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MONETARY TIMES

— TRADE REVIEW —

AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 14.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1888.

{ \$2 A YEAR.
10C PER SINGLE COPY

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

Wholesale Importers,

Dry Goods, Carpets, Woollens, Gents' Furnishings, Haberdashery and Fancy Goods.

21 to 27 Wellington street, east, } TORONTO,
30 to 36 Front street, east, }
AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

Announce to the trade of the Dominion that their Fall Stock is complete. In the following departments they show full lines of

Staples, Linens, Cottons, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Imported Woollens, Canadian Tweeds, Tailors' Trimmings.

Dress Goods, Ladies' Hosiery, Ladies' Gloves, Mantles, Shawls, Silks, Muslins, Laces, Embroideries.

Mantle and Dress Trimmings, Haberdashery, Smallwares, Silk and Cotton Threads, Wools.

Fancy Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Men's Hosiery, Men's Gloves, Valises, Rubber Goods.

Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, House Furnishings.

THEY INVITE INSPECTION.

They Solicit Orders. | They Guarantee Prompt - Dispatch.

A. B. LEE. | JOHN LEYS.

RICE LEWIS & SON,

WHOLESALE

Hardware, Iron & Steel Merchants,

TORONTO.

FOUNDRY & MILL SUPPLIES.

Machinists,' Steam & Gas Fitters'

TOOLS

Morse Twist Drills, Cushman & Wescott Chucks, Starrett's Machinists' Tools.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CURTIS' & HARVEY'S POWDER.

WILEY & RUSSELL SCREW CUTTING TOOLS.

THE GARDNER GOVERNOR.

HART'S ADJUSTABLE DUPLEX DIE STOCK For Pipe and Bolts.

The only Die Stock manufactured that contains Adjustable Self-centering Guides instead of collets or bushings, thus ensuring a Straight Thread.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

McMASTER, DARLING & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Woolen & General Dry Goods

MERCHANTS,

4 to 12 FRONT ST. W, TORONTO.

Offices—34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

J. SHORT McMASTER, HENRY W. DARLING, London, Eng. Toronto.

W. INCE. J. W. YOUNG. W. INCE, JR.

PERKINS, INCE & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

41 and 43 Front Street East, Toronto.

NEW FRUIT !

IN STORE,

Valencias, Choice Sultanas, Eleme Figs,—14 oz., 10 lb. and 20 lb. boxes.

Natural Figs, in 28 lb. boxes.

Currants—Filiatra and Vostizza.

NEW SEASON'S YOUNG HYSONS,

Ex. Batavia and C. P. R.

CREAM CORN, - - -

Specially packed for PERKINS, INCE & CO.

SMITH & KEIGHLEY

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Teas, Fancy Groceries, and West India Produce.

IN STOCK:

New Seasons' Japan and Congou Teas.

Ehds. Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

Tierces Porto Rico Molasses.

New Currants and Valencia Raisins in Stock.

9 FRONT STREET, EAST,

TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

Gordon, Mackay & Co.

IMPORTERS

OF

General Dry Goods.

AGENCY OF

THE LYBSTER COTTON MFG. CO.

Sheetings,

Shirtings,

Tickings,

Yarns, &c.

48 Front Street West, TORONTO.

Toronto, 1888.

SAMSON, KENNEDY & Co.

ARE SHOWING AN

UNEQUALLED ASSORTMENT

— OF —

Black and : :
: Colored Jerseys

— AND —

JERSEY JACKETS,

ALSO AN ATTRACTIVE RANGE OF

FANCY WOOL GOODS.

44 SCOTT & 19 COLBORNE STS.,

TORONTO.

25 Old Change, London, . . . England.

The Loan Companies.

THE CANADIAN CREDIT COMPANY

JOHN L. BLAIRIE, ESQ., President.
 THOMAS LAILEY, ESQ., Vice-Pres't.
 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.

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

Capital Subscribed..... \$2,000,000
 Paid-up Capital..... 1,200,000
 Reserve Fund..... 321,000
 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 Farmers' Loan and Savings Company.

OFFICE, No. 17 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.
 Capital..... \$1,057,250
 Paid-up..... 611,430
 Assets..... 1,385,000
 Money advanced on Improved Real Estate at lowest current rates.
 Sterling and Currency Debentures issued.
 Money received on deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 42, Chap. 90, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are authorized to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company.
 WM. MULLOCK, M.P., President, GEO. S. C. BETHUNE, Secretary-Treas.

The Ontario Loan & Savings Company, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Subscribed..... \$300,000
 Capital Paid-up..... 300,000
 Reserve Fund..... 65,000
 Deposits and Can. Debentures..... 605,000
 Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures. Deposits received and interest allowed.
 W. F. COWAN, President.
 W. F. ALLEN, Vice-President.
 T. H. McMILLAN, Sec-Treas.

Insurance.

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Manufacturers' Accident Ins. Co., Under the same management and directorate.

Head Office: - 38 King St. E, Toronto, Ont.
 Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.

COMBINED AUTHORIZED CAPITAL & OTHER ASSETS OVER \$3,000,000.

Full Deposit with the Dominion Government.
 President:
 Right Hon. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C., G. C. B.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS:—Geo. Gooderham, Esq., President of the Bank of Toronto; William Bell, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.
 J. B. CARLILE, Managing Director.

SPECIAL PLANS OF INSURANCE.
 MODIFIED NATURAL ENDOWMENT PLAN
 MODIFIED NATURAL PREMIUM PLAN
 Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.

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.

JOHN LOW,
 (Member of the Stock Exchange),
 Stock and Share Broker,
 58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
 MONTREAL.

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.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

G. W. BANKS,
 (TELEPHONE No. 27),
 Insurance & Estate Agents.
 RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED. MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
 60 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

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.

STRATHY BROTHERS,
 STOCK BROKERS,
 (MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE),
 73 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 par value. Commission—1/4 of 1% on par value. Special attention given to investment.
 AGENTS: { GOODBODY, GLYN & DOW, New York.
 ALEX. GEDDES & Co., Chicago.
 BLAKE BROS. & Co., Boston.

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP.
 HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

E. RAWLINGS, Vice-Pres. & Man. Director.

THE GLASGOW & LONDON Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
 Glasgow and London Buildings, Montreal.
 MANAGER, - - STEWART BROWNE.
 TORONTO BRANCH OFFICE, 34 Toronto St., City.
 Resident Secretary—J T VINCENT.
 City Agents, } W. FAHEY.
 } W. J. BRYAN

Miscellaneous.

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.

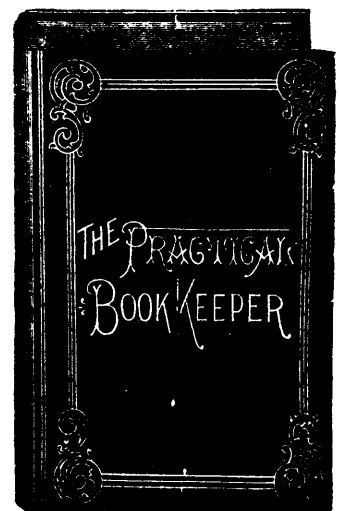
THE NAPANEE HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.
 s manufacturing an article of Hydraulic Cement that can bedepended upon for construction of culverts, cisterns, bridges, dams, cellars, pavements, &c.
 THE RATHBUN CO'Y, - - Deseronto, Ont.

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.



A NEW SERIES ON THE
 SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTS,
 AND
 Business Correspondence.

A Book of 252 Pages, replete with Useful and Practical Information.

PRICE, - - - \$1.00.
 Address,
 CONNOR O'DEA
 TORONTO, ONT.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co

General Merchants, &c.,

MONTREAL and TORONTO.

HOHELAGA COTTONSBrown Cottons and Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings
Canton Flannels, Yarns, Bags, Ducks &c.**ST. CROIX COTTON MILL**Tickings, Denims, Apron Checks, Fine Fancy
Checks, Gingham, Wide Sheetings, Fine Brown
Cottons, &c.**ST. ANNE SPINNING CO.**Hochelega,
Heavy Brown Cottons and Sheetings.

Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Flannels.

Shawls, Woollen Yarns,

Blankets, &c.

The Wholesale Trade only Supplied.

See Remington Standard Typewriter's

\$1000
CHALLENGE.

Geo. BENGOUCH, 36 KING E. TORONTO.

Mercantile Summary.

THE Commercial Bank of Manitoba is opening a branch at Portage la Prairie, under the charge of Mr. Pitblado.

MR. JAMES CHEESMAN, Secretary of the Ontario Creamery Association, has gone to Springfield, Mass., to act as judge in the dairy department in the Bay State Fair.

MR. FRANK ABBOTT succeeds, according to the *Cornwall Standard*, to the retail business of Mr. George U. Pringle, in dry goods and men's furnishings. The ill-health of Mr. Pringle occasions this step.

THE *Manitoba Free Press* says that the Rainy Lake Lumber Company has been purchased by the Western Lumber Company, the president of which is Mr. John A. McRae, formerly of Ross & McRae, railway contractors of Quebec.

THE *Quebec Chronicle* of last Saturday says: "We do not hear of any transactions in pine. In fact it is impossible for any sales to take place except between shipping merchants, as the manufacturers are entirely cleaned out. There are no sales reported in hardwood or deals."

JNO. RANTON, who trades under the style of Ranton Bros. in a general store at Exeter, has failed. The figures in the present trouble are not given, but when he went through a similar process in 1887 he compromised liabilities of \$15,000 at sixty cents on the dollar.

WHITEWEAR!**ROBT. MCNABB & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

Bridal Trousseau, Chemises, Drawers, Night
Dresses, Corset Covers, Infants' Robes, White
Dresses, Aprons, Ladies' Toilet Jackets, White
Shirts, &c., &c.MONTREAL WHITEWEAR MANUFACTORY,
1831 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Letter Orders receive prompt attention.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

W. & J. KNOX.

Flax Spinners & Linen Thread M'frs

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.**

A FEW days ago the suspension of the wholesale saddlery hardware firm of Chas. Davidson & Co., in this city, was announced. Financial assistance formerly given had, it appears, been withdrawn. In round numbers the figures are given as—liabilities \$54,000 and assets \$32,000.

THREE by-laws, providing for the granting of \$20,000 to aid factories, were voted on at Wingham on Saturday and all were carried by a large majority. Gilchrist, Green & Co., of the Union Furniture Factory, were granted \$10,000; T. Dell & Co., \$5,000; Kincaid Bros., chair factory, \$5,000.

A RETAIL dry goods dealer in this city, E. J. Hill, has been granted an extension of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with interest. Mr. Hill's trouble has been brought about by his inability to realize on real estate of which he has more than is consistent for a prudent man to have. He has a branch store at Thessalon.

COMMENCING in 1887 with the insurance money of her late husband as capital, Mrs. E. Abell, a milliner at Hamilton, now finds the venture a losing one and has assigned to Townsend & Stephens.—A. Mulhern, dealer in boots and shoes, in this city, has also failed.—Notwithstanding that the creditors of D. Fenwick, a printer at Niagara Falls, gave him an extension last summer he now finds it necessary to consult an assignee.—In the early part of this year D. F. Tolchard, a city grocer, was granted a twelve months' exten-

The ASSAM TEA ESTATES DEPOT

Established for the purpose of supplying pure

INDIAN TEAS

direct from their estates in Assam.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

The Baraora Tea Estate. The Loobah Tea
Company. The Mechi Tea Estate.**STEEL, HAYTER & CO.**

11 & 13 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Calcutta Firm. Octavius Steel & Co.
London England Firm.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

FERGUSON, ALEXANDER & CO.**Glasgow Lead & Color Works,
MONTREAL.**

"ELEPHANT" White Lead,
Refined Red and Orange Lead,
Flake and Ground Litharge.
Glassmakers' Red Lead,
Potters' Red and White Lead,
Ready Mixed Paints, all shades.
Ready Mixed Coach Colors,
Painters' Pure Colors, Dry & in Oil.
Superfine Carriage Colors, in Oil & Japan.
Mistletoe Permanent Green for Window
Blinds, &c. Agricultural Implement
Paints, Colors and Varnishes.
Coach Builders' Varnishes and Japans.
Wood Stains, Varnishes, Japans and
Driers, Painters' and Coachbuilders'
requisite, &c., &c.

FULL STOCK. PROMPT SHIPMENT.**STEWART MUNN & CO.**

General Commission Merchants.

FISH, OILS, & C.Steam Refined Seal Oil. Newfoundland Cod Liver
Oil. Newfoundland Cod Oil. Gaspe and Halifax
Cod Oil. Receivers and shippers of Flour, Pro-
visions and General Produce.

22 ST. JOHN STREET, - MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

sion on liabilities of \$2,600, which left him a nominal surplus. Poor trade and slow collections now force him to assign.

A. D. URLIN is one of the oldest business men in Wallacetown. In 1886 his trade in groceries and liquors must have been fairly profitable, for at that time he showed a surplus of \$21,000. A few hours completely changed the aspect of his affairs. In August last he was burned out, and is now compelled to make an assignment.

At a recent stocktaking T. W. & R. H. Howard, fancy goods dealers in London, fell into a very common error of over-estimating values. A second balance sheet does not indicate such a satisfactory state of affairs as the first, and the firm is now asking an extension of three and six months without security. They owe about \$4,000.

IN 1875 two young men, Summers & Husband by name, left clerkships in a King street store to embark on their own account as dry goods dealers on Yonge street, Toronto. Five years after Husband retired, and Summers continued alone until 1886, when he assigned owing \$12,200. The stock was then bought in by his wife at 57 cents on the dollar, in the purchase of which she was backed by Hughes Bros. The account was some time ago taken up by another leading city wholesale firm, a representative of which is now figuring out what dividend there will be on claims amounting to about \$4,000.

