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The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	THE MOLS
ESTABLISHED IN 1817.	BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	THE	INCORPORATED BY ACT Paid-up Capital
Incorporated by Act of Parliament. pital (all paid up)	Paid-up Capital	Merchants Bank of Canada	JOHN H. R. MOLSON,
EAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. President.	LONDON OFFICE 3 Clements Lane, Lombar Street, E. C.	moronants Dank of Vallava	Sir D. L. Macpherson, A. W. M. Ramsay. F. WOLFEBSTAN THOM.
bert Scott, Esq. W. C. Masdonald, Esq.	COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodie. J. J. Kingsford.	NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN	BRANCHES Ayimer, O
igh McLennan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. C. S. Watson, Esq.	J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer. Richard H. Glyn. E. A. Hoare. J. J. Kingsford. Frederic Lubbock. Geo. D. Whatman. J. Murray Robertson		Enster, Hamilton, London, risburg, Norwich, Owen So Falls, Sorel, P.Q., St. Hya- Toronto, Trenton, Wateri Junction, Woodstock. Ont. AGENTS IN CANADA-Queb
E S. CLOUSTON, Ass't Gen. Manager. MACNIDER, Chief Inspector & Supt. of Branches. Y. HEBDEN, A. B. BUCHANAN, A. B. BUCHANAN,	Becretary-A. G. WALLIS. HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-St. James St., Montres	Gent. for the current half-year, being at the rate	and Eastern Townships Bank, Imperial Bank of C
Ass't Inspector. Asst. Supt. of Branches. Branches in Canada. ontreal-H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branch, Catharine Street.	R. R. GRINDLEY, - General Manager. E. STANGER, - Inspector.	of Seven per Cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been de-	Edward Island-Bank of
Imonite, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Quebec, Que. elleville, "Hamilton, Ont. Begina, Assna. Englished, "Kingston." Sarnis, Ont.	BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. London. Kingston. Fredericton, N.	elared, and that the same will be nevable at its	Manitoba-Imperial Bank
rockville, "Lindsay, "Stratford, Ont. algary, Alberta. London, "St. John, N.B. Moneton N.B. St. Marve Ont.	Paris. Montreal. Victoria, B.C. Hamilton. Quebec. Vancouver, B.C		Agents in Europe Lon Measrs Glyn, Mills, Curri Bose & Co. Liverpool- Paris - Credit Lyonnais Ls Banque d'Anvers.
hatham, Ont. New Wesh at, D. Valcouver, B.C. ornwall, "Ottaws, Ont. Wallaceby Ont oderich, "Perth, "Wallaceby Ont	Brandon, Man.	monuay, zhu Day of December liext.	Agents in United States National Bank; W. Watson
uelph, "Peterboro, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Picton. In Great Britain. ondon-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.	New York-H. Stikeman and F. Brownfield, Ag San Francisco-W. Lawson and J. O. Welsh, Ag London Bankers-The Bank of England Mess	. Contraction of the second	Boston-Merchants' Nation National Bank. Chicago
ondonDahk of another a states. COMMITTEE: Robert Gillespie, Eag., Peter Redpath, Esq. Manager. Manag	Foreign AgentsLiverpool-Bank of Liverpool Scotland - National Bank of Scotland, Limit	nd to the 30th November inclusive.	Commercial National Bank falo. San Francisco-Ban Milwaukee-Wisconsin Ma Bank. Helena, Montana
iew York-Walter Watson di Alex. Munro, Manager	branches. Australia - Union Bank of Australia. Ind New Zealand - Union Bank of Australia. Ind	ia. By order of the Board,	Butte, Montana, —First National Montana — First National National Bank. " Coll
6. M. Shadbolt, Bankers in Great Britain. London-The Bank of Englahd; The Union Bank of London: The London and Westminster Bank.	China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank I India. London and China-Agra Bank, Limit West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. M cuard, Kranss et Cia. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.	od. G. HAGUE, ar- General Manager.	of the Dominion, and retu- lowest rates of exchange. available in all parts of the
Scotland-the British Linen Company & branches	cuard, Kranss et cia. Lyons Credit Djondam	Geberal madager.	BANKOFNO
New York—The Bank of New York, N. B., A "The Merchants' National Bank. Bacton—The Merchants' National Bank.	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1818.	an fifthere and warre and warre	INCORPORA Capital Paid-up Reserve Fund DIRECTORSJohn S. M
Suffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia Montreal, June, 1889.			Doull, Vice-President, Dan Jairus Hart, CASHIERT
THE	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC	THE BANK OF TORONTO.	HEAD OFFICE, - Agencies in Nova Scot Bridgetown, Canning, Dig
Condian Dank of Commones	BOARD OF DIRECTORS. R. H. Smith, Esq., President. Wm. Withall, Esq., Vice-President.		New Glasgow, North Sy Westville, Yarmouth. In bellown, Chatham. Fred castle, St. John, St. St
CANANIAN RANK OF COMMELCE	Sir N. F. Belleau, K.C.M.G. John K. Joung, J. Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq. Sam'l J. Shaw, I Frank Ross, Esq.	lag.	Georges, Sussex, Woodst Charlottetown and Summ apolis, Minn. In Quebec
	James Stevenson, Esq., Gen'l Mana BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke,	Int. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five	BANK OF BRIT
DIVIDEND NO. 45.	Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three, Biven Agents in New York-Bk. of British North Amen Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.	8. States at the	
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three		Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared,	CAPITAL, RESERVE FUND, -
and One-half per Cent. upon the Capital sto	OLVIDEND No 64	and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after	Branches at San Franci
of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be paid at t		ee a Day Day of December nevt	Victoria, B.C.; New Westr B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kan Agents and Co
Bank and its Branches on and after	year, (being at the rate of Seven per Cents	toek	Canada, The Molsons Ban Manifeda and Manifeda and Manifed
Monday, 2nd Day of December nex	t, of this Institution, and that the same will be able at the Bank and its Branches on and aft	The Transfer Books will be closed from the 18th	THE ADIR, DRIK OF MOI
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th	Monday, 2nd Day of December no	By order of the Foard,	Collections carefully a banking business transact
November to the 30th of November, both da	The Transfer Books will be closed from the to the 36th November, both days inclusive.	Cashier.	ST. STEPH
B. E. WALKER,	By order of the Board, C. HOLLAND,	The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, Oct. 23, 1889.	Capital
General Manag	Toronto, 18th Oct., 1889.		W. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT,
Toronto, Oct., 22nd, 1889.	IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA	THE OTANDAND DAMA .	London-Messrs. Glyn, Tork-Bank of New Yorl National Bank. Montrea John, N.BBank of Mont
THE DOMINION BAN	Kest	DIVIDEND NO. 28.	RANK OF
Reserve Fund DIRECTORS: JAMES AUSTIN, PRESIDENT. HON. FRANK SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT.	E. S. HOWLAND, President. T. R. MERRITT, Vice-President.	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thee and One-half per Cent. upon the Capital Steel	BANK OF Y
W. Ince. E. B. Osler. Wilmot D. Matthews.	Hen. Alex. Morris. Hugh Byan. HEAD OFFICE	of this institution has been will be payable at the	T. W. JOHNS, L. E. BAKER, President.
HEAD OFFICE, TORON' Brampton. Belleville. Cobourg. Guelph. Lind. Napanee. Oshawa. Orillia. Uxbridge. Whitb	D. B. WILLE Cashler.	Bank and its Agencion	John Lovitt. Hugh
TORONTO, - Queen Street, corner of Esther Str Queen Street East, corner Sherbour	rne, Fergus. Port Colborne. Woodstock	in a from the 160	St. John-The Bank of J do The Bank of J Montreal The Bank of
 Market Branch, cor. King & George Dundas Street Spadina Avenue No. Drafts on all parts of the United States, G 	Sen. Ingersoll. St. Thomas. Yonge Soci- Sault Ste. Marie. cor. Q BBANCHES IN NORTH-WEST.	St., ueen. By order of the Board,	New York—The Nationa Boston—The Eliot Natio
Britain and the Continent of Europe bought & s Letters of Credit issued available in all parts Furope, China and Japan.	old. Winnipeg. Brandon. Portage la Prairie. Ca of Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange b and sold. Deposits received and interest sllow	gary. J. L. BRODIA, Cashier.	Gold and Currency Draft enange bought and sold. Deposits received and in Frompt attention given



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BRODIE, -

DIRECTORS. T. W. JOHNS, L. E. BAKER, President, John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. C. E. BROWN, Vice-President Halifax. COBRESPONDENTS AT COBRESPONDENTS AT COBRESPONDENTS AT St. John-The Bank of Montreal. do The Bank of Montreal. Montreal. The Bank of Montreal. New York-The National Bank. London, G.B. -The Union Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Bx-mange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Frompt attention given to collections.

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

of charge. The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing In the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application, in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application, All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also tronsacted. JAMES ROPERTSON, Manager in London

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







L. O. Roy, doing general business at St. Francois, Riviere du Sud, for the last four or the hours.

five years, has assigned to the Court. It is understood by the London Free Press that a branch of the Bank of Montreal will be opened in Walkerville by January 1st, 1890. M. GAUVREAU, formerly of St. John's, Que.,

and in the shoe business in Montreal for the last several years, has assigned, owing \$4,500.

Manan this season.

W. M. FULLER, a Montreal produce man, and formerly of Fuller & Shufelt, has assigned. Apparent cause, gradual dry rot; liabilities \$3,131.

DESCRIBING the Thamesford cheese factory, the Sentinel-Review says that G. B. McLeod has leased it anew and will continue to turn out first-class cheese. It is such an agreeable novelty to find men in Canada leaving business to go into farming instead of leaving their farms to go store-keeping, that we take satisfaction in noting that G. B. has bought a farm up on the 8th con. above Kintore. His brothers will go on the farm while Mr. McLeod will continue to make cheese as formerly.

Militia Department.

shortly to have a large clock with an illuminated dial and a bell weighing a ton to strike

A GROCER and provision dealer at Hamilton named Frederick Edworthy has assigned to F. H. Lamb. Though an honest and industrious man he could not make any headway with a chattel mortgage of \$1,200 hanging over him. The condition of his affairs has not yet been ascertained

Ar date of Wednesday, 20th instant, about 1,000,000 bushels of wheat had been shipped from Port Arthur by steamboat. Navigation will probably remain open until the beginning of December. There are at present, says the Winnipeg Free Press, about 600,000 bushels of wheat in the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur.

MR. AIRD, of Montreal, has offered to open the boot and shoe factory at St. John's, provided he is granted a bonus of \$10,000, payable in yearly instalments-the first one in advance. He stipulates to employ 75 hands and pay out \$20,000 annually in wages. The Council has resolved to offer Mr. Aird 5 per cent. on the wages that he pays out. The town

As item from Trenton, N.S., describes the

operations going on at the Steel and Forge Company's premises. The cold rolling mill is being fitted up as fast as the mechanics can get it together. The old smelting furnace is torn down to be rebuilt and furnished with a patent bottom, the material to be used being shipped from Great Britain. Mr. Torey, merchant, intends to build a large store early in 1890, and to keep a stock of dry goods and groceries.

THE people of New Glasgow, N.S., are asking : " Are we to have two railways from here to the iron mines ?" The N. G. I. and R. Co. have the survey of their line almost completed to Sunny Brae. In the opinion of the Chronicle, "From an economical point of view, providing a supply of fresh water can be obtained, the Landing is the best place to put the smelting works. The only drawback is the distance from the steel and forge works, where a good deal of the material produced would be used. On the other hand it would be near shipment, and that is a great point in case coal and ores have to be taken from other places, which would be quite likely."



THE post-office building in Hamilton is

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MAGOG is described as perhaps the liveliest town of its size in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. Building operations there are brisk. On Main street four business blocks are going up. In other parts of the village several fine residences are in course of erection. The new warehouse at the factory has been roofed in.

MESSRS. PAUL FRIND & Co., wool dealers, send us the following cables received by them under date Nov. 27th. The sales referred to were still going on yesterday : CABLE-East India wool sales opened yesterday ; quantity declared for auction 21,000 bales; result 5% advance. Caste-London and Colonial wool sales active and dearer by 10%, with an advancing tendency.

A HEBREW named L. Winestein, who started a clothing and dry goods business in the bustling town of Coaticooke only a year ago, is already in trouble. A meeting of his creditors was held at the office of Messrs. E. A. Small & Co., of Montreal, on the 21st inst., when he made an offer of 25 cents on the dollar, which was not entertained, and he was requested to assign. Liabilities are \$4,500.

A MANUFACTURER of cheap furs in Montreal, has failed, in the person of William Silverstone. At a meeting of creditors a few days ago, he asked them to accept 25 cents on the dollar; this did not meet their views, but they offered to make a settlement on the basis of 40 cents. He owes about \$10,000. Silverstone was formerly a pawn-broker, and engaged in his present business about two years ago with some moderate capital and apparently some illgrounded faith.

PICTOU, N.S., gives token of more activity of late than usual. The shoe factory employs 40 to 50 hands and turns out 150 pairs per day. The directors, finding the building too small, purpose to enlarge it. It is stated by the Eastern Chronicle that Mr. Hamilton's new building, 80x40, is in course of construction and will employ about 100 hands; D. Fullerton & Sons' sash and door factory is quite extensively occupied, and J. D. Fullerton is putting up a building for machine shop, to be in operation by the New Year. The iron foundry has been put into good order, machine shop and forges are all busy.

THE firm of White & Petter, lace men, Toronto, is in financial trouble. Their predecessors, White & Joselin, failed last year because of the death of their principal English

O. White for 8s. 6d. in the pound, and later on he was joined by a nephew, who in turn gave place to Mr. Petter. The latter agreed to put \$10,000 into the business, and gaves his note 2,993 tons of freight. The C.P.R. earnings on for this sum, which was discounted at a bank. Since the due date of this note, 4th November, Mr. Petter has not been seen ; he appears to have gone to the States with what money he could raise. Meanwhile an assignment has been made and a meeting of creditors is called for 26th December. The liabilities, outside the bank, are about \$60,000.

It is an unusual thing to find a firm of hitherto reputable assignees charged with the serious offense of appropriating the funds derived from an insolvent estate. Such a charge, as nearly every person who knew him was surprised to learn, is made against R. Y. Milne of the firm of Donaldson, Milne, & Bellsmith, of this city. The first and last named partners are now in England engaged, so it is said, in forming some sort of an investment company. Whether they were cognizant of the state of affairs now disclosed is not yet known. The amount involved is considerable, but is almost lost sight of in the general surprise. It is to be hoped that the other partners will be able to clear themselves of the odium attached to Milne. -

Ar South Maitland, on Cobequid Bay, has been built a handsome four-masted clipper barquentine, intended to carry especially timber, car material, locomotive frames, and other heavy freight to South American ports, the hatches being much above the usual size, and the combings being high and heavy. She is 215 feet long, 38 feet beam, 20 feet in the hold, and will carry a million feet of lumber. Her name is the "Ensenada" and she classes thirteen years in Bureau Veritas. Mr. W. P. Cameron was her builder and her owners are John Keith and others of Windsor, N.S. She is built of American white oak, pitch pine, and spruce in frame, with the best spruce that Nova Scotia could produce for planking; she has copper fastening throughout and iron knees in both upper and lower hold.

