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THE MONETARY TIMES.

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Victoria. They already own the greater por-

tion of three streets, and the other day Fai

Yuen & Co. paid \$25,000 for a block of land on

Government st.

THE contract has been signed between the city of Sherbrooke, Que., the Paton Mf'g Co. and the Worsted Co., and the bonds to the amount of \$25,000 have been handed over. The last named concern has commenced work on its new building.

HUTCHISON, DIGNUM & NISBET,

(Successors to DIGNUM, WALLACE & CO.) Manufacturers' Agents and **Importers** of

Fine Woollens & Tailors' Trimmings 55 FRONT STREET W., TORONTO.

Select Canadian Tweeds a Specialty.

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

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MONTREAL

PRESIDENT

Manager Ontario Department, Hamiltor

MUNN'S PURE BONELESS CODFISH, THE FINEST ON THE MARKET. Packed in 10lb., 20lb. and 40lb. Boxes. Tied. up neatly in 21b. Bricks.

Mercantile Summary.

It is said that in nearly every town and village in the county of Kent are to be found some of the forged notes floated through private banks by one William Plummer. The offender is now in the States, but will likely be brought to justice in a short time.

THE Woodstock firm of D. W. Karn & Co. are doubling their piano factory. A new wing, 65 feet by 36, has been added. The firm turns out eight planos per week, besides their customary production of organs. The manager says they are running fifteen hours a

The initial party of laborers from this province to Manitoba harvest fields has arrived. It numbered 559 men. This will supply the wants of farmers along the main line of railway, but it is thought that three times as many will be needed to fill applications from

In addition to the large docks and elevators erected at Fort William by the C.P.R., the company has, we learn, now undertaken the construction of extensive coal docks. They will have a storing capacity of 1'0,000 tons, with machinery of the most modern character and capable of handling eight hundred tons a day. Work has also been resumed on the elevator annex, which, when completed, will be capable of storing 1,350,000 bushels.



MONTREAL & TORONTO.

ALSO *

CHALCRAFT, SIMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE,

Mercantile Summary.

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4 8 Colborne St..

the Territories.

of 63 pounds.

of cedar for paving.

Works in Owen Sound.

that city and Amheratburg.

son Bay Co. from Victoria, B.C.

tated several additions to the staff.

Leading Wholseale Trade of Montreal.

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THE liabilities of H. F. Poirier, dry goods dealer of Montreal, whose failure we lately noted, amount to about \$63,000; assets estimated at \$42,689. He has made an offer of 40 cents in the dollar, half secured, but creditors are holding out for ten cents more.

In the effort to get a pardon for Harper, the Cincinnati bank wrecker, his little 5-year-old daughter has taken a part, sending to the President her portrait, on which she had laboriously written: "Dear Mr. President send my papa home again and I will think you so good."

A LITTLE over a year ago, Kerr Bros., dry goods, etc., of Walkerton, obtained an extension from creditors, and about six months later they claimed a surplus of \$2,000. It is somewhat doubtful if this really existed, as they have frequently found it difficult to meet bills, and now they have assigned.

ONE Jules Goudron, of Montreal, who has for the last eight years been doing a general hardware business, and also jobbing in carriage hardware, &c., to a weak class of city and country customers, has been obliged to suspend. Liabilities, direct, are about \$27,000; indirect, \$15,000; apparent assets are estimated at \$30,000.

MR. E. R. C. CLARKSON, the trustee, has received instructions to sell, on the 11th inst., through Messrs. F. J. Cassidy & Co., of this oity, the jewellery stocks in trade belonging to the estates of Robert Cuthbert and Wm. Ashall. The former is invoiced at \$20,814, and the latter at \$5,403. Both are old-established businesses.

A DESPATCH from Ottawa says that the Dominion Government is negotiating with parties in New York for the purchase of a fast revenue steamer to be placed in the Gulf and lower St. Lawrence to aid in the suppression of smuggling. It is claimed that a suitable steamer cannot be obtained in Canada at present.

THE report comes from Ottawa that Mr. Geo. A. Keefer, C.E., has left for Eastern Siberia on behalf of a Canadian syndicate, which has been asked by the Russian Government to tender for the construction of a railway to a point which will be the future terminal seaport of the Russian Transcontinental Railway on the Sea of Japan.

IN St. Jerome, Que., J. C. Lapointe, general dealer, is seeking a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, payable in 4, 8, 12 and 16 months. Liabilities are \$18,000, assets nominally \$24,000, in which are included bad debts to the

tune of \$9,000. We noted this failure a couple of weeks ago, assigning a too liberal dispensing of credit as the cause of the trouble.

A CONSIGNMENT of confiscated liquor was sold in Quebec the other day. It consisted of sixty barrels of alcohol, one hundred and sixty cases of gin, four puncheons of rum, and an assortment of Scotch whiskey, brandy, claret, etc. The alcohol brought from \$2 to \$2.15 per gallon, including duty, and the gin \$4.90 to \$5 per case.

NEEDING a stamp of a certain issue to complete his collection of U. S. telegraph stamps, Mr. E. B. Todd, of St. Stephen, N. B., sent to a stamp dealer in New York for it, and by a curious chance got one attached to a telegram over the signature of Pingree & DeWolfe concerning the departure of a vessel from St. Stephen, Aug. 10, 1850.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Vancouver World, writing from Ladner's Landing, takes exception to the oredit given to a Vancouver firm for being the pioneer shippers of Calcutta bags. He claims this distinction for Mr. McNeely of the Landing, who for the past two years has been a direct importer from Calcutta, handling this year 150,000 wheat sacks.

THE New York *Times* learns, on the authority of a careful statistician, that the increase in the manufacture of beer, in that oity alone, in the year ended April 30 last, was more than 3,000,000 barrels. A trifle more than 30,000,000 barrels of beer is annually consumed there. At the present rate of increase the consumption in ten years from now will be 50,000,000 barrels.

A CORNWALL dry goods man, C. W. Brownel by name, is in embarrassed shape, and a firm of Montreal accountants is preparing a statement of his affairs by request of the principal creditors. The liabilities are approximately figured at \$12,600, with assets somewhat less, and an offer of 50c. is not improbable. Mr. B. was formerly of Brownell & Shaver, who compromised several years ago at 40 per cent.

Its entry upon volume 25 is made the occasion by the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for shedding its old cover and appearing in a new one tastefully designed in a buff color and black. The editor, Mr. E. B. Shuttleworth, undertakes to make it more than ever acceptable as the mouthpiece of the members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and of Canadian druggists generally. He can be relied upon to do it.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the latest estimate places the Brazilian coffee crop for

1890-91, now coming into market, at 2,200,000 bags. Notwithstanding the high prices, the daily receipts do not average more than 3,000 bags. Should the present disorganization of labor continue it is believed that the coffee crop for 1891-92, now placed at 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 bags, will not exceed 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 bags.

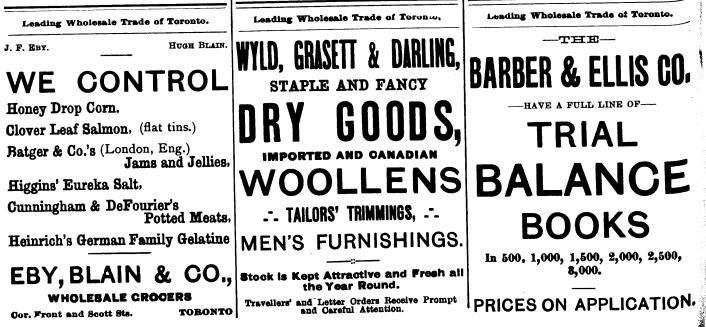
FRENCH peas for sale in nearly all the large groceries of Boston have been found to contain a certain preparation of copper, added for the purpose of giving the article a peculiar color. A prominent firm, S.S. Pierce & Co, has been fined \$25 for selling the adulterated goods, but claims no knowledge of the poisonous matter, as the peas were imported and sold in the original package. An appeal is to be made to the higher courts.

A MEETING of the oreditors of Thos. Thompson, general storekeeper, Buttonville, has been called for to morrow. He has been in business a number of years, and, while industrious, has evidently made but little, if any, progress. —John Strachan began the shoe business for the second time in Alliston in May last. Unfortunately he was one of the victims of the recent big fire, which no doubt is the cause of his present assignment.

KENNETH MILLER, warehouseman, of this city, has found it difficult to make any progress. His effects were covered by a chattel mortgage, and he has assigned to Henry Barber & Co. There will, it is said, be little or nothing for creditors. — I. J. Cooper, gents' furnishings and shirt manufacturer, also of Toronto, and who has been in business for many years, has failed. He was supposed to be in pretty good shape.

"YELLOWS" are said to have done much more serious damage to the Delaware and Maryland peach crop than at first supposed. The calculations of the railroad officials who had made preparations for moving an extraordinarily great crop of this fruit this season, have been greatly upset. Early in the season they expected upwards of 5,000,000 baskets, and even a month ago estimated a certainty of 3,000,000 baskets. Now they talk of having but 1,000,000 baskets to carry.

IF, Says Harper's Weekly, "Jumbo" had only postponed for a few years his injudicious encounter with a locomotive, at St. Thomas, Ont., his stuffed and articulated remains might have formed important adjuncts of the \$150,000 building which P. T. Barnum's money is erecting for the scientific and historical societies of Bridgeport, Conn. But the



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IT was generally supposed, especially in their own district, that M. J. Woodward & Co., oil refiners at Petrolia, were in a good position financially. Their failure was consequently a surprise in that town. Some weeks ago Samuel Rogers & Co., of this city, who supplied the refinery for a year or more, took possession of the property under power of a mortgage of \$15,000; then an assignment followed. Their liabilities are stated to be \$110,000, with nominal assets slightly in excess of this sum. A meeting of creditors was held, but we have been unable to learn what transpired.

ORDERS have been received from England for the suspension of the work on the Chignecto Ship Railway. The explanation given is that, owing to the state of the money market, the company is unable to float its bonds without a sacrifice, but that as soon as the market improves work will be resumed. "The work is far advanced," the Chignecto Post says, "machinery all there, rails laid twelve miles, and line half ballasted. A few months' work will complete it. The contractor's liabilities are all paid, and no one loses anything." At the same time it is learned that a mortgage of £700,000 has just been placed on the railway.

ONE of Brantford's oldest merchants is Thos. McLean, dealer in dry goods. He has been in business for about thirty five years, but it cannot be said always with success. In 1871 and 1879 he was obliged to seek the indulgence of his creditors, with whom, in the latter year, he compromised liabilities of \$54,000 at 55 per cent. Since then he has never been able to make headway. About a year ago he was obliged to ask an extension of a year or more. In six months time he claimed a surplus of \$11,500 over liabilities of \$21,000. It is evident that this surplus was nominal, as he has now assigned to S. E. Townsend, with liabilities of about \$18,000.

A NOTEWORTHY event in the lumber industry of Canada was the commencement, on Monday last, of operations in J. R. Booth's big saw mill on the Chaudiere. A large number of men were on hand-fully 800, the Journal says, looking for employment. About 400 were taken on. It is claimed that the mill is the largest and best equipped in Canada, per-

skeleton and hide of the giant pachyderm haps in the world. It has a sawing capacity are sensed and hide of the giant pachyderm haps in the world. It has a sawing capacity of 900,000 feet daily, or 153,000,000 feet in a season of seven months. There are five Stern band saws made in Erie, Pa., and four of the Prescott make from Peterboro. Seven "log jacks " take the logs from an immense flume to the mill. Work is expected to go on briskly to the end of the season.

ONE of the most extensive and best known of New York's money-lenders and note brokers, Abraham Backer, has failed for \$4,000,000, the half of which is due to the banks. They are said to be fully secured. Mr. Backer was engaged in several other ventures, being the monied man of the dry goods and commission firm of A. Backer & Co. He also owned and operated a mill at Glastonbury, Conn., the product of which was sold through this firm. His interests in the South were large, being composed of railroad and state securities which the unfavorable condition of the market rendered unsaleable. It is thought, however, that under improved conditions the assets will realize sufficient to pay creditors in full.

-Writing under date of 6th August, our Montreal correspondent says: The weather in the Montreal district has been of a decidedly "catchy" character for the last ten days or so, being marked by many sudden and heavy showers, which have interfered seriously with haying operations. In certain districts there is still considerable hay standing, which must suffer to some extent, but the general results will be in excess of the first calculations. Grain is doing well, and from all outside points favorable reports continue to be received. A gentleman who has just returned from a trip in Eastern Ontario says that crop prospects for grain have seldom been so good. Apples will be short in this section, but roots will be plentiful, unless the rot strikes in.

BEN. MILLINBACKER, doing a small jewellery business in Jarvis, is offering to compromise. Creditors need not expect a large dividend. At Newmarket, J. Mader & Co., general store keepers, failed about a year ago, after which they moved to Clarksburg. Then Mrs. Mader's father gave her \$1,000, with which she began business in the former place. She does not, however, appear to have been more prosperous than her husband, for her failure is now announced after a six months' trial. Next week a meeting of creditors will be held, and it is thought that a surplus may be shown.-Joseph Reid, cattle dealer at Orangeville, assigns .---- In Sudbury, W. J. Perkins, hotelkeeper, does likewise.----G. W. Ferrier, who

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

was doing a small business in fruit in this city, is in similar straits.

It is related by the Montreal Witness that a few days ago a commercial traveller who was leaving the city on business invited two friends to see him off. On the way they met the traveller's employer, who saw the three in the carriage. As the two friends were returning from the station they again met the head of the firm, who remarked that his employee would no doubt charge him with that cab fare, which would have been only twenty-five cents instead of forty cents, if they had not been with him. The two men said nothing, but the next morning one of them wrote to his friend's employer telling him that he would be very sorry if any extra expense should be incurred by the firm on his account, and enclosing fifteen cents, difference in the fare.

"FIRE RESISTING " WOOD.

