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PAGES

MISSING

The Loan Companies.

**THE BRITISH CANADIAN
Loan & Investment Co. (Limited).**

Head Office, 80 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Capital Authorized | \$2,000,000 |
| Subscribed | 1,620,000 |
| Paid-Up | 322,412 |
| Reserve Fund | 47,000 |
| Total Assets | 1,568,681 |

DEBENTURES.

The attention of Depositors in Savings Banks and others seeking a safe and convenient investment and a liberal rate of interest, is invited to the Debentures issued by this Company.

The Company's last annual statement and any further information required will be furnished on application to **R. H. TOMLINSON, Manager.**

**THE ONTARIO
Loan & Debenture Company,
OF LONDON, CANADA.**

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Capital Subscribed | \$2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 300,000 |
| Total Assets | 3,422,411 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,922,211 |

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only. Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, Ontario, 1887.

**THE
CANADIAN CREDIT
COMPANY**

JOHN L. BLAIRIE, Esq., - - - President.
THOMAS LAILEY, Esq., - - - Vice-President.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Subscribed Capital | \$1,500,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 663,990 |
| Reserve Fund | 150,000 |

OFFICE, 23 Toronto St., - TORONTO.

Money advanced on the security of city and farm property at lowest rates of interest, and on most favorable terms as to repayment of principal. Mortgages purchased. Sterling and currency debentures issued.

D. MCGEE, Secretary.

Financial.

**STRATHY BROTHERS,
STOCK BROKERS,**

(MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE).

78 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

Business strictly confined to commission. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Stocks Bonds and Securities bought and sold for investment or on margin of 10% on ar value. Commission—1/4 of 1% on par value. Special attention given to investment.

AGENTS: { **GOODBODY, GLYN & Dow, New York.**
 { **ALEX. GRDDES & Co, Chicago.**
 { **LEE, HIGGINSON & Co. Boston.**

ESTABLISHED 1876.

**BANKS BROTHERS,
(TELEPHONE No. 27),**

Insurance & Estate Agents.

RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED. MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

60 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN LOW,

(Member of the Stock Exchange),

Stock and Share Broker,

58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

A. H. MALLOCH & CO.,

(Members of Toronto Stock Exchange)

Stock, Real Estate, Bond and Debenture Brokers,

No. 2 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO,

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate and Debentures on Commission.

GENERAL, FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Financial.

The Toronto General Trusts Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

Capital.....\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P., PRESIDENT,
E. A. MEREDITH, Esq., LL.D., VICE-PRESIDENT.

Hon. Wm. McMaster, Senator.
William Gooderham, Esq.
Geo. A. Cox, Esq., Vice-Pres. Bk. Commerce.
Robert Jaffray, Esq. Vice-Pres. Land Security Co.
T. S. Stayner, Pres. Bristol and We-t of Eng. Co.
B. Homer Dixon, Esq., Consul for the Netherlands.
Wm. Mulock, Esq., M.P.

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Hon. Alex. Morris.
Wm. Elliot, Esq.
A. H. Lee, Esq. Merchant
Jas. MacLennan, Esq., Q.C.
Æmelius Irving, Esq., Q.C.
J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C., Master of Titles.
J. J. Foy, Esq., Q.C.
J. K. Kerr, Esq., Q.C.

This company is authorized under its charter to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE, etc., etc., and to receive and execute TRUSTS of every description. These various positions and duties are assumed by the company either under DEEDS OF TRUST, marriage or other SETTLEMENTS, executed during the life time of the parties, or under WILLS, or by the APPOINTMENT OF COURTS. The Company will also act as AGENT of persons who have assumed the position of executor, administrator, trustee, etc., etc., and will perform all the duties required of them. The INVESTMENT of money in first mortgage on real estate, or other securities, the COLLECTION of interest or income, and the transaction of every kind of financial business, as agent, will be undertaken by the company at the very lowest rates.

For full information apply to

J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.

JOHN STARK & CO.,

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange,

Buy and sell Toronto, Montreal and New York Stocks,

for Cash or on Margin.

Properties bought and sold. Estates Managed. Rents collected.

28 Toronto Street.

**THE BELL TELEPHONE CO'Y
OF CANADA.**

ANDREW ROBERTSON, - - - PRESIDENT.

C. F. SISE, - - - VICE-PRESIDENT.

C. P. SOLATER, - - - SECRETARY-TREASURER.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

H. C. BAKER,
Manager Ontario Department, Hamilton.

This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protection of the Company's patents, and purchasers are therefore entirely free from risk of litigation.

This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices as above, or at S. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C.

THE "MONETARY TIMES,"

Trade Review & Insurance Chronicle.

This journal has completed its twentieth yearly volume, June to June, inclusive.

Bound copies, conveniently indexed, are now ready. Price \$3.50.

66 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

Financial.

ROBERT BEATY & CO.

61 KING ST. EAST,

(Members of Toronto Stock Exchange),

Bankers and Brokers,

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission, for Cash or on Margin. American Currency and Exchange bought and sold.

GZOWSKI & BUCHAN,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

24 KING STREET EAST, - - TORONTO

Buy and sell Canadian and American Stocks, Debentures, &c., on commission, and deal in Drafts on New York and London, Greenbacks, and all uncurrent money. Exchange bought and sold for Banks and Financial Corporations.

COX & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

No. 26 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO,

Buy and sell Canadian and American Stocks for Cash or on Margin; also Grain and Provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade.

THE

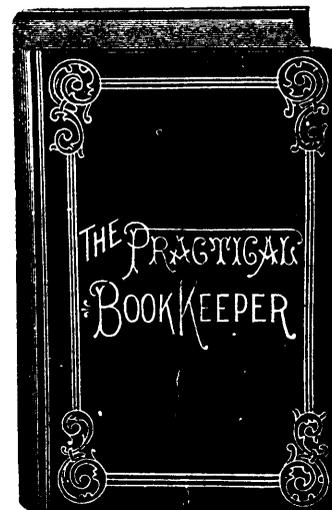
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Organized for the economical collection of debts for the protection of merchants and to act as agents in respect of all mercantile matters.

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F. MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE

JOHNSTONE & FORBES,
Barristers, &c.,
REGINA, - - - North-West Territory.
T. C. JOHNSTONE. F. F. FORBES.

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(Late Maclellan & Macdonald),
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,
CORNWALL.

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4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.
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WALTER MACDONALD.
Registered Cable Address—"Therson," Toronto.

G. G. S. LINDSEY,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor.
OFFICE—28 York Chambers, Toronto Street,
TORONTO.

NORTHERN Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, ENG.

Branch Office for Canada:
1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
INCOME AND FUNDS (1896).
Subscribed Capital..... \$15,000,000
Of which is paid..... 1,500,000
Accumulated funds..... 10,485,000
Annual revenue from fire premiums..... 2,910,000
Annual revenue from life premiums..... 990,000
Annual revenue from interest upon invested funds..... 690,000

JAMES LOCKIE, - - Inspector.
ROBERT W. TYRE,
MANAGER FOR CANADA
Jan. 1, 1897.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

| BANKS. | Share. | Capital Subscribed. | Capital Paid-up. | Rest. | Dividend last 6 Mo's. | CLOSING PRICES. | |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | TORONTO Nov. 10 | Cash val. per share |
| British Columbia | 100 | \$2,500,000 | \$1,824,937 | \$ 425,000 | 3 1/2 | 139 | 337.77 |
| British North America | \$243 | 4,866,666 | 4,866,666 | 1,100,000 | 3 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 69.25 |
| Canadian Bank of Commerce | 50 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 500,000 | 3 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 90.50 |
| Central | 100 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 45,000 | 3 | 115 | 46.00 |
| Commercial Bank of Manitoba | 40 | 600,000 | 261,215 | 20,000 | 3 1/2 | 209 | 209.00 |
| Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S. | 50 | 1,500,000 | 260,000 | 78,000 | 3 1/2 | 115 | 46.00 |
| Dominion | 50 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,070,000 | 3 1/2 | 97 | 97.00 |
| Eastern Townships | 50 | 1,500,000 | 1,456,136 | 425,000 | 3 1/2 | 108 | 108.50 |
| Federal | 100 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 150,000 | 3 | 139 1/2 | 139.50 |
| Halifax Banking Co. | 30 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 70,000 | 3 | 90 | 96.00 |
| Hamilton | 100 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 340,000 | 4 | 135 | 135.00 |
| Hochelaga | 100 | 710,100 | 7 0.100 | 100,000 | 3 | 127 | 127.00 |
| Imperial | 100 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 650,000 | 4 | 125 | 125.00 |
| La Banque Du Peuple | 50 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 240,000 | 3 | 117 1/2 | 117.50 |
| La Banque Jacques Cartier | 25 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 140,000 | 3 1/2 | 125 | 125.00 |
| La Banque Nationale | 100 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 350,000 | 3 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 19.50 |
| London | 100 | 1,000,000 | 224,558 | 50,000 | 3 1/2 | 137 | 137.00 |
| Merchants' Bank of Canada | 100 | 5,799,200 | 5,799,200 | 1,700,000 | 3 1/2 | 112 | 112.00 |
| Merchants' Bank of Halifax | 100 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 120,000 | 3 | 119 | 119.00 |
| Molsons | 50 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 675,000 | 4 | 119 | 438.00 |
| Montreal | 200 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 5 | 210 | 210.00 |
| New Brunswick | 100 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 350,000 | 6 | 138 1/2 | 138.50 |
| Nova Scotia | 100 | 1,114,300 | 1,114,300 | 360,000 | 3 1/2 | 117 1/2 | 117.50 |
| Ontario | 100 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 525,000 | 3 1/2 | 125 | 125.00 |
| Ottawa | 100 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 260,000 | 3 1/2 | 97 1/2 | 19.50 |
| People's Bank of Halifax | 20 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 35,000 | 2 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107.50 |
| People's Bank of N. B. | 50 | 150,000 | 150,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Quebec | 100 | 3,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 325,000 | 3 1/2 | 127 | 127.00 |
| St. Stephen's | 100 | 200,000 | 200,000 | 25,000 | 4 | 127 | 128 |
| Standard | 50 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 340,000 | 4 | 103 | 197 |
| Toronto | 100 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,250,000 | 4 | 100 | 60 |
| Union Bank, Halifax | 50 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 40,000 | 2 1/2 | ..... | 60.00 |
| Union Bank, Canada | 100 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 50,000 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Ville Marie | 100 | 500,000 | 477,530 | 20,000 | 3 1/2 | ..... | ..... |
| Western | 100 | 500,000 | 320,424 | 35,000 | 3 1/2 | ..... | ..... |
| Yarmouth | 100 | 300,000 | 215,000 | 30,000 | 3 | ..... | ..... |

| LOAN COMPANIES. | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| UNDER BUILDING Soc's ACT, 1859. | |
| Agricultural Savings & Loan Co. | 50 630,000 614,695 75,000 4 |
| Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society | 50 1,000,000 9,825 162,000 3 1/2 |
| Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co. | 50 1,500,000 1,100,000 417,000 4 1/2 |
| Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc. | 100 1,500,000 1,100,000 155,000 3 1/2 |
| Freehold Loan & Savings Company | 100 1,876,000 1,200,000 570,000 5 |
| Union Loan & Savings Co. | 50 1,000,000 627,000 200,000 4 |
| Canada Fern. Loan & Savings Co. | 50 3,500,000 2,300,000 1,180,000 6 |
| Western Canada Loan & Savings Co. | 50 2,500,000 1,300,000 650,000 5 |
| Building & Loan Association | 25 750,000 750,000 95,000 3 |
| Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London | 50 2,000,000 1,200,000 300,000 3 1/2 |
| Landed Banking & Loan Co., London | 100 700,000 493,000 60,000 3 |
| Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa | 50 300,000 300,000 65,000 3 1/2 |
| Farmers Loan & Savings Company | 50 1,057,250 611,430 107,126 3 1/2 |
| People's Loan & Deposit Co. | 50 600,000 554,580 92,000 3 1/2 |
| London Loan Co. of Canada | 50 660,700 600,000 53,000 3 1/2 |
| Canadian Savings & Loan Co. | 50 750,000 650,410 141,000 4 |
| UNDER PRIVATE ACTS. | |
| London & Ont. Inv. Co., Ltd. (Dom. Par.) | 100 2,250,000 450,000 100,000 3 1/2 |
| Manitoba & North-West. Loan Co. do. | 100 1,250,000 512,500 111,000 3 1/2 |
| British Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Ltd. do. | 100 1,620,000 322,412 47,000 3 |
| Canada Landed Credit Co. do. | 50 1,500,000 663,990 150,000 4 |
| London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. | 50 5,000,000 700,000 360,000 5 |
| Land Security Co. (Ont. Legisla.) | 25 498,850 230,000 215,000 5 |
| DOM. JOINT STOCK Co's ACT. | |
| Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. | 100 629,850 625,000 96,400 3 1/2 |
| National Investment Co., Ltd. | 100 1,700,000 425,000 30,000 3 |
| Real Estate Loan & Debenture Co. | 50 800,000 477,209 5,000 |
| ONT. JT. STK. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874. | |
| British Mortgage Loan Co. | 100 450,000 274,818 44,000 3 1/2 |
| Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co. | 100 479,800 274,278 60,000 3 1/2 |
| Ontario Investment Association | 50 2,665,600 700,000 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | |
| Canada North-West Land Co. | £ 5 £1,500,000 £1,500,000 £ 10,408 |
| Canada Cotton Co. | \$100 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 |
| Montreal Telegraph Co. | 40 2,000,000 2,000,000 |
| New City Gas Co., Montreal | 40 |
| N. S. Sugar Refinery | 500 |
| Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old) | 50 1,000,000 1,000,000 |

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH—(Quotations on London Market.)

| No. Shares. | Last Dividend. | NAME OF COMPANY. | Share par val. | Amount Paid. | Last Sale. Oct. 29 |
|-------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 20,000 | 5 | Briton M. & G. Life. | £10 | £1 | 20 21 |
| 50,000 | 15 | C. Union F. L. & M. | 50 | 5 | 50 73 75 |
| 100,000 | ..... | Fire Ins. Assoc. | 10 | 2 | 10 2 1/2 |
| 20,000 | 5 | Guardian | 100 | 25 | 154 158 |
| 12,000 | 32 | Imperial Fire | 100 | 25 | 51 53 |
| 150,000 | 20 | Lancashire F. & L. | 20 | 2 | 52 64 |
| 35,932 | 30 | London Ass. Corp. | 25 | 12 1/2 | 8 8 1/2 |
| 10,000 | 10 | London & Lan. L. | 10 | 1 1/2 | 3 1/2 |
| 74,080 | 8 | London & Lan. F. | 25 | 2 1/2 | 8 8 1/2 |
| 2,000,000 | 57 1/2 | Liv. Lon. & G. F. & L. | Stk | 2 | 32 33 |
| 30,000 | 20 | Northern F. & L. | 100 | 10 | 53 54 |
| 120,000 | 24 | North Brit. & Mer. | 25 | 6 1/2 | 36 37 1/2 |
| 6,732 | 51 | Phoenix | 50 | 50 | 243 248 |
| 200,000 | 9 | Queen Fire & Life. | 10 | 1 | 3 1/2 |
| 100,000 | 4 1/2 | Royal Insurance | 20 | 3 | 86 87 1/2 |
| 50,000 | ..... | Scottish Imp. F. & L. | 10 | 1 | ..... |
| 10,000 | ..... | Standard Life | 50 | 12 | ..... |
| CANADIAN. | | | | | |
| 10,000 | 7 | Brit. Amer. F. & M. | \$50 | \$50 | 94 96 1/2 |
| 2,500 | 15 | Canada Life | 400 | 50 | ..... |
| 5,000 | 10 | Confederation Life | 100 | 10 | ..... |
| 5,000 | 10 | Sun Life Ass. Co | 100 | 12 1/2 | 240 |
| 4,000 | 6 | Royal Canadian | 100 | 15 | ..... |
| 5,000 | 5 | Quebec Fire | 100 | 65 | ..... |
| 2,000 | 10 | Queen City Fire | 50 | 25 | 200 |
| 10,000 | 10 | Western Assurance | 40 | 30 | 125 1/2 130 1/2 |

RAILWAYS.

| Par value \$ Sh. | London Oct. 29. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Atlantic and St. Lawrence | £100 |
| Canada Pacific | 100 |
| Canada Southern 5% 1st Mortgage | 55 1/2 |
| Grand Trunk Con stock | 100 |
| 5% perpetual debenture stock | 134 1/2 |
| do. Eq. bonds, 2nd charge | 116 1/2 |
| do. First preference | 127 1/2 |
| do. Second pref. stock | 80 1/2 |
| do. Third pref. stock | 67 |
| Great Western pref 5% deb. stock | 100 |
| do. 6% bonds, 1890 | 115 1/2 |
| Midland Stg. 1st mtg. bonds | 108 1/2 |
| Northern of Can. 5% 1st mtg | 108 1/2 |
| do. 6% second pref | 107 1/2 |
| Toronto, Grey & Bruce 6% stg. bonds | 100 |
| 1st mtg | 82 |
| Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7% 1st m. | 88 |

SECURITIES.

| London Oct. 29. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Canadian Govt. deb., 5% stg. | ..... |
| Dominion 5% stock, 1903, of Ry. loan | 111 1/2 |
| do. 4% do. 1904, 5, 6, 8. | 108 1/2 |
| do. bonds, 4%, 1904, 66 Ins. stock | 108 1/2 |
| Montreal Sterling 5%, 1903 | 108 1/2 |
| do. 5%, 1874, 1904 | 108 1/2 |
| do. do. 5%, 1909 | 108 1/2 |
| Toronto Corporation, 6%, 1897 | 105 1/2 |
| do. do. 6%, 1906, Water Works Dep. | 113 1/2 |

DISCOUNT RATES.

| London, Oct. 29. | |
|----------------------|-------|
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 3 1/2 |
| do. 6 do. | 3 1/2 |
| Trade Bills 3 do. | 3 1/2 |
| do. 6 do. | 3 1/2 |

GRAND TRUNK R'Y.

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General Manager.

WM. EDGAR,
General Passenger Agent

Dominion Line

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

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DATES OF SAILING:

From Montreal. From Quebec.
TORONTO, Thursday, 10th Nov.
MONTREAL, Thurs., 17th Nov.
From Portland. From Halifax.
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Weekly sailings from Montreal.

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ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

1887. Summer Arrangement. 1887.

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| From Liverpool. | Steamships. | From Quebec. |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 5 May | Sarmatian | 26 April |
| 13 " | Circassian | 3 June |
| 19 " | Sardinian | " " |
| 27 " | Polynesian | 17 " |
| 3 June | Parisian | 23 " |
| 9 " | Sarmatian | 30 " |
| 17 " | Circassian | 8 July |
| 25 " | Sardinian | 14 " |
| 1 July | Polynesian | 22 " |
| 7 " | Parisian | 28 " |
| 14 " | Sarmatian | 4 Aug. |
| 22 " | Circassian | 12 " |
| 30 " | Sardinian | 18 " |
| 5 Aug. | Polynesian | 26 " |
| 11 " | Parisian | 1 Sept. |
| 18 " | Sarmatian | 8 " |
| 26 " | Circassian | 16 " |
| 1 Sept. | Sardinian | 22 " |
| 8 " | Polynesian | 30 " |
| 15 " | Parisian | 6 Oct. |
| 22 " | Sarmatian | 13 " |
| 30 " | Circassian | 21 " |
| 6 Oct. | Sardinian | 27 " |
| 14 " | Polynesian | 4 Nov. |
| 22 " | Parisian | 10 " |
| 29 " | Sarmatian | 17 " |

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin \$50, \$65, and \$75. Return \$100, \$125, and \$150. Intermediate \$30. Steerage at lowest rates. For tickets and every information, apply to H. BOURLIER, Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto

BRITISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Beerbohm's message reports—Floating cargoes—Wheat, quiet; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, few bids in market; maize, market seems improving. Mark Lane—Wheat, quiet; maize, firm; flour quiet; French countrp markets, quiet and firm. Weather in England wet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.

Spring wheat, 6s. 6d.; red winter, 6s. 5d. to 6s. 6d.; No. 1 Cal., 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; corn, 4s. 7d.; peas, 5s. 5d.; pork, 68s. 9d.; lard, 34s. 6d.; bacon, short clear, 39s. 0d.; do. long clear, 40s. 0d.; tallow, 23s. 3d.; cheese, 58s. Wheat steady demand fair; holders offer freely. Corn steady, demand fair.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

(CONTINUED.)

Sawn Lumber, Inspected, B.M.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Clear pine, 1 1/2 in. or over, per M | \$37 00 | 39 00 |
| Pickings, 1 1/2 in. or over | 27 00 | 29 00 |
| Clear & pickings, 1 in | 25 00 | 28 00 |
| Do. do. 1 1/2 and over | 33 00 | 35 00 |
| Flooring, 1 1/2 & 1 1/4 in | 16 00 | 18 00 |
| Dressing | 16 00 | 18 00 |
| Ship. culls stks & sids | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Joists and Scantling | 12 00 | 13 00 |
| Clapboards, dressed | 12 50 | 00 00 |
| Shingles, XXX, 16 in. | 2 50 | 2 60 |
| " " XX | 1 40 | 1 60 |
| Lath | 1 85 | 1 95 |
| Spruce | 10 00 | 13 00 |
| Hemlock | 10 00 | 11 00 |
| Tamarac | 12 00 | 14 00 |

Hard Woods—M. ft. B.M.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|
| Birch, No. 1 and 2 | \$17 00 | 20 00 |
| Maple, " | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| Cherry, " | 60 00 | 65 00 |
| Ash, white, " | 24 00 | 28 00 |
| " black, " | 18 00 | 18 00 |
| Elm, soft " | 12 00 | 14 00 |
| " rock " | 18 00 | 00 00 |
| Oak, white, No. 1 and 2 | 25 00 | 30 00 |
| " red or grey " | 18 00 | 20 00 |
| Balm of Gilead, No. 1 & 2 | 13 00 | 15 00 |
| Chestnut " | 25 00 | 30 00 |
| Walnut, 1 in. No. 1 & 2 | 85 00 | 100 00 |
| Butternut " | 40 00 | 50 00 |
| Hickory, No. 1 & 2 | 28 00 | 00 00 |
| Basewood " | 16 00 | 18 00 |
| Whitewood, " | 35 00 | 40 00 |

Fuel, &c.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|------|
| Coal, Hard, Egg | \$ 6 50 | 6 75 |
| " " Stove | 6 25 | 0 00 |
| " " Nut | 6 50 | 0 00 |
| " Soft Blossburg | 6 25 | 0 00 |
| " " Briarhill best | 6 50 | 0 00 |
| Wood Hard, best uncut | 0 00 | 6 50 |
| " " 2nd quality, uncut | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| " " cut and split | 7 00 | 0 00 |
| " Pine, uncut | 4 00 | 4 50 |
| " " cut and split | 0 00 | 5 00 |
| " " slabs | 3 50 | 4 00 |

Hay and Straw.

| | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|
| Hay, Loose New, Timothy | \$15 00 | 17 00 |
| Old Do | 00 00 | 00 00 |
| Straw, bundled out | 13 00 | 00 00 |
| " loose | 7 00 | 9 00 |
| Baled Hay, first-class | 12 00 | 12 50 |
| " " second-class | 0 00 | 10 00 |

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

November 10th, 1887.

| | | |
|-------------------|----|-------|
| Wheat, Spring | 8 | D |
| " Red Winter | 6 | 6 |
| No. 1 Cal. | 6 | 7 |
| Corn | 4 | 7 |
| Peas | 5 | 5 1/2 |
| Lard | 34 | 9 |
| Pork | 68 | 9 |
| Bacon, long clear | 40 | 0 |
| " short clear | 39 | 0 |
| Tallow | 00 | 0 |
| Cheese | 58 | 0 |

CHICAGO PRICES.