THE Guelph Mercury accuses Sir Henry Tyler of casting a slur on the trade of Guelph by the following sentence in his recent speech respecting Grand Trunk railway revenues : "At Guelph there was a decrease of 8,000 tons and \$19,000; but the business of that city had fallen off." The Mercury retorts that although the G.T.R. traffic may have fallen off by reason of the C.P.R. competition, the trade of Guelph shows a healthy and steady in-

crease. During the six months ending the 30th of June last there was forwarded from Guelph 5,554 tons, and received at Guelph station the above were \$30,556.20, and the receipts for passenger traffic during the same period amounted to \$7,053:38. The townspeople patronize the C.P.R., he says ; indeed, "it would be against their own interests if they did not do so, because for every dollar earned the city gets back 40 cents towards the payment of the interest for the outlay incurred in building the line."

A COLUMN FOR GROCERS.

THURSDAY, the 28th inst., being Thanks-giving, a day set apart by the President of the United States to give thanks for the blessings vouchsafed, turkeys were shipped from Ontario and New Brunswick for the occasion.

PARISH & LINDSAY, produce dealers, Brandon. have been experimenting with a new pickle for keeping eggs in good condition. The firm " put down " about 15,000 dozen eggs this season. and found the pickle to work entirely satisfactorily.

THE mackerel vessels of the New England fleet are about all in and the catch is smaller for 1889 than ever before, says the Cape Ann Advertiser. The catch for the past six years is given for comparison :--

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1884								•		•	,		,		 					,			478,076
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1889									١.			4			 								14,474

The quiet Quaker village of Norwich has been thrown into a state of excitement by the failure of the Donald Produce and Fruit Co., the manager of which, D. M. Donald, has decamped to the States. The affairs of the concern are said to be in very bad, shape, the liabilities being set down at \$40,000, di which not a little is due to employees. The company was composed of the manager and three Montreal gentlemen : W. G. McLaren, H. B. Picken, and J. S. Donald. Employment was given to about 100 hands, who were engaged in the manufacture of cider, jellies, dried fruits, etc., in which a considerable trade was done.

Mr. Eaton, of Cornwallis, has been interviewed by one of the St. John dailies on the subject of the apple crop of the Annapolis Valley. He says that the crop was a fair





average, considering t "an off year." The good, but the fruit seen its keeping quality was This accounts for loss shipped cargoes to Lond cases was found on arr any shipments that arr readily at paying pric was bought up for the Gravensteins, which York and Boston.

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having been built or l erection in China, Js ac., not only do su their respective home threaten to become da European markets. understood to be at pre burg at 27s. 6d. per che is being asked for Swed The match-making ind signs of being overd matches from Sweden months of the prese 7.275,000 kilogrammes, some 6 per cent. con sponding figures for match manufacturers of attention to the I Enkoping match facto 250 cases, 7,200 boxe

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Barrels 79.998 48,200 14,474 of Norwich has excitement by the ice and Fruit Co., M. Donald, has The affairs of the very bad, shape, own at \$40,000, of employees. The the manager and W. G. McLaren, Donald. Employ-00 hands, who were re of cider, jellies, ch_a considerable

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average, considering that this was regarded "an off year." The quality was generally good, but the fruit seemed to mature early and its keeping quality was not as good as usual. This accounts for losses to speculators who shipped cargoes to London. The fruit in eome cases was found on arrival to be decayed, but any shipments that arrived in good order sold readily at paying prices. Most of the crop was bought up for the English market, except Gravensteins, which went mostly to New York and Boston.

It appears that numerous match factories having been built or being in the course of erection in China, Japan, the Cape, Brazil, ac. not only do such works appropriate their respective home markets, but they even threaten to become dangerous competitors on European markets. ¿ Chinese matches are understood to be at present offering at Hamburg at 27s. 6d. per chest cheaper than what is being asked for Swedish (genuine) matches. The match-making industry in Sweden shows signs of being overdone. The export of matches from Sweden during the first seven months of the present year amounted to 7.275,000 kilogrammes, showing an increase of some 6 per cent. compared with the corresponding figures for last's year. Swedish match manufacturers are paying a good deal of attention to the Indian market, and the Enkoping match factory has recently exported 250 cases, 7,200 boxes each, to Madras. No

arrangements have been arrived at about the various Swedish match factories belonging to the Swedish Match Company, which were closed about a fortnight ago.

The oat crops of New Brunswick and P. E. Island this year were quite below the average in quantity and quality. The crop in Ontario was large and of good quality. The result is that Ontario is sending immense quantities of oats to St. John and other places east. Already about 80,000 bushels have been shipped to St. John from this province.

There is no abstract excellence in early rising—all depends on what you do when you are out of bed. It would be better for the world if some people never got up.—Kansas Index.

Potatoes are being sent by the ship-load from the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia to New York direct. Two schooners left some days ago with 8,000 bushels in all, intended to test the market. Shipments to Boston are sent principally by way of Annapolis, by rail and steamer. Probably not more than 15,000 to 20,000 bushels have been shipped to Boston altogether, as against about 20,000 barrels to the West Indies. It appears that the potato market in Havana and Demerara is off considerably at present, and shipments have fallen off. Probably 20,000 barrels have been shipped to the islands. AN ADVANCE AND A DECLINE.

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Crude and refined camphor has been exhib iting strong upward tendencies in London and other foreign markets. This feeling has extended to America, where last week, according to the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, the price tor refined went up to 35 cents per pound. There is said to be a marked scarcity of crude camphor in all the markets of the world, and extreme prices for crude gum are indicated for the near future. In London the price has reached 140 shillings, the highest on record, and late advices say that there is nothing to be had at any figure. American refiners are offering sparingly and it is not possible to procure more than one or two barrels at a time. The same journal notes a sharp decline in bottled peppermint oil from \$2.50 to \$2.30. There are said to be abundant supplies in the principal European markets, a lack of interest among buyers, and declining prices. Lower figures are predicted, but the present condition of case peppermint has so far had little or no influence upon the position of bulk oil.

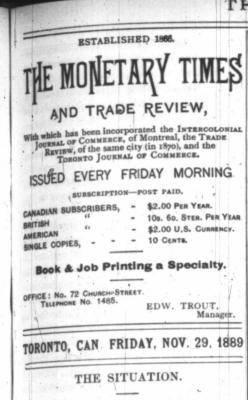
-A very commendable application of the eight-hour system is now in operation at the repair shops of the Consolidated road at New Haven, Conn. Finding the usual time approaching when work becomes so slack as to require a reduction of the working force in the shops, General Superintendent Shepard decided to reduce the working hours instead of "laying off" the men, with the result of keeping all hands busy. Thoughtful "eight-hour men" have always contended that this was the true system of averting idleness, disorder, and suffering among operatives when work is slack. Of course, if necessary, there may be a corresponding reduction in wages; but lightpay is better than no pay, and no prudent workman will refuse it.-Hartford Courant.





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ICE.

News from Stanley, which reads almost like a message from the grave, this time bears the impress of absolute certitude. And it is important. Among other things an extension of the Victoria Nyanza to the south-east of 26,900 square miles has been traced. This makes the lake 1,900 square miles larger than, it was reported by Speke, and brings it within 150 miles of Lake Tanganyika. The region between 25° and 29° 45' east longitude, hitherto, a blank, is found to be "one, great compact, remorselessly sullen forest, swarming at intervals with crafty, undersized, maneating savages." Between this mass of dark forest and Albert Nyanza there is a belt of grass land, where the savages constantly opposed obstacles to the march of the whites. Three times this dangerous region had to be traversed. To these troubles encountered by the intrepid discoverer were added fever, internal treason, and the almost mortal sickness of Stanley himself. Stanley is now in no danger and is likely to arrive at Zanzibar in safety. The New York Herald's expedition has gone to his relief. In the service of the Herald Stanley found the wanderer Living. stone; now the Herald will aid Stanley in his return.

It new comes out in a speech of Herbert Bismarck, in the German Reichstag, that something besides Samoan affairs were concluded at the Samoan conference. Some agreement about African colonization was come to. But what this agreement is all the parties are bound at present to keep ecret; the details of the settlement, such is its description, are not to be revealed. This fact came out incidentally. Dr. Windthorst, seeking pretexts for opposition, attacked the Government on its colonial policy, which he said was a policy calculated to irritate friendly powers, not that it had actually had that effect. This alleged tendency of the German colonial policy had to be denied; a bare denial would not have carried weight, and it was strengthened by divulging the fact that a secret was made at the Samoan conference. The each imported Chinese laborer, is dead. policy, which was pursued at a manifest

circumstance of this fact not having been previously divulged shows that even a Republican Government can on occasion keep a secret. Now that so much is known, there will be a natural anxiety to learn what the agreement is. It would almost necessarily relate to the respective parts which the three nations are to play in opposition to the African slave trade or in forwarding African colonization, or both.

To the agitation for an eight hours' bill. asked in the name of the workingmen, Lord Salisbury replies that he cannot support it. And he added that such a bill would not be in the interest of the workingmen. The statement was made at a mass meeting in Nottingham, at which a great many workmen must have been present. To reduce the working day to eight hours would be for England to throw away one of the means of competition against foreign manufacturers and make more industrious nations a present of a weapon against herself. Great Britain owes her position in the markets of the world to the quality and cheapness of her goods. If she vacated any one of her industrial advantages, the pressure of competition would become greater. Men already work longer hours in Germany than in England, and a further curtailment of the English working day, by the intervention of law, would put a premium on foreign competition which a great manufacturing nation cannot afford needlessly to encounter.

Proof accumulates that the law can be made stronger than the Trust corporations. At the hands of the law no less than one thousand of these corporations in the State of Missouri are reported to be on the point of coming to a sudden end. Most of them, it appears, are concerns of little note. An anti-Trust law was passed laying down conditions applicable to these companies, non-compliance with which led to forfeiture of charter. Compliance was, it would seem, rendered nearly impossible, for noncompliance appears to have been universal. Of course the anti-Trust law was intended to eliminate the objectionable features of the Trusts. The necessity for the law may be judged from the vast number of companies affected and on the point of suppression.

Has British Columbia already discovered that the anti-Chinese law, which it advocated in such strong accents a short time ago, is a mistake ? It would seem so indeed; it is at least certain that strong interests are in favor of repeal. And those interests are knocking at the door of the Cabinet, at Ottawa, in the form of a deputation, to announce repentance for past support of the law and to ask for its repeal. Both the fishing and the mining interests unite in the cry for repeal. They have found out that Chinese labor is essential to their success. These interests are strong; united, the strongest in the province, we should think. But it does not follow that opposition to the antiagreement regarding African colonization Chinese law, which levies a duty of \$50 on

People who are neither fish-curers nor miners may be relied on to maintain their opposition to the Chinaman as an immigrant. The question will probably be decided, for the present, in accordance with the wishes of British Columbia, though the whole country is interested in its solution, and the labor unions will support the law, while it may not be easy to find out what is the mind of British Columbia, in the divided state of opinion which is certain to exist there.

Mr. Pope's decision, given last February, cancelling the patent of the Edison Electric Light Company's incandescent lamp, has now been reversed by his successor, Mr. Carling. In arriving at this decision the Minister of Agriculture was largely guided by an elaborate report on the subject made by Sir John Thompson. He finds that Edison, the patentee, complied with the law requiring the construction of the lamp in Canada within a given time, that it was obtainable by any one desiring it at a reasonable price, and that the lamp was not imported from the United States, contrary to the statute. From one cause or another, the electric light is very slow in getting into use in private houses, though a great many persons are anxious to avail themselves of it. If this decision should tend to put an end to the delays the public will be grateful for it.

Very nearly the same financial question has arisen in the North West that caused so much trouble in Lower Canada before the rebellion, to which event it finally led. There were certain revenues in Lower Canada, revenues raised under Imperial statutes, the proceeds of the Crown lands and what were called the casual revenues, consisting chiefly of fines, which the Imperial Government long refused to place at the disposal of the Local Legislature. In the North-West, a similar division is attempted to be made, by excepting from the control of the legislative body the revenue voted at Ottawa. In Lower Canada, the Legislative Assembly claimed control over the whole revenue, and more than once refused to vote the supplies on any other condition. Similarly, the late North-West Assembly refused to consider the supplies. In Lower Canada, the extreme demand was put forth by the French-Canadians; in the North-West, a governor of that race takes the part formerly taken by British governors in his native province. In Lower Canada, the Assembly twisted the law to suit its own views; in the North-West, the late Advisory Board cannot be said to have the law in its favor.

King Humbert, in his speech to the Italian Parliament, announced the intention of the Government to propose the abolition of the differential tariff between France and Italy There is a slight deficit in the revenue, but it is not proposed to put on new taxes. The agriculture and commerce of the country have both suffered in recent years. A desire to adopt a more liberal commercial policy is announced. More than half a century ago Italy entered on a protectionist

MONETARY TIMES. THE

anything, Italian industry is thought to be capable of standing without the props by much. The stock of Reserve money in the more liberal commercial regime to be difference in the position a year ago and reached ? Is a remission of taxes possible ? now : Italy has improved her navy at considerable cost, she has undertaken expensive expeditions in Africa, and improvements on a grand scale in Rome. Unless her tariff is on any points above the revenue level, it is difficult to see how she can afford to lower

BANKING REVIEW.

The banking statement for the end of October, which appeared in our columns last week, shows a very decided tendency in the direction of increased scarcity of money! Deposits decreased over four millions of dollars, largely by withdrawals of the Dominion Government. At the same time loans and discounts increased \$3,000,000. A reduction of deposits ought naturally to be followed by a reduction of loans. This is plain. Bankers receive money from the public, and a considerable part of their lending power is from such moneys. When the depositor wants his money, and the borrowing public wants money at the same time, there is a plain indication that the supply is falling far short of the demand. The supply has decreased an I the demand has increased. All this has produced its natural effect in causing deposit money to be more valuable, and the rate to be raised for such money in certain quarters. It is the fixed deposits, not liable to sudden withdrawal, upon which any change has been made. The Government, it is true, has recently made a reduction in the rate paid on deposits with Post-office Savings' Banks. But this ought to have been done long ago. The Government has for years been paying too much for deposit money. The natural rate for the Government to allow is 1 per cent. less than is allowed by the banks. That is the common-sense mode of proceeding; and it prevails in England, where the system of Postoffice Savings' Banks first took its rise. An extraordinary timidity has characterized the action of the Government in this matter. It only needed a bold and firm line of policy on the part of our rulers at Ottawa to have secured all the money that was wanted for the last few years at 3 per cent. and saved many millions of interest. And the Government might well reduce to 3 per cent. now. The conditions that make money scarce or plentiful in banking spheres do not apply to the Government. The Government does not lend the money it receives from depositors. It has no mercantile customers coming to it with requirements for discount. It is not in touch, as the banks are, with the mercantile position.

