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Continuous pagination.

# NE INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



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THE MONETARY TIMES.







CURBENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom. DEPOSITS at interest are received. CIECULAR 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 All other Banking business connected with England and Soctland is also transacted, JAMES BORERTSON, Manager in London.

Credit Lyonnais. Antwerp, Beigium-La Banque d'Anvers. Agents in United States.-New York-Mechanics' National Bank; W. Watson and Alex. Lang, Agents. Bank of Montreal, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-The State National Bank. Portland-Casco National Bank. Chicago - First National Bank. Cleveland-Commercial National Bank. Detroit-Commercial National Bank. Buffalo-Third Nationa Bank. San Francisco-Bank of British Columbia. Milwankee-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Helena, Montana - First National Bank. Butte, Montana,-First National Bank. Fort Benton, Montana - First National Bank. Fort Benton, Montana - First National Bank. Toledo - Second National Bank. Minneapolis-First National Bank. Toletons made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

# LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Capital paid-up						-	\$1.200.000
TROBOLAG.							425.000
JACQUES (PRENTER	-	-	-	-	-		President
J. S. BOUSQUET, WM. RICHEB,	-	-	•	•	•	•	Cashier.
ARTHUB GAGNON	:	:	:	:	:	-	Inspector.
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Basse Ville, Qu	eb	990	—]	<u>?</u> . 1	<b>B</b> . ∶	Du	moulin.
	•••			ST.	к	юn	- Lavoie.

Coaticook-J. B. Gendreau. Three Rivers-P. E. Pauncton. St. Johns, P.Q. -P. Beaudoin. St. Jerome-J. A. Theberge. St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier. FOREIGN AGENTS. London, England-The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York-The National Bank of the Republic.

## BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA,

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1869.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - (2600,000) \$3,000,000 RESERVE FUND, - (200,000) 1,000,000 LONDON OFFICE-28 Cornhill, London.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. ST. STEPHEN'S, N. B. 

J. F. GRANT, AGENTS, London-Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N. B. A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N. B.-Bank of Montreal Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

# BANK OF YARMOUTH, YARMOUTH, N.S.

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

onn Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody OGRESFONDENTS AT Halifax.—The Merchants Bank of Halifax. St. John—The Bank of Montreal. do The Bank of Montreal. Montreal.—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The National Citizens Bank. Boston—The Eliot National Bank. London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Ex-hange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Fromyt attention siven to collections.



#### The London & Ontario Investment Co. THE DOMINION LONDON, ONT.

PRESIDENT.

CHAS. H. ELLIOTT, - Vic (Elliott Bros., Grocers.) VICE-PRESIDENT INSPECTING DIRECTOR THOMAS H. PURDOM,

#### DIVIDEND NO 39.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three and one-balf per cent. on the paid-up capital stock of this Company has this day been declared for the half year ending 31st inst., and that the same will be payable at the Company's office, 17 Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after

The transfer books will be closed from 2nd to 14th ovember, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

GEO. S. C. BETHUNE, Sec'y-Treas. Toronto, 22nd October, 1891.

LIMITED.

C.B. T.C.R.O.N.TO, ONT. President, Hon. FRANK SMITH. Vice-President, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Esq DIRECTORS. Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham and Frederick Wyld. Money advanced at current rates and on favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property. Money received from investors and secured by the Company's debentures, which may be drawn payable either in Canada or Britain with interest half yearly at current rates. & King Street East Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE, · OSHAWA,	ONT.
Capital Authorized	1,000,000
Capital Subscribed	000,000
Capical Paid-up	850,000
Rest	75,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	

Angustus W. West, - President. W. J. Coleman, - Vice-President. J. W. Allison. Patrick O'Mullin. James Fraser. HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N.S. Cashier, - John Knight.

P. I. Basin, Manager; Sherbrooke, W. Gaboury, Manager. AGENTS.-England-The National Bank of Scot-land, London. France-Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., Paris. United States-The National Bank of the Republic, New York, and the National Revere Bank, Boston. The Notee of this Bank sre redeemed by La Banque Nationale at Montreal, Que, the Bank of Tcronto at Toronto, Ont., the Bank of New Brunswick at Saint John, N. B., the Merchants Bank of Halifax at Hali-fax, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I., the Union Bank of Canada at Winnipeg. Man., and the Bank of British Columbia at Victoria, B. C. Particular attention given to collections and re-turns made with utmost promptness. Correspondence respectfully solicited.

Ling

# THE UNION BANK OF HALIFAX. (INCORPORATED 1856.) Capital Paid-up, - - - \$500,000

Capital Paid-up, ----Board of Directors:

# Wayness Francesp, Free Soco, OOO Board of Directors: W. J. STAIRS, ESQ., President. How, Roberts Boak Vice-President. W. Roche, Esg., M.P.P. J. H. Symons, Esg. W. Twining, Esg., C. C. Blackadar, Esg. W. Twining, Esg., W. Robertson, Esg. E. L. THORNE, Cashier. Agencies, Annapolis, - - E. D. ARNATD, Agent. New Glasgow, - C. A. Robson, Agent. New Glasgow, - - C. A. Robson, Agent. The London & Westminster Bank, London, G. B. The Commercial Bank of N'd., - St. Johns, N'd. The Merchants National Bank, - - Boston. The Bank of New Brunswick, - St. Jonn, N. B. Collections solicited, and prompt returns made. Current rate of Interest allowed on deposits. Bills Erohange bought and sold, etc. From the 1st December a SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT will be opened at the Banking House, Halifax, and at the branches in New Glas gow and Annapolis.

# Savings & Investment Society

ROBERT REID, (Collector of Customs)

H. E. NELLES, Manager.

# FARMERS' LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

#### Monday, the 16th November Next.

OF TORONTO, ONT.

#### The Ontario Loan & Savings Company, OSHAWA, ONT.

... \$800,00 

 Capital Subscribed
 \$300,000

 Capital Paid-up
 \$300,000

 Reserve Fund
 \$75,000

 Deposits and Can. Debentures
 605,000

Money 'loaned at low rates of interest on the courity of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures Deposits received and interest allowed. Deposite resident. W. F. Cowan, President. W. F. ALLEN, Vice-President. T. H. MOMILLAN, Sec-Treas.





Mercantile Summary.

AT Manilla a tailor shop has been opened by Mr. W. L. Coone, formerly of Little Britain, in connection with his father's store.

A MEETING of the Druggists' Association of the counties of Victoria, Durham, Peterboro, Northumberland and Ontario, was held in Port Hope last week.

MR. GEORGE ALLEN, of Carlisle street, Soho Square, London, has been elected a director of the Grand Trunk in place of Mr. Charles J. Campbell, of Toronto, resigned.

M. GUILLOT, a French chemist, has declared that more than five million dollars worth of "whitened " diamonds have been sold in Berlin alone at 30 per cent. above their value.

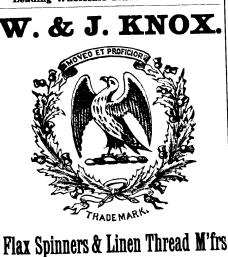
LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE has opened a savings department at its St. Catharine street agency in Montreal, where deposits from one dollar upwards are received and interest allowed.

ON Tuesday last no less than forty-five commercial men registered at the Benson House, Lindsay, in addition to other guests. Can there longer be doubt that business is booming?

In addition to his usual business, W. H. Chamberlain, of Oskwood, has ordered an assortment of boots and shoes, principally men's. We also learn from the Post that A. Prouse has opened out a harness shop in this village and is doing a fine trade.



TORONTO.



KILBIRNIE, SCOTLAND.

Sole Agents for Canada GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street, Montreal.

TORONTO OFFICE, 19 FRONTST. WEST

#### mercantile Summary.

THE electric street car traffic in New Westminster is fairly good, and the demand for seats or even standing room on the inter-city electric tram cars is about double the present supply.

CAMPBELL & BRODIE have lately opened out a jobbing house in Montreal for the sale exclusively of boots, shoes and rubbers. Their salerooms are on Dalhousie street, and they claim to be the first jobbers in Q lebec in this line of goods.

It is stated at Ostawa that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Commercial Cable Companies have secured the controlling interest in the Halifax Bermuda cable, with the view of extending telegraphic communication to the West India Islands.

WE observe that the remaining assets of the Exchange Bank of Canada are to be sold by order of the Court, to the highest bidder, on the 10th of the present month. They are said to amount to about \$1,000,000, but the particulars will be published later. This will wind up the business and enable the liquidators to declare a final dividend without further delay.

PORT ARTHUR will soon be the happy possessor of what are claimed to be the first street cars in Canada to be warmed by elec



MUNN'S PURE BONELESS CODFISH, THE FINEST ON THE MARKET. Packed in 10ib., 20lb. and 40lb. Boxes. Tied up neatly in 21b. Bricks. Every brick is guaranteed full weight and genuine codfish. Tasty, Economical, Delicious. Try it and be convinced.

STEWART MUNN & CO., MONTREA L.

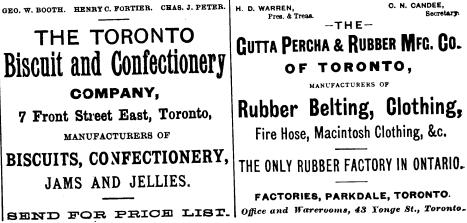
#### Mercantile Summary.

tricity. Two for that enterprising town are now in process of construction at the works of Messrs. Patterson & Corbin, St. Catharines, who make a specialty of electric street cars. The authorities of this city should watch with interest this experiment by Port Arthur.

THE large and growing business of the Dominion Paper Box Company, in Toronto, has necessitated a new and spacious factory on Adelaide street west, near Bay. The building is a roomy one containing seven flats, each 80 by 26 feet. Electricity is the motor used; a dynamo of upwards of twelve horse-power propelling machinery of the most recent coastruction. The Company is the sole patentee and proprietor of the automatic oyster-pail machine, which, from a sheet of card board, turns out a complete pail, printing included. More than 400 tons of straw board and other materials is used annually. An average of 75 to 100 hands are employed steadily during the year, and their health has been well looked after in the new factory. It is a model as to lighting, heating, and ventilation. List year the output was 6,000,000 of boxes of all kinds. This year it will likely be 2,00),000 more. Six different patents in box novelties attest the ingenuity of the company's designer. Altogether the industry is another striking illustration of the many uses to which paper is now put.

-THE-

MANUFACTURERS OF



FACTORIES, PARKDALE, TORONTO.

O. N. CANDEE, Secretary



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J. J. SHRAGGE, dealer in clothing, etc., Winnipeg, was burnt out, with \$2,400 insurance. He has now assigned.

544

By Ontario supplementary letters patent the capital stock of the Acme Silver Company of Toronto is increased from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

AUGUSTUS STRUM, of New Town, Lunenburg, N. S., has assigned to James A. McLean, of Bridgewater.——Stephen Visnot, bootand shoe maker, of Bridgewater, has assigned to Arthur Roberts of that place.

AUSTRIAN beet sugar is to be brought over in competition with the German product. The British steamship "Prydian" has sailed from Fiume for Philadelphia with 2,500 tons of this new grade of raw sugar.

THE steamer "City of Owen Sound," having been raised after being under the water for a number of years, broke her fastenings and slid back into 86 feet of water the other day. She is probably again out of the water now.

THE dry goods firm of Batchelor & Morse, of Learnington, has been dissolved. The business will be continued by E. J. Batchelor & Co. C. Pearce, of the corner store, in the same town, has sold out to Spence & Kerby, of Strathroy.

MR. H. C. FOSTER writes us from Cockburn Island that he has just completed the purchase of James Glanville's interest in the firm of Glanville Bros., general dealers at Thessalon, and that he takes possession there November 1st.

NERVOUS Guest (on ninth floor).—"Ah, porter, in case of fire is it easy for me to get out?" Porter—"Oh, yes, sir; take that flight of stairs at the end of the hall." Nervous Guest—"Where do they lead to?" Porter— "The roof, sir."—Harper's Bazar.

Ir may be said with truth that Harrow is growing. Many new buildings are being erected. On King street west a tailor shop is going up next to Allan & Adams' store; F. White is building a shoe-shop, and Mr. Stocker is having a store prepared for a meat market.

DEMANDS of assignment have been made on the following: Marcus Cohen, merchant, Montreal; John A. Peard, plumber, same place, liabilities \$6,100; G. Chartier dit Robert, storekeeper, St. Benoit, Que., liabilities \$8,000; Hanigan & Dupont, lime makers, of St. Louis de Mile End.

A MEMORANDUM from London says that W. Y. Brunton & Son have sold the Jackson Tea Company's stock, under \$1,000, to J.W. Broderick & Co. for 53<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cents on the dollar, and the

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

HUGH BLAIN.

a trial.

J. F. EBY.

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# WE CONTROL

Honey Drop Corn. Clover Leaf Salmon, (flat tins.) Batger & Co.'s (London, Eng.) Jams and Jellies,

Higgins' Eureka Salt, Cunningham & DeFourier's

Heinrich's German Family Gelatine



men's furnishings stock of J. W. T. Park, amounting to \$3,022, to Caddy & Rowe, at the rate of 64c. in the dollar.

Some three years ago the Rev. J. D. Armstrong bought for his son, G. H., the furniture business of R. Booth, Orillia, for \$3,000, paying \$2,500 cash on account. But the son, who was formerly a druggist, knew nothing about this business, and not giving it proper attention, it is not surprising that he should find an assignment necessary.

IN 1889, Thomas Cole failed at Ridgetown. Then his wife bought the fancy goods' stock, and in a year she, too, failed, owing over \$4,000. She got a settlement at 65c. in the \$, and her good father advanced the money. But her stock, amounting to \$7,900, is now advertised for sale. Mrs. Cole should retire from the field of storekeeping.

THE firm of Watson & O'Brien, doing a private banking business at West Lorne, have dissolved. Hereafter C. W. Watson will continue alone.—John G. and Arch. B. Hay retire from the Woodstock firm of James Hay & Co., furniture manufacturers. The former will begin the manufacture of furniture in Owen Sound, where they are promised a loan of \$15,000 for ten years at four per cent.

Good position is considered of great importance by the average advertiser, but, says Mr. Hallock in *Printer's Ink*, good position is certainly not more essential than good company in the columns of a newspaper. An advertisement surrounded by reputable advertisers in a comparatively obscure place is vastly preferable to one at top of column next to reading matter and in close proximity to advertisements of a disreputable character.

Assignments have been made by the following traders in Ontario: W. P. Pratt, harnessmaker, Weston; A. Robinson, hotel-keeper, Newmans & Co., commission, and James Rogers, tailor, London. The last named compromises at 65 per cent. cash. Mrs. W. A. Freeland, grocer, Palmerston; F. H. Corbeau & Bro., furniture, Penetanguishene, who had a branch store at Sault Ste. Marie; Hay & Co., dry goods, Wallaceburg.

It is only the other day we described the Magor Bros.' trade sale in Montreal. Now we hear of that firm's suspension, after a long and honorable career as merchants in fish, oils, molasses, teas; etc. It is recently that they have gone into teas, and their bank had made them large advances on tea consignments, but they apparently had not realized well. They

are said to owe only some \$20,000 outside of their banker, part here and part in Britain.

RECENT assignments include those of Napoleon Morin, retail grocer, Montreal, who owes \$2,000; Hansen & Schwartz, ship brokers, Quebec city, with liabilities of \$16,000; Adolphe Dufresne, carriage maker, St. Dominique, Que., owing \$2,000; O. N. Morin, maker of seeders at St. Pic, Que.; F. X. St. Pierre, general dealer and baker at Lyster, Que., owing \$1,500; Wm. Potter, blacksmith, Gananoque; J. W. Anderson & Son, shingle makers and traders, Lanark Township, Ont.

ONE of our agents, who has lately been in Montreal, was struck with the attractiveness of the new building for the west end branch of the Bank of Montreal. He writes: "It is quite a handsome structure, situated on the corner of St. Catharine and Mansfield streets, not far from the English Cathedral. It is built of Nova Scotia sandstone, and the outside presents a light and pleasing appearance. The interior has a comfortable suite of offices. The branch is in charge of Mr. D. B. McPherson."

IN June last James Harris, furrier, etc., in this city, claimed to have a surplus of \$6,400 over liabilities of \$8,000, but nearly one-half of this was composed of book debts. It is quite likely that he has not been able to collect as much as he then expected, and besides, we are told he carried over a large stock of furs. It has now been necessary for him to make an assignment to S. E. Townsend. He began business in March, 1883.—F. A. Belnap, doing a small business in fruits in this city, has assigned.

THE late Wm. P. Miller, of the New York leather trade, had an inexhaustible vein of humor in him. One day a man came in to see him who appeared to know him so well that he was a little ashamed to be obliged to enquire his name. But as he couldn't for the life of him recollect who it was, he said : "Now, it's curious, well as I know you, I can't call your name; why, my memory is so uncertain that I can't tell you how often I am obliged to go out in the street and look at my sign before I can call to mind who I am."