By Telegraph, November 10th, 1887.

| Breadstuffs. | Per Bush. |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Wheat, No. 2 Spring, spot | \$ 73 1/2 0 00 |
| Corn | 41 1/2 0 00 |
| Oats | 25 1/2 0 00 |
| Barley | 00 00 0 00 |

Hog Products.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|------|
| Mess Pork | \$12 75 | 0 00 |
| Lard, tierces | 6 45 | 0 00 |
| Short Ribs | 6 40 | 0 00 |
| Hams | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Bacon, long clear | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| " short clear | 0 00 | 0 00 |

WALL PAPER.

We are now placing in Stock our new Fall importations, which comprise some of the newest and choicest designs, and will be found well worthy of inspection.

STAINED GLASS.

Memorial Windows, Art Stained Glass, Wheel Cut, Sand Cut, Bent and Bevelled Glass for domestic purposes.

PLATE GLASS.

All sizes. Immense stock. Quotations furnished for glass delivered to any part of Canada.

JOS. McCAUSLAND & SON,
72 to 76 King St., West, Toronto.

MAITLAND & RIXON,

OWEN SOUND,

Forwarders & Commission Merchants,

Dealers in Fressed Hay, Grain and Supplies.

Lumbermen and Contractors' Supplies a Specialty

J. W. MAITLAND. **H. RIXON.**

DAIRY SALT,

For Butter and Cheese.

New Importations of English Salt.

HIGGINS'

CELEBRATED EUREKA,

WASHINGTON BRAND,

ASHTON BRAND.

ALSO,

Best Canadian Brands Kept in Stock.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

JAMES PARK & SON

St. Lawrence Market, TORONTO.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, - - President.

Assets, - - - - \$114,181,963.24.

When asked to insure in other Companies,

REMEMBER THESE IMPORTANT FACTS:

1. It is the oldest active Life Insurance Company in America.
 2. It is the largest Life Insurance Company by many millions of dollars in the world.
 3. It has no Stockholders to claim any part of its profits.
 4. It offers no schemes under the name of Insurance for speculation among its members.
 5. Its present available Cash Resources exceed those of any other Life Insurance Company in the world.
- It has received in Cash from Policyholders since its organization in 1843,

\$301,396,205.

It has returned to them, in Cash, over

\$243,000,000.

Its payments to Policyholders in 1886 were

\$13,129,103.

Surplus, by the legal standard of the State of New York, nearly

\$14,000,000.

T. & H. K. MERRITT,
General Managers Western Ontario,
TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

CARSLEY & CO.,

93 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

WHOLESALE

Fancy Dry Goods

IMPORTERS.

Fall & Winter

We are now showing very complete ranges of all classes of Dry Goods suitable for the ensuing season, and a call is solicited from buyers when in the city.

COMPLETE

French Cloaking,
Silks, Plushes,
Dress Goods,

Kid Gloves,
Fancy Flannels,
Men's Furnishings.

Particular attention is paid to letter orders.

Samples and prices sent on application.

CARSLEY & CO.

93 St. Peter St., Montreal.

AND

18 Bartholomew Close, London, England.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

W. & J. KNOX.

Flax Spinners & Linen Thread M'rs

KILBIRNIE, SCOTLAND.

Sole Agents for Canada:

GEO. D. ROSS & CO.,
648 Craig Street, Montreal.

Selling Agents for the West:

E. A. TOSHACK & CO., TORONTO**Mercantile Summary.**

THE Granby, Que., firm of Savage and McKenna, have seventy-five hands employed in their cigar factory.

THE CHRISTY LUMBERING Co., of Muskoka, have purchased the Strickland limits north of Minden, and have commenced operations in the township of Hindon and Oakley.

THE town council of Peterboro' are resolved to induce manufacturers to settle in their town. The Finance Committee of that council offered to erect a suitable building for the manufacture of saws and files, and to charge \$100 rent per year.

THE value of imports at the port of St. John's, Que., last month amounted to \$80,650. As compared with October last year this shows a slight increase, viz., value \$77,010. The exports of Oct. 1887, were \$88,687 against \$62,564 for the corresponding month last year.

THE Montreal Harbor Board has very sensibly ordered that the electric lights along the river front be lighted from sunset to sun-rise every day during the season of navigation, Sundays included. This will afford protection to life and property as well as additional facilities to the shipping trade.

THE creditors of Mr. George W. Hall, biscuit manufacturer, at Peterboro, decided to have the estate wound up. The stock, accounts and plant are to be advertised for sale by tender in separate lots. Mr. John Carnegie was appointed assignee. The liabilities are over \$7,000. The privileged claims, amounting to about \$200, were directed to be paid.

CANNED GOODS.

SALMON,
LOBSTERS,
TOMATOES,
CORN,
PEAS.

STANWAY & BAYLEY,

AGENTS,

44 Front St. East, Toronto.

Jonas Brook & Bros.

Meltham Mills, England,

**Best Six-Cord Spool Cotton**

NEW MACHINE SPOOL COTTON,
CROCHET COTTON, &c.

Our Sewing Cottons are SPECIALLY FINISHED for sewing machine work, and run more smoothly than any other make in the market.

J. E. LANCASTER & CO.

26 LEMOINE ST., | 57 & 59 BAY ST.,
Montreal. | Toronto.

—Sole Agents for Canada.—

Mercantile Summary.

MR. SCOTT, from Strathroy, has again opened a dry goods store in Ross' old stand, Brigden, Ont.

MR. JOHN McLAREN will build this winter a four storey brick hotel, 60x80 feet, at Smith's falls, to cost upwards of \$10,000.

BUILDING in Smith's Falls is active this year. The Record says that 116 new buildings have been erected at a cost of \$147,000 besides \$40,000 spent by the C. P. R. The Independent puts the expenditure on private buildings at \$176,000 and of the C. P. R. at \$105,000.

THE Leamington (Ont.) Post says: "Many of the business places in the town are open on Sunday, not ostentatiously, but so that any one who wants goods of any kind can procure them without much trouble. This should be stopped and stopped at once." We should think so, indeed.

FIGURES of exports of dairy products from Montreal show 40,000 packages cheese and 1,000 of butter shipped last week, making the total for the season, up to 5th inst., 994,516 boxes cheese and 59,073 packages of butter. To same date last year they were 826,412 boxes cheese and 46,643 packages butter.

Among business changes in Perth, the *Expositor* has it that Messrs. D. Munro & Co., have disposed of their drug business to Mr. J. F. Kellock. The doctor will continue the practice of his profession and Mr. Rudd, his partner, has entered into partnership with Mr. Neilson in the watch and jewellery business, having bought out Mr. Andrew Neilson, who goes west.

ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S
COFFEES,

Spices, Mustard,
Baking Powders,

AND

ROYAL DANDELION COFFEE,

Are Guaranteed equal to any in the market.
Send for price list.

WAREHOUSE
AND MILLS, 527 Yonge St., TORONTO.

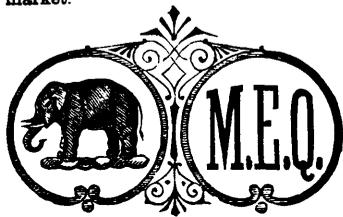
Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

John Clark, Jr. & Co's

M. E. Q.

SPOOL COTTON

Recommended by the Principal Sewing Machine Companies as the best for hand and machine sewing in the market.



TRADE MARKS.

For the convenience of our Customers in the West we now keep a full line of BLACK, WHITE, and COLORS, at 3 Wellington Street E., Toronto.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

WALTER WILSON & CO.,

Agents for the Dominion.

1 and 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.
3 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO.

WM. BARBOUR & SONS'

IRISH FLAX THREAD

LISBURN.

RECEIVED

Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Exhibition, 1878.



RECEIVED

Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Exhibition, 1878.

Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread, Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling Twine, Hemp Twine, &c.

WALTER WILSON & COMPANY,

Sole Agents for the Dominion.

1 and 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

3 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO.

McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO

OIL, LEAD, PAINT

Color & Varnish Merchants

IMPORTERS OF

ENGLISH and BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS

Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled and Rough Plate, &c.

Painters' & Artists' Materials, Brushes, &c

312, 314, 316 St. Paul St., & 253, 255, 257 Commissioners St.,

MONTREAL.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS OF

Portland Cement, Canada Cement, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Vent Linings, Water Lime, Flue Covers, Whiting, Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris, Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Borax, Fire Clay, China Clay, &c.

Manufacturers of Bessemer Steel

Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.

A large Stock always on hand

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.

General Merchants & Manufacturers' Agents.

Bleached Shirtings, Grey Sheetings, Tickings, White, Grey and Colored Blankets, Fine and Medium Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Plain and Fancy Flannels, Low Tweeds, Etottes, &c., &c.

Wholesale Trade only supplied.

15 Victoria Square MONTREAL.
20 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE TRADE

that we have now in Stock a full line of Colors in

KNITTINGSILK

In both Reeled & Spun Silks.

To be had o all wholesale houses in Canada.

BELDING, PAUL & CO.,

MONTREAL.

THE CELEBRATED

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

IS AS PURE AS THE PUREST,

AND

BETTER VALUE THAN THE CHEAPEST

Ask for the Cook's Friend, and take no other. Beware of any offered under slightly different names. All first-class grocers sell it.

JAMES ROBERTSON, MONTREAL, QUE.

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO., Toronto,

Manufacturers of

Lead Pipe, Shot, White Lead, &c., &c.

TEES, WILSON & CO.,

(Successors to James Jack & Co.)

Importers of Teas

AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

66 St. Peter Street, - - MONTREAL

Cochrane, Cassils & Co

BOOTS & SHOES WHOLESALE.

Cor. Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts

MONTREAL, Que

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES and FANCY GOODS

347 & 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL and 25 & 27 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

BALL'S CORSETS,

Manufactured by

BRUSH & CO.,

Cor. Bay & Adelaide Streets, TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

S. Greenshields, Son & Co.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

MERCHANTS,

17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square

AND

730, 732, 734, 736 Craig St.,

MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

A KNITTING mill is to be erected at North Coaticook, Que., under the management of Mr. Cruickshanks.

We observe the assignment, last week, of Messrs. J. Langlands and Sons, coffee and spice manufacturers, Montreal, with liabilities of \$25,000.

THE MOSLEY tannery, burned out some weeks ago in Montreal, has received a bonus of \$15,000 to remove to St. Hyacinthe. The town of St. John's offered \$10,000.

THE boot and shoe dealers of Peterborough have entered into an agreement to close their places of business at seven o'clock each evening except Saturday.

THE British Vice-Consul at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, has interviewed the premier and acting finance-minister at Ottawa, on the subject of extended trade between Canada and Hawaii.

We notice the recent death, in London, at the age of seventy, of Mr. Thos. Routledge, of the Ford Works Company, (Limited), Sunderland. In early life the deceased carried on paper making at Oxford, where he took out a patent for manufacturing paper from esparto grass. The patent proved a great success, and wrought a great change in the art of papermaking.

THE affairs of the Alpha Oil Co. are reported by the Sarnia Observer to remain in the same embarrassed condition they have been in for the past three weeks. The stockholders have appointed Sheriff Flintoft and Mr. Wilbur McBride, of Marquette, Mich., liquidators of the company's affairs. The sheriff is already in possession of the works under the Van Tuyl & Fairbank execution. There is still talk of re-opening the works as soon as the present liabilities are wiped out, and carrying on the refining of petroleum.

SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO. TORONTO.

Trade Sales of all classes of Merchandise held every Fortnight.

Consignors furnished with liberal advances and prompt cash settlements. No charges for storage or insurance. All business strictly confidential.

SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO., Trade Auctioneers.

TENDERS are advertised for the purchase of \$886,950 worth of Toronto Corporation debentures, having forty years to run and bearing interest at four per cent. per annum.

AGRICULTURAL implement men, in Manitoba, report collections from the country much better than at this time last year. A number of firms say that a large proportion of their December and November notes held against farmers in Greta district have already been lifted.

WATER has been low in the Mississippi river so low that Messrs. Fuller & Hill, of Bolton Centre, Que., were obliged to stop work in their tub mill for some four weeks. But they have turned out and sold over 60,000 butter tubs this season, besides having had orders for thousands of tubs that they could not execute.

WE note the sale, entered at the city registry office on Monday last, of a lot of land on the east side of Yonge street in this city, with a three-storey brick building thereon, a little north of the American Hotel, 30 feet front by 60 feet in depth, for the sum of \$22,000. This is at the rate of nearly \$700 per foot frontage.

WM. SHILSON went from Hanover to Walkerton about the first of the year, and began keeping a general store at that point, with but little success. He has already relinquished his affairs to an assignee.—In Wingham, Samuel Nickle, carriage-maker, who was asking an extension about a week ago, has assigned.—E. Finch, tailor, Brantford, has been slaughtering his stock and at the same time operating in Bucket Shops. This fact coming to the ears of his creditors he has been arrested.

FOR a considerable time, W. F. Adams, hardware dealer in this city, has been in trouble. He now owes \$9,000 and has but \$5,000 nominal assets; creditors will not get a big dividend.—Thos. Ankers, baker, in this city, has been arrested for fraud.—About the end of August we noted that R. I. C. Jordan, spring-bed manufacturer here, had obtained an extension of time. This arrangement has not, it appears, been carried out, and he has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson.—A. F. Hamilton, a picture frame dealer in Napanee, for four years, has assigned to the sheriff.

RETAIL grocery keeping is in high favor in the popular estimation, as an easy and respectable way of making money. Judging by results, the popular estimation is somewhat astray. George E. Perkins tried his hand at the retail grocery business in Ingersoll some few months ago, (July last) and has already assigned. For a time, it appears, he was not as attentive to his business as it deserved.—A slightly longer experience sufficed for Mr. P. G. Campbell, who after doing business as a grocer in Drumbo for about a year has made an assignment. We are told that he was a blacksmith by trade. He must have been tired of "toiling, rejoicing, sorrowing" at that occupation.

THE Recorder of the city of Halifax stated to a meeting of the city council that the Minister of Agriculture advised that city to go ahead with its arrangements in connection with the grand exhibition for 1888, and while he could not promise definitely the Dominion grant would be given, the inference was that it was more than probable Halifax would obtain it. As it is now seven years since the Dominion Exhibition was held in Halifax that city would seem to have a claim for the grant and prestige attendant on the Dominion Show.

LETTERS patent from Ottawa incorporate "The Dominion Subway Company, limited." Messrs. J. E. Hudson and W. H. Forbes, of Boston; Messrs. C. F. Sise, H. McKay, A. Robertson, J. R. Thibaudeau, G. W. Moss and R. Archer, of Montreal, are the applicants. Shareholders meet on 16th inst. to organize. The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100. The object of the company is to construct and operate underground conduits or other apparatus and appliances for underground electric and other wires and plant and pneumatic tubes.

THERE is tribulation even in the retail dry-goods line. Would-be storekeepers will begin, some day, to see that the field is already too full and profits too much cut down by competition, to permit the success of tyros or persons without capital. In May last W. H. Johnston bought the dry goods stock of W. C. Collins, at Cobourg. In less than five months this was mortgaged for \$9,400. Now the entire stock is advertised for sale by auction.—Two young men in Chatham, named Preneau & Galbraith, who had been dry goods clerks, began business with little or no capital about a year and a half ago. So far from making money, they could not even make a living, and have assigned.

SOME time last spring, D. G. Slingerland became tired of farming and concluded to play store-keeping. He began in his new role at Houghton, Ont., where he succeeded Johnston & Co. It is now estimated that the experiment cost him nearly \$2,000. After making such a grievous loss he has probably done right to assign.—Dr. Woodruff, London, was at one time supposed to be worth from \$30,000 to \$40,000. A considerable portion of this, it appears, has been invested in some unfortunate joint stock companies and we now hear of his assignment.

TO those of our readers who suppose the city of Halifax to be a finished town, it will be a surprise to hear that no less than \$750,000 has been put into new buildings in that city during the present season. Prominent amongst the erections are a new city hall, Dalhousie university, a ladies' college, a sailors' home, two or three churches, and quite a number of stores and dwelling houses. The great blot upon appearance of Halifax are the centre block east of the citadel, which embrace the very worst portions of the city, and which are occupied far too largely with the disreputable elements sure to be found in garrison towns. The suburbs of Halifax are a credit to the city, and its park and gardens have a continental reputation.

MR. JOHN MACDONALD, wholesale dry goods merchant, of this city, makes the announcement that, on the 4th instant, his son, Mr. John Kidston Macdonald and Mr. Paul Campbell were admitted as partners in the business heretofore carried on by him under the style and firm of John Macdonald and Co., in Toronto, and in Manchester, England. The style of the firm remains unchanged. There will be many to congratulate Mr. John Kidston Macdonald on the pleasing event which this notice signalizes. He has had a thorough apprenticeship to the business and has made good use of his opportunities. And all who know him will rejoice that Mr. Campbell, so long a trusted manager in the house, takes now a yet more important position, a legitimate reward for faithful services. All great mercantile houses must depend for their success largely upon the carrying out by the managers and heads of departments of the rules laid down by the chief. It has been so,

doubtless, in the case of this well known house. Mr. Macdonald's ideas have been largely carried out, and his ability supplemented, by skill in his staff. The result has been the building up of a business of great extent—and what is more important, the establishment of a reputation for honorable dealing and prompt service throughout Canada.

"THE drawing-room is upholstered in old gold plush, and a special feature is an elegant mantel and mirror of Louis XV. style surmounted by a drapery lambrequin of old gold silk plush. There are two ladies' dressing rooms with all the toilet accessories. The smoking room is finished in English oak, elaborately carved and highly polished." Such a fragment as this, taken from a more lengthy architectural description, leads one to suppose that it applies to some old chateau, or possibly to a new and gorgeous hotel. It is, however, an extract from an account of the new and handsome sleeping cars, named "Canadian" and "American," respectively, now being finished at the Grand Trunk Railway workshops, Montreal, for use on that road by the Pullman Sleeping Car Company. Seventy-one feet long; lighted by electricity from storage batteries; heated by hot water; with electric bells to call porter or conductor; upholstered in plush and embossed leather; carpeted in Witton; ceiled in blue and gold, with carvings in mahogany, oak and rosewood. What greater luxury can a traveller, between Montreal and Toronto, ask, than a seat and a berth in one of these cars.

IN a recent issue of the London, England, *Rejeree*, Geo. R. Sims says he has had an interesting correspondence laid before him. It took place between a clerk and a paper manufacturer. The latter advertised for a clerk at 15s. (say \$3.75), per week. A clerk answered the advertisement, and said he presumed there must have been a mistake, and that the 15s. should have been 35s. This is the manufacturer's reply:—

August 8, 1887.

SIR,—There was no mistake in the advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph*; 15s. per week was meant, and it may interest you to know that I received 37 answers, from persons varying from 16 to 45 years of age, many of them experienced clerks, acquainted with shorthand, &c. If you wish to earn 35s. per week you should go in for higher education and become proficient in a useful trade, such as carpenter, joiner, bricklayer, engineer, or other firstclass producers. These are the men who have made the country's wealth, not those who did the bookkeeping, although that is useful also, but not so high class.—Yours truly,

BOYD BROS. & CO'Y,
IMPORTERS OF
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Haberdashery, Berlin Wools, &c.

Buyers will find our Stock well assorted
in each department at
Bottom Prices.

45 & 47 Front, & 12 to 24 Bay Streets
TORONTO.

Kent and Lambton having long supremacy as the oil region of Ontario, the county of Essex now desires to be known as an oil district, too. Twenty years ago or more, several residents of Amherstburg, in that county, clubbed their spare cash and proceeded to explore certain "indications" of oil at a point about where the village of McGregor now stands. A well was put down and passed, if we remember rightly, through some shale. The expected oil was never found. Parties operating lately, twenty miles further east, in the same county, have had better success, as we learn by a letter from Comber, dated Nov. 7th. Mr. C. W. Scherer, tells us that a well which was "shot" on Saturday "is pumping at the rate of 40 barrels per day, and preparations are being made for sinking more wells at once." The residents naturally predict a great future for their village. Ballasting on the Leamington & St. Clair Railway, our correspondent tells us, is nearly completed and trains are now running between Leamington and Comber. Messrs. Rogers and Woodward, who seem to have pioneered the exploration, express themselves, according to the *Independent*, "confident that a very valuable vein of oil runs through Comber. A number of oil men from Petrolia are also leasing land and will at once commence boring for oil." We trust that all these bright expectations will be realized.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

S. F. MCKINNON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

Millinery Goods,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Mantles, Silks, etc.

Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts.
TORONTO.

2 Fountain Court, Aldermanbury, London, Eng

MOLASSES.

JUST TO HAND,
(Ex "Americus")

100 Hhds. Fine Porto Rico.

J. W. LANG & CO.

88 Front St. East,

TORONTO.

BERTRAM & CO.,

Iron, Steel,

AND

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

76 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Disston's Hand Saws,
Disston's Files and Horse Rasps,
Table and Pocket Cutlery.

CUT NAILS, HORSE NAILS, HORSE SHOES

SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**WYLD, GRASETT
& DARLING,**

WHOLESALE

**Dry Goods
AND WOOLLENS.**

NEW WAREHOUSE,

Cor. Bay & Wellington Streets.

Every Merchant should see our
NEW STOCK.

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Vendor's Solicitors.

A MEMORIAL, signed by nearly two hundred manufacturers, merchants and business firms of this city, approving of the establishment of and government aid to a line of steamers between a Maritime Province port and the West Indies, was presented on Tuesday by G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., to some of the ministers at Ottawa. The subject will probably be brought by them before the Cabinet, who will then have to consider the question of a subsidy, to enable Canadian mails to be carried direct, instead of via New York. Messrs. Murdoch, Dickson & Co., Front Street, have, we understand, opened a subscription list for stock in the proposed company. The subject is one of decided interest, not only to Western manufacturers and producers, but to Eastern shippers.

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TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, NOV. 11, 1887

THE SITUATION.

The formation of a Commercial Union Club, in Toronto, with Mr. Goldwin Smith for President, is a guarantee that Commercial Union will be kept prominently before the public, till it is disposed of, one way or another. So far, the agitation must be admitted to have had a somewhat remarkable degree of success. But this is easily accounted for, and past success is no guarantee for the future fate of the agitation. That Mr. Smith believes commercial union to be the best thing for Canada, for England and for the United States, we have no doubt. But it is equally certain that others are using it as a concealed weapon of party warfare. The political consequences of commercial union, foreshadowed by Mr. Chamberlain and the London *Observer*, are not yet generally understood by Canadian electors. When they are, the agitation is likely to suffer a sudden collapse. No one expects to see a repetition of Earl Grey's dispatch of 1849, threatening to bring the whole force of the empire against annexation; but when the trial of strength comes it will be seen that the national will overbear the separatist feeling. Some who are not afraid of discussing annexation, object to being forced, as they believe they would be under commercial union, to drift hopelessly into a foreign political connection. The commercial union meetings have hitherto been nearly all held in safe places; Toronto and St. John being the exceptions. If the constituencies were taken indiscriminately, and an expression of opinion forced, after both sides were fully heard, we believe that commercial union would now be rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P., is credited with the prediction that a Tory Home Rule scheme for Ireland will shortly be submitted to the British Cabinet, by influential members of the party. The scheme, as described, is identical with that which existed in Canada in the ante-responsible government era: a strong executive independent of the local legislature. Experience shows that such a plan would not work. The strength of the Irish executive, in this scheme, is to be

sought in permanent taxes levied by the Imperial Parliament; a mode of action which takes us directly to the source of the Canadian rebellion. Coupled with this crudest of all schemes of Home Rule is a plan for settling the land question, which the landlords might possibly have suggested. The government is to buy the land and deed it to the tenants, nominally without the burthen of mortgage, but "subject to a fairly heavy tax" instead. This is Henry George's scheme of calling rent by a new name; but what reason is there to suppose that the Irish tenants would prefer to pay rent under the name of a direct tax? If ever the government becomes the universal Irish landlord, it may bid adieu to all hopes of collecting rent under whatever name the operation may be tried. Names may be changed, but a payment for the use of land will continue to be in substance rent, to the end of time.