The banks receiving the money of the public on the one hand have the mercantile public dependent upon them for advances to carry on their mercantile business. The demand for money bears directly upon them, and the demand has, of late, been very strong. It has again reached a higher | deprecated.

loss to the nation. Now, if the reference point than ever before. Loans and disto a more liberal commercial policy means counts amount now to nearly \$196,000,000, which we should say is a good deal too which it was formerly supported. But banks is not high enough for such an exwithout a remission of taxes how is a tended line of operations. Compare the they cannot lend unless there are borrow-

31ST OCTOBER, 1800.
Circulation
Total liabilities
Reserve of cash and available resources\$ 42,500,000
being about 25%.
31st OCTOBER, 1889. Circulation

- Post			
Tota	l liabilities	 	 \$169,800,00
1910			

Reserve of cash and available \$ 30,700,000 resources . being only 18%.

A reduction from 25 per cent. of resources to 18 per cent. clearly shows the course of financial events. There is a corresponding state of things in England, where the bank rate is 5 per cent., a very high rate for the Bank of England, and in New York, where money at call on good securities is worth 6 to 8 per cent. The country is doing a heavy business and its resources are being rather strained. The natural remedy for this is to curtail imports; we are not producing as much as we ought to do for the large amount of goods we are buying from abroad. It is now that our deficient harvest in Manitoba and Ontario is beginning to affect the position. And it will continue to affect it during the coming winter.

It may be useful to note the movement of bank loans and discounts during the last seven years :

TOTAL LOANS AND DISCOUNTS FOR FOLLOWING PERIODS.

31

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		18	86	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•'	•	•	•	•	•	17	0	,0	00),(000	L
66		18	85			,											•	•				•	•	14	59	,()0	0,	000	L
6.6		18	84	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•			•		•	•		٠	•		•	16	5	,0	00),(000	
st (oct.	18	83											٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	1	1	<u>ب</u>	101	.,	,00	ł.

of experience have given warning that the country was going too fast and carrying too much business on borrowed money.

These warnings produced their effect at the time in a curtailment of business and of borrowing; but the tendency to expand unduly has been going on with increasing force during the last four years. From 1885 to 1889 the increase in bank loans and discounts has been no less than \$36,000,000. It is impossible to say with truth that the legitimate business of the country has shown such an expansion as this. It has not. There has been a legitimate increase to a certain extent, no doubt; but a good deal of the money borrowed from banks during that time has doubtless gone to create fixed property. Nothing can be more fruitful of ultimate trouble than this course. It has ruined many a bank, and it has brought on more than one commercial revulsion.

We have not yet got so far as to make a commercial revulsion probable in Canada. But every step in this direction is to be

It may be said that bankers have themselves alone to blame if their discounts have grown to an unreasonable extent. Bankers have a large measure of control undoubtedly. But it must be remembered that ers who come to ask for money. It is with the borrower that the initiative is taken. The borrower imports goods or buys the produce of the country, or engages in some other enterprise for which money is required. It is when his engagements have been made, as a rule, that he comes to the banker with his demand for money. There are cases of course in which counsel is taken with the banker beforehand, such as when lumbering or grain buying operations are proposed to be carried on. The banker. in all such cases, has something to say at the very outset. But over much of his discounting he has practically little control ; for his customers look to him for steady and regular supplies of money, which if they do not get their stoppage might be the result. No banker has the desire to see his customer embarrassed. He will therefore strain a point to oblige him. Nor does he like, by refusing, to endanger the driving away of customers to other banks. There is always too strong a temptation to increase his loans, for by this means he increases his profits.

It may be asked, how is a merchant to know when he is expanding his business unduly? The answer to this is simple. When he is borrowing a larger amount of money from the banker than usual it is time for him to curtail. A merchant may regulate his business very largely by the course of his bank account. If he does he will never get far wrong. As for the banker himself, the true remedy to apply to over-borrowing is to raise the rate of discount.

ABSTRACT 31st October, 18			NS. thousan	4 nds.]
Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's	Total
Capital paid up Circulation Deposits Loans & Discounts Cash and Foreign balances (Net)	19,176 71,777 96,748	11,899 46,954 66,569	\$ 8,014 5,169 14,873 19,894 4,938	133,604 183,211
31st October, 18			thouse	nds.]
Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	
Capital paid up Circulation Deposits Loans & Disc'ts. Cash" & Foreign balances (Net)	$17,810 \\ 68,668 \\ 103,620$		5,690 17,329 23,664	35,25 134,65 195,68
	No. No.		100	1

-A new industry has sprung up on this side of the River St. Clair, says the Samia Observer. Michigan offers a bounty of three cents a head for English sparrows. Some en-terprising individual statements bound Observer. Michigan offers a bounty of three Cents a head for English sparrows. Some en-terprising individuals in this neighborhood have been slaughtering these birds by the thousand, taking them over to Port Huron and thousand, taking them over to Port Huron and securing the reward. One man raked in over thirty dollars in one day. The supply is in exhaustible, and as long as Port Huron pays the short the hore will provide the enerrows. the shot, the boys will provide the sparrows.

FOREIGN TRAI

Kingston has been from Mr. Wiman on between Canada and His main object, on enlist the Canadian f limited reciprocity wi The effort was marke may have been the The arguments used, force, would apply eq

universal free trade. tells us that nature i be absolute free trade the United States, he an argument from pro would just as well a the nations by which Belgium, France, Swi Russia. If nature ind of the trade arran where the territorie terminous, it surely The full meaning of nature intended that accept universal free

Whatever nature must look to the a nations, in their pol nomical aspects. The way of drawing thei Customs duties, and dispensing with this is true that free tr States is proposed with a tariff wall a tries. If we accept tariff, we should, by higher against all free trade which we tion would be balance tion in another. A equally divided into half of it would be other half less free gain in freedom wo can say that there w No European any lo of Sydney Smith-v book ?-but it is safe can will wear Amer afford to pay the tweed. How are w that a good suit of twice as much in th Canada, both being terial ? If the high at the bottom of it, there be? America ton, are as a rule de expect their war tar some things, princip tion, which do not tition, we find sup American side. A few American ma cheaper, what do w it is precisely her between Canadian factures is greate wrongly, we have tempted capital int or rather we have fa an expedient which pernicious, or bene bent, but we must rs have them liscounts have ent. Bankers trol undoubtembered that e are borrow. y. It is with ive is taken. s or buys the gages in some money is regements have e comes to the noney. There ch counsel is hand, such as ing operations . The banker. hing to say at uch of his dislittle control : im for steady oney, which if e might be the lesire to see his will therefore . Nor does he er the driving banks. There ptation to inis means he in-

a merchant to ng his business this is simple. rger amount of han usual it is merchant may largely by the If he does he g. As for the emedy to apply e the rate of dis

ks)n- io.	Banks in other Prov's	Total
899 954	\$ 8,014 5,169 14,873 19,894	36,244 133,604
	4,938	
	4,938 thousa	
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In nks On- io. 707 733 654	thousa Banks in other Prov's. \$ 8,027	rotal. * 60,186 35,233 134,651

prung up on this says the Sarnia a bounty of three arrows. Some enarrows. Some en-this neighborhood hese birds by the hese to Port Huron and man raked in over The supply is ins Port Huron pays ide the sparrows.

THE MONETARY TIMES.

FOREIGN TRADE RELATIONS.

Kingston has been favored with a speech from Mr. Wiman on the trade relations between Canada and the United States. His main object, on this occasion, was to enlist the Canadian farmer in favor of unlimited reciprocity with the United States. The effort was marked by ability, whatever may have been the impression produced The arguments used, however great their force, would apply equally well in favor of universal free trade. When Mr. Wiman tells us that nature intended there should be absolute free trade between Canada and the United States, he makes use merely of an argument from proximity, and one which would just as well apply to Germany and the nations by which she is environed : Belgium, France, Switzerland, Austria, and Russia. If nature indicates the complexion of the trade arrangements in one case where the territories of countries are coterminous, it surely does so in all others. The full meaning of the statement is that nature intended that social man should accept universal free trade.

Whatever nature may have intended, we must look to the actual situation of the nations, in their political, social, and economical aspects. They have all got into the way of drawing their revenue largely from Customs duties, and none of them thinks of dispensing with this source of income. It is true that free trade with the United States is proposed to be made coincident with a tariff wall against all other countries. If we accepted the United States tariff, we should, by that act raise the wall higher against all other countries. The free trade which we should get in one direction would be balanced by increased restriction in another. As our trade is about equally divided into two great streams, one half of it would be made more and the other half less free. On the whole, the gain in freedom would be doubtful. Who can say that there would be a certain gain? No European any longer repeats the query of Sydney Smith-who reads an American book ?---but it is safe to say that no American will wear American tweed if he can afford to pay the heavy duty on British tweed. How are we to explain the fact that a good suit of clothes costs about twice as much in the United States as in Canada, both being made of imported material? If the high American duty is not at the bottom of it, what other reason can there be? American fabrics, except cotton, are as a rule dear ; just what we would expect their war tariff would make them. In some things, principally of American invention, which do not meet European competition, we find superior cheapness on the American side. And when we come to the few American manufactures which are cheaper, what do we find ? We find that it is precisely here that the competition between Canadian and American manufactures is greatest; that, rightly or wrongly, we have by raising the tariff tempted capital into these manufactures, or rather we have facilitated its entrance by an expedient which each may call doubtful bent, but we must all take note of the fact. countries, but through discrimination in their of every one that the American demand

of trade and the one-half greater tariff such discrimination. This policy of discrirestriction which unlimited reciprocity mination would cut us off from the cheaper with the United States implies, we must goods of other countries or compel us to be prepared to see that capital sacrificed, buy them, duty added, at an enormous extinguished, wiped out. Many of our manufactures are in this position; we make a good suit of tweed, cost in have, wisely or unwisely, begun to rear Canada, nearly twice its present price. them on the hot house plan : shall we now uproot them, when they are but half things. The great fact that the United grown ? This is a question which we must States cannot, as a manufacturing nation, face. The beneficence of free trade, or the evils of protection, form no part of the issue. Is the proposed change, take it all as to the general rule of the relative dearin all, worth the sacrifice ?/ Is the maturing of the manufactures on which this capital was staked worth more than the cost of the sacrifice? Both issues are open; which of the two do expediency and justice direct us to take? Mr. Wiman answers by saying : "The wail of the infant industry in the prospect of an arrangement with the United States, for fear of extinction, is disloyal " to Canada ; and he then asks us to infer that because the men who have gone from Canada to settle in the United States " have found no difficulty in maintaining themselves on an equal plane with the people of that country," the infant manufactures of Canada would be equally successful, in a competition between the old and the new, between long and short experience, between ample capital and [sometimes] deficient capital. The analogy sought to be established wholly fails. The men who have gone from Canada to the United States were at liberty to fall into whatever places they found open which they were fitted to fill: they became part of the great American industrial machine; while the manufacturers of Canada would have to maintain a death struggle against rivals with whom they would, at the relative stage of their growth, have to contend under conditions unequal and full of peril. Again, this is no question of abstract free trade : it is whether we shall with our eyes open sanction the destruction of manufactures which our deliberate policy, wise or unwise, has made possible.

Mr. Wiman admits that the Americans must pay for what they buy from us with manufactures which protection has reared, and which, let us add, are consequently dear. "The growth of manufactures, in the United States," he says, " as the result of protection makes it absolutely necessary that goods must be sent instead of money in exchange for natural products. These goods cannot be sent so long as the tariff wall shuts them out." Why not? The tariff wall between Canada and the United States is no higher than the tariff wall be tween Canada and Europe. Most Ameri can manufactures can go into England free. and yet the whole export of American manufactures is a comparative trifle. It is not always the tariffs that keep them out of other countries, it is their excessive cost. The goods of other countries, because they are cheap, enter the United States, in spite of a higher tariff wall than Canada has set up. The truth is, the only way the dear American goods can get a footing in other countries is not through free trade in these

If we accept the one-half greater freedom favor. Unlimited Recipiocity asks for them figure ; a figure which, for example, would And this is also true of many other compete against other countries in markets which are equally open to all, is decisive ness of American goods; and it would be an enormous disadvantage to Canada to be tied down by iron bands of discrimination to purchase these goods under penalty of increased taxation if we elect to buy the cheaper goods of other countries.

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"Unlimited Reciprocity" is a proposal which consists of two parts about equal to one another, and the usual mode of presenting it is to show one side only. The other side bristles with restriction, hostile discrimination, dear goods! forced on our acceptance by robbing us of the power of choice. The rhetoric of Unlimited Reciprocity is full of illusions. Because the United States reaps enormous advantages from free trade between the States, we are asked to believe that Canada, admitted to a like freedom with the Republic, at the cost of discrimination against all other countries, would be equally benefited. Benefited she would undoubtedly be; but a wise man looks at the price he pays for a benefit, and does not forget that even the most desirable things may be bought too dear. Mr. Wiman apparently wishes us to infer that Canada pays the American duty on her exports to the Republic. For what other purpose does he refer us to the conundrum of Sir John Macdonald's frontier farmer, whose legs bestride the international line, and one part of whose farms grows barley in Canada and the other part grows barley in the United States. This frontiersman sends his Canadian barley to the American market, and the conundrum is, " Who pays the duty ?" Sir John says the duty comes out of the Canadian farmer's pocket, and Mr. Wiman vouches before the world that Sir John is among the greatest of all human authorities on economic questions. "There can," let us quote his words, " be no higher authority than that of the Premier of Canada, that astute and remarkable man." When this certificate receives the signature of Sir Richard Cartwright, it will be complete. "Who pays the duty ? " is not a question that can be settled by an exceptional case. Sir John confined himself to the exceptional case of his frontiersman; Mr. Wiman from this creation of the imagination and the authority of Sir John draws a general con clusion. Why has Canadian barley found a market in the United States ? It went there in response to a demand for consumption in American breweries. What was the effect of the price in Canada of the American demand ? Canadian barley has for a foreign market that of the United States only ; and it is a fact within the cognizance

perhaps not less than the difference between forty and seventy cents a bushel. The American duty is about equal to half the augmentation of the price in Canada resulting from the American demand. The American demand varies in its activity and the price varies accordingly. Latterly the demand has been feeble, and the price has gone down greatly in consequence, fully thirty cents a bushel in a single year. Who pays the duty ? Who pays the increased price of the barley in Canada ? Sir John is a great economist, and for once Mr. Wiman consented to be his prophet. But between the two they have only managed to give a false general idea of who pays the duty.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE MUTUAL RESERVE.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, with true American enterprise, sought to enlighten the old countries of Europe as to how cheap life assurance might be had. Finding what they called " conspiracies " formed to oppose them abroad, by people who did not, any more than thousands in the States, believe in their methods, they made bold to bring a law-suit against a man in Great Britain who had expressed an opinion adverse to the permanent success of the association and to the character of its management. The result was a farthing damages, in the face of a very strong raking fire from the Chief Justice, who tried the case in London.

Another country whose inhabitants it sought to enlighten and to make something out of was the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway. But the extraordinarily lond professions of the Mutual Reserve attracted so much suspicious criticism that the Government appointed, in September last, a commissioner to ascertain the said company's methods of doing business, its security to policy-holders, &c., it being "the general opinion that the company's agents promise more than they possibly can fulfil."