ALTHOUGH J. E. Keeler apparently succeeded his father in the shoe trade in Mitchell about five years ago, there are still persons who think that the senior owns the business. However, of late payments from the store have become slow, and an assignment has now been made — About a year ago the father of D. E. McDiarmids started him in the dry goods

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THE---

BARBER & ELLIS CO.

-HAVE A FULL LINE OF-

\*

For 1,000, 1,500, 2,500, 3,000, 5,000, 6,000 Names, Cap Size.

For 2,000, 3,500, 4,000, 6,500, 8,000, 10,000, 20,000 Names, Demy Size.

BURR \*



Are constantly on the increase with us.

The services of an intelligent expert are

retained by us to give careful and prompt

attention to their execution, and we solicit

WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING

WHOLESALE

TORONTO.

GOODS AND WOOLLENS,

Nrders

business at Dutton, Ont., but this did not improve his attention to business, as a few days ago his worthy parent called a meeting of creditors, which was held in this city on Tuesday last.

JOLICOEUR & DROLET, retail dry goods dealers, Montreal, have assigned. Morse Jolicoeur has been the only partner since the business was commenced in April, 1890. He had a small capital at starting, but has had to face keen competition, and of late has been found slow pay. His stoppage is not a surprise, though he shows a surplus of a few hundred dollars over liabilities of \$8,027.---L. Therouse & Co., storekeepers in a small way at Yamaska, Que., for the past eighteen months, are in difficulties, and endeavoring to arrange with creditors at 50c. on the dollar, 40c. cash, and 10c. in three months; secured liabilities under \$1.000.

THE O'Keefe Brewery Company of Toronto, limited, is the name of the joint stock company which is henceforth to continue the business of O'Keefe & Co., the well-known Toronto brewers, which was established over thirty years ago. The establishment has now a double plant capable of turning out 150,000 barrels per annum. A fine new brewery has been erected, and next year part of the old brewery will be replaced by a new building. Messrs. Eugene O'Keefe and Widmer Hawke will still personally supervise the affairs of the company, and doubtless continue the policy which has given O'Keefe's ale and porter a good reputation all over Canada.

Moving from Barrie to Guelph some months ago, Mr. W.A. McKim has not found the success he anticipated in the dry goods business there. Like a sensible man, he has decided in his own and creditors' interests to call a halt before throwing good money after bad. So with the free consent of those interested, he is now winding up his affairs there. and will withdraw so soon as this is completed. Mr. McKim has, by this action, created no illfeeling on the part of his neighbors in Guelph, so far as we can learn, and as some reports would have his friends believe. He is doing just what any one else under the circumstances would do, and with the hearty good-will of his creditors.

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It is about three years since, having saved some \$400, O. B. Ranger, a former grocery clerk in Montreal, commenced business for himself on Ontario st. in that city. He did a snug little trade, but made a good many bad debts which wiped out his profits. Now, find-

Leadin Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

OR quotations see catalogue price list.

MANUFACTURING CO.

35 WELLINGTON ST. EAST.

THE BARM YEAST

- \*

TORONTO.

BARME

Early Rising.

Fast Working.

Telephone 1920.

Quick.

ing that he is unable to meet his liabilities, he has assigned for the benefit of his creditors. He owes \$2.083. -Another man who began as a merchant on \$400 was T. Naud, who worked as a custom shoemaker in Montreal for some years, but who, since early last year, has been keeping a little stock. He has not done well with it, as he now assigns in trust to C. Desmarteau. He has found the opposition too much for him, and would have done much better by remaining at the bench.

R. A. STARRS, wholesale liquor dealer, Ot. tawa, Ont., has assigned to John Hill, and a meeting of his creditors will be held on the 6th November. He succeeded his father about three years ago, and has been doing a jobbing business principally with small saloon men. The amount of his assets and liabilities is not stated, but the latter will probably be \$15,000. -Bernier, Savard & Pepin, a retail grocery firm on a small scale in Quebec, have assigned. They commenced with a small capital this spring, succeeding Joseph L'Herault. There were too many of them to live out of the business, and their failure was looked upon as likely from the start. They have, however, managed to work up a liability of \$3,000, and have offered 50c. cash for the estate.

THE dinner given by the citizens of Hamilton to Mr. Adam Brown, late commissioner to the Jamaica exposition, on the occasion of his retirement from active public life, was a handsome tribute to a public-spirited citizen. Senator McInnes occupied the chair, with the guest of the evening on his right, and Bishop Hamilton on his left. Among those present were the Mayor of the city ; Mr. Bristol, president of the Board of Trade; Richard White, of Montreal; Jno. Crerar, Q. C.; Wm. Hendrie; A. G. Ramsay, president of the Canada Life, and many other prominent men. Letters of regret were read from Premier Abbott, Hon. J. M. Gibson and others A very flattering address, signed by a committee of citizens was presented to Mr. Brown, who replied eloquently and feelingly.

J. R. WILLIAMSON, who for many years conducted the tailoring business in Stratford failed in March last. For some time previous he had a livery business, which was carried on in the name of his wife. After the failure a sale of the stable department was made to a person apparently without means. This sale has since been set aside, and now the sheriff is in possession of the stock to satisfy a claim of Messrs. Mowat & Son, private bankers. This

SPECIAL DESIGNS.

AND ALL INSIDE MATERIALS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

16 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO.

claim will, it is thought, absorb all the available assets. If so, the services of Messrs. Clarkson, to whom the assignment is made, will hardly be required.----Just before leaving Thornbury for Detroit, Geo. Fraser, harness maker, etc., sold all his stock to H. Isaacs, hotel keeper, so the latter claims, to satisfy a board bill. Some of the creditors question this, but it is doubtful if the stock is worth fighting over.

A LETTER from Regina, dated this day week. says: "I had no idea when I wrote our mutual friend that my remarks about the weather and the harvest would get into print. However, they were true, and the result of the threshing machines' work since I wrote on the 8th, endorses everything I then said (MONETARY TIMES. Oct. 16th). The yield of grain all over is turn. ing out nearly double our Board of Trade's estimate, but you must bear in mind that we are very conservative up here, and in Regina unco canny.' I am convinced that Western Canada is to day the greatest and best undeveloped country in the world, and the country with the greatest possibilities ahead. We have had perfectly lovely weather for the last month. but to-day is rather disagreeable, snowing and blowing; however, we will soon after this storm get our Indian Summer, which is simply a superb season."

This week there are no less than six failures in Toronto to announce. Among them is that of J. R. Butchart, who in last May bought out D. P. Cayley's stock of boots and shoes at Waterford at 50 per cent., and removed it here. His bankrupt stock has evidently been slow of sale in this market, and an assignment has been made.----A. B. Ormsby, iron-worker, Toronto, finds that he has now two chattel mortgages to provide for, and makes an assignment.----Stewart and Schrader, druggists, began in September last, and for some cause or other the former has taken his departure. An assignment has been made, and the estate ought not to be a bad one .-----In September. 1888, C. J. Thomas began the grocery business. He has assigned, and at a meeting of creditors held a few days ago offered 45 cents in the dollar, two thirds payable in cash. This was refused. all of which was in notes and book debts. To-day a meeting of creditors will be held. The firm now claim to have assets of \$39,000, com-posed of stock, etc., \$30,000, book debts \$9,000, with liabilities of \$20,000.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. T. G. FOSTER. YEAST CHURCH CARPETS





#### TIMES. MONETARY THE



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# TRADE REVIEW

AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE With which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal (in 1869), the TRADE REVIEW, of the same city (in 1870), and the TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

#### Issued every Friday morning.

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TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1891

#### THE SITUATION.

No longer are the secrets of cabinet-making or cabinet reconstruction treated as the property of the Premier. Mr. Chapleau lets it be understood that when Mr. Abbott became Premier, he promised that the Secretary of State should get a more important office, meaning in the Railway Department, when reconstruction took place. It is comical to hear Mr. Chapleau in effect say, and with a periphrasis which veils nothing, that Mr. Abbott will be no gentleman if he does not fulfil this promise. In the estimation of the public, the change of conditions in the revelations of the Session interposes an absolute release from this obligation, and the Premier could not fulfil it, if he desired, without running imminent risk of ruining his administration. Mr. Chapleau has been a powerful representative of Quebec in the past, but he is not the sole embodiment of the Province to-day. and it is a fatal error to represent him in that light. The spectacle of bulldozing the first Minister in public is not very edifying.

Merchants who conspired with civil servants at Ottawa to defraud the Government are beginning to find that the game is not so safe as, from their flippant treatment of it, some of them seem to have imagined. Mr. A. C. Larose of Ottawa has been called upon to answer a charge of conspiring with Ernest Dionne and Horace Talbot, who were in the civil service, to defraud the Government out of \$644. All three were arrested on Tuesday by Mr. Sherwood of the Dominion police. Mr. Larose was released on bail. When persons in the position of Mr. Larose turned Queen's evidence, it is to be presumed that they believed they would get the benefit of volunteering to convict men whose accomplices the law is invoked to declare them to be. In a civil action they could be made responsible for any amount which the Government might be shown

England, even when the sales were between two commercial firms, done through an intermediary on the part of the purchaser.

A book has been written on "Government by Commissions;" it remains to be seen whether, in the future, there will not be scope for some one to write an addendum on the "Changes of Government by Commissions." Commissions have hitherto been made to do duty in a great many ways. They have been used as instruments of party; it pow looks as if they could be used to make a Provincial Government become its own executioner. M. Mercier, in accepting the Commission suggested by Governor Angers, became responsible for the existence of a tribunal by which he and his colleagues were virtually put on trial. By that acceptance the Ministry assumed the whole responsibility and relieved the Lieutenant Governor from that which he assumed in the initiation' and which M. Mercier's successor, if he had resigned, would have had to shoulder. This new use of a Commission is of a start ling character, and one that nobody foresaw when the Act under which the appointment was made was passed. Given an adverse Lieutenant Governor, and a crop of highly nouncement of the agreement by the French seasoned rumors, and you have, in this Quebec precedent, the materials for placing a Provincial Government on trial, provided its members consent. If they refuse their consent and tender their resignation, the Commission may go on after their successors have been appointed. It is obvious that an instrument of such tremendous power as this requires very delicate handling, and to be resorted to only in cases of by the fact that now only for the first time the clearest necessity.

Once more the weak points of the bonus system have come out in strong relief. One now put forward from a conviction of the of the companies which took the Baie des Chaleurs railway in hand, it has been shown before the Quebec commission, was composed largely of dummies. Stock was put to the names of a number of men who could not be shown to have any pecuniary interest in the concern, or to have put any capital into the venture. They had nothing to lose and everything to gain; they were dealing with public money, and their aim was to profit by it. There is a vague notion that the bonuses will be employed in forwarding the work in favor of which they are granted, but where is the guaran. tee that they will? What is the position of the bonus receivers? Are they trustees of the funds they receive or independent contractors? If they get more money in gifts than sufficient to build the particular work in aid of which the bonus is given, they get the balance for themselves. It is not as if these monies had been subscribed by shareholders by whom responsibility would be exacted from directors. The bonus system is a corrupting ageney, and the sooner it comes to an end the better will it be for the taxpayer and for public morals.

The result of the State elections in the to have lost by the transactions. Deci- bearing on the tariff issue. Ohio might election

sions to that effect are not wanting in have rebuked McKinley for the share he bore in the enactment of the tariff that bears his name, if it had been so disposed; but instead of doing so, by the aid of party, it elected him Governor. On the silver question, a national issue dragged into the local contest ; the Democrats of this State took ground at once dangerous and unpopular, and in this way weakened the forces brought against McKinley. In the snub which the free silver Democrats, who are not numerous, have got, Mr. Cleveland sees a gain to "safe money." The general result of the elections he regards as proof that the tariff issue continues to be a burning question. As to the election of McKinley, there is nothing surprising in the fact that a Republic State should have chosen a Republican Governor. It was known of course in advance that if he were elected the victory would be made the most of next year in the presidential election, whether McKinley be a candidate for the chief magistracy or not, and to this extent his success is an endorsation of his action on the tariff. But the success of the author of the measure in his own State is not equivalent to a general endorsation of it by the electorate of the nation.

> Almost simultaneously with the an-Senate to the removal of prohibition of American pork, comes the story that trichinosis has been found in a consignment of American pork to Germany. Europe may be expected to be convulsed by a new American pork panic.

> The backwardness of municipal institu. tions in point of form in England, is shown a proposal for district councils is being seriously made a plank in a party platform. And it is not at all certain that this plank is necessity or utility of such councils; there is ground for the suspicion that it owes its birth to the fact that one political party feels the necessity of setting up a platform that may vie in liberality and attraction with that of a rival party. This plank does duty alongside a free breakfast table, arbitration for the settlement of strikes, a reduction of the tobacco duty, the vesting of the licensing power in county councils, and compensation to publicaus who are deprived of their licenses. This curious assortment is put up by the Conservative National Union of England. The compound is offered for acceptance chiefly no doubt because its contents are believed to be popular. These positive articles are buttressed by no surrender on the Church establishment, the maintenance of denominational schools and the privileges of the House of Peers. If this be a winning platform in Ecgland, Canada is far from England's way of thinking on several of the questions raised.

The Parnellites and the McCarthyites are proving their aptitude for Home Rale by breaking one another's heads with blackthorns. Cork and Waterford are the neighboring republic has only an indirect chosen scenes of the demonstration, an contest the occasion. The

the wounded. hospitals are full of Surely before a proof like this, all opposition to Home Rule will cease, especially as the priest stands ready to supply any deficiency in the laymen by directing them what to do and when and how to do it.

A story comes from Washington that negotiations go on to find out whether a Mc-Kinley reciprocity treaty can be formed between the British West Indies and the United States. On the part of the West Indies, the British Government would necessarily be the negotiator. The more treaties of this kind made under the reciprocity article of the tariff Act, the less the share each treaty nation would get of the American trade. Cuba produces about 28 per cent. of the sugar grown on this side of the Atlantic, and will get a large share of this trade.

#### GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

About this time of the year, Toronto is accustomed to witness a slight movement which expresses a desire for municipal reform. As a rule, it is a momentary impulse, and when it passes away things go on in their accustomed course. The average citizen will take no share of municipal work upon him, and the result is that the business of the city is abandoned to whoever will take hold of it. With a revenue as large as that of a Province of the firstclass, Toronto has a heavy weight of municipal administration for willing shoulders to bear. One great mistake that many of us make is to suppose that all the work of legislation and administration can be done for nothing or next to nothing, the office of Mayor being the only one to which a salary is attached. The average Alderman cannot afford to give his time for nothing, much less can chairmen of committees. If we do not pay them, what wonder if the suspicion should arise that some of them look for indemnification through irregular gains? To what extent the suspicion may be well founded, there are no means of knowing. Not only do these public servants get no remuneration for their labor: they not seldom get unmeasured abuse, which they do not always deserve. This is all wrong. We have no right to expect that the business of a city with a revenue of \$2,000,000 a year should be done for nothing.

Here is the point at which the first step in every real municipal reform must be taken. Let us pay a reasonable sum for the services we require, and when we have put ourselves in the right in this particular we may justly complain if the services are not properly performed. Even when ratepayers take the trouble to complain, it is too often from a merely personal point of view. Plenty of people are anxious to throw their share of municipal burdens upon anybody but themselves, and for this purpose some of them invent plans which smack of their origin and carry their own The great burden of taxation refutation. is borne by real estate, which, in the pro-

outskirts of Toronto there is said to have been some fall in the price of unimproved That too much land has land of late. been laid out in city lots is true, and the price may have somewhat declined. But the inability to sell is the most prominent factor in the situation. In the outskirts of American cities land is often held in small lots a long time before it gets into the hands Meanwhile the interest of the builder. accrued is running against it, and this and the taxes to a great extent become the measure of its value, the labor bestowed upon it counting for little. In this respect it differs from agricultural land. The assessor values the land at something like the current prices for which it exchanges. Vacant lots produce no revenue directly; indeed the holderslook not for direct revenue but for the return of their capital, when a sale is effected, with a margin of profit which stands in lieu of revenue. It is not a valid objection to the assessment of vacant property to say that it produces no revenue. Such an objection raises the question whether town lots which yield no revenue ought to pay taxes. In a thriving city like Toronto, which adds from ten to fifteen thousand souls to its population every year, there is a progressive increase in the value of real estate: prices may stand still or even retrograde at times, but the general course is upward. Unless the area of city lots has been extended beyond reason, the charges for interest and taxes against them will be finally returned when they are covered with buildings; if a want of judgment has led to an extension of the building area beyond any possible demand for actual use, within a time not greater than would be required to bring the charges up to a figure beyond what future occupiers would be willing to pay, the operators must take the consequence of the miscarriage of the venture on which they entered.