Lord Onslow, under secretary for the colonies, appears to favor colonial discrimination against foreign and in favor of British goods. At the colonial dinner held in London last Friday, he recommended colonists to study a speech of Mr. Hofmeyer, which suggested that whatever tariff a colony might enact, there should be a higher rate for foreign than for British goods, and that the revenue from the extra rate should be paid into a common fund for Imperial defence. This is the antithesis, if not the British reply to the suggestion of commercial union, in the case of Canada. The suggestion of Lord Onslow has the merit of directness and being easily understood. But his lordship did not appear to see that it implies a compliment which he did not state: it implies reciprocity in discrimination, in other words a modified return to the old colonial system. The kind of discrimination suggested is that which is now carried out, in the French colonial system. It has the merit of being at least more logical than commercial union. As parts of the British empire, have the colonies the right to unpurchased protection? This question has been raised in Canada, and has been answered by Professor Grant and the imperial unionists, in the negative. The practicability of Lord Onslow's suggestion is nevertheless open to serious doubt.

Abolition of exemption for religious purposes now finds an advocate in the Finance Committee of the city council of Montreal. That the Roman Catholic Church will resist the proposed change, and even denounce it as sacrilege, may be taken for granted. If its advocates escape ecclesiastical censure, in its most dreaded form, they may think themselves well off. Though such incidents may mark the inception of the movement, its success in the future is not improbable; but this will not be possible so long as the church wields the power of which it is now in possession. Exemption in Montreal bears heavily on the tax payers who have to carry the whole burthen of the municipal rates. But this is more than a Montreal or even a Quebec Province question: it is a living issue in Ontario, as well. It would be a remarkable circumstance, if Quebec were the first province to abolish

exemptions. In that event, the other provinces would not be long in following the example.

Tolls on the York roads are at last in a fair way of going. A joint committee of the councils of the county of York and the city of Toronto agree that the tolls on the York roads and the market fees in the city of Toronto should be simultaneously abolished. To the mutual abolition of these nuisances it is proposed to add that the city of Toronto, in consideration of having received parts of county roads in recent annexations without payment, should assume and keep up the exposed Lake Shore Road, as far as the Humber bridge. The tolls collected amount to \$28,000 a year, but they are an extremely inconvenient means of raising revenue. Should this arrangement be carried out, there would still remain tolls on the Weston stone road, which is owned by a company. When abolition of tolls is being secured, it will be a pity if a clean sweep of the antiquated system cannot be made. What is wanted is some general scheme for the abolition of tolls throughout the Province. But the proposed instalment will, in the meantime, be gratefully accepted.

Judge Dawson, of the District Court of Sitka, has overruled the demurrer of the counsel for the British subjects, whose vessels were captured taking seals in Behring Sea, and declared the forfeiture of the vessels with their furniture and cargoes. The judgment proceeds on the principle that the eastern part of the sea is the exclusive property of the United States; and that Great Britain, by acquiescing in the exclusive claim when put forth by Russia, the former owner of the territory, is stopped from challenging the United States' claim now. But this acquiescence is in fact supposititious, deduced from a treaty which is not properly capable of such a deduction. And before entering into the treaty Britain protested against the doctrine of a close sea. If Behring sea is a close sea, so is Hudson's Bay; and if the three mile limit does not hold on the west coast of America, but the right of sovereignty extends indefinitely, over the water, by what rule is the restriction to be applied to the east? If the fact of a treaty excluding foreigners from fishing within an unusual distance from the coast may be made a precedent, and then elevated from a precedent into a general right; a similar treaty—between France and Great Britain—could be quoted, on the east. But it is obvious that, in both cases, the pretension must fall to the ground.

The condition of trade in the United States appears to be reasonably sound, and its volume satisfactory. In the opinion of the *Shipping List*, whether gauged by clearing house returns, the traffic and earnings of railroads, the movement of the crops or the reports from all important trade centres, the record makes a most favorable comparison with last year. Whatever unsoundness resulted from the rash speculative deals of the past six months has been so far eradicated and liquidated that it no longer threatens to disturb the future.

THE CONFERENCE OF FIVE PROVINCES.

The resolutions of the conference of five Provinces of Canada, recently held in Quebec, may be taken to embody the results of one side of a possible argument. Only the Provinces as such were represented. The nation as a whole had no representative there. It was the New York constitutional convention of 1791, held in the absence of Hamilton and Chancellor Livingston. But these resolutions, though they represent only one side of the questions raised, will form a basis for argument. Some of the demands may be readily granted. The claim of the Provinces to appoint stipendiary police magistrates need not be denied. The Provinces ought to have the right to legislation respecting fees on legal proceedings. The northern boundaries of Ontario and Quebec ought to be determined with as little delay as possible. Senate reform, whether in the exact shape presented by the conference, can scarcely meet serious opposition. The Provincial legislatures might surely be allowed to define their own privileges, though in at least one case extraordinary privileges have been claimed. And there can scarcely be any paramount reason why the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council should not have power to remit penalties and grant pardons for offences against the laws of the Provinces.

The above demands rest upon grounds which are scarcely debatable, some of them not at all. But of debatable questions there remain enough. It is certainly debatable whether a Provincial assembly should have the power to procure, by address to Her Majesty, the abolition of the other branch of the legislature. In these resolutions constituent authority is generally confounded with legislative authority. Here legislative authority, divided into two parts, is made mutually destructive, through an invocation of the prerogative. Such an usurpation of constituent power, for a revolutionary purpose, would require some imperative necessity for its justification. And, while other measures are available, no such necessity exists. That the Federal Parliament should be deprived of the right to prepare the lists for the election of its own members is an assertion directly opposed to the opinion and action of that Parliament. The United States Congress made a constitutional amendment to attain the same object; and what it did in the interest of the blacks, the Canadian Parliament did, at least professedly, in the interest of the Indians.

That all lands should belong to the Provinces in which they are situated, is an assertion which, if Manitoba and future Provinces of the North-West be intended to be included, would despoil the Dominion of a vast domain, which it purchased and paid for, the Indian title in which it extinguished on the development of which it even expended untold millions. If confined to the old provinces the claim is countenanced by the British North American Act, and is not reasonably disputable. But in general terms it means transferring property without right and without con-

sideration. It is well to remember that the original States of the American Union voluntarily transferred their public funds to the Federal government, without other consideration than a strong desire to aid in the payment of the Federal debt. No one expects this example to be followed here; there is no special need for it, as was created by the war debt of the United States; but neither is there any reason for spoliation of the Dominion, which has responsibilities enough of its own to meet.

Disallowance, as hitherto exercised, has got into increasing disfavor. But all Federal governments, of whomsoever composed, have made a free use of disallowance. This implies that there is another side to the question than that presented in the resolutions. The proposal is to open the right of disallowance of Her Majesty in Council. If that were done, its exercise, though depending in some degree upon reports from the Governor-General would become less frequent. The United States, when they framed the Federal constitution, rejected the proposal to vest a veto on state legislation in the Federal government; and it is not certain that our departure, in this respect, from the American model, was wise. If the lieutenant governors were recognized as the representatives of the crown in each province, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia might be advised by Mr. Longley and Mr. Fielding to proclaim the secession of the province, in the Queen's name. Such proclamations were the heralds of the war of secession, in the United States.

The conference proposes to disturb the basis of the financial settlement of Confederation, and to make the new alteration final and irrevocable. It is proposed that "instead of an annual payment per head of population now allowed, the annual payment hereafter be at the same rate of eighty cents per head, but on the population of each province; as ascertained from time to time by the decennial census, until such population exceeds 2,500,000; and at the rate of sixty cents per head for so much of the population as may exceed 2,500,000." To begin with, the increase of the subsidies would be about a million and a half of dollars, and the amount would go on increasing. We are promised in return that the settlement should be absolute and irrevocable. It would be worth something to get at finality; but finality in legislation is more easily pronounced than made a reality. The sacrifice would be certain, the advantage doubtful.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.

The Fishery Commission, shortly to meet at Washington, has for its object the settlement of a dispute which is older than the present generation, and which has gathered force, by drawing in new elements, as time passed on. It has become complicated by the assertion of new demands, on the part of American fishermen, outside the limits of the Treaty by which the respective rights of the two parties are governed. These demands are new, though they profess to be based on authority which has long been in existence, and which has till

now been allowed to lie dormant. The real truth is that the pretext is of recent invention.

At the outset, a personal question is being raised, not officially of course, to the prejudice of Mr. Chamberlain, the chief of the British Commissioners. Since his appointment, Mr. Chamberlain has spoken against Home Rule for Ireland, as he had an undoubted right to do, though silence might at the moment have been better discretion; and the Home Rulers affect to see some necessary connection between his opinions, on this subject, and his fitness to deal with the fishery question, though to ordinary mortals the connection is not apparent. Be this as it may, Mr. Chamberlain has been an object of vituperation, and has been threatened with assassination. It is something new to find the plenipotentiary sent on a mission of peace and good will, threatened with assassination, in the country to which he is despatched. With this ruffianism the American government cannot be suspected of the slightest sympathy; it comes from an extraneous element which abuses the rights of hospitality and brings reproach upon the nation in which it finds shelter. Mr. Chamberlain committed another sin: he told the commercial unionists of Canada that if they attained their object of discriminating against the trade of Great Britain, they could no longer rely upon the protection of the country against whose trade the blow was levelled. To us the result which he announced seems too obvious for denial, and it is childish to get angry at the prediction of an event which every reflecting person had foreseen.

Though the exact scope of the commission has not been made public, it is known to include a determination of the respective rights of the two parties under the Treaty of 1818. What is known as the Headlands question will come up for consideration: that is, whether the three-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction over the waters, on the one side, and of exclusion on the other, is to be determined by drawing a line along the indentations of the coast, or from headland to headland, which enclose large bays, including the Bay of Chaleurs and the Bay of Fundy. It is quite clear that whatever rule be adopted must be of general application; there cannot be one measure for the Gulf of St. Lawrence and another for Alaskan waters. In this way, it is reasonable to believe that some settlement will be come to of an old standing dispute, if dispute it can be called. When their own waters have been concerned, American jurists have always upheld the British interpretation, and Daniel Webster, when Secretary of State, took the same view.

The right of American fishing vessels to buy bait and to demean themselves generally as traders, in our ports, which has recently been asserted, is clearly excluded by the express limitations of the Treaty; and the pretence is that it is derived from another source of more recent creation. This question will probably come up for consideration: it may be taken for granted that it will find a place in the American case. That this demand can be established as a matter of existing right, we do not believe. The buying of bait and the right

to trade generally make but one question, as now generally presented, though they are capable of separation, and it is conceivable that they may be decided in different ways. For instance, the purchase of bait might be permitted, on conditions which would imply an equivalent, but the right of trading usually can never be conceded to fishing vessels. To allow it would open the door to smuggling, which an army of preventive officers would be insufficient to stop. The right to unload cargoes of fish, in our ports, for the purpose of sending them by rail to the American market, however it may be determined, does not belong to the general question of trade. It involves a right of passage, which in our opinion, it would not, in a new arrangement, be wise to deny. It is a right somewhat similar to what we ourselves enjoy, by permission of the United States; and we should be as ready to grant as to receive facilities of the kind.

There are certain privileges which it is in our power to grant, such as access to our shore fisheries, which can only be conceded for an equivalent. The equivalent which would most naturally fit the case, would be free access to the American market for our fish. But to this concession the American fishermen are strongly opposed; an equivalent in money is not desired, and would not be granted. Some means of overcoming the objection of American fishermen to agree to permit Canadian fish to enter the American market free may be found. The loss they have sustained in the past season, by legal exclusion from our shore fisheries, is a large sum; and reflecting on this fact must tend to teach them that their stubbornness, if persisted in, will cost them dear in the future, and in some instances lead to ruin.

There remains the question of commercial union, which Secretary Bayard is said to regard as a solution of every difficulty. But it is quite clear that this is not a practical remedy. No Canadian government would dare to propose it without authority from the constituencies; and the question has never been before the electorate, at a general election. It was brought in issue the other day, in a bye-election, in Nova Scotia, with the result of being negatived by a majority of seven hundred. No Canadian government would think of discriminating against the trade of Great Britain and in favor of that of a foreign nation: that it would be a notion too wild and extravagant to be seriously entertained. It is the merest delusion to believe the contrary.

Reciprocity in natural products is the most rational procedure; but it seems to be the one above all others which the Americans are not likely to entertain. Free Traders and Protectionists can alike, without doing violence to their principles, admit raw produce free. To do so is to afford encouragement to manufactures to which no reasonable objection can be made. Universal reciprocity is quite another thing. When the nations are prepared for universal free trade, a great stride in progress will have been taken; but meanwhile, free trade with one country and discrimination

against all others, cannot be accepted as a progressive move.

But it does not follow that the labors of the commission will bear no fruit. If it comes to an agreement on the meaning of the Treaty of 1818, the result will be worth the trouble; and if the fishery difficulty be not got rid off altogether, it will be because settlement, without surrender on the part of Great Britain, would be impossible. But when all parties desire honorable settlement, something ought to be done.

ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

The neat volume of 400 pages in cloth, which contains the report for 1886 of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario, represents a great deal of tedious and laborious statistical work. It has been perhaps too much the custom hitherto, to regard this bureau as one which concerned itself mainly with agricultural statistics. Such a notion arose perhaps from the fact that the bulletins issued, from time to time, by the Bureau have related generally to the farm and the dairy. Of the present volume, however, the larger portion is devoted to industrial statistics, such as artisans' earnings, the cost of living, labor laws, values and rents of land, its area and population, to schools, mines, &c., &c. Local assessment and taxation form the subject of a chapter and a series of tables, and a noteworthy feature is the series of comparative figures relating to imports from and exports to the United States and other countries.

It is important that the discussion of such matters, nay even the collation of statistics respecting them, should be done in a right spirit and with proper method. A bureau of statistics in a young country, it is to be remembered, does not spring into existence full armed, like the goddess in the fable. For a long time after its establishment the work of such a bureau must be preparatory and experimental. The secretary has, for several years, been getting in order tools in the shape of opinions, facts, tables, prices; and now he proceeds to do "some work," as Carlyle said, with these tools. The paper by Mr. Blue, printed on pages 212 to 218, is an excellent one wherewith to whet the flagging appetite of a patriotic Canadian searcher after industrial facts. The author premises that the laws which govern the interdependence of capital and labor can be discovered only in one way. "As Darwin studied the development of species, by the laborious accumulation of facts, so must the facts of socialism be gathered and studied. * * We must make a large and varied collection of facts, not promiscuously or in a purposeless way, but according to the method recommended by Sir James Stephen in pursuing the study of history. Lay down great meridional lines and pursue the enquiry exhaustively along those lines and between them. * * It is by faithfulness to truth, by accuracy and impartiality in the record of economic facts, that useful and abiding work can be wrought. * * We can conceive of a state of things in which labor and capital could be found working harmoniously together, each aid-

ing the other, each making the conditions of the other more stable and secure." Of an official who proceeds in such a spirit and with so manifestly intelligent an idea of his work, much may be expected; although, thus far, the limited number and range of the replies elicited from manufacturers and others interferes sadly with the accuracy of conclusions drawn from them.

There appears, as one result of researches into the changes of population going on in different parts of Ontario, the fact that, over a third of the province, the rural population is decreasing, slightly, it is true, but still decreasing. "Out of forty-five counties and districts in Ontario, seventeen show a slight falling off in the rural population of 1886 as compared with that of 1877." Of course there is the drain to Manitoba and the Territories to be considered as one cause of this, but the further fact given in the report, page 294, is doubtless the main one in this connection: "Whenever towns or villages come within the bounds of counties with a decreasing rural population, the increase in these generally suffices to off-set the falling away in the county." The decreases in population are most marked, it appears, in the older counties, along the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario. In Norfolk and Haldimand, Durham and Northumberland, Prince Edward, we can readily believe that "the total population was less in 1886 than in 1877;" but we confess surprise at being told that the same is the case in the counties of Perth and Huron. In 1877, it appears, the total population of Ontario being 1,620,000 the dwellers in towns, villages and cities numbered 544,000, or say 31.5 per cent. against 68.5 per cent. on the farm. In 1886 these proportions had so far changed that out of a total population increased to 1,820,000 there were 37.06 per cent. (675,000 persons) living in town against 62.94 per cent. (1,144,000 persons) living on the farm.

The growth of manufactures in the country has had its effect, doubtless, upon the relative increase of urban population. Where in ten years the township population of the province showed only three to four per cent. increase, the city and town population increased by 31 per cent. Indeed the number of cities, towns and villages, which, twelve years ago, was only 174, had grown by 1886 to 206. It may be of interest to give a table showing the increased population of city municipalities between 1877 and 1886. We condense the table on page 324:—

| Population of | 1877. | 1886. |
|----------------------|---------|---------|
| Belleville | 9,112 | 10,076 |
| Brantford | 10,631 | 12,600 |
| Guelph | 9,380 | 10,216 |
| Hamilton | 33,511 | 41,280 |
| Kingston | 13,253 | 15,109 |
| London | 21,856 | 26,447 |
| Ottawa | 24,501 | 32,857 |
| St. Catharines | 10,143 | 9,779 |
| St. Thomas | 5,954 | 10,127 |
| Stratford | 8,142 | 9,069 |
| Toronto | 71,588 | 118,403 |
| Total | 218,670 | 295,563 |

Which counties contain manufacturing districts may almost be distinguished, in the returns by the increased population opposite them in the later year. For ex-

ample, Waterloo county, which contains Galt, Preston and Berlin, all busy hives of industry, shows an increase of 18½ per cent. Elgin, chief town St. Thomas, goes up from 36,000 to 40,000; Wentworth containing Hamilton and Dundas, from 61,000 to 71,000; Lanark county, boasting Almonte, Perth, Smith's Falls, increases from 31,000 to 34,000. While the counties of Hastings, Peterboro, Kent, give similar indications. The people of Brant county, for example, who numbered 29,000 ten years ago, would hardly have grown in number to nearly 33,000 if it had not been for the industrial activity of Brantford and Paris. We shall return, at a future time, to this interesting volume.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

Toronto has for several years been asking from the legislature for a special charter, and so far she has asked in vain. But the reasons given by Alderman Boustead, in an interview with a *World* reporter, seems to us conclusive of the reasonableness of the demand and the necessity of its being granted. Mr. Boustead gave as a reason why he could not be a candidate for Mayor, that the work of the office would exact his whole time, and that he could not give his whole time to public affairs. Most other people, who would be willing to take the office of Mayor and give to it the time that the proper discharge of its duties demands, are in the same position. Mr. Boustead added that the amount of business coming before the committees of council, from week to week, is more than any business man can reasonably be expected to attend to. The system is faulty in exacting from individual members of the council greater sacrifices than they can afford to make, or the public has a right to expect. This is a defect which certainly ought to be cured, and if it can be cured in no other way than by a special charter, a charter ought to be granted. Mr. Mowat has had a natural reluctance to depart, in any case, from the general municipal law; but he is not likely to offer unreasonable objection to any reform which may be shown to be necessary for the efficient working of a city municipality. And there can be no reason why rural members of the legislature should oppose a change demanded in the best interests of the city. To begin with, Alderman Boustead thinks that the council should be elected by the citizens at large and not by the wards. The representation by wards has its good and its bad points; and we fear that, as things have hitherto been, the bad has preponderated over the good. Ward representation insured attention to every part of the city; but it also led to ward grabbing and log-rolling. Henceforth there will be nothing to grab, since the local improvement tax is to cover all cases where ward grabbing could possibly have come in. This change will make ward representation comparatively innocuous. At the same time, the danger of any particular ward being neglected will no longer exist; since local improvements will be done under the law and as a matter of right. The chief reasons which made a change in the mode of

representation desirable can no longer be said to exist; and there are set-offs to any minor reasons that may be urged. We do not think that this change is essential; and in seeking a charter, it will be wise not to deviate from the beaten path more than is necessary. A council of thirty-six members may be too large; but much larger bodies manage to dispatch business with reasonable expedition.

The executive work of the city council is done under difficulties. Mr. Boustead thinks that there are too many committees. He would reduce the present number, ten, to five, and have an executive committee composed of the five chairmen, who should be paid for their services, and whose tenure of office, without any intervening appeal to their constituents, should be for three years. The mayor, he thinks, should count on giving his whole time to the business of the city, and should get a salary of not less than \$5000 a year. Though the work may not take a man's whole time, it was a mistake to lower the salary from four to two thousand a year. That some such change as this is desirable does not admit of doubt. The whole of the citizens have no right to expect ruinous sacrifices from individual residents. The committees at present have both legislative and executive work to do. Under the proposed plan, special committees might still prepare legislation when necessary; and the executive officers should be confined to executive business, or as nearly so as possible.

Some such plan as this would, we think, be better than a multiplication of commissions, and it would be better than the system now in vogue. The citizens delude themselves if they think that they can exact unreasonable sacrifices from individual aldermen, and the wish to do so could not be reconciled with honest intentions. Alderman Boustead's plan may not be, in all respects, perfect; but it furnishes an excellent basis for the discussion of the changes in city government which the progress of events and the accumulation of business have made inevitable.

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

According to the Board of Trade returns, furnished us promptly on this day week but too late for last issue, exports at the port of Toronto for last month were greater in aggregate value than those of the previous October, while imports were smaller. The total imports were:

| | Oct. '87. | Oct. '86. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Dutiable goods..... | \$1,037,322 | \$1,309,036 |
| Free goods..... | 425,197 | 322,090 |
| Coin and bullion.... | 24,042 | 15,587 |
| Total | \$1,486,561 | \$1,646,713 |

A decided decrease in imports of dutiable merchandise and a marked increase in free goods imported are noticeable features. In spite of smaller purchases of silks and cotton goods the greater purchases of woollens increases the total imports of dry goods. Fortunately the increase is not serious, October being a small month for dry goods import. Coal is the item showing the greatest decline. No anthracite appears to have come in during last month. Iron and steel goods, jewellery, glassware,

and musical instruments all exhibit decreased import values. Books, drugs and leather, an increase.

| | Oct. '87. | Oct. '86. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Cotton goods..... | \$ 45,598 | \$ 57,326 |
| Fancy goods..... | 32,492 | 27,625 |
| Hats and bonnets.... | 16,253 | 13,561 |
| Silk goods..... | 51,730 | 57,932 |
| Woollen goods..... | 112,120 | 65,224 |
| | \$258,193 | \$221,668 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Books and pamphlets.... | 76,427 | 75,859 |
| Coal..... | 75,982 | 235,717 |
| Drugs and medicines.... | 19,740 | 15,475 |
| Fruit, dried and green.. | 27,252 | 30,760 |
| Glass and glassware.... | 27,368 | 36,205 |
| Iron and steel goods.... | 112,413 | 129,808 |
| Jewellery and watches.. | 34,517 | 37,998 |
| Leather goods..... | 27,415 | 14,699 |
| Musical instruments.... | 15,148 | 18,501 |
| Paper goods..... | 38,132 | 38,143 |
| Wood goods..... | 25,279 | 16,244 |

In exports we shall include only the Canadian products shipped. We had nothing from the mine or the fisheries to send abroad last month from Toronto. Horses, horned cattle and sheep were much smaller items than in the previous October; wool a larger one; eggs, a new item. A decided increase in barley export is observable, 443,229 bushels (\$185,769) having been shipped last month against 109,347 bushels (value \$62,815) in the previous October. No wheat or other cereal finds its place among last month's exports at this point. Manufactures show the usual variety: Books, carriages, leather goods, sewing machines, liquors, tobacco, furniture, woodenware. The exports for October this year and last may be classified as under:

| | Oct. '87. | Oct. '86. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Forest products..... | \$ 36,490 | \$ 43,040 |
| Field do..... | 111,334 | 71,671 |
| Animals and produce.... | 188,728 | 137,921 |
| Manufactures..... | 44,957 | 45,420 |
| Miscellaneous..... | ..... | 1,258 |
| Total | \$381,509 | \$299,310 |

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE ASSOCIATIONS.

