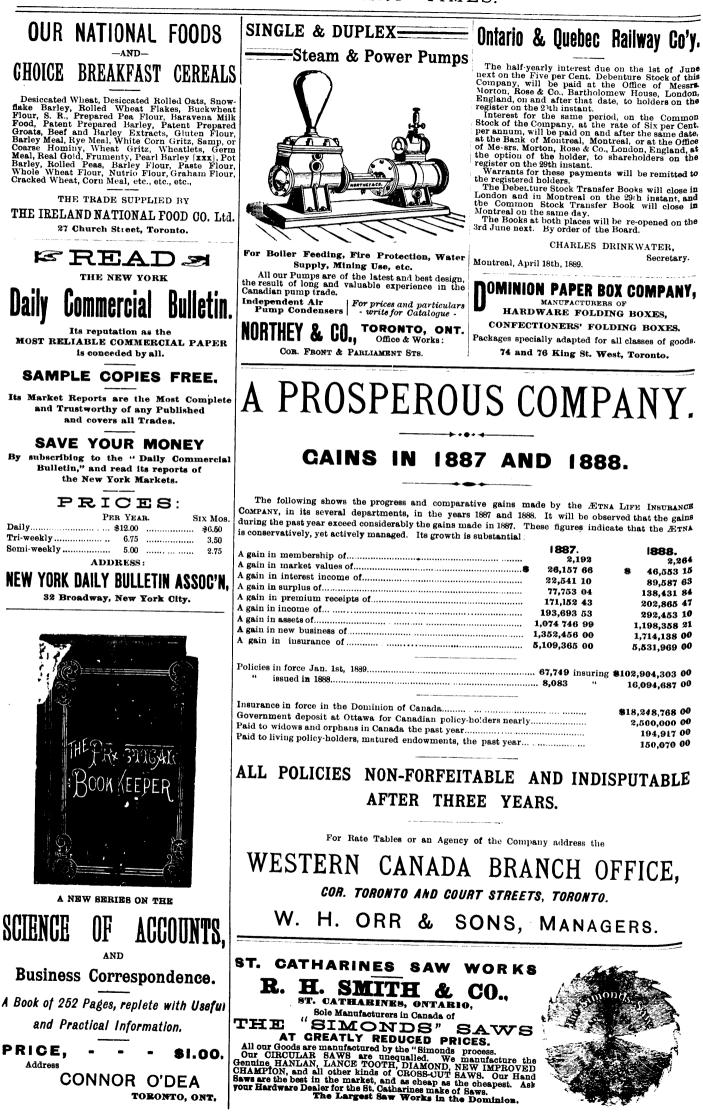




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MONETARY TIMES. THE

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Collingwood, April 16th, 1889.

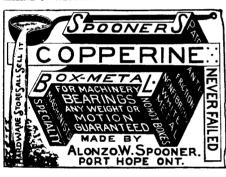


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opposite the Grand Hotel, where English is spoken. Every Cheque that is issued by the Cheque Bank is equal to cash as bank notes are, for the Bank's Capital, Guarantee Fund and Customers' Balances are Invested in British Government Securities or held in Cash in the Bank of England, and can be cashed in every town in Europe without charge. Foreign Buyers having occasion to visit Furope periodically, will find a Book containing Cheque Bank Cheques the best and safest form of money to Carry, for the Cheques are accepted as Cash by the British Government Offices in payment of Cus-tom House duties.

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They are Cashed by upwards of 250 of the Prin-cipal Hotels in Europe, and there is hardly a Shop-keeper who will not take them in payment of purchases.

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CAPITAL,							
		FUND,					
		TRUSTE	ES:				
The The	Right Right	Honorable Honorable	John Earl	Bright, Beaucha	M.P.		