If real estate in the city should suffer any considerable decline the expanded basis of taxation would undergo some shrinkage. But if the city continues to increase in population at the rate which has obtained in the last ten years, the depreciation in the outskirts would be only temporary; none need be expected near the centre. It is possible, almost certain, that the assessments for a while must be decreased in distant parts of the city, where there is much unoccupied land. The built-up portions are not likely to undergo much decrease in price, if any, while the city continues to increase in population at the present rate. The improvement in the street-car service, which must take place, will have the effect of bringing the different parts of the city nearer together, in point of time, and property within a reasonable distance of the centre will feel the benefit. If there has been undue expansion in the form of distant lots, the city treasury has felt the benefit; but for a while this source of revenue will be fluctuating, if there be not a curtailment in point of space.

Where a large increase of population has every year to be furnished with houses, it is not surprising that builders have not gress of every American city, has been contented themselves with estimates of

within the range of certainty. There has been overbuilding ; but the evil is one capable of correcting itself in a short time. Something like two thousand additional houses are required in the city every year. A few months of comparative cessation from building would go far to restore the equilibrium. But meanwhile unimproved lots, distant from the centre, will have to be accorded some lightening of the burden to which they have been subjected. The question of the relative equality of assessment, in different localities, will arise and will have to be dealt with.

The vices of municipal government lie deeper than most of us see, or if we do see, are willing to admit. The municipal councils are a better reflex of the population they represent than is generally recognized. Many persons are ready to resort to all sorts of shifts to evade the payment of personal taxes-taxes which under the law are due to the municipal treasury, just as much so as any other form of tax. One man resorts to fraudulent devices to prevent money so due going into the treasury; another steals money, in some form, after it gets there: in point of morality there is nothing to choose between them. A French political economist, M. Charles Dunoyer, hit the nail on the head when he said: "We do not like to see that the evil that they [governments] do, has its true causes in the corruption of the public, in the ignorance with which it approves, or the pusillanimity with which it tolerates, when its reason and its conscience condemns. We wish to regard only the government; against the government all our complaints, all our censures are directed; all our projects of reformation are directed against the government; there is no question of improving society, and it is apparently not admitted that any necessity for doing so exists ; we are told that we are the victims of an excess of power; we are not told that in reality we are ourselves culpable, though it is a truth which it is essential for us to learn." What is true of government in general is doubly true of municipal government in North America. In Canada and the United States, the control of the Federal Government is the great prize, to secure which the chief attention is given. In the United States this is more the case than in Canada: but we now see through the Baie des Chaleurs investigation what was done in Quebec by local politicians to secure control in the Federal elections last March. The State governments in the Republic, and the Pro vincial governments in Canada, are the secondary prizes on which public attention is fastened; municipal government, in the cities, is abandoned to whomsoever is disposed to seize it. The average elector, who refuses to do his share towards securing good municipal government, forfeits his right to complain when things go wrong through his neglect of his duties as an inhabitant of the city. Municipal reform, to be real, must begin with the people. So long as a large number of people think only of contriving some means of shifting the burden of their taxes to some shoulders not their own, there will be no hope of real municipal reform. The honorable excep. subject to fluctuations in value. In the requirements that would come nearly tions which undoubtedly exist are too feeble to prevail. If we would study poli- pose, where everything from a needle to an tical economy to advantage, we must not give undue weight to considerations of personal interest, which are strong enough to deflect the average mind from the straight path. At present the great body of the property holders cannot be got to vote on by laws authorizing the expenditure of millions of money, and after it is spent some of them are loud in their complaints.

#### BANKRUPT STOCKS-WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

"Give me ten first-class men, with \$100, 000 a year for their salaries and expenses, and authority to insist on safe precautions which will neither add to the expense of business, nor diminish its volume or its profit, and I will reduce the fire losses in Canada by one million dollars a year." Such was the proposal made by Mr. Henry Lye, in a paper which he read last year before the Ontario Institute of Accountants, on the subject of insurance against bad debts, otherwise known as mercantile insurance. And there is nothing fanciful, about the proposal.

We venture to say that if ten first-class men, properly paid, were armed with authority from ten individual houses, or an association of houses, to insist on safe precautions by retailers as to buying goods. giving credit, keeping books, securing insurance, they might reduce the failure list in Canada by a million dollars a year. It is lack of knowledge or care in these matters by the retail merchant, and lack of firmness on the part of the wholesale dealer, who has not the pluck to say, "You must do your business rightly, or else I won't give you credit," that leads to frequent disaster.

Mr. Lye has strong views---not too strong, either-as to the evil effect of bankrupt stocks upon the trade of a town. He points out that bankrupt stocks will always be a menace to ordinary retail trade, and what is a menace to the retail must of necessity be so to the wholesale trade as well. "Therefore precaution is necessarily a precaution before the event. The caution before the event must be in the form of cooperation, and the only form of co operation is necessarily some scheme of insurance, the essence of insurance being carrying the general burden by those who have the general interest and general control."

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One way of guarding a community of merchants against loss by the competition of these stocks would naturally be to remove them from the towns in which they originated and place them in special centres, where general magazines would be established. "For instance, suppose one or more bankrupt stocks were placed upon the market in say Port Hope. To avoid their being bought up by a bankrupt stock dealer and running them off to the jeopardy of the merchants in that town, a mercantile insurance company would naturally, in order to reduce its risks as much as possible, take charge of these stocks, bring them co-operative store established for the pur- she has put an embargo on all other grains. sor of a note known to be stopped was

anchor could be bought."

This recalls the agitation made a year or two ago, originating at the Merchants' Convention in Hamilton and taken up by associations of business men in various parts of Ontario, on this very subject. Does the apparently decreased interest to day in the subject argue a lessened pressure of bankrupt stocks? To the question ; How could you carry on such a store? Mr. Lye replies that its contents could be handled just as the circumstances demanded. Suppose, for instance, a retailer who fails has got a large quantity of staple goods ; there is no reason why they should not be repacked and sold out again at about their original cost, a very desirable thing. Then there are the broken lots or remnants, which under the present order of things must either be sold as such or made up into garments. He sees nothing to hinder the industrial schools, asylums, etc., being supplied from these narcela.

It is argued that the kind of central store suggested would no more affect legitimate business men than do the two or three large dry goods stores which are to day handling almost every conceivable line of merchandise. The extent to which smaller traders are, however, injured by these shops which keep everything from drugs to photographs, from jewellery to baby jumpers, is not easily measured. Have any of your readers a disposition to make recommendations with respect to bankrupt stocks and their disposal?

#### THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

It is hard to believe the statement, even when it is made by a Russian journal, the Novosti, that twenty millions of the Czar's subjects are already without food. How came so vast a number all at once to be in a state of starvation? A short harvest is the general answer which this question receives. Sometimes we hear, in addition, that the unrelenting exaction of taxes which the peasants are unable to bear is responsible in part for the deficiency in the crops. But how came it that this first cause operated for the first time on so large a scale? As little is it possible to believe that a population of twenty millions of starving men, aided by those who may sympathize with them, can venture on an insurrection against a great military force like that which the Czar of Russia commands, as some accounts predict. That there is deep suffering in some parts of Russia is only too probable, but that there is great exaggeration in the accounts which we receive of it may be taken for granted. The degree of truth which there may be in these statements of wide-spread famine will better appear as time goes on. At present it is impossible to accept them at their face value, and there are no certain means of knowing what deduction truth requires to be made. One statement which reduces the starving to two millions, probably gives a figure as large as the facts warrant.

Russia does not yet find it necessary to say to this city, and put them in a sort of prohibit the exportation of wheat, though In giving it as his opinion that the posses-

This exception may be taken as indicating the belief of the Government that wheat can be spared for exportation. The estimates which assume that Russia will supply nothing towards the wheat consumption of the world for the remainder of the time till next harvest will require to be revised. The liberty of the Russian farmer to export wheat implies that public relief of the famine is to be chiefly met by other articles of food. That the relief given does not cover the whole ground is vehemently asserted, and making allowance for exaggerations of the Jewish organs in the press. which are widely extended in Europe, it can scarcely be doubted that famine and typhoid fever are aiding death to do its work in some districts.

#### STOPPED BANK NOTES.

A point of much interest to the commercial world was raised at the general "court" of the Bank of England last month. It concerned bank notes which had been 'stopped." In a recent case heard before the Lord Chief Justice, his Lordship incidentally threw doubt on the accepted notion that a bank note was a note to bearer, and gave it as his opinion that the fact of a note being stopped would impoverish the position of the holder as against any other person. Lord Coleridge even went further, and said that the possessor of a bank note alleged to have been stopped could not pay it away in the ordinary manner without being guilty of dishonesty to the person to whom he paid it. An utterance of this sweeping nature from the head of the judicial Bench, says the Hardware Trade Journal, caused some stir among business men, through whose hands large numbers of bank notes coming from various sources are continually passing. They found them. selves threatened with the possibility of loss on such notes as might prove to be stopped at the bank, and the former owners of which they might be unable to trace. It was important both to the public and the Bank of England that the doubt should be cleared up, and the question settled whether the bona fide holder of a note was entitled to payment for it, whatever might be its antecedents.

The governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Lidderdale, in answer to interrogatories on the subject, dispelled any uneasiness by a few straightforward statements. When a note was presented, he said, the Bank of England was bound to pay. In the case of notes stopped by reason of being either stolen or lost, payment could be withheld only long enough for the bank to make enquiries as to their ownership. Longer than that, the bank cannot, and does not, refuse payment. In practice, it would be impossible for the bank to ferret out evidence as to the good or bad faith of the presenter of a stopped note. It can only go a certain length in its enquiries, and if they are not satisfactory, the law must step in and conclude them. The assurance, then, that the holder of a bank note, bona fide and for value, is entitled to payment, virtually settles the further point raised by the Lord Chief Justice-that of dishonesty.

guilty of a dishonorable act in paying it away, Lord Coleridge based his view on the assumption that a stopped note was "impoverished." In that case the man who knowingly passed such a note to another in exchange for value would undoubtedly be acting dishonestly. "But since the Bank of England has admitted its obligation to pay the *bona fide* owner, dishonesty, in a strictly business sense, is out of the question, for, the note being paid in the ordinary way, the receiver of it is entitled to its full value, and neither party to the transaction loses or gains at the other's expense."

#### FIRE INSURANCE.

The Hon. T. B. Bryan, vice-president of the World's Exposition, was introduced in very eulogistic terms to the members of the North-West Fire Underwriters' Association, by the president, Mr. Eddy. He took for his subject, as a matter of course, " The World's Fair." After referring to the great fire that devastated Chicago twenty years ago, in which it seemed as though the heavens and earth were ablaze, he mentioned as one effect of that fire, those who lost their all at that time learned to appreciate fire insurance, in view of the forty millions of dollars loss indemnity paid by insurance companies, which enabled people to begin business once more. He said that he had been informed by an expert Chicago insurance man, "that nowhere on the globe is insurance so generally resorted to as in Chicago, and nowhere else are the insured so carefully critical and exacting as to the character and responsibility of companies. The benefits that must naturally arise to insurance business from the presence of so many insurance experts from all parts of the world in conclave, is self evident. Matters connected with the prosperity of companies will be discussed by the most eminent talent of both hemispheres.

1st. "Is there not room for improvement in the art of rendering fabrics and building materials incombustible, as well as of the methods of extinguishing fires?

2.1. "And now that stories are piled on stories, towering heavenward, should not every commercial building, and every engine house, be provided with an ample supply of life-saving apparatus ?

3d. "Might not prizes be offered for improved fire-escapes, so that we might be able to respond to appeals often made by men and women at lofty windows, for some other alternative to relentless flames than a leap to death ?"

These and other matters of equal importance for saving life and property would have a flood of light thrown upon them from the discussions that would take place.

Mr. Bryan spoke in appreciative terms of the great preparations being made for making the World's Fair in Chicago surpass anything of the kind that ever took place anywhere.

Mr. C. C. Hine, of the Insurance Monitor, read a most interesting and instructive paper on "Fire Prevention by the Coroner Plan." The address of Mr. Hine was so highly appreciated that a resolution was adopted ordering the secretary to send a copy of it to each Insurance Superintendent

in the North-West, with a request that he secure its publication in some newspaper and that a member of the Association in each State be appointed to lay the matter before the State boards and urge them to agitate in favor of the legislation indicated in Mr. Hine's address.

What Mr. Hine suggests is a practical remedy by the coroner plan. The one point he urges is that it be made by law compulsory that the coroner shall investigate EVERY fire. And we have no doubt that he is on the proper track. Recall the revelations made by the enquiries of the fire marshals in Montreal last year! There is legislation enough of a permissive character on the subject of fires. Many State laws provide that whenever complaint in writing is made by a responsible citizen, or a reputable witness makes affidavit that a fire is of suspicious origin, the authorities shall investigate. But these laws are dead letters, because, says Mr. Hine, they " hinge upon the willingness of some party to come forward in the capacity of informer under oath. This is its vital defect; men will not put themselves in that position, and so, fires which 'everybody knows' are frauds go unexamined, and the fraudulent go unpunished." But Mr. Hine declares he is seeking for more than the detection of incendiaries : "The majority of fires are free from suspicion of fraud: it is into the origin of the honest losses that investigation needs to be made, so as to understand the building defects and other causes whence such fires arise, in order to remedy them, and to prevent the further destruction of property from causes so ascertained." All which is commended to the careful thought of Canadian fire underwriters.

Mr. T. H. Smith, chairman of the committee on the President's address, reported in favor of a careful inspection of special hazards, and a special investigation of a hazard in connection with electricity. The question of high buildings, now so common, should be considered, and if possible that Chief Masham, or some other able fire fighter, be asked to come before the next meeting, and give his views upon high buildings and methods of fire protoction thereof.

Mr. Seth Eggleston, of Kansas city, was called upon, who read a paper, "As to Our Honesty." It is said to have been both humorous and witty, two properties that would ensure its cordial reception.

#### STEAM BOILER INSPECTION.

It is not perhaps needful to insist upon the importance of inspecting steam boilers; this, we think, is very generally admitted. But it is very necessary to remind people, from time to time, of the prevailing causes of disaster to steam boilers, in order that they may guard against them. In this respect the periodical reports of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company are of essential service. That company inspects boilers by the thousand in the United States (and Canada?) In one month, namely, that of June last, for example, its inspectors visited 11,405 boilers, inspected 5,106 both internally and

externally, and subjected 703 to hydrostatic pressure. The whole number of defects reported reached 11,196, of which 1,110 were considered dangerous; 33 boilers were considered unsafe for further use.

We remark upon this record that almost one in ten of the defects reported are classed as "dangerous," a proportion which may well attract attention. In examining the summary appended to the report we find the most common defect to be imperfect riveting; next to that is leakage round the tube ends. Then come cases of incrustation and scale, equal to one boiler in every nine. There were some 1,200 boilers found corroded either inwardly or outwardly. and 890 with deposits of sediment, not a few of them dangerous. Burned and blistered plates was another serious item. The summary given below is worthy of careful reading by all users of steam-power:

Whole I	
Defects. number.	ous.
Cases of deposit of sediment 890	41
Cases of incrustation and scale.1,306	49
Cases of internal grooving 56	7
Cases of internal corrosion 494	16
Cases of external corrosion 687	39
Broken and loose braces and	
stays 146	35
Settings defective 281	26
Furnaces out of shape	24
Fractured plates 182	41
Burned plates	26
Blistered plates	12
Cases of defective riveting2,375	129
Defective heads	10
Serious leakage around tu be	
ende	486
Serious leakage at seams 452	39
Dellous leanage at seating the	45
Deleouive water gagestittet	22
	5
	10
Dalery-valves overloaded to the second	10
Safety-valves defective in con-	18
struction	
Pressure-gages defective 402	27
Boilers without pressure-gages 3	3
Unclassified defects 174	0
Total	1,110
1	

#### TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

The effects of the McKinley Tariff are plainly manifest in the reduction of exports at this point in October this year com. pared with last. In that month a year ago we exported \$411,262 worth of Canadian products, including 90,000 dozen eggs, 233,-000 bushels barley. Last month our foreign exports were \$291,874 all told, only 9,700 dozen eggs and 131,000 bushels barley. Forest products were less, too, though manufactures were greater. The aggregate of imports and exports in October was \$1,982,680, consisting of imports \$1,690,806 and exports \$291,874 in value. For the same month of 1890, imports were \$1,681,-923 and exports \$411,262; aggregate, \$2,-093,185. We append our customary comparison of items.