A convention of the assessment life assurance associations of the United States was held in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago. These conventions have been held annually for some years past, for the purpose of comparing notes, getting new ideas from the experience of each other and adopting improved methods of operating such societies.

One of the most useful branches of study has been found by these conventions to be the collecting and publishing of the combined experience of the associations respecting the death rate, met with at different distances from the year of entry. These have been collated for nine years past, from nine, and from fourteen associations, respectively; and shew very clearly the law of increasing mortality with increased age. They show also the tendency of the best lives to "drop out," leaving the poorest ones to pay increased assessments.

The following table gives, in brief, the number of lives under observation in nine associations, and the deaths per 1,000 among those particular lives during nine years—that is to say among those of them who did not allow their certificates to lapse. And in the last column is given the result upon a larger number of lives in fourteen

associations, including the other nine, as observed during the same nine years:

| Policy Year. | Lives exposed. | Deaths per 1,000 | Deaths per 1,000 in 14 societies. |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1st | 120,113 | 2.49 | 2.35 |
| 2nd | 93,341 | 6.03 | 5.81 |
| 3rd | 58,253 | 6.03 | 5.81 |
| 4th | 37,764 | 9.32 | 8.87 |
| 5th | 25,256 | 9.98 | 9.10 |
| 6th | 13,818 | 11.65 | 11.14 |
| 7th | 5,519 | 7.97 | 11.11 |
| 8th | 2,324 | 9.09 | 11.75 |
| 9th | 708 | 21.19 | 14.22 |

The first line across this table shows a very light mortality, because most of the 120,113 lives exposed had been only a few weeks or months on the books during that first year. It may be said to have been only a half year's record at most. The results among the nine societies seem to have been much more irregular, from year to year, than among the larger number of lives found in the fourteen societies. But in both cases the increase of the mortality, as the years grew in number, is most marked. Nine years added to a man's age seems to make a wonderful difference in the chances of his living "through another year." The ages under observation ranged from twenty-five to sixty-five the first year, and of course nine years later the youngest had become thirty-four and the oldest seventy-four. Of the whole 120,113 persons the largest number were of the ages between twenty-five and forty at entry, there being about 4,000 of each age, while opposite age sixty there were only 1,021 entrants and between the ages of sixty and sixty-five only 494. Had there been an equal number of lives at all the ages, the ninth year would have shown a death loss of more than double 14.22 per thousand. Those who were aged sixty at entry do show a death rate of about 33 per 1,000 exposed, each year, in the full table.

As demonstrating the folly of depending upon the members of an assessment society to contribute their share of the reserve, as the death losses grow heavy, it is worth while to notice how rapidly the 120,113 members disappeared as the years rolled by and the assessments increased. They kept their share of the reserve in their pockets (which the society ought to have been laying aside for old age,) and they promptly buttoned up their pockets when the assessments grew heavier; and in the ninth year only a miserable remnant was on the books out of the powerful army of 120,113 who started on the march, promising to "bear one another's burdens." Rather a weak reed to depend upon for satisfactory insurance ten years from the date on which a man enters a society, full of hope and faith in the cheapness and permanence of his certificate!

The figures are not ours. They are collected and printed by the convention of the chief officers of the assessment societies of the United States. But even a worse exhibit is furnished by the four assessment societies making sworn returns to our Dominion Insurance Department at Ottawa. The last *Blue Book* shows that during the one year 1886, the new business put on their books by the four assessment societies was \$9,784,755, and no less than \$6,303,450 discontinued by lapse, while only \$139,349

became claims by death, an enormous disproportion. These four concerns collected \$262,847 from their members and paid only \$141,762, in death claims, or little more than one half the amount received. Four of the older regular companies paid \$186,228 in death losses, and only received \$108,896 in premiums. If they had levied the \$186,228 as an assessment upon their members, each would have had to pay, in 1886, on the average, no less than \$40 for each \$1,000 of insurance he held. How many members of an assessment society would be left after one year of such an assessment? But no one supposes the Royal, Queen, Life Association of Scotland, or Scottish Provident will lose a single member by reason of their death losses in Canada being now greater than their whole income from premiums. That is just what their officers expected would happen, and they made provision for it many years ago, by a proper reserve fund.

The following table gives the insurance in force, the death losses paid, and the increasing assessments that would be required in the case of ten regular companies if they were built on a similarly sandy foundation. The figures, covering the twelve years past, are taken from the Insurance Report, published at Ottawa;—

| Year. | Insurance in force. | Death losses. | Deaths per \$1,000 |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1875..... | \$12,351,727 | \$179,380 | \$14 52 |
| 1876..... | 11,760,378 | 209,910 | 18 85 |
| 1877..... | 11,480,890 | 186,379 | 16 23 |
| 1878..... | 11,457,903 | 208,301 | 18 18 |
| 1879..... | 10,665,451 | 181,437 | 17 01 |
| 1880..... | 10,124,900 | 149,761 | 14 79 |
| 1881..... | 9,697,272 | 230,586 | 23 77 |
| 1882..... | 9,567,143 | 302,206 | 31 59 |
| 1883..... | 9,057,349 | 196,183 | 21 66 |
| 1884..... | 8,311,045 | 236,102 | 28 75 |
| 1885..... | 7,112,780 | 296,531 | 41 69 |
| 1886..... | 5,773,340 | 244,949 | 42 43 |

Two of the original ten companies have disappeared, so that for 1886 there are but eight companies of the original ten embraced in the table. The "Briton Medical," of England, and the "Life Association of Hamilton," are being wound up, and have made no report to the government the past year. The death losses of the remaining eight companies are now just three times as heavy per \$1,000 of insurance carried as they were twelve years ago; they exceed the premiums by nearly \$100,000. The premium receipts of these companies in 1886 were \$151,105, and their death claims paid footed up \$244,949, as above, which does not seem to show that the ordinary life insurance premiums are much higher than necessary to make sure work of providing for the last man. And that last man, it must be agreed, has a stronger claim for consideration than the first man, by reason of having contributed for so many long years to the payment of all preceding claims. Therefore, we maintain, the life insurance scheme which provides, as the assessment plan does, only for the payment of the first few death losses, and lays up no reserve with which to meet the last ones, is a seductive delusion, unworthy the confidence of any one who means to "provide things honest in the sight of all men."

HOUSE WARMING.

We have been interested in finding, among the editorial articles of *Medical Science*, a new medical monthly published in Toronto, one upon the practical subject of house-warming, so important to the general health and comfort. The average householder is accustomed to ask by what means his house can be warmed most economically. Not every one considers how his dwelling can be warmed most healthfully. And yet this is the more important consideration of the two. To physicians, it is not incorrect to say, the subject is one of paramount importance, since "to methods of heating we shall have to look for causes of ill-health not otherwise very well explainable, and must endeavor in such cases, to explain some of the details of improvement in house warming."

The journal quoted considers that, speaking generally, there are three principal conditions in the atmosphere of rooms in which, under even so-called good heating, there are great variations from the normal external air. They are purity, distribution of temperature, moisture. Premising that, under DeChaumont's general rule of ventilation, the changes in the air of a room are limited to six within the hour, if draughts are to be prevented, it is further to be considered that only with the best systems of ventilation is the air of a room changed thus often. "It is evident that impurities in the air of rooms are invariably present, and often in large degree. Carbonic acid from the lamp, from gas-lights and base-burning stoves; carbonic oxides from super-heated furnaces and stoves; organic emanations and bacteria from impurities in the rooms and under them—all are measurably present."

As to distribution of temperature, we notice, within-doors, says the author, "that the air of a room as ordinarily heated in winter will show a difference of from 10 to 20° Fahrenheit between the temperature of the floor level and that of six feet above it. Again, while the air along an inner wall may be at 66°, that near the window may be near freezing point and that near the ceiling at 80 or 90°. When it is remembered that the ordinary stove or grate may utilize a hundred cubic feet of air per minute, it is apparent that it must be replaced in the room by air being drawn along the floor, through cracks in the floor, etc., draughts of a most dangerous nature being thus created. These great differences of temperature, even in small rooms, are the cause of equally important differences in the relative humidity of the air of the room."

Next as to moisture: In external air the relative humidity or degree of moisture is about 75 per cent. of complete saturation. Since the capacity of air for moisture is doubled with every 27°, it is apparent that if house air at 66° has normal humidity, a reduction of temperature of 20° must raise it to near saturation point. Conversely if external air at or below freezing is introduced in a room heated to 66°, its relative humidity must thereby be reduced to a point much below the average. We thus

see what are the common variations in house atmospheres. It is generally stated that a normal house atmosphere stands at 66°; but whether this is compatible with agreeable sensations will depend largely upon equable distribution and normal humidity. We may ask ourselves, Why? All bodies lose or gain heat by radiation, by evaporation and conduction. If air have a temperature too low, body heat is radiated too rapidly, in proportion to the number of degrees of difference; evaporation is, however, lessened both from the body and lungs, since the cold air is more damp. Conduction, however, will be more rapid, since the damper the air the better as a conductor. Again, if the air of a room be too dry, evaporation is so rapid as to produce a chilly sensation, and this doubtless, is the reason why in many houses heated with furnaces, hot water or steam a temperature of 66° seems too low for comfort. Practical tests with cold air introduced, warmed, into a room at 67° have shown its relative humidity to be less than 50°.

"Let any one observe the facts in his own rooms," the article continues, "and he will find how true these statements are. Statistics are not necessary for us to appreciate the effects of such conditions upon a population who live at least six months within doors; what we want is to know how to apply the remedy. Clearly, ordinary stoves are in every way objectionable; but, if they must be used in the meantime, it will be well if we urge that the females and young children, so much indoors, do, when not actively engaged, live up stairs as much as possible. The upper floors are warmed from the ceilings below, and outer cold air will come in by the doors of the ground floor and be warmed in its ascent. For the same reason, and especially to prevent draughts, we should have our sick-room upstairs. For purity of air in such rooms an outer sash with opening, with the inner window drawn down, will greatly facilitate its own distribution. Regarding moisture, evaporating pans placed on the stove are clearly a necessity. But in this age, with the marvellous application of scientific discoveries to the practical business of life, we cannot expect so crude a thing as a stove to be long the solution of the problem. What we need, after a good economical heater, is warm air of proper moisture regularly and sufficiently introduced into rooms, and as systematically extracted, along the outer walls and floors, with hollow spaces in which warmed air will at once remove in large measure the difficulties of variable room temperatures, caused from radiation and conducting away of heat by outer walls."

The subject, as will be observed, is by no means exhausted. Much improvement has been made in this country and the United States of late years in the methods of heating. It is probably true, also, that the long-prevailing error of over-heating hotels, railway trains and dwellings, so obnoxious to people brought up abroad has been, in America, corrected in a large degree. Still the householder, and shall we say the average builder, has much to learn upon a subject so essential to comfort and

to health. We rejoice, therefore, to see that the thought of medical men is being directed to the solution of the problem of scientific house-warming. *Medical Science* is to be congratulated upon the effort to attract attention to so important a matter.

SOME DRY GOODS CONSIDERATIONS.

While the present time of the year is usually not a very active one amongst wholesale dry goods dealers, there is a moderate movement going on and there are some features of the market which deserve a passing notice. Complaint was heard here and there during October with respect to lessened volume of trade and backward payments. We have some reason to think that such complaints were not generally well founded. For instance, a dry goods importer in Western Ontario gives it as his experience, and his statement is confirmed by more than one Toronto house, that leading retailers at prominent towns in the province found their business this season quite as good as last year, or better. Payments by such retailers are satisfactory enough: Here are the replies of three wholesale firms to enquiries on this point. No. 1. "We have found remittances in October last better than in the same month of 1886." No. 2. Payments with us last month were better than in October previous." No. 3. "This was the best October we ever had, in the matter of payments." Hence, if some houses were badly paid, the fact may suggest to them that they have not the right class of customers.

It is to be borne in mind, however, that payments by retailers in country districts were often necessarily backward because the farmers, not having sold their grain, or else having but a small yield to sell, "felt too poor" to pay their overdue store bills. There are too many country store-keepers, weak in capital, easy-going as to giving credit, who when a farmer or a mechanic demurs to paying his long standing account, appear willing to risk being sued and driven into insolvency, rather than make a vigorous effort to collect from those who owe them. To such men, a little healthy abuse or threatening might prove a sufficient spur to induce an energetic effort to collect.

In woollens, we find reason to conclude that the tone of the Canadian market is more healthy now than in some former seasons. This notwithstanding the complaints mentioned by our Montreal correspondent last week as to cutting prices in flannels. It is at all events true that we hear of no "slaughtering" of knitted underwear by the hundred dozen, as we did in previous seasons of over-production. The stringency in money may prove to be not an unmixed evil. It may, on the contrary, prove a blessing in disguise, if it make buyers more careful—nay, it has done so—producers more conservative.

There is more stability in values of goods than for several years. "Prices have reached a point," says one buyer, "where manufacturers cannot produce the goods lower, and live." No combination in knitted goods could be maintained, it has been found. But the makers restricted their output, and now there is a healthy demand for all they turn out.

A Montreal importer of long experience refers to a vital point in the economy of retail shop-keepers, when he says they do not as a rule of late years get profit enough. It is a simple thing for any retailer to find out what his necessary expenses are, and then make a

calculation to see if his profits cover them. But there are mighty few who do it. If a man sells \$10,000 worth of goods in a year at an average advance of 20 per cent., and gets paid for the whole of them, his profits amount to say \$1,666. If, therefore, his family and business expenses are \$2,000, the man is clearly losing \$333 a year. Unless the business be done for cash, however, 20 per cent. profit is hardly sufficient for a retail country business. Some foolish people, we fear, do not even get 20 per cent advance, and they give credit freely, too. The result is not hard to foresee.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

BECKETT V. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company were sued for damages for causing the death of the plaintiff's husband by negligence of their servants. It was proved that defendants' train ran through the town of Strathroy at the rate of over thirty miles an hour and that no bell was rung or whistle sounded until a few seconds before the accident. The defence proved that the deceased was driving slowly across the track with his head down and did not look up to see if train was coming till shouted to by some persons, when he whipped up his horses and tried to cross track and was killed. As against this it was shown that there was a curve in the road to prevent the train being seen and that the buildings at the station would obstruct the view. The jury found that there was no contributory negligence and awarded damages against the company. This finding was upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada. The life of the deceased was insured and at the trial the judge deducted from the amount of damages assessed by the jury the amount for which the life of the deceased was insured. The Divisional Court on appeal, the Court of Appeal, and the Supreme Court all agreed in overruling this deduction and directed the verdict to stand for the full amount found by the jury.

MATTHEWS VS. THE HAMILTON POWDER COMPANY.—A case arising prior to the Workman's Compensation Act, 1886. The general rule of law unaffected by the statute is that the master is not liable to the servant for the negligence of a fellow servant, even although he be manager of the concern. Here an action for damages was brought by the administratrix of Matthews, an employee of the defendant company, who was killed by an explosion of the defendants' powder mills, caused by a portion of the machinery being out of repair. It was shown that W., a director of the company, had sometime prior to the explosion, when the works were idle given directions to the superintendent and head of the works, to have the defective portions of the machinery repaired before recommencing operations, but he neglected to attend to these and the repairs were not made. It was not shown that W. in any way assumed to direct the practical working of the mills or that he had any special knowledge or ability to do so, and there was no suggestion that the superintendent was an incompetent or improper person to employ. Held by the Court of Appeal that the intervention of W. did not take the case out of the general rule of law, and that the defendants were not responsible for an accident due to the negligence of a fellow servant, as the superintendent was, of Matthews.

COX VS. HAMILTON SEWER PIPE COMPANY.—An action for damages under the Workmen's

Compensation Act, 1886. Under this act notice of the injury done to a workman must be given to the employer. The following notice was held sufficient: "We have been consulted by Mr. J. Cox concerning injuries sustained by him while in your employ by which he lost his left hand. We have received instructions to commence an action against you unless the matter is satisfactorily settled without delay. If you intend contesting this suit kindly let us have the address of your solicitors who will accept service on your behalf." Boyd, chancellor, laid it down that if, while in obedience to orders, injury arises through the negligence of one giving the orders, it is sufficient to bring the case within that clause of the act which reads, "By reason of the negligence of any person in the service of the employer to whose orders or directions the workman at the time of the injury, was bound to conform, and did conform, where such injury resulted from his having so conformed; * * * * The workman shall have the same right of compensation and remedies against the employer as if the workman had not been a workman of, nor in the service of the employer, nor engaged in his work." And he further laid down, that it is not necessary that an order negligent in itself should have been given; nor is any specific order necessary, general prior orders being sufficient.

MANUFACTURES FOR EXPORT.

It is a matter of common observation the world over that the stubbornness of British manufacturers in adhering to their own taste in styles and patterns of goods, instead of making them to suit the foreign market, is costing them trade nearly everywhere. The Germans and the Americans take the other tack. Here is what a correspondent of a London, England, trade journal writes home from London (Canada):

"Hundreds of travelling salesmen visit this centre. Great Britain supplies only 38 per cent. of the imports at present. Boots and shoes are largely made in Canada, and there is an extensive factory in London which makes its own leather. They buy from the Americans only a few lines of children's shoes and slippers. The Americans successfully imitate the French fine goods—Why should not we? The Americans do about half the harness trade, although curry-combs come in part from Great Britain. The Americans are trying to cut us out in the supply of oak-tanned leather. That which is imported is trimmed—that is to say, the belly, legs and such useless parts for harness making are cut off and the hide sold in a long clear strip. This brings a higher price and sells for about 65 cents per lb. The parts sold should weigh from 12 lbs. to 15 lbs. a side.

"The United States monopolizes the trade in pressed glassware, also in lamp brass goods and lamps. The Americans are trying to secure the trade in cotton goods and millinery by increasing the widths of the prints and packing them to suit the Canadian consumers. Vendors of patent medicines ought to look after the Canadian trade, which is rapidly passing into American hands. Even pills and ointment are losing ground before the inroads of the Americans, who are also opening stores in Great Britain itself. British tanners can easily hold their own if they please.

"A roll of oak-tanned leather from Chicago was received, freight and duty paid on it as first-class goods; but upon being examined by the purchaser there were found to be four grades in it, and several of the hides were scari-

fied like gridirons from wire fence cuts on the animals before slaughter, and, compared with the English butts, which are largely sold, were very bad indeed."

An interesting little work, entitled "Commercial Geography," has been compiled by the active secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce. Its purpose is avowed to be that of meeting the growing demand for information regarding new markets and fields of production for British trade. It is admitted, says Mr. Murray, that our commercial education compares unfavorably with that of competing continental nations, and that not the least important subject which must be included in the curriculum of scholastic institutions is that of commercial as distinct from merely physical and political geography. In noticing the book the *Glasgow Herald* bluntly but quite truly says: "The kind of commercial education most needed among our leading manufacturers just now is that which has rendered the Germans such formidable competitors with us in the markets of the world—an education, namely, which should lead to renewed energy and enterprise, and to the sending out of suitable travelling agents into every remote corner of the globe where English goods are likely to be in demand. The burden of almost every consular report we take up is that we are everywhere being beaten in this particular department of commercial activity."

Some of her own journals are chiding the United States for allowing foreign countries to beat her out of the trade of Brazil and the Argentine Republic. If so heavily protected a country as the United States can do a successful trade in manufactured goods, surely Canada may have some chance.

LUMBER AND TIMBER NOTES.

Mr. Boyd's lumbering operations in the Haliburton district, back of Peterboro, will be very extensive this year, so much pine having been killed by the fires. He will cut more logs than he can saw, and will have to warehouse them in the woods. The firm will run about eight shanties in this district, says the *Post*, and some of them will employ a hundred men.

Mr. J. E. Gould, of Uxbridge and Cobocok, has a big contract on hand in supplying the Grand Trunk Railway with 300,000 railway ties. It will give the wood trade in the north country a regular "boom."

The last of the mammoth whitewoods growing near Chatham, in Kent county, Ontario, once famous for big trees, was cut recently on the farm of C. W. Richardson, measuring sixty-two hundred feet board standard. It was trucked to Blenheim and shipped thence to Chatham via Erie and Huron. Old lumbermen tell the *Planet* that it is the largest tree that had come to Chatham in the last fifteen years.

The lumber firm of Messrs. Bronson & Weston have obtained, according to the *Evening Journal*, a lease of the small island in the Ottawa river below the Chaudiere docks, and opposite Blyth's Point, and will next spring construct extensive docks over the entire island which will be used in future as a lumber piling ground, for which purpose it is admirably adapted. The same paper understands that Messrs. R. W. Thistle & Co., a few days ago purchased from Mr. J. R. Booth, the limit situated on the South Branch of the Indian River. This limit was formerly owned by Mr. Christopher O'Kelly, and later

on by Mr. Thomas Mackie. Mr. Mackie sold it to Mr. Booth. The area of the limit is about 100 square miles and the price paid by Messrs. Thistle & Co. was \$25,000.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

We find the following suggestion, under the heading "Washtub Co-operation," in the *Paris Review*: "It is a matter of surprise that the shares in this enterprise are not yet taken up. Did you, dear town cousins, ever sit down and contemplate the absurdity of washing day? One woman at least in every home, one day of every week, rubbing her fingers stiff and sore and her back lame—her mind absorbed in keeping up a certain number of processes at the same time. Now, the men would never wear out their lives in such a dull routine. They would form a syndicate, hire a few Chinamen, set them to work, and walk away in the firm belief that their linen will come home on time, of spotless purity, and no miasma buttons. Apart from all the drawbacks that might be mentioned, there is no reason why such an institution should not exist in every city, town and village. What a blessing to busy mothers who do their own housework! How fine we could keep our kitchens! No steamy suds, no slops, no bench, washboard, soap, basket or wringer to bring in and out, no tubs to dry up and leak, no picked-up dinners. Who will take shares, for this great panacea of half our ills?"

It is often difficult and sometimes impossible to remove rust from articles made of iron. A solvent for rust is thus described by the *Chicago Journal of Commerce*. Those things which are most thickly coated are most easily cleaned by being immersed in a solution, nearly saturated, of chloride of tin. The length of time they remain in this bath is determined by the thickness of the coating of rust. Generally 12 to 24 hours is long enough. The solution ought not to contain a great excess of acid if the iron itself is not attacked. On taking them from the bath the articles are rinsed first in water, then in ammonia and quickly dried. The iron when thus treated has the appearance of dull silver. A simple polishing gives it its normal appearance. We believe this process to be susceptible of numerous applications, adds the journal, and that it is destined to render great service in many industries.