ELLIS & KEIGHLEY,

DEALERS IN

COFFEES,

Spices, Baking Powder, etc.,

HAVE REMOVED

To their New Premises,

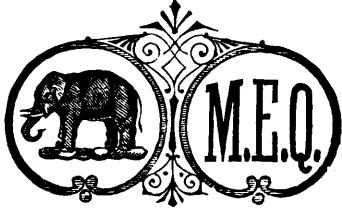
Cor. BAY & ESPLANADE STS.,

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.

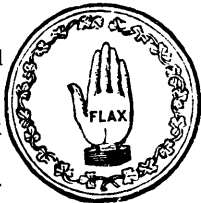
Orders will receive prompt attention.

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 Ex-
hibition, 1878.



RECEIVED
Gold Medal
THE
Grand Prix
Paris Ex-
hibition, 1878.

Linon 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 Com-
missioners 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.

13 & 15 St Helen St., MONTREAL.
20 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.

LONSDALE, REID & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
SMALLWARES, &c.

18 St. Helen St., Montreal.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE TRADE
that we have now in Stock a full line of Colors in

KNITTING SILK
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.

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.

In Albert County, N.B., a schooner of 100 tons is being built at Stoney Creek; and at Hopewell Cape a schooner of about the same size.

IMPORTS at Ottawa during September were of the value of \$195,081. Of this aggregate, \$64,988 worth were free goods and the remainder dutiable.

A STREET railway is about to be operated at Victoria, B.C., a company having been formed with a capital of \$100,000. It is proposed to run motor cars.

SIXTEEN shares of the Nova Scotia ship "Servia," 1,312 tons, ten years old, now in Liverpool, were sold last week in Halifax to Mr. John McNab for \$3,800.

WHEN a man learns to mind his own business, and leave the affairs of others alone, says the *Baltimore Sun*, he accomplishes a success as great as falls to mortals.

THE trunk factory of McGarvin & Co., of Acton, is to go to Berlin. The town lends the concern \$5,000, and a by-law for this purpose is being submitted to the ratepayers.

THREE traction engines were lately shipped by Peterson, of Sarnia, to different parts of Manitoba and Ontario. One sent to Manitoba was fitted to burn straw as fuel; the others to burn either wood or coal.

BUSINESS of any kind to be successful must be orderly and systematic. In fact, business in the strictest sense is system and order combined. There is a place for everything, and a time for doing everything.

UXBRIDGE township has, through its council, says the *Journal*, sold its six per cent. railway debentures to the North American Life Insurance Co. at a premium of about 15½ per cent. The council were empowered to issue \$20,000, but sold only \$19,000, for which they got \$21,945, enough to redeem the old debentures of \$20,000 and to pay off their floating debt.

SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.

Trade Auctioneers and
Commission Merchants, Toronto,
Will hold their next trade sale of
DRY GOODS, TWEEDS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Etc.,

— ON —
TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER,
And following days.
Sales will be held thereafter fortnightly during the season. Liberal advances made on all classes of merchandise. No charges for storage and insurance. All business and correspondence strictly confidential.

HALIFAX reports that trade is very satisfactory in all branches, and indications of a good fall trade continue to grow stronger.

A **BUYER** is stationed at Oshawa, says the *Whitby Chronicle*, to purchase wild-mustard seed, out of which a valuable oil can be crushed. This, adds that journal, will help the bad farmer most, for he can always depend upon a good crop of mustard.

A **ROCKLAND**, Maine, merchant recently received 10 cents from an unknown debtor, together with a letter explaining that the money was to pay for two pears, originally marked "2 for 5," that the repentant remitter had surreptitiously taken from the merchant's store when a boy.

A **POSTAL** clerk in Nova Scotia recently purchased with others some gold mining areas in Annapolis county, and last week sold out his claims for \$15,000. Large discoveries of gold have recently been made in the vicinity of Big Bras d' or Mountain.

The Department of Fisheries will tranship a cargo of live lobsters from the fishing grounds in Nova Scotia to British Columbia for the purposes of propagation in the Pacific Ocean. The lobsters will be taken over the I. C. R. and C. P. R. to their destination, and will be carefully packed to ensure delivery in good condition.

It is learned by the *Edmonton Bulletin* that the destruction of beaver is general in the Lesser Slave Lake region, on the smaller streams, but not on the larger rivers. One Indian hunter, who generally brings in one hundred skins from his spring hunt, this spring brought in only a single skin and nearly starved to death. The cause is a puzzle.

The sheriff has taken possession of the dry goods stock of A. C. Doerner at Preston, and will dispose of it to meet claims. This is a very discouraging ending to a business career of ten years, but is not an infrequent occurrence in these days of keen competition, together, in many instances, with poor business ability.

The American collector of customs at the Suspension Bridge recently collected duty at \$3 per thousand on lumber which had been imported from Canada and which had been sawed smooth on each face and side, thereby resembling planed boards. The importer appealed from the assessment, claiming that the boards were subject to duty only at \$1.00 per thousand, and the secretary of the treasury dismissed the appeal and sustained the collector.

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NEW FRUITS --

In Store and Arriving.

Vostizza Currants, Cases and Half Cases.

Patras Currants, Brls., Half Brls. and Cases.

Fillatra Currants, Brls., Hf. Brls and Cases.

Provincial Currants, Brls., Hf. Brls. & Cases.

Selected Valencias.

Fine off Stalk Valencias.

Finest Eleme Figs. Natural Figs

Finest 4 and 5 Crown Figs.

EBY, BLAIN & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cor. Front and Scott Sts., Toronto.

EIGHT years after removing from Brighton to Napanee, C. F. Henderson, a dealer in fancy goods, found it necessary to compromise his indebtedness at 50 cents in the dollar, spread over a year. It may be his inability to complete this arrangement that has brought about his present assignment, which discloses debts of \$3,000 and assets of \$2,900.

A **NEW** industry is to be started in Cornwall, to be called the International Mfg. Company. The principals in the concern are Mr. Frederick Ott, formerly designer in the Canada Cotton Co.'s mills, and Mr. Edward Foley, for the last few years the manager of the canton flannel department in the same mill. The new factory will manufacture elastic webbing, braces, tapes, and webbing.

SHORTLY after beginning business in 1886, Geo. A. Landon & Son, general dealers at Coe Hill, had resort to chattel mortgages. These undesirable documents seem to have clung to them and they now assign.—Alex. Hogg, a general trader at Gore Bay, has been in financial difficulties for some time, and has assigned at the instance of a Toronto creditor.

EVER since the dissolution in 1886 of the old firm of Lyon & Alexander, dealers in photographers' supplies, in this city, Mr. H. S. Alexander has carried on in the same line of business alone. Unfortunately, Mr. Alexander has not attained to the golden round of success for which so many traders are striving. He has made an assignment to Messrs. Townsend & Stephens.

JACOB WALTON, the "Nova Scotia potato king," is said to be offering 25 cents on the dollar on liabilities of \$60,000. Remembering the story of the Scotch lad who, when he entered a gorgeous bank building in Edinburgh and asked change for a penny, was refused, turned on his unshod heel, and contemptuously said "Sic a bank!" we may say, Such a king!

We note the very sudden death of Mr. C. R. Clough, of Messrs. C. R. Clough & Co., wholesale flour and provision merchants, Lennoxville, Quebec. Mr. Clough came from Newport, Vermont, some years ago, bringing considerable capital, and established himself at Lennoxville, as a good central distributing point, and soon worked up a large wholesale business in flour and provisions of all kinds, his annual turnover running up into the hundreds of thousands. Mr. Clough was a man of considerable shrewdness and business ability, liberal-handed and popular; his loss will be quite a serious one for the district.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SEEDS.

Now in Stock for Fall Trade:

NEW TIMOTHY SEED,

CLOVERS, GRASSES,

FALL WHEAT, RYE, &c., &c.,

Orders by Wire or Letter promptly executed.

o-o

WANTED

New Crop Red and Alsike Clovers.

Samples and Correspondence Solicited.

THE STEELE BROS. CO., L'td.

SEED MERCHANTS, TORONTO.

MESSRS. CLARK, TERROUX & Co., wholesale millinery goods, Montreal, have assigned upon demand. They were reported in difficulties some months ago, and made some arrangement to continue, which they have been apparently unable to carry out. Their liabilities are not heavy, being estimated at \$14,000 to \$15,000, some \$10,000 of which is stated to be due to a Montreal firm.

A **ST. JOHN** paper of last Friday says that Atlantic freights show much firmness. Rates have an advancing tendency, owing to the small amount of tonnage offering. All the vessels but two reported bound here are fixed. The following engagements are reported: Barquentine "P. J. Palmer," St. John to Cardiff, 66s. 3d.; and barque "Palermo," 799 tons, Yarmouth to Buenos Ayres, lumber, \$14. Coastwise freights show no signs of improvement, with nominal rates. Seamen's wages are unchanged.

We observe a desirable addition to the list of firms doing financial and estate agency here, in the firm of Alexander & Fergusson, financial and investment agents, King street east. The firm of John Stark & Co., expired by effluxion of time on 1st October instant, the partners having been John Stark and George T. Alexander. Mr. Alexander has formed a partnership with Mr. George T. Fergusson, both are men of good business abilities and of unquestioned probity. They are favorably known to very many in the community; and are also, we believe, possessed of ample capital. They may be regarded as the real successors of Blaikie & Alexander, and a large part of the business of that old and well-known firm, and of Alexander & Stark, has already passed into their hands. The dissolved firm were the financial agents of the Manitoba and North West Loan Company, but Alexander & Fergusson have now been appointed to fill that position. The office the new firm has secured at 38 King street east, is well furnished with vault accommodation and affords ample facilities for the safe keeping of deeds, mortgages and books connected with estates entrusted to their management. Mr. John Stark, we understand, continues alone under the previous style.

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FALL AND WINTER.

Our Travellers are now on the road with a full line of samples for Fall and Winter trade.

Orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention.

Bottom prices in each department.

INSPECTION INVITED.

COR. BAY and FRONT STS.
TORONTO.

MR. H. J. LYALL, who has for several years past endeavored to establish a boys' college at Sorel, P.Q., and has worked hard under adverse circumstances, has been obliged to make an assignment. Mr. Lyall was highly thought of as an educationist, and had scholars from a number of the best families throughout the Dominion, but could not make the college a paying venture.

THE grocers of New Brunswick, N. J., have hit upon a novel method of bringing their debtors to terms. At a secret meeting, it was resolved that the association of grocers employ a person to dun the debtors in this manner: A waggon is to be purchased, on one side of which is painted in glaring letters, "New Brunswick Grocers' Association Collecting Bureau." The driver is instructed to draw up before the door of a debtor, and, after waiting a reasonable time for passers-by to notice the

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BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

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Autumn Importations
NOW COMPLETE.

We are showing the fullest and best assorted stock yet offered by us.
Buyers in the market should give us an early call

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Wholesale Grocers & Importers of

FINE
WINES AND
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33 FRONT ST., E.

21 CARS!

About 350,000 Pounds

We have again purchased a very large stock of
CHOICE BROOM CORN
from the best growing districts, and are in a position to give the trade extra good value in our Standard line of Brooms. We are now arranging to increase our capacity to One Hundred (100) dozen per day.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
TORONTO, ONT.

object of the visit, to ask for the amount of money outstanding. This plan is to be repeated until the debtor for shame's sake pays the bill. A similar plan was some time ago declared illegal in a New York case.

A TWIN-SCREW steamer named the "Islander" has been built on the Clyde for the C.P. Navigation Co. She is specially designed for passenger traffic between Victoria and Vancouver. With a gross tonnage of 1,600 tons, the vessel is 240 feet long, 42 feet broad, and has a depth to main deck of 14 feet 8 inches. She has two sets of triple-expansion engines, indicator 3,000 horse power, estimated to ensure a speed of about 15 knots per hour. The vessel throughout is fitted with electricity.

AMONG recent notes of interest from Calgary is the fact, upon which the *Banff Herald* congratulates her sister town, that the station agent at that place, Mr. Feehan, has received the first prize for the best specimens of grain and root crops west of Ontario. Brandon was second in the competition. At the agricultural fair were samples of white oats, champion wheat, and very fine potatoes, grown by the Blackfoot Indians, and put on exhibition by Mr. Magnus Begg, the Government Indian

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WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING,

Our Travellers are now all on their respective routes, and all orders entrusted to us will receive immediate shipment.

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Wholesale Dry Goods & Woollens,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS.

We have now a Complete Stock of

SYRUPS

—AND—

MOLASSES.

Brls. and Half-Brls.

correspondence for samples and quotations solicited.

3 Front St. E., Toronto.

agent. The Royal City Mills, of New Westminster, B. C., made a good show of doors newel posts, and other woodwork in Douglas fir and cedar; while the Calgary Planing Factory showed creditable sashes, doors, panels and mouldings. This we gather from the *Calgary Herald*.

THERE is a great increase in the assessed value of Toronto since last year. The assessment reaches the figure of \$113,188,828, being an increase of \$14,885,927 over the amount of last year. This does not take into account \$15,887,404 worth of property which is exempted under the law. A large part of this exempted property, ought, in equity, to be subject to taxation. The increase in assessment is due to three causes: the annexation of suburbs has brought an additional area within the limits of the city, the value of new buildings counts for much, and the price of building land has gone up. Of course the assessment as returned by the assessors, is only provisional; appeals to the court of revision and the county court, may alter the total, and will be almost certain to reduce it more or less. The annexation of Parkdale, duly petitioned for, must, under the law, be decided by a vote within a month.