#### IMPORTS.

Cotton goods Fancy goods Hats and bonnets Silk goods Woollen goods	Oct., '91. \$43,453 39,964 11,221 39,809 127,426	Oct., '90. \$46,901 27,674 10,142 46,663 141,527
Total dry goods	\$261,873	\$272,907
Books and pamphlets Brass and manufactures Breadstuffs Coal, bituminous " anthracite	Oct., '91. <b>\$</b> 75,972 9,713 48,386 42,522 107,780	Oct., '90. <b>\$</b> 104,681 11,307 102,019 39,319 143,085

Drugs and medicines	20,619	21,398
Earthen and chinaware	27.867	21,999
Fruit, green and dried.	43,161	47,644
Glass and glassware	35,265	23,259
Iron and steel goods	124,397	129,632
Jewellery and watches.	32,741	27,876
Lead and manufactures	13,446	8,265
Leather goods	23,456	25,656
Musical instruments	23,248	15,329
Paints and colors	9,682	14,820
Paper goods	41,472	36,645
Spirits and wines	12,283	11,993
Wood goods	22,808	21,766

Of the exports manufactured wood goods and leather are the largest items particularized in last month's return. Of the other principal exports we have spoken above. Coal imports are some 30,000 tons smaller.

EXPORTS, PRODUCE	OF CANADA.	
Produce of The Mine	Oct., '91.	Oct., '91.
" Fisheries		, 9.) 500
	01 000	
" Forest	81,888	44,951
" Field	165,844	85,430
Animals, &c	14,386	100,929
Manufactures	48,960	58,374
Miscellaneous	184	••••
Total value \$	411,262	\$291,274

#### NEW JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

In spite of the occasional cry of hard times. an excellent evidence of financial faith may be found in the last issue of the Canadian Gazette. Companies are being incorporated for gold mining, coal mining, iron making, lighting and heating, quite as if their prospectors believe, as we do, that this is a good enough country to live in.

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One group of Montrealers ask incorporation as the Citizens' Light & Power Co., capital \$50,000, to build and maintain an electric light system to supply light or power to municipalities. The applicants are Thomas Bade nach, merchant; John Bronskill Clarkson, accountant; John Thomas Hagar, manufacturer ; Thomas Joseph Drummond, merchant: Charles Morton, agent ; Richard Wilton, accountant; Herbert Montague Linnell, electrician; Joseph Emile Vanier, engineer; David Walker McLaren, manufacturer, and William John White, advocate, of Montreal, of whom Drummond, Vanier, Hagar, White and Clarkson are to be the first or provisional directors.

Letters patent incorporating the Taylor Decarbonized Iron and Manufacturing Com pany are sought for the purpose of acquiring and working the Taylor process of decarbonizing iron, &c., to buy and sell lands and build houses. The headquarters Montreal, and the capital \$150,000. The applicants are Francis Daniel Taylor, mining engineer; Frank Gilbert, engineer ; Fred. K. Workman, merchant; Thomas Pringle, millwright; Wm. Thos. Costigan, merchant, and John William Grier, insurance agent, all of the city of Montreal, and Taylor, Gilbert and Workman the provisional directors.

Incorporation is desired by the Crescent Gold Mining Company, of Marmora, capital of \$100.000 and headquarters at Malone, Ont. The applicants are Peter Alexander Peterson, engineer; Charles R. Hosmer, telegraph manager; Robert Benny, merchant, all of Montreal; Herbert C. Hammond, Toronto, broker; John McFee, Belleville, miner, and Thos. Watson, accountant. The provisional directors are to be Messrs. Peterson, Hosmer, Hammond, Benny and McFee.

An application is made to incorporate the Anderson Trading Company, with a capital of \$12,000, and headquarters at Toronto. Its aim the largest makers of curtains in the world, waists with yoke effects, with plastrons, or with is to trade in general merchandise and to act and also hosiery and shawls. The Boston

specific articles; also for the acquiring and 999 the vending of all patents and all patented .644 articles. 259

Notice is given of an application for letters patent incorporating H. W. McNeill & Co., with a capital of \$50,000, and headquarters at 656 Anthracite, N.W.T., for the purpose of owning 820 coal lands, mining for coal, operating steam-645 ship lines, etc.

#### OLD AND NEW IN DRY GOODS.

It was from the Hindoos that the Egyptians and the Persians learned to use cotton for clothing, but the Persians at first employ it only in the investments of priests. Cotton, in early days, was precious; it was grown in gardens only, and Chinese poets sang the beauty of its flowers. It was early known in Arabia, for its name-cotton-is derived from an Arabic word. The word muslin comes from Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey, where it was at one time largely manufactured ; just at a later date cambric received its name from Cambray, in France. Europeans began to wear cotton clothing in the time of the wars of the Crusades.

French ladies, we are told, have taken to cycling with great enthusiasm. When on the wheel they wear the customary cyclist's striped flannel knickerbocker suit, modified. The waist consists of a silk blouse held in at the waist by a leather corset girdle, and with it goes the divided skirt, very suggestive of trousers. A short cape, arranged so that it cannot flap, completes the costume.

A Fifth Avenue tailor declares it his opinion that men are becoming as bad as women for the adoption of strange and uncomfortable fashions in clothing, and need dress reform preached to them almost as much as the feminine sex. For instance, the high collars that are in vogue, worn higher than ever this fall, almost strangle one and chafe the chin until it is sore. "Between the heavy, hot beaver hat and the tight collar, baldness is becoming rampant in our cities. The high, tight collar has as much to do with causing baldness as any other one thing. Then the modern style of fitting the clothes forces us to make them tight and snug all round, and this prevents one from really enjoying life. Tight patent leather shoes sweat and pinch the feet until walking is a painful exercise."

The young man behind the ribbon counter is not nece-sarily modest just because he turns all colors.—Yonkers Statesman.

An addition to the dye house of the Farr Alpaca Company's works at Holyoke has just been completed. This, we believe, is the same Mr. Farr who used to be of Randall, Farr & Co., of Hespeler, Ont., makers of alpacas.

Nottingham lace curtains will shortly be made at Tariffville, Connecticut, by English parties who have bought the property of the Hartford Silk Co. at that place. The new company is called the Frank Wilkinson Manufacturing Co., capital \$750,000. The officers are : President and treasurer, Frank Wilkin. son, Beeston Hall, Notts, England; vice-president, Walter Wilkinson, The Towers, Beeston, Notts. England; assistant treasurer and general manager, F. Jones; secretary, Hubert Wilkinson. The Wilkinsons have an immense business in England, where they employ something like 2,500 persons in their mills at Bees ton, near Nottingham, Chilwell, near Nottingham, and Burrowash, near Derby. Said to be as agents for manufacturers and the sale of Journal of Commerce says they have the largest gowns; corselets with guimpe, and full-belted

American trade in curtains of all concerns in the world, and when the new tariff was put on, which added 20 per cent. to the duty, they recognized the economy of producing their goods on this side of the water.

Who is not familiar with Coats' thread? The directors of J. & P. Coats, limited. Paisley, Scotland, have made their report. During the year the profits amounted to \$2,770,000, and of this \$1,825,000 will remain after payment of debenture and preference shares. A dividend is proposed for the half year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. They also propose to pay off \$40,000 of preliminary charges, to carry forward \$900,000 to reserve fund, and to carry to next account \$225,000. These figures give an idea of the enormous extent of the business.

System is necessary in carrying on a store or a shop of any kind. Bad habits must not get a foot hold. It is a bad habit to sit on your counter-to smoke in your customers' faces-to let your shop go without sweeping or dusting - to have smoking or ill-smelling lamps. The merchant who puts off until to-morrow what can be done to-day possesses a decidedly bad habit. Of perfect system the definition is, "Never try to do more than one thing at a time." After exercising system in the arrangement of goods, there should be a systematic method of keeping them in order, and a system of selling. There are merchants who make the mistake of railing at a clerk because he has failed in some trivial duty, whereas the merchant himself has clogged the wheels of his business by failing to clear up his own desk. Again, system must be adhered to in the selling of goods. There is nothing that will so soon offend a customer as to be left even an instant for a newcomer, no matter how pressing the time of the latter may be. "First come, first served," is a recognized rule the world over, and the dealer can not afford to ignore or break it.

#### MILLINERY AND DRESS MEMS.

Fancy vestings, with dark ground, patterned ith spots or dashes of bright color, are gaining in favor.

Long capes of velvet and fur, with the inevitable and becoming high rolling collar, will be much worn this winter.

By the fall fashions nearly all the tailor dresses for general wear have two substantial pockets, one on each side.

The newest silk is brocade of a very large pattern, thick and rich enough to stand alone It is mostly made up into princesse gowns.

Velvet ribbon will continue to be a favorite garniture for woollens, as it will also for interior toilets, such as foulards and other thin silks.

Felt hats have the brims fluted in fan-like bunches, or pressed in fine, straight crimping all round. The crowns vary. Many are quite high.

Some of the new bonnets have very wide strings, which are cut with rounded ends and fringed. When tied they look almost like a scarf

Paris trims felt hats with the most delicate embroidered sick mull, and mixes ostrich feathers in quantity with all sorts of field flowers.

Misses' dresses are very similar to those worn by their full-grown sisters. Seamless waists; jacket bodices with shirt fronts: bretelles like suspenders; gathered princesse

waists-all are being made for girls from 12 to 16 years old. Most waists are invisibly fastened.

#### OUR WINNIPEG LETTER.

A little more than a week ago the railways were complaining of the light shipments of grain from the province; to day they are being taxed to the utmost to meet the demands of the shippers, and there is danger of a blockade ahead. With the large quantities of grain in sight this would prove a serious matter. The Canadian Pacific is doing all it can to meet the demand. Eight additional locomotives (two of them new), have already reached here, and within the next few days the local officials expect to receive six new ten-wheeled locomotives, for traffic on the western division.

The lowest estimate of Manitoba's wheat crop for exportation this year is put at 12,000,000 bushels, besides which grain there are quantities of barley, oats, potatoes, &c. Several trains of wheat are sent east every day, averaging over 200 cars a day. One day last week over 300 cars laden with wheat left the Winnipeg yard for Fort William. The returns from all parts of Manitoba show that never before in the history of the province has there been such a harvest, the yield in many places averaging ten to fifteen bushels more per acre even than estimated. Such a bountiful yield should do more to invite immigration than any means hitherto employed by our Government.

Messrs. Brydges and Eden, of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company, have returned to town after an inspection of the proposed route between Yorkton, the present terminus of the road, and Prince Albert. They express themselves delighted with the country and say that it is the intention of the company to proceed at once with the construction of the road between these points. This will bring Prince Albert some eighty miles rearer to Winnipeg than by the Regina & Long Lake branch of the C. P. R.

It might be gratifying to your readers to learn that notwithstanding the many difficulties the directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition had to contend with, combined with the wretched weather for the last three days of the exhibition, a surplus of several thousand dollars over and above all expenses is reported. This will permit of the enlargement of several of the buildings and the making of many other necessary improvements.

Winter seems to have set in with a vengeance. The ground is covered with snow and the air sharp and nipping. WINNIPEG, Nov. 2, 1891.

#### ABOUT THE WORLD'S FAIR AT CHICAGO.

The exhibition buildings are rising rapidly. The magnitude of the building operations now going on at Jackson Park can be surmised from the fact that an average of from thirtyfive to forty car loads of construction material arrives every day.

The women of Illinois, who have the spending of \$80,000 of the \$800,000 which the State appropriated for its representation at the Exposition, have been granted, for their ex. clusive use, one-tenth of the space in the Illinois Building, which, altogether, is something more than an acre and a half. The women will make a separate exhibit.

The National Association of Woollen Manufacturers and the American Pottery Association have each decided to make an exhibit at | " cocoa school " where Dutch maidens, clad in | But as it contained neither we should say it

seen in this country.

British Columbia has decided to build a structure, which will be a novelty in architecture, composed of every variety of wood known to the British Columbia forests. The building will be built first in sections of contrasting woods neatly mortised together, and the roof will be of native slate and a variety of cedar shingles, making in all a pleasing effect. It is intended to ship the building in sections, ready to be erected on its arrival. The display will be unique in every way, the Government and cities of the province subscribing to the fund.

Director George Schneider has received advices from Berlin to the effect that the associated chemical works of the German Empire had agreed to make a full and comprehensive exhibit at the Exposition in 1893.

The Palace of Music at the Exposition, it is now expected, will stand on the great island formed by the lagoons, and will be surrounded by a magnificent garden of flowers, ten acres or more in extent. This location is desired by Theodore Thomas, Musical Director of the Exposition, but has not yet been finally passed upon by the Board of Directors. The structure will measure 150 by 250 feet, and cost approximately \$100,000.

Theodore Roosevelt, the civil service champion, wants to have an "American Sports. man's Exhibit " made at the Exposition. In explanation of his idea he says: "I want an exhibit of every weapon and utensil used in hunting, fishing, and trapping since the discovery of the country down to the present day. We have the greatest hunting country on earth. The exhibition should embrace the heads of all kinds of American game of the larger sort, and specimens of the smaller game, animals, birds, and fishes; the old wigwams, hunting shocks of pioneer days, all kinds of weapons, and all the conveniences that go to make up a modern hunting camp."

A company has applied for space to erect a building in the form of an iceberg in which to make a polar exhibit. A group of Esquimaux with reindeer, furs and all the paraphernalia of inhabitants of the polar regions, will be installed in the building if the concession is granted.

Transportation rates on articles intended for exhibits at the World's Fair will be the regular tariff rates of the railroads, plus eight cents per 100 pounds for switching charges at Jackson Park. This will bring the rates from the various Atlantic seaports all the way from 28 to 83 cents per 100 pounds, according to the class of freight in which the goods fall and the port from which they are shipped. The goods will be returned to starting point free of expense, except for the switching charges at Jackson Park. Of the eight cents per 100 pounds switching charges, three go to the Illinois Central and five to the Exposition Company. Freight charges on exceptionally fine goods, such as statuary, paintings, china, etc., and on horses and other fancy animals, will be somewhat higher than indicated above.

A firm of cocoa manufacturers in Holland have set apart \$100,000 with which to make a splendid exhibit at the Exposition in Chicago in 1893. They intend to erect a large building in the style of old Holland architecture of the fifteenth century, and to put in it, besides an exhibit in their own line of business, paintings, views, bric-a-brac, etc., illustrative of the Netherlands and the life and characteristics of the Dutch people. They will have there a

the Exposition such as has never before been picturesque native attire, will make delicious cocoa beverages and serve to visitors.

> The Exposition authorities intend to place an aggregate of \$300,000,000 of insurance upon the World's Fair buildings and exhibits. The Chicago city fire department has a fully equip. ped and manned fire engine and other apparatus on the Fair grounds, housed in a building provided by the Company, and every precaution is being taken against fire. The heavy insurance, added to this precaution, will relieve all exhibitors from fear of loss by fire, it is believed. Insurance is already being placed on the buildings now in process of erection, the underwriting being done under a special form.

#### LEGAL NOTES.

In Hamilton, on the 28th ult., the Magistrate dismissed the adjourned charges against Charles Britton of using profane language towards R. Pierce and F. F. Appleton. A legal gentleman appeared on behalf of Britton, armed with a heavy volume of legal lore, in which was found the following curious law, passed during the reign of George II. against profanity.

"Every laborer, soldier or sailor profanely cursing or swearing shall forfeit one shilling every other person under the degree of a gentleman and every gentleman of superior rank five shillings to the poor of the parish, and on the second conviction double, and for every subsequent offence treble the sum first forfeited with all charges of conviction, and in default of payment shall be sent to the house of correction for ten days. If the justice omits his duty he forfeits five pounds and the constable 40 shillings, and the act is to be read in all parish churches the Sunday after every quarter day, in failure of which £5 is to be levied by a warrant issued by any justice."

That portion of the act relating to its public reading has, it appears, been repealed in England, but never in Canada.

#### INSURANCE NOTES.

The amount of life insurance carried by the late A. A. Green, of Victoria, is said to have been \$60,000, divided among eight prominent companies.

The Birtle, Manitoba, Eye Witness again cautions its readers against lighting prairie fires. "A number of haystacks in the vicinity have already been consumed, and the danger is much greater than for some years past. The penalties for violating the prairie fire laws are severe and should be rigidly enforced on all parties found setting fires contrary to the provisions of the act."

At Kingsville, Ont., in the early morning of Sunday last, fire broke out in McKay's hardware store. As there is no fire department in the village, the flames spread quickly to the adjoining stores, which were mainly wooden. In addition to McKay's, the meat shop of Pulford, the shoe shop of Andrew Wigle, a barber shop, Edward Pulford's billiard hall, and a bakery were all burned to the ground. The contents of these shops were largely saved by the citizens, but the loss on buildings is probably \$10,000, insured for half that sum.

If the Eastern Assurance Company's capacious leather receptacle, bearing in gold the imprint of Mr. J. H. Ewart's name, had been filled with business cards, we might have called it a card case. If it had been lined with crisp dollar notes we would have called it a purse.

would prove handy for either, or for almost any pocket article that a business man wants to keep where he can put his hand on't.

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The more we see and hear and read of the ups and downs of business life, the oftener the young man, as we suppose]. auction flag tells us of the fall of a family's hope, or the black rosette on a door the loss of the bread-winner, the more impressed we are with the vast importance of life assurance. Reader, if you have no policy on your life, do not delay to get one. If you have a policy already, and are hard up, sell the shirt off your back rather than let it lapse.