The figures submitted by Mr. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, and printed recently in our columns, are very remarkable. They show that the United States produced more steel in the year 1886 than Great Britain herself, and the claim is made that she is the largest producer of rolled iron. Thirty-four per cent. of the world's out-put of steel is now furnished by the States and twenty eight per cent of the out-put of iron. It will not be disputed that she consumes more iron and steel than any other country of the world. The contrast made in Mr. Swank's article of 1886 with 1886 shows, in a very striking way, the growth of the U. S. as a manufacturing nation.

The Birmingham scheme for supplying power by compressed air will soon come into operation, as the first part of the company's works is now nearly finished. The object of this scheme, it will be remembered, is to supply compressed air from a central station, along distributing mains, to the owners of small steam engines, who will use the air to replace steam in driving their machinery, and thus do away with the trouble and expense of

a boiler. From experiments on small steam engines, made for the Birmingham Corporation, it appears that the average annual cost per indicated horse-power of steam engines up to 25 nominal horse-power is over £17, whilst the company expect to be able to supply power on their system at the rate of £13 per indicated horse-power per annum, showing a considerable saving to their customers.

INSURANCE NOTES.

St. Hyacinthe has a new Silsby steam fire engine. It has a capacity of 600 gallons to the minute.

An old citizen of Quebec, Mr. W. L. Fisher, long secretary of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, died last week at the age of 63.

Mr. Homer Holden, of Frelighsburg, Que., has been appointed Secy.-Treas. of the Missisquoi & Rouville Mutual Fire Insurance Company, vice Dr. A. D. Struthers, resigned.

The Inspectors of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company made 3,879 inspection trips; visited 7,853 boilers; inspected 2,836 both internally and externally, and subjected 475 to hydrostatic pressure during the month of June last. The whole number of defects reported was 8,568, of which 938 were considered dangerous and 52 boilers were regarded as unfit for further use. The above is certainly good work in the interest of both the company and the public.

What can a clerk do towards making his family safe except by life insurance? There are thousands in every city who earn little more than will support their families; some of these die every year and leave their families destitute. A man who can put by \$500 a year is lucky; he is one in ten. But even \$500 a year would creep up but slowly toward a figure that would support a family. If a mother and children are to have \$1,000 a year for fifteen years, from invested money at four per cent., they must have to begin with \$11,118.40. This would require about sixteen years to accumulate, saving \$500 a year and improving it at four per cent. During all these years his family would be only partially protected. With less than half of \$500 a young man can procure \$11,000 insurance, put the remainder at interest, and go on his way rejoicing, his family being fully protected from the time the first premium is paid.—*News Letter.*

The Head Office for Ontario of the City of London Fire Insurance Company is now in Toronto, and possesses full power to settle losses without reference to Great Britain. We observe that Messrs Wm. and E. A. Badenach have been appointed city agents for the company. From their energetic and methodical habits we conclude that the new firm, which has plenty of friends, will achieve a steady increase in the Toronto business of the City of London.

Our readers will observe the extent and character of the Fire Record in to-day's issue. The frequent mention of incendiarism is unpleasant, if it be not alarming. Another big fire is reported at Shediac.

—The St. John Board of Trade sends this week a delegate to Ottawa in the person of Mr. George Robertson, wholesale merchant, to present a memorial from the board on the subject of Saint John as the winter terminus of our railway. We learn, also, that the same gentleman, together with Mr. C. N. Skinner, M.P., and Mr. E. R. Burpee will present the claims of the Trade Promoting Company to government aid.

—The Halifax Chamber of Commerce evidently does not take much stock in the proposal of the Montreal Board of Trade looking towards continued action in pressing upon the representatives of local government the subject of insolvency legislation. We understand the answer given to the application from the Montreal Board by the Halifax Chamber is that it would be useless to expect a consensus of favorable legislation from the provinces but that a proper insolvency law can alone come from the Dominion Parliament. Even were it possible for the Provincial Legislatures to pass concurrent laws on the subject they could not be carried into effect until the constitution of the Dominion is changed as Insolvency laws come within the duties of the Dominion Parliament.

—It is gratifying to find that the revenue of Montreal Harbor shows an increase this year of seven per cent. over last, up to the close of October. Inwards wharfage dues in October were \$17,000 as compared with \$16,000, while outwards was \$2,000 less than October 1886; tonnage dues and local traffic being about the same. The total receipts for the present season were \$252,187 against \$235,821 in the same month, 1886. The total number of craft arrived at the port this year was 724, tonnage 817,310, where last year it was 654 of 755,990 tons and in 1885 only 644,367 tons. Steam and sailcraft are thus distinguished:

| Years. | Steam. | Tonnage. | Sail. | Tonnage. |
|-----------|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| 1884..... | 422 | 551,110 | 165 | 60,995 |
| 1885..... | 414 | 581,176 | 179 | 63,195 |
| 1886..... | 496 | 685,024 | 158 | 70,966 |
| 1887..... | 565 | 755,849 | 159 | 61,461 |

Arrivals of inland craft numbered 5,045, aggregate tonnage 275,070. In 1886 the number was 5,087 but their capacity only 273,238 and the arrivals of the two preceding years were less in number as well as in tonnage.

—An important object, indeed, is that which is sought to be attained by a company recently incorporated at Ottawa by letters patent. We mean the construction and operation of underground conduits for electric wires, &c. If it can be demonstrated by this company that systems of underground wires can be satisfactorily maintained, and that the forests of telegraph, telephone, fire alarm and electric light wires which now encumber the streets of our cities may be conveniently hidden below our feet, whole communities will rejoice. But so far as we know the problem is not yet solved. Germany, Belgium and Great Britain have all made lengthy experiments, not entirely satisfactory, and parties in the United States are still experimenting upon the problem. But it is a difficult and costly one.

—The government has shown a better appreciation of the fitness of things than has sometimes been done in appointments to the Senate, in calling Mr. John Macdonald to a seat in that body. This gentleman will make a worthy successor to the late Hon. Wm. McMaster. His experience in business, his long connection with mercantile affairs and his independence of view, mark him as a desirable acquisition to the Upper Chamber.

—The conference of five provinces passed a resolution, quite outside of the constitutional question, in favor of commercial union. It also, the New Brunswick members dissenting, expressed sympathy with Manitoba, in its present contest with the Federal government. Will all these governments make commercial union an issue in the next electoral battle?

—Montreal advices report trade for the week rather slack in some lines, busy in others. The shoe and leather men are doing but little; dry goods sorting orders have been only moderate, and stocks are somewhat fuller than there is need for; the furriers are fairly occupied. Dealers in metals and hardware are busy, and rather heartened by some advances in foreign markets. Liberal orders are reported by wholesale grocers, and supplies of Mediterranean goods are just arrived, from which to fill them. The drug trade is tolerably active with general firmness in prices. Payments, of which there were some complaints are reported better.

—While Halifax agrees with her sister city St. John that the terminal point of any line of steamers subsidized by the Dominion government to be on the Canadian seaboard of the Atlantic, she still considers that such terminal point, in winter at least, can only be Halifax, among her claims to special advantage are her extensive waterside terminus, where the largest ocean steamers can load and discharge, a grain elevator, coal supplies to an unlimited extent, and an ever-open port, facing the broad Atlantic.

—The imports and exports at the port of Winnipeg for October this year present some points of contrast with those of the previous October. Free goods imported, \$19,578 in value in Oct. 1886, reached \$25,418 last month; dutiable goods brought in amounted to \$104,103 against \$91,095. Duty collected was \$30,424 as compared with \$29,637. The merchandise exported shows a value, however, of only \$91,021, where in the same month of 1886 it was \$166,134.

—A lady in Montreal, Mrs. Douglas, deserves the thanks of householders and of housekeepers for having gone into court, at much personal inconvenience, and secured the fining of a servant girl, who had engaged to come to her but made default in the promise. Such a breach of faith is common enough, and great is the discomfort arising from it; but it is a rare thing to find any one punished in consequence. If domestics were made to understand that they are punishable when they thus break their word, there would be fewer instances of such breaches of contract.

—The Direct Cable Company has completed the transfer of its lines from Torbay to Halifax, where it now occupies commodious premises in the Queen building, Hollis street, close to the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Co. It is said the cost of the transfer was \$150,000 and the value, or at all events the cost, of the building abandoned at Torbay is in the vicinity of \$50,000, so that the total cost of the change is \$200,000. Cabling must be a profitable business to stand such enormous outlays.

THE retail shoe business must be overdone. John Shand, dealer in boots and shoes at Brussels, has been in the business for about four years, apparently, however, without making progress, for he has just assigned.—The name of Deering is a somewhat familiar one in this branch of trade. W. A. Deering, of Cobourg, has been long at the trade, though his credit could not be called high. Of late, he has been sued and hard pressed by creditors. We understand that there are now several executions against him and the sheriff

is advertising his stock for sale.—A. Rose & Co., shoedealers in Napanee, are in trouble. The son, who conducts this business, has been, we are told, the hero of three failures and the concern is now carried on in his father's name. Now, he in turn has assigned. One would suppose it must be difficult for this Rose family to get further credit.

CUSTOMS' AND EXCISE RETURNS.

| CITY. | Oct. '87 | Oct. '86 | Inc or De. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Montreal customs. | \$646,677 | \$643,254 | 3,423 I |
| do. excise .. | 146,499 | 153,678 | 7,179 D |
| Toronto customs. | 276,902 | 304,430 | 27,528 D |
| do. excise .. | 65,452 | 45,487 | 19,971 I |
| Halifax customs. | 154,815 | 124,508 | 30,307 I |
| do. excise .. | 15,069 | 18,629 | 3,560 D |
| St. John customs. | 75,719 | 79,215 | 3,496 D |
| do. excise .. | 21,100 | 25,440 | 4,340 D |
| Quebec customs .. | 61,637 | 59,998 | 1,639 I |
| do. excise .. | 38,538 | 43,745 | 5,207 D |
| Hamilton customs. | 60,988 | 57,736 | 3,252 I |
| do. excise .. | 33,570 | 30,503 | 2,977 I |
| Ottawa customs. | 29,451 | 28,131 | 1,320 I |
| do. excise .. | 15,858 | ..... | ..... |
| London customs. | 36,292 | 38,499 | 2,207 D |
| do. excise .. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kingston customs. | 14,250 | ..... | ..... |
| do. excise .. | 8,843 | ..... | ..... |
| Brantford customs | 15,642 | 14,243 | 1,402 I |
| do. excise .. | 5,975 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Catharines.... | 9,340 | ..... | ..... |
| do. excise .. | 3,217 | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg customs | 30,424 | 29,637 | 787 I |
| do. excise .. | 17,292 | 15,792 | 1,500 |
| Belleville customs. | 6,813 | 4,642 | 2,171 I |
| do. excise .. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Guelph customs. | 4,950 | 5,775 | 825 D |
| do. excise .. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stratford customs | 5,107 | ..... | ..... |
| do. excise .. | 9,311 | ..... | ..... |

Correspondence.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times:

SIR,—Statements have been made in various newspapers relating to the crop results this year in the Canadian North-West, but these statements are more or less conjectural. Professor Saunders is accused of having said that there have been no crops this year west of Manitoba. One can hardly believe this latter statement for the professor was present at the Regina exhibition, and at some of the other fairs held in the territories, and he saw evidences as to the agricultural capabilities of the second prairie steppe that he could not for a moment doubt. Professor Saunders has doubtless been mis-reported in this matter.

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, in his speech at the opening of the present session of the North-West council, gave utterance to the following:

"I have had crop returns prepared for your information from all parts of the territories, but these I regret are not as complete as I could wish. Out of 168 townships heard from I find there are 76,384 acres under cultivation, of which 33,354 are, in wheat estimated, to yield an average of 23 bushels per acre; 29,416 in oats, estimated to yield an average of 39 bushels per acre, and 8,244 in barley, estimated to yield an average of 32 bushels per acre; the balance 3,370 acres being in roots. Within this area 16,596 acres have been broken this season."

Mr. Dewdney very correctly observes that even these figures are incomplete. The Dominion Government has made no appropriation for the purpose of gathering full and reliable statistics as to crop returns in the territories. The returns so far furnished have been supplied to Mr. Brown, an official in the public works department—a surveyor and draughtsman. He has sent out circulars and forms to the secretaries of the various agricultural societies, and in this way obtains results; but they have always been imperfect and incomplete. These secretaries have not been compelled to furnish the information, nor have they been paid for their service. Neither has Mr. Brown himself been paid anything extra for his trouble. No such system as that intro-

duced by Mr. Acton Burrows, in Manitoba, has been in force, and indeed the returns sent in have been based upon the crops standing in the field instead of the results of the thresher. Little is therefore yet known of the actual results this year, because the thresher is still at work in most places where crops were raised, so that all figures in this respect furnished are necessarily partial.

Perhaps a close and careful study of the results so far in the Regina district justifies me in stating that oats in the Regina district this year have averaged from 7 to 20 bushels per acre; wheat the same, and barley certainly not less than 35 bushels. There have been exceptional instances where fields have yielded 60 bushels of this cereal to the acre in this vicinity, and the quality is unexceptionable.

As to the root crops, of course these have been immense. Last year the country was parched up with sirocco-like winds, "red and sultry," but this year, as will be seen from the following rain table, there was a copious rainfall. These figures have been furnished by the Government Meteorological Observer at this post:

| | Swift | Regina. | Qu' Appelle |
|----------------|-------|---------|-------------|
| April | 1.03 | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| May | 1.19 | 1.38 | 3.07 |
| June | 3.85 | 7.23 | 3.94 |
| July | 3.07 | 0.08 | 0.31 |
| August | 2.17 | 2.41 | 1.84 |
| September..... | 0.39 | 3.48 | 1.02 |
| | 13.10 | 14.69 | 11.91 |

The rainfall, it will be seen, was very uniform throughout the district, the places named being about equi-distant from each other. They represent the district very fairly and I think they settle the question of summer moisture on the plains. When such a rainfall takes place in a country almost wholly destitute of trees, is it not reasonable to conclude that a good annual rainfall must take place as soon as there is afforestation? I think the question of the agricultural capabilities of the second prairie steppe is now determined, and this very satisfactorily. Such, at any rate, is the feeling amongst Regina merchants and settlers in the Regina district, and no doubt it is shared in by the people of other portions of Assiniboia. "Give us another good year," they say, "and we settlers will get on our feet. We are now satisfied that it can rain and will rain in this country."

The exhibit of vegetable products at the Regina fair was conclusive evidence that the soil of this district is very fertile, and a favorable season must be followed by an abundant harvest.

One of the best and most important steps taken since settlement began in the territories is the formation of a farmers' association, which could meet annually at different places in the territories. It will be composed of delegates from the various agricultural societies throughout the territories, and, like the Farmers' Congress of the United States, it will have full power to discuss, advise and perform other duties that in the judgment of its members will advance the interests of agriculturists in the territories.

Canadians are beginning to realize that they have a rich heritage in the west, and that very soon it will begin to return interest upon the investment made. As our people begin to understand the west better, and obtain experience, they will make greater progress. It takes ten years to westernize an eastern man who has been accustomed to grooves. As the west produces its own class much better results will be recorded than those which, I regret to add, has so far been the record of the Canadian North-West.

REGINA, AA., Oct. 31. 1887.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO. — Sandwich, Oct. 21.—C. W. Gauthier's fish freezing house and the tug Lizzie Graham burned; 120 tons of white-fish, trout, sturgeon and pickerel were stored in the house. The fire started in the tug, and the loss is estimated at \$20,000; covered by insurance.—Millbank, Oct. 20.—Dr. Krick's drug store burned; Dr. Johnston owns building; insured \$2,300 in Perth Mutual; Dr. Krick \$300 in Waterloo.—Brantford, Oct. 22.—John Otts' tannery damaged; loss on

stock \$200, on building \$500.—Kingston, 23rd.—Dr. Sullivan's row of frame tenements, William street, burned; uninsured.—Seymour, 31st October.—Jas. Galvin's dwelling and effects; cause, defective chimney.—Rawdon, Nov. 1.—T. Walker's barns and crop with Jas. Haig's steam thresher.—Brussels, 1st—Mrs. Shiel's store house set on fire and damaged; reward offered by Council for incendiaries.—Pembroke, Oct. 28.—By a great fire here Walter Beatty lost \$17,000 on sash and door factory, insurance \$2,500; R. H. Roe, \$700; S. Richardson, \$300; Mrs. Rowan, \$1,000; J. G. Angus, \$300 and men's tools, \$1,000, all without insurance. The fire is supposed incendiary.—Harriston, 27th.—Alex. Gillies' implement factory burned, insurance light; fire deemed incendiary.—Owen Sound, Nov. 1.—John Harrison's sash and door factory with 40,000 feet lumber burned; loss \$12,000; insured Waterloo Mutual \$3,000, incendiary suspected.—Paris, Nov. 1.—Geo. Arnold's brick dwelling burned; loss \$800 insurance partial.—Rodney, 4th.—Walker's confectionary shop took fire, spread to twelve other buildings, destroyed them and damaged half as many more across the street. The losses are:—Somerville's hotel, \$2,500, insured for \$1,000 on building, \$1,300 on contents; Walker's bread shop, owned by Eberhardt, \$350, covered; Eberhardt's shoe shop, \$800, insured \$400; Smith's butchery, owned by Mr. Murphy, worth \$250, stock all saved; Hoskin's liquor store, owned by McKay, \$300, loss covered; Balie house, owned by Early, about \$100; Pain's furniture store, owned by Mr. Campbell, of Clachan, \$300, covered; J. Schmid's jewelry store and Masonic temple, owned by J. Barnes, \$500, goods mostly saved; Sanders' drug store was damaged to the extent of about \$200. Early loses \$500, and has \$200 insurance; T. W. Kirkpatrick loses \$300, covered; Peter Murphy, \$300, no insurance; Jos. Barnes, jewellery, \$300, no insurance.—Ridgetown, 4th.—Leitch's sash and door factory damaged \$2,000; covered in Waterloo Mutual, Glasgow and London and B. A.—Union.—S. V. Willson's woolen factory and grist mill, and contents, of materials and goods in process; loss \$10,000, insurance \$5,000 as follows: Economical, Berlin, \$1,000, Ontario Mutual, London, \$1,000, City Mutual, of London, \$1,000, Perth Mutual, of Stratford, \$2,000.—Wyoming, 6th.—Jno. Dupree's dwelling, no insurance.—Beamsville, 6th.—1,000 cords firewood, a lot of lumber and a large barn near here, owned by Karr & Davis, destroyed; saw mill saved.—Ottawa, Nov. 5.—The tannery of Farmer & Arkley, at Rochesterville, a suburb of Ottawa, destroyed by fire this morning. Cause unknown. Loss \$6,000, no insurance.—Amherstburg, 8.—G. T. Florey's store, Odd Fellows' hall, James Hamilton's residence, Balfour & Auld's frame building and the roller rink all destroyed, Florey loses \$5,000, insured \$2,000; Hamilton \$1,800, insured \$1,200; Skating rink \$1,000, insured \$900; Odd Fellows \$2,000, covered. Smaller losses make to total \$12,000. Companies interested are the B. A., City of London, Norwich Union, and Citizens.—St. Catharines, 7.—Reynolds & Secord's saw mill, barrel factory and lumber piles burned; loss \$12,000, insured for \$5,000.

OTHER PROVINCES.—Amherst, N. S., Oct. 23.—The court house here was burned last night; incendiary suspected; insured Northern, \$500.—Sherbrooke, Que., Oct. 22.—Girls' Home connected with the English Church burned; slight insurance if any.—Chateauguay, 23rd.—By the accidental upsetting of a lamp in a wood shed, Mrs. Pierre Cote set fire to her own clothing and thence to hay and other inflammables, and burned the house; her injuries are serious, and the loss to property is \$1,800.—Montreal, Oct. 23.—At four this morning, Mrs. Wm. O'Mara's house, Latour street, took fire; damage, \$500. 24th.—Seven alarms of fire to-day. Chamberlin's barn, St. Jean Baptiste Village, took fire, and in a short time eight two-storey cut-brick houses with all their contents were reduced to ashes, making twelve families, consisting of seventy-five persons, homeless; Damage is probably \$30,000, with only \$6,000 insurance; Mr. Lavendure carries \$2,100, and Messrs. Chamberlain and Charbonneau \$1,000 each. Fire broke out at 11 o'clock in Richard's tailor shop and spread to the Mechanics' Hall, which was damaged \$1,000 or perhaps \$2,000, covered; library saved. Richard's stock damaged, covered in L. L. & G. H. Ross' tailor stock damaged, covered in S. U. Queen and Royal.

At 1.45 the old barracks on Commissioner st., now the C. P. R. freight offices, damaged by fire and water, \$6,000. The other fires were of but trivial extent.—Winnipeg, 21.—A number of what the *Sun* calls "anti-boom shells," were burned: Cox's buildings, \$1,200; Dumble's, \$800; S. Clark's, \$800, not insured; G. Landon, carpenter, insured in Colonial; J. D. Burke has \$800 in Northern; Poyntz' place insured in Caledonia, \$1,000; N. W. \$1500; City of London \$1,000, Poyntz himself in Imperial \$2500. Jas. Anderson, confectioner, covered by \$550 insurance in Northern.—Montreal, 6th Nov.—The Union Protestant Church, at Cote des Neiges, burned; loss \$3,000, insured for \$1,900; it is supposed to have been set on fire.—Halifax, N. S., 6th.—Presbyterian Church at Musquodoboit Harbor destroyed; partial insurance.—Hull, 6th.—The extensive saw mills of Lord & Hurdman burned; loss probably \$60,000, insurance \$35,000.—Bathurst, N. B., 1st Nov.—The saw mill of Jno. Carter burned down, deals saved; loss \$5,000, insured in a home company for \$2,000.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 9th, 1887.

| STOCKS. | Highest. | Lowest. | Total. | Sellers. | Buyers. | Average. 1886 |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|---------------|
| Montreal | 227½ | 220½ | 940 | 232 | 220½ | 234½ |
| do. x. d. | 221 | 216½ | 743 | 217½ | 216½ | 231 |
| Ontario | 120 | 115 | 101 | 119 | 116½ | 120 |
| Peoples | 104 | 101 | 101 | 104 | 101 | 98 |
| Molson's | 140 | 134 | 20 | 139 | 134 | 143 |
| Toronto | 200 | 195 | | 197 | 195 | 212 |
| do. x. d. | | | | | | |
| Jac. Cartier | 1-0 | 81 | 225 | | | 80 |
| Merchants | 130½ | 127½ | 67 | | | 130½ |
| do. x. d. | 127½ | 125 | 75 | 136½ | 125½ | 127 |
| Commerce | 120 | 118 | 572 | 119 | 118½ | 125½ |
| do. x. d. | 119 | 115½ | 95 | 116½ | 1 5½ | |
| Union | | | | | | |
| Montreal Tel. | 95½ | 93 | 290 | 95 | 94 | 114 |
| Rich. & Ont. | 51½ | 51 | 175 | 51½ | 51 | 71½ |
| City Passenger. | 240 | 220 | | 240 | 220 | 220 |
| Gas | 199 | 195½ | 1066 | 190 | 190½ | 213½ |
| C. Pacific R. R. | 74 | 52½ | 950 | 54 | 53½ | 70½ |
| N. W. Land. | 45 | 35 | | 42½ | 42 | 66 |

THE FIRE LOSS QUESTION.

The annual fire loss in the United States has of late years reached the enormous total of \$100,000,000 and over, and a very considerable proportion of this loss falls upon the insurance companies. Quite a large portion also is upon uninsured property, and is therefore an absolute destruction of just so much of the wealth of the community. Such enormous destruction of property ought surely to awaken the public mind to the importance of investigating and if possible mitigating the evil. The question would be bad enough were the money loss the only one involved in case, but it not infrequently happens that that hundreds of hands are thrown out of work by a single fire, and sometimes the community becomes more or less burdened with their support. Hence the fire loss problem is one which should receive the thoughtful attention of political economists.