In October that functionary made his report to his Majesty's Cabinet, declaring that in his opinion "the proper course to follow will be to compel the company to wind up its business in Sweden and Norway, and make restitution to its present policy-holders. The company's assets are so insignificant that not the least guarantee is given the people who invest their money." In consequence, the Minister of the Interior prepared a bill to be passed by the Rigsdag. The suit they brought in England was to recover damages for slander from Mr. Wm. Reid, who is inspector of agents for the Westminster and General Life. A Covent Garden fruit merchant named Hieatt, who wanted to surrender a policy he had in the Westminster and take one out in the Mutual Reserve, had spoken to Reid about the matter, and received the advice from Reid to do nothing so foolish as to leave a company which was sound and well known and go into this new concern because it was cheaper. "You will lose your money," he added, "and your

greatly raised the price, sometimes making perhaps not less than the difference besome more abusive things as to the per-

The case came on in the Queen's Bench Division, in London, last month before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury. Mr. Wm. Henry Hayward, general manager of the plaintiff company, declared that the Mutual Reserve had deposited £20,000 with the Board of Trade, and gave some evidence as to its printed by laws. The Chief Justice said that what struck him as the oppressive part of the policy was that it made the existing by-laws, or any changed by-law, which the man might never have seen, binding, up to forfeiture. Mr. Reid admitted that he had formed the opinion from reading life insurance literature that the system on which plaintiff company was conducted was radically unsound, that it could not meet its engagements, and he had heard besides that the Mutual Reserve had a very bad character for disputing its policies on the death of its members.

The London Daily Standard of November 1st, which reports the case, gives the judge's remarks :---

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, mildly censured the defendant's language as having exceeded the limits of the occasion. But on the question of damage he stated, that having read through the policies and considered the way the plaintiffs carried on their business, " compared with English companies it seems extremely different. A bargain is a bargain ; but nothing can be more full of pitfalls for the unwary than the documents now before us. For instance, the medical man, who is the agent of the assured, is asked to state if the proposed client has ever had any nervous or muscular trouble. Has anybody been so well that he has not had mervous and muscular trouble? (Laughter.) But if a man overworks himself for a week or two and has to go away, and it is not stated, his policy is gone. Again, the doctor is asked to state whether the man is predisposed to coughing or expectoration. (Here the plaintiff's counsel intervened to say that such a statement as this was the doctor's statement, not that of the man.)

The Chief Justice said :- It is a statement made by the agent of the assured. A medical man is made by the terms of the contract the agent of the assured for answering medical questions, and if any statement was wrong the policy was vitiated. * * Then there is the statement the man himself has to make; he has to give the age and cause of death of his father's father and mother and his mother's father and mother. If any mistake is made in this, the policy is null and void." His Lordship then read a long list of complaints which a man was asked whether he had suffered from, "including bronchitis-which I once heard Lord Campbell describe as a bad cold-colic, which we used to call stomachache-(laughter)-consumption or any form of trouble referable to the lungs, and difficulty in swallowing, or any symptoms indicating disease of the heart or neighboring vessels. Then he is asked: 'Have you had any ailment, disease, injury, or illness within the last five years?''

Mr. Willis, one of the counsel, here said that these questions were put in regard to most policies.

lose your money," he added, "and your The Chief Justice: "They are not in any of man manufacturing centres states the term wife and representatives will get nothing the policies I have signed, I am glad to say." prices and delivery of goods thereabout ar

After being out deliberating for half an hour or more, the jury awarded one farthing damages to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life. The impression one gets from read ing the full report of the case is that its effect must be injurious to the future success in Great Britain of this energetically "boomed" association. It is pretended that the opposition to the Mutual Reserve comes from the other life offices, which are prejudiced " against the new light from across the Atlantic. Supposing this to be true, will any one believe that there are not in Great Britain as many shrewd people to the square mile as in America ? And if these sensible men are satisfied that the new company is a valuable benefactor will not they be very willing to get benefit and save money by patronizing it? The Chief Justice who tried the case may, we think, be trusted to be unbiassed. And his view, after examining the company's literature and methods, was distinctly unfavor. able.

WHOLESALE GROCERS' GUILD.

At a meeting of the Grocers' Guild, held in the city a few days ago, the much-vexed question of the excise law relating to tobaccos was brought before the members. The cancella tion of the revenue stamp has to be effected in such a way as to require considerable care, and if improperly done the retailer, in whose possession the box is found, is liable to fine. It was thought that the wholesaler from who the tobacco was purchased and who paid the duty should protect the retailer, as it was the former who should see to the proper cancellation of the stamp. But a much more irritating restriction is that which makes a person liable to punishment should he be found with more than a pound of tobacco in his pos outside of the original package, a regula tion which the Revenue department contends is necessary to prohibit the illicit manufacture. A deputation will shortly interview the Government with a view to having such harsh measures modified.

DRY GOODS.

Montreal and Toronto, Hamilton and Lon don, tell substantially the same story about trade in this line for the past week or two. It is lifeless, "insignificant," disappointing, "indifferent," and so on, according to the mood or experience of the wholesale man or the traveller who writes. Wet weather will account largely for the dulness now existing but not for that of previous weeks. Remittances have been backward, too, in fact the state of retail business is unsatisfactory and the feeling is the reverse of restful. City retailers fare a little better, especially do they feel encouraged by the rise shown at the Londo wool sales now going on, and by the firm feeling in almost all textiles. From Halifax, Leicester, and Leeds, the latest news is all of the same tenor, namely, that wool is buoyant, hosiery active, tweeds steady, cashmere yarns advanced, blankets brisk. The Kidderminster carpet trade is "in an encouraging state." The linen makers of Fifeshire are well en ployed, and the output of floor-cloth and linoleum very large and growing larger.

A letter from a Montreal buyer, visiting the Chemnitz industries in Saxony and other German manufacturing centres states that both prices and delivery of goods thereabout ar likely to be unsa wide-spead dissat tives. Makers are accept orders for the further exten slready injured t It appears that goods are comin American dry ed large buyers manufacturers o reported full of o busy till June. have jumped from ago, to two shill far-seeing Bradf £50,000 by the ad line of wools lar anticipation of fa

TIMBER AN

The Berlin mi shut down for the will be employed The woods of

of rotary saw mi paper. At Robinson, in

M. Pope is enlar to get out more lo There is to be at East Angus. was down from M

ing out a site. I be commenced a wood is to be the made. Winnipeg advi

ence to a matter issue of the 15th feet of logs were side of the Rainy tin people indign Américan press () they were purchas der the supervisi Minnesota."

The quantity of ont Ant in Cumb is said to be rem the Sackville Pos the place, Parri paid for squarin ressels will be bu Across Minas I work is going on R. E. Burgess ha in King's County will be launche Eaton's firm ha under way at Es be launched next that J. B. North two vessels for th port, in the coun railway is being 12 or 13 miles lo port with the touching at Can

"withering oak inches in girth in and found to ha terval of 145 yea

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It is stated by the lumber ship United Kingdom the season just of 1888, are as follo

erating for half an awarded one far. utual Reserve Fund one gets from read he case is that its to the future sucf this energetically . It is pretended the Mutual Reserve fe offices, which are the new light from upposing this to be eve that there are as many shrewd le as in America ? en are satisfied that valuable benefactor illing to get benefit tronizing it? The d the case may, we unbiassed. And his he company's literadistinctly unfavor.

CERS' GUILD. rocers' Guild, held in

the much-vexed quesating to tobaccos was bers. The cancellahas to be effected in considerable care, and etailer, in whose posis liable to fine. It holesaler from whom ed and who paid the retailer, as it was the o the proper cancellamuch more irritating makes a person liable be found with more o in his possession, l package, a regulaue department con hibit the illicit manuvill shortly interview view to having such 1.

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eal buyer, visiting the Saxony and other Gertres states that both goods thereabout ar

likely to be unsatisfactory, because there is d dissatisfaction among the opera. tives. Makers are in some cases indisposed to wide-sper accept orders for later delivery, for fear of the further extension of strikes which have lready injured the trade of the district It appears that the old-fashioned lustre goods are coming back into fashion, and American dry goods dealers are reported large buyers of them. The Bradford manufacturers of this class of goods are reported full of orders which will keep them sy till June. It is said that lustre wools have jumped from tenpence, some little time ago, to two shillings a pound, and that one rseeing Bradford wool broker has made £50,000 by the advance, having bought up this line of wools largely for some time past, in anticipation of fashion's dictum.

TIMBER AND LUMBER NOTES.

The Berlin mills at Lake Megantic have shut down for the winter, but the workmen will be employed in the woods.

The woods of Cumberland County are full of rotary saw mills, according to a St. John

paper. At Robinson, in the Eastern Townships, F. M. Pope is enlarging his mill and preparing to get out more logs than usual.

There is to be a paper mill erected, it seems at East Angus. Last week Mr. Wm. Angus was down from Montreal with Mr. Buck, looking out a site. The construction will probably be commenced soon. It is understood that wood is to be the main basis of the paper to be made.

Winnipeg advices of 20th inst. say, in reference to a matter to which we alluded in the issue of the 15th instant : "Only five million feet of logs were rafted from the American side of the Rainy River to Canada, and Keewa tin people indignantly deny statements in the American press that these logs were stolen, as they were purchased and scaled in camps under the supervision of the Surveyor-General of Minnesota

The quantity of ship timber which is being got out in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, is said to be remarkable. Unfortunately, says the Sackville Post, most of it is going out of the place. Parrsboro labor not even getting paid for squaring it. It is known that two vessels will be built at Parrsboro this winter. Across Minas Basin from Parrsboro, some work is going on in the building of shipping. R. E. Burgess has on the stocks at Kingsport, in King's County, N.S., a 2,000 ton ship that will be launched probably in June next. Eaton's firm have a barque and a schooner under way at Eatonville, Cumberland Co., to be launched next year. Then, too, it is stated that J. B. North is under contract to build two vessels for the River Plate trade at Hants. port, in the county of Hants. , The Cornwallis railway is being ballasted. This road is some 12 or 13 miles long, and will connect Kings, port with the W. & A. road at Kentville, touching at Canning and Centreville en route. A magnificent English tree, known as the "withering oak," which measured 38 feet 7 inches in girth in 1744, has just been measured and found to have grown 17 inches in the interval of 145 years.

it.

It is stated by the Miramichi Advance that the lumber shipments of Miramichi to the United Kingdom, Continent; and Australia for the season just closed, compared with those of 1888, are as follows :-

Deals Scantling Ends Boards	$1888. \\ 65,532,288 \\ 1,339,167 \\ 3,645,806 \\ 2,790,576 \\ \end{cases}$	1889. 95,030,953 2,849,330 5,663,005 5,225,932	2
	73,298,837	108,769,220	N
Palings Birch timber, tons Pine timber, " Shovel handles		2,694,097 513 348 12,000	1
The shipping engage	ged in the lu	amber export	1

trade in 1888 were 118 vessels of 79,781 tons, and in 1889,161 vessels of 145,320 tons.

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

C. J. L., Detroit, Mich .- There are s twenty or thirty boards of trade in Canadian cities and towns. We append a list which is as complete as we can make it at the moment, The Dominion Board appears to be moribund : a proposal to reconstruct it emanated from the Quebec Board the other day."

LIST OF BOARDS OF TRADE IN CANADA, 1889 : Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, Brandon, Sarnia, Guelph, St. Thomas, Lon-don, Brantford, Belleville, Stratford, Niagara Falls, Barrie, Orillia, Whitby, Galt, Paris, Windsor, St. Mary's.

OBLIGED PARTY, St. Catharines, asks if there are any Business Men's Associations formed in Canada, or if we know of any in the States. There is one in Seaforth, but we know of none other in Ontario. Buffalo is said to have a good and aggressive association. The State of Michigan has, we are told, a number of them. Mr. E. A. Stowe, of Grand Rapids, appears to be the moving spirit.

"COBNWALL" asks us to tell him the meaning of the terms he sees used from time to time in the newspapers, "ohms," and "volts," as well as "amperes," and "watts." There words are used by scientific men to designate measurements of force of various kinds, somewhat as "horse-power" is used to indicate the capacity of an engine. The ampere is the unit of electric current, but the electro-motive force produced by this current is measured by volts, and the unit of resistance to the passage of such current is the ohm. In The New Review for August, the Duke of Marlborough thus defines the relations between these units : A unit of resistance, or, as it is called, the standard ohm, may be represented by a wire of standard substance; standard diameter and temperature, which will absorb one unit of electro-motive force, i.e. one volt, when one unit of quantity, i.e. one ampere, passes along

-For enterprise and vim, which our minds are not accustomed to connect with anything done by South American States, commend us to the Argentine Confederation. This country offers, by a "rural" exhibition on a large scale next spring, an opportunity for persons seeking a South American market for their goods. According to instructions received from the Argentine minister plenipotentitary in London, intending exhibitors at the International Rural Exhibition to be held in Buenos Ayres can obtain space in the exhibition buildings until January first next. The exhibition will open on April 20th, 1890. Prizes are offered for a variety of articles, the object being to induce each country to send forward exhibits. In the matter of lumber and agricultural implements, for instance, the Argentine Republic offers a field for our producers.

		and the second second
MONTREAL	CLEARING	HOTTOR
WOHTHEVE	OURANING	HUUGE.

Clearings and Balances for the week ending 28th November, 1889:

	Clearings.	Balances
November 22	\$1,335,587	\$ 191,129
" 23	1,378,910	152,684
	. 1,151,671	177,199
	1,389,796	184,443
** 27	1,595,950	#187.048
" 28	1,170,705	173,076
'Total	8,022,629	\$1,015,572
Last week	9,841,273	\$1,328,034 1,390,277

-At a recent meeting of the directors of the Bank of Hamilton the following resolution of condolence on the death of the late Hon. James Turner was passed :-

Resolved, that the board of directors place on record their deep sense of the great loss sus-tained by the bank in the death of their vice president, the Hon. Senator Turner. The late senator was one of those who first discerned the use of a Bank of Hamilton, and he entered into the proposal to establish it and contributed to its success with all his accustomed energy. He had been a director of the bank from the beginning and of late years vice president, not merely doing his business faithfully as a director, but constantly manifesting in all possible ways the greatest interest in the welfare and progress of the institution. He was always ready to give his time and to sacrifice his per-sonal convenience when called upon, and his uniform kindness of heart, courtesy of manner, and uprightness of character endeared him alike to his fellow directors and to the officers alike to his fellow-directors and to the officers and customers of the bank. The board not only motions his untimely death as the loss of a much-esteemed and valued director, but as that of a dear personal friend as well as a highly-respected and public-spirited citizen, whose memory will be long and warmly cher-ished in the community. The directors desire that a copy of this reso-lution may be conveyed to Mrs. Turner, and to express to her and the family their heart-felt sympathy with them under their great bereavement.