ON Monday afternoon last, the Hon. James G. Ross, of Quebec, Senator, died, at the residence of his brother Frank, in Quebec, after an illness which was neither protracted nor considered immediately dangerous. His age was about 75 years. Mr. Ross was a very shrewd man and a successful and prosperous merchant. One of a numerous family of living merchants, he was known as *the Ross* and his name was a household word, not only in Quebec but all over Canada. His estate is variously estimated, some say four or five millions of dollars, some guess seven. He is understood to have left no will. A good deal of it is spread out in advances to lumbermen and shipowners. He was himself an extensive holder of timber limits and a large owner of shipping, president of the Quebec Bank for many years and a holder of shares in other banks. The funeral of the deceased gentleman was held yesterday, and was an imposing tribute to the memory of an influential merchant. Among those present were Sir Narcisse Belleau, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, and leading representatives of all the commercial houses in Quebec, besides many from a distance, including Mr. Robert Ross, New York; Mr. Little, Montreal; Dr. Ross, ex-premier, St. Anne's; Mr. J. G. Robertson, ex-treasurer, Sherbrooke; Mr. Naegle, Ottawa, etc.

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FINE WALL PAPERS & CEILING DECORATIONS.
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TORONTO, ONT.

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EDW. TROUT,
Manager.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1888

THE SITUATION.

Some time ago Mr. Blaine, in an oblique defence of American Trusts, ventured the statement that England was honey-combed with similar trade devices. On the part of England, the *Times* made an emphatic denial, which was no doubt true. Now we are told that Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania, has brought the European makers of iron rails into a combination with American. Mr. Carnegie ostentatiously displays, in Europe, the wealth which, by the aid of a war tariff, he has been able to wring from American consumers, and it may easily be conceived that he has inspired his European competitors with envy. The bargain is alleged to have been struck at a meeting held at Glasgow. Mr. Carnegie appears to have vouchsafed the information that an advance in prices would benefit American rail manufacturers, which means himself in a supreme degree, but he forgot to say that people who consume anything carried on abnormally high priced rails will be obliged to pay an unnecessary price. It will be interesting to scan the details of this agreement, and to see whether an attempt will be made to extend the Trust to other British manufacturers. England owes her hold over the markets of the world to the cheapness and quality of her manufactures. If ever, in an evil hour, her manufacturers consent to exchange natural cheapness for artificial dearness, the knell of her industrial supremacy will be sounded.

One of the charges against E. Strachan Cox, the broker, for defrauding the Central Bank, has fallen through for want of evidence. All that was shown in the Police Court was that Mr. Cox had borrowed money from the bank; the magistrate remarked that too many other people borrowed money which they did not repay, but as a crime could not be made out of that, he dismissed the case. Another charge was withdrawn by the Crown. A third case was adjourned for a week. Counsel for the liquidators of the bank stated that an expectation had been indulged that Allen, the late cashier of the Central Bank, could have been examined by commission. But

how this could be expected in a criminal case is difficult to understand. The attempt to get James Baxter, the Montreal broker, here, to give evidence in the Barnett case, has met a series of obstacles. The first warrant proved to be bad, not showing the authority of the attorney-general for the prosecution; and in a Montreal Superior Court, Judge Mathieu has issued a writ of prohibition enjoining Judge Dugas not to endorse it, on the ground that Barrett himself has not been got hold of. The writ is made returnable on the 21st instant, till which date Mr. James Baxter will be at rest. Mr. Baxter offers to start at once if a promise be made not to take proceedings against him when he gets here. Meanwhile Mr. Baxter scores a point without raising the telescope to the mark which he might have been expected to cover. One of the liquidators interjected the prophecy, in some proceedings before the Master, that Baxter would leave the country next day; and the *Mail* for reporting the words has had some proceedings for libel set on foot against it in the Montreal courts.

On Saturday, speculators on the Chicago Exchange drove up the price of wheat, nominally for delivery at different dates, to fabulous prices, the quotations running all the way from \$1.45 to \$2 a bushel. The significance of these transactions does not lie in the transactions themselves, but in what they foreshadow. From a heavy surplus of wheat and consequent low prices, we have passed, by a natural transition, to a deficiency and the prospect of high prices. We say natural transition, because both gluts and deficiencies have a tendency to produce their opposites. When prices are low, the temptation to produce is diminished; when they are high it is increased, and the result, in either case, is inevitable. Friday's and Saturday's speculations in Chicago indicate what we may expect, in the form of a wheat corner. It is quite within the range of possibility that before next harvest American consumers may have to pay more for their bread than will be paid at any of the great European centres. American millers may require to purchase for future delivery; and to forbid the transaction because gamblers may engage in it would put obstacles in the way of a legitimate business. As a matter of fact, the Chicago Produce Exchange maintained for some time, as a safeguard against such corners as the present one, a rule that in a case where an operator had secured a corner, he could be compelled to accept settlements from other members at a rate to be fixed by a committee of the Board. This rule Mr. Hutchinson, the man who has engineered this corner, long and strenuously opposed, along with other members, urging that it was in restraint of trade. The rule being at last rescinded Mr. Hutchinson enriches himself and depletes many more. Can any one devise a method of stopping the gambling without risking the embarrassment of the business of the miller? If not, we fear that the gambling in grain, with all the evils of which it is capable, must go on.

Reports come from the missionaries north of the Athabaska that the Indians there are in a state of starvation. In former times, the buffalo used to find shelter in winter in the woods around Athabaska, but now that this source of food supply has disappeared, and no substitute has been found for it, the natural consequence to the Indians is starvation. There is a great scarcity among them of dogs and horses, both of which are capable of being used for food, and would be so used when the pinch came. This would make matters worse with the Indians, who would then be dependent solely on their own strength for the means of locomotion. The small game within a given area is soon thinned out when it is the chief or sole resource. These northern Indians have no treaties with the Government; they still retain their land, which, without game and the habit or means of cultivation, is useless. Their poverty is a consequence of the settlement of the southern part of the country, where the migratory buffalo have been slain. As treaty Indians, these northern red men might save their lives; this would mean the surrender of their land, which in all cases becomes inevitable sooner or later. A failure of the Athabaska fisheries is reported to have aided the scarcity; but the truth is the braves never took kindly to fishing, regarding the occupation as fit only for women. So long as game could be got by hunting, the arrangement worked well enough; but when fishing became practically the sole resource, a change of habit was necessary; and the Indian knows better how to die than to change.

The citizens of Toronto will not know for some time whether they are to hold their liberties at the sovereign will and pleasure of a policeman who may in his caprice peremptorily order them to move on when waiting on the street for a car. The Wilson case, which we venture to say is destined to attain a celebrity little thought of by the actors, was not tried at the session of the County Court which has just ended. Judge Macdougall, being a Police Commissioner, declined to try it, and very properly declined. His refusal shows in a striking manner the incongruity of the County Judge being a Police Commissioner; and there is a still greater anomaly in that function being attached to the duties of Police Magistrate. Judge Morgan was unable to take the case last session, and so it stands over. Some strong comments made by the press have been objected to, and the attention of the court called to them. However objectionable they may have been, they point to a fact of no little gravity: that no decision of the Wilson case not pronounced by a Superior Court is likely to give satisfaction to the public.

At last the Red River Valley Railway has been handed over to the Northern Pacific Railway Company by proclamation of Governor Schultz. The representatives of the newspapers opposed to the arrangement are reported to have called on the Lieutenant-Governor and asked him to act on their volunteer advice, in preference to that of his constitutional advisers, and re-

fuse his signature to the proclamation. Naturally, this outside advice thus obtruded was disregarded. Charges of corruption, in connection with the arrangement, have been hurled at Premier Greenway; the *Free Press* having published letters conveying the accusation of his having accepted a bribe of \$12,000. The letters purport to be signed by Mr. Greenway, and their genuineness will have to be decided. Meanwhile judgment ought, in fairness to the accused, to be suspended.

Premier Mercier, of Quebec, has taken the proper course in issuing the proclamation giving effect to the veto of the Magistrates' District Court Act. A refusal to do so would have been a revolutionary proceeding. He has also issued another proclamation constituting the new Magistrates' Court under the law of 1869. This court will have jurisdiction up to \$50. The law of 1869 was not vetoed, and the time has long since passed when it could be. The salaries of the new magistrates under the Act are only \$1,200 each a year, but it is hinted that a measure will be passed next session to increase them. Up to the limit of its powers, the new Magistrates' Court will have concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court; but it is thought that the option of resort to it will not be extensively used.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

On Monday last, the *Toronto World* published a telegram from New York, signed by Mr. Erastus Wiman, foreshadowing the coming report of Senator Sherman's committee on the relations of Great Britain and Canada to the United States. The telegram, which was published in spite of being countermanded, conveyed the startling information that the committee is preparing to submit proposals for the absorption of Canada into the Republic; the negotiations to be made with Great Britain and the Dominion; the price to be offered the payment of the Canadian debt, assumed at \$300,000,000.

A statement of this kind takes one's breath away. Mr. Wiman himself, in an interview with the *New York Sun* reporter, admits that the proposition, if made, would be rejected by nine-tenths of the people of Canada; and when he countermanded his despatch, he may have learned that the committee had seen the futility of the course on which it was about to enter. But the fact that such a proposal was under consideration by the committee shows that there is in the Senate and among the people of the United States a desire to secure the annexation of Canada. This desire has before been manifested, at different times, though for the most part it has lain dormant, and only been called into activity by some exciting cause, such as the wars of independence and of 1812, and the issue of the annexation manifesto of Montreal, in 1849.

We do not agree with those who jump at the conclusion that the commercial union movement, to which we have been unable to give our assent, is identical with annexation, or was intended to lead to it. Men

who act together to attain a political object are generally moved more or less by different motives; and among commercial unionists, there are men who are in favor of and others who are opposed to annexation. Mr. Wiman has been liberally denounced as a traitor, upon grounds on which you would not execute a cat. Mr. Goldwin Smith has no fear of annexation, but he is the last man in the world to seek to attain an object by indirect methods. It cannot be denied that the worst thing that could happen to Canada would be to be dragged into the American Union, against her will, at the close of a war; and there are people who believe that annexation, sooner or later, is sure to come. Others, who watch the growth of the national sentiment, are at least equally convinced that Canada has before her a future of her own.

The position of Canada, on the continent, exposes her central government to numerous trials; trials which are but a repetition of what occurred, under different circumstances, in the United States, in the early days of the Republic. The fashion is, or was, to cultivate an exaggerated local patriotism, and in every emergency to threaten a disruption of the union, by the secession of this or that province. Through this experience, in all its forms up to civil war, the United States passed. The old American confederation hung loosely together; the federal constitution which followed drew the bonds closer. Nullification of federal laws obnoxious to local sentiment was tried by South Carolina, and for secession the whole armed South made a desperate stand. But on every occasion the central force, though inadequately organized, triumphed. The task of the Federal Government was made much easier by the absence of any contiguous power to which the malcontents could have hoped to appeal for aid. In the case of Canada, the conditions are entirely reversed. When any province makes up its mind to show its teeth, it throws out the hint that secession can be made possible to it by an appeal for aid to the United States, which presumably it would embrace the opportunity to join. These truculent threats constitute the vilest and the most aggravating mode of political warfare, of which honest annexationists are ashamed. The good faith of such tactics may well be doubted; but no adequate punishment can be inflicted on the creatures who indulge in them. There are no persons whom annexation would so effectually curb as these; once they were put in the strait jacket of the Federal Government of the United States, they would be harmless enough. Threats of secession would no longer serve as a resource for malignity, and they would effectually be put on their good behaviour.

Perhaps the time has passed when these tactics could be resorted to with any hope of effect. At present, they would certainly be unavailing, thanks to the good effect produced among our people by President Cleveland's retaliation policy. Local faction is hushed in the presence of a growing national sentiment. But it may break loose again.

Canada is in no mood to accept an invitation to annex herself to the United States.

And even if the public sentiment ran the other way, if the majority of the people favored union with the Republic, the difficulty of its accomplishment would be almost insuperable. A change of a nation's allegiance is a matter of such gravity as to make its calm discussion next to impossible. There is, in regard to annexation, a conspicuous absence of good faith; a large number of people cannot be got to express their real sentiments about it in public. But that a large majority of Canadians are opposed to annexation does not admit of doubt. At present it looks as if annexation, if it ever come, would come as the result of war; and this is the worst form in which it could come. The means taken to bring it about would be the direst calamity that could happen to Canada.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

We have received the complete report on the Mining and Mineral Statistics of Canada for the year 1887, being part "S" of the Annual Report of the Geological Survey. It is compiled by Eugene Coste, Mining Engineer to the Survey. In our issue of 4th May last we gave, from advance sheets, the value of mineral products raised in Canada that year, as far as ascertained by the Survey, and compared the return with that of 1886. The total value is placed at \$15,000,000. The figures have been revised, however, and alterations made sufficiently considerable to justify our printing the amended list.

SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1887.