According to *The Chronicle Fire Tables* there were 44,216 noteworthy fires in the United States during the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, causes being assigned for 21,055. Of the latter, 5,459 were attributed to incendiarism, or about 26 per cent. of the whole number of fires of known origin. These would represent an estimated annual loss from incendiarism of over \$25,000,000, and illustrates the prominent part played by this cause in the fire waste of the country. Whether these incendiary fires have for their motive the insurance money or some other end to be attained, or are brought about solely from "pure cussedness," the fact remains that the incendiary figures largely in the cause column. But is there a remedy?

Fire underwriters have been grappling with this problem for some time, but with only partial success. The National Board has for a number of years been offering rewards for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries, but the records do not tell of any marked achievements in that direction. Increasing rates to meet the extra moral hazard generally results in calling out a storm of public protest and sometimes hostile legislation. Any sure method by which the underwriters can successfully meet the evil does not, therefore, as yet appear, and clearly the end must be

reached through other channels, if at all. The remedy, if there be one, lies with the public itself. There should be a popular demand for more stringent laws against arson, laws which would exert a wholesome restraint upon the crime and insure speedy and severe punishment upon conviction. Undoubtedly in many States the laws are sufficiently stringent now, but failure to enforce them is principally the reason they exert so little restraining influence. While the prompt and severe punishment of arson would be of benefit to the insurance companies, it would be of much more to the public—directly by saving much of the property destroyed annually, and indirectly by reducing the rate of premium. A public demand, then, which shall make itself felt is what is needed, and until public interest is sufficiently aroused to make it we shall not look for much reduction in incendiarism.—*Indicator.*

SMUGGLED BRANDY.

The Collector of Customs at Chatham, N. B., having succeeded in effecting a seizure of fourteen cases of brandy, part of the cargo smuggled in by the Italian barque "Libertas," under the 193rd section of the Customs Act, has entered an action against one Brobecqua, in whose possession the goods had been found. The captain of the offending vessel finding that the evidence in the case would likely involve his ship still further in difficulties with the Customs Department, seems to have induced Brobecqua to plead guilty to the charge brought against him, rendering it unnecessary to produce the witnesses, who would otherwise be examined, and lead probably to further developments. This conclusion, however, is sufficient to establish the truthfulness of the charge under which the vessel was seized, and Brobecqua will be called upon to pay the penalty provided in such cases. He can be fined as much as \$200 and imprisoned for one year in addition to this at the option of the court.

HOMELY HINTS.

One pair of rubbers costs less than three porous plasters and are a great deal more comfortable.

In bundling up for a cold walk consult the thermometer, not the mirror. An unbecoming horse-blanket is better than a wooden overcoat.

It is waste of thought to envy a richer neighbor. You cannot know her inner life, and her lot is not more enviable than yours unless she is loved more.

Don't be too sure that you know more about the natural traits of your boys than their father does. He knows himself better than you do—or ever will.

Never forget that you and your servant are made of the same clay, though you may have been cast in different moulds. You have home, husband and children; she nothing.

If it comes to a question of a costume which will be "fit to be seen," or a grand Christmas for the children, choose the latter. A happy Christmas has its effect through a lifetime, a costume doesn't.

HE WAS WARNED.

A Detroit peddler of tinware took out some egg beaters on his first trip, and as the price was only fifteen cents each and they worked on a new principle, he calculated on big sales. His first experience will answer for all others. He drove up to a farm house in the western part of Wayne county and took a beater in to exhibit. The people liked it exceedingly well, but the old farmer said:—"Young man I want to see your patent." "I have none." "Then your written authority to make sales." "Don't need any." "Then you must give me a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of \$1,000, that you will stand between me and any trouble." "But I can't do that." "Then I can't buy. I've just had to pay royalty on a drive well, damages for using an infringement on a patent gate, and have a law suit about a hayfork and another over a wind mill, and we don't buy a dish pan without a bond that it don't infringe on somebody's patent bath tub."—*Detroit Free Press.*

LATEST FASHIONS IN GEMS.

(From the Jewellery News.)

A star sapphire in a daisy of diamonds is a rich design in brooches.

In scarf-pins those of black oxidized silver, set with diamonds, are most stylish.

A golden street-lamp top, with a diamond for the light, makes an attractive scarf-pin.

An attractive lace-pin is a golden shell partly open, showing a pearl in the centre.

An odelweiss of white enamel, with a diamond centre, is a handsome design for brooches.

A pleasing effect in pendants is obtained by setting a topez carved in clusters of diamonds and pearls.

A new design in pendants is a double star of diamonds and sapphires, in the centre of which rests an opal.

A miniature barrel filled with pearls and hanging in the centre of a coil of ropes is a novelty in brooches.

A "BOODLE" CRY.

The "Boodle" investigation, directed against certain aldermen in Montreal, led to no startling disclosures in municipal crookedness. In a fight for the city contract, between two gas companies, one of which exists only on paper, the losing company found champions who accused the successful company of wrong doing. What was presented in the way of proof amounts to little or nothing. Some aldermen appear to have speculated in gas stock, at the time the contract with the city was awaiting ratification, but they appear to have done so without any assistance from the gas company. It would have been better if these aldermen had let the gas stock alone at that particular moment, though it is difficult to see corruption in their act. Their accuser evidently intended to start a fishing enquiry, and the proceedings were brought to a close because he was unable to make specific accusations against individuals. The accused have turned, and set on foot proceedings against their accuser, for criminal libel.

IT WAS ANOTHER HAMILTON.

According to the *Hartford Post*, one of the most remarkable coincidences in the experience of life insurance recently occurred at the office of the *Ætna Life*. Samuel D. Hamilton of Montreal was insured in the *Ætna* five years ago for \$1000. In the same city, upon the same street, and engaged in the same business, was another man (a cousin of the insured) by the same name, born the same year, and both had wives with substantially the same names. The one who was not insured (but who ought to have been) recently died. His widow, believing that her husband would not have neglected so important a duty, and knowing that the *Ætna Life* was doing a very large business in Canada, naturally enough called upon the agent to learn if her husband was insured. When the name and other particulars were given, the agent told her that he was, and that to collect the money it would be necessary for her to make claim, which she did in proper form. As is the practice of the company, a check was immediately sent to the agent; the company supposing that she had the policy ready to deliver when she received the amount of it. When she informed him that she had not been able to find the policy, the agent wrote to the company for instructions. He was requested to return the check, for the rule not to pay claims before due where policies are lost, must be adhered to. The check was returned. In the meantime, the widow, desirous of securing the money, called upon the other man, who was insured, and with a view, if possible, of finding the lost policy. Imagine her surprise and disappointment when she learned that she had been making claim upon a policy which belonged to another person, who was living.

—Mr. Matterfact (to his late partner's widow).—"Oh! yes, indeed, ma'am, a finer and more obliging gentleman never lived; and oh! ma'am (sympathetically), if you could only feel that he died just at the right time! Indeed ma'am, the butter business has fallen off a sight lately, and the profits were very small for two—very—small for two.—*Harpers Bazar.*

TO MASTER TAILORS.—IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

We are indebted to the *Manchester Examiner* for the following important decision to master tailors:—It bears upon the sale of goods to young men under age. "Infants" and their wants are frequently a source of loss and annoyance to shopkeepers. The interpretation which the Appeal Court has put upon the law as it effects them will aggravate rather than diminish the evil. At the same time, it will afford further protection to parents from the escapades of scapegrace sons. The plaintiff, a tailor named Johnstone, sued a minor for £40 worth of clothes. The defendant, Marks, was living with his father, and the clothes were furnished as an outfit for the Cape. When the action came on he set up infancy as a defence, to which the plaintiff replied that the goods were necessaries. It was not denied that the goods were in their nature necessaries, but it was argued that they were not necessaries in fact, because the defendant had been supplied with plenty of clothes by his father. The point which the Court had to determine was whether this was a substantial defence or not. Must a tradesman prove, not only that goods sold to an "infant" were of the character of necessaries, but that they were actually necessaries? The decided cases gave conflicting results. It was at one time recognised law that a tradesman could not recover unless he could show that goods were in fact, as well as in theory, necessaries.

But in 1868, the Court of Exchequer held in an action, "Ryder v. Wombwell," that it was sufficient if a plaintiff showed that the articles sold were in their nature such as might be necessary to an "infant." This ruling was followed until a recent action, "Barnes v. Toll," in which two judges took the opposite view. Thus the question was left in a state of bewildering uncertainty. But it has now been finally set at rest. The Court of Appeal has held that the earliest decisions were good law. A tradesman, if he supplies an "infant" with goods, must be able to prove that they were really needed by the young man. When he gets an order from a minor he must, before executing it, make a series of inquiries into the young fellow's circumstances. If the order is for clothes he must find out how many suits the father has recently paid for, and so on. Unless we are very much mistaken most tradesmen would shrink from such a task. They would infinitely prefer to be without the "infant's" custom. The law seems to us somewhat hard upon the shopkeeper, especially as, in many cases, the fact that a customer is a minor is not known to him until he sends in his bill. The decision is favorable to the interests of parents, to whom it affords an additional safeguard against debts recklessly incurred by foolish sons. Shopkeepers will have to be on their guard against spendthrift minors.—*London Tailor and Cutter.*

—The Lake Megantic correspondent of the *Sherbrooke Gazette* writes respecting a visit he made to Woburn, that he met Mr. Keen, the only Englishman there, who had been a resident just one year and who, when asked what he thought of the country, replied:—"I think enough of it to make it my home for the future. Well, I have laid out over two thousand dollars for my farm and I raised over 700 bushels of oats for the first year, and refused \$3,000 for the place in ready cash a week ago. I think that is good interest and if the Scots-town Company would sell their land or settle it, we could start one of the best cheese factories in Canada. You can see for yourself that there would be no trouble in furnishing a thousand cows, as there is enough to feed them and to spare."

—The story goes that Thomas A. Edison has invented a new tobacco pipe. Mr. Edison is a man of genius, but he will never make a pipe that will compete with a sweet bit of corn cob on the end of a two foot bit of cane reed. This pipe, when new and filled with yellow home-grown tobacco, has been known to throw a halo of beauty and philosophy over a radius of fifty miles and to overcome the baleful effects of a mortgage on a farm.—*New York World.*

—The Joggins Coal Mining Company held its annual meeting, says the *St. John Telegraph*, on the 25th ult. For some time the company has been embarrassed by a floating debt of \$25,000 in addition to the interest upon its debentures of \$42,000. A proposal was submitted by the directors, who agreed to lease the mine for five years and assume the floating debt and debenture interest at 6 per cent. A resolution was offered to allow 500 shares to be sold at \$50 a share. It was suggested that the shares be reduced to \$10 each to allow every person who wished to purchase. A committee of five was appointed to meet the directors and arrange the details and prepare the five years' lease. The committee was given power to act, their decision to be submitted at a meeting to be held next Monday. With the Joggins railroad opened, it is thought the mines ought to prove successful and profitable.

—A Boston leather firm sold 1,000 feet of grain leather to a manufacturer at 10½ cents per foot. In a few days the bill was returned to them, with a demand for 2 cents deduction for ¼ foot short measure. They allowed it.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, 9th Nov., 1887.

ASHES.—For ashes there has been a rather slack demand of late, and the market has shown a further decline for the week; first quality pots are quoted at \$4.15, seconds nominally \$3.40 to \$3.45, with very little doing in them. We hear of no transactions in pearls.

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.—The fall sorting business in boots and shoes being quite over, matters are quiet in this line, and the demand for leather being light, and stocks large the market shows a lack of tone in nearly all lines. Splits and buff show further accumulation of stocks, and prices have been materially cut for fair orders, best grades of sole leather are about the only lines in which anything like firmness prevails. Quotations below are the nominal figures, which would be shaded in most lines to fair buyers. We quote:—Spanish sole, B. A. No. 1, 24 to 25c.; do. No. 2, B. A., 20 to 22c.; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish 21 to 23c.; No. 2 do., 19 to 21c.; No. 1 China, 20 to 21c.; No. 2, 18 to 19c.; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 27c.; oak sole, 41 to 45c.; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33 to 37c.; ditto, heavy 31 to 35c.; Grained 34 to 37c.; Scotch grained 36 to 42c.; Splits large 20 to 26c.; do. small 16 to 20c.; Calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70 to 80c.; Imitation French Calf skins 80 to 85c.; Russet Sheepskins Linings, 39 to 40c.; Harness 24 to 33c.; Buffed Cow, 12 to 15c.; Pebbled Cow, 11 to 15c.; Rough 23 to 26c.; Russet and Bridle, 54 to 55c.

DRY GOODS.—Travelling salesmen are arriving home "off the road" in a good many cases, and the sorting business for this fall will soon be over. As a whole the trade seem fairly satisfied with the amount of trade done, but as near as can be gleaned at present, wholesale stocks are rather fuller than it is altogether desirable to see them at the season, and if, as the weather prophets predict, we are to have a mild open fall, the prospects are that there will not be a chance of their further diminution to any great degree, especially as country stocks in some sections are also reported pretty full. Country remittances are rather better, and may be called moderately good, city retailers are paying very fairly. The fact that the Canada Cotton Co. has passed its dividend, as we noticed last week, together with the failure in the West if Ontario has induced considerable speculation as to whether cotton matters are in so sound a shape as has been generally supposed.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade in these lines is well maintained, and in heavy chemicals a general firmness prevails. Copperas is in very light supply and is dearer, both the sodas, alum and sulphur are all firmer. In drugs, quinine is even weaker than before, cream tartar firmer. Dyestuffs in good demand at rather higher prices for log-wood and indigo. We quote:—Sal Soda 90c. to \$1.00; Bi-Carb Soda \$2.40 to \$2.50; Soda Ash, per 100 lbs., \$1.65

to \$1.75; Bichromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$11 to \$13.00; Borax, refined, 10c.; Cream Tartar crystals, 36 to 38c.; do. ground, 38 to 40c.; Tartaric Acid crystal 55 to 60c.; do. powder, 60 to 65c.; Citric Acid, 80 to 85c.; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c Bleaching Powder, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Alum, \$1.65 to \$1.70; Copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; Flowers Sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.60 to \$2.75; Roll Sulphur, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Sulphate of Copper, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Epsom Salts, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Saltpetre \$8.75 to \$9.25; American Quinine, 60 to 65c.; German Quinine, 55 to 65c.; Howard's Quinine, 70 to 75c.; Opium, \$5.75 to \$6.25; Morphia, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Gum Arabic sorts, 80 to 90c.; White, \$1 to \$1.25; Carbolic Acid, 55 to 65c.; Iodide Potassium, \$4.25 to 4.50 per lb.; Iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Iodoform \$6.50 to \$7.00. Prices for essential oils are: Oil lemon \$2.00 to \$2.50; oil bergamot \$3.00 to \$3.50; Orange, \$3.50; oil peppermint, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Glycerine 26 to 28c.; Senna, 15 to 25c. for ordinary. English Camphor, 40c. American do. 35c.

FISH.—Labrador herrings have suffered some decline, owing to pretty free offerings, but the demand remains pretty fair; for round lots \$4 to \$4.25 is a quotation, in a jobbing way 25 to 50c. more. Cape Bretons \$4.75 to \$5.25; green cod \$4.75 to \$5.00 for large draft, \$4.50 for No. 1; dry cod \$4.25; B. C. salmon \$13.00; finnan haddies 8½c.

FURS.—We have nothing fresh to note in this line; the demand for local wants is good, and prices are steady. We quote for primeskins:—Beaver, \$3.50 to \$4 per lb.; bear, \$10 to \$14.00; cub do., \$4.00 to \$7.00; fisher, \$5; red fox, \$1.00; cross do., \$2 to \$5; lynx, \$2 to \$3.00; marten, \$1.00; mink, \$1.00; spring muskrat, 12½c.; raccoon, 25c., 50c., and 75c.; skunk, 25c., 50c., and 75c.

GROCERIES.—Wholesalers continue to report pretty liberal orders, and trade moves satisfactorily. Sugars maintain firmness noted last week, granulated selling at refinery at 6½ to 7c., yellows 5½ to 6½c. as to quality. Molasses has suffered some weakening owing to importations from the States, induced by the higher values ruling here; it is said from 1,500 to 2,000 puncheons have been bought in New York for this market, principally Trinidad and Antigua; we quote Barbadoes 35 to 36c., Antigua 33c., Trinidad 30c.; syrups still almost impossible to get, and prices remain high. For teas there is still a good steady demand, the cheaper grades of Japan are getting into narrow compass, and are firmer. Coffees in fair request at 26 to 29c. for Mocha, Java 26 to 27c., Rio 23 to 25c. The "Barcelona" arrived in port last week with a full cargo of Mediterranean goods, including 42,839 boxes Valencia raisins, 3,180 brls., 2,260 half brls. and 1,350 cases of currants. Valencias have sold in lots ex-wharf at 7c., in a jobbing way 7½ to 7¾c.; currants 6½ to 7c. For Malaga fruit, common are worth about \$2.15 to 2.25. London layers \$2.75 to 3.00, Eleme figs 13c., sultanas 8 to 9c., almonds 14 to 15c.; pecan nuts are dearer at 16c. Spices do not show much change; black pepper 17½ to 18c., white do. 29 to 31c., cloves 26 to 29c., nutmegs firm at former figures; ginger 15c. for best qualities. Rice \$2.35 for ordinary, Patna 4½ to 5½c. Canned salmon and lobsters are moving freely, and former has advanced again on Pacific coast, we quote \$1.70 to \$1.75; tomatoes steady at \$1.30 to 1.35; peas \$1.50; mackerel, \$5.00 to 5.25 as to brand.

HIDES.—Green hides continue to come in freely, and are rather weaker though dealers are still paying 8c. for No. 1. Toronto and Hamilton hides have sold at 8½ to 8¾c. North West dry hides at 13½c. Calfskins dull at 8c., lambskins becoming firmer under lighter receipts, we quote 70.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—A fair degree of activity still prevails in these lines, and will likely continue for next fortnight. Warrants in Glasgow have declined to 39½, prices of pig iron here are not subject to any change as yet, but will likely be higher shortly as last direct vessels have sailed; finished iron steady at former quotations, also tin and Canada plates. There has been a further heavy advance in tin at home, quotations having got up to £126, the highest figures touched since 1873; local price now 30 to 31c. Copper also firmer, quotations for lead as before. We quote:—Summerlee and Langloan, \$20.00 to \$20.50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50 to \$20.00;

Coltless, \$20.50 to \$21; Shotts, \$19 to \$19.50; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$18.25 to 18.75; Calder, \$19.75 to \$20.25; Carnbroe, \$19.50; Hematite; \$23 to \$25.00; Siemens, No. 1, \$20 to \$21; Bar Iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Best refined \$2.30 to \$2.40; Siemens, \$2.00 to \$2.15; Canada Plates—Blaina, \$2.75; Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.60 to \$5.75; Charcoal I. C., \$4.20 to \$4.40; do. I. X., \$4.90 to \$5.40; Coke I. C., \$3.75 to \$3.85; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c. to 7c., according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6½c.; No. 26, 7c., the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.75; Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.50; Common Sheet Iron, 2.45 to \$2.50; Steel Boiler Plate, 2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Fig, \$3.75 to \$4; Sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Shot, \$6.00 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; Spring, \$3.25 to \$3.50,

C. RICHARDSON & CO.

TORONTO,
Manufacturers of

The Celebrated Bull's Head Brand
of Canned Goods,

Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Jams.

Wholesale Dealers in

Evaporated Corn, Apples and Pure Maple
Sugar and Syrup.

HAVE REMOVED TO OUR NEW FACTORY
87 RIVER STREET.

PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE.

ASK FOR THEM IN CANS,
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BAKING POWDER
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SHOE BLACKING

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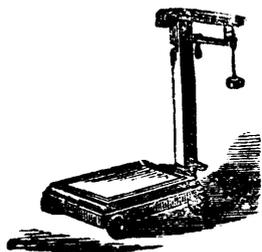
BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO.,

16 to 28 NAZARETH STREET,
MONTREAL.

Varnishes, Japans, Printing Inks,

WHITE LEAD,

Paints, Machinery Oils, Axle Grease, &c.



100
Different Styles.

Hay Scales,
Grain Scales,
Tea Scales.

IMPROVED SHOW CASES.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

C. WILSON & SON
46 Esplanade St.,
Toronto.

Tire, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Round Machinery Steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; Ingot tin 27c.; Bar Tin, 28 to 29c.; Ingot Copper, 11½ to 12½c.; Sheet Zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; Spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Bright Iron Wire; Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.. Annealed do. \$2.30.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—There is a rather better demand for cod oil, but prices are not any firmer, we quote Nfld. cod 33 to 34c. Nova Scotia ditto, about 30c.; steam refined seal 48 to 49c.; cod liver oil 75c. for new, 60c. for old; turpentine is a little easier at 55c. for single brls., 52 to 54c. in quantities, linseed, castor and olive oils as before; glass steady at advance, leads and colors unchanged. We quote:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$5.50 to \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25. Dry white lead, 5½c.; red do. 4½ to 4¾c.; London washed whiting, 50 to 55c. Paris white, \$1.00 to \$1.15; Cookson's Venetian Red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian Red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Glass, \$1.50 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.60 for second break.

Wool.—Domestics have begun to come in more freely, but the demand thus far has about kept up with the supply; in foreign there is not a great deal doing. We quote A supers 26 to 27c., B. do. 23 to 24c., unassorted 22 to 24c., fleece 24 to 25c. Ordinary Cape has sold at 14½c. Australian 15 to 19c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, November 10, 1887.

Trade seems to have continued fairly good since our last, and would apparently have been better were it not that it is checked in some instances from lack of materials. Thus in the case of grain the new crop has come forward very slowly, save in the article of barley; and in that of provisions old stocks have been exhausted without having been yet replaced by new. Offerings have been consequently small in these markets, and had more been available they would have found a sale. Grain stocks have decreased during the week; but as before, the change has been almost entirely in barley, leaving the quantity held on Monday morning as follows: Flour, nil; fall wheat, 17,376 bush.; spring wheat, 27,828 bushels; mixed wheat, 2,001 bush.; oats, 6,720 bush.; barley, 221,946 bush.; peas, 1,319 bush.; rye, 4,249 bush.; corn, nil. In the grocery trade dulness is reported; but minor markets have generally been in a satisfactory condition, with coal and petroleum exceptionally active, probably from a demand to supply stocks in view of winter orders.

COAL AND WOOD.—While trade may be considered in a satisfactory condition, the demand being large and increasing, difficulty still exists of the want of ample means of transport.

STORAGE,

IN BOND OR FREE.

ADVANCES MADE.

MITCHELL, MILLER & CO.

Warehousemen,

45 & 91 Front Street East, TORONTO.

STORAGE

OF

Merchandise, Furniture, &c

BOND OR FREE.

Advances Made. Warehouse Receipts Issued

DICK, RIDOUT & CO.

WAREHOUSES:

11 & 13 Front St. East,
& Esplanade St. West, TORONTO.

This is a serious matter for the general public. Prices have in consequence again advanced, the changes are: cut and split wood, \$7; second quality, \$5.50; best beech and maple, \$6.50; coal is \$6.75, and \$6.50 for egg and grate; \$6.25 for stove. Customers should place orders at once to ensure earlier delivery.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—No change during the past week in prices, which remain steady. Opium is very firm and quiet, quinine is unchanged but dull; spirits of turpentine will in all probability be dearer, and glycerine is also advancing in price. Ergot, chamomiles and insect flowers are all very firm. Trade generally is good, and there is a very fair amount of trade being done in small lots.