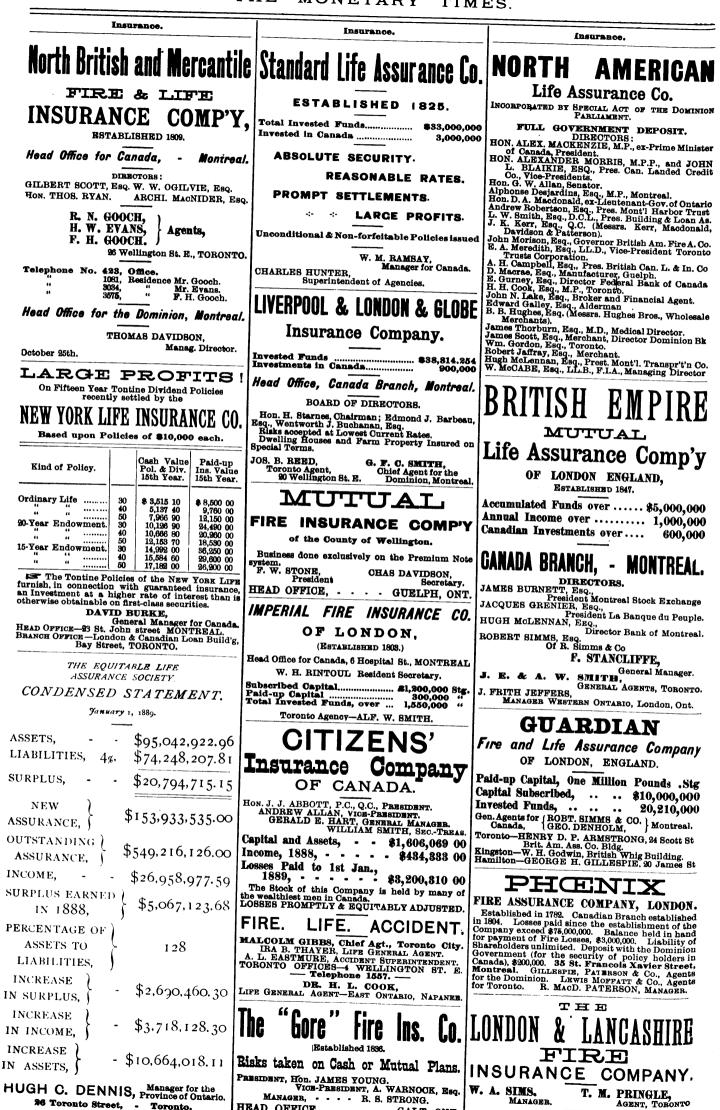


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The above order speaks for itself as to the high standard the HEINTZMAN Piano has obtained in the Lower Provinces. Owing to our extended facilities afforded by our new and commodious Factory at West Toronto Junction, combined with our Toronto establishment, we will be able to fill the above order without interfering with our regular trade, so that all orders will be promptly executed as before.



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THE MONETARY TIMES.