.Mr. Bickford offers to the city for a park. about eight acres of the Gore Vale property for \$60,000. This property cames down to Queen Street and is all table land. Without counting the buildings the land would sell for about twice what he is willing to let the city have it for, on the sole condition which he is entitled to make, that it be conceded that he is in fact making a gift of one half of the value and only being paid for the other half. There ought to be no difficulty in admitting this simple fact. Should the opportunity of acquiring this property on the terms offered be lost, the responsibility for the loss will fall heavily somewhere.

-The present year has seen a considerable increase in the out-put of Canadian apatite. It is stated by Mr. B. T. A. Bell, of the Mining Review, that the quantity of phosphate mined this year at Canadian mines, according to official statistics, will exceed 33,000 tons, which is a larger quantity than for many previous years past. About 24,000 tons has be exported to Europe, and a little over 3,000 to the United States. A large quantity of phosphate has been, it appears, held over until next year, owing to the scarcity of steamers and trouble in shipment caused by the London dock strike.

-A note of warning, which may well be heeded by workmen on this side the Atlantic, is addressed by a manufacturer of Chemnitz, Saxony, to the workpeople in the hosiery and glove trade of that place, who at the date of

Kuhlow's last issue, November 1st, were on strike, with, it is to be presumed, insufficient reason. It is pointed out that an enduring improvement in wages in the hosiery branch will never be brought about by the suspension of work in places, because the trade thereby comes to lack the necessary stability. "There is hardly a single industrial occupation in which the disproportion between supply and demand is so great as in the hosiery trade, for an article which one day is received with the highest favor is often atterly neglected the next. This is especially the case with high we shall be unable to compete with England and France, and America will buy in those countries. History contains enough instances of once flourishing industries which have been completely ruined."

-Dividend for the current half-year has been declared by the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society at the rate of seven per cent. per annum

-A half-yearly dividend is declared by the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company at the annual rate of nine per cent.

-A semi-annual dividend of three and onehalf per cent. has been declared by the Canada Landed Credit Company.

-A dividend at the annual rate of six per cent. has been declared by the Union Bank of Canada.

Correspondence.

TRADE WITH WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Editor MONETARY TIMES :

Battor MONETARY LINES. SIR,—The many inquiries received from prominent residents in the West Indies and South America, and the favorable articles which have appeared in leading journals in that section, impel me to direct the attention of our wholesale merchants and manufacturers to the valuable opportunities in the new and desirable markets which new lines of steamers, to the West Indies, will open up to Canada, and which have been lost to our people through want of direct communication.

Permit me to place before your numerous readers some of the facts which I have gather-ed through effort and correspondence with leading residents at the principal points on the routes now decided upon by our government. These have been furnished by me to the These have been furnished by me to the Finance Minister, at his request, prior to the granting of the subsidy of \$60,000 now provided for in the estimates. Tenders were advertised for and have been awarded as you stated last week. No two countries can exchange to bet-ter advantage than our Dominion and the dis-trict covered by the new line of steamships. The urgent enquiries now to hand are—When will the communication be open? How soon-may we expect first steamers? Are you sure our port is included in the route? &c. As it is expected that the first steamer will sail about Dec. 15th it is desirable that our people should be informed. The service is to be fortnightly, and the routes as follows: From Saint John. N. B. to Demerara, call-

From Saint John, N. B. to Demerara, call-ing at St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, San Lucia, Barbadoes, and Trinidad.

From Halifax to Jamaica, via Bermuda. It is of importance to note that the American Government is observing the desires and in-tentions of our people, and decided a short time since to subsidize a line of steamers from American ports to cover practically the same route as ours, granting \$100,000 yearly for the purpose. This emphasizes the value of this West India connection. It is of importance to note that the American

The successful tenderers for our line are companies eminently qualified and prepared to Dinner, Tea, & Toilet Ware IN GREAT VARIETY.

provide a regular, efficient and satisfactory service at an early date.

vice at an early date. The enquiries received by me are regarding favorable markets for their sugars, coffees, coccoa, and products generally of the Islands, and as to what arrangements can be arrived at for banking facilities, fire insurance, despatch, freight rates, duties, &c. Porto Rico mer-chants ask, "How soon can we expect first steamer?" Demerara residents anguira for proproctive

steamer? Demerara résidents enquire for prospective and approximate freights, duties, &c., and from several other points come enquiries marking a desire to give our Dominion the preference in exchange, all things being equal. It would therefore be well for our manufac-

It would therefore be well for our manufac-turers to ascertain early how our manufac-tures, in design and value, will suit the climate and people of the West Indies. Statistical information as to the volume of trade, popu-lation, &c., has been furnished to such an ex-tent by your enterprizing journal that it is almost needless to go at present into figures, but close information is available, and will be readily furnished readily furnished.

⁴It is not only in manufactures that we can anticipate profitable results, but also in natural products, and with our very desirable railroad facilities in close connection with this new steamship line we can, without hesitation, look forward to artisfactory results within a reason forward to satisfactory results within a reasonable time.

Our postal facilities will also be increased, and we shall not be dependent on the some-what irregular service from New York as hitherto.

Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion will doubtless lend their valuable assistance in making this new connection a prominent feature in their discussions of our foreign trade.

Yours respectfully, ALEX. W. MURDOCH.

Toronto, 28th Nov., 1889.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL,

MONTREAL, NOV.	27m,	1003
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	nest.	rest.	Total.	lers.	yers.	rage. 968
STOCES:	High	Low	To	Bel	Buy	Ave
Montreal x-d.	2301	227	183	2293	2273	223
Ontario x-d	139	133	10	139 102	1341	128 104
People's	1021	1001	24 55	1624	153	165
Molsons	165 225	216	. ao	225	217	
J. Cartier x-d.	100	90	25			
Merchants x-d.	146	1413	has 1	144	142	136
Commerce x-d.	124	$121\frac{1}{2}$	513	124	122	117
Union	1001	95	075	1101	931	93
Mon.Telegraph	941 601	$\frac{923}{58}$	875 156	601	59	55
Rich. & Ont	200	190	100	200	1921	196
City Pass	202	1981	1360	202	201	207
C. Pacific R. R.	741	72	5200	73	73	53
N. W. Land	85	80	50	85	821	62

-The cheese factories of the Eastern Town ships are all closed for the season, and the majority of them have cleaned out their fall make at prices ranging from 10 to 103 cents.



Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 27th, 1889. Asnes.-The market shows, if anything, further decline. There have been one or two moderate shipments to France via New York, but receipts during the month have been fair. showing somewhat larger figures than November, 1888, and stocks in store will likely show some increase at end of the month. A figure beyond \$3.40 could hardly be got for No. 1 pots now; seconds about \$3.00; pearls, \$4.80 to 4.90.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER .- The week has developed little or nothing of a novel character. About all the shoe-manufacturing concerns are now occupied stock-taking, and the movement now occupied stock taking, and the movement in leather is a very quiet one. Naturally stocks show some growth, but quotations are very fairly held, the trade seemingly holding the opinion generally that values are quite low enough. There are no new advices from the English market. We quote :--Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1, 19 to 22c.; do., No. 2, B. A., 16 to 19c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No. 2 ditto, 16 to 17c.; No. 1, China, 18 to 19c.; No. 1 slaughter, 22 to 23c.; No. 2 do., 20 to 21c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 34c.; ditto, heavy, 24 to 30c.; grained, 28 to 32c.; Scotch grained, 30 to 33c.; splits, large, 16 to 22c.; do. small, 12 to 18c.; splits, large, 16 to 22c.; do. small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.), 35 to 55c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 75c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 49c.; har ness, 20 to 25c.; buffed cow, 11 to 13c.; pebbled cow, 10 to 14c. ; rough, 16 to 21c. ; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The sorting move-ment in these departments is being well kept up, though with the close of navigation the movement of heavy chemicals in large lots has lessened. Cream tartar and tartaric acid lessened. Cream tartar and tartaric acid keep on showing signs of growing strength, and prices may likely be subject to change shortly. Quinine seems to be acquiring some steadiness, the demand is better, and bark prices firming up, but a change of quotations can hardly be made as yet. Camphor has been subject to some advance, and the scarcity of crude is occasioning some misgivings. We quote :--Sal sod, \$1.00 to 1.15; bi-carb soda, \$1.90 to 2.00; soda ash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 9 to 10c.; cream tartar crystals, 29 to 31c.; do. per 100 lbs., \$1.70; bichromate of potash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 9 to 10c.; cream tartar crystals, 29 to 31c.; do. ground, 30 to 32c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 48 to 50c.; do. powder, 50 to 53c.; citric acid, 60 to 65c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.35 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.75 to 3.00; alum, \$1.50 to 1.60; copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.25 to 2.40; roll sulphur, \$2.10 to 2.25; sul-phate of copper, \$6.00 to 6.50; epsom salts, \$1.75 to 1.90; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; Ameri-can quinine, 45 to 50c.; German quinine, 45 to 50c.; Howard's quinine, 55 to 60c.; opium, \$4.25 to 4.60; morphia, \$1.80 to 2.00; gum arabic, sorts, 80 to 90c.; white, \$1.00 to 1.25; carbolic acid, 55 to 65c.; iodide potassium, \$4.00 to 4.25 per lb.; iodine, re-sublimed, \$5.00 to 5.25; commercial do, \$4.25 to 4.75; iodoform, \$6.50 to 7.00. Prices for essential oils are:—Oil lemon, \$1.75 to 2.25; oil berga-mot, \$3.00 to 3.50; orange, \$2.90 to 3.10; oil peppermint, \$3.75 to 5.00; glycerine, 25 to 28c; senna, 15 to 25c. for ordinary English cam-phor, 60c.; American do., 50 to 55c.; in sect powder, 50 to 60c. DEY GOODS.—A long spell of wet weather, however necessary and welcome to the farmer,

DRY GOODS.-A long spell of wet weather, however necessary and welcome to the farmer, however necessary and welcome to the farmer, has proved irksome to people in this trade, who looked to see heavy goods moving in the country, but were disappointed. Retail trade in the principal city shops is quiet but in the outskirts rather better. Perhaps this may indicate that cheap and staple goods are sel-ing rather than fancy or expensive ones. There is still the comfort that values hold all right, woollens in particular. Letters from There is still the comfort that values hold all right, woollens in particular. Letters from buyers in Europe are attuned to the one pitch in this respect. There is a "boom" in Brad-ford lustre goods; American demand for them is quiet and manufacturers in the Old Country are very busy on them. German makers of hosiery and other woollens are beginning to be troubled by strikes of workmen, and are slow



A. D. Off

For the Pr Under the recomme of the City of Win Estates carefully m economy. Special at enquiries. 35 Porta

	E MONETARY TIME	S. 649
Leading Accountants and Assignees.	Agents' Directory.	Leading Barristers-Continued.
ESTABLISHED 1864.	HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Real Estate, and Gen- eral Financial and Assurance Agency, King treet, Brockville.	MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT
E. R. C. CLARKSON,	GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall,	SHEPLE Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,
TRUSTEE AND LEVENCE, and at Lon- ton, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Birmingham, Bradford, Winnipeg, Montreal.	Dundas Street, London, Ont. WINNIPEG City Property and Manitoba Farms bought and sold, rented or exchanged. Money	
	loaned or invested. Mineral locations. Valuator, Insurance Agent, &c. WM. R. GRUNDY, formerly of Toronto. Over 6 years in business in Winnipeg. Office, 490 Main St. P. O. Box 234.	W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY W. E. MIDDLETON R. C. DONALD, A. F. LOBB. E. M. LAKE.
TOBONTO AND HAMILTON. Accountants, Assignees, Receivers.	TROUT & JAY, Agents for Royal Canadian; Lan- cashire; Canada Fire and Marine & Sovereign Fire; also the Confederation Life Insurance Cos.; Canada Per. Build. & Say. Soc.; London and Can-	W. G. SHAW. J. E. HANSFOR SHAW & HANSFORD, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &
REGISTERED CABLE ADDRESS, - "JUNIOR." Telephone 1716.	adian Loan and Agency Co., Meaford. E STABLISHED 1867. I. B. TACKABEBBY, Auc- tioneer, Commission and Real Estate Agent,	11 UNION BLOCK, 36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO, ON Money to Loan
Toronto Office, - STANLEY CRAMBERS, 37 Yonge St. Hamilton Office, 23 James Street, South.	Valnator, Broker and House Agent. 29 Sparks St., Ottawa. Money advanced on consignments, to which special attention is given.	nutmegs hold firmly at last advance. No chan
A. W. Boss, Notary Public. ROSS & CEPERLEY,	PETLEY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, Anctioneers and Valuators, Insurance and Financial Agents. City and farm properties bought, sold and ex- changed. Offices, 55 and 57 Adelaide St. east, Toronto.	in price among tobaccos. Rice steady at m at \$3.70, but is being sold at cut-rates by soi still. Canned tomatoes have been sold in so considerable lots lately at from \$1.05 to 1.1 but for ordinary jobbing wants more woo
Real Estate, Insurance & Financial Agents POST OFFICE BLOCE, VANCOUVER, B. C.	Leading Educational Institutions.	likelyhave to be paid; corn, \$1.10 to 1.20 to brand; salmon, \$1.70 to 1.75; lobste \$6.75.
Bend for maps and include	BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL Young Ladies	Hmzs.—The demand from tanners is marked by much activity, and values sh little if any change. Green hides are
W. R. HARRIS, AUDITOR, Receiver and Accountant, Insurance and	50 & 52 Peter St., Toronto. MISS VEALS, (Successor to Mrs. Nixon.) Music, Art, Modern Languages, Classics, Mathe	being bought by dealers at 44c, per lb. for 1, while tanners pay 54c. for same. Toro and Hamilton No. 1, 52 to 6c. ; calfskins, 5
Financial Agent. 25 YORK CHAMBERS, - TOBONTO. 	matics, Science, Literature, Elocution.	LUMBER.—Business in this line is of rath quiet character at the moment, and prices unchanged. There has been considerable or
GRIFFITH, SAWLE & CO.,	to converse in those languages with resident French and German governesses. PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ARYANCED CLASSES Young ladies prepared for University Matricul	hardwoods from the west, which have b sold at very low prices. We quote:P first quality, P M, \$85.00 to 38.00; ditto,
ASSIGNEES IN TRUST, Accountants, Auditors and Financial Agents.	to take orders ahead. Leipsig embroidered	quality, \$22.00 to 25.00; ditto, shipping cu \$14.00 to 16.00; ditto, 4th quality deals, \$10
counts formed. Balance sheets certined. Farther	FISH.—The demand can be called a good one. There is some scarcity of green cod and Cane Breton herrings, also North Shore sal	ash, \$13.00 to 18.00; bass, \$14.00 to 20. oak, dimension, \$60.00 to 90.00; oak, pla \$20.00 to 60.00; walnut, \$60.00 to 100; che
CLARK, BARBER & CO.	4.75; green ditto, No. 1, 55.00 to 5.20, 10.	birch, \$18.00 to 25.00; maple, hard, \$18.00 25.00; laths, \$1.45 to 1.60; shingles, \$1.54 3.00; ditto, cedar, \$2.00 to 3 00.
TRUSTEES AND RECEIVERS. 20 Front Street East, - Toronto CORRESPONDENTS IN	B. C. ditto, \$12 to 12.50; sea trout, \$9 to 9.50 FUES.—There is no special activity in thi line beyond a fair demand for bear, otter, and burk for the local trade wants. Receipts fo	METALS AND HARDWARE.—The iron ma presents no very striking features at mon of writing, but maintains all the stren noted in late reports. Warrants were off
Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Canada, London Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, Huddersfield, Eng, and Glasgow, Scotland.	fall caught furs are as yet few, being conned to some small lots of rats. There are advices of interest from Enrope. We quote:-Beaver	pence at date of last cable, being 63 2d., sale quotations are firm as ever, and the
W. F. FINDLAY	 interess 10in bear, \$15 to 18; cub, \$6 to 8 \$4.25 to 4.50; bear, \$15 to 18; cub, \$6 to 8 fisher, \$5 to 6; red fox, \$1.25 to 1.50; cross ditto, \$2 50 to 3; lynx, \$3 to 5; martin, \$1 to 1.25; mink, \$1.25 to 1.50; muskrat, fall, 10c. 	other plates steady at quotations, and me generally hold the strong position last no
Chartered Accountant. Trustee, Receiver, Auditor & Adjuster. WENTWORTH CHAMBERS, 25 JAMES STREET, SOUTH	winter ditto, 15c.; otter, \$10 to 12; coon, 50 to 75c.; skunk, 50c., 75c., and \$1.	No. 1, \$27 00, and none here; Ca. No. 3, \$26; Langloan, \$27.50; Summe
HAMILTON, CANADA.	with traveller's movements in the interna- and kept the farming community at home	\$25; Shotts, \$26 to 27.00; Middlesboro, N none here and cannot be got; No. 3, no.
W. S. GIBBON, LEVERATT, & CO Assignees and Accountants,	are steady at prices of the last lew weeks granulated is still 7gc. per lb. at refinery to th wholesale trade, while yellows range from 5 wholesale trade, or good supply of all grades	chinery scrap, \$20; common ditto, 514; iron, \$2.50 to \$2.60 for Canadian, British \$2 best refined, \$2.85. The products of the local common we quote as
Assignees and Accountances TORONTO. Address: 36 Front St. East, BankErs:-Bank of Toronto; National & Provincial & Prov	s, syrups, dull, at 34 to 40. The agreement cently made among the trade as to the price of Barbadoes' molasses seems to b price bit abard to the price being fixe	Acadia bar, \$2.40; Siemens' bar, \$26.00; Acadia bar, \$2.40; Siemens' bar, \$2.60; figures for round lots. Canada Plates—Bl
F. S. SHARPE, F. C. A	at 471c. per gal. in purchasened at barrels 51c. Teas are moving pretty fairly at steady prices; a cable from Japan re at steady prices. a cable from Japan re	to 8.25. Black sneet iron, No. 28, 65.00. plates – Bradley charcoal, \$5.75; charcoal
Chartered Accountant & Auditor. 190 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, ST. JOHN, N.I. Complicated accounts adjusted, Partnership settle model and an adjusted of the settle	B. advance in the common sorts of the cents a pound, and there is no chance of an cents a pound, and there is no chance of an other services of the cents of t	49 Front Street W., Toronto.
ments effected, Financial Statements examined an reported upon, Balance Sheets and Profit and Lo statements prepared or certified, Books arrange and adapted to any business so as to record tran actions and exhibit results clearly, comprehensivel	as to a stiffer market. Brack and for goods latel bed London, and 73d. is now asked for goods latel at 6d. In coffees there is nothing speciall at 6d. In coffees there is nothing to the former both in London	y Railway Equipment. Second-Hand y y and Locomotives.
S. A. D. BERTRAND	and Denia. Here we tenant and currant movement in Valencia raisins and currant to the former are rather firmer at 64 to 64c. for the former are rather firmer at 64 to 84c.; currant valences 8 to 84c	TO MERCHANTS.
Official Assignce For the Province of Manitoba. Under the recommendation of the Board of Trad- of the City of Viccinet Angle Tra	sound fruit, layer valenda, rants, 5½ to 6c. Malaga fruit in only limite de demand. We quote loose Muscatels, \$2.30 to 2.40; layers, \$3.50 to 3.60; black baskets, \$4.0 ad Sultanas scarce and dear, being held at 9 to set 10½c. In spices there are no notable change	o charge office and fina ice, but would prefer to t