Name of Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Antimony ore.....tons	584	10,880
Arsenic "....."	30	1,900
Asbestos....."	4,619	226,976
Baryta....."	400	2,400
*Bricks.....thousands	181,581	996,689
*Building stone.....cub. yds.	262,692	562,267
Cement.....bbls.	69,843	81,909
Charcoal.....bush.	1,610,900	88,823
Chromic iron ore.....tons	88	870
Coal....."	2,368,891	4,768,590
Coke....."	40,428	135,951
Copper.....lbs.	3,260,424	342,945
*Fertilizer.....tons	498	25,943
*Flagstone.....sq. ft.	116,000	11,600
Gold.....ozs.	66,270	1,178,637
Granite.....tons	21,217	142,506
Graphite....."	300	2,400
Grindstone....."	5,292	64,008
Gypsum....."	154,008	157,377
*Iron....."	81,627	1,087,728
Iron ore....."	76,330	146,197
Lead (fine, contained in ore).....lbs.	204,800	9,216
*Lime.....bush.	2,269,087	394,859
Limestone for iron flux.....tons	17,171	17,500
Manganese ore....."	1,345	43,658
*Marble and serpentine....."	242	6,224
Mica.....lbs.	22,083	29,816
*Mineral paint.....tons	100	1,500
*Miscellaneous clay products....."		182,150
*Moulding sand.....tons	160	800
Ochre....."	385	2,233
Petroleum (a) (bbls. of 35 imp. gals.)	763,933	595,868
Phosphate.....tons	23,690	319,815
Pig iron....."	24,827	366,192
Platinum.....ozs.	1,400	5,600
Pyrites.....tons	38,043	171,194
Salt.....tons	60,173	186,394
Silver....."		349,330
Slate.....tons	7,357	89,000
Soapstone....."	100	800
Steel....."	7,292	381,199
Sulphuric acid.....lbs.	5,476,950	70,809
*Tiles.....thousands	14,658	230,068
Whiting.....tons	75	800
Estimated value of mineral products not returned.....	abt.	1,610,499
Total.....	abt.	\$15,000,000

*Incomplete.

(a) The total given by the direct returns from the refineries was finally adopted as the most correct.

Our exports of these products during the year are estimated at \$4,300,000 in value, and of these \$3,858,000 worth, or 78 per cent., has gone to the United States. The proportion

to Great Britain is about 15 per cent., being in value \$623,616, Newfoundland, Germany, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, the Argentine Republic, the East and West Indies coming next as purchasers in succession. In order of value, the items exported are coal, gold, phosphates, iron and steel, silver, asbestos, gypsum, copper, lime and cement, stone and marble, manganese ore, grindstones, &c.

The value of imports of mineral substances or products is placed at \$27,166,966 for the year. The principal items are approximated thus:

Iron, pig and other, and steel	\$11,000,000
Coal	9,547,000
Glass and glassware	1,234,000
Tin and manufactures of	938,000
Brass	501,000
Copper	316,000
Lead	257,000
Paints	534,000
Petroleum	435,000
Salt	296,000
Precious stones	259,000
Earthenware	208,000
Portland cement	169,000

SELLING GOODS IN WAREHOUSE.

It is not now discovered for the first time that the expenses incurred in selling goods by travellers on the road are in many cases far beyond due proportion to the profits made upon them. The pressure of such expenses, while it falls most heavily upon the houses whose sales are limited in yearly aggregate, is felt by every class of whole sale dealers to be onerous. We believe it to be true of every line of business that there is too much pressure used to force goods upon customers. As an importer puts it, "the unwilling buyer is coaxed and wheedled, or bullied and worried to buy, while the willing—and sometimes tricky—buyer is loaded up with foolish readiness." It is doubtless true that wholesale merchants here and there make an honest effort to restrain this excessive forcing of merchandise upon retailers to an extent beyond their power to sell or to pay for. But it is next to impossible for isolated houses to combat with success a tendency so wide-spread. We are interested to hear of the plan pursued by a house in the book and and stationery trade, to overcome the annoying increase of expense connected with selling goods on the road. The Toronto News Company makes an offer to its customers, of this nature: Do not buy your goods from our travellers in advance of your requirements, but come into Toronto and visit our warehouse. To those who do this we will give a discount equal to the traveller's expenses. Considering the desirability of getting customers into warehouse, the plan outlined is one that might be copied with advantage.

CANADIAN COTTON MILLS.

The cotton industry in Canada is now a by no means inconsiderable one. There are twenty-three mills, with 11,000 looms, and more than half a million spindles. We find in the *Canadian Textile Directory* some interesting statistics about them.

The oldest among them is the Lybster mill at Merritton, near St. Catharines, Ont.,

which was built by Gordon & Mackay in 1860, and next in age, we believe, is the New Brunswick cotton mills, built by Messrs. Wm. Parks & Son in the following year. This was the only cotton mill in the Maritime Provinces until about 1882, from which year dates the erection of the Nova Scotia mill at Halifax, the Windsor, N. S., mill, and that at Moncton, N.B. Mr. Gibson's fine mill at Marysville was opened about 1886, the Yarmouth duck factory in 1884, and the St. Croix mill about the same time, all since the new protective tariff. Among the larger mills of Ontario and Quebec, those of the Stormont Company and the Canada Cotton Company date from 1872, the Hochelaga and the Merchants' from ten years later, while in the meantime, such was the spur that the National Policy gave to this industry, there had come into existence mills at Hamilton, Kingston, Brantford, and Dundas in Ontario, and at Coaticook, Chambly, and Valleyfield in Quebec, the last a large bleachery as well. Since then, namely in 1884, came the Merritton mill, then the enlargement of the Hochelaga, and latest of all the Magog print works, which have also, we believe, been enlarged. The aggregate number of looms in all these twenty-three mills is 11,370, and of spindles 529,100. The number of looms in the eight Maritime Province mills is 2,930, in the eight Ontario mills 3,103, and in the seven Quebec mills 5,338.

There are several cotton batting mills, yarn and warp factories in both Ontario and Quebec, but these do not appear in the list of cotton mills proper which we append. It is from the directory mentioned, and gives the location and capacity of the several cotton mills in the Dominion:

NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Name.	Looms.	Spindles.	
New Brunswick Cotton mills	100	15,000	
St. John Cotton mills	260	12,000	
Moncton	244	10,000	
Gibson	600	22,000	
St. Croix	957	30,000	
Total	2,161	89,000	
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Nova Scotia Cotton mills	450	20,000	
Windsor	270	11,000	
Yarmouth " Duck	48	4,500	
Total	768	35,500	
ONTARIO.			
Lybster	260	12,000	
Craven, Brantford	250	10,000	
Canada (Cornwall)	812	50,000	
Stormont	650	27,000	
Dundas	508	16,300	
Hamilton	65	6,000	
Kingston	310	11,000	
Merritton	248	12,000	
Total	3,103	144,000	
QUEBEC.			
Chambly	200	7,000	
Coaticook	250	12,000	
Magog (prints)	600	40,000	
Hochelaga	1,738	95,000	
"	500	25,000	
Merchants	700	27,000	
Valleyfield	1,400	54,300	
Total	5,338	260,300	
RECAPITULATION.			
	Mills.	Looms.	Spindles.
New Brunswick	5	2,161	89,000.
Nova Scotia	3	768	35,500.
Quebec	7	5,338	260,300.
Ontario	8	3,103	144,300.
Grand total	23	11,370	529,100.

EXPANSION ENGINES.

The question is asked by a thoughtful subscriber who has been reading of the improvement made of late years in the speed of ocean vessels: "Will you explain to a plain man what is the peculiarity of these compound or expansion engines we hear so much about? How have they affected the carrying trade of the world," as I read not long since in a notice of the late William Elder, the Clyde shipbuilder, whose statue was unveiled at Govan the other day?"

Our correspondent's question is a very natural one, and the subject has doubtless puzzled more than him. The meaning of the term compound engine is an engine with more than one cylinder. What is designated the double or triple expansion engine, is one in which there are several cylinders, the pistons of which act upon the same shaft, and in which the same steam is used twice or thrice in succession, each time in a state of greater expansion. Thus, taking an ordinary case, a steam-engine with three cylinders of different sizes: steam is fed to the first and smallest of these at 100 pounds pressure, it does its work upon the first piston and is then passed into the second cylinder, where it takes effect at a lower pressure upon the piston and is then in turn ejected, to be used the third time in the last and largest cylinder. The great advantage here lies in the saving effected by the use of the same steam "expansively," that is, at different degrees of pressure in successive cylinders. Less steam is needed to do the same work and less fuel is required to produce steam.

A comparative statement of the saving effected is given in a recent number of the *Iron Trade Review*. That journal makes extracts from a description by Mr. W. Parker, Chief Engineer of Lloyds', concerning the comparative merits of compound and triple expansion engines, in marine service, as follows:

"Two large passenger steamers of over 4,500 gross tonnage, having engines of about 6,000 indicated horse power, built of the same dimensions, from the same lines, with similar propellers, are exactly alike in every respect except so far as their machinery is concerned, one working at a pressure of 145 lbs. per square inch, whilst the other vessel is fitted with ordinary compound engines, working at a pressure of 96 lbs. per square inch. Both vessels are engaged in the same trade, and steam at the same rate of speed, viz.: 12 knots per hour. The latter vessel on the round voyage, of 84 days, burns 1,200 tons more coal than the former.

"The performances of the next two vessels I am about to quote do not compare on a question of decreased consumption, but on one of enhanced carrying capacity, with an equal speed, and the same consumption of coal. The first vessel has a gross tonnage of about 2,220 tons, and is a modern type of ship. She is fitted with ordinary compound engines, working at a pressure of 90 lbs. per square inch, and carries when fully loaded 8,000 tons of cargo, including bunker coal. She steams

10 knots per hour, and burns 20 tons of coal per day. The second vessel has a gross tonnage of 2,800 tons, was built last year, and fitted with triple expansion engines, working at a pressure of 150 lbs. per square inch. She makes a voyage to India in the same length of time as the former vessel, burns the same amount of coal, viz.: 20 tons per day, and carries 4,200 tons, or 1,200 tons more cargo with the same working expenditure."

Another case is cited, that of a mail steamer, the engines of which have been converted from ordinary compound to triple expansive, the propeller not being altered. The vessel is 3,500 tons gross register, both ship and engines having been built by one of the leading builders. She was originally fitted (in 1871) with ordinary compound engines, working at a pressure of 60 pounds per square inch. These have been altered into triple expansion engines, and new boilers have been fitted, working at 150 lbs. per square inch. The vessel still maintains her original speed, and the consumption of coal has been lessened 25 per cent. Still another mail steamer, similarly altered, burns 33 per cent. less fuel while maintaining the same speed.

It is, therefore, not too much to say that the whole carrying trade of the world has been affected by the discovery in marine engineering which we think is properly attributable to the late Wm. Elder, of Glasgow. And it is eminently proper that a statue should be erected to a man who was not only a benefactor of the world by his genius, but who was in his private life and his business surroundings—he gave employment to 4,000 men—an example of one who was at once a kind, just, gentle Christian, and a shrewd, profound, clear-headed scientist and man of business.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

As the lighting of streets and buildings of almost every description by the electric light is becoming so common, it is well that those using it be made aware that while, if the conditions conducive to safety are honestly observed, this is probably the safest kind of light that can be used, there are still dangers connected with the use of this light. Unfortunately it is sometimes often the case that the conditions of safety are lost sight of, and occasionally disastrous fires have been caused through electric light plant being carelessly and improperly put in. Especially has this been the case among our American neighbors. *The Commercial Bulletin*, of New York, in view of the frequent fires caused by this mode of lighting, advises insurance companies either to cease writing on buildings in which electric light is used, or to charge "an additional premium commensurate with the increased hazard, caused by lightning, defective installation, poor quality of material, poor workmanship, faulty insulation, use of sawdust instead of sand to absorb oil on floor, use of soft, sputtering carbons in plant because unfit for customers, and spontaneous combustion." And the *Insurance Age* expresses the opinion that the number and magnitude of the fires already

occurring are ample proof that the causes are sufficiently numerous and potent to demand attention at the hands of underwriters.

All the eight causes of fire mentioned above are incident to the use of electric light. The Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association at first required an inspection of the plant for this light to be made at the expense of the persons using it before a permit for its use was granted. This mode of procedure gave great dissatisfaction, and since the first of May last, the inspection of all electric lights is made twice a year by competent inspectors who are paid by the association. When any plant is found not to be up to the required standard the inspectors notify the party using the defective electric light, as well as the electric light companies. When any of the installations are found to be defective, they also notify the secretary of the underwriters, who communicates with the persons using the light, pointing out to them what has to be done in order to secure safety. Unless prompt measures are taken to put matters right the assured is made aware of the danger he is incurring by not having the source of danger removed.

Now that electricity is being used as a motive power, as well as for light, cities like Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London should have an independent inspection made of the electric light plant used in their midst. This can only be done properly by an experienced electrician, who should be, to use the words of the *Insurance Age*, "a man of unimpeachable integrity, so great is the temptation for corporations to endeavor to purchase with money immunity from interference with their affairs by outside authorities."

NORTH-WEST INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The annual gathering of this association took place at Chicago on the 13th Sept. and following days. The address of Vice-president Washburn of the Home Insurance Company was an exceedingly able one. He described in a masterly manner the present state of fire insurance business in the United States. Probably no better test of its deplorable condition can be adduced than the steady decline in the price of insurance stocks during the past few years. One company after another disappears from the scene, while many others are struggling, not for profit but for existence. Several attempts have been made to remedy this state of matters by means of Tariff Associations. In 1866 a convention was held which resulted in the formation of a National Board; the necessity for such an organization was given in the following words:

"The year 1865 was so prolific of losses, that while careless, indifferent, or reckless underwriting carried with it disaster, even the most cautious and conservative underwriters were barely able to stem the current and keep the capital of the companies they represented intact and unimpaired."