How far the following interesting paragraph copied from the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, is to be regarded as serious, and how far it is to be regarded as what the daily papers slangily call "guff," we shall not at present say. But we have our own opinion in the matter. "In a recent fire in Humboldt, Cal., it was argin demonstrated in the clearest manner

again demonstrated in the clearest manner possible that California redwood, as a building material, comes nearer being fireproof than almost any other material of which buildings are constructed. In this instance a fire broke out in the upper part of a one-story building while the wind was blowing a gale that was rewhile the wind was blowing a gale that was re-corded at the United States signal station here as moving at the average rate of thirty miles an hour. But, notwithstanding this and the fact that it was several minutes before water was got to the building, the fir laths under the plaster were burned downward nearly to the floor, and whole squares of the side plaster-ing were thus loosened, and fell in before the fire had burned through the thin redwood shingle roof. It was a most wonderful illus-tration of the fire-resisting qualities of red-wood. Had the whole building been as com-bustible as the laths nothing could have saved the city. The roof was old and as thoroughly ready for the flames as redwood ever be-comes, yet the fact remains that it resisted ignition, and bystanders could see a seething furnace of flames through the apertures under the eaves, while nothing but smoke issued through the roof. The peculiar manner in which redwood amothers flame and prevents it flashing forth is an important fact in suppressing conflagra-tions, as fires are communicated to neighboris an important fact in suppressing conflagra-

is an important fact in suppressing conflagra-tions, as fires are communicated to neighbor-ing buildings by means of the external flames and sparks which they send up." Is there not some one among our Pacific coast insurance men, familiar with the charac-ter of redwood, who will tell us where this romancer should have begun, and how soon been choked off? We don't want the boys fooled.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

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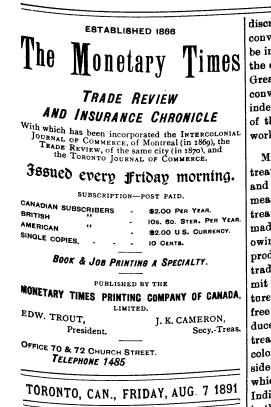
<u>Charles</u> <u>Cockshutt</u> de of Toronto. D. PENDEB. T. G. FOSTER. CHURCH CARPETS DAKIVI= **& [**<u>0</u>. **≡YEAST** SPECIAL DESIGNS. BRITISH Early Rising. Repps and Terries for Cushions WOOLLENS Quick. * Fast Working. AND ALL INSIDE MATERIALS. OR quotations see catalogue price list. GLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS. T. G. FOSTER & CO., THE BARM YEAST UPHOLSTERY GOODS, 59 Front Street West. CARPETS AND CURTAINS, MANUFACTURING CO. TORONTO. 35 WELLINGTON ST. EAST., 16 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO. TORONTO. Telephone 1980.

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THE SITUATION.

There has been another division in the House of Commors, in which the fiscal policy of the Government was sustained by a majority of 21. It came in the form of an amendment to the amendment moved by Mr. Cartwright to the motion to go into committee of supply. It covered the past legislation of several years, and was rather an endorsement of the Government of the late Sir John Macdonald than of the present, though it was of course intended to cover both. It embraced free raw materials, railways, canals, steamship lines, " prudent management of finances," extension of trade with the West Indies. The division was of course a party vote, and the margin of the majority shows what may be depended upon on any of the questions enumerated. This is its chief, indeed its only significance.

At Ottawa and at Halifax, as well as at Montreal, Col. Vincent has obtained endorsation of his scheme of mutual trade discrimination between Great Britain and the colonies. This is what the Fair Traders in England want; it is important for them to be able to show that the colonies are taking the initiative in the proposed tariff revolution, and it will perhaps be assumed that these meetings express the public opinion of the localities in which they are held, and even of the whole country. But this conclusion should not be hastily accepted. They are got up in connection with the visit of a member of the British Parliament, and are chiefly composed of Persons brought together for a special pur-Pose. It would be just as easy to get up meetings for the opposite policy and to make a show of obtaining an expression of Public opinion in favor of it. In the im-Probable event of Canada being converted to the Fair Trade theory, the Fair Traders Would still have to conquer opinion in Cuba may be expected to assume some-Australia and the Without concerning the second seco Australia and the West Indies. The latter, thing of an exclusive character.

discriminated against by the commercial conventions negotiated by Mr. Blaine, may be inclined to favor discrimination within be inclined to favor discrimination outside, the empire. But when all is done outside, because it would remain to be Great Britain herself would remain to be converted. Col. Vincent is courageous indeed if he fails to shrink at the thought of the task before him and his fellow workers.

Mr. Blaine's policy of making commercial treaties with the West Indies and Central and South America, is meeting with a fair measure of success. The latest of these treaties of which proclamation has been made, is with San Domingo, and will not, owing to the small population of the island, produce a large measure of reciprocal free trade. The Domingoes, on their side, admit a large number of American manufactores free, while the United States admit free sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides, produce of San Domingo. The effect of these treaties is to discriminate against the sugar colonies and countries which remain out. side the treaties, and conspicuous among which are the British colonies of the West Indies. The Spanish colony of Cuba has, in this way, secured an advantage which has not come to the others. The British colonies seem to bear their ill fortune with fortitude and not to make a great ado about their exclusion. And we fear they will gain nothing by the new Canadian sugar tariff, if they be not placed at a disadvantage. What would happen to the existing sugar interest, cane and beet root, if Dr. Fahlberg's invention of saccharine should supersede sugar, as there seems to be some chance of its doing? Custom and prejudice, if there be nothing else, will aid the sugar interest for some time ; but this may not prevent a change in the end. In that case, Mr. Blaine's treaties would lose most of their vigor, for sugar and molasses are the principal articles with which free entry of American manufactures into the other treaty countries is purchased.

Cuba finding its sugar driven from the European markets by the beet-root product, had for some years become depend ent upon the United States for a customer, and there in fact all its sugar went. Under the McKinley tariff the alternative was offered to Cuba of accepting a treaty dictated by Mr. Blaine, or having its chief product excluded from the United States' markets. Spain sympathizing with her colony, and desirous of making the Cubans contented, agreed to the proposals for a treaty, in spite of the opposition of her home agriculturists. One of the Maritime Provinces of Canada, which previously sent potatoes to Cuba, will now have to meet a discriminating duty of 75 cents a barrel, which must be equal, or nearly equal, to legislative exclusion. Our fish is discriminated against to the extent of something less than one cent a pound, but as our fishery has some advantages over those of the United States, shipments of Canadian fish may continue to be made to Cuba. In lumber, potatoes, bacon, hams, lard, apples, corn and hay, the United States will have an advantage, and their trade with

Mr. Tupper's bill relating to the shipping of live stock does not contain com plete provisions for regulating the traffic. but gives power to the Governor in Council to supplement the law. It empowers the Governor-in Council to "make rules and regulations for the health, security and safety of carriage of live stock in ships," such rules to be published in the Canada Gazette. Inspectors are to be appointed, and a fee for inspection is to be charged, the payment of which shall be a pre-requisite to the granting of a clearance. There will be a limit to the number of cattle carried in any vessel, and the vessel must be seaworthy. Shipping cattle without an inspector's certificate is to be a misdemeanor. The shipmaster who allows more cattle to be shipped than the inspector's certificate names is liable to a penalty of \$5,000. Except that unforeseen facts may be developed in connection with the traffic, it would have been more satisfactory if the law had contained all the rules and regula. tions necessary for the control of the traffic; besides, all legislation is better done by Parliament than by the Governor-in-Council. Though the British bill to regulate this traffic has been withdrawn, it is understood that the Board of Trade will use the power it possesses to add new regulations; but the British load line regulations are not to apply to Canadian ships.

If we are to take the word of Professor Dean, of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario cow is eating her head off ! She does not give enough milk-3,000 lbs. a year being given as the average---to pay for her keep. Does this calculation include or exclude the manure she makes? Her fault seems to be that her stomach is not large enough to hold a sufficient quantity of bulky food. This is a question of the quality of the animal, and if the statement be correct, we have not yet got the right breed. Mr. Dean, however, did not raise this point, otherwise than by inference. His advice to farmers to become manufacturers of butter in the same way that they have of cheese, is sound. Professors Dean and Brown are trying to forward this object by travelling through the country with apparatus for the scientific manufacture of butter. Never till we get creameries generally established shall we produce good butter that will command the best price in the market, especially the foreign. The same sort of combination that led to a revolut on in the making of cheese, with such happy results, would go far towards giving the country successful creameries at which the best butter could be made. Our climate is favorable for butter making; but the advantages we possess are not being utilized, and the consequence is that on the item of butter, the country is losing millions a year.

The migration of laborers from Ontario to Manitoba to engage in harvest work for the season and then return, is a fact that speaks well for the facilities of communication, while it tells of a large harvest and the need of hands, in spite of the effective reaping machinery of the present day. Some who go, intending to return, may be induced to stay. When wheat was cut by the hook or sickle, Irish laborers regularly made a harvest pilgrimage to England. The distance was short, but at a time when railways were few, the journey was perhaps not much less formidable than a trip from Ontario to Manitoba is at present. The laborers who have gone to the Prairie Province are expected to get \$2 a day and their board during the short time that harvesting lasts. Those who stay will make room in Ontario for new emigrants from Europe. The great want of our western country is settlers, and if this first supply of laborers should open a new stream or add to one pre-existing, Manitoba and the North-West will be gainers.

Accounts from Ounalaska say that on the seal islands seals are more plentiful than last year, and that the number of males killed to the 15th of June was several times as great as up to the same date last year, 4,500 against 915. If this be true, the need of a close season is not so urgent as had been supposed, and the beginning of the season was a particularly open one. It is not certain that the joint protective naval forces will work satisfactorily. Very often partnerships of this kind prove unsatisfactory. Already the fact is emphasised that the British cruisers are leaving the captures chiefly to their American partners, and that when they made a capture, it seems uncertain that any prosecution is to follow. But we rely upon the British cruisers and authorities to do their duty to the letter, and fulfil the agreement into which Great Britain and the United States have entered.

THE TORONTO STREET RAILWAY EPISODE.

When the City Council was on the point of passing a contract for the running of the Toronto street railway, for a period of 30 years, Mr. E. A. Macdonald applied to the court for an injunction to restrain the representatives of the city from concluding the bargain. He made allegations of corruption, but he produced no evidence on which the court could act, and the injunction being asked prematurely, was refused. The judge told him that the passing of the contract would not prevent the suit being prosecuted. Whatever evidence, if any, of corruption the plaintiff may have had, was withheld. And at this point Mr. Macdonald withdraws the suit in which he had threatened to expose the alleged corruption, receiving \$4,500 from Mr. Marshall, who is in the service of one of the syndicates tendering for the road. Macdonald's story, as given in the World, is this: "Mr. Marshall offered me \$2,000 if I would discontinue my action. I said I would for \$4,500." So that, according to this version, it was Macdonald who asked this larger sum, when offered the smaller as a condition of stopping the suit. And it is charged that Macdonald afterwards tried to blackmail the syndicate to the tune of \$15,000. This charge is a serious one, and the public is entitled to know all about it. | hurt none but those who make them.

The accused gives a modified denial, begins criminal proceedings against his alleged traducer, and refuses to admit that he threatened in connection with the alleged demand. Threatening, under such circumstances, would subject him to a criminal prosecution. The obscurity that hangs over the accusation and the denial must be cleared up in some way satisfactory to the public, if possible.

This is precisely the kind of suit which it is not properly permissible to withdraw in consideration of a large sum, call it by what name you will. To this money Macdonald had no sort of claim; he had rendered no service for it; the pretence of its being given to cover the costs of the suit cannot be set up; and according to the World, which professes to have seen a list of names of persons to whom \$2,000 was to be given, over and above \$500 for the costs, he pretended that only \$2,000 was for himself. For what was the rest to be given? It seems that the World was put down in this list for \$200, without, as that journal alleges, and as Macdonald admits, any authority. Have the other persons whose names were down on Macdonald's list, got the money? And if so, what for? Was the money to be given in bribes? Did Macdonald, after threatening all sorts of exposures of corruption, consent to become bribery agent and pay the men whom, till he got the money, he threatened with judicial exposure?

The whole affair must be investigated, and these enquiries can then be made as well as others. If there was wrong doing on the part of any aldermen, let exposure and punishment come. But Macdonald's case must not any the less escape a thorough sifting. It is necessary to find out whether he undertook to become bribery agent; there seems to be no doubt that, in the case of the World, he assumed that character.

The fact that money was paid to Macdonald to stop the suit in which he had threatened an exposure of civic corruption. makes it probable that payments, offers or promises were made to others. Mr. Marshall alleges that the money which he paid was his own. This may be true in terms. though it is difficult to believe that he did not feel pretty sure of the approbation of his employer and of repayment.

Macdonald wishes it to be believed, because he holds no judiciary relation to the city, that his proceedings in this business have been defensible. We cannot accept that view of the facts. It remains to be seen whether such a use as has been made of the courts, in this case, is legitimate, and this is one of the reasons why an enquiry into the whole business must be made. There is at least one alderman who should demand an enquiry, and none can resist it.

The attempt of the lawyers acting for the Kiely Co. tenderers to bulldoze the Mayor into signing the contract, before the charges of corruption are cleared up, is weak and foolish. All such attempts must prove vain. The Mayor acted properly in resisting the frantic effort made to coerce him. and the threats made in this connection

TRANSFERRING STOCK.

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One or two cases of considerable importance to directors of joint stock companies have been recently decided by Mr. Justice Chitty in London, England. The effect of these decisions is that, when by the articles of any company a discretionary power is conferred upon the directors to accept or reject transfers of shares, that power must be exercised in good faith, or as he phrased it, the power " must not be exercised corruptly or fraudulently, or capriciously or wantonly, or for a collateral purpose. In exercising it the directors must act in good faith, in the interest of the company, and with due regard to the shareholder's right to transfer his shares." Quite a number of Canadian companies attempt to control the transfer of their shares by passing by-laws which give the directors discretionary power as to accepting or rejecting the transfer of stock, thus keeping the control of the company in the hands of friends. This control may, under certain circumstances, be against the public interest, and as the London Economist says: "Very rightly, Mr. Justice Chitty decided that such an exercise of their powers by the directors was unjustifiable and oppressive. It would be very convenient, no doubt, in certain cases, if a body of directors could, by refusing to register transfers, constitute themselves the only purchasers of shares. They would then be able to make their own price, and hold a lucrative property in their own hands. If, however, the proprietors of any business wish to keep it to themselves, they can do so as a private firm; and if for purposes of their own they come under the provisions of the Companies Acts, it is not too much to demand of them that they shall not abuse the powers these confer.'

LAW AND LAWYERS.

The natural impulse of most human beings is to resent an injury done, or a wrong. "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," is a scriptural admonition that has but few literal interpreters in these days. It often happens that the injustice complained of is such as clearly not to leave the offender amenable to law, and the injured one has simply to "grin and bear it," as a familiar expression goes. There are cases that the law doubtless might reach, but in which the result to the complainant would, just as clearly, not warrant legal proceedings. Yet, how frequently is it observed that litigation on no surer grounds than either of the above, is encouraged by lawyers all too eager for a retaining fee. There is the man who imagines he can escape a just liability on a mere technicality. An unscrupulous lawyer has suggested and advised such a course, and only when defeat results and a long bill of costs stares him in the face, does the client realize his folly. True, the fault does not always lie with the lawyer. His client may persist in the face of the most earnest advice to the contrary, vainly bent on tasting the sweets of satisfaction, or, it may be, confident that the law will afford him a loophole of escape from an opponent.

While the adviser may have had honest convictions that the client had a good case and may have so interpreted his authorities_ still instances are all too common in which fruitless and costly litigation is entirely due to the deliberately unprofessional conduct of the lawyer, whose only aim, seem ingly, is to line well his pocket with fat fees. Nothing, however, is more common than for clients to tell their lawyer what he naturally supposes to be the true facts of a case as to which they desire an opinion, or on which they take proceedings. He of course acts on the information he receives, but very frequently the latter finds that the client has either intentionally or otherwise mis-stated the case. Some persons contend that more lies are told to lawyers by their clients than the lawyers tell for their clients. The result is that the lawyer is blamed because he failed, when he would probably not have failed had the facts been correctly stated to him.