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Leading Barristers,			STO	CK	A	ND E	BOND	REPO	RT.		
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15 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto. TELEPHONE 244.			BANKS.		BD&re.	Sub- scribed.	Paid nm	Rest.	dend last 6 Mo's.	TORONTO, May 9	Cash val per shar
E. COATSWORTH, JR., L.I.B. FRANK E. HODGINS. GEO. C. CAMPBELL. W. A. GEDDES.	Canadi	an Banl	bia America a of Commerce	\$2	143 50	\$9,433,333 4,866,666 6,000,000		1,216,666	3	154 1231 1231	374.22 61.62
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,	Canadian Bank of Commerce Central Commercial Bank of Manitoba Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.				 40	567,200 500,000	364,150	25,000	31	Suspendea	
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES—BANK BRITISH NOBTH AMERICA BDGS.	Domin Eastern	ion n Towns	bips		50 50	1,500,000	1,500,000 1,485,556		5 34	102 <u>1</u> 223	41.C0 111.50
4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO. D. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON, GEO, BELL.	1 11811182	(Bankii	ng Co		.00 20 .00	1,950,000	500,000	000,000 100,000	3	In Liquidati 113	on 22.60
WALTEB MACDONALD. Registered Cable Address—' Therson," Toronto.	Imperi	aga al	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	1	.00 .00	1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000	710,100 1,500,000	360,000 100,000 600,000	4 3 4	143 <u>1</u> 96 100 149 1	143.25 96.00 149.75
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5 York Chambers, Toronto Street, GEORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.	Molson Montre	8 al	•••••••••		00 50 00	1,000,000 9,000,000 19,000,000		200,000 1,000,000 6,000,000	3 4 5	125 158 170 2281 2291	125.00 79.00 456.50
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OFFICES, - NO. 4 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO.	Agricul	tural Sa	vings & Loan Co & Inv. Society		50	630,000		98,000	34	••••••	
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TORONTO. J. J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C. W. M. MERBITT G. F. SHEPLEY W. E. MIDDLETON B. C. DONALD.	Farmer People' Londor	s Loan d Loan d Loan C	& Savings Company b Deposit Co o. of Canada ngs & Loan Co	6	50 50 50 50	1,057,250 600,000 679,700 750,000	300,000 611,430 569,592 622,650 650,410	75,000 112,500 100,000 60,000 160,000	35 35 35 35 35	1091 1091 117 120	54.62 58.50 59.00
PARKES, MACADAMS & GUNTHER,	1	Under :	PRIVATE ACTS.	-				100,000	• ·	118 120	59.00
BARRISTERS. 37 Yonge Street, Toronto.	British	ba & No: Can. Lo	nv.Co.,Ltd.(Dom.Par. rth-West.Loan Co. do an & Inv. Co. Ltd. do	10) 00	9,459,700 1,950,000 1,620,000	493,540 312,500 322,412	105,000 111,000 50,000	31 35 31	114 107 1084	114.00 167.00
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BARRISTERS. Hamilton, Ont.	Dom	I. JOINT	Co. (Ont. Legisla.) STOCK Co's' ACT.		35	977,825	£99,188	430,000	6	258	64.50
H. W. MICKLE,	Nationa	l Invest	& Investment Co. Ltd ment Co., Ltd an & Debenture Co	10		629,850 1,700,000 600,000	425,000	106,000 30,000	34 3	119 100 1	119.00 100.50
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Barristers & Attorneys, Office—Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	New Old	gar Refi	0., Montreal	. 4	Ю)0		••••••	*******	4 8	91 <u>1</u> 92	36.60 725.00
LONDON, ONT.		Consul	ners' Gas Co. (old)	. 5	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		3	181 182	90.50
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(Late Maclennan & Macdonald),		Lest		a Fre	; ;	Last	Canada P Canada C Grand Tru	acific entral 50	K 1st Mo		106 108
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c., CORNWALL.	No. Shares.	Divi- dend.	Name of Company.		Paid	Sale	do.	rpetual de Eq. bonds	benture	stock	123 125 130 133
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DAVIS & GILMOUR,	90,000 50,000		Briton M.& G. Life. C. Union F. L. & M.	E 10 4	£ 1 5	29 30	Great We	stern per 5	% deb. s	tock 10	119 121 104 106
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Offices-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street,	100,000 20,000 12,000	5		10	8 50	83 ¹ F5 ¹	Midland S Northern do. Toronto, (of Can. 59 6% second	, bonds, first <u>m</u> i pref	tge 10	1(8 110
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BARRISTERS, &c.	190,000 6,792 900,000	51	North Brit. & Mer Phœnix	25 50 1	61 50	47 48	Ganadian	Govt deb	B G / - +		
OFFICES: NO. 9 MAIN STREET EAST,	100,000 50,000	412	Boyal Insurance Scottish Imp.F.&L.	10 90 10	1 3 1	5 5+ 48- 19-	Dominion do.	5% stock, 4% do.	1908, of 1904, 5	Ry. 10an 6, 8	
HAMILTON, ONT.	10,000				-0		do. Montreal i	bonds, 4 % Sterling 5	, 1904, 86 %, 1903.	Ry. loan 6, 8 Ins. stock	$\begin{array}{c} 111 & 113 \\ 111 & 113 \\ 108 & 110 \\ 108 & 110 \\ 108 & 110 \\ 108 & 110 \\ 108 & 110 \\ 108 & 110 \\ 108 & 110 \\ 108 & 100 \\$
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HAMILTON, ONT. B. B. Osler, Q.C. John Harrison. J. V. Teetzel. H. S. Osler. MCPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	9,500 5,000	15 10	Canada Life	400 100	50 10	95 3 (64				1909 97 er Works Dej	
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R. WICKENS, Gen. Agent, for Toronto & Co. of York.