Spasmodic efforts have been made ever since that time with the view of improving the business, yet the demoralization con-

tinues. The caution and conservatism displayed in underwriting after the great fires of Chicago and Boston have disappeared, and the insane competition of companies clamoring for business will still further demoralize the whole business and the insuring public. Mr. Washburn showed that the average ratio of expenses to the fire insurance companies had risen in a few years from 15 and 20 per cent. to 35 and 36 per cent., the increased and increasing taxes levied upon insurance companies—not on their profits only, as the taxes should be laid, but on their gross receipts—resulting in many cases not only in companies doing business at a loss, but in being mulcted heavily for doing this losing business. He closes his lengthy and able address as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Association of Fire Underwriters of the North-West, having thus briefly reviewed the situation as it is at present, let me remind you of your duty in the premises, and of the opportunity opened before you. You are not organized as a Tariff Association to establish rates and secure their enforcement, to adopt rules and see that they are observed. These are the duties of other organizations. Yours is the higher and wider sphere of studying and promulgating the principles that lie behind all systems of rules and rates, of making men more fit for high places in the office and the field, and of imparting to all about you a knowledge of the true basis and limits of insurance. You have accomplished much in the past in these directions; see to it that in the future you do not fall below your high privilege. It is for you to prepare the way for tariff associations and local boards, to disseminate such knowledge through the community that prejudice may be dissipated, unwise and unjust legislation averted, and the beneficent results of insurance appreciated as well as accomplished; to hasten the coming of the time when underwriting shall be universally acknowledged as one of the liberal professions, and fire insurance companies shall be recognized as public benefactors."

TRADE OF TORONTO.

We learn from the Board of Trade figures, received last evening, that the aggregate value of imports and foreign exports at Toronto for the month of September last was \$1,820,957, as compared with \$2,130,522 in the same month of the previous year. The decrease is relatively largest in exports, by reason of the falling off in wood shipments and meats. The difference in imports may be discovered by comparing the various items in the following table:—

Article.	Sept. '88.	Sept. '87.
Books and pamphlets.....	\$ 52,378	\$ 60,123
Breadstuffs (In. corn)	41,685	16,153
Coal	26,413	30,486
Drugs and medicines.....	21,445	18,486
Earthenware	15,836	22,090
Fruits, green and dried....	14,739	16,669
Glass and glassware.....	28,240	30,067
Iron and steel goods.....	116,389	121,897
Jewellery and watches....	40,955	50,222
Leather goods.....	30,066	32,791
Marble and stone.....	11,595	1,100
Musical instruments.....	17,660	20,425
Paints and colors	7,460	8,671
Paper goods.....	39,852	37,910
Provisions :.....	17,302	92,330
Wood goods.....	14,925	29,977
Cotton goods	50,840	68,712
Fancy goods.....	47,958	60,566
Hats and bonnets	33,367	42,143
Silk goods.....	78,616	79,501
Woollen goods.....	252,904	321,983
Total dry goods.....	\$463,685	\$572,925

SOME PETROLEUM FIGURES.

Some recent statistics of the Pennsylvania and New York petroleum fields give an idea of the immensity of that industry. There were, at the end of August, 16,169 producing wells; 106 wells were drilled or drilling during the month, 96 of them being completed and 36 proving "dry holes." The average production of all the oil wells in New York and Pennsylvania is 56,379 barrels per day, equivalent to nearly 18,000,000 barrels in a year. The following gives a general statement of the field for August, 1888:

	Bbls.
Total stock Pa., N.Y., and Macksburg, O., July 31.....	23,021,523.42
Total stock Pa., N.Y., and Macksburg, O., Aug. 31, 1888.....	23,586,442.66
Increase in stocks in Aug.	564,919.24
Shipments in Aug.	2,230,253.32
Total production in Aug.	1,778,749.87

In the three States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio the receipts for the month show, as compared with July, a decrease of 368,277 barrels. Shipments have increased 122,640 barrels, while stocks also show an increase of 1,135,538 barrels.

Turning now to Canada, we learn from the *Petrolia Advertiser* at the close of September that "the crude market has been pretty stationary since our last report, and for several days past the oil exchange market has closed at exactly the same figure. When a market hangs wearily at a certain price, the chances are in a speculative sense for lower figures, from the fact that the longs get tired and let go to save expenses, and when any prominent movement starts in that way they are pretty sure to follow the lead. The situation is bullish, and when the shorts ignore it altogether it's a pretty good indication that the legitimate situation in oil is not controlling the speculative market in that community. There are sundry and various rumors afloat of efforts being made to again organize a Refiners' Syndicate. Interested parties are working night and day for its consummation." The Great Juggernaut Company controls, that journal adds, about fifty per cent. of the refining capacity of Canada. The price of refined at Petrolia on Saturday last was 11 to 11½c. per gallon by the car.

RANCHING ITEMS.

Mr. Ernest Cochrane is in the city, says the *Winnipeg Call* of late date, completing arrangements for the sale of 6,000 sheep now on the Cochrane ranch. It is the intention of the company to confine their operations solely to horse-raising in the future.

The British American Ranch Company was to have an auction sale of 7,000 sheep in Alberta on September 27th, according to the *Calgary Herald*. Purchasers who attended this sale from points in Manitoba and the Territories, shipping via the C. P. R., were carried back to their destination free of charge.

Mr. Robert McGregor, of Manitoba, brought into Calgary the other day two car loads of bulls. One car were highland cattle from the Riding Mountain Ranch in Northern Manitoba, and were a fine lot of that hardy breed of cattle. Messrs. Sampson and Hartford secured the lot. The other carload was purchased by Mr. Geo. Lane for the North-West Cattle Ranch. They are Grades and Polled Angus.

One of the largest consignments of sheep ever dispatched to Canada or the States from Britain has, says the *Canadian Gazette*, just been forwarded from Liverpool. On behalf of the

Canadian Agricultural, Colonization, and Coal Company, of Alberta, Colonel Cooke has shipped no less than 900 rams, comprising a very choice selection of Shropshire Down sheep. Not long since Colonel Cooke also purchased and sent out 110 polled Aberdeen Angus bulls. Both the bulls and rams will be placed at the eleven farming stations which have just been formed by the company in Alberta, and for which very large purchases have also been made in the United States.

THE MONTREAL CARNIVAL.

A winter carnival at Montreal is on the cards this year, and we are glad to hear it. The Citizens' Committee is at work every night making arrangements for the event. Among the novelties suggested by members of the Novelty Committee were: a model in ice of the Coliseum at Rome, the interior to be used for games; a Cyclorama of Montreal in summer; an ice bridge, electric lighted, across Victoria Square to Morgan's Corner; a snow fort, to be stormed by the military; a toboggan slide on St. Helen's Island; an ice fort on the St. Lawrence, and a railway on the ice across the river. It has been found, in these as in all other voluntary efforts of the kind, that a number of those business firms or persons who have derived most benefit from the carnivals have been niggard in their contributions towards the expense of it. Some have refused to contribute a dollar. Partly with the view of bringing pressure on such stingy people, and partly because the division of labor will prove generally more effective in reaching every one likely to contribute, there will be, instead of one general subscription committee, a number of committees, devoting their attention to different trades.

We observe it stated that there will be only two natural toboggan slides available, the Park and the Montreal, hence the suggestion to make another on St. Helen's Island. But these are distant places for many thin-blooded American visitors to walk or ride to with the mercury at zero. We trust the committee does not intend to be without one or more toboggan slides near at hand, in the city. That on Jacques Cartier Square in 1886, it is true, was not a success in point of attendance.

It appeared to be agreed by the committee that one great defect in former carnivals had been a lack of light and color in the streets, and it was urged that festoons of colored lights should be strung along all the streets during carnival time. The idea is a good one.

The sum deemed necessary for this winter's carnival is \$25,000, and we are told that \$15,000 is already promised.

AN ENGLISH DECISION.

Judgment was given a short time ago in the House of Lords on a case of appeal from a lower court. The Lord Chancellor, Earl Selborne, and Lord Watson—the judges in the House of Lords—were unanimous in affirming the judgment of the court below, with a certain unimportant modification. The matter in question was considered of so great moment that the opinions of all the Scotch judges were taken. Lords Mure, Young, Rutherford, Clark, and Traynor dissented from the view taken by the heads of the court and the remaining judges.

In the year 1881, Messrs. Hay Bros., mill owners, Glasgow, borrowed about £9,000 on the security of the mills in question. Subsequently four policies of insurance of £7,485

were taken out in the joint names of the Scottish Amicable, which advanced the money, and the Messrs. Hay. A further sum of £900 was raised on the property through the Glasgow Provident Investment Society. This loan ranked as a matter of course after the bonds of the Scottish Amicable. Three policies of insurance were then taken out by the Messrs. Hay with three fresh companies other than those which had issued the first four policies for £7,485. One of these for £900 was taken out from the Westminster Fire Office by the Glasgow Provident Investment Society and the Messrs. Hay jointly in order to cover the advance of £900 already referred to. When the fire took place Messrs. Hay owed the Scottish Amicable and the Glasgow Provident together £9,900. The value of the buildings destroyed was admitted in the pleadings to be £10,000, so that the loans were more than secured.

The Scottish Amicable sought to recover £6,500, although the policies amounted to but £7,485, thus leaving an uncovered margin of £1,500 between the £9,000 advanced and the amount of insurance. The result of the judgment, which is too long to give in full, is that the companies' supposed limit of liability of making good actual damage to insurable subjects by fire is not upheld; they have been held liable for consequential loss to the whole subject. The limit of liability contemplated by the insurance companies was the separate specified value of each item of the subject. They have, by this decision, been held liable for the diminished value of the subject as an aggregate. The effect of this decision will in all likelihood result in an alteration in the terms or conditions of fire insurance policies. It appears to conflict with a recent ruling in the Canadian courts, when it was held that no greater amount than the actual value of the property insured could be legally claimed from insurance companies by the combined insurable interests in the property.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The farmers of Romney, Tilbury, and other townships on Lake Erie, want to conduct their own fire insurance, and have accordingly organized a company called the Kent and Essex Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This company, it is stated, has already received and accepted 86 applications covering nearly \$112,000 worth of property. The K. & E. F. M. F. I. Co. is a pure mutual, and will accept only farmers' and isolated risks.

Many men consider that their first duty after marriage is to purchase a home for their wives and prospective families. Would not the better plan be to first secure a policy of life insurance and then invest in a home?

The Ontario Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association met in the offices of the London Mutual in London the other day, when a discussion took place in reference to the use of steam threshers about farm buildings. It was decided to instruct the secretary to issue a circular to all fire companies in Ontario, asking them to give their experience of steam threshers as causing farm fires.

The *Index*, of London, gives a list of French mutual concerns calling themselves fire insurance companies, but which, it says, have neither capital nor reputation. "They have no credit in their own country, and are therefore angling for premiums in Great Britain and America. Look out for them!" Seven hail from Paris: La Prevoyance National, La Loyale, La Mutuelle de Paris, La Fraternelle,

L'Equitable, Caisse d'Assurances Mutuelles, La Garantie, L'Assurance Annuelle, Le Syndicale. Then there are La Gironde, La Prevoyante, Le Foncier de France, all of Bordeaux. "Several of these concerns, notably La Gironde, La Prevoyante, Caisse d'Assurances Mutuelles, Le Foncier, and La Mutuelle de Paris, have unpaid losses in Great Britain and America, some of which are nearly two years past due."

Consider the man who has a large family and a small income! Can anything but life assurance help him?

An estimable lady of Omaha said to an agent of the Equitable Life:—"Keep at Mr. A. till he takes a policy. Don't let him go without one. He ought to have it. When my husband died I received \$5,000 life insurance, and I don't know what in the world I would have done without it. Even with this assistance I was obliged to take a clerkship to earn a living for myself and children. All married men ought to be insured."

The fire committee's report to dismiss McRobie, chief of the Winnipeg fire brigade, was last week met by a resolution of the board of underwriters and a petition largely signed by citizens expressing the fullest confidence in him. Serious charges were made, amongst others that of receiving commissions and money from Thos. McIlroy, but the chief in defence gave the fullest explanations and was loudly applauded. A motion to refer the matter to a commission was withdrawn, the mover saying the whole matter was not worth the expense. Apparently McRobie is sustained.

We note the removal of the Toronto offices of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, to the premises 41 Yonge street. Messrs. T. and H. K. Merritt are the agents of this old and substantial company for western Ontario.

The offices of the Manufacturers' Life Company and the Manufacturers' Accident Company have been removed from 38 King St. east to the Romain Buildings, No. 83 King street west. The removal was rendered needful because the business had outgrown the old premises.

DOTTINGS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Wednesday, 29th August.—Another day of delight among the mountains, the rushing rivers, the foaming torrents, the stupendous rock cuttings and interminable bridges and trestles of this great railway. It is now 21 o'clock, or nine at night, and our train is making its difficult way with two locomotives up a heavy grade beyond Field. Several of our fellow passengers left the car at the station named Glacier, that impressive spot surrounded at close quarters with mountains whose tops you have to crane your neck backward to see, and in the constant presence of the great Glacier, a mass of ice hundreds of feet deep and apparently thousands of feet in the air. Looking from the verandah of the hotel across the narrow valley, one sees that triumph of engineering, "The Loop," whereby trains are enabled to overcome a difference in elevation between near points by a sort of corkscrew spiral of track, miles in extent.

We find all sorts and conditions of men and women on our train. Their widely different homes and circumstances emphasize the fact that we are on a world's lengthy highway, and not upon any chance link of a transcontinental chain. Going west, we had on our parlor car six Americans, a German or two, seven Eng-

lish people, one French family, and the rest Canadians. To-day we number among its occupants two Boston ladies, quiet and rather elegant, two Californians, father and daughter, two Church of England clergymen on some official tour, Rev. Dr. King, of Winnipeg, and party, three scientific men from Montreal, two British army officers, whose accent is pronounced, a young American from Calgary with a broken leg, who, with his surgeon, is bound for the Eastern States, an interesting English pair, brother and sister, homeward bound after a voyage round the world. They have a Chinese boy with them, who is being taken to England to be educated. Finally, besides several Quebec and Ontario Canadians, we have on board two German merchants, residents of Japan, bound for New York and Liverpool.