FISH.—The general condition of the trade is unchanged; the supply at present is very good and the demand active. Trout are quoted at 5½ to 6c., and the prices of last week are practically the same.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

Knox, Morgan & Co.

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods & Smallwares,
Hamilton, Ontario.

Imports Complete

In all Departments.

Travellers now on respective trips with
pecial Drives for Assorting Trade.

KNOX, MORGAN & CO.

The subscribers offer to the
regular trade their stock of



FINE OLD

Brandies, Gins, Ports

And SHERRIES,

Imported direct from place of production. Also,
their blend of 6 Year Old Fine Canadian Whisky.

They specially desire to call the attention of the
Drug trade to the sterling quality of the above goods

JAMES TURNER & Co.

HAMILTON.

ARRIVED DIRECT FROM JAPAN

ex "Abyssinia,"

CHOICE and EXTRA CHOICEST

New Crop Japan Teas.

BROWN, BALFOUR & Co.

HAMILTON.

B. GREENING & CO.,

Wire Manufacturers and Metal Per-
forators.

VICTORIA WIRE MILLS,
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The movement in flour has continued small and seems likely to remain so, as millers would appear to have learned how to make their own sales and shipments. Prices, however, have been steady. Superior extra sold at the close of last week at equal to \$3.65, and extra at equal to \$3.55 here; and this week some very choice superior brought equal to \$3.70; extra, again, sold at equal to \$3.55. Bran seems easier—has sold at about \$13 on track. Oatmeal—Unchanged in value, with sales at \$4.25 by car-lot, and \$4.50 to \$4.75 for small lots, the latter price being for granulated. There is no flour in store at the elevators.

DRY GOODS.—Considerable sorting orders are being filled, consisting of general parcels. Perhaps the largest share in the movement is taken by Canadian woollens, which move at fairly paying prices and in some cases in round lots. Blankets are active; flannels in good demand; knitted underwear in very free request notwithstanding the mild weather; Canadian tweeds have sold freely earlier, and only trifling supplementary orders are seen now. Domestic cottons do not move freely at present, the country merchants must be "filled up" with them, but there is a fair movement in small wares and fancy goods. Payments, although complained of by some houses, are satisfactory upon the whole.

GRAIN.—Little business has been done, save in barley, but values have remained firm nearly all over. Wheat.—The only demand has been for milling purposes, and supplies have been scarcely sufficient even for that; No. 2 fall sold in the latter part of last week at equal to 81c. here, and at 80½c. f.o.c. Both red winter and spring have been wanted at from 80 to 81c., the latter being bid for No. 2 Spring for December delivery, with sellers at 82c., but none offered for present delivery; market closed steady. Oats have been in steady demand at fairly steady prices; mixed western have sold at 34½ to 35c., and white for milling purposes at 35c. Barley—An active demand at still advancing prices has been maintained all week, with holders not offering very freely at the close. No. 1 has sold at 79 to 80c., which prices would have been repeated at the close; No. 2 sold last week at 74c., to 74½c. and 75c. f.o.c., the latter price being repeated at the close with offerings small and the demand active. No movement reported in the lower grades, and apparently, none offered. Peas unchanged with sales of lots lying outside at equal to 59c. in Toronto, which would have been repeated at the close.

GROCERIES.—Business exceptionally dull during the week, the only articles in which activity was shown were tea and tobacco. In tobacco, several large orders have been placed in anticipation of a rise in prices, and if the present upward tendency continue this must occur very soon. In other lines trade is more or less depressed and payments have fallen off greatly from last week. In canned goods there is scarcely any movement but prices are well maintained. Coffee, in which for some weeks past nothing has been done, has lately been somewhat unsettled and erratic. There is a fair stir in dried fruits; prices remain very firm as stocks are small, and for articles of the better quality the supply will very shortly not be equal to the requirements of retailers. Rice appears to be left severely alone, nothing doing. Sugar keeps very firm in price but at present the demand is light. In sugars and molasses the movement is slack, and while the demand is equal to the supply prices remain very steady. There has been more than usual activity in teas, which are in better demand, and a fair trade has been done at steady prices. No change in the quotations since last week.

HIDES AND SKINS.—We can report little change in hides; green have been in fair supply and of good quality, and all taken as before, while cured have sold in car lots at 7½c. for all weights. Calfskins.—There has been no improvement nor is any expected for some time. Sheepskins—No further advance on that of the preceding week to 75c. to 80c. for the best green with 45 to 60c. for country lots, which have been offered sparingly. Tallow very dull, rough unchanged at 2c., rendered at 3½ to 4c.

HARDWARE.—Continued activity exists in most departments of the hardware and metals trade. Ingot copper is quoted at 13 to 15c., and sheet copper firm at 20 and 25c.; pig lead

has advanced to 4 and 4½c.; solder (half-and-half) is increased to 22 and 25c. Tin is controlled meanwhile by a French syndicate, and prices may not be maintained long. Tin plates (principally IC Coke) have again advanced to \$4 to 4.10. IC charcoal are quoted at \$4.50 to 4.60. Sheet zinc is now 4½ and 5½c. There is an active demand in all the articles here specified at the increased prices. Rope is easier: we quote Manila pure, 13c.; mixed 12½c. Not much pig iron moving, the stock is fair and prices generally firm as per our list.

LIVE STOCK.—Everything in connection with the live stock trade is more than usually dull this week; the spurt that occurred in the market at the close of last week was of a very limited duration. Prices all round are barely maintained, and must have fallen away considerably but that the supply of stock at the Western market was much below the average, only 27 loads coming to hand against usually from forty to fifty and sometimes sixty. There is no export trade just now, the glut in the English markets and the state of things at present existing at Buffalo have congested the Canadian markets and we are overloaded with an inferior kind of stock that no one will buy. On Tuesday butchers' cattle were selling at a basis of three cents a pound. There is no trade in sheep; lambs were much in excess of the demand, and while the quality was good the prices were low and gave no indication of "lifting." The best trade was in hogs, at low figures. The outlook is bad.

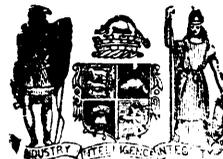
LEATHER.—A very quiet week has succeeded a fairly brisk one. The real drawback to activity, however, is the fine weather, and until this alters we are not likely to see a decided advance in the leather trade. Only after having been quiet for so long when the change does occur it is likely to be a lively one, and a rush of orders must follow the stagnation from which we have suffered for a good while. Quotations are unchanged.

PETROLEUM.—Trade is described as very active and prospects as exceedingly good. American prime white is quoted at 23c. and water white at 26c. All other prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—There has been an increase in receipts of butter, which was not always of very choice quality. Any really first-class coming up to table butter has been readily taken at 20 to 22c., though one lot of fair dairy sold at 19c.; medium slow of sale at 16 to 18.; but low-grade has been taken for outside points at 12 to 15c. Rolls are in rather increased supply but readily taken at 20 to 21c. for really good qualities. Cheese—Quiet and selling usually at 11½ to 12c. for small lots. Eggs—All fresh offered have continued to find buyers at 18½ to 19c. for round lots; a few pickled have been sold at 17 to 17½c. Pork mess—Has sold pretty well at \$17.50, but at the close lots not under ten barrels might have been bought at \$17. Bacon—Offerings have continued to be very small, and prices seem to have been irregular and unsettled; long-clear is quoted at from 8½ to 9c.; rolls at 10 to 10½ and bellies at 10½ to 11c. for small lots; outside these there has been nothing of any consequence offered. Hams—Sales small; new usually worth 11 to 11½c. but some have been standing out for 12c.; old of fair quality offered at 10c. but very few of them taken. Lard—Increased receipts of butter have slackened the demand, but sales have been made at from 9½ for tinnets to 10c. for new small pails of Canadian. Hops—A few rail-lots have been sold through the week, prices closing at from \$5.60 to \$5.75. Dried Apples—Sales have been on the increase; trade-lots have been taken at 5 to 5½c., and evaporated at 10 to 10½; dealers have been selling small lots about a half-cent. higher. White beans—Still in good demand at steady prices; choice hand-picked would have been taken at \$1.75, and average qualities at about \$1.40 to 1.50; dealers have had none to offer.

SALT.—Liverpool is scarce; small lots of the little supply on the spot have stood at 75c., and cars to arrive have been held at 65c., but no sales of them quoted. Canadian in small lots held at 70c.

WOOL.—Fleece has come forward very slowly, but a few lots of 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. have changed hands at 21 to 22 for good merchantable, and about 18c. for rejected; pulled slow, as the demand from the factories has been slack, but some small sales have been made at about 23 to 23½c. for super, and 27 to 27½c. for extra, with the feeling generally quiet and easy.



TENDERS.

City of Toronto Corporation, DEBENTURES.

Tenders will be received at the City Treasurer's Office at or before 3 p.m.,

On Thursday, 15th December, 1887,

Addressed to Alderman Boustead, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Council, for the purchase of Consolidated Loan Debentures of the City of Toronto, maturing at the expiration of 40 years, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, issued under several bylaws of the Corporation sanctioned by acts of Parliament, and aggregating an amount of

\$836,950,

To be applied as follows, that is to say:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| For expenditure of the nature of permanent improvements, as set forth in Bylaw No. 1,890..... | \$190,450 |
| For providing the amount to be paid to the Government as the city's proportion of public works on the Island as a natural breakwater, per Bylaw No. 1,841..... | 100,000 |
| For acquiring a site for a drilled well, per Bylaw No. 1,892..... | 100,000 |
| For Public school purposes, per Bylaw No. 1,921..... | 126,500 |
| For straightening and improving the River Don, and acquiring land in connection therewith, per Bylaw No. 1,920..... | 300,000 |
| For the Queen Victoria Jubilee grant towards the completion of the Hospital for Sick Children, under Bylaw 1,507..... | 20,000 |
| | \$836,950 |

These debentures will be made payable either in currency at the Bank of Toronto, or in sterling at the Banking House of Messrs. Lloyds, Barnetts & Bosanquet, London, England, with interest thereon, half-yearly at the rate above named.

For the convenience of parties tendering from the United States, coupons on currency debentures may by arrangement be collected at the New York Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for City of Toronto Four Per Cent. Consolidated Loan Debentures." Parties may tender for each or the whole of the issues, and are requested to furnish names of personal or corporate security for the fulfilment of their tenders if accepted.

The debentures will be delivered to the party whose tender is accepted, at the City Treasurer's Office, Toronto, the proceeds of the sale being payable in currency, or if the debentures be taken in sterling, at the par of exchange at the said place of delivery.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Prospectuses and full information can be obtained at this office.

SAMUEL B. HARMAN,
City Treas.

City Treasurer's Office, Toronto, Nov., '87.

FOR SALE.

That desirable Freehold Property 35 x 175 feet, No. 5 Front street east, opposite the proposed new Board of Trade Buildings. Keys may be had at Elliot & Co.'s, 33 Front street west. For Terms apply to R. W. Elliot, 33 Front St. W., or W. H. Macnab, Milton, Ont.

COWAN'S Standard Coffees,
Iceland Moss Cocoa,
Chocolates,

Are the Purest and Best in the World.

JNO. W. COWAN & CO.,
TORONTO.

OYSTER SEASON.

Now is the time to order

HESSIN'S
Oyster Crackers

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS,

—MANUFACTURER—

Canadian Air Gas Machine,

For Lighting Mills, Factories, Private Residences, Churches, &c. &c.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR & PRICE LIST.

154 Wellington St. W. Toronto.

WM. H. BELL.

WM. H. GALLAGHAN.

WM. H. BELL & CO.

Designers and Manufacturers of

Fine Interior Wood Decorations.

HARDWOOD MANTELS,
Overmantels, Grates & Tiles
A SPECIALTY.

Bank, Office, Saloon & Shop Fixtures.

WM. H. BELL & CO.

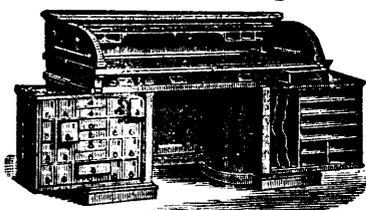
56 to 64 Pearl St.,
TORONTO.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT & CO.

PRESTON, - - - ONTARIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Office, School, Church & Lodge Furniture



OFFICE DESK NO. 51.

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE:

GEO. F. BOSTWICK, 56 King St. West.

THE

RATHBUN COMPANY

DESERONTO,

PRIVATE BANKERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Freight Cars, Lumber, Shingles

Every Description of House Building Goods,
(Stair Work a Specialty).

CEDAR OIL, for removing scales and sediment from steam boilers. CHARCOAL, IRON LIQUOR, ACETATE OF LIME, RAILWAY TIES, POSTS, FANCY FENCINGS, and TELEGRAPH POLES.

THE NAPANEE HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.

Is manufacturing an article of Hydraulic Cement that can be depended upon for construction of culverts, cisterns, bridges, dams, cellars, pavements, &c.

THE RATHBUN CO'Y, - - Deseronto, Ont.

WARM HOUSE Guranteed Day and Night !

BY USING THE

DUNNING BOILER,

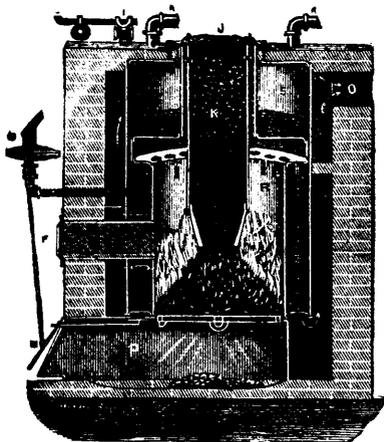
Made of iron and steel boiler plates, with self-feeding coal magazine, or as a surface burner,

BEST BOILER FOR

Economical Low Pressure Steam Heating

OVER 13,000 IN USE.

So simple any domestic can run it. Agents Wanted, and correspondence invited from architects, builders, etc



Engines, boilers, and Saw Mill Machinery, Shingle Machines, Planers, Choppers and Ewart. Link Belting for Conveying and Elevating. Send for Circular.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO. BRANTFORD, CANADA.



ST. CATHARINES SAW WORKS

R. H. SMITH & CO.,

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO,

Sole Manufacturers in Canada of

THE "SIMONDS" SAWS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All our Goods are manufactured by the "Simonds process. Our CIRCULAR SAWS are unequalled. We manufacture the Genuine HANLAN, LANCE TOOTH, DIAMOND, NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION, and all other kinds of CROSS-CUT SAWS. Our Hand Saws are the best in the market, and as cheap as the cheapest. Ask your Hardware Dealer for the St. Catharines make of Saws. The Largest Saw Works in the Dominion.



Oxford & New Glasgow Railway.

SECTIONS.

- 1st.—Birch Hill Road to Pugwash Junct. - - 13 miles.
- 2nd.—Pugwash Junction to Pugwash - - - 5 miles.
- 3rd.—Pugwash Junct. to Wallace Stat'n - - 7 miles.
- 4th.—Wallace Station to Mingo Road - - 17 miles.

TENDERS FOR GRADING, BRIDGE AND CULVERT MASONRY, FENCING, &c.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Oxford and New Glasgow Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Friday, the 18th day of November, 1887, for the grading, bridge and culvert masonry, fencing, &c.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the office of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway at Wallace, Cumberland Co., Nova Scotia, on and after the 10th day of November, 1887, where the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application. No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, and all conditions are complied with. This Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways & Canals, Ottawa, 20th October, 1887.

PROTECTION

FROM FIRE BY

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

MILLS and WAREHOUSES equipped with this system of Fire Extinguishing apparatus by

Robt. Mitchell & Co.,

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

MONTREAL.

Write for Estimates.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having purchased the property plant and chattels of the Bennet Furnishing Co. will continue the business under the same style and under the management of Mr. R. W. Bennet.

EDWARD THOMSON.

Dated London, September 26th, 1887.

IF LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

Want an A1 Contract, with full General Agents' Renewal Interest direct,

with exclusive control of territory then apply to the

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE AND INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

38 King Street East, - Toronto.

The Company will be in full operation by June 1st.

The plans are varied, and well suited to the wants of the insuring public. All applications will be held strictly private and confidential. Apply

J. B. CARLILE, Managing Director.

Box 2699, Toronto.

THE CITY OF KINGSTON WATER WORKS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the City of Kingston Water Works Company has, by a special resolution passed by the Shareholders of the said Company resolved to distribute the proceeds of all the assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders after payment of the debts of the Company.

The Company will act upon the said resolution upon the 1st day of February next.

All creditors of the Company are hereby required to file their claims against the Company forthwith, whether such claims are or are not now due.

HENRY CHARLES VOIGT, Secretary.

Dated at Kingston this 15th day of October, 1887.

Leading Accountants and Assignees.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

E. R. C. CLARKSON,
TRUSTEE AND RECEIVER,

26 Wellington Street, East, Toronto, and at London, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Birmingham, Bradford, Winnipeg, Montreal.

H. R. MORTON & CO.,
Accountants, Assignees,
Managers of Estates.

Quebec Bank Chambers, 4 Toronto Street,

TORONTO.

B. MORTON.

H. R. MORTON.

MURDOCH, DICKSON & CO.
Public Accountants and General Agents.

Rooms 10 and 11 Commercial Buildings, 65 to 67 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Commissioner for Provinces of British Columbia, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and North West Territories. And for States of New York, California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, Massachusetts.

Commercial Agent for Mexican Republic. Correspondence, agencies and collections solicited. Information and statistics regarding the Dominion of Canada, United States or Mexican Republic cheerfully furnished.

DONALDSON & MILNE,

ASSIGNEES, ACCOUNTANTS, COLLECTING ATTORNEYS & ESTATE AGENTS.

Special attention given to Insolvent estates and procuring settlements where assignments are unnecessary.

50 FRONT ST., E., AND 47 WELLINGTON ST. E.

TORONTO.

BOYD & SMITH,

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS,
HAVE REMOVED

To 27 Front Street, West, TORONTO.

WILLIAM POWIS,

(Consulting Actuary)

Chartered Accountant, Receiver,
and Assignee in Trust.

Room 11, Board of Trade Rotunda, Toronto.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

JOHN KERR.

ROBT. JENKINS.

KERR & JENKINS,

(late Kerr & Anderson),

Estate Agents, Assignees in Trust, Accountants
and Auditors.

15 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

SHERMAN E. TOWNSEND,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT,

Auditor, Creditors' Assignee, Liquidator and
Financial Agent. 64 James Street, South, Hamilton,
Ont., and 27 Wellington Street, East, Toronto
Ont. Highest references in Canada and England.

J. McARTHUR GRIFFITH & CO.,

ASSIGNEES IN TRUST,

Accountants, Auditors and Financial Agents.

Business books written up, and Principal's accounts
formed. Balance sheets certified. Partnerships
arranged.

15 Manning Arcade, - - TORONTO.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Smart, Stewart & Co.

JOBBERS

AND

Commission Merchants

BRANDON, - - MANITOBA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

**SPOONER'S
COPPERINE**



A Non-Fibrous Anti-Friction Box Metal.

Handsome put up for the hardware trade. Sell well. Satisfaction guaranteed. New design, new package, and bright metal. No point wherein it fails in use.

ALONZO W. SPOONER,
Patentee and Mfr.,
PORT HOPE, Ont.

ONTARIO

-AND-

QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly interest, due on the 1st December next, on the five per cent. Debenture Stock of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Morton Rose & Co., Bartholomew House, London, England, on and after that date to holders on the London Register on the 28th instant, and to holders on the Montreal Register on the 10th prox.

Interest for the same period on the Common Stock of the Company at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the same date at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at the office of Messrs. Morton Rose & Co., London, England, at the option of the holder to Shareholders on the Register on the 10th prox.

Warrants for these payments will be remitted to registered holders.

The Debenture Stock Transfer Books will close in London on the 25th instant, and in Montreal on the 10th prox., and the Common Stock Transfer Book will close in Montreal on the 10th prox.

The books at both places will be re-opened on the 2nd December next.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, October 21st, 1887.

"Parks' Pure Water Twist Yarn."

We are the only manufacturers in the Dominion of these celebrated yarns.

"Carpet Warps and Beam Warps."

The most regular thread, best finished and brightest colors in the market.

AGENTS:

WILLIAM HEWETT, DUNCAN BELL,
11 Colborne St., Toronto. 70 St. Peter St., Montreal!

IF YOU REQUIRE AN

OFFICE DESK

We can suit you.

GUGGISBERG BROS.

PRESTON and GALT, Ont.

Send for our new Illustrated Catalogue
and Prices.

NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY,

18 King St. East, Toronto,

Detect negligent and dishonest habits of employees, apprehend fugitives from justice and absconding debtors. Obtain evidence in intricate criminal and civil matters.

J. S. LIZARS, Manager.

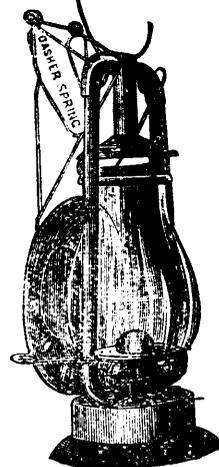
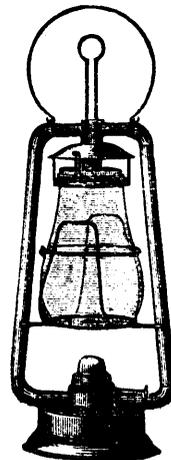
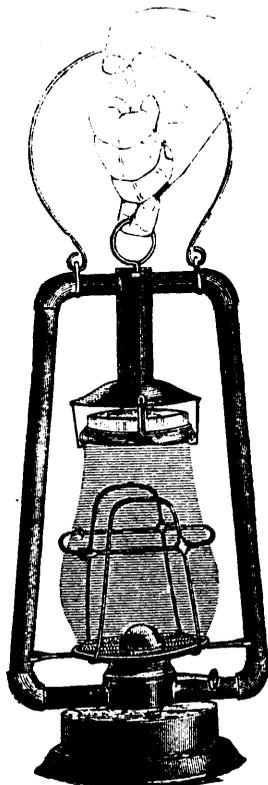
1887.

1887.

B. & R.

IMPROVED TUBULAR LANTERN

Safety Burner with New Locking Attachment. Each
Lantern is Wick'd ready for Lighting.



FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS.

BURN & ROBINSON MFG. CO.,

HAMILTON, Ont., Manufacturers.

JAMES H. SAMO, ^{THE} **EQUITABLE** Life Assurance Society.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

FURNITURE.

Bedroom, Parlor & Drawing-Room Suites

IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

NONE BUT BEST MATERIAL USED.

An Elegant Line of Hall Racks.

OFFICE & LODGE FURNITURE A SPECIALTY.

The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

FACTORY:
 195 YONGE STREET.

JAMES H. SAMO,
 189 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

In Surplus, (namely the excess of accumulated funds over liabilities); in Premium Income, in the amount of Assurance in Force, in annual New Business, the Society exceeds every other life assurance company, and may be justly regarded as the largest and strongest organization of its kind in the world.

ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1887..\$75,510,472.76
 LIABILITIES, (4 per cent. basis) 59,154,597.00
 SURPLUS, (4 per ct. basis)\$16,355,875.76

Surplus, 4 1/2 per cent. basis, \$20,495,175.76.

The Surplus, on every basis of valuation, is larger than that of any other life assurance company in the world.