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TIMES. MONETARY THE

\$4.50 to 4.75; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C., \$4 to 4.25; coke wasters, \$3.75 to 3.90; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 5‡c.; Morewood, 7c.; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6‡c.; No.26, 7c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs. \$2.75; Stafford shire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$3.00; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian sheet iron, 10‡c.; lead per 100 lbs.; pig, \$3.90 to 4.00; sheet, \$4.50; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, \$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.50; to 3.00; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 23‡ to 25c.; bar tin, 26 to 27c.; ingot poper, 13 to 14c.; sheet zinc, \$6.00 to 6.25; spelter, \$5.75 to 6.00; antimony, 18 to 19c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.60 per 100 bls.; annealed do., \$2.63. \$4.50 to 4.75; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C., \$4 to

650

9.500 Cask

2,000

1,000

500

500

600

500

IN

ET.

bright from whe, fos. 6 to 6, who per too bls.; annealed do., \$2.60. Ohrs, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Fish oils are rather quiet at 34 to 35c. for Nfld cod. Halifax, ditto, 32 to 33c.; steam refined seal, 47 to 49c.; lin-seed oil, 64c. for raw, 68c. for boiled, in small lots, larger quantities a cent less; castor, a shade easier in London than it was, but still held at very stiff rates, and we quot-12} to 14c. Turpentine has eased off a point or two in the South, and is being sold locally, pretty generally at 70c. ger gallon now, instead of 72c. as up to a short time ago. Leads at un-changed prices, but dry lead very firm in Eng-land. Glass, steady at the advance, and not likely to recede any, as Belgian makers seem rather indisposed to book orders for future de-livery. We quote:—Leads (chemicallypure and first-class brands only), \$6.25 to 6.50; No.1, \$5.50. No. 2, \$4.75; No.3, \$4.50; dry white lead, 54c.; Paris white, \$1.00; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.60 to 1.75; other brands of Venetian red, \$1.40 to 1.60; yellow ochre, \$1.50; spruce ochre, \$2.00 to 2.50. Window-glass, \$1.50 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.60 for second break.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, Nov. 28th, 1889. Trade generally cannot be said to have been active since our last ; though in most lines of business it would seem to have been fairly satisfactory, and as good as is usually to be expected at the season. Flour and grain dealers considered trade dull, but this was perhaps chiefly due to the unsatisfactory state of barley, for which there seems no demand yet heard outside, notwithstanding the exceed-ingly low prices at which it has been obtain-able. Other sorts of grain, however, have been in fair demand and generally steady. The aggregate of all sorts of grain in store at

"OUR NATIONAL FOODS." Notice.—The Ireland National Food Co. (Lt-) of Toronto, respectfully announces the starting of its New Mills at North Toronto. Thefollowing and other goods are manufactured and supplied to the trade. Desiccated Wheat for Dyspepsia, &c.; Desiccated Rolled Cats fortPorridge, easily digested; Snow Flake Barley for Porridge, Acc.; Buckwheat Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Prepared Pea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Pea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Pea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Pea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle, Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Griddle, Cakes, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Grons, Porridge, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Grons, Porridge, &c.; Brenzed Fea Flour, S. R. for Gron Cakes; Hominy, very choice; Germ Meal for Forridge, &c.; Frumenty for Puddings, Soups; Pearl Barley, (xxx) for Soups, &c. **HE IRELAND NATIONAL FOOD CO.** 109 Cottingham St. and 134, 148 Marlborough Ave. "OUR NATIONAL FOODS."

this point shows little change, standing on Monday morning at 309,646 bushels, against 307,231 bushels last week and 218,768 bushels on like date last year. In the provision trade, curing has set in more generally, and for its first products there seems to have been a fair enquiry; but loud complaints are heard of stocks of butter accumulating, and prospects of low prices for them. Groceries continue practically unchanged in price, except that sugars and Valencia raisins are firmer; trade is good in that line. The leather market i quiet as the factories are not purchasing, being engaged in taking stock; no change is expected until about the second week in January. An

Notice is Hereby Given

That application will be made at the next Session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to amend the several Acts relating to the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, and to increase their borrowing powers from \$350,000.00 to \$500,000.00, and to extend the right of the said Board to hold lands to the value of \$760,000,00. And to provide for the con-firming or re-arranging of certain agreements entered into by the said Board with subscribers for or holders of Debettures issued or to be issued by them. And to declare that Section 7 of the Act respecting interest, Chap. 197 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, shall not apply to detentures or securities issued by the said Board. And for such other powers as may be necessary to fully empower the said Board to complete and deal with their debentures, and to carry out the purposes and objects for which they are empowered to issue the same, And for other purposes.

BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT, Solicitors for Applicants. Dated at Toronto this 13th day of November, 1889.





DRESS GOODS LINENS, MEL

GENTS' FURNIS SMALLWARES &

PIC

We offer for sale ex-yard at Mont No. 1 SHOTTS. # 1 CARNBRO " 3 MIDDLES BROKEN CAR WHEELS

We also offer th Pig Iron, which has in every re "ROCKWOOD." Try a

Quotations deliver Scotch and Amer daily. ADAM



JAMES

HAM VALENCIAS.

Prime Off

BLUE FRUIT London Lay Cho

CURRANTS. Barrels, Hal Ca PRUNES.

Large Fren We offer the a trade at low price and

THE B. GI



HAM

BROWN WHOL HAMILTO NEW (A11 New \

Sugars,

OF TORONTO, 1 imited. Notice is hereby given that by an extraordinary resolution of the shareholders of the said company the undersigned has been appointed liquidator of the company for the purpose of winding up its affairs aud distributing its property. The creditors of the company and others having claims thereon, are on or before the

58 Esplanade St. East.

THE

22nd Day of January, 1890, to send by post prepaid to the undersigned their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full part culars of their claims, a stat ment of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof, he the undersigned will distribute the assets of the company amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the undersigned has then notice.

E R. C. CLARKSON, Liqui 'ator of the Polson Iron Works of Toronto, Ld. Dated at Toronto, Nov., 19, 1889. ange, standing on 16 bushels, against d 218,768 bushels on d 218,768 bushels on he provision trade, herally, and for its to have been a fair tints are heard of ting, and prospects Groceries continue price, except that is are firmer; trade leather market i of purchasing, being o change is expected k in January. An

eby Given

at the next Session of r an Act to amend the Board of Trade of the rease their borrowing 0,000.00, and to extend to hold lands to the provide for the con-certain agreements oard with subscribers ore insued or to be clare that Section 7 of thap. 127 of the Revised ot apply to defentures said Board. And for be necessary to fully complete and deal with mpowered to issue the s.

ACKSTOCK & GALT, pplicants. ay of November, 1589.

\$100,160. 54.724.

BELL.KC.M.G. PRES. KIE ESQ . VICE PRES.



A FRASER Secv. Treas RONTO ST.

ORONTO: DRS. - -

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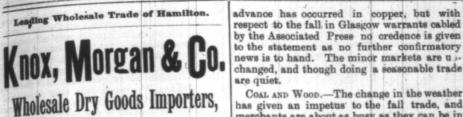
nd Night! lates, with self-feeding surface burner.

R FOR e Steam Heating.

IN USE.

un it. Agents Wanted architects, builders, etc fill Machinery, Shingle ers and Ewart Link and Elevating. rcular.

BRANTFORD, Canada. ,



THE MONETARY

HAMILTON, Ont.

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

SPECIAL VALUES IN CLOAKINGS, SEAL-ETTES, ASTRACANS and BEAVERS in all

DRESS GOODS in all the new Fabrics, TRIM-LINENS, MELTONS and WINCIES fully

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MALLWARES & AMERICAN NOTIONS IN

PIC IRON.

We offer for sale the following, brands of Pig Iron ex-yard at Montreal, Toronte and Hamilton:

We also offer the following brands of Southern Pig Iron, which have been tested and found equal in every respect to Scotch iron, viz : "BOCKWOOD." "CITICO." "PIONEER."

ADAM HOPE & CO.,

JAMES TURNER & CO

HAMILTON, ONT.

London Layers, Black and Blue Baskets.

Barrels, Halves & Cases, Provincial & Filiatra

Cases and Halves Vostizza.

Large French 80/85s. in 25 lb. boxes. Bosnia Cases. Turkey Hhds

We offer the above finely assorted stock 50 the trade at low prices. Letter orders always promptly and carefully attended to.

THE B. GREENING WIRE CO.

(LIMITED.)

Wire Manufacturers & Metal Perforators

VICTORIA WIRE MILLS.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

BROWN, BALFOUR & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAMILTON, - - - ONT.

All kinds and Grades. New Valencia Raisins

FIRST SHIPMENT.

Sugars, Syrups, Molasses.

NEW CROP TEAS,

Garrett's Finest Ondura Layers

Choicest Dehesa Boxes and Cartoons

Prime Off Stalks, best brands.

October 28th; 1880.

Try a car load as sample. ations delivered at all stations on application. otch and American iron strong and advancing

No 1 SUMMERLEE. " 1 MIDELESBORO

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" 3 HARRINGTON

GREAT VARIETY.

No. 1 SHOTTS. 1 CARNBROE.

BROKEN CAR WHEELS

VALENCIAS.

BLUE FRUIT.

CURRANTS.

PRUNES.

" 3 MIDDLESBORO

COAL AND WOOD.—The change in the weather has given an impetus to the fall trade, and merchants are about as busy as they can be in filling orders.

TIMES.

DRUGS.—We note a steady sensonable de-mand in small lots. The month's trade has been guite equal to if not a little better than that for the corresponding month last year. Prices steady but unchanged.

FISH.—Business is very quiet, there is but little enquiry for any kinds of fish. As this is the close season we do not expect fresh supplies the close season we do not expect fresh supplies for a week or two. There is not a large stock of frozen fish in hand. Of sea fish there is some. Cod and haddock are on the market, but in little request; cod is sold at 6 to 7c. per lb., and haddock at 5 to 6c. Port & Co. quote British Columbia fresh salmon at 15 to 16c. per pound; blue-back herrings at \$2.25 to 2.50 per hundred; Sarnia herring are \$2.50 per hundred; fresh whitefish and trout, 6 to 7c. per pound.

FLOUR AND MEAL .-- Generally dull and in active. There has been scarcely any demand heard for flour and it is very difficult to quote heard for flour and it is very difficult to quote with confidence. The only movement reported has been some sales of choice fall wheat patents at prices equal to \$4.35 here; straight rollers has been obtainable all week at \$3.95 and extra at \$3.65, but nothing doing in car lots. Bran is quiet, with cars lying outside sold at prices about equal to \$10.00 laid down here. Oatmeal continues dull as ever with few sales even of small lots, and these going at \$3.75 for standard and \$4.00 for granulated. for standard and \$4.00 for granulated.