The cheery face of Mr. William Blight, the warm grasp of his hand, will be henceforth strange to his many friends, for he died on Monday morning last at his home on North street. His funeral took place on Wednesday, when his sons and sons-in-law were his pallbearers. Mr. Blight was a citizen of Toronto since 1850, long a hardware merchant, and a well-known fire insurance adjuster later, being for many years connected with the Provincial. then with the Western of Toronto and other companies, and more recently with the Lancashire. He was a man of unquestioned integrity and a valued citizen.

#### MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for week ending 5th Nov., 1891, were as under :

arings. Balances 254,021 \$260,361
354,510 643,53
531,036 339,563
926,522 348,809
080,981 205,30
994,806 226,55
141,876 \$2,042,130
799,010 \$1,235,810
326,458 1,519,61

#### TORONTO CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances of this clearinghouse (of which the Bank of Toronto is not a member) for the week ended 5th Nov., 1891, are as under .....

<b></b>	
1,381,049	145,925
	108,818
	154,153
	153,457
	115,770
,	\$112,199
Clearings.	Balances.
	Clearings. \$1,021,147 1,189,211 907,816 1,306,797 1,115,042 1,381,049 \$6,921,062

#### HALIFAX CLEARING HOUSE.

Bank clearings for week ending October 31st, 1891, were as follows:

Monday,	Oot.	26	<b>\$226.949</b>	85
Tuesday,		27	206,271	
Wednesday	**	28	344,092	
Thursday,	• •	29	149,949	
Friday,	**	30	310,152	
Saturday,	"	81	166,017	
Total for	weel	- \$ \$	1,403,434	15

#### ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

D. S. writes from St. John, N. B., as follows: "Would you kindly forward to the undersigned a list of the insurance works published by your office, with their prices. I desire to learn the business, and if you could recommend a book about the price of \$2.50, you would greatly oblige."

[You do not say what branch of insurance you wish to learn. We do not publish books on insurance, but advise you to send to C. C. Hine, publisher, 137 Broadway, N. Y., who census takers?

publishes an Instruction Book for life agents at \$1.50, and for fire agents at \$2.50 per copy. The Letters to an Agent, by the same publisher, are the best \$1.50 worth for you, if you are a

BANK SHAREHOLDER .- You have forgotten to send us your name and address.

S. A., St. Catharines.-The gentlemen chosen to form the commission to investigate and report upon the Civil Service of Canada are Mr. George Hague, general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada; Mr. E. J. Barbeau, manager of Le Credit Foncier; Mr. Justice Burbidge, of the Exchequer Court, and Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance.

---A cable message of Saturday last announced the death of a gentleman well known in Canada, and one who has filled important positions here, namely, Mr. David Davidson, of Summerset Lodge, Wimbledon Common, Surrey, England, who had reached the great age of 84 years. Mr. Davidson came to Canada in 1843 and was manager of the Bank of British North America for twelve years, after which he became general manager of the Bank of Montreal, a position he filled with great satisfaction. In 1863 he resigned and returned to Scotland, being manager of the Bank of Scotland until 1877, when he retired. At the time of his death Mr. Davidson was chairman of the general board of directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

-The council of the Board of Trade at Victoria, having had eight meetings to attend within three months, deems it advisable to appoint committees to which some of the matters brought up could be referred. The president therefore appointed the following standing committees : Fisheries, Robert Ward, W. H. Ellis, M. T. Johnston, Capt. J. G. Cox and A. J. McLellan. Manufactures, D. R. Kerr, W. P. Sayward, W. F. Bullen, Jas. Hutcheson and C. E. Renouf. Harbor and Navigation, Capt. John Irving, T. R. Smith, Robert Ward, R. B. Rithet and J. H. Turner. Statistics, Wm. Templeman, W. H. Ellis and Fred. J. Claxton. Mining and Property, William Wilson, Major Dupont and Judge Byrnes. Public Works and Railways, A. B. Gray, Jos. Hunter, J. H. Todd, Joshua Davies and Joshua Holland. Finance, E. A. McQuade, A. B. Gray and Robert Ward.

-Bank dividends are declared as under, for the current half-year, by various Canadian banks: Bank of Toronto .....5 per cent.

Bank of Hamilton4	"
Bank of Ottawa4	"
Standard Bank4	"
Imperial Bank4	"
Quebec Bank	64
LaBanque Jacques Cartier31	**
LaBanque d' Hochelaga3	"
Traders' Bank3	"
والمحمد بالمتعاقبة المتعادية المعادرات	

-According to the Government census Victoria had this year a population of 16,840, as compared with 5,925 in 1881, which showed a gain equal to 184 per cent. But the Victorians thought they knew better, and proceeded to take the census of the city for themselves. The result is that the population is found to be 22,981, an increase of 17,000 in ten years! Well done, Victoria. But what are we to think of the error of 6,000 made by the Government

-The American Bankers' Association is to hold its next meeting in New Orleans, on Wednesday, 11th November, and the session is expected to last two days. A special effort is being made to secure an exceptionally large attendance in view of the number of questions of special interest which are to come before the association. The silver question will doubtless receive much consideration.

#### Correspondence.

GRAPE GROWING AND WINE SELLING

#### Editor MONETARY TIMES:

SIR,—I have read your article in issue of 30th ult., on grape-growing in Ontario, with much interest, and I take the opportunity to relieve my mind regarding what I call extortion.

I occasionally, when journeying, take a glass of native wine, but a restaurant keeper only serves out about a thimbleful for five cents. This certainly is not the way to wean people from drinking fiery compounds. Either the wine merchant or the restaurant keeper must

wine merchant or the restaurant keeper must have extravagant profits. But a still more flagrant case of extortion is the following: A certain divine in this city, a rabid teetotaler, advertises the pure, unfer-mented grape-juice at sixty cents per quart. I recently obtained a bottle. The said quart bottle contains about one and one-half pints, and with grapes at 14 to 2 cents per pound, I should think the cost of above could not pos-sibly exceed twenty cents. What are we to think of temperance men who put their wares on the market at such figures? on the market at such figures?

ANTI-HUMBUG. Toronto, Nov. 2nd, 1891.

#### LAKE CARRYING TRADE.

#### Editor MONETARY TIMES :

Editor MONETARY TIMES: SIR,—I have read your article on Modern Lake Steamers, and think you give a lot of pleasing information about the lake trade. But you do not give all the principal boats, and I notice you have not got all the lines. You have not got all the Union Line boats, or the Lake Superior Iron Co.'s, or the Lehigh Valley Railroad Line, or the "Iron King," "Queen," "Duke," "Chief," &co., of the Detroit Trans-portation Company. Then there is the Cen-tral Vermont Line, sometimes called the Og-densburg boats.—big fellows they are, and most ly new; and the Mutual Transport Company's boats, steel ones; and the Lackawanna Com-

ly new; and the Mutual Transport Company's boats, steel ones; and the Lackawanna Com-pany's boats, part wood and part steel. Smal-ler lines and smaller boats are the Gilchrist, the Eddy, the Rhodes, and the Orion lines. I think it would have been a good thing, be-sides, to give some more particulars, such as the length and depth and speed of the boats. If you think it worth your while you can print something about them yet. I send you some along with this. We don't know what we are coming to yet because the or that we are coming to yet, because ten or fifteen years ago we did not imagine that such big and beautiful steel or iron "yachts," as you call them, would be carrying coal and iron and grain and copper ore past our door. But still I am glad to see the MONETARY TIMES giving some care to look into the Ameri-

can lake carrying trade, which has grown to such big dimensions in these days. And I should like to see you attending to the Cana-dian lake carrying trade. We, perhaps, don't know as much about it up here as you do down on Lake Ontario.

and as inducation in a problem of the second and the inter-one of the inter-ocean Transportation Company's fleet, was launched at Wyandotte, Mich., on Detroit river, in July, 1890. Her dimensions are 335 feet over all, 316 feet keel, 42 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold. This iron and steel steamer cost no less than \$240,000, and her tonnage is 1,892 net tons, or say 2,523 tons gross, bigger a good deal than the "Campana," which steamer you know.
In November last year there were launched at West Superior, Lake Superior, two "whaleback" steamers, built of iron, cigar-shaped, like the one so recently sent across the Atlantic, laden with grain. One of these, the "James L. Colby," named after the president of the American Steel Barge Company, was

265 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet mould-ed depth, designed to carry 2,400 tons cargo, and to make 14 miles an hour loaded. Yours, RIVERSIDE.

Windsor, Ont., Nov. 2, 1891.

#### VISIONS OF WEALTH.

Editor MONETARY TIMES :

SIR,-I enclose for your observation an ad-vertisement of the Canadian Mutual Loan and Investment Company, and ask your attention to the part offering investors \$500 for a monthly payment of \$3, estimated to be limited to a period of seven years. This offer is causing me visions of an accu-

mulation of real estate in a few years by easy payments, amounting, with the interest added, to less than an amount borrowed.

The way to obtain the benefit of this great boon is to borrow say \$1,000 from some lender at 6 per cent.—this will cost \$60 per annum and will enable you to purchase a property ; then invest in the above-named, or some similar company, \$6 per month, or \$72 per annum, making in all \$132 each year, and total pay-ments of \$924 for interest and principal, when your shares will be matured according to the estimate given in this advertisement. For these matured shares you will obtain \$1,000, with which you can pay off the amount you borrowed and have \$76 to the good. Or, putting it in another way, you can have the use of \$1,000 for seven years, to repay which you are required to save only \$924 without anything additional for interest.

It is no wonder that real estate in Toronto has so greatly increased when you have com-panies willing to offer any one, "women as well as children," such terms as I have men-tioned, and perhaps it is the want of such ad-vantages that may account for there being no increase in the value of real estate at this end of the Dominion.

Can you not spare one of your experts at organizing such companies and send him this way, for we also have a strong desire to be-

way, for we also have a strong desire to be-come rich by quick and easy methods. Yours truly, C. E. L JARVIS. P.S.—What guarantee do these companies give for the fulfilment of their offers ? C. E. L. J.

St. John, N. B., 30th Oct., 1891.

### STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTBEAL, Nov. 4th. 1891.

Buyers. Lowest Reller Total Avera, 1890 STOCKS. 2261 1132 971 Montreal ..... 228 227 31 229 Montreal ..... Ontario ...... People's .... Molsons ..... 116 101 118 95 42 77 99 981 162 165 160 1:61 223 Cartier .... J. Cattier .... Merchants .... Commerce xd... Union .... Rich. & Ont.... Street Ry. ... do. new stock Gas, ..... do. new stock 105 102 151 134 131<u>2</u> 150) 132 131 146) 131  $152\frac{1}{1}$  $134\frac{1}{2}$  $132\frac{1}{2}$ 434 200 1331 1318 • • • 98 52<del>]</del> 170 116 4)3 190 1143 481 175 1153 523 1578 310 1135 46 180 1994 180 199 25 20, 201 201 75 2011  $199\frac{1}{2}$ new stock do. do. new stock C. Pacific..... C. P. land b'ds N. W Land... Bell Tele. ... do. new stock Montreal 4% ... 893 1831 691 87 90 1051 79 1081 34000 70 79 200 1451 163 783 1471 77 1481 1452 ••••• ..... .....

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 5th, 1891. DAIRY PRODUCTS .- Butter values in England show some little appreciation, inducing a rather freer export movement; the local demand for choice is good. We quote creamery, 22 to 23 to:; fine Townships, 18 to 20c.; Western 15 to 16c. Cheese still quiet, though English quotations show a slight gain in strength. We quote finest, 9<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 10c.; fine, 9 to 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c.; meand we quote 15 to 17c., the last figure for choice fresh stock.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. -Sorting business in drugs and sundries is well maintained, and heavy chemicals are a little more active. Sal. soda keeps firm at the advance; cream tartar and tartaric acid keep low, citric acid weak-ening. Salphur rules very steady, quinine flat and lower if anything. The bro-mides are weaker, owing to a break in the combination, but the expectation is that the combine will be re-established. We quote :-Sal soda, \$1.15 to 1.25; bicarb soda, \$2.50 to 2.60; soda ash, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; bichromate of \$potash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 8 to 10c.; oream tartar crystals, 27 to 28c.; do. ground, 29 to 31c.; tartaric acid crystal 45 to 47c. do and tartaric acid keep low, citric acid weak-29 to 31c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 45 to 47c.; do, powder, 46 to 48c.; citric acid, 60 to 65c.; causpowder, 46 to 48c.; citric acid, 60 to 65c.; caus-tic soda, white, \$2.50 to 2.75; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.50 to 2.75; alum, \$1.75 to 2.00; copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to 3.00; roll sulphur, \$2.50 to 2.75; sulphate of copper, \$4.50 to 5.00; epsom salts, \$1.65 to 1.75; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American quinine, 35to 40c.: German quinine 35 to 38c. Howerada saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American quinine, 35 to 40c.; German quinine, 35 to 38c.; Howard's quinine, 40 to 45c.; opium, \$3.75 to 4.00; morphia, \$1.55 to 1.70; gum arabio, sorts, 40 to 60c.; white, 75c. to 90c.; carbolic acid, 35 to 50c.; iodide potassium, \$3.75 per lb.; iodine, re-sublimed, \$4.75; to 5.00; commercial do., \$4.25 to 4.75; iodoform, \$5.50 to 6.00. Prices for essential oils are: -Oil lemon, \$2.75 to 3.75; oil ber-gamot, \$4.70 to 4.90; oranges, \$4.00 to 4.50; oil peppermint, \$4,00 to 5.00; glycerine, 18 to 20c.; senna, 12 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 65 to 70c.; American do., 65 to 70c.; insect powder, 30 to 35c. Day Goops.-The cooler weather and frosty nights have created some improvement in sort-

nights have created some improvement in sort. ing business, and city retail trade is satisfac-torily brisk. Remittances are still the subtorily brisk. Remittances are still the sub-ject of complaint, and country merchants as a rule say that they have yet to feel the expected improvement in payments from their farmer customers. To-day is quite a heavy day for country payments in the trade, but nothing could be gleaned as to results at time of writ-ing. Letters from buyers in Europe indicate very little change in values of textiles. Kid gloves are reported to be a little advanced, ow-ing to scarcity of skins. FISR.—A general scarcity of pickled fish ex-

ing to scarcity of skins. FISH.—A general scarcity of pickled fish ex-ists, and prices rule high. For Labrador her-rings, \$5.75 to 6.00 is asked; C. B. herrings, \$6.00; French shore, \$5.25 to 5.50; green cod in very limited supply at \$5.50 for No. 1, and \$6 for large; dry cod, \$5.25. Choice hand-picked Malpeque oysters have sold at \$4 to 4.50, and ordinary at \$2.50 to 3.00. FURS.—Local quotations are yet without alteration. The European market is unsettled, and there is a probability that the high prices of the spring will not be maintained. Many failures are feared among the Russian fur dealers, who are largely Jews, and the effect

failures are feared among the Russian fur dealers, who are largely Jews, and the effect on the trade will be depressing. We quote:--Beaver, \$4.25 to 4.75 per lb.; bear, \$8 to 10; ditto cub, \$2 to 4; fisher, \$2.50 to 5; red fox, 75c. to \$1; cross ditto, \$1.50 to 3; lynx, \$1.50 to 2.50; marten, 60 to 75c.; mink, 75c. to \$1.50; muskrat, 10 to 12c.; otter, \$8 to 12: raccoon, 40 to 60c.; skunk, 20, 40, and 60c.

Stocks of grain in store in Montreal this week and last were:

0			Nov. 2,	Oct. 26,
Grain	1.		1891.	1891.
Wheat,	bush	1	347,469	349,685
I Corn.	"	•••••	300	350
Oats,	"		227,129	222.867
I Rve.	"	•••••	113.751	101,148
Peas, Barley,	"		412.818	311,208
Barley,	"	•••••	134,846	112,247

Total..... 1,236,313 1,097,505

dium, 84 to 94c. The market for eggs is firm, are as they were quoted by us last week. For

currants the general asking price for ordinary provincials is 54c., ranging from that up to 7c. for the finer grades; Sultanas, 8 to 10c. per pound, the latter figure for a fine bright fruit, better in quality than what was sold last year at 18c. The importation of Malaga raisins has again been very limited. We quote Lon. don layers \$3; loose Muscatels \$2.40.; black baskets \$3.75: B. Crown \$4.50. Sugars are without change; granulated still 44c. at re-finery; yellows 3.7.16 to 44c. Molasses quiet at 38 to 39c. for Barbadoes, and syrups slow of movement at 2 to 2§c. Rice, \$3.85 in a jobbing movement at 2 to 2§c. Rice, \$3.85 in a jobbing way for B. quality. Coffees are rather steadier, and some business is reported in Jamaica at 17 to 18c.; Java and Mocha 24 to 26c. The The 17 to 18c.; Java and Mocha 24 to 26c. The pack of Western tomatoes is apparently very light, as none of the Bowlby's are on the mar-ket here. Quebec brands are selling in a job-bing way at \$1 to 1.10. Teas are moving fairly at steady prices for Japans, though one local weekly would have its readers believe there has been a decline of 2c. Other lines without any interesting features.