Is there any hope of the regeneration of such Indians as we see out here? The question will present itself, and I have found no one to hazard an affirmative reply. At Swift Current and again at Medicine Hat, on the South Saskatchewan, we saw groups of them—sorry-looking groups, I am compelled to say. One longs to see in the flesh some such Indian warriors or even such dusky maidens as are described in Cooper's "Pathfinder" or "Last of the Mohicans." Once we bought buffalo-horns from a queerly wizened squaw, who sat among half-a-dozen younger women—some painted, none pretty—squatting, in the sun, on the platform of the station. They knew no English, and would quote the price of their wares as "skid-e-waboos," meaning a dollar, or else so much "shonioss" (which means silver money) as could be indicated by two, three, or four fingers held up. The men were stupider-looking than the women, and more suspicious. One, whose closely-held buffalo-horns I touched with the object of learning their price, jerked them back underneath his blanket and muttered something in an Indian tongue which I took to mean, "Show your money, mister, before you take such liberties."

It is natural for the railway people to wish to spread settlement along their whole route. It is natural, too, that they should wish to get "the long haul" on passengers as well as on freight. Hence, probably, they take the settler hundreds of miles beyond Moosomin and Broadview, out upon the great treeless plain, and leave him to "flock by himself" as Dundreary puts it, a lonesome and uninviting prospect. Such scattered settlers can have no community of action and their isolation must be fatal to a home-feeling. There is much to be said, it seems to me, in favor of a policy which would first fill up the country around Carberry, Brandon, Virden, and such thriving places. Perhaps a sentence which we find in the guide-book, descriptive of the neighborhood of the place last named, may in part account for the despatch of late-comers to more remote points: "Beyond Virden, for 40 miles, the lands within a mile or two of the railway are chiefly held by speculators." Let us hope that they will not hold them much longer for speculative prices. On this point the policy of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in getting settlers placed on lands near that city hitherto neglected or held at too high figures is an eminently proper one. Some two hundred settlers have been placed on such lands within a few months, I am told. The results are likely to be of moment to these settlers and the city.

At Medicine Hat we are 2,083 miles from Montreal and 824 miles from Vancouver. It will take us some 26 hours to reach Winnipeg, which is 600 miles farther on, and then we shall be 1,000 miles from you. One gets accustomed to these great distances, but across

the vast sameness of the prairie it is tiresome. Putting our watches forward an hour at Brandon and another hour at Port Arthur, gives one an idea which mere figures on a time-table will not do, of the distance covered.

Getting off the train at Revelstoke or at Silver City, a mining region, I went to look at a board shanty alongside the track, across the front of which stretched a white cotton sign bearing, in large black letters, the legend "GENERAL STORE." Gazing into its window I observed a lot of specimens of quartz, and turning to one of two men who stood in shirt-sleeves near the door, asked whether any of these were for sale. A shake of the head was the only answer. The other man, who had not spoken but kept eying me from hat to boots, as if wondering what sort of tenderfoot this might be, came over to where I stood on the platform, and putting one hand on my shoulder said, as he took a bit of galena from his pocket and handed it to me, "Here, partner, take this yer along with ye and tell the folks East that's what this country's made of round yer."—"So long!" he added, as he waved his hand alongside his head and squirted some tobacco-juice eastward by way of farewell as the train moved off.

—At the close, last week, of its sixth year of publication, *The Commercial*, of Winnipeg, in its breezy way indulges in a retrospect of the progress of the province during that period, which breathes forth the real western spirit. Thus:—"Those who will see the progress of the coming six years will witness some great changes. The North-West has only entered upon its period of genuine progress, and the development of many undertakings formerly looked upon as madness will be accomplished during a comparatively few years of our near future. Railways and waterways undreamt of ten years ago will be existing facts, and northern seas which were once an ice-bound region of terrors to the mariner, will be ocean highways between this great new land and the thickly populated lands of the old world." Mr. Steen adds, and we join in the aspiration, "That these strides of progress will be wide and rapid is the earnest wish of the publisher of *The Commercial*," and we admire the sincerity with which he further declares: "that the journal shall aid in the good work is his fixed determination."

—Papers in the Maritime Provinces have for months contained descriptions of the monster mass of logs called a raft, and built on "ways" at a Canadian port on the Bay of Fundy, for transport to New York by towing. This was the second of the sort, the first having been a failure. It is now found that experiment by no means demonstrates the practicability of the scheme, and we are very sure, as we have already said, that the menace of such structures breaking in pieces and covering a great part of the Atlantic coast with floating logs, is one that should not be permitted. The *Sackville Post* states that Mr. Leary, the builder of the big raft, has instructed his agent to sell the timber used in frames, and other materials on hand at the Finger Board, as he will build no more rafts. The expense of constructing and then of breaking up rafts, more than the cost of transporting, renders the big raft system more expensive than carrying by vessels.

—La Banque Nationale has declared a dividend of three per cent. for the current half-year.

—Mr. Albert Fink, commissioner of the American association of trunk line railways, has been some months abroad for needed recreation, and the railways have felt his absence greatly, for he has often been able to regulate their rates and apportion their shares of freight when there was no possibility of agreement amongst themselves. He reached New York this week from Carlsbad, a celebrated German spa. Railroad men have been anxiously awaiting the coming of Mr. Fink for several months, in the hope that he will be able to effect a settlement of all existing difficulties among the trunk lines.

—The mortgage on the Nova Scotia sugar refinery, due to the Merchants Bank of Halifax, has, we are told, been paid off, and the property is now free of debt. When this refinery was built it was mortgaged to the bank for advances, and when the business of the old company was wound up, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the refinery became the property of the bank, which sold it to the new company for \$250,000, taking a fresh mortgage of \$200,000, which has now been paid off from profits. The refinery company is now in good shape for carrying on its business, and it is not a surprise that the stock is quoted at 200.

—Under date of Wednesday last our Montreal correspondent writes, with reference to the dry goods trade: "Although one or two frosty days last week helped business somewhat, still the weather continues dirty, dismal and depressing. Wholesale sorting orders are not more than fairly good: some houses report a little improvement in remittances, but the crucial 4th of this month is looked forward to with more or less anxiety. In the finer lines of imported woollens firmness still obtains, but the like can hardly be said of domestics. Buyers have pretty well all started for Europe, and in most cases their instructions have been to buy carefully and closely."

—The Provincial Exhibition of Nova Scotia, held this year at Truro, was almost entirely an agricultural one, and the show of horses, cattle, swine, and sheep was very good, manifesting a very great improvement in this respect over former shows. Fruit and vegetables were also of good quality, but there was almost a total absence of manufactures and industrial appliances. The excuse of the local manufacturers was that they were too busy to exhibit.

—Hamilton's exports of Canadian products to the United States during the month of September were of the value of \$48,841. Principal among these were the items of eggs, \$11,786; wool, \$6,917; sheep, \$6,234; furniture and household goods, \$13,467; skins, \$2,410; cattle, \$2,924; sewing machines, \$1,052; besides apples, barley, lumber, horses, cotton waste, &c., &c.

—A branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada has been established at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, under the temporary charge, we understand, of Mr. Moffat, accountant in the Winnipeg branch of that bank.

—The Bank of Hamilton has arranged to open a branch in Toronto, and with that view has secured premises, we understand. Mr. Ewing Buchan, well known as of the firm of Gzowski & Buchan, brokers, will have charge of the branch.

Correspondence.

LONG TERMS AND DATING AHEAD.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:
 SIR,—One of the chief evils of the dry goods trade in Canada has been for some time the vicious habit persisted in by merchants of forcing sales by dating the purchases of customers forward. But I am glad to observe that our best firms are resolutely setting their faces against the practice, and that some at least of our level-headed and solid retailers are beginning to realize that dating ahead is a double-sided blade and cuts both ways—leading to two distinct evils. These are over-buying of goods, with its resultant sacrificing, long terms, with the result of keeping incompetent or insolvent traders the longer in business to hurt the solvent and competent trader. Further, it opens up the way for some men with small capital to get into business who, if terms were shorter, would never attempt to commence on their own account until they had accumulated enough capital to conduct their business upon a sound foundation.

Now, in my humble judgment it is in the interest of every solvent and capable trader to absolutely refuse to have goods dated ahead. I speak of course of goods for immediate wants and immediate delivery, and it is a reasonable proposition that the firm with *close and fixed terms* is the one that can sell the cheapest. In the United States, the man who seeks long terms is regarded as a poor mark to sell to; and by asking an extra length of time he befools his own credit. My experience in buying, both in the United States, in Canada, and in Europe, is, that the best houses to purchase from are those with close terms and rigid adherence to sound business principles, one of which is that of selling goods at a reasonable profit and avoiding men who profess to sell at or below cost.

Yours faithfully,
 STAPLETON CALDECOTT.
 Toronto, 29th September, 1888.

PRESENT AND FUTURE IN MANITOBA.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:
 SIR,—I have sent to your business department a request for a number of copies of recent issues of THE MONETARY TIMES, to send to friends in Great Britain. The editorial correspondence from Saint Paul and Canadian North-West points is interesting reading, and I am glad to find you continuing to devote so much attention to this growing and improving land.

Reports about frozen grain here differ, but from all accounts the crop will at any rate equal last year's in value. Farmers are great grumblers, as you know, and the fact of any frozen grain is heralded far and wide, whereas the good is little boasted of until marketed. On the whole we should be thankful, and our farmers get early to work another year. A little drainage will give warmth to the land; the snow and frost will leave us earlier; seeding and harvesting also will be earlier, and then there will be less frozen grain.

This country—I mean Manitoba and the North-West Territories—is bound to go ahead. We must, however, avoid being over-loaded with debt in assisting wild railway schemes. The Hudson's Bay Railway is five or ten years ahead of its need, and in the recent attempts to obtain the subsidy it is reported that some tempting offers have been made to the parties in power "locally."

WESTERN CANADIAN.
 Winnipeg, Sept 6, 1888.

—A proclamation has been issued, to take effect January 1st, incorporating the villages of Forest, Lambton, Deseronto, and Hastings into towns, and annexing the water-front at Parkdale to Parkdale.

—The favorable anticipations that were formed some time ago regarding the trade in North-West cattle have been realized, says the *Montreal Gazette*, and 1,862 head have been received at the Canadian stock yards, being a portion of the 5,000 head that are to arrive before the close of navigation. This looks well for the trade, as only 1,500 were expected last year, and indicates that it will assume greater proportions in the future.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RETURNS.

City.	Sept. '88	Sept. '87	Inc. or De.
Montreal customs.	\$867,983	\$847,479	20,504 I
do. excise ..	155,888	123,781	32,108 I
Toronto customs.	331,004	381,262	50,258 D
do. excise ..	93,892	56,656	37,236 I
Halifax customs.	171,169	197,063	25,894 D
do. excise ..	18,904	12,487	6,417 I
St. John customs.	92,677	88,123	4,554 I
do. excise ..	23,688	20,056	3,632 I
Hamilton customs.	65,168	73,466	8,298 D
do. excise ..	39,604	28,309	11,295 I
Quebec customs ..	83,567	70,989	12,578 I
do. excise ..	37,780	41,739	3,959 D
London customs.	47,488	48,125	637 D
do. excise ..	29,601	28,792	808 I
Winnipeg customs	37,029	31,651	5,378
do. excise ..	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa customs.	23,792	28,760	4,968 D
do. excise ..	.....	.....	.....
Kingston customs.	20,672	.....	.....
do. excise ..	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines cust	12,435	9,981	2,454 I
do. excise ..	4,213	3,684	529 I
Brantford customs	10,888	15,713	4,825 D
do. excise ..	4,923	5,582	559 D
Belleville customs.	.....	.....	.....
do. excise ..	.....	.....	.....
Guelph customs.	6,817	7,589	772 D
do. excise ..	.....	.....	.....
Stratford customs.	8,610	12,257	3,647 D
do. excise ..	7,461	8,504	1,043 D
St. Thomas.....	.....	.....	.....
do. excise..	.....	.....	.....
Victoria customs.	.....	.....	.....

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3rd, 1888.

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1887
Montreal	224	221	441	224	221	222½
Ontario	125	122	50	125	123	123
Peoples'	108	105	.....	108	103	110½
Molson's	157	140	90	154	150½	142½
Toronto	211½	207	1	211½	207½	209
Jac. Cartier	95	87½	20	92½	90	90
Merchants	137½	135	40	136½	135	131½
Commerce	119½	117½	435	119½	118½	121
Union	83	81	.....	84	81½	84
Montreal Tel.	95½	91	430	.....	92½	95
do. ex-d	94½	90½	1050	93½	92½	93
Rich. & Ont.	53½	51½	425	52½	52	55½
City Pass.	206	200	20	206	200	245
Gas ex-d	211	209	296	210	209	212
C. Pacific R. R. ...	68½	57	75	65½	57½	52
N. W. Land.	67	62	.....	65	62	47½

—"Witness, did you ever see the prisoner at the bar?" "Oh, yes; that's where I got acquainted with him."

—Letters patent have been issued for the incorporation of the "Cranbrook Flax Mill Company," and the "Port Arthur Natural Gas Company."

—Owing to the inability of railroads, as they claim, to furnish cars for transportation, says the *Knowlton, Que., Herald*, our farmers were constrained last season to pay as high as \$25 per ton for bran, which could have been delivered here from Manitoba with a good profit all around at \$15 per ton. There will be no end to the demand this season for corn, oats, and bran, owing to the heavy loss sustained by continued rains, and our farmers should not be compelled to sustain any further loss by having to pay two to four prices for feed.