-C. O'DEA Secretary.

Leading Manufacturers.

ТНЕ MONETARY TIMES.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.-May 9, 1889.

EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO	IJ NAL
Manufacturers of the Celebrated Brands	B
BENSON'S PREPARED CORN.	FLOUB Pater
BENSON'S SATIN 11b. CHROMO BOXE EDWARDSBURG SILVER GLOSS	DULEN DULEN
(11b Fancy Package	s.) Extra Supe Strop
CANADA SILVER GLOSS, 61b. Boxes.	Oatm
EDWARDSBURG No. 1 WHITE LAUI DRY, 41b. Boxes.	N- Rolle Bran GRAIN
EDWARDSBURG RICE, 1 lb. Fancy Boxe	8. Fall
FACTORY : CARDINAL ONT. OFFICE : MONTREA	L. ^{Sprin}
1828 ESTABLISHED 1828	Man.
J. HARRIS & CO	Barle "
	•
(Formerly Harris & Allen), ST. JOHN. N. B.	Oats Peas
	Bye Corn
New Brunswick Foundry,	Timot Clove
Raılway Car Works	Hunge Millet
ROLLING MILLS.	Flax, a
Manufacturers of Bailway Cars of every description	Butter Cheese Dried
Manufacturers of Railway Oars of every description, Chilled Car Wheels," Peerlees" Steel-Tyred Ca Wheels, Hammered Car Arles, Railway Fish-Plated Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knee	r Evapo Hops.
and Nail Plates.	Pork,
	- Bacon
FOR MACHINER	Hams Lard
	Eggs, Should
	Honey
9GOLD MEDALS PEERLESS	Liv'rpc Canadi
IN 4 YEARS PEENLLOG	"Eurel Washin
TORONTO	O. Salt Bice's d
DNT.	Spanisl
HASNO EQUAL	Slaugh
	Harnes
W QTALLOOUMIDT & OO	Upper,
W. STAHLSCHMIDT & CO.	Kip Ski
PRESTON, ONTARIO,	" Heml'k
MANUFACTUREBS OF	36 to 44 French
Office School, Church & Lodge Furniture	Splits, I
	Patent Pebble
	Buff Russets
	Gambie Sumac
	Degras Cord'n
	Hides Steers, (
	Cows, g Cured a Calfskir
OFFICE DESK NO. 51.	Sheepsk Tallow,
	Tallow,
TOBONTO REPRESENTATIVE :	Fleece,
GEO. F. BOSTWICK, 24 Front St. West.	Pulled of
The Canadian Gazette	Gro Corress:
	Corvens: Java W Rio
LONDON, ENGLAND. A Weekly Journal of information and Comment	Jamaica
in Canada, Canadian Emigration, and Canadian In-	FISH: Her Dry Cod Sardines
Edited by THOMAS SKINNER, Compiler and Editor of "The Stock Exchange Vac Dalla"	FRUIT:
Bdited by THOMAS SKINNER, Compiler and Editor of "The Stock Exchange Year-Book," "The Directory of Directors" (published annually), "The London Banks" (published half-yearly), etc.	Raisins.
EVERY THURSDAY. Price Threepence, including postage to Canada, fourpence, or \$4.38 per	" Bli " Val " Sult
EDITORIAL AD ADVEBTISING OFFICES:	Currante
1 Revel Evolution Ruilding Contracts	_