HIDES are inclined to be dull, and even at the lower prices, business has been rather quiet. Dealers are paying on the basis of 5c. for No 1 green hides, and tanners pay one cent more; calfskins, 7c.; lambskins, 65 to 70c.

LEATHER.-Nothing much can be noted in LEATHER.—Nothing much can be noted in the way of an improved demand yet, except that sole leather has been a little more active as noted last week. Quite a few lof the shoe manufacturers are preparing to take stock, and so will not be buying for a while. Stocks are in moderate compass, ard quo-tations without change. We quote — Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1, 21 to 23c. ; do., No. 2, B. A.

# THE **Imperial Trusts Company** OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Dominion Charter.

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This Company acts as Fxecutor, Administrator or Guardian and Transacts all Business usual to trust companies, including the Countersigning of Bonds, Negotiation of Debentures, Mortgages, etc , and the Investment of Moneys and Sinking Funds.

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To the best advantage and on favorable terms.

#### Office, 32 Church Street. Toronto F. S. SHARPE,

Secretary-Treasurer.



ESTABLISHED 1824.

Assets over \$8,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, - - MANCHESTER, Eng. J. B. MOFFAT, Manager and Secretary.

Canadian Branch Head Office, Toronto. JAS. BOOMER, Manager 16 to 17c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 19 to 20c.; No.2, ditto, 15 to 16c.; No. 1, Chma, none to be had; No. 1 slaughter, 20 to 23c.; No. 2 do., 18 to 20c.; American oak sole, 39 to 43c.; British oak sole, 38 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 26 to 30c.; ditto, heavy, 23 to 28c.; grained, 26 to 30c.; Sootoh grained, 32 to 37c.; splits, large, 16 to 21c.; do., small, 12 to 15c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 40 lbs.), 50 to 60c.; imitation French calfskins, 65 to 80c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; har-ness, 20 to 26c.; buffed cow, 11 to 14c.; extra heavy buff, 14 to 16c.; pebbled cow, 9 to 14c.; polished buff, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.: glove grain, 11 to 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.:rough, 20 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c. to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE .--- We have to chronicle another very quiet week, and at the mo-ment the movement in iron and metals is al-most paralyzed by the advance in railway freights which took effect on the 1st inst. The first circular announced an advance equal to 75 per cent. on summer rates, which sort of staggered people, but this was subsequently modified to about a 50 per cent. advance. Scotch warrants are still at 47s., and iron makers' quotations remain the same. Tin plates are easy, with a slackened demand now that the canning season is over; there are plenty here, or close at hand. Lead very dull, and \$3.40 here, or close at hand. Lead very duil, and \$3.40 might fetch a round lot; copper we make 13½ to 14c.; and easy at that. Antimony has made a strong advance, and we make quotation 15c. We quote:—Coltness, \$22; Calder, No. 1, \$21 to 21.50; Calder, No. 3, \$20; Summerlee, \$21.50 to 22.00; Eglinton, \$20.00; Gartsherrie, \$21.50 to 22.00; Corphere, \$10.50 to 20.00; \$21 to 22.00; Carnbroe, \$19.50 to 20.00;

Leading Accountants and Assignees.

#### HENRY BARBER & CO..

Accountants, Trustees and Receivers.

20 Front St. E., Toronto.

Correspondents in Montreal, Winnipeg, Vaucouver, Canada; London, Manchester, Bradford, Leeds, Huddersfield, Eng and Glasgow, Scotland.

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No. 9 Toronto Chambers, Toronto St., Toronto, Ont Special attention given to auditing and investi-gations, also to the adjusting of partnership and xecutorship accounts.

#### P. TURNER WILSON, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

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Agents' Directory.

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GEORGE F. JEWELL, F.C.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. Office, No. 193 Queen's Avenue, Londou, Ont.

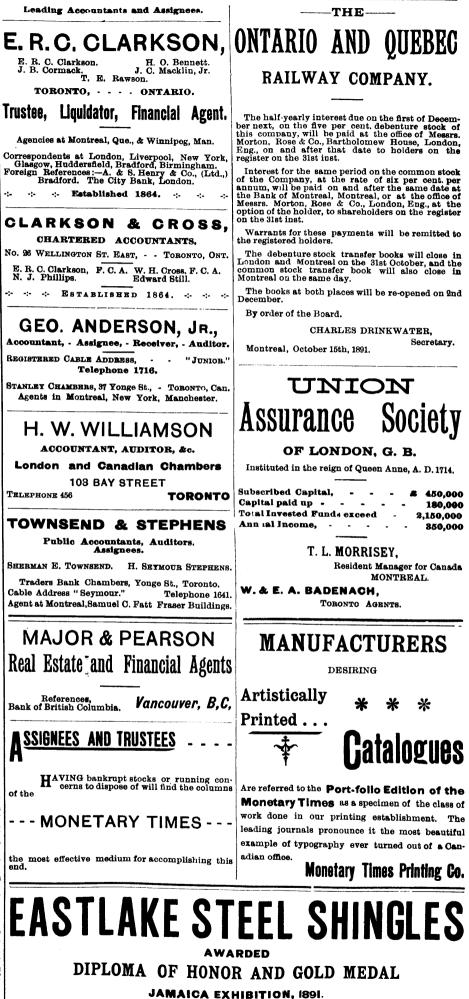
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J. L. O. VIDAL & SON, City of Quebec, are agents to sell and handle on commission all sorts of new and second hand machinery.

WM. McKERRON, HALIFAX, N. S.



Custom House and Forwarding Agent, Fire and Storm Proof, Durable and Ornamental

PARTNERSHIPS. Business men desiring part their business, should MONETARY TIMES. METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO. No better medium for this purpose.

Shotts, \$21.50; Middlesboro, none here; oast sorap railway chairs, &c., \$18.50 to 19; ma-chinery scrap, \$15 to 18; common ditto, \$13; bar iron, \$2 for Canadian; British, \$2.25; beet refined, \$2.50; Siemens' pig No. 1, \$21.50 to 22.00; Canada Plates --Blaina, Swansea, and Garth, \$2.70 to 2.75. Terne roofing plate, 20 x 28, \$7.75 to 8.25. Black sheet iron, No. 28, \$2.60; No. 26, \$2.50; No. 24, \$2.40; tin plates-Bradley charcoal, \$6 : charcoal I. C., \$4.25; P.D. Crown, \$4.50; do. I.X., \$5.25 to 5.50; coke I. C., \$3.60 to 3.75; coke wasters, \$3.50; galvanized sheets, No. 28, ordinary brands, 5 to 6c.; Morewood, 6½ to 6§c.; tinned sheets, ooke, No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.40. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75 to 3.00; common sheet iron, \$2.40 to 2.60 according to gauge; steel boiler plate, \$3.00; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10½ to 11c.; lead per 100 lbs., pig, \$3.50 to 3.75; sheet, \$4 to 4.25; shot, \$6 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; spring, Shotts. \$21.50; Middlesboro, none here;

\$2.50; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.40; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin 22 to 23c.; bar tin, 25c.; ingot copper,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to 22 to 230.; bar tin, 250.; ingot copper, 13½ to 140.; sheet zinc, \$6.50; spelter, \$6; American do. \$5.50; antimony, 150.; bright iron wires Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.65 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.70; galvanized, \$3.35; the trade discount on wire is 7½ per cent. Coil chain, ½ inch, 50.; § in., 4½0.; 7.16 in., 4¼0.; ½ in., 40.; § in., 3½0.; ¾ in. 3½0.; ¾ in., and upwards, 30.

<sup>3</sup>ko.; <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in. <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>o.; <sup>7</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in., and upwards, 3c.
OILS, PAINTS, &c.—Few changes are to be noted in these lines. Linseed oil is easy at 59 to 60c. for raw, 62 to 63c. for boiled; turpenpentine, 55c.; castor oil, 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 9c.; olive, <sup>\$</sup>/<sub>4</sub>1.10 to 1.15 for pure, with very limited demand; steam refined seal, 47 to 50c.; Nfid. cod, 40 to 42c. Leads and colors as they were.
We quote:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$5.50 to 5.75; No. 1.
<sup>\$\$5</sup> to 5.25; No. 2, \$4.75; No. 3, \$4 to 4.50; dry white lead, 5 to 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c.; genuine red do., 44 to 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c.; No. 1 red lead, 4c; London washed whiting, 50c.; Paris white, 90c. to \$1: Cook-

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

WOOL.-Business continues of a quiet hand WOOL.—Business continues of a quiet hand to mouth character, and no variation can be noted in values. We quote (Cape, 144 to 164c.; Australian scoured, 38 to 40c.; no ordinary Australian; B. A. scoured, 35 to 39c.; no Na-tals; North-West, 16 to 17c.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, November 5th, 1891. BOOTS AND SHOES. — The continued dry weather is not favorable to an expansion of trade in this line. However, fairly-sized or-ders are being received. Spring samples will be ready by the beginning of next week.

\$100,100

54,724



Price lists will be a shade more in favor of buyers than in the past. Rubber goods are only moving slightly. It will require broken weather to stimulate the demand. Payments continue unsatisfactory.

DRUGS.—Business is reported moderately active and payments fair to good. The market is almost without change of any kind, and prices all round are steady.

DRY GOODS .- The colder weather has created a better feeling in the trade, and a fairly active

Leading Wholesare Trade of Hamilton.

#### ADAM HOPE & CD,, HAMILTON, ONT.

WE carry in stock

Galv'd Iron "Queen's Head" 16-28 **w**.g.

Steel Boiler Plates, 3/16-1/2in. thick. Iron Boiler Plates, 3/16 and 1/4 thick.

Gas Pipe, 1/8 in.-6 in.

Boiler Tubes,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Pig Iron and Metals of all Kinds.



HAMILTON. - ONT.

demand for woollen dress fabrics. The demand for Scotch tweeds and cheviots seems to be growing, and their popularity as the winter approaches increasing. Henriettas and cash-meres are still selling moderately well. There is an active demand for men's coatings and diagonals for mantles, and also ulster 6-4 tweed cloths. For trimming purposes gold and silver braids are still in request, but silk cords in various colors and hues tend to supersede them. For men and women's underwear there them. For men and women's underwear there is a large enquiry; also for heavy woollen gloves, leather and kid lined gloves, &co. Blankets and comforters are in request and be-ginning to move. Shirting and staple cotton goods are slow. Payments are good, and in comparison with last year at this season show a decided improvement.

FLOUR AND OATMEAL .- The flour market is quiet and steady; demand not very active, hence prices, although unaltered all round, are not very firm. Any increased production would cause values to recede. What is moving is chiefly for the eastern provinces in car load lots, and some shipments have been made for export. Oatmeal is a little firmer and moving somewhat better. Bran is in demand at un-changed quotations and fairly active.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is fairly active at unchanged quotations. There is a very good demand for export, the supply being scarcely equal; shipments are going forward via New York, Portland, and Boston. The milling demand is good, and millers are getting all they require in their own neighborhoods from the farmers. The movement in wheat is still restricted. In Manitoba hard there is almost no movement, still we hear of small lots shipped for Port Arthur. The English wheat markets are firm; prices a shade higher with good demand and frequent enquiries. American markets are quiet and a little easier, caused chiefly by election holidays. Barley is in good demand for export, the lower grades for feeding purposes being specially active; high grades are finding their way into the high grades are inding their way into the States in increasing quantities as the season advances. Prices all roand have advanced fully two cents per bushel, barley No. 1 now being quoted at 54 to 55c.; No. 2, 48 to 50c.; No. 3 extra, 44 to 45c.; No. 3, 39 to 40c. Oats are unchanged in quotations, and in good de-mand locally, and for evolut are unchanged in quotations, and in good de-mand locally and for export. From present appearances there is not much chance of oats going lower; white oats at outside points for export are quoted at 32c. Peas have advanced in price two cents per bushel, and are now quoted from 63 to 64c.; the export demand is very good, and peas, with oats and barley, are



coming well forward, the market being kept well supplied. Rye also shows an increase in price of two cents per bushel, quoted at 84 to 85c. The local demand is good, and as soon as Soc. The local demand 18 good, and as soon as a car load accumulates, it finds ready sale. The export demand is also active, and small ship-ments are being made. Indian corn is unaltered as to market conditions, nothing doing, and prices purely nominal.

Stocks of grain in store in Toronto elevators, with comparisons, were, on dates given :

	891. 0ct 26, 1891.	NOV. 3, 1890.
Fall wheat, bush 5		22,280
Sp'g " " 8	,439 8,153	19,562
Hard " " 8	,700 9,060	
Goose " "	800 717	
Barley, bush 102	,076 93,764	21,365
	2,100 2,268	685
Rye, "	262 257	
Oats, " 1	,350 1,450	700

Total......129,312 119,732 64.592 The stock of grain in store at Port Arthur on October 26th was 477,101 bushels. During the week there has been received 358,479 bushels, and shipped 301,721 bushels, leaving in store on the 2nd Nov. inst. 533,859 bushels.

GROCERIES .--- Business at wholesale has not improved much since our last report, and pay-ments are described as rather slow. Canned goods are firm in quotations and the market is very strong. Tomatoes, peas and corn are moving freely, and later on an advance in price is a foregone conclusion—specially so as to tomatoes. For canned fruits, enquiries are becoming more numerous, and their prices are becoming more numerous, and their prices are well maintained. Salmon is in demand at un-altered figures. Dried fruits of some kinds are firmer, and in others a little easier; a cable to day from Trieste, about prunes, advises higher prices for the smaller sizes of case fruit. Further, it is impossible to quote well prepared fruit under the advance, although fruit. Further, it is impossible to quote well prepared fruit under the advance, although badly prepared fruit, the sizes of which do not come up to the sizes specified, is obtainable at less price. Some quotations are on the market for new Valencias to arrive, below market prices, but they are not for standard brands. A leading shipper in Denia, Greece, writes on October 20th: "There is a good deal of inferior and damaged fruit, so that we have to be very careful in buying, and can only secure a good sound fruit slowly and in small quantities. This is why we cannot offer firm for an earlier date of shipment. Even then, although we obtain the very soundest raisins, you cannot expect them to be of such good keeping qualities as last year's product." Syrups and volasses are in fair supply and easier. Quotations of rice are unaltered, and spices are without change. Sugars are un-changed in quotations; the refineries have made some pretty large sales, in consequence of the winter freight rates coming into play, which is equivalent to an increase of 4c. per 100 lbs. The demand for granulated keeps moving, but not by any means heavy. Farn-ham, Que., crystallized granulated, listed to arrive in about a week, at 4§c. per lb. for 1 to 15 barrel lots; over 15 barrels, 4§c. per lb. Testing strength by the polariscope 99.05. In the tea market there is very little change in conditions or prices, although India.Ceylon and Japans can be obtained at more favor. the tea market there is very little change in conditions or prices, although India-Ceylon and Japans can be obtained at more favor-able figures. The sailing ship "Hecla," re-ferred to in our last issue, has arrived safely in port at Vancouver with its cargo of 1,500, 000 lbs. Japan teas in good condition, and, as before stated, two-thirds of the entire cargo is for Canada for Canada.



HAY AND STRAW.—The hay market is being moderately supplied, and best new Timothy hay brings \$14.50 per ton, down to \$13, ac-cording to quality; best sheep straw is com-manding \$11 per ton, inferior \$10.

manding \$11 per ton, interior \$10. HIDES AND SKINS.—The hide market is weaker in consequence of the drop in Chicago; the effort to keep up hides there to be at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. has failed, large quantities having been sold at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, and some offered even for less. Green hides are now quoted  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower, viz., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound; cured and in-spected hides have also reorded  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, now quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Sheep8kins are offering in the usual supply at this season, and have ad-vanced another 5c., standard skins now being quoted at 80c., at which price they find ready sale. Tallow is in fair demand, prices unal-tered, and well maintained. tered, and well maintained.

LEATHER .- The tone of the leather market LEATHER.—The tone of the leather market has considerably improved, and business is expanding. Manufacturers are buying more freely, and all round there is a larger consump-tion. Stocks in sole leather are in very small compass, and no accumulations are heard of in any grade. We hear of no shipments at present being made for the eastern provinces or for export. or for export.