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The young man just starting law and with a reputation to make is sometimes tempted to err in the manner referred to. The anxiety for his first brief has led him to encourage a suit the uncertain end to which is not a matter of much doubt, even to his inexperienced mind, and he has let slip the precious opportunity of creating a favorable impression as to his honesty. We have heard it said that there are, too, some eminent counsel whose mercenary motives have led them into such indiscretions, but these instances surely are extremely rare, if they exist. It is difficult to associate eminence with practices of this nature. Lawyers, as a class, are as honest as any other men. They are schooled to know what is honest and right, and their opportunities to deceive are very great; but, as a rule, we should trust them as a class as readily as those we call the "honest yeomen" of the country whose ideas are, in many cases, trained in a narrow groove. It is that class more frequently known as the shyster lawyer at whose door this charge is most commonly laid - a come-into-my-parlorsaid the spider to the fly lawyer. A scheming client may find use for him, but he is to be avoided by all honest men. If man must have law, which is uncertain and expensive at best, let him secure the services of those who live reputably by it. They are valuable, and cannot, at times, be dispensed with. You will then be reasonably sure of being well advised for, or against, litigation, and the chances for the dividing assunder of households, the estrangement of friends and neighbors, reduced to a minimum. With the shyster, so-called, you are not sure of anything-but his bill. It is a question for consideration whether the overcrowding of the profession does not tend to increase the evil True, the survival of the fittest no doubt holds good here as in other callings, still there seems to be a certain percentage of barnacles determined to live by fair means or foul. These unprincipled persons are not desirable members of the community, and experience proves that they are apable of doing much more mischief than is usually perpetrated by the ordinary lay. man.

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

A comparison of the imports for July last with the same month in 1890, shows an increase in favor of this July of \$171,-171, the totals being \$1,894,257 and \$1,723, 086 respectively. There is to be noticed an increase in the item of sugars, etc., an increase that can be accounted for by the recent tariff legislation on this article. None of the other headings appear to call We append our for special comment.

usual list :--

IBUAL MOUT		
IMPOB		1000
	July, 1891.	July, 1890.
. .	\$ 99,858	\$ 75,506
Cotton goods	58,730	50,675
	14,675	14,641
	105,889	126,703
	369,993	334,238
Woollen goods	203,330	
WOOLCE H	2010 145	\$601,763
Total dry goods	\$649,140	
Total dry good	. \$ 32,791	\$34,476
Books and pamphlets		26,311
Books and pampinets Coal, bituminous	140,249	185,514
Coal, anthracite	19,744	15,949
Coal, anthracite Drugs and medicines	25,160	17,336
Drugs and mentolited Earthen and stoneware	20,100	16,412
Earthen and stone that.	21,429	34,349
Fruit, green and distance Glass and glassware	33,736	139,704
Glass and glass watches	128,728	28,826
Jewellery and watches	8,150	10,278
Jewellery and watches	20,694	10,210
Jewellery and water Lead and brass goods	18,771	21,098
		11,400
Leather goods	15,099	9,385
		31,070
Paper goods	9,089	9,267
Paper goods	25,136	3,089
Sugars, syrups, etc	18,040	18,329
Sugars, syrups, etc Wood goods	18,040	
Wood goods	dian produ	cts for the

Our exports of Canadian products for the past month are not so large by \$31,785 as those of the corresponding July in 1890. The differences may be seen from the fol-

owing table . EXPORTS.	July, 91.	July, '90.
Produce of	\$ 29	
Produce of The Mine "Fisheries Forest Animals and their produce Manufactures	51,208 175	74,816 22,913 62,347 50,069
Total Can. products	\$178,410	\$210,145

OVER BUYING.

An observant traveller recently returned from a trip to the far west, has noticed that the stocks carried by dry goods and general dealers out there appear, in the majority of cases, to be much heavier than is the rule in this province, and apparently larger than is warranted by the extent of the trade to be done or the capital employed. This was almost a necessity some years ago, when railroad and steamboat transportation in this newer country was so infrequent as to compel a merchant to lay in a goodly store at one time to carry him until the next opportunity for replenishing. The custom cannot, however, be excused on such grounds now. A trader can have the goods on his shelves in a few days after ordering. He can "sort up" as frequently as he pleases. Perhaps this undesirable feature of storekeeping by our western friends is being perpetuated from sheer force of long habit. We know that the best governed wholesale firms discourage such a practice by Ontario merchants, and evidences are not wanting that their efforts are gradually bearing fruit. Buyers are boguine burchasing fre- a single limb along our city streets to behold there is every advantage in purchasing fre- a single limb along our city streets to behold

The quently-as their needs demand. stock is always fresher. There is less likelihood of a surplus of unseasonable goods, and slaughter prices to get ready cash when there's an inopportune bill to meet. The general liability is always smaller, and the position of the man who buys in this way is consequently far more likely to be one of ease than if he tried to anticipate the wants of his customers for a whole season in advance. A failure now and then gives point to this argument. The insolvent was caught with a large stock when trade was dull. His tempting inducements in the shape of big discounts at clearing sales only put off the evil day, and failure came at last. But we are told that the tendency to overstock shows some really gratifying indications of being brought under proper control. It certainly is a question demanding the best consideration of wholesaler and retailer. It is one on which this journal has long harped, and, we are glad to be assured, not without some result. We trust those enterprising people out west will not be slow to give this matter serious thought. It must be clear to all concerned that a practice fraught with so much menace to success in trade is one which should be discontinued without delay.

PATRIOTISM AND TRADE.

The city of Detroit is ablaze with patriotism this week. It is the scene of the periodical reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic. This is a great occasion, and even so large a city as Detroit is put to its wits' end to accommodate the fifty thousand or more visitors it implies. Arches, banting, fireworks and music attest the welcome of the City of the Straits to its country's heroes. Across the river the town of Windsor shows its friendly spirit by erecting a handsome arch and by a plentiful display of stars and stripes alongside its own national flags. Some hundreds, if not thousands, of the G. A. R. veterans or their accompanying friends are being accommodated with sleeping quarters in Windsor, we believe. Some of the good people of that town are not exactly pleased to see so many "Yankee flags" about, and are even doubtful whether there may not be just a trifle of disloyalty in Canadians making so much of such an occasion. We think they may be quite easy on that score. These were brave men who fought in their country's cause, and it cannot do us any possible harm to make them welcome. Indeed this appears to be the view taken by the Windsor shopkeepers, who hang out banners bearing "WELCOME G. A. R.," "Come and SEE OUE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY," "TBY OUE CANADIAN ALE." One commercial humorist, however, combined loyalty with his display of bunning, for he had on a long streamer : "THIS IS CANADA ; GOD SAVE THE QUEEN." According to the Evening News, the shopkeepers of Detroit are enterprising in the same direction. That journal says editorially :

"The veterans of the Grand Army who are with us this week cannot fail to notice the extreme patriotism of our shopkeepers and proprietors of places of refreshment, as exhibited in the decorations they have thrown to the breezes this week. How must it stir the heart of the orippled soldier who laboriously pegs on

high upon the walls where every eye may see, a tribute to his valor and his courage. ' Welcome, brave heroes of a victorious army ! Your excursion tickets scalped inside !' Or, going a bit further, the innermost depths of the hero's heart may be stirred by the expression that meets his eye, ' Veterans, Detroit capitulates !' At so much per capitulate for every article of trade and commerce that the city knows. There is nothing too good for these hoary-headed relics of the greatest conflict the world ever saw. Welcome a thousand times, heroes, you must have the best our enterprising factors and shopkeepers can set out. Their motioes greet you on every wall to say that the best is none too good for you, and that Grosserguth's beer is the finest made. He has had a special draught made to stir the blood of the heroes. 'You saved the country, veterans,' and the enterprising dealer in breeches and waistcoats is not too modest to tell you so to your face. To recompense you he is willing to save you a few dollars if you'll trade with him. 'The Union forever! Her sons honor her defenders !' But they will honor the defenders more if they buy some of the \$3 shoes, cut down to half price, in regard for the men who made it possible to continue in the shoe business in the north. The decorations show that there is no class in town so patriotic as the shopkeepers. Their patriotism is not wholly commercial, however."

The citizens of Detroit have subscribed \$130,-000 to defray the expenses of this G. A. R. reception, and \$40,000 additional for fireworks.

TWO VIEWS.

Writing on the condition of the stock mar. ket in New York, Henry Clews, in his weekly letter, dated August 1st, says : The immediate practical question is not whether the current market value of stocks reflects their real intrinsic value, but whether the general conditions now affecting the market are compatible with the maintenance of current prices The patience and endurance of holders have been tested to close upon the breaking point, and there is no recuperating element within ready sight. The "bear" element is becoming bolder, and we have not yet seen what could be accomplished by the large professional sellers who attack the market by sales of tens of thousands of shares. Within the last few days the prospects of the corn crop have become beclouded. This is a very important matter, as affecting not only the tonnage of the railroads, but also the results of the harvest to all dependent thereon. The silver question, so far from having been finally disposed of, is likely to be forced into the coming Presidential election as one of its most conspicuous issues-than which nothing could be more threatening to at least the foreign estimates of such of our investments as are not specifically gold-bearing. Yet further, it cannot be regarded as certain whether we have ceased to be liable to export gold, no less than two millions having been sent out last week, with a possibility that, in the event of new trouble at the European capitals, new drains might be made upon us. Nor is it to be overlooked that money on time is put out with extreme caution, owing to a vague fear that further troubles may arise sometime during the next few weeks. Finally, although call loans rule very low here and the reserves of the New York banks are about three times the amount they were at this date in 1890 or 1889, yet, in the absence of any ability of the Treasury to afford help to the

to afford certain protection against stringency as the fall advances. These are not assuring circumstances. They have not yet been allowed to have their full effect upon prices, although they are largely responsible for the past utter stagnation of the stock market; and it would be folly to assume that they cannot have a depressing effect on prices now or at a later stage.

On the other hand, the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin of the 3rd regards the business situation as eminently encouraging in many respects. This, it says, is well known to investors and operators, for there is no longer a doubt that the crops are to be unusually large, and these determine, in a great measure, the business activity for the next twelve months. The monetary situation is far more satisfactory in reality than any competent bankers or intelligent observers expected it to be at this date. The fact of greatest interest in the stock exchange or loan market is that it has become necessary, in order to bring about further depression in prices, to circulate and rely upon stories of the most extravagant and unwarranted nature. Operators for a decline have seen fit to resort to extreme and desperate methods.

THE MILLERS' MEETING.

In the opening address, at the annual meeting in this city on the 4th instant, of the Dominion Millers' Association, the vice-president, Mr. W. H. Meldrum, referred to the importance of union of the members. They could not, without this, he thought, hope to do justice to one of the foremost manufacturing industries of the country. He would like to see it lead in progressiveness and business enterprise. Being scattered all over, millers were at a disadvantage compared with other manufacturers who located in towns and cities. Years ago mills were built on almost every stream that could turn a wheel. Settlers then found millers a powerful medium from which to obtain money. Great inducements are being held out to this industry in Mani. toba, where it is destined to become of much importance. Mr. Meldrum advised the association to obtain from the railways discriminating freight rates in favor of millers, and not, as heretofore, in favor of wheat exporters. This, in his opinion, would be to the advantage of the miller, the railroads and the community generally. The loyal support of members was urged. This would, in time, do much towards making the reputation of Canadian flour second to none in European markets.

The secretary's report referred to the various conferences and correspondence with the railroads. Some of the privileges asked for had been granted, others were under consideration From the altered aspect of the wheat harvest during the past ten days, the secretary finds it necessary to somewhat change his estimate. Instead of an increase of ten per cent. over last year, he now makes the out-turn twenty per cent. more than in 1890. This means 29.160,000 bushels for Ontario, and with 26,-000,000 bushels for Manitoba and other provinces, the total is put down at 55,160,000 bushels. The requirements for home consumption and seeding leave an estimated surplus for export of 22,188,000 bushels of wheat The grading of flour, standard weight of a bag of flour, delays by railway and steamship in forwarding consignments, and the minimum cost of exporting flour, were other subjects dealt with in the report.

Mr. Thomas Goldie, of Guelph, addressed the

up bills of lading without payment of drafts." He was earnest in his advice to millers that they should adopt a cash basis in all their sales. A committee will report upon this subject.

Through bills of lading were discussed by Mr. D. Plewes, of Brantford. He gave as one reason for the prevailing low price of flour the fact that millers were unable to guarantee through shipment from the seaboard in a reasonable time. Bills of lading ought to stipulate that shipments would be at their destination within thirty or forty days. This would, in his opinion, ensure a considerable advance in price in European markets. The same speaker, with Mr. Meldrum, urged some action as necessary to correct the abuse of grain shortages. His resolution that these cases be brought before the advisory committee, and the central wheat buyer directed not to purchase from the offenders until such shortages were made good, was carried. A central grain buyer, Mr. C. B. Watts, was appointed in March last, and from the work which his report indicates as having been accomplished by him, it would appear that the office is one that will prove valuable to the association.

The following were elected officers by ac clamation for the ensuing year :--Mr. Thomas Goldie, Guelph, president ; Mr. Peplow. Peterborough, vice president; Mr. D. Plewes, Brantford, secretary; Mr. Thomas Galbraith, Toronto, treasurer.

FOR DRY GOODS KEADERS.

This is told by the Times of the wife of a well-known Wall street man who came to town from Newport to do a little shopping. After she had completed her purchases at a fashionable up-town dry goods store, she sent for the superintendent, and, tendering him a twenty-dollar bill, said: "Will you permit me to give the saleswomen a treat to-day? They have all been polite and attentive to me whenever I have been in the store, and I would like to make some acknowledgment. Please let this small sum of money go toward buying each of them some seasonable delicacy for luncheon to day." The superintendent would probably have declined to accept the \$20 had not the woman been a customer whom he did not dare to offend. Accordingly, in a very dignified manner, he returned thanks on behalf of the saleswomen, and salads and ice cream formed an enjoyable part of the saleswomen's luncheon on that day.

Warden (of insane asylum)-This poor woman imagines she is shopping all the time. Sometimes she sits in silence for whole weeks. Visitor-What is she doing then ? Warden -It is supposed that she imagines she is waiting for the change -Cloak Review.

Writing to contradict an absurd rumor that the dividend of the J. & P. Coats Co. (limited) had been postponed for two months, a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald and a shareholder in the company says : It is well known in the trade that the turn-over of Messrs. Coats has increased enormously since the formation of the company, and calculating from the very low prices of raw cotton and the uniform prices arranged by the Thread Syndicate, which prevents cutting of prices, the results to the shareholders will probably exceed their most sanguine expectations, and they should not be lightly induced to part with their shares so close to the declaration of the results. It should also be remembered market if needed, that factor is not sufficient meeting on "selling flour on time, and giving that there will be a whole year's profits on

hand, less interest paid on calls, which will lia. place the affairs of the company on the very soundest financial basis.

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Travelling men in California object to the use of the word "drummer," as applied to members of their profession, and a movement, says the Hatter and Furrier, is on foot to abolish the term. In olden times, when it was the wont of quacks, fakirs, and itinerant mountebanks to make periodical visits to country towns on market days, they would beat a big drum to call up a crowd. This was termed "drumming for trade," and it is presumed. and in fact generally accepted, that this is the origin of the offensive name. It is strange that in England, where the expression was first born, it is now unheard of in connection with commercial travellers. In that country travelling salesmen are called "bagmen," or "knights of the gripsack," but in no instance would any of the fraternity countenance such an application as that of "drummer."