GRAIN.—The movement has been small but so have offerings. Wheat in fair demand and steady. No. 2 fall and No. 2 spring have sold to a small extent at 84 to 85c. per bushel, and equal to these prices for cars outside ; No. 1 Manitoba hard sold lon Thesday for 936, at a

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

HAMILTON, ONT.

Ducks.

tural Implement Makers.

1847 ROCERS BROS.

ARE

GENUINE AND GUARANTEED

mY.

AANDEST SILVER PLATE

J. E. McCLUNG, Agent, -

MANUFACTURERS

point east, and No. 2 hard at 89 and 90c. on the spot; market closing firm with these prices still obtainable but very little to be had. Oats are rather unsettled; mixed sold last week at 294c. on track and on the G. T. R. at 26c.; but 293c. on track and on the or T. R. at 26c., near the close mixed on track went off at 29 and 284c., and white on the G. T. R. at 26c., though mixed, on the spot, were held at 29 to 30c. Barley.—The movement has been very small and prices have been very much unset tled with very different opinions expressed as to values, but on the whole there seems to have been rather a firmer feeling established. There been rather a firmer feeling established. There were sales last week at equal to 63c. here for No. 1, and equal to 45c. for No. 2, with extra No. 3 on track sold at 41c.; and at about the close No. 2 sold at 45c., extra No. 3 at 41c., and No. 3 at 39c., all f.o.c. for inspected on the spot. Peas have been tending upwards, with steady gales of cars lying at points north and west almost daily at 54c. and 54c. last week, and at 55 to 55c. at the close. Rye.— No movement reported all week; prices almost nominal. nominal

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GROCERIES .- The volume of business is pretty GROCERIES.—The volume of business is pretty good for the season. Sugars are much firmer and an advance of hc. is expected. There is a strong and advancing market for Valencia raisins, which have gone up hc. per poind, and a prospect of touching 7c. Syrups and molas-ses are in good supply. Teas are steady and moving well. Rice and taplost more active. Canned goods are quiet with the exception of



637 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL.

tomatoes, and they are very firm. Other lines are steady but unchanged. Payments are not re steady but unchanged. what they might be.

HIDES AND SEINS .- Green hides have been abundant and unchanged; cured have sold in car lots at 5c., but more offered at this figure, car lots at Sc., but more onered at this figure, and the demand rather scarce. Calfskins— Green nominal; but a few cured have sold at 7c. for No. 1 inspected, and 6c. for No. 2. Sheepskins—Offered freely but all taken at from 90c. to \$1 for choice green; country-lots show a wide range, but the bulk of them going from 75 to 60. from 75 to 90c.

Hors.-Inactive and unsettled; trade-lots of new have been obtainable at 12 to 15c., but dealers have heard no demand from brewers and, therefore, have held off from them, while offering small lots themselves at 15 to 17c., and were at 10 to 19c without human yearlings at 10 to 12c. without buyers.

LEATHER.—We have practically no change to record this week; business while not brisk is tolerably steady. The factories are not buy-ing just now, and being busy stock-taking are of course running stocks low, so that no in-crease in the volume of trade is probable until the new year. Prices are at present somewhat in favor of purchasers. Payments are moder-ately good.

ately good. LIVE STOCK.—Owing to light supplies and better quality there was a marked improve-ment at the western cattle yards on Tuesday and Wednesday, and prices for really good cattle were from \$2.00 to 3.00 a head better; should supplies continue small this can be maintained and possibly improved, but if a lot of stuff is rushed in a bad break in prices may be expected for the beginning of next week. The English markets are crowded with foreign supplies and prices there are nearly a cent a supplies and prices there are nearly a cent a pound lower than a week ago. In our local market lambs are scarce and wanted. In all other lines a very moderate quantity will meet In all ent requirements.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The actual changes this week in iron and hardware goods are very slight. An advance is cabled of 10s. per ton in pig lead, and antimony and copper are also quoted firmer. The report cabled on Wednes-day of a "heavy fall" in Glasgow iron war-rants has received no further confirmation, and in view of the scare a week or two aco and in view of the scare a week or two ago, is generally regarded as a bear *canard*. On

Tuesday there was a decline of 1s. 2d. only, but this ought not to be the sole foundation for the cable of the following day, though it will probably prove to have been so. Quotations in iron. copper, and lead remain very firm, and are only to be taken for immediate acceptance. Payments generally in this line are reported good.

PAINTS AND OILS.—Linseed oil and turpen-tine are both easier. Turpentine is quoted at 69 and 70c, per gal., and the best linseed oil is 67 and 70c. There are no other changes.

Trade is quiet. PROVISIONS appear to have been kept fairly steady. Receipts for butter are large, and the only sorts for which a good sale has been ob-

GAPITAL,

Residences is

invited to this

PYRAMID,

which shows

the uniform &

sure growth of

this Company

apart at the

dates given for

the **PROTECTION**

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HOLDERS.

The Progress of a Successful Company.

(The Agricultural, of Watertown, N.Y.)

RAMID OF ASSA

1886 \$1722.588

1887 \$1828.012.00

1888 \$1.887.330.00

1889 \$1,958,109.00

26 Victoria St. Arcade Building, Toronto, Ont.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

AND BODY STOCK.

We are prepared to promptly supply these goods

this season in any quantity—Flat or corrugated

We make and supply everything used by Stove and

Tinware Dealers.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.

MCCLARY MANUFACTURING

centre hoop.

Milk Can and Creamery Trimmings

tainable are selected tubs at 15 to 16c. and occasionally at 17c. per lb.; and choice well-packed rolls at 15 to 16c. Nearly all else has been accumulating, medium being purely nominal, but a few small sales of common at 10 to 11c. It is reported that some selected sold for Halifax, but reports from other parts of the Maritime Provinces state that even this grade is not wanted. Eggs—Really fresh rather scarce and firm at 20 to 21c., and occasionally at 22c. : pickled abundant, and slow of sale at 16 to 18c. Cheese is quiet, but firm at 10[‡] to 11c. for small lots of choice ; no summer-make selling. Pork—Has sold fairly well in small lots at \$14.00 to 14.50 for mess. There seems to have been rather a better demand heard for the

new make of bacon, but es; long-clear has bee prices; long-clear has been the latter for small 'lots, berland has been obtaina mand; smoked meats has 9 to 94c. for rolls, at 11c. 12c. for bellies, the latter -Small lots have sold p easier at 11½ to 12c. I

rather an increased sale consumption a: 9 to 94 tainable at 84 to 9c. Ho rather mo e freely, and ce, rail lots having \$6.00, according to qua Trade-lots have been ta at 51c. with dealers selli 6c. White Beans-Tra to 1.65, but no sales rep small lots slowly at \$

picked. SALT.-Liverpool ina unchanged. Canadian before, cars of coarse at at \$1.32 and small lot with dairy in quarte r-s

Deposit at

Ottawa.

\$140,000

It is the

strongest and

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dwelling busi-

ness in the

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issues over 70,-

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From year to

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the base of its

Pyramid and

gains strength

CO'Y.

AGENT

CHIEF

increase.

TALLOW .- Has been o easy in price, being ta with trade-lots offered ed at 2c.

Woon.-Offered slow at firm prices. Fleece, lots, has brought 211 chantable and 17c. for a good quality has been worth 29 to 30c., but so to be had.

Later .- The series of wool sales opening la started with great act

THE MERCAN

The oldest and most to formation as to the histo in the United States and Branch Offices in HALIFAX, HAMILTON W NNIPEG, VICTORIA and six cities of the Unit

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ONTARIO

RAILWAY

The half-yearly interenext, on the 5 per cen Company, will be pai Morton, Rose & Co F England.

On and after to holders on th regist Interest for the same of the Company

At the Rate of 6 will be paid on and aft of Montreal. Montreal Morton, Rose & Co., Lo of the holder, to sha the alst inst.

Warrants for these particular to the second The Debenture Stock ondon and in Montre

On the and the Common Stoc Montreal on the same The books at both p 3r · Dec-mber next By order of the Boy

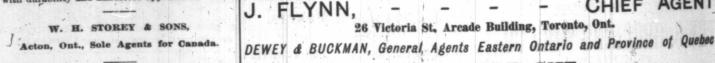
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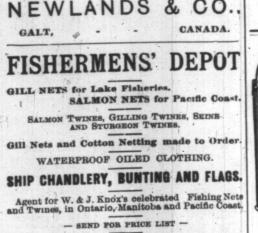
Montreal, October 1

during 23 of its 33 years BUFFALO ROBES of existence. The figures FOR SALE. represent the amounts set An excellent imitation in Buffalo Brown and

Wolf Grey is manufactured by NEWLANDS & CO., Galt, (patented and registered in Canada and the United States.

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





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COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CO., BARRISTERS, Etc. 15 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto.	BANKS.	Share.	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	Divi- dend last 6 Mo's.	CLOSING TOBONTO Nov. 28	Cash mi	QUE
TELEPHONE 244. E. COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS. WALTER A. GEDDES.	British Columbia British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$243 50	\$9.433,333 4,866,66f 6,000,000		1.916.666	34	158	383,94	Fire,
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL, Barristers, Solicitors, Sc. OFFICES-BANE BRITISH NOBTH AMERICA BDGS. 4 Wellington Street East, TOBONTO. D. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL.	Central Commercial Bank of Manikoba Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S. Dominion Eastern Townships Federal Halifax Banking Co. Hamilton Hachelaga	40 50 50 100 90 100	587,900 500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 500,000 710,100	364,150 960,000 1,500,000 1,485,881 1,250,000 500,000 1,000,000	25 000 60, 00 1,220,000 500 000 100,000 400,000	34 3 5 34 3 3 3 3 3 4	1223 123 Suspended 108 223 224 In Liquidati 114 146	1 61.37 40.20 111.50 ion 99.80	NILLE
WALTEB MACDONALD. Registered Cable Address - 'Therson," Toronto.	Imperial	100 50	1,500,000	1,500,000	100,000 650,000 350,000	4 8	153 156	158.00	
LINDSEY & LINDSEY, Barristers and Solicitors. 5 York Chambers, Toronto Street, GEORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.	La Banque Jacques Cartier La Banque Nationale London Merchants' Bank of Canada Merchants' Bank of Halifax Molsons Montreal New Brunswick	25 100 100 100 100 50 200	500,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 5,759,200 1,000,000 9,000,000 19,000,000 500,000	1,900,000 233,598 5,599 230 1,000,000 9,000,000 12,000,000	140,000 100,000 2 135,000 903,000 1,075,001 3 000,000 400,000	9 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	Suspended 1411 144 1285 160 228 2295	141.25 128.57 80.00 456.00	FI
G. W MARSH, Barrister, Solicitor, and Notary. OFFICE-N. E. Corner Lundas and Talbot Streets,	Nova Scotia Ontario Ottawa People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of N. B Quebec	100 100 100	1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 180,000 2,500,000	1,114.300 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 180,000 9,500,000	460,000 575,000 360,000 55,000 100,000 500,000		233 <u>1</u> 148 134 135 108	233.25 148.00 134.00 20.60	HA
H. W. MICKLE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc.,	St. Stephen's	50 100 50 100 100	900,000 1,000,000 9,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 800,000 800,000	1,000,000 9,000,000 500,000 1,900,000 478,430 342,597	35,000 410,000 4200,000 40,000 150,000 40,000 60,000	34 21 3 34 3	1384 199 214 221 104	69.25 214.00 52.00	
14 MANNING ARCADE, · · · KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.	Yarmouth LOAN COMPANIES. UNDER BUILDING Soo's' ACT, 1859. Actionitural Savings & Loan Co.	75	800,000		41,000	8	108	81.00	SCO
GIBBO.S, MCNAB & MULKERN, Basristers & Attorneys, OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.	Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Building & Loan Association Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society Freehold Loan & Savings Company Farmers Loan & Savings Company Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc	50 25 50 50 50 100 50 50 100	630,000 750,000 4,500,000 1,000,000 3,198,900 1,067,250 1,500,000	650,410 \$18,950 1,301,380 611,430 1,100,000	98,000 100,000 1,890,000 120,000 641,058 120,000 453,000	34 3 5 4 3 5 3 4 4	109 1104 202 306 1172 90 165	97.95 101.00 58.87 45.00 165.0 58.87 79.00	JOHIN
SEO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB P. MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE:	Landed Banking & Loan Co London Loan Co. of Canada Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London	100 50 50	1,500,000 700,000 679,700 2,000,000	1,100,000 493,000 622,650 1,200,000	215,000 80,000 60,000 340,000	36 3 36 34	123 126	123.00 63.00	The well-kn intend
MEREDITH, CLARKE, BOWES & HILTON, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.	Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa. People's Loan & Deposit Co Union Loan & Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50 50 50 50	300,000 600,000 1,000,000	300,000 589,39?	75,000 100,000 215,000 700,000		119 182 167	59.50 132.00 98.50	three y able as Travel Naval adapte
Queen City Buildings, 24 Church Street, Toronto Telephone No. 403. W R. MEREDITH, Q.C. R. H. BOWES. J. B. CLABKE F. A. HILTON.	UNDER PRIVATE ACTS. Brit. Can. L & Inv. Co. Ld. (Dom Par) Canada Landed Credit Co. do. London & Ont.Inv.Co.,Ltd. do. London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do.	100 50 100 50 95	1,620,000 1,500,000 9,452,700 5,000,000	322,412 663,990 490,640 700,000	60,000 158,000 125,000 360,000	31 31 5	111 112 1192 1203 111 1293 130 260	111.00 59.87 111.00 64.75	in Life profita Home for pul tible 1 anteed of Bon
DAVIS & GILMOUR, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street,	Land Security Co. (Ont. Leeisla.) Man. & North-West. L. Co. (Dom Par) Dom. JOINT STOCK Co's' AOT. Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. National Investment Co., Ltd.	95 100 100 100	977.825 1,250,000 629,850	625,900	430,000 111,000 106,000	3 <u>4</u> 34	260 1091	63,00 109,50 190,25 100,00	paid t Holde \$23,0
WINNIPEC, MANITOBA. T. H. GILMOUR GHENT DAVIS OSLER, TEETZEL, HARRISON,	Real Estate Loan & Debenture Co ONT. JT. STK. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874. British Mortgage Loan Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co	50 100	1,700,000 600,000 450,000	425,000 477,209 289,036	30,000 5,000 52,000		100 371	18.75	active
AND MCBRAYNE, BARRISTERS, &c. Offices: No. 9 Main Street East,	Ontario Investment Association MISCELLANEOUS. Canada North-West Land Co	2100	500,000 2,665,600 41,500,000	309,056 700,000 £1,310,480		34	114 116 		LO
HAMILTON, ONT. B. B. Osler, Q.C. John Harrison. W. S. McBrayñe.	Canada Cotton Co Montreal Telegraph Co. New City Gas Co., Montreal N. S. Sugar Befinery Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	\$100 40 500 50	\$2,000,000 2.000,000 1,230,000	2,000,000	·····	4 6 21	907 91 198 199 115 1727 173	36.30 79.90 575.00 86.25	Subse J
MCPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS, Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES, - 17 TOBONTO STREET, TORONTO. Telephone 1334.	INSURANCE COMPANIE ENGLISH-(Quotations on London	10		<u></u>	RAILW	• 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Pa valt ¥ S	ne Nov. 16	This C For fu
John Murray Clark Wm. David McPherson. Frederick Clarence Jarvis. Registered cable address, "CLAPHER," Toronto	No. Last Divi- NAME OF COMPANY.	1	1	Canada P Canada C Grand Tro 5 % per do. do.	acific 7% entral 5 unk Con. s rpetual de Eq. bond First pre	ebenture	e stock	106 108 0 102 11 195 167 131 133 73 74	THE
NORTHERN	50,000 15 C. Union F. L. & M. 50) 5		do. do. Great Wes do. Midland S Northern	Second m Third pre- stern per 8 6 % bonds	ref. stock ef. stock 5% deb. s s. 1890	toek 10	0 51 52 0 29% 30 0 123 124 0 105 105 110 119	Autho Subsci Ja
ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENG. Branch Office for Canada:	100,000 Fire Ins. Assoc	9 50 9 50 9 95 9 95 9 191 191	93 95 174 179 71 72 57 59 4 41	Northern do. do. Toronto, G lst mt Wellington	6% extra deb. stock Frey & Bru	k 4% ace 5 % st	tg. bonds	0 100 104 99 101 0 95 57 108 104	ditions or thre the va possio giving favoral offered
1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal, INCOME AND FUNDS (1888). Subscribed Capital \$15,000,000 01 which is paid \$15,000,000 1,500,000	2 300,000 571/2 Liv.Lon.& G.F.& L. Still 30,000 20 Northern F. & L 100 120,000 94 North Brit. & Mer. 55 6722 51 Phcenix 60 200,000 9 Queen Fire & Life 10 100,000 412 Royal Insurance90 50 60,000	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	681 691 461 470 978 283	Canadian Dominion	SECU Govt. deb. 5% stock,	a server	By. loan 6, 8 5 Ins. stock	London Nov. 16 113 115 107 109	C
Fire Premiums 3,075,000 Life Premiums 1,015,000 Interest 745,000 \$44,835,000 \$44,835,000	10,000 Standard Life 50 CANADIAN. 10,000 7 Brit Amer. F. & M. 850	0 850		Montreal	sterling o	70, 1800.	1909 97 Ster. er Works Dej	105 10	FI
Accumulated Funds \$17,905,000	2,500 15 Canada Life 400 5,000 12 Confederation Life 100	50		do.	40. 0 70	900, ma-		on, Nov. 16	HEAT