PAINTS AND OILS.—Trade in paints is rather dull, and unless a demand sets in at once, the season will close with a dull record. White lead, by recent Act of Parliament, cannot be labelled genuine or pure unless it is absolutely pure, hence dealers now prefer to use the word pure on their labels. Oils are fairly steady at quotations, but the demand is by no means active. Window glass is scarce, the keen competition alone keeping the prices down. The tendency to advance is strong. The market for some lines has been bare, and arrivals, which are now coming daily to hand, are consumed as soon as received are consumed as soon as received.

are consumed as soon as received. PROVISIONS.—The dairy market is fairly ac-tive, and prices ruling all round are fairly favorable to sellers. Dairy butter is coming in much more plentifully, on account of cheese factories closing down for the season. Choice selected dairy butter in tubs and pails is re-alizing 16 to 17c. per lb., strictly choice some-times as high as 18c., medium butter, for bakers' use, 13 to 14c. per lb., and some com-mon butter has been sold at 11c., but rather an inferior lot. There are some rolls coming to hand selling at 16 to 17c. per lb. Cheese is attacky Sentember make selling at 10 jc. per to hand selling at 16 to 17c. per lb. Cheese is steady, September make selling at 10 $\frac{1}{3}$ c. per lb. Dried apples are dull at 5c. per lb., and evaporated without any movement of any kind evaporated without any movement of any kind at 8c. Hops are dull. Brewers are holding off, expecting lower prices after 'Xmas. New Canadians are quoted at 18 to 20c. per lb.; yearlings, 12 to 15c. per lb.; States, 26c. per lb.; Bavarians, 38 to 40c. per lb. Mess beef, dull and unchanged in price. Mess pork is also quiet at \$14.50 to 15.00. Dressed hogs are coming to hand in increased quantities and prices have assin preceded : now curted at \$5.50. are coming to hand in increased quantities and prices have again receded; now quoted at \$5.50 per 100 lbs. for best heavy weights, light weights \$5.00 In hog products the market is strong and prices firm; long clear bacon quoted  $\$_1$  to  $\$_2$ , per lb.; breakfast smoked bacon 104 to 11c; hams a little easier, at 104 to 11c.; rolls,  $\$_2$  to 9c. Pure lard is in better supply, and quotations have given way a shade; now selling at 10 to 104c.; compound lard unaltered in price. Eggs are steady, in good demand, with fair supply, strictly fresh realizing 17c. per dozen; pickled eggs are selling at 14 to 15c. per dozen, and are beginning to move freely. Honey is moving a little better, and is graded into lower and higher qualities to stim-ulate consumption. Prices ranging all the way from 6 to 10c. per lb, for liquid honey and way from 6 to 10c. per lb, for liquid honey and 10 to 18 and 19c. for comb honey.

WOOL .- The wool market continues almost featureless; fleece wool in small lots is offer-ing, and 18c. per lb. is the top price realized for selected combing. In pulled wools there is very little doing, the demand from the mills not improving any. Prices are unchanged.

#### LIVERPOOL PRICES.

#### Nov. 5, 1891.

	ß.,	đ.
Wheat, Spring	8	6
NO. 1 UBL	8	1
Corn	6	4
Pess	6	ĝ
Lard	32	Ō
Pork	50	Ō
Bacon, heavy	35	ŏ
Tallow	26	ŏ
	50	ŏ

#### CITY **DEBENTURES.** \$80,000.00

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 15th day of November next, for the purchase of an Eighty Thousand Dollar Issue of debentures, to be applied in the construction of Sewe's and Local Improvements in the City of Brandon, Manitoba, marked "Tenders for Deben-tures."

tures." Said Debentures will bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half yearly. The principal of said debentures will be due and payable at the Imperial Bank of Canada in the City of Brandon, Manitoba, in thirty years from the lat day of October, A. D. 1891. Intending purchasers will be furnished by the undersigned with all necessary information on application. The bighest or any tender not neces-sarily accepted. JOHN C. KERR,

JOHN C. KERR, Clerk of City of Brandon.

# **DEBENTURES.**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of November, 1891, at noon, for the fol-lowing debentures or any part of them, namely: Township of Woolwich, County of Waterloo, 326, 175, interest at 4) per cent., payable yearly, on 1st December. Township of Peel, County of Wellington, \$6,665, interest at 5 per cent., payable yearly on 1st Decem-ber. Willage of Elmira, County of Waterloo, \$9,800, in-terest at 5 per cent., payable yearly, on 1st Decem-ber. Principal in each [case payable in about equal proportionate yearly amounts for a period of nine-teen years, the first payment of principal falling due on 1st December, 1892. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Interest to run from ist December, 1891. J. C. BOYD,

J. C. BOYD, Contractor Waterloo Junction Ry. Co., Waterloo, Ont.

# WATER WORKS DEBENTURES. \$75,000.00

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Saturday, the 15th day (f November next, for the purchase of a Seventy five Thousand Dollar issue of Water Works Debentures of the City of Brandon, Manitoba, marked, "Tenders for Water Works Debentures." Said Debentures are issued in pursuance of an Act of the Manitoba Legislature passed in the fifty fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable half yearly. The principal of said debentures will be due and payable at the Imperial Pank of Canada in the City of Bran don, Manitoba, in thirty years from the first day of October, A. D. 1891. The water rates and rents are appropriated by statute for the payment of interest and sinking fund of said debentures. Intending purchasers will be furnished by the undersigned with all necessary information on application. The highest or any tender not neces-sarily accepted.

JOHN C. KERR, Clerk of the City of Brandon.

# \$75,000 DEBENTURES Electric Street Railway Purposes.

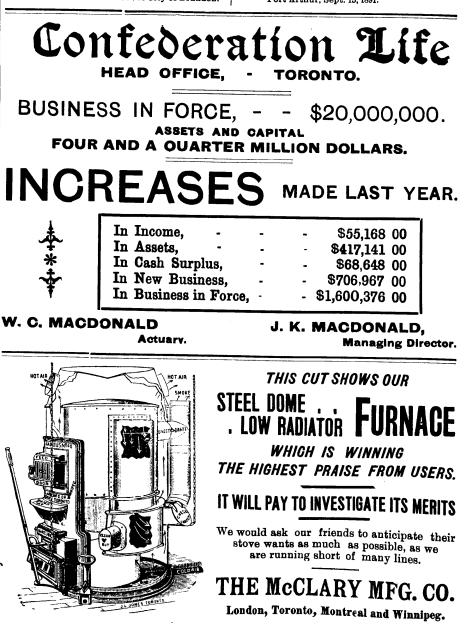
TOWN OF PORT ARTHUR.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to

Monday, the 16th Day of November, 1891

Monday, the 16th Day of November, 1891 For the purchase of the whole or any part of the above issue of Debentures of the Town of Port Arthur. The by-law under which these debentures are issued has been ratified and confirmed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and the route of the railway has received the assent of the Lieut. Governor in Council. The debentures are issued in amounts of \$1,000 each ,for a period of 30 years, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. Further particulars may be had on application to W. H. LANGWORTHY, Corporation Offices, Port Arthur, Sept. 15, 1891.

W. H. LAN Corporation Offices, Port Arthur, Sept. 15, 1891.





# THE MONETARY TIMES.

# STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

Leading Barristors.			STOC	K	AND	BOND	REPO	RT.		
McMurrich, Coatsworth, Hodgins & Urquhart,				Capital Bub- soribed. Paid-up.		Rest. Best. 6 Mo's.		CLOSING PRICES TOBONTO, Cash Nov. 5 per sh		
Coatsworth, Hodgins, Urquhart & Geddes, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c. Offices, 11 Toronto Chambers, 1 Toronto st., Toronto Telephone 642.	British British Canadia Commen	North n Ban rcial B	bia America k of Commerce ank of Manitoba	50	4,866,6	6,000,000	1,289,666 900,000	4 31	361 391 153 13/1 1341	371.79 66.75
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,	Commen Dominio Eastern	rcial B on Town	ank, Windsor, N.S	40 50 50	500,0 1,500,0 1,500,0	00 960,000 00 1,500,000	65,000 1.3 <b>50,00</b> 0	3 5 31	105 2433 2441	42.00 121.87
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. D. E. THOMSON, Q. C. DAVID HENDERSON, Offices: GEORGE BPLL, Board of Trade Buildings, JOHN B. FOLDEN. TORONTO.	Hamilto Hochela Imperia La Bang	ga ga lue Du ue Jac	Pouple gues Cartier	90 100 100 100 50 25	500,00 1,224,20 710,10 2,000,00 1,900,00 500,00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	600,000 160,000 876,000 425,000 150,000	4 3 4 3 3	In Liquidatio 114 1693 170 1834 1844	22.80 169.75 '83.50
BEATY, HAMILTON & SNOW,	Merchan	its' Ba	tionale nk of Canada nk of Halifax	100 100 100 50	1,200,00 6,799,20 1,100,00 9,006,00	0 5,799,200 0 1,100,000	100,000 2.510,000 375,000	9 34 3	150 153 181	150.00 191.00
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Solicitors for Confederation Life Association. lectione receive special attention. 15 Toronto St., Toronto. JAMES BEATY, Q. C. J. C. HAMILTON LL B	Nova Sco Ontario Ottawa	nswiel otia	k	900 100 100 100 100	19,000,00 500,00 1 362 50 1,500,00 1,000,00	19,000,000           500,000           0         500,000           1         228,849           1         1,500,000           0         1,000,000	6,000,000 450,000 757 275 280,000 425,000	34 34 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	83.00 454.00 243.00 157.00 114.50
A. J. RUSSELL SNOW.	People's	Bank	of Halifax of N. B	20 50 100 100	600,00 180,00 2,500,00	0 190,000 0 9,500,000	90,000 10 <b>5</b> ,000 500,000	3 4 31	112 	22 40 
GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Office-Corner Richmond and Carling Streets, LONDON, ONT.	Standard Toronto Union Ba Ville Man Western	ank, H ank, C rie	alifax anada	50 100 50 100 100 100	900,00 1,000,00 9,000,00 500,00 1,900,00 500,00 500,00	0 1,000,000 9,000,000 0 500,000 0 1,900,000 0 479 250 0 349,006	35,000 500,000 1 600,000 9 ),000 225,000 225,000 75,000	3 4 5 3 3 3 3 3 3	167         170           228         232           1184	83.50 928.00 59.25
GEO. C. GIBBONS, Q. C. GEO. M'NAB. P. MULKERN. FRED. F. HARPER.	L	OAN (	COMPANIES.	75	300,00	0 300,000	50,000	3	1071	90 62
LOUNT, MARSH, LINDSEY & LINDSEY And MACDONALD & MARSH, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and	Agriculto Building Canada F Canadian	aral Sa & Loa Perm. 1 1 Savir	DING SOC'S' ACT, 1859. VINGS & LOAN CO In Association Loan & Savings Co Igs & Loan Co	50 25 50 50	630,00 750,00 5,000,00 750,00	0 750,000 0 9,000,000 0 650,410	103,006 108,000 1,550,156 180,000	34 3 6 31	110 200 122	27.50 100.00 61.00
Conveyancers. Offices 25 Toronto St., Toronto. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, Q. C., G. C. B.	Freehold Farmers	Loan Loan	& Inv. Society & Savings Company & Savings Company Joan & Savings Co	50 100 50 50	1,000,00 3,221,50 1,067,25 2,500,00	0 1,319,100 611,430	10,000 648 918 128,513	5 4 31	90 <b>3</b> 94 146 120	45 38 146.00 60 00
WM. LOUNT, Q.C. A. H. MARSH, Q.C. GEORGE LINDEEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY. Telephone No. 45. Registered Cable Address, "March Toronto."	Landed H London I	1 Provi Bankin Loan C	ident & Loan Soc g & Loan Co o, of Canada	100 100 50	1, <b>500,00</b> 700,00 679,70	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1,100,000 \\ 0 & 638,207 \\ 0 & 631,500 \end{array}$	581,000 255,000 103,000 68,500	44 34 3 3	160   109 111	80.00  54.50
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY.	Union Lo Western	Loan d Loan d San & f Canad	Deben. Co., London Savings Co., Oshawa. Deposit Co Savings Co a Loan & Savings Co.	50 60 50 50 50	2,000,00 300,00 600,00 1,000,00 3,000,00	300,000 599,429 677,970	379,000 75,000 112,000 235,000 750,000	31 31 31 31 4 5	127            117            134            176	63.50 58.50 67.00 98.00
Barristers, Solicitors, &c, Union Loan Buildings, 28 and 30 Toronto Street,	Brit. Can Central (	. L & 1 Can. L	PRIVATE ACTS. Inv. Co. Ld. (Dom Par) Dan and Savings Co	100 100	1,620,000 2,000,000	800,000	82,000 192,000	3 <del>1</del> 3	111 1241 126	111.00
TORONTO. J. MACLAREN, Q.O. W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY, Q.O. W. E. MIDDLETON R. C. DONALD. A. F. LOBB, E. M. LAKE, FRANK W. MACLEAN.	London & Land Sec Man. & N "THE (	t Can. ority ( orth-V Compa	nv.Oo.,Ltd. do. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Co. (Ont. Legisla.) Vest. L. Co. (Dom Par) NIES' Act., ' 1877-1889.	100 50 25 100	2,500,000 5,000,000 1,377,825 1,250,000	0 500,000 0 700,000 5 545,707	130,000 375,000 545,000 111,000	31 4 5 31	118 1975 128 216 1095	124.50 118.03 68.70 54.00 109.50
	Keal Kste	aea & Me Lo	& Investment Co. Ltd. National Inv't Co., Ld an & Debenture Co	100 100 50	629,850 2,008,000 800,000	1,004,000	123,000 301,200 5,000 .	84 *31	$123\frac{1}{2}$ 126 53	123.50 126 00 26 50
APPEAL BOOKS	British M Ontario I Toronto	lortgag ndusti Saving	LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874. te Loan Co tal Loan & Inv. Co s and Loan Co nada Landed Credit Co	100 100 100 paid	<b>450,00</b> ( 466,800 400,000 3 <del>1</del> and th	314 291	59,000 185,000	3) 8)	•••••	
LEGAL STATIONERY SUPPLIED BY THE Monotony Timos Drinting Comple		188	URANCE COMPANIE Quotations on London	S.			BAILWA		Par value	London
Monetary Times Printing Comp'y, 70-72 Church St., Toronto.	No.								<b>₽</b> 8h.	Oct. 24
F. C. INNES, S. O. RICHARDS, Notary Public. Solicitor of Ontario	Shares	Divi- dend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amoun Paid.	Last Sale Oct. 24	Grand Tru	Mortgage year L. G. entral 59 nk Con. st	Bonds, Bonds, 1st Moi ock	5% 34% Tugage 100	911 913 114 116 96 97 104 106 1)1 101
INNES & RICHARDS, Real Estate, Insurance and Loans.	50,000 100,000 90,000	≪ 25 3 81	C. Union F. L. & M. 50 Fire Ins. Assoc 8 Guardian 100		$32\frac{1}{2}$ $33\frac{1}{2}$ 101 103	do. do.	petual dei Eq. bonds First pref Second pr	, 2nd chi erence	rge 10	124 126 124 126 694 704
KOAL ESTATO, INSUFANCO AND LOANS, VANCOUVER, B. C. Paciflo Terminus C. P. R.	19,000 136,493 36,552 10,000 74,080 391,75z	£4 13 20 10 16 75	Guardian	95 9 195 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	172 177 7 71 52 54 37 41	Great Wes Midland St Toronto, G	Third prei tern per 5 ig. 1st mtg rey & Bru	f. stock % deb. si . bonds, ce 4 % sta	100 ock 100 5 % 100 5 bonda 100	484 494 27 274 119 121 107 109 102 97 99
NORTHERN	30,000 100,000 6,792 180,035 100,000 50,000	£6≩ps 20 56∦	Northern F. & L 100 North Brit. & Mer 55 Phœnix	61 50 1 3	72 73		BROUI	BITIES.		London
ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENG.	10,000		Scottish Imp.F.&L. 10 Standard Life 50 CANADIAN.		 Nov. 5	Dominion do.	5 % stock, 4 % do.	1904, 5, 6	y. loan	Oct. 24
Branch Office for Canada: 1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal,	10,000 9,500 5,000 5,000	7 15 19 19	Brit. Amer. F. & M. \$50 Canada Life 400 Confederation Life 100	50 10	97 <u>1</u> 1003	do.	1% 33% do. Sterling 5%	1904, 86 1 %, 1908	ns. stock	105 107 103 104 108 105 108 105
INCOME AND FUNDS (1890), Uspital and Accumulated Funds \$34,875,000	4,000 5,000 9,000	7 5 10	Sun Life Ass. Co 100 Royal Canadian 100 Quebec Fire 100 Queen City Fire 50	90 65 95	900 ···	do. Toronto Oc do,	do. Ac. 6 %, 19	6 %, 1 6 %, 189 06, Wate	7 Ster.	104 106 100 106 102 119
Premiums, and from fire and Life Premiums, and from Interest upon Invested Funds	10,000	10	Western Assurance 40	90	1463	do. do. City of Lo	do. stg. ondon, 1st	i. con. de bonds pref. R	b. 1898, 6% b. 1920, 5% 1928, 4% ed. 1893, 5%	104 106 108 110 102 104 100 102
ment for security of Canadian Policy Holders	DISCOUNT RATES. London, Oct. 23			City of O do.	tawa, Stg do.	vorks,	" 1898, 6% " 1893, 6% 1904, 6%	105 107 103 106 107 109		
JAS. LOCKIE, E. P. PEARSON, Inspector. Agent, Toronto. ROBERT W. TYRE, MANAGER FOR CANADA.	Bank Bill do. Trade Bill do.	ls 3	nths lo lo	3 2	 3 34	City of Qu do City of Wi do.	do. 1878 nnipeg, d do. d	eb. eb.	" 1892, 6% " 1908, 6% " 1907, 6% " 1914, 5%	99 101 109 111 111 113 106 108

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FIRE, LIFE MARINE. Total Invested Funds ...... \$12,500,000 CANADIAN BRANCH: HEAD OFFICE,

1731 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. TORONTO OFFICE, . 32 TORONTO STREET.