"That was a mean trick of that dry goods concern's." "What did they do?" "Advertised 'Circulars Given Away To day,' and all the women within ten miles went down to get one. When they got there they found the circulars were printed ones, and not cloaks .-Harper's Bazar.

The United States Umbrella Providing Company, which proposes to do business in all the cities of the land, has just been incorporated in Jersey City. The provision is very thorough, the subscriber to the Exchange being enabled to borrow an umbrella at any station at a moment's notice, carry it till the clouds roll by, and then turn it in to the nearest station in whatsoever city he may be.

"In my travels I have seldom if ever made a mistake in a clerk after entering his store and viewing his stock of goods," says an old merchant. "I invariably know that where clerks have allowed spider webs and dust to accumulate in the store, they are no good, and the head of the house is not much better.'

A placard in a King street haberdasher's window reads: "Blazers reduced \$1.85." The addition of "to" might save the storekeeper from being twitted by some smart Alec as to the real price.

The New York Dry Goods Chronicle claims to be the first newspaper that has been shown one of the latest novelties in fancy embossed velvet for the fall and winter season of 1891.2. The fabric consists of a satin duchesse ground with embossed velvet figures in the shape of a wicker basket containing flowers, and with vines trailing over the sides. The whole 18 suspended from a lover's knot. The goods are 22 inches wide; price, \$10 per yard. The embossed figures are all in black velvet, while the ground shades run in Nile green, vieux rose, blue grey, beige and others of the new fall colorings. In combination with plain silks it will make up elegantly for reception and evening costumes, and will also be much used for opera wraps and coats.

INSURANCE NOTES.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

In compliance with the petitions presented Judge Loranger, of Montreal, has ordered that a joint meeting of the creditors and shareholders of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company be called for August 25, to choose a curator in the place of the late Mr. Darling.

debt among themselves, and each man insures his life for the amount that falls to his share. The policies are transferred to the church, and the annual payments on them are made out of the collections. Then, of course, as the members of the committee "drop off," the sums insured on their lives drop in, and later, when the only survivor dies, the last instalment of the church debt is paid.

Mr. Frank A. Colley, of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., has been appointed agency

superintendent of the United States branch of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

The Pall Mall Gazette prints a sensational article which describes a system of fraudulent insurance confined chiefly to Lancashire towns. The insurers, in collusion with agents of companies, select drunken, diseased or feeble persons, represent them as robust, and take out policies which they keep paid up. The parties insured are paid a small sum for their acquiescence, and for the trouble of signing papers. In one case a wretched old hanger on at Manchester taverns was insured for £1,800. Another had a policy for £9,000 taken out in his name. The Gazette declares the system forms as hideous a traffic in human life as ever disgraced a civilized community.

A prominent insurance broker of St. Louis has written to the Inter-State Grocer on the subject of insurance rating. He says it is to the interest of merchants and manufacturers to look well to the construction of their buildings and machinery. Fire writers note every detail. Among the important features in fireproof or slow combustion buildings, openings through floors should be avoided ; smoke pipes, stacks, steam pipes, &c., removed as far as possible from woodwork ; compartments where fire is used, should be enclosed in a safe manner, and all modern appliances for extinguishing fire be close at hand.

An advertisement in an Albany concert hall programme reads as follows : "Eagle Fire Insurance Company of New York. Promptest settlements. All losses paid while buildings

are burning." The issue of new shares mentioned in this column last week was made by the London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., and not by the life company of that name, as some might infer from the fact that the item immediately followed one referring to an appointment

made by the last named company. One D. B. Whilden has been arrested in Portland, Oregon, at the instance of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of NewYork. He insured his life for \$40,000, and then disappeared, being supposed to have been drowned. The underwriters resisted the death claims, and the above company has effected his arrest.

Five companies are interested. On the ground of fraud the Insurance Department at Albany, N. Y., will dissolve the Flour City Life Association of Rochester. Several of its officers are already under arrest. The Gutta Percha and Rubber Company of

this city has been awarded the contract for supplying the city of New Westminster, B. C., with 2,000 feet of Maltese Cross hose, a twohorse hose wagon, and a large quantity of other supplies, all of which means better protection from fire. This company has also sold 2,000 feet of the same brand to the town of Nanaimo, and 1,000 feet to the city of Vancou-

a novel plan for extinguishing a church A \$700,000 fire in Chicago on the ord with source to be a common quality of tea-at least debt has been hit upon in Melbourne, Austra- help swell the total of this month's fire loss such is the exported article-and the demand

The church committee divide the total in the States. It broke out in the large retail State and Adams streets, doing damage to the extent of \$500,000 on the stock and \$40,000 on building. The loss to others by smoke and water was upwards of \$140,000. Something like 130 insurance companies, American, English and Canadian, had policies on the firstnamed firm's stock and fixtures. With few exceptions, the amounts covered by each company were all under \$5,000.

ITEMS FOR GROCERS.

Fred'k C. Havemeyer, known as the Americal sugar king, died last week. With honest pride he was wont to refer to the days when he waited in person upon those who bought at the refinery, filling their orders for sugar and molasses. Orders were then taken in quantities ranging from one to twenty loaves of sugar and one to forty gallons of molasses. There was then 10 cents difference a pound between the raw and refined sugars. Now the monster refineries at Williamsburg-turn out four times as many pounds of sugar per day as was formerly produced in a year, while the margin in price between the raw and refined is, says the N. Y. World, only five-eighths of a cent per pound. Mr. Havemeyer left an estate valued at upwards of \$3,000,000.

A biscuit trust is the latest in the field. It threatens to be a regular upper-crust affair .---Rochester Post.

A recently arrived Italian did a rushing business in Winsted, Conn., one day last week, selling watermelons at two for 5 cents. "Two for five " was the only cry he knew, as his employer had never before sent him out to sell anything except bananas .--- Boston Traveller.

Brewers' agents in Ottawa have decided to lower the price of pint bottles of all makes of ale from 70 to 60c. a dozen, and quarts from \$1 to 90c. Bottled porter and draught ales and porter remain unchanged.

The British Consul at Yokohama, in writing of the tea trade of that port for 1890, says: The increase in the quantity exported amounted to 3,568,061 lbs. more than in 1889. The quality was below the average. The designation of the exports was as follows : Chicago, 8,450,554 lbs.; New York, 6,368,466 lbs.; California, 3,858,864 lbs.; Europe, 303,064 lbs.; Canada, 8,043,707 lbs.

As reviewed by the Oracle, the London spice market presents these features : Prices have been generally tending downwards for a long time past. Business in pepper has been limited and a trifle irregular. At the opening 32d. was accepted for a parcel of near at hand Singapore black, but afterwards July-September shipment was done at 3 3-16d. and June-August at 37d. Fair sold at the close on spot at 3 15-16d., which is a trifle better. Small sales of white Singapore, June-August shipment, at 6¹/₄d., and white Penang, June-September, at 5¹/₂d. down to 5d., which is again cheaper. Nothing done in cloves. Sellers for delivery, 3 9-16. Cloves will go lower in the near future, if I mistake not.

It is not Ceylon and Assam only, says the London Daily News, that are undermining the once undisputed sovereignty of China as a teaexporting country. Japan also finds her tea exports rapidly increasing, while those of her great continental neighbor are constantly declining. The increase appears to be progress. ing at a rate of more than three and a half million of pounds weight per annum. It seems to be a common quality of tea-at least appears to be practically confined to the United States. Russia, according to Consul Troup, will have nothing to do with the "Japan Congous," and all Europe takes in a year only some 300,000 pounds. On the other hand, Canada buys annually upward of 8,000,-000, and the United States nearly 19,000,000 pounds.

Messrs. Edward Adams & Co., of London, Ont., have disposed of the stock and good-will of their wine and liquor branch to Messrs. J. S. Hamilton & Co., Brantford. The first named firm will in future confine itself exclusively to the wholesale grocery trade.

A Winnipeg lady of no small avoirdupois has made a scale testing expedition, which proved somewhat interesting. Starting down Portage avenue, she first stood on the platform of a Howe scale, tilting the beam at 2001 lbs. a Burrows' scale gave 203. Another of the same make in an adjoining store made her weight two pounds less, although on the previous day it registered only 199 lbs. At other mercantile establishments the following differences were noted : Burrows' scale, 201 lbs. ; Burrows' scale, 2021 lbs ; Fairbanke' scale, 202 lbs.; Osborne scale, 2011 lbs.; Gurney scale, 200 lbs.; Gurney scale, 202 lbs.; Gurney scale, 202 lbs. The lady, says the Free Press. is yet in a quandary as to her exact weight.

The retail wine and spirit dealers of Hamilton have formed an association, with James Osborne as president; H. W. Sewell, vicepresident; and Adam Ballantine, secy.-treas. The members were unable to secure a reduction in price from the brewers, and the rates will remain at \$1.40 per dozen for quarts of ale and porter; pints, 90c.; lager, quarts, \$1.40; pints, 70c.

Mr. Wm. P. Pierce, an old-time Boston merchant, who died recently, used to be fond of uttering impressive maxims to his young friends. One Sunday, thirty years ago, at Swampscott, he accosted two young aspirants as they were journeying churchward, and, holding aloft his cane as a signal for them to stop, thus addressed them: "Young men, I have one thing to say to you here and now. Never forget it! If your fathers, on dying, leave you a fortune, spend it judiciously !"— Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A southern grocer, says the Chicago Times, being greatly annoyed by flies, distributed twenty-one sheets of sticky fly-paper about his store. In the evening he gathered them up, and noticing how much heavier they were, concluded to weigh them. He accordingly placed the twenty-one sheets with their loads of dead flies upon the scales. They tipped the beam at exactly seven pounds. Then he placed twentyone fresh sheets on the scales and found that they weighed but four pounds and four ounces. Thus the flies were shown to weigh two pounds and twelve ounces. He next commenced to figure and found there were twenty flies to each square inch of the fly-paper; each sheet had 336 square inches and 6,720 flies, the twenty-one sheets containing in all 141,120 flies. Thus it is plain that one can easily ascertain the exact weight of a single fly, for if 141,120 flies weigh two pounds and twelve ounces, it is easy to calculate what one would weigh.

—In reply to a question as to the proposed scheme of building a new road from New York to Lake Ontario, Mr. H. W. Webb, third vice-president of the N. Y. Central, said to a *Times* reporter that his road had lines enough to Albany and to Lake Ontario, and would certainly not take hold of it.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A life of Sir John Macdonald which should attempt to give an idea of the man without illustrations by way of anecdote and quotations, while it might be instructive, would to many prove but dry reading. It might relate the share he took in the making the history of Canada; it might convey an idea of his states manship, or, as in the case of Mr. Collins' book, depict administrations with which he was connected, the state of colonial affairs at different periods of his career; but the man and his methods would be inadequately portrayed without [samples of his humor, his quickness of repartee, his bonhommie, his readiness with a story or a quotation. This Mr. Biggar seems to have recognized, for his book, aptly named the Anecdotal History of the deceased statesman, is largely made up of such interesting materials. For three years, the author tells us, he has been gathering up anecdotes of Sir John and observations on him by his friends. "I have endeavored," he says. "more to sketch the lighter features of his public life, along with his personal peculiarities, than to give that complete view of his life-work for which the time is not yet ripe.'

The lad Macdonald was early marked for future distinction, it appears, for we find one of his early schoolmasters, a Scotchman in Kingston, remarking that "Johnnie Macdonald has a heid on him like a mon"; while his mother, a woman of marked character, as appears from the excellent portrait given of her in this book, early said of the eager, funloving, clever boy : "Mark my words, John will make more than the ordinary man." Mr. Biggar denies the authenticity of Sir John's speech in defence of the misguided Pole, Von Shoultz, which has been so often mentioned as the one which helped to make the young lawyer famous, referring to it as "a strange delusion in biography." Sir John himself, it seems, replying to the author on this point, wrote not long before his death : "I never delivered a speech in favor of Von Shoultz in 1838, or at any other time." But a capital illustration of his tact as an advocate is given on page 54, the occasion being a libel suit brought by Kenneth MacKenzie against Dr. Stewart of the Argus. A pleasing feature of the book is the number of instances it affords of clever passages at arms, in Parliament principally, where others of our distinguished men crossed swords with Sir John in the field of humorous or biting retort. Rymal, Blake, Charlton, Mackenzie, are among them, and a formidable foe was the last-named, either in argument or retort.

We shall give at another time a number of the anecdotes told of Sir John, but it is proper to say that the book is not a record of pleasantries merely. Chapter 22, containing "Sir John's serious sayings," is as interesting to a thoughtful person as any in the book. It is not easy to make extracts from it, but a sentence or two will show its character :

"The Government are merely trustees for the public."

"I am satisfied that the best citizens are missionaries."

"Parliament is a grand inquest which has the right to enquire into anything and everything."

"Are we not all equal in this country? Have we not all the same rights? And if we get the right man in the right place it does not matter what his race, ancestry or religion may be."

*Anecdotal Life of S'r John Macdonald, By E. B. Biggar. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, ~1.25. Montreal. Printed[by John Lovell & Son, 1891. (APPENDIX.)—"We only need to mutually understand these questions (fisheries, &c.), for both only seek what is their own; and God knows that next to the prosperity of Canada and Great Britain we seek that of the United States, for our interests are one. We are of the same family, and each should say of the other, as the Psalmist puts it: 'Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces."

The first part of what shows promise of being a valuable work of reference has just been issued by MacMillan, of London. It is a Dictionary of Political Economy,* the purpose of which is to give a statement of the position of this subject at the present time, together with such references to history, law, and commerce as may be useful both in economic and general reading. Legal and business terms are explained, and references to the important legal decisions given. Short biographies of economic writers, with summaries of their chief contributions, are also included. It is intended to assist alike the student and the man of business. As there is said to be no publication in English exactly corresponding to the scope of the dictionary, it will be seen that the Macmillans are supplying a deficiency in the library of reference books. We notice that in Part I., the editor, Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F.R.S., has availed himself of the sound and extensive knowledge of Mr. B. E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, whose article on the His. tory of Currency and Banking in Canada was expressly prepared for this work. The diotionary will be issued in parts, about fourteen of which, 128 pages each, will complete the series.

MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for week ending 6th August, 1891, were as under:

Jaly 31	Clearings. \$1 439 753	Balances. \$221,525
Aug. 1	1.686.383	300.010
" 3	1,548,752	274,695
" 4	1,747,702	274,517
" 5	1,539,906	196,347
" 6	1,572,854	278,929
Total	\$ 9,5 2 8,350	\$1,546,023
Cor. week 1890	\$9,548,530	\$933,165
Cor. week 1889	9,317,146	1,441,277

TORONTO CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances of this clearinghouse (of which the Bank of Toronto is not a member) for the week ended Aug. 6th, 1891, are as under :--

		Clearings.	Balances.
July	31	\$997,080	\$211,920
Aug.	1	898,988	118,340
	3	739,751	64,473
**	4	908,676	148,211
**	5	1,112,605	143,006
**	6	1,084,278	164,301
To	tal \$	5,741,379	\$850,251
	•••••••		

—A despatch from Washington says that the Treasury Department is informed that large quantities of grain from the Province of Manitoba were shipped via Duluth, Minn. under transit entries made for the purpose of facilitating the re-entry of the grain into Canadian territory It is said that, at the time of shipment from. Manitoba, the destination of the grain is un-

*Dictionary of Political Economy, edited by R. H. Inglis Palgrave, F.R.S. First part: Abatement-Bede. Price 3s. 6d., net. Macmillan & Co., London and New York.