—A telegram from Detroit states that Canadian fishermen have been in the habit of poaching on American territory, within one mile of the shore, at Whitefish Point, in Lake Superior. For years, the story runs, these fishermen have been in the habit of driving piles and setting their nets on this forbidden ground; the American lighthouse keeper protested in vain, and finally the question was submitted to the United States Attorney, who decided that the Canadians were not acting within their rights; and the lighthouse keeper has removed the piles and nets. If the facts be as stated, there is nothing to be said in favor of the Canadian fishermen, or against the action of the United States authorities. Fishermen are born poachers, and need to be kept under constant surveillance, as Canada knows to her cost.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

Knox, Morgan & Co.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
HAMILTON.

OUR FALL STOCK OF
Imported & Domestic Goods
NOW COMPLETE.

Customers can rely on prompt execution of orders given to our Travellers.

Personal Inspection Solicited.

ADAM HOPE & CO., HAMILTON.

Sole Agents in Canada for

THE SHOTTS IRON CO., GLASGOW,

Offer for sale for spring delivery

No. 1 Shotts Pig Iron,

ALSO

No. 1 SUMMERLEE PIG IRON,

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No. 1 SIEMENS PIG IRON.

For Prompt Shipment ex Yard.

Hamilton, Aug. 31st, 1888. | PRICES ON APPLICATION.

JAMES TURNER & CO., HAMILTON,

Call the attention of the Trade to the
fine quality of their

GROUND SPICES

UNDER

"BEAVER" BRAND.

Buyers can rely on such as being
strictly pure and ground from the
choicest goods. If not already selling
same when next ordering try this brand.
You will be amply repaid by so doing.

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VICTORIA WIRE MILLS,
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NEW JAPAN TEAS!

BROWN, BALFOUR & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3rd, 1888.

ASHES.—The speculative advance noted last week induced freer receipts, and led to some weakening in prices. We quote first quality pots, \$4.35 to 4.45; seconds in demand and still scarce, they are proportionately stronger at \$4; pearl more or less nominal and difficult to fix a quotation.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER.—Fair sorting orders for fall foot wear continue to come in, with a moderate demand for finer goods. In leather there has been a very fair business doing in sole, finer grades of which have sold at the advance noted last week, and supplies are none too full at the moment. There is no plethora of really fine upper leather, but of the cheaper lines there is still a great plenty, and in these latter there is no firmer tone. We quote:—Spanish sole, B.A., No. 1, 23 to 25c.; ditto, No. 2, B.A., 18 to 20c.; No. 1, ordinary Spanish, 20 to 22c.; No. 2, do., 18 to 19c.; No. 1, China, 18 to 19c.; No. 2, 17 to 18c.; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 23 to 26c.; oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 33c.; ditto, heavy, 27 to 30c.; grained, 30 to 35c.; Scotch grained, 33 to 37c.; splits, large, 16 to 23c.; do., small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.), 55 to 65c.; imitation French calfskins, 70 to 80c.; russet sheep-skin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 21 to 30c.; buffed cow, 10 to 13c.; pebbled cow, 10 to 13c.; rough, 21 to 23c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

CEMENTS.—Everything tends to favor further advance in cements. The demand is good, local stocks are light, manufacturers in England are firm in quotations, and freights are high, so that it may be almost conceded as a certainty that prices will continue to go up. We quote Portland \$2.80 to 3.00, and for large quantities, \$2.60 to 2.80; Roman, \$2.75 to 3.00; Canadian, \$1.75; firebricks, \$20 to 25 per M.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—After an unusually long period of dullness, quinine shows some signs of recovery, and advices from outside markets show a gain in firmness; opium and morphia are also stronger. In heavy chemicals there is also a tendency to firmness, owing to dearer freights. Canada balsam, higher prices expected; ergot in plentiful supply and weaker; gum senegal held at higher figures; senna advancing; oil peppermint firmly held; tamarinds scarce and high; glycerine in active demand and will probably advance; quicksilver, according to advices, points upwards. We quote:—Sal soda, 85 to 95c.; bi-carb soda, \$1.80 to 2.00; soda ash, per 100 lbs,

STORAGE, IN BOND OR FREE.

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45 & 91 Front Street East, TORONTO.

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WAREHOUSES

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

\$1.70; bichromate of potash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 10 to 12c.; cream tartar crystals, 33 to 35c.; do. ground, 34 to 36c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 54 to 55c.; do. powder, 55 to 60c.; citric acid, 68 to 72c.; caustic soda, white, \$23.5 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 10 to 11c.; bleaching powder, \$2.50 to 2.60; alum, \$1.60 to 1.70 copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.00 to 2.25; roll sulphur, \$2.00 to 2.15; sulphate of copper, \$5.50 to 6.00; epsom salts, \$1.25 to 1.40; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American quinine, 52 to 55c.; German quinine, 52 to 55c.; Howard's quinine, 55 to 60c.; opium, \$4 to 4.50; morphia, \$2.00 to 2.25; gum arabic, sorts, 80 to 90c.; white, \$1.00 to 1.25; carbolic acid, 55 to 65c.; iodide potassium, \$4.00 to 4.25 per lb.; iodine, \$5.25 to 5.75; iodoform, \$6.00 to 6.25. Prices for essential oils are:—Oil lemon, \$2.00 to 2.50; oil bergamot, \$3.00 to 3.25; orange, \$2.75 to 3.00; oil peppermint, \$4.50 to 5.00; glycerine, 25 to 30c.; senna, 15 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 40 to 45c.; American do., 36 to 40c.; insect powder, 70 to 80c.

DRY GOODS.—The weather continues dirty, dismal, and depressing, though one or two really frosty days last week helped business somewhat, and city retail trade cannot be complained of. Wholesale sorting orders are not more than fairly good. Some houses report a little improvement in remittances, but the crucial 4th is still looked forward to with more or less anxiety. Cutting to a greater or lesser degree is reported not only in cottons, but in domestic woollens as well. In the finer lines of imported woollens firmness still obtains. Buyers have pretty well all started for Europe, and in most cases their instructions have been to buy carefully and closely.

FISH.—There have been fair receipts of herrings for which the demand has been good, and Labradorers have sold in quantity at \$5.40 to 5.50, and Cape Breton \$5.80 to 6.00. We quote in an ordinary way Labradorers \$5.50 to \$5.75; Cape Bretons, \$6.00; dry cod, \$5.00; green cod, \$5.25 to 5.50; N. S. salmon, \$15.00 to 15.50 for No. 1; B. C. salmon, \$14.

GROCERIES.—A steady moderate distribution continues without any special activity being notable. The attention of the trade is mainly centred on teas, in which, as we have already anticipated in these columns, there is every prospect of a substantial advance, not only in Japans, but in blacks and greens as well. Local stocks as a rule are light, while foreign advices continue to indicate a short output at points of production. The demand from the country shows improvement, although buyers have been paying an advance of two cents a pound on prices of medium grade Japans as they stood a few weeks ago, and retailers are evidently beginning to believe that there is something of truth in the reports of dearer teas after all. There has been a sharp rise in coffees in European markets, but local prices have not been materially altered. We quote:—Rio, 15 to 17c.; Mocha, 23 to 27c.; Java, 18 to 23c.; Jamaica, 17 to 19c. In sugars there has been some activity, with the position of the market unimpaired in any respect. Granulated is firm in refinery lots at 7½c. while yellows range from 6½ to 7c., some extra brights going above latter figure. Valencia raisins are selling on spot for 7½c. for new. A few can be bought from 5½ to 5¾c.; new, to arrive by direct steamer, about 6¾c.; new sultanas, 10c.; currants, 6¾c., to arrive, 6 to 6½c. The "Dracona," direct from Mediterranean ports, is due in about ten days with a full cargo. Prunes scarce; figs 11, to 13c. for Elemes; dried apples, 7c.; evaporated, 9 to 10c.; pecan nuts, 9 to 9½c.; walnuts, 9 to 10c.; almonds, 10 to 15c. as to quality; filberts, 9 to 11c. Rice still \$3.50, though a rise is not improbable. Spices not specially altered. We quote:—Black pepper, 16½ to 22c. as to grade; white, 26 to 30c.; cloves, 15 to 17c.; ginger, Jamaica, 16 to 20c. Canned goods rule rather quiet; salmon is firm at \$1.75; both mackerel and lobsters if anything firmer; the latter

PURE GOLD GOODS
ARE THE BEST MADE.
ASK FOR THEM IN CANS.
BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

Leading Accountants and Assignees.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

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could not be bought under \$6.00. In tobaccos and grocers' sundries there is nothing new.

HIDES.—The improved demand existing for sole leather has given a better tone to the hide market, and there is a better business doing at firmer prices, a demand for the American market having helped prices up also. Dealers are paying 6½c. now for No. 1 green hides, while No. 1 inspected have sold at 7½ to 7¼c.; dry hides firm at 10 to 11c.; calfskins, 5 to 6c.; lambskins, 55 to 60c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Business this week is up to the level of last, or perhaps rather more active, and firmness marks the situation generally. Warrants are cabled a little lower, but makers' prices are fully maintained, and the local market for pig iron is very firm. Bar iron shows a further gain in strength in Britain, but is still being sold at \$2 here. Tin and other metals unchanged. Nail manufacturers report liberal sales at steady prices, and a good demand also exists for horseshoes. We quote:—Coltness, \$22, with little or none here; Calder, Langloan, and Summerlee, \$21; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$19.00; Gartsherrie, \$20.50; Siemens makers are not selling or making any fresh contracts; Carnbroe, \$20.00; Shotts, \$20.50; Glengarnock, \$18.25 to 18.50; Middlesboro, none here; cast scrap, railway chairs, &c., none; machinery scrap, \$16.50 to 17; common ditto, \$16; bar iron, \$2; best refined, \$2.25; Siemens, \$2. Canada Plates—Blaine, \$2.40 to 2.50. Tern roofing plate, 20x28, \$7 solid. Tin plates—Bradley

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charcoal, \$5.75; charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to 4.50; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke I.C., \$3.85 to 4.00; galvanized sheets, No. 28, 4½ to 7c., according to brand; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6c.; No. 26, 6½c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.20. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$2.50 to 2.75; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 11c.; lead per 100 lbs., —; pig, \$4.00 to 4.50; sheet, \$4.50 to 4.75; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 11½c.; spring, \$2.50 to 2.80; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.40 to 2.50; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 25c.; bar tin, 27½ to 28c.; ingot copper, 18½ to 19c.; sheet zinc, \$5.00; spelter, \$4.50 to 5; antimony, 12 to 13c.; bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.15 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.20 to 2.25.

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.—A more active business has been done in fish oils at stronger prices; we quote Newfoundland cod 35 to 36c.; Nova Scotia, 31 to 32c.; steam refined seal, 47½ to 49c.; pale seal; 36 to 38c. Linseed in good demand and stocks limited, we quote 57c. for raw, 60c. for boiled; turpentine firm at 60 to 63c. In leads and colors there is no notable change. We quote:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only), \$5.75 to 6; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25; dry white lead, 5½c.; red do., 4½c.; London washed whiting, 50 to 55c.; Paris white, \$1.00; 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. Window glass, \$1.40 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.50 for second break.

WOOL.—The demand continues to be but moderate for the season, though sales are reported of a few fair lots. London prices are noted firm. We quote Cape at 14 to 15½c.; Australian, 15 to 19c. Domestic pulled and fleece at former prices, with scarcity of the former still existing.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, 4th Oct., 1898.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Business has shown improvement during the past week. Now that exhibition is over, travellers are all out and are meeting with fair orders. There has been an advance in opium equal to 40c. per lb., and morphia is in consequence advancing, being quoted to-day at \$1.80 to 2.00. Among essential oils, the oil of sassafras has advanced 25c. per lb., which brings it up to \$1.00, and it is likely to go still higher.

DRY GOODS.—There is a very good demand for "general sorting stuff" all through the warehouses, but the particular demand is for dress goods, and it has rarely been more active than now for some kinds. Prices are generally firm, but there is a distinct exception in the case of grey domestics, and Canadian colored denims, ticks, cottonades, and shirtings, the prices of which are irregular. Bleached goods of domestic make are firm. Remittances are coming in fairly; some country dealers ask for fifteen or thirty days extra time, which is not remarkable, seeing that the harvest was a late one, and that farmers are disposed to hold on to their grain, because of the advance in wheat and the Chicago corner, and also the abnormally high prices at which barley opened. The prospect is that money will come in with freedom a little later.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A good demand is heard for flour with very little in the city to supply it. Straight roller has changed hands on private terms. For extra, \$4.75 to 4.80 was offered. Other quotations are nominal. Bran in car lots has changed hands at outside points at \$12.25 to 12.50; but small lots in the city have brought \$14.50, and in one case \$15.