1 Reyal Exchange Buildinge, London, Eng.

-	1	OR	ON'	ГС	PRICES	S CU	RR	EN
,	Name of Article.	W	holes Bates		Name of .	Article.	V	Vhole Rate
	Breadstuffs.				Groceries	.—Con.		
	FLOUE: (P bri.) f.o. Patent (WntrWhee	.o. 8 st) 4			Almonds, 7 Princess	aragon	в. 0 0	c. 15 23
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	" No. 1 Barley, No. 1 Brigh " No. 1	2 1] t 00	0 0 0	0	SUGARS:	te	. 0	33 0
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	" Red, " Hungarian Grass, " Millet	80 16	0 1 70		Congou & So Oolong, good "Form	to fine.		
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	Washington, 50 ". C. Salt A. 56 lbs dairy	0 00 0 50 0 50	070 000 000		Rough and Ro Consols 4s	eady 7s	0 59	900 900
	ANOO B CHALLY	0.00	0 00		Laurel Navy & Honeysuckie	78	053	
	Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1 "No. 9 Slaughter, heavy	0.945	0 27 0 24 0 27	1 P	Vines, Liquo OBTER: Guinn	ess. pts	1 66	5 1 7
	Slaughter, haavy No. 1 light No. 1 light No. 9 Harnes, heavy light & mod. Kip Skins, French English Barnes, French English Yeals Hemi'k Calf (35 to 30) 36 to 44 lbs French Calf Splits, large, Ψ lb Enamelled Cow, Ψ ft Patent Buff Buff Buff Bumbier Sumac Cordn Wins, No. 1 dos	0 23 0 21	0 24 0 23	В	RANDY: Hen'e Martell's Otard Dupuy & J. Robin & Co. Pinet Castillo A. Martignon IN: De Kuypen " B. & I " Gree " Red Booth's Old TC UM: Jamaica, Demerara, 'NES:	qts s'y case	9 55 19 25 19 76	19 19 19
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	kip Skins, French	0 32	0 35	G	A. Martignon	a & Co & Co s. & gl.	10 00 9 50 9 70	10 2
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	Heml'k Calf (25 to 30) 36 to 44 lbs	0 50	0 60 0 70	R	Booth's Old To	om 16 o.p.	900 725 395	92
	Splits, large, W lb	1 10 0 23 0 15	1 35					
	Enamelled Cow, ¥ ft Patent	0 17 0 17	0 19 0 20		Port, common "fine old Sherry, mediu		195 250 995	1 70 4 00 2 70
	Buff	0 13	0 16		" old HISEY Scotch Dunville's Iris		300 600	4 50
	Gambier Sumac	0 061	0 07 0 06			Т	700 In Sond	Dut
	Degras Cord'n V'ps, No.1,dos	0 04	0 00 1	l i	Alcohol, 65 o.p. Pure Spts " 50 "	₽ I.gl	0.99	3 2
			500 1b.		" 25 u.r " 25 u.r F'mily Prf Wh), " jaky	090	296
	Hides & Skins. Steers, 60 to 90 lbs Cows, green Oured and Inspected Calfakins, green "oured Sheepskins Tallow, rongh Tallow, rongh Wool.	0 042	0 00		" 25 u.r " 25 u.r F'mily Prf Wh Old Bourbon ' " Rye and M O'm'sticWhisk Sye Whisky, 7	alt	0 53	164
	" cured Sheepskins	0 05	0 06	İ			045 105	1 40 9 16
	Tallow, rough Tallow, rendered	0 02 0 051	0 021	TI	Hardware. N: Bars ¥ lb.		6 C. 0 251	\$ c. 0 26
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JR	REN	Т	-May 9, 1889.
B.	Whole Rate	esale	Name of Article Wholesale Rates.