THE MONETARY TIMES.

known and can be determined only on arrival at Daluth. The privilege is desired of reentering such grain at Duluth for transportation and exportation, via New York and Boston, in cases where market is found for the grain in Europe. It is also represented that unless this privilege is granted, exportations must be made from Montreal, thereby causing a serious and unnecessary injury to the business of American railroads. The difficulties complained of by the persons affected arise, it is said, from the construction placed on the communication sent by Assistant-Secretary Spaulding to the collector at Duluth, May 20 last, in regard to the diversion in transit of unappraised merchandise. He says that after a full consideration of the subject the department is of opinion that Canadian grain, arriving at Dulnth in transit, may be re-entered at that port for transportation and exportation via any port on the Atlantic seaboard, in the same manner as though imported at Duluth directly from Canada, when ever it is the desire of the owners of the grain or their authorized representatives that this be done. The instructions of May 20 have been modified accordingly, with the distinct understanding, however, that such modification applies solely to grain arriving under the above-stated conditions.

-Track-laying on the Calgary and Edmon ton railway was finished at the latter place on the 25th ult., and the first train has left Calgary for the other end of the line, carrying fifty passengers and twelve car loads of freight. It is expected that the road, which will be formally handed over to the C. P. R. by the 10th, will enjoy a large traffic, which will increase as settlement progresses. Speaking of the railway prospects of Edmonton, the Calgary Herald says: "We may expect a line into Edmonton from the east; there will certainly be extension to the Peace River country; and there can be little doubt of the C. P R. building into the Yellow head Pass, if only to hold the pass against all comers. That there will be a great railway junction some day in the vicinity of Edmonton does not ad mit of much doubt-whether at Edmonton itself or Fort Saskatchewan is a question for railway engineers."

-At the general half-yearly meeting of the Bank of British Columbia, held in London, last month, it was shown that the net profits for that period were £47,147, which, the chairman said, were considerably in excess of any Previous six months ending in June. While this has arisen partly from an exceptional Cause, viz., the lateness of the shipping season on the Pacific coast, owing to the unusually long outward passages made by the ships, thus throwing business into the first Part of the present year, instead of the last half year at the same time, said Sir Robert Gillespie, there is no doubt that the development of the country and the great increase of trade have materially assisted in the extension of the business. It is the intention to pay out of the above sum a dividend at the rate of six The per cent. and a bonus of one per cent. Rest will be strengthened by £12,000, making that fund £220,000, and £11,147 will be carried forward.

-A cable announces that the Bank of Van Dieman's Land, which was established in 1823, has suspended payment. It had a paidup capital of £250,000 and a reserve of an equal amount.

-While in England, recently, Mr. Robert Ward, of Victoria, B.C., was successful in promoting a company to be known as the British Columbia Corporation (limited). Articles of incorporation have already been received. The chief object is to advance money on real estate and other desirable securities in that province. The directors in London are : Messers. Henry J. Gardiner, of the firm of H. J. Gardiner & Co.; W. N. Diggle, and T. G. Gillespie, a director of the Bank of British Columbia. The British Columbia directors are Messrs. Robert Ward, Thomas Earle, M.P., and Hon. P. O'Reilly. The capital stock of the company is £300,000.

-The great house of the Barings, who in many emergent instances, says the Philadelphia Record, have proved themselves the staunch friends of the United States, find that bread cast upon the waters does not fail of the proverbial return. Mr. Francis Baring states with particular satisfaction that the customers of the old firm in the United States. almost without exception, have continued their accounts with the house as now organized, pending the liquidation that is going

-A recent measure introduced in the House of Commons provides for the inspection of hulls or other parts of ships to ascertain their seaworthiness. This inspection includes the masts, spars, sails, rigging, anchors, cables, boats, etc. Anything that will tend to reduce the loss of life and destruction of property at sea through imperfect construction or inadequate equipment, is to be commended.

on.

The Chambre de Commerce of Montreal held its first excursion on Thursday of last week. The members had a pleasant outing. One of the speakers referred to the importance of the work done by the Chambre in safeguarding the interests of Montreal, and even of Canada, acting always in conjunction with kindred organizations whose members were English speaking.

-A committee from the Toronto Board of Trade is to confer with the postmaster here, who will be asked to take some steps which shall obviate the delay in the distribution of the morning mail from Montreal. As at present it is due to arrive at 7.30 a.m., and is not delivered until 10.30, which the merchants consider is an unduly long interval.

WASHED HIS GREENBACKS.

Speaking of money reminds me to ask if you have ever washed any filthy luore. I never heard of such a thing until recently, when I heard of such a think until recently, when i happened to be making a social call at the home of a physician. Pausing a moment at the open door of his office, I noticed a row of "greenbacks" hanging on a string stretched "greenbacks to the chimney piece. "I " greenbacks " hanging ou a builty dice. "I from the washstand to the chimney piece. "I do from the washstand to the chimney piece. "I am just washing some money," he said. "I do it because I get money from all kinds of peo-iple, and it is often so horribly dirty that I know it is a breeding place for microbes. I wash every grimy and ragged bill that comes to me Give me one of yours : I will show you." to me. Give me one of yours; I will show you. to me. Give me one of yours; 1 will show you." With some misgivings I handed him a dilapi-dated five dollar bill. The physician lathered its face generously with soap, and began a vigorous rubbing. Then rinsing it off in cold vigorous rubbing. vigorous rubbing. Then rinsing it off in cold water, he squeezed it dry, and, smoothing it out again, hung it in the bright sunshine. To out again, hung it in the bright sunshine. To my surprise, in a few moments it became a clean, orisp, and self-respecting product of the United States Treasury, instead of the limp disgrace I had been carrying about. If you don't believe me, try it and see.—Hartford Coursest. Courant.

WEALTH NO BARRIER TO COMFORT.

Chauncey M. Depew told a very good story one evening in the Manhattan Athletic Club, where Lafayette Post of the Grand Army was banquetting Meade Post from Philadelphia and Kinsley Post from Boston. It being a and Kinsley Post from Boston. It being a fearfully warm night the story was the more pat. "I was in a Western city recently," he said, "and was the guest of a man who had made millions packing meats, \$500,000 of which he bad invested in a palatial residence. On the evening I was dining with him the air was very chilly, though it was the middle of On the evening I was dining with him the air was very chilly, though it was the middle of May. We got talking about the city, and I told him that everything about it pleased me except the climate, and that I put down as exectable. 'Why,'I said to him, 'it is de-lightfully warm in New York now, but here it is cold as Greenland.' 'Oh, my dear Mr. Depew,' he responded, and he seemed to feel very much hurt. 'You are doing this city an injustice in condemning its climate. I assure you this is an exceptional day. Why, this is the first evening this week that I have had to wear my coat at dinner. That is a fact, I assure you,' he hastened to add in answer to my look of surprise.''-New York Times. my look of surprise."-New York Times.

EMPLOYES OF BROKEN BANKS.

A former clerk of the Keystone Bank, who has not yet secured employment, complained bitterly yesterday that there seemed to be a prejudice against employing men who formerly worked with the banks and banking house that have failed within the last year. Invest Investigation showed that few of the clerks mentioned have been able to find a place in any of the other banks, about the only exception being in the case of a couple of clerks from the Spring None of the old Bank of Garden Bank. America clerks have succeeded in obtaining employment in the line in which they are familiar, and they, together with some of the clerks from the Keystone and of the brokers who suspended during the recent stringency in the money market, can be found as clerks in commission houses. In one or two instances they are at work in dry goods stores. So strong is this prejudice that two of the large surety companies have refused to bond em-ployes of the Spring Garden and Keystone hanks.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTBEAL, August 5th, 1891.

STOCES.	Highest.	Lowest.	Tota'.	Bellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1890.
M ntreal	2223	9223	43	225 114	222) 1115	233 120
People's Molsons	98 160	98 160	25 	100 165 92294	98 1 157 219	1021 169 213
J. Ca tier Merchants Commerce	1494 130	149 1293	125 216	1001 150 1301	148 3 130	100 146 1 128 1
Mon. Teleg Rich. & Ont	1051 59	1: 5	75 25	105 3 591	10 51 55	1004 60
Street Rv do. new stock		2.9	 11	195 210	183 206	19 5 j 210j
do new tock C Pacific,	801		375	80	809	199 79 <u>1</u>
do. land g. b'de v w Land Bell Tele	78) 125	781 125	50 25)	78 130	784 1261	80 1
Montreal 4%	· · · · • • •	•• ••	•••••			

-Books called for within a few months past at a certain library, which shall not be named : "Sara Zenaski," "Sequel of Saracknesses which is St. Hilario," "llworth case," "Aristoorat of the breakfast table," "Cluster on the Hearth," "Marie Bashkershirb," "Alsop's Fables," "Hy Spatia," "Dana's Emanuel of Geology," "Bonbary Roose, by Dickens," "Helen's Water Babies," "Great Orators--their habits and nature when young," "Cæsar's Contemporaries," "Tents of Ham," "Eggleston's Circus-rider," "Guyot's Earthen man," "Lamb's Essay on Roast mutton." -Books called for within a few months past "Eggleston's Circus rider," "Guyot's Earthen man," "Lamb's Essay on Roast mutton," "Roe's Escaped from Eden," "Butter and Eggs and Kisses," "Mrs. Burnet's Vera Cruz," "Trowbridge's Three Scoots," "Stock's Lady of the Lake," "Kenelworth and Chillingly Sacred Letter, by Hawthorne," "Expectora-tion" (Eventuation) Library Journal tion," (Expatriation.)-Library Journal.

-The temptation is great with a superior to aid an inferior in the sale, but it is a risky matter. The experience of our correspondent is interesting: "Once one of our salesmen was showing a man some jeans. He complained about the price being too high, and wanted to know if he couldn't take less. I overheard the conversation, and, thinking to overneard the conversation, and, thinking to clinch the trade, stepped up and said 'Char-lie, these goods are going up, and if the gentle-man doesn't want any at these old prices, we are not anxious to sell.' 'Well,' said the man, 'I'll go to some house where they are anxious to sell,' and he walked out. That taught me a to sell,' and he walked out. That taught me a lesson. I have never since told a customer we were not anxious to sell."—Dry Goods Retailer.

Who is the best judge of the authenticity of a signature—a writing expert, or the man who is declared to have written it? In the who is declared to have written it? In the Law Courts certain directors declared certain signatures to be forgeries. This declaration had no effect upon the expert, who asserted their genuineness. "But," suggested Lord Coleridge, "suppose the directors swear they did not sign them, would that alter your opinion?" "Not the slightest," was the reply. The Lord Chief next tried, "Suppose they were men of high character?" "Then I am sorry for them," was the unabashed reply. "I suppose," suggested the judge, "the judgment of a judge and jury would not alter your opinion?" "Not the slightest," rapped out the witness.—English Exchange. the witness .- English Exchange.

-A boarding-house keeper in Brooklyn received a cheque the other day. Forty eight hours later the man who signed it came to her hours later the man who signed it came to her and apologized. He had just discovered, he said, that he had mistaken the lady's name and made the cheque payable to a fellow-boarder instead of to the mistress of the house. The reply somewhat surprised him. "Oh," she said, "I know what people do in such cases; I am quite a business woman. I simply endorsed it with Mrs. — 's name." The minds of Brooklyn boarding house keepers The minds of Brooklyn boarding-house keepers and Ottawa civil servants appear to be in unison on some points of the financial situation.-Gazette.

A hatter told me this morning that he was -A nation to the this morning dust to was selling more yachting caps this year than straw hats, and I believe it. Shortly after my inter-view with the hatter I met a friend of mine, upon whose head was perched one of the jaunty upon whose head was perched one of the jaunty yachting caps. It made him look like an Ad-miral Walker. I said: "You look like a sailor with that cap. Have you ever been across?" "No," he replied. "Have you ever been on the ocean or on the Sound?" "No," he re-plied, "I haven't, but," he added, "I've been out to the West Hartford reservoirs." Which have a bat a grand desay's make a baixadian shows that a sword doesn't make a brigadiergeneral.-Hartford Post.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, August 6th, 1891. ASHES .--- Values are fairly steady at \$4.25 to 4.30 for first quality pots; seconds, \$3.60 to 3.70; pearls, \$6 to 6.25. Receipts are falling off; July was the first month this year to show a decline from last year's figures, receipts being 37 barrels less than July, '90. Stocks in store are very small, being only 76 pots and 8 pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.-Manufacturers generally report an improvement in orders, and the factories are beginning to present a busier appearance, both in cutting and making up. No heavy buying of leather is yet, however, be ing done.

CEMENTS, FIREBRICKS, &C. - Supplies are still plentiful, and English can be bought at \$2.40 to 2.60 according to lot; Belgian, \$2.25, or probably under. Firebricks, \$18 ex-wharf.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. -Quining still keeps very flat, and we make Howard's now 40 to 450; sulphate of copper weaker at \$4.50 to \$5. Messina essences have been steadily advancing for some time, and we have to advance oil of lemon from \$4 50 to \$5 orange, \$4 to 4.50. Oil peppermint is likely to be dearer; accounts bridle, 45 to 55c.

from Wayne county crop are poor, but Michi-gan field may offset this Glycerine is stif-fening, and we make slight advance. We quote: — Sal soda, \$1.15 to 1.25; bicarb soda, \$2.50 to 2.60; soda ash, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; bichromate of potash, per 100 lbs; \$11.00 to 13.00; borax. refined, 8 to 10c., cream tartar crystals, 27 to 28c.; do. ground. 29 to 31c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 45 to 47c.; do, powder, 46 to 48c.; citric acid.65 to 70c.; caus-tic acida, white \$2.50 to 275; sngar of lead 10 tic soda, white, \$2.50 to 2.75; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.25 to 2.40; alum, \$1.75 to 2.00; copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to 3.00; roll sulphur, \$2.50 to 2.75; sulphate of copper, \$4.50 to 5.00; epsom sults, \$1.65 to 1.75; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American quinine, 35 satisfies, to 25 to 5, 5, American quinne, 55 to 40c.; German quinine, 35 to 38c.; Howard's quinine, 40 to 45c.; opium, \$3.75 to 4.00; morphia, \$1.50 to 1.70; gum arabic, sorts, 60 to 80c.; white, 90c. to 1.10; carbolic acid, 35 to 50c.; iodide potassium, \$2.75 to 4.00 morphic and \$2.50 to 50c.; and \$2.50 to 1.10; s3.75 to 4.00 per lb.; iodine, re-sublimed, \$4.75 to 5.00; commercial do., \$4.25 to 4.75; iodoform, \$5.75 to 6.25. Prices for essential oils are:--Oil lemon, \$2.50 to 3.50; oil berga-mot, \$4.70 to 4.90; orange, \$4.00 to 4.50; oil peppermint, \$4.00 to 5.00; glycerine, 20 to 22c; earne 12 to 25c for ordinary. Exclide cam perperime, 2, to 25c. for ordinary. English cam-phor, 70 to 75c.; American do., 65 to 70c.; insect powder, 30 to 35c.