GRAIN.—The wheat markets rose sharply last week in New York, Duluth and Milwaukee, and there was of course much agitation over the Chicago "Corner," to which we referred last week when we said markets were jumping. Mr. Hutchinson, a well known operator in the last named city, secured possession of all the cash wheat (No. 2 Chicago spring) in the city. Many other operators, "short" of wheat, *i. e.* having contracted to deliver September wheat at lower prices, say about 82 cents, were unable to get it other where than from Hutchinson, who of course charged what he chose for it. On this day week, September wheat No. 2 went from 104½, which was its price in the morning, to 125 by noon. Thence it went next day to \$1.50, and on Saturday to \$2, causing intense excitement among the shorts and great loss, doubtless, to many. Hutchinson is said to have cleared a million. In Ontario, farmers have been holding back both wheat and barley, and city wholesale dealers are only now, two or three weeks later than usual, beginning to send money to their country agents, who are beginning to get grain. Barley men in the States have grown impatient, awaiting our grain, and as a consequence city buyers are this week paying on the street as high as 80c. for barley whose normal value is more like 65 to 70c. Sales have been made here of No. 2 fall wheat, outside points, at equal to \$1.08 to 1.09 here; on Wednesday, with an excited market, No. 2 spring, to arrive in ten days, sold at \$1.12; red winter commands \$1.12 to 1.14. A sale of No. 1 northern was made on Monday at \$1.25 on track. Manitoba hard No. 1 is worth \$1.25 to 1.27, and No. 2 say \$1.22 to 1.24. Peas are easier, sold since our last at 62 to 64c. Oats are in small supply but fair request; sales are reported on track at 35c. for mixed, and 36c. for white.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The rise in price of hides in the United States, during the month just past, which is equal to perhaps 15 per cent, has had the effect of causing an advance here, to 5½c. for green, and 6¼ to 6½c.

for cured and inspected, which took effect on 29th ult. There is an active demand at these prices which are firm and stocks well cleaned out. Car lots have sold since our last issue at 6½c. and at 6¾c.; choice steers might bring more. Lambskins jumped up some days ago to 65c. to 70c., not many are coming in and all are readily taken. Tallow is scarce and rough ¾c. higher, rendered also up. In Calfskins there is a better feeling and more enquiry but the price is nominally unchanged.

HONEY.—It is pretty clear that there is not over one-third of an average crop in the province. As a consequence, prices are very firm; usual quotations are 14 to 16c. for liquid, but some holders ask 18 to 20c. for new; comb is as last quoted.

HOPS.—There is rather a lull in transactions, brewers appear to have got enough to carry them on for the present, and will not pay the higher prices asked. We hear of one sale of 10 bales choice, last week, at 23c.

LEATHER.—While the feeling is somewhat improved, business is dull and prices unchanged. The higher prices of hides dispose some people to look for an advance in leather and wait for it. Thus far, however, it has not come.

PROVISIONS.—The trade has been active; hog product is especially firm, owing to continued advance in Chicago, from which place all supplies are at present being obtained, receipts of hogs on our own market being but trifling. Round lots of long clear bacon have sold at 11½c. and 11¾c. is now asked; price for jobbing lots is 11½ to 12c. Lard we quote 12 to 12½c., according to package. New cured breakfast bacon, 14c.; spiced rolls, 12 to 12½c. Hams are somewhat neglected at 13c. for smoked. Eggs

are firm at 17c. for fresh-gathered. Of choice butter the supply is limited, and selling readily at 18 to 19c.; good medium nominal at 15 to 16c. Cheese is dull at 9 to 10c. Dried apples are selling at 5½c.; evaporated, 8½c. Hops are still looking upward, some samples of new crop are in and 30c. is asked for them.

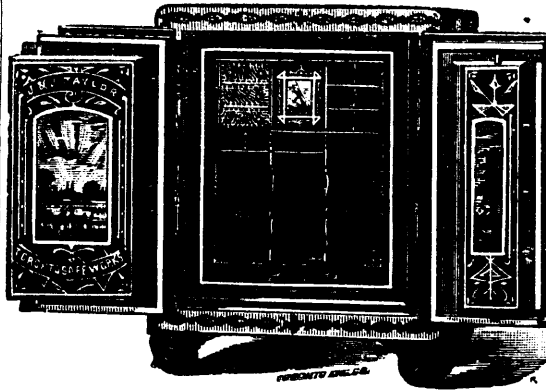
SALT.—Prices are generally steady; Liverpool, however, advanced to 75c. firm, costing 68 to 70c. now to lay down. Eureka dairy unchanged. Washington 40c. in lots, 45c. in smalls, Rice's 50c.

WOOL.—There is not much to be said of an encouraging nature. The supply in the country is ample, but people seem holding for an advance. No movement in Canadian for the States where the election is affecting the market.

BRITISH MARKETS.

The monthly circular of Messrs. Henderson & Glass, Liverpool, whose representative in Montreal is Mr. D. C. Barker, says that the strong tone of the iron market not only continues, but is developing week by week, and prices are moving very steadily in an upward direction. A very active demand exists for all descriptions of material, greater than for years at this season. Specifications for considerable lines have been placed with the different works. The circular considers that the demand is sound and not of a spasmodic character. It is now a very common reply to receive from makers, that five to six weeks represent time required to complete orders. With regard to shipbuilding material, all the works are completely filled up, and it is impossible in many cases even to get a quotation for a

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ALL KINDS OF FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

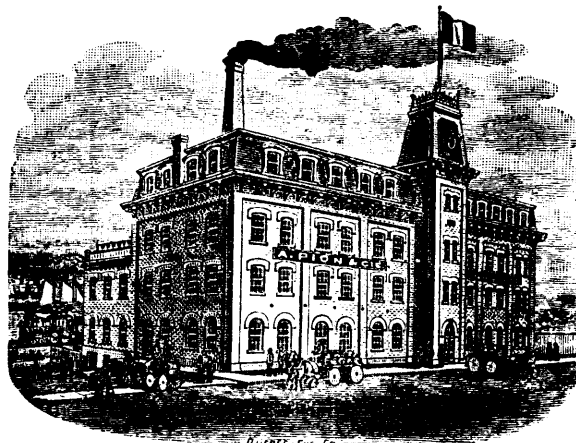
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These splendid premises, now occupied by us, as manufacturers of shoe and glove kids, morocco, etc., etc., are offered for sale, by reason of the expiry of partnership, 1st May, 1889. The building, erected in 1882, is of solid brick, four stories high, 130 x 40 feet, together with a two-storey brick wing 50 x 30, also shed and stables. It is in close proximity to the St. Charles River, and C. P. R., situated in the centre of the manufacturing interests of Quebec, and is, without exception, one of the finest industries in the city. The factory may be acquired with or without all the accessories, and



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process used in our shoe, and can be readily adapted to the requirements of a boot and shoe, cotton, knitting, or other manufactory. The building stands on a lot containing 22,000 superficial feet. As we employ no agents, all our goods are sold direct from the warehouse in Quebec.

For full particulars, address,

A. PION & CO.,
QUEBEC.

252 Prince Edward St.,
ST. ROCH.

specification. Rolled girders have advanced a further 2/6 per ton, with an active demand. Galvanized and corrugated sheets are very firm, and on the face not only of good buying, but advancing prices in spelter and sheet iron, there is every appearance of this becoming still more pronounced. Tin—Market is strong at advanced figures; it looks as if the syndicate had not done with it yet, but rather turning their attention to it again. Tin-plates maintain their position, being firm in price, with, if anything, a tendency to advance, owing to the better feeling in the tin market. Zinc sheets—Very strong—makers have no difficulty in obtaining better figures. Spelter—Much better, both as regards demand and value. Copper—Weak as regards Chili bars. Sheets, &c., unchanged. Pig lead has risen in value fully 30/- per ton, and higher prices are looked for. Linseed oil—Firm at quoted prices. Freights from Liverpool to Montreal and to internal points are unsettled owing to outside opposition.

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SEASON 1888.

*New Importations of English Sheeps.
Finest American Hog Casings.*

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE **MACHINERY**
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SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The works for the construction of the canal above mentioned, advertised to be let on the 23rd of October next, are unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—
Tenders will be received until Wednesday, the 7th day of November next.
Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office and at Sault Ste. Marie on and after Wednesday, the 24th day of October next.

By order, **A. P. BRADLEY,**
Secretary.

Department of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 27th September, 1888.



SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday, the 23rd Day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the Island of St. Mary.

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the Island, the construction of locks, &c. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the Canal; construction of piers, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works can be seen at this Office on and after Tuesday, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the local officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further, a Bank Deposit Receipt for the sum of \$20,000 must accompany the tender for the canal and locks; and a Bank Deposit Receipt for the sum of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends, piers, &c.

The respective Deposit Receipts—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

By order, **A. P. BRADLEY,**
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

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**NEVER SLIP,
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THEY REQUIRE

LESS POWER

To operate than any other.

May be DRIVEN FROM the BOOT when desired.

JUST THE THING FOR SMALL COUNTRY ELEVATORS.

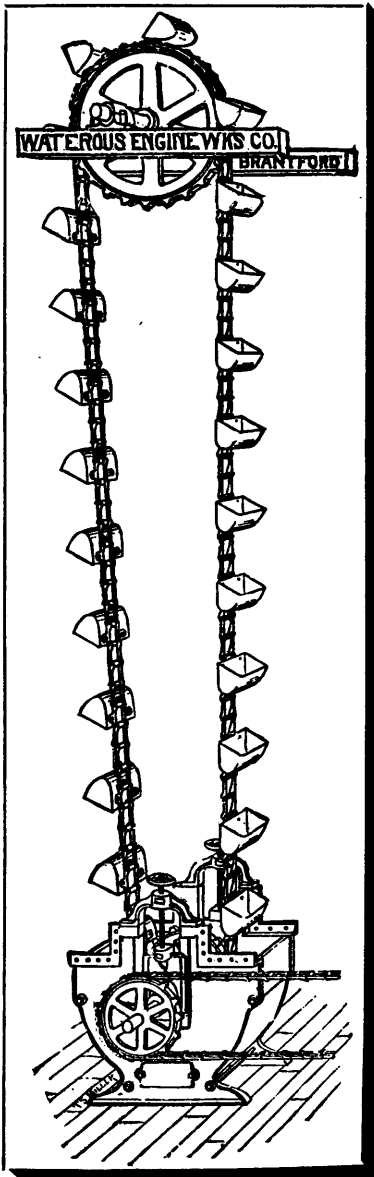
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Requires 25% less power to operate than the Screw Conveyor. It cleans the trough perfectly. Will not mix the grain.

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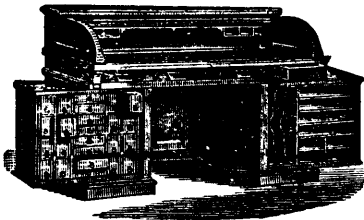
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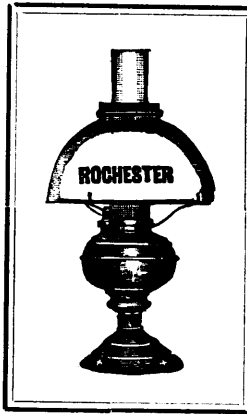
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Annual Premium, including Medical Fee, Admission Fee, & Annual Expense Charge, all in one sum.			Accumulated fund at end of 10th year to Cr. of each Policy, available to renew this, or pay for another Policy.			BALANCE, Divided into ten parts, shewing Annual Total Cost.			Allow \$4.00 in place of the Annual Dues and Admission Fees usually collected, and the Net Cost, yearly, was:					
Age	\$	c.	Age	\$	c.	Age	\$	c.	Age	\$	c.	Age	\$	c.
16	11	09	35	17	36	16	7	57	35	9	47	16	3	57
20	11	09	36	18	00	20	35	31	36	83	30	20	3	57
21	11	37	37	18	68	21	37	40	37	87	30	21	3	63
22	11	66	38	19	41	22	39	50	38	92	30	22	7	70
23	11	97	39	20	19	23	41	63	39	93	30	23	7	80
24	12	29	40	21	02	24	43	70	40	101	36	24	7	90
25	12	64	41	21	91	25	45	86	41	105	39	25	8	05
26	13	00	42	22	86	26	48	60	42	110	45	26	8	15
27	13	38	43	23	88	27	51	35	43	115	05	27	8	25
28	13	79	44	24	97	28	54	15	44	119	70	28	8	38
29	14	21	45	26	14	29	57	00	45	124	30	29	8	50
30	14	67	46	27	39	30	59	85	46	129	00	30	8	70
31	15	14	47	28	7	31	63	12	47	133	75	31	8	90
32	15	65	48	30	10	32	67	40	48	138	55	32	8	90
33	16	19	49	31	59	33	71	20	49	143	35	33	9	07
34	16	75	50	33	17	34	75	00	50	148	20	34	9	25

EXPLANATION OF TABLE.

The rates shown in No. 1 remain fixed at the age of entry for Ten Years at least. If the Accumulated Fund (2) is sufficient, (as for 20 years past it has been), all Policies on these Rates will be RENEWED ANOTHER TEN YEARS, as the close of each ten years is reached, without increase of the ORIGINAL RATE. At the age of 70, or later, the party's entire Accumulated Fund may be drawn out in CASH, (or two-thirds at a younger age), as a Surrender value, or the Insurance may then be renewed for life.

No. 2 shows the Fund belonging to the age opposite it, available as Cash, without medical examination, toward taking an Endowment or other Policy of equal amount, or securing a renewal on the same plan, at the Original Rate, for Another Ten Years.

No. 3 shows the Balance, or Entire Annual Cost, the past ten years, expenses and all. No. 4 shows the resulting Net Cost, or annual death assessment of the past ten years in the ÆTNA on this plan, after allowing \$4.00 off No. 3, as an equivalent of the \$3.00 or \$11.00 Admission Fee, and \$3.00 annual Expense Charge, found necessary in Assessment Societies.

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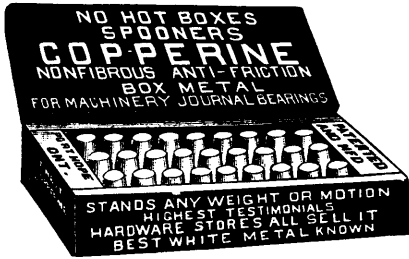
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