Outstanding Assurance ...\$411,779,098.00
 New Assurance, 1886.... 111,540,203.00
 Total Income, 1886..... 19,873,733.19
 Premium Income, 1886.. 16,272,154.62

IMPROVEMENT DURING THE YEAR

Increase of Prem. Income..\$2,810,475.40
 Increase of Surplus. (Four per cent. basis) 2,493,636.63
 Increase of Assets..... 8,957,085.26

H. B. HYDE, **J. W. ALEXANDER,**
 President. Vice-Prest.
W. ALEXANDER, - - Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

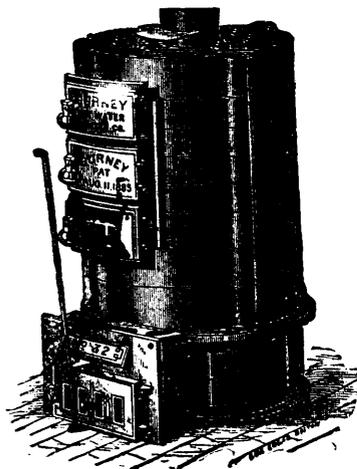
That application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario, at the next session thereof for an Act to declare the person or persons in whom the lands of Trinity Church, in the City of Toronto, situate between Parliament, King and Trinity Sts., are vested, or to vest the same in the Rector or Incumbent and Churchwardens of the said Trinity Church, and to confirm certain leases heretofore made, and a certain mortgage thereof.

Dated at Toronto this Twentieth day of Oct., 1887.

BEATTY, CHADWICK, BLACKSTOCK & GALT,
 Solicitors for Applicants.

GURNEY HOT-WATER HEATER,

For Heating Private Dwellings, Greenhouses, &c.



ITS SPECIAL MERITS ARE :

Equable distribution of heat.

Absence of dust and noise.

Economy of fuel.

SEND FOR
 BOOK OF TESTIMONIALS.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

E. & C. GURNEY CO., Ltd.
 TORONTO.



THE POLSON IRONWORKS CO

(LIMITED)

Successors to Wm. Polson & Co. and Thos. Worswick & Co., Guelph.

WM. POLSON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

J. F. MACKLEM, Vice-Pres.

F. B. POLSON, Sec.-Treas.

MANUFACTURERS OF

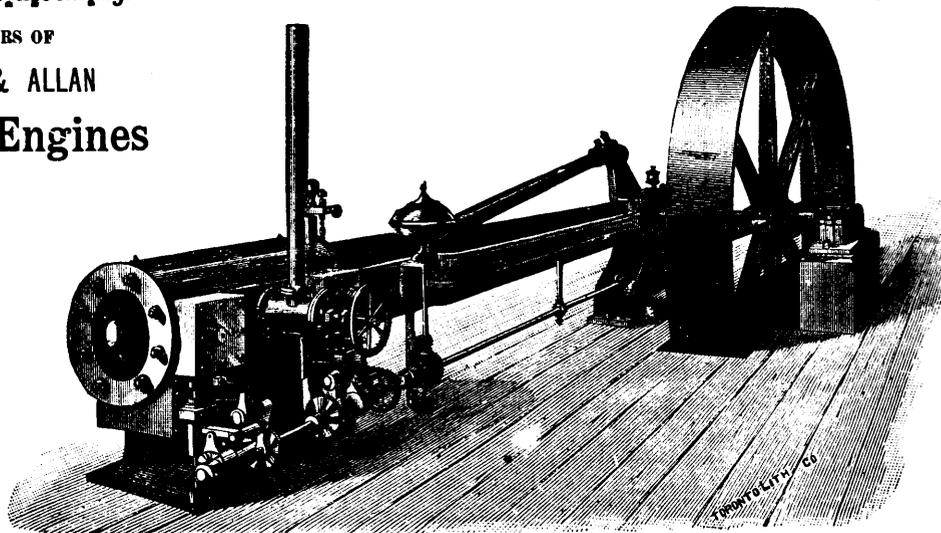
THE BROWN & ALLAN
 Automatic Engines

MARINE ENGINES
 And Boilers.

Hoisting Engines
 and Boilers.

Stationary & Vertical
 Engines.

Boilers of Every
 Description.



Builders of

Steam Yachts

LAUNCHES

& TUGS.

General Machinery
 Dealers.

OFFICE & WORKS, ESPLANADE STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.
 FOOT OF SHERBOURNE STREET

Insurance.

Millers' & Manufacturers' INSURANCE CO'Y, 24 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

OBJECTS.

1.—To prevent by all possible means the occurrence of avoidable fires. 2.—To obviate heavy losses from the fires that are unavoidable by the nature of the work done in mills and factories. 3.—To reduce the cost of insurance to the lowest point consistent with the safe conduct of the business.

CHESLEY, June 28th, 1887.

The Millers & Manufacturers Insurance Company, 24 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—On the morning of Friday, the 24th inst. at about 3 a.m., a fire commenced from an unknown cause in the brick boiler and engine house supplying the power for our woollen factory. The building (boiler house) was gutted, and the factory was saved only by using the pails supplied by your Company to us, and Mr. Alex. Rammage, who had received his only the day previous. We believe if it had not been for these pails our factory would have been a total loss. Yours very truly, GRANT & CO.

"No inspection made by the underwriters, and no expenditure for expensive apparatus can take the place of care, order and cleanliness. More fires are extinguished with buckets of water than by any or all other kinds of apparatus combined."—Atkinson.

The Company has been able to save insurers an average of over forty-eight per cent., as the cash rates have been twenty-five per cent. lower than those hitherto exacted, and as, in addition to this, the policy-holders will receive a ten per cent. dividend. The risks of the Company are confined exclusively to the manufacturing interests of the country. The Board of Directors includes some of the most stable and progressive manufacturers in the Dominion.—The Mail.

UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Co'y.

PORTLAND, Me.

JOHN E. DE WITT, - - - PRESIDENT Organized 1848.

Assets, December 31st, 1886..... \$6,124,716 82 Surplus (N. Y. Standard) 701,270 98 Total amount paid to policy-holders to Dec. 31, 1886..... 22,334,971 57

Incontestable and Unrestricted Policies Protected by the Non-Forfeiture Law of Maine.

Novel and attractive plans, combining cheap Insurance with profitable investment returns.

Strength and solvency; conservative management; liberal dealing; definite policies; low premium.

Prompt payment of losses without discount. AN EASY COMPANY TO WORK. Good territory and advantageous terms to active men.

Agents' Directory.

CARRUTHERS & BROCK, Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Agents. Correspondence solicited. 453 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Real Estate, and General Financial and Assurance Agency, King street, Brockville.

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|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Breadstuffs. | | Groceries.—Con. | | Hardware.—Con. | |
| Flour: (40 lbs.) f.o.c. | \$ 0 00 | Almonds, Taragona. | \$ 0 15 06 | IRON WIRE: \$ c. \$ c. | |
| Superior Extra..... | 3 65 00 | Filberts, Sicily, new | 0 09 10 10 | No. 1 to 8 1/2 100 lbs.. | 2 40 2 50 |
| Extra..... | 3 50 3 55 | Walnuts, Bord..... | 0 11 0 12 | No. 9 "..... | 2 60 2 70 |
| Fancy..... | 0 00 0 00 | Grenoble..... | 0 15 0 17 | No. 12 "..... | 3 20 3 40 |
| Spring Wheat, extra | 3 30 3 40 | SYRUPS: Common..... | 0 30 0 32 | Galv. iron wire No. 6 | 3 50 0 00 |
| Superfine..... | 0 00 0 00 | Amber..... | 0 47 0 50 | Barbed wire, galv'd. | 0 06 0 06 |
| Oatmeal..... | 0 00 4 25 | Pale Amber..... | 0 53 0 55 | " painted | 0 05 0 05 |
| Cornmeal..... | 2 75 0 00 | MOLASSES:..... | 0 32 0 35 | Coil chain 1/2 in..... | 0 04 0 04 |
| Brans, 1/2 ton..... | 13 00 13 50 | RICE: Arracan..... | 0 03 0 03 | Iron pipe..... | 60 p.c. |
| GRAIN: f.o.c. | | Patna..... | 0 04 0 05 | " galv. 1/2 in. | 30 p.c. |
| Fall Wheat, No. 1 .. | 0 00 0 00 | SPICES: Allspice..... | 0 11 0 12 | Boiler tubes, 2 in..... | 0 04 0 09 |
| " No. 2 .. | 0 00 0 00 | Cassia, whole 1/2 lb.. | 0 13 0 15 | " 3 in..... | 13 13 |
| " No. 3 .. | 0 77 0 78 | Cloves..... | 0 30 0 35 | STEEL: Cast..... | 0 13 0 13 |
| Spring Wheat, No. 1 | 0 81 0 82 | Ginger, ground..... | 0 25 0 35 | Boiler plate..... | 2 25 2 40 |
| " No. 2 .. | 0 80 0 00 | " Jamaica, root..... | 0 20 0 25 | Sleigh shoe..... | 2 25 2 40 |
| " No. 3 .. | 0 00 0 00 | Nutmegs..... | 0 80 1 00 | CUT NAILS: | |
| Barley, No. 1 Bright | 0 00 0 00 | Mace..... | 0 90 1 00 | 10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb | 3 00 3 05 |
| " No. 1..... | 0 79 0 80 | Pepper, black..... | 0 19 0 21 | 8 dy. and 9 dy..... | 3 25 3 30 |
| " No. 2 .. | 0 75 0 00 | " white..... | 0 33 0 35 | 6 dy. and 7 dy..... | 3 50 3 55 |
| " No. 3 Extra..... | 0 70 0 71 | SUGARS: | | 4 dy. and 5 dy... A. P. | 3 75 3 80 |
| " No. 3..... | 0 00 0 00 | Porto Rico..... | 0 05 0 05 | 3 dy..... C. P. | 4 00 4 05 |
| Oats..... | 0 34 0 35 | " Bright to choice | 0 05 0 06 | 3 dy..... A. P. | 4 50 4 55 |
| Peas..... | 0 59 0 60 | Jamaica, in hds .. | 0 00 0 00 | HORSE NAILS: | |
| Rye..... | 0 58 0 60 | Canadian refined .. | 0 05 0 06 | Pointed and finished | 40 % off list |
| Corn..... | 0 53 0 55 | Extra Granulated ... | 0 07 0 07 | HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs. | 3 75 0 00 |
| Timothy Seed, 100 lbs | 4 00 5 00 | Redpath Paris Lump | 0 07 0 08 | CANADA PLATES: | |
| Clover, Alsike, " | 8 00 9 00 | TEAS: Japan. | | "Blains"..... | 2 75 2 90 |
| " Red, " | 8 00 9 00 | Yokoha, com. to good | 0 17 0 26 | M. L. S..... | 2 90 3 00 |
| Hungarian Grass, " | 0 00 0 00 | " fine to choice | 0 30 0 40 | " Maple Leaf"..... | 2 90 3 00 |
| Flax, screen'd, 100 lbs | 2 40 2 50 | Nagasa, com. to good | 0 15 0 20 | Swabsea..... | 0 00 0 00 |
| Millet,..... | 0 00 0 00 | Congou & Souchong. | 0 17 0 55 | TIN PLATES: IC Coke. | 4 00 4 10 |
| Provisions. | | Oolong, good to fine. | 0 30 0 58 | IC Charcoal..... | 4 50 4 60 |
| Butter, choice, 1/2 lb. | 0 20 0 22 | Formosa..... | 0 45 0 65 | IX..... | 5 65 6 00 |
| Cheese..... | 0 11 0 12 | Y. Hyson, com. to g'd | 0 15 0 25 | IXX..... | 7 00 7 50 |
| Dried Apples..... | 0 05 0 05 | " med. to choice | 0 30 0 40 | DC..... | 3 75 4 10 |
| Evaporated Apples.. | 0 20 0 25 | " extra choice..... | 0 50 0 55 | IC M. L. S..... | 5 50 6 00 |
| Hops..... | 10 00 10 50 | Gunpowd. com to med. | 0 30 0 35 | WINDOW GLASS: | |
| Beef, Mess..... | 17 00 17 50 | " med to fine..... | 0 35 0 40 | 25 and under..... | 1 50 1 55 |
| Pork, Mess..... | 0 08 0 09 | " fine to finest..... | 0 50 0 55 | 26 x 40..... | 1 60 1 65 |
| Bacon, long clear..... | 0 08 0 00 | Imperial..... | 0 26 0 45 | 41 x 50..... | 3 60 3 70 |
| " Cumb'r'd cut..... | 0 10 0 10 | TOBACCO, Manufact'r'd | | 51 x 60..... | 4 00 4 10 |
| " B'kfst smok'd | 0 10 0 10 | Dark P. of W..... | 0 46 0 46 | GUNPOWDER: | |
| Hams..... | 0 11 0 12 | Myrtle Navy..... | 0 55 0 00 | Can blasting per kg. | 3 25 3 50 |
| Lard..... | 0 09 0 10 | Lily..... | 0 50 0 00 | " sporting FF..... | 5 00 0 00 |
| Eggs, 1/2 doz..... | 0 19 0 20 | Scalce..... | 0 43 0 50 | " rifle..... | 7 25 0 00 |
| Shoulders..... | 0 10 0 00 | Brier 7s..... | 0 50 0 00 | ROPE: Manila..... | 0 12 0 13 |
| Rolls..... | 0 09 0 12 | Royal Arms Solace 12s | 0 50 0 00 | Sisal..... | 0 12 0 13 |
| Honey, liquid..... | 0 15 0 17 | Victoria Solace 12s.. | 0 48 0 00 | AXES: | |
| " comb..... | 0 15 0 17 | Rough and Ready 7s | 0 59 0 00 | Keen Cutter & Peerless | 7 50 8 00 |
| Salt. | | Consols 4s..... | 0 62 0 00 | Black Prince..... | 7 50 8 00 |
| Liverpool coarse, 1/2 bg | 0 70 0 75 | Laurel Navy 8s..... | 0 62 0 00 | Bushranger..... | 7 00 7 25 |
| Canadian, 1/2 brl..... | 0 80 0 85 | Honeysuckle 7s..... | 0 53 0 00 | Woodpecker..... | 7 00 7 25 |
| " Eureka, 1/2 56 lbs.. | 0 67 0 70 | Wines, Liquors, &c. | | Woodman's Friend... | 7 00 7 25 |
| Washington, 50..... | 0 00 0 45 | Wines, Liquors, &c. | | Gladstone & Pioneer. | 11 00 11 25 |
| C. Salt A. 56 lbs dairy | 0 45 0 50 | ALE: English, pts..... | 1 65 1 75 | Oils. | |
| Rice's dairy..... | 0 50 0 00 | " qts..... | 2 55 2 75 | Cod Oil, Imp. gal. | 0 40 0 50 |
| Leather. | | Younger's, pts..... | 1 65 1 75 | Palm, 1/2 lb..... | 0 05 0 08 |
| Spanish Sole, No. 1... | 0 26 0 29 | Porter: Guinness, pts | 1 65 1 75 | Lard, ext. Nol Morse's | 0 55 0 55 |
| " No. 2..... | 0 24 0 26 | " qts..... | 2 55 2 75 | Ordinary No. 1..... | 0 53 0 00 |
| Slaughter, heavy..... | 0 27 0 29 | BRANDY: Hen's case | 12 25 12 50 | Linseed, raw..... | 0 62 0 66 |
| " No. 1 light..... | 0 25 0 28 | Martell's..... | 12 00 12 25 | Linseed, boiled..... | 0 65 0 70 |
| " No. 2..... | 0 23 0 25 | Otard Dupuy & Co..... | 10 50 11 50 | Olive, 1/2 Imp. gal.... | 0 80 1 30 |
| China Sole..... | 0 23 0 25 | J. Robin & Co..... | 10 00 10 25 | Seal, straw..... | 0 50 0 55 |
| Harness, heavy..... | 0 30 0 33 | Pinet Castillon & Co. | 10 00 10 25 | " pale S. R..... | 0 55 0 60 |
| " light..... | 0 26 0 28 | A. Martignon & Co... | 9 50 10 00 | Spirits Turpentine... | 0 55 0 57 |
| Upper, No. 1 heavy... | 0 35 0 40 | GEN: De Kuypers, 1/2 gal | 2 70 2 75 | English Sod..... | 0 04 0 05 |
| " light & med..... | 0 40 0 42 | " B. & D..... | 2 60 2 65 | Petroleum. | |
| Kip Skins, French..... | 0 70 1 00 | " Green cases..... | 4 75 5 00 | F. O. B., Toronto. | Imp. gal. |
| " English..... | 0 70 0 80 | " Red..... | 9 00 9 25 | Canadian, 5 to 10 brls | 0 13 0 14 |
| " Domestic..... | 0 55 0 00 | Booth's Old Tom..... | 7 25 7 50 | " single brls..... | 0 14 0 00 |
| " Veals..... | 0 65 0 70 | RUM: Jamaica, 16 o.p. | 3 25 3 50 | Carbon Safety..... | 0 16 0 17 |
| Heml'k Calf (25 to 30) | 0 60 0 70 | Demerara,..... | 3 00 3 25 | Amer'n Prime White | 0 25 0 00 |
| 36 to 44 lbs..... | 0 70 0 75 | WINES: | | " Water..... | 0 25 0 25 |
| French Calf..... | 1 10 1 35 | Port, common..... | 1 25 1 75 | Eocene..... | 0 30 0 00 |
| Splits, large, 1/2 lb.. | 0 27 0 32 | " fine old..... | 2 50 4 00 | Paints, &c. | |
| " small..... | 0 19 0 22 | Sherry, medium..... | 2 25 2 75 | White Lead, genuine | 5 75 6 25 |
| Enamelled Cow, 1/2 ft | 0 17 0 19 | " old..... | 3 00 4 50 | In Oil..... | 5 00 5 25 |
| Patent..... | 0 17 0 20 | WHEISKY Scotch, qts.. | 6 00 7 00 | White Lead, No. 1 .. | 4 50 5 00 |
| Pebble Grain..... | 0 13 0 16 | Dunville's Irish, do. | 7 00 7 25 | " No. 2 .. | 4 50 5 00 |
| Buff..... | 0 13 0 16 | Bond Paid | | " dry..... | 5 50 6 00 |
| Russets, light, 1/2 lb. | 0 35 0 45 | Alcohol, 65 o.p. 1/2 gal | 0 99 3 27 | Red Lead..... | 4 50 5 00 |
| Gambier..... | 0 06 0 06 | Pure Spts..... | 1 00 3 25 | Venetian Red, Eng... | 1 75 2 00 |
| Sumac..... | 0 04 0 05 | " 50 "..... | 0 90 2 98 | Yellow Ochre, Fr'nch | 1 85 2 00 |
| Degras..... | 0 03 0 04 | " 25 u.p. | 0 48 1 52 | Vermillion, Eng..... | 0 75 0 90 |
| Cord'n Vps, No. 1, doz | 6 00 6 50 | F'mily Prf Whisky..... | 0 53 1 64 | Varnish, No. 1 furn.. | 0 80 1 00 |
| " " 2,..... | 4 75 5 25 | Old Bourbon..... | 0 53 1 64 | Bro. Japan..... | 0 80 1 00 |
| " Sides, per lb..... | 0 14 0 18 | " Rye and Malt..... | 0 50 1 54 | Whiting..... | 0 65 0 70 |
| Hides & Skins. | Per lb. | D'm'stic Whisky 32u.p | 0 45 1 40 | Patty, per 100 lbs... | 1 90 2 50 |
| Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.. | 0 07 0 00 | Rye Whisky, 7 yrs old | 1 05 2 16 | Drugs. | |
| Cows, green..... | 0 37 0 00 | Hardware. | | Alum..... | 0 02 0 03 |
| Cured and Inspected | 0 07 0 07 | TIN: Bars 1/2 lb..... | 0 33 0 35 | Blue Vitriol..... | 0 05 0 05 |
| Califskins, green..... | 0 06 0 08 | Ingot..... | 0 31 0 35 | Brimstone..... | 0 02 0 03 |
| " cured..... | 0 09 0 10 | COPPER: Ingot..... | 0 13 0 15 | Borax..... | 0 10 0 12 |
| Lambskins..... | 0 00 0 80 | Sheet..... | 0 20 0 25 | Camphor..... | 0 35 0 45 |
| Tallow, rough..... | 0 02 0 00 | LEAD: Bar..... | 0 04 0 05 | Carbolic Acid..... | 0 55 0 65 |
| Tallow, rendered..... | 0 02 0 04 | Pig..... | 0 04 0 04 | Castor Oil..... | 0 09 0 11 |
| Wool. | | Sheet..... | 0 04 0 05 | Caustic Soda..... | 0 02 0 03 |
| Fleece, comb'g ord.. | 0 21 0 22 | Shot..... | 0 05 0 05 | Cream Tartar..... | 0 85 0 87 |
| " Southdown..... | 0 25 0 26 | ZINC: Sheet..... | 0 04 0 05 | Epsom Salts..... | 0 01 0 02 |
| Pulled combing..... | 0 19 0 20 | Solder, hf. & hf..... | 0 12 0 25 | Ext'ct Logwood, bulk | 0 11 0 12 |
| " super..... | 0 23 0 24 | BRASS: Sheet..... | 0 20 0 25 | " boxes..... | 0 14 0 16 |
| " Extra..... | 0 27 0 28 | IRON: Pig..... | 22 00 0 00 | Gentian..... | 0 10 0 13 |
| Groceries. | | Summerlee..... | 00 00 00 00 | Glycerine, per lb.... | 0 25 0 30 |
| COFFEES: \$ c. \$ c. | | Carnbroe..... | 00 00 00 00 | Hellebore..... | 0 15 0 17 |
| Java 1/2 lb..... | 0 25 0 32 | Nova Scotia No. 1 .. | 20 50 20 00 | Iodine..... | 5 30 5 50 |
| Rio..... | 0 20 0 22 | Nova Scotia bar .. | 2 50 0 00 | Insect Powder..... | 0 65 0 70 |
| Jamaica..... | 0 20 0 22 | Bar, ordinary..... | 2 00 2 15 | Morphia Sul..... | 3 00 3 25 |
| Mocha..... | 0 28 0 32 | Swedes, 1 in. or over | 4 25 4 50 | Opium..... | 5 50 5 75 |
| FRUIT: Herring, sealed | 0 18 0 20 | Hoops, cooper's..... | 2 50 0 00 | Oil Lemon, Super .. | 2 50 3 00 |
| Dry Cod, 1/2 lb..... | 4 75 5 00 | " Band..... | 2 50 0 00 | Oxalic Acid..... | 0 12 0 14 |
| Sardines, Fr. Qrs..... | 0 11 0 12 | Tank Plates..... | 2 00 2 50 | Potass Iodide..... | 4 25 4 50 |
| BAKING: | | Boiler Rivets, best.. | 4 50 5 00 | Quinine..... | 0 45 0 65 |
| Balkins, London, new | 2 60 2 75 | Russia Sheet, 1/2 lb.. | 0 10 0 12 | Saltpetre..... | 0 05 0 05 |
| " Blk bakets, new | 3 75 0 10 | GALVANIZED IRON: | | Sal Rochelle..... | 0 25 0 25 |
| " Valencia's new | 0 07 0 07 | Best No. 22..... | 0 04 0 05 | Shellac..... | 0 25 0 30 |
| " old..... | 0 54 0 06 | " 24..... | 0 04 0 05 | Sulphur Flowers..... | 0 05 0 05 |
| " Sultan's..... | 0 06 0 09 | " 26..... | 0 04 0 05 | Soda Ash..... | 0 01 0 02 |
| Currants Prov'l new | 0 06 0 07 | " 28..... | 0 04 0 05 | Soda Bicarb. 1/2 keg.. | 2 80 2 75 |
| " Filatra..... | 0 00 0 00 | " 30..... | 0 05 0 06 | Tartaric Acid..... | 0 55 0 60 |
| " N'w Patras..... | 0 00 0 00 | </ | | | |

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