DRY GOODS .-- Business moves along at a moderate pace. Some houses report an increase of orders, still, however, marked by the ame general carefulness in buying, and say that their sales and receipts for July are both ahead of last year. Four mos. purchases from April 1st fell due yesterday, and as far as can be gleaned at the moment have been very fairly met.

GRCCERIES.—The extreme pressure on the sugar refineries is easing off a little. They have not filled all their contracts for granulated, but as some portion of these are for forward delivery, they are enabled now to devote some attention to yellows, of which there has been a dearth. The lowest grade available at the Redpath refinery is 3 15-16, but an odd lot at $\frac{1}{2}$ ths is sometimes turned out by the St. Lawrence. The few syrups that can be got are all grade, costing 42c. at factory. An auc tion sale of 50⁻⁾ puncheons of Barbadoes mo-lasses on the wharf was held a few days ago, and prices realized were 361 and 37c. net cash. The regular jobbing price is 40c. The market for teas is without any special features ; Japans for teas is without any special features; Japans rule very firm, with all supplies near at hand well sold up. A cargo of rice for the Milling Company has just arrived; prices as before. Though the demand for dried fruit is very light, values are much firmer. Valencias have advanced a full cent in New York from the lowest point, and local stocks of currants are completely cleared out from first hands; 60. would be lowest at the moment. Spices and tobaccos without notable change. Packers are asking from \$1 to 1.021 for new crop tomatoes; corn, 95c.

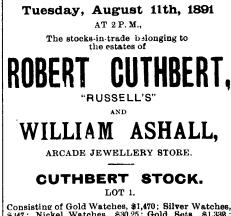
HIDES.—There is rather more stiffness in the market; dealers are still paying 5½c. for No. 1 green hides, but are not such free sellers, and quote 61c. stiff to tanners. The American market holds the firmness last noted. Calfskins are steady at 7c.; lambskins 30 to 40c

LEATHER.---A little better feeling is noticeable LEATHER.—A little better reeing is noticeasile among the trade. The American market shows some recovery owing to recent very large shipments to England. According to late advices two Bristol houses have bought from 450 to 500 tons of splits in Boston, 18,000 sides of glove grain, and from 9,000 to 10,000 sides of buff. The production of glove grain in the United States for the last 3 months is said to be 600,000 sides short, and indications B. A., 16 to 17c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No 2, ditto, 15 to 16c.; No. 1, China, none to behad; No. 1 slaughter, 20 to 23c.; No. 2 do, 18 to 20c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 38 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 26 to 30c.; ditto, heavy, 23 to 28.; grained, 26 to 30c.; Scotch grained, 32 to 37c.; splits, large, 16 to 24c.; do., small, 12 to 15c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 40 lbs), 50 to 60c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 90c.; hereast chocastic lines, 30 to 400; her 80c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; har ness, 20 to 26c.; buffed cow, 11 to 14c.; pebbled cow, 11 to 14c.; rough, 20 to 25c.; russet and

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The Glasgow war-rant market closed last Thursday at 47/-the figure prevailing for the past several weeks -and only reopens to day. The main feature and only reopens to day. of the situation in iron just now, is that Eglinton is much in demand, and has become dearer than Carnbroe; we raise quotations to \$19.50, and it is said an order to import has been declined at this figure. A round sale of Summerlee is reported since last writing at \$21, but \$21.50 has been since asked. Freights are going up, and appearances favor a rising market. Further supplies of Canada plates are to hand, and prices are easier at \$2.85; in round lots probably this figure would be shaded Sales of I. C. cokes have been made shaded Sales of I. C. cokes have been made at \$3,60 in quantity, and charcoals are also easier; wasters we make \$3.35. Copper is easier slightly at $13\frac{3}{4}$ to 15 cents. We quote:—Coltness, \$22; Calder, No. 1, \$21.50 to \$22; Calder, No. 3, \$20; Summerlee, \$21.25 to 21.50; Eglinton, \$19.50; Gartsherrie, \$21 to 21.50; Carnbroe, \$19 to 19.50; Shotts, \$21.50; Middlesboro, No. 3, \$18.00; No. 1, 18.50; cast scrap railway chairs, &c., \$18.00; ma.

BY F. J. CASSIDY & CO., TRADE AUCTIONEERS.

The undersigned have received instructions from E. R. C. Clarkson, trustee, to offer for sale by public auction in lots, at the warerooms, No. 36 Colborne St., Toronto, on



LOT 1. Consisting of Gold Watches, \$1,470; Silver Watches, \$147; Nickel Watches, \$30.25; Gold Sets, \$1,339; Gold Brooches, \$519.25; Gold Bracelets, \$266; Gold Scarf Pins, \$533; Gold Barings, \$7'4.85; Gold Cuff Buttons and Studs, \$1,322.30; Gold Gem, Fignet, Plain and Pasted Rings, \$1,984.40; Gold Emblem Pins, \$7'.25; Gold Brooches in cases, \$265; Gold Lockets, Keys, etc., \$1,602.70; Gold Plated Brooches, \$164.25; Gold Plated Earings, \$60.45; Silver Lockets and Plated Charms, \$227; Silver Chains, Fobs and Necklets, \$502.47; Silver Brooches, Sets and Ear-rings, Plated Baby Pins and C. Buttons, \$97.90; Black Necklets, Guards and Gold Spees, \$209.10 Silver and Plated Pins, \$211.25; Key Stones and Garnet Goods, \$245.60; Silver Plated Ware, \$1,694.95; Silver Table Ware, \$197.23 Silver Emblems, Plate Powder, \$420.60; Silver Butters and Table Mats, \$246; Silver Opera Glasses and China Scoops, \$150.90; Plush Goods, \$137.75; Benares Ware, \$321.95; Specs, \$192.25; Cold Bars, Snaps, etc. \$377.80; Solid Silverware, \$112.75; Plat and Pearl Studs, \$380.25; Cases and Masonic Goods, \$340; Silver Masonic Goods, \$315.40; Clocks, \$390.50; Fringes, Braids, Regalias, Silk Guards, etc., \$1,170.29; 91 dozen Watch Keys, \$91. Total, \$20,814.92.

LOT NO. 2.

Shop Fixtures and Furniture...... \$2,333 00

ASHALL STOCK. LOT NO. 1.

 Watches, Jewellery, etc
 \$2,901
 20

 Plated Ware, etc.
 791
 20

 Cutlery, Smallwares, etc.
 874
 34

 Clocks, Spectacles, etc.
 936
 95
 \$5.403 79 LOT NO. 2.

The Cuthbert business is one of the oldest estab-lished in Toronto, and the variety and quality of the goods is the best. The chance is a rare one for a live man to continue the business in the best stand in the city, two doors from King and Yonge Streets. The Ashall busine s is also an old established one, and is situated in one of the best stands in the city, Yonge Street Arcade. TERMS-One fourth cash; balance, three and six months, with interest at 7 per cent. secured to the satisfaction of the vendor. Ten per cent deposit at time of sale. The stock and inventory may be seen on applica-

The stock and inventory may be seen on applica-tion to Mr. Macklin, in charge. F. J. CASSIDY & CO.,

TRADE AUCTIONEERS.



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chinery sorap, \$15 to 18; common ditto, \$13; bar iron, \$2 for Canadian; British, \$2.25; best refined, \$2.50. The products of the Londonderry Iron Company we quote as follows: Siemens' pig No. 1, \$21; Maple bar, \$2.00; Siemens' bar, \$2.15; these figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Blaina, \$2.85 to 2.90: Swanses. none · Pang. none \$2.85 to 2.90; Swansea, none; Penn., none here. Terne roofing plate, 20x28, \$7.25 to 7.50. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.60; Tin Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.60; Tin plates—Bradley charocal, \$6; charocal I. C., \$4.25; P.D. Crown, \$4.75; do. I.X., \$5.25 to 5.50; \$4.25; P.D. Crown, \$4.75; do. I.X., \$5.25 to 5.50; ooke I. C., \$3.60 to 3.75; ooke wasters, \$3.35; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 5 to 6c.; Morewood, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{2}$ o.; tinned sheets, ooke, No. 24, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 26, 7c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.40. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75 to 3.00; common sheet iron \$2.40 to 2.60 according to gauge; steel boiler plate, \$3.00; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; lead per 100 lbs., pig, \$3.60 to 3.75; sheet, \$4.25; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 120c.; spring, \$2.60; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.60

DETACHABLE

to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.25; ingot tin to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.25; ingot tin 22 to 23c.; bar tin, 26c.; ingot copper, 13§ to 15c.; sheet zinc, \$6.25 to 6.50; spelter, \$6; antimony, 17 to 18c.; bright iron wires Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.65 per 100 bls.; annealed do.; \$2.70; galvanized, \$3.35; the trade discount on wire is 7§ per cent. Coil chain, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 5c.; $\frac{3}{2}$ in., $\frac{4}{2}$ c.; $\frac{3}{2}$ in., $\frac{4}{2}$ c.; $\frac{3}{2}$ in., $\frac{4}{2}$ c.; $\frac{3}{2}$ in. $\frac{3}{2}$ c.; $\frac{3}{2}$

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—The week has de. veloped little change in these lines. Lead prices are subject to a slight revision, and we quote chemically pure at \$5.50 to 5.75; No. 1 red lead can be bought at 4c. Glass as before. Linseed oil is generally jobbed at 61 to 62c. for raw; turpentine, 55 to 56c.; castor oil can be bought at from 84 to 9c. as to lot, and can hardly get lower. Steam refined seal oil 47 to 50c. according to lot. Nfld. cod dull. We quote:—Leads (chemically pure and first. class brands only) \$5.50 to 5.75; No. 1, \$5 to 5.25; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$4 to 4.50; dry white lead, 5 to 54c.; genuine red do., 44 to 44c.; No. 1 red lead, 4c; London washed OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS. - The week has de-

whiting, ⁴ 50c.; Paris white, 90c. to \$1: Cook-son's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands of Venetian red, \$1.50 to 1.75; yellow ochre \$1.50 to 1.75; spruce ochre, \$2.25 to 2.50. Win-dow glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break, \$1.50 for second break; third break, \$3.25. For 50-box lots some concession would be made on box lots some concession would be made on these figures in most cases.

Wool.-Millmen arc buying in a quiet way, wook.—millimen arc buying in a quiet way, and we hear of some moderate transac-tions in Cape at 15 to 15½c. Two cargoes of Cape have reached here during the past fort-night, and a third is shortly due. Not a bale of Australian here; B.A. 35 to 38c.; N.W. fleece, 164 to 17c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, August 6th, 1891

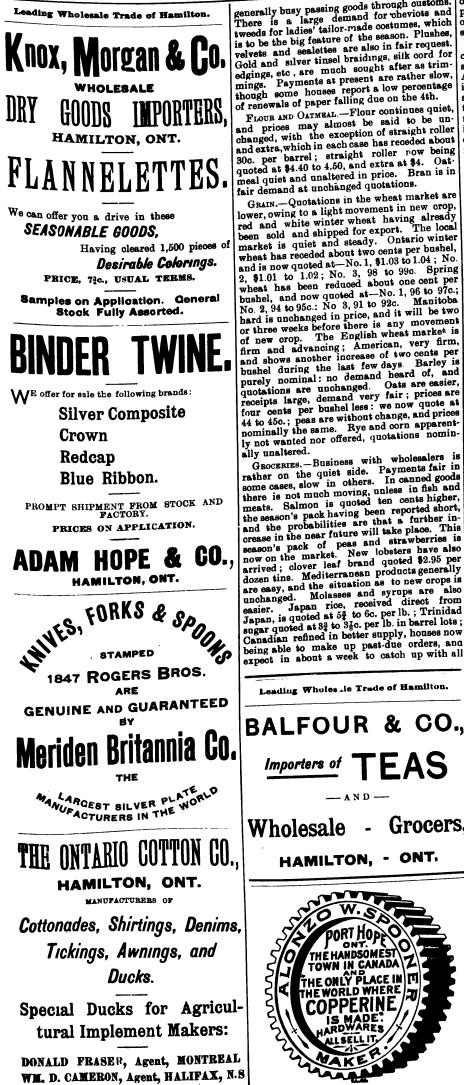
TOBONTO, August otn, 1091 Boots AND SHOES.—Although factories are busy on fall and winter goods, present sales show no sign of improvement. Harvest pros-pects all over Ontario are pointing to splendid results, something ahead of years past, and the Some Winnipegers in the citv this week have been talking of the North-West having over 25,000,000 bushels for export, and of a yield of 25,000,000 bushels for export, and of a yield of 70 lbs. to the measured bushel. Our boot and show manufactures are inclined to think good shoe manufacturers are inclined to think good times are in store. DRUGS. -Business is reported quite slack, DRUGS. -Business is reported quite slack, with payments fair. Glycerine has taken a sharp advance abroad, which has caused a sympathetic increase here to the extent of two to three cents per lb.; castor oil remains easy; opium. ditto: turnentine has dropped a little opium, ditto; turpentine has dropped a little and is easier. Citric acid has declined slightly since last encoded and the declined slightly

since is easier. Citric acid has declined sligning since last report, and cream tartar is easier. Mercury and preparations are easy; bromine and preparations have slightly declined. Gene-ral list of drugs much about the same, rather sluggish, if anything and there are very few sluggish, if anything, and there are very few changes in quotations.

DBy Goods - There are no country mer-Day Goods.—There are no country mer-chants in the city at present purchasing goods, and the business doing may be said to be purely travellers' orders, which are reported as fairly good. Next week will see a commence-ment in the delivery of fall orders; houses







J. E. McCLUNG, Agent, - TOBONTO.

generally busy passing goods through customs. There is a large demand for obeviots and tweeds for ladies' tailor-made costumes, which is to be the big feature of the season. Plushes, velvets and sealettes are also in fair request is to be the big feature of the season. Plushes, velvets and sealettes are also in fair request. Gold and silver tinsel braidings, silk cord for edgings, etc, are much sought after as trim-mings. Payments at present are rather slow, though some houses report a low percentage of renewals of paper falling due on the 4th.

of renewals of paper falling due on the 4th. FLOUR AND OATMEAL.—Flour continues quiet, and prices may almost be said to be un-changed, with the exception of straight roller and extra, which in each case has receded about 30c. per barrel; straight roller now being quoted at \$4.40 to 4.50, and extra at \$4. Oat-meal quiet and unaltered in price. Bran is in fair demand at unchanged quotations. GRAIN.—Onotations in the wheat market are

GRAIN.-Quotations in the wheat market are lower, owing to a light movement in new crop, red and white winter wheat having already been sold and shipped for export. The local market is quiet and steady. Ontario winter been sold and shipped for export. The local market is quiet and steady. Ontario winter wheat has receded about two cents per bushel, and is now quoted at—No. 1, \$1.03 to 1.04; No. 2, \$1.01 to 1.02; No. 3, 98 to 990. Spring wheat has been reduced about one cent per bushel, and now quoted at—No. 1, 96 to 97c; No. 2, 94 to 95c.: No 3, 91 to 92c. Manitoba hard is unchanged in price, and it will be two or three weeks before there is any movement of new crop. The English wheat market is firm and advancing; American, very firm, and shows another increase of two cents per bushel during the last few days. Barley is purely nominal: no demand heard of, and quotations are unchanged. Oats are easier, receipts large, demand very fair; prices are four cents per bushel less: we now quote at 44 to 45c.; peas are without change, and prices nominally the same. Rye and corn apparent-ly not wanted nor offered, quotations nomin-ally unaltered. GEOCERIES.—Business with wholesalers is

ally unaltered. GROCERIES.—Business with wholesalers is rather on the quiet side. Payments fair in some cases, slow in others. In canned goods there is not much moving, unless in fish and meats. Salmon is quoted ten cents higher, the season's pack having been reported short, and the probabilities are that a further in-crease in the near future will take place. This season's pack of peas and strawberries is now on the market. New lobsters have also arrived; clover leaf brand quoted \$2.95 per dozen time. Mediterranean products generally are easy, and the situation as to new crops is dozen tins. Mediterranean products generally are easy, and the situation as to new crops is unchanged. Molasses and syrups are also easier. Japan rice, received direct from Japan, is quoted at 5⁴/₂ to 6c. per lb.; Trinidad sugar quoted at 3³/₂ to 3⁴/₅c. per lb. in barrel lots; Canadian refined in better supply, houses now heing able to make up next due orders and being able to make up past-due orders, and expect in about a week to catch up with all

Importers of TEAS

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HAMILTON, - ONT.