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Leading Manufacturers.		DRONTO	PRICES CUR	RENT	Nov. 28 1889	
WARDSBURG STARCH CO.		Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.		Wholesale Rates.
Manufacturers of	Breadstuffs. FLOUE: (% brl.) I.o.c. Patent (WntrWheat)	8 c. 8 c.	Groceries.—Con. Almonds, Taragona.	\$ c. \$ c. 0.15 0 16	HardwareCon.	
linary and Laundry Starches,	Straight Roller	4 20 4 40 3 90 3 95	Princess Filberts, Sicily, new Walnuts, Bord Grenoble	0 23 0 25 0 09 0 10 0 09 0 10	No. 1 to 8 100 lbs No. 9 No.19	
- ALSO -	Extra	0 00 0 00	Grenoble SYRUPS : Common Amber	0 125 0 135 0 525 0 55 0 56 0 625 0 63 0 68	No.19 Galv. iron wire No. 6 Barbed wire, galv d. painted Coil chain # in	3 50 0 00 0 06 0 00
CONFECTIONERS' GLUCOSE.	Strong Bakers' Oatmeal Standard "Granulated Bolled Oats.	3 75 0 00 4 00 4 10 4 00 4 10	Amber Pale Amber MOLASSES RICE : Arračan	0 45 0 50	Coil chain # in	0 041 0 041 55 p.c.
FACTORY : OFFICE:	Rolled Oats Bran, # ton GRAIN : L.O.G. Fall Wheat No. 1	10 50 11 00	Patna	042 006 011 012 013 015	Tron pipe	20030 p.e. 11 0 00 17 0 00
dinal, Ont. Montreal, Que.	Fall Whest, No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 3 Spring Whest, No. 1	0 85 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Cloves Ginger, ground	0 30 0 35 0 25 0 35 0 90 0 95	Boiler plate, ½ in	3 00 0 00 2 90 0 00
	" No. 3 Man. hard. No. 1	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 93 0 00	Nutmegs Mace Pepper, black white	0 80 1 00 1 00 1 10 0 19 0 91	Crum NATE AL	2 00 2 60 .
ESTABLISHED 1898	Barley, No. 1 Bright	0 00 0 00			10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb 8 dy. and 9 dy 6 dy. and 7 dy 4 dy. and 5 dy A. P. 3 dy C. P. 8 dy.	3 05 3 10 3 30 3 40 3 55 9 60
HARRIS & CO.	" No. 3 Extra	C 45 0 00 0 41 0 42 0 38 0 39	Porto Rico Jamaica, in hhds Canadian refined Extra Granulated	0 00 0 00 0 052 9 061 0 075 0 972	3 dy C. P. 3 dy A.P. Honse Nails:	3 80 0 00 4.30 0 00
(ormerly Harris & Allen), ST. JOHN. N. B.	Oats	0 28 0 30 0 54 0 56 0 45 0 46	Redpath Paris Lump TEAS : Japan. Yokoha, com, to good	0 0th 0 08t	Pointed and finished HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs.	60% off list 3 50 0 00
Brunswick Foundry,	Peas Rye Corn Timothy Seed, 1001bs Clover, Alsike, " "Red, " "Red, "	0 43 0 45 3 45 3 60 10 75 14 00	" fine to choice Nagasa. com. to good Congou & Souchong.	0 30 0 40 0 13 0 19 0 17 0 55	Penn, half polished. Boarshead " Maple Loof "	3 10 3 90 3 90 3 35
Railway Car Works,	Clover, Alsike, " "Bed, Hungarian Grass," Millet Flax, screen'd, 1001bs Provisions. Butter, choice,? Ib.	8 00 8 25 1 60 0 00 1 50 0 00	Jamaica, in hhds Canadian refined Extra Granulaied Redpath Paris Lump TEAS: Japan. Yokoha.com.to good '/ fine to choice Nagasa.com.to good Congou & Souchong. Oolong, good to fine. " Formosa Y. Hyson, com. to g'd " med. to choice " extra choice"	0 30 0 55 0 45 0 65 0 13 0 25	All polished TIN PLATES : IC Coke.	3 25 0 00 4 50 0 00
ROLLING MILLS.	Flax, screen'd, 100 lbs Provisions. Butter, choice, P lb.	0 15 0 16	" med. to choice " extra choice Gunpwd.com to med " med to fine " fine to finest	0 50 0 40 0 55 0 20 0 35	DC "	0 75 8 75
infacturers of Railway Cars of every descrip- Chilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel-Tyred Car is, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates, nered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees	Dried Apples	0 05 0 06 0 07 0 08	" med to fine " fine to finest STABCH :		WINDOW GLASS:	6 25 7 75
s, Hammered Car Axies, Ballway Fish-Pistos, lered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees all Plates.	Hops	14 50 15 00	Benson's pr'p c'n stch "satin starch Edw'dsb'g sil'er gloss	0 074 0 0721	95 and under 96 x 40 41 x 50 51 x 60	1 55 1 65 8 60 8 70
	Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear "Cumb'rl'd cut "B'kfst smok'd	0 08 0 082 0 09 0 00 0 112 0 12 0 191 0 00	Edw'dsb'g sil'er gloss " 11b f'cy& 61b bxs " rice starch " 11b. fancy	0 09 0 00	61 x 60 GUNPOWDER: Can blasting per kg. "sporting FF "fife	
SPOONERS	Hams	0 09 0 091	TOBACCO, Manufactr'd Dark P. of W Myrtle Navy Ldly Solace	0 46 0 464	rifie	5 95 0 00 7 95 0 00
COPPERINE	Eggs, & dos Shoulders Honey, liquid " comb	0 10 0 14 0 16 0 90	Solace Brier 7s	0 43 0 00	Axes: KeenCutter&Peerless	0 13 0 14
BOR MACHINERY	Salt. Liv'rpoolcoarse, Pbg Canadian, Pbrl	0 75 0 80 1 35 1 40	Brier 78 Brier 78 Royal ArmsSolace 128 Victoria Solace 128 Rongh and Ready 75 Consols 48		Bushranger	7 00 7 95 7 00 7 95
MOTION	Liv'rpool coarse, \$bg Canadian, \$br! "Eureka," \$66 lbs Washington, 60 " C. Salt A. 56 lbs dairy Picei dairy	0 60 0 00 0 00 0 45 0 00	Honeysuckle 78	0 59 0 00 0 53 0 00	- Oils.	
A GUARANTEED BY	Bice's dairy Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1 "No. 2		Wines, Liquors, &c. Ponran: Guinness, pts " qts	1 65 1 75 9 55 9 65	Cod Oil, Imp. gal Palm, # lb Lard,ext.Nol Morse's Ordinary No.1 "	0 052 0 08 0 75 0 00 0 65 0 00
ALONZOW. SPOONER.	Slaughter, heavy No.1 light No.2	0 25 0 29 0 24 0 21 0 24	" qts BRANDY : Hen'es'y case 1 Martell's " 1 Otard Dupuy & Co" 1 J. Robin & Co. " 1	3 00 13 50 2 75 13 00 0 50 11 50	Linseed, boiled	8 71 0 72 0 00 1 90
HE CANADIAN OFFICE AND	Harness, heavy	0 26 0 28 1			Seal, straw pale S.B English Sod, per lb,	0 0 0 00 0
DOL FURNITURE CO. (L'td.)	Upper, No. 1 heavy light & med. Kip Skins, French English	0 32 0 35 0 70 1 00 0 70 0 80	A. Martignon & Co GIN: De Knypers, Øgl. "B, & D "Green cases "Red "	9 60 2 65 4 75 5 00 1	Petroleum.	imp. gal.
SUCCESSORS TO	" Domestic " Veals	0 45 0 65	Booth's Old Tom	7 20 7 00 1	Conadian, 5 to 10 brls "single brls Carbon Safety Amer'n Prime White	0 14 0 00 4 0 17 0 00
STAHLSCHMIDT & CO.	So to 44 lbs French Calf Splits, large, \vee lb Banaelled Cow, \vee ft	0 60 0 70 1 05 1 40 0 20 0 27	WINES: Port, common "fine old Sherry, medium		" Water " Photogene	95 0 00 97 0 00
GEO. F. BOSTWICK,	Enamelled Cow, V ft Patent Pebble Grain	0 15 0 20 0 17 0 19 0 17 0 90	Sherry, medium " old WHISKY Scotch, gts	2 25 2 75 3 00 4 50 6 00 7 00	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine	1
School, Church & Lodge Furniture	Pebble Grain Buff Bussets, light, P lb Gambier		Dunville's Irish, do.	In Duty Sond Paid	in Oil, 25 lbs White Lead, No.1 No.3 dry	1 60 1 70 1 45 1 55
A State Stat	Sumac	0 04± 0 00 FI	Alcohol, 65 o.p. # I.gl	0 99 3 97	Red Lead Venetian Red, Eng Yellow Ochre, Frneh	4 75 5 00
REAL B	Degras Cord'n V'ps, No.1,dos """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	Per lb.	" 25 u.p." F'mily Prf Whisky	0 48 1 52 0 53 1 64 0 53 1 64	Vermillion, Eng	0 85 1 00
	Steers, 60 to 90 lbs Cows, green Cured and Inspected Calfaking, green	0 04 0 00	" Rys and Malt D'm'sticWhisky32u.p Rys Whisky,7 yrs old	0 50 1 54 0 45 1 40 1 05 9 16	Bro. Japan Whiting Putty, per 100 lbs Spirits Turpentine	0 60 0 70 2 95 9 50 0 73 0 75
	Calfskins, green cured Lambskins	0 90 1 00	Hardware.	8 c. \$ c.	Drugs.	
OFFICE DESK NO. 51. FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE TO	Tallow, rough Tallow, rendered Wool.	0 02 0 00	Ingot	0 18 0 22	Alumlb Blue Vitriol Brimstone Boraz	0 10 0 18
4 Front St. West, TORONTO.	Fleece, comb'g ord "Clothing Pulled combing	0 21 0 22	BheetShot	0 04 0 045	Borax Camphor Carbolic Acid Castor Oil Caustic Soda Caustic Soda	0 45 0 59 0 55 0 60 0 19 0 13
ries at PRESTON, ONTARIO.	" Extra	0 94 0 96 1	Shot ZINC: Sheet Antimony Solder, hf. & hf BRASS: Sheet	0 C61 0 O61 0 19 0 20	Caustic Soda Cream Tartar	0 023 0 06 0 99 0 30 0 013 0 084
Canaoian Gazette	Java # 1b	0 00 0 08	Bon: Pig.	7 00 27 50	Caustic Soda Cream Tartar Epsom Salts Ext'et Logwood, bulk " boxes Gentian	0 13 0 14 0 15 0 17 0 10 0 18
LONDON, ENGLAND.	Borto Rico	A AA A AA	Nova Scotia No. 1	3 50 27 00	Glycerine, per lb	0 91 0 95
sekly Journal of information and Comment atters of use and interest to those concerned ada, Canadian Emigration, and Canadian In- nts.	Jamaica FISH: Herring, scaled Dry Cod, # 100 lb Bardines, Fr. Qrs "Halves	0 16 0 18 5 00 5 50 0 09 0 123	Nova Scotia bar Bar, ordinary Swedes, 1 in. or over	2 50 0 00 4 25 4 50 5 5 0 05	Insect Powder Morphis Sul	0 50 0 55 2 00 2 10 4 25 4 50
of by THOMAS SKINNER, Compiler and of "The Stock Exchange Year-Book," "The ory of Directors" (published annually), "The a Banks" (published half-yearly), etc.	FBUIT: Reising London now		Lowmoor Hoops, coopers "Band Tank Plates	8 00 0 00 3 00 0 00 8 50 0 00	Morphia Sul Opium Oil Lemon, Super Oxalic Acid Potass Iodide	00 19 95 0 193 0 14 4 00 4 95
RY THURSDAY. Price Threepence,	BIE D'SEGUS, DOW	4 00 4 25	Boiler Rivets, best Russia Sheet, # lb do. Imitation	4 50 5 00 0 11 0 12 0 06 0 07	Quinine	0 064 0 09
ing postage to Canada, fourpence, or \$4.36 per a (18)- stg.) EDITOBIAL AD ADVEBTISING OFFICES:	"Valencias new "Sultanas Currants Prov'l new "Filiatra cs' "N'w Patras Vostizza Prunee	0 052 0 06 0 054 0 06 0 064 0 063	GALVANIZED IBON: Best No. 99	0 05 0 001	Quinine	
al Exchange Buildings, London, Eng.	Vostissa Prunes	0 069 0 099	11 26	0 051 0 51	Soda Bicarb, Wkeg	66 0 68





\$6 Toronto Street, - Toronto.