1. DIA. 10W b b	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 23 \\ 0 \ 91 \\ 0 \ 91 \\ 0 \ 91 \\ 0 \ 125 \\ 0 \ 125 \\ 0 \ 125 \\ 0 \ 125 \\ 0 \ 125 \\ 0 \ 125 \\ 0 \ 125 \\ 0 \ 125 \\ 0 \ 125 \\ 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 20 \ 2$) 04) 06) 12) 15) 35) 35) 35	Barbed wire, galv d. 0 06 0 Coil chain § innum. 0 05 0 06 Coil chain § innum. 0 04 0 04 Iron pipe. 0 07 07 "galv" 57 35 p.c. Boiler tubes, § innum. 10 0 139 "STEEL: Cast
 np	1 00 1 0 19 0	21 35 00 06 08 09	Boller plate 2 65 0 00 Bleigh shoe 2 50 0 00 CUT NAILS: 2 50 0 00 10 to 60 dy, p, kg 100 lb 2 70 2 80 8 dy, and 9 dy 3 05 3 10 6 dy, and 9 dy 3 00 3 40 4 dy, and 5 dy A.P. 3 dy C.P. 3 dy A.P. Honse Nails: Pointed and finished Honse Snoes, 100 lbs. 3 60 0 00 CANADA PLATES: 2
ce od 1g. 1e. y'd ce ed	0 30 0 0 13 0 0 17 0 0 30 0 0 45 0 0 13 0 0 30 0 0 30 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 35 0 0 50 0	65 25 40 55 35 40	Penn 0 00 2 85 Horton 2 80 0 00 Dovers 2 80 0 00 TIN PLATES: IC Coke. 3 90 4 00 IC Charceal 4 40 4 50 IX " 5 40 5 60 DO " 4 00 4 25 IX " 6 40 6 50 DO " 4 00 4 25 IC M. L. S. 5 75 6 00 Gath 2 80 0 00 Winnow GLASS: 26 a 0 00 26 x 40 1 35 1 50 26 x 40 1 45 1 70
ch (ch (ss (cs ((d ($\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		D1 X00 3 90 4 00 GUNPOWDEB: 3 25 3 50 " sporting FF5 50 00 00 " " FFF5 25 000 " rifle
	55 0 48 0 43 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 52 0 53 0	00 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	KeenCutter&Peerless 7 50 8 00 Black Prince 7 50 8 00 Bushranger 7 00 7 25 Woodpecker 7 00 7 25 Gladstone & Friend 7 00 7 25 Oldstone & Friend 7 00 7 25 Ollstone 7 00 7 25
8 9 6 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	50 50 55 55 55 55 55 55	Cod Gi, Imp. gal 0 45 0 50 Palm, # 1b 0 063 0 06 Lard, ext.Nol Morse's 0 75 0 00 Ordinary No.1 " 0 65 0 00 Linseed, raw 0 57 0 60 Linseed, solied 0 60 0 63 Olive, # Imp. gal 0 00 1 20 Seal, straw 0 56 0 65 " pale S.R 0 56 0 60 English Sod, per 1b 0 054 0 074 Petroleum. Co. B., Toronto. Imp. gal. Canadian, 5 to 10 brls 0 13 0 00 " single brls 0 130 00 " single brls 0 130 00 " Water " 0 24 0 25 Photogene
99 99 80 10 00 00 00	nd Pai 99 3 95 90 3 96 90 2 96 48 1 55 53 1 64 53 1 64 53 1 54 50 1 54	0 5 0 5 5 7 6 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine in Oil, 25 lbs 1 57 1 85 " No. 2 1 45 1 55 " No. 2 1 45 1 55 " dry 0 00 0 00 Red Lead 4 75 6 00 Venetian Red, Eng 1 75 9 00 Yenov Ochre, Frinch 1 85 2 00 Vermillion, Eng 0 85 1 00 Bro. Japan 0 85 1 00 Whiting 0 70 0 75 Putty, per 100 lbs 2 5 8 50 Spirits Turpentine 0 70 0 73
	043005 043005 043005 054005 054005 054006		Alum
00 (21 (22 (2 2 (2 (50 22 00 50 0 00 50 0 00 50 2 00 50 2 25 450 0 00 50 0 00 52 4 50 50 0 00 <		Glycerine, per ib 0 92 0 95 Hellebore 0 15 0 17 Iodine 6 C0 6 60 Insect Powder 0 50 0 65 Opium 180 300 00 900 Opium 365 390 01 180 900 Oralic Acid 0 194 0 14 90 95 Onalic Acid 0 194 0 14 90 95 90 914 90 92 90 935 90 934 90 935 90 934 90 935 90 936 93 90 935 934 90 93 935 90 936 930 <t< td=""></t<>
0 0	15 0 06	# 1 3	Tartaric Acid 0 55 0 58

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