ORTHOPPO

ON

THE HANDSOMEST

TOWN IN CANADA Z THE ONLY PLACE IN T THE WORLD WHERE T COPPERINE

IS MADE.

I SELL IT

MAKE

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Grocers,

outstanding. Yellow sugars are in full sup-ply and prices all round are unchanged. The only feature in teas are the new Japans; second pickings have not arrived yet.

second pickings have not arrived yet. HARDWARE.—Trade this week has been de-cidedly flat; still at the same time it is not anything unusual for this season of the year. Almost every line lacks in activity, but there is a very strong feeling existing that the antumn trade will be larger than for some time past and prices well maintained. No recent cable advices except in ingot tin, which is decidedly firmer. Lead, antimony, and copper are if anything easier. Iron market firm. Payments generally fairly satisfactory. HAV AND STRAW.—The market is fairly well

firm. Payments generally fairly satisfactory. HAY AND STRAW.—The market is fairly well supplied, and equal to all demands. New hay is selling at \$10 to \$11 per ton for best. An occasional load of old coming in sells at \$15 to \$16 per ton. Best sheaf straw is worth \$9.50 per ton; the average price paid is \$9. On the St. Lawrence market oats are selling at 48c. per bushel, pork at \$7.50 per 100 pounds. HIDES AND SKINS.—Hides are if anything

per bushel, pork at \$7.50 per 100 pounds. HIDES AND SKINS.—Hides are if anything rather firmer and locally somewhat scarce, but the supply is fully equal to all wants. No accumulation heard of. Calfskins are quiet, lambsking are coming in freely, and readily taken at an advance of fully ten cents per skin. Sheep pelts are also increased about ten cents, now ruling at 40c. Good tallow is scarce, and bringing fully, outside price, 64c. per pound. per pound

LEATHEB. - Continued improvement is noted. LEATHER.—Continued improvement is noted. The demand is generally from country manu-facturers and jobbers. Prices are unchanged, and very firm, and although there is little chance of an increase in prices, it is thought

BROWN BROS., STATIONERS,

Bookbinders, Account Book Makers, &c.

64-68 King St. East, Toronto. Established 1856.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, Large stock on hand. Special patterns made to order. Best material and work-

AUGULTA make to order. Best material and manship. STATIONEEY, Large stock of everything required. Paper, eurolopes and all office supplies. BOOKBINDING in every style of the art. Un-surpassed for style, durability and moderate charges. Special attention given to the binding of LAW BOOKS, Works of Art, Encyclopedias, Illustrated Papers, Magazines, &c. Diaries Pocket Books, Bill Cases, Wallets, &c.

D. W. ALEXANDER, Manufacturer Sole Leather & Exporter of Sole AND DEALER IN HIDES, Cor. Church & Front Sts., TORONTO. TANNERIES-Huntsville, Bracebridge and Port Elgin. KNOWN FROM SEA TO SEA. The John Abell Engi**ne** and Machine Works

TORONTO, CANADA, Send their goods to Nova Scotia in the East and British Columbia in the West.

Boilers, Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Roller Mills.



FREE TORONTO.

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that no reductions are probable this season. The prospects from the present point of view are considered good for a steady trade at present quotations.

sent quotations. PROVISIONS.—The dairy trade is fair; receipts of butter rather large, hence quotations are somewhat easy; pails and tubs quoted from 13 to 14₂c. per lb.; very choice selected com-manding 15c. per lb.; common, for baker's use, is very scarce, the supply being about equal to half the demand; price ruling, 12c. per lb.; no large rolls on the market. In cheese there is a fair jobbing business being done at an advance of one quarter cent per lb.; factories having increased prices; a pretty large export trade is doing at present. Dried and evaporated apples are dull and without movement at unaltered prices, green fruits prohibiting their sale. Finest Canadian hops are quoted at 35c. per lb.; yearlings. 20 to 23c.; old hops are not in the market, and the business generally rather quiet. Mess beef, easy and unchanged; mess pork has advanced another fifty cents and now quoted at \$15.50 to 16, supply rather scarce. There are several en-quiries on the market from outside packers who are short, especially in long clears. There are also a few orders on file for smoked and pickled hams for the North-West, amounting to several car loads. Smoked meats, all round, are firmer, and display strong tendency to ad-vance; our quotations are : bacon, long clear, PROVISIONS .- The dairy trade is fair; receipts to several car loads. Smoked meats, all round, are firmer, and display strong tendency to ad-vance; our quotations are: bacon, long clear, per lb., $\$_1^{\pm}$ to $\$_2^{\pm}$.; bacon, Cumberland cut, per lb., $\$_2^{\pm}$ to $\$_2^{\pm}$.; bacon, Cumberland cut, per lb., $\$_2^{\pm}$.: bacon, breakfast smoked, per lb., 10_2^{\pm} to 11c.; hams, per lb., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c.; rolls, per lb., $\$_2^{\pm}$ to 9c.; compound lard, per lb., 9c.; pure Canadian lard, per lb., 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.; eggs are in moderate supply and fairly active at 13c. per dozen.

dozen. Wool.—A fairly bu'y market is reported; larger lots are coming forward at present quo-tations, and the impression is gaining ground that the clip in Ontario is larger this year than last. Large holders are unloading more freely than for some time. From the mills a more active enquiry is heard, although indi-vidual lots bought are small. No outside or export demand heard of. export demand heard of.

CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA IN LIQUIDATION.

TENDERS for the purchase of the Unrealized Assets of the Central Bank will be received by the Master-in-Odrinary, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, up to

Tuesday, the 8th September, 1891

The tenders may be for any particular asset or assets, or for the assets en bloc.

Assets, or for the assets on coc. A schedule of the Unrealized Assets may be in-spected during office hours in the office of the Liquidators, 32 Church St., Toronto, where copies of the conditions of sale by tender may be obtained.

Canadian Pacific Railway

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A half yearly dividend upon the capital stock of this Company at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be paid on August 17th nevt to share-holders of record on that date. Of this dividend one and a half per cent. is from the annuity provided for until August, 1893, by a deposit with the Canadian Government, and one per cent. is from the surplus earnings of the Company.

Warrants for this dividend payable at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall St., New York, will be delivered on and after August 17th at that agency to shareholders on the New York register.

Warrants of European shareholders on the Lon-don register will be payable in sterling at the rate of four shillings and one penny half penny (As 14d) per dollar, less income tar, at the Bank of Montreal, 29 Abchurch Lane, London, and will be delivered on or about the same date at the office of the Company. 1 Queen Victoria St., London, England.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed in London at 3 o'clock p. m. Friday, July 10th, and in Montreal and New York at the same hour on Satur-day, July 25th, and will be re-opened at ten o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 18th August next.

By order of the board.

HENRY LYE, W. H. HOWLAND, Liquidators.

Dated this 22nd July, 1891.



Office of the Secretary, Montreal, July 3rd, 1891. Secretary.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,

We can supply repairs for the Crown Jewel Base Burner.

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THE MCCLARY MFG. CO. London. Toronto. Montreal. Winnipeg.

THE MONETARY TIMES.



MONETARY THE TIMES.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

				UND	REPO	RT.		
McMurrich, Coatsworth, Hodgins & Urquhart,	BANKS.	ghare.	Capital Sub-	Capital	Rest.	Divi- dend	OLOSING P	RICES.
Coatsworth, Hodgins Urquhart & Geddes,		39	scribed.	Paid-up.	1080.	last 6 Mo's.	TOBONTO, Aug. 6	Cash val. per share
Barristers, Solicitors, Notar es, &c.	British Columbia	90	#8.000.000	\$9.000.000	\$1,000,000			
Offices, 11 Toronto Chambers, 1 Toronto st., Toronto Telephone 642.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	5243 50	4,866,666 6,000,000	1.000.006	\$1,000,000 1,289,666 900,000	4	351 391 158	383.94
BEATY, HAMILTON & SNOW,	Commercial Bank of Manitoba Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S	40	713,700 500,000	525,010 960.000	50,000 65,000	34 34 3	1301 1301 105	65.06 42.00
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.	Dominion	50 50	1,500,000 1,500,000	1.500.000	1 350,000 550,000	5 84	2341 236	117.13
Solicitors for Confederation Life Arsociation. Col- lections receive special attention.	Hamilton	90 100	500,000	500.000	170,000	8 5	In Liquidation 1165	23 30
15 Toronto St., Toronto. Telephone No. 38.	Imperial	100 100	1,224,200 710,100 2,0 00,000	710.100	600,000 163,000	4	157 165	167.50
JAMES BEATY, Q. C. J. C. HAMILTON, LL.B. A. J. RUBSELL SNOW.	La Banque Jacques Centier	50 95	1,900,000 500,000		876,000 425,000 150,000	4 3 3	167	67.00
H, W. MICKLE,	La Banque Nationale Merchants' Bank of Canada Merchants' Bank of Halifax	100 100	1,200,000 5,799,200	1.900.000	100,000	9 81	149 151	149.00
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.,	Montreal	100 50 900	1,100,000	1,100,000 9,000,000	375,000 1,100,000	3	180 150 160	130.00 75.00
12 KING STREET WRST,	Nova Bootia	100 100	19,000,000 500.000 1,362,530	500.000	6,900,000 459,000	6 6	2221 2211 243	445.00 243.00
TORONTO.	Ottawa	100 100	1,500,000	1,228,849 1,600,000 1,000,000	757 275 280,000 425,000	89 81	$153\frac{1}{2}$ 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ 114	153.50 111.50
GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN,	People's Bank of N. B	90 50	600,000 180,000	800,000 180,000	90,000 10 5 ,000	4 3 4	113	22.60
Barristers & Attorneys,	Standard	100	2,500,000 200,000	8,500,000 900,000	500,0C0 35,000	44 3	······ ·····	•••••
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	Union Bank, Halifay	50 100 50	1,000,000	1,000,000 9,000,000	50 0,000 60 0,000	4 5	166 219 225	78 00 319 0)
LONDON, ONT.	Ville Maria	100	500,000 1,900,000 500,000	500,000 1 900.000 479 250	91,000 225,000 30,00 0	8 3	118	59.00
NGO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB P. MULKERN FRED. P. HARPE	Western Yermouth	100 75	500,000 300,80t	349,006 300,000	75 000 50 300	34 34 3	107	 60 63
W. G. SHAW:- E. ELLIOTT.	LOAN COMPANIES.						1018	0000
SHAW & ELLIOTT,	UNDEB BUILDING SOC'S' ACT, 1859. Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Building & Loan Action Co	50	630,000	620,900	109 000	e1		
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.	Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co	95 50	760,000 5 0 10,000	750,000	108,000 108,000 1,550,156	34 3 6	111 112 200	27.75 100 00
11 UNION BLOCK, 6 TOBONTO STREET TOBONTO, ONT.	Dominion Bay. & Inv. Society	50 50	750,000 1,000,000	650,410 932,401	180,000 10,000	81 8		48 03
	Huron & Eric Loom Company	100 50 50	3,221,500	1,319,100 611,430	648,918 198,513	4	96 142 2 123	142.75 61.50
LOUNT, MARSH, LINDSEY & LINDSEY And MACDONALD & MARSH.	Landed Banking & Loan Soc	100 100	2,500,000 1,500,000 700,000	1,300,000 1,100,000	581,000 255,000	34 4 3	155 121	775) 121.00
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers	Ontario Loan & Dat Ganada	50 50	679,700 9,000,000	638,207 631,500 1,200,000	103,000 68,500 379,000	8 34		
Offices 25 Toronto St., Toronto. SIE JOHN A. MACDONALD, Q. C., G. C. B.	People's Loan & Deposit Co., Oshawa. Union Loan & Barings Co., Oshawa.	50 50	300,000 600,000	300,000 599,429	75,000	34 34 84	126 113 116	63 CO 56.50
H. LOUNT, Q.C. A. H. MARSH, Q.C.	Contract Login & Savings Co.	50 50	1,000,000 3,000,000	677,970 1,500,000	235,000 750,000	4	183 179	66 50 SJ.50
Telephone No. 45. Registered Cable Address, "Marsh Toronto."	UNDER PRIVATE ACTS. Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld. (Dom Par) Central Can Loss and C.					_		
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT &	London & Ont Ing Co. The Savings Co	100 100 100	1.620,000	322,607 8 :0,000	82,000 192,000	34 3	110 122	110.00 122.00
SHEPLEY,	Land Security Co. (Ondey, Co. Ltd. do.	50	2,500,000 5,000,000 1,377,895	500,000 700,000	130,000 360,000	34 4	114 129 1293	114.00 64.50
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom Par) "THE COMPANIES' ACT," 1877-1889.		1,250,000	515,707 512,500	545,000 111,000	5 2년	915 925 107 109	53.75 107.00
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,	Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. Can. Landed & National Inv't Co., Ld.	100	699,850	927,000	123,000	81	122	100.00
TOBONTO.	Long to be a benefit of the second of the se	100 50	2,008,000 800,000	1,004,000	301,200	*	122 1243 126 50 60	122.00 124.75 25 00
J. MACLAREN, Q.C. J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C. W. M. MEBRITT G. F. SHRPLEY, Q.C. W.B. MIDLETON B. C. DONALD	ONT. JT. STR. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874. British Mortgage Loan Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Toronto Savings and Loan & Inv. Co	100	480.000					10.00
V.B. MIDDLETON R. C. DONALD. L. F. LOBB, E. M. LARE, FBANK W. MACLEAN.	Toronto Savings and Loan Co * The Canada London Co	100	450,000 466,800 400,000	806,496 314 291	59,000 185.000	34 자	•••••	•••••
C. J. HOLMAN & CO.,	*The Canada Landed Credit Co. r	paid 31	and the l	400,000 National I	av. Co. 3 b	efore th	e amalgamatio	a.
Barristers, Solicitora Notaries, Etc.,	INSURANCE COMPANIE	8.			BAILW	AY8.	Par	London
86 BAY ST., TOHONTO , *COMMISSIONER FOR QUEBEC.	English-(Quotations on London	Mark	et.)				value ∲Sh.	July 25
HAS. J. HOLMAN.* CHAS. ELLIOTT.	Na		c	Canada Pa	cific Shar	es 7%	\$100	85 8 5
Registered Cable Address, "Holman, Toronto"	No. Sbaree Or ant. Stock.	var.	Last Sale	do. 50	year L. G	Bonds, Bonds,	5% 31%	114 118 96 97
F. C. INNES S. O. RICHARDS, Notary Public. Solicitor of Ontario	Stock.	AB A	July 25	Grand Tri	ink Con. si	benture	100 Interest	$106 \ 108 \ 9 \ 9\frac{1}{2}$
	%				Eq. bonds First prei Second nr			119 121 123 125 63 64
INNES & RICHARDS,	50,000 O. Union F. L. & M. 50 100,000 3 Fire Ins Assoc	101	311 321	do. do.	Second or Third pre	ef. stock		43 44 231 231
Real Estate, Insurance and Loans,	90,000 c Guardian	1 : QK	98 100 185 188	do. Midland S	Third pre tern per 5 6 % bonds itg. 1st mts	% deb. s , 1890	tock 100	117 119
VANCOUVER, B. C.	36,862 London Ass. Oorp 26 10.000 London & Lon L.	5 191	54 56	Northern	Of Clam Ro		- A 100	106 108 000 000
Pacific Terminus C. P. R.	191,752 75 Liz London & Lan. F 25	5 원	32 42 205 215 255 265	do. doronto, (6% extra deb. stoci Brey & Bru	4% 10e 6 % st		000 000 000 000
Insurance.	100.000 94 North Brit & Man) 10	721 731 51 52	lst mt Wellingto	ge n, Grey &	Bruce 7	% 1st m	98 100 97 99
	180,035 Queen Fire & Life 10 100,000 40 Boyal Insurance) 1	277 282 8 81					
NORTHERN	50,000 Soottish Imp.F.&L. 10 10,000 Standard Life 50) 1	57 58		BRCU	BITIES	•	London July 25
ASSURANCE COMPANY,	CANADIAN,		••••••	Dominion	594 stool	1000 -4	D= 14	
OF LONDON, ENG.	10,000 7 Brit Amer F & M ar	0	Aug. 6	do. do.	4% do. 4%	1904, 5, 1904 -	By. loan 6, 8 Ins. stock	109 111 104 106 104 106
Branch Office for Canada: 1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal,	5,000 19 Confederation Life 100	0 60 0 10	•••••	Montreal	317 0.0. ing 5	9/ 1009	•••••	104 106 103 105 103 105
INCOME AND FUNDS (1890).	5,000 12 Sun Life Ass. Co100 4,000 7 Boyal Canadian100 5,000 5 Quebec Fire		240	do. do. Toronto C				103 105 104 108
Japital and Accumulated Funda	19,000 10 Western Assurance 40	985	200	do,	do. 6 %, 1 do.	1, 5 %, 18 906. Wat	1909 97 Ster, er Worts Dep,	102 109 105 121
Premiums, and from Interest upon	1-9262 I	0 90	14211431	do. do.	do. ge	con. d n. con. d	eb. 1898, 6% leb. 1919, 5%	104 106 108 110
Invested Funds	DIGOOTINE	adon.	July 25	City of L do.	ondon, 1st	pref.]	1924, 4% Ked. 1893, 5% 1898, 6%	101 103 100 102 108 110
Holders					do do	3 .	1903, 6%	108 110 100 108 110 119
JAS. LOCKIE, E. P. PEARSON, Inspector. Agent, Toronto.	Bank Bills, 3 months do. 6 do. Trade Bills 3 do.	27			uebec 6% C do. 1878		1892, 6% 1908, 6%	99 101 109 111
ROBERT W. TYRE, MANAGEB FOB CANADA.	do. 6 do.	24 3	3 31	40.	do. d	leb. leb.	1907, 6% 1914, 5%	111 113 106 108
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Leading Barristers.