R.WICKENS, Gen. Agent for Toronto & Co. of York



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ACCIDENT

and injuries occurring to their workmen as provided for by the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act, the Factory Act and Common law. Hundreds of dollars are paid weekly in indemnity claims by this the leading accident

H. SUTHERLAND, Managor.

Leading Manufacturers.	TORONTO	PRICES CURR	ENT.	Nov. 5th, 1891.	
1898 ESTABLISHED 1898	Name of Article. Wholesale Bates.	Name of Articl	Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article	Whole
J. HARRIS & CO.	Breadstuffs.	GroceriesCon.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 12 0 16	HardwareCon.	
ST. JOHN. N. B.	FLOUE: (% brl.) f.o.c. \$ c. \$ c. Patent (WntrWheat) 5 00 5 25 "Spring " 5 00 5 25	Plums, 2 case Almonds, Taragona. Princess		LEON WIEE: Bright	\$ c. \$ ) See
	Straight Roller 4 25 4 30 Extra 4 10 4 20	Princess Filberts, Sicily Walnuts, Bord	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Galvanized	0 05 0
ew Brunswick Foundry, Railway Car Works,	Manitoba Patent 5 30 5 35 " Strong Bakers 4 90 4 95 Oatmeal Standard 4 40 4 50	Marbots Grenoble Syrups:Com to fine lb	0 12 0 14 0 15 0 16 0 02 0 03	Coil chain § in≱ Iron pipe	0 043 0 0 045 0
ROLLING MILLS.	" Granulated 4 46 4 59 " Rolled 4 50 0 00	Amber lb Pale Amber lb	0 03 0 031	Iron pipe	60 to 5 35 to 3 75 tc 77 70 to 9
	Bran, 2 ton	MOLASSES: W. I. gal New Orleans RICE: Arracan	0 35 0 45 0 32 0 55 0 037 0 041	Boiler tubes. 2 in	70 to 7 0 11 0
Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every descrip- on, Chilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel-Tyred Car Theels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates,	Winter Wheat, No. 1 0 95 0 96 "No. 2 0 93 0 94 No. 3 0 91 0 93	Patna Japan	0 043 0 053	Boiler tubes, 2 in Sin STEEL: Cast	0 15 0 0 134 0
ammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees Id Nail Plates.	Spring Wheat, No. 1 0 93 0 94 "No. 9 0 91 0 92	Carolina SPICES: Allspice	0 091 0 091 0 11 0 12 0 13 0 15	Boiler plate, ½ in " " 5/16 in " § &th'ck'r	2 50 0 2 40 0 2 25 0
he Constian Office and School	"No. 3 0 89 0 90 Man. hard, No. 1 1 08 1 09 ""No. 2 1 05 1 06	Cassia, whole \ lb Cloves Ginger, ground	0 15 0 25	CUT NAILS:	8 50 8
he Canadian Office and School	" " No. 8 0 95 0 96 Barley No. 1 0 54 0 55	Ginger, ground Jamaica,root Nutmegs	0 90 0 95 0 75 1 90 1 00 1 10	10 to 60 dy C.P. 8 to 9 dy C.P. 6 to 7 dy C.P.	2200 2450 2700
Furniture Co., (L'td.)	" No. 9 0 49 0 50 " No. 3 Extra. 0 44 0 45 " No. 3 0 39 0 40	Mace Pepper, black white	A 10 A 10	6 to 7 dy C.P. 4 to 5 dy C.P. 3 dy C.P.	2 79 0
RESTON, ONT.	Oate	SUGARS: Demarara Crys., bgs.	( 043 0 041	3 dy C.P. 4 to 5 dy A.P. 3 dy A.P. HOBSE NAILS:	2950 3700
SUCCESSORS TO W. STAHLSCHMIDT & CO.	Rye         0         84         0         85           Corn         0         73         0         75           Timothy Seed, 100 lbs         3         75         4         00	Jamaica, in hhds Farnham Crys.Gran Extra Granulated	0 00 0 00 0 048 0 041 0 046 0 05	Pointed and finished HORSE SHORS, 100 lbs	61 to 60/1 3 50 0
MANUFACTURERS OF	"Bed. " 8 00 14 00 1	Redpath Paris Lump Very bright	0 056 0 058 0 048 0 046	ANADA PLATES: Garth	2903
fice, School, Church and Lodge	Millet	Bright Yellow Med. " "	U 04 0 04 0 033 0 034 U 035 0 032	Abercarne Frood	290 2 300 3
FURNITURE.	Provisions. Butter, choice, \P lb. 0 12 0 18	Brown TEAS: Japan. Yokoha.com.togood	0 15 0 25	TIN PLATES: IC Coke. IC Charcoal IX "	4 00 4 4 25 4 5 25 5
	Cheese	" fine to choice Nagasa. com. to good	0 30 0 40 0 17 0 90 0 15 0 55	IXX "	6256 4504
Land William Million Million Marca and Carlos and Carlo	Evaporated Apples 0 071 0 08 Hops 0 18 0 20 Beef, Mess 11 50 14 00	" Formosa	0 30 0 55 0 45 0 65	IO M. L. S	6 25 6
	Pork. Mess	" med. to choice	0 18 0 35	95 and under 96 x 40 41 x 50	1 40 1 1 50 1 3 40 3
	Bacon, long clear	Gunpwd.com to med	050055 090035 035040	61 x 60	3 70 3
	Lard, pure 0 10 0 10	" fine to finest Tobacco, Manufact r'd	050055	Can blasting per kg. sporting FF FFF	3 25 3 5 00 0 5 25 0
and the second sec	Lard, compd	Dark P. of W Myrtle Navy	0 51 0 51 0 60 0 00 0 50 0 55	" rifle ROPE: Manilla	5950 7950 0120
OFFICE DESK NO. 51.	Honey, liquid	Brier 7s Victoria Solace 198	0 55 0 00	Sisal	0 08 0
END FOR CATALOGUE	Liv'rpool coarse, \$\$ bg 0 75 0 80 Canadian, \$\$ brl 1 50 0 00 "Eureka, \$\$ 56 lbs. 0 70 0 75	Rough and Ready 7s Index 7s	0 64 0 00 0 59 0 00 0 57 0 00	KeenCutter&Peerless Bushranger Woodman's Friend	7 50 8 7 00 7 7 00 7
TOBONTO REPRESENTATIVE :	"Eureka," <b># 56</b> lbs. 0 70 0 75 Washington, <b>50</b> " 0 50 0 55 C. Salt A. 56 lbs dairy 0 45 0 00	Honeysuckle 78 BARM YEAST :	0 58 0 00	Gladstone & Pioneer.	11 00 11 I
GEO. F. BOSTWICK,	Rice's dairy " 0 60 0 00	Box 3 doz. 5c. pkgs	0 00 1 00 00 1 95	Cod Oil, Imp. gal Palm, 29 lb.	0 00 0
No. 34 Front Street West, Toronto.	Leather. Bpanish Sole, No. 1 0 94 0 96 ""No. 9 0 91 0 23 Blaughter, heavy 0 95 0 96	" 4j " mixed Wines, Liquors, &c. WINES:	0 00 2 00	Ordinary No.1	0 70 0 0 60 0 0 62 0
M. BARBER & BROS.	" No.1 light 0 23 0 25 " No.9 " 0 20 0 22	Port, common " fine old	195 175 950 400	Linseed, boiled Olive, P Imp. gal	0 65 0 0
4	Harness, heavy 0 25 0 28 "light 0 21 0 25 Upper, No. 1 heavy 0 30 0 33	" old	1 50 9 75 3 00 4 50 1 65 1 80	Seal, straw " pale S.R	05000 05500 005100
PAPERMAKERS,	Kip Skins, French 0 33 0 35	BRANDY : Hen'es'y case	9 65 9 75 3 00 13 50	Petroleum.	
EORGETOWN, · · ONTABIO	" Domestic 0 50 0 55	Martell's "1 Otard Dupuy & Co "1	2 75 13 00 0 50 11 50		imp.g 0 15 0 1 0 16 0 0
ok Papers, Weekly News, and Colored	Heml'k Calf (95 to 30) 0 70 0 75 86 to 44 lbs 0 30 0 75	Pinet Castillon & Col GIN: De Kuypers, ¥gl.	0 00 10 95 0 00 10 95 3 95 3 50	Carbon Safety Amer'n Prime White	017 02
Specialties.	French Calf 1 10 1 40 Splits, large, ¥ lb 0 90 0 25	" B. & D " Green cases	325350 575600	Photogene	0.95 0
JOHN B. BARBER.	Enamelled Cow, V ft 0 18 0 20 Patent 0 18 0 20	Booth's Old Tom	1 00 11 25 7 75 8 25 4 00 4 25	Paints, &c. White Lead, pure in Oil, 25 lbs	
THE OSHAWA	Pebble Grain	Demerara, WHISKY Scotch, rep. qts	8 00 3 96 6 75 7 95	White Lead, No.1 "No.9	5 75 6 5 50 6 5 00 5
ALLEABLE IRON CO.	Gambier	Imperial qts HThomson&Co Irish	800 875	" dry Red Lead	0 00 5
MANUFACTURES OF	Bumac		In Duty Sond Paid 1 26 4 07	Yellow Ochre, Fr'nch	1 60 1 1 60 1 1 00 1
IALLEABLE IRON,	Cows, green	" 96 u.p, "	1 14 3 70 0 60 1 89	Varnish, No. 1 furn Bro. Japan	0851
CASTINGS	Cured and Inspected 0 05½ 0 00 Calfskins, green 0 05 0 07 " cured 0 07 0 09	Old Bourbon "	0 66 9 04 0 66 9 04 0 69 1 91	Whiting Putty, per 100 lbs	0 65 0
TO ORDER FOR ALL KINDS OF	Lambakina	Bye Whisky, 7 yrs old	1 15 9 52 0 85 2 29	Drugs.	0 56 0
GRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,	Sheep Pelts 0 80 0 00 Tallow, rough 0 012 0 02	TIN: Bars / 1b	\$ c. \$ c. 0 25 0 26	Alumlb Blue Vitriollb	0 051 0
AND MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES. OSHAWA, CANADA.	Wool. Fleece, comb's ord. 0 18 50 00	COPPER: Ingot	0 23 0 34 0 14 <u>1</u> 0 15 0 20 0 22	Brimstone Borax Camphor	0 03 0 0 10 0 0 65 0
	"Clothing 0 20 0 21 Pulled combing 0 18 0 19	TRAD: BAT	0 05 0 054 0 037 0 C41 0 044 0 057	Carbolic Acid	0 28 0 0 10 0
ž	" Super	_ Shot	0 04 0 0 05 2 dis. 71% 0 06 0 0 071	Cocaine oz. Oream Tartarlb.	0 08 <u>1</u> 0 9 00 9 0 28 0
COLD MEDALS	Coffees: \$c. \$c. Jave \$2 1b., green, 0 28 0 32	Solder, hf. & hf.	0 13 0 14 0 17 0 19	Epsom Salts Ext'et Logwood, bulk	0 01 <b>1 0</b> 0 13 0
IST8-1889	Bio 0 18 0 20 Porto Rico " 0 28 0 28	BBASS: Sheet	0 90 0 90	Gentian	0 15 0 0 10 0 0 18 0
	Mocha 0 29 0 33 FRUIT:	Summerlee	0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	Hellebore	0130 6C06
	Baisins, London, new 3 00 3 50 Blk b'skets, new 3 90 4 10	Nova Scotia bar Bar, ordinary	9 75 0 00 9 05 9 10	Morphia Sul	0 36 0 1 50 1
	"Valencias new 0 067 0 061 " old 0 04 0 061 New Sel'd Valencias 0 08 0 082		4 00 4 25   0 05 1 0 06   2 60 0 00	On Lemon, Super	3 60 3 3 C0 3 0 19 0
	"Sultanas new 0 10 0 13 """ old 0 (94 0 11	Tank Plates	2 60 0 00 2 24 0 00	Quinine	3 60 3 0 30 0
	Currants Prov'l new 0 06 0 061 "Filiatra cs' 0 061 0 063	Poiler Rivets, best Russis Sheet, Wilb	4 50 4 50 0 11 0 12 0 10 0 00	Sal Rochelle	0 084 0 0 26 0 0 30 0
Numbers for use in Schools :- 351, 352, 382,	Vostizza - 0 08 * 093 Figs, Eleme, new., 0 11 0 18	GALVANIZED IBON: Best No. 29	0 06 0 053		
404, 729, 303, 170, 166, 5, 6, 292, 293, 291 (Mapping), 659 (Drawing).	Prunes cases	11 94	0 05 0 05	Sol'a Ash	9 75 3
		1 . " 98	0 05 0 07	Oitrie Acid	υ 66 Q

v

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 1947, HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont. Capital and Funds over	ario and Quebec Bra H. M. BLACKBURN, General Agent, General Agent, HOWLIND, Insp PITAL, PITAL, PITAL, PITAL, All Losses adjusted and paid in PAIL Losses adjusted and paid in ALF. SHORTT, ALF. SHORTT, Head
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y OF CANADA. Our rapid progress may be seen from the following statement:	anch HEAD OF GEO. H. HGIN GEO. H. HGIN THE Non. 238 CO. OF LONDON, I Ann, late Lo.d Mayor. J Ann, late Lo.d Mayor. J the various Branches without: the various Branches without: Brunswick Branch. A Office, - St. John. Hea General Agents. G.
ASSRTS         LIFE         LIFE           INCOME.         BESIDES ASSUR'NO'S         INCOME.         ASSETS.         ASSUR'NO'S           UNCALLED IN FORCE.         INFORCE.         INFORCE.         INFORCE.           CAPITAL.         CAPITAL.         1878\$ 278,379         \$ 386,897         \$ 6,844,404           1878\$ 20,210         \$ 96,461         \$1,064,350         1884\$ 278,379         \$ 386,897         \$ 6,844,404           1878\$ 278,379         \$ 386,897         \$ 6,844,404         \$ 11,931,316         1,933,316           1870         102,822         265,944         9,414,063         1888         525,273         1,536,816         11,931,316           1890         141,402         473,633         3,897,139         1890         689,079         2,473,514         16,759,356           The SUN issues an absolutely unconditional policy.         It pays claims promptly, without waiting sixty or ninety days.         R.         MACAULAY, Managing Director.	FICE, TORONTO BOTHAR, City Agent LEPHONE: and 3376 (House.) And CAND, Concral Manager: L, O. PHILLIPS, Eaq 2,000,000 Stg. 2,000,000 Stg. 2,000,000 Stg. reference to England. Annitoba Branch. Manitoba Branch. General Agent
THE ROYAL CANADIAN Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	WESTERN
160 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.	ASSURANCE COMPANY
This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestion- able security and honorable treatment:- Assets, January 1st, 1889	FIRE AND MARINE. INCORPORATED 1851. Capital \$1,000,000 90 Assets. ever 1.500.000 00
ROYAL	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, Ont.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND.	A. M. SMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. Capital,	THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office for CanadaRoyal Insurance Buildings, Montreal.	Guarantee Capital
JOHN KAY, ARTHUE F. BANKS, W. TATLEY, County of York. W. TATLEY, Chief Agent.	NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES ; TONTINE INVESTMENTS,
THE GERMANIA LIFE	Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mertuary Premiums. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.
Insurance Company of New York.	BRITISH AMERICA
81st YEAR TO JAN. 1st, 1891.	Assurance Company.
Assets, \$15,786,910	FIRE AND MARINE.
Income, 3,161,586 Insurance written in 1890, 10,015,716 Total Insurance in force, 58,227,620	Cash Capital and Assets \$1,138,666 52 INCORPORATED 1888,
Total Payments to Policy-holders, 24,422,489	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
CANADIAN MANAGERS	BOARD OF DIRECTORS
J. FRITH JEFFERS, GEO. W. RÖNNE, 46 King Street West, Toronto.	GOVERNOR, JOHN MORISON, Esq. DEPUTY GOVERNOR, JOHN LEYS, Esq. G. M. Kinchem Days John V. Dell Jon
GOOD AGENTS WANTED. LIBERALTERMS.	G. M. Kinghorn. Esq. John Y. Beid, Esq Geo. H. Smith, Esq Dr. H. Robertson. Thus, Tong, Rso. A. Myers, Esq. T.'H. Purdom, Esq.

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- GUELPH, ONT.