MONETARY TIMES.

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1898 ESTARLISTED 1000	TORONTO PRICES CURR	ENTAugust 6th 1801
J. HARRIS & CO.	Name of Article. Wholesale Bates. Name of Article.	Wholesale Name of Articla Wholesa
(Formerly Harris & Allen),	Breadstuffs. FLOUB: (# bri.) f.o.c. \$ c. \$ c. Denous: (# bri.) f.o.c.	\$ 0. \$ 0.
ST. JOHN. N.B.	"Spring " 5 00 5 25 Filberts, Sicily	0 15 0 161 Hardware.—Con. 0 23 0 25 IBON WIRE: \$ c. \$ c. 0 101 0 11 Bright
New Brunswick Foundry,	Manitoba Patent 5 50 5 60 Grenoble	
Raılway Car Works, ROLLING MILLS.	Ostmeal Standard 5 80 6 00 Amber 1b	0 037 0 034 Coil chain 8 in b 0 048 0 00
	Bran, # ton	0 35 0 45 galv
Manufacturers of Raliway Cars of every descrip- tion, Chilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel-Tyred Car Wheels, Hammered Car Arlee, Ballway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.	Winter Wheat, No. 1 1 03 1 04 Patna	0 034 0 044 Boller tubes, \$ in 0 114 0 0 0 044 0 054 " " \$ in 0 115 0 0 0 054 0 054 " " \$ 1 in 0 154 0 14
	NO. 9 0 94 0 05 SPICES: Allenice	0.08 0.09 [Boller place, t in
The Canadian Office and School	Man, hard. No. 1 1 09 1 10 Cloves	0 15 0 25 OUT NAILS:
Furniture Co., (L'td.)	Barley No. 1	0 0
PRESTON ONT	No. 3 Lixtra. 0 52 0 53 Pepper, black 0 No. 3	15 0 17 3 dy. 0.7. 2 80 000 18 0 28 4 to 5 dy. 0.7. 3 05 000 3 dy. 0.7. 3 05 000 0.7. 3 05 000 18 0 28 4 to 5 dy. 0.7. 3 05 000 3 dy. 0.7. 0.7. 3 80 000
SUCCEESSORS TO W. STAHLSCHMIDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF	Bye 0 70 0 72 Porto Rico Bags, 0	00 0 0 10 EORSE NAILS :
Office, School, Church and Lodge	"" " " " white 1 00 1 05 Redpath Paris Lump 0	054 0 054 CANADA PLATES:
FURNITURE.	Clover, Alsike, " 10 00 15 00 Bright vellow 0 " Red. " 10 00 15 00 Med." 0	044 0 048 Abercarne 3 15 3 10 3 15 3 20 048 0 049 St. Lawrence
		045 0 042 TIN PLATES: IO Coke. 4 25 4 50 17 0 95 IC Charcoal
	Butter, choice, W lb. 0 13 0 15 Nagasa. com. to good 0	30 0 40 1XX "
	Cneese 0 091 0 038 Congou & Souchong. 0 Dried Apples. 0 07 9 08 Oolong, good to fine. 0 Rvaporated Apples. 0 35 0 01 "Formoss	15 0 55 30 0 55 45 0 65 10 M. L. S
	Beef, Mess 0 35 0 00 " med. to choice 0 Pork, Mess 14 50 15 00 " extra choice 0	50 0 55 41 x 50
	"Cumb'rl'd cut 0 081 0 001 "med to fine 0	90 0 35 51 x 60 370 3 80
	Rolls	51 0 514 " Sporting FF 5 00 0 004
OFFICE DESK NO. 54.	Honey, liquid 0 13 0 00 Brier 78 0 1	60 0 55 BOPB: Manilla
END FOR CATALOG	" comb	64 0 00 KeenCutter&Peerless 7 50 8 00
GEO. F. BOSTWICK,	Washington 60 " 0 50 0 5 BABM YEAST	6 0 00 Gladstone & Pioneer. 11 00 11 95
No. 34 Front Street West, Toronto.		Oils, 1 00 Oils, 2 00 Oils, 1 96 O 00 O 0
YM. BARBER & BROS.,	""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	Linseed, raw
PAPERMAKERS,	- " No.9 " 0 90 0 99 Sherry, medium 1 5	0 4 00 Olive, P Imp. gal 0 00 1 30
EORGETOWN, · · ONTARIO	Upper, No. 1 heavy 0.21 0.25 CONTER: Guinness, pts 1.6	0 1 75 English Sod. per lb 0 054 0 074
MANUFACTURERS OF	"English 0.75 0.90 Otard Duppy & Cott 10 #	0 13 50 Petroleum. 5 13 00 F. O. B., Toronto. Imp. gal. 0 11 50 Canadian, 5 to 10 brls 0 17 0 00
ook Papers, Weekly News, and Colored Specialties.		
JOHN R. BARBER.	Brench Gald	5 3 50 "Water " 0 95 0 00 5 6 00 Photogene
THE OSHAWA	Snamelled Cow, W ft 0 18 0 20 RUM: Jamaica, 16 0.p. 4 00	White Lead, genuine
ALLEABLE IRON CO.	accint 0 18 0 Demerars. 8 0 bebble Grain	White Leed No. 1 5 50 0 00
MANUPACTURERS OF		Duty Von attend
IALLEABLE IRON,	Hides & Skins. Par b. 50 " " 1 14	4 07 Vermillon, Eng
OASTINGS	ured and Inspected 0 051 0 06 " Old Bourbon " 0 66	2 04 Whiting 0 65 0 80
TO ORDER FOR ALL KINDS OF BRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	ambaking	9 52 Spirite Turpentine 0 59 0 00 2 22 Drugs.
AND MISCHLLANEOUS PURPOSES,	allow, rough	0 96 Blue Vitriol 0 07 0 08
OSHAWA, CANADA.	leece, comb'g ord 0 18 0 19 LEAD: Bar 0 20	0 154 Borax
		0 059 Caustic Soda
COLD MEDALS	Groceries.	
1878 1889	Va 19 1b., green, 0.28 0.39 BRASS: Sheet	Gentian
	maica. " 0 29 0 23 Carnbroe	00 00 Glycerine, per lb 0 181 0 19 00 00 Hellebore 013 0 15 23 00 Iodine
	"Blk b'skets,new 3 75 4 00 Bar, ordinary 9 10	0 00 Insect Powder
	yer Valencias 0 06 0 071 Hoct s, coopers 9 60	0 064 Oli Lemon, Super 8 50 3 75
5 / E N S 🤅 🕯	urants Prov'l 0 063 0 063 Tank Plates	0 00 Quinine
Numbers for use in Schools :-351, 352, 382, 404, 729, 303, 170, 166, 5, 6, 292, 293, 291	Vostizza - 0 12 0 09 do. Imitation 0 10	Sal Bochelle 0 27 0 30 0 00 Shellac 0 30 38
	Scholang Prince 0 061 0 001 Dess No. 191 0 05 unes, cases 0 064 0 071 " 94 0 05 unes, cases 0 16 " 94 0 05	0 051 So. a Aah
	ims, <u>i</u> case	0 06 Tartaric Acid

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THE MONET	ARY IIMES. 179
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1847. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont. Capital and Funds over Annual Income	io and Quebec Bra <i>General Agent.</i> <i>General Agent.</i> <i>General Agent.</i> <i>OWLAND</i> , <i>Inspe</i> <i>ITY OF</i> <i>FIRE INSURANCE</i> <i>FIRE INSURANCE</i> <i>Chairman:</i> <i>ENRY E. KNIGHT, Alderm</i> <i>PITPAL</i> , <i>All Losses adjusted and paid in</i> <i>ALF. SHORTT,</i> <i>Head</i> <i>Head</i> <i>Head</i>
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y OF CANADA. Our rapid progress may be seen from the following statement:	Branch HEAD OF gent. GEO. H. HGh Tageoctor. Nos. 228 Inspector. Nos. 228 Tageoctor. Nos. 228 Tageoctor. Nos. 228 Tageoctor. Nos. Nos. 228 Tageoctor. Nos. 228 New Brunswick Branches withoutor Head Office, - St. John. Head Office, - St. John. Head Office, - St. John. Head Office, - St. John.
ASSETS LIFE LIFE LIFE INCOME. BE'IDES ASSUR'NO'S INCOME. ASSETS. ASSUR'NO'S UNCALLED IN FORCE. CAPITAL. 1873\$ 48,210 \$ 96,461 \$1,064,350 1884\$ 978,379 \$ 886,897 \$ 6,844,404 1876 102,822 265,944 9,414,063 1888 525,273 1,558,816 11,931,316 1860 141,402 473,633 3,897,139 1890 889,079 2,473,514 16,759,356 The SUN issues an absolutely unconditional policy. It pays claims promptly, without waiting sixty or ninety days. R. MACAULAY , Managing Director.	THICE, TORON WBOTHAN, City A, LEPHONE: and 3376 (House.) LENGLAND, Concersi Manager: L. O. PHILLIPS, 2,000,000 S treference to England. Manitoba Branch. Manitoba Branch. Manitoba Branch. Manitoba Branch.
THE ROYAL CANADIAN	WESTERN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	
160 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.	ASSURANCE COMPANY
This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestion- able socurity and honorable treatment:-	FIRE AND MARINE. INCORPORATED 1851.
Assets, January 1st, 1889	
Income During the Year ending Dec. 81st, '88, 625,000 00 DUNCAN MOINTYRE, Esq., Pres. Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-Pres	Assets, over 1,500,000 0
DUNCAN MCINTYRE, Esq., Pres. ARTHUR GAGNON, SecTreas. GEO. H. MCHENRY, Manager.	
ROYAL	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, Ont.
	A. M. SMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director
INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND	C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. Capital	LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Investments in Ganada for protection of Ganadian Policy-holdern (chiefly with Government) exceeds, \$800,000. Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.	HEAD OFFICE,
nead Office for CanadaRoyal Insurance Buildings, Montreal	Guarantee Capital
JOHN KAY, ABTHUB F. BANKS (County of County o	NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES ; TONTINE INVESTMENTS
THE GERMANIA LIFE	AND Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuar Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.
Insurance Company of New York.	
	BRITISH AMERICA
31st YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1891.	Assurance Company.
Assets, \$15,736,910	FIRE AND MARINE.
Income,	Cash Capital and Assots \$1,185,666 5
Insurance written in 1890, 10,015,716 Total Insurance in force, 58,227,620	INCORPORATED 1888.
Total Payments to Policy-holders, 24,422,489	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
CANADIAN MANAGERS	BOARD OF DIRECTORS
J. FRITH JEFFERS, GEO. W. RÖNNE,	GOVERNOB, · · · · JOHN MORISON, ESQ. DEPUTY GOVERNOB, · · · JOHN LEYS, ESQ.
46 King Street West, Toronto.	G. M. Kinghorn, Bsq. John Y. Beid, Esq. Geo. H. Smith, Bs Dr. H. Bobertson. Thus, Tonge, Reg. A. Myers, Esq.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED. LIBERAL TERMS.	T. H.;Purdom,/Esq.

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HEAD OFFICE . . . GUELPH